THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY

OGILVIE AND ANNANDALE

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THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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WITH NUMEROUS EXPLANATORY ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT AND MANY USEFUL APPENDICES CONVENIENT FOR READY REFERENCE

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PREFACE.

THE STUDENT'S DICTIONARY may be described as a general dictionary of the English language, literary, scientific, and technical, etymological and pronouncing, occupying a position intermediate between a mere school dictionary and a bulky lexicon, and forming a handy work of reference for all classes of readers. While its vocabulary embraces all words likely to be met with by the ordinary inquirer, the different meanings are given with some fulness, and care has also been taken to express them with adequate clearness and precision. In its present form, though described as a new edition, it constitutes practically an entirely new work, since not only have all the old articles been thoroughly revised and to a great extent re-written, but many thousands of additional articles have been inserted, while extensive and varied appendices have been added by way of supplementing the information contained in the dictionary proper. The new articles naturally comprise a large number of scientific and technical terms, many of them recently introduced, as well as a variety of other words that the spread of education and the multiplication of books and periodicals have brought into more or less common use. Numerous phrases and idiomatic expressions have also been inserted and explained, the inclusion of these forming one of the features in which the new edition differs from the original. The etymologies—which from their number and completeness may be said to give a distinctive character to the STUDENT'S DICTIONARY—have been entirely recast, so as to bring them abreast of the knowledge which recent investigations have accumulated regarding the etymology of English and the allied tongues. The woodcut illustrations have been much more than doubled in number, thus adding to the attractiveness as well as to the value of the work. Altogether, the STUDENT'S DICTIONARY, in the improved and enlarged form in which it now appears, may claim to be second to no work of reference of similar scope.

C. ANNANDALE.

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PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

a-. This is a prefix of varying origin and meaning. (1) Having a slightly intensive meaning, equivalent to up, from; from A. Sax. *á-* intensive; as in *arise, awake.* (2) From, off; from A. Sax. *of* (= E. *of, off*); as in *adown, akin.* (3)= *on*, in *afoot, amid.* (4) A. Sax. prefix *ge-*, as in *aware.* (5)= L. *ad*, to, in *ascend, achieve.* (6)= L. *ab*, from, in *avert.* (7)= L. *e* or *ex*, in *amend.* (8)=Gr. *a*, priv or neg., in *amorphous, accrued.*

ab-, from, away; as in *abduct, abjure.* From L. *ab*, from, prefix and preposition; allied to E. *of, off*, Gr. *apo*, from or away. Before *c* and *t* it generally assumes the lengthened form *abs*; it also appears as *a-* (see **A-**).

abs-. See **Ab-**.

ac-. A form of **Ad-**.

ad-, to, towards, at or near; as in *adapt, admit, &c.* From L. *ad*, to, preposition and prefix; allied to E. *at.* Takes by assimilation the forms *ab-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-*; as in *abbreviate, accede, affirm, aggregate, allude, annex, applaud, arrogant, assume, attribute.* It also appears as *a-* in *ascend, ascribe.*

af-, ag-, al-. Forms of **Ad-**.

ambi-, amb-, am-, about, around; as in *ambidexter, ambition, ambient, amputate.* From L. *ambi-, amb-*, on both sides, around; allied to Gr. *amphi*, about, L. *ambo*, both; A. Sax. *emb, ymb*, G. *um*, about.

amphi-, about, around, on both or all sides; as in *amphibious, amphitheatre.* From Gr. *amphi*, about, around, prep. and prefix. See **Ambi-**.

an-. (1)=**ad-**. (2) Not, negation or privation, from Gr. *an-* or *a-*, the negative prefix; as in *anarchy.* Allied to E. *un-*, L. *in-*, not. (3)= A. Sax. *and-*, against, opposite; as in *answer.* Same as Goth. *and-*, G. *ant-, ent-*, Gr. *anti.*

ana-, up, through, throughout; as in *analysis, anatomy, anabasis.* From Gr. *ana*, up, preposition and prefix; allied to E. *on.*

ant-, against; as in *antagonist, antacid.* Same as **Anti-**.

ante-, before; as in *antecedent, antedate, &c.* From L. *ante*, before, preposition and prefix. See **Anti-**.

anti-, against, in opposition; as in *antichrist, anticlimax, &c.* From Gr. *anti*, against, preposition and prefix; allied to L. *ante*, before, and to the A. Sax. prefix *and-, an-*, seen in *answer.* See **An-**.

ap-. A form of **Ad-**.

apo-, aph-, away, apart, off; as in *apogee, apostate, aphelion.* From Gr. *apo*, from, away, preposition and prefix; allied to L. *ab*, from, E. *of.* See **Ab-**.

ar-. A form of **Ad-**.

arch-, archi-, chief, head, ruling; as in *archbishop, architect, archangel.* From Gr. *archi-*, chief, from *archê*, rule, beginning.

as-, at-. Forms of **Ad-**.

auto-, self, of one's self; as in *autograph, automatic.* From Gr. *auto-*, from pronoun *autos*, self.

be-. From A. Sax. *be-, bi-*, from *bi, big*=E. *by.* Has various meanings: by or near, or denoting locality, as in *beside, beneath, below*; with a causative or intensive force, as in *benumb, besprinkle, bemire*; with a privative force, in *behead*; upon or against, as in *befall.*

bi-, twice, two ways, double, as in *bicycle, biennial, bisect.* From L. *bi-*, double, for older *dui-*, akin to *duo*, two (comp. *bellum*, war, for *duellum*), and to E. *two.*

bis-, twice, double; as in *biscuit, bissextile.* Longer form of **Bi-**.

cata-, cath-, cat-, down, downward, through, according to; as in *cataract, cataclysm, catarrh, catholic, catechism.* From Gr. *kata*, down, through, &c., preposition and prefix.

circum-, around, all round; as in *circumnavigate, circumspect, circumstance.* From L. *circum*, round, prep. and prefix, from *circus*, a circle. Seen also in *circuit.*

cis-, on this side of; as in *cisalpine.* From L. *cis*, prep. and prefix.

co-, col-. Same as **Com-**.

com-, with, together, altogether (intensively); as in *combine, compound, command, &c.* From L. *com-*, prefix, used for prep. *cum*, with. Appears also as *co-, col-, con-, cor-*, as in *co-exist, collect, connect, correspond.*

con-. Same as **Com-**.

contra-, against; as in *contradict, contravene.* From L. *contra*, against, preposition and prefix, from *con-* or *cum-* and *-tra* as in *intra, within, extra*, beyond), a compar. suffix=*-ther* in *other.*

cor-. Same as **Com-**.

counter-, against; same as **Contra**, but directly from Fr. *contre*, against.

de-, down, from, away; as in *descend, denude, depart, describe, &c.* From L. *de*, from, out of, prep. and prefix; akin to *duo*, two. In some cases **de-** represents O.Fr. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart, as in *decry, delay.*

demi-, half, semi-. From Fr. *demi*, fr. L. *dimidius*, half.

di-, double, as in *dimorphous.* From Gr. *di-*, double; akin to *dis-, bis-.*

dia-, through, between, double; as in *diameter, diagnosis, dialogue.* From Gr. *dia*, through, between, prep. and prefix; akin to *di-, dis-.*

dif-. Form of **Dis-**.

dis-, apart, asunder, in two; as in *disarm, discharge, distract*; also used negatively, as in *disbelief, disapprove.* From L. *dis*, asunder, preposition and prefix; allied to Gr. *dis-, di-*, double; and to L. *bis*, twice.

dys-, ill, difficult; as in *dysentery, dyspepsia.* From Gr. *dys-*, prefix.

e-. Same as **Ex-**. In *enough, e-* represents A. Sax. prefix *ge-*; in *esquire, estate, &c.*, it is a mere euphonic element prefixed for ease in pronunciation.

ec-, ex-, out; as in *ecstasy, eclectic, exodus.* From Gr. *ek, ex*, out, prep. and prefix, akin to L. *ex.*

ef-. A form of **Ex-**.

em-, en-, in; as in *embrace, enclose, enlist*; or used with a causal force, as in *enable, enlarge.* From Fr. *em-, en-*, L. *im-, in-*, prep. and prefix. See **En-**.

en-, in; as in *encaustic, energy.* From Gr. *en*, in, prep. and prefix, akin to L. *in*, A.Sax. *in*, in.

enter-, between, among; as in *enterprise.* From Fr. *entre*, L. *inter.* See **Inter-**.

epi-, eph-, ep-, upon, over; as in *epitaph, epithet, epidermis, ephemeral.* From Gr. *epi*, upon; akin to Skr. *api*.

es-, out, away; as in *escape, escheat.* From L. *ex* (which see).

eu-, well; as in *eulogy, euphony.* From Gr. *eu-*, well, prefix, neuter of *eus*, good.

ex-, out of, out, from; as in *exceed, exclude*; also used intensively, as in *exacerbate, exasperate.* From L. *ex*, out, akin to Gr. *ek, ex*, out. See **Ec-**. Appears also as *e-, ef-, es-*.

extra-, beyond, without; as in *extraordinary, extrajudicial.* From L. *extra*, without, prep. and prefix, from *exs* and *-tra.* See **Contra-**.

for-. Used intensively or almost negatively; as in *forgive, forbid, forgo.* From A. Sax. *for-*, same as Icel. and Dan. *for-*, D. and G. *ver-*, Goth. *fra-*; allied to *far*, L. *per*, through.

fore-, beforehand, in advance; as in *foretell, forehead, foreground, &c.* See **Fore** in Dict.

hemi-, half; as in *hemisphere.* From Gr. prefix *hêmi-*, half, akin to L. *semi*, half.

hetero-, other, different; as in *heterodox, heterogeneous.* From Gr. *heteros*, other.

holo-, whole, entire; as in *holograph, holocaust.* From Gr. *holos*, whole; akin to L. *solidus*, solid.

homo-, same; as in *homonym.* From Gr. *homos*, same; allied to E. *same.*

hyper-, over, beyond, too; *hyperborean, hypercritical.* From Gr. *hyper*, above, over, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *super*, above, E. *over.*

hypo-, under, beneath; as in *hypocaust, hypotenuse, hypothesis.* From Gr. *hypo*, under, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *sub*, under.

il-. A form of **In-** (2 and 3).

im-. A form of **In-**.

in- (1). In, as in *inborn, insight, &c.* From A.Sax. and E. prep. *in*, cog. with L. *in*, in (whence next **In-**). It may become *im-*, as in *imbed, imbody.* (2) In, into; as in *include, inclose.* From L. *in*, in, prep. and prefix; cog. Gr. *en*, in, E. and Goth. *in*, Icel. *inn*, G. *ein.* Before *m, b, p*, it becomes *im-*, as in *immure, imbibe, implant*; before *l, il-*; before *r, ir-.* (3) Not—the negative prefix; as in *inactive, incapable, &c.* From L. *in-*, not, prefix; Gr. *an-*, E. *un-*, not (see **Un-**). Like the preceding it appears also as *il-, im-, ir-*; as in *illegitimate, immaculate, irrational.*

inter-, between, among; as in *intercede, intermingle, interchange, &c.* From L. *inter*, between, among, prep. and prefix; a comparative form akin to *intra, intro*, within, *interior*, inner, *internus*, internal. It takes also the form **Intel-**, as in *intellect.*

intra-, within; as in *intramural.* From L. *intra*, within. See **Inter-**.

intro-, within, into; as in *introduce, introspection.* See **Inter-**.

ir-. A form of **In-**.

juxta-, near, nigh; as in *juxtaposition.* From L. prep. *juxta*, near.

mal-, male-, ill, badly; as in *maladministration, maladroit, malcontent, malefactor, malevolent.* From Fr. *mal-*, L. *male*, badly, *malus*, evil.

meta-, met-, after, beyond, among, or denoting change; as in *metaphysics, metaphor, metamorphosis, metathesis, metonymy.* From Gr. *meta*, with, among, prep. and prefix; cog. with A. Sax. *mid*, G. *mit*, Goth. *mith*, with.

mis-. (1) Wrong, wrongly, bad, badly; as in *misdeed, mistake, misshapen, mishap, misinformed.* From A.Sax. Icel. Dan. and D. *mis-*, Sw. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-*, wrongly; akin to verb *miss.* (2) Ill, unfortunate; as in *misadventure, misalliance, mischance.* From O. Fr. *mes-*, from L. *minus*, less.

mono-, mon-, single, sole, having only one; as in *monarch, monody, monogram, monomaniac.* From Gr. *monos*, sole, single.

multi-, mult-, many; as in *multangular, multiform, multivalve.* From L. *multus*, many, much.

n-, negative element; as in *never, none.* From A.Sax. *ne*, not; cog. with L. *ne*, not, Skr. *na*, E. *no.* See No in Dict.

non-, not; often used as *in-*, negative, or as *un-*. From L. *non*, not. See prec.

ob-, against, before, in the way of; as in *object, obstacle, obstruct.* From L. *ob*, against, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *epi*, upon, Skr. *api*, moreover. It appears also as *o-, oc-, of-, op-*, as in *omit, occur, offend, oppress.*

oc-, of-. Forms of **Ob-**.

off-, from; as in *offshoot, offspring.* See **Off** in Dict.

on-, on, against; as in *onset, onslaught.* See **On** in Dict.

op-. A form of **Ob-**.

out-, out, beyond; as in *outbid, outburst.* See **Out** in Dict.

over-, above, beyond, too much; as in *overhead, overhang, overburden, overcharge.* See **Over** in Dict.

pan-, panto-, all; as in *panacea, pantheism, pantograph.* From Gr. *pan, pantos*, all.

para-, par-, beside, beyond or aside from; as in *parallel, paradox, parable, parody.* From Gr. *para*, beside, prep. and prefix; allied to *peri*, around, L. *per*, through; E. *for-.* See **For-**.

pel-. A form of **Per-**.

pen-, almost; as in *peninsula, penultimate.* From L. *pene, pæne*, almost.

per-, through, throughout, thoroughly; as in *perforate, pervade, perfect, perdition.* It has sometimes the effect of E. *for-* (in *forswear, forget*), as in *perfidy, perjury.* From L. *per*, through, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *para*, E. *for-*. In *pellucid* it appears as *pel-*.

peri-, around, about; as in *periphery, peripatetic, periphrasis.* From Gr. *peri*, about, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *para*, L. *per.*

pol-. A form of **Por-**.

poly-, many; as in *polygamy, polygon, polysyllable.* From Gr. *polys*, many; same root as E. *full.*

por-, pol-, forward, forth; as in *portent, pollute.*

From L. prefix *por-*, *pol-*, akin to *pro*, before, Gr. *pro*, Skr. *pra*, E. *forth*.

post-, after, behind; as in *postdate*, *postpone*. From L. *post*, after, prep. and prefix.

pre-, before, beforehand, in advance; as in *predict*, *prefer*, *prefigure*, *pre-eminent*. From L. *præ*, before, prep. and prefix; akin to *pro*, *per*, *primus*. It is the *pr* of *prison*, the *pro* of *provost*.

preter-, beyond, above; as in *preternatural*, *pretermit*. From L. *præter*, beyond, a comparative form of *præ*. See **Pre-**.

pro-, before, forth, forward; as in *produce*, *project*, *profess*, *promise*: also instead of; as in *pronoun*, *proconsul*. From L. *pro*, before, for, prep. and prefix; akin to *præ* and to Gr. *pro*, before, Skr. *pra*, away, E. *for-* (which see). In some words *pro-* is the Gr. *pro*, as in *prologue*, *prophet*.

pros-, towards, in addition; as in *proselyte*, *prosody*. From Gr. *pros*, towards, prep. and prefix; akin to Skr. *prati*, towards, E. *forth*.

proto-, **prot-**, first, original, as in *protocol*, *protoplasm*, *protagonist*. From Gr. *prôtos*, first, akin to *pro*, before.

re-, **red-**, back, again; as in *recall*, *regain*, *return*, *retract*; also change of place, as in *remove*. From L. *re-*, *red-*, prefix, the latter form being used before vowels, as in *redeem*, *redolent*, *redundant*.

retro-, backward; as in *retroact*, *retrograde*. From L. prefix *retro-*, backwards, a comparative of **re-** (comp. *intro* and *in*).

se-, aside, apart; as in *secede*, *seduce*, *seclude*; also without, as in *secure*. From L. *se-*, originally *sed-*, only used as a prefix.

semi-, half; as in *semicircle*. From L. prefix *semi-*, half; akin to Skr. *sami*, half, Gr. *hêmi-* (see **Hemi-**).

sine-, without; as in *sinecure*. From L. *sine*, without; prep. and prefix, from *si*, if, and *ne*, not.

sub-, under, beneath, inferior; as in *subject*, *subordinate*, *submarine*, *submerge*, *submit*; also slightly, as in *subacid*, *subobtuse*. From L. *sub*, under, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *hypo*, under, Skr. *upa*, near. It appears also as *su-*, *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sum-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, as in *suspect*, *succeed*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *summon*, *suppress*, *surreptitious*.

subter-, beneath; as in *subterfuge*. From L. *subter*, beneath, prep. and prefix, a comparative of *sub* (which see).

suc-, **suf-**, **sug-**, **sum-**, **sup-**. Forms of **Sub-**.

super-, above, over, more than, as in *superabound*, *superadd*, *supersede*, *superhuman*. From L. *super*, over, above, prep. and prefix; a comparative form akin to *sub*, and to Gr. *hyper*, over, E. *over*. See SUPER in Dict.

supra-, above; as in *supracostal*. From L. *supra*, above, akin to *super*.

sur-, over, above; as in *surface*, *surmount*, from Fr. *sur*, above, fr. L. *super* (which see).

sur-. A form of **Sub-**.

syn-, **sym-**, **syl-**, with, together with, in company; as in *synagogue*, *synclinal*, *symmetry*, *sympathy*, *syllable*, *syllogism*. From Gr. *syn*, with, prep. and prefix.

to-, this, on this; as in *to-day*, *to-night*, *together*, *toward*, &c. From prep. *to*.

trans-, **tra-**, across, over, through, beyond; as in *transmit*, *transport*, *transfix*, *transgress*, *traverse*, *traduce*. From L. *trans*, across, prep. and prefix.

tri-, three, thrice, threefold; as in *triangle*, *tricolour*, *trident*, *trilobite*, *trilogy*. From L. and Gr. *tri-*, prefix three, thrice; allied to E. *three*.

ultra-, beyond; as in *ultramarine*, *ultramontane*. From L. *ultra*, beyond, prep. and prefix, probably from *ud*, cog. with *out*, and *-tra*, as in *intra*.

un-. (1) The negative prefix, meaning not; as in *unavoiding*, *unanswerable*, &c. From A. Sax. *un-*, not; allied to L. *in-*, not. (2) Denoting reversal of an action; as in *undo*, *untie*, &c. From A.Sax. *un-*, akin to G. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*, E. *an-* in *answer*.

under-, below, beneath; as in *undercurrent*, *underlie*, *underhand*, *undersell*. See UNDER in Dict.

up-, up; as in *upheave*. See UP in Dict.

with-, against, back; as in *withstand*, *withdraw*, *withhold*. From A.Sax. *with*, against, same as prep. *with*. See in Dict.

SUFFIXES.

-able, that may be, capable of being; as in *lovable*, *affable*. L. *-abilis*.

-ac, pertaining to; as in *cardiac*, *demoniac*. Gr. *-akos*.

-aceous, possible of the properties of; as in *arenaceous*, *herbaceous*. L. *-aceus*.

-acious, characterized by; as in *tenacious*, *pugnacious*. Fr. *-acieux*, L. *-ax*, *-acis*.

-acy, state or condition; as in *primacy*, *lunacy*. See **-cy**.

-ade, proceeding, substance, as in *cannonade*, *lemonade*. Fr. *-ade*, Sp. *-ada*, L. *-ata*. fr. *-atus*. See **-ate**.

-age, abstract or collective, also locality; as in *advantage*, *foliage*, *parsonage*. Fr. *-age*, L.L. *-aticum*, L. *-aticus*, adj. termination.

-ain, giving adjectives and nouns; as in *certain*, *captain*. Fr. *-ain*, L. *-anus*.

-al, pertaining to; as in *annual*, *filial*. L. *-alis*.

-an, noun and adj. suffix; as in *pagan*, *Roman*, *human*. L. *-anus*.

-ance, **-ancy**, denoting state or action; as in *abundance*, *acceptance*. L. *-antia*. See **-nce**.

-ane, adj. suffix; as in *mundane*, *humane*. L. *-anus*.

-aneous, belonging to; as in *contemporaneous*. L. *-aneus*.

-ant, equivalent to E. suffix *-ing*; as in *abundant*, *accordant*, *pleasant*. L. *-ans*, *-antis*, term. of present participle.

-ar, pertaining to; as in *angular*, *familiar*, *polar*, L. *-aris*.

-ard, denoting disposition or character; as in *coward*, *niggard*, *sluggard*. From Fr. *-ard*, from G. *hart*, hard—E. *hard*.

-ary, adj. and noun suffix; as in *auxiliary*, *contrary*, *library*, *secretary*, *antiquary*, *seminary*. L. *-arius*, *-arium*.

-asm. See **-ism**.

-aster, denoting contempt; as in *poetaster*, *criticaster*. O.Fr. *-astre*, L. *-aster*, having somewhat of, adj. termination.

-ate, seen in verbs, adjectives, and nouns; as *animate*, *agitate*, *delicate*. From L. *-atus*, term. of past participle.

-ation=*-ate* and *-ion*.

-ative=*-ate* and *-ive*.

-atory=*-ate* and *-ory*.

-ble. See **-able**, **-ible**.

-ble, as in *treble*. See **-ple**.

-cle, **-cule**, dim. suffix; as in *article*, *particle*, *animalcule*. L. *-culus*, *-cula*, *-culum*.

-cy, state of; as in *idiocy*. Fr. *-cie*, L. *-tia*.

-d. See **-ed**.

-dom, power or jurisdiction, state; as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *wisdom*, *martyrdom*. A. Sax. *dóm*, judgment, authority; akin G. *thum*. See Doom in Dict.

-ed, **-d**, suffix of past tense. A. Sax. *-de*, shortened for *-dide*, past tense of *dón*, E. to *do*.

-ed, **-d**, suffix of past participle and some adjectives and nouns; as in *loved*, *booted*, *horned*. Originally *-th*, and corresponding to L. *-tus*, of past participle; same as the *-d*, *-t*, *-th*, of *cold*, *dead*, *flight*, *height*, *death*, *health*, &c.

-ee, denoting one who is acted on, a recipient; as in *legatee*, *referee*, *trustee*, Fr. *-é*, *-ée*, from L. *-atus*, of past participle. See **-ate**.

-eer, **-ier**, denoting profession or employment; as in *brigadier*, *charioteer*. Fr. *-ier*, L. *-arius*.

-el, dim. See **-le**.

-en, **-n**, made of; as in *golden*, *waxen*, *leathern*; also pertaining to, as in *heathen*. A. Sax. *-en*, G. *-en*, Goth. *-ein*; akin to L. *-nus*, Gr. *-nos*, Skr. *-nas*.

-en, dim. as in *chicken*, *kitten*. A. Sax. *-en*.

-en, pl.; as in *oxen*, *kine*, *shoon*. A. Sax. *-an*.

-en, to make, verbal termination; as in *soften*, *whiten*. A. Sax. and Goth. infinitive *-nan*, originally an intransitive form.

-ence, **-ency**. Similar to **-ance**, **-ancy**.

-ene, adj. suffix, also suffix of nouns denoting certain chemical substances. From L. *-enus*.

-eous, pertaining to, containing; as in *aqueous*. L. *-eus*. [In *courteous*, *-eous* is from L. *-ensis*; in *righteous* it is also of different origin.]

-er, one who does; as in *baker*, *singer*, *writer*. A. Sax. *-ere*, G. *-er*, Goth. *-ereis*, allied to L. *-arius*. Sometimes takes *y* before it, as in *bowyer*, *lawyer*, *sawyer*; in *liar* takes form of *-ar*.

-er, frequentative; as in *flicker*, *sputter*. A. Sax. *-erian*, G. *-ern*.

-er, comparative suffix. A. Sax. *-er*, *-or*, G. *-er*, L. *-or*.

-erel, dim.; as in *cockerel*, *mongrel*. O.Fr. *-erel*.

-erly, to or from in direction; as in *northerly*, *easterly*. For *-ern-ly*.

-ern, expressing direction; as in *southern*. A. Sax. *-ern*.

-ery, business or place where it is carried on, also used with collective force; as in *archery*, *brewery*, *cutlery*, *finery*, *soldiery*. From nouns in *-er* with Fr. *-ie*, L. *-ia*.

-es, **-s**, denoting plurals. A. Sax. *-as*; common to the Aryan languages.

-escent, becoming gradually; as in *convalescent*, *effervescent*. L. *-escens*, *-escentis*, pres. part. of inceptive verbs in *-esco*.

-ese, belonging to a country or city; as in *Siamese*, *Maltese*. Fr. *a-is*, *-ois*, It. *-ese*, from L. *-ensis*, term. of adjectives derived from proper names.

-esque, partaking of; as in *picturesque*. Fr. *-esque*, from the Germanic term. seen in *-isch*, E. *-ish*.

-ess, feminine suffix; as in *authoress*, *countess*, *giantess*. Fr. *-esse*, L. *-issa*, from Gr. *-issa*.

-est, suffix of superlatives. A. Sax. *-est*, *-ost*, G. *-est*; allied to Gr. superlative termination *-istos*, Skr. *-ishthas*.

-et, **-ette**, dim. suffix; as in *billet*, *coronet*, *palette*. Fr. *-et*, *-ette*.

-ey, adjective suffix. See **-y**.

-ferous, bearing, producing; as in *auriferous*, *quartziferous*. L. *-fer*, from *fero*, I bear, and *-ous*.

-fold, denoting multiplication; as in *threefold*, *manifold*. From *fold*, noun or verb.

-ful, full of; as in *fanciful*, *mournful*. A. Sax. *-ful*=E. *full*.

-fy, to make; as in *beautify*. Fr. *-fier*, L. *-ficare*, from *facere*, to make.

-geneous, **-genous**, as in *homogeneous*. From Gr. and L. root *-gen*, to produce.

-graph, **-graphy**. From Gr. *-graphos*, *-graphia*, from *graphô*, I write.

-head, **-hood**, state, condition; as in *Godhead*, *widowhood*. A. Sax. *hád*, state, rank=G. *-heit*.

-ible, same meaning as **-able**; as in *accessible*.

-ic, pertaining to; as in *botanic*, *periodic*, *public*. L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ikos*, Skr. *-ikas*.

-ical, pertaining to; as in *logical*. From *-ic* and *-al* combined.

-ics, properly plural, but used as a singular in names of branches of knowledge; as in *mathematics*, *ethics*. Gr. *-ika*, neut. pl. of *-ikos*; lit. things belonging to.

-id, adjective suffix; as in *arid*, *fluid*, *torpid*. L. *-idus*.

-id, **-idæ**, suffix of family names of animals. Gr. *-idês*, denoting descent.

-ide, suffix of certain chemical compounds; as *chloride*. Gr. *-eidos*, form.

-ie, **-y**, dim. suffix; as in *wifie*, *Lizzie*, *Johnny*. Origin doubtful.

-ier. Same as *-eer*.

-ile, capable of being; as in *docile*, *fragile*. L. *-ilis*.

-ile, belonging to; as in *puerile*, *senile*, *Gentile*. L. *-ilis*.

-ile, feminine suffix; as in *heroine*. Fr. *-ine*, L. *-ina*.

-ine, suffix of adjectives and nouns; as in *divine*, *iodine*. L. *-inus*, *-ina*.

-ing, noun suffix; as in *whiting*, *shilling*. A.Sax. *-ing*.

-ing, termination of present participles. Corrupted from A. Sax. *-ende*.

-ing, termination of verbal nouns. A. Sax. *-ung*.

-ion, term. of abstract nouns; as in *opinion*, *religion*, *suspicion*; very common in *-sion*, *-tion*, *-ation*. See **-sion**, **-tion**.

-ique, adj. suffix; as in *antique*, *unique*. Fr. *-ique*, L. *-iquus*, a form of *-icus*.

-ise. See **-ize**.

-ish, pertaining to, having somewhat of; as in *childish*, *foolish*, *dwarfish*, *whitish*, *English*. A. Sax. *-isc*, G. *-isch*, Goth. *-isk*. See *-esque*.

-ish, verbal suffix; as in *nourish*, *perish*. From forms in *-iss-* of French verbs, from L. *-esc-* of inceptive verbs (as *abolesco*=*abolish*).

-ism, **-asm**, suffix of nouns, often implying state, system, doctrines; as in *barbarism*, *atheism*, *organism*, *scepticism*, *pleonasm*. L. *-ismus*, *-asmus*, from Gr. *-ismos*, *-asmos*.

-ist, **-ast**, one who; suffix often corresponding to *-ism*, *-asm*; as in *atheist*, *gymnast*.

-ite, one of, a follower of; as in *Israelite*, *Spinosite*. L. *-ita*, Gr. *-itês*.

-ite, a geological suffix=*-lite*. Also a chemical suffix, from L. adjective suffix *-itus*.

-itis, suffix denoting inflammation: used in medical terms; as in *laryngitis*. Gr. *-itis*.

-ity, state; as in *ability*. L. *-itas*. See **-ty**.

-ive, disposed or inclined to; as in *active*, *abortive*. L. *-ivus*.

-ix. See **-trix**.

-ize, **-ise**, to make, to act: as in *civilize*, *econo-*

nise. Fr. *-iser*, O.Fr. *-iser*, L.L. *-izare*, from Gr. *-izein*, common infinitive suffix.

-kin, dim. suffix; as in *lambkin*. Not in A.Sax.; same as D. *-ek-en*, G. *-ch-en*; equivalent to *-ock-en*, and thus a double diminutive.

-le, -el, a suffix in nouns denoting instrument, &c.; as in *needle, saddle, steeple, navel, weasel*. A. Sax. *-el, -ol, -ul, -ela*, G. *-el*, Aryan *-al, -ar*. Also in some adjectives, as *idle*.

-le, dim. and freq. suffix of verbs; as in *frizzle, nibble, sparkle*.

-lence, suffix in abstract nouns; L. *-lentia*; corresponds to **-lent**.

-lent, full of; as in *violent, purulent*. L. *-lentus*.

-less, free from, without; as in *artless, fatherless*. A. Sax. *-leas*, G. *-los*; akin *lose, loss*.

-let, dim. suffix; as in *leaflet, streamlet*. From *-le* or *-el*, and *-et*.

-ling, dim. suffix; as in *darling, lordling, starveling*. From *-ing*, A. Sax. *-ing*, with prefixed *-le* or *-el*.

-ling, -long, adverbial suffix; as in *darkling, endlong*. A. Sax. *-linga, -lunga*, adverbial datives.

-lite, in mineralogical terms, &c., means stone; as in *aerolite*. Gr. *lithos*, a stone.

-logy, doctrine, science; as in *biology*. Gr. *-logia*, from *logos*, a word, speech.

-ly, like, an adjective and adverbial suffix; as in *lovely, truly*. A form of adj. *like*; A. Sax. *-lic*, adjective suffix, *-lice*, adverbial suffix; ultimately from *lic*, body.

-ment, act of, state of; as in *agreement, argument, experiment*. Fr. *-ment*, L. *-mentum*.

-meter, a measure; as in *hydrometer*. Gr. *metron*, a measure.

-mony, state; as in *matrimony, parsimony*. L. *-monium, -monia*.

-most, suffix in superlatives; as *foremost*. Not the same as *most*, superlative of *much*, but a double superlative composed of superlative suffixes *-ma* and *-est*.

-nce, -ncy, suffix of abstract nouns usually denoting state; as in *vigilance, brilliancy, abhorrence, excellency*. Fr. *-nce*, L. *-ntia*, from present participles in *-ans, -antis, -ens, -entis*, with suffix *-ia*.

-ness, denoting state of being; as in *barrenness, fulness, redness*. A. Sax. *-nes*, same as G. *-nis*, Goth. *-nassus*.

-ock, diminutive suffix; as in *hillock, bullock*. A. Sax. *-uca*.

-oid, -oidal, resembling; as in *elephantoid, spheroidal*. Gr. *-eidēs*, from *eidos*, form.

-ology, from *-logy*, with the *o* of Greek nouns and adjectives in *-os*. See **-logy**.

-on, noun suffix, as in *dragon, falcon*. Fr. *-on*, L. *-onem*, accus. suffix of nouns in *-o, -onis*.

-or, one who; as in *confessor, governor, actor*. Fr. *-eur*, O.Fr. *-or*, fr. L. *-orem*, fr. *-torem*, accus. of nouns in *-tor*. Sometimes interchanges with *-er*, as in *sailor*.

-or. See **-our**.

-ory, adj. suffix; as in *transitory, dilatory*. See **-tory**.

-our, -or, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *colour* or *color, favour, honour*. Fr. *-eur*. L. *-orem*, accus. of nouns in *-or, -oris*.

-ous, -ose, full of, abounding with; as in *copious, famous, operose, verbose*. Fr. *-eux*, L. *-osus*.

-pathy, state of feeling; as in *antipathy*. Gr. *-patheia*, from *pathos*, suffering.

-phorous, bearing, carrying; as in *phyllophorous*. Gr. *-phoros*, from *pherō*, I bear.

-ple, same sense as *-fold*; as in *triple, quadruple*. L. *-plus*, akin to *-pleo*, I fill.

-red, -ric. See HATRED, BISHOPRIC, in Dict.

-ry, -ery, collective noun suffix, also an art; as in *nunnery, cookery, poetry, archery*. Fr. *-rie*, L. *-ria*.

-'s, suffix of the possessive. A. Sax. *-es*=G. *-s*, *-es*, L. *-is*. The old notion that it stands for *his* is quite erroneous, though this may be the origin of the '.

-scope, -scopy, what assists sight, a seeing. Gr. *-skopos, -skopia*, from *skopeō*, I see.

-ship, state of, office of; as in *apprenticeship, censorship, rectorship*. A. Sax. *-scipe*, akin to *ship, shape*.

-sion, state or action abstractly; as in *explosion, tension*. L. *-sio, -sionis*; akin *-tion*.

-some, full of, abounding in; as in *gladsome, frolicsome, troublesome*. A. Sax. *-sum*, Icel. and G. *-sam*; akin to *same*.

-ster, one who; as in *gamester, maltster, songster*. A. Sax. *-estre*, originally a feminine suffix, as still in *spinster*.

-sy, state; as in *heresy, phantasy*. Gr. *-sis, -sia*.

-sy, adj. suffix=-y with prefixed *s*; as in *tricksy*.

-t, suffix of nouns; as in *height, flight*. Same as *-th*.

-teen, ten; as in *fifteen*. A. Sax. *-tyne=ten*.

-ter, -ther, a comparative suffix; as in *after, other*. A. Sax. *-ter, -der, -ther*.

-th, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *breadth, death, health*. A. Sax. *-th*; allied to L. *-tus*, as in *juventus*, youth.

-th, suffix of ordinals; as *sixth*. A. Sax. *-tha*; allied to L. *-tus*, in L. *sextus*, sixth.

-ther, an agent; as in *father, mother, brother*. A.Sax. *-der, -dor, -thor*; allied to L. *-tor*, Skr. *-tar*, denoting an agent.

-tion, state or action abstractly; as in *conception, perception*. L. *-tio, -tionis*; akin *-sion*.

-tor, an agent; as in *monitor*. See **-ther**.

-tory, adjective suffix; as in *amatory, confirmatory, explanatory*. L. *-torius*, corresponding to nouns in *-tor*. From the neuter *-torium* comes the termination when signifying place, as in *dormitory, lavatory*.

-trix, feminine suffix corresponding to *-tor*; as in *testatrix*. L. *-trix*.

-tude, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *fortitude, gratitude*. L. *-tudo, -tudinis*.

-ture. See **-ure**.

-ty, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *gravity, levity*. Fr. *-té*, L. *-tas, -tatis*.

-ty, -teen times; as in *fifty*. A. Sax. *-tig*; akin to *ten, -teen*.

-ule, dim. suffix; as in *globule, pilule*. L. *-ulus, -ula, -ulum*.

-ure, act, thing produced; as in *capture, gesture, creature, picture*. L. *-ura*.

-ward, -wards, suffix of direction; as in *homeward, homewards*. When with *'s* it is an adverbial genitive. A. Sax. *-weard, -weardes*; akin to *worth* (verb), L. *verto*, I turn.

-way, -ways, suffix of manner; as in *always, straightway*. From *weg*, manner; *-ways* is an adverbial genitive.

-wise, suffix of manner; as in *lengthwise, likewise*. See WISE (manner) in Dict.

-y -ey, adjective suffix; as in *bloody, clayey, dirty, filthy, skyey, woody*. A. Sax. *-ig*, G. *-ig*; allied to L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ikos*. In *hasty, jolly*, it represents Fr. *-if*, L. *-ivus*.

-y, noun suffix. Sometimes, as in *company, fallacy*, it represents Fr. *-ie*, L. *-ia*, or Gr. *-ia* (as in *apology*); sometimes it represents L. *-ium*, as in *remedy, subsidy*; sometimes L. *-ius*, as in *notary*; sometimes L. *-atus*, as in *deputy*.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of *re-writing* the word with a set of letters that have invariably the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sounds may be expressed in the word whose pronunciation is shown. The *key* by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound. Sounds and letters, it must be remembered, are often very different things. In English there are a great many more sounds than letters to represent them, so that some of the letters stand for more than one sound, the letter *a*, for instance, having at least six or seven, namely those given in the accompanying table and other two, as in the words *any* and *quality*, which may be better represented by *e* and *o* respectively. Our alphabet is therefore very far from being a perfect alphabet, which would have a distinct letter for each sound, and would always represent the same sound by the same letter. The following is a list of characters and key-words used to show the pronunciation in the dictionary.

Vowels.

ā, ... as in .... *fate.*		ī, ... as in .... *pīn.*	
ä, ... „ .... *far.*		ō, ... „ .... *note.*	
a, ... „ .... *fast.*		o, ... „ .... *not.*	
à, ... „ .... *fat.*		ò, ... „ .... *move.*	
ą, ... „ .... *fall.*		ū, ... „ .... *tube.*	
ē, ... „ .... *mē.*		u, ... „ .... *tub.*	
e, ... „ .... *met.*		ų, ... „ .... *bull.*	
ė, ... „ .... *her.*		u, ... „ .... Fr. *un.*	
é, ... „ .... Fr. *peur* = é long.		ū, ... „ .... Fr. *dû.*	
		oi, ... „ .... *oil.*	
ī, ... as in .... *pine.*		ou, ... „ .... *pound.*	

Consonants.

ch, .. as in .. *chain.*		ng, .. as in .. *sing.*	
ch, .. „ .. Sc. *loch*, Ger. *nacht.*		TH, .. „ .. *then.*	
		th, .. „ .. *thin.*	
j, .. „ .. *job.*		w, .. „ .. *wig.*	
g, .. „ .. *go.*		wh, .. „ .. *whig.*	
n, .. „ .. Fr. *ton.*		zh, .. „ .. *azure.*	

The above system, it is believed, will be sufficient for all practical purposes, and the intelligent reader will not care for greater nicety, and will not be likely to cavil though the vowel sounds in *there* and *fate* (like those in *more* and *note*) are both represented by the same character. Consonants not in the list are used simply with their ordinary sounds.

Accent. — Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, and is denoted by the mark ', as in the words *la'bour, dela'y*, and *comprehen'sion*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary accent, and when it requires to be indicated in the pronunciation it receives a double mark, thus ", the secondary or inferior accent receiving only the single mark ' as in *excommu'nica"tion*.

THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

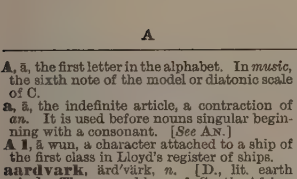
a. or adj.	= adjective.
abbrev.	.. abbreviation, abbreviated.
acc.	.. accusative.
adv.	.. adverb.
agri.	.. agriculture.
alg.	.. algebra.
Amer.	.. American.
anat.	.. anatomy.
anc.	.. ancient.
antiq.	.. antiquities.
aor.	.. aorist, aoristic.
Ar.	.. Arabic.
arch.	.. architecture.
archæol.	.. archæology.
arith.	.. arithmetic.
Armor.	.. Armoric (Breton).
art.	.. articie.
A. Sax.	.. Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	.. astrology.
astron.	.. astronomy.
at. wt.	.. atomic weight.
aug.	.. augmentative.
aux.	.. auxiliary.
biol.	.. biology.
bot.	.. botany.
cap.	.. capital (letter).
carp.	.. carpentry.
caus.	.. causative.
Celt.	.. Celtic.
chem.	.. chemistry.
chron.	.. chronology.
Class.	.. Classical (= Greek and Latin).
cog.	.. cognate, cognate with.
colloq.	.. colloquial.
com.	.. commerce.
comp.	.. compare: sometimes used when the etymological connection between words is doubtful.
compar.	.. comparative.
conch.	.. conchology.
conj.	.. conjunction.
contr.	.. contraction, contracted.
crystal.	.. crystallography.
D.	.. Dutch.
Dan.	.. Danish.
dat.	.. dative.
def.	.. definite.
dial.	.. dialect, dialectal.
dim.	.. diminutive.
distrib.	.. distributive.
dram.	.. drama, dramatic.
dyn.	.. dynamics.
E.	.. English.
eccles.	.. ecclesiastical, in ecclesiastical affairs.
elect.	.. electricity.
Eng.	.. English.
engin.	.. engineering.
engr.	.. engraving.
entom.	.. entomology.
ethn.	= ethnography, ethnology.
etym.	.. etymology.
exclam.	.. exclamation.
fem.	.. feminine.
fig.	.. figuratively, in a figurative usage.
Fl.	.. Flemish.
fort.	.. fortification.
fr.	.. from, derived from.
Fr.	.. French.
freq.	.. frequentative.
Fris.	.. Frisian.
fut.	.. future.
G.	.. German.
Gael.	.. Gaelic.
galv.	.. galvanism.
genit.	.. genitive.
geog.	.. geography.
geol.	.. geology.
geom.	.. geometry.
Goth.	.. Gothic.
Gr.	.. Greek.
gram.	.. grammar.
gun.	.. gunnery.
Heb.	.. Hebrew.
her.	.. heraldry.
Hind.	.. Hindustani, or Hindi.
hist.	.. history.
hort.	.. horticulture.
Hung.	.. Hungarian.
hydros.	.. hydrostatics.
Icel.	.. Icelandic.
ich.	.. ichthyology.
imper.	.. imperative.
imperf.	.. imperfect.
impers.	.. impersonal.
incept.	.. inceptive.
ind.	.. indicative.
Ind.	.. Indian.
indef.	.. indefinite.
Indo-Eur.	.. Indo-European.
inf.	.. infinitive.
intens.	.. intensive.
interj.	.. interjection.
Ir.	.. Irish.
It.	.. Italian.
L.	.. Latin.
L.G.	.. Low German.
L.Gr.	.. Late Greek.
lit.	.. literal, literally.
Lith.	.. Lithuanian.
L.L.	.. late Latin, low do.
mach.	.. machinery.
manuf.	.. manufactures.
masc.	.. masculine.
math.	.. mathematics.
mech.	.. mechanics.
med.	.. medicine.
Med. L.	.. Medieval Latin.
mensur.	.. mensuration.
metal.	.. metallurgy.
metaph.	.. metaphysics.
meteor.	.. meteorology.
M.H.G.	= Middle High German.
Mil.	.. Milton.
milit.	.. military, in military affairs.
mineral.	.. mineralogy.
Mod. Fr.	.. Modern French.
Mod. L.	.. Modern Latin.
mus.	.. music.
myth.	.. mythology.
N.	.. Norse, Norwegian.
n.	.. noun.
nat. hist.	.. natural history.
nat. order	.. natural order.
naut.	.. nautical.
navig.	.. navigation.
neg.	.. negative.
neut.	.. neuter.
N.H.G.	.. New High German.
nom.	.. nominative.
Norm.	.. Norman.
North. E.	.. Northern English.
N.T.	.. New Testament.
numis.	.. numismatics.
obj.	.. objective.
obs.	.. obsolete.
obsoles.	.. obsolescent.
O.E.	.. Old English (*i.e.* English between Anglo-Saxon and Modern English).
O.Fr.	.. Old French.
O.G.	.. Old German.
O.H.G.	.. Old High German.
ornith.	.. ornithology.
O.Sax.	.. Old Saxon.
O.T.	.. Old Testament.
p.	.. participle.
p.a.	.. participial adjective, participle and adjective.
paint.	.. painting.
palæon.	.. palæontology.
part.	.. participle.
pass.	.. passive.
pathol.	.. pathology.
pejor.	.. pejorative.
Per.	.. Persian.
perf.	.. perfect.
pers.	.. person.
persp.	.. perspective.
Pg.	.. Portuguese.
phar.	.. pharmacy.
philol.	.. philology.
philos.	.. philosophy.
Phœn.	.. Phœnician.
photog	.. photography.
phren.	.. phrenology.
phys.	.. physics.
phys. geog.	.. physical geography.
physiol.	.. physiology.
pl.	.. plural.
pneum.	.. pneumatics.
poet.	.. poetical.
Pol.	.. Polish.
pol. econ.	= political economy.
poss.	.. possessive.
pp.	.. past participle.
ppr.	.. present participle.
Pr.	.. Provençal.
prec.	.. preceding word or article.
pred.	.. predicative.
prep.	.. preposition.
pres.	.. present.
pret.	.. preterite.
print.	.. printing.
priv.	.. privative.
pron.	.. pronunciation, pronounced.
pron.	.. pronoun.
pros.	.. prosody.
prov.	.. provincial.
q. v.	.. L. *quod vide*, which see; see the word just mentioned.
rail.	.. railways.
R.Cath.Ch.	.. Roman Catholic Church.
refl.	.. reflexively, with a reflexive pronoun.
rhet.	.. rhetoric.
Rom. antiq.	.. Roman antiquities
Rus.	.. Russian.
Sc.	.. Scotch.
Scand.	.. Scandinavian.
Scrip.	.. Scripture.
sculp.	.. sculpture.
Shak.	.. Shakspere.
sing.	.. singular.
Skr.	.. Sanskrit.
Slav.	.. Slavonic, Slavic.
Sp.	.. Spanish.
subj.	.. subjunctive.
superl.	.. superlative.
surg.	.. surgery.
surv.	.. surveying.
Sw.	.. Swedish.
sym.	.. symbol.
syn.	.. synonym.
technol.	.. technology.
teleg.	.. telegraphy.
Tenn.	.. Tennyson.
term.	.. termination.
Teut.	.. Teutonic.
Thack.	.. Thackeray.
theol.	.. theology.
trigon.	.. trigonometry.
Turk.	.. Turkish.
typog.	.. typography.
v.	.. verb.
v.i.	.. verb intransitive
v.n.	.. verb neuter.
v.t.	.. verb transitive.
W.	.. Welsh.
zool.	.. zoology.
†	.. obsolete.
=	.. equivalent to, parallel form with.

A, ā, the first letter in the alphabet. In *music*, the sixth note of the model or diatonic scale of C.

a, ă, the indefinite article, a contraction of *an*. It is used before nouns singular beginning with a consonant. [*See* AN.]

A 1, ā wun, a character attached to a ship of the first class in Lloyd's register of ships.

aardvark, ärd'värk, *n.* [D., lit. earth pig.] The ground-hog of South Africa,



Aardvark (*Orycterŏpus capensis*).

a burrowing insectivorous animal allied to the armadillo and ant-eater, about the size of a hog.

aardwolf, ärd'wŭlf, *n.* [D., lit. earth wolf.] A South African animal allied to the hyænas and civets, of the size of a fox.

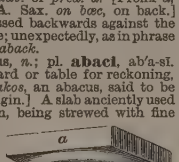
Aaronic, Aaronical, ā-ron'ik, ā-ron'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, or to his priesthood.

Aaron's-beard, ā'ronz-bērd, *n.* A name of several plants, one being a dwarf evergreen shrub of the St. John's-wort genus (Hypericum). Other plants are called *Aaron's-rod*.

abaca, ab'a-ka, *n.* Native name of the plant which yields Manilla-hemp.

aback, a-bak', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *back*; A. Sax. *on bœc*, on back.] Backwards; pressed backwards against the mast; by surprise; unexpectedly, as in phrase *to take a* person *aback*.

abacus, ab'a-kus, *n.*; pl. **abaci**, ab'a-sī. [L. *abacus*, a board or table for reckoning, fr. Gr. *abax*, *abakos*, an abacus, said to be of Phœnician origin.] A slab anciently used for reckoning on, being strewed with fine sand; a frame with wires, and balls sliding on them, used in teaching elementary arithmetic; in *arch.* a square slab (*a*) forming the crowning of a column and its capital.



Doric Capital.
a, The Abacus.

abaft, a-bäft', *adv.* or *prep.* [Prefix *a*, on, and A. Sax. *be-æftan*, *bæftan*, behind; it is thus equal to *on by aft*. AFT.] On or towards the aft or hinder part of a ship.

abalone, ab-a-lō'nē, *n.* [Sp.] A marine shell of the Pacific coast of the U. States yielding mother-of-pearl.

abandon, a-ban'dun, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abandoned*, a-ban'dund; ppr. *abandoning*, a-ban'dun-ing. [Fr. *abandonner*, O. Fr. *abandoner*, from *à*, to, and O. Fr. *bandon*, control, jurisdiction, discretion, decree, fr. the Teut. word seen in E. *ban*, *banish*, *bandit*: to abandon is thus to leave at one's own discretion or control.] To forsake entirely; to renounce; to desert; to resign; to yield up; to relinquish; *refl.* to yield or give one's self up without restraint.

abandoned, a-ban'dund, *a.* Given up to depravity; depraved; profligate; vicious; extremely wicked.

abandoner, a-ban'dun-ėr, *n.* One who abandons.

abandonment, a-ban'dun-ment, *n.* The act of abandoning; a total desertion or relinquishment; a state of being forsaken; ease or freedom of manner.

abase, a-bās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abased*, a-bāst'; ppr. *abasing*, a-bās'ing. [Fr. *abaisser*, fr. *à*, to, and *baisser*, to lower, fr. L.L. *bassus*, low. BASE, BASS.] To bring low; to cast down; to humble, degrade, or disgrace.

abasement, a-bās'ment, *n.* Act of abasing, or state of being abased; humiliation; degradation.

abaser, a-bās'ėr, *n.* One who abases.

abash, a-bash', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abashed*, a-basht'; ppr. *abashing*, a-bash'ing. [O. Fr. *esbahir*, ppr. *esbahissant*, fr. *es=ex*, intens., *bair*, *baer*, to gape; Mod. Fr. *s'ébahir*, to be astonished; probably fr. *bah!* exclamation of astonishment.] To put to confusion; to make ashamed or shamefaced; to confound; to disconcert.

abashment, abash'ment, *n.* Act of abashing; state of being abashed.

abate, a-bāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abated*, a-bāt'ed; ppr. *abating*, a-bāt'ing. [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down, fr. prefix *a*, to, and L. *batere*, a form of *battuere*, to beat. BATTER.] To lessen; to moderate; to mitigate.——v.i. To decrease or become less in strength or violence; to decline; to subside, lessen, moderate.

abatement, a-bāt'ment, *n.* Act of abating; a mitigation or reduction; discount; deduction; amount deducted.

abater, a-bāt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which abates.

abattis, abatis, ab'a-tis or ab-a-tē', *n.*; pl. the same. [Fr. *abatis*, *abattis*, from *abattre*, to beat down. ABATE.] *Fort.* a collection of felled trees with the smaller branches cut off, forming an obstruction to assailants.

abattoir, a-ba-twär', *n.* [Fr., fr. *abattre*, to beat or knock down. ABATE.] A public slaughter-house.

abaxial, abaxile, ab-ak'si-al, ab-aks'īl, *a.* [Prefix *ab*, from, and *axis*.] Not in the axis.

abb, ab, *n.* [A. Sax. *ab*, woof; contracted from *áweb*, prefix *an*, on, and *web*. WEB, WOOF.] A name for two qualities of wool, called respectively coarse *abb* and fine *abb*.

abbacy, ab'a-si, *n.*; pl. **abbacies**, ab'a-siz. [L.L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas*, *abbatis*, an abbot. ABBOT.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

abbatial, abbatical, ab-bā'shi-al, ab-bat'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

abbé, ab-ā, *n.* [Fr., an abbot.] In France one who has studied divinity, but holds no benefice; an inferior ecclesiastic or person who has a clerical dress and character, practising celibacy and wearing the tonsure.

abbess, ab'es, *n.* [Fr. *abbesse*, L.L. *abbatissa*, fem. form fr. *abbas*, *abbatis*, an abbot. ABBOT.] A female superior or governess of an abbey or convent of nuns.

abbey, ab'i, *n.*; pl. **abbeys**, ab'iz. [From Fr. *abbaye*, fr. L.L. *abbatia*, an abbey. ABBOT.] A religious society of monks, governed by an *abbot*; or of nuns, governed by an *abbess*; a convent or monastery of the highest rank.

abbot, ab'ut, *n.* [Formerly *abbat*, fr. L.L. *abbas*, *abbatis*, fr. Syr. and Chal. *abba*, father.] The superior of an abbey, or society of monks.—**Mitred abbot**, an abbot of the rank of bishop.—**Secular abbot**, a layman holding the position of an abbot.

abbotship, ab'ut-ship, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

abbreviate, ab-brē'vi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abbreviated*, ab-brē'vi-āt-ed; ppr. *abbreviating*, ab-brē'vi-āt-ing. [L. *abbrevio*, *abbreviatum*—prefix *ab* for *ad*, and *brevis*, short. BRIEF, ABRIDGE (which is really the same word).] To shorten; to abridge; to reduce to a smaller compass.

abbreviation, ab-brē'vi-ā''shon, *n.* The act of abbreviating; a shortening or contracting; a letter, or a few letters, standing for or representing one or more words.

abbreviator, ab-brē'vi-ā-tėr, *n.* One who abbreviates.

abbreviatory, ab-brē'vi-a-to-ri, *a.* Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate.

abdicant, ab'di-kant, *a.* & *n.* [L. *abdicans*, *abdicantis*, ppr. of *abdicare*. ABDICATE.] Abdicating; one who abdicates.

abdicate, ab'di-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abdicated*, ab'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *abdicating*, ab'di-kāt-ing. [L. *abdicare*, *abdicātum*—*ab*, from, away, and *dicare*, *dicatum*, to declare publicly; akin to *dico*, I say. DICTION.] To withdraw from in a voluntary manner, as a throne, duties, &c.; to resign or give up.——v.i. To renounce or give up power voluntarily; to resign a throne.

abdication, ab-di-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *abdicatio*.] Act of abdicating; the resigning of supreme power or kingly office.

abdomen, ab-dō'men, *n.* [L. *abdŏmen*, probably from *abdo*, *abditum*, I conceal; or fr. *abdus*, *abidus*, a hypoth. adj. from *habeo*, I have or hold.] The part of the body

which lies below the thorax or chest, and contains the stomach and other viscera; the belly.

abdominal, ab-dom'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.—Abdominal regions, portions into which the human abdomen is divided in anatomical descriptions.—**abdominous**, ab-dom'in-us, *a.* Abdominal; pot-bellied.

abduce, ab-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abduced*, ab-dūst'; ppr. *abducing*, ab-dūs'ing. [L. *abdūco—ab*, from, and *duco*, I lead or draw. DUKE.] To draw, lead, or take away; to withdraw.

abducent, ab-dūs'ent, *a.* Abducing or drawing away; pulling back, as muscles.

abduct, ab-dukt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abducted*, ab-dukt'ed; ppr. *abducting*, ab-dukt'ing. [L. *abduco, abductum—ab*, from, *duco*, I lead or draw. ABDUCE.] To entice or lead away wrongly; to take away surreptitiously and by force; to draw away, as muscles.

abduction, ab-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *abductio.*] Act of abducting or carrying away; the taking away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c., by fraud, persuasion, or violence.

abductor, ab-duk'ter, *n.* One who or that which abducts; a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body.

abeam, a-bēm', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *beam.*] *Naut.* in the direction of the beams, that is, placed so as to be at right angles to the length of a ship.

abecedarian, a'bē-sē-dā"ri-an, *n.* [From A, B, C.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters. Also as an *adj.*: pertaining to the alphabet.

abed, a-bed', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *bed.*] On or in bed.

abele, a-bēl', *n.* [D. *abeel*, G. *albele*, fr. L. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] The white poplar.

aberdevine, a-bėr'de-vīn, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An old name for the siskin, a well-known song-bird.

aberrance, ab-e'rans, *n.* [L. *aberrans, aberrantis*, ppr. of *aberro—ab*, and *erro*, I wander. ERR.] A wandering or deviating from the right way.

aberrant, ab-e'rant, *a.* [ABERRANCE.] Showing aberration; deviating from an established law or rule, or from a common type.

aberration, ab-e-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *aberratio*, fr. *aberro.* ABERRANCE.] A wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; alienation of the mind; the difference between the true and the observed position of a heavenly body.

abet, a-bet', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abetted*, a-bet'ed; ppr. *abetting*, a-bet'ing. [O. Fr. *abetter, abeter*, to incite, to lure—prefix *a*, to, and *beter = bait*, to incite, set on. BAIT, BITE.] To incite to something wrong; to urge on; to aid; to assist; to support; to encourage. (Used chiefly in a bad sense.)

abetment, abettal, a-bet'ment, a-bet'al, *n.* The act of abetting; encouragement in an offence.

abetter, abettor, a-bet'ėr, *n.* One who abets or incites; a supporter or encourager, generally of something bad.

abeyance, a-bā'ans, *n.* [O. Fr. *abbaiance*, expectation, fr. *abbayer*, to listen with the mouth open, fr. *bayer, baer*, to gape, as in crying *bah!* ABASH.] A state of temporary suspension or inactivity; in *law*, want of an occupant or holder.

abhor, ab-hor', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abhorred*, ab-hord'; ppr. *abhorring*, ab-hor'ring. [L. *abhorrēre*, to shrink back—*ab*, from, and *horrēre*, to feel horror. HORRIBLE.] To shrink from with horror; to hate; to loathe, detest, or abominate.

abhorrence, ab-hor'rens, *n.* Act of abhorring; feeling of loathing; detestation; great aversion.

abhorrent, ab-hor'rent, *a.* [L. *abhorrens, -entis*, ppr. of *abhorrēre.* ABHOR.] Struck with abhorrence; hating; detesting; repugnant; odious; inconsistent.

abhorrently, ab-hor'rent-li, *adv.* In an abhorrent manner; with abhorrence.

abhorrer, ab-hor'ėr, *n.* One who abhors; in the reign of Charles II. one of the court party.

abhorring, ab-hor'ing, *n.* Feeling of abhorrence; object of abhorrence.

Abib, ā'bib, *n.* [Heb. *ābīb*, a full ear of corn.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also *Nisan.*

abide, a-bīd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *abode*, a-bōd', or *abided*, a-bīd'ed; ppr. *abiding*, a-bīd'ing. [A. Sax. *abidan*, to abide, fr. prefix *a*, intensive (=G. *er-*), and *bidan*, to bide. BIDE.] To take up one's residence; to stay; to rest or dwell; to reside; to tarry; to remain; to continue.——v.t. To wait for; to await; to endure; to sustain; to rest or remain under.

abiding, a-bīd'ing, *a.* Permanent; continuing.——n. Continuance; permanence; an enduring.

abidingly, a-bīd'ing-li, *adv.* In an abiding manner; permanently; lastingly.

Abies, ab'i-es, *n.* [L. *abies, abietis*, the silver fir.] The genus of trees to which the silver and the spruce fir belong.

abietic, ab-i-et'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to trees of the genus Abies.

Abigail, ab'i-gāl, *n.* [From the title of *handmaid* assumed to herself by *Abigail*, wife of Nabal. See 1 Sam. xx. 5.] A familiar name for a waiting woman or lady's-maid.

ability, a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *habilité*, fr. L. *habilitas, fr. habilis*, able. ABLE.] State of being able; power; force; strength; capacity; talent; skill; capability; in pl. mental gifts or faculties.

abiogenesis, a-bi-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.] The doctrine that living matter may be produced by not-living matter.—**abiogenist**, a-bi-oj'en-ist, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of abiogenesis.

abject, ab'jekt, *a.* [L. *abjectus*, fr. *abjicio*, I cast away—*ab*, and *jacio*, I throw or cast, as in *eject, reject*, &c. JET.] Cast off or away; mean; base; low; worthless; debased; despicable.——n. A person in the lowest condition.

abjection, ab-jek'shon, *n.* State of being abject; a mean or low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

abjectly, ab'jekt-li, *adv.* In an abject manner; meanly; servilely; basely.

abjectness, ab'jekt-nes, *n.* State of being abject; abjection.

abjuration, ab-jū-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *abjuratio.*] Act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; solemn denial; a disclaiming.

abjuratory, ab-jū'ra-to-ri, *n.* Containing abjuration.

abjure, ab-jūr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abjured*, ab-jūrd'; ppr. *abjuring*, ab-jūr'ing. [L. *abjuro*, I deny on oath—*ab*, from, and *juro*, I swear, as in *conjure, perjure.* JURY.] To renounce upon oath; to reject with solemnity; to recant.

ablactation, ab-lak-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *ablactatio—ab*, from, *lac, lactis*, milk.] The act of weaning.

ablation, ab-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *ablatio, -onis.* ABLATIVE.] A carrying away; removal as by a surgical operation.

ablative, ab'lat-iv, *a.* or *n.* [L. *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus*, carried away—*ab*, away, and *latus*, carried, as in *translate*, &c.] Applied to a case of nouns in Latin and some other languages, which expresses, among other actions, separation from.

ablaze, a-blāz', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *blaze.*] On fire; in a blaze.

able, ā'bl, *a.* [O. Fr. *able, habile, habile*, skilful, fit, fr. L. *habilis*, suitable, fit, fr. *habeo*, I have; akin are *ability, habilament, habit*, suffix *-able.* HABIT.] Having competent bodily or mental strength; competent; qualified; capable; efficient; skilful; expert; strong in body or mind; having strong or unusual powers of mind or intellectual qualifications; powerful; strong.

able-bodied, ā'bl-bod-id, *a.* Having a sound, strong, or able body; having strength sufficient for work.

ablepsia, a-blep'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *ablepsia—a*, not, and *blepein*, to see.] Want of sight; blindness.

abloom, a-blōm', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *bloom.*] In a blooming state.

abluent, ab'lu-ent, *a.* [L. *abluens, abluentis*, ppr. of *abluo*, I wash away—*ab*, and *luo*, I wash. LAVE.] Washing off or away; cleansing by liquids.

ablution, ab-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *ablutio*, fr. *abluo*, I wash away. ABLUENT.] A washing off or away; a cleansing or purification by water; the washing of one's self.

ably, ā'bli, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.

abnegate, ab'nē-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abnegated*, ab'nē-gāt-ed; ppr. *abnegating*, ab'nē-gāt-ing. [L. *abnego, abnegātus—ab*, and *nego*, I deny. NEGATION.] To deny; to renounce or give up.

abnegation, ab-nē-gā'shon, *n.* The act of abnegating; a renunciation or giving up.

abnegator, ab'nē-gā-tėr, *n.* One who abnegates, denies, or renounces.

abnormal, ab-nor'mal, *a.* [L. *abnormis—ab*, and *norma*, a rule. NORMAL.] Away from rule; deviating from a fixed rule; not conformed to rule; irregular; deformed.

abnormality, ab-nor-mal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from rule or type; that which is abnormal.

abnormally, ab-nor'mal-li, *adv.* In an abnormal manner; in a manner out of conformity with a type or rule.

aboard, a-bōrd', *adv., pred. a.*, or *prep.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *board.*] On board; in a ship or vessel; into a vessel.

abode, a-bōd', *n.* [From *abide.*] A staying or residing; a place of residence; dwelling; habitation.

abolish, a-bol'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abolished*, a-bol'isht, ppr. *abolishing*, a-bol'ish-ing. [Fr. *abolir, abolissant*; L. *abolēre*, to annul. abolish—*ab*, from, and an obsolete *oleo*, I grow. ADULT.] To do away with; to destroy; to deprive of efficacy; to abrogate; to annul; to make void.

abolishable, a-bol'ish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being abolished.

abolisher, a-bol'ish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which abolishes.

abolition, ab-ō-li'shon, *n.* Act of abolishing; state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction.

abolitionist, ab-ō-li'shon-ist, *n.* One who seeks to abolish anything; especially applied to those who advocated the abolition of slavery.

abomasus, abomasum, ab-ō-mā'sus, ab-ō-mā'sum, *n.* [L. prefix *ab*, from, and *omasum*, a paunch; supposed to be a Gaulish word.] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the abomasus or third stomach.

abominable, a-bom'in-a-bl, *a.* [L. *abominabilis.*] That is to be abominated; loathsome; detestable; execrable; hateful.

abominableness, a-bom'in-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being abominable; extreme odiousness; hatefulness.

abominably, a-bom'in-a-bli, *adv.* In an abominable manner; very odiously; detestably; sinfully.

abominate, a-bom'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abominated*, a-bom'in-āt-ed; ppr. *abominating*, a-bom'in-āt-ing. [L. *abominor, abominatus*, I deprecate, as of ill omen—*ab*, from, and *omen*, an omen. OMEN.] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest; to loathe.

abomination, a-bom'in-a"shon, *n.* [L. *abominatio.*] Act of abominating; an object of detestation or aversion; detestation; loathing; disgust; aversion; pollution.

aboral, ab-ō'ral, *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *os, oris*, a mouth. ORAL.] *Anat.* away from or at the opposite extremity from the mouth.

aboriginal, ab-ō-rij'in-al, *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *origo, originis*, origin. ORIGIN.] From the first origin or beginning; first; original; primitive.——n. One of the original inhabitants of a country.

aborigines, ab-ō-rij'in-ēz, *n. pl.* [L. See above.] The original or first inhabitants of

a country.—**aborigine**, ab-ō-rij'i-nē, *n.* is sometimes used as the singular; otherwise *aboriginal*.

abort, a-bort', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *aborted*, a-bort'ed; ppr. *aborting*, a-bort'ing. [L. *abortor, abortus*, I miscarry—*ab*, and *ortor, ortus*, I arise. ORIENT.] To miscarry in giving birth; to appear in a rudimentary or undeveloped state.

abortion, a-bor'shon, *n.* [L. *abortio*. ABORT.] An untimely birth; a miscarriage; that which is brought forth or produced in an immature state; failure; a coming to nought.

abortive, a-bort'iv, *a.* Pertaining to abortion; immature; premature; untimely; causing abortion; unsuccessful in its issue or result.

abortively, a-bort'iv-li, *adv.* In an abortive manner; immaturely; in an untimely manner.

abortiveness, a-bort'iv-nes, *n.* State of being abortive; abortion.

abound, a-bound', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *abounded*, a-bound'ed; ppr. *abounding*, a-bound'ing. [Fr. *abonder*, fr. L. *abundare*, to overflow—*ab*, from, away, and *unda*, a wave. UNDULATE.] To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent; to have in great plenty (with *in* or *with*).

about, a-bout', *prep.* [Equivalent to *on by out*: A. Sax. *abútan, onbútan*, about, around—prefix *a, on*, on, and *bútan*, without. BUT.] Around on the outside; near to; concerning; relating to; concerned or engaged in; on the point of (doing something).——**adv.** Near; nearly; here and there; around; round.—To bring about, to cause to happen; to effect or accomplish.—To come about, to come to pass; to happen.

above, a-buv', *prep.* [A. Sax. *abúfan*, above: a triple compound of *a*, on, at, *be*, by, and *ufan*, upwards, akin to E. *over*, L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, above.] On the top or head of; to or in a higher place than; superior to; more than; beyond; before.——**adv.** Overhead; to or in a higher place; before; in the preceding part of a book or writing; chiefly.

above-board, a-buv'bōrd, *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Said to mean lit. above the table, not with hands below the table as one trying to cheat at cards.] Without trick, concealment, or deception.

above-ground, a-buv'ground, *adv.* or *pred. a.* Alive; not buried.

abracadabra, ab'ra-ka-dab''ra, *n.* A word of eastern origin used as a charm, being written so as to form a triangle, the first line containing the word in full, the one below it omitting the last letter, and so on.

abrade, a-brād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abraded*, a-brād'ed; ppr. *abrading*, a-brād'ing. [L. *abrado*, to scrape off—*ab*, away, and *rado*, to scrape, whence *raze, razor*, &c.] To scrape, rub, or wear off; to waste by friction.—**abradant**, a-brād'ant, *n.* A material for grinding, usually in powder, such as emery, sand, glass, &c.

Abrahamic, ā-bra-ham'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham.

abranchiate, a-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *branchia*, gills.] Devoid of branchiæ or gills.

abrasion, ab-rā'zhon, *n.* [L. *abrasio*. ABRADE.] Act of abrading; a wearing or rubbing off; substance worn off by attrition.

abreast, a-brest', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *breast*.] With the breasts in a line; side by side; hence, up to a level or standard (to keep *abreast* of science).

abridge, a-brij', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abridged*, a-brijd', ppr. *abridging*, a-brij'ing. [Fr. *abréger*, fr. L. *abbreviare*. ABBREVIATE.] To shorten; to cut short; to abbreviate; to curtail; to contract; to epitomize; to compress; to condense.

abridgment, a-brij'ment, *n.* The act of abridging; that which is formed by abridging; an epitome; a summary; diminution; contraction; reduction.

abroach, a-brōch', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *broach*. BROACH.] Broached; in a posture to let run or flow out; flowing or ready to be drawn off; set afloat or in currency.

abroad, a-brąd' *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *broad*; comp. *around, afar, aloud*, &c.] At large; in the open air; out of doors; away from home; in a foreign country; widely.

abrogate, ab'rō-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abrogated*, ab'rō-gāt-ed; ppr. *abrogating*, ab'rō-gāt-ing. [L. *abrogo, abrogatum*, I repeal—*ab*, and *rogo*, I ask, I propose as a law. ROGATION.] To repeal; to annul; to abolish; to make void.

abrogation, ab-rō-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *abrogatio*.] Act of abrogating; a repeal; annulment.

abrogative, ab'rō-gā-tiv, *a.* Capable of abrogating; tending to abrogate.

abrupt, ab-rupt', *a.* [L. *abruptus*, fr. *abrumpo*, I break off—*ab*, off, from, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I break, whence *rupture*, &c. RUPTURE.] Steep; rugged; craggy; sudden; blunt; unceremonious; *bot.* terminating suddenly as if the end were cut off.

1, Abrupt Root; 2, Abrupt Leaf.

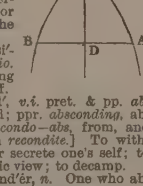
abruptly, ab-rupt'li, *adv.* In an abrupt manner; suddenly; unexpectedly; unceremoniously.

abruptness, ab-rupt'nes, *n.* State of being abrupt; suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

abscess, ab'ses, *n.* [L. *abscessus*, fr. *abscedo*, I separate, gather into an abscess—*abs*, away, and *cedo, cessum*, I go. CEDE.] A collection of purulent matter in an organ or part, with pain and heat.

abscind, ab-sind', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abscinded*, ab-sind'ed; ppr. *abscinding*, ab-sind'ing. [L. *abscindo—ab*, off, and *scindo*, I cut. SCISSORS.] To cut off; to sever.

abscissa, ab-sis'sa, *n.*; pl. **abscissæ** or **abscissas**, ab-sis'sē, ab-sis'saz. [L. *abscissus*, pp. of *abscindo*. ABSCIND.] A part of the transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and an ordinate or perpendicular to the axis (as CD in fig.).



abscission, ab-sish'zhon, *n.* [L. *abscissio*. ABSCIND.] A cutting off, or a being cut off.

abscond, ab-skond', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *absconded*, ab-skond'ed; ppr. *absconding*, ab-skond'ing. [L. *abscondo—abs*, from, and *condo*, I hide, as in *recondite*.] To withdraw and conceal or secrete one's self; to disappear from public view; to decamp.

absconder, ab-skond'er, *n.* One who absconds.

absence, ab'sens, *n.* [L. *absentia*, fr. *absens, absentis*, absent, pres. part. of *abesse*, to be absent—*ab* or *abs*, away, and *sum, esse*, to be, seen in *presence, essence, entity*, &c.] State of being absent, opposed to presence; want; destitution; lack; state of not being at hand; inattention to things present.

absent, ab'sent, *a.* [ABSENCE.] Being away; not present; at a distance; wanting in attention; lost in thought.

absent, ab-sent', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *absented*, ab-sent'ed; ppr. *absenting*, ab-sent'ing. [Fr. *absenter*, fr. L. *absentare*. ABSENCE.] To keep away; to forbear to come into presence: used with reflexive pronouns.

absentation, ab-sen-tā'shon, *n.* The act of absenting one's self; absence.

absentee, ab-sen-tē', *n.* [From *absent*.] One who absents himself from his country, property, post, or duty; often applied to landlords who, deriving their income from one country, reside and spend it in another.

absenteeism, ab-sen-tē'izm, *n.* State or habit of an absentee; absence from one's country, property, duty, or station.

absently, ab'sent-li, *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner; with absence of mind.

absentment, ab-sent'ment, *n.* The act of absenting one's self.

absinthe, ab'sinth, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *absinthium*, wormwood.] A popular French liqueur consisting of brandy flavoured with wormwood.—**absinthian, absinthic**, ab-sin'thi-an, ab-sin'thik, *a.* Pertaining to wormwood or absinthe.

absolute, ab'sō-lūt, *a.* [L. *absolutus*, part. of *absolvo*, I absolve. ABSOLVE.] Free or loosened from condition, limitation, or restriction; not relative: perfect; self-existing; unlimited; unconditional; positive; peremptory; certain; arbitrary; despotic; not relative; existing independently.

absolutely, ab'sō-lūt-li, *adv.* In an absolute manner; without limitation or qualifications; completely; unconditionally; positively; peremptorily.

absoluteness, ab'sō-lūt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being absolute.

absolution, ab-sō-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *absolution*, L. *absolutio*, fr. *absolvo, absolutum*. ABSOLUTE.] A loosing or freeing from guilt, or its punishment; acquittal; remission; forgiveness; a formal remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favour of a penitent.

absolutism, ab'sō-lūt-izm, *n.* State of being absolute; the principles of absolute government.

absolutory, ab-sol'ū-to-ri, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

absolvatory, ab-solv'a-to-ri, *a.* Conferring or having power to absolve.

absolve, ab-solv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *absolved*, ab-solvd'; ppr. *absolving*, ab-solv'ing. [L. *absolvo, absolutum*, I set free—*ab*, from, and *solvo*, I loose. SOLVE.] To loose or free from some duty, obligation, or responsibility; to free or clear from guilt or punishment; to acquit; to pardon; to pronounce forgiveness of sins to.

absolver, ab-solv'er, *n.* One who absolves.

absonant, ab'so-nant, *a.* [L. *absonus—ab*, from, and *sonus*, sound. SONANT, SOUND (noise).] Deviating from the true sound, tone, or harmony; discordant; disagreeing.

absorb, ab-sorb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *absorbed*, ab-sorbd'; ppr. *absorbing*, ab-sorb'ing. [L. *absorbeo—ab*, from, and *sorbeo*, I draw or drink in.] To drink in; to suck up; to consume by swallowing; to swallow; to take in by capillarity; to imbibe; to engross or engage wholly.

absorbable, ab-sorb'a-bl, *a.* That may be absorbed, imbibed, or swallowed up.—**absorbability**, ab-sorb'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being absorbable.

absorbed, ab-sorbd', *a.* Imbibed; lost in thought or study; wholly engrossed.

absorbedly, ab-sor'bed-li, *adv.* In an absorbed manner.

absorbent, ab-sorb'ent, *a.* [L. *absorbens, absorbentis*, ppr. of *absorbeo*. ABSORB.] Capable of absorbing; performing the function of absorption.——*n.* Anything which absorbs; a vessel in an animal body which takes in nutritive matters into the system.

absorption, ab-sorp'shon, *n.* [L. *absorptio*. ABSORB.] Act or process of absorbing, or of imbibing or swallowing; entire occupation of mind; entire mental occupation.

absorptive, ab-sorp'tiv, *a.* Having power to absorb or imbibe.

absorptivity, ab-sorp-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The power or capacity of absorption, or being absorptive.

abstain, ab-stān', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *abstained*, ab-stānd'; ppr. *abstaining*, ab-stān'ing. [O. Fr. *abstener*, Mod. Fr. *abstenir*, to abstain, fr. L. *abstinēre*, to keep from—*abs*, from, and *teneo*, I hold, whence *contain, tenant, tenacious*, &c.] To hold or keep back; to

refrain; to withhold; to forbear; to deny one's self.

abstainer, ab-stān'ėr, *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors.

abstemious, ab-stē'mi-us, *a.* [L. *abstemius* —*abs*, and root seen in *temētum*, strong drink, *temulentus*, drunken; Skr. *tim*, to be wet.] Holding or keeping from wine or strong drink; temperate; moderate; sparing in the use of food or drink; refraining from excess.

abstemiously, ab-stē'mi-us-li, *adv.* In an abstemious manner; temperately; with a sparing use of food or drink.

abstemiousness, ab-stē'mi-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being abstemious; temperance.

abstention, ab-sten'shon, *n.* [From L. *abstineo*, *abstentum*. ABSTAIN.] The act of holding off, refraining, or abstaining; abstinence.

absterge, ab-stėrj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *absterged*, ab-stėrjd'; ppr. *absterging*, ab-stėrj'ing. [L. *abstergeo*, I wipe off—*abs*, away, and *tergeo*, *tersum*, I wipe, whence *deterge*, *terse*.] To rub or wipe off; to make clean by wiping; to cleanse by means of lotions, &c.

abstergent, ab-stėrj'ent, *a.* [ABSTERGE.] Having cleansing or purgative properties. ——*n.* Whatever aids in scouring or cleansing; a detergent.

abstersion, ab-stėr'shon, *n.* The act of abstersing or cleansing.—**abstersive**, ab-stėrs'iv, *a.* Cleansing; abstergent.

abstinence, ab'sti-nens, *n.* [L. *abstinentia*, from *abstineo*. ABSTAIN.] Act of abstaining; a refraining or keeping from the indulgence of the appetites, especially from the use of intoxicating liquors; a fasting.

abstinent, ab'sti-nent, *a.* [L. *abstinens*, *abstinentis*, ppr. of *abstineo*. ABSTAIN.] Abstaining; refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

abstinently, ab'sti-nent-li, *adv.* In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

abstract, ab-strakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abstracted*, ab-strakt'ed; ppr. *abstracting*, ab-strakt'ing. [From L. *abstraho*, *abstractum*, I draw away—*abs*, and *traho*, *tractum*, I draw, seen also in *trace*, *contract*, *detract*, *retract*, &c.] To draw away; to separate in thought; to separate and consider by itself; to epitomize or condense; to reduce to a summary; to purloin.

abstract, ab'strakt, *a.* [L. *abstractus*, fr. *abstraho*. See above.] Existing in the mind only; not concrete; considered and treated apart from any particular object; thought of by itself separately; difficult; abstruse; general in language or in reasoning. —Abstract nouns or terms are names of qualities, in opposition to *concrete*, which are names of things.——*n.* A summary or epitome; an abridgment.

abstracted, ab-strakt'ed, *a.* [See above.] Absent in mind; inattentive.

abstractedly, ab-strakt'ed-li, *adv.* In an abstracted or absent manner; in an abstract manner; by mental contemplation only.

abstractedness, ab-strakt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being abstracted; abstractness.

abstraction, ab-strak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *abstraction*; L. *abstractio*. ABSTRACT.] Act of abstracting or separating, or state of being separated; separation of ideas; power or operation of the mind by which complex ideas or objects are separated and separately contemplated; a mere object of thought; deep thought; absence of mind; a purloining.

abstractive, ab-strakt'iv, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

abstractly, ab-strakt'li, *adv.* In an abstract manner; separately; absolutely; not concretely; apart from other ideas.

abstractness, ab'strakt-nes, *n.* State of being abstract or in the mind only; abstraction.

abstruse, ab-strös', *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, fr. *abstrudo*—*abs*, from, and *trudo*, I thrust, as in *detrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*.] Obscure; recondite; difficult of comprehension; opposed to obvious and easy.

abstrusely, ab-strös'li, *adv.* In an abstruse manner; reconditely; profoundly; obscurely.

abstruseness, ab-strös'nes, *n.* State or quality of being abstruse.

absurd, ab-sėrd', *a.* [L. *absurdus*—perhaps from *ab*, and *surdus*, deaf (SURD); or *ab*, and root meaning to sound, to hum, seen in E. *swarm*.] Contrary to reason; opposed to common sense; logically contradictory; foolish; ridiculous; inconsistent; incongruous; deaf to reason.

absurdity, ab-sėrd'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

absurdly, ab-sėrd'li, *adv.* In an absurd manner; unreasonably; inconsistently.

absurdness, ab-sėrd'nes, *n.* Absurdity.

abundance, a-bun'dans, *n.* [Fr. *abondance*; L. *abundantia*, from *abundo*, I abound. ABOUND, UNDULATE.] An overflowing quantity; exuberance; plenteousness; copiousness, affluence; wealth.

abundant, a-bun'dant, *a.* [L. *abundans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *abundo*.] In abundance or great quantity; fully sufficient; plentiful; copious; ample; abounding.

abundantly, a-bun'dant-li, *adv.* In an abundant manner; with abundance; fully; amply; plentifully.

abuse, a-būz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abused*, a-būzd'; ppr. *abusing*, a-būz'ing. [Fr. *abuser*, fr. L. *abutor*, *abusus*—*ab*, from, and *utor*, I use. USE.] To make a wrong use of; to illuse; to turn from the proper use; to misapply; to deceive; to impose upon; to vilify; to call opprobious names; to violate; to defile.

abuse, a-būs', *n.* [Fr. *abus*, L. *abusus*. See above.] Misuse; ill-treatment; corrupt practice; scurrilous or contumelious language; contumely; violation; perversion of meaning.

abuser, a-būz'ėr, *n.* One who abuses in speech or behaviour.

abusive, a-būs'iv, *a.* Practising abuse; containing abuse; scurrilous; insulting.

abusively, a-būs'iv-li, *adv.* In an abusive manner; scurrilously.

abusiveness, a-būs'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being abusive; scurrility.

abut, a-but', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *abutted*, a-but'ed, ppr. *abutting*, a-but'ing. [Fr. *abuter*, to meet at the end, to border on—*a*, at, and *but*, extremity. BUTT.] To meet or approach to; with the prep. *on*, *upon*, or *against*; to border; to be contiguous; to meet.

abutment, a-but'ment, *n.* [*Abut* and *-ment*.] That which abuts or borders on something; solid support for the extremity of a bridge, arch, &c.

aby, a-bī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abought*, a-bąt', or *abied*, a-bīd'; ppr. *abying*, a-bī'ing. [=prefix a away (G. *er-*, Goth. *us-*), and *buy*; A. Sax. *abycgan*, to buy off, pay a penalty. BUY.] To atone for; to suffer for; to pay the penalty for.

abysm, a-bizm', *n.* [O. Fr. *abisme*, a superlative form, fr. L. *abyssus*, an abyss.] An abyss. [Poetical.]

abysmal, a-biz'mal, *a.* [From *abysm*, an abyss.] Pertaining to an abyss; profound; immeasurable.

abyss, a-bis', *n.* [L. *abyssus*, fr. Gr. *abyssos* —*a*, privative, and *byssos*, bottom.] A bottomless gulf; a fathomless collection of waters; a deep pit; hell; that which is unfathomable, unbounded, or inexhaustible.

abyssal, a-bis'al, *a.* Relating to or like an abyss; pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea.

Abyssinian, ab-is-sin'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia or its inhabitants.——*n.* A native or inhabitant of Abyssinia; a member of the Abyssinian Church.

acacia, a-kā'shi-a, *n.* [L. *acacia*, Gr. *akakia*, fr. *akē*, a point; same root as in *acid*.] A genus of ornamental plants, some species of which produce catechu, and some exude gum-arabic.

academic, ak-a-dem'ik, *a.* [Fr. *académique*. ACADEMY.] Belonging to the Academy at Athens; belonging to the doctrines or philosophy of Plato; belonging to an academy or university.——*n.* A Platonic philosopher; a student in a university or academy.

academical, ak-a-dem'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an academy; pertaining to a seminary of higher education, or to a society for art or knowledge.——*n. pl.* The distinguishing robes or dress of a student or college official.

academically, ak-a-dem'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an academical manner.

academician, ak'a-dē-mi''shan, *n.* [Fr. *académicien*.] A member of an academy of science, art, or literature.

academy, a-kad'ē-mi, *n.* [L. *Academia*, Gr. *Akadēmeia*, the Academy, fr. *Akadēmus*, to whom the ground originally belonged which formed the garden in which Plato taught at Athens.] The school of the Greek philosopher Plato; the followers of Plato collectively; a school or seminary of arts or sciences, or of a particular art or science; a school for secondary education; a society of persons for the cultivation of arts and sciences, or of a particular art or science.

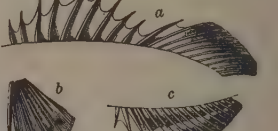
acajou, ak'a-jö, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A kind of heavy red mahogany.

acalephæ, a-ka-lē'fē, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akalēphē*, a nettle: from their stinging property.] A name applied to the animals commonly known as sea-nettles, jelly-fish, &c.

acantha, a-kan'tha, *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine or thorn.] A prickle of a plant; a spine of an animal.

acanthaceous, a-kan-thā'shus, *a.* [From Gr. *akantha*, a prickle of thorn, fr. *akē*, a point. ACID.] Armed with prickles, as certain plants.

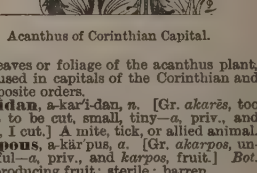
acanthopterygian, a-kan'thop-te-rij''i-an, *a.* [Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, and *pterygion*, the fin of a fish, from *pteryx*, a wing.]



a, *b*, *c*, Spines of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins of Acanthopterygian fishes.

Pertaining to the class of bony fishes characterized by having one or more of the first rays of the fins in the form of spines. Also used as a noun.

acanthus, a-kan'thus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *akanthos*, fr. *akantha*, a thorn, fr. *akē*, a point.] The plant bear's-breech, or brank-ursine; in *arch.* an ornament resembling



Acanthus of Corinthian Capital.

the leaves or foliage of the acanthus plant, and used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

acaridan, a-kar'i-dan, *n.* [Gr. *akarēs*, too short to be cut, small, tiny—*a*, priv., and *keirō*, I cut.] A mite, tick, or allied animal.

acarpous, a-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *akarpos*, unfruitful—*a*, priv., and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* not producing fruit; sterile; barren.

acarus, ak'a-rus, *n.* [ACARIDAN.] The mite genus of animals; a mite or tick.

acatalectic, a'kat-a-lek''tik, *a.* [Gr. *akatalēktos*.] Having the complete number of syllables (an *acatalectic* verse).

acaulous, **acaulescent**, a-kạl'us, a-kạl-es'ẹnt, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kaulos*, a stalk.]

Bot. without a conspicuous stem; stemless.

acauline, acaulose, are also used in same sense.

Accadian, ak-kā'di-an, *n.* [From *Accad*, an ancient city of Babylonia, mentioned in Genesis.] A member of a primitive race of Babylonia, the existence of which has been shown by the cuneiform inscriptions; the language of this race.

accede, ak-sēd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *acceded*, ak-sēd'ed; ppr. *acceding*, ak-sēd'ing. [Fr. *accéder*, to assent, fr. L. *accedere—ad*, to, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To go or come to; to come to a throne or high office, especially as heir; to assent; to agree; to comply; to join; to give adhesion.

accelerate, ak-sel'ē-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accelerated*, ak-sel'ē-rāt-ed; ppr. *accelerating*, ak-sel'ē-rāt-ing. [L. *accelero—ac*, for *ad*, to, and *celer*, swift, quick. CELERITY.] To quicken the motion or speed of; to add to the velocity of; to forward; to advance; to further.

acceleration, ak-sel'ē-rā"shon, *n.* Act of accelerating; state of being accelerated; increase of velocity; hastening.

accelerative, ak-sel'ē-rāt-iv, *a.* Accelerating; adding to velocity; quickening progression.

accelerator, ak-sel'ér-āt-ér, *n.* One who or that which accelerates; a hastener.—**acceleratory**, ak-sel'ér-a-to-ri, *a.* Accelerating or tending to accelerate.

accent, ak'sent, *n.* [L. *accentus*, an accent, tone—*ac*, for *ad*, to, and *cano*, *cantum*, I sing. CHANT, CANTICLE, &c.] A modulation of the voice; the manner of speaking; stress of the voice on a syllable or word; the mark which indicates this stress; emphasis given to certain notes in music; language, words, or expressions in general (especially in plural).——v.t. ak-sent', pret. & pp. *accented*, ak-sent'ed; ppr. *accenting*, ak-sent'ing. To give an accent or accents to in speaking; to mark with an accent or accents.

accentor, ak-sent'ér, *n.* [ACCENT.] The hedge-warbler, dunnock, or hedge-sparrow.

accentual, ak-sent'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to accent.

accentuate, ak-sent'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accentuated*, ak-sent'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *accentuating*, ak-sent'ū-āt-ing. To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; to emphasize or give prominence to.

accentuation, ak-sent'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of accentuating, or of marking with the proper accent; manner of accenting or being accented.

accept, ak-sept', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accepted*, ak-sep'ted; ppr. *accepting*, ak-sep'ting. [L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipio*, *acceptum*, I accept—*ad*, to, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] To take or receive; to receive with pleasure or approbation; to take as it comes; to agree to; to consent to; to promise to pay by attaching one's signature (to a bill of exchange).

acceptable, ak-sep'ta-bl, *a.* That may be accepted; readily accepted; pleasing; gratifying; agreeable.

acceptableness, acceptability, ak-sep'ta-bl-nes, ak-sep'ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being acceptable.

acceptably, ak-sep'ta-bli, *adv.* In an acceptable manner.

acceptance, ak-sep'tans, *n.* Act of accepting; reception; reception with approbation, favour, or satisfaction; a written engagement to pay money, made by a person signing his name across or at the end of a bill of exchange; a bill of exchange accepted.

acceptancy, ak-sep'tan-si, *n.* The act of accepting; acceptance.

acceptation, ak-sep-tā'shon, *n.* Act of accepting; reception; kind reception; favourable regard; meaning in which a word or expression is understood or generally received.

accepter, acceptor, ak-sept'ér, ak-sept'or, *n.* A person who accepts.

access, ak'ses, *n.* [L. *accessus*, fr. *accedo*, *accessum—ad*, and *cedo*, I go. ACCEDE.] A going or coming to; approach; admission; entrance; means of approach; liberty to approach; addition; an increase of a disease.

accessary, ak'ses-a-ri. See ACCESSORY.

accessibility, ak-ses'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being accessible.

accessible, ak-ses'i-bl, *a.* That may be approached; having access; allowing of access; easy of approach; affable.

accessibly, ak-ses'i-bli, *adv.* So as to be accessible.

accession, ak-se'shon, *n.* [L. *accessio*. ACCEDE.] The act of acceding; agreement or assent; something added; increase; addition; augmentation; the act of succeeding to a throne or office; attack of a disease.

accessional, ak-se'shon-al, *a.* Belonging to accession; coming by accession; additional.

accessorial, ak'ses-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

accessorily, ak'ses-so-ri-li, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; not as principal but as a subordinate agent.

accessory, ak'ses-so-ri or ak-ses'so-ri, *a.* [L. *accessorius*, fr. *accessus*. ACCESS.] Aiding in producing some effect; additional; contributing; aiding.——n. An accomplice; an abettor; a coadjutor; an accompaniment; something which advances or promotes a design.

accidence, ak'si-dens, *n.* [A corruption of *accidents* in the old sense of inflections of words.] The part of a grammar treating of the changes which parts of speech undergo in declension or conjugation; rudiments.

accident, ak'si-dent, *n.* [L. *accidens*, *accidentis*, falling, pres. part. of *accidĕre*, to fall, to happen—*ad*, and *cado*, I fall, whence *case*, *cadence*, *casual*, *decadence*, &c.] A property or quality of any being, whether material or immaterial, which may be separated from it, at least in thought; an event proceeding from an unforeseen or an unknown cause; a misfortune; an unfortunate event occurring casually; mishap; casualty; chance.

accidental, ak-si-dent'al, *a.* Having the character of an accident; happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; incidental; contingent; unforeseen; not essential; not necessarily belonging.——n. A property or thing not essential; a chance effect; that which occurs, or is introduced, out of the regular order; in *music*, a sharp, flat, or natural which does not occur in the clef.

accidentalism, accidentality, ak-si-dent'al-izm, ak'si-den-tal"i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being accidental; accidental character; that which is accidental.

accidentally, ak-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* In an accidental manner; by accident or chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

accipiter, ak-sip'i-tér, *n.* [L. *accipiter*, a bird of prey, fr. root *ak*, signifying sharpness and swiftness, and root *pet*, to fly, like Gr. *ōkypteros*, swift-winged.] One of the order of birds of prey called the Accipitres or Raptores.—**acciptral, accipitrine**, ak-sip'i-tral, ak-sip'i-trin, *a.* Having the character of a bird of prey; rapacious.

acclaim, ak-klām', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acclaimed*, ak-klāmd'; ppr. ak-klām'ing. [L. *acclamo—ac* for *ad*, and *clamo*, I cry out, whence *claim*, *clamour*, &c.] To applaud; to declare or salute by acclamation.——n. Acclamation; a shout of joy.

acclamation, ak-kla-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *acclamatio*. ACCLAIM.] A crying out or shouting; a shout of applause, assent, or approbation uttered by a multitude.

acclamatory, ak-klam'a-to-ri, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclimatation, acclimatization, ak-klī'ma-tā"shon, ak-klī-mat-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of acclimating or acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized.

acclimate, ak-klī'māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acclimated*, ak-klī'mat-ed; ppr. *acclimating*, ak-klī'mat-ing. See ACCLIMATIZE.

acclimatize, ak-klī'mat-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acclimatized*, ak-klī'mat-izd; ppr. ak-klī'mat-iz-ing. [Prefix *ad*, and *climate*.] To habituate or inure to a climate different from the native one; to use, accustom, or adapt to a climate.

acclivity, ak-kliv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *acclivitas*, an acclivity, fr. *acclivis*, *acclivus*, sloping—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *clivus*, a slope, fr. root *cli* seen in *clino*, *inclino*, I incline, Gr. *klinō*, I bend, incline; akin E. to *lean*.] A sloping upwards; a rise, as of a hill viewed from below; an ascent: opposed to *declivity*.

acclivous, ak-kliv'us, *a.* [L. *acclivus*, *acclivis*. ACCLIVITY.] Sloping upwards; rising with a slope or acclivity.

accolade, ak-kō-lād', *n.* [Fr. *accolade*, the accolade—L. *ad*, to, and *collum*, the neck. COLLAR.] A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, usually a blow over the neck or shoulder with the flat of a sword.

accommodate, ak-kom'mō-dāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accommodated*, ak-kom'ō-dāt-ed; ppr. *accommodating*, ak-kom'ō-dāt-ing. [L. *accommodo*, I adapt or suit—*ac* for *ad*, to, *com* or *cum*, with, and *modus*, measure, manner. MODE.] To fit or adapt; to make suitable or correspondent; to suit; to adapt; to adjust; to conform (with *to*); to supply or furnish (with *with*).

accommodating, ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing, *a.* Disposed to accommodate; obliging; friendly; complying.

accommodation, ak-kom'mō-dā"shon, *n.* Act of accommodating; state of being accommodated; adjustment; adaptation; reconciliation; provision of conveniences; lodgings; a loan of money.—**Accommodation bill**, a bill of exchange not given in payment of a real debt, but merely to accommodate the drawer.—**Accommodation ladder**, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship to facilitate ascending from, or descending to, boats.

accommodative, ak-kom'mō-dāt-iv, *a.* Ready or apt to accommodate; adaptive.

accommodator, ak-kom'mō-dāt-ér, *n.* One who accommodates.

accompanier, ak-kum'pan-i-ér, *n.* One who accompanies.

accompaniment, ak-kum'pan-i-ment, *n.* [*Accompany* and *-ment*; Fr. *accompagnement*.] That which accompanies; that which is added by way of ornament; the subordinate part or parts, in music, accompanying a voice, or several voices, or a principal instrument.

accompanist, ak-kum'pan-ist, *n.* [*Accompany* and *-ist*.] The performer, in music, who takes the accompanying part.

accompany, ak-kum'pan-i, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accompanied*, ak-kum'pan-id; ppr. *accompanying*, ak-kum'pan-i-ing. [Fr. *accompagner*—prefix *ac* for *ad*, and *compagne*, a companion. COMPANION.] To go or come together with; to keep company with; to follow or attend upon; to wait upon; to associate with; to play a subordinate musical part to, as to a singer or other performer of a musical composition.

accomplice, ak-kom'plis, *n.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and the older E. *complice*, fr. Fr. *complice*, fr. L. *complex*, *complicis*, confederate, participant—*com*, with, and *plico*, I fold, *plica*, a fold, a stem seen also in E. *comply*, *ply*, *triple*, &c. PLY, &c.] An associate or confederate, especially in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt.

accomplish, ak-kom'plish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accomplished*, ak-kom'plisht; ppr. *accomplishing*, ak-kom'plish-ing. [Fr. *accomplir*, *accomplissant*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *complere*, to complete. COMPLETE.] To fulfil; to perform; to execute; to complete; to obtain; to perfect.

accomplishable, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, *a.* That may be accomplished.

accomplished, ak-kom'plisht, *a.* Possessing accomplishments; elegant; polished; complete in acquirements; having a finished education.

accomplisher, ak-kom'plish-ér, *n.* One who accomplishes.

accomplishment, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.* Act of accomplishing; fulfilment; completion; entire performance; an acquirement

or attainment, such as belongs to the cultivated or fashionable classes.

accompt, ak-kount', *n.* [O. Fr. *accompte*. ACCOUNT.] An account: a spelling sometimes used in the formal or legal style.

accord, ak-kord', *n.* [Fr. *accord*, agreement—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *cor, cordis*, the heart; comp. L. *concors, discors*, whence E. *concord, discord*. CORDIAL.] Union of hearts or minds; agreement; harmony; concert; unison; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act: in this sense in such phrases as *of my, of his, of its, of their own accord*.——v.t. [Fr. *accorder*, to reconcile, grant, &c.; *s'accorder*, to agree.] To make to agree; to give, grant, or concede; to award.——v.i. To agree; to concur; to be in correspondence.

accordance, ak-kord'ans, *n.* [*Accord* and *-ance*.] The state of being in accord; conformity; harmony; unison; coincidence.

accordant, ak-kord'ant, *a.* [*Accord* and *-ant*.] Showing accord; corresponding; consonant; agreeable.

accordantly, ak-kord'ant-li, *adv.* In an accordant manner.

according, ak-kord'ing, *adv.* or *participial a.* [*Accord*.] Agreeing; agreeable; in accordance.—**According as**, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.—According to, agreeably to or in accordance with; in conformity with the statement of.

accordingly, ak-kord'ing-li, *adv.* [See prec.] Agreeably; suitably; conformably; consequently; in natural course.

accordion, ak-kord'i-on, *n.* [From *accord*.] A small, melodious, keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds, being worked like bellows.

accost, ak-kost', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accosted*, ak-kos'ted; ppr. *accosting*, ak-kos'ting. [Fr. *accoster*, L.L. *accostare*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *costa* (Fr *côte*), a rib, a side. COAST.] To approach†; to draw near to†; to speak first to; to address.

accouchement, ak-kösh'ment or ak-kösh'-măn, *n.* [Fr., fr. *à*, to, and *couche*, a bed. COUCH.] Delivery in childbed.—**accoucheur**, ak-kö-shėr', *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.—**accoucheuse**, ak-kö-shez', *n.* [Fr.] A midwife.

account, ak-kount', *n.* [Formerly *acunt, acont, accompt*, fr. O. Fr. *acunt, acont, accompte*, an account; *accompter, aconter, acunter*, to account—prefix *ac* for *ad*, and L. *computare*, to compute, reckon. COUNT, COMPUTE.] A reckoning or computation; a bill, or register of debts and credits, or of receipts and expenditure; enumeration; narration; relation; explanation; value; estimation; sake; behalf; advantage; end; reason; ground; consideration; importance. —**To make account of**, to hold in estimation or esteem; to value: with an adjective of quantity, as *much, little, no*, &c.—**Account current**, the statement of the successive payments and receipts taking place between two persons, drawn out in debtor and creditor form.——v.t. To reckon, judge, consider, deem; to value; to esteem; to regard; to hold in opinion.——v.i. To render an account; to give or render reasons; to explain or furnish a reason, when followed by the prep. *for*.

accountability, ak-kount'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being accountable; liability; responsibility.

accountable, ak-kount'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be called to account; amenable; answerable; responsible.

accountableness, ak-kount'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being accountable.

accountably, ak-kount'a-bli, *adv.* In an accountable manner.

accountant, ak-kount'ant, *n.* [*Account* and *-ant*.] One skilled or employed in accounts; one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts.

accountantship, ak-kount'ant-ship, *n.* The office or duties of an accountant.

accoutre, ak-kö'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accoutred*, ak-kö'tėrd; ppr. *accoutring*, ak-kö'tėring. [Fr. *accoutrer*, O.Fr. *acoutrer, acoustrer, acoustrer*—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and *couture*, a seam, from L. *consutura*, a stitching together, fr. *con*, together, and *suo, sutum*, to sew. SUTURE.] To equip or furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip for military service.

accoutrements, ak-kö'tėr-ments, *n. pl.* [Fr. *accoutrement*. See prec.] Military dress and arms; fighting gear; dress or apparel.

accredit, ak-kred'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accredited*, ak-kred'it-ed; ppr. *accrediting*, ak-kred'it-ing. [Fr. *accréditer*, fr. *à*, to, and *crédit*, credit. CREDIT, CREED.] To give authority or sanction to; to invest with credit; to procure esteem for; to bring into vogue, as a word; to confer credit or authority on; to send with credentials, as an envoy.

accrescе, ak-kres', *v.i.* [L. *accrescère, accretum*, to increase, to grow to—*ad*, to, and *cresco*, I grow, increase. ACCRUE.] To accrue (which see).

accrescent, ak-kres'ent, *a.* [See ACCRESCE.] Increasing; growing.

accretion, ak-krē'shon, *n.* [L. *accretio*, fr. *accresco, accretum*—*ad*, and *cresco*, I grow. ACCRESCE, ACCRUE.] A growing to, or increase by natural growth, or by an accession of parts externally; the thing added by growth; an accession.

accretive, ak-krēt'iv, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to accretion; increasing by growth.

accrue, ak-krö', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *accrued*, ak-krödʹ; ppr. *accruing*, ak-krö'ing. [Fr. *accrue*, increase, fr. *accrû*, pp. of *accroître*, to increase, fr. L. *accrescere*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *cresco*, I grow, seen also in *crescent, decrease, increase*.] To be gained or obtained; to proceed, arise, or spring; as, a profit or a loss *accrues* from a commercial transaction.

accubation, ak-kū-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *accubatio*—*ad*, to, and *cubo*, I lie down. INCUBATE.] A lying or reclining on a couch.

accumbency, ak-kum'ben-si, *n.* State of being accumbent.

accumbent, ak-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *accumbens, -entis*, ppr. of *accumbo*—*ad*, and *cumbo*, I lie down, as in *recumbent, succumb*, &c.] Leaning or reclining.

accumulate, ak-kū'mū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accumulated*, ak-kū'mū-lāt-ed; ppr. *accumulating*, ak-kū'mū-lāt-ing. [L. *accumulo, accumulatum*—*ad*, to, and *cumulus*, a heap. CUMULATE.] To heap up, to collect by heaping up; to gather together; to amass.——v.i. To increase greatly; to be gradually increased or augmented.

accumulation, ak-kū'mū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of accumulating; state of being accumulated; a heap, mass, or pile; a collection.

accumulative, ak-kū'mū-lāt-iv, *a.* That accumulates or is accumulated.

accumulator, ak-kū'mū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which accumulates; a kind of electric battery by which electric energy may be kept in store.

accuracy, ak'kū-ra-si, *n.* [From *accurate* and *-cy*.] State of being accurate; exactness; correctness; nicety; precision.

accurate, ak'kū-rāt, *a.* [L. *accuratus*, prepared with care, fr. *accuro, accuratum*, I give care to—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *cura*, care. CURE.] Prepared or done with care; exact, without defect or error; precise; strictly correct; as applied to persons, exact without negligence or ignorance.

accurately, ak'kū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an accurate manner; exactly; with strict correctness.

accurateness, ak'kū-rāt-nes, *n.* Accuracy.

accurse, ak-kėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accursed*, ak-kėrst'; ppr. *accursing*, ak-kėrs'ing. [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, or *a*, intens., and *curse*.] To call down curses on; to curse.

accursed, **accurst**, ak-kėrs'ed, ak-kėrst', *a.* [See prec.] Lying under a curse; blasted; ruined; execrable; cursed.

accusable, ak-kūz'a-bl, *a.* That may be accused.

accusation, ak-kū-zā'shon, *n.* Act of accusing; the charge brought against any one by the accuser; impeachment; censure.

accusative, ak-kūz'at-iv, *a.* or *n.* [L. *accusativus*, fr. *accuso*, I accuse.] A term of grammar, pointing to the relation in which an object stands to a transitive verb; the case commonly called in English the objective or case of the direct object.

accusatory, ak-kūz'a-to-ri, *a.* Containing an accusation.

accuse, ak-kūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accused*, ak-kūzdʹ; ppr. *accusing*, ak-kūz'ing. [Fr. *accuser*, to accuse, fr. L. *accusare*, to call to account, blame, indict—*ad*, to, and *causa*, cause, process. CAUSE.] To bring a charge against (with *of* before the charge); to charge with a crime; to impeach; to arraign; to blame; to censure; to defame.

accused, ak-kūzdʹ, *pp.* and *n.* Charged with a crime or offence; a person or persons charged.

accuser, ak-kūz'ėr, *n.* One who accuses.

accustom, ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accustomed*, ak-kus'tumd; ppr. *accustoming*, ak-kus'tum-ing. [O. Fr. *accoustumer*, to accustom—*ac* for L. *ad*, to, and O. Fr. *coustume*, custom. CUSTOM.] To inure to a custom or habit; to make familiar with by use; to habituate; to familiarize.

accustomed, ak-kus'tumd, *p.* and *a.* Familiar by custom; usual; often practised; customary; habitual; wonted.

ace, as, *n.* [Fr. *as*, ace at dice or cards, fr. L. *as*, a unit, unity, fr. Doric Gr. *as, ais*, Attic Gr. *heis*, one.] A unit; a single pip on a card or die, or the card or face of a die so marked; a trifle or insignificant quantity or distance.

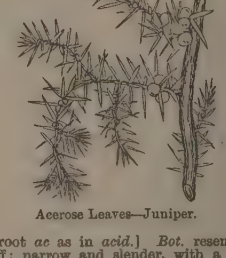
acentric, a-sen'trik, *a.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *centre*.] Not centric; away from a centre.

acephalous, a-sef'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, privative, and *kephalē*, a head. CEPHALIC.] Without a head; headless; not having a distinct head, as certain molluscs; deprived of its first syllable, as a line of poetry.

acerb, a-sėrbʹ, *a.* [L. *acerbus*, unripe, harsh, sour, fr. *acer*, sharp; same root as in ACID.] Sharp; sour; bitter and astringent.

acerbity, a-sėrb'i-ti, *n.* [L. *acerbitas*. ACERB.] A sourness, with bitterness and astringency; harshness; bitterness or severity.

acerous, **acerose**, as'ėr-us, as'ėr-ōs, *a.* [L. *acerosus*, chaffy, fr. *acus, aceris*, chaff,



Acerose Leaves—Juniper.

fr. root *ac* as in *acid*.] *Bot.* resembling chaff; narrow and slender, with a sharp point.

acervate, a-sėrv'āt, *v.t.* [L. *acervo*, I heap up, fr. *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up.

acescence, **acescency**, a-ses'ens, a-ses'en-si, *n.* The state of being acescent; a turning sour; state of being moderately sour.

acescent, a-ses'ent, *a.* [L. *acescens, -entis*, turning sour, ppr. of *acescère*, to turn sour or acid. ACID.] Turning sour; tending to sourness.

acetabuliform, as'ē-ta-bū"li-form, *a.* [See next.] Cup-shaped.

acetabulum, as-e-tab'ū-lum, *n.*; pl. **acetabula**, as-e-tab'ū-la. [L., a vinegar cruet, a cup-shaped vessel, fr. *acētum*, vinegar.

ACID.] The cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone; a cup-like cavity or part of animals or plants.

acetarious, as-e-tā′ri-us, *a.* [L. *acetaria*, salad herbs, fr. *acētum*, vinegar. ACID.] Used in making salads, as lettuce, mustard, &c.

acetate, as′e-tāt, *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.

acetic, a-set′ik or a-sēt′ik, *a.* [From L. *acētum*, vinegar, fr. same root as *acid*. ACID.] Relating to vinegar, or having similar properties; sour.—Acetic acid, an acid forming the chief ingredient in vinegar.

acetification, a-set′i-fi-kā″shon, *n.* The act of acetifying; the process of becoming acetous; the operation of making vinegar.

acetifier, a-set′i-fī-ėr, *n.* That which acetifies; an apparatus used in making vinegar.

acetify, a-set′i-fī or as-ē′ti-fī, *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *acetified*, a-set′i-fīd; ppr. *acetifying*, a-set′i-fi-ing. [L. *acētum*, vinegar, and suffix *-fy*, to make.] To turn into acid or vinegar.

acetimeter, acetometer, as-et-im′et-ėr, as-et-om′et-ėr, *n.* [L. *acētum*, vinegar, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of acids.

acetopathy, as-et-op′a-thi, *n.* [L. *acētum*, vinegar, acid, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] A method of treating ailments by applying dilute acetic acid to the surface of the body.

acetous, as-ē′tus or as′e-tus, *a.* [L. *acētum*, vinegar.] Sour; acid; causing acidity.

acetylene, a-set′i-lēn, *n.* [*Acetic*, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] A gas made from calcium carbide and used for lighting.

Achæan, Achean, a-kē′an, *a.* Pertaining to *Achæa* in Greece; pertaining to the Greeks of Homeric times.——*n.* An inhabitant of Achæa; an ancient Greek.

ache, āk, *n.* [A. Sax. *æce*, *ece*, ache, pain, fr. *acan*, to ache; akin to Icel. *aka*, to drive, press hard; cog. L. *ago*, I drive (whence *agent*, *act*, &c.). ACRE. The proper spelling would be *ake*. The noun was formerly pronounced ăch or āch.] Continued pain; a continued gnawing pain; feeling of distress (heartache).——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *ached*, ākt; ppr. *aching*, āk′ing. To suffer from an ache or pain; to be distressed.

achene, achenium, a-kēn′, a-kē′ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chainō*, I yawn or gape. YAWN.] *Bot.* a small dry carpel, containing a single seed, which does not open when ripe.

achievance, a-chēv′ans, *n.* Achievement; performance.

achieve, a-chēv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *achieved*, a-chēvd′; ppr. *achieving*, a-chēv′ing. [Fr. *achever*, to finish—*a*, to, and O. Fr. *chevе*, *chief*, Fr. *chef*, the head or end, fr. L. *caput*, the head. CHIEF.] To bring to an end, accomplishment, or conclusion; to accomplish; to finish; to perform; to acquire; to obtain by effort.

achievement, a-chēv′ment, *n.* Act of achieving; performance of an action; accomplishment; exploit; feat; an escutcheon; a hatchment.

achiever, a-chēv′ėr, *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

aching, āk′ing, *n.* A continued ache; continued pain or distress.

achiamydeous, a-kla-mid′ē-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chlamys*, *chlamydos*, a cloak.] *Bot.* having neither calyx nor corolla.

achor, ā′kor, *n.* [Gr. *achōr*, dandruff.] Scald-head, a skin disease.

achromatic, ak-rō-mat′ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, privative, and *chrōma*, colour. CHROMATIC.] Destitute of colour; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colours.

acicula, a-sik′ū-la, *n.*; pl. **aciculæ**, a-sik′ū-lē. [L. dim. of *acus*, a needle. ACID.] A spine or prickle of an animal or plant.

acicular, a-sik′ū-lar, *a.* [L. *acicula*, a needle. See prec.] Having sharp points like needles; needle-shaped.

acid, as′id, *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour, fr. root *ac*, *ak*, a point, seep in *acus*, a needle; *acuo*, I sharpen; *acer*, sharp; *acantha*, a thorn; *acēre*, to be sour; *acētum*, vinegar; and in such words as *acme*, *acrid*, *acumen*, *acute*, *ague*, *eager*, &c.] Sharp, sour, or biting to the taste, like vinegar.——*n.* A sour substance; in *chem.* a substance which combines with bases to form salts, and of which hydrogen is an essential constituent.

acidifiable, as-id′i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being acidified, or converted into an acid.

acidific, as-id-if′ik, *a.* Acidifying; producing acidity or an acid.

acidification, as-id′i-fi-kā″shon, *n.* The act or process of acidifying.

acidifier, as-id′i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which acidifies; a principle whose presence is necessary for acidity.

acidify, as-id′i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acidified*, a-sid′i-fīd; ppr. *acidifying*, a-sid′i-fi-ing. [L. *acidus*, sour, and *-fy*, to make.] To make acid; to convert into an acid.

acidimeter, as-id-im′e-tėr, *n.* [From *acid*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An acetimeter.

acidity, as-id′i-ti, *n.* [L. *aciditas*. ACID.] Quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness.

acidulate, as-id′ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acidulated*, a-sid′ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *acidulating*, a-sid′ū-lāt-ing. [From L. *acidulus*, somewhat sour, dimin. of *acidus*, acid. ACID.] To make acid in a moderate degree.

acidulent, as-id′ū-lent, *a.* [ACIDULOUS.] Somewhat acid or sour; tart; peevish.

acidulous, as-id′ū-lus, *a.* [L. *acidulus*. ACIDULATE.] Slightly acid or sour; subacid; biting or satirical.

aciérage, a′sē-ėr-āj, *n.* [Fr. *acier*, steel, fr. L. *acies*, sharp point, and *age*. ACID.] The process of coating an engraved copper plate with a film of iron to make it last better.

acinaceous, as-in-ā′shus, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape.] Clustering like grapes.

acinaciform, as-in-as′i-form, *a.* [L. *acinaces*, Gr. *akinakēs*, a scimetar.] Formed like or resembling a scimetar.

aciniform, a-sin′i-form, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape.] Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes.

acknowledge, ak-nol′ej, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acknowledged*, ak-nol′ejd; ppr. *acknowledging*, ak-nol′ej-ing. [Pref. *a*, on (changed to *ac*, as if from *ad*), and *knowledge*.] To own the knowledge of; to admit to be true by a declaration of assent; to own, admit, or receive with assent or approbation; to avow; to recognize; to admit; to allow; to own or confess.

acknowledger, ak-nol′ej-ėr, *n.* One who acknowledges.

acknowledgment, ak-nol′ej-ment, *n.* Act of acknowledging or owning; confession; recognition; admission; avowal; gratitude; return for a benefit received; a receipt for money received.

acme, ak′mē, *n.* [Gr. *akmē*, a point. Same root as *acid*, &c. ACID.] The top or highest point or pitch; the summit or height in progress or development.

acne, ak′nē, *n.* [Gr. *achnē*, what rises to or appears on a surface.] An eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles on the face.

acolyte, ak′o-līt, *n.* [Fr. *acolyte*, fr. L.L. *acolythus*, an acolyte, fr. Gr. *akoloutхos*, a follower.] An attendant; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the second of the inferior orders of clergy, whose office it is to follow and attend on the superior orders.

aconite, ak′on-īt, *n.* [L. *aconitum*, fr. Gr. *akoniton*, a poisonous plant like monk's-hood; probab. fr. root *ak*, implying sharpness. ACID.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood.

aconitic, ak-on-it′ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite.

aconitin, aconitine, ak-on′it-in, *n.* A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, got from the roots and leaves of aconite.

acorn, ā′korn, *n.* [A. Sax. *æcerн*, *æcern*, an acorn=Icel. *akarn*, Dan. *agern*, O.H.G. *ackeran*, an acorn; Goth. *akran*, fruit; the word originally meant simply fruit, fruit of the field, being an adj. form allied to *acre*, and not connected with *corn* (formerly it was supposed to be for *oak-corn*).] The fruit of the oak, a one-celled, one-seeded, oval nut, which grows in a permanent cup.

acorn-cup, ā′korn-kup, *n.* The capsule of the acorn.

acorned, ā′kornd, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns; fed with acorns.

acorn-shell, ā′korn-shel, *n.* The shell of the acorn; a marine molluscous animal, one of the cirripeds.

acosmism, a-koz′mizm, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *kosmos*, the world. COSMIC.] The denial of the existence of an eternal world.

acotyledon, a-ko′ti-lē″don, *n.* [Gr. *a*, privative, and *kotylēdōn*, a seed-lobe, fr. *kotylē*, a cup-shaped hollow.] A plant whose seeds have no seed-lobes.—**acotyledonous**, a-ko′til-ē″don-us, *a.* Having no cotyledons or seed-lobes.

acoustic, a-kous′tik or a-kōs′tik, *a.* [Gr. *akoustikos*, fr. *akouō*, I hear.] Pertaining to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.——*n.* A remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing.

acoustically, a-kous′tik-al-li, *adv.* In relation to or in a manner adapted to acoustics.

acoustician, a-kous-ti′shan, *n.* One skilled in the science of acoustics.

acoustics, a-kous′tiks or a-kōs′tiks; *n.* [From the adj. *acoustic*, being a plural form like *mathematics*, *politics*, &c.; generally used as a sing.] The science of sound.

acquaint, ak-kwānt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acquainted*, ak-kwānt′ed; ppr. *acquainting*, ak-kwānt′ing. [O. Fr. *accointer*, fr. L.L. *accognitare*, to make known, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *cognitus*, known, fr. *cognosco*, *cognitum*, I know (whence *cognition*, *cognize*)—*con*, and *gnosco*, I know. KNOW.] To make to know; to make aware; to apprise; to make familiar; to inform (to acquaint a person *with* a thing).

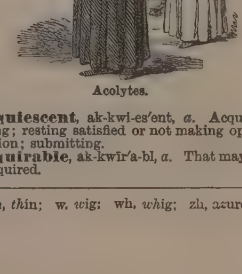
acquaintance, ak-kwānt′ans, *n.* State of being acquainted; familiar knowledge; familiarity; intimacy; knowledge; a person or persons well known.—To make one's acquaintance, to become acquainted with him.

acquaintanceship, ak-kwānt′ans-ship, *n.* State of being acquainted.

acquainted, ak-kwānt′ed, *a.* Having acquaintance or knowledge; knowing, but not on terms of intimacy.

acquiesce, ak-kwi-es′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *acquiesced*, ak-wi-est′; ppr. *acquiescing*, ak-wi-es′ing. [Fr. *acquiescer*, fr. L. *acquiescēre*, to rest, to acquiesce—*ad*, to, and *quiescēre*, to be quiet, fr. *quies*, rest. QUIET.] To rest satisfied or without opposition; to admit without opposition or question; to yield assent; to agree (to *acquiesce in* a proposal).

acquiescence, ak-kwi-es′ens, *n.* State of acquiescing; quiet assent; submission; compliance.



Acolytes.

acquiescent, ak-kwi-es′ent, *a.* Acquiescing; resting satisfied or not making opposition; submitting.

acquirable, ak-kwīr′a-bl, *a.* That may be acquired.

acquire, ak-kwīr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acquired*, ak-kwīrd'; ppr. *acquiring*, ak-kwīr'ing. [L. *acquiro*, I get—*ad*, to, and *quæro*, I look or search for. Similarly *inquire*, *require*. QUEST.] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent; to obtain, gain, or attain; to get something as a permanent possession.

acquirement, ak-kwīr'ment, *n.* Act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment; personal attainment (as contrasted with a natural *gift* or *endowment*); gain.

acquirer, ak-kwīr'ėr, *n.* A person who acquires.

acquisition, ak-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, fr. *acquiro*, *acquisitus*. ACQUIRE.] Act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained; a material gain.

acquisitive, ak-kwiz'it-iv, *a.* [From L. *acquisitus*. ACQUISITION.] Disposed to make acquisitions; prone or eager to acquire.

acquisitively, ak-kwiz'it-iv-li, *adv.* In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.

acquisitiveness, ak-kwiz'it-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being acquisitive; the love of acquiring; a propensity to acquire property.

acquit, ak-kwit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acquitted*, ak-kwit'ed; ppr. *acquitting*, ak-kwit'ing. [Fr. *acquitter*, to discharge, to set at rest with respect to a claim—L. *ad*, to, and *quietus*, at rest, quiet. QUIET.] To set free, release, or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, or suspicion; to absolve; with *refl.* pron. to behave or conduct one's self; to execute a task.

acquittal, ak-kwit'al, *n.* [*Acquit* and *-al*, as in *retiral*, &c.] The act of acquitting; a setting free or deliverance from a charge or accusation; a judicial discharge.

acquittance, ak-kwit'ans, *n.* [*Acquit* and *-ance*.] Discharge or release from a debt; the writing which is evidence of such a discharge.

acre, ā'kėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *æcer*, a field=D. *akker*, Icel. *akr*, Dan. *ager*, G. *acker*, Goth. *akrs*, arable land, a field; cog. with L. *ager*, Gr. *agros*, Skr. *ajra*, a field. From root seen in L. *ago*, I drive, *axis*, an axle, the word probably meaning originally the place to or over which cattle were driven; a pasture. *Acorn* is from this root, and *ache* is also akin.] A certain measure of land, a quantity containing 160 square perches, or 4840 square yards.

acreable, ā'kėr-a-bl, *a.* [*Acre* and *-able*.] According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.

acreage, ā'kėr-āj, *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land.

acred, ā'kėrd, *a.* Possessing acres or landed property.

acrid, ak'rid, *a.* [From L. *acer*, *acris*, *acre*, sharp; with *id*, fr. the common L. adj. termination *-idus*. ACID.] Sharp, bitter, hot, or biting to the taste; acrimonious; corroding; harsh.

acridity, **acridness**, ak-rid'i-ti, ak'rid-nes, *n.* Quality of being acrid; a sharp, bitter, pungent quality.

acrimonious, ak-ri-mō'ni-us, *a.* Full of acrimony; sharp; bitter; severe; sarcastic.

acrimoniously, ak-ri-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; with sharpness or bitterness of words.

acrimony, ak'ri-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acris*, sharp. ACRID, ACID.] Sharpness or severity of temper; harshness; asperity; severity; bitterness.

acritude, ak'ri-tūd, *n.* [L. *acritudo*, fr. *acris*, sharp.] Sharpness; bitterness; biting heat.

acroamatic, ak'rō-a-mat''ik, *a.* [Gr. *akroamatikos*, fr. *akroaomai*, I hear.] Designed for being heard only by a select audience; abstruse; esoteric.

acrobat, ak'rō-bat, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, and *bainō*, I go.] A rope-dancer; one who practises vaulting, tumbling, throwing somersaults, &c.

acrobatic, ak'rō-bat-ik, *a.* Pertaining to an acrobat or his performance.

acrocephalic, ak'rō-sē-fal''ik, *a.* [Gr. *akros*, high, *kephalē*, the head.] Having the top of the skull high or pyramidal.

acrogen, ak'rō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, on the top, and root *gen*, to produce.] A plant (moss, fern, horse-tail) increasing by extension of the stem or axis of growth at the top.

acrogenous, a-kroj'en-us, *a.* Pertaining to acrogens, or their mode of growth.

acrolith, ak'rō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *lithos*, a stone.] A statue, of which only the extremities are stone.

acromion, a-krō'mi-on, *n.* [Gr. *akrōmion*—*akros*, high, extreme, and *ōmos*, shoulder.] *Anat.* a process of the shoulder-blade which receives the collar-bone.

acronychal, a-kron'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *akronychos*, at nightfall—*akros*, extreme, outermost, and *nyx*, night.] Taking place at nightfall, as the rising of a star.

acropolis, a-krop'o-lis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *akros*, highest, topmost, and *polis*, a city.] The elevated citadel of a Greek city; the citadel of Athens.

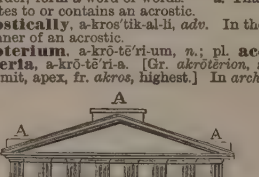
acrospire, ak'rō-spīr, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *speira*, a spire or spiral.] The first leaf which rises above the ground when corn germinates; the rudimentary stem which appears in malted grain.

across, a-kros', *prep.* [Prefix *a*, at or on, and *cross*.] From side to side of; athwart; transversely to or at right angles with; over. —— **adv.** Transversely; from one side to another; crosswise.

acrostic, a-kros'tik, *n.* [Gr. *akrostichion*, an acrostic—*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, row, order, or verse.] A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, or certain others in definite positions, taken in order, form a word or words.—— **a.** That relates to or contains an acrostic.

acrostically, a-kros'tik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

acroterium, a-krō-tē'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **acroteria**, a-krō-tē'ri-a. [Gr. *akrōtērion*, a summit, apex, fr. *akros*, highest.] In *arch.*



A A A, Acroteria.

a small pedestal placed on the apex or angles of a pediment, for the support of a statue or other ornament.

acrotism, ak'ro-tizm, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *krotos*, a beating.] An absence or weakness of the pulse.

act, akt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *acted*, ak'ted; ppr. *acting*, ak'ting. [L. *ago*, *actum*, I exert power, I put in motion, I do=Gr. *agō*, I lead; allied to Icel. *aka*, to drive, and to E. *acre* (which see).] To exert power or energy; to produce effects; to be in action; not to rest; to move; to behave or conduct one's self.——**v.t.** To perform; to do; to perform as on the stage; to play; to counterfeit.——**n.** [Fr. *acte*, L. *actus*, a doing, *actum*, a thing done.] A deed; something done; power put forth; the effect of power put forth; a state of reality; part or division of a play, generally divided into *scenes*; a decree; a law, as an act of parliament.—In the act, in the actual performance or commission, especially of some misdeed.

actable, ak'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being acted or performed; practically possible.

acting, ak'ting, *a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; doing the real work of an office for a nominal or honorary holder of the post.——**n.** Action; act of performing a part in a play.

actinia, ak-tin'i-a, *n.*; pl. **actiniæ**. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktīnos*, a ray; fr. the tentacles being ray-like.] A sea-anemone; a polyp having the mouth surrounded by tentacles in concentric circles, often of brilliant colours.

actinic, ak-tin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.] Pertaining to rays; pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun.

actinism, ak'tin-izm, *n.* [ACTINIC.] The radiation of heat or light; the property of the chemical part of the sun's rays, which, as seen in photography, produces chemical effects.

actinolite, ak-tin'o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktīnos*, a ray, and *lithos*, a stone.] A radiated mineral, nearly allied to hornblende, and consisting chiefly of silica, calcium, magnesium, and iron.

actinometer, ak-tin-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.

actinozoon, ak-tin'o-zō''on, *n.*; pl. **actinozoa**, ak-tin'o-zō''a. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *zōon*, an animal.] A class of radiated, soft, marine zoophytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, &c.

action, ak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *action*, fr. L. *actio*, *actionis*, fr. *ago*, *actum*. ACT.] State of acting or moving; activity; the opposite of *rest*; a deed; agency; operation; conduct; behaviour; gesture or gesticulation; a suit or process; attitude; battle; engagement; mechanism or movement of a compound instrument, or the like.

actionable, ak'shon-a-bl, *a.* Furnishing ground for an action at law.

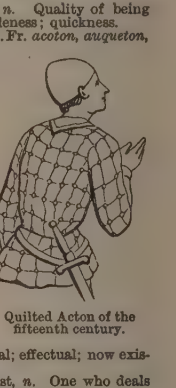
active, ak'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *actif*, *active*, fr. L. *activus*, fr. *ago*, *actum*, I act. ACT.] Exhibiting action; that acts or is in action; busy; nimble; quick; lively; energetic; industrious; denoting action; transitive, as a verb.

actively, ak'tiv-li, *adv.* In an active manner; in an active signification.

activeness, ak'tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being active; activity.

activity, ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being active; agility; nimbleness; quickness.

acton, ak'ton, *n.* [O.Fr. *acoton*, *arqueton*, fr. Sp. *al-coton*, Ar. *al-q'oton*, lit. the cotton, from being originally padded with cotton.] A quilted vest or tunic, formerly worn under armour, or itself used by way of armour.


Quilted Acton of the fifteenth century.

actor, ak'tėr, *n.* [L. *actor*.] One who acts or performs; an active agent; a stage-player.

actress, ak'tres, *n.* A female stage-player.

actual, ak'tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *actuel*, fr. L. *actualis*, fr. *actus*, an act. ACT.] Acting or existing really and objectively; real; effectual; now existing; present.

actualist, ak'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who deals with actualities: opposed to *idealist*.

actuality, ak-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being actual; reality.

actually, ak'tū-al-li, *adv.* In an actual or real manner; in fact; really; in truth.

actuary, ak'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *actuarius*, a clerk, a registrar, fr. *actus*, an act. ACT.] A registrar or clerk; an official in an insurance company or other large business, whose duty it is to make complicated computations.

actuate, ak'tū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *actuated*, ak'tū-āt-ed; ppr. *actuating*, ak'tū-āt-ing. [From L. *actus*, an *act*.] To put into action; to urge; to incite; to impel; to animate.

aculeate, **aculeated**, a-kū'lē-āt, a-kū'lē-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *aculeus*, a spine, a prickle,

dim. of *acus*, a needle. ACID.] Having prickles or sharp points.

acumen, a-kū'men, *n.* [L. *acūmen*, fr. *acuo*, I make sharp or pointed. ACID.] Sharpness or keenness of perception, quickness; sagacity; penetration.

acuminate, a-kū'min-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acuminated*, a-kū'min-āt-ed; ppr. *acuminating*, a-kū'min-āt-ing. [L. *acumino*, *acuminatum*, fr. *acumen*. See prec.] To sharpen; to make sharp or keener.—a. Pointed; having a sharp point.

acumination, a-kū'min-ā''shon, *n.* The act of acuminating; a pointed extremity; a sharp point or jag.

acupressure, ak-ū-pre'shūr, *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and E. *pressure*.] A method of stopping bleeding from arteries, in amputations, &c., by means of needles or wires.

acupuncture, ak-ū-pungk'tūr, *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a pricking. PUNCTURE.] The insertion of a delicate needle or set of needles into parts of the body in certain ailments.

acute, a-kūt', *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed, fr. *acuo*, I sharpen, fr. root *ac*, *ak*, denoting sharpness. ACID.] Sharpened or pointed; ending in a sharp point; sharp; keen; penetrating; piercing; sagacious; having nice or quick sensibility; sharp or shrill in sound or tone; not grave.—**Acute accent**, the mark (') placed on certain vowels for different purposes.—**Acute angle**, an angle which is less than a right angle.

acutely, a-kūt'li, *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination or keen penetration; sagaciously.

acuteness, a-kūt'nes, *n.* The quality of being acute; sharpness; penetration; sagacity; keenness; shrewdness; faculty of nice discernment or perception; sharpness or elevation of sound.

adage, ad'āj, *n.* [Fr. *adage*, fr. L. *adagium*, a proverb.] A proverb; an old saying which has obtained credit by long use.—**adagial**, a-dā'ji-al, *a.* Pertaining to an adage or proverb.

adagio, a-dā'jō, *a.* and *adv.* [It. *ad agio*, at ease.] In *music*, slow; slowly, leisurely, and with grace.—n. A slow movement.

adamant, ad'a-mant, *n.* [L. *adamas*, *adamantis*, fr. Gr. *adamas*, *adamantos*, anything inflexibly hard; lit. the unconquerable—Gr. *a*, priv., and *damaō*, I tame. TAME, DIAMOND.] Any substance of impenetrable hardness: chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word.

adamantine, ad-a-mant'in, *a.* Made of adamant; very hard.

Adamic, a-dam'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.

Adamite, ad'am-it, *n.* A descendant of Adam; one of an ancient religious sect who aimed at establishing a state of innocence, and went naked.—**Adamitic**, ad-am-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Adamites or to Adam.

Adam's-apple, ad'amz-ap'l, *n.* The prominence on the forepart of the throat.

Adam's-needle, ad'amz-nē'dl, *n.* The popular name of the plants otherwise called Yucca.

adapt, a-dapt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adapted*, a-dapt'ed; ppr. *adapting*, a-dapt'ing. [Fr. *adapter*, L. *adaptare*—*ad*, to, and *apto*, I fit. APT.] To make suitable; to fit or suit; to remodel, work up, and render fit for representation on the stage.

adaptability, a-dapt'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being adaptable or capable of adaptation.

adaptable, a-dapt'a-bl, *a.* That may be adapted.

adaptation, a-dap-tā'shon, *n.* Act of adapting; act of making suitable; fitness; suitableness; that which is the result of adapting.

adapter, a-dapt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which adapts.

Adar, ā'dār, *n.* [Heb. *adār*.] A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March.

adays, a-dāz', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *day's*, the genit. of *day*=A. Sax. *dæges*, by day.] By day; at the present day, as in *now-adays*.

add, ad, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *added*, ad'ed; ppr. *adding*, ad'ing. [L. *addo*—*ad*, to, and *do*, I give, I put, I place.] To set or put together; to join or unite; to subjoin; to annex; to say further.—v.i. To be or serve as an addition (with *to*); to perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

addable, **addible**, ad'a-bl, ad'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being added.

addax, ad'aks, *n.* [L. *addax*, an African

Head of Addax (*Hippotragus nasomaculatus*).

word.] A species of large antelope inhabiting Africa, with long twisted horns.

addendum, ad-den'dum, *n.*; pl. **addenda**, ad-den'da. [L. ADD.] A thing to be added; an addition or an appendix.

adder, ad'ėr, *n.* [O.E. *addre*, *addere*, by loss of initial *n* from A.Sax. *nædre*, *næddre*, O. and Prov. E. *nedder*, Icel. *nathr*, Goth. *nadrs*, G. *natter*. *A nadder* became *an adder*. For a similar loss of *n* comp. *apron*, *aitchbone*.] A venomous serpent, the common viper, found in Britain and over Europe.

adder-stone, ad'ėr-stōn, *n.* A name given to certain rounded perforated stones, popularly supposed to have efficacy in curing the bites of adders.

adder's-tongue, ad'ėrz-tung, *n.* A species of fern.

adder's-wort, ad'ėrz-wėrt, *n.* Snake-weed or bistort, a kind of plant.

addible, **addable**, ad'i-bl, ad'a-bl, *a.* That may be added.

addict, ad-dikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *addicted*, ad-dikt'ed; ppr. *addicting*, ad-dikt'ing. [L. *addico*, *addictum*, to devote—*ad*, to, and *dico*, I dedicate. DICTION.] To apply habitually; to habituate: generally with a reflexive pronoun, and in a bad sense (followed by *to*).

addicted, ad-dikt'ed, *a.* Habitually practising; given up; devoted; habituated (followed by *to*).

addictedness, ad-dikt'ed-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being addicted.

addiction, ad-dik'shon, *n.* [ADDICT.] The act of devoting or giving up one's self to a practice; the state of being devoted; devotion.

Addison's-disease, ad'di-sunz-diz-ēz', *n.* A serious disease of the kidneys.

addition, ad-di'shon, *n.* [L. *additio*, fr. *addo*, *additum*, I add. ADD.] Act of adding; the thing added; the uniting of two or more sums into one sum; increase; augmentation; appendage.

additional, ad-di'shon-al, *a.* Forming an addition; added on.

additionally, ad-di'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an additional manner; by way of addition.

additive, ad'it-iv, *a.* [L. *additivus*. ADD.] That is to be, or may be added.

addle, ad'l, *a.* [From A. Sax. *adela*, filth=G. *adel*, mire, Sw. *adel* (seen in *ko-adel*, cow urine), urine; Sc. *aidle*, putrid water, urine.] Having lost the power of development and become rotten: applied to eggs; hence, barren; producing nothing.—v.t. pret. & pp. *addled*, ad'ld; ppr. *addling*, ad'l-ing. To make rotten or barren, as eggs.

addle-headed, ad'l-hed-ed, *a.* Having barren brains; of weak intellect.

address, ad-dres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *addressed*, ad-drest'; ppr. *addressing*, ad-dres'ing. [Fr. *adresser*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and L.L. *directiare*, *directiare*, to direct (whence E. *dress*), fr. L. *directus*, direct. DRESS, DIRECT.] To direct; to direct to the hearing of or in writing; to write and send to any person; to speak to; to apply to by words or writing; to apply (one's self); to apply.—n. A speaking to; any speech or writing in which one person or set of persons makes a communication to another person or persons; manner of speaking to another; a person's bearing in conversation; dexterity; adroitness; courtship (generally in the plural); direction of a letter.

addressee, ad-dres'ē, *n.* One who is addressed.

addresser, ad-dres'ėr, *n.* One who addresses.

adduce, ad-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adduced*, ad-dūst'; ppr. *adducing*, ad-dūs'ing. [L. *adduco*—*ad*, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To bring forward; to advance; to cite as evidence or authority on any subject.

adducent, ad-dūs'ent, *a.* [ADDUCE.] Bringing forward or together (an *adducent* muscle).

adducer, ad-dūs'ėr, *n.* One that adduces.

adducible, ad-dūs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

adduction, ad-duk'shon, *n.* The act of adducing; *anat.* the action of an adductor muscle.

adductor, ad-dukt'ėr, *n.* [L. *adductor*—*ad*, to, and *duco*, I lead. ADDUCE.] A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another.

adenitis, ad-e-nī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of one or more of the lymphatic glands.

adenoid, ad'en-oid, *a.* [Gr. *adēn*, *adenos*, a gland, and *eidos*, form.] Of a gland-like shape; glandular.

adenotomy, ad-en-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, *adenos*, a gland, and *tomē*, a cutting.] A cutting or incision of a gland.

adept, a-dept', *n.* [L. *adeptus*, pp. of *adipiscor*, I reach, I obtain—*ad*, and *apiscor*, *aptus*. APT. Alchemists who were reputed to have obtained the philosopher's stone were termed *adepts*; hence *adept*, a proficient.] One who is fully skilled or well versed in any art.—a. Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with.

adequacy, ad'ē-kwa-si, *n.* State or quality of being adequate; state of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency.

adequate, ad'ē-kwāt, *a.* [L. *adæquatus*, made equal, fr. *adæquo*—*ad*, to, and *æquo*, I make equal, fr. *æquus*, equal. EQUAL.] Equal to claims or necessities; proportionate; equal; commensurate; fully sufficient.

adequately, ad'ē-kwāt-li, *adv.* In an adequate manner; proportionately; properly; sufficiently.

adhere, ad-hēr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *adhered*, ad-hērd'; ppr. *adhering*, ad-hēr'ing. [L. *adhæreo*—*ad*, and *hæreo*, I stick. HESITATE.] To cleave or stick together; to be joined or held in contact; to be attached; to cling; to remain firm.

adherence, ad-hēr'ens, *n.* State of being adherent; quality or state of adhering; attachment; fidelity.

adherent, ad-hēr'ent, *a.* [L. *adhærens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *adhæreo*. ADHERE.] Hanging to or from; sticking to; united with.—n. One who adheres; a follower; a partisan; a supporter.

adherently, ad-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

adherer, ad-hēr'ėr, *n.* One who adheres.

adhesion, ad-hē'zhon, *n.* [L. *adhæsio*, *-onis*, fr. *adhæreo*, *adhæsum*. ADHERE.] Act or state of adhering or sticking; a sticking, or being united and attached; adherence; attachment of the mind or feelings; assent; concurrence.

adhesive, ad-hē'siv, *a.* [ADHERE, ADHESION.] Apt or tending to adhere; sticky; tenacious.

adhesively, ad-hē'siv-li, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

adhesiveness, ad-hē'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being adhesive; quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity; tendency to adhere.

adhibit, ad-hib'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adhibited*, ad-hib'it-ed; ppr. *adhibiting*, ad-hib'it-ing. [L. *adhibeo*, *adhibitum*—*ad*, to, and *habeo*, I hold. HABIT.] To apply†; to attach or affix (one's signature).

adhibition, ad-hi-bi'shon, *n.* The act of adhibiting.

adiactinic, a'dī-ak-tin''ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, and E. *actinic*.] Impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light.

adiantum, ad-i-an'tum, *n.* [Gr. *adiantos*, unwetted, throwing wet off—*a*, neg., and *diainō*, I wet.] An extensive genus of ferns; maiden-hair.

adiaphorous, a-dī-af'or-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *diaphoros*, different.] Indifferent; neither right nor wrong morally.

adiathermic, a'dī-a-thēr''mik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, and *thermē*, heat.] Impervious to heat.

adieu, a-dū', *interj.* [Fr. *à*, to, and *Dieu*, God=It. *addio*; Sp. *a dios*, all forms of L. *ad*, to, and *Deus*, God.] Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at parting, equivalent to God be with you; goodbye.——**n.**; pl. **adieus** or **adieux**, a-dūz'. A farewell, or commendation to the care of God; a leave-taking.

adipic, a-dip'ik, *a.* [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.] Of or belonging to fat.

adipocere, ad'i-pō-sēr, *n.* [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat, and *cera*, wax.] A soft, unctuous or waxy substance, formed from the decomposition of dead bodies under certain circumstances.

adipose, **adipous**, ad'i-pōs, ad'i-pus, *a.* [L. *adiposus*, fr. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.] Full of fat; consisting of or resembling fat; fatty.

adit, ad'it, *n.* [L. *aditus*, an approach, access, fr. *adeo*, I approach—*ad*, to, and *eo*, I go. ITINERANT.] An approach; a horizontal or inclined entrance or passage; the horizontal opening into a mine.

adjacence, **adjacency**, ad-jā'sens, ad-jā'sen-si, *n.* State of being adjacent, or of lying close or contiguous to.

adjacent, ad-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *adjacens*, *adjacentis*, pp. of *adjaceo*, I lie contiguous—*ad*, to, and *jaceo*, I lie (whence also *gist*, *joist*).] Lying near to or close; adjoining; contiguous.

adjacently, ad-jā'sent-li, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

adjectival, ad'jek-tiv-al or ad-jek-tī'val, *a.* Belonging to or like an adjective.

adjective, ad'jek-tiv, *n.* [Lit. an adjunct or something added, fr. L. *adjectivus*, fr. *adjectus*, added—*ad*, to, and *jacio*, I throw, as in *eject*, *reject*, &c. JET (a shooting forth).] A word put to or used with a noun, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it.

adjectively, ad'jek-tiv-li, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

adjoin, ad-join', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adjoined*, ad-joind'; ppr. *adjoining*, ad-join'ing. [Fr. *adjoindre*, fr. L. *adjungere*—*ad*, and *jungere*, to join. JOIN.] To put, place, or join on; to unite; to be in contact with; to lie so as to touch.——v.i. To lie or be next; to be adjacent, contiguous, or in contact.

adjoining, ad-join'ing, *a.* Situated so as to adjoin; adjacent; contiguous; neighbouring.

adjourn, ad-jėrn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adjourned*, ad-jėrnd'; ppr. *adjourning*, ad-jėrn'ing. [Fr. *ajourner*, O. Fr. *ajorner*, *adjorner*—prefix *a*, *ad*, to, and O. Fr. *jorn* (now *jour*), a day, fr. L. *diurnus*, diurnal, fr. *dies*, a day. DIURNAL.] To continue from day to day: to put off to a future day or time; to postpone, as the meeting of a public body; to delay; to defer; to intermit.——v.i. To leave off for a time; to cease sitting and carrying on business for a time.

adjournment, ad-jėrn'ment, *n.* Act of adjourning; a putting off till another day or time; delay; intermission; interval during which a public body defers business.

adjudge, ad-juj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adjudged*, ad-jujd'; ppr. *adjudging*, ad-juj'ing. [Fr. *adjuger*, fr. L. *adjudicare*, to adjudicate—L. *ad*, to, and *judicare*, to judge. JUDGE.] To decree judicially; to award judicially; to pass judgment upon; to determine; to decide.

adjudgment, ad-juj'ment, *n.* Act of adjudging; adjudication.

adjudicate, ad-jū'di-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adjudicated*, ad-jū'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *adjudicating*, ad-jū'di-kāt-ing. [L. *adjudico*, *adjudicatum*. ADJUDGE.] To adjudge; to try and determine judicially.——v.i. To sit in judgment.

adjudication, ad-jū'di-kā''shon, *n.* Act of adjudicating, or of adjudging; judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.

adjudicator, ad-jū'di-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who adjudicates or adjudges.

adjunct, ad'jungkt, *n.* [L. *adjunctus*, joined, fr. *adjungo*, *adjunctum*—*ad*, to, and *jungo*, *junctum*, I join. JOIN.] Something added or joined to another; an appendage; also a person joined to another.——a. Added or united; united in office or function.

adjunction, ad-jungk'shon, *n.* [L. *adjunctio*. ADJUNCT.] A joining or adding of something.

adjunctive, ad-jungk'tiv, *a.* Forming an adjunct; added; contributory.

adjunctively, ad-jungk'tiv-li, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

adjuration, ad-jū-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *adjuratio*. ADJURE.] Act of adjuring; act of charging solemnly or upon oath; an oath or solemn charge.

adjuratory, ad-jūr'a-to-ri, *a.* Containing an adjuration, or characterized by adjurations.

adjurer, ad-jūr'ėr, *n.* One who adjures.

adjure, ad-jūr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adjured*, ad-jūrd'; ppr. *adjuring*, ad-jūr'ing. [L. *adjuro*, I swear to—*ad*, to, and *juro*, I swear. JURY.] To call upon to attest by oath; to charge or entreat on oath; to charge earnestly and solemnly.

adjust, ad-just', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adjusted*, ad-just'ed; ppr. *adjusting*, ad-just'ing. [Fr. *ajuster*, fr. L. *ad*, and *justus*, just, exact. JUST.] To make conformable to rule or order; to make exact; to fit; to put in order; to regulate; to arrange; to rectify; to adapt; to settle.

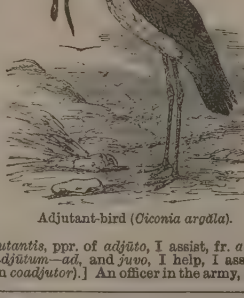
adjustable, ad-just'a-bl, *a.* That may or can be adjusted.

adjuster, ad-just'ėr, *n.* One who or that which adjusts.

adjustment, ad-just'ment, *n.* Act of adjusting; arrangement; regulation; settlement.

adjutancy, ad'jū-tan-si, *n.* The office of an adjutant.

adjutant, ad'jū-tant, *n.* [L. *adjutans*, *adjutantis*, ppr. of *adjūto*, I assist, fr. *adjūvo*, *adjūtum*—*ad*, and *juvo*, I help, I assist (as in *coadjutor*).] An officer in the army, whose business is to assist a commanding officer by receiving and communicating orders; a large species of bird allied to the storks, *Ciconia* or *Leptoptilos argāla*, a native of India, from its exceedingly voracious habits valuable as a scavenger.



Adjutant-bird (*Ciconia argāla*).

admeasure, ad-me'zhūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admeasured*, ad-me'zhūrd; ppr. *admeasuring*, ad-me'zhūr-ing. [L. *ad*, to, and E. *measure*. MEASURE.] To ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of; to measure.

admeasurement, ad-me'zhūr-ment, *n.* The act of admeasuring; the measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.

admeasurer, ad-me'zhūr-ėr, *n.* One who admeasures.

adminicle, ad-min'i-kl, *n.* [L. *adminiculum*, a prop, a dim. form fr. *ad*, to, and *manus*, the hand. MANAGE.] Support; aid; furtherance.—**adminicular**, ad-min-ik'-ū-lär, *a.* Supporting; helping; furthering.

administer, ad-min'is-tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *administered*, ad-min'is-tėrd; ppr. *administering*, ad-min'is-tėr-ing. [L. *administro*, I administer, I manage—*ad*, and *ministro*, I serve. MINISTER.] To manage or conduct as chief agent or directing and controlling official; to direct or superintend the execution of, as of laws; to supply; to dispense; to manage; to conduct; to distribute.

administration, ad-min'is-trā''shon, *n.* Act of administering; conduct; management; dispensation; distribution; the executive part of a government; the persons, collectively, who are intrusted with such functions; the executive; the management of the estate of a deceased person.

administrative, ad-min'is-trāt-iv, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.

administrator, ad-min-is-trāt'ėr, *n.* One who administers; one who manages an intestate estate.

administratorship, ad-min-is-trāt'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of an administrator.

admirable, ad'mi-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *admirabilis*, fr. *admiror*, I admire. ADMIRE.] Worthy of admiration; wonderful; excellent; surprising.

admirableness, ad'mi-ra-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being admirable.

admirably, ad'mi-ra-bli, *adv.* In an admirable manner; in a manner to excite wonder, esteem, or veneration; wonderfully; excellently; beautifully; exceedingly well.

admiral, ad'mi-ral, *n.* [O.E. *amiral*, Fr. *amiral*, fr. Ar. *amir*, *emir*, a prince, chief, with the Ar. article *al*, the, suffixed.] The chief commander of a fleet or navy; a naval officer of the highest rank; a name given to two species of butterflies.

admiralship, ad'mi-ral-ship, *n.* The office or power of an admiral.

admiralty, ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.* [From *admiral*, with suffix *-ty*.] A board of officials for the administration of naval affairs; the place where this board transacts business; management of the naval affairs of a state.

admiration, ad-mi-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *admiration*, L. *admiratio*, *-onis*, fr. *admiror*. ADMIRE.] Act of admiring; wonder mingled with pleasing emotions; amazement; surprise; delight in the contemplation of something beautiful.

admire, ad-mīr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admired*, ad-mīrd'; ppr. *admiring*, ad-mīr'ing. [Fr. *admirer*, to admire, fr. L. *admirari*, to admire—*ad*, to, and *miror*, I wonder. MIRACLE.] To wonder at†; to regard with delight, pleasure, or affection; to esteem highly; to take pleasure in the beauty of; to delight in.

admirer, ad-mīr'ėr, *n.* One who admires; one who pays court to a woman; a lover.

admiringly, ad-mīr'ing-li, *adv.* With admiration.

admissibility, ad-mis'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being admissible.

admissible, ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *admissible*, fr. L. *admitto*, *admissum*. ADMIT.] That may be admitted.

admission, ad-mi'shon, *n.* [L. *admissio*,

-onis. ADMIT.] Act or practice of admitting; admittance; access; entrance; introduction; concession.

admit, ad-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admitted*, ad-mit'ed; ppr. *admitting*, ad-mit'ing. [L. *admitto*, to admit or let in—*ad*, to, and *mitto*, *missum*, I send, I let go; seen also in *commit*, *submit*, *mission*, &c.] To suffer or give leave to enter; to allow; to permit; to grant; to concede.——v.i. To give warrant or allowance; to grant opportunity; to permit: with *of* (the words do not *admit of* this interpretation).

admittable, ad-mit'a-bl, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.

admittance, ad-mit'ans, *n.* Act of admitting; allowance; permission to enter; admission; entrance.

admittatur, ad-mit-tā'tėr, *n.* [L., let him be admitted.] A certificate of admission, as in some colleges.

admittedly, ad-mit'ed-li, *adv.* By admission, acknowledgment, or concession.

admix, ad-miks', *v.t.* [Prefix *ad*, to, and *mix*.] To mingle with something else.

admixtion, ad-miks'chon, *n.* [L. *admixtio*, fr. *ad*, and *mixtus*, mingled.] A mingling together; a union by mixing.

admixture, ad-miks'tūr, *n.* [Prefix *ad*, and *mixture*.] That which is mixed or mingled with something else; a mixing.

admonish, ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admonished*, ad-mon'isht; ppr. *admonishing*, ad-mon'ish-ing. [O.E. *amoneste*, O.Fr. *amonester*, to admonish—prefix *a*, *ad*, and L.L. *monestrum*, for L. *monitum*, pp. of *moneo*, I warn. MONITION.] To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness; to exhort; to reprove quietly; to reprove solemnly.

admonisher, ad-mon'ish-ėr, *n.* One who admonishes.

admonition, ad-mō-ni'shon, *n.* [L. *admonitio*, *-onis*, fr. *admoneo*, I admonish. ADMONISH.] Act of admonishing; gentle or solemn reproof; counselling against a fault; instruction; caution; direction.

admonitive, ad-mon'it-iv, *a.* Containing admonition.

admonitor, ad-mon'it-ėr, *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.

admonitorial, ad-mon'i-tō''ri-al, *a.* Admonitory.

admonitory, ad-mon'i-to-ri, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.

adnate, ad'nāt, *a.* [L. *adnatus*—*ad*, to, and *natus*, grown. NATAL.] Growing attached: chiefly a term in *bot.*

adnoun, ad'noun, *n.* [Prefix *ad*, and *noun*.] An adjective or attribute, so called because going with a noun.

ado, a-dō', *n.* [Prefix *a* for *at*, and *do*, that is, to do; *at* being here the sign of the infinitive, as in Icelandic.] Bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty.

adobe, a-dō'be, *n.* [Sp.] A sun-dried brick.

adolescence, **adolescency**, ad-ō-les'ens, ad-ō-les'en-si, *n.* [L. *adolescentia*, fr. *adolescens*, ppr. of *adolesco*, I grow up—*ad*, and *olesco*, I grow (present also in *abolish*). ADULT, ALIMENT.] A growing up to manhood; the period of ripening youth; the age of youth.

adolescent, ad-ō-les'ent, *a.* [See prec.] Growing up or advancing to manhood.

Adonic, a-don'ik, *a.* [From *Adonis*, a mythical personage among the Greeks, originally the Phœnician sun-god.] Of or pertaining to Adonis.—**Adonic verse**, in Greek and Latin poetry, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.

adopt, a-dopt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adopted*, a-dopt'ed; ppr. *adopting*, a-dopt'ing. [Fr. *adopter*, fr. L. *adoptare*—*ad*, to, and *opto*, I desire or choose. OPTION.] To receive and treat as a child, though not so by birth or by right; to take to one's self by choice or approval, as principles, opinions, a course of conduct, &c.

adoptable, a-dopt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of, fit for, or worthy of being adopted.

adopter, a-dopt'ėr, *n.* One who adopts.

adoption, a-dop'shon, *n.* [L. *adoptio*.] Act of adopting; state of being adopted.

adoptive, a-dopt'iv, *a.* [L. *adoptivus*.] Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted; assumed.

adorable, a-dōr'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *adorable*, L. *adorabilis*. ADORE.] That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours; deserving the utmost love and admiration.

adorableness, a-dōr'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being adorable.

adorably, a-dōr'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

adoration, a-dōr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *adoratio*. ADORE.] Act of adoring; the worship paid to God; homage; profound reverence; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman.

adore, a-dōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adored*, a-dōrd'; ppr. *adoring*, a-dōr'ing. [Fr. *adorer*, fr. L. *adorare*, to address, salute, reverence—*ad*, to, and *oro*, I speak. I pray, fr. *os*, *-oris*, the mouth. ORAL.] To address in prayer; to pray to; to supplicate; to worship with reverence and awe; to worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honours to; to love intensely.

adorer, a-dōr'ėr, *n.* One who adores; one who worships or honours as divine; a lover; an admirer.

adoringly, a-dōr'ing-li, *adv.* With adoration.

adorn, a-dorn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adorned*, a-dornd'; ppr. *adorning*, a-dorn'ing. [Fr. *adorner*, L. *adornare*, to adorn, to deck—*ad*, and *orno*, I fit out, I equip, beautify. ORNAMENT.] To add ornament to; to deck; to dress out in fine style; to decorate; to embellish; to beautify.

adornment, a-dorn'ment, *n.* The act of adorning; an ornament or decoration.

adown, a-doun', *prep.* [A. Sax. *of-dúne*, off or from the *down* or hill. By shortening this we get the adverb and prep. *down* (q.v.).] From a higher to a lower part of; down; along the length of; downwards along.——**adv.** Down; on the ground; at the bottom.

adpressed, ad-prest', *a.* [Prefix *ad*, to, and *pressed*.] *Bot.* growing parallel to and in contact with a stem but not adhering to it.

adrift, a-drift', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *drift*, a driving or floating. DRIFT.] Floating at random; drifting at the mercy of winds and currents, or of any impulse.

adroit, a-droit', *a.* [Fr. *adroit*, dexterous—*a*, to, and *droit*, right, as opposed to left (comp. *dexterous*, fr. L. *dexter*, right); fr. L. *directus*, straight, direct. DIRECT.] Dexterous; expert; skilful; ingenious; ready.

adroitly, a-droit'li, *adv.* In an adroit manner; dexterously; with dexterity; in a ready, skilful manner.

adroitness, a-droit'nes, *n.* The quality or character of being adroit; dexterity; skill; readiness.

adry, a-drī', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *of*, intens., and *dry*.] Thirsty; in want of drink; athirst.

adscititious, ad-si-ti'shus, *a.* [From L. *adscitus*, pp. of *adscisco*, I take knowingly, I appropriate—*ad*, and *scisco*, I seek to know, fr. *scio*, I know. SCIENCE.] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.—**adscititiously**, ad-si-ti'shus-li, *adv.* In an adscititious manner.

adscript, ad'skript, *n.* [L. *adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribo*, I enroll—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place; a serf.

adstriction, ad-strik'shon, *n.* [L. *adstrictio*—*ad*, and *stringo*, *strictum*, I bind. STRICT.] A binding fast; costiveness.

adulate, ad'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adulated*, ad'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *adulating*, ad'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *adulor*, *adulatus*, I flatter—*ad*, to, and an unknown word.] To show feigned devotion to; to flatter servilely.

adulation, ad-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *adulatio*, fr. *adulor*. ADULATE.] Servile flattery; praise in excess; high compliment.

adulator, ad'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* [L. *adulator*. ADULATE.] A flatterer.

adulatory, ad'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* [L. *adulatorius*. ADULATE.] Flattering; excessively or servilely praising.

adult, a-dult', *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, ppr. of *adolesco*, I grow up (as in *adolescence*); prefix *ad*, and same root as in *aliment* (q.v.).] Grown up to maturity or manhood; pertaining to or suitable for an adult.——n. A person grown to manhood or maturity.

adulterant, a-dul'tėr-ant, *n.* A substance that adulterates.

adulterate, a-dul'tėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adulterated*, a-dul'tėr-āt-ed; ppr. *adulterating*, a-dul'tėr-āt-ing. [L. *adultero*, *adulteratus*, I pollute, defile, adulterate, fr. *adulter*, an adulterer, spurious—*ad*, to, and *alter*, another. ALTER.] To debase by admixture of foreign or base materials; to contaminate.——a. Adulterated; adulterous; spurious.

adulteration, a-dul'tėr-ā''shon, *n.* Act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated.

adulterer, a-dul'tėr-ėr, *n.* [L. *adulter*, an adulterer—*ad*, to, and *alter*, another. ADULTERATE.] A man who has sexual intercourse with another man's wife; one who violates the marriage-bed.

adulteress, a-dul'tėr-es, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.

adulterine, a-dul'tėr-in, *a.* [L. *adulterinus*.] Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious.

adulterous, a-dul'tėr-us, *a.* [L. *adulter* and *-ous*. ADULTERATE.] Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.

adulterously, a-dul'tėr-us-li, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

adultery, a-dul'tė-ri, *n.* [L. *adulterium*, fr. *adulter*, an adulterer—*ad*, and *alter*, another. ADULTERATE.] A going to the marriage-bed of another; violation of the marriage-bed; sexual commerce by a married person with one who is not his or her wife or husband.

adultness, a-dult'nes, *n.* State of being adult.

adumbrant, ad-um'brant, *a.* Adumbrating; giving a faint shadow.

adumbrate, ad-um'brāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adumbrated*, ad-um'brāt-ed; ppr. *adumbrating*, ad-um'brāt-ing. [L. *adumbro*, *adumbratum*, I shade or shadow out—*ad*, and *umbra*, a shadow. UMBRAGE.] To give a faint shadow or slight likeness of; to exhibit a faint resemblance of, like a shadow; to shadow forth.

adumbration, ad-um-brā'shon, *n.* Act of adumbrating; a faint sketch; an imperfect representation.

adumbrative, ad-um'bra-tiv, *a.* Serving to adumbrate; shadowing forth; faintly resembling.—**adumbratively**, ad-um'bra-tiv-li, *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

aduncous, ad-ungk'us, *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked—*ad*, to, and *uncus*, a hook.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook.

adust, a-dust', *a.* [L. *adustus*. pp. of *aduro*, I burn or scorch—*ad*, and *uro*, I burn.] Scorched; burnt up; sunburnt; having a dry appearance bodily.

advance, ad-vans', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *advanced*, ad-vanst'; ppr. *advancing*, ad-vans'ing. [Originally *avance*, *avance*, &c. (the *a*- being afterwards changed to *ad* in imitation of other words), fr. Fr. *avancer*, to advance, fr. *avant*, forward, before (whence E. *avaunt*, *van*), fr. L. *ab*, from, away, and *ante*, before.] To bring or put into the van or foreground; to forward; to bring or put forward; to promote; to raise; to improve; in *com.* to pay beforehand; to furnish; to supply.——v.i. To go forward; to proceed; to make progress; to improve; to rise; to be preferred or promoted.——n. A going forward; progression; improvement; promotion; preferment; first hint or step; rise in value or price; a giving beforehand.—**In advance**, in front; before; beforehand; before an equivalent is received.

advancement, ad-vans'ment, *n.* Act of advancing or of moving forward; progression; improvement; promotion; elevation.

advancer, ad-vans'ĕr, *n.* One who advances.

advantage, ad-van'tāj, *n.* [Fr. *avantage*, fr. *avant*, before. ADVANCE.] Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favourable to any desired end; benefit; profit; gain; opportunity; convenience.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *advantaged*, ad-van'tājd; ppr. *advantaging*, ad-van'tāj-ing. To benefit; to profit; to promote.

advantageous, ad-van-tāj'us, *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; beneficial; useful.

advantageously, ad-van-tāj'us-li, *adv.* In an advantageous manner.

advantageousness, ad-van-tāj'us-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being advantageous.

advene, ad-vēn', *v.i.* [L. *advenio*, I come to—*ad*, to, and *venio*, I come. VENTURE.] To accede or be superadded; to become a part, though not essential.

advent, ad'vent, *n.* [L. *adventus*, an arrival, fr. *advenio*—*ad*, and *venio*, I come. ADVENE.] A coming to; arrival; the coming of our Saviour; an ecclesiastical division of the year embracing the four weeks before Christmas.

adventitious, ad-ven-ti'shus, *a.* [L. *adventicius*, fr. *advenio*, *adventus*. ADVENE.] That comes to from an outside source; that is present by coming; accidental; accessory; casual; foreign.

adventitiously, ad-ven-ti'shus-li, *adv.* In an adventitious manner; from an outside source.

adventual, ad-vent'ū-al, *a.* Relating to the season of Advent.

adventure, ad-ven'tūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *adventure*, Fr. *aventure*, L.L. *adventura*, *aventura*, fr. L. *adventurus*, about to arrive, fut. part. of *advenio*, I arrive. ADVENE.] Hazard; risk; a hazardous enterprise; a bold and dangerous undertaking; a commercial speculation; a noteworthy event or experience in one's life.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *adventured*, ad-ven'tūrd; ppr. *adventuring*, ad-ven'tūr-ing. To put to hazard; to put into the power of chance; to risk or hazard.——*v.i.* To dare; to venture.

adventurer, ad-ven'tūr-ĕr, *n.* One who adventures; one who seeks adventures; one who takes part in bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises; one who lives by his wits or by underhand means.

adventuress, ad-ven'tūr-es, *n.* A female adventurer.

adventurous, ad-ven'tūr-us, *a.* Inclined to adventure; prone to incur hazard; bold; daring; enterprising; full of hazard.

adventurously, ad-ven'tūr-us-li, *adv.* In an adventurous manner; boldly, daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

adventurousness, ad-ven'tūr-us-nes, *n.* The act or quality of being adventurous.

adverb, ad'vĕrb, *n.* [L. *adverbium*—*ad*, and *verbum*, a word, a verb. VERB.] A part of speech used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or another adverb.

adverbial, ad-vĕr'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.

adverbially, ad-vĕr'bi-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

adversary, ad'vĕr-sa-ri, *n.* [L. *adversarius*, fr. *adversus*, turned towards or against, fr. *adverto*. ADVERSE.] An opponent; a foe; an enemy; an antagonist; in Script. by way of eminence, Satan, the enemy of mankind.

adversative, ad-vĕrs'at-iv, *a.* [ADVERSE.] Expressing opposition, difference, or contrariety.——*n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

adverse, ad'vĕrs, *a.* [L. *adversus*, opposite, opposed, hostile, turned towards, fr. *adverto*, *adversum*, I turn towards—*ad*, to, and *verto*, *versus*, I turn. VERSE.] Opposing; contrary; hostile; inimical; repugnant; unfortunate; calamitous; unprosperous; detrimental.

adversely, ad-vĕrs'li, *adv.* In an adverse manner.

adverseness, ad-vĕrs'nes, *n.* State of being adverse; opposition; unprosperousness.

adversity, ad-vĕrs'i-ti, *n.* [L. *adversitas*, fr. *adversus*. ADVERSE.] That which opposes success, desire, or happiness; the opposite of prosperity; calamity; misfortune; affliction; distress.

advert, ad-vĕrt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *adverted*, ad-vĕrt'ed; ppr. *adverting*, ad-vĕrt'ing. [L. *adverto*—*ad*, and *verto*, I turn. ADVERSE.] To turn the mind or attention; to refer or allude in speech; to regard; to observe; to notice; followed by *to*.

advertence, **advertency**, ad-vĕrt'ens, ad-vĕrt'en-si, *n.* [ADVERT.] A turning of the mind; attention; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

advertent, ad-vĕrt'ent, *a.* Adverting; turning the mind to; attentive; heedful.

advertise, ad-vĕr-tīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *advertised*, ad-vĕr-tīzd'; ppr. *advertising*, ad-vĕr-tīz'ing. [Fr. *avertir*, *avertissant*, to warn, inform, fr. L. *adverto*, I turn towards—*ad*, to, *verto*, I turn. ADVERT, ADVERSE.] To inform or give notice; to make public intimation of, especially by printed notice.——*v.i.* to announce one's wishes or intentions by a public and usually a printed notice.

advertisement, ad-vĕr'tiz-ment or ad-vĕr-tīz'ment, *n.* Act of advertising; information; admonition; intelligence; public notice; a written or printed notice intended to make something known to the public.

advertiser, ad-vĕr-tīz'ĕr, *n.* One who advertises.

advertising, ad-vĕr-tīz'ing, *a.* Containing or furnishing advertisements.

advice, ad-vīs', *n.* [O. Fr. *advis*, *avis*, opinion, counsel; Mod. Fr. *avis*—L. *ad*, to, and *visum*, what is seen or judged proper, pp. of *video*, I see. VISION.] Opinion offered or recommended; counsel; admonition; a notification in respect of a business or other transaction; information.—**To take advice**, to consult with others; to take the opinion of a professional or skilful man.

advisable, ad-vīz'a-bl, *a.* [ADVISE.] Proper to be advised or done; prudent; expedient; fit; desirable.

advisableness, ad-vīz'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being advisable.

advisably, ad-vīz'a-bli, *adv.* In an advisable manner; prudently.

advise, ad-vīz', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *advised*, ad-vīzd'; ppr. *advising*, ad-vīz'ing. [Fr. *aviser*, L.L. *advisare*. ADVICE.] To give advice to; to offer an opinion to as being worthy or expedient to be followed; to counsel; to warn; to admonish; to inform; to apprise; to make known.——*v.i.* To deliberate or consider; to reflect; to take counsel.

advised, ad-vīzd', *a.* Considered; done, formed, or taken with advice: especially with *well* or *ill*.

advisedly, ad-vīz'ed-li, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; purposely; with intention.

advisedness, ad-vīz'ed-nes, *n.* State of being advised; prudent procedure.

adviser, ad-vīz'ĕr, *n.* One who advises or gives advice; a counsellor.

advisory, ad-vīz'o-ri, *a.* Having power to advise; containing advice.

advocacy, ad'vō-ka-si, *n.* [O.Fr. *advocacie*, *advocatie*. ADVOCATE.] Act of advocating or of pleading for; intercession; defence; vindication.

advocate, ad'vō-kāt, *n.* [L. *advocatus*, one summoned to aid—*ad*, to, and *voco*, *vocatum*, I call. VOICE, VOCAL.] One called upon to give advice, help, or aid; one who pleads in a court of law; a defender; an upholder.——*v.t.* pret. and pp. *advocated*, ad'vō-kāt-ed; ppr. *advocating*, ad'vō-kāt-ing. To plead in favour of (a thing, not a person); to defend by argument; to support or vindicate.

advocateship, ad'vō-kāt-ship, *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

advocator, ad-vō-kāt'ĕr, *n.* One who advocates.

advowson, ad-vou'sn, *n.* [O.Fr. *advoeson*, *advouson*, protection, patronage; fr. L. *advocatio*, *advocationis*, a calling to one for help. ADVOCATE.] The patronage or right of presentation to a vacant benefice in the Church of England.

adytum, ad'i-tum, *n.*; pl. **adyta**, ad'i-ta. [L. *adytum*, Gr. *adyton*, lit. a place not to be entered—*a*, priv., and *dyō*, I enter.] An innermost sanctuary or shrine; the chancel or altar-end of a church; a sanctum or private chamber.

Adze.

adze, **adz**, adz, *n.* [O.E. *addice*, *adis*, *adse*, A. Sax. *adesa*, an adze: origin unknown.] An instrument of the axe kind, but having the cutting edge at right angles to the handle.

ædile, ē'dīl, *n.* [L. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building.] A Roman magistrate who had the care of the public buildings, &c.

ægis, ē'jis, *n.* [Gr. *aigis*.] Among the ancient Greeks the shield of Zeus, or part of the armour of Pallas Athena, a kind of breastplate; hence, anything that protects or shields; protecting power.

ægophony, ē-gof'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, a goat, *phōnē*, voice.] A sound heard in certain chest diseases when auscultation is employed.

Æolian, ē-ō'li-an, *a.* [L. *Æolius*, fr. *Æŏlus*, a mythical personage.] Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds among the ancient Greeks and Romans.—**Æolian harp**, an instrument giving musical sounds when the wind sweeps across its strings.—Another Æolian signifies pertaining to Æolis in Thessaly, or to Æolia, part of Asia Minor, and the Greek race belonging to them.

æpyornis, ē-pi-or'nis, *n.* [Gr. *aipys*, *aipyos*, high, and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic birds found fossil in Madagascar.

aerate, ā'ĕr-āt, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *aerated*, ā'ĕr-āt-ed; ppr. *aerating*, ā'ĕr-āt-ing. [From L. *aer*, air. AIR.] To put air into; to expose to the action of air; to charge or impregnate with carbonic acid.—**Aerated waters**, acidulous and alkaline beverages more or less impregnated with carbonic acid, including lemonade, soda-water, &c.

aeration, ā-ĕr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of aerating; the impregnation of a liquid with carbonic acid gas or with air.

aerator, ā'ĕr-āt-ĕr, *n.* That which aerates; an apparatus for making aerated waters.

aerial, ā-ē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *aerius*, from *aer*, air. AIR.] Belonging to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; inhabiting or frequenting the air; high; lofty; elevated.

aerially, ā-ē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an aerial manner.

aerie, ā'ri, ē'rē, *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *aire*, L.L. *aeria*, *aerea*, *area*, an aerie; origin doubtful; perhaps L. *area*, an area, a floor; or L. *aer*, air.] The nest of a bird of prey; a brood of such birds; a lofty habitation, station, or position.

aeriferous, ā-ĕr-if'ĕr-us, *a.* [L. *aer*, air, *fero*, I bear.] Conveying air.

aeriform, ā'ĕr-i-form, *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of air.

aerify, ā'ĕr-i-fī, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *aerified*, ā'ĕr-i-fīd; ppr. *aerifying*, ā'ĕr-i-fī-ing. [L. *aer*, air, and *-fy*, to make.] To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.

aerocyst, ā'ĕr-ō-sist, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *kystis*, a bladder.] *Bot.* an air-vessel or bladder of certain plants.

aerodynamics, ā'ĕr-ō-di-nam''iks, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *dynamics*. DYNAMICS.] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases.

aerolite, ā'ĕr-ō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *lithos*, a stone.] A body falling from the air or aerial regions; a meteoric stone.

aerological, ā'ĕr-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

aerologist, ā-ĕr-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

aerology, ā-ĕr-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the

air; the science of atmospheric phenomena.

aerometer, ā-ėr-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *metron*, measure.] An air-measurer; an instrument used in ascertaining the density of the atmosphere or gases.

aerometry, ā-ėr-om'et-ri, *n.* [See prec.] The science of measuring the weight or density of air and gases.

aeronaut, ā'ėr-ō-nąt, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *nautēs*, a sailor, from *naus*, a ship. NAVAL.] One who sails or floats in the air.

aeronautic, ā'ėr-ō-nąt''ik, *a.* Pertaining to an aeronaut or aeronautics; pertaining to aerial sailing.

aeronautics, ā'ėr-ō-nąt''iks, *n.* [AERONAUT.] The aeronaut's art; the art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.

aerophyte, ā'ėr-ō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which absorbs all its food from the air alone; an air-plant, as certain orchids.

æruse, ē'rōs, *a.* [L. *æreus*, containing brass or copper, from *æs*, *æris*, bronze, copper, ore. ORE.] Having the nature of or resembling copper or brass; coppery.

aerosiderite, ā-ėr-ō-sid'ėr-īt, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *sidēros*, iron.] A mass of meteoric iron.

aerostat, ā'ėr-ō-stat, *n.* [Fr. *aérostat*, a balloon—Gr. *aēr*, air, and *statos*, standing, fr. root *sta*, to stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; an air-balloon.

aerostatic, **aerostatical**, ā'ėr-ō-stat''ik, ā'ėr-ō-stat''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to aerostatics or ballooning.

aerostatics, ā'ėr-ō-stat'iks, *n.* (used as a sing.) [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *statics*. AEROSTAT.] The science which treats of air in a state of rest, or of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies suspended in them.

aerostation, ā'ėr-ō-stā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *aérostation*. AEROSTAT.] The science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air; aerial navigation.

æruginous, ē-rō'jin-us, *a.* [L. *æruginosus*, fr. *ærugo*, rust of copper, verdigris, fr. *æs*, *æris*, copper or brass. ÆROSE.] Partaking of, pertaining to, or resembling verdigris or the rust of copper.

aery, ā'ėr-i, *a.* Airy; breezy; aerial. [Poetic.]

Æsculapian, es-kū-lā'pi-an, *a.* [From *Æsculapius*, the ancient god of medicine.] Pertaining to Æsculapius and hence to medicine or the healing art.

æsthesiology, es-thē'si-ol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception, *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine or branch of knowledge concerned with the sensations.

æsthete, ēs'thēt, or es'thēt, *n.* [From *æsthetic*.] One devoted to the principles or doctrines of æsthetics; a lover of the beautiful.

æsthetic, **æsthetical**, ēs-thet'ik, ēs-thet'ik-al, or es-, *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics.

æsthetically, ēs-thet'ik-al-li, or es-, *adv.* According to the principles of æsthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

æstheticism, ēs-thet'i-sizm, or es-, *n.* The principles or doctrines of æsthetics; attachment to æsthetics.

æsthetics, ēs-thet'iks, or es-, *n.* (used as a sing.) [Gr. *aisthētikos*, perceived by the senses, fr. *aisthēsis*, sense perception, from stem of *aisthanomai*, I perceive.] The science which treats of the beautiful in nature, in the fine arts, and in literature; the theory or philosophy of taste in beautiful things.

æstival, es'ti-val or ēs-tī'val, *a.* [L. *æstivalis*, fr. *æstivus*, pertaining to summer, fr. *æstas*, summer, *æstus*, heat.] Belonging to summer; produced in summer.

æstivation, es-ti-vā'shon, *n.* [See prec. The term refers to the opening of the flowers in summer—as opposed to *vernation* (q.v.).] *Bot.* the arrangement of the sepals and petals in a flower-bud before opening.

ætiological, ē-ti-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ætiology.

ætiology, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *aitiologia*, fr. *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of causation; the assigning of causes or reasons.

afar, a-fär', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *far*, for *of far*, or *on far*; comp. *along*, *abroad*, &c.] In a far or remote place; at a distance; to or from a distance: often followed by *off*, and with *from* preceding.

affability, af-fa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being affable; courteousness; civility; urbanity.

affable, af'fa-bl, *a.* [L. *affabilis*, fr. prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *fari*, to speak. FAME.] Easy to be spoken to; readily allowing one's self to be spoken to; easy of conversation; courteous; complaisant; accessible; conciliating.

affably, af'fa-bli, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.

affair, af-fär', *n.* [Fr. *affaire*, fr. *a*, to, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to make, to do. FACT.] That which is to do, or which is done; business; concern; matter; transaction; rencounter; military action; in pl. transactions in general; important matters; public concerns.

affect, af-fekt', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *affected*, af-fekt'ed; ppr. *affecting*, af-fekt'ing. [Fr. *affecter*, fr. L. *affectare*, to desire, strive after, freq. of *afficio*, *affectum*, to affect the mind or body—*af* for *ad*, to, and *facio*, I do. FACT.] To act upon; to move the passions or feelings; to influence; to aim at; to endeavour after; to pretend to; to arrogate; to assume the character or appearance of; to be fond of.

affectation, af-fek-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *affectatio*, fr. *affectare*, to strive after, imitate, fr. *affectus*, affect. AFFECT.] An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretence; an artificial appearance or show; assumption of manner not natural; striving for mere effect.

affected, af-fekt'ed, *a.* [See prec.] Inclined or disposed (with *well*, *ill*, or the like); full of affectation; assumed artificially; not naturally.

affectedly, af-fekt'ed-li, *adv.* In an affected manner; feignedly; with affectation.

affectedness, af-fekt'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being affected; affectation.

affecting, af-fekt'ing, *a.* Having power to affect or excite emotion; pathetic; tender; exciting.

affectingly, af-fekt'ing-li, *adv.* In an affecting manner.

affection, af-fek'shon, *n.* [L. *affectio*, *affectionis*, the being affected or touched, affection, love. AFFECT.] The state of being affected; attachment; tenderness; fondness; kindness; love; good-will; desire; inclination; propensity; bent or disposition of mind; sentiment or moral feeling (as esteem, envy, jealousy); appetite; an inherent quality or property; any particular morbid state of the body.

affectionate, af-fek'shon-āt, *a.* Full of affection; warm in affection; tender; attached; loving; fond; benevolent.

affectionately, af-fek'shon-āt-li, *adv.* In an affectionate manner; with affection; fondly; tenderly.

affectioned, af-fek'shond, *a.* Having a certain disposition of feeling; inclined; mentally disposed.

affer, af-fėr', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *aferer*, *aforer*, to assess or value, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *forum*, a market. FORUM.] *Law*, to assess or settle, as an arbitrary fine.

afferent, af'fėr-ent, *a.* [L. *afferens*, *afferentis*, ppr. of *affero*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fero*, I carry.] Carrying to or inwards (of vessels or nerves in animals).

affiance, af-fī'ans, *n.* [O. Fr., fr. prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *fiancer*, to betroth, fr. L. *fidans*, *fidantis*, ppr. of *fido*, I pledge my faith, fr. *fides*, faith. AFFY, FAITH.] Faith pledged; the marriage contract; trust; confidence; reliance (used chiefly in reference to God).——*v.t.* pret. and pp. *affianced*, af-fī'anst; ppr. *affiancing*, af-fī'ans-ing. To pledge one's faith or fidelity to; to betroth; to bind by promise of marriage.

affianced, af-fī'anst, *a.* Bound by promise of marriage; betrothed: often as a noun.

affidavit, af-fi-dā'vit, *n.* [Law L. *affidavit*, he pledged his faith or made oath; pret. of *affidare*, whence *affy* (q.v.).] A written declaration upon oath.

affiliable, af-fil'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being affiliated.

affiliate, af-fil'i-āt, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *affiliated*, af-fil'i-āt-ed; ppr. *affiliating*, af-fil'i-āt-ing. [Fr. *affilier*; L.L. *affiliare*, *adfiliare*, to adopt as a son—L. *ad*, to, and *filius*, a son. FILIAL.] To receive into a family as a son, or into a society as a member; to unite to a parent or chief society; *law*, to assign by law a child, as a bastard, to its father.

affiliation, af-fil'i-ā''shon, *n.* Act of affiliating; the settlement of the paternity of a child on its true father; association of a branch to a main society.

affinity, af-fin'i-ti, *n.* [L. *affinitas*, fr. *affinis*, adjacent, related—*af* for *ad*, to, and *finis*, a boundary, limit, end. FINAL.] Relation constituted by marriage, in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relation by blood; alliance; connection; resemblance; similarity in kind or nature; chemical attraction.

affirm, af-fėrm', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *affirmed*, af-fėrmd'; ppr. *affirming*, af-fėrm'ing. [L. *affirmo—ad*, and *firmo*, I make firm, fr. *firmus*, firm, strong. FIRM.] To assert positively; to declare; to aver or allege confidently; to ratify; to establish.——v.i. To make a solemn assertion or declaration; to make a legal affirmation.

affirmable, af-fėrm'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared.

affirmant, **affirmer**, af-fėrm'ant, af-fėrm'ėr, *n.* [*affirm* and *-ant*, *-er*.] One who affirms or asserts; one who makes affirmation instead of an oath.

affirmation, af-fėrm-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *affirmatio*.] Act of affirming; declaration; confirmation; ratification; averment; a solemn declaration made in lieu of an oath.

affirmative, af-fėrm'at-iv, *a.* [Fr. *affirmatif*; L. *affirmativus*.] That affirms or asserts; confirmative; positive: opposed to *negative*.——n. A word or phrase expressing assent or affirmation or answering a question affirmatively; the opposite of a negative.

affirmatively, af-fėrm'at-iv-li, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively.

affix, af-fiks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *affixed*, af-fikst'; ppr. *affixing*, af-fiks'ing. [L. *affigo*, *affixum*, —*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo*, *fixum*, I fix. FIX.] To fasten or join to; to unite at the end, or add at the close; to attach; to subjoin; to annex; to unite; to fix.——n. af'fiks. Something added to or on; a syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

affixal, af-fiks'al, *a.* Pertaining to an affix, having the character of an affix.

afflatus, af-flā'tus, *n.* [L., fr. *ad*, to, and *flatus*, a breathing. FLATULENT.] Inspiration; the inspiration of the poet.

afflict, af-flikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *afflicted*, af-flikt'ed; ppr. *afflicting*, af-flikt'ing. [L. *afflicto*, intens. of *affligo*, I dash down—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo*, I strike; as in *conflict*, *inflict*.] To pain; to distress; to grieve; to trouble; to harass.

afflicter, af-flikt'ėr, *n.* One who afflicts.

afflicting, af-flikt'ing, *a.* Grievous; distressing (an afflicting event).

afflictingly, af-flikt'ing-li, *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

affliction, af-flik'shon, *n.* [L. *afflictio*. AFFLICT.] State of being afflicted; acute mental suffering caused by the loss of something cherished; distress; grief; misery.

afflictive, af-flikt'iv, *a.* Containing affliction; painful; distressing.

affluence, af'flu-ens, *n.* [Fr. *affluence*; L. *affluentia*, fr. *affluens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *affluo*, I flow to—*ad*, to, and *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] A flowing to; abundance; copiousness; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth; opulence.

affluent, af'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *affluens*. AFFLUENCE.] Enjoying affluence; wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.——n. A stream or river that flows into another river.

afflux, af'fluks, *n.* [L. *afluxum*, fr. *affluo* —*ad*, and *fluo*, I flow. AFFLUENCE.] A flowing to; that which flows to.

afford, af-fôrd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *afforded*, af-fôrd'ed; ppr. *affording*, af-fôrd'ing. [O.E. *aforth*, to afford, fr. A. Sax. *ge-forthian*, to further, fr. *forth*, forth, forward. FORTH, FURTHER.] To give forth; to yield; to produce; to supply; to grant; to be able to give, grant, buy, sell, or expend.

afforest, af-for'est, *v.t.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *forest*.] To convert into a forest; to turn into forest land.—**afforestation**, af-for'es-tā''shon, *n.* The act of.

affranchise, af-fran'chiz, *v.t.* [Prefix *af*, and *franchise*; Fr. *affranchir*—prefix *af*, and *franchir*, to set free.] To make free; to liberate from servitude.—**affranchisement**, af-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* The act of.

affray, af-frā', *n.t.* [O. or Prov. Fr. *affraier*, *effroyer*, Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten; fr. L.L. *exfrediare*—L. *ex*, intens., and O.H.G. *fridu*, G. *friede* (A. Sax. *frithu*), peace. AFRAID.] To frighten; to terrify.——n. A noisy fight; a fray; a brawl; an encounter; a tumult; a disturbance.

affright, af-frīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *affrighted*, af-frīt'ed; ppr. *affrighting*, af-frīt'ing. [A. Sax. *afyrhtan*, to frighten—prefix *a*, intens., and *fyrhtan*, to frighten, fr. *forht*, fearful. FRIGHT.] To impress with sudden fear, terror, or alarm; to terrify; to frighten; to alarm.——n. Sudden or great fear; terror; alarm; fright.

affront, af-frunt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *affronted*, af-frunt'ed; ppr. *affronting*, af-frunt'ing. [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face—*af* for *ad*, to, and L. *frons*, *frontis*, front, face. FRONT.] To meet or encounter face to face†; to confront†; to offend by disrespect; to insult one to his face; to put out of countenance.——n. An open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an outrage to the feelings; an insult; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

affronting, af-frunt'ing, *a.* Contumelious; abusive.

affuse, af-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *affused*, af-fūzd'; ppr. *affusing*, af-fūz'ing. [L. *affundo*, *affusum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour out. FUSE.] To pour upon; to sprinkle.

affusion, af-fū'zhon, *n.* The act of affusing, pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance; the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means.

affy,† af-fī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *affied*, af-fīd'; ppr. *affying*, af-fī'ing. [Fr. *affier*, O. Fr. *afier*, fr. L.L. *affidare*, to pledge, fr. *ad*, to, and *fidare*, to trust, fr. *fidus*, faithful; akin *confide*, &c.] To betroth; to affiance.

Afghan, af'gan, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; the language of the Afghans.

afield, a-fēld', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *field*.] To the field; in the field.

aflame, a-flām', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *flame*.] Flaming; glowing.

afloat, a-flōt', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *float*. FLOAT.] Floating; borne up in the water; in circulation (as a rumour).

afoot, a-fut', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *foot*.] On foot; walking; in a state of being planned for execution (as a plan or plot).

afore, a-fōr', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, at, and *fore*; A. Sax. *onforan*, in front.] Before in time or place: now mainly a nautical term; in the fore part of a vessel.——prep. Before in time, position, rank, &c.; more toward the head of a ship than.

aforehand, a-fōr'hand, *adv.* [*Afore* and *hand*.] In time previous; beforehand; before.

aforementioned, a-fōr'men-shond, *a.* Mentioned before.

aforenamed, a-fōr'nāmd, *a.* Named before.

aforesaid, a-fōr'sād, *a.* Said or recited before.

aforetime†, a-fōr'tīm, *adv.* In time past; in a former time; formerly.

afraid, a-frād', *pred. a.* or *pp.* [O.E. *afrayd*, *afrayde*, &c., pp. of *affray*. AFFRAY.] Struck with fear or apprehension; fearful; in fear; alarmed.

afresh, a-fresh', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a* for *of*, and *fresh*; comp. *anew*.] Anew; again; recently.

African, af'rik-an, *a.* Belonging to Africa.——n. A native of Africa.

Africander, af'rik-an-dėr, *n.* A native of South Africa, born of white parents.

Afrit, **Afreet**, af-rit', af-rēt', *n.* [Ar.] A powerful evil jinnee or demon of Mohammedan mythology. Written also *Efreet*, *Afrite*.

aft, áft, *a.* or *adv.* [A. Sax. *æft*, *æftan*, after, behind; Goth. *afta*, fr. A. Sax. *af*, *æf*, Goth. *af*, E. *of*, *off*. AFTER.] A word used to denote position at or near, or direction towards, the stern of a ship.

after, áft'ėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *æfter* (=Icel. *aftr*, *aptr*, Sw. and Dan. *efter*, O. H. G. *after*, Goth. *aftra*), a compar. fr. *af*, E. *of*, *off*, *-ter* being the compar. syllable, seen as *-ther* in *whether*, *hither*, as *-der* in *under*. OF.] Later in time; subsequent; succeeding; toward the hind part of a ship.——prep. Later in time than; behind; following; according to; about; in search of; in imitation of.—After all, at last; upon the whole; at the most; notwithstanding.——adv. Later in time; afterwards; behind; in pursuit.

after-birth, áft'ėr-bėrth, *n.* That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child.

after-crop, áft'ėr-krop, *n.* The second crop in the same year.

after-damp, áft'ėr-damp, *n.* Choke-damp or carbonic acid, found in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp.

after-glow, áft'ėr-glō, *n.* The glow in the west after sunset.

after-grass, áft' ėr-gras, *n.* The grass which again springs up from land previously mowed the same year.

after-growth, áft'ėr-grōth, *n.* A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed.

after-image, áft'ėr-im'āj, *n.* An image remaining for a brief period after the eye has been withdrawn from the object.

after-life, áft'ėr-līf, *n.* Future life; remainder of life; the life after death.

aftermath, áft'ėr-math, *n.* [*After*, and *math*, a mowing.] A second crop of grass in the same season.

aftermost, áft' ėr-mōst, *a. superl.* [A. Sax. *æftemest*, a double superlative, fr. *af* (in *after*), and *-mest*, *mest* being assimilated to *most*, and the *r* is inserted from the influence of *after*.] Farthest back; hindmost: opposed to *foremost*.

afternoon, áft'ėr-nön, *n.* The part of the day which follows noon.

after-pains, áft'ėr-pānz, *n. pl.* The pains which succeed child-birth.

after-piece, áft'ėr-pēs, *n.* A piece performed after a play; a farce.

after-state, áft'ėr-stāt, *n.* The future state.

after-taste, áft'ėr-tāst, *n.* A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.

after-thought, áft'ėr-thąt, *n.* Reflections after an act; expedient or consideration occurring too late.

afterward, **afterwards**, áft'ėr-wėrd, áft'ėr-wėrdz, *adv.* [A. Sax. *æfterweard*—*æfter*, after, and *weard*, towards. *Afterwards* is an adverbial genitive. WARD.] In later or subsequent time.

aga, á'ga, *n.* In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer.

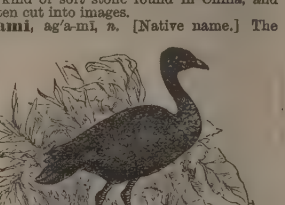
again, a-gen' or a-gān', *adv.* [A. Sax. *ongedn*, *ongén*, *onġægn*, *onġeġn*, again—*on*, on, and *ġægn*, *ġeġn*—Icel. *gegn*, G. *gegen*, against. AGAINST.] In return; back; a second time; once more; on the other hand; moreover; besides; further; in answer.

against, a-genst', *prep.* [From *again*, being originally *againes*, where the *es* is an adverbial or genit. termination; the *t* has been added, like that in *amidst*, *betwixt*. The *gain* is the same as *gain* in *gainsay*; G. *gegen*, against.] In opposition to; contrary to; opposite to; abreast; bearing upon; in expectation of.

agallochum, a-gal'lok-um, *n.* [Gr. *agallochon*.] A fragrant wood used by the Orientals as supplying a perfume.

agalmatolite, a-gal-mat'o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *agalma*, *agalmatos*, image, and *lithos*, stone.] A kind of soft stone found in China, and often cut into images.

agami, ag'a-mī, *n.* [Native name.] The



Agami (*Psophia crepitans*).

golden-breasted trumpeter, a bird of the crane family, a native of South America.

agamic, a-gam'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gamos*, marriage.] Reproduced without the congress of individuals of the opposite sex.

agamogenesis, a-gam'ō-jen''e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *gamos*, marriage, *genesis*, reproduction.] The production of young without the congress of the sexes.

agape, a-gāp', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *gape*.] On the gape; gaping; having the mouth wide open with eagerness, wonder, or surprise.

agar-agar, á'gar-á'gar, *n.* The native name of a dried sea-weed much used in the East for soups and jellies.

agaric, a-gar'ik, *n.* [From Gr. *agarikon*, a kind of fungus growing on trees.] A name of various fungi, many being edible, including the common mushroom.—**Agaric mineral**, a stone of which bricks may be made, so light as to float in water, a carbonate of lime.

agast, a-gast', *a.* See AGHAST.

agastric, a-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *gastēr*, *gastros*, belly.] Without a stomach or proper intestinal canal, as the tapeworm.

agate, ag'át, *n.* [Fr. *agate*, *agathe*, fr. L. *achates*, an agate, so called because found near the river Achates in Sicily.] A semi-pellucid mineral, consisting of bands or layers of various colours blended together, the base generally being chalcedony.

agatiferous, ag-at-if'ėr-us, *a.* [*Agate*, and L. *fero*, I bring.] Containing or producing agates.

agatine, ag'at-īn, *a.* Pertaining to agate.

agatize, ag'at-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *agatized*, ag'at-īzd; ppr. *agatizing*, ag-at-īz'ing. To change into agate.

Agave, a-gā'vē, *n.* [From Gr. *agauos*, noble.] A genus of plants, comprehending the American aloe or agave, a tall and stately plant which flowers only after a number of years.

age, āj, *n.* [Fr. *âge*, O. Fr. *eage*, L.L. *ætaticum*, fr. L. *ætas*, *ætatis*, abbrev. of *ævitas*, fr. *ævum*, an age; the root is also in *æternus*, eternal, Gr. *aiōn*, an age, an eon; Goth. *aiws*, an age, E. *aye*. AYE, EVER.] A period of time representing the whole or a part of the duration of any thing or being; the time during which an individual has lived; the latter part of life; the state of being old; oldness; old people collectively; the state of having arrived at legal maturity (the completion of the first twenty-one years of one's life); a long or protracted period, sometimes definitely a century; a historical epoch; a particular period of time as distinguished from others.—**The age**, the times we live in.——v.t. To give the character of age or ripeness to (to *age* wine).

aged, ā'jed, *a.* Old; having lived or existed long; having a certain age.

agency, ā'jen-si, *n.* [L. *agens, agentis*, fr. *ago*, I put in motion. AGENT.] The state of being in action; action; operation; instrumentality; management; office or business of an agent.

agenda, a-jen'da, *n. pl.* [L., things to be done, pl. neut. of *agendus*, to be done, fr. *ago*, I do. ACT.] Memoranda; a memorandum-book; business to be transacted at a meeting.

agent, ā'jent, *n.* [L. *agens, agentis*, fr. *ago*. ACT.] One who or that which acts; an actor; an active cause or power; a body or substance that causes a certain action to begin; a person intrusted with business by another as his substitute or representative.

agglomerate, ag-glom'mē-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *agglomerated*, ag-glom'mē-rāt-ed; ppr. *agglomerating*, ag-glom'mē-rāt-ing. [L. *agglomero* — prefix *ag* for *ad*, and *glomero, glomeratus*, I wind into a ball, fr. *glomus, glomeris*, a ball of yarn; akin to *globus*, a globe. GLOBE.] To gather into a mass.——*v.i.* To gather or grow into a ball or mass.

agglomeration, ag-glom'mē-rā"shon, *n.* Act of agglomerating; state of being gathered into a ball or mass; a collection; a heap.

agglutinant, ag-glū'tin-ant, *n.* [L. *agglutinans, -antis*, fr. *agglutino*. AGGLUTINATE.] That which glues or cements; any viscous substance which causes adhesion.——*a.* Uniting, as glue; causing adhesion.

agglutinate, ag-glū'tin-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *agglutinated*, ag-glū'tin-āt-ed; ppr. *agglutinating*, ag-glū'tin-āt-ing. [L. *agglutino—ad*, and *glutino, glutinatus*, I glue, fr. *gluten*, glue. GLUE.] To glue to; to unite or cause to adhere, as with glue.

agglutination, ag-glū'tin-ā"shon, *n.* Act of agglutinating or uniting, as by glue; state of being thus united; *philol.* the loose combination of roots to form words.

agglutinative, ag-glū'tin-āt-iv, *a.* That tends to agglutinate or unite; pertaining to agglutination.

aggrandize, ag'gran-dīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aggrandized*, ag'gran-dīzd; ppr. *aggrandizing*, ag'gran-dīz-ing. [Fr. *agrandir*, fr. L. *ad*, and *grandis*, great. GRAND.] To make great or large; to make greater in power, honour, or rank; to enlarge; to exalt; to magnify; to augment.

aggrandizement, ag'gran-dīz-ment or ag-gran'diz-ment, *n.* Act of aggrandizing; augmentation; the act of increasing one's own power, rank, or honour; advancement.

aggrandizer, ag'gran-dīz-ėr, *n.* One that aggrandizes.

aggravate, ag'gra-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aggravated*, ag'gra-vāt-ed; ppr. *aggravating*, ag'gra-vāt-ing. [L. *aggravo, aggravatus—ad*, and *gravo, gravatus*, to make heavy, fr. *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE.] To add to the weight of; to make heavier; to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; to increase; to enhance; to intensify; to heighten; to exasperate.

aggravating, ag'gra-vāt-ing, *a.* Serving to aggravate; provoking; annoying.—**aggravatingly**, ag'gravāt-ing-li, *adv.* In an aggravating manner.

aggravation, ag-gra-vā'shon, *n.* Act of aggravating or making worse; state of being aggravated; addition to that which is evil or improper; provocation; irritation.

aggregate, ag'gri-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aggregated*, ag'gri-gāt-ed; ppr. *aggregating*, ag'gri-gāt-ing. [L. *aggrego, aggregatus—ad*, to, and *grego, gregatus*, I gather into a flock, fr. *grex, gregis*, a herd or band (as in *congregate*).] To gather, collect, or bring together; to heap up; to accumulate.——*a.* Formed of parts collected into a mass or sum.——*n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars.—**In the aggregate**, taken altogether; considered as a whole; collectively.

aggregately, ag'gri-gāt-li, *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

aggregation, ag-gri-gā'shon, *n.* Act of aggregating; state of being aggregated; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

aggress, ag-gres', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *aggressed*, ag-gres't; ppr. *aggressing*, ag-gres'ing. [L. *aggredior, aggressus—ad*, and *gradior*, I go or step. GRADE.] To go or step to or towards; to go against; to make a first attack; to commit the first act of violence.

aggression, ag-gre'shon, *n.* [L. *aggressio.*] Act of aggressing; the first act of hostility or injury; attack; encroachment; inroad.

aggressive, ag-gres'iv, *a.* Tending to aggress; beginning a quarrel; making an invasion; assaulting; active in hostility; prone to encroachment.

aggressiveness, ag-gres'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being aggressive.

aggressor, ag-gres'ėr, *n.* [L. *aggressor.*] One who aggresses; the person who first attacks or commences hostilities; an assaulter.

aggrieve, ag-grēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aggrieved*, ag-grēv'd'; ppr. *aggrieving*, ag-grēv'ing. [O. Fr. *agrever*, to weigh down; fr. L. *aggravare—ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy; whence also *grief, grave*, &c.] To bear hard upon; to give pain or sorrow to; to oppress or injure.

aghast, a-gast', *a.* or p. [A participial form fr. O. E. *agasten*, to terrify — prefix *a*, intens., and A. Sax. *gæstan*, to terrify; allied to Goth. *gaistan, usgaistan*, to terrify; comp. *ghastly*, and Prov. E. *gast*, to terrify, *gast*, fear, *gastful.*] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror. Written also *agast*, which is etymologically the better spelling.

agile, aj'il, *a.* [Fr. *agile*, fr. L. *agilis*, fr. *ago*. ACT.] Nimble; quick in movement; brisk; active.

agilely, aj'il-li, *adv.* In an agile or nimble manner.

agility, **agileness**, a-jil'i-ti, a'jil-nes, *n.* [L. *agilitas*. AGILE.] State or quality of being agile; power of moving quickly; nimbleness; activity; briskness.

agio, ā'ji-ō, *n.* [It. *aggio, agio*, premium.] The difference in value between one sort of money and another, especially between paper-money and metallic coin.

agist, a-jist', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *agisted*, a-jist'ed; ppr. *agisting*, a-jist'ing. [O. Fr. *agister*, fr. *giste* (Fr. *gîte*), a lodging; fr. L. *jacitum*, fr. *jacēre*, to lie.] *Law*, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum.

agistage, **agistment**, a-jist'āj, a-jist'ment, *n.* [See above.] The feeding of other men's cattle; the price paid for such feeding.

agitate, aj'it-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *agitated*, aj'it-āt-ed; ppr. *agitating*, aj'it-āt-ing. [L. *agito* (intensive), fr. *ago*, I move, I drive. ACT.] To put in violent motion; to shake or move briskly; to disturb; to excite; to distract; to discuss or debate; to consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind; to arouse public attention to, as by speeches, pamphlets, &c.

agitated, aj'it-āt-ed, *p.* or *a.* Disturbed; perturbed; excited in feelings.

agitation, aj-it-ā'shon, *n.* Act of agitating; disturbance; commotion; discussion; excitement; emotion; tremor; trepidation; perturbation of mind or feelings.

agitator, aj'it-āt-or, *n.* One who agitates; one who excites discontent, sedition, or revolt.

aglet, **aiglet**, ag'let, āg'let, *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette*, dim. of *aiguille*, a needle; a dim. fr. L. *acus*, a needle. ACID.] A metal point or tag at the ends of fringes or lace formerly worn.

agnail, ag'nāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *angnægl—ang*, painful, and *nægl*, nail.] A sore beside a nail; a corn.

agnate, ag'nāt, *n.* [L. *agnatus—ad*, and *nascor, natus*, I am born. NATAL.] Any male relation by the father's side.

agnomen, ag-nō'men, *n.* [L.—*ag* for *ad*, to, and *nomen*, a name.] An additional name or epithet conferred on a person.

agnostic, ag-nos'tik, *n.* [Gr. *agnōstos*, unknowing, unknown, fr. *a*, priv., and stem of *gignōskō*, I know. Same root as *know.*] One who disclaims any knowledge of God or of anything but material phenomena, holding that with regard to such matters nothing can be known.——*a.* Pertaining to agnostics or their doctrines.—**agnosticism**, ag-nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or belief of agnostics.

agnus, ag'nus, *n.* [L., a lamb.] An image of a lamb as emblematical of our Saviour; an agnus Dei.—**Agnus Dei** (dē'ī). [L., Lamb of God.] A medal or cake of wax, consecrated by the pope, and stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting a banner or a cross.

agnus-castus, ag-nus-kas'tus, *n.* [Gr. *agnos*, the shrub, and L. *castus*, chaste; it was supposed to be preservative of chastity.] A shrub of the verbena family, a native of the Mediterranean countries, with white flowers.

ago, a-gō', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Really a *pp.*, being shortened form of *agone*, formerly used in same sense; A. Sax. *āgān*, gone by, —*ā*, away, *gān*, to go. GO.] Past; gone; as, a year *ago*; long *ago*.

agog, a-gog', *adv.* [O. Fr. *en gogues*, in a jolly mood, the origin of this being unknown.] In eager excitement; highly excited by eagerness.

agoing, a-gō'ing, *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and verbal noun *going.*] In motion (to set a machine *agoing*).

agonist, ag'ō-nist, *n.* [Gr. *agōnistēs.* AGONY.] One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant; a champion.—**agonistic**, ag-ō-nist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to public contests for prizes, or to struggles of other kinds.

agonize, ag'ō-nīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *agonized*, ag'ō-nīzd; ppr. *agonizing*, ag'ō-nīz-ing. [From *agony.*] To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.——*v.t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture.

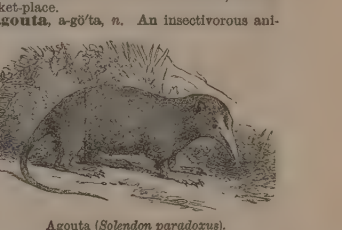
agonizing, ag'ō-nīz-ing, *a.* Giving extreme pain; excruciating.

agonizingly, ag'ō-nīz-ing-li, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

agony, ag'ō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *agōnia*, struggle, anguish, fr. *agōn*, a contest or struggle, fr. *agō*, I lead, to bring together; akin to L. *ago*, I act. ACT.] Extreme pain of body or mind, so as to cause writhing or contortions; intense suffering; anguish; torment; throe; the pangs of death.

agora, ag'ō-ra, *n.* [Gr.] A public or political assembly in ancient Greece; the public area in which such assemblies met; a market-place.

agouta, a-gō'ta, *n.* An insectivorous ani-



Agouta (*Solendon paradoxus*).

mal of Hayti, of the size of a rat, and with a snout somewhat like that of a shrew.

agouti, a-gō'ti, *n.* The native American name of several species of rodent mammals allied to the guinea-pig.

agraffe, a-graf', *n.* [Fr. *agrafe.*] A sort of hook or clasp for clothes, often jewelled.

agraphia, a-graf'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *graphō*, I write.] A disorder in which the patient is unable to express ideas by written signs.

agrarian, a-grā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, fr. *ager*, a field. ACRE.] Relating to lands, especially to public lands; pertaining to an equal or equitable division of lands.—**Agrarian laws**, in ancient Rome, laws for regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens.

agrarianism, a-grā'ri-an-izm, *n.* [See prec.] The principles of those who favour an equal division of lands.

agree, a-grē', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *agreed*, a-grēd';

ppr. *agreeing*, a-grē'ing. [Fr. *agréer*—*a*, to, and *gré*, O. Fr. *gret*, good-will, favour, fr. L. *gratus*, pleasant, whence *gratitude*, *grateful*, &c.] To be in concord; to accord; to concur; to yield assent; to live in concord or without contention; to harmonize; to correspond; to tally; to match; *gram.* to correspond in number, case, gender, or person. (We *agree to* a thing and *with* a person; one thing *agrees with* another.)

agreeable, a-grē'a-bl, *a.* Agreeing; accordant; suitable; conformable; consistent; pleasing; pleasant; willing or ready to consent; giving consent.

agreeableness, a-grē'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being agreeable; suitableness; conformity; quality of pleasing.

agreeably, a-grē'a-bli, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; pleasingly; suitably; consistently; conformably; in a manner to give pleasure; pleasingly.

agreement, a-grē'ment, *n.* The state of agreeing or being agreed; concord; accordance; harmony; conformity; bargain; contract; stipulation.

agrestic, a-gres'tik, *a.* [L. *agrestis*, fr. *ager*, a field. ACRE.] Rural; rustic; pertaining to the country.

agricultural, ag-ri-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture.

agriculture, ag'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *agricultura*, fr. *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, culture, fr. *colo*, I till, I cultivate. ACRE, CULTURE.] The cultivation of the ground; the art or science of cultivating the ground, sowing and planting seeds, rearing crops, &c.; husbandry; tillage.

agriculturist, ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One skilled or engaged in agriculture; a husbandman or farmer

agrimony, ag'ri-mon-i, *n.* [For L. *argemonia*, fr. Gr. *argema*, a white speck on the eye (which this plant was supposed to cure), fr. *argos*, white.] A British rosaceous plant formerly of much repute as a medicine.

agrin, a-grin', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *grin*.] In the act or state of grinning; on the grin.

agronomy, a-gron'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *agronomos*, rural, from *agros*, a field, and *nemō*, I administer.] Agriculture and other rural pursuits.

aground, a-ground', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *ground*.] On ground; stranded; stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

agrypnotic, ag-rip-not'ik, *n.* [Gr. *agrypnos*, sleepless, fr. *agrein*, to hunt, and *hypnos*, sleep.] Something which tends to drive away sleep.

aguardiente, ä'gwär-dē-ent''ā, *n.* [Sp., contr. for *aqua ardiente*, burning water.] A Spanish name of cheap brandy or other spirits.

ague, ā'gū, *n.* [Fr. *aigu*, acute; *fièvre aigue* (L. *febris acuta*), acute fever; L. *acutus*, sharp. ACUTE.] An intermittent fever, accompanied with cold fits and shivering; chilliness with shaking.

ague-cake, ā'gū-kāk, *n.* An ailment consisting in enlargement and hardening of the spleen.

agued, ā'gūd, *a.* Having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear.

aguish, ā'gū-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague; somewhat cold or shivering.

ah, ä. [A natural cry expressive of sudden emotion; comp. G. *ach*, L. *ah*, Skr. *á, áh*, ah.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c.

aha, ä-hä'. [A lengthened form of *ah*, or formed of *ah* and *ha*; comp. G. *aha!* Skr. *ahó, ahaha!*] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise.

ahead, a-hed', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *head*.] In or to the front; in advance; further on; before; onward; forward.—**Ahead of**, in advance of; on before.

aheap, a-hēp', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *heap*.] Huddled or heaped together.

ahoy, a-hoi', *exclam.* [Longer form of *hoy!*] A word used chiefly at sea in hailing.

aid, ād, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aided*, ād'ed; ppr. *aiding*, ād'ing. [Fr. *aider*, O. Fr. *ajuder*, fr. L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjŭvo*, *adjūtum*, I help (whence *adjutant*)—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, I help.] To help; assist; support; succour; relieve.——n. [Fr. *aide*.] Help; succour; support; assistance; a helper; a subsidy or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown.

aide-de-camp, ād-de-käṅ, *n.*; pl. **aides-de-camp**, ād-de-käṅ. [Fr., lit. field assistant. AID, CAMP.] *Milit.* an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, to act as his secretary, &c.

aider, ād'er, *n.* One who aids; an assistant.

aidless, ād'les, *a.* Helpless; without aid.

aigret, **aigrette**, ā'gret, ā-gret', *n.* [EGRET.] A plume or ornament for the head composed of feathers or precious stones.

aiguille, ā'gwil, *n.* [Fr., a needle.] A needle-like pointed rock or mountain mass, or sharp-pointed mass of ice on glaciers, &c.

ail, āl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ailed*, āld; ppr. *ailing*, āl'ing. [O.E. *eylen*, A. Sax. *eglan*, to give pain, fr. *egle*, troublesome, painful; comp. Goth. *aglo*, affliction; perhaps allied to Gr. *ochlos*, a crowd, trouble.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or mind; to trouble; to be the matter with (generally with *what*, *nothing*, *something*, &c.).——v.i. To feel pain; to be in pain or trouble.——n. Trouble; indisposition; ailment.

ailantus, ā-lan'tus, *n.* [From *ailanto*, the Malacca name.] A handsome tree of India and China, now planted in Europe.

ailment, āl'ment, *n.* [*Ail* and *-ment*.] Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body.

aim, ām, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *esmer*, *aesmer*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *æstimare*, to estimate. ESTIMATE.] To direct a missile towards an object; to level at something; to intend; to offer to strike something; to make an attempt; to endeavour: with *at* before the object.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *aimed*, āmd; ppr. *aiming*, ām'ing. To direct, point, or level, as a weapon or firearm.——n. That which is aimed at; purpose; intention; design; scope; drift; object; scheme; the pointing or direction of a missile weapon; direction; point or mark intended to be hit.

aimless, ām'les, *a.* Without aim; purposeless.

aimlessly, ām'les-li, *adv.* Purposelessly.

aimlessness, ām'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being without an aim.

air, ār, *n.* [Fr. *air*, fr. L. *aer*, fr. Gr. *aēr*, fr. *aō*, *aēmi*, I breathe, blow.] The fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; a light breeze; exhalation; vapour; vent; utterance; a tune; appearance; manner; mien; gesture; attitude; affected manner.—**To take the air**, to go out of doors; to walk or ride a little distance.——v.t. pret. and pp. *aired*, ārd; ppr. *airing*, ār'ing. To expose to the air; to ventilate; to bring to public notice; to warm; to dry.

air-bath, ār'bäth, *n.* The exposure of the person to the action of the air; an arrangement for drying substances by exposing them to air of any temperature desired.

air-bed, ār'bed, *n.* An air-tight, bed-shaped bag inflated with air.

air-bladder, ār'blad-ėr, *n.* A bladder or vesicle filled with air; the sound or swimming-bladder of a fish.

air-borne, ār'börn, *a.* Borne in or by the air.

air-brake, ār'brāk, *n.* A railway brake applied by means of condensed atmospheric air.

air-built, ār'bilt, *a.* Erected in the air; chimerical.

air-cell, ār'sel, *n.* A cell or cavity containing air, especially in a vegetable or animal; one of the cells of the lungs.

air-cushion, ār'kụsh-on, *n.* A bag of air-tight cloth, expanded by blowing air into it.

air-drain, ār'drān, *n.* A cavity round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them.

air-engine, ār'en-jin, *n.* An engine in which air, heated or compressed, is employed as the motive power.

air-gas, ār'gas, *n.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary air with the vapours of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance.

air-gun, ār'gun, *n.* A gun to discharge bullets by means of condensed air in a receptacle attached to or forming part of it.

airily, ār'i-li, *adv.* In an airy manner.

airiness, ār'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being airy; openness; exposure to the air; galety; liveliness.

airing, ār'ing, *n.* An exposure to the air or to a fire; admission of air for ventilation; a walk, ride, or short excursion in the open air.

air-jacket, ār'jak-et, *n.* A jacket with air-tight cavities or cells, which, being inflated, will sustain a person in water.

airless, ār'les, *a.* Destitute of free or fresh air; not open to a free current of air.

air-plant, ār'plant, *n.* A plant which derives its nutriment almost entirely from the atmosphere, such as certain orchids.

air-pump, ār'pump, *n.* A machine for pumping the air out of a vessel, and thereby producing what is termed a vacuum, by the action of an air-tight piston or pistons.

air-sac, ār'sak, *n.* One of the receptacles of air in the hollow bones and cavities of the body of birds, communicating with the lungs.

air-shaft, ār'shaft, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

air-tight, ār'tīt, *a.* So tight or compact as to be impermeable to air.

air-way, ār'wā, *n.* A passage for air; a passage for the admission of air to a mine.

airy, ār'i, *a.* Consisting of or relating to air; high in air; open to the free air; light; thin; unsubstantial; vain; gay; trifling.

aisle, īl, *n.* [O. Fr. *aisle*, Fr. *aile*, a wing, an aisle, fr. L. *ala*, a wing, for *axilla*, dim. of *axis*. The *s* does not properly belong to the word, but has been inserted by confusion with *isle*, having the same pron.] A lateral division of a cathedral or other church, separated from the central part, called the nave, by pillars or piers.—**aisled**, īld, *a.* Furnished with aisles.

ait, āt, *n.* [A form of *eyot*, an islet, fr. A. Sax. *ēg*, *ig*, an island.] A small island in a river or lake.

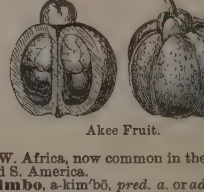
aitchbone, āch'bōn, *n.* [For *natch-bone* (by loss of initial *n* as in *adder*, *apron*), fr. Fr. *nache*, L.L. *natica*, L. *nates*, the rump.] The rump-bone of an ox.

aitiology, i-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* Same as *Ætiology*.

ajar, a-jär', *adv.* [O.E. *achar*, *onchar*, lit. on the turn—prefix *a*, on, *jar*, *char*, fr. A. Sax. *cerre*, a turn; seen also in *chare*, *charwoman*, *charcoal*.] On the turn; partly opened: said of a door.

ajutage, a'jūt-āj, *n.* [Fr. *ajoutage*, fr. *ajouter*, to join, L. *ad*, to, *juxta*, nigh.] A tube or nozzle fitted to the aperture of a vessel through which water is played.

akee, a-kē', *n.* The fruit of a tree belonging



Akee Fruit.

to W. Africa, now common in the W. Indies and S. America.

akimbo, a-kim'bō, *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Origin unknown.] With the elbow pointing outwards and the hand resting on the hip: said of the arm.

akin, a-kin', *a.* [Prefix *a*, of, and *kin*.] Of kin; related to; allied by blood; partaking of the same properties.

Akkad, Akkadian, *n.* Same as *Accad, Accadian.*

alabaster, al'a-bas-tẽr, *n.* [L. *alabaster*, fr. Gr. *alabastros, alabastos*: origin doubtful.] A soft, semitransparent, marble-like mineral of which artistic and fancy articles are often made.——a. Made of alabaster; of the colour of alabaster.

alack, a-lak', *interj.* [Probably a corruption of *alas*; or equivalent to *ah! lack!*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

alack-a-day, a-lak'a-dā. Alas the day! an expression uttered to express regret or sorrow.

alacrity, a-lak'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *alacritas*, fr. *alacer, alacris*, lively, brisk.] Liveliness; briskness; cheerfulness; gaiety; sprightliness; cheerful readiness; eagerness; promptitude.

alalia, a-lā'li-a, *n.* [Gr. *alalos*, not speaking—*a*, not, *talō*, I talk.] Loss of the power of speaking from paralysis of the muscles concerned.

alamode, ä-lä-mōd', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Fr. *à la mode*, after the mode or fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode.

alar, ā'lẽr, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] Pertaining to wings; having the character of a wing.

alarm, a-lärm', *n.* [Fr. *alarme*, alarm, fr. It. *all'arme*, to arms! fr. *al*, L. *ad*, to, *le*, the, and *arme*, L. *arma*, arms.] A call to arms; a cry or notice of danger; sudden surprise; fright; consternation; dismay; disquietude; a contrivance as a signal of danger, or for rousing from sleep, or exciting attention.——v. t. pret. & pp. *alarmed*, a-lärmd'; ppr. *alarming*, a-lärm'ing. To give notice of danger to; to disquiet; to disturb; to cause or excite apprehensions.

alarm-bell, a-lärm'bel, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

alarm-gun, a-lärm'gun, *n.* A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

alarming, a-lärm'ing, *a.* Causing alarm; exciting apprehension; terrifying.

alarmingly, a-lärm'ing-li, *adv.* In an alarming manner.

alarmist, a-lärm'ist, *n.* [*Alarm*, and *-ist.*] One who is prone to excite or take alarm; one who readily exaggerates danger.

alarum, a-lär'um, *n.* [A corruption of *alarm.*] An alarm; a watchward or signal indicating danger. [Now only poetical.]

alas, a-las', *exclam.* [O. Fr. *alas*, fr. interj. *a, ah*, L. *lassus*, weary. LASSITUDE.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

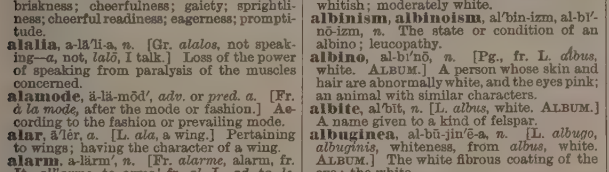
alate, ā'lāt, *a.* [L. *alatus*, winged, *ala*, a wing. AISLE.] Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

alb, alb, *n.* [L. *alba*, white (*vestis*, garment, understood). ALBUM.] A long robe of white linen bound with a girdle, worn by priests.

albacore, albicore, al'ba-kōr, al'bi-kōr, *n.* [Sp. *albacora*, Fr. *albicore*, fr. Ar. *al*, the, *bakr*, a young cow.] A name given to several fishes of the tunny kind.

albata, al-ba'ta, *n.* [L. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] An alloy, otherwise called German silver.

albatross, al'ba-tros, *n.* [Fr. *albatros*, a corruption of Sp. and Pg. *alcatraz*, a pelican, fr. Ar. *al-qādūs*, the bucket of a water-wheel, the pelican being supposed to carry water to its young ones in its pouch.] An aquatic bird of southern seas, the largest sea-bird known, with wings sometimes 17½ feet when expanded, met with at immense distances from land.



Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

albedo, al-bē'dō, *n.* [L. *albedo*, whiteness, fr. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] The light reflected from a non-luminous body, as the moon.

albeit, al-bē'it, *conj.* [*All* in old sense of though, *be*, and *it*, and equivalent to *though it be, be it so.*] Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

albescence, al-bes'ens, *n.* [See next.] The act or state of growing white or whitish.

albescent, al-bes'ent, *a.* [L. *albescens*, ppr. of *albesco*, I grow white, fr. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] Becoming white, or growing rather whitish; moderately white.

albinism, albinoism, al'bin-izm, al-bī'nō-izm, *n.* The state or condition of an albino; leucopathy.

albino, al-bī'nō, *n.* [Pg., fr. L. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] A person whose skin and hair are abnormally white, and the eyes pink; an animal with similar characters.

albite, al'bīt, *n.* [L. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] A name given to a kind of felspar.

albuginea, al-bū-jin'ē-a, *n.* [L. *albugo, albuginis*, whiteness, from *albus*, white. ALBUM.] The white fibrous coating of the eye; the white.

albugo, al-bū'gō, *n.* [L., fr. *albus*, white, whence *album*, &c.] An affection of the eye, consisting in a white opacity of the cornea; also called *leucoma.*

album, al'bum, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white, whence also *alb, albedo, albescent, albino, albumen, alburnum, &c.*; not connected with *Alps* or *Albion.*] In ancient Rome a white table or board on which public notices were posted; now a book, originally blank, for the insertion of autographs, portraits in miniature, sketches, short pieces of poetry, prose, &c.

albumen, al-bū'men, *n.* [L., fr. *albus*, white.] The white of an egg; a substance of definite chemical composition largely found in the white of an egg (in this sense also spelled albumin); the nutritive matter stored in a seed for the use of the embryo.

albumin, al-bū'min, *n.* Same as *Albumen*, but used more strictly as a chemical term.

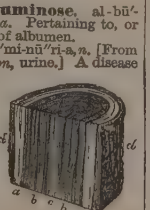
albuminoid, al-bū'min-oid, *a.* Like albumen.——n. A substance resembling albumen; proteid.

albuminous, albuminose, al-bū'min-us, al-bū'min-ōs, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

albuminuria, al-bū'mi-nū"ri-a, *n.* [From *albumen*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] A disease of the kidneys in which the urine contains albumen.

alburnous, al-bẽr'nus, *a.* Relating to alburnum.

alburnum, al-bẽr'num, *n.* [L. *alburnum*, sap-wood, fr. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] The white and softer part of wood; the sap-wood. In the wood-cut *aa* is alburnum or sap-wood, *b b* the heart-wood, *c* the pith, and *d d* the bark.



Alburnum.

Alcaic, al-kā'ik, *a.* [L. *alcaicus.*] Pertaining to Alcæus, an ancient Greek lyric poet, and to a variety of verse invented by him.

alcaide, alcaide, äl-kä'dā, äl-ka'i-dā, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. from Ar.] In Spain, Portugal, &c., the chief civil magistrate of a town.

alcazar, al-ka'zär, Sp. pron. äl-kä'thär, *n.* [Sp., from the Ar.] In Spain, a fortress; a royal palace.

alchemic, al-kem'ik, *a.* Relating to alchemy, or produced by it.

alchemist, al'kem-ist, *n.* One who practises alchemy.

alchemistic, al-kem-ist'ik, *a.* Practising alchemy, or relating to it.

alchemy, al'ke-mi, *n.* [Fr. *alchimie*, Sp. & Pg. *alquimia*, fr. Ar. *al*, the, and *kimiā*, chemistry. CHEMIST.] The obsolete art which aimed at the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding of the elixir of life, of a universal solvent, &c.

alcohol, al'kō-hol, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *alcohol*, fr. Ar. *al kohol, al kohl—al*, the, and *kohl*, antimony in form of a fine powder, hence any very fine powder, anything brought to extreme tenuity, spirits of wine.] Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation; the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors.

alcoholic, al-kō-hol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities.

alcoholism, al'kō-hol-izm, *n.* [*Alcohol* and *-ism.*] The condition of habitual drunkards, whose tissues are saturated with spirits.

alcoholize, al'kō-hol-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alcoholized*, al'kō-hol-īzd; ppr. *alcoholizing*, al'kō-hol-īz-ing.] To convert into alcohol; to saturate or completely imbue with alcohol.

alcoholmeter, alcoholometer, al-kō-hol'mē-tẽr, al'kō-hol-om'"et-ẽr, *n.* [*Alcohol* and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid.

alcoran, al'kō-ran, *n.* KORAN, ALKORAN.

alcove, al'kōv, *n.* [Fr. *alcove*, Sp. *alcova, alcoba*—Ar. *al*, the, and *qobbah*, an alcove, a tent.] A wide and deep recess in a room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c.; any natural recess.

aldehyde, al'dē-hīd, *n.* [*Al*, first syllable of *alcohol*, and *dehyd*, the first two of Mod. L. *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen.] A transparent colourless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol; one of a class of organic compounds derived from alcohol.

alder, al'dẽr, *n.* [O.E. *aller* (the *d* being a more modern insertion), A. Sax. *aler, alr*=Icel. *ölr*, L.G. *eller*, G. *erle*, O.H.G. *elira*, allied to L. *alnus*, an alder (whence Fr. *aune*, an alder).] A tree belonging to the genus Alnus, generally growing in moist land; a tree of similar appearance.

alderman, al'dẽr-man, *n.*; pl. **aldermen**, al'dẽr-men. [A. Sax. *aldorman—ealdorman—ealdor*, an elder, a prince, a noble, fr. *eald*, old, and *man.*] An Anglo-Saxon nobleman, often a governor of a shire, or several shires, in rank similar to an earl, now a magistrate of a town next in rank below the mayor.

aldermancy, aldermanship, al'dẽr-man-si, al'dẽr-man-ship, *n.* The office, quality, or condition of an alderman.

aldermanic, al-dẽr-man'ik, *a.* Relating to or becoming an alderman.

aldermanly, al'dẽr-man-li, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman.

aldern, al'dẽrn, *a.* Made of alder.

Aldine, al'dīn, *a.* Proceeding from the printing-press of *Aldus* Manutius of Venice and his family, from 1490 to 1597, a term applied chiefly to editions of the classics.

ale, āl, *n.* [A. Sax. *alu, ealu*, Dan. Sw. and Icel. *öl*, ale. Perhaps fr. root of L. *alo*, I nourish (whence *aliment.*)] A liquor made by fermentation from an infusion of malt; beer, or a kind of beer.

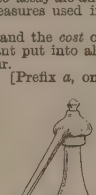
aleatory, al'ē-a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *aleatorius*, fr. *aleator*, a gamester, fr. *alea*, a die, chance.] Depending on chance or a contingent event.

ale-berry, āl'be-ri, *n.* [Lit. *ale-broth, berry*, being corrupted from *brue, broo*, A. Sax. *briw*, broth.] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

ale-conner, āl'kon-ėr, *n.* [*Con*, to know or see.] An officer appointed to assay ale and beer, or to inspect the measures used in public-houses.

ale-cost, āl'kost, *n.* [*Ale* and the *cost* of *costmary*.] Costmary, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavour.

alee, a-lē', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *lee*.] On the lee side of a vessel; on the side opposite to the wind.



Alembic.

alegar, al'e-gär, *n.* [From *ale*, and Fr. *aigre*, sharp, sour=E. *eager*.] Sour ale.

ale-house, āl'hous, *n.* A house where ale is retailed; a tavern.

alembic, a-lem'bik, *n.* [L.L. *alembicum*; Sp. *alambique*—Ar. *al*, the, *ambik*, an alembic, from Gr. *ambix*, a cup.] A chemical vessel formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper.

alert, a-lėrt', *a.* [Fr. *alerte*, alert, and (as noun) alarm or notice of danger, formerly *allerte*, and *al'erte*, fr. It. *all'erta*, on the alert, fr. *all'*, to the, *erta*, a place of look-out, a raised place, fr. *erto*, erect, from L. *erectus*, erect. ERECT.] Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilant; active; lively; quick; brisk; prompt.—On or upon the alert, upon the watch; on the look-out.

alertness, a-lėrt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being alert; briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity.

alewife, āl'wif, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house; a fish of the shad genus caught in the Severn; a similar N. American fish much used as food.

alexanders, al-egz-an'dėrz, *n.* [From *Alexander* the Great.] A plant of the carrot and parsnip family formerly used as a salad herb.

Alexandrian, al-egz-an'dri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt, more especially ancient Alexandria.

Alexandrine, al-egz-an'drīn, *n.* A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables or six iambic feet. From a poem on the life of *Alexander the Great*.

alexipharmic, a-lek'si-färm''ik, *a.* [Gr. *alexō*, I ward off, *pharmakon*, a drug, remedy, poison.] Warding off disease or the effects of poison acting as a remedy.——*n.* A remedy; an antidote.

alfa, alfa-grass, al'fa, al'fa-gras, *a.* [Ar. *halfa*, grass.] A North African name for one of the varieties of esparto and its fibre.

alfalfa, alf-al'fa, *n.* [Sp.] A name in the U. States for the fodder plant lucerne.

algal, algous, al'gal, al'gus, *a.* [L. *alga*, a sea-weed.] Of or pertaining to the Algæ or sea-weeds; having the nature of the sea-weeds.

algebra, al'je-bra, *n.* [Sp. It. Pg. *algebra*, fr. Ar. *al-jabr*, the putting together of broken things, reduction of fractions to whole numbers, fr. Ar *jabara*, to bind together, to consolidate.] That branch of mathematics in which signs are employed to denote arithmetical operations, and letters are made to represent numbers and quantities; a kind of universal arithmetic.

algebraic, algebraical, al-je-brā'ik, al-je-brā'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to algebra.

algebraically, al-je-brā'ik-al-li, *adv.* By algebraic process.

algebraist, al'je-brā-ist, *n.* One versed in the science of algebra.

Algerian, Algerine, al-jē'ri-an, al-je-rēn', *a.* Pertaining to Algeria or its inhabitants.——*n.* A person belonging to Algiers or Algeria.

algid, al'jid, *a.* [L. *algidus*, cold, fr. *algeo*, I am cold.] Cold.—Algid cholera, Asiatic cholera.—**algidity, algidness**, al-jid'i-ti, al'jid-nes, *n.* The state of being algid; chilliness; coldness.

algine, al'jin, *n.* [From L. *alga*, sea-weed.] A substance obtained from sea-weeds and used for such purposes as horn is used for.

algorithm, algorism, al'gō-rithm, al'gō-rizm, *n.* [Of Arabic origin.] Numerical computation; the principle of computation in any branch of analysis.

alguazil, ál-gwä-zēl', *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al*, the, and *wazir*, a vizier.] A Spanish constable or similar officer.

algum. See ALMUG.

alias, ā'li-as, *adv.* [L. *alias*, otherwise, fr. *alius*, other. ALIEN.] Otherwise: used of persons who assume various names (John Smith *alias* Thomas Jones).——*n.*; pl. **aliases**, ā'li-as-ez. An assumed name; another name.

alibi, al'i-bī, *n.* [L. *alibi*, elsewhere, fr. *alius*, other, and *ibi*, there.] The plea of a person who, charged with a crime, alleges that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed.

alien, āl'yen, *a.* [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, other; akin to Gr. *allos*, other, E. *else* (q.v.).] Pertaining to another person, place, or thing; foreign; belonging to one who is not a citizen; estranged; not allied; adverse.——*n.* A foreigner; a stranger.

alienability, āl'yen-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being alienable.

alienable, āl'yen-a-bl, *a.* That may be alienated; that may be sold or transferred to another.

alienage, āl'yen-āj, *n.* The state of being an alien.

alienate, āl'yen-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alienated*, āl'yen-āt-ed; ppr. *alienating*, āl'yen-āt-ing. [L. *alieno, alienatum*, I alienate, from *aliēnus*, another's, alien. ALIEN.] To transfer to another; to transfer, convey, or give away property or right to another; to estrange: to withdraw, as the affections.

alienation, āl-yen-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *alienatio*.] Act of alienating; a transfer of property, &c.; estrangement; a change of affection; mental derangement; insanity.

alienator, āl-yen-ā'tėr, *n.* One who alienates.

alienism, āl'yen-izm, *n.* The state of being an alien; the study and treatment of mental alienation or insanity.—**alienist**, āl'yen-ist, *n.* One who studies or practises alienism.

aliform, ā'li-form, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing or wings.

alight, a-līt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *alighted*, a-līt'ed; ppr. *alighting*, a-līt'ing. [A. Sax. *alihtun, gelihtan*, to alight or light—prefix *a, ge*, and *lihtan*. See LIGHT in this sense.] To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; to settle or lodge, as a bird on a tree; to light down.

alight, a-līt', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *light*, flame.] Lighted; kindled; made to burn by having a light applied.

align, a-līn', *v.t.* [Fr. *aligner*, to align—*a*, to, and *ligne*, L. *linea*, a line. LINE.] To lay out or regulate by a line; to form in line, as troops.

alignment, a-līn'ment, *n.* The act of aligning; an adjusting to a line; the line of adjustment; the ground-plan of a railway or other road.

alike, a-līk', *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*=*ge-*, and *like*; fr. A. Sax. *gelīc*, alike=D. *gelijk*, G. *gleich*, Goth. *galeiks*. LIKE.] Like; having resemblance; similar.——*adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common.

aliment, al'i-ment, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, from *alo*, I nourish; from root seen also in Icel. *ala*, to nourish, Goth. *ala*, to grow up, *aljan*, to feed; G. *alt*, E. *old*, L. *altus*, high (whence *altitude, exalt*), (*ad*)*ultus*, grown up, adult.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; food; nutriment.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *alimented*, al-i-ment'ed; ppr. *alimenting*, al-i-ment'ing. To nourish or feed.

alimental, al-i-ment'al, *a.* [*Aliment* and *-al*.] Nourishing; nutritious.

alimentary, al-i-ment'a-ri, *a.* [L. *alimentarius*, fr. *alimentum*, food. ALIMENT.] Pertaining to aliment or food; nourishing.

alimentation, al'i-ment-ā'shon, *n.* [*Aliment* and *-ation*.] Act or power of nourishing; state of being nourished.

alimony, al'i-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *alimonia*, fr. *alo*, I nourish. ALIMENT.] An allowance to a woman legally separated from her husband.

alination, a-lin'ē-ā''shon, *n.* [L. *a*, by or from, and *linea*, a line. LINE.] The determination of the position of a remote object by a line drawn through intermediate objects.

aliped, al'i-ped, *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] A wing-footed animal; an animal whose toes are connected by a membrane that serves for wings, as the bat.

aliquot, al'i-kwot, *a.* [L., some, several, from *alius*, other, and *quot*, how many.] *Arith.* applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

alive, a-līv', *pred. a.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *life*; in Old English it was written *on live, on lyve*, where *live, lyve* is a dat. form of *life*.] On or in life; having life; living; unextinguished; in force or operation; cheerful; lively; sprightly; attentive; susceptible (with *to*); in a state of bustle or throng.

alizarine, a-liz'a-rin, *n.* [Fr. *alizarine*, fr. *alizari*, an Eastern name of madder.] A red colouring matter obtained from madder and from coal-tar products, and now much used in dyeing.

alkalescence, al-ka-les'ens, *n.* The state of being alkalescent.

alkalescent, al-ka-les'ent, *a.* [*Alkali* and *-escent*.] Slightly alkaline.

alkali, al'ka-li, *n.*; pl. **alkalies** or **alkalis**, al'ka-liz. [Sp. Fr. *alcali*, fr. Ar. *al-qali*, soda-ash, the plant from which soda was first obtained.] A term applied to potash, soda, lithia, or other chemical bases which turn vegetable yellows to red and vegetable blues to green, and unite with oil or fat to form soap.

alkalify, al-kal'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alkalified*, al-kal'i-fīd; ppr. *alkalifying*, al-kal'i-fī-ing. [*Alkali*, and *-fy*, I make.] To form or to convert into an alkali.——*v.i.* To become an alkali.—Also **alkalize** in same sense.

alkalimeter, al-ka-lim'et-ėr, *n.* [*Alkali*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

alkalimetry, al-ka-lim'et-ri, *n.* [See prec.] The finding of the amount of real alkali in an alkaline mixture or liquid.

alkaline, al'ka-līn, *a.* Having the properties of an alkali.

alkaloid, al'ka-loid, *n.* [*Alkali*, and suffix *-oid*.] A substance resembling an alkali, or having alkaline properties in a slight degree, as quinine, morphine, caffeine, &c.——*a.* Relating to or containing alkali.

alkanet, al'ka-net, *n.* [Sp. *alcaneta*, dim. of *alcana, alcanna*, fr. Ar. *al-hinna*, henna. HENNA.] A European plant allied to borage. *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*, whose root yields a red dye.

alkarsin, al-kär'sin, *n.* [From *alcohol* and *arsenic*.] A brown poisonous liquid with an intolerable smell.

Alkoran, al-kō-ran' or al-kō'ran, *n.* [Ar. *—al*, the, *qurān*, book.] The Koran.

all, al, *a.* or *a. pron.* [A. Sax. *all, al, eal* (sing.), *ealle* (pl.); Icel. *allr*, Goth. *alls*, G. *all*, all. Common to all the Teutonic tongues; also found in Celtic in similar forms. Perhaps from same root as *old*, and L. *alo*, I nourish. ALIMENT.] Every one of; the whole number or quantity of. It goes before an article or adj. belonging to the same noun: *all the* men, *all good* men, *all my* labour, &c.——*adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; quite.——*n.* The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount.—All but, nearly; almost; not quite.—All one, the same thing in effect; quite the same.—At all, in the least degree; to the least extent.

Allah, al'la, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

allantois, al-lan'tois, *n.* [Gr. *allas, allantos*, a sausage, and *eidos*, form.] A kind of sac forming an organ of vertebrate embryos.

allay, al-lā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allayed*, al-lād'; ppr. *allaying*, al-lā'ing. [A. Sax. *dlecgan*, to lay down, suppress, tranquillize, fr. prefix *á* (=G. *-er*, Goth. *-us*), and *lecgan*, to lay. LAY.] To put to rest; to repress; to assuage; to pacify; to quiet; to soothe; to alleviate.

allayment, al-lā'ment, *n.* Act of allaying; a state of rest after disturbance.

allegation, al-le-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *allegatio*, fr. *allego*. ALLEGE.] The act of alleging or what is alleged; affirmation; assertion; a declaration; definite statement made.

allege, al-lej', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alleged*, al-lejd'; ppr. *alleging*, al-lej'ing. [Partly fr. O. Fr. *alegier, aleger*, fr. O. Fr. *esligir*, fr. L.L. *exlitigare*, to clear at law (*ex*, and *litigare*, to litigate); partly from Fr. *allēguer*, to allege; L. *alleyare*, to depute, to allege—*ad*, and *legare*, to depute, to announce (whence *legate*).] To bring forward as an assertion; to assert; to affirm; to declare; to plead in excuse or argument.

allegiance, al-lē'ji-ans, *n.* [Prefix *a*, to, and O. Fr. *ligence, ligeance*, allegiance, loyalty, from *lige*, loyal. LIEGE.] The tie, bond, or obligation of a subject to his prince or government; loyalty.

allegoric, allegorical, al-li-gor'ik, al-li-gor'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an allegory; resembling an allegory; typical; figurative.

allegorically, al-li-gor'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an allegorical manner; by way of allegory.

allegorist, al'li-go-rist, *n.* One who uses allegory or allegorizes.

allegorize, al'li-go-rīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allegorized*, al'li-go-rīzd; ppr. *allegorizing*, al'li-go-rīz-ing. To turn into allegory; to understand or interpret in an allegorical sense.——v.i. To use allegory.

allegory, al'li-go-ri, *n.* [Gr. *allēgoria*, an allegory—*allos*, other, and *agoreuō*, I speak, fr. *agora*, a forum, an oration.] A speech or discourse which conveys a meaning different from the literal one; a figurative discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances, as in Psalm lxxx.; a continued metaphor.

allegretto, al-le-gret'tō. [It., dim. fr. *allegro*.] In *music*, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

allegro, al-lā'grō. [It., brisk, merry, cheerful, fr. L. *alacris*, cheerful (whence *alacrity*).] In *mus.* a word denoting a brisk, sprightly movement.

Alleluiah, al-lē-lū'ya, *n.* [Heb.] Praise to Jehovah; a word used to express pious joy and exultation. HALLELUIAH.

alleviate, al-lē'vi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alleviated*, al-lē'vi-āt-ed; ppr. *alleviating*, al-lē'vi-āt-ing. [L. L. *alleviare, alleviatus*, fr. L. *allevare, allevatus*, to lighten or alleviate—*ad*, to, and *levo*, I ease, fr. *levis*, light. LEVITY.] To make light or lighter in a figurative sense; to lessen; to moderate; to assuage; to mitigate.

alleviation, al-lē-vi-ā'shon, *n.* Act of alleviating; a lessening or mitigation; that which alleviates.

alleviative, al-lē'vi-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to alleviate; mitigative.——n. That which alleviates or mitigates.

alleviator, al-lē'vi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which alleviates.

alley, al'i, *n.* [Fr. *allée*, fr. *aller*, to go, fr. O. Fr. *aner*, fr. L. *adnare*, lit. to swim to—*ad*, to, and *nare*, to swim. NATATION.] A walk in a garden; a passage or way in a city narrower than a street; a long narrow passage.

All-fools' Day, al'fōlz dā, *n.* The first of April, so called from the custom of making people fools on that day.

all-fours, al-fōrz', *n.* A certain game at cards, in which from two to six persons may play.

all-hail, al-hāl', *exclam.* All health; a phrase of salutation.

All-hallow, All-hallows, al-hal'lō, al-hal'lōz, *n.* [From A. Sax. *calle halgon*, all saints. ALL, HALLOW.] All-Saints' Day.

All-Hallowmas, or -tide, al-hal'lō-mas, -tīd, *n.* [That is, the *mass* or time of all saints.] The time near All-Saints' Day.

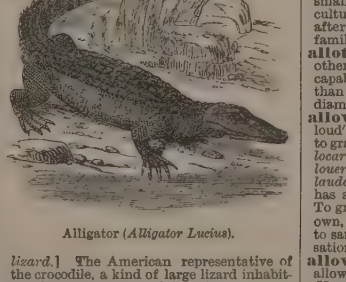
alliaceous, al-li-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] Pertaining to garlic and allied plants; having the properties of garlic.

alliance, al-li'ans, *n.* [O. Fr. *alliance, aliance*, fr. *allier*. ALLY.] State of being allied; union between families by marriage; a union between nations or governments formed by treaty, league, or agreement; union; confederacy; league; association.

allied, al-lid', *p.* or *a.* Connected or united by marriage, treaty, or similar qualities.

alligation, al-li-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *alligatio*, a binding together—*ad*, and *ligare*, to bind.] Act of tying together; a rule of arithmetic for finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values.

alligator, al'li-gā-tor, *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard—*el*, the, and *lagarto*, a lizard, fr. L. *lacertus*, whence E.



Alligator (*Alligator Lucius*).

lizard.] The American representative of the crocodile, a kind of large lizard inhabiting the warmer parts of America.

alliterate, al-lit'ėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alliterated*, al-lit'ėr-āt-ed; ppr. *alliterating*, al-lit'ėr-āt-ing. [See next.] To begin with the same letter or sound; to show alliteration.

alliteration, al-lit-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *ad*, and *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words in close succession.

alliterative, al-lit'ėr-āt-iv, *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.

allocate, al'lo-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allocated*, al'lo-kāt-ed; ppr. *allocating*, al'lo-kāt-ing. [L. *ad*, to, and *loco, locatus*, to place, fr. *locus*, a place. LOCAL.] To set aside or apart; to distribute; to assign to each by way of shares; to apportion.

allocation, al-lo-kā'shon, *n.* Act of allocating; distribution; assignment.

allocution, al-lo-kū'shon, *n.* [L. *allocutio—ad*, to, and *loquor, locutus*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS.] The act or manner of speaking to, or addressing; an address; a formal address.

allodial, al-lō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; held independent of a lord paramount.

allodium, al-lō'di-um, *n.* [L. L. *allodium*, of Ger. or Scand. origin; comp. Icel. *ódal*, Dan. and Sw. *odel*, a patrimonial estate.] A freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner, and is not subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior.

allograph, al'lo-graf, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, and *graphō*, I write.] In *law*, a deed not written by any of the parties thereto: opposed to *autograph*.

allomorphism, al-lo-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *morphē*, form.] The property of certain substances of assuming a different form, the substance remaining otherwise unchanged.

allopathic, al-lō-path'ik, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

allopathist, al-lop'a-thist, *n.* One who practises medicine according to the principles of allopathy.

allopathy, al-lop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, different, and *pathos*, affection, disease.] The mode of treating diseases by using medicines which produce or tend to produce in the system a condition different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the disease: it is opposed to *homœopathy*, and is the common method of treatment.

allophylian, al-lō-fil'i-an, *n.* [Gr. *allophylos—allos*, other, and *phylē*, a tribe.] One of another tribe or race than the Indo-Europeans and Semites.

allot, al-lot', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allotted*, al-lot'ed; ppr. *allotting*, al-lot'ing. [O. Fr. *allotir, alloter*, to divide, part—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lotir*, to cast lots for, fr. *lot*, a share, which itself is a Teutonic word—A. Sax. *hlot*. LOT.] To give, grant, or distribute as by lot; to parcel out in parts or portions; to distribute; to apportion.

allotment, al-lot'ment, *n.* Act of allotting; a share or part assigned by lot; a small piece of land handed over to an agricultural or other labourer to be cultivated after his regular work by himself and his family.

allotropy, al-lot'ro-pi, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, and *tropos*, condition. TROPE.] The capability of substances of existing in more than one form (thus carbon forms both the diamond and charcoal).

allow, al-lou', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allowed*, al-loud'; ppr. *allowing*, al-lou'ing. [Fr. *allouer*, to grant, settle, fr. L.L. *allocare—ad*, to, and *locare*, to place. (ALLOCATE.) O. Fr. *allouer*, to approve or praise, fr. L. *ad*, and *laudare*, to praise, fr. *laus, laudis*, praise, has also influenced the meaning. LAUD.] To grant; to concede; to permit; to admit, own, or acknowledge; to abate or deduct; to sanction; to bestow or afford, as compensation.

allowable, al-lou'a-bl, *a.* That may be allowed.

allowableness, al-lou'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being allowable.

allowably, al-lou'a-bli, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

allowance, al-lou'ans, *n.* [*Allow* and *-ance*. Act of allowing; that which is allowed; a stated quantity; quantity allowed or granted; permission; sanction; admission; indulgence; abatement or deduction.——v.t. pret. & pp. *allowanced*, al-lou'anst; ppr. *allowancing*, al-lou'ans-ing. To put upon allowance.

allower, al-lou'ėr, *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

alloy, al-loi', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alloyed*, al-loid'; ppr. *alloying*, al-loi'ing. [Fr. *aloyer*, O.E. *allay*, which is the true form, fr. O. Fr. *allayer, alleyer, aleier*, fr. L. *alligare*, to combine (whence *alligation, ally*). ALLY.] To unite or mix gold or silver with baser metals; to reduce the purity of a metal by admixture with a baser; to mix one metal with another; to reduce or abate by mixture.——n. [Fr. *aloi*, O. Fr. *alei, alai*, fr. the verb.] A baser metal mixed with a finer; the mixture of different metals; a metallic compound; evil mixed with good.

alloyage, al-loi'āj, *n.* The act of alloying metals.

All-saints' Day, *n.* The first day of November, held as a feast in honour of all the saints.

All-souls' Day, *n.* The second day of November, on which the Roman Catholic church supplicates for all the souls of the faithful deceased.

allspice, al'spīs, *n.* [*All* and *spice*, because regarded as combining many different flavours.] A West Indian spice of mildly pungent taste; pimento.

allude, al-lūd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *alluded*, al-lūd'ed; ppr. *alluding*, al-lūd'ing. [L. *alludo*, I play upon, I allude—*ad*, and *ludo*, I play,

as in *delude, prelude.* LUDICROUS.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint at by remote suggestions (followed by *to*).

allure, al-lūr′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allured*, al-lūrd′; ppr. *alluring*, al-lūr′ing. [Prefix *al* for *ad*, to, and *lure*, Fr. *leurrer*, to decoy. LURE.] To draw or attract by some lure, temptation, or incitement; to hold out temptation to; to lure; to tempt; to entice; to decoy.

allurement, al-lūr′ment, *n.* The act of alluring; that which allures; temptation; enticement.

alluring, al-lūr′ing, *a.* Inviting; attractive; seductive; tempting.

alluringly, al-lūr′ing-li, *adv.* In an alluring manner.

allusion, al-lū′zhon, *n.* [Fr. *allusion*, L. *allusio, -onis*, fr. *alludo, allusum.* ALLUDE.] The act of alluding; words alluding to something; an indirect reference to something previously known or mentioned; a hint; a suggestion.

allusive, allusory, al-lū′siv, al-lū′so-ri, *a.* [From L. *allusus*, pp. of *alludo.* ALLUSION.] Having allusion or reference to something not fully expressed; containing allusions.—**allusively**, al-lū′siv-li, *adv.* In an allusive manner; by way of allusion.—**allusiveness**, al-lū′siv-nes, *n.*

alluvial, al-lū′vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of alluvium; deposited by the action of waves or currents.

alluvion, al-lū′vi-on, *n.* [Fr. *alluvion*, L. *alluvio.* ALLUVIUM.] An overflow or inundation; alluvium; in *law*, land added to a property by soil washed up by the sea or a river.

alluvium, al-lū′vi-um, *n.* [L. *alluvium*, neut. of *alluvius*, alluvial—*ad*, to, and *luo* =Gr. *louō*, L. *lavo*, I wash; akin *deluge, lave, lotion, dilute*, &c.] Soil deposited by means of the action of water, often washed down from mountains or high grounds.

ally, al-lī′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allied*, al-līd′; ppr. *allying*, al-lī′ing. [Fr. *allier*, to join, to unite, *s'allier*, to confederate or become allied—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lier*, to tie or unite, fr. L. *ligare*, to bind; seen also in *alligation, alloy, league*, &c. LIGAMENT.] To unite by friendship, marriage, league, treaty, or confederacy; to connect by formal agreement; to bind; to join; to associate.——*n.* al-lī′ or al′lī; pl. **allies**, al-līz′ or al′līz. One that is allied; one related by marriage or other tie; a confederate; an associate; a prince or state united by treaty or league.

Alma Mater, al′ma-mā′ter. [L., benign mother, fostering mother.] An epithet applied by university men to their university.

almanac, al′ma-nak, *n.* [Fr. *almanach*, Sp. *almanaque*, fr. Ar. *al-manakh*, probably fr. a root meaning to reckon.] A book, or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, changes of the moon, &c.

almandine, al′man-dīn, *n.* [Fr. *almandine*, L.L. *alamandina, alavandina, alabandina*, a gem brought from *Alabanda*, a city in Asia Minor.] A violet or violet-red variety of the spinel ruby; also the precious or noble garnet.

almightiness, al-mī′ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence.

almighty, al-mī′ti, *a.* [*All* and *mighty*= A. Sax. *ælmihtig, ealmihtig.*] Possessing all power; omnipotent.—**The Almighty**, God.

almond, ä′mund, *n.* [Fr. *amande*, O. Fr. *almandre*, It. *amandola*, corrupted fr. L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond.] The seed or kernel of a tree allied to the peach, in one kind sweet, in another bitter; the tree itself; one of the tonsils of the throat.

almond-cake, ä′mund-kāk, *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds.

almond-oil, ä′mund-oil, *n.* A bland, fixed oil, obtained from almonds.

almond-tree, ä′mund-trē, *n.* The fruit-tree which produces the almond, allied to the peach, and yielding, according to its kind, sweet or bitter fruits.

almoner, al′mon-ėr or äm′nėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *aumoner, aumonier, almosnier*, Mod. Fr. *aumônier*, fr. L.L. *eleemosynarius*, fr. *eleemosyna*, Gr. *eleēmosynē*=E. *alms* (q.v.).] A dispenser of alms or charity; an officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms in connection with an institution or on behalf of a superior.

almonry, al′mon-ri, *n.* [Fr. *aumônerie.* See prec.] The place where alms are distributed.

almost, al′most, *adv.* [*All* and *most*=A. Sax. *ælmæst, ealmæst*, mostly all.] Nearly; well-nigh; for the greatest part.

alms, ämz, *n. pl.* [O.E. *almesse, almes*, A. Sax. *ælmesse, ælmysse*, borrowed fr. L. *eleemosyna*, alms, fr. Gr. *eleēmosynē*, pity, fr. *eleēmōn*, merciful, fr. *eleos*, pity.] A charitable gift; anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a dole; charity.

alms-deed, ämz′dēd, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

alms-giver, ämz′giv-ėr, *n.* One who gives alms.

alms-giving, ämz′giv-ing, *n.* The act of giving alms.

alms-house, ämz′hous, *n.* A house where poor persons are lodged and supported; a poorhouse.

alms-man, ämz′man, *n.* A person supported by alms.

almug, algum, al′mug, al′gum, *n.* [Heb. *almug.*] A tree or wood mentioned in Scripture, supposed by some to be the sandal-wood.

aloe, al′ō, *n.* [L. *aloë*, fr. Gr. *aloē.*] The name properly given to the plants of the genus Aloë, of the same order as the lily, also to other plants, as the Agave, or American aloe; *pl.* a bitter purgative medicine yielded by the true aloe.

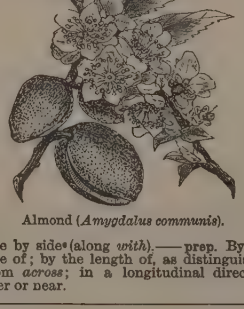
aloes-wood, al′ōz-wụd, *n.* A fragrant wood yielded by certain trees of the East Indies.

aloetic, al-ō-et′ik, *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the qualities of aloes.

aloft, a-loft′, *adv.* [From Icel. *á lopt* (pron. loft), direction on high, *á lopti*, position on high, fr. *á*, to, on, and *lopt*, air, sky=A. Sax. *lyft*, air, sky. LIFT, LOFT.] In the sky; in heaven; on high; in the air; high above the ground; up in the rigging of a vessel.

alone, a-lōn′, *a.* [*All*, wholly, quite, and *one*—the *all* and *one* being formerly written as separate words; G. *allein*, Dan. *allene*, D. *alleen*, alone, are formed in the same way. Compare *only*=*one-ly*. *Lone* is a shortened form.] Single; solitary; apart from others; without company; only.—— adv. Separately; by himself; by itself; solely. Rarely used before a noun, as one *alone* verse.—**To let alone**, to leave untouched or not meddled with.

along, a-long′, *adv.* [A. Sax. *andlang, anlong*—prefix *and*, against, opposite, same as *an* (in answer), and *lang, long.*] Lengthwise; at length; onward; forward; together; side by side (along *with*).—— prep. By the side of; by the length of, as distinguished from *across*; in a longitudinal direction over or near.



Almond (*Amygdalus communis*).

along, a-long′, *adv.* [A. Sax. *gelang*, owing to, fr. *lang*, long; comp. *belong.*] Owing to; on account of: followed by *of*, and now used mainly by the vulgar or uneducated.

alongshore, a-long′shōr, *adv.* or *pred. a.* By the shore or coast; lengthwise and near the shore.

alongside, a-long′sīd, *adv.* and *prep.* Along and beside; beside each other; by the side of a ship; by the side of.

aloof, a-lōf′, *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *loof* or *luff*, windward. LUFF.] At a distance, but within view; apart; separated.

alopecia, al-ō-pē′si-a, *n.* [L. *alopecia*, Gr. *alōpekia*, fr. *alōpēx*, a fox, because foxes were said to be subject to this disease.] A disease called the fox-evil or scurf, accompanied by a falling off of the hair.

aloud, a-loud′, *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *loud.* Comp. *abroad*, &c.] Loudly; with a loud voice.

alow, a-lō′, *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *low.*] Low down; below; on deck.

alp, alp, *n.* [From the *Alps*, being the loftiest mountains in Europe, fr. Celtic root meaning high.] A high mountain.

alpaca, al-pak′a, *n.* [A Peruvian word.] An animal of the camel tribe, a native of

Alpaca (*Auchenia Paco*).

the Andes, having long, soft, woolly hair, of which tissues of great beauty are made; cloth made of its hair.

alpenhorn, al′pen-horn, *n.* [G., *Alpen*, the Alps, and *horn*, a horn.] A very long, powerful, nearly straight horn used in the Alps.

alpenstock, al′pen-stok, *n.* [G., *Alpen*, the Alps, and *stock*, a stick.] A strong tall-pointed stick shod with iron, used in climbing mountains.

alpha, al′fa, *n.* [Gr., fr. the Phœnician name =Heb. *aleph*, an ox.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet; figuratively, the first or beginning.

alphabet, al′fa-bet, *n.* [Gr. *alpha* and *bēta*, the first and second letters of the Gr. alphabet, corresponding to our A and B.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.——v.t. pret. & pp. *alphabeted*, al′fa-bet-ed; ppr. *alphabeting*, al′fa-bet-ing. To arrange in the order of an alphabet.

alphabetic, alphabetical, al-fa-bet′ik, al-fa-bet′ik-al, *a.* Relating to an alphabet; in the order of an alphabet.

alphabetically, al-fa-bet′ik-al-li, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in alphabetic order.

alpine, al′pīn, *a.* [L. *alpinus.* ALP.] Relating to the Alps (in this sense with a capital); pertaining to any high mountains; mountainous; very high; elevated; growing on high mountains.

alpinery, al-pīn′ėr-i, *n.* A place in a garden or elsewhere set apart for the cultivation of Alpine plants.

alquifou, al′ki-fō, *n.* [Fr. *alquifoux*, Sp. *alquifol:* of Arabic origin.] A sort of lead ore used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares.

already, al-red′i, *adv.* [*All* and *ready.*] Before or by the present time; before or by some specified time; even now; even then.

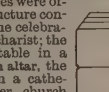
Alsatian, al-sā′shi-an, *a.* [Fr. *Alsace*, fr. G. *Elsass*, lit. foreign settlement.] Of or

pertaining to Alsace in Germany.— n. A native of Alsatia.

also, al'sō, *adv.* and *conj.* [*All* and *so*; A. Sax. *eall-swá, ealswá, alswá*, fr. *eall, eal*, all, quite, and *swá*, so. *As* is this word contracted.] In like manner; likewise; in addition; too; further.

alt, alt, *n.* [It. *alto*, fr. L. *altus*, high.] A term applied in music to a high part in the scale, the octave above the treble staff.

altar, al'tėr, *n.* [L. *altare*, fr. *altus*, high. ALTITUDE.] A table or elevated place on which sacrifices were offered; the structure consecrated to the celebration of the eucharist; the communion table in a church.—**High altar**, the chief altar in a cathedral or other church where there is more than one.



Roman Altar.

altarage, al'tėr-āj, *n.* [*Altar* and *-age.*] Profits arising to priests from oblations.

altar-bread, al'tėr-bred, *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist.

altar-cloth, al'tėr-kloth, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

altar-piece, al'tėr-pēs, *n.* A painting placed over the altar in a church.

altar-tomb, al'tėr-tōm, *n.* A tomb having a general resemblance to an altar.

altazimuth, alt-az'i-muth, *n.* [From *altitude* and *azimuth.*] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies.

alter, al'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *altered*, al'tėrd; ppr. *altering*, al'tėr-ing. [Fr. *altérer*, fr. L. L. *alterare*, to change, fr. L. *alter*, another of two —root *al*, other (seen in *alius*, Gr. *allos*, another, E. *else*), and compar. suffix *-ter*—E. *-ther* in *other*, &c.).] To change; to make some change in; to make different; to vary in some degree.— **v.i.** To become in some respects different; to vary.

alterability, al'tėr-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

alterable, al'tėr-a-bl, *a.* That may alter, or be altered.

alterant, al'tėr-ant, *a.* [*Alter* and *-ant.*] Altering; gradually changing.— n. Something that alters.

alteration, al-tėr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *alteratio.*] Act of altering; partial change or variation.

alterative, al'tėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter; *med.* having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations. — n. A medicine which gradually induces a salutary change in the habit or constitution.

altercate, al'tėr-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *altercated*, al'tėr-kā-ted; ppr. *altercating*, al'tėr-kāt-ing. [L. *alterco*, *altercatus*, I wrangle, fr. *alter*, other, another. ALTER.] To contend in words; to dispute; to wrangle.

altercation, al-tėr-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *altercatio.*] The act of altercating or wrangling; warm contention in words; heated dispute; wrangling.

alternate, al'tėr-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alternated*, al'tėr-nāt-ed; ppr. *alternating*, al'tėr-nāt-ing. [L. *alterno, alternatum*, to do by turns, fr. *alternus*, alternate, fr. *alter*, other, another. ALTER.] To perform or cause to follow by turns; in succession; to interchange one with the other.— v.i. To happen or act by turns; to follow in time or place by turns.

alternate, al-tėr'nāt, *a.* [L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alterno*, to do by turns. See the verb.] Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; reciprocal; occupying every second place.

alternately, al-tėr'nāt-li, *adv.* In an alternate manner; first one then the other successively; by turns.

alternation, al-tėr-nā'shon, *n.* Act of alternating; reciprocal succession; interchange.

alternative, al-tėr'nat-iv, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif*, L. *alternare.* ALTERNATE.] Implying or indicating alternation; offering a choice of two things.—n. A choice given of two things, so that if one is taken the other must be rejected; a possibility of one of two things.

alternatively, al-tėr'nat-iv-li, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives; by turns.

although, al-thō', *conj.* [*All*, if, even, and *though*; comp. *albeit.*] Grant all this; be it so; suppose that; admit all that.

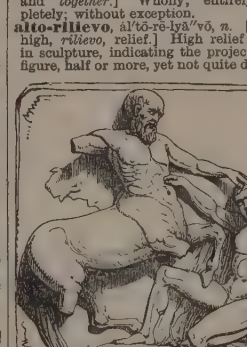
altiscope, al'ti-skōp, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *skopeō*, I look at.] An instrument with lenses and mirrors, enabling a person to overlook objects intervening between himself and another object.

altitude, al'ti-tūd, *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus*, high (seen also in *exalt, haughty*), the pp. of *alo*, I nourish, I rear; same root as E. *old.* ALIMENT, OLD.] Height; loftiness; highest point; elevation; exaltation; eminence; high degree.

alto, al'tō or āl'to, *a.* [It., fr. L. *altus*, high.] High.— n. *Mus.* same as *Contralto*; so called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned.

altogether, al-tō-geтн'ėr, *adv.* [*All*, quite, and *together.*] Wholly; entirely; completely; without exception.

alto-rilievo, al'tō-rē-lyā"vō, *n.* [It. *alto*, high, *rilievo*, relief.] High relief; a term in sculpture, indicating the projection of a figure, half or more, yet not quite detached.



Alto-rilievo.—Battle of Centaurs and Lapithæ.

altruism, al'trō-izm, *n.* [It. *altrui*, Fr. *autrui*, others, fr. L. *alter*, another. ALTER.] Devotion to others or to humanity; the opposite of selfishness.

altruistic, al-trō-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to altruism; regardful of others.

alula, al'ū-la, *n.* [Dim. of L. *ala*, wing. AISLE.] The winglet, or bastard wing, in birds.

alum, al'um, *n.* [From L. *alūmen*, alum.] A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminium and such metals as potassium, ammonium, iron, &c.; a whitish transparent astringent salt used in medicine and the arts.

alumina, alumine, al-ū'min-a, al'ū-min, *n.* [From L. *alūmen*, alum.] The oxide of aluminium; the most abundant of the earths, being almost everywhere present in the form of clay, loam, &c., while it is seen in a crystalline form in the ruby and other stones.

aluminiferous, al-ū'min-if"ėr-us, *a.* Containing alum or alumina.

aluminium, al-ū-min'i-um, *n.* [From *alumina.*] The metallic base of alumina, a white metal with a bluish tinge, and a lustre resembling, but inferior to, that of silver.—**Aluminium gold**, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminium to 90 of copper.—**Aluminium bronze**, an alloy of aluminium and copper, possessed of great tenacity.

aluminous, al-ū'min-us, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing alum or alumina; clayey.

aluminum, al-ū'mi-num, *n.* Same as *aluminium*, but now less common.

alumnus, a-lum'nus, *n.* [L., a pupil, a foster-child, fr. *alo*, I nourish. ALIMENT.] A pupil; a graduate or undergraduate of a college or university, such institution being his *alma-mater.*

alum-root, al'um-röt, *n.* A name given to the astringent root of several plants.

alum-schist, alum-slate, al'um-shist, al'um-slāt, *n.* A fissile rock chiefly composed of silica and alumina.

alveolar, al-vē'o-lėr, *a.* [From *alveolus* (q.v.).] Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets, specifically the sockets of the teeth.

alveolus, al-vē'o-lus, *n.*; pl. **alveoli**, al-vē'o-lī. [L., a little hollow, dim. of *alveus* (q.v.).] A cell, as in a honey-comb or in a fossil; the socket of a tooth.

alveus, al'vē-us, *n.* [L., a hollow vessel, a channel, fr. *alvus*, belly.] *Anat.* a tube or canal conveying some fluid.

alvine, al'vīn, *a.* [From L. *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the lower belly or bowels.

always, al'wāz, *adv.* [*All* and *way, -ways* being an adverbial genitive.] At all times; perpetually; continually; constantly.—**Always** is also used, especially in poetry.

am, am. [A. Sax. *am, eom*, for hypothetical *aem, asm*; comp. Goth. *im* for *ism.* Icel. *em* for *erm, esm*, Lith. *esmi*, L. *sum*, Skr. *asmi*, made up of root *as*, to breathe, exist, be, and *mi*, cognate with E. *me.* In the conjugation of this verb three different roots are employed; seen in *am, was, be.* BE, WAS.] The first person singular, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb *to be.*

amadavat, am-a-da-vat', *n.* [East Indian name.] A small granivorous bird of India, having a red conical beak and red and black plumage, brought to Europe as a cage-bird.

amadou, am'a-dū, *n.* [Fr. *amadou*, a word of Scandinavian origin.] German tinder; touchwood, prepared from a fungus growing on trees.

amain, a-mān', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, on, and *main*, force.] With force, power, or strength; vigorously; vehemently; violently; suddenly.

amalgam, a-mal'gam, *n.* [Fr. *amalgame*, fr. Gr. *malagma*, a soft mass, fr. *malassō*, I soften; akin to *malakos*, and L. *mollis*, soft.] A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; a compound of different things.

amalgamate, a-mal'gam-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amalgamated*, a-mal'ga-māt-ed; ppr. *amalgamating*, a-mal'ga-māt-ing. [From *amalgam.*] To mix quicksilver with another metal; to mix; to make a compound.— v.i. To compound or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

amalgamation, a-mal'gam-ā"shon, *n.* The act or operation of amalgamating; a mixing or blending; junction.

amalgamator, a-mal'ga-mā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which amalgamates.

amanuensis, a-man'ū-en"sis, *n.*; pl. **amanuenses**, a-man'ū-en"sēz. [L., fr. *a*, from, by, and *manus*, the hand. MANAGE.] One whose occupation is to write what another dictates, or copy what another writes.

amaranth, amaranthus, am'a-ranth, am-a-ranth'us, *n.* [Gr. *amarantos—a*, privative, and *marainō*, I die away, I wither.] The unfading flower: a poetical name loosely used to signify a flower supposed never to fade; a colour inclining to purple.

amaranthine, am-a-ran'thin, *a.* Belonging to amaranth; unfading.

Amaryllis, am-a-ril'lis, *n.* [Greek female name.] A genus of bulbous-rooted plants with fine flowers, some of them called lilies, forming the type of the natural order Amaryllidaceæ.

amass, a-mas', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *amassed*, a-mast'; ppr. *amassing*, a-mas'ing. [Fr. *amasser*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *massa*, a mass. MASS.] To form into a mass or heap; to collect; to accumulate; to heap up.

amassment, a-mas'ment, *n.* The act of amassing; an accumulation.

amateur, am'a-tūr, am-a-tėr', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *amator, amatōris*, a lover, fr. *amo*, I love.

AMOROUS.] A lover or cultivator of any art or science, not a professor.

amateurish, am-a-tūr'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur; wanting the finish of a professional.

amative, am'at-iv, *a.* [From L. *amo*, I love. AMOROUS.] Amorous; amatory.

amativeness, am'at-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being amative or amatory; propensity to love.

amatory, amatorial, am'a-to-ri, am-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *amatorius.* AMOROUS.] Relating to love; expressive of love; causing love; amorous.

amaurosis, am-ą-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *amauros*, dark, gloomy, obscure.] A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, from disease of the optic nerve.

amaurotic, a-mą-rot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.

amaze, a-māz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amazed*, a-māzd'; ppr. *amazing*, a-māz'ing. [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *maze* (which see).] To put into a maze; to astonish; to confound with sudden surprise, fear, or wonder; to perplex; to bewilder.——n. Astonishment; confusion; perplexity.

amazedly, a-māz'ed-li, *adv.* With amazement.

amazedness, a-māz'ed-nes, *n.* State of being amazed; astonishment; great wonder.

amazement, a-māz'ment, *n.* State of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion; perplexity.

amazing, a-māz'ing, *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment or perplexity; astonishing; astounding.

amazingly, a-māz'ing-li, *adv.* In an astonishing degree.

Amazon, am'a-zon, *n.* [Gr. *Amazōn*; of unknown origin, but said by popular etymology to be from *a*, neg., and *mazos*, the breast.] One of a fabled race of female warriors, who were said to cut off the right breast to enable them to use their weapons better; a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

Amazonian, am-a-zō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to the Amazons; warlike; bold; of masculine manners.

ambassador, am-bas'sa-dor, *n.* [Fr. *ambassadeur*, O. Sp. *ambaxador*, an ambassador, *ambaxada*, an embassy, fr. L. *ambactus*, a vassal, a dependant, probably from a Teutonic word=Goth. *andbahts*, A. Sax. *ambiht*, *ambeht*, a servant, fr. prefix *and* (the *an* in answer), and a root allied to Skr. *bhaj*, to serve or honour.] A minister of the highest rank, sent as the representative of a sovereign or state at a foreign court. [The spelling *Embassador* is obsolete in English, though *Embassy*, not *Ambassy*, is used.]

ambassadorial, am-bas'sa-dō''ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an ambassador.

ambassadress, am-bas'sa-dres, *n.* The wife of an ambassador.

ambatch, am'bach, *n.* [African name.] A thorny leguminous shrub, with yellow flowers, growing in tropical African rivers.

amber, am'bėr, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*, It. *ambra*, Sp. *ambar*, fr. Ar. *ambar*, ambergris, which was the original meaning.] A mineralized pale-yellow, and sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, found most abundantly on the shores of the Baltic.——*a.* Consisting of, or resembling amber.

ambergris, am'bėr-grēs, *n.* [Fr. *ambre gris* (*gris*, gray), lit. gray amber. AMBER.] A solid, opaque, ash-coloured substance used in perfumery, a morbid secretion of the spermaceti whale.

ambidexter, am-bi-deks'tėr, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.] One who uses both hands with equal facility; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.—**ambidexterity**, am'bi-deks-ter''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being ambidextrous; double-dealing.—**ambidextrous**, am-bi-deks'trus, *a.* Using both hands alike; practising or siding with both parties.

ambient, am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens*, *ambientis*, fr. *ambio*, I go round—*ambi*, round about, and *iens*, *ientis*, ppr. of *eo*, I go. AMBITION.] Going round about; surrounding; encompassing on all sides (the *ambient* air).

ambiguity, am-bi-gū'i-ti. *n.* [L. *ambiguitas.* AMBIGUOUS.] The state or quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

ambiguous, am-big'ū-us, *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigo*, I go about, wander, doubt—*ambi*, round about, and *ago*, I drive. ACT.] Having two or more meanings of uncertain signification; doubtful; indeterminate; liable to be interpreted two ways; equivocal; indefinite.

ambiguously, am-big'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

ambit, am'bit, *n.* [L. *ambitus*, fr. *ambio*—*ambi*, and *eo*, I go. AMBITION.] Compass; circuit; circumference; scope; sphere.

ambition, am-bi'shon, *n.* [L. *ambitio*, *ambitionis*, the going about of candidates for office in Rome, hence flattery, ambition—*amb*, around, round about, and *eo*, *itum*, I go, fr. L. Gr. and Skr. root *i*, to go.] An eager desire of preferment or honour; an inordinate desire of power, rank, or eminence.

ambitious, am-bi'shus, *a.* [L. *ambitiosus.*] Full of ambition; strongly desirous of power, honour, superiority, or excellence; aspiring; springing from ambition; showy; pretentious.

ambitiously, am-bi'shus-li, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

amble, am'bl, *v.i.* pret. and pp. *ambled*, am'bld; ppr. *ambling*, am'bling. [O. Fr. *ambler*, to amble, fr. L. *ambulo*, *ambulare*, to walk, fr. *ambi* (Gr. *amphi*), about, akin to A. Sax. *ymb*, about; *ambulance*, *perambulate*, &c., are of like origin.] To pace; to move, as a horse, by lifting the two legs on each side alternately; to go between a walk and a trot; to move easily and gently.——n. A peculiar motion of a horse; a pace between a walk and a trot.

ambler, am'blėr, *n.* One who ambles; a horse which ambles.

amblotic, am-blō'tik, *a.* [Gr. *amblōtikos*, fr. *amblōsis*, abortion.] Having the power to cause abortion.

amblygon, am'bli-gon, *n.* [Gr. *amblys*, obtuse, and *gōnia*, an angle.] An obtuse-angled triangle.—**amblygonal**, am-blig'on-al, *a.* Having an obtuse angle; obtuse.

amblyopia, amblyopy, am-bli-ō'pi-a, am'bli-o-pi. *n.* [From Gr. *amblys*, dull, and *ōps*, *ōpos*, the eye.] Dulness or dimness of eyesight without any apparent defect in the organs.

ambo, ambon, am'bo, am'bon, *n.* [Gr. *ambōn*, a stage, a pulpit.] In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit.

ambrosia, am-brō'zhi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ambrosia*, fr. *ambrotos*, immortal—*a*, priv., and same root as that of L. *mors*, death, E. *murder*.] The fabled food of the ancient Greek gods, which was supposed to confer immortality upon those who partook of it; whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell.

ambrosial, am-brō'zhi-al, *a.* Of the nature of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious.

ambrosially, am-brō'zhi-al-li, *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odour.

ambry, ám'bri, *n.* [From O. Fr. *almarie*, *armarie*, fr. L. *arma*, arms, implements; the word was to some extent confused with *almonry*.] A cupboard; a pantry; a niche or recess near the altar in a church.

ambulacrum, am-bū-lā'krum, *n.*; pl. **ambulacra**, am-bū-lā'kra. [L. *ambulacrum*, an alley. AMBLE.] One of the perforated spaces through which are protruded the organs of locomotion in the sea-urchins, &c.

ambulance, am'bū-lans, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *ambulans*, *-antis*, walking. AMBLE.] An itinerant hospital for the wounded in battle; a sort of waggon for conveying sick or injured persons.

ambulant, am'bū-lant, *a.* [L. *ambulans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *ambulo*. AMBLE.] Walking; moving about from place to place.

ambulation, am-bū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *ambulatio*, fr. *ambulo*. AMBLE.] A walking to and fro, or about; act of walking.

ambulatory, am'bū-lā-to-ri, *a.* [L. *ambulatorius.* AMBLE.] Walking to and fro; pertaining to a walk; moving about from place to place; adapted for walking.——n. Any part of a building intended for walking in.

ambuscade, am-bus-kād', *n.* [Fr. *embuscade*, fr. It. *imboscare*, to lie in bushes—*in*, in, and *bosco*, a wood, the same word as E. *bush*. *Ambush* is a kindred form.] A lying in wait in order to attack by surprise; the place where troops lie in wait; the troops lying in wait; ambush.——v.t. and i. *ambuscaded*, am-bus-kād'ed; *ambuscading*, am-bus-kād'ing. To lie in wait in order to attack from a concealed position.

ambush, am'bųsh, *n.* [O. Fr. *embusche*, fr. verb *embuscher*, fr. It. *imboscare*, to lie in wait. AMBUSCADE.] An ambuscade; a lying concealed or in wait for the purpose of sudden attack.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ambushed*, am'bųsht; ppr. *ambushing*, am'bųsh-ing. To post or place in ambush.——v.i. To lie or be posted in ambush.—**ambushment**, am'bųsh-ment. *n.* An ambush. [O.T.]

ameer, amir, a-mēr', *n.* [Ar.] An Oriental term for a nobleman; a chief; a ruler; an emir.

amelanchier, a-me-lan'shi-ėr, *n.* [Fr.] A genus of small trees allied to the medlar.

ameliorate, a-mēl'yor-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ameliorated*, a-mēl'yor-āt-ed; ppr. *ameliorating*, a-mēl'yor-āt-ing. [Fr. *améliorer*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *melioro*, *meliоratum*, I make better, fr. *melior*, better.] To make better; to improve; to meliorate.——v.i. To grow better; to improve.

amelioration, a-mēl'yor-ā''shon, *n.* The act of ameliorating; a making or becoming better; improvement.

ameliorative, a-mēl'yor-āt-iv, *a.* Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration.

ameliorator, a-mēl'yor-āt-ėr, *n.* One who ameliorates.

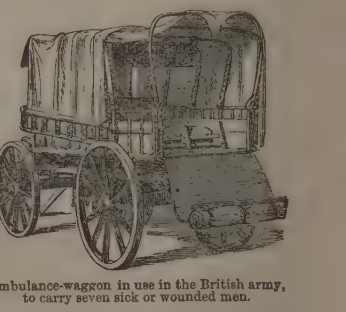
amen, ā-men', *excl.* [Heb.] So be it; verily, truly, certainly: generally used at the end of a prayer, or to express concurrence in a wish.——n. End or termination.

amenable, a-mēn'a-bl, *a.* [From Fr. *amener*, to bring or lead to—*a*, to, and *mener*, to lead or conduct. MENACE, DEMEAN.] Liable to be brought into court; liable to answer or be called to account; accountable; responsible; ready to yield or submit; submissive.

amenableness, amenability, a-mēn'a-bl-nes, a-mē'na-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state of being amenable.

amenably, a-mēn-a-bli, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

amend, a-mend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amended*,



Ambulance-waggon in use in the British army, to carry seven sick or wounded men.

a-mend'ed; ppr. *amending*, a-mend'ing. [Fr. *amender*, for *emender*, to correct, fr. L.

emendare, to free from faults—*e*, out, out of, and *menda*, a fault. EMEND, MEND.] To make better, or change for the better, by removing what is faulty; to correct; to rectify; to improve.——v.i. To grow or become better; to reform.

amendable, a-mend'a-bl, *a.* That may be amended.

amendatory, a-mend'a-to-ri, *a.* Supplying amendment; corrective.

amende, a-mänd, *n.* [Fr. *amende*, L.L. *amenda*, penalty, reparation. AMEND.] A pecuniary punishment; a recantation or reparation.—**Amende honorable**, a public or open recantation and reparation to an injured party.

amender, a-mend'ér, *n.* One who amends.

amendment, a-mend'ment, *n.* Act of amending; a change for the better; correction; improvement; reformation; emendation; an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a parliamentary bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion before a meeting.

amends, a-mendz', *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *amende*, penalty, fine. AMEND.] Compensation; reparation; satisfaction; recompense.

amenity, a-men'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *aménité*, L. *amœnitas*, from *amœnus*, pleasant; akin to *amo*, I love. AMOROUS.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation; delightfulness.

amenorrhœa, a-men-o-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, *rheō*, I flow.] A morbid or unnatural suppression of menstruation.

ament, amentum, am'ent, a-men'tum, *n.*; pl. **amenta**, a-men'ta. [L. *amentum*, a

Amentum.

Willow (*Salix fragilis*), male and female, with separate flowers.

thong or strap.] A catkin or kind of inflorescence, consisting of numerous scales or bracts arranged along a stalk or axis, such as is found on the chestnut, willow, &c.

amentaceous, a-men-tā'shus, *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or furnished with an amentum or amenta.

amentia, a-men'shi-a, *n.* [L., want of reason—*a*, from, and *mens*, *mentis*, mind. MENTAL.] Imbecility of mind; idiocy or dotage.

amerce, a-mėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amerced*, a-mėrst'; ppr. *amercing*, a-mėrs'ing. [Fr. *amercié*, fined at the mercy of the court—*a*, at, and *merci*, mercy. MERCY.] To punish by a fine left to the discretion of a court; to punish by fine; to inflict a pecuniary penalty on.

amerceable, a-mėrs'a-bl, *a.* Liable to amercement.

amercement, a-mėrs'ment, *n.* The act of amercing; a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.

American, a-me'ri-kan, *n.* [*America* comes from the name *Americus Vesputius*, a Latinized form of *Amerigo Vespucci*.] A native of America; in a restricted sense one of the inhabitants of the United States; originally applied to the aboriginals or copper-coloured races.——*a.* Pertaining to America, or to the United States specially.

Americanism, a-me'ri-kan-izm, *n.* An American idiom; a phrase belonging to the English language as used in America; an American custom.

Americanize, a-me'ri-kan-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Americanized*, a-me'ri-kan-īzd; ppr. *Americanizing*, a-me'ri-kan-īz-ing. To render American or like what is characteristic of America (especially the United States); to naturalize in America.

amethyst, am'e-thist, *n.* [L. *amethystus*, Gr. *amethystos*—*a*, neg., and *methyō*, I inebriate, fr. *methy*, drink (cog. with E. *mead*, the drink); named from its supposed power of preventing or curing intoxication.] A variety of quartz, a precious stone of a bluish violet or purple colour.—**Oriental amethyst**, a rare violet-coloured gem, a variety of corundum of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty.

amethystine, a-me-thist'in, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amethyst.

amiability, ā'mi-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* The character or quality of being amiable; sweetness of temper.

amiable, ā'mi-a-bl, *a.* [Partly fr. Fr. *aimable*, lovely, amiable, fr. L. *amabilis*, fr. *amo*, I love, partly fr. Fr. *amiable*, amicable, fr. L. *amicabilis*, fr. *amicus*, a friend, also fr. *amo*. AMOROUS.] Worthy of love†; delightful or pleasing (said of things)†; possessing agreeable moral qualities; having a sweet temper or attractive disposition; lovable.

amiableness, ā'mi-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being amiable.

amiably, ā'mi-a-bli, *adv.* In an amiable manner; with kindness and good temper.

amianth, am'i-anth, *n.* See AMIANTHUS.

amianthus, am-i-an'thus, *n.* [Gr. *amiantos*—*a*, neg., and *miainō*, I pollute or vitiate (whence *miasma*): so called from its incombustibility.] Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax, a fibrous incombustible mineral.

amicable, am'ik-a-bl, *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, fr. *amicus*, a friend, fr. *amo*, I love. AMIABLE.] Friendly; kind; obliging; harmonious; peaceable.

amicableness, am'ik-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being amicable.

amicably, am'ik-a-bli, *adv.* In a friendly or amicable manner.

amice, amict, am'is, am'ikt, *n.* [L. *amictus*, a cloak, fr. *amicio*, I throw or wrap around; probably fr. *amb*, around, and *jacio*, I cast or throw.] A square or oblong linen cloth that a priest wears about his neck and over the shoulders; a cloak formerly worn by pilgrims (in this sense of doubtful etymology).

amid, amidst, a-mid', a-midst', *prep.* [Prefix *a*, on, in, and *mid*, *midst*=O.E. *amidde*, *amiddes* (the latter a genitive form); A. SAX. *on middan*; the *t* has been tacked on as in *against*. MID.] In the midst or middle of; among; mingled with; surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with. *Amid* is used mostly in poetry.

amidships, a-mid'ships, *adv.* or *pred. a.* [*Amid* and *ship*, the *s* marking an adverbial genitive.] In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship.

amiss, a-mis', *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, and *miss*, failure.] In error; in the wrong; wrong; faulty; out of order; improper.—*adv.* In a faulty manner; improperly.

amity, am'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*, fr. L.L. *amicitas*, friendship, fr. L. *amicus*, a friend, fr. *amo*, I love. AMIABLE.] Friendship; harmony; good understanding between nations; good-will.

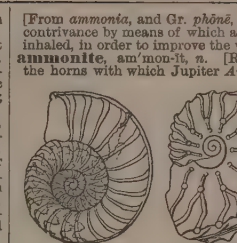
ammonia, am-mō'ni-a, *n.* [Originally obtained in Libya, where the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* stood.] Volatile alkali, a substance which, in its uncombined form, exists in a state of gas.

ammoniac, ammoniacal, am-mō'ni-ak, am-mō-nī'ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to ammonia.

ammoniac, am-mō'ni-ak, *n.* [See above.] A gum obtained from an umbelliferous plant, *Dorema ammoniacum*, native of North Africa.

ammoniaphone, am-mō'ni-a-fōn, *n.* [From *ammonia*, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] A contrivance by means of which ammonia is inhaled, in order to improve the voice.

ammonite, am'mon-īt, *n.* [Resembling the horns with which Jupiter *Ammon* was



Ammonites.

furnished when represented.] The fossil shell of an extensive genus of extinct cuttle-fishes, coiled in a plane spiral.

ammonium, am-mō'ni-um, *n.* [From *ammonia*.] The supposed metallic base of ammonia.

ammunition, am-mū-ni'shon, *n.* [Fr. *amunition*, a modification of L. *munitio*, defence, fr. *munio*, I fortify. MUNITION.] Military articles used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, shells, various kinds of shot, &c.

amnesia, am-nē'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *mnēsis*, memory.] Loss of memory.

amnesty, am'nes-ti, *n.* [L. *amnestia*, fr. Gr. *amnēstia*, oblivion—*a*, not, and root *mna*, to remember.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government.

amnion, am'ni-on, *n.* [Gr.] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

amœba, a-mē'ba, *n.* [Gr. *amoibē*, change, fr. its continual change of shape.] The generic name of various microscopic Protozoa, one of which is common in our freshwater ponds and ditches.

amœbean, am-ē-bē'an, *a.* [L. *amœbæus*, fr. Gr. *amoibaios*, alternate, fr. *amoibē*, answer, change.] Alternately answering or responsive; exhibiting persons speaking alternately (an *amœbean* poem.)

amœnomania, a-mē-nō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [L. *amœnus*, pleasant, and Gr. *mania*, madness.] A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature.

among, amongst, a-mung', a-mungst', *prep.* [O.E. *amonge*, *amonges*, *amongest*, A. SAX. *onmang*, *ongemang*, fr. *on*, on, and *gemang*, a crowd, fr. *mengan*, to mingle. In *amonges* the *-es* is an adverbial genitive termination; the *t* has been tacked on, as in *amidst*. MINGLE.] Mixed or mingled with; conjoined or associated with; amidst; throughout; of the number.

amontillado, a-mon'til-ä''dō, *n.* [Sp.] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour.

amorce, a-mors', *n.* [Fr. *amorce*, fr. L. *ad*, to, *mordère*, *morsum*, to bite.] A sort of percussion cap; a toy detonator.

amoret, am'or-et, *n.* [From L. *amor*, love.] A lover; a cupid.

amoretto, am-o-ret'tō; pl. **amoretti**, am-or-et'ti; **amorino**, am-o-rē'nō; pl. **amorini**, am-o-rē'ni, *n.* [It., fr. L. *amor*, love. AMOROUS.] Terms in art for loves or cupids.

amorous, am'or-us, *a.* [Fr. *amoureux*, L.L. *amorosus*, fr. L. *amor*, love, fr. *amo*, I love (akin to *emo*, I take), whence also *amity*, *amiable*, &c.] Inclined to love persons of the opposite sex; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; enamoured; fond; tender.

amorously, am'or-us-li, *adv.* In an amorous manner.

amorousness, am'or-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being amorous.

amorphous, a-mōr'fus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *morphē*, shape, form.] Without shape; of irregular shape; shapeless.

amort, a-mōrt', *pred. a.* [From Fr. *à la mort*, to the death, a phrase which in Eng-

lish got corrupted to *all amort*.] Depressed; spiritless; downcast.

amortize, a-môr'tiz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amortized*, a-môr'tist; ppr. *amortizing*, a-môr'tizing. [L. L. *amortisare*—L. *ad*, to, and *mors*, *mortis*, death. MORTAL.] To alienate in mortmain; to extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking fund. — **amortization**, **amortizement**, a-môr'tiz-ā"shon, a-môr'tiz-ment, *n.* The act of amortizing.

amount, a-mount', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *amounted*, a-mount'ed; ppr. *amounting*, a-mount'ing. [O. Fr. *amonter*, to advance, increase, *amont*, upwards — *a*, to, and *mont*, L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill. MOUNT.] To mount up in number or quantity; to come up, reach, or be equivalent. —— *n.* What the whole mounts up or rises to; the sum total; the effect, substance, or result.

Ancient Amphitheatre at Verona.

amour, a-môr', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *amor*, love. AMOROUS.] A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

ampere, am-pār', *n.* [From *Ampère*, a French electrician.] The unit employed in measuring the strength of an electric current.

ampersand, am'pėr-sand, *n.* [From *and per se, and*; that is 'and by itself, and'.] A name for the written or printed character used to represent the word *and*.

amphibia, am-fib'i-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphibios*, living a double life—*amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.] Those animals which possess both gills and lungs, as the frogs and toads, which have gills in the tadpole stage.

amphibian, am-fib'i-an, *n.* An amphibious creature; one of the amphibia.

amphibious, am-fib'i-us, *a.* [See above.] Having the power of living in air and water; having the character of the amphibians; having a mixed or twofold character.

amphibole, am'fi-bōl, *n.* [Gr. *amphibolos*, doubtful, equivocal.] A name given to hornblende, from its resemblance to augite, for which it may be mistaken.

amphibological, am-fib'o-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

amphibology, am-fi-bol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *amphibologia*, fr. *amphibolos*, equivocal—*amphi*, in two ways, *ballō*, I throw—and *logos*, discourse.] Speech susceptible of two interpretations; a phrase of uncertain meaning.

amphibrach, am'fi-brak, *n.* [Gr. *amphibrachys*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *brachys*, short.] A poetical foot of three syllables, having a short syllable on each side of the middle one, which is long.

amphicœlous, am-fi-sē'lus, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, at both ends, and *koilos*, hollow.] Applied to vertebræ which are doubly concave, or hollow at both ends (as in fishes).

amphigory, am'fi-gō-ri, *n.* [Fr. *amphigouri*.] A meaningless rigmarole; a nonsensical parody.

amphimacer, am-fim'a-sėr, *n.* [Gr. *amphimatros*, long on both sides—*amphi*, on both sides, *makros*, long.] *Pros.* a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long; the opposite of the amphibrach.

amphioxus, am-fi-ok'sus, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus* or *oxys*, sharp, because sharp at both ends.] A kind of fish of a very rudimentary type, the lancelet.

amphipod, am'fi-pod, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order (Amphipoda) of small crustaceous animals.

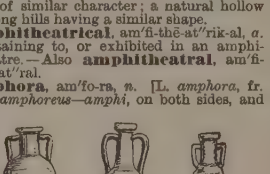
amphisbæna, am-fis-bē'na, *n.* [Gr. *amphisbaina*—*amphis*, on both sides, and *bainō*, I go, from the belief that it moved with either end foremost.] A fabulous monster formerly believed in; the generic name of small serpent-like reptiles.

amphistomous, am-fis'to-mus, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *stoma*, mouth.] Having a mouth at either end of the body, as certain parasitic worms.

amphitheatre, am-fi-thē'a-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *amphitheatron—amphi*, on both sides, and *theatron*, theatre.] An ancient edifice of an oval or elliptical form, with rows of seats all round, rising higher as they recede from the central area, in which a gladiatorial or other show was exhibited; a modern building of similar character; a natural hollow among hills having a similar shape.

amphitheatrical, am'fi-thē-at"rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in an amphitheatre. — Also **amphitheatral**, am'fi-thē-at'ral.

amphora, am'fo-ra, *n.* [L. *amphora*, fr. Gr. *amphoreus—amphi*, on both sides, and *pherō*, I carry.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a tall two-handed vessel for holding wine, oil, &c.



Amphoras.

amphoral, am'fo-ral, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

ample, am'pl, *a.* [Fr. *ample*, L. *amplus*—prefix *am*, *amb*, round, about, and root of *pleo*, I fill; like *duplus*, double.] Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; spacious; extensive; wide; copious; rich; liberal; plentiful.

ampleness, am'pl-nes, *n.* Quality of being ample; largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance.

amplexicaul, am-plek'si-kạl, *a.* [L. *amplexus*, embracing, and *caulis*, a stem.] *Bot.* nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

amplification, am'pli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *amplificatio.*] Act of amplifying or making large; enlargement; extension; diffusive description; discussion.

amplificative, **amplificatory**, am'pli-fi-kāt-iv, am'pli-fi-kā"to-ri, *a.* Serving or tending to amplify.

amplifier, am'pli-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which amplifies or enlarges.

amplify, am'pli-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amplified*, am'pli-fīd; ppr. *amplifying*, am'pli-fī-ing. [Fr. *amplifier*, L. *amplificare—amplus*, large, and *facio*, I make.] To enlarge; to augment; to extend with fresh details or other additions; to exaggerate; to treat copiously. —— *v.i.* To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in speaking or writing.

amplitude, am'pli-tūd, *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, fr. *amplus*, ample.] State of being ample; ampleness; largeness; extent; wideness; abundance; horizontal distance of the sun or a star from the east or west point, when rising or setting.

amply, am'pli, *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; liberally; fully; copiously.

ampulla, am-pul'la, *n.*; pl. **ampullæ**, am-pul'lē. [L.] A more or less globular bottle, used by the Romans for holding oil; a vessel for holding consecrated oil; a bag-like appendage of a plant; a hollow flask-shaped leaf.

amputate, am'pū-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amputated*, am'pū-tāt-ed; ppr. *amputating*, am'pū-tāt-ing. [L. *amputo*, *amputatus—amb*, round about, and *puto*, I prune or lop, I clear up, reckon, think (seen also in *compute*, *dispute*, *impute*), fr. root seen in *purus*, E. *pure*.] To prune, lop, or cut off; to cut off a limb or other part of the body.

amputation, am-pū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *amputatio.*] Act or operation of amputating, or cutting off a limb or other part of the body.

amuck, a-muk', *n.* or *adv.* [Malay.] Only in phrase *to run amuck*, to rush about frantically, attacking all that come in the way, as Malays sometimes do; hence to attack all and sundry.

amulet, am'ū-let, *n.* [L. *amuletum*, Fr. *amulette*; origin unknown.] A charm against evils or witchcraft; something worn as a remedy or preservative against evil or mischief.

amuse, a-mūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amused*, a-mūzd'; ppr. *amusing*, a-mūz'ing. [Fr. *amuser*, to amuse, to divert, to hold in play —*a*, to, and O. Fr. *muser*, to muse, to stare stupidly. MUSE, *v.*] To entertain or keep the attention of agreeably engaged; to divert; to beguile; to delude; to keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretences, and the like; to keep in play.

amusement, a-mūz'ment, *n.* [*Amuse* and *-ment* = Fr. *amusement*.] The act of amusing, or state of being amused; a slight amount of mirth or tendency towards merriment; diversion; entertainment; recreation; pastime; sport.

amuser, a-mūz'ėr, *n.* One who amuses.

amusing, a-mūz'ing, *a.* Causing amusement; entertaining; giving some diversion; diverting; causing slight merriment; pleasing.

amusingly, a-mūz'ing-li, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

amusive, a-mūz'iv, *a.* Giving amusement; amusing; entertaining.

amusively, a-mūz'iv-li, *adv.* In an amusive manner; amusingly.

amygdalate, a-mig'da-lāt, *n.* [L. *amygdala*, an almond. ALMOND.] An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.

amygdaline, a-mig'da-līn, *a.* [L. *amygdalinus*, fr. *amygdala*, an almond.] Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.

amygdaloid, a-mig'da-loid, *n.* [L. *amygdala*, an almond, and *-oid*.] A kind of igneous rock, containing round or almond-shaped vesicles or cavities partly or wholly filled with crystalline nodules of various minerals.

amygdaloidal, a-mig'da-loid"al, *a.* Pertaining to amygdaloid; almond-shaped.

amyl, am'il, *n.* [Gr. *amylon*, starch.] *Chem.* a hypothetical radical said to exist in many substances, as amylic alcohol, &c. — Nitrite of amyl, an amber-coloured fluid with a pleasant odour, having the property when inhaled of quickening the heart's action.

amylaceous, am-il-ā'shus, *a.* [Gr. *amylon*, starch.] Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.

amylene, am'il-ēn, *n.* [*Amyl* and *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon obtained from amyl alcohol, and possessing anæsthetic properties.

amylic, am-il'ik, *a.* Pertaining to amyl.

amyloid, am'il-oid, *a.* [Gr. *amylon*, starch,

and *-oid.*] Resembling or being of the nature of starch——n. A non-nitrogenous or starchy substance.

an, an, *a.* [A. Sax. *án*, one, an, the former being the original, the latter a developed meaning; the same word as *one*. ONE.] One; the form of the indefinite article used before words beginning with a vowel sound. The form *a* is used before consonants (including the name sound of *u* as in *unit, European = yu*); *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound or the sound of *h* when the accent falls on any syllable except the first; as, *an inn, an umpire, an heir, an historian* (but also *a historian*).

an, an, *conj.* [Shortened form of *and*, which was often used in this sense.] If: an archaic usage.

anabaptism, an-a-bap'tizm, *n.* The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist, an-a-bap'tist, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, anew, over again, and *baptizō*, I baptize.] One who maintains that persons baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized again, and that adults only should be baptized, and that by immersion.

anabaptistic, an'a-bap-tis"tik, *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists.

anabasis, an-ab'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, up, and *basis*, a going, fr. *bainō*, I go.] A going up; an expedition from the coast inland.

anacamptic, an-a-kam'tik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, back, and *kamptō*, I bend.] Pertaining to the reflection of light or sound; reflecting or reflected.

anacanthous, an-a-kan'thus, *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *akantha*, a spine.] Spineless; having spineless fins.

anachronism, an-ak'ron-izm, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, back, backwards, against, and *chronos*, time. CHRONIC.] An error in chronology; any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; something foreign to or out of keeping with a specified epoch.

anachronistic, an-ak'ron-is"tik, *a.* Containing or forming an anachronism.

anaclastic, an-a-klas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *anaklasis*, a bending back—Gr. *ana*, back, and *klasis*, a breaking, fr. *klaō*, I break.] Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light; bending back; flexible.

anacoluthon, an'a-kol-ū"thon, *n.* [Gr. *anakoluthos*, wanting sequence—neg. prefix *an*, and *akoluthos*, following.] A want of grammatical sequence in a sentence, owing to the latter member of it belonging to a different grammatical construction from the preceding; as, 'He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death'.

anaconda, an-a-kon'da, *n.* The popular name of large species of the serpent tribe.

anacreontic, a-nak'rē-on'tik, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon: said of a kind of verse or measure; amatory.——n. A little poem in praise of love or wine.

anadem, **anademe**, an'a-dem, an'a-dēm, *n.* [Gr. *anadēma*, a head-band or fillet—*ana*, up, and *deō*, I bind.] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath.

anadromous, an-ad'ro-mus, *a.* [Gr. *anadromos—ana*, up, *dromos*, running.] Ascending rivers to spawn: said of fish such as the salmon.

anæmia, a-nē"mi-a, *n.* [Gr.—*an*, priv., and *haima*, blood.] *Med.* a deficiency of blood or of certain constituents of the blood.

anæmic, a-nē"mik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with anæmia.

anæsthesia, **anæsthesis**, an-es-thē'si-a, an-es-thē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *anaisthēsia, anaisthēsis—an*, priv., and *aisthanomai*, I feel.] Diminished or lost sense of feeling; an artificially produced state of insensibility to pain.

anæsthetic, an-es-thet'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anaisthētos*, insensible. See prec.] Of or belonging to anæsthesia; having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation.——n. A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation, as chloroform when its vapour is inhaled.

anæsthetize, an-es'thet-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anæsthetized*, an-es'thet-izd; ppr. *anæsthetizing*, an-es'thet-īz-ing. [See prec.] To render insensible.

anaglyph, an'a-glif, *n.* [Gr. *anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphō*, I engrave.] An ornament in relief chased or embossed.—**anaglyphic**, **anaglyphical**, an-a-glif'ik, an-a-glif'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of chasing and embossing in relief.

anagoge, **anagogy**, an'a-gō-jē, an'a-gō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *anagōgē—ana*, up, and *agōgē*, a leading, fr. *agō*, I lead or bring.] An elevation of mind to things celestial or mysterious; the spiritual or allegorical meaning or application of words.

anagogical, an-a-goj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anagoge; elevated mysterious; spiritual.

anagram, an'a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, backward, and *gramma*, a letter.] A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, by which a new word or sentence is formed.

anagrammatical, an'a-gram-mat'ik-al, *a.* Forming an anagram.

anagrammatically, an'a-gram-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

anagrammatist, an-a-gram'mat-ist, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

anal, ā'nal, *a.* [L. *anus*, the fundament, lit. a ring. ANNULAR.] Pertaining to or lying near the anus, fundament, or vent.

analect, an'a-lekt, *n.* [Gr. *analektos*, select—*ana*, up, and *legō*, I gather.] An extract or small piece selected from an author or literary work: generally in plural.

analectic, an-a-lek'tik, *a.* Relating to analects; made up of selections.

analgesia, an-al-jē'zi-a, *n.* [Gr. *analgēsia —an*, priv., and *algos*, pain.] Incapacity for feeling pain in some part of the body.

allantoic, an'al-lan-tō"ik, *a.* [Prefix *an*, not, and *allantois*.] Not possessing an allantois.

analogical, an-a-loj'ik-al, *a.* Having analogy; analogous; according to analogy.

analogically, an-a-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an analogical manner.

analogist, an-al'o-jist, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

analogize, an-al'o-jīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *analogized*, an-al'o-jīzd; ppr. *analogizing*, an-al'o-jīz-ing. To explain by analogy; to treat analogically.

analogous, an-al'og-us, *a.* [Gr. *analogos.* ANALOGY.] Having analogy; proportional; corresponding; similar: with *to*.

analogously, an-al'og-us-li, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

analogue, an'a-log, *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *analogos.* ANALOGY.] A word or thing analogous to or resembling some other.

analogy, an-al'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *analogia*, fr. *analogos*, analogous, according to due ratio, proportionate—*ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion, speech.] The likeness in some circumstances between things different in other respects; similarity; conformity; parallelism.

analysable, an'a-līz-a-bl, *a.* That can be analysed.

analyse, an'a-līz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *analysed*, an'a-līzd; ppr. *analysing*, an'a-līz-ing. [Fr. *analyser*, to analyse, fr. *analyse*, analysis (q.v.).] To subject to analysis; to resolve, dissolve, or separate into its first principles, elements, or constituent parts.

analysis, an-al'i-sis, *n.*; pl. **analyses**, an-al'i-sēz. [Gr.—prefix *ana*, implying distribution, and *lysis*, a loosing, resolving, from *lyō*, I loosen.] The resolution of a compound object whether of the senses or the intellect into its elements or component parts; a consideration of anything in its separate parts and their mutual relation: opposed to *synthesis*; application of chemical tests to determine ingredients; syllabus; synopsis.

analyst, an'a-list, *n.* One who analyses, or is versed in analysis; one who subjects articles to chemical tests to find out their ingredients.

analytic, **analytical**, an-a-lit'ik, an-a-lit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; containing analysis.

analytically, an-a-lit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of analysis.

analytics, an-a-lit'iks, *n.* The science of analysis.

analyze. Same as *Analyse*.

anamniotic, an-am'ni-ot"ik, *a.* [Gr. prefix *an*, not, and *amnion*.] Having no amnion.

anamorphosis, an-a-mor'fo-sis or an'a-mor-fō"sis, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *morphōsis*, formation, fr. *morphē*, a form.] A drawing presenting a distorted image of the object, unless when viewed in certain ways, as reflected from a mirror of certain form, &c.; an anomalous development of part of a plant or animal.

Anamorphosis.

ananas, an-an'as, *n.* [S. American native name.] A name for the pine-apple.

anandrous, an-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *anēr, andros*, a male or stamen.] *Bot.* destitute of a stamen (female flowers).

anapest, an'a-pest, *n.* [Gr. *anapaistos*, reversed — *ana*, back, backwards, and *paiō*, I strike.] A dactyl reversed; a poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the two first short, the last long.

anapestic, an-a-pes'tik, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapests.

anaphrodisiac, an-af'ro-diz"i-ak, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *aphrodisiakos*, venereal, fr. *Aphroditē*, the goddess of love.] A substance capable of dulling sexual appetite.

anaplastic, an-a-plas'tik, *a.* Pertaining to anaplasty.

anaplasty, an'a-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *plassō*, I fashion.] *Surg.* an operation to supply from some adjacent healthy structure the loss of small portions of flesh.

anaplerotic, an'a-plē-rot"ik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *plēroō*, I fill.] *Med.* filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

anapodeictic, an-ap'o-dik"tik, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *apodeiktikos*, demonstrable.] Incapable of being proved by argument.

anarch, an'ärk, *n.* [ANARCHY.] An anarchist or believer in anarchy.

anarchic, **anarchical**, an-ärk'ik, an-ärk'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anarchy; without rule or government.

anarchist, an'ärk-ist, *n.* [*Anarchy* and *-ist.*] An author or promoter of anarchy; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state; one who would overthrow all established institutions, whether political or social; one who believes in political anarchy.

anarchy, an'är-ki, *n.* [Gr. *anarchia*, anarchy, fr. *anarchos*, without ruler, fr. *an*, priv., and *archē*, rule, *archos*, ruler.] State or condition of being without rule, or without a ruler; want of law or order: want of government; political confusion; abolition of established political or social institutions; the theory that the most perfect state of society is when there is no direct government but perfect individual freedom.

anarthropoda, an-är-throp'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., *arthros*, joint, and *pous, podos*, foot.] Annulose or ringed animals that have no jointed limbs or appendages, including the leeches, earthworms, &c.

anarthrous, an-är'thrus, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *arthron*, a joint or article.] *Gram.* without the article; *zool.* without joints or jointed appendages.

anasarca, an-a-sär'ka, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, implying distribution, through, and *sarx, sarkos*,

flesh.] *Med.* dropsy of the cellular tissue; general dropsy.

anastatic, an-a-stat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and root *sta*, to stand.] Consisting of or furnished with raised characters: applied to a mode of printing from zinc plates etched so that the design is left in relief.

anastomose, a-nas'tō-mōz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *anastomosed*, a-nas'tō-mōzd; ppr. *anastomosing*, a-nas'tō-mōz-ing. To communicate or run into each other by anastomosis.

anastomosis, a-nas'tō-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *ana*, back again, and *stoma*, mouth.] The intercommunication or running into each other of the vessels or tubes in vegetable or animal bodies by way of various branches or ramifications.

anastomotic, a-nas'tō-mot''ik, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis.

anathema, a-nath'e-ma, *n.* [Gr. *anathema*, a thing devoted to evil, fr. *anatithēmi*, I dedicate—*ana*, up, and *tithēmi*, I place (whence also *theme*, *thesis*).] Something held accursed or devoted to destruction; excommunication with curses and religious ceremonial; a curse or ecclesiastical denunciation; execration in general; curse.

anathematize, a-nath'e-mat-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anathematized*, a-nath'e-mat-īzd; ppr. *anathematizing*, a-nath'e-mat-īz-ing. To pronounce an anathema against; to excommunicate with a denunciation of curses.

anatomical, **anatomic**, an-a-tom'ik-al, an-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anatomikos*.] Relating to anatomy or dissection.

anatomically, an-a-tom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an anatomical manner.

anatomism, an-at'o-mizm, *n.* [*Anatomy* and *-ism*=Fr. *anatomisme*.] Anatomical structure or analysis; explanation or vital phenomena by anatomical structure.

anatomist, a-nat'o-mist, *n.* [*Anatomy* and *-ist*=Fr. *anatomiste*.] One skilled in anatomy, or in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

anatomize, a-nat'o-mīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anatomized*, a-nat'o-mīzd; ppr. *anatomizing*, a-nat'o-mīz-ing. [Fr. *anatomiser*. ANATOMY.] To cut up or dissect for the purpose of study or investigation; to open up by cutting; to lay open; to lay open or expose minutely; to analyse.

anatomy, a-nat'o-mi, *n.* [Fr. *anatomie*, L. *anatomia*, fr. Gr. *anatomē*—*ana*, up, and *tomē*, a cutting, fr. *temnō*, I cut (whence also *tome*).] The art of dissecting an animal body; doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection; act of dividing, laying open, or minutely investigating anything; a thin meagre person.

anatropal, **anatropous**, a-nat'rop-al, a-nat'rop-us, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, denoting inversion, and *trepō*, I turn.] *Bot.* having the ovule inverted.

anberry, an'be-ri, *n.* [A. Sax. *an*=on, and *berry*.] A kind of warty protuberance or growth on a horse or ox; a kind of gall or excrescence on a turnip.

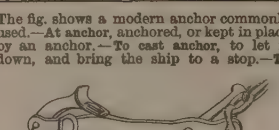
ancestor, an'ses-tėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *ancestre*, *ancessor*, Fr. *ancêtre*, an ancestor, fr. L. *antecessor*, a predecessor—*ante*, before, and *cedo*, *cessum*, I go. CEDE.] One from whom a person is descended; a progenitor; a forefather.

ancestral, an-ses'tral, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors.

ancestress, an'ses-tres, *n.* A female ancestor.

ancestry, an'ses-tri, *n.* A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage; birth; descent; honourable descent.

anchor, ang'kėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ancor*, borrowed fr. L. *ancŏra*, *anchŏra*=Gr. *angkyra*, an anchor. Of same origin are G. Dan. and D. *anker*, Sw. *ankare*, Fr. *ancre*, It. and Sp. *ancora*. From a root meaning crooked, bent, seen in L. *angulus*, a corner, E. *ankle*, *angle*, a fish-hook.] An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water, catching hold of the bottom, and connected with the vessel by a rope or chain; any contrivance for an analogous purpose; something that gives security to the mind. The fig. shows a modern anchor commonly used.—At anchor, anchored, or kept in place by an anchor.—To cast anchor, to let it down, and bring the ship to a stop.—To



Trotman's Anchor.

weigh anchor, to raise it and sail away.—v.t. pret. & pp. *anchored*, ang'kėrd; ppr. *anchoring*, ang'kėr-ing. To hook or hold fast by an anchor; to place at anchor; to fix securely; to fasten on.—v.i. To cast anchor; to come to anchor; to stop.

anchorage, ang'kėr-āj, *n.* [*Anchor* and *-age*.] A place where a ship can anchor; duty on ships for anchoring; a secure support or rest for the mind.

anchoret, **anchorite**, ang'ko-ret, ang'-ko-rīt, *n.* [Gr. *anachōrētēs*—*ana*, back, and *chōreō*, I go, fr. *chōros*, a place, room.] One who retires or retreats from the world; a hermit; a recluse.

anchoretic, **anchoretical**, ang-kō-ret'-ik, ang-kō-ret'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an anchoret, or a hermit, or his mode of life. —Also **anchoritic**, **anchoritical**.

anchor-hold, ang'kėr-hōld, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.

anchorite, ang'ko-rīt, *n.* See ANCHORET.

anchoritess, **anchoress**, ang'ko-rīt-es, ang'ko-res, *n.* A female anchoret.

anchovy, an-chō'vi, *n.* [Fg. and Sp. *anchova*, an anchovy, fr. Basque *anchua*, *anchuva*, anchovy.] A small fish of the herring family, caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and furnishing a fine sauce.

anchovy-pear, an-chō'vi-pār, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica, which is pickled and eaten.

anchylose, ang'ki-lōs. A common but erroneous spelling of *Ankylose*.

ancient, ān'shent, *a.* [Fr. *ancien*, L.L. *antianus*, fr. L. prep. *ante*, before (whence also *antic*, *antique*). The final *t* has no right to its place in this word; comp. *peasant*, *pheasant*, &c.] That happened or existed in former times; associated with, or belonging to, the times of long ago; of long standing; of great age; old.—*n.* A person living at an early period of history (generally in plural, and opposed to *moderns*); a very old man; an elder or person of influence.

ancient†, ān'shent, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *ensign*.] A flag; an ensign; the bearer of a flag.

anciently, ān'shent-li, *adv.* In old times; in times long passed away.

ancientness, ān'shent-nes, *n.* State of being ancient; antiquity.

ancillary, an'sil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, fr. *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subservient; aiding; auxiliary; subordinate.

ancle, ang'kl. See ANKLE.

and, and, con. [A. Sax. *and*, *ond*, *end*=O. Fris. *and*, *anda*, D. *en*, *ende*, G. *und*, O.H.G. *unti*, *anti*, all signifying and. The word appears to have been originally a prep. akin to L. *ante*, before, Gr. *anti*, against. The Scand. word equivalent to 'and' is akin to E. *eke* (Dan. *og*, Sw. *och*, Icel. *ok*=G. *auch*).] A particle which connects words and sentences together, and is sometimes used to introduce interrogative and other clauses. In old writers *and*, *an*, has often the sense of if.

andante, an-dan'te, *a.* [It. *andante*, walking moderately, fr. *andare*, to go.] *Music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful, onward progression.—*n.* A movement or piece composed in *andante* time.

Andean, an-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes.

andiron, and'ī-ėrn, *n.* [O.E. *andiren*, *aundirin*, *aundire*, O. Fr. *andier*; origin unknown.] One of a pair of metallic supports for pieces of wood burned on an open hearth; a fire-dog.

androecium, an-drē'si-um, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, a male, and *oikos*, a house.] *Bot.* the male system of a flower; the assemblage of the stamens.

androgynal, **androgynous**, an-droj'-in-al, an-droj'in-us, *a.* [Gr. *androgynos*—*anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *gynē*, woman.] Having two sexes, or being male and female; hermaphroditic.

andropetalous, an-drō-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a male, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* said of double flowers having the stamens converted into petals.

androphagi, an-drof'a-jī, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *phagō*, I eat.] Man-eaters; anthropophagi.—**androphagous**, an-drof'a-gus, *a.* Pertaining or addicted to cannibalism.

androsphinx, an'dro-sfingks, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *sphingx*, a sphinx.] A sphinx with a human head.

anear, a-nēr', *pred. a.* and *prep.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *near*; comp. *afar*.] Near. [Poetic.]

anecdotal, an'ek-dōt-al, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

anecdote, an'ek-dōt, *n.* [Gr. *anekdotos*, not published—*an*, neg., *ek*, out, and *dotos*, given, fr. *didōmi*, I give (whence *dose*).] A short story or a detached incident or fact; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.

anecdotical, an-ek-dot'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an anecdote.

anecdotist, an'ek-dōt-ist, *n.* One who deals in anecdotes.

anele†, a-nēl', *v.t.* [A. Sax. *an*, on, and *ele*, oil, fr. L. *oleum*, oil.] To anoint with oil; to give extreme unction.

anelectric, an-ē-lek'trik, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and E. *electric*.] Having no electric properties; non-electric.

anemia, a-nē'mi-a, *n.* Same as *Anœmia*.

anemograph, a-nem'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, the wind, *graphō*, I write.] An instrument for measuring and recording the force and direction of the wind.

anemometer, an-e-mom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength or velocity of the wind.

anemometry, an-e-mom'et-ri, *n.* [See prec.] The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind.

anemone, a-nem'o-nē, *n.* [Gr. *anemōnē*, the wind-flower, fr. *anemos*, the wind, being easily stripped of its petals by the wind. ANIMAL.] Wind-flower, a genus of plants.

anemophilous, an-e-mof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, *philos*, loving.] *Bot.* having the pollen conveyed and fertilization effected by the wind.

anemory, an'ėr-ji, *n.* [Gr. prefix *an*, not, *ergon*, work.] *Pathol.* a morbid want or loss of energy more or less permanent.

aneroid, an'e-roid, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *nēros*, moisture, and term. *-oid*.] Dispensing with fluid: said of a barometer—**Aneroid barometer**, a barometer, the action of which depends not on the pressure of the atmosphere on mercury, but on its pressure upon a thin metallic box nearly exhausted of air, hermetically sealed, and having a slightly elastic top, which rises or falls with the varying pressure: often called simply an *aneroid*.

aneurism, **aneurysm**, an'ū-rizm, *n.* [Gr. *aneurysma*—*ana*, up, and *eurys*, wide, broad.] The widening or dilatation of an artery at some particular point, often a dangerous ailment.

aneurismal, an-ū-riz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

anew, a-nū', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, of or on, and *new*; comp. *afresh, of old.*] Of new; over again: afresh; newly.

anfractuous, an-frak'tū-us, *a.* [Fr. *anfractueux*, fr. L. *anfractus*, a winding—*amb*, about, and *frango, fractum*, I break (whence *fracture*, &c.).] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.

angel, ān'jel, *n.* [L. *angelus*, fr. Gr. *angelos*, originally simply a messenger.] A divine messenger; a spirit employed by God in human affairs; an inhabitant of heaven; an evil spirit; a very beautiful person; an old English gold coin of various reigns, worth ten shillings sterling.——**a.** Resembling angels; angelic.

angelic, angelical, an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik-al, *a.* [L. *angelicus.*] Belonging to or resembling an angel or angels.

angelica, an-jel'ik-a, *n.* [From possessing what were regarded as *angelic* powers or virtues.] The name of two umbelliferous plants, one of which, *Angelica sylvestris*, grows wild in Britain; the other, garden angelica (*Archangelica officinalis*), possesses carminative and tonic properties.

angelically, an-jel'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an angelical manner; like an angel.

angelolatry, ān-jel-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *angelos*, an angel, *latreia*, worship.] The worship of angels.

angelophany, ān-jel-of'a-ni, *n.* [*Angel*, and Gr. *phaino*, I appear.] The appearance of an angel or angels to man.

angelus, an'jel-us, *n.* [From the first word of the Latin passage repeated. *R. Cath. Ch.* a devotional exercise in memory of the incarnation recited at morning, noon, and sunset; the bell tolled to indicate the time when the angelus is to be recited.

anger, ang'gėr, *n.* [Originally grief, fr. Icel. *angr*, grief, sorrow, *angra*, to grieve, annoy; Dan. *anger*, sorrow; same root as in A. Sax. *ange*, vexed, narrow, G. *enge*, narrow, *angst*, anxiety; L. *ango*, I trouble, *angor*, vexation, *angustus*, narrow (whence *anguish*), *anxius* (whence *anxious*); Gr. *anchō*, I choke.] A violent passion or emotion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury; resentment; wrath; rage; ire; indignation.——**v.t.** pret. and pp. *angered*, ang'gėrd; ppr. *angering*, ang'gėr-ing. To excite to anger; to irritate; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate.

Angevin, an'je-vin, *a.* Of or pertaining to Anjou, a former province of France.

angina, an-ji'na or an'ji-na, *n.* [L. *angina*, fr. *ango*, I choke. ANGER.] *Med.* an inflammatory affection of the throat; quinsy.——**Angina pectoris**, a fatal disease characterised by paroxysms of intense pain and a feeling of constriction in the chest.

angiocarpous, an'ji-ō-kär''pus, *a.* [Gr. *angeion*, a capsule, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* having a fruit inclosed within a distinct covering.

angiosperm, an'ji-ō-spėrm, *n.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel.—**angiospermous**, an'ji-ō-spėr'-mus, *a. Bot.* having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel.

angle, ang'gl, *n.* [A. Sax. *angel*, a fish-hook=G. *angel*, Icel. *öngull*, a hook; from a root meaning crooked, seen also in next word and in ANCHOR.] A fishing-hook.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *angled*, ang'gld; ppr. *angling*, ang'gling. To fish with an angle, or with rod, line, and hook.

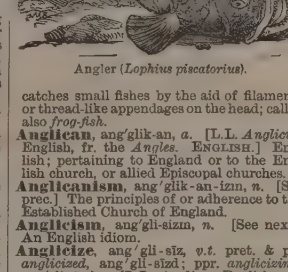
angle, ang'gl, *n.* [Fr. *angle*, fr. L. *angulus*, an angle, a corner; akin Gr. *angkylos*, crooked, *angkōn*, elbow; same root as *anchor* (q.v.).] The inclination or opening of two lines or planes which meet in a point but have different directions; the point where two lines meet; a corner; a sharp jutting point.

Angle, ang'gl, *n.* [A. Sax. *Angle, Engle*, the Angles.] A member of a Low German tribe who in the fifth century and subsequently crossed over to Britain along with Saxons, Jutes, and others, and colonized a great part of what from them has received the name of England.

angled, ang'gld, *a.* Having an angle or angles.

angle-iron, ang'gl-ī-ėrn, *n.* A piece of rolled iron in the shape of the letter L, used for forming the joints of iron plates in girders, boilers, &c., to which it is riveted.

angler, ang'glėr, *n.* One that fishes with an angle; a certain fish which allures and



Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

catches small fishes by the aid of filaments or thread-like appendages on the head; called also *frog-fish.*

Anglican, ang'glik-an, *a.* [L.L. *Anglicus*, English, fr. the *Angles.* ENGLISH.] English; pertaining to England or to the English church, or allied Episcopal churches.

Anglicanism, ang'glik-an-izm, *n.* [See prec.] The principles of or adherence to the Established Church of England.

Anglicism, ang'gli-sizm, *n.* [See next.] An English idiom.

Anglicize, ang'gli-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anglicized*, ang'gli-sīzd; ppr. *anglicizing*, ang'gli-sīz-ing. [L.L. *Anglicus*, English, and *-ize.*] To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom.

Anglify, ang'gli-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anglified*, ang'gli-fīd; ppr. *anglifying*, ang'gli-fī-ing. [L.L. *Anglus*, English, and *-fy.*] To make English or give an English character to.

angling, ang'gling, *n.* The art or occupation of fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

Anglo-American, ang'glō-a-mer'i-kan, *a.* Pertaining both to England and America; belonging to the English settled in America. Used also as noun.

Anglo-Catholic, ang'glō-kath'o-lik, *n.* A member of the Anglican or English Protestant Episcopal Church.——**a.** A term employed to designate those churches which adopt the principles of the English Reformation.—**Anglo-Catholicism**, ang'glō-ka-thol''i-sizm, *n.* The principles or doctrines of the Anglican Church.

Anglo-Indian, ang'glō-in-di-an, *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies. Also as an adj.

Anglo-Irish, ang'glō-īr-ish, *n. pl.* English people born or resident in Ireland. Also used as an adj.

Anglomania, ang-glō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [L.L. *Anglus*, English, and Gr. *mania*, madness.] An excessive or undue attachment to or imitation of Englishmen or English customs by a foreigner.

Anglophobia, ang-glō-fō'bi-a, *n.* [L.L. *Anglus*, English, and Gr. *phobos*, fear.] An excessive hatred to or dread of English people, customs, or institutions.

Anglo-Saxon, ang-glō-sak'son, *n.* An English Saxon; one of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or one of their descendants; one of the English race; the language of the Anglo-Saxons, that is, the English language in its first stage.——**a.** Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.

Angora-wool, an-gō'ra-wul, *n.* [From *Angora*, in Asia Minor.] The long white hair of the Angora-goat, highly prized in manufactures for its silky appearance; mohair.

angrily, ang'gri-li, *adv.* In an angry manner; wrathfully; resentfully.

angry, ang'gri, *a.* [*Anger* and *-y.*] Affected with anger; irritated; provoked; inflamed; wrathful; resentful.

anguilliform, an-gwil'li-form, *a.* [L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an eel or of a serpent.

anguish, ang'gwish, *n.* [O.E. *anguis, angoise*, Fr. *angoisse*, fr. L. *angustia*, a strait, perplexity, fr. *angustus*, narrow; root *ang* as in E. *anger.*] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; agony; torment; grief.

angular, ang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *angularis*, fr. *angulus*, an angle.] Having an angle, angles, or corners; pointed.

angularity, ang-gū-la'ri-ti, *n.* Quality of being angular.

angularly, ang'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* With angles or corners.

angulated, ang'gū-lāt-ed, *a.* Formed with angles or corners.

anhungered, an-hung'gėrd, *a.* [For *a-hungred*—prefix *a*, on, and *hunger.* Hungry; longing eagerly.

anhydrite, an-hī'drīt, *n.* [See next art.] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral resembling a coarse-grained granite.

anhydrous, an-hī'drus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, *an*, priv., and *hydōr*, water.] Destitute of water; not containing water in its composition.

anight, anights, a-nīt, a-nīts', *adv.* [A. Sax. *on niht*, on night. The form with *s* is an adverb genit.] In the nighttime.

anile, an'īl, *a.* [L. *anilis*, fr. *anus*, an old woman; allied to G. *ahne*, O.H.G. *ana*, grandmother.] Relating to an old woman; aged; imbecile.—**anility**, a-nil'i-ti, *n.* State of being an old woman; imbecility; dotage.

aniline, an'i-lin, *n.* [From *anil*, a name of the indigo plant, fr. Ar. *an-nīl—al*, the, and *nīl*, Ar. Per. and Hind. indigo.] A substance obtained from indigo and from benzole, a product of coal-tar, furnishing a number of brilliant dyes.

animadversion, an'i-mad-vėr''shon, *n.* [L. *animadversio.* ANIMADVERT.] The act of one who animadverts; a remark by way of censure or criticism; criticism; stricture; censure; reproof.

animadvert, an'i-mad-vėrt'', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *animadverted*, an'i-mad-vėrt''ed; ppr. *animadverting*, an'i-mad-vėrt''ing. [L. *animadverto*, I regard, observe, censure—*animus*, the mind, and *verto*, I turn. ANIMAL, VERSE.] To notice by some critical remark; to remark; to pass censure or criticism: with *on* or *upon.*

animal, an'i-mal, *n.* [L. *animal*, a living being, fr. *anima*, air, breath, life, the soul (akin to *animus*, mind, spirit, courage), fr. a root *an*, to breathe or blow, seen also in Gr. *anemos*, wind, Goth. *anan*, to breathe.] A living being having sensation and voluntary motion; an inferior or irrational being, in distinction to man; also often popularly a quadruped.——**a.** Belonging or relating to animals; pertaining to the sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual or spiritual.—**The animal kingdom**, all animals collectively.—**Animal spirits**, formerly fine or subtle particles supposed to be essential to sensation and voluntary motion; now natural cheerfulness or gaiety of disposition.

animalcular, an-i-mal'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to animalcules.

animalcule, an-i-mal'kūl, *n.* [L.L. *animalculum*, pl. *animalcula*, dimin. of *animal* (q.v.).] A very minute animal; an animal so minute that it cannot be distinctly seen without a microscope. [The pl. *animalcula* is still sometimes used and is correct, but not the common *animalculæ.*]

animalculine, an-i-mal'kū-līn, *a.* Animalcular.

animalism, an'i-mal-izm, *n.* [*Animal* and *-ism.*] The state of being actuated by animal appetites only; sensuality.

animality, an-i-mal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being an animal; those vital phenomena which, superadded to vegetality, constitute animal existence.

animalization, an'i-mal-iz-ā''shon, *n.* The act of animalizing.

animalize, an'i-mal-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ani-*

malized, an'i-mal-īzd; ppr. *animalizing*, an'i-mal-īz-ing. To give animal life to; to bring under the sway of animal appetites.

animate, an'i-māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *animated*, an'i-māt-ed; ppr. *animating*, an'i-māt-ing. [L. *animo*, *animatus*, to give breath or life, fr. *anima*, breath, &c. ANIMAL.] To give natural life to; to enliven; to inspirit; to invigorate; to encourage; to rouse.——a. [L. *animatus*.] Having life; alive; possessing animal life.

animated, an'i-māt-ed, *a.* [See prec.] Having animal life; lively; vigorous; full of spirit.

animating, an'i-māt-ing, *a.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening; rousing.

animatingly, an'i-māt-ing-li, *adv.* In an animating manner; so as to animate or enliven.

animation, an-i-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *animatio*.] Act of animating; life; vivacity; spirit; sprightliness; vigour.

anime, an'i-me, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from a large American tree; Indian copal.

animism, an'i-mizm, *n.* [L. *anima*, the soul. ANIMAL.] The doctrine of souls, apparitions, and other spiritual beings; the belief among some peoples that natural phenomena are due to spirits, and that even inanimate objects have spirits.

animist, an'i-mist, *n.* One who holds to animism.

animistic, an-i-mis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to, or founded on, animism.

animosity, an-i-mos'i-ti, *n.* [L. *animositas*, fr. *animosus*, courageous, spirited, fr. *animus*, courage, spirit. ANIMAL.] Violent hatred; active enmity; malignity.

animus, an'i-mus, *n.* [L., spirit, temper. ANIMAL.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper.

anise, an'is, *n.* [L. *anisum*, fr. Gr. *anison*, *anēson*, *anēthon*.] An aromatic umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are used in making cordials.

aniseed, an'i-sēd, *n.* [That is, *anise-seed*.] The seed of the anise.

anisette, an-i-set, *n.* [Fr. ANISE.] A liqueur flavoured with anise.

anisomeric, **anisomerous**, an-ī'so-mer"ik, an-i-som'ėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal (*an*, not, *isos*, equal), and *meros*, a part.] Not consisting of symmetrical or corresponding parts; unsymmetrical.

anisotropous, a-nī-trop'i-us, *a.* Not containing nitrogen; non-nitrogenous.

anker, ang'kėr, *n.* [Same as D. and G. *anker*.] A liquid measure of eight and a half imperial gallons, formerly used in England.

ankle, ang'kl, *n.* [Same as O. Fris. *ankel*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, G. *enkel*, the ankle, the word being also seen in A. Sax. *ancleow*, ankle; fr. a root *ang*, meaning crooked. ANCHOR.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg. (Also written **Ancle.**)

ankled, ang'kld, *a.* Having ankles: used chiefly in compounds.

anklet, ang'klet, *n.* [*Ankle* and *-let*; comp. *necklet*.] An ornament or protection for the ankle.

ankylose, ang'ki-lōs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ankylosed*, ang'ki-lōst; ppr. *ankylosing*, ang'ki-lōs-ing. To affect with ankylosis.——v.i. To become ankylosed.

ankylosis, ang-ki-lō'sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *angkylos*, crooked. ANCHOR.] Stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones.

anna, an'na, *n.* In the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee.

annalist, an'nal-ist, *n.* A writer of annals.

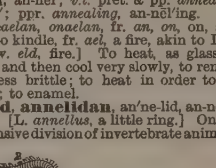
annals, an'nalz, *n. pl.* [L. *annales* (*libri*, books, understood), fr. *annalis*, pertaining to a year, fr. *annus*, a year, whence *annual*, *annates*, *annuity*, (*per*)*ennial*, &c. *Annus* is supposed to be for *asmus*, and to be akin to Goth. *asans*, harvest, Pruss. *assanis*, autumn, A. Sax. *esne*, hired servant, E. *earn*.] A narration of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. The singular is sometimes used for one of the entries or items thus recorded.

annates, an'nāts, *n. pl.* [From L. *annus*, a year. ANNALS.] The first year's income of a spiritual living or benefice.

annatto, an-not'to. See ARNOTTO.

anneal, an-nēl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annealed*, an-nēld'; ppr. *annealing*, an-nēl'ing. [A. Sax. *anælan*, *onælan*, fr. *an*, *on*, on, and *ælan*, to kindle, fr. *æl*, a fire, akin to Icel. *eldr*, Sw. *eld*, fire.] To heat, as glass or metals, and then cool very slowly, to render them less brittle; to heat in order to fix colours; to enamel.

annelid, **annelidan**, an'ne-lid, an-nel'i-dan, *n.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring.] One of an extensive division of invertebrate animals,



Annelids.—1, Leech (*Sanguisūga officinālis*). 2, *Syllis monilāris*. 3, Head of same.

so called because their bodies are formed of a great number of small rings, as in the earthworm.

annex, an-neks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annexed*, an-nekst'; ppr. *annexing*, an-neks'ing. [Fr. *annexer*, fr. L. *annexus*, pp. of *annecto*, *annexum*—*ad*, and *necto*, *nexum*, I tie or bind (seen also in *connect*).] To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix; to connect as a consequence; to take possession of or appropriate.

annexation, an-neks-ā'shon, *n.* Act of annexing; addition; union; appropriation of territory; what is appropriated.

annexationist, an-neks-ā'shon-ist, *n.* One favourable to annexation, as of a portion of another country to his own.

annihilable, an-nī'hil-a-bl, *a.* That may be annihilated.

annihilate, an-nī'hil-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annihilated*, an-nī'hil-āt-ed; ppr. *annihilating*, an-nī'hil-āt-ing. [L. *annihilo*, *annihilatus*—*ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing (whence *nihilism*, *nil*).] To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; to annul.

annihilation, an-nī'hil-ā"shon, *n.* Act of annihilating or reducing to nothing or non-existence; state of being reduced to nothing; nothingness.

annihilationist, an-nī'hil-ā"shon-ist, *n.* One who believes that annihilation is the fate of the wicked after death.

annihilator, an-nī'hil-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which annihilates.

anniversary, an-ni-vėr'sa-ri, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*—*annus*, a year, and *verto*, I turn. ANNALS, VERSE.] That returns or happens every year; annual; yearly.——n. A stated day returning with the revolution of the year; a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated.

annomination, an-nom'in-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, *nomen*, a name.] The use of words nearly alike in sound but of different meanings; a pun; alliteration.

annotate, an'nō-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annotated*, an'nō-tāt-ed; ppr. *annotating*, an'nō-tāt-ing. [L. *annoto*, *annotatus*—*ad*, and *noto*, I mark or note. NOTE.] To write notes on; to comment on by notes; to make written remarks on.

annotation, an-nō-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *annotatio*.] The act of one who annotates; a remark, note, or comment on some passage of a book.

annotator, an'nō-tāt-ėr, *n.* One who annotates; a writer of notes; a commentator.

annotto, **annotta**, an-not'tō, an-not'ta, *n.* ARNOTTO.

announce, an-nouns', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *announced*, an-nounst'; ppr. *announcing*, an-nouns'ing. [Fr. *annoncer*, fr. L. *annuntiare*—*ad*, and *nuntiare*, to tell, make known, fr. *nuntius*, a messenger. NUNCIO.] To make known; to publish; to give notice; to declare; to proclaim.

announcement, an-nouns'ment, *n.* Act of announcing or of giving notice; proclamation; publication.

announcer, an-nouns'ėr, *n.* One that announces; a proclaimer.

annoy, an-noi', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annoyed*, an-noid'; ppr. *annoying*, an-noi'ing. [O. Fr. *anoier*, fr. *anoi*, annoyance, vexation, fr. L. *in odio*, in hatred; common in such phrases as *est mihi in odio*, it is hateful to me. *Ennui* is a form of same word. ODIUM.] To incommode seriously; to trouble; to plague; to molest; to vex; to tease.——n. Annoyance. (Poetical.)

annoyance, an-noi'ans, *n.* [*Annoy* and *-ance*.] That which annoys or injures; act of annoying; state of being annoyed.

annual, an'nū-al, *a.* [Fr. *annuel*, fr. L.L. *annualis*, fr. *annus*, a year. ANNALS.] Yearly; recurring every year; lasting a year; performed in a year.——n. A plant that grows up and dies in one season; a book published yearly.

annually, an'nū-al-li, *adv.* In an annual manner; yearly; returning every year.

annuent, an'nū-ent, *n.* [L. *annuens*, *annuentis*, ppr. of *annuo*, I nod—*ad*, to, and *nuo*, I nod.] Serving to bend the head forward: said of muscles.

annuitant, an-nū'it-ant, *n.* [*Annuity* and *-ant*.] One who receives an annuity.

annuity, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, fr. L. *annuus*, yearly, fr. *annus*, a year. ANNALS.] A yearly allowance or payment for life or a term of years; a sum of money payable yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, &c., for a succession of years.

annul, an-nul', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annulled*, an-nuld'; ppr. *annulling*, an-nul'ling. [Fr. *annuller*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing. NULL.] To reduce to nothing; to make void or of no effect; to invalidate; to abolish; to repeal; to abrogate.

annular, an'nū-lėr, *a.* [L. *annularis*, fr. *annulus*, *anulus*, dim. of *anus*, a ring.] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.

annularly, an'nū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an annular manner.

Annulata, an-nū-lā'ta, *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of L. *annulatus*, ringed. ANNULAR.] Ringed animals. Same as *Annelids*.

annulate, **annulated**, an'nū-lāt, an'nū-lāt-ed, *a.* [See prec.] Furnished with rings, or circles like rings or belts.

annulet, an'nū-let, *n.* [A dim. fr. L. *annulus*. ANNULAR.] A little ring; a fillet.

annulment, an-nul'ment, *n.* Act of annulling.

annulose, an'nū-lōs, *a.* [L. *annulus*, a ring. ANNULAR.] Having a body composed of rings: a term applied to worms, leeches, crabs, spiders, insects.

a a, Annulus of a Fungus (*Agaricus rubescens*).

annulus, *n.* [L., a ring. ANNULAR.] A little ring or ring-like object; a membranous ring round the stem of certain fungi.

annunciate, an-nun'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annunciated*, an-nun'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *annunciating*, an-nun'shi-āt-ing. [ANNOUNCE.] To proclaim; to announce.

annunciation, an-nun'shi-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *annunciatio*, *-onis*. ANNOUNCE.] An announcing; proclamation; the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary and its anniversary, the 25th of March.

annunciator, an-nun'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which announces.

annunciatory, an-nun'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Containing annunciation; announcing.

anode, an'ōd, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, *hodos*, way.] The positive pole of a voltaic current.

anodyne, an'ō-dīn, *n.* [Gr. *a* or *an*, priv.,

and *odynē*, pain.] That which frees from pain; any medicine which allays, soothes, or mitigates pain.——a. Assuaging pain.

anoint, a-noint', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anointed*, a-noint'ed; ppr. *anointing*, a-noint'ing. [O.E. *anointen*, *enointen*, fr. O.Fr. *enoindre*, pp. *enoint*, fr. L. *inungere*, *inunctum*, fr. *in*, in, on, and *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint. Unguent.] To smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; to consecrate by unction or the use of oil.

anointer, a-noint'ér, *n.* One who anoints.

anointment, a-noint'ment, *n.* The act of anointing.

anomalistic, a-nom'a-lis''tik, *a.* Pertaining to an anomaly.—**Anomalistic year**, the interval between two occasions when the earth is in perihelion, rather longer than the civil year.

anomalous, a-nom'a-lus, *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *anōmalos*. See next.] Forming an anomaly; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal.

anomaly, a-nom'a-li, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie*, fr. L. *anomalia*, fr. Gr. *anōmalia*, inequality, neg. prefix *an*, and *homalos*, equal, similar, from *homos*, the same. Same.] Deviation from the common rule; something abnormal; a striking irregularity; *astron.* the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun.

anon, a-non', *adv.* O.E. *anan*, *anoon*, A. Sax. *on ān*, *an ān*=*on one*, that is, without break.] Immediately; quickly; forthwith.

anonymity, **anonymousness**, a-nonim'i-ti, a-non'im-us-nes, *n.* The state of being anonymous.

anonymous, a-non'im-us, *a.* [L. *anonymus*, fr. Gr. *anōnymos*, fr. *an*, neg., and *onoma*, a name.] Without a name; nameless; without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like.

anonymously, a-non'im-us-li, *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name.

anoptothraphic, an-op'is-tho-graf''ik, *a.* Gr. *an*, priv., *opisthen*, behind, *graphō*, I write.] Not having writing on the reverse side.

anorexy, an'o-rek-si, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *orexis*, desire, appetite.] Want of appetite.

anosmia, an-os'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *osmē*, smell.] *Med.* a loss of the sense of smell.

another, an-uᴛʜ'ér, *a.* [*An* and *other*.] Not the same; different; one more; any other, frequently used with *one* in a reciprocal sense; as, 'Love *one another*'.

another-guess, an-uᴛʜ'ér-ges, *a.* [For old *another-gates*, of another way or fashion, an adverbial genitive; *gate*, *gait*, meaning mode or way.] Of another kind or stamp.

anserine, an'sér-in, *a.* [L. *anserinus*, fr. *anser*, a goose. Goose.] Relating to the goose or goose tribe; stupid as a goose; silly.

answer, an'sèr, *n.* [A. Sax. *andswaru*, an answer=Icel. *andsvar*, *annsvar*, Sw. and Dan. *answar*; fr. prefix *and*, against, opposite (=the *a-* in *along*; cog. with Gr. *anti*, against), and word meaning affirmation, akin to *swear*. And, Swear.] That which is said, written, or done in return for something; a reply; a response; a rejoinder; a return; a solution of some arithmetical question.——v.t. pret. & pp. *answered*, an'sèrd; ppr. *answering*, an'sèring. [A. Sax. *andswarian*, *andsweriau*; fr. the noun.] To speak in return or in opposition to; to reply to; to be equivalent or adequate to; to satisfy; to serve; to correspond; to suit; to return; to accomplish; to solve; to obey.——v.i. To speak in return to a question, &c.; to give reply; to be accountable; to correspond; to succeed; to be suitable; to have a good effect.

answerable, an'sér-a-bl, *a.* That may be answered or replied to; accountable; reliable; correspondent; proportionate; suitable.

answerably, an'sér-a-bli, *adv.* So as to be answerable; in due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; suitably.

answerer, an'sér-ér, *n.* One who answers.

answerless, an'sér-les, *a.* Having no answer, or incapable of being answered.

ant, ant, *n.* [A contracted form fr. O.E. *amete*, A. Sax. *aemete*, *aemette*, an ant or emmet (like *aunt*, fr. L. *amita*)=G. *ameise*, an ant; supposed to be connected with a verbal root meaning to cut. *Emmet* is the uncontracted form.] An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect that lives in communities consisting of winged males, wingless neuters, and females that have wings only for a time.

antacid, ant-as'id, *n.* [*Anti*, against, and *acid*.] A remedy for acidity in the stomach.

antagonism, an-tag'ō-nizm, *n.* Character of being an antagonist or antagonistic; contrariety of things or principles.

antagonist, an-tag'ō-nist, *n.* [Gr. *antagōnistēs*—*anti*, against, and *agōnistēs*, a champion, a combatant, fr. *agōn*, a contest (whence *agony*).] One who contends or struggles with another in combat; an adversary; an opponent; that which acts in opposition.

antagonistic, an-tag'ō-nis''tik, *a.* Characterizing an antagonist · opposing in combat; contending or acting against or in an opposite direction.

antalgic, an-tal'jik, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *algos*, pain. [A medicine to alleviate pain; an anodyne.

antalkali, ant-al'ka-li, *n.* [*Anti*, against, and *alkali*.] A substance which neutralizes an alkali.

antaphrodisiac, **antaphroditic**, ant-af'ro-diz''i-ak, ant-af'ro-dit''ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *aphrodisios*, venereal. Anaphrodisiac.] Having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.——n. A medicine with this property.

antarctic, ant-ärk'tik, *a.* [L. *antarcticus*, Gr. *antarktikos*—*anti*, against, and *arktos*, the north. Arctic.] Opposite to the north or north pole; relating to the southern pole, or to the region near it.—**Antarctic Circle**, a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the southern pole 23° 28′, forming the boundary of the *Antarctic Zone*.

antarthritic, ant-är-thrit'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, gout.] Counteracting the gout or a gouty tendency.

antasthmatic, ant-ast-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *asthma*, asthma.] Fitted to relieve asthma.——n. A remedy for asthma.

ant-bear, ant'bär, *n.* A kind of large ant-eater.

ant-eater, ant'ēt-ér, *n.* A quadruped that

Ant-bear or Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

eats ants, especially an edentate animal which feeds on ants and other insects.

antebrachial, an-tē-brā'ki-al, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm.] Pertaining to the fore-arm.

antecede, an-tē-sēd', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *anteceded*, an-tē-sēd'ed; ppr. *anteceding*, an-tē-sēd'ing. [L. *antecedo*, I go before, I precede—*ante*, before, and *cedo*, I go. Cede.] To go before in time; to precede.

antecedence, an-tē-sē'dens, *n.* [L. *antecedens*, *-dentis*. See prec.] Act or state of anteceding or going before in time; precedence.

antecedent, an-tē-sē'dent, *a.* [L. *antecedens*. See prec.] Going before; prior; anterior; foregoing.——n. That which goes before or precedes; the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; the first of the two terms of a ratio; *pl.* a man's previous history and fortunes.

antecedently, an-tē-sē'dent-li, *adv.* [See prec.] Previously; at a time preceding.

ante-chamber, an'tē-chām-bér, *n.* An apartment before another apartment, to which it leads.

ante-chapel, an'tē-chap-el, *n.* The part of a chapel which forms the passage to the choir or body of it.

ante-choir, an'tē-kwīr, *n.* A separate space in front of the choir of a church.

antedate, an'tē-dāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *antedated*, an'tē-dāt-ed; ppr. *antedating*, an'tē-dāt-ing. [L. *ante*, before, and *date*. Date.] To date before the true time; to mark with an earlier than the real date; to anticipate.——n. A prior date; a date antecedent to another.

antediluvian, an'tē-di-lū''vi-an, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood or deluge.] Before the flood or deluge.——n. One who lived before the deluge.

antelope, an'tē-lōp, *n.* [=Fr. Sp. Dan. and G. *antilope*; from a L.L. *anthalopus*, Gr. *anthalops*, an antelope, a word of unknown origin and etymology.] A name applied to ruminant animals resembling the deer, but having hollow, unbranched horns that do not fall off.

antelucan, an-tē-lū'kan, *a.* [L. *antelucanus*—*ante*, before, and *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Being before daybreak or daylight.

antemeridian, an'tē-mē-rid''i-an, *a.* [L. *ante*, and *meridies*, mid-day. Meridian.] Being before mid-day or noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

antemetic, ant-ē-met'ik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *emetic*.] Restraining or allaying vomiting.——n. A medicine which checks vomiting.

antemundane, an-tē-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world. Mundane.] Being before the world, or the creation of the world.

antenatal, an-tē-nā'tal, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *natalis*, pertaining to birth. Natal.] Existing or happening previous to birth.

antenna, an-ten'na, *n.*; pl. **antennæ**, an-ten'nē. [L. *antenna*, a sail-yard.] One of the horn-like filaments that project from the head in insects, crustacea, &c.; a feeler.

antenuptial, an-tē-nup'shal, *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *nuptial*.] Being before nuptials or marriage.

antepaschal, an-tē-pas'kal, *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time before Easter.

antepast, an'tē-past, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, *pastus*, food. Pastor.] A foretaste.

antependium, an-tē-pen'di-um, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *pendo*, I hang. Pendant.] The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered.

antepenult, an'tē-pē-nult, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *penult* (q.v.).] Being before the penult or penultimate; the last syllable of a word except two.

antepenultimate, an'tē-pē-nul''ti-māt, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the antepenult, or last syllable but two.——n. Same as *Antepenult*.

antepileptic, ant-ep'i-lep''tik, *a.* [*Anti*, against, and *epileptic*.] Resisting or curing epilepsy.——n. A remedy for epilepsy.

anteprandial, an-tē-pran'di-al, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *prandium*, dinner.] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.

anterior, an-tē'ri-ėr, *a.* [L., comp. of *ante*, before.] Before; prior; previous; in front.

anteriority, an-tē'ri-or''i-ti, *n.* The state of being anterior in time or place.

anteriorly, an-tē'ri-ėr-li, *adv.* In an anterior manner; before.

anteroom, an'tē-rōm, *n.* [*Ante*, before, and *room*.] A room or an apartment before or in front of another.

antero-posterior, an'tē-rō-pos-tē''ri-ėr, *a.* [L. *anterior*, fr. *ante*, before, and *pos-*

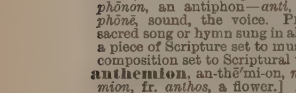
terior, fr. *post*, behind.] Being in a direction from behind forward.

anthelion, an-thē-li-on or ant-hē'li-on, *n.*; pl. **anthelia**, an-thē'li-a or ant-hē'li-a. [Gr. *anthēlios, antēlios*, opposite the sun—*anti*, against, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A bright ring seen in the heavens opposite to the sun.

anthelmintic, anthelminthic, an-thel-min'tik, an-thel-min'thik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *helmins, helminthos*, a worm.] *Med.* destroying or expelling worms in the intestines.—**n.** A vermifuge or remedy for worms.

anthem, an'them, *n.* [O.E. *antempne, antemne, anteſne*, &c., A. Sax. *antefen*, an anthem; fr. L.L. *antiphōna*, fr. Gr. *antiphōnon*, an antiphon—*anti*, against, and *phōnē*, sound, the voice. PHONETIC.] A sacred song or hymn sung in alternate parts; a piece of Scripture set to music; a musical composition set to Scriptural words.

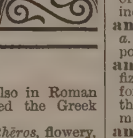
anthemion, an-thē'mi-on, *n.* [Gr. *anthemion*, fr. *anthos*, a flower.] An ornament



Anthemion.

much used in Greek and also in Roman decoration, sometimes called the Greek honeysuckle.

anther, an'thėr, *n.* [Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, blooming; fr. *anthēō*, I blossom or bloom, fr. *anthos*, a flower.] The essential part of the stamen of a plant, containing the pollen or fertilizing dust, generally a minute receptacle on the top of a filament.



b b, Anthers.

antheroid, an'thėr-oid, *a.* Resembling an anther.

ant-hill, ant'hil, *n.* A hillock formed by ants for their habitation.

anthine, an'thin, *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower.] Pertaining to flowers.

anthocarpous, an-thō-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* said of fruits formed by masses of inflorescence adhering to each other, as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c.

anthodium, an-thō'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *anthōdes*, flower-like, fr. *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* the head of flowers of composite plants, as of a thistle or daisy.

anthological, an-thō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

anthology, an-thol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *anthologia*, fr. *anthologos*, flower-gathering, fr. *anthos*, a flower, and *legō*, I gather.] A collection of poetical flowers, or of beautiful pieces of poetry; a selection or collection of interesting passages in prose or verse.

anthozoön, an-thō-zō'on, *n.*; pl. **anthozoa**, an-thō-zō'a. [Gr. *anthos*, flower, and *zoon*, animal.] A flower-like animal; a sea-anemone.

anthracene, an'thra-sēn, *n.* [ANTHRACITE.] A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar and furnishing alizarine.

anthracite, an'thra-sīt, *n.* [From Gr. *anthrakitēs*, like coal, fr. *anthrax, anthrakos*, a burning coal.] A hard, compact, mineral coal, which burns almost without flame or smoke, and with intense heat.

anthracitic, an-thra-sit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

anthrax, an'thraks, *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* a carbuncle; a malignant disease in cattle sometimes communicated to man with fatal results.

anthropic, an-throp'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man.] Belonging to man; man-like.

anthropogeny, an-thrō-poj'en-i, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and root *gen*, to beget.] The science of the origin and development of man.

anthropography, an-thrō-pog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *graphē*, a description.] A description of man or of the human race; ethnography.

anthropoid, an'thrō-poid, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling man: specifically applied to such apes as most closely approach the human form.

anthropolatry, an-thrō-pol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *latreia*, service, worship.] The worship of man.

anthropologic, anthropological, an-thrō'pō-loj''ik, an-thrō'pō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.

anthropology, an-thrō-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the human mind and body; the science of man and mankind, including the study of the physical and mental constitution of man.

anthropometry, an-thrō-pom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the human body; measurement of the bodies of persons of different races for purposes of scientific inquiry.

anthropomorphic, an'thrō-pō-mor''fik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism; resembling man.

anthropomorphism, an-thrō'pō-mor''-fizm, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *morphē*, form.] The representation or conception of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes.

anthropomorphous, an-thrō'pō-mor''-fus, *a.* Having the figure of or resemblance to a man.

anthropopathy, an-thrō-pop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *pathos*, affection, passion.] The affections or passions of man; the ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being.

anthropophagi, an-thrō-pof'a-ji, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *phagō*, I eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

anthropophagous, an-thrō-pof'a-gus, *a.* Belonging to the anthropophagi; feeding on human flesh; cannibal.

anthropophagy, an-thrō-pof'a-ji, *n.* The practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism.

anthropotomy, an-thrō-pot'om-i, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Human anatomy.

antiar, an'ti-är, *n.* [Javanese.] The juice of the upas-tree, one of the most virulent vegetable poisons.

antiarthritic, an'ti-är-thrit''ik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, gout.] Efficacious against the gout (arthritis).

antiasthmatic, an'ti-ast-mat''ik, *n.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *asthmatic*.] A remedy for the asthma.

antibilious, an-ti-bil'yus, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *bilious*.] Counteractive of bilious complaints.

antic, an'tik, *a.* [A form of *antique*, L. *antiquus*, ancient. The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. ANTIQUE.] Grotesque; ridiculous; fantastic; odd; fanciful.—**n.** A grotesque or fantastic figure†; a buffoon or merry-andrew; a ridiculous gesture; a caper; a piece of buffoonery.

anticardium, an-ti-kär'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *kardia*, the heart.] The pit of the stomach.

antichlor, an'ti-klōr, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and the *chlor-* of *chlorine*.] A substance employed to remove or neutralize the chlorine left in goods bleached by chloride of lime, &c.

Antichrist, an'ti-krīst, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ*.] A power or personage antagonistic to Christ; a powerful adversary of Christ and Christianity.

antichristian, an-ti-kris'ti-an, *a.* Opposite to, or opposing the Christian religion.

anticipate, an-tis'i-pāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anticipated*, an-tis'i-pāt-ed; ppr. *anticipating*, an-tis'i-pāt-ing. [L. *anticipo, anticipatum*, for *antecipo*, I take beforehand—*ante*, before, and *capio*, I take (seen also in *captive*, &c.). CAPABLE.] To forestall; to prevent or preclude by prior action; to enjoy or suffer prospectively; to foretaste; to look forward to; to expect.

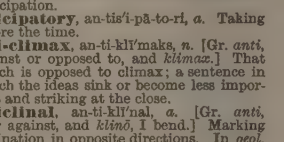
anticipation, an-tis'i-pā''shon, *n.* [L. *anticipatio, -onis*.] Act of anticipating; foretaste; preconception; previous notion; expectation.

anticipative, an-tis'i-pā-tiv, *a.* Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.

anticipatory, an-tis'i-pā-to-ri, *a.* Taking before the time.

anti-climax, an-ti-klī'maks, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against or opposed to, and *klimax*.] That which is opposed to climax; a sentence in which the ideas sink or become less important and striking at the close.

anticlinal, an-ti-klī'nal, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, over against, and *klinō*, I bend.] Marking inclination in opposite directions. In *geol.*



a a a, Anticlinal Line. *b b*, Synclinal Line.

the anticlinal line is at the point *a* from which the strata diverge in opposite directions; as opposed to the synclinal line *b*, where they converge towards each other.

anti-constitutional, an-ti-kon'sti-tū''shon-al, *a.* Opposed to or against the constitution.

anticorrosive, an'ti-kor-rō''siv, *a.* [*Anti*, and *corrosive*.] Preventing, or used to prevent corrosion. Also used as *n.*

anticyclone, an'ti-sī-klōn, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *cyclone*.] An opposite state of atmospheric or meteorological conditions to what exists in a cyclone.

antidemocrat, an-ti-dem'ō-krat, *n.* [*Anti*, against, and *democrat*.] One who is opposed to democrats or democracy.

antidotal, an'ti-dōt-al, *a.* [*Antidote* and *-al*.] Acting as an antidote; counteracting poison, or anything noxious.

antidote, an'ti-dōt, *n.* [L. *antidotum*, fr. Gr. *antidoton*, an antidote, something given against or as a corrective—*anti*, against, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, I give; akin to L. *do*, I give (whence *date*).] A remedy for poison or any evil; that which counteracts or prevents any ill effect.

antiemetic, an'ti-ē-met''ik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *emetic*.] Acting in the opposite manner of an emetic; checking vomiting.—**n.** A substance with this property.

antiephialtic, an'ti-ef'i-al''tik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *ephialtēs*, nightmare.] Curative of nightmare.

antiepiscopal, an'ti-ē-pis'kop-al, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *episcopal*.] Opposed to Episcopacy.

anti-evangelical, an-ti-ē'van-jel''ik-al, *a.* Opposed to what is evangelical; contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel.

antifebrile, an-ti-feb'ril or an-ti-fē'bril, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *febrile*.] Having the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

antifederal, an-ti-fed'ėr-al, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *federal*.] Opposed to or opposing federalism or a federal constitution.

antifriction, an-ti-frik'shon, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *friction*.] Obviating or lessening friction.

anthypnotic, an'ti-hip-not''ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *hypnos*, sleep.] Counter-

acting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

antihypochondriac, an-ti-hip'ō-kon''dri-ak, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *hypochondria*.] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections.

antilegomena, an'ti-le-gom''e-na, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *legomena*, things spoken, fr. *legō*, I speak.] Certain books of the New Testament (several of the Epistles and Revelations) whose inspiration was not at first universally acknowledged by the church.

antilithic, an-ti-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Med.* tending to destroy or prevent the formation of urinary calculi.——n. A medicine with this property.

antilogarithm, an-ti-log'a-rithm, *n.* [Prefix *anti*, and *logarithm*.] The number which a logarithm represents.

antilogy, an-til'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *antilogia—anti*, against, and *legō*, I speak.] A contradiction between words or passages in an author, or between members of the same body.

anti-macassar, an'ti-ma-kas''ăr, *n.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *macassar*-oil.] A movable covering for chairs, sofas, couches, &c., to preserve them from being soiled.

antimask, an'ti-mask, *n.* [Prefix *anti*, and *mask*.] A dramatic performance consisting of a lesser or subordinate mask occurring in another mask.

anti-ministerial, an-ti-min'is-tē''ri-al, *a.* Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.

antimonarchic, antimonarchical, an'ti-mon-ärk''ik, an'ti-mon-ärk''ik-al, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *monarchic*.] Opposed to monarchy; opposing a kingly government.

antimonial, an-ti-mō''ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.——n. A medicinal preparation of antimony.

antimoniated, an-ti-mō'ni-āt-ed, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony.

antimony, an'ti-mo-ni, *n.* [L. of twelfth century *antimonium*; origin doubtful.] A metal, brittle, of a silver-white or bluish-white colour, used in the arts and in medicine.

antinephritic, an'ti-ne-frit''ik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *nephritic*.] *Med.* counteracting diseases of the kidneys.

Antinomian, an-ti-nō''mi-an, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law.] One who opposes the moral law; one who denies that the moral law is binding upon Christians.——a. Pertaining to the Antinomians or their doctrines.

Antinomianism, an-ti-nō''mi-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

antipapal, an-ti-pā'pal, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *papal*.] Opposed to the pope or to Roman Catholicism.

antipathetic, an-tip'a-thet''ik, *a.* Having or characterized by antipathy.

antipathy, an-tip'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *antipatheia—anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling. PATHOS.] Natural or instinctive aversion; dislike; distaste; repugnance; contrariety in nature; opposition.

antiphlogistic, an'ti-flo-jis''tik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *phlogistic*.] Opposed to the theory of phlogiston; counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system.

antiphon, an'ti-fŏn, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *phōnē*, voice. ANTHEM.] The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals; a short versicle sung before and after the psalms.

antiphonal, an-tif'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to antiphony.——n. A book of antiphons or anthems.

antiphony, an-tif'ō-ni, *n.* [ANTIPHON.] Opposition or alternation in sound or in singing; an antiphon.

antiphrasis, an-tif'ra-sis, *n.* [Gr. *antiphrasis*, fr. *anti*, against, and *phrazō*, I speak. PHRASE.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

antiphrastic, an-ti-fras'tik, *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.

antiphrastically, an-ti-fras'tik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

antipodal, an-tip'od-al, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.

antipode, an'ti-pōd, *n.* One of the antipodes; one who or that which is in opposition or opposite; one in direct contrariety.

antipodes, an-tip'o-dēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *pous, podos*, foot.] Those who live on opposite sides of the globe, so that their feet point in opposite ways: the region directly on the opposite side of the globe; anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another; a contrary.

antipope, an'ti-pōp, *n.* [Prefix *anti*, and *pope*.] One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope.

antipyretic, an'ti-pi-ret''ik, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever, fr. *pyr*, fire, referring to the heat developed in fevers.] *Med.* a remedy efficacious against fever.

antipyrin, an-ti-pī'rin, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *pyr*, fire. ANTIPYRETIC.] A drug obtained from coal-tar products, valuable in reducing fever and in relieving pain.

antiquarian, an-ti-kwā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity.——n. One versed in antiquities; an antiquary.

antiquarianism, an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The character or pursuits of antiquaries; love or knowledge of antiquities.

antiquary, an'ti-kwa-ri, *n.* [L. *antiquarius*, fr. *antiquus*, old, ancient, fr. *ante*, before. ANTIQUE.] One devoted to the study of ancient things; one versed in antiquities.

antiquated, an'ti-kwāt-ed, *a.* Grown old-fashioned; out of date; obsolete; out of use.

antique, an-tēk', *a.* [Fr., fr. L. *antiquus*, ancient, fr. *ante*, before. *Antic* is a form of this word. ANCIENT.] Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from early days; ancient; smacking of bygone days; of old fashion.——n. Anything very old; a bust, statue, painting, and other artistic production of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

antiqueness, an-tēk'nes, *n.* Quality of being antique.

antiquity, an-tik'wi-ti, *n.* [L. *antiquitas*, fr. *antiquus*, ancient. ANTIQUE.] The quality of being ancient; great age; ancient times; former ages; *pl.* the remains of ancient times, as statues, paintings, coins, books, manuscripts, &c.

antirrhinum, an-ti-rī'num, *n.* [Gr. *antirrhinon—anti*, like, and *rhis, rhinos*, a nose; the flowers resemble the snout of an animal.] Snap-dragon, the generic name of various plants with showy flowers, common in gardens.

antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab'ba-tā''ri-an, *n.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *Sabbatarian*.] One averse to observing the Christian Sabbath with the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath.

antiscorbutic, an'ti-skor-bū''tik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *scorbutic*.] Counteracting the scurvy or scorbutic tendencies.

antiscriptural, an-ti-skrip'tūr-al, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *scriptural*.] Opposed or contrary to Scripture; not in accordance with Scripture.

antiseptic, an-ti-sep'tik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *sēptikos*, putrefactive, fr. *sēpō*, I become putrid. SEPTIC.] Opposing or resisting putrefaction.——n. A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction.

antispasmodic, an'ti-spaz-mod''ik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *spasmodic*.] *Med.* opposing spasm; resisting convulsions.——n. A remedy for spasm.

antispastic, an-ti-spas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, *spaō*, I draw. SPASM.] Opposing spasm; antispasmodic.

antistrophe, an-tis'tro-fi, *n.* [Gr., fr. *anti*, opposite, and *strophē*, a turning. STROPHE.] A turning again; the stanza of a chorus or ode succeeding the strophe.

antistrophic, an-ti-strof'ik, *a.* Belonging to an antistrophe.

antisyphilitic, an-ti-sif'il-it''ik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *syphilitic*.] Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal poison.——n. A medicine of this kind.

antitheistic, an'ti-thē-is''tik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *theistic*.] Holding or representing opinions opposed to theism or belief in God.

antithesis, an-tith'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *antithesis—anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, fr. root of *tithēmi*, I place (whence *theme, thesis*).] A placing against, or in opposition; an opposition of thoughts or words; contrast; something forming a contrast.

antithetic, antithetical, an-ti-thet'ik, an-ti-thet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to antithesis; characterized by the use of antithesis.

antithetically, an-ti-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an antithetical manner.

anti-trade, an'ti-trād, *n.* [Prefix *anti*, and *trade* (wind).] A tropical wind moving northward or southward in the same manner as a trade-wind which blows beneath in the opposite direction.

antitrinitarian, an-ti-trin'i-tā''ri-an, *n.* [Prefix *anti*, and *trinitarian*.] One who denies the Trinity, or existence of three persons in the Godhead.

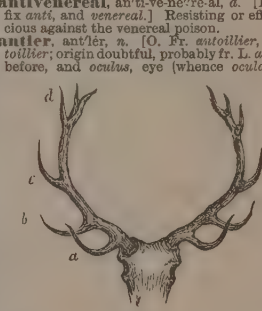
antitype, an'ti-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *antitypos—anti*, against, and *typos*, a type.] That which answers to or is shadowed out by a type or emblem; that of which the type is the pattern or prefiguration.

antitypical, an-ti-tip'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

antitypically, an-ti-tip'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of antitype.

antivenereal, an'ti-ve-nē''rē-al, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *venereal*.] Resisting or efficacious against the venereal poison.

antler, ant'lėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *antoillier, entoillier*; origin doubtful, probably fr. L. *ante*, before, and *oculus*, eye (whence *ocular*).]



Antlers.

A branch of a stag's horn; one of the horns of the animals of the deer tribe. See fig—*a* brow antler, *b* bezantler, *c* royal antler, *d* surroyal or crown antler.

antlered, ant'lėrd, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

antlia, ant'li-a, *n.* [Gr. *antlia*, a pump.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of butterflies and moths.

ant-lion, ant'lī-on, *n.* A neuropterous insect, or generally the larva of the insect, which constructs a kind of pitfall for the destruction of ants, &c.

antonomasia, an-ton'o-mā''zi-a, *n.* [Gr. *antonomasia—anti*, instead, *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* the use of the name of some office or dignity instead of the name of the person; or the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun (as 'a *Solomon*,' for a wise man).

antonym, an'to-nim, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, *onoma*, name.] A word of contrary signification to another; the opposite of a synonym.

antre, an'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *antre*, L. *antrum*, a cave.] A cavern; a cave. [*Shak.*]

Anura, a-nū'ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *oura*, a tail.] An order of amphibia which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the toad and frog. Written also *Anoura*.

—anurous, a-nū'rus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anura.

anus, ā'nus, *n.* [L. *anus*, lit. a ring. Hence *anal.*] The opening of the body by which excrement is expelled; the inferior opening of the alimentary canal.

anvil, an'vil, *n.* [A. Sax. *anfilt*=O.H.G. *anafalz—an*, on, and A. Sax. *fealdan*, G. *falten*, *falzen*, to *fold*; lit. the block *on* which

Anvil.

pieces are *folded* and beaten.] An iron block on which smiths hammer and shape their work, usually mounted on a wooden base.

anxiety, ang-zī'e-ti, *n.* [L. *anxietas*. ANXIOUS.] State of being anxious; solicitude; trouble of mind arising from doubt or uncertainty; apprehension regarding something of uncertain result; concern; inquietude; restlessness.

anxious, angk'shus, *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *ango*, *anxi*, I press together, trouble; akin, *anguish*, *anger* (q.v.).] Suffering mental distress in regard to something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; solicitous; greatly concerned; uneasy; concerned; unquiet; restless.

anxiously, angk'shus-li, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously.

anxiousness, angk'shus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being anxious; anxiety.

any, en'i, *a.* and *pron.* [A. Sax. *aenig*, fr. *án*, one, and term. *-ig* (parallel to *naenig*, none); like G. *einig*, D. *eenig*, any. ONE.] One indefinitely; whatever; one; some.—*adv.* At all; in any degree.—**At any rate**, at all events; whatever may be the circumstances.

anybody, en'i-bo-di, *n.* Any one person.

anyhow, en'i-hou, *adv.* or *conj.* In any manner; at any rate; in any event; on any account.

anything, en'i-thing, *n.* Any one thing; no matter what; something as opposed to *nothing*.

anyway, **anyways**, en'i-wā, en'i-wāz, *adv.* In any way; any time; in any degree.

anywhere, en'i-whār, *adv.* In any place.

anywise, en'i-wīz, *adv.* [*Wise*, in sense of manner or way.] In any manner.

aorist, ā'or-ist, *n.* [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite —*a*, priv., and *horizein*, to limit, fr. *horos*, limit. HORIZON.] *Gram.* a tense in the Greek verb which expresses past time indefinitely (like E. *did* or *saw*).

aoristic, ā-or-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an aorist.

aorta, ā-ôr'ta, *n.* [Gr. *aortē*, fr. *aeirō*, I raise up.] The great artery or arterial trunk which rises from the left ventricle of the heart.

aortal, **aortic**, ā-ôr'tal, ā-ôr'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta or great artery.

apace, a-pās', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *pace*.] With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; hastily.

apanage. See APPANAGE.

apart, a-pärt', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Fr. *à part*, aside, separate—*à*, fr. L. *ad*, to, *part*=E. *part*, side. PART.] Separately; asunder; aside; away from others; at some distance.

apartment, a-pärt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*, fr. L. *appartire*, to apportion—*ad*, and *partire*, to part. PART.] A division of a house or building separated from other parts by partitions; a room; *pl.* a suite of rooms; lodgings.

apathetic, ap-a-thet'ik, *a.* Having or showing apathy; void of feeling; free from passion; insensible; indifferent.

apathy, ap'a-thi, *n.* [L. *apathia*, fr. Gr. *apatheia*—*a*, priv., and *pathos*, feeling, suffering. PATHOS.] Want of feeling or passion; insensibility; indifference; stoicism; unconcern.

apatite, ap'a-tīt, *n.* [From Gr. *apatē*, deceit, illusion, it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] Native phosphate of lime.

ape, āp, *n.* [A. Sax. *apa*=Icel. *api*, D. *aap*, Dan. *abe*, G. *affe*, O.H.G. *affo*, Ir. and Gael. *apa*; supposed to have been borrowed into the European tongues from the East, and to have lost an initial guttural seen in Gr. *kēpos*, Skr. *kapi*, an ape.] One of the monkey tribe, more especially a tailless monkey, as the chimpanzee or gorilla; a manlike monkey; a servile imitator; a simpleton. —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *aped*, āpt; ppr. *aping*, āp'ing. To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape.

apeak, a-pēk', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *peak*, a point.] *Naut.* Pointing upwards or in a direction inclining to the perpendicular: said of the anchor or yards.

apepsia, **apepsy**, a-pep'si-a, a-pep'si, *n.* [Gr. *apepsia*—*a*, priv., and *peptō*, I digest.] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.

aperçu, à-per-sü', *n.* [Fr., pp. of *apercevoir*, to perceive.] A rapid survey of a subject; brief exposition; short sketch.

aperient, a-pē'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *aperiens*, *aperientis*, ppr. of *aperio*, I open, fr. *ab*, and *pario*, I get, I bring forth; like *operio*, I cover, I shut, fr. *ob*, and *pario*. PARENT.] Mildly purgative; laxative.—*n.* A laxative; a mild purgative: deobstruent.

aperitive, a-pe'rit-iv, *a.* Aperient.

aperture, ap'ėr-tūr, *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperio*, *apertus*, I open, fr. *ab*, and *pario*, I produce. APERIENT.] An opening; an orifice; a hole; a passage; a gap.

apery, āp'ėr-i, *n.* A collection of apes; tricks of apes; the practice of aping.

apetalous, a-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having no petals or corolla.

apex, ā'peks, *n.*; pl. **apexes**, **apices**, ā'peks-ez, ap'i-sēz. [L. *apex*, *apicis*, perhaps fr. root of *apiscor*, *aptus*, I reach after something, whence *apt*.] The point, top, or upper extremity of a thing; the tip or summit.

aphæresis, **apheresis**, a-fē're-sis, *n.* [Gr. *aphairesis*, a taking away—*apo*, from, and *hairō*, I take.] The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

aphanipterous, af-an-ip'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *aphanēs*, indistinct (*a*, priv., *phainō*, I appear), and *pteron*, a wing.] Destitute of conspicuous wings: said of certain insects.

aphasia, a-fā'zi-a, *n.* [Gr., fr. *a*, not, *phanai*, to speak.] Loss of the faculty of speech, or of connecting words and ideas.

aphelion, a-fē'li-on, *n.*; pl. **aphelia**, a-fē'li-a. [Gr. *apo*, away from, and *hēlios*, the sun.] The point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*. See PERIHELION.

apheliotropism, af-ē'li-ot'ro-pizm, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.] *Bot.* a tendency to turn away from the sun or light.

aphenia, a-fē'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phēmi*, I speak.] A form of aphasia in which the patient can think and write, but cannot speak.

apheresis. See APHÆRESIS.

aphesis, af'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *aphesis*, a letting go; *apo*, from, *hiēmi*, I send.] *Philol.* loss of a short unaccented syllable at the beginning of a word, as in *squire* for *esquire*.—**aphetic**, a-fet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to aphesis.

aphis, ā'fis, *n.*; pl. **aphides**, af'i-dēz. [A term of modern origin, perhaps fr. Gr. *aphyssō*, I draw or drink up liquids.] A plant-louse; a small insect that sucks the juice of plants. There are many species of them, and almost every plant suffers from one or other of them.

aphonia, a-fō'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phōnē*, voice. PHONETIC.] A loss of voice; dumbness; speechlessness.

aphorism, af'or-izm, *n.* [Gr. *aphorismos*, fr. *aphorizō*, I mark out, I define—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a boundary (seen also in *aorist*, *horizon*).] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a short and pithy saying expressing some valuable truth; a maxim; a precept.

aphorismatic, **aphorismic**, af'or-iz-mat'ik, af-or-iz'mik, *a.* Relating to or containing aphorisms.

aphoristic, af-or-ist'ik, *a.* Having the form or character of an aphorism.

aphoristically, af-or-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

aphrodisiac, af-ro-diz'i-ak, *a.* [Gr. *aphrodisios*, *aphrodisiakos*, fr. *Aphroditē*, goddess of love.] Exciting venereal desire.—*n.* A drug or medicine exciting sexual desire.

aphthæ, af'thē, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aphthai*.] In *med.* small white ulcers upon the tongue and inside of the mouth; thrush.

aphyllous, af'il-us or a-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* destitute of leaves.

apiarist, ā'pi-a-rist, *n.* One who keeps an apiary; one who keeps bees.

apiary, ā'pi-a-ri, *n.* [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees or beehives.

apical, ap'ik-al, *a.* Relating to the apex or top.

apices, **apexes**. See APEX.

apiculture, ap-i-kul'tūr, *n.* [L. *apis*, a bee, and *cultura*, culture.] The art of managing bees in hives; bee-keeping.

apiece, a-pēs', *adv.* [That is, *a piece*, *each piece* or separate individual.] Each by itself; as the share of each; to each; individually.

apish, āp'ish, *a.* Resembling an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; foolish; foppish; affected.

apishly, āp'ish-li, *adv.* In an apish manner.

apishness, āp'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being apish.

aplacental, ap-la-sen'tal, *a.* [Prefix *a*, priv., and *placental*.] Destitute of a placenta (as the kangaroo, duck-mole, &c.).

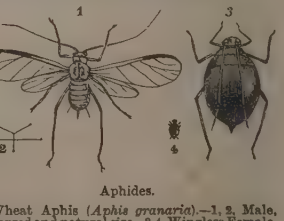
aplanatic, ap-la-nat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *planaō*, I wander.] Corrective of the defect by which rays of light diverge and do not come to a focus (an *aplanatic* lens).

aplomb, a-plon', *n.* [Fr., fr. *à plomb* (=L. *ad*, to, *plumbum*, lead), lit. perpendicular, or true to the *plumb*-line.] Self-possession springing from self-confidence; perfect ease of manner.

apnœa, ap-nē'a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pnoiē*, a breathing.] In *med.* stoppage of respiration; want of breath.

apocalypse, a-pok'a-lips, *n.* [Gr. *apokalypsis*, revelation, fr. *apokalyptō*, *apokalypsō*, I uncover—*apo*, from, and *kalyptō*, I cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; the last book of the New Testament.

apocalyptic, a-pok'a-lip'tik, *a.* Containing or pertaining to an apocalypse or revelation; pertaining to the Apocalypse.



Aphides.

Wheat Aphis (*Aphis granaria*).—1, 2, Male, enlarged and natural size. 3,4, Wingless Female, enlarged and natural size.

apocarpous, ap-o-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *apo*, denoting separation, and *karpos*, fruit. [*Bot.*

having the carpels, or at least their styles, disunited.

apocopate, a-pok'ō-pāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apocopated*, a-pok'ō-pāt-ed; ppr. *apocopating*, a-pok'ō-pāt-ing. [See next.] To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.

apocope, a-pok'ō-pē, *n.* [Gr. *apokopē—apo*, off, and *kopē*, a cutting.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apocrypha, a-pok'ri-fa, *n.* [Gr. *apokrypha*, things hidden, obscure, fr. *apokryphos*, hidden, anonymous, spurious—*apo*, away, and *kryptō*, I conceal. CRYPT.] The collective name of fourteen books admitted by the R. Catholics into the Old Testament, but whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted.

apocryphal, a-pok'ri-fal, *a.* Pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; hence, of uncertain authority or credit; fictitious; mythical.

apodal, ap'od-al, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Without feet; destitute of ventral fins.

apodeictic, ap-o-dik'tik, *a.* [Gr. *apodeiktikos—apo*, forth, and *deiknymi*, I show.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction. Spelled also *Apodictic*.

apodosis, a-pod'o-sis, *n.* [Gr. *apodosis*, lit. a giving back—*apo*, away, and *didōmi*, I give.] *Gram.* the latter part of a conditional sentence dependent on the *protasis* or condition.

apogee, ap'ō-jē, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away from, and *gē*, the earth, as in *geology*, *geography*, &c.] That point in the moon's orbit, or orbit of other heavenly body, most remote from the earth: opposed to *perigee*.

apogeotropism, ap'o-gē-ot'ro-pizm, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, *gē*, earth, *tropē*, a turning.] A tendency in parts of plants to turn or bend away from the earth, as opposed to *geotropism*.

apologetic, a-pol'ō-jet'ik, *a.* [Gr. *apologētikos*.] Relating to apology; containing apology or words of excuse.

apologetically, a-pol'ō-jet'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of apology.

apologetics, a-pol'ō-jet'iks, *n. sing.* or *pl.* That branch of theology which defends the Christian faith.

apologist, a-pol'ō-jist, *n.* [*Apology* and *-ist*.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defence of another, or of something.

apologize, a-pol'ō-jīz, *v.i.* pret. and pp. *apologized*, a-pol'ō-jīzd; ppr. *apologizing*, a-pol'ō-jiz-ing. [*Apology* and *-ize*.] To make an apology; to speak in extenuation of; to write or speak in favour of, or to make excuse for.

apologizer, a-pol'ō-jīz-ėr, *n.* One who apologizes or makes an apology; a defender.

apologue, ap'o-log, *n.* [Gr. *apologos*, an apologue or fable—*apo*, from, away from, and *logos*, speech.] A moral fable or allegory.

apology, a-pol'ō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *apologia—apo*, from, away, and *logos*, speech, fr. *legō*, I speak.] That which is said or written in defence; a defence; an excuse; a vindication; an expression of regret for an improper act or remark; a makeshift.

aponeurosis, ap'o-nū-rō'sis, *n.*; pl. **aponeuroses**, ap'o-nū-rō'sēz. [Gr.] *Anat.* White shining membrane surrounding the voluntary muscles, large arteries, and other parts of the body.

apopetalous, ap-o-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and *petalon*, leaf.] In *bot.* having the petals not coherent but free.

apophthegm, **apothegm**, ap'o-them, ap'o-them, *n.* [Gr. *apophthegma—apo*, forth, and *phthenggōmai*, I utter or speak.] A terse pointed saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark.—**apophthegmatic**, **apophthegmatical**, ap'o-theg-mat'ik, ap'o-theg-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm; sententious.

apophysis, a-pof'i-sis, *n.*; pl. **apophyses**, a-pof'i-sēz. [Gr.—*apo*, from, and *physis*, growth.] *Anat.* a prominence; a prominent part of a bone.

apoplectic, ap-ō-plek'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; showing signs of or suggesting apoplexy.

apoplexy, ap'ō-plek-si, *n.* [Gr. *apoplēxia—apo*, intens., and *plēssō*, *plexō*, I strike; the malady is often spoken of as a *stroke*.] A sudden privation of sense and voluntary motion, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain.

aposiopesis, ap'o-si-ō-pē'sis, *n.* [Gr.—*apo*, from, and *siopaō*, I am silent.] In *rhet.* a sudden stopping short and leaving a statement unfinished for the sake of effect.

apostasy, a-pos'ta-si, *n.* [Gr. *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and root *sta*, to stand. STAND.] An abandonment of professed principles; a desertion or departure from one's faith or religion; desertion of a party.

apostate, a-pos'tāt, *n.* [Gr. *apostatēs*. APOSTASY.] One guilty of apostasy; one who renounces his religion or professed principles, or his party; a renegade.——*a.* False; traitorous.

apostatize, a-pos'ta-tīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *apostatized*, a-pos'ta-tīzd; ppr. *apostatizing*, a-pos'ta-tīz-ing.] To be guilty of apostasy; to abandon one's religion, principles, church, or party.

aposteme, ap'os-tēm, *n.* [Gr. *apostēma—apo*, from, and *histēmi*, I stand.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

a posteriori, ā pos-tē'ri-ō"ri, *adv.* or *a.* [L., 'from what is posterior or subsequent'.] A phrase applied to reasoning from observed effects or facts, whereby we reach the causes; from effect to cause; inductive; inductively: opposed to *a priori*.

apostle, a-pos'l, *n.* [L. *apostolus*, fr. Gr. *apostolos*, fr. *apo-stellō*, I send away—*apo*, away, and *stellō*, I send.] One sent on some important mission; one commissioned to preach the gospel; one of the twelve chief disciples of Christ.

apostleship, a-pos'l-ship, *n.* The office of an apostle.

apostolate, a-pos'tol-āt, *n.* [L. *apostolatus*.] The dignity or office of an apostle; a mission; the papal dignity.

apostolic, **apostolical**, ap-os-tol'ik, ap-os-tol'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *apostolique*, L. *apostolicus*, Gr. *apostolikos*.] Pertaining or relating to an apostle; proceeding from an apostle or the twelve apostles.—**Apostolic see**, the see of the Bishop of Rome, as founded by the apostle Peter.—**Apostolic succession**, the uninterrupted succession of bishops by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day.

apostolically, ap-os-tol'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an apostolic manner.

apostrophe, a-pos'tro-fē, *n.* [Gr. *apostrophē—apo*, away, and *strephō*, I turn. A sudden change in discourse; a turning from the audience and addressing the absent or the dead as if present; a mark (') indicating that a word is contracted, or used as the sign of the possessive case.

apostrophic, ap-os-trof'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

apostrophize, a-pos'trof-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *apostrophized*, a-pos'trof-īzd; ppr. *apostrophizing*, a-pos'trof-īz-ing. To make an apostrophe.——v.t. To address by apostrophe.

apothecary, a-poth'e-ka-ri, *n.* [L.L. *apothecarius*, a shopkeeper, fr. Gr. *apothēkē*, a repository (whence Fr. *boutique*, a shop, Sp. *bodega*, a wine-shop)—*apo*, away, and *thēkē*, a chest, fr. root of *tithēmi*, I place.] One who prepares and sells drugs or medicines.

apothecium, ap-o-thē'si-um, *n.*; pl. **apothecia**, ap-o-thē'si-a. [From Gr. *apothēkē*, a repository. APOTHECARY.] *Bot.* the receptacle of lichens, the spore-case.

apothegm, ap'o-them, *n.* *See* APOPHTHEGM.

apotheosis, ap'o-thē-ō"sis, ap-o-thē'o-sis, *n.* [Gr. *apotheōsis*, fr. *apotheoein*, to deify—*apo*, away, completely, and *theos*, god.] A deification; a placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities; canonization; glorification.

appal, **appall**, ap-pal', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appalled*, ap-pald'; ppr. *appalling*, ap-pal'ing. [O. Fr. *apallir*, *appalir*, to make pale, fr. prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *palle*, *pale*, pale, fr. L. *pallidus*, pallid. PALE, PALLID.] To depress with overpowering fear; to shock with terror, horror, or dismay; to terrify; to dismay.

appalling, ap-pal'ing, *a.* Adapted to appal; causing dread or terror.

appallingly, ap-pal'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to appal.

appanage, ap'pan-āj, *n.* [Fr. *appanage*, *apanage*, fr. O. Fr. *apaner*, L.L. *apanare*, to furnish with bread—L. *ad*, to, and *panis* (Fr. *pain*), bread (whence also *pannier*, *pantry*).] Lands or income appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons; something attached or accruing; an adjunct; an appendage.

apparatus, ap-pa-rā'tus, *n.*; pl. the same, or rarely **apparatuses**, ap-pa-rā'tus-ez. [L., fr. *ad*, and *paro*, I prepare, I provide or make ready (as in *compare*, *prepare*). PARE.] Things provided as means to an end; instruments; a set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment.

apparel, ap-pa'rel, *n.* (No plural.) [Fr. *appareil*, dress; *appareiller*, to dress, prepare, fit, to suit—*a*, to, and *pareil*, like, equal, fr. L.L. *pariculus*, a dim. form fr. L. *par*, equal. PAR.] Clothing; clothes; dress; raiment; decorations; furniture of a ship.——v.t. pret. & pp. *apparelled*, ap-pa'reld; ppr. *apparelling*, ap-pa'rel-ing. To clothe; to dress; to array; to adorn; to deck.

apparent, ap-pā'rent, *a.* [L. *apparens*, *apparentis*, ppr. of *appareo*. APPEAR.] That may be seen; visible; clearly perceptible; evident; seeming (often in distinction to *real*).—**Heir apparent**, the heir who is certain to inherit if he survives the present holder.

apparently, ap-pā'rent-li, *adv.* Openly; evidently; seemingly; in appearance merely.

apparition, ap-pa-ri'shon, *n.* [Fr. *apparition*, fr. L. *appareo*, I appear. APPEAR.] An appearance; a coming into sight; that which appears; a ghost; a spectre; a phantom.

apparitional, ap-pa-ri'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to an apparition; spectral.

apparitor, ap-pa'rit-ėr, *n.* [L., fr. *appareo*, I attend—*ad*, and *pareo*, I obey. APPEAR.] An attendant of a court; the officer of an ecclesiastical court; a beadle.

appeal, ap-pēl', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *appealed*, ap-pēld'; ppr. *appealing*, ap-pēl'ing. [Fr. *appeler*, fr. L. *appellare*, to call, address, appeal to, a form evolved from *appellēre*, to drive or bring to, to bring to land, fr. *ad*, to, and *pello*, I drive (as in *compel*, *expel*, *repel*, *repulse*, *pulsate*, &c.).] To refer a cause to a superior judge or court; to refer to another as judge or umpire; to address one's self to the feelings, &c., of an audience; to have recourse to.——v.t. To call or remove (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court; to accuse.——*n.* Act of appealing; the removal of a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal; the right of appealing; a reference to another for a decision or opinion; an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience; recourse; resort.

appealable, ap-pēl'a-bl, *a.* That may be appealed.

appear, ap-pēr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *appeared*, ap-pērd'; ppr. *appearing*, ap-pēr'ing. [O. Fr. *aparoir*, *apparoir*, fr. L. *apparēre—ad*, to, and *pareo*, I show myself; akin to *pario*, I produce (the stem being seen in *parent*).] To come or be in sight; to be or become visible; to come before; to be obvious; to be clear; to seem; to look.

appearance, ap-pēr'ans, *n.* [*Appear* and *-ance*.] Act of appearing, or of coming into sight; the thing seen; a phenomenon; apparent likeness; semblance; likelihood; presence; air; manner; look; aspect.

appeasable, ap-pēz'a-bl, *a.* That may be appeased.

appease, ap-pēz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appeased*, ap-pēzd'; ppr. *appeasing*, ap-pēz'ing. [Fr. *apaiser*, to pacify—*a*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and O. Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), fr. L. *pax, pacis*, peace. PEACE.] To bring to a state of peace; to quiet; to calm; to pacify; to reconcile; to tranquillize.

appellant, ap-pel'ant, *n.* [From L. *appellans, -antis*, ppr. of *appello*, I appeal. APPEAL.] One who appeals.

appellate, ap-pel'āt, *a.* [L. *appellatus*, pp. of *appello*. APPEAL.] Pertaining to appeals.

appellation, ap-pel-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *appellatio*, fr. *appello, appellatus*. APPEAL.] The word by which a person or thing is called; name; title; term; denomination.

appellative, ap-pel'at-iv, *a.* [L. *appellativus*. See prec.] Pertaining to an appellation or a common name; common to many; general.——*n.* An appellation; a common name; a name which stands for a whole class of things, or for universal ideas.

appellatively, ap-pel'at-iv-li, *adv.* As an appellative.

append, ap-pend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appended*, ar-pend'ed; ppr. *appending*, ap-pend'ing. [L. *ad*, and *pendo*, I cause to hang down. PENDANT.] To hang or attach; to add on; to annex; to subjoin.

appendage, ap-pen'dāj, *n.* [*Append* and *-age*.] Something appended or added; something subsidiary hanging attached; an adjunct; a concomitant; a subordinate part.

appendant, ap-pen'dant, *a.* [*Append* and *-ant*.] Hanging to; annexed; attached.

appendicitis, ap-pen'di-sī''tis, *n.* [*Appendix* and *-itis*.] Inflammation of a worm-like appendix of the cæcum, often fatal.

appendicular, ap-pen-dik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix* (q.v.).] Having the character of an appendage.

appendiculate, ap-pen-dik'ū-lāt, *a.* [See prec.] Provided with appendages; having the character of an appendage.

appendix, ap-pen'diks, *n.*; pl. **appendixes, appendices**, ap-pen'diks-ez, ap-pen'di-sēz. [L. *appendix, appendicis*, fr. *ad*, and *pendo*, I cause to hang down. APPEND.] Something appended; commonly an addition appended to a book; a supplement or supplementary section.

apperception, ap-pėr-sep'shon, *n.* [Prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *perception*.] Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness; spontaneous thought.

appertain, ap-pėr-tān', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *appertained*, ap-pėr-tānd'; ppr. *appertaining*, ap-pėr-tān'ing. [Fr. *appartenir*—L. *ad*, to, and *pertinēre*, to pertain. PERTAIN.] To pertain to; to belong to; to relate to; to concern.

appetence, appetency, ap'pē-tens, ap'pē-ten-si, *n.* [L. *appetentia*, fr. *appetens, appetentis*, ppr. of *appeto*, I desire—*ad*, and *peto*, I desire. PETITION.] Desire; instinctive propensity; natural craving; tendency; attraction.

appetent, ap'pē-tent, *a.* [L. *appetens, -entis*. See prec.] Seeking or longing after; seeking or desiring; very desirous.

appetite, ap'pē-tīt, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, desire, appetite, fr. *appeto*. APPETENCE.] Natural desire; a craving for food or other sensual gratifications; eagerness or longing for; relish for food; hunger.

appetitive, ap-pet'i-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *appetitif*.] Characterized by appetite or desire.

appetize, ap'pē-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appetized*, ap'pē-tīzd; ppr. *appetizing*, ap'pē-tīz-ing. [From *appetite*.] To give an appetite to; to increase or whet the appetite of.

appetizer, ap'pē-tīz-ėr, *n.* That which appetizes or whets the appetite.

applaud, ap-plâd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *applauded*, ap-plâd'ed; ppr. *applauding*, ap-plâd'ing. [L. *applaudo—ad*, to, and *plaudo*, I clap the hands. PLAUDIT.] To praise by clapping the hands, beating with the feet, &c.; to approve; to commend greatly; to extol; to praise highly.

applause, ap-plâz', *n.* [From L. *applausus*, pp. of *applaudo*. APPLAUD.] Approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands; noisy demonstration of praise; acclamation; huzzas or the like; approbation.

applausive, ap-plâz'iv, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

apple, ap'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *æppel, æpl*, a word common, in similar forms, to the Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, and Lithuanian tongues; origin unknown, but conjectured to have been the town of *Abella* in Italy, this place having been famous for apples and other fruits.] A fruit of a well-known fruit-tree, or the tree itself; also a name popularly given to other fruits or trees.—Apple of the eye, the pupil.—Adam's apple, a prominence on the throat.

apple-blight, ap'l-blīt, *n.* A species of aphis.

apple-john, ap'l-jon, *n.* A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered. [*Shak.*]

apple-pie, ap'l-pī, *n.* A pie made of apples covered with paste.—Apple-pie order, perfect order. [Colloq.]

appliance, ap-plī'ans, *n.* [From *apply* (q.v.) with *-ance*.] Act of applying, or thing applied; means to an end; device, instrument, or implement applied; article of equipment.

applicability, ap'pli-ka-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being applicable.

applicable, ap'pli-ka-bl, *a.* [From L. *applicare*. APPLY.] That may be applied; fit to be applied; suitable.

applicancy, ap'pli-kan-si, *n.* The state of being applicable.

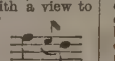
applicant, ap'pli-kant, *n.* [L. *applicans, -antis*, ppr. of *applico*. APPLY.] One who applies, or makes application.

application, ap-pli-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *applicatio*.] Act of applying; request; solicitation; entreaty; close study or attention; assiduity; the transferring of something to something else; a referring of something to a particular case; a bringing of one thing near or close to another; superposition.

applicative, applicatory, ap'pli-kāt-iv, ap'pli-ka-to-ri, *a.* Having an application; that may be applied.

apply, ap-plī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *applied*, ap-plīd'; ppr. *applying*, ap-plī'ing. [O. Fr. *applier*, fr. L. *applicare*, to fasten to—*ad*, to, and *plico*, I fold. PLY.] To join, fasten, or attach; to place or lay near to, or on; to use or employ for a particular occasion; to put, refer, or use as suitable; to betake one's self; to engage or employ with attention or assiduity.——*v.i.* To suit; to have some connection, analogy, or reference; to make request; to have recourse with a view to gain something: followed by *to*.

appoggiatura, ap-poj'a-tū''ra, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* a grace-note; an added note of embellishment to an original passage, usually written of small size.



appoint, ap-point', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appointed*, ap-point'ed; ppr. *appointing*, ap-point'ing. [Fr. *appointer*, fr. L. L. *appunctare*, to bring to the point—L. *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point. POINT.] To fix, settle, establish; to constitute; to ordain; to allot or assign; to designate or nominate as to an office; to command or order; to determine; to equip.——*v.i.* To ordain; to determine.

appointed, ap-point'ed, *p. a.* Established; ordained; allotted; furnished; equipped with things necessary.

appointment, ap-point'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *apointement*.] Act of appointing; designation to office; an office held; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; arrangement; decree; stipulation; an allowance; a salary or pension; *pl.* equipments.

apportion, ap-pōr'shon, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apportioned*, ap-pōr'shond; ppr. *apportioning*, ap-pōr'shon-ing. [O. Fr. *apportioner*—L. *ad*, to, and *portio*, portion.] To portion out to; to divide and assign in just proportion.

apportioner, ap-pōr'shon-ėr, *n.* One who apportions.

apportionment, ap-pōr'shon-ment, *n.* Act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares.

apposite, ap'pō-zit, *a.* [L. *appositus*, fr. *appono—ad*, and *pono, positus*, I put, set, or place. POSITION.] Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted: followed by *to*, and said of answers, arguments, &c.

appositely, ap'pō-zit-li, *adv.* In an apposite manner; suitably; fitly; properly.

apposition, ap-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [APPOSITE.] The act of putting or placing by the side of, or of adding to; addition; *gram.* the relation in which a noun or noun clause stands to a noun or pronoun when it explains without being predicated of it, at the same time agreeing in case; as, Cicero, the orator, was there.

appositional, ap-pō-zi'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to apposition.

appositive, ap-poz'it-iv, *a.* Placed in apposition.

appraise, ap-prāz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appraised*, ap-prāzd'; ppr. *appraising*, ap-prāz'ing. [O. Fr. *appreiser*, fr. L. *appretiare*, to set a price on—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, a price. PRAISE, PRICE, PRECIOUS.] To set or fix a price on; to set a value on; to estimate the worth of.

appraisement, ap-prāz'ment, *n.* Act of appraising, or setting the value; a valuation.

appraiser, ap-prāz'ėr, *n.* One who appraises or values; a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods or property.

appreciable, ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be appreciated or perceived; perceptible; sensible.

appreciably, ap-prē'shi-a-bli, *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated; perceptibly.

appreciate, ap-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appreciated*, ap-prē'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *appreciating*, ap-prē'shi-āt-ing. [Fr. *apprécier*, to set a value, L. *appretiare, appreciatum*, to set a price on. APPRAISE.] To value; to set a just price, value, or estimate on; to estimate or value properly; to be able to perceive or take due note of.——*v.i.* To rise in value; to become of more value.

appreciation, ap-prē'shi-ā''shon, *n.* Act of appreciating; valuation; a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration; increase in value.

appreciatory, ap-prē'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to appreciation; showing due appreciation.

apprehend, ap-prē-hend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apprehended*, ap-prē-hend'ed; ppr. *apprehending*, ap-prē-hend'ing. [Fr. *appréhender*, fr. L. *apprehendere, apprehensum—ad*, to, and *prehendo*, I take or seize—*præ*, before, and *hendo* (not used), I seize, as in *comprehend, reprehend*; comp. also *apprentice, apprise, prize, prison*, &c.] To take hold of or seize (a person); to arrest or take into custody; to take hold of by the mind; to take cognizance of; to take the meaning of; to understand; to think; to imagine; to suspect; to fear; to dread.——*v.i.* To think; to suppose; to imagine; to form a conception.

apprehender, ap-prē-hend'ėr, *n.* One who apprehends.

apprehensible, ap-prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* [L. *apprehensibilis*, fr. *apprehendo, apprehensum*. APPREHEND.] That may be apprehended or conceived.

apprehension, ap-prē-hen'shon, *n.* [L. *apprehensio*. APPREHEND.] Act of apprehending; a seizing or taking hold; seizure; arrest; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, or merely taking them into the mind; opinion; conception; faculty of conceiving ideas; suspicion; fear; dread.

apprehensive, ap-prē-hen'siv, *a.* [See prec.] Quick of apprehension; fearful; suspicious; inclined to believe, fear, or dread; expecting evil; conscious or sensible.

apprehensively, ap-prē-hen'siv-li, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

apprehensiveness, ap-prē-hen'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being apprehensive.

apprentice, ap-pren'tis, *n.* [O.Fr. *aprentis*, fr. *aprendre*, to learn, fr. L. *apprehendere, aprendere*, to seize, to apprehend. APPREHEND.] One who is indentured to a master to learn a trade, an art, &c.; a learner in any subject; one not well versed in a subject.——v.t. pret. and pp. *apprenticed*, ap-pren'tist; ppr. *apprenticing*, ap-pren'tis-ing. To bind as an apprentice.

apprenticeship, ap-pren'tis-ship, *n.* The term during which an apprentice serves; state or condition of an apprentice.

apprise, ap-priz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apprised*, ap-prizd'; ppr. *apprising* ap-priz'ing. [O.E. *aprise*, notice, information, fr. Fr. *appris, apprise*, pp. of *apprendre, apprensum*, to inform, to learn, fr. L. *apprendere, apprehendere.* APPREHEND.] To give notice; to inform; to make acquainted: followed by *of* before that of which notice is given.

approach, ap-prōch', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *approached*, ap-prōcht'; ppr. *approaching*, ap-prōch'ing. [Fr. *approcher*, fr. L.L. *appropiare*, to approach—L. *ad*, to, and *propius*, nearer, compar. of *prope*, near. PROPINQUITY.] To come or go near; to draw near; to approximate.——v.t. To come near to; to bring near; to put near; to come or draw near to, either literally or figuratively; to come near to, so as to be compared with.

approach, ap-prōch', *n.* Act of approaching or drawing near; access; a path or avenue to a house; progress towards; approximation.

approachable, ap-prōch'a-bl, *a.* That may be approached.

approacher, ap-prōch'ér, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

approbate†, ap'prō-bāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *approbated*, ap'prō-bāt-ed; ppr. *approbating*, ap'prō-bāt-ing. [L. *approbo, approbatum*, I approve. APPROVE.] To express satisfaction with; to approve.

approbation, ap-prō-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *approbatio*, fr. *approbo, approbatum.* APPROVE.] Act of approving; approval; a liking; support; commendation.

appropriable, ap-prō'pri-a-bl, *a.* [See next.] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, or assigned to a particular use.

appropriate, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appropriated*, ap-prō'pri-āt-ed; ppr. *appropriating*, ap-prō'pri-āt-ing. [L. *approprio, appropriatum*, I make my own—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own. PROPER.] To take to one's self as one's own; to take, claim, or use, as by exclusive right; to assume; to set apart for, or assign to a particular use; to alienate, as a benefice.——a. Peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person; suitable; fit or proper; adapted.

appropriately, ap-prō'pri-āt-li, *adv.* In an appropriate manner; fitly; properly; suitably.

appropriateness, ap-prō'pri-āt-nes, *n.* The quality of being appropriate.

appropriation, ap-prō'pri-ā''shon, *n.* Act of appropriating; application to a special use or purpose; something appropriated.

appropriator, ap-prō'pri-āt-ér, *n.* One who appropriates.

approvable, ap-prōv'a-bl, *a.* That may be approved; worthy of approval.

approval, ap-prōv'al, *n.* Act of approving; approbation; commendation; sanction.

approve, ap-prōv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *approved*, ap-prōvd'; ppr. *approving*, ap-prōv'ing. [Fr. *approuver*, O. Fr. *approver, aprover*, fr. L. *approbare*, to approve, to find good—*ad*, and *probare*, to try, test, prove, fr. *probus*, good, proper. PROVE, PROBITY.] To deem good; to pronounce to be good; to think well of; to like; to be pleased with; to commend; to justify; to sanction.——v.i. To feel or express approbation; to think on judge well or favourably: followed by *of*.

approver, ap-prōv'ér, *n.* One who approves; one who confesses a crime and accuses another.

approvingly, ap-prōv'ing-li, *adv.* In an approving manner; with approbation.

approximate, ap-prok'si-māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *approximated*, ap-prok'si-māt-ed; ppr. *approximating*, ap-prok'si-māt-ing. [L.L. *approximo, approximatum*, I bring or come near—L. *ad*, to, and *proximus*, nearest, superlative of *prope*, near. PROXIMATE, APPROACH.] To carry or advance near to; to cause to approach.——v.i. To come near; to approach in quantity or amount.——a. Being near in state, place, or quantity; approaching; nearly equal or like.

approximately, ap-prok'si-māt-li, *adv.* In an approximate manner or degree; nearly.

approximation, ap-prok'si-mā'shon, *n.* Act of approximating; approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near; an approximate or tolerably exact estimate or amount.

approximative, ap-prok'si-māt-iv, *a.* Approximate; coming near, as to some state or result.

appui, ap-pwē', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *ad*, to, and *podium*, a foothold, a height, fr. Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot.] A support or prop.—**point d'appui**, pwan dâp-wē. [Fr.] Point of support; a position suited to give support or shelter to troops.

appulse, ap-puls', *n.* [From L. *appulsus*, fr. *appello, appulsum*—*ad*, and *pello*, I drive. PULSATE.] Act of driving or striking against; a sudden contact; *astron.* the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun.

appurtenance, ap-pér'ten-ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *apartenance*, lit. what appertains. APPERTAIN.] That which belongs or pertains to something else; an adjunct; an appendage.

appurtenant, ap-pér'ten-ant, *a.* [O. Fr. *apartenant.* See prec.] Appertaining; being an appurtenance.

apricot, á'pri-kot, *n.* [O.E. *apricock, abricot*, Fr. Sp. *albricoque*, or Sp. *albaricoque*, influenced also by Fr. *abricot*, an apricot, and L. *apricus*, sunny; from Ar. *alburqūq*, an apricot, from *al*, the article, and late Gr. *praikokion*, fr. L. *præcoquus*, early ripe, a form of *præcox*, early ripe, precocious. PRECOCIOUS.] A delicious kind of fruit, produced by the *Prunus armeniaca*, a tree of the plum kind.

April, á'pril, *n.* [=Fr. *avril*, Sp. and Pg. *abril*, It. *aprile*, D. G. Dan. and Sw. *April*; from L. *Aprilis* (*mensis*, month, understood); perhaps connected with *apricus*, sunny.] The fourth month of the year, containing 30 days.

a priori, ā prī-ō'ri, *adv.* or *a.* [L., from something prior or going before.] Applied to reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect, as opposed to *a posteriori* reasoning.

apron, á'prun, *n.* [O.E. *napron*, from O.Fr. *naperon*, Fr. *napperon*, fr. *nape, nappe*, a table-cloth, &c. (whence E. *napkin*), *nappe* being another form of *mappe*, E. *map*. *Apron*, like *adder, auger, umpire*, &c., has lost the initial *n* owing to the influence of the article *an*.] A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, as a protection to the clothes; something similar to an apron; the fat skin over the belly of a goose; a piece of leather spread before a person's legs in a gig, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *aproned*, á'prund; ppr. *aproning*, á'prun-ing. To put an apron on; to furnish with an apron.

apropos, ap-ro-pō', *adv.* or *a.* [Fr., fr. *à*, according to, and *propos*, purpose. PURPOSE.] To the purpose; opportunely; by the way; seasonable; hitting the mark.

apse, aps, *n.* [From L. *apsis*, fr. Gr. (*h*)*apsis*, (*h*)*apsidos*, an arch, vault, joining, fr. (*h*)*aptō*, I join, akin to L. *aptus*. APT.] A portion of any building forming a projection semicircular or polygonal in plan, and having a dome or vaulted roof; especially such a structure at the east end of a church.

apsidal, ap'si-dal or ap-sī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an apse; pertaining to the apsides.

apsis, ap'sis, *n.*; pl. **apsides**, ap'si-dēz, or more correctly ap-sī'dēz. [Same as *apse.*] *Arch.* an apse; *astron.* one of the two points in the orbit of a heavenly body which mark its greatest and least distance from the body round which it revolves.

apt, apt, *a.* [L. *aptus*, pp. fr. obsol. *apo*, I fasten, join, from the root *ap*, seen in L. *apiscor*, I attain, E. *adept*, Gr. (*h*)*aptō*, I join, I tie, whence *apse.*] Suitable; fit; apposite; pertinent; appropriate; liable; having a tendency; ready; quick; dexterous.

apterous, ap'tér-us, *a.* [Gr. *apteros*, without wings—*a*, priv., and *pteron*, a wing.] Destitute of wings: applied to a group of insects with this peculiarity.

apteryx, ap'te-riks, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pteryx*, a wing, akin to *pteron*, wing. APTEROUS.] A genus of birds found in New Zealand with only short rudiments of wings, and without a tail, the feathers being also hair-like. Several species are known, none of them larger than a good-sized fowl.

aptitude, ap'ti-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *aptitude*, fr. L. *aptus*, fit. APT.] The state or quality of being apt; fitness; tendency; disposition; suitableness; readiness in learning; natural gift; capacity.

aptly, apt'li, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; pertinently; suitably; readily; quickly.

aptness, apt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being apt; aptitude; fitness; suitableness; tendency; propensity; readiness.

aptote, ap'tōt, *n.* [Gr. *aptōtos*, indeclinable—*a*, not, and *ptosis*, a case.] A noun without a case or cases; an indeclinable noun.

apyretic, ap-i-ret'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *pyretos*, fever, fr. *pyr*, fire. ANTIPYRETIC.] Without fever; marked by the absence of fever.

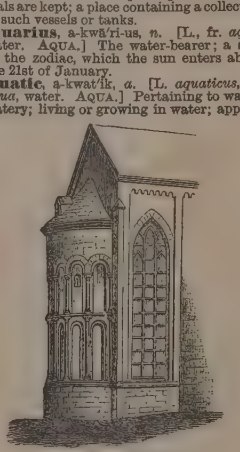
aqua, ak'wa or á'kwa, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, whence It. *acqua*, Sp. and Pg. *agua*, Fr. *eau*, water; cog. with Goth. *ahwa*, O.H.G. *aha*, A. Sax. *ea*, river.] Water; a commercial name of whisky.—**Aqua fortis** (=strong water), weak and impure nitric acid.—**Aqua vitæ** (=water of life), ardent spirits, as whisky, brandy, &c.

aquamarine, ak'wa-ma-rēn', *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *marinus*, marine.] The finest beryl, so called from its bluish or sea-green tint.

aquarium, a-kwā'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **aquariums** or **aquaria**. [Neut. of L. *aquarius*, pertaining to water. AQUA.] A vessel, tank, or the like, in which aquatic plants and animals are kept; a place containing a collection of such vessels or tanks.

Aquarius, a-kwā'ri-us, *n.* [L., fr. *aqua*, water. AQUA.] The water-bearer; a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

aquatic, a-kwat'ik, *a.* [L. *aquaticus*, fr. *aqua*, water. AQUA.] Pertaining to water; watery; living or growing in water; applied



Apse—Laach, Germany.

to animals which live in water, as fishes.——*n.* A plant which grows in water; *pl.* sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.

aquatint, aquatinta, ak'wa-tint, ak-wa-tin'ta, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and It. *tinta*, dye, tint. AQUA, TINT.] A method of etching which gives effects resembling drawing in water-colours or Indian ink.

aqueduct, ak'wē-dukt, *n.* [L. *aquæ ductus*, a leading or conveyance of water. AQUA, DUCT.] A conduit for conveying water from one place to another; a structure for conveying water for the supply of a town, often consisting of a long range of arches supporting the water channel.

aqueous, ā'kwē-us, *a.* [From L. *aqua*, water. AQUA.] Watery; of the nature of water, or produced by it.

aquiferous, a-kwif'ér-us, *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *fero*, I bear.] Conducting water or watery fluid.

aquiform, ak'wi-form, *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form.] In the form of water.

aquiline, ak'wil-īn, *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila*, an eagle, prob. from an adj. meaning dark-coloured.] Belonging to the eagle; curved and hooked like the beak of an eagle.

Arab, ar'ab, *n.* A native of *Arabia*; a neglected outcast boy or girl of the streets.—*a.* Pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia.

arabesque, ar'ab-esk, *n.* [Fr., fr. the *Arabs*, who brought the style to high perfection.] A species of ornamentation for flat surfaces, consisting of fanciful figures, human or animal, combined with floral forms.

Cinque-cento Arabesque, from tomb in Church of S. Pietro-in-Vincule, Rome.

Arabian, a-rā'bi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.—*n.* A native of Arabia.

Arabic, a'rab-ik, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of the Arabians.—*n.* The language of the Arabians.

arable, a'ra-bl, *a.* [Fr. *arable*, fr. L. *arabilis*, fr. *aro*, *arare*, to plough, fr. root seen also in A. Sax. *erian*, E. to *ear*; Icel. *erja*, Goth. *erjan*, Lith. *arti*, Rus. *orati*, to plough, to till; Gr. *aroō*, I plough, *arotron*, a plough, *aroura*, tilled field; Ir. and W. *ar*, tillage; W. *aru*, to plough.] Fit for ploughing or tillage.

arachis, ar'a-kis, *n.* The generic name of the ground-nut (*A. hypogœa*).—Arachis oil, the oil expressed from the seeds of the ground-nut, the nut-oil of commerce.

Arachnida, a-rak'ni-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider.] A class of annulose, wingless animals, intermediate between the insects and the crustaceans; including spiders, mites, and scorpions.

arachnidan, a-rak'ni-dan, *n.* One of the Arachnida.

arachnoid, a-rak'noid, *a.* Resembling a spider's web; applied to a membrane of the brain.

arack, ar'ak, *n.* Same as *Arrack*.

Aramaic, a-ra-mā'ik, *a.* or *n.* [From *Aram*, a son of Shem.] A term applied to the language of the Syrians and Chaldeans, their literature, &c.; Chaldee; Chaldaic.

Aramean, Aramæan, a-ra-me'an, a-ra-mē'an, *a.* Same as *Aramaic*.

araneid, a-rā'nē-id, *n.* [L. *aranea*, a spider.] An animal of the spider family.

Araucaria, ar-a-kā'ri-a, *n.* [From the *Araucanos*, a tribe of Indians in Chili.] The generic name of coniferous trees found chiefly in South America, and now common in Europe.

arbalist, arbalest, är'bal-ist, är'bal-est, *n.* [O. Fr. *arbaleste*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*, *balista*, an engine to throw stones. ARCH, BALLISTA.] A kind of powerful cross-bow formerly used.

arbiter, är'bit-ér, *n.* [L., an arbiter, a judge, said to be fr. *ar* for *ad*, to, and old *beto*, I go or come.] A person appointed or chosen by parties in controversy to examine into and decide their differences; an umpire; an arbitrator; one who can exercise control.

arbitrage, är'bi-träzh or är'bi-träj, *n.* [Fr. *arbitrage*. ARBITER.] Calculation by which advantage may be taken of differences in the value of money, stocks, &c., at different places at the same time.

arbitrament, är-bit'ra-ment, *n.* [Fr. *arbitrement*, fr. *arbitrer*, to arbitrate.] Power of deciding as an arbiter; determination; decision; settlement; award.

arbitrarily, är'bi-tra-ri-li, *adv.* In an arbitrary manner; by one's will only; capriciously; despotically; absolutely.

arbitrariness, är'bi-tra-ri-nes, *n.* Quality of being arbitrary.

arbitrary, är'bi-tra-ri, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, from *arbiter* (q.v.).] Depending solely on one's own will or discretion; exercised according to one's will or discretion; capricious; absolute; despotic; tyrannical; uncontrolled.

arbitrate, är'bi-trāt, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *arbitrated*, är'bi-trāt-ed; ppr. *arbitrating*, är'bi-trāt-ing. [L. *arbitror*, *arbitratus*, fr. *arbiter* (q.v.).] To act as an arbiter; to hear and decide in a dispute or in case of conflicting claims; to act as umpire.

arbitration, är-bi-trā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *arbitration*, L. *arbitratio*.] Act of arbitrating; the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

arbitrator, är'bi-trāt-ér, *n.* [L. *arbitrator*.] A person who arbitrates; a person chosen to decide a dispute or controversy; an umpire; an arbiter.

arbitrement, är-bit're-ment, *n.* Same as *Arbitrament*.

arbitress, är'bit-res, *n.* A female arbiter or witness.

arblast, är'blast, *n.* An arbalist.

arbor, är'bér, *n.* [L. *arbor*, *arbŏris*, a tree, whence *arboreal*, &c.; fr. same root as Celt. *ard*, height, L. *arduus*, steep, Skr. *ardh*, thrive.] The principal axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine.

arboreous, arborous, är-bō'rē-us, är'bor-us, *a.* [L. *arboreus*, fr. *arbor*, a tree. ARBOR.] Belonging to a tree or trees.

arborescence, är-bor-es'sens, *n.* [L. *arborescens*, *-entis*, fr. *arboresco*, fr. *arbor*, a tree. ARBOR.] The state of being arborescent; growth like that of a tree.

arborescent, är-bor-es'sent, *a.* [See prec.] Resembling a tree in mode of growth; becoming woody.

arboretum, är-bo-rē'tum, *n.* [L., a plantation of trees, fr. *arbor*, a tree. ARBOR.] A place in which trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.

arboricultural, är-bo'ri-kul''tūr-al, *a.* Relating to arboriculture.

arboriculture, är-bo'ri-kul''tūr, *n.* [L. *arbor*, *arboris*, a tree, and *cultura*, culture. ARBOR, CULTURE.] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs.

arboriculturist, är-bo'ri-kul''tūr-ist, *n.* One who practises arboriculture.

arborist, är'bor-ist, *n.* [ARBOR.] One who makes trees his study, or who cultivates trees.

arborization, är'bor-īz-ā-shon, *n.* [From L. *arbor*, tree.] The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils.

arbor-vitæ, är'bor-vī'tē, *n.* [L., the tree of life.] A name of certain coniferous trees; a tree-like arrangement in part of the brain.

arbour, arbor, är'bér, *n.* [O. E. *herber*, a garden, an orchard, a bower, O. Fr. *herbier*, fr. L. *herba*, herb. HERB.] A bower; a place of retirement and shelter in a garden, &c., formed of trees or shrubs.

arboured, är'bérd, *a.* Furnished with an arbour.

arbutus, är'bū-tus, *n.* [L., the strawberry-tree.] An evergreen tree or shrub, with berries somewhat like the strawberry.

arc, ärk, *n.* [O. Fr. *arc*, fr. L. *arcus*, a bow, an arch. ARCH.] Any part of the circumference of a circle or other curved line.—Electric arc, a brilliant electric current crossing over a small interval of space between two carbon points, used in lighting to produce the *arc-light*.

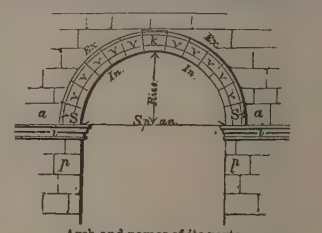
arcade, är-kād', *n.* [Fr., fr. L.L. *arcata*, fr. L. *arcus*, a bow or arch. ARCH.] A series of arches; a walk arched above; an arched building or gallery; an ornamental dressing in a wall; a covered-in passage containing shops.

arcaded, är-kād'ed, *a.* Furnished with an arcade.

Arcadian, är-kā'di-an, *a.* [Arcadia was a pastoral region, with people of simple, rustic manners.] Pertaining to Arcadia in Greece; rustic; pastoral.

arcanum, ar-kā'num, *n.*; pl. **arcana**, ar-kā'na. [L. *arcanus*, secret, hidden, mysterious; fr. *arceo*, I shut up, whence *arca*, chest, ark.] A secret; a mystery: generally used in the plural.

arch, ärch, *n.* [Fr. *arche*, L.L. *archia*, fr. L. *arcus*, a bow, arch, arc; cog. with A. Sax. *earh*, E. *arrow*.] A structure composed of separate somewhat wedge-shaped pieces arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their



Arch and names of its parts.

a a, Abutments. *t*, imposts. *p p*, Piers. *v v*, Voussoirs or arch-stones. *k*, Keystone. *S*, Springers. *In.* Intrados. *Ex*, Extrados.

position by mutual pressure; any place of similar appearance; a vault; the vault of heaven.—v.t. pret. & pp. *arched*, ärcht; ppr. *arching*, ärch'ing. To cover with an arch; to form with a curve.

arch, ärch, *a.* [From Gr. *archi*, *arch-*, in compound words, fr. stem of *archē*, power or rule, *archos*, chief, *archō*, I rule.] Chief; of the first class or rank: often used in composition; as, *arch*bishop, *arch*-priest, &c.—n. † A leader; a chief. [Shak.]

arch, ärch, *a.* [Same as preceding, fr. such common expressions as *arch-wag*, *arch-rogue*, &c.] Cunning; sly; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish.

archæan, är-kē'an, *a.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, fr. *archē*, beginning.] *Geol.* applied to the oldest rocks of the earth's crust, embracing granite, syenite, gneiss, &c.

archæological, är-kē-ō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to archæology.

archæologically, är-kē-ō-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an archæological manner.

archæologist, är-kē-ol'o-jist, *n.* [*Archæology* and *-ist*.] One versed in archæology, or in antiquity or ancient learning or art.

archæology, är-kē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, fr. *archē*, beginning, and *logos*, discourse.] Learning pertaining to antiquity, and especially to the remains of antiquity; the science which investigates the history of peoples by the remains belonging to the earlier periods of their existence; knowledge of ancient art.

archæopteryx, är-kē-op'tér-iks, *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, *pteryx*, wing.] A fossil bird having some reptilian characters.

archaic, är-kā'ik, *a.* [Gr. *archaikos*, ancient, old-fashioned, fr. *archē*, beginning.] Old-fashioned; antiquated; obsolete.

archaism, är'kā-izm, *n.* [ARCHAIC.] An archaic or obsolete word or expression; antiquity of style or use; obsoleteness.

archangel, ärk-ān'jel, *n.* [Prefix *arch*, and *angel*.] A chief angel; an angel of the highest order.

archangelic, ärk-an-jel'ik, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

archbishop, ärch-bish'up, *n.* [Prefix *arch*, and *bishop*.] A chief bishop; a bishop who superintends other bishops, his suffragans, in his province.

archbishopric, ärch-bish'up-rik, *n.* [*Archbishop* and *-ric*.] The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.

archdeacon, ärch-dē'kn, *n.* [Prefix *arch*, and *deacon*.] An English Church dignitary performing certain functions under a bishop.

archdeaconry, ärch-dē'kn-ri, *n.* [*Archdeacon* and *-ry*.] The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

archdeaconship, ärch-dē'kn-ship, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

archducal, ärch-dūk'al, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

archduchess, ärch-duch'es, *n.* [Prefix *arch*, and *duchess*.] A title given to princesses of the House of Austria; the wife of an archduke.

archduchy, **archdukedom**, ärch-duch'i, ärch-dūk'dum, *n.* The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke, ärch-dūk', *n.* [Prefix *arch*, and *duke*.] A title given to princes of the House of Austria.

arched, ärcht, *a.* Made with an arch; covered with an arch; in the form of an arch.

archegonium, är-kē-gō'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *archē*, beginning, *gonos*, offspring.] The female organ of cryptogamic plants.

archer, ärch'er, *n.* [Fr. *archer*, fr. L.L. *arcarus*, fr. L. *arcus*, a bow. ARCH, ARC.] A bowman; one who shoots with a bow and arrow.

archer-fish, ärch'er-fish, *n.* A fish of Asia which shoots drops of water at insects, thus causing them to become its prey.

archery, ärch'e-ri, *n.* [O. Fr. *archerie*. ARCHER.] The practice, art, or skill of archers; act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

archetypal, ärk'ē-tīp-al, *a.* Having the nature of an archetype; original; constituting a model or pattern.

archetype, ärk'ē-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *archetypon* —*archē*, beginning, origin, and *typos*, type.] The original model from which a thing is made; the pattern to which something corresponds.

archidiaconal, ärk'i-dī-ak''on-al, *a.* [Gr. *archidiakonos*, an archdeacon—prefix *archi*, chief, and *diakonos*, deacon.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.

archiepiscopacy, ärk'i-ē-pis''kō-pa-si, *n.* [Gr. prefix *archi*, *arch*, and *episkopos*, bishop.] The state of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal, ärk'i-ē-pis''kō-pal, *a.* [See prec.] Belonging to an archbishop.

archil, ärk'il, *n.* [O. Fr. *orchel*, Sp. *orchilla*.] A violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from certain lichens.

archimandrite, ärk-ki-man'drīt, *n.* [L. Gr. *archimandrītēs*—*archi*, chief, *mandra*, a monastery.] An abbot-general in the Greek Church, or one having other abbots under his superintendence.

Archimedean, ärk-ki-mē'dē-an, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes, the ancient Greek philosopher.—**Archimedean screw**, an instrument for raising water, a tube wound round a cylinder in the form of a screw, which being made to revolve raises the water.

archipelagic, ärk'ki-pel-aj''ik, *a.* Relating to an archipelago.

archipelago, ärk-ki-pel'a-gō, *n.* [Gr. *archi*, chief, and *pelagos*, sea.] Originally the Ægean Sea; now a sea abounding in small islands; a group of islands.

architect, ärk'ki-tekt, *n.* [Fr. *architecte*, fr. L. *architectus*, fr. Gr. prefix *archi*, chief, and *tektōn*, a worker, a builder.] One skilled in the art of building; one whose business is to plan or design buildings, &c.; a contriver, former, or maker.

architectural, ärk-ki-tek'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture, or to the art of building; according to the rules of architecture.

architecture, ärk'ki-tek-tūr, *n.* [L. *architectura*, fr. *architectus*, an architect. ARCHITECT.] The art or science of building; the art of planning and constructing houses, bridges, &c.; frame or structure, or workmanship.

architrave, ärk'ki-trāv, *n.* [It. *architrave* —prefix *archi*, chief, and *trave*, fr. L. *trabs*, a beam.] In *arch.* that part of an entablature which rests immediately on a column.

archive, ärk'iv, *n.* [L.L. *archivum*, a place for keeping public records, *archiva*, the records themselves, fr. Gr. *archeion*, a government building, *archeia*, public records, fr. *archē*, rule, government. ARCH (2).] A document preserved in evidence of something; a record; a muniment; generally plural and meaning records of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom.

archivist, ärk'iv-ist or ärk'i-vist, *n.* The keeper of archives or records.

archly, ärch'li, *adv.* In an arch or roguish manner; waggishly; roguishly; jestingly.

archness, ärch'nes, *n.* Quality of being arch; waggishness; roguishness.

archon, är'kon, *n.* [Gr., lit. a ruler, ppr. of *archein*, to rule.] One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens.

archstone, ärch'stōn, *n.* The stone that binds an arch; the keystone.

archway, ärch'wā, *n.* A way or passage under an arch.

archwise, ärch'wīz, *n.* [*Arch*, and *wise*, manner.] In the form of an arch.

arctic, ärk'tik, *a.* [L. *arcticus*, fr. Gr. *arktikos*, fr. *arktos*, a bear, the northern constellation Ursa Major.] Pertaining to the regions about the north pole; northern; frigid; cold. —The Arctic Circle is a circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole, the Antarctic Circle being a corresponding circle round the south pole.

arctogeal, ärk-tō-jē'al, *a.* [Gr. *arktos*, the north, and *gæa*, the earth.] Pertaining to the colder parts of the northern hemisphere.

Arcturus, ärk-tū'rus, *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *oura*, a tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes, near the tail of the Great Bear.

arcuate, ärk'ū-āt, *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, fr. *arcus*, a bow. ARCH.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow; arched.

arcuation, ärk-kū-ā'shon, *n.* [ARCUATE.] Act of bending; incurvation; curvity.

ardency, är'den-si, *n.* [*Ardent* and *-cy*.] The state of being ardent; ardour; eagerness.

ardent, är'dent, *a.* [L. *ardens*, *ardentis*, ppr. of *ardeo*, I take fire, I burn; connected with *aridus*, arid; *areo*, I am dry.] Burning in a literal or figurative sense; fiery; glowing; hot; heating; warm; violent; vehement; fierce; passionate; eager.

ardently, är'dent-li, *adv.* In an ardent manner; with ardour.

ardour, är'dėr, *n.* [L. *ardor*, fr. *ardeo*. ARDENT.] Heat, literally or figuratively; warmth; fervency; vehemence; zeal; eagerness; affection.

Archimedean Screw.

arduous, är'dū-us, *a.* [L. *arduus*, high, lofty, steep, difficult; allied to Celtic *ard*, high, lofty; *aird*, a height; same root as L. *arbor*, tree. ARBOR.] High; lofty; steep; difficult; laborious; hard to attain.

arduously, är'dū-us-li, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with effort; laboriously.

arduousness, är'dū-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being arduous; difficulty of execution.

are, är. [O. Northumbrian *aron*, *arn*, we (you, they) are; the A. Sax. form proper is *sind* or *sindon*. The *r* was originally *s*, the root being *as*. AM.] The present tense plural of the verb *to be*, *art* being the second pers. sing.

are, är or är, *n.* [L. *area*.] A French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres or 1076·44 English square feet.

area, ā'rē-a, *n.* [L. *area*, a thrashing-floor, then any level open piece of land; probably from *areo*, I am dry, whence *arid*.] Any plain or open surface; a space inclosed within lines or boundaries; superficial contents; any inclosed space; a sunk space before the lowest windows of a house.

areca, a-rē'ka, *n.* [The Malabar name.] A genus of palms, including the betel-nut and cabbage-trees.

arefaction, a-rē-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *arefacio*, fr. *areo*, I am dry, and *facio*, I make.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry.

arena, a-rē'na, *n.* [L. *arena* (originally *harena*), lit. sand, a sandy place.] An open space of ground, strewed with sand or sawdust, for combatants; any place of public contest or exertion.

arenaceous, a-rē-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *arenaceus*, fr. *arena*, sand.] Sandy; having the properties of sand.

areola, a-rē'ō-la, *n.*; pl. **areolæ**, a-rē'ō-lē. [L., dim. of *area* (which see).] A small area or space; a small interstice; the coloured circle round the human nipple.

areolar, a-rē'ō-lėr, *a.* [*Areola* and *-ar*.] Pertaining to an areola or to areolæ; said of a kind of loose tissue in the human body.

areolation, a-rē'ō-lā''shon, *n.* [See prec.] Any small space or spot differing from the rest of a surface in colour, texture, &c.

areometer, ar-ē-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *araios* rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.

Areopagite, a-rē-op'a-jīt, *n.* A member of the Areopagus (q.v.)

Areopagus, ar-ē-op'a-gus, *n.* [Gr., lit. hill of Ares or Mars.] A tribunal of sovereign functions at ancient Athens, so called because held on a hill of this name.

argala, ar'ga-la, *n.* [Indian name.] The adjutant-bird.

argali, ar'ga-li, *n.* [Mongolian name.] A species of wild Asiatic sheep with very large horns.

argent, är'jent, *n.* [Fr. *argent*, fr. L. *argentum*, silver; cog. Gr. *argyros*, silver, *argillos*, white clay, *argos*, white; Ir. and Gael. *arg*, white, *airgiod*, silver, money.] Silver†; whiteness, like that of silver; *her.* the white colour in coats of arms, intended to represent silver.——*a.* Silvery; like silver.

argental, är-jen'tal, *a.* [ARGENT.] Pertaining to silver.

argentiferous, är-jen-tif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver, and *fero*, I produce.] Producing or containing silver.

argentine, är'jen-tīn, *a.* [L. *argentinus*, fr. *argentum*, silver. ARGENT.] Like silver; silvery.

argil, är'jil, *n.* [L. *argilla*, fr. Gr. *argilla*, white clay, fr. *argos*, white, bright. ARGENT.] White clay; potter's earth; pure clay.

argillaceous, är-jil-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *argillaceus*, fr. *argilla*, white clay. ARGIL.] Of the nature of clay; clayey.

Argive, är'jiv, *n.* [L. *Argivus*, Gr. *Argeios*.] A native or inhabitant of Argos, in ancient Greece; an ancient Greek. [Poetical.]

argol, är'gol, *n.* [Origin unknown.] Tartar formed as a hard crust on the insides of wine casks.

argon, är'gon, *n.* [Gr. *argos*, inert.] A gas existing in minute quantities in the air.

Argonaut, är'gō-nąt, *n.* [Gr. *Argonautēs*, fr. *Argo*, and *nautēs*, a sailor. NAVAL.] One

who sailed in the ship *Argo* in quest of the golden fleece; a molluscous animal belonging to the class of cuttle-fishes, formerly believed to have used its broad arms as sails, called also the *paper-nautilus* or *paper-sailor*. [Capital letter not required in second sense.]

argosy, är'go-si, *n.* [From *Ragusa*.] A large merchantman or other ship, especially if richly laden. [Poetical.]

argot, är'got or är-gō', *n.* [Fr.] Cant; slang; professional slang.

arguable, är'gū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being argued.

argue, är'gū, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *argued*, är'gūd; ppr. *arguing*, är'gū-ing. [Fr. *arguer*, fr. L. *arguere*, to show, prove, argue, to make clear; probably connected with Gr. *argos*, white, bright, clear. ARGENT.] To offer reasons in order to make something clear or manifest; to offer reasons in favour of some view or opinion; to dispute or debate; to reason.——v.t. To make clear or manifest; to show; to show by inference; to show reasons for; to debate or discuss; to prove or evince.

arguer, är'gū-ėr, *n.* One who argues.

argument, är'gū-ment, *n.* [L. *argumentum*, proof, theme, subject-matter, fr. *arguo*. ARGUE.] Reason offered or alleged; a proof; process of reasoning; a plea; subject of any discourse; summary or heads of contents; abstract or summary of a book or section of a book; debate; discussion; controversy.

argumental, är-gū-men'tal, *a.* [L. *argumentatie*.] Belonging to or consisting in argument.

argumentation, är'gū-men-tā''shon, *n.* [L. *argumentatio*.] Act, art, or process of arguing or reasoning; a using of arguments.

argumentative, är-gū-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Consisting of or containing argument; containing a process of reasoning; addicted to argument.

argumentatively, är-gū-men'ta-tiv-li, *adv.* In an argumentative manner.

Argus, är'gus, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes; a watchful person; a species of pheasant having its plumage marked with eye-like spots.

Argus-eyed, är'gus-īd, *a.* Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant.

argute, är-gūt', *a.* [L. *argutus*, fr. *arguo*. ARGUE.] Subtle; ingenious; sagacious; shrewd.

argyria, **argyrism**, är-jir'i-a, är'jir-izm, *n.* [Gr. *argyros*, silver.] Discoloration of the skin from the use of preparations of silver as medicine.

arhizous, a-rī'zus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* destitute of a root; parasitical on other plants.

aria, ä'ri-a, *n.* [It. *aria*, an air.] A song; an air; a tune.—**arietta**, ä-ri-et'ta, *n.* A short song or air.

Arian, ā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arius (4th century after Christ), who denied the divinity of Christ and of the Holy Spirit.——*n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius.—**Arianism**, ā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

arid, a'rid, *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *areo*, I am dry. ARDENT.] Dry; dried; parched; barren; uninteresting; jejune.

aridity, **aridness**, a-rid'i-ti, a'rid-nes, *n.* State of being arid; dryness; barrenness.

Aries, ā'ri-ēz, *n.* [L., a ram.] The Ram, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac.

aright, a-rīt', *adv.* [Prefix *a* for on, and *right*.] On right; rightly; justly; duly.

aril, **arillus**, ar'il, a-ril'lus, *n.* [L. *areo*, I am dry, because it falls off when dry.] In *bot.* an extra covering of the seed of some plants.

arise, a-rīz', *v.i.* pret. *arose*, a-rōz'; pp. *arisen*, a-rizn'; ppr. *arising*, a-riz'ing. [Prefix *a*, up, away (Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, O.H.G. *ur-*) and *rise* = Northumbrian *arrisan*, O.H.G. *urrisan*, *arrisan*, Goth. *urreisan*. RISE.] To rise up; to ascend; to mount up or upwards; to rise; to get up; to come into view or notice; to emerge above the horizon; to begin; to grow; to spring upwards; to originate; to revive from death; to begin to act, to move, or to exert power.

aristocracy, a-ris-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *aristokratia*, lit. rule of the best, fr. *aristos*, best, noblest, and *kratos*, power, sovereignty.] A form of government in which the nobility or most eminent citizens have supreme power; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

aristocrat, a'ris-to-krat, *n.* [See prec.] One who belongs to the aristocracy, or whose manners savour of the aristocracy; one who favours aristocracy.

aristocratic, a-ris-to-krat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *aristokratikos*.] Pertaining to aristocracy; characteristic of aristocracy.

aristocratically, a-ris-to-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

Aristotelian, a-ris-to-tē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.——*n.* A follower of Aristotle.

arithmetic, a-rith'met-ik, *n.* [Gr. *arithmētikē*, fem. of *arithmetikos*, fr. *arithmos*, number, *technē*, art, being understood.] The art or science of numbers, or the art of computation by numbers, figures, or numerals; that branch of mathematics which treats of numbers, and teaches how to compute and calculate.

arithmetical, a-rith-met'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.

arithmetically, a-rith-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* By means of arithmetic; according to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

arithmetician, a-rith'me-ti''shan, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

arithmometer, ar-ith-mom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for assisting in making arithmetical computations.

ark, ärk, *n.* [A. Sax. *arc*, *earc*, fr. L. *arca*, a chest (so also D. Dan. and Sw. *ark*), fr. *arceo*, I shut in or inclose; akin Gr. *arkeō*, I ward off.] A chest or coffer; the chest or vessel which contained the tables of the covenant among the Jews; the large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; a depository.

arm, ärm, *n.* [A. Sax. *arm*, *earm* = Goth. *arms*, Icel. *armr*, G. Fris. D. Dan. and Sw. *arm*; cog. L. *armus*, the shoulder, *artus*, joint; Gr. *armos*, joint, shoulder, lit. a fitting, fr. *arō*, I fit; root *ar*, join, fit to, seen also in *art*, and in *arm*, weapon.] The limb of the human body from the shoulder to the hand; an anterior limb; anything extending from the main body, trunk, or stem, as an inlet of the sea, branch of a tree; power; might; strength.

arm, ärm, *n.* [Fr. *arme*, a weapon, fr. L. *arma*, arms; akin *armus*, shoulder, E. *arm* (of the body). See above.] A weapon; a branch of the military service; *pl.* war; the military profession; armour; armorial bearings.——v.t. pret. & pp. *armed*, ärmd; ppr. *arming*, ärm'ing. To furnish or equip with arms; to prepare for resistance; to provide with what affords defence or protection; to protect; to fortify.——v.i. To provide one's self with arms; to take or put on arms.

armada, är-mā'da, *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *arma*, armour, implements of war.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron.

armadillo, är-ma-dil'ō, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *armado*, one who is armed, so called from its bony shell.] A quadruped of South America, covered with a hard bony shell divided into bands or belts.

armament, ärm'a-ment, *n.* [L. *armamenta*, implements, tackle, fr. *arma*, arms, tackle, &c.] A land or naval force armed or equipped for war; the munitions of war of a ship.

armature, är'ma-tūr, *n.* [L. *armatura*, armour. ARM (2).] Armour; anything serving as a defence; a piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet.

armed, ärmd, *p.a.* Furnished with arms, or weapons of offence or defence; furnished with the means of security; fortified (in a moral sense).

Armenian, är-mē'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia.——*n.* A native of Armenia; the language of the country, one of the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.

armful, ärm'fụl, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

armhole, ärm'hōl, *n.* The armpit; a hole for the arm in a garment.

armiger, är'mij-ėr, *n.* [L. *arma*, arms, and *gero*, I bear.] One who bears arms; an esquire or attendant upon a knight; one who has a right to wear a coat of arms.

armilla, är-mil'la, *n.* [L., fr. *armus*, the shoulder. ARM (1).] An armlet; a bracelet.

armillary, är'mil-la-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Resembling an armilla; consisting of rings or circles.—**Armillary sphere**, an arrangement of rings, intended to illustrate the relative positions of the principal circles of the heavens.

Arminian, är-min'i-an, *n.* A Protestant who follows the teaching of Arminius, a Dutch theologian (died 1609), and is opposed to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination.——*a.* Pertaining to Arminius or his principles.—**Arminianism**, är-min'i-an-izm, *n.* The peculiar doctrines of the Arminians.

armipotent, är-mip'ō-tent, *a.* [L. *armipotens—arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful. ARM, POTENT.] Powerful in arms.

armistice, är'mis-tis, *n.* [Fr. *armistice*, fr. L. *arma*, arms, and *sisto*, I stop. ARM, STAND.] A cessation of arms or hostilities for a short time; a truce.

armlet, ärm'let, *n.* [*Arm* and *-let*.] An ornament or a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet.

armor. See ARMOUR.

armorial, är-mō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to coats of arms or escutcheons.

Armoric, **Armorican**, är-mo'rik, är-mo'rik-an, *a.* [Celt. *ar*, upon, and *mor*, the sea.] Pertaining to Brittany, formerly called Armorica.——*n.* The language of the Celtic inhabitants of Brittany, allied to the Welsh.

armour, är'mėr, *n.* [O.E. *armure*, O. Fr. *armeure*, fr. L. *armatura*, armour, fr. *armare*, to arm. ARM (2).] Defensive arms; any suit worn to protect the body in battle; mail; harness; any defensive covering; the steel or iron covering intended as a protection for a ship of war.

armour-bearer, ärm'ėr-bār-ėr, *n.* One who carries the armour of another.

armourer, ärm'ėr-ėr, *n.* A maker of armour or arms; one who has the care of arms and armour.

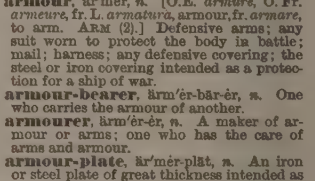
armour-plate, är'mėr-plāt, *n.* An iron or steel plate of great thickness intended as a protection against the shot of ordnance.

armour-plated, är'mėr-plāt-ed, *a.* Covered or protected by armour-plates; iron-clad.

armoury, är'mė-ri, *n.* A repository of arms and instruments of war; an arsenal; armour or arms.

armpit, ärm'pit, *n.* [*Arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

army, är'mi, *n.* [Fr. *armée*, an armed force



Yellow-footed Armadillo (*Dasypus Encoubert*).

or army (= It. *armata*, Sp. and Pg. *armada*), fr. L.L. *armata*, armed force, fr. L. *armatus*, pp. of *armo*, *armatum*, to arm. ARM, a weapon.] A body of men armed for war; a host; a great number; a vast multitude.

army-corps, är'mi-kōr, *n.* One of the largest divisions of an army in the field.

army-list, är'mi-list, *n.* A publication issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, &c.

army-worm, är'mi-wėrm, *n.* The larva of a moth which marches in compact bodies of enormous numbers.

arnee, arni, är'nē, *n.* [Hind.] One of the Indian varieties of the buffalo, remarkable as being the largest animal of the ox kind.

arnica, är'ni-ka, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A European composite plant, a tincture of which is used as an application to wounds and bruises.

arnotto, annotto, är-not'tō, än-not'tō, *n.* [Prob. of American origin.] A tropical American tree, the seeds of which yield an orange-red dye-stuff, also called *arnotto*. Called also *Annotta, Annatto, Arnatto*.

aroma, a-rō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *arōma*, origin doubtful.] The fragrant principle in plants, &c.; a pleasant odour; perfume; fragrance.

aromatic, a-rō-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *arōmatikos*. See prec.] Having an aroma or agreeable odour; fragrant; spicy; odoriferous.——*n.* A fragrant plant, substance, or drug; a perfume.—**Aromatic vinegar**, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, &c., to acetic acid.

aromatize, a-rō'mat-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aromatized*, a-rō'mat-īzd; ppr. *aromatizing*, a-rō'mat-īz-ing. [Gr. *arōmatizein*.] To impregnate with aroma or fragrant odours; to perfume.

arose, a-rōz'. The past or preterit tense of the verb to *arise*.

around, a-round', *prep.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *round*.] About; on all sides of; encircling; encompassing.——*adv.* In a circle; on every side.

arouse, a-rouz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aroused*, a-rouzd'; ppr. *arousing*, a-rouz'ing. [Prefix *a*, and *rouse*; comp. *arise*.] To rouse; to awaken; to stir up; to excite into action; to call forth; to animate.

aroynt, aroint, a-roint', *interj.* [Origin unknown.] An interjection equivalent to begone! avaunt! away! [*Shak.*]

arpeggio, är-ped'jō, *n.* [It., fr. *arpa*, a harp.] In *mus.* the distinct sound of the notes of a chord, heard when the notes are struck in rapid succession.

arquebus, arquebuse, är'kwē-bus, *n.* [Fr. *arquebuse*, corrupted from D. *haakbus*, lit. hook-gun, a gun fired from a rest, fr. *haak*, a hook, a forked rest, and *bus*, a gun (as in *blunderbus*)=E. *hagbut*, *hackbut*.] An old-fashioned hand-gun fired from a rest. Spelled also *Harquebuse*.

arquebusier, är'kwē-bus-ēr", *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebus.

arrack, ar'ak, *n.* [Ar. *araq*, juice, spirits, fr. *araqa*, to sweat.] A spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies from rice, the juice of the cocoa-nut, &c.

arraign, a-rān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arraigned*, a-rānd'; ppr. *arraigning*, a-rān'ing. [O. Fr. *arraigner, aresner*, &c., to arraign—L. *ad*, to, and *ratio, rationis*, account, a pleading in a suit. REASON.] To call to account before a court of justice; to call for a defence or justification; to indict; to accuse; to charge; to censure.

arraigner, a-rān'ėr, *n.* One who arraigns.

arraignment, a-rān'ment, *n.* Act of arraigning; accusation; a calling in question.

arrange, a-rānj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arranged*, a-rānjd'; ppr. *arranging*, a-rānj'ing. [Fr. *arranger*, to arrange, put in rank, fr. prefix *ar*=L. *ad*, to, and *ranger*, to range, fr. *rang*, a rank. RANGE, RANK.] To range or set in ranks; to put in proper order; to dispose in an orderly manner; to adjust; to settle; to classify.

arrangement, a-rānj'ment, *n.* Act of arranging; orderly disposition; adjustment; settlement; classification.

arranger, a-rānj'ėr, *n.* One that arranges or puts in order.

arrant, a'rant, *a.* [Originally wandering, vagabond, hence worthless, fr. L. *errans, -antis*, fr. *erro*, I wander. ERRANT, ERR.] Notorious; shameless; downright; thorough; used with opprobrious epithets.

arras, a'ras, *n.* [From *Arras*, in France.] Tapestry; hangings woven with figures.

array, a-rā', *n.* [O. Fr. *arrai*, order, arrangement, dress—prefix *ar* (L. *ad*, to), and *rai, rei*, order, fr. the Teutonic root seen in E. *ready* (q.v.).] Regular order, arrangement, or disposition; order of battle; a collection or assemblage disposed in regular order as an army in order of battle; raiment; dress; apparel.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *arrayed*, a-rād'; ppr. *arraying*, a-rā'ing. [O. Fr. *areyer, areyer*.] To set in array; to draw up in order; to deck or dress; to adorn; to equip.

arrear, a-rēr', *n.* [O. Fr. *arere, ariere*, Fr. *arrière*, behind, fr. *ar*, for L. *ad*, to, and *retro*, behind. REAR (*n.*).] The state of being behindhand; that which remains unpaid or undone when the due time is past (usually in plural).

arrect, a-rekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arrected*, ar-rekt'ed; ppr. *arrecting*, ar-rekt'ing. [L. *arrigo, arrectum*, I raise or erect—*ad*, to, *rego*, I direct. RECTOR.] To raise or lift up; to prick up (the ears).——*a.* Erect; pricked up: said of the ears; hence, attentively listening.

arrest, a-rest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arrested*, a-rest'ed; ppr. *arresting*, a-rest'ing. [O. Fr. *arrester*, Fr. *arrêter*—L. *ad*, to, and *restare*, to remain. REST.] To stop, stay, or obstruct; to check the motion or action of; to seize or apprehend by warrant from authority; to seize and fix (attention); to engage.——*n.* A stopping; a seizure by warrant or authority; obstruction; stop; hindrance; delay; restraint.

arrester, arrestor, a-rest'ėr, a-rest'or, *n.* One who arrests.

arrestment, a-rest'ment, *n.* The act of arresting; detention; arrest.

arrhizous, a-rī'zus. Same as *Arhizous*.

arride, a-rīd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arrided*, a-rīd'ed; ppr. *arriding*, a-rīd'ing. [L. *arrideo*, I smile upon, please—*ad*, to, and *rideo*, I laugh. RIDICULOUS.] To be pleasing or give pleasure to; to delight.

arris, ar'is, *n.* [O. Fr. *areste*, an arris, Fr. *arête*, fr. L. *arista*, an awn of corn.] *Carp. &c.*, the line in which two surfaces forming an exterior angle meet each other.

arriswise, ar'is-wīz, *adv.* Diagonally arranged: said of tiles or slates.

arrival, a-rīv'al, *n.* [*Arrive* and *-al*.] Act of arriving or coming to a place; a coming, reaching, or gaining; attainment; a person or thing arriving.

arrive, a-rīv', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *arrived*, a-rīvd'; ppr. *arriving*, a-rīv'ing. [Fr. *arriver*, to arrive=It. *arrivare*, fr. L.L. *adripare*, to come to shore—L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, Fr. *rive*, the shore or bank. RIVER.] To come to a certain place or point; to reach a destination, or some stage in a progress; to attain to a certain result or state: followed by *at*.

arroba, a-rō'ba, *n.* [Sp. & Pg., of Arabic origin.] A Spanish weight equivalent to about a quarter cwt.

arrogance, a'rō-gans, *n.* [L. *arrogantia*, fr. *arrogans, -antis*, ppr. of *arrogo*. ARROGATE.] The act or quality of arrogating, or of taking too much upon one's self; assumption; haughtiness; presumption; pride; insolent bearing.

arrogant, a'rō-gant, *a.* [L. *arrogans, -antis*. ARROGATE.] Making undue claims on account of rank, power, or the like; assuming; presuming; haughty; supercilious; overbearing.

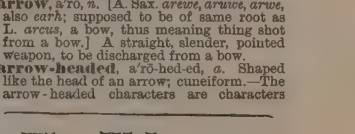
arrogantly, a'rō-gant-li, *adv.* In an arrogant manner.

arrogate, a'rō-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arrogated*, a'rō-gāt-ed; ppr. *arrogating*, a'rō-gāt-ing. [L. *arrogo, arrogatum*, I assume, I appropriate, fr. *ad*, to, and *rogo, rogatum*, I ask, I claim. ROGATION.] To claim unduly or presumptuously; to demand overbearingly; to assume.

arrogation, a-rō-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *arrogatio*. See prec.] Act of arrogating; the claiming of superior consideration or privileges.

arrow, a'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *arewe, arwue, arwe*, also *earh*; supposed to be of same root as L. *arcus*, a bow, thus meaning thing shot from a bow.] A straight, slender, pointed weapon, to be discharged from a bow.

arrow-headed, a'rō-hed-ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow; cuneiform.—The arrow-headed characters are characters



Arrow-headed Characters.

formed by a combination of triangular or wedge-like figures. They are found in the ruins of Persepolis, Babylon, Nineveh, and other places of the East.

arrowroot, a'rō-rōt, *n.* A plant, a native of the West Indies, so named because its root is or was employed by the Indians as a cure for wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows; also the starch of the plant, a nutritive medicinal food.

arrowy, a'rō-i, *a.* [*Arrow* and *-y*.] Resembling or formed like arrows; having the swiftness of an arrow.

arsenal, är'sē-nal, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *arsenal*, a word of Arabic origin.] A public establishment or magazine where naval and military engines are manufactured or stored; a magazine of warlike stores.

arsenic, är'sen-ik, *n.* [Fr. *arsénic*, fr. L. *arsenicum*, Gr. *arsenikon*, fr. *arsēn, arsenos*, male—from its powerful qualities.] A chemical element of a steel-blue colour, quite brittle; a compound of this element with oxygen, a well-known virulent poison.

arsenical, är-sen'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic.

arsenious, är-sē'ni-us, *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsis, är'sis, *n.* [Gr. *arsis*, fr. *airō*, I raise.] That part of a poetical foot on which the stress of the voice falls, the rest of the foot being called the *thesis*.

arson, är'son, *n.* [O. Fr. *arson*, fr. L. *ardeo, arsum*, I burn. ARDENT.] The malicious setting on fire of a house or building, ship, &c.

art, ärt, *n.* [L. *ars, artis*, art, skill, &c., fr. root seen in Gr. *arō*, I join or fit, also in *arm* (in both senses). ARM.] The use or employment of things to answer some special purpose; the employment of means to accomplish some end; practical skill; power or skill in applying knowledge; practical application of rules or principles; a system of rules for the performance of certain actions; dexterity; adroitness; cunning; artifice; deceit; profession, business, or trade; profession of a painter or sculptor; *pl.* a university department or faculty embracing certain non-professional subjects.

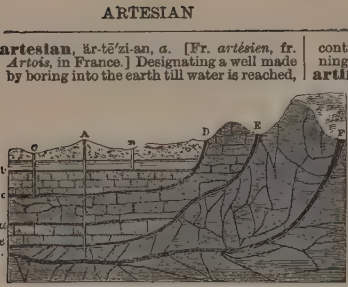
arterial, är-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an artery or the arteries.

arterialize, är-tē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arterialized*, är-tē'ri-al-īzd; ppr. *arterializing*, är-tē'ri-al-īz-ing. To make arterial: to communicate to venous blood the qualities of arterial blood by the action of the lungs.

arteriotomy, är-tē'ri-ot"o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *artēria*, artery, *tomē*, a cutting.] The opening of an artery for the purpose of letting blood.

artery, är'tē-ri, *n.* [L. *arteria*, fr. Gr. *artēria*, an artery; of doubtful origin; perhaps *airō*, I raise up.] One of the blood-vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, after it has passed through the lungs, to be brought back by the veins.

artesian, är-tē'zi-an, *a.* [Fr. *artésien*, fr. *Artois*, in France.] Designating a well made by boring into the earth till water is reached,



Artesian Well.

A, B, C, Three wells communicating at b, c, d, e, f with underground stores of water which descends from the higher levels D, E, F.

and which then rises and flows like a fountain, owing to the pressure of stores of underground water at a higher level.

artful, ärt'ful, *a.* Full of art; performed with art or skill; artificial; skilful; dexterous; cunning; crafty; deceitful; full of stratagems.

artfully, ärt'ful-li, *adv.* In an artful manner; cunningly; craftily.

artfulness, ärt'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being artful; art; craft; cunning; address.

arthritic, **arthritical**, är-thrit'ik, är-thrit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the joints; pertaining to the gout.

arthritis, är-thrī'tis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *arthron*, a joint, and term. denoting inflammation.] Any inflammation of the joints; the gout.

arthropoda, är-throp'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The invertebrate animals that have articulated legs, such as insects, crustaceans, &c.

artichoke, är'ti-chōk, *n.* [It. *articiocco*, probably of Ar. origin. The name in similar forms is found in many other languages.] An esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle.

article, är'ti-kl, *n.* [Fr. *article*, fr. L. *articulus*, lit. a joint, division, part, or member, dim. of *artus*, a joint; akin to Gr. *arthron*, a joint, an article, fr. *arō*, I fit, I adapt. ART, ARM.] A clause; a separate item, point, or particular; condition or stipulation; a point of faith; a distinct part; a separate prose contribution to a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical; a particular commodity or substance; a part of speech used before nouns, as *a*, *an*, *the*.——v.t. pret. & pp. *articled*, är'ti-kld; ppr. *articling*, är'ti-kl-ing. To draw up in articles or particulars; to accuse or charge by articles; to bind as an apprentice by articles.——v.i. To stipulate.

articular, är-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *articularis*, fr. *articulus*, a joint. ARTICLE.] Belonging to the joints, or to an article.

articulate, är-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *articulatus*, fr. *articulus*, a joint. ARTICLE.] Jointed; separated into distinct members or joints; formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech; pronounced distinctly.——v.t. pret. & pp. *articulated*, är-tik'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *articulating*, är-tik'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *articulo*, *articulatum*, to joint, to articulate or utter distinctly, fr. *articulus*, joint, article.] To utter distinct sounds, syllables, or words.——v.t. To joint; to put together by means of the joints; to form into distinct elementary sounds, syllables, or words; to speak, utter, or pronounce distinctly.

articulately, är-tik'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* In an articulate manner; distinctly; clearly; with distinct utterance of syllables or words.

articulation, är-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of articulating; a joining or juncture of bones by a joint; a joint; distinct utterance or enunciation.

artifice, ärt'i-fis, *n.* [Fr. *artifice*, fr. L. *artificium*—*ars*, *artis*, art, and *facio*, I make. ART, FACT.] An artful or skilful contrivance or device; trick; fraud; cunning; imposition; craft; stratagem.

artificer, är-tif'is-ėr, *n.* [L. *artifex*, *artificis*, an artificer. ARTIFICE.] One who makes or contrives by art or skill; an artist; a mechanic or workman; a contriver.

artificial, ärt-i-fi'shal, *a.* [L. *artificialis*. See above.] Made or contrived by art or skill; fictitious; not natural; made to imitate what is real or natural; assumed; affected.

artificially, ärt-i-fi'shal-li, *adv.* In an artificial manner.

artillerist, är-til'ėr-ist, *n.* [*Artillery* and *-ist*.] A person skilled in gunnery.

artillery, är-til'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *artillerie*, fr. O.Fr. *artiller*, to make or form by art, to fortify, to equip; from L. *ars*, *artis*, art. ART.] Formerly offensive and defensive weapons of war, now cannon or ordnance, and their appendages; great guns; the troops who manage them; the science of gunnery.

artiodactyle, är'ti-ō-dak"til, *n.* [Gr. *artios*, even-numbered, and *daktylos*, a toe.] A hoofed mammal in which the number of toes is even (two or four), as the ox.

artisan, är'ti-zan, *n.* [Fr. *artisan*, It. *artigiano*, L.L. *artitianus*, fr. L. *artitus*, skilled, instructed in arts, fr. *ars*, *artis*, art. ART.] One skilled in any art or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

artist, ärt'ist, *n.* [Fr. *artiste*, It. Sp. and Pg. *artista*, fr. L. *ars*, *artis*, art. ART.] One skilled in the practice of some art; specially, a person who practises one of the fine arts, as painting or sculpture.

artiste, ar-tēst, *n.* [Fr.] One who is skilful in some art not one of the fine arts, as a public singer, an opera-dancer.

artistic, är-tis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to an artist; conformed to art; exhibiting the skill or power of an artist.

artistically, är-tis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an artistic manner.

artless, ärt'les, *a.* Wanting art or skill; simple; unaffected; sincere; without guile or fraud; guileless.

artlessly, ärt'les-li, *adv.* In an artless manner; simply; guilelessly.

artlessness, ärt'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being artless; simplicity; guilelessness.

arum, ā'rum, *n.* [L. *arum*, Gr. *aron*.] A genus of plants, one of which, the common arum or wake-robin, is abundant in England.

arundinaceous, a-run'di-nā"shus, *n.* [L. *arundinaceus*, fr. *arundo*, *arundinis*, a reed.] Pertaining to reeds; resembling a reed.

aruspex, **aruspice**, a-rus'peks, a-rus'pis, *n.* [L. *aruspex* or *haruspex*.] One of those priests in ancient Rome who inspected the entrails of victims, and by them foretold future events.—**aruspicy**, a-rus'pi-si, *n.* The art of an aruspex; augury.

Aryan, ār'i-an or ā'ri-an, *n.* [Skr. *ārya*, noble, eminent.] An Indo-European; a person belonging to that linguistic division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians and most Europeans (except Turks, Hungarians, Finns, &c.); the language common to these or to their ancestors.——a. Pertaining or belonging to the Aryans; Indo-European.

as, az, *adv.* and *conj.* [Contr. fr. A. Sax. *ealswá*, that is, *all so*, through the forms *alswa*, *also*, *alse*, *als*, *as*; similarly G. and D. *als*, *also*, as.] A word expressing equality, similarity of manner or character, likeness, proportion, accordance; while; when; because; since; and is equivalent to the relative *that* after *such*.

as, as, *n.*; pl. **asses**, as'ez. [L.] A Roman weight of 12 oz.; a Roman copper or bronze coin, latterly weighing ½ oz.

asafetida, **asafœtida**, as-a-fē'tid-a, *n.* [Per. *aza*, gum, and L. *fœtidus*, fetid.] A fetid, inspissated juice from large umbelliferous plants of Asia, used in medicine.

asbestine, as-bes'tin, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos.

asbestos, **asbestus**, as-bes'tos, as-bes'tus, *n.* [Gr. *asbestos*, literally inextinguishable, unquenchable—*a*, priv., and *sbennymi*, I extinguish.] A fibrous mineral substance, which is incombustible, and is now used for many purposes.

ascend, as-send', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ascended*, as-send'ed; ppr. *ascending*, as-send'ing. [L. *ascendo*—*ad*, and *scando*, I mount or climb, as in *descend*, *transcend*. SCAN.] To move up or upward; to climb; to go or come up; to rise; to arise; to soar; to become higher or more elevated; to slope upwards; to rise to higher or more general ideas; to go backward in the order of time; to rise in musical pitch.——v.t. To go or move upward upon; to climb; to move upwards along.

ascendable, **ascendible**, as-send'a-bl, as-send'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascended.

ascendancy, **ascendency**, as-send'an-si, as-send'en-si, *n.* [ASCEND.] State of being in the ascendant; governing or controlling influence or power; authority; domination; sway; prevalence.

ascendant, as-send'ant, *n.* [Fr. *ascendant*; L. *ascendens*, *-dentis*. ASCEND. As a noun the word was originally a term in astrology, referring to the position and influence of the planets.] Superiority or commanding power or influence; ascendancy; predominance; also, an ancestor.——a. Directed upwards; superior; predominant; surpassing; above the horizon.

ascension, as-sen'shon, *n.* [L. *ascensio*. ASCEND.] Act of ascending; a rising or mounting upwards; rising of a heavenly body.—The **Ascension**, the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.—**Ascension Day**, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ascensional, as-sen'shon-al, *a.* Relating to ascension or ascent.

ascent, as-sent', *n.* [From *ascend*; formed on the model of *descent*.] Act of ascending or rising; rise; a mounting upward; the way by which one ascends; acclivity; an upward slope; an eminence; the rise of a hill.

ascertain, as-sėr-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ascertained*, as-sėr-tānd'; ppr. *ascertaining*, as-sėr-tān'ing. [O.Fr. *ascertainer*—*as* for *ad*, to, *certain*, fr. L. *certus*, sure. CERTAIN.] To make certain or sure; to make to be certainly known; to determine; to establish; to find out so as to know with certainty; to get an accurate knowledge of.

ascertainable, as-sėr-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be ascertained.

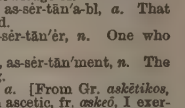
ascertainer, as-sėr-tān'ėr, *n.* One who ascertains.

ascertainment, as-sėr-tān'ment, *n.* The act of ascertaining.

ascetic, as-set'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *askētikos*, ascetic, *askētēs*, an ascetic, fr. *askeō*, I exercise.] Extremely rigid in devotional exercises; severe in mortifying the body; austere; rigid.——n. One who exercises himself in acts of piety, devotion, and self-denial; one who practises excessive rigour and self-denial; a hermit; a recluse; one extremely rigid and austere in religious things.

asceticism, as-set'i-sizm, *n.* [*Ascetic* and *-ism*.] The practice of an ascetic; severe bodily discipline; self-mortification.

ascidian, as-sid'i-an, *n.* [Gr. *askidion*, a little bottle, dim. of *askos*, a wine-skin.] One of certain marine molluscous animals of a low type, having frequently the shape of a double-necked bottle; a sea-squirt; a tunicate animal.



Ascidians.—1, Ascidia virginea. 2, Cynthia quadrangularis.

ascidium, as-sid'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *askidion*. ASCIDIAN.] *Bot.* a pitcher-like appendage found in some plants and formed by a modified leaf.

ascites, as-sī'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *askitēs*, fr. *askos*, a bag.] Dropsy of the abdomen, or of the peritoneal cavity.—**ascitic**, **ascitical**, as-

sit'ik, as-sit'ik-al, *a.* Relating to ascites; dropsical.

ascititious, as-si-tish'us, *a.* Same as *Adscititious*.

ascribable, as-krīb'a-bl, *a.* That may be ascribed.

ascribe, as-krīb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ascribed*, as-krībd'; ppr. *ascribing*, as-krīb'ing. [L. *ascribo*, to add by writing, enter in a list, enroll, ascribe—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To attribute or impute; to refer, as to a cause or origin; to set down; to assign.

ascription, as-krip'shon, *n.* [L. *ascriptio*. See prec.] Act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.

ascriptitious, as-krip-tish'us, *a.* [L. *ascriptitius*, enrolled as a soldier, bound. ASCRIBE.] Bound or attached to the soil: applied to serfs or villeins.

ascus, as'kus, *n.*; pl. **asci**, as'kī. [Gr. *askos*, a bag or sac.] In *bot.* a little membranous bag or cell containing spores.

asexual, a-seks'ū-al, *a.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *sexual*.] Not sexual; having no distinctive organs of sex.

ash, ash, *n.* [A. Sax. *esc*=Icel. *askr*, Sw. and Dan. *ask*, D. *esch*, G. *esche*; root unknown.] A large hardy tree (genus Fraxinus) of the olive family, the wood of which is extensively used where strength and elasticity are required.——*a.* Pertaining to the ash; made of ash.

ash, ash, *n.* [A. Sax. *æsce*, *asce*, a word common to the Teutonic tongues=D. *asch*, G. *asche*, Icel. and Sw. *aska*, Dan. *aske*; perhaps from a root *as-*, seen in the form of *ar*-in L. *ardeo*, I burn, *areo*, I am dry. ARID.] What remains of a body that is burnt; the powdery substance to which a body is reduced by fire: generally in the plural; incombustible residue; remains of a human body when burnt or otherwise decayed.

ashame, a-shām', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ashamed*, a-shāmd'; ppr. *ashaming*, a-shām'ing. [Prefix *a*, intens. for *of*, and *shame*.] To make ashamed; to shame.

ashamed, a-shāmd', *pred. a.* Affected by shame; exhibiting shame; abashed; put to the blush.

ashen, ash'en, *a.* Pertaining to the ash tree; made of ash wood.

ashlar, **ashler**, ash'lėr, ash'lėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *aisselle*, *aissil*, a shingle, fr. L. *assula*, a small board, a chip or splinter, dim. from *assis*, a board.] A facing of smoothed or dressed and squared stones on a wall; hewn stone for building.

ashore, a-shōr', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *shore*.] On shore; on the land; to or at the shore.

Ash-Wednesday, ash-wenz'dā, *n.* The first day of Lent, so called from an old custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents.

ashy, ash'i, *a.* Belonging to ashes; having the colour of ashes; pale.

Asian, ā'shi-an or ā'zhi-an, *n.* Pertaining to Asia, one of the continents of the globe.

Asiatic, ā-shi-at'ik or ā-zhi-at'ik, *a.* Belonging to Asia.——*n.* A native of Asia.

aside, a-sīd', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *side*.] To or on one side; apart; at a small distance; out of one's thoughts or regard; away; so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present.——*n.* Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present, as something uttered by an actor on the stage.

asinine, as'i-nīn, *a.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus*, an ass.] Belonging to or resembling the ass.

ask, ask, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *asked*, askt; ppr. *asking*, ask'ing. [A. Sax. *ascian*, *acsian*, *axian*, to ask=Dan. *æske*, D. *eischen*, O. Fris. *askia*, O.G. *eiscōn*, Mod. G. *heischen*. *Ax*, formerly in good usage, is now provincial or vulgar.] To seek to obtain by words; to request; to question; to demand; to petition; to beg; to solicit; to invite; to inquire concerning.——*v.i.* To make request or petition; to make inquiry or seek by request.

askance, **askant**, a-skans', a-skant', *adv.* [Perhaps allied to It. *scansare*, to turn or slip aside.] Awry; sideways; obliquely; toward one corner of the eye.

asker, ask'ėr, *n.* One who asks; a questioner, inquirer, petitioner.

askew, a-skū', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *skew*.] Awry; aside; obliquely; askant; contemptuously.

aslant, a-slant', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slope*.] On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

asleep, a-slēp', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *sleep*=A. Sax. *on slaepe*, in sleep.] Sleeping; at rest; dead.

aslope, a-slōp', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slope*.] On slope; with leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent.

asp, **aspic**, asp, as'pik, *n.* [L. and Gr. *aspis*.] A small and very venomous serpent of Egypt; the European adder or viper.

asp, asp, *n.* See ASPEN.

asparagus, as-pa'ra-gus, *n.* [L. *asparagus*, Gr. *asparagos*.] A plant of the lily family with fine feathery foliage, the young succulent shoots of which are eaten.

aspect, as'pekt, *n.* [L. *aspectus*, look, appearance, fr. *aspicio*, to look on, behold, fr. *as* for *ad*, to, and *specio*, I look, I look at. SPECIES.] Look; view; appearance; countenance; point of view; position; situation; view commanded; prospect; outlook; *astrol.* the situation of one planet with respect to another.

aspen, **asp**, as'pen, asp, *n.* [A. Sax. *æspe*, *æps*, the aspen=D. *esp*, Icel. *ösp*, Sw. and Dan. *asp*, G. *espe*, the aspen-tree; root doubtful. *Aspen* is properly an adj., like *ashen*.] A species of the poplar, with trembling leaves.

asperity, as-per'i-ti, *n.* [L. *asperitas*, fr. *asper*, rough.] Roughness or harshness to the touch, taste, hearing, or feelings; harshness; acrimony; crabbedness; tartness; sharpness; sourness; moroseness.

aspermous, **aspermatous**, a-spėr'mus, a-spėr'ma-tus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* destitute of seed.

asperse, as-pėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aspersed*, as-pėrst'; ppr. *aspersing*, as-pėrs'ing. [L. *aspergo*, *aspersus*, I besprinkle or bespatter—*ad*, to, and *spargo*, I sprinkle, I scatter. SPARSE.] To besprinkle; to bespatter; to cast calumny upon; to calumniate; to slander; to vilify.

aspersion, as-pėr'shon, *n.* [L. *aspersio*. See prec.] The act of aspersing; the spreading of injurious reports against a person; calumny; defamation.

aspersive, as-pėr'siv, *adv.* Tending to asperse; defamatory; slanderous; calumnious.

asphalt, as-falt', *n.* [Gr. *asphalton*, *asphaltos*; of unknown origin.] The most common variety of bitumen; mineral pitch; a mixture of asphalt or bitumen and sand or other substances, used for pavements, floors, &c.

asphaltic, as-falt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it.

asphaltum, as-falt'um, *n.* [ASPHALT.] Bitumen; mineral pitch.

asphodel, as'fō-del, *n.* [Gr. *asphodelos*; origin unknown. *Daffodil* is a derivative.] A name of various species of plants of the lily family: the asphodel of the older English poets is the daffodil.

asphyxia, as-fik'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *asphyxia*, lit. stoppage of the pulse—*a*, priv., and *sphyxis*, the pulse, fr. *sphyzō*, I throb.] Suspended animation, particularly from suffocation, drowning, or inhaling irrespirable gases.

asphyxiate, as-fik'si-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *asphyxiated*, as-fik'si-āt-ed; ppr. *asphyxiating*, as-fik'si-āt-ing. [See prec.] To bring to a state of asphyxia; to cause asphyxia in.

asphyxiation, as-fik'si-ā''shon, *n.* The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

aspic, **aspick**. See ASP.

aspic, as'pik, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] A dish consisting of a clear, savoury, meat jelly, and containing fowl, game, fish, &c.

aspic, as'pik, *n.* [Fr. *aspic*, *spic*, lavender.] A species of lavender, yielding a very inflammable oil.

aspirant, as-pīr'ant, *n.* [*Aspire* and *-ant*=Fr. *aspirant*.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness; a candidate.

aspirate, as'pi-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aspirated*, as'pi-rāt-ed; ppr. *aspirating*, as'pi-rāting. [L. *aspiratus*, aspirated, pp. of *aspiro*. ASPIRE.] To pronounce with a full or audible emission of breath; to pronounce with the sound of the letter *h*; to add an *h*-sound to.——*n.* An aspirated sound like that of *h*; the letter *h* itself, or any mark of aspiration.

aspiration, as-pi-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *aspiratio*, fr. *aspiro*, *aspiratus*. ASPIRE.] The act of aspiring; eager pursuit or search after; ardent wish or desire; ambition to reach or attain; the act of aspirating; an aspirated sound.

aspire, as-pīr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *aspired*, as-pīrd'; ppr. *aspiring*, as-pīr'ing. [L. *aspiro*, *aspiratus*, to breathe on, to seek after—*ad*, to, and *spiro*, I breathe (as in *expire*, *inspire*, *respire*). SPIRIT.] To pant after something high or noble; to cherish elevated aims; to desire or pursue eagerly; to aim at what is great, noble, or difficult; to soar. (Followed by *to* or *after*.)

aspirer, as-pīr'ėr, *n.* One who aspires; an aspirant.

aspiring, as-pīr'ing, *p.a.* Having aspirations or eager desires; ambitious; having an ardent desire to rise to eminence:

aspiringly, as-pīr'ing-li, *adv.* In an aspiring manner.

Asplenium, a-splē'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *asplenion*, fr. *splēn*, spleen.] A genus of ferns comprising species found all over the world; spleenwort.

asporous, as-spō'rus, *a.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *spore*.] Not having spores.

asportation, as-pōr-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *asportatio*—*abs*, from, and *porto*, I carry, as in *export*, *import*, &c.] A carrying away.

asquint, a-skwint', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *squint*.] In a squinting manner; out of the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; askance.

ass, as, *n.* [A. Sax. *assa*, a male ass, *assen*, the female, also *esol*, *asal*; akin Goth. *asilus*, D. *ezel*, G. *esel*, Icel. *asni*, *asna*, Dan. *asen*, Lith. *asilas*, Ir. and Gael. *asal*, O. Ir. *assan*, W. *asyn*, all probably fr. L. *asinus*; ultimate origin unknown.] A well-known animal, akin to the horse, dull and slow, but patient, hardy, and sure-footed; a dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

assafœtida, as-sa-fē'ti-da, *n.* See ASAFŒTIDA.

assagai, as'sa-gā, *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*, Ar. *alzagāya*—*al*, the, and *zagāya*, a Berber word for a kind of weapon.] A Kaffir throwing spear; a species of javelin.

assail, as-sāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assailed*, as-sāld'; ppr. *assailing*, as-sāl'ing. [Fr. *assaillir*, fr. L. *assilio*, *assilire*, I leap or rush upon—*ad*, to, and *salio*, I leap, I rise. ASSAULT.] To spring, rush, or fall upon; to attack literally or figuratively; to assault.

assailable, as-sāl'a-bl, *a.* That may be assailed.

assailant, as-sāl'ant, *n.* [Fr. *assaillant*, ppr. of *assaillir*. ASSAIL.] One who assails.

assailer, as-sāl'ėr, *n.* One who assails; an assailant.

assassin, as-sas'sin, *n.* [Fr. *assassin*, fr. Ar. *hashāshin*, *hashishin*, one who murders when infuriated by *hashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp.] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault.

assassinate, as-sas'sin-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assassinated*, as-sas'sin-āt-ed; ppr. *assassinating*, as-sas'sin-āt-ing. [Fr. *assassiner*. See prec.] To murder by surprise or secret assault; to attack and slay suddenly and treacherously.

assassination, as-sas'si-nā''shon, *n.* The act of assassinating or murdering by surprise or secret assault.

assassinator, as-sas'si-nāt-ėr, *n.* An as-

assault, as-sâlt', *n.* [O. Fr. *assault*, now *assaut*, fr. L.L. *assaltus*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *saltus*, a leap, fr. *salio*, I leap. *Assail*, *insult*, *result*, &c., are of like origin.] A violent onset; an attack; a violent attack on a person; a hostile charge; a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post; a storm; a storming.—**Assault at arms**, a name sometimes given to an exhibition of fencing or similar military exercises.——v.t. pret. & pp. *assaulted*, as-sâlt'ed; ppr. *assaulting*, as-sâlt'ing. To make an assault on; to assail; to fall upon by violence; to attack; to storm.

assay, as-sā', *n.* [O. Fr. *assai*, *essay*, a trial, examination, whence *essayer*, to test, fr. L. *exagium*, fr. Gr. *exagion*, a weighing—*ex*, out, *agō*, I bring. *Essay* is the same word, and *examine* is closely akin.] Examination; proof; trial; determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy, &c., or of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion.——v.t. pret. & pp. *assayed*, as-sād'; ppr. *assaying*, as-sā'ing. To make an assay of; to determine the amount of a particular metal in; to test the purity or metallic quality of; to analyse chemically.——v.i. To attempt, try, or endeavour.

assayer, as-sā'er, *n.* One who assays metals.

assaying, as-sā'ing, *n.* The art of the assayer; the determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound; act of ascertaining the purity of the precious metals.

assegai, *n.* Same as *Assagai*.

assemblage, as-sem'blāj, *n.* [Fr. *assemblage*, fr. *assembler*, to assemble.] An assembly; a collection of individuals, or of particular things; a company; a mass.

assemble, as-sem'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assembled*, as-sem'bld; ppr. *assembling*, as-sem'bling. [Fr. *assembler*, fr. L.L. *assimulare*, to assemble—L. *ad*, to, and *simul*, together; akin *similar*, *simulate*, *assimilate*, &c.; same root as E. *same*.] To bring, gather, or call together; to collect; to convene.——v.i. To meet or come together; to convene; to congregate.

assembly, as-sem'bli, *n.* [Fr. *assemblée*. ASSEMBLE.] A company or collection of individuals in the same place; a congregation; an assemblage; a meeting; a convocation; a convention.—**General Assembly**, the chief ecclesiastical court of the Established and of the Free Church of Scotland.

assent, as-sent', *n.* [O. Fr. *assent*, fr. *assentir*, to assent, fr. L. *assentire—ad*, and *sentio*, *sensum*, I think (as in *consent*, *dissent*, &c.). SENSE.] Act of agreeing to anything; agreement of opinion; concurrence; consent; accord; approval.——v.i. pret. and pp. *assented*, as-sent'ed; ppr. *assenting*, as-sent'ing. To be of the same mind or opinion; to give one's assent; to agree; to acquiesce; to consent; to concur or acquiesce.

assentation, as-sen-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *assentatio*, flattery, fr. *assentor*, I flatter.] Flattery; adulation.

assenter, assentient, as-sent'ér, as-sen'shi-ent, *n.* One who assents.

assentient, assentive, as-sen'shi-ent, as-sent'iv, *a.* Yielding assent; complying.

assentingly, as-sent'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

assert, as-sért', *v.t.* pret & pp. *asserted*, as-sért'ed; ppr. *asserting*, as-sért'ing. [L. *assero*, *assertum*, I assert, declare—*ad*, to, and *sero*, *sertum*, I join, connect, bind, fr. root of *series*. SERIES.] To affirm in positive terms; to maintain; to vindicate; to root of *series*. SERIES.] To affirm in positive terms; to maintain; to vindicate; to assseverate; to aver; *refl.* to come forward and assume one's rights, claims, &c.

assertion, as-sér'shon, *n.* [Fr. *assertion*, L. *assertio*, *-onis*.] Act of asserting; positive declaration or averment; affirmation.

assertive, assertory, as-sért'iv, as-sért'o-ri, *a.* [*Assert* and *-ive*, *-ory*.] Of the nature of an assertion; affirming confidently; peremptory; declaratory.

assertively, as-sért'iv-li, *adv.* In an assertive manner; affirmatively.

assertor, asserter, as-sért'ér, *n.* One who asserts; one who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates.

assess, as-ses', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assessed*, as-sest'; ppr. *assessing*, as-ses'ing. [O. Fr. *assesser*, L.L. *assessare*, to assess, fr. L. *assideo*, *assessum*, I sit beside, and hence I act as assessor—*ad*, to, and *sedeo*, I sit; akin *assiduous*, *reside*, &c. SEDATE.] To fix a certain sum upon as a rate to be paid; to rate; to tax; to value; to fix the amount or proportion of a tax.

assessable, as-ses'a-bl, *a.* That may be assessed; liable to be assessed.

assessment, as-ses'ment, *n.* Act of assessing; a valuation for the purpose of taxation; a tax or specific sum charged on a person or property.

assessor, as-ses'ér, *n.* [L. ASSESS.] One who assesses; a legal adviser who sits beside a magistrate or judge to assist him in points of law.

assessorial, as-ses-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.

assets, as'sets, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *aset*, *asetz*, Fr. *assez*, enough, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *satis*, enough. SATISFY.] Goods or estate of a deceased person available to pay his debts or obligations; property or estate of an insolvent debtor; stock in trade and entire property of a merchant: sometimes *asset* is used as a singular—an item in one's assets.

asseverate, as-sev'e-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *asseverated*, as-sev'e-rāt-ed; ppr. *asseverating*, as-sev'e-rāt-ing. [L. *assevero*, *asseveratus—ad*, to, and *severus*, serious, severe. SEVERE.] To affirm, aver, or assert seriously or solemnly; to protest.

asseveration, as-sev'e-rā"shon, *n.* The act of asseverating or what is asseverated; positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

assibilate, as-sib'i-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assibilated*, as-sib'i-lāt-ed; ppr. *assibilating*, as-sib'i-lāt-ing. [L. *assibilare*, to assibilate—*ad*, to, *sibilare*, to hiss. SIBILANT.] To make sibilant, or give a sibilant sound to, as a letter.

assiduity, as-si-dū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *assiduitas*, fr. *assiduus*, assiduous (q.v.).] The state or character of being assiduous; close or constant application; diligence; attention; perseverance; watchful care.

assiduous, as-sid'ū-us, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, fr. *assideo*, I sit close to—*ad*, to, and *sedeo*, I sit. ASSESS.] Constant in application; unceasingly diligent; unwearied; persevering; unremitting.

assiduously, as-sid'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an assiduous manner; with assiduity; unremittingly.

assiduousness, as-sid'ū-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being assiduous; assiduity.

assign, as-sīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assigned*, as-sīnd'; ppr. *assigning*, as-sīn'ing. [Fr. *assigner*, fr. L. *assignare—ad*, and *signo*, I allot, mark out, fr. *signum*, a mark (whence *sign*, *signal*, *consign*, &c.). SIGN.] To mark out, as an allotted portion or share; to allot; to apportion; to fix or specify; to make over to another.——n. A person to whom property or any right is or may be transferred; an assignee.

assignable, as-sīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be assigned.

assignation, as-sig-nā'shon, *n.* Act of assigning; an appointment to meet, as lovers; a making over by transfer of title.

assignee, as-sī-nē', *n.* [Fr. *assigné*, fr. *assigner*. ASSIGN.] One to whom an assignment is made; one appointed or deputed by another to perform some act or business, or enjoy some right.

assigner, as-sīn'ér, *n.* One who assigns.

assignment, as-sīn'ment, *n.* Act of assigning; thing assigned; a transfer or conveyance; a writ of transfer.

assimilate, as-sim'i-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assimilated*, as-sim'i-lāt-ed; ppr. *assimilating*, as-sim'i-lāt-ing. [L. *assimilo*, *assimilatus—ad*, to, and *similis*, like or similar. SIMILAR, ASSEMBLE.] To make like or similar to; to bring to a likeness with; to cause to resemble; to turn to its own substance or nature by digestion; to absorb and incorporate into the system.——v.i. To grow or become similar to; to be converted or turned into the substance of the body.

assimilation, as-sim'i-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *assimilatio*.] Act of assimilating; process of being assimilated; the process by which animals and plants convert and absorb nutriment.

assimilative, assimilatory, as-sim'i-lāt-iv, as-sim'i-la-to-ri, *a.* [*Assimilate* and *-ive*, *-ory*.] Having the power of assimilating; tending to assimilate; producing assimilation.

assist, as-sist', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assisted*, as-sist'ed; ppr. *assisting*, as-sist'ing. [Fr. *assister*, to assist,fbe present, fr. L. *assistere—ad*, and *sisto*, I stand, I set, I place, fr. root *sta*, to stand. STAND.] To aid; to help; to succour; to sustain.——v.i. To lend aid; to give help; to contribute assistance; to take part in or be present at a ceremony or performance.

assistance, as-sis'tans, *n.* [Fr. *assistance*, ASSIST.] Help; aid; support; succour.

assistant, as-sis'tant, *a.* [Fr. *assistant*, ppr. of *assister*. ASSIST.] Lending assistance; helping; lending aid or support.——n. One who assists or aids; a person engaged to assist another in some kind of work or duties; a helper; a supporter; an auxiliary.

assize, as-sīz', *n.* [Fr. *assise*, a fixed rate, a tax, a sitting, a session; *assises*, assizes, fr. *asseoir*, to sit down, to assess, fr. L. *assidēre*, to act as assessor. ASSESS. *Size* is a shortened form of this.] A statute for regulating weights, measures, or prices; weight, measure, or price thus regulated; in *pl.* the periodical sessions or courts held at stated intervals in the counties of England and Wales to try criminal and certain other cases before a jury.

assizer, as-sīz'ér, *n.* [See prec.] An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

associable, as-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be associated; sociable; companionable.

associate, as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *associated*, as-sō'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *associating*, as-sō'shi-āt-ing. [L. *associo*, *associatum—ad*, and *socio*, I join, fr. *socius*, a companion. SOCIAL.] To join in company as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; to adopt as a partner, companion, and the like; to combine; to unite.——v.i. To unite one's self with another or others; to keep company; to join in companionship or confederacy.——a. Joined to or with; conjoined; confederate; connected.——n. One joined or united with another; a companion; a friend; a mate; a partner; a coadjutor; an ally; a confederate.

associateship, as-sō'shi-āt-ship, *n.* The state or office of an associate.

association, as-sō'shi-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *associatio*.] Act of associating; union; confederacy; combination; connection; a society or body of persons joined together for the support or furtherance of some object; the tendency which one idea, feeling, &c., has to recall another.

associative, as-sō'shi-āt-iv, *a.* [*Associate* and *-ive*.] Capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; leading to association.

assoil†, as-soil', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assoiled*, as-soild'; ppr. *assoiling*, as-soil'ing. [O. Fr. *assoiler*, fr. L. *absolvere*, to absolve.] To release; to absolve.

assonance, as'sō-nans, *n.* [ASSONANT.] Resemblance of sounds; a species of imperfect rhyme which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants.

assonant, as'sō-nant, *a.* [L. *assonans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *assono*, I sound to—*ad*, to, and *sono*, I sound. SOUND (noise).] Having a resemblance of sounds; rhyming only so far as the vowels are concerned.

assort, as-sôrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assorted*, as sort'ed; ppr. *assorting*, as-sort'ing. [Fr. *assortir*, to sort, to assort, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *sors*, *sortis*, a lot. SORT.] To sort; to separate and distribute into classes or kinds; to arrange.——v.i. To suit; to agree; to consort.

assorted, as-sōrt'ed, *p. a.* Distributed into sorts, kinds, or classes.

assortment, as-sōrt'ment, *n.* [*Assort* and *-ment.*] Act of assorting; a variety; a mass or quantity of things assorted.

assuage, as-swāj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assuaged*, as-swājd'; ppr. *asswaging*, as-swāj'ing. [O.Fr. *assouager*, *assouagier*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet. SUAVE.] To allay; to mitigate; to ease; to lessen in severity; to moderate; to soothe; to calm.——v.i. To abate or subside.

assuagement, as-swāj'ment, *n.* The act of assuaging; mitigation; abatement.

assuager, as-swāj'er, *n.* One who or that which assuages or allays.

assuasive, as-swā'siv, *a.* [From L. *ad*, to, and the termination of *persuasive*.] Soothingly persuasive; softening; mitigating; tranquillizing.

assume, as-sūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assumed*, as-sūmd'; ppr. *assuming*, as-sūm'ing. [L. *assumo*, I take to myself, claim, assume—*as* for *ad*, to, and *sumo*, I take, also seen in *consume*, *presume*, &c.: supposed to be from adv. *sus*, up, as in *suscipio*, I take up.] To take to or upon one's self; to take for granted; to suppose as a fact; to arrogate; to claim; to pretend to possess; to put on; to usurp.——v.i. To claim more than is due; to be arrogant.

assumer, as-sūm'ėr, *n.* One who assumes.

assuming, as-sūm'ing, *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant; presumptuous.

assumption, as-sum'shon, *n.* [L. *assumptio*, fr. *assumo*, *assumptus*. ASSUME.] Act of assuming; the thing assumed or taken for granted; a supposition; a postulate; a taking upon one's self; the taking up of any person into heaven; the festival in honour of the miraculous ascent to heaven of the Virgin Mary, celebrated by the Roman and Greek churches.

assumptive, as-sum'tiv, *a.* [See prec.] That is or may be assumed.

assurable, a-shōr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance.

assurance, a-shōr'ans, *n.* [*Assure* and *-ance.*] Act of assuring; firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certainty; ground of confidence; want of modesty; impudence; laudable confidence; self-reliance; certain knowledge; positive declaration; insurance.

assure, a-shōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assured*, a-shōrd'; ppr. *assuring*, a-shōr'ing. [Fr. *assurer*, O. Fr. *asseürer*, L L. *assecurare*, *adsecurare*—L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure. SECURE.] To make (a person) sure or certain; to declare or affirm to; to make secure or certain; to give confidence; to confirm; to insure.

assured, a-shōrd', *p.* and *a.* Certain; convinced; not doubting or doubtful; bold to excess; confident; having life or goods insured (in this sense often a noun, sing. or pl.).

assuredly, a-shōr'ed-li, *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.

assuredness, a-shōr'ed-nes, *n.* State of being assured.

assurer, a-shōr'ėr, *n.* One who assures or insures.

Assyrian, as-sir'i-an, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants.——*n.* A native or inhabitant of Assyria; the language of the Assyrians.— **Assyriology**, as-sir'i-ol''o-ji, *n.* [*Assyria* and *-ology.*] That branch of learning that deals with Assyria and its antiquities.—**Assyriologist**, as-sir'i-ol''o-jist, *n.* One skilled in the language or antiquities of ancient Assyria.

astatic, a-stat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and root *sta*, to stand. STAND.] Being without polarity, as a magnetic needle.

aster, as'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star. STAR.] An extensive genus of composite plants, whose flowers somewhat resemble stars.

asteria, as-tē'ri-a, *n.* [From Gr. *astēr*, a star.] A variety of sapphire, showing a starlike opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round.

asterisk, as'tė-risk, *n.* [Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astēr*, a star.] A little star; the figure of a star, thus *, used in printing and writing.

asterism, as'tėr-izm, *n.* [Gr. *asterismos*, fr. *astēr*, a star.] A small cluster of stars; a constellation; an asterisk.

astern, a-stėrn', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *stern*.] In or at the hinder part of a ship; backward; behind.

asteroid, as'tėr-oid, *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *eidos*, form.] A small planet; one of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

asteroidal, as-tėr-oi'dal, *a.* Pertaining to the asteroids or small planets.

asthenia, **astheny**, as-thē-nī'a, as'the-ni, *n.* [Gr. *astheneia*—*a*, priv., and *sthenos*, strength.] Debility; want of strength.

asthenic, as-then'ik, *a.* [Gr. *asthenikos*, weakly—*a*, priv., and *sthenos*, strength.] Destitute of strength; weak; characterized by debility.

asthma, as'ma or as'thma, *n.* [Gr. *asthma*, hard breathing, panting, fr. *azō*, I pant, I blow or breathe hard.] A disorder of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing, cough, and expectoration.

asthmatic, as-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma.——*n.* A person troubled with asthma.

asthmatically, as-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an asthmatical manner.

astigmatism, a-stig'mat-izm, *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *stigma*, *stigmatos*, a point or mark.] A malformation of the eye, in which rays of light do not properly converge to one point.

astir, a-stėr', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stir*.] On stir; stirring; active.

astomatous, as-tom'a-tus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *stoma*, *stomatos*, a mouth.] Without a mouth.

astonish, as-ton'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *astonished*, as-ton'isht; ppr. *astonishing*, as-ton'ish-ing. [O.E. *astony*, *astone*, fr. O. Fr. *estoner*, *estuner*, Fr. *étonner*, to stun, to stupefy, fr. L. *extonare*, lit. to make thunderstruck, fr. *ex*, intens., and *tonare*, to thunder.] To strike with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze; to surprise; to astound.

astonished, as-ton'isht, *p.a.* Thunderstruck; stunned; amazed; confounded.

astonishing, as-ton'ish-ing, *p.a.* Tending to astonish; very wonderful; amazing; surprising; marvellous.

astonishingly, as-ton'ish-ing-li, *adv.* In a astonishing manner; in a manner or degree to excite amazement.

astonishment, as-ton'ish-ment, *n.* State of being astonished; amazement; confusion of mind; wonder; great surprise.

astony, as-tō'ni, *v.t.* [ASTONISH.] To astonish; to terrify; to confound. [Obs. or poet.]

astound, as-tound', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *astounded*, as-tound'ed; ppr. *astounding*, as-tound'ing. [For old *astoune*, *astone*, with *d* added, as in *sound*, *expound*, &c. ASTONISH.] To astonish; to stun; to strike dumb with amazement.

astounding, as-tound'ing, *p.a.* Adapted to astonish; most astonishing.

astraddle, a-strad'l, *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *straddle*.] Straddling; astride.

astragal, as'tra-gal, *n.* [Gr. *astragalos*. Etymol. unknown.] A small round moulding surrounding the top or bottom of a column; the huckle or ankle bone; the upper bone of the foot.

astrakhan, as'tra-kan, *n.* [From *Astrakhan* in Russia.] A rough kind of cloth with a curled pile.

astral, as'tral, *a.* [From L. *astrum*, a star. STAR.] Belonging to the stars; starry; inhabiting the heavenly bodies; star-like.

astray, a-strā', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stray*.] Straying; out of the right way or proper place.

astrict, as-trikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *astricted*, as-trik'ted; ppr. *astricting*, as-trik'ting. [L. *astringo*, *astrictus*—*ad*, and *stringo*, I draw tight. ASTRINGENT.] To bind fast; to confine; to contract; to limit.

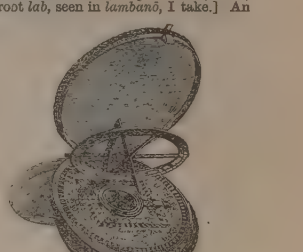
astride, a-strīd', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stride*.] With the legs wide apart; with the legs on either side.

astringency, as-trin'jen-si, *n.* State or quality of being astringent.

astringent, as-trin'jent, *a.* [From L. *astringens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *astringo*, I contract or draw close, bind fast—*as* for *ad*, to, *stringo*, I bind. STRAIN.] Contracting; styptic; contracting the tissues and canals of the body, and checking or diminishing excessive discharges.——*n.* A medicine which thus acts.

astringently, as-trin'jent-li, *adv.* In an astringent manner.

astrolabe, as'trō-lāb, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and root *lab*, seen in *lambanō*, I take.] An



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe.—Royal Naval Coll.

instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

astrolatry, as-trol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the stars.

astrologer, as-trol'o-jėr, *n.* One versed in astrology.

astrological, as-trō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to astrology.

astrologically, as-trō-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

astrology, as-trol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, discourse; originally simply the knowledge or science of the stars.] The pretended science or art of foretelling future events by the situation and different aspects of the heavenly bodies which were supposed to have an influence on human affairs.

astrometer, as-trom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which measures the stars or the light of the stars.

astronomer, as-tron'ō-mėr, *n.* One versed in astronomy.

astronomic, **astronomical**, as-trō-nom'ik, as-trō-nom'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.

astronomically, as-trō-nom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an astronomical manner.

astronomy, as-tron'ō-mi, *n.* [L. *astronomia*, fr. Gr. *astronomia*, fr. *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] The science which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, their nature, distances, positions, and motions, including the relations of the earth to the rest of the universe.

astrut, a-strut', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *strut*.] In a strutting manner.

astucious, as-tū'shus, *a.* [Fr. *astucieux*, L. *astus*, craft.] Astute; crafty.

astucity, as-tū'si-ti, *n.* [See prec.] Astuteness, craftiness.

astute, as-tūt', *a.* [L. *astutus*, fr. *astus*, craft, subtlety.] Shrewd; wary; sagacious; acute; wily; penetrating.

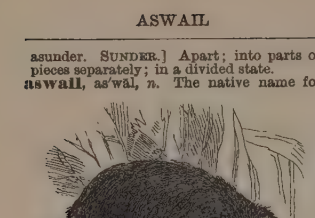
astutely, as-tūt'li, *adv.* In an astute manner; shrewdly; keenly; acutely.

astuteness, as-tūt'nes, *n.* Quality of being astute; shrewdness.

asunder, a-sun'dėr, *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *sunder*; A. Sax. *on sundran*,

asunder. SUNDER.] Apart; into parts or pieces separately; in a divided state.

aswail, as'wāl, *n.* The native name for



Aswail (*Ursus labiatus*).

the sloth-bear (*Ursus labiatus*) of the mountains of Northern India.

asylum, a-sī'lum, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *asylon*—*a*, priv., and *sylē*, *sylon*, the right of seizure.] A place where one is safe from seizure or free from harm; a sanctuary; a refuge; a safe retreat; an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate.

asymmetrical, a-sim-met'rik-al, *a.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *symmetrical*.] Not having symmetry; wanting in due proportion.

asymmetry, a-sim'me-tri, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *symmetria*, symmetry.] The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

asymptote, a'sim-tōt, *n.* [Gr. *asymptōtos*, not coinciding—*a*, priv., *syn*, with, and *ptōtos*, falling.] A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, however extended, never meets it.

asymptotical, a-sim-tōt'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to an asymptote.

asyndetic, as-in-det'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by the use of asyndeton.

asyndeton, a-sin'de-ton, *n.* [Gr., fr. *a*, priv., *syn*, together, and *deō*, I bind.] A figure of speech which omits connecting words or conjunctions; as, *veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered.

at, at, *prep.* [A. Sax. *æt*, = Goth. O. Sax. Icel. *at*, Dan. *ad*, O. H. G. *az*; cog. with L. *ad*, to, O. Ir. *ad*, Skr. *adhi*, upon.] A word which denotes most commonly nearness or presence, proximity; near or close to; by; in; in a state of; engaged or employed in, on, or with: with direction towards (fire *at*, look *at*).

atavism, at'a-vizm, *n.* [L. *atāvus*, an ancestor.] The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor.

ataxia, ataxy, a-tak'si-a, at'ak-si, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *taxis*, order.] Want of order; disturbance; *med.* irregularity in the functions of the body or in the crisis and paroxysms of disease.

ate, et. Preterit of *eat* (which see).

atelier, a-tl-yā, *n.* [Fr., a workshop.] A workshop; specifically the workroom of sculptors and painters.

athanasia, athanasy, a-tha-nā'si-a, a-than'a-si, *n.* [Gr. *athanasia*—*a*, neg., and *thanatos*, death.] Deathlessness; immortality.

Athanasian, ath-a-nā'si-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Athanasius*, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century.—**Athanasian Creed**, a creed erroneously attributed to Athanasius, and contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

atheism, ā'thē-izm, *n.* [From Gr. *atheos*, without a god, disbelieving in the gods—*a*, neg., and *theos*, a god.] The disbelief in the existence of a God; the doctrine that there is no God.

atheist, ā'thē-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of atheism; one who disbelieves the existence of God or of gods.

atheistic, atheistical, ā-thē-ist'ik, ā-thē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to atheism or atheists; impious; godless.

atheistically, ā-thē-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an atheistic manner.

atheling, ætheling, ath'el-ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *etheling*, fr. *æthel*, noble birth, and *-ing* belonging to: *æthel* = D. and G. *adel*, nobility; akin G. *edel*, noble.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a prince; one of the royal family; a nobleman.

Athenæum, ath-e-nē'um, *n.* [L. *Athenæum*, Gr. *Athēnaion*, a temple of *Athēnē*, the Greek goddess of wisdom, equivalent to the Roman Minerva.] An institution for the encouragement of literature, science, or art.

Athenian, a-thē'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Athens.—— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

atheous, ā'thē-us, *a.* [ATHEISM.] Not theistic; having no concern with God or theism.

athermanous, a-thėr'man-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thermainō*, I heat, fr. *thermē*, heat.] Not having the power of absorbing radiant heat.

atheroma, ath-e-rō'ma, *n.* [Gr., fr. *athērē*, groats, porridge.] A species of wen or encysted tumour whose contents resemble bread-sauce.

atheromatous, ath-ē-rō'mat-us, *a.* Pertaining to an atheroma.

athirst, a-thėrst', *pred. a.* [Prefix *a* for *of*, and *thirst*.] Thirsty; wanting drink.

athlete, ath'lēt, *n.* [Gr. *athlētēs*, fr. *athlos*, a contest.] One who is trained to exercises of agility and strength.

athletic, ath-let'ik, *a.* [Gr. *athlētikos*. See prec.] Pertaining to athletes or their exercises, such as running, leaping, boxing, &c.; strong; robust; vigorous.

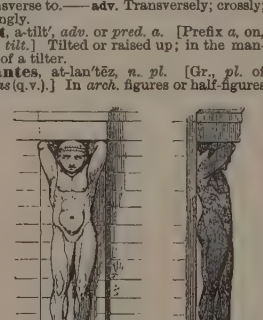
athleticism, athletism, ath-let'i-sizm, ath'lēt-izm, *n.* [*Athletic*, *athlete*, and *-ism*.] The practice of athletics; the profession of an athlete.

athletics, ath-let'iks, *n. pl.* Athletic exercises, such as running, leaping, cricket, boating, &c.

athwart, a-thwąrt', *prep.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *thwart*.] Across; from side to side of; transverse to.—— **adv.** Transversely; crossly; wrongly.

atilt, a-tilt', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *tilt*.] Tilted or raised up; in the manner of a tilter.

atlantes, at-lan'tēz, *n. pl.* [Gr., *pl.* of *Atlas* (q.v.).] In *arch.* figures or half-figures



Atlantes.

of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature.

Atlantic, at-lan'tik, *a.* [From *Atlas*, a mountain in north-west Africa.] Pertaining to the ocean which lies west of Europe and Africa, and extends to America.—— *n.* This ocean.

atlas, at'las, *n.* [Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders.] A collection of maps in a volume; a large size of paper; the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head).

atmidometer, at-mi-dom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *atmis*, *atmidos*, vapour, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow.

atmology, at-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour.

atmolysis, at-mol'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *lysis*, a loosing, from *lyō*, I loose.] A method of separating the constituent elements of a compound gas.

atmometer, at-mom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *metron*, a measure.] A vapour-measurer; an instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface in a given time.

atmosphere, at'mos-fēr, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *sphaira*, sphere. SPHERE.] The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; air; any similar gaseous envelope or medium; pervading influence.

atmospheric, atmospherical, at-mos-fer'ik, at-mos-fer'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere or depending on it.—**Atmospheric railway**, a railway, the motive power of which is derived from atmospheric pressure.

atoll, a-tol', *n.* [Name in the Maldive group.] A coral island consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.

atom, at'om, *n.* [L. *atomus*, fr. Gr. *atomos*, an atom, lit, what is indivisible, fr. *a*, not, and *temnō*, I cut.] A very minute particle of matter; the smallest component part of any body; a molecule; anything extremely small; a minute quantity.

atomic, atomical, a-tom'ik, a-tom'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of atoms; extremely minute; relating to atomism.—**Atomic philosophy**, a system which taught that atoms, by virtue of their own properties, brought all things into being.—**Atomic theory**, the theory that all chemical combinations take place in a definite manner between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies.

atomism, at'om-izm, *n.* [*Atom* and *-ism*.] The doctrine of atoms; atomic philosophy.

atomist, at'om-ist, *n.* [*Atom* and *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of atoms.

atomization, at'om-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of atomizing.

atomize, at'om-īz, *v.t.*—*atomized*, *atomizing*. [*Atom* and *-ize*.] To reduce to atoms or very small particles; to reduce to fine spray.

atomizer, at'om-īz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which atomizes; an apparatus for reducing a liquid into spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, &c.

atonable, a-tōn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.

atone, a-tōn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *atoned*, a-tōnd'; ppr. *atoning*, a-tōn'ing. [Compounded of *at* and *one*, often found together in such phrases as 'to be *at one*', 'to set *at one*'; *one* here retains its old pronunciation as in *only*.] To be at one†; to make reconciliation; to expiate; to make satisfaction; to stand as an equivalent; to answer for. —— v.t. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for; to reconcile.

atonement, a-tōn'ment, *n.* The act of atoning; reconciliation; expiation; satisfaction; the reconciliation of God with man through Christ.

atonic, a-ton'ik, *a.* [See next.] *Med.* characterized by atony; *philol.* not having the accent.

atony, at'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *atonia*, fr. *atonos*, not stretched, relaxed, without tone or accent—*a*, priv., *tonos*, tone.] *Med.* a want of tone; defect of muscular power.

atop, a-top', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *top*.] On or at the top.

atrabilious, at-ra-bil'i-us, *a.* [L. *ater*, *atra*, black, *bilis*, bile.] Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; melancholic or hypochondriacal.—**atrabiliar, atrabilarious**, &c., are also used in same sense.

atramental, at-ra-men'tal, *a.* [L. *atramentum*, ink, fr. *ater*, black.] Inky; black as ink.

atrial, ā'tri-al, *a.* [ATRIUM.] Pertaining to an atrium.

atrip, a-trip', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *trip*.] Just raised from the ground, as an anchor when being weighed.

atrium, ā'tri-um, *n.* [L.] The entrance-hall of an ancient Roman house; a chamber or cavity in animal bodies communicating with the exterior.

atrocious, a-trō'shus, *a.* [L. *atrox, atrocis*, atrocious, fr. *ater*, black, dark, gloomy.] Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; flagitious; horrible; frightful.

atrociously, a-trō'shus-li, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; shockingly.

atrociousness, a-trō'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being atrocious; atrocity.

atrocity, a-tros'i-ti, *n.* [L. *atrocitas*. ATROCIOUS.] The quality of being atrocious; enormous wickedness; enormity; horrible cruelty; an act of fiendish cruelty.

atropal, atropous, at'ro-pal, at'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *tropos*, a turn.] *Bot.* not turned or inverted, but erect: said of an ovule.

atrophy, at'ro-fi, *n.* [Gr. *atrophia—a*, priv., and *trophos*, nourishment.] A wasting away of a person's flesh with loss of strength; emaciation.

atropin, atropine, at'ro-pin, *n.* [From *Atropa*, the generic name of the plant.] A poison obtained from the deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*).

attach, at-tach', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attached*, at-tacht'; ppr. *attaching*, at-tach'ing. [Fr. *attacher*=It. *attaccare*, Sp. and Pg. *atacar*, same word as Fr. *attaquer*, to attack, and meaning lit. to tack to or on, fr. *at*, for L. *ad*, to, and Arm. *tach*, Ir. *taca*, a peg, a nail=E. *tack*, a small nail.] To tack on; to affix: to annex; to cause to adhere; to fasten or fix to; to take; to seize and hold fast; to arrest or seize by authority; to gain over; to win, charm, or attract.——v.i. To be attached; to be connected; to adhere.

attachable, at-tach'a-bl, *a.* That may be attached.

attaché, at-ta-shā', *n.* [Fr. ATTACH.] One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

attachment, at-tach'ment, *n.* State of being attached; act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; union or bond of affection; tender regard; a tie; that which fastens or binds one thing to another; an adjunct; a seizing or apprehending; a taking of a person or goods by legal means to secure a debt.

attack, at-tak', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *attacked*, at-takt'; ppr. *attacking*, at-tak'ing. [Fr. *attaquer*; It. *attaccare*; the same as *attach* (which see).] To assault; to assail; to fall upon; to make an onset upon; to endeavour to injure by any act, speech, or writing; to seize, as a disease.——n. An assault; onset; seizure by a disease.

attackable, at-tak'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attacked; assailable.

attacker, at-tak'er, *n.* One who attacks.

attain, at-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attained*, at-tānd'; ppr. *attaining*, at-tān'ing. [O. Fr. *ataindre*, Fr. *atteindre*, to attain; fr. L. *attingere*, lit. to touch upon—*ad*, to, and *tango*, I touch; akin *attaint*, *attainder*, &c. TANGENT.] To reach by effort; to achieve or accomplish; to gain; to get or procure; to obtain; to come to; to arrive at.——v.i. To reach; to come or arrive: followed by *to*.

attainability, at-tān'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being attainable.

attainable, at-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be attained.

attainableness, at-tān'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being attainable.

attainder, at-tān'dėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *ateindre, ataindre*, to attain, to touch or reach, as with law, to convict, fr. L. *attingere*. ATTAIN.] The consequences of a judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony, consisting in forfeiture of civil rights and 'corruption of blood', so that the party could neither inherit nor transmit property.

attainment, at-tān'ment, *n.* Act of attaining; acquisition; acquirement; accomplishment.

attaint, at-tānt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attainted*, at-tānt'ed; ppr. *attainting*, at-tānt'ing. [O. Fr. *ataint*, pp. of *ataindre, ataindre*. ATTAINDER.] To affect with attainder; to pronounce guilty of high treason or felony, and thereby subject to forfeiture of civil rights, and corruption of blood.——n. A bit; a stroke; a stain; disgrace.

attar, at'tär, *n.* [Per. *atar*, perfume.] An essential oil made from roses, forming a valuable perfume.

attemper, at-tem'pėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attempered*, at-tem'pėrd; ppr. *attempering*, at-tem'pėr-ing. [L. *attempero—ad*, and *tempero*, I mix in due proportion. TEMPER.] To temper; to moderate; to modify; to accommodate.

attempt, at-temt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attempted*, at-temt'ed; ppr. *attempting*, at-temt'ing. [O. Fr. *attempter*, fr. L. *attemptare—ad*, to, and *tempto*, I try. TEMPT.] To endeavour to perform or accomplish; to essay; make an effort upon; to attack.——v.i. To make an effort, endeavour, or trial.——n. An essay or effort; endeavour; trial; enterprise; attack or onset.

attemptable, at-temt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attempted.

attend, at-tend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attended*, at-tend'ed; ppr. *attending*, at-tend'ing. [Fr. *attendre*, to await, to expect, from L. *attendere*, to turn one's mind to, to turn to—*ad*, to, and *tendo*, I stretch. TEND.] To wait upon; to accompany; to be present with or at; to watch or observe; to follow; to ensue; to await.——v.i. To pay regard or heed; to listen; to hearken; to give ear; to accompany or be present; to serve.

attendance, at-tend'ans, *n.* [*Attend* and *-ance*=O. Fr. *atendance*.] Act of attending or waiting on; service; the persons attending; number of persons present.

attendant, at-tend'ant, *a.* [Fr. *attendant*, ppr. of *attendre*. ATTEND.] Accompanying; being present; following; consequent upon.——n. One who attends or waits on another; a servant or follower; one who is present; that which accompanies.

attender, at-tend'ėr, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate.

attention, at-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *attentio, -onis*. ATTEND.] Act of attending; care; heed; close mental application; regard; an act of civility or courtesy.

attentive, at-tent'iv, *a.* [Fr. *attentif*.] Regarding with attention; heedful; intent; regardful; watchful; habitually heedful or mindful; sedulous.

attentively, at-tent'iv-li, *adv.* In an attentive manner; with attention.

attentiveness, at-tent'iv-nes, *n.* State of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

attenuant, at-ten'ū-ant, *a.* [L. *attenuans, -antis*, ppr. of *attenuo*. ATTENUATE.] Making thin; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.——n. A medicine which attenuates humours or secretions.

attenuate, at-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attenuated*, at-ten'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *attenuating*, at-ten'ū-āt-ing. [L. *attenuo, attenuatus—ad*, and *tenuo*, I make thin, fr. *tenuis*, thin; same root as in E. *thin*, *tender*. THIN.] To make thin, fine, or slender; to render less viscid; to lessen the density or the strength of; to make small, fine, or slender.——v.i. To become thin, slender, or fine; to diminish; to lessen.——a. Attenuated; slender; thin.

attenuation, at-ten'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of attenuating; thinness; dilution; slenderness; leanness.

attest, at-test', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attested*, at-test'ed; ppr. *attesting*, at-test'ing. [Fr. *attester*, fr. L. *attestari*, to bear witness, to attest, fr. *ad*, to, and *testis*, a witness. TESTAMENT.] To witness or bear witness to; to certify; to affirm; to avouch; to call to witness.

attestation, at-test-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *attestation*, L. *attestatio*. See prec.] Act of attesting; solemn declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; testimony; evidence.

attester, at-test'ėr, *n.* One who attests; a witness.

Attic, at'tik, *a.* [L. *Atticus*, fr. Gr. *Attikos*.] Pertaining to Attica or to Athens; pure; elegant in style or language.——n. The dialect spoken in Attica or Athens, the chief literary and most elegant dialect of ancient Greece.—**Atticism**, at'ti-sizm, *n.* Attic style or idiom; an Attic peculiarity; elegance of diction.

attic, at'tik, *n.* [From prec., but the reason for the name is not quite clear.] A low story erected over a principal; an apartment in the uppermost part of a house, with windows rising from the cornice or the roof; a garret.

attire, at-tīr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attired*, at-tīrd'; ppr. *attiring*, at-tīr'ing. [O. Fr. *atirer*, to array, fr. prefix *at*, L. *ad*, to, and O. Fr. *tire*, *tiere*, row, rank, order, same word as *tier*; or fr. prefix *at*, and same word as G. *zier*, ornament, A. Sax. *tír*, splendour, Dan. *zir*, ornament.] To dress, especially with fine clothes; to clothe; to array; to adorn; to deck.——n. (no *pl.*) Dress; clothes; apparel; garb; raiment.

attitude, at'ti-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *attitude*, fr. It. *attitudine*, fitness, posture, fr. L.L. *aptitudo*, fitness, aptitude, fr. *aptus*, fit. APT.] Posture or position of a person; posture as regards the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed; state, condition, or conjuncture.

attitudinal, at-ti-tūd'in-al, *a.* [It. *attitudine*, and *-al*.] Pertaining to attitudes.

attitudinize, at-ti-tūd'in-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *attitudinized*, at-ti-tūd'in-īzd; ppr. *attitudinizing*, at-ti-tūd'in-īz-ing. [See prec.] To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures.

attollent, at-tol'lent, *a.* [L. *attollens, -entis*, ppr. of *attollo—ad*, to, and *tollo*, I lift or raise. TOLERATE.] Lifting up; raising.

attorn, at-tėrn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *attorned*, at-tėrnd'; ppr. *attorning*, at-tėrn'ing. [O. Fr. *atorner*. See next.] In feudal law, to turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another.

attorney, at-tėr'ni, *n.*; pl. **attorneys**, at-tėr'niz. [O.Fr. *atorné*, pp. of *atorner*, to transfer, to turn to—prefix *a* (L. *ad*, to, and O. Fr. *torner*, to turn. TURN.] One who is appointed to act in place of another, especially in matters of law; one who practises in law-courts; a solicitor; a lawyer; a legal agent.—**Letter or power of attorney**, a formal instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him.

attorneyship, at-tėr'ni-ship, *n.* The office of an attorney.

attract, at-trakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attracted*, at-trakt'ed; ppr. *attracting*, at-trakt'ing. [From L. *attraho, attractus—ad*, and *traho*, I draw, whence *tract, treat, trace*, &c. TRACE.] To draw to or towards; to cause to approach; to exercise a physical influence tending to bring nearer; to induce; to invite; to entice; to allure.

attractable, at-trakt'a-bl, *a.* That may be attracted.

attracter, attractor, at-trakt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which attracts.

attraction, at-trak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *attraction*, L. *attractio, -onis*.] Act of attracting; the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles toward each other; that which attracts; allurement; enticement; charm.

attractive, at-trakt'iv, *a.* [*Attract* and *-ive*=Fr. *attractif*.] Having the quality or power of attracting; alluring; inviting; enticing; engaging.

attractively, at-trakt'iv-li, *adv.* In an attractive manner.

attractiveness, at-trakt'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being attractive.

attributable, at-trib'ūt-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be attributed; ascribable; imputable.

attribute, at-trib'ūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attributed*, at-trib'ūt-ed; ppr. *attributing*, at-trib'ūt-ing. [L. *attribuo, attributum*, to at-

tribute or **assign**—*ad*, and *tribuo, tributum*, I assign, bestow, or give. TRIBUTE.] To assign; to ascribe, as a quality or attribute; to impute.——n. at'tri-būt. [Fr. *attribut*, L. *attributum*.] An inherent property or quality; a characteristic; a characteristic or accompanying symbol; a word or clause of an adjectival character.

attribution, at-tri-bū'shon, *n.* Act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; ascription; thing ascribed.

attributive, at-trib'ūt-iv, *a.* [*Attribute* and *-ive*=Fr. *attributif*.] That attributes; attributing; pertaining to or expressing an attribute; *gram.* coming before the noun it qualifies.——n. A word expressing an attribute; an adjective.

attributively, at-trib'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* In an attributive manner; placed before its noun.

attrition, at-tri'shon, *n.* [L. *attritio*, fr. *attero, attritum*, I rub down—*ad*, to, and *tero, tritum*, I rub. TRITE.] Act of wearing by friction or rubbing; state of being worn by rubbing; abrasion.

attune, at-tūn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attuned*, at-tūnd'; ppr. *attuning*, at-tūn'ing. [Prefix *at* for L. *ad*, to, and *tune*.] To tune or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to bring into harmony or agreement.

atypic, a-tip'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *typos*, a type.] Devoid of typical character; irregular.

aubade, ō-bäd', *n.* [Fr., fr. *aube*, dawn, fr. L. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] Music performed in some one's honour in the morning; morning song.

auburn, a'bern, *a.* [O. Fr. *auborne, alborne*, fr. L.L. *alburnus*, whitish, fr. L. *albus*, white. ALBUM.] Originally whitish or flaxen-coloured; now reddish brown or rich chestnut: generally applied to hair.

aucipial, a-sip'i-al, *a.* [From L. *auceps, aucupis*, a fowler—*avis*, bird, *capio*, I take.] Pertaining to the art of fowling.

auction, ak'shon, *n.* [L. *auctio*, fr. *augeo, auctum*, I increase (from the rising in successive bids); allied to Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, E. *eke*, to increase. Akin *augment, august, auxiliary*.] A mode of public sale, in which each succeeding bidder increases or adds to the price offered by the preceding, and the article is sold to the highest bidder.

auctioneer, ak-shon-ēr', *n.* [*Auction* and *-eer*.] The person who sells by auction; one whose main business is to sell goods in this way.

audacious, a-dā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *audacieux*, fr. L. *audax, audacis*, bold, daring, fr. *audeo*, I dare; perhaps connected with L. *aveo*, I desire, *avidus*, desirous, Goth. *audags*, happy.] Daring in a bad sense; bold in evil; impudent; having effrontery; scorning restraint; unabashed; shameless.

audaciously, a-dā'shus-li, *adv.* In an audacious manner.

audaciousness, a-dā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being audacious; audacity.

audacity, a-das'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being audacious; reprehensible boldness; impudence; effrontery.

audibility, a-di-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being audible.

audible, a'di-bl, *a.* [L. *audibilis*, fr. *audio*, I hear; whence also *audience, audit, auditor*; same root as in L. *auris*, ear, and in E. *ear*.] That may be heard; perceptible to the ear.

audibleness, a'di-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being audible; audibility.

audibly, a'di-bli, *adv.* In an audible manner; so as to be heard.

audience, a'di-ens, *n.* [Fr. *audience*, L. *audientia*, fr. *audiens, -entis*, ppr. of *audio*, I hear. AUDIBLE.] Act of hearing or listening; the persons hearing; an assembly of hearers; an auditory; admittance to a hearing; reception to an interview; ceremonial interview.

audiometer, a-di-om'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *audio*, I hear, and Gr. *metron*, measure. AUDIBLE.] An instrument for testing the hearing.

audiphone, a'di-fōn, *n.* [L. *audio*, I hear, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice. AUDIBLE, PHONETIC.] An instrument for enabling the deaf to hear.

audit, a'dit, *n.* [L. *auditus*, a hearing, fr. *audio*, I hear. AUDIBLE.] An audience or hearing; an examination into accounts conducted by a proper officer or officers; official examination of monetary dealings; a final account.——v.t. pret. & pp. *audited*, a'dit-ed; ppr. *auditing*, a'dit-ing. To examine into or investigate, as accounts.

auditor, a'dit-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *auditeur*, L. *auditor*. AUDIBLE.] A hearer; a listener; a person appointed to audit or examine accounts.

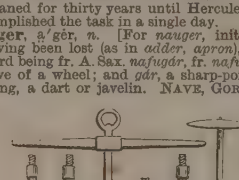
auditorium, a-di-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L. AUDITORY.] Part of a building intended for an audience.

auditorship, a'dit-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of auditorium.

auditory, a'di-to-ri, *a.* [L. *auditorius*, fr. *audio*, I hear. AUDIBLE.] Having the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing.——n. [L. *auditorium*.] An audience; an assembly of hearers; an auditorium.

Augean, a-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the mythical *Augeas*, King of Elis, in Greece, whose stable for 3000 oxen had remained uncleaned for thirty years until Hercules accomplished the task in a single day.

auger, a'gėr, *n.* [For *nauger*, initial *n* having been lost (as in *adder, apron*), this word being fr. A. Sax. *nafugdr*, fr. *nafu*, the nave of a wheel; and *gār*, a sharp-pointed thing, a dart or javelin. NAVE, GORE, to



Augers.

pierce. Similarly D. *avegaar*, but L.G. *navīger*, and G. *näber*.] An instrument made in a great many forms for boring large holes, used by carpenters, joiners, &c.

aught, at, *n.* [A. Sax. *āwiht, āwuht, āht*, &c., fr. *ā*, ever, and *wiht*=E. *whit, wight*; lit. ever a whit, its negative being *naught*, not a whit. WHIT.] Ought; anything, indefinitely; any part; anywhit.

augite, a'jit, *n.* [Gr. *augites*, fr. *augē*, brightness.] A mineral of a greenish-black, pitch-black, or leek-green colour, a variety of pyroxene.—**augitic**, a-jit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing augite.

augment, ag-ment', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *augmented*, ag-ment'ed; ppr. *augmenting*, ag-ment'ing. [Fr. *augmenter*, fr. L. *augmentare*, to augment, fr. *augmentum*, increase, fr. *augeo*, I increase. AUCTION.] To make larger; to increase; to enlarge; to add to; to swell.——v.i. To increase; to grow larger.——n. ag'ment. [L. *augmentum*.] Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase; a prefixed syllable in certain inflectional forms of a verb.

augmentation, ag-ment-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of augmenting; increase; enlargement; addition; the thing added by way of enlargement.

augmentative, ag-ment'a-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *augmentatif*. AUGMENT.] Having the quality or power of augmenting.——n. A word formed to express greatness; opposed to a *diminutive*.

augmentatively, ag-ment'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an augmentative manner.

augmenter, ag-ment'ėr, *n.* One who or that which augments.

augur, a'gėr, *n.* [L. *augur*, fr. *avis*, a bird, and root of *gusto*, I taste; or akin to *augeo*, I increase (whence *augment*).] One who among the ancients foretold future events by observing the flight of birds, and their chattering and motions, and by other omens; a soothsayer.——v.t. pret. & pp. *augured*, a'gėrd; *auguring*, a'gėr-ing. To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens; to be a sign: to bode (well or ill of a project).——v.t. To guess or conjecture; to predict; to anticipate: said of persons; to betoken; to forebode: said of things.

augural, a'gū-ral, *a.* [L. *auguralis*.] Pertaining to an augur or the duties of an augur; pertaining to divination.

augurial, a-gū'ri-al, *a.* [L. *augurialis*.] Relating to augurs or augury.

augurship, a'gėr-ship, *n.* The office or period of office of an augur.

augury, a'gū-ri, *n.* [L. *augurium*. AUGUR.] Art or practice of an augur; an omen; prediction; prognostication; that from which a prediction is drawn.

august, a-gust', *a.* [L. *augustus*, fr. *augeo*, I increase: the same word as the name *Augustus*; hence akin to *augment*. Or it may be fr. *augur*.] Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.

August, a'gust, *n.* [See AUGUST, *a.*] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days, named in honour of the Roman emperor *Augustus*.

Augustan, a-gust'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Emperor *Augustus*; as, the *Augustan* age, the most brilliant period in Roman literature; hence, any brilliant literary period.

augustly, a-gust'li, *adv.* In an august manner.

augustness, a-gust'nes, *n.* Quality of being august; dignity of mien; majesty.

auk, ak, *n.* [Dan. *alke*, Icel. *alka, dlka*, an auk.] The name of one or two swimming birds found in the British seas, with very short wings.

aulic, a'lik, *a.* [L. *aulicus*, fr. Gr. *aulikos*, fr. *aulē*, a court, a hall, a royal court or palace.] Pertaining to a royal court; designating a certain council in the old German empire.

aunt, änt, *n.* [O. Fr. *ante*, fr. L. *amita*, contracted in the same way as *emmet* is contracted into *ant*.] The sister of one's father or mother, a term correlative to nephew or niece.

aura, a'ra, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *aura*, fr. *aō, auō*, I blow, I breathe.] An air; an effluvium or odour; an exhalation; an emanation.

aural, a'ral, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear. AUDIBLE.] Relating to the ear, as *aural* surgery, *aural* orifice; learned by the ear.

aurate, a'rāt, *a.* [L. *auratus*, fr. *aurum*, gold. AUREOLA.] Resembling gold; golden-coloured; gilded.

aurated, a-rāt'ed, *a.* [L. *auris*, an ear. AURAL.] Eared; having ears.

aurelia, a-rē'li-a, *n.* [From It. *aurelia*, fr. L. *aurum*, gold. AUREOLE.] The nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a butterfly or other lepidopterous insect.

aureola, aureole, a-rē'o-la, a'rē-ōl, *n.* [L. *aureola*, Fr. *auréole*, fr. L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, fr. *aurum*, gold (whence Fr. *or*, It. and Sp. *oro*), fr. root seen also in *Aurora*, east.] An illumination represented as surrounding a holy person, as Christ, a saint, &c.; anything resembling an aureola; a halo.

auric, a'rik, *a.* [From L. *aurum*, gold.] Pertaining to gold.

auricle, a'ri-kl, *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. fr. *auris*, an ear. AURAL.] The external ear; either of the two cavities in the mammalian heart, placed above the two ventricles, and resembling in shape the external ear.

auricula, a-rik'ū-la, *n.* [L. an auricle, fr. *auris*, an ear. AURICLE.] A garden flower of the primrose family, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's-ear from the shape of its leaves.

auricular, a-rik'ū-lėr, *a.* [From L. *auricula*, the ear. See prec.] Pertaining to the ear; perceived by the ear; spoken, told, or

whispered in the ear; private; confidential.—**Auricular confession**, confession to a priest.

auricularly, ạ-rik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an auricular manner; privately; secretly.

auriculate, ạ-rik'ū-lāt, *a.* [AURICLE.] Having appendages shaped like the ear; eared, as a leaf.

auriferous, ạ-rif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *aurifer—aurum*, gold, and *fero*, I produce. AUREOLA.] Yielding or producing gold; containing gold.

auriform, ạ'ri-form, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *forma*, form, shape. AURAL, FORM.] Ear-shaped.

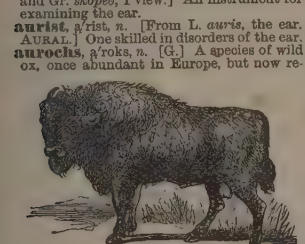
Auriga, ạ-rī'gạ, *n.* [L. *auriga*, a charioteer.] A northern constellation: the Charioteer, or Wagoner.

aurigation, ạ-ri-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *aurigatio*, from *auriga*, a charioteer. See prec.] The art of driving vehicles.

auriscope, ạ'ri-skōp, *n.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and Gr. *skopeō*, I view.] An instrument for examining the ear.

aurist, ạ'rist, *n.* [From L. *auris*, the ear. AURAL.] One skilled in disorders of the ear.

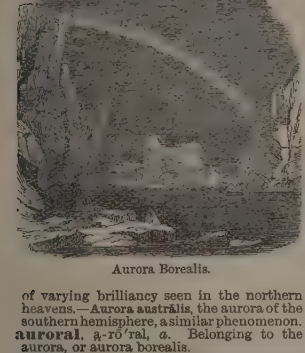
aurochs, ạ'roks, *n.* [G.] A species of wild ox, once abundant in Europe, but now re-



Aurochs (*Bos urus*).

duced to a few herds inhabiting certain forests.

Aurora, ạ-rō'rạ, *n.* [L., the goddess of morning, the dawn; same root as L. *uro*, I burn, *aurum*, gold; Skr. *ush*, to burn; E. *east*, *Easter*.] The dawn; (without cap.) the aurora borealis or australis.—**Aurora borealis**, ạ-rō'rạ bō-rē-ā'lis, *n.* [L.] The northern lights or streamers, a phenomenon



Aurora Borealis.

of varying brilliancy seen in the northern heavens.—**Aurora australis**, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, a similar phenomenon.

auroral, ạ-rō'rạl, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or aurora borealis.

auscultation, ạs-kul-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *auscultatio*, a listening, fr. *auscultō*, I listen, fr. *auscula*, a hypothetical dim. of *auris*, the ear. AURAL.] A method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the chest, by listening for the sounds arising there.

auscultator, ạs'kul-tāt-ėr, *n.* One who practises auscultation.

auspice, ạ'spis, *n. pl.* [L. *auspicium*, fr. *auspex*, an augur—*avis*, a bird, and *specio*, I observe.] An augury drawn from birds; favourable influence; patronage; protection. (Generally in the plural.)

auspicious, ạ-spi'shus, *a.* [See prec.] Under happy auspices; having omens of success; favourable; fortunate; propitious; prosperous; happy.

auspiciously, ạ-spi'shus-li, *adv.* In an auspicious manner; prosperously; favourably; propitiously.

auspiciousness, ạ-spi'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being auspicious.

austere, ạ-stēr', *a.* [L. *austerus*, fr. Gr. *austēros*, harsh, fr. *auos*, dry.] Rough or tart to the taste; harsh; sour; rough; rigid; stern; severe; crabbed.

austerely, ạ-stēr'li, *adv.* In an austere manner.

austereness, ạ-stēr'nes, *n.* Quality of being austere; severity of manners; harshness; austerity.

austerity, ạ-ster'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *austeritas*.] Austereness; severity; severity of manners or life; rigour; strictness; harsh discipline.

austral, ạs'tral, *a.* [L. *australis*, fr. *auster*, the south; same root as in Aurora (q.v.).] Southern; lying or being in the south (as *austral* lands; *austral* signs of the zodiac).

Australasian, ạs-tral-ā'shi-an, *a.* [From *austral* and *Asia*.] Relating to Australasia, that is, to Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent islands.——*n.* A native of Australasia.

Australian, ạs-trā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Australia.——*n.* A native or inhabitant of Australia.

Austrian, ạs'tri-an, *a.* [From *Austria*, G. *Oesterreich*, that is, eastern kingdom.] Pertaining to Austria.

authentic, ạ-then'tik, *a.* [Fr. *authentique*, L. *authenticus*, fr. Gr. *authentikos*, fr. *authentēs*, *autoentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand.] Being what it purports to be; not false or fictitious; genuine; valid; authoritative; reliable; trustworthy; always of things.

authentically, ạ-then'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an authentic manner.

authenticate, ạ-then'ti-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *authenticated*, ạ-then'ti-kāt-ed; ppr. *authenticating*, ạ-then'ti-kāt-ing. To render authentic; to give authority to by proof, attestation, &c.; to prove authentic; to determine as genuine.

authentication, ạ-then'ti-kā''shon, *n.* Act of authenticating; giving of proof or authority; confirmation.

authenticity, ạ-then-tis'i-ti, *n.* [*Authentic* and *-ity*.] The quality of being authentic, authoritative, or genuine; genuineness.

author, ạ'thėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *autheur*, fr. L. *auctor*, improperly written *autor*, *author*, fr. *augeo*, *auctum*, I increase, I produce. AUGMENT.] The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; the originator; the original composer of a literary work; the writer of a book or other literary production.

authoress, ạ'thėr-es, *n.* A female author.

authorial, ạ-thō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an author.

authoritative, ạ-thor'i-tā-tiv, *a.* [*Authority* and *-ative*.] Having or proceeding from authority; having the sanction of authority; peremptory; dictatorial.

authoritatively, ạ-thor'i-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with due or good authority.

authoritativeness, ạ-thor'i-tā-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being authoritative.

authority, ạ-thor'i-ti, *n.* [*Author* and *-ity* =Fr. *autorité*, formerly *authorité*, fr. L. *auctoritas*, fr. *auctor*. AUTHOR.] Power or right to command or act; dominion; control; influence conferred by character, station, mental superiority, &c.; a person or persons exercising power or command; that to which or one to whom reference may be made in support of any fact, opinion, action, &c.; credit or credibility.

authorize, ạ'thor-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *authorized*, ạ'thor-īzd; ppr. *authorizing*, ạ'thor-īz-ing. [*Author* and *-ize*=Fr. *autoriser*.] To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to empower; to make legal; to establish by authority or by usage or public opinion; to warrant, sanction, justify.

authorship, ạ'thėr-ship, *n.* Quality or state of being an author; the source from which a work proceeds.

autobiographer, ạ'tō-bī-og''ra-fėr, *n.* One who writes his own life or autobiography.

autobiographic, autobiographical, ạ-tō-bī'ō-graf''ik, ạ-tō-bī'ō-graf''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing autobiography.

autobiography, ạ'tō-bī-og''ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, one's self, and *biography*, fr. Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write.] Biography or memoirs of a person written by himself.

auto-car, ạ'tō-kār, *n.* [*Auto-* and *car*.] A carriage driven by a motor carried with it.

autochthon, ạ-tok'thōn, *n.*; pl. **autochthones**, ạ-tok'thou-ēz. [Gr. *autochthōn—autos*, self, and *chthōn*, the earth.] A primitive or aboriginal inhabitant; a plant or animal original to a particular country.

autochthonous, autochthonic, ạ-tok'thon-us, ạ-tok-thon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to autochthones; aboriginal; indigenous.

autocracy, ạ-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *kratos*, power.] Supreme, uncontrolled, or unlimited authority, invested in a single person; the power of an absolute monarch.

autocrat, ạ'tō-krat, *n.* [Gr. *autokratēs*. AUTOCRACY.] An absolute sovereign; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia; hence, one who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation.

autocratic, ạ-tō-krat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding unlimited powers of government.

auto-de-fe, ou'tō-de-fā'', *n.*; pl. **autos-de-fe**, ou'tōs-de-fā''. [Sp., lit. act (in sense of decree, judgment, sentence) of faith—*auto*=L. *actum*, an act, *de*, of, and *fe*=L. *fides*, faith.] A sentence of the Inquisition; the burning of heretics by its authority.—**auto-da-fe**, ou'tō-dā-fā'', is the Portuguese form.

autogenous, autogenic, ạ-toj'en-us, ạ-tō-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and root *gen*, to generate.] Self-produced; self-generated; produced independently.

autograph, ạ'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *autographon—autos*, one's self, and *graphē*, writing.] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature.

autographic, ạ-tō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an autograph; belonging to one's own handwriting; pertaining to autography.

autography, ạ-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [AUTOGRAPH.] The act of writing with one's own hand; a transfer process in lithography.

automatic, automatical, ạ-tō-mat'ik, ạ-tō mat'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *automatos*, self-acting—*autos*, self, and root *ma*, to strive.] Belonging to or having the power of self-motion; self-acting, as mechanism; not depending on the will; instinctive, as actions.

automaton, ạ-tom'ạ-ton, *n.*; Gr. pl. **automata**, ạ-tom'ạ-tạ. [Gr. *automaton*, neut. of *automatos*. AUTOMATIC.] A self-acting machine (as a clock or watch); a mechanical contrivance that imitates the motions of living beings.

automobile, ạ'tō-mō-bil, *n.* [*Auto-* and *mobile*.] An auto-car or similar vehicle.

autonomous, autonomic, ạ-ton'o-mus, ạ-tō-nom'ik, *a.* Relating to autonomy; possessing self-government.

autonomy, ạ-ton'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *autonomia*, —*autos*, self, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The power or right of self-government; a self-governing community.

autopsia, autopsy, ạ-top'si-ạ, ạ'top-si, *n.* [Gr., fr. *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight.] Personal observation; ocular view; *med.* post-mortem examination.

autoptical, ạ-top'tik-al, *a.* Relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation.

autotype, ạ'tō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self,

typos, a stamp.] A photographic process much used in reproducing works of art; a picture produced by the process.

autumn, ą'tum, *n.* [L. *autumnus*, `*auctumnus*, fr. *augeo*, *auctum*, I increase: lit. the season of increase. AUGMENT.] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, astronomically beginning at the autumnal equinox, 23d Sept., and ending at the winter solstice, 21st December; a period of decline or decay when applied to human life.

autumnal, ą-tum'nal, *a.* [L. *autumnalis*.] Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; belonging to the period past the middle stage of life.

auxiliary, ąg-zil'i-a-ri, *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*, fr. *auxilium*, aid, fr. *augeo*, I increase, whence also *auction*, *augment*, *autumn*, &c.] Serving as an aid, support, or help; lending aid or assistance to a principal; helping; aiding; subsidiary.—*n.* A helper; an assistant; a confederate; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs, as *have*, *be*, *may*, *can*, &c.; *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

avail, a-vāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *availed*, a-vāld'; ppr. *availing*, a-vāl'ing. [From O. Fr. *valeir*, to be of worth or value, fr. L. *valere*, to be strong, with prefix *a* for L. *ad*.] To be serviceable or efficacious to; to be profitable or beneficial to; to profit; to advantage; to benefit.—**To avail one's self of**, to turn to one's profit or advantage; to take advantage of.—*v.i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient.—*n.* Advantage tending to promote success; benefit; service; utility; efficacy: used in such phrases as, of little *avail*; of much *avail*.

available, a-vāl'a-bl, *a.* That one may avail one's self of; capable of being used; attainable; accessible.

availableness, availability, a-vāl'a-bl-nes, a-vāl'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* State of being available.

avalanche, av'a-lansh, *n.* [Fr. *avalanche*, fr. *avaler*, to descend—*a*, to, *val*, a valley.] A vast body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain, or over a precipice.

avant-courier, a-vaṅ'kö-rēr'', *n.* [Fr. *avant*, before, fr. L. *ab*, fr. *ante*, before, and *courier*.] A person despatched before another person or a company, to give notice of their approach.

avant-guard, a-vän-gärd', *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde*.] The van or advanced body of an army; the vanguard.

avanturine, aventurine, a-van'tū-rin, a-ven'tū-rin, *n.* [Fr. *aventurine*, fr. *aventure*, chance. ADVENTURE.] A variety of artificial gem the composition of which was discovered accidentally (*par aventure*); a variety of quartz rock containing spangles of mica or quartz.

avarice, av'a-ris, *n.* [Fr. *avarice*, fr. L. *avaritia*, fr. *avārus*, greedy, fr. *aveo*, I strive after, I covet; akin *avid*, and perhaps *audacious*.] Covetousness; greediness; cupidity; inordinate desire of procuring and hoarding up wealth.

avaricious, av-a-ri'shus, *a.* Inspired with avarice; covetous; greedy of gain; niggardly; miserly.

avariciously, av-a-ri'shus-li, *adv.* In an avaricious manner; covetously.

avast, a-väst', *exclam.* [From D. *houd vast*, hold fast, stop. HOLD, FAST.] The order on shipboard to stop, hold, cease, or stay in operation.

avatar, av-a-tär', *n.* [Skr. *avatāra—ava*, down, and root *tri*, to go.] A descent from heaven; the incarnation of the Hindu deities; a remarkable appearance, manifestation, or embodiment of any kind.

avaunt, a-vant', *exclam.* [Fr. *avant*, *en avant*, forward, march!—fr. L. *ab*, fr. *ante*, before. *Van* is the same word.] Away! begone! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

ave, ā'vē, *interj.* [L. See next.] Hail! farewell! God bless you! Sometimes used as a noun for an Ave-Maria.

Ave-Maria, ā'vē-ma-ri'a, *n.* [L. = hail Mary!—the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary.] Devotional words often repeated in the Roman Catholic Church.

avenge, a-venj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *avenged*, a-venjd'; ppr. *avenging*, a-venj'ing. [O. Fr. *avengier*—prefix *a*, and L. *vindicare*, to avenge, vindicate. VINDICATE.] To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrongdoer; to deal punishment or exact satisfaction for injury done to: with a person as object; to take satisfaction for; to deal punishment on account of: with a thing as object.

avenger, a-venj'ėr, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

avens, av'enz, *n.* [Fr. *avence*. Origin unknown.] The popular name of several rosaceous British plants growing wild: common avens is also called herb-bennet.

aventurine, *n.* and *a.* AVANTURINE.

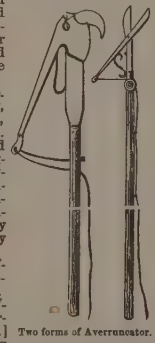
avenue, av'e-nū, *n.* [Fr. *avenue*, fr. pp. of *avenir*, to arrive—L. *ad*, to, and *venio*, I come. ADVENT.] A way or approach to or into; a passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place; an alley of trees leading to a house; a tree-shaded walk; a means of access or attainment.

aver, a-vėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *averred*, a-vėrd'; ppr. *averring*, a-vėr'ing. [Fr. *avérer*, O. Fr. *averer*, *averrer*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *verus*, true. VERY.] To affirm confidently; to declare positively; to assert; to avouch.

average, av'ėr-āj, *n.* [Fr. *avarie*, Sp. *averia*, damage sustained by goods at sea; fr. Ar. *avār*, defect, flaw, modified by the influence of L.L. *averagium*, the carriage of goods by *averia* or draught-cattle, a contribution towards loss of things carried, fr. O. Fr. *aver*, a work-horse, fr. L. *habere*, to have (whence *habit*, &c.).] A contribution falling on the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, to make good a loss sustained; a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities; a mean amount; a general estimate based on comparison of a number of diverse cases.—*a.* Forming an average; medium; not extreme; ordinary; estimated in accordance with the rules of average.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *averaged*, av'ėr-ājd; ppr. *averaging*, av'ėr-āj-ing. To find the average or mean of; to bring out the average of; to show or have as an average.

averment, a-vėr'ment, *n.* [*Aver* and *-ment*.] That which is averred; affirmation; assertion.

averruncator, av-e-rung'kāt-ėr, *n.* [L. *averruncare*, to ward off, remove.] A kind of shears for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand.



Two forms of Averruncator.

averse, a-vėrs', *a.* [L. *aversus*, turned away, fr. *averto—ab*, from, and *verto*, I turn. AVERT.] Turned away; having a repugnance of mind; having a feeling of disinclination, dislike, ill-will, hatred, or loathing: now regularly followed by *to*, not by *from*.

averseness, a-vėrs'nes, *n.* Quality of being averse; aversion.

aversion, a-vėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *aversion*, L. *aversio*, *-onis*.] The state of being averse; repugnance of mind; dislike; ill-will; antipathy; disinclination; reluctance; an object of repugnance.

avert, a-vėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *averted*, a-vėrt'ed; ppr. *averting*, a-vėrt'ing. [L. *averto*, *aversum*, I turn away—*a*, from, and *verto*, *versum*, I turn, whence *verse*, *convert*, *converse*, *diverse*, &c. VERSE.] To turn away; to turn aside; to keep off or prevent.

averter, a-vėrt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which averts or turns away.

aviary, ā'vi-a-ri, *n.* [L. *aviarium*, fr. *avis*, a bird.] A building or inclosure for the breeding, rearing, and keeping of birds.

aviculture, ā'vi-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *avis*, a bird, and *culture*.] The breeding and rearing of birds.

avid, av'id, *a.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *aveo*, I desire; akin *avarice*.] Eager; greedy: with *of*.

avidity, a-vid'i-ti, *n.* [L. *aviditas*, fr. *avidus*, greedy. See prec.] Greediness; strong appetite; eagerness; intenseness of desire.

avifauna, ā'vi-fą-na, *n.* [L. *avis*, a bird, and *fauna*.] A collective name for the birds of a district.

avocado, ä-vō-kä'dō, *n.* [Corrupted from Mexican name.] The alligator-pear, the fruit of a tree of the laurel family, common in tropical America and the West Indies.

avocation, av-ō-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *avocatio*, fr. *avŏco*, I call aside—*ab*, from, and *voco*, I call. VOICE.] That which calls a man away from his proper business; in common usage, a man's business, pursuit, or occupation; vocation or calling.

avoset, av'ō-set, *n.* Same as *Avoset*.

avoid, a-void', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *avoided*, a-void'ed; ppr. *avoiding*, a-void'ing. [Originally to empty; fr. prefix *a*, and *void*.] To make void (in legal phraseology); to shun; to keep away from; to eschew; to evade; to elude.

avoidable, a-void'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.

avoidance, a-void'ans, *n.* Act of avoiding; the state of being vacant.

avoider, a-void'ėr, *n.* One who avoids.

avoirdupois, av'ėr-dū-poiz'', *n.* or *a.* [Fr. *avoir de pois*, O. Fr. *aveir de peis*, lit. 'goods of weight'; fr. O. Fr. *avoir*, *aveir*, goods, cattle, fr. L. *habere*, to have; and *pois*, *peis*, fr. L. *pensum*, weight. HABIT, POISE.] A system of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, while in troy weight there are only twelve ounces.

avoset, av'ō-set, *n.* [Fr. *avocette*, It. *avocetta*; origin unknown.] A wading-bird of

Avoset (*Recurvirostra avosetta*).

the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, and a long slender bill bent upwards toward the tip.

avouch, a-vouch', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *avouched*, a-vouch't; ppr. *avouching*, a-vouch'ing. [Prefix *a* (=L. *ad*, to), and *vouch*; O. Fr. *avochier*, *avocher*, fr. L. *advocare—ad*, to, and *vocare*, to call. VOUCH.] To affirm or assert; to avow; to own, acknowledge, or confess; to guarantee; to substantiate.

avoucher, a-vouch'ėr, *n.* One who avouches.

avouchment, a-vouch'ment, *n.* The act of avouching; declaration; avowal.

avow, a-vou', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *avowed*, a-voud'; ppr. *avowing*, a-vow'ing. [O. Fr. *avoüer*; of same origin as *avouch*, but there was an early confusion with another verb, seen in E. *vow*, *vote*.] To avouch; to acknowledge or confess; to declare openly or strongly with a view to maintain or defend; to confess frankly.

avowable, a-vou'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged.

avowal, a-vou'al, *n.* [*Avow* and *-al.*] An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.

avowedly, a-vou'ed-li, *adv.* In an open or avowed manner; with frank acknowledgment.

avower, a-vou'ėr, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

avulsion, a-vul'shon, *n.* [L. *avulsio*, fr. *avello, avulsum—a*, from, away, and *vello, vulsum*, I pull or tear (as in *convulsion*).] A rending or forcible tearing asunder or off.

avuncular, a-vung'kū-lėr, *a.* [L. *avunculus*, an uncle, fr. *avus*, grandfather.] Pertaining to an uncle.

await, a-wāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *awaited*, a-wāt'ed; ppr. *awaiting*, a-wāt'ing. [Prefix *a*, to, and *wait*; O. Fr. *awaitier*. WAIT.] To watch for; to wait for; to look for or expect; to attend upon; to be in store for; to be ready for.

awake, a-wāk', *v.t.* pret. *awoke*, a-wōk', *awaked*, a-wākt'; pp. *awaked*, a-wākt'; ppr. *awaking*, a-wāk'ing. [A. Sax. *awæcnan* (older *onwæcnan*), pret. *awōc*; also *awacian, awacode*, both forms being intrans.; the trans. form was *awreccan*. The form *awake* comes from *awacian*, the form *awaken* from *awæcnan*; *awreccan* would have become *avetch* in modern English. WAKE.] To rouse from sleep; to put into action; to rouse from a state of torpor, inaction, or death.——v.i. To cease from sleep; to wake; to revive or be roused from a state of inaction.——a. Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

awaken, a-wā'kn, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *awakened*, a-wā'knd; ppr. *awakening*, a-wā'kn-ing. [See prec.] To awake; to become awake.

awakening, a-wāk'kn-ing, *n.* Act of awaking; a revival of religion.——a. Rousing; alarming.

awakenment, a-wā'kn-ment, *n.* The act of awakening, or state of being awakened.

award, a-wąrd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *awarded*, a-wąrd'ed; ppr. *awarding*, a-wąrd'ing. [O.Fr. *awarder, ewarder, eswarder* (with prefix *es*, fr. L. *ex*), to have under ward, to inspect, to pronounce as to the sufficiency of. WARD, GUARD.] To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence.——v.i. To make an award.——n. A judgment; decision; the decision of an arbitrator or of arbitrators.

awarder, a-wąrd'ėr, *n.* One that awards or makes an award.

aware, a-wār', *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, and *ware* (as in *beware*)=A. Sax. *gewær*, wary, cautious, G. *gewahr*, aware. WARE, WARY.] Apprised; cognizant; informed; conscious: followed by *of*.

away, a-wā', *adv.* [A. Sax. *aweg, onweg*, lit. 'on way'.] Absent; at a distance; apart; to a distance (to go *away*). With many verbs it conveys a notion of consuming (to squander or loiter *away*); it has also merely an intensive force (eat *away*, laugh *away*).——int. Begone! depart! go away.

awe, ą, *n.* [O.E. *aghe, eghe*, A. Sax. *ege*, fear, dread=Icel. *agi*, awe, terror, Goth. *agis*, fear; allied to Gael. *agh*, fear, Gr. *achos*, anguish.] Fear or dread; fear mingled with reverence or submission; the feeling inspired by something sublime.——v.t. pret. & pp. *awed*, ąd; ppr. *awing*, ą'ing. To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear or respect.

aweary, a-wē'ri, *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, intens., and *weary*.] Weary; tired. (Poetical.)

aweather, a-weтн'ėr, *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *weather*.] On the weather side of a ship, or next the wind: opposed to *alee*.

aweigh, a-wā', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *weigh*.] Atrip; the anchor of a ship is *aweigh* when it is just free from the ground.

awe-struck, ą'struk, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

awful, ą'fųl, *a.* Striking or filling with awe, terror, or dread; dreadful; terrible; solemn; very remarkable.

awfully, ą'fųl-li, *adv.* In an awful manner; terribly; excessively.

awfulness, ą'fųl-nes, *n.* Quality of being awful.

awhile, a-whī', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, or indef. art. *a*, and *while*, time or interval.] For a space of time; for some time; for a short time.

awkward, ąk'wėrd, *a.* [O.E. *awk, awke*, wrong, backwards, reverse, and term. *-ward*. *Awk* corresponds to Icel. *öfugr, öfugr*, Sw. *afvig*, turned the wrong way, fr. *af*=E. *off*.] Wanting dexterity in using hands or instruments; unhandy; inexpert; inelegant; ungraceful in manners; ungainly.

awkwardly, ąk'wėrd-li, *adv.* In an awkward and bungling manner; inelegantly; clumsily.

awkwardness, ąk'wėrd-nes, *n.* The quality of being awkward.

awl, ąl, *n.* [A. Sax. *awul, awel*, an awl; supposed to be akin to L. *aculeus*, a spine or prickle, fr. root *ac, ak*, as in *acid*.] A pointed iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c.

awn, ąn, *n.* [Same as Icel. *ögn*, Dan. *avne*, Sw. *agne*, chaff, husk; perhaps akin to Gr. *achnē*, chaff.] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or any similar bristle-like appendage.

awned, ąnd, *a.* Furnished with an awn.

awner, ąn'ėr, *n.* One who or that which removes awns from grain; a hummeller.

awning, ąn'ing, *n.* [Origin doubtful. Perhaps L.G. *havenung*, a shelter, fr. *haven*, a haven.] A covering of canvas or other material spread over any place, to shelter from the sun, rain, cold, or wind.

awry, a-rī', *pred. a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *wry*.] Turned or twisted toward one side; crooked; aquint; perverse.

axe, **ax**, aks, *n.* [A. Sax. *æx*, an axe=Icel. *öx*, Dan. *öxe*, D. *aakse*, G. *ax, axt*, Goth. *aqizi*; allied to Gr. *axinē*, L. *ascia* for *acsia*, an axe, fr. root *ac, ak*, a point. ACID.] A hewing or cutting instrument, consisting of an iron head with an edge of steel, attached to a handle with which the edge is in line.

axial, aks'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.

axially, aks'i-al-li, *adv.* According to, or in a line with the axis.

axil, aks'il, *n.* [AXILLA.] *Bot.* the angle between a leaf or branch and the stem.

axile, aks'il, *a.* Pertaining to an axis; axial.

axilla, aks-il'la, *n.* [L. *axilla*, a dim. of *axis*. AXIS.] The arm-pit; *bot.* an axil.

axillar, **axillary**, aks'il-lėr, aks'il-la-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the arm-pit or to the axil of plants.

axiom, aks'i-om, *n.* [Gr. *axiōma*, an axiom, lit. what is thought fit or worthy, fr. *axioō*, I deem worthy, fr. *axios*, worthy.] A self-evident truth or proposition; an established principle in some art or science; a principle universally accepted.

axiomatic, **axiomatical**, aks'i-ō-mat''ik, aks'i-ō-mat''ik-al, *a.* Having the character of an axiom.

axiomatically, aks'i-ō-mat''ik-al-li, *adv.* In an axiomatic manner.

axis, aks'is, *n.*; pl. **axes**, aks'ēz. [L. *axis*, an axis or axle, akin to Gr. *axōn*, an axle, fr. *agō*, I drive or impel. AXLE.] The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; a central line or column about which other parts are arranged; *anat.* the second vertebra of the neck.

axis, aks'is, *n.* [L.] A species of East Indian deer, beautifully marked with white spots.

axle, **axle-tree**, aks'l, aks'l-trē, *n.* [Same as Icel. *öxull*, Sw. and Dan. *axel*, an axle, and also as A. Sax. *eax*, an axle (whence prov. E. *axtree*), with termination added. A. Sax. *eaxl*, Icel. *öxl*, G. *achsel*, shoulder; shoulder-joint, are akin, as also L. *axis, axilla, ala*. AXIS.] A piece of timber or bar of iron on which the wheels of a vehicle, &c., turn; the piece on which any wheel revolves, or which revolves with it.

axled, aks'ld, *a.* Furnished with an axle or axles.

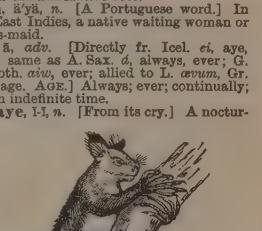
axolotl, aks'o-lotl, *n.* [Mexican name.] A tailed amphibian found in Mexican lakes, and retaining throughout life both lungs and gills.

ay, **aye**, ī, ā'i, *adv.* [First known appearance of this word in 1575; origin unknown.] Yes; yea; certainly; a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question.——n. An affirmative vote.

ayah, ā'yä, *n.* [A Portuguese word.] In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's-maid.

aye, ā, *adv.* [Directly fr. Icel. *ei*, aye, ever; same as A. Sax. *á*, always, ever; G. *je*, Goth. *aiw*, ever; allied to L. *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, age. AGE.] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time.

aye-aye, ī-ī, *n.* [From its cry.] A nocturnal animal, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar, allied to the lemurs.



Aye-aye (*Cheiromys madagascariensis*).

azalea, a-zā'lē-a, *n.* [Gr. *azuleos*, dry, from inhabiting dry localities.] The generic name of certain plants of the heath family, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

azedarach, a-zed'a-rak, *n.* [Fr. *azédarac*, fr. Pers. *āzād*, noble, *dirakht*, tree.] An Asiatic tree and a drug obtained from it, used as a vermifuge, emetic, and purgative.

azimuth, az'i-muth, *n.* [Ar. *as-sumuth*, pl. of *as-sant*, a way, a path. *Zenith* has the same origin.] An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of any celestial body and the zenith. —**Azimuth-compass**, a kind of compass used on shipboard for finding the azimuth of a heavenly object.

azimuthal, az'i-muth-al, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

azoic, a-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] Destitute of any fossils or vestiges of organic life: applied to rocks.

azot, az'ōt, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration.

azotic, a-zot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to azote.

azotize, az'ot-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *azotized*, az'ot-īzd; ppr. *azotizing*, az'ot-īz-ing. [*Azote* and *-ize*.] To impregnate with azote or nitrogen; to deprive of life.

azure, ā'zhūr, *a.* [Fr. *azur*, L.L. *azurrum, lazurum*, &c., fr. Ar. *laward*, blue.] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky.——n. The fine blue colour of the sky; a name common to several blue pigments, now more especially cobalt blue; the sky.——v.t. pret. & pp. *azured*, ā'zhūrd; ppr. *azuring*, ā'zhūr-ing. To give an azure colour or tint to.

azurite, ā'zhūr-īt, *n.* [*Azure* and *-ite*.] A blue mineral, an ore of copper: called also *Azure-stone*.

azygous, az'i-gus, *a.* [Gr. *azygos—a*, priv., and *zygon*, a yoke.] Not one of a pair; single: applied to certain muscles, &c.

azym, az'im, *n.* [Gr. *azymos*, unleavened—*a*, priv., and *zymē*, ferment.] Unleavened bread, or a piece of such bread used in the eucharist.

B.

B, the second letter and first consonant in the English and many other alphabets; *mus.* the seventh note of the model diatonic scale or scale of C.

baa, bä, *n.* [Imitative of the sound; somewhat similar imitations of the same sound exist in other languages.] The cry of a sheep. ——*v.i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

Baalism, bā'al-izm, *n.* The worship of Baal, a diety of the Canaanites, Phœnicians, &c.; gross idolatry.—**Baalite**, bā'al-it, *n.* A worshipper of Baal; a grovelling idolater.

babble, bab'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *babbled*, bab'bld; ppr. *babbling*, bab'bling. [Probably a freq. fr. *ba*, a sound uttered by an infant; comp. D. and L. G. *babbeln*, Icel. *babbla*, Dan. *bable*, G. *pappeln*, Fr. *babiller*.] To talk indistinctly, irrationally, or inconsiderately; to prate; to tell secrets.——*v.t.* To utter idly or irrationally.——*n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle; murmur as of a stream.

babblement, bab'bl-ment, *n.* Babble; idle talk; unmeaning words.

babbler, bab'blėr, *n.* One who babbles; an idle talker; a teller of secrets.

babe, bāb, *n.* [Formerly *baban*, *babbon*; perhaps fr. the Celt.; comp. W. Ir. and Gael. *baban*, Gael. and Ir. *bab*, child, infant.] An infant; a young child of either sex: now chiefly a literary and poetic word, *baby* being used in ordinary language.

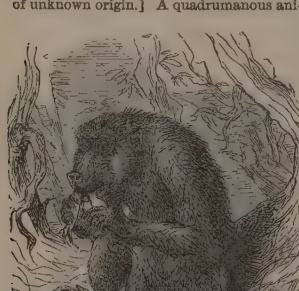
babel, bā'bel, *n.* [From *Babel*, the city mentioned in Scripture where the confusion of tongues took place.] A confused mixture of sounds; confusion; disorder.

babiroussa, bab-i-rös'sa, *n.* Same as *Babyrussa*.

babish, bāb'ish, *a.* Like a babe; childish.

baboo, **babu**, ba-bö', *n.* A Hindu title of respect given to gentlemen, equivalent to master, sir; a Hindu clerk.

baboon, ba-bön', *n.* [Fr. *babouin*, a word of unknown origin.] A quadrumanous ani-



Baboon (*Cynocephălus babouin*).

mal of the Old World, having a dog-like muzzle, short tail, and cheek-pouches.

baby, bā'bi, *n.*; pl. **babies**, bā'biz. [A dim. of *babe*.] A babe; an infant or young child of either sex; a doll.†——*a.* Belonging to a baby; babyish; of diminutive size.

baby-farmer, bā'bi-fär-mėr, *n.* One who receives infants, and takes money for their bringing up.

babyhood, bā'bi-hụd, *n.* State of being a baby.

babyish, bā'bi-ish, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

babyism, bā'bi-izm, *n.* State of being babyish.

Babylonian, **Babylonish**, ba-bi-lō'ni-an, ba-bi-lō'nish, *a.* Pertaining to Babylon; like the confusion of tongues at Babel; mixed; confused.

babyrussa, **babyroussa**, bab-i-rös'sa, *n.* A species of the swine family with long curved tusks, inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago and the Malayan Peninsula.

baccalaureate, bak-ka-la'rē-āt, *n.* [L.L. *baccalaureatus*, fr. *baccalaureus*, a corrupted form of L.L. *baccalarius*, a *bachelor*. Bachelor.] The degree of Bachelor of Arts.

baccarat, **bacara**, bak-ka-rä', *n.* [Fr., origin unknown.] A game of cards played by any number of players or rather bettors, and a banker.

baccate, bak'kāt, *a.* [L. *bacca*, a berry.] *Bot.* having a pulpy texture like a berry; bearing berries; berried.

bacchanal, bak'ka-nal, *n.* [L. *bacchanalis*, fr. L. *Bacchus*, fr. Gr. *Bakchos*, the god of wine.] A votary of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels; a drunken feast; a revel.——*a.* Characterized by intemperate drinking; riotous and drunken; noisy.

bacchanalia, bak-a-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Feasts or festive rites in honour of Bacchus.

bacchanalian, bak-ka-nā'li-an, *a.* Bacchanal; pertaining to revelling and drunkenness.——*n.* A reveller; a votary of Bacchus.

bacchant, bak'ant or ba-kant', *n.* [L. *bacchans*, *bacchantis*, ppr. of *bacchor*, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus. Bacchanal.] A priest of Bacchus; a bacchanal; a reveller.

bacchante, **baccante**, ba-kan'te, *n.* [It. *baccante*. See prec.] A priestess of Bacchus; one in a state of bacchic frenzy; a female bacchanal.

bacchic, **bacchical**, bak'ik, bak'ik-al, *a.* Relating to Bacchus; jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.

bacciferous, bak-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *baccifer*—*bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, I produce.] Bearing or producing berries.

bacciform, bak'si-form, *a.* [L. *bacca*, a berry, *forma*, form.] Shaped like a berry.

baccivorous, bak-siv'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, I eat.] Eating or subsisting on berries.

bachelor, bach'el-ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *bacheler*, *bachiler*, Fr. *bachelier*, fr. L.L. *baccalarius*, the owner of a small farm or a herd of cows, a vassal, fr. *bacca*, for L. *vacca*, a cow.] Formerly a young man in the probationary stage of knighthood; hence a man who has not been married; one who has taken the university degree below that of Master or Doctor.—**Knight bachelor**, a man who has been knighted, but is not in any of the orders of knighthood, as the Bath.

bachelorhood, **bachelorism**, **bachelorship**, bach'el-ėr-hụd, bach'el-ėr-izm, bach'el-ėr-ship, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.

bacillar, ba-sil'ar, *a.* Pertaining to bacilli; resembling a bacillus; shaped like a little rod.

bacillicide, ba-sil'i-sīd, *n.* [*Bacillus*, and L. *cædo*, I kill.] A substance used to kill bacilli.

bacillus, ba-sil'lus, *n.*; pl. **bacilli**, ba-sil'li. [L., a little rod.] A name of microscopic organisms or germs resembling little rods that often swarm in the blood of animals in morbid states.

back, bak, *n.* [A. Sax. *bæc*, back=O. Sax. Icel. Sw. D. and L.G. *bak*; Dan. *bag*: further connections unknown.] The posterior part of the trunk; the region of the spine; the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper in other animals; that which is behind or furthest from the face or front; the rear; the hinder part of a thing.——*adv.* [Short for *aback*, A. Sax. *on bæc*, back. Aback.] To or toward the rear; to a former place, state, or condition; not advancing; in a state of restraint or hindrance; toward times or things past; in return; by reverse movement; in withdrawal or resilement.——*a.* Belonging to the back; lying in the rear; remote: chiefly in compounds.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *backed*, bakt; ppr. *backing*, bak'ing. To furnish with a back or backing; to support; to second (often with *up*); to bet or wager in favour of; to mount; to endorse; to cause to move backwards.——*v.i.* To move or go back; to move with the back foremost.

back, bak, *n.* [Same word as Fr. *bac*, a brewer's or distiller's back; Armor. *bac*, a boat; D. *bak*, a bowl; Dan. *bakke*, a tray. The word may be originally Celtic. *Basin* is akin.] A large shallow vat or vessel.

backbite, bak'bīt, *v.t.* pret. *backbit*, bak'bit; pp. *backbit*, *backbitten*, bak'bit-tn; ppr. *backbiting*, bak'bit-ing. To bite at the back; to speak evil of a person behind his back; to calumniate, slander, or revile the absent.

backbiter, bak'bīt-ėr, *n.* One who backbites; a calumniator of the absent.

backboard, bak'bōrd, *n.* A board for the back; a board used to support the back and give erectness to the figure.

backbone, bak'bōn, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine; firmness; decision of character; resolution.

back-door, bak'dōr, *n.* A door in the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

backer, bak'ėr, *n.* One who backs; one who supports another; one who bets in favour of a particular party in a contest.

backgammon, bak-gam'mon, *n.* [Equivalent to *back-game*, *gammon* being=O.E. *gamen*, game: the pieces have to move back in certain circumstances.] A game played by two persons upon a board with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice.

background, bak'ground, *n.* The part of a picture represented as farthest from the spectator; a situation little seen or noticed; a state of being out of view.

backhand, **backhanded**, bak'hand, bak'hand-ed, *a.* With the hand turned backward; sloping back or to the left (of writing).

backing, bak'ing, *n.* The action of one who backs; support; succour; what is used to form a back or rear portion.

backmost, bak'mōst, *a.* [Comp. *foremost*, *hindmost*.] Farthest to the back or rear.

backshish, **backsheesh**, bak'shēsh, *n.* Same as *Bakshish*.

backside, bak'sīd, *n.* The back or hinder part of a thing, or of an animal; the rear.

backslide, bak-slīd', *v.i.* pret. *backslid* or *backslided*, bak'slid, bak'slīd-ed; pp. *backslid*, *backslidden* (bak'slid-en), or *backslided*; ppr. *backsliding*, bak'slid-ing. To slide back; to fall away; to depart from well-doing; to apostatize; to relapse into evil.

backslider, bak-slīd'ėr, *n.* One who backslides or falls away; a renegade.

backstair, **backstairs**, bak'stār, bak'stārz, *n.* A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs.——*a.* Pertaining to backstairs; hence, indirect; underhand; secret and unfair.

back-stay, bak'stā, *n.* A rope or stay extending from a mast backwards.

backsword, bak'sōrd, *n.* A sword having a back; a sword with one sharp edge; a stick with basket hilt, used in fencing.

backward, **backwards**, bak'wėrd, bak'wėrdz, *adv.* [*Back*, and *ward*, denoting direction, *-wards* being a genitive form.] With the back in advance; towards past times or events; back; from better to worse; in a contrary manner or order.

backward, bak'wĕrd, *a.* Lagging behind; unwilling; reluctant; late; behind in time; slow; averse; dilatory; sluggish; dull; behind in progress.

backwardation, bak-wĕrd-ā'shon, *n.* A consideration paid to purchasers for an extension of time by speculators on the Stock Exchange; contango.

backwardly, bak'wĕrd-li, *adv.* In a backward manner; unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; perversely; slowly.

backwardness, bak'wĕrd-nes, *n.* State or quality of being backward; unwillingness; dilatoriness; slowness; tardiness.

backwoods, bak'wụdz, *n. pl.* Outlying woody or forest districts of a country.

bacon, bā'kn, *n.* [O. Fr. *bacon*, fr. a German word=E. *back.*] Swine's flesh, especially that of the back and sides, salted or pickled, and dried usually among smoke.

Baconian, ba-kō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Lord *Bacon*, or his system of philosophy.

bacteriologist, bak-tē'ri-ol''o-jist, *n.* [See next.] One who investigates the phenomena of bacteria, especially in relation to disease.

bacteriology, bak-tē'ri-ol''o-ji, *n.* [*Bacterium* and *-logy.*] The doctrine or study of bacteria.

bacterium, bak-tē'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **bacteria**, bak-tē'ri-a. [Gr. *baktērion*, dim. of *baktron*, a stick.] One of the minute organisms which appear in infusions of organic matter, and which are concerned in the putrefactive processes, and in diseased conditions; a disease germ.

baculite, bak'ū-līt, *n.* [L. *baculum*, a staff.] A fossil cephalopod with a straight, conical, elongated shell.

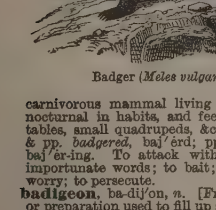
bad, bad, *a.* [Origin quite uncertain. The only word that can be connected with it is A. Sax. *bǽdel*, a hermaphrodite, whence *bǽdling*, an effeminate man.] The opposite of good; wanting good qualities, physical or moral; wicked, unprincipled, immoral; pernicious, corrupting; ill, infirm; unwholesome, noxious; defective; infertile; unfortunate or unhappy; incompetent.

bad, **bade**, bad, bad. The past tense of *bid.*

baddish, bad'ish, *a.* Somewhat bad; indifferent. [Colloq.]

badge, baj, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A mark, sign, token, or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person, occupation, or order.

badger, baj'ėr, *n.* [Supposed to be for *bladger*, fr. O. Fr. *blaage*, store of corn (the animal being supposed to steal corn), fr. L.L. *bladum*, wheat (Fr. *blé*), lit. grain carried off the field, fr. L. *ablatum—ab*, from, and *latum*, carried.] A plantigrade



Badger (*Meles vulgaris*).

carnivorous mammal living in a burrow, nocturnal in habits, and feeding on vegetables, small quadrupeds, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *badgered*, baj'ėrd; ppr. *badgering*, baj'ėr-ing. To attack with annoying or importunate words; to bait; to pester; to worry; to persecute.

badigeon, ba-dij'on, *n.* [Fr.] A mixture or preparation used to fill up small holes in joiners' or other work.

badinage, bad'i-nāj or bā-dē-nāzh, *n.* [Fr., fr. *badiner*, to banter, fr. *badin*, facetious.] Light or playful discourse.

badly, bad'li, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; unskilfully.

Badminton, bad'min-ton, *n.* [From a residence of the Dukes of Beaufort.] An outdoor game, the same as lawn-tennis but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup or summer beverage.

badness, bad'nes, *n.* The state of being bad; evil; want of good qualities.

baffle, baf'fl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baffled*, baf'fld; ppr. *baffling*, baf'fl-ing. [Etym. unsettled; comp. Fr. *befler*, *beffer*, to mock; It. *beffa*, mockery, *beffare*, to mock.] To elude; to foil; to frustrate; to defeat; to thwart.

baffler, baf'flėr, *n.* One who or that which baffles.

bafflingly, baf'fling-li, *adv.* In a baffling manner.

bag, bag, *n.* [Probably same as Icel. *baggi*, *böggr*, a bag, a bundle; comp. O. Fr. *bague*, a bundle, L.L. *baga*, a bag.] A sack; a wallet; a pouch; what is contained in a bag (as the animals shot by a sportsman); a definite quantity of certain commodities.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bagged*, bagd; ppr. *bagging*, bag'ing. To put into a bag; to make to swell out; to distend; to shoot or otherwise lay hold of.——v.i. To swell like a full bag.

bagasse, ba-gas', *n.* [Fr.] The sugar-cane in its crushed state as delivered from the sugar-mill; refuse from sugar-making.

bagatelle, bag-a-tel', *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *bagatella*, a dim. of *bagata*, a trifle, fr. L.L. *baga*, a bundle, a bag, O. Fr. *bague*. BAG.] A trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a cue or mace.

baggage, bag'āj, *n.* [Fr. *bagage*, baggage, O. Fr. *bague*, a bundle. BAG.] The necessaries of an army on the move; luggage·lumber.

baggage, bag'āj, *n.* [Same as prec.; or fr. Fr. *bagasse*, It. *bagascia*, Sp. *bagazo*, a strumpet.] A low worthless woman; now usually a playful epithet applied familiarly to any young woman.

bagging, bag'ing, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags.

bagnan, bag'man, *n.* A name sometimes given to a commercial traveller.

bagnio, ban'yō, *n.* [It. *bagno*, fr. L. *balneum*, a bath or bathing place=Sp. *baño.*] A bath; a brothel; a prison.

bagpipe, bag'pīp, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a leathern bag which receives air from the mouth or from a bellows, and of pipes into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow.

bag-wig, bag'wig, *n.* A wig with a sort of purse attached to it.

bah, bä, *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

bail, bāl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bailed*, bāld; ppr. *bailing*, bāl'ing. [From O.Fr. *bailler*, to bail, to guard, fr. L. *bajulus*, a bearer, later a tutor or governor; supposed akin to *baculum*, a staff. Hence *bailiff*.] To liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security that the person liberated shall appear and answer in court.——n. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner by becoming surety for his appearance in court; the security given for the release.

bail, bāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *baille*, a barrier, a palisade, fr. L. *baculum*, a rod or staff. BACILLUS.] A crossbar; a little stick laid on the tops of the stumps in playing cricket.

bail, bāl, *v.t.* [Fr. *baille*, a bucket, Armor. *bal*, a tub.] To free (a boat) from water with a bucket or other utensil.

bailable, bāl'a-bl, *a.* Admitting of bail.

bailie, **baillie**, bā'li, *n.* [O. Fr. *bailli.* See next.] A magistrate in Scotland corresponding to an *alderman* in England.

bailiff, bā'lif, *n.* [O. Fr. *baillif*, *bailli*, fr. L.L. *bajulivus*, fr. L. *bajulus*, a porter, a carrier on, a manager. BAIL, to liberate.] A civil officer or functionary, subordinate to some one else; an overseer, steward, or under-steward on an estate; a farm manager.—Water bailiffs, officers who protect rivers from poachers and illegal fishing.

bailiwick, bā'li-wik, *n.* [*Bailie* and *-wick.*] The extent or limit of a bailiff's jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority.

bailment, bāl'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *baillement.* BAIL, to liberate.] A delivery of goods in trust; a pledge.

bairn, bārn, *n.* [A. Sax. *bearn*=O. Sax. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *barn*; fr. *bear*, to bring forth.] A child. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

bait, bāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baited*, bāt'ed; ppr. *baiting*, bāt'ing. [From Icel. *beita*, to make to eat, to feed, to bait a hook—a causative of *bíta*, E. *bite.*] To give a portion of food and drink to a beast when travelling; to furnish with a piece of flesh or other substance which acts as a lure; to provoke and harass by dogs; to annoy.——v.i. To stop and take refreshment on a journey, or give one's beast food.——n. A substance used as a lure to catch fish or other animals; an allurement; enticement.

baize, bāz, *n.* [A modified plural=O. E. *bayes*, fr. Fr. *baie*, coarse woollen cloth, originally of a bay colour; fr. L. *badius*, bay coloured.] A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap.

bake, bāk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baked*, bākt; ppr. *baking*, bāk'ing. [A. Sax. *bacan*, to bake=Icel. and Sw. *baka*, Dan. *bage*, D. *bakken*, G. *backen*, all to bake; cog. with Gr. *phōgein*, to roast or parch.] To heat, dry, and harden by fire or the sun's rays; to prepare for food in an oven or on a hot surface; to harden in a furnace.——v.i. To do the work of making bread; to become dry and hard in heat.

bakehouse, bāk'hous, *n.* A house or building for baking.

baken, bāk'n, *pp.* The same as *baked*, and nearly obsolete.

baker, bāk'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.

bakery, bāk'ė-ri, *n.* [*Baker* and *-y.*] A place for baking; a bakehouse.

baking, bāk'ing, *n.* The action of the verb to bake; the quantity baked at once.

bakshish, **bukshish**, bak'shēsh, buk' shēsh, *n.* [Per., fr. *bakkshidan*, to give.] A present or gratuity of money: used in Eastern countries.

balance, bal'ans, *n.* [Fr. *balance*, fr. L. *bilanx*, fr. *bis*, double, and *lanx*, *lancis*, a plate, platter, or dish, scale of a balance.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight of bodies, consisting in its common form of a beam suspended exactly at the middle, and having a scale or basin hung to each extremity of exactly the same weight; the excess by which one thing is greater than another; surplus; the difference of two sums; the sum due on an account; an equality of weight, power, advantage; equipoise; equilibrium; the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats; a sign of the zodiac.——v.t. pret. & pp. *balanced*, bal'anst; ppr. *balancing*, bal'ans-ing. To bring to an equipoise or equilibrium; to weigh reasons for and against; to regulate and adjust; to counterpoise; to make equal; to settle, as an account.——v.i. To be in equipoise; to have equal weight, power, influence, &c.; to hesitate; to fluctuate.

balancer, bal'ans-ėr, *n.* One who or that which balances; an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body.

balance-sheet, bal'ans-shēt, *n.* A statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern.

balance-wheel, bal'ans-whēl, *n.* That part of a watch or chronometer which, like a pendulum, regulates the beat or strike.

balanus, bal'a-nus, *n.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn.] The acorn-shell or sea-acorn.

balas, bal'as, ba-las', *n.* [From Ar. *balakhsh*, fr. *Badakhshan*, in Central Asia.] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red colour, sometimes inclining to orange.

balata, ba-lä'ta, *n.* [Native name.] A gum obtained from a S. American tree, used for similar purposes to india-rubber, and in the U. States as a chewing-gum.

balconied, bal'kō-nid, *a.* Having balconies.

balcony, bal'ko-ni, *n.* [It. *balcone*, fr. *balco*, a scaffold, fr. O.H.G. *balcho*, G. *balken*

=E. *balk*, a beam.] A platform projecting from the front of a building, supported by columns or otherwise, and encompassed with a balustrade or railing; a projecting gallery in the interior of a building.

bald, bâld, *a.* [O.E. *balled*, lit. marked with a white spot; of Celtic origin, comp. Armor. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face; Ir. and Gael. *bal*, a spot.] Having white on the face (said of animals); destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head; destitute of appropriate ornament; unadorned; bare; meagre; paltry.

baldachin, **baldachino**, **baldaquin**, bal'da-kin, bal-da-kē'nō, bal'da-kin, *n.* [It. *baldacchino*, Sp. *baldaquino*, fr. *Baldacco*, It. form of *Bagdad*, where the cloth was manufactured.] A canopy; a canopy on four poles held over the pope; a canopy over an altar or over a throne.

Baldachin, St. Peter's, Rome.

bald-eagle, **bald-erne**, bâld-ē'gl, bâld-ėrn', *n.* The white-headed erne or sea-eagle of America.

balderdash, bal'dėr-dash, *n.* [Perhaps fr. W. *baldordus*, prattling, *baldordd*, prattle.] Senseless prate; jargon; noisy nonsense.

bald-faced, bâld-fāst', *a.* Having a white face or white on the face: said of animals.

baldly, bâld'li, *adv.* In a bald manner; nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

baldness, bâld'nes, *n.* The state of being bald; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of style; want of ornament.

baldrick, **baldric**, bâld'rik, *n.* [O.E. *baudric*, *baldric*, &c., fr. O. Fr. *baudric*, fr. O.G. *balderich*, fr. *balz*, a belt (with a doubtful term.). Belt.] A broad belt, stretching from the right or left shoulder diagonally across the body.

bale, bāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *bale*, the same word as *ball*, meaning originally a round package. Ball.] A bundle or package of goods.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *baled*, bâld; ppr. *baling*, bāl'ing. To make up in a bale.

bale, bāl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baled*, bâld; ppr. *baling*, bāl'ing. To free from water; to bail. See Bail in this sense.

bale, bāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *balu*, *bealu*, bale, evil=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *balu*, Icel. *böl*, O.H.G. *balo*, calamity, sorrow.] Misery; calamity; sorrow; mischief; destruction: chiefly a poetic word.

baleen, ba-lēn', *n.* [Fr. *baleine*, fr. L. *balæna*, a whale.] The whalebone of commerce.

bale-fire, bāl'fīr, *n.* [A. Sax. *bael*, fire, flame, a funeral pile; Icel. *bál*, flame, a funeral pile; cog. with Gr. *phalos*, shining, Skr. *bhalas*, lustre.] A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

baleful, bāl'fụl, *a.* Full of bale; full of misery, calamity, sorrow, or mischief; deadly; pernicious.

balefully, bāl'fụl-li, *adv.* In a baleful manner; sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.

balefulness, bāl'fụl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being baleful.

balk, bâk, *n.* [A. Sax. *balca*, a balk or ridge, a beam=Icel. *bálkr*, Sw. *balk*, a balk, a partition; Dan. *bjelke*, G. *balken*, a beam.] A ridge of land left unploughed; an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary; a beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness; a barrier or check; a disappointment.——**v.t.** pret. and pp. *balked*, bâkt; ppr. *balking*, bâk'ing. To bar the way of; to baffle; to disappoint; to frustrate; to pass over, avoid, let slip.——*v.i.* To turn aside or stop in one's course (as a horse).

ball, bạl, *n.* [Originally a Teut. word, same as O.H.G. *balla*, G. *ball*, Icel. *böllr*, ball, whence Fr. *balle*, ball. *Bale*, a package, is another form, and *balloon*, *ballot* are derivatives.] A round body or mass; a small spherical body used in games; any part of a thing that is rounded or protuberant; the projectile of a firearm; a bullet.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *balled*, bạld; ppr. *balling*, bạl'ing. To form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs or feet.

ball, bạl, *n.* [Fr. *bal*, fr. L.L. *ballare*, to dance, to shake, fr. Gr. *ballizō*, I dance, fr. *ballō*, I throw; akin *ballad*, *ballet*.] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

ballad, bal'lad, *n.* [Fr. *ballade*, lit. a dancing-song, fr. L.L. (and It.) *ballare*, to dance. Ball, a dance, Ballet.] A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing; a poem partaking both of the epic and the lyric.

ballade, ba-lād', *n.* [Fr. Ballad.] A poem consisting in its normal form of three stanzas of eight lines each, with a closing stanza or envoy of four lines, the rhymes throughout being not more than three.

balladist, bal'lad-ist, *n.* A writer or singer of ballads.

ballad-monger, bal'lad-mung-gėr, *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poetaster.

ballast, bal'last, *n.* [The original form seems to have been *barlast*, as in O.L.G. and O.Dan.; lit. *bare-load*, that is, what is merely weight=E. *bare*, and *last*, load. Bare, Last.] Heavy matter carried in the bottom of a ship to prevent it from being readily overset; sand carried in bags in the car of a balloon; material filling up the space between the rails on a railway; that which confers steadiness on a person.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *ballasted*, bal'last-ed; ppr. *ballasting*, bal'last-ing. To load with ballast; to make or keep anything steady.

ballast-heaver, bal'last-hēv-ėr, *n.* One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships.

ball-cartridge, bạl'kär-trij, *n.* A cartridge furnished with a ball.

ball-cock, bạl'kok, *n.* A kind of self-acting stop-cock opened and shut by means of a hollow sphere or ball of metal floating on the surface of a liquid, and attached to the end of a lever connected with the cock.

ballet, bal'la, *n.* [Fr. *ballet*, fr. It. *balletto*, dim. of *ballo*, a ball. Ball, a dance.] A theatrical performance in which gesture is accompanied with dancing, scenery, &c.

ballista, bal-lis'ta, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ballō*, I throw.] A military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones.

ballistic, bal-lis'tik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to projectiles.—**Ballistic pendulum**, a kind of pendulum made to vibrate by the impact of a shot, for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles.

balloon, bal-lön', *n.* [Fr. *ballon*, an augmentative of *balle*, a ball. Ball.] A large hollow spherical body; a very large bag, usually made of silk, filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, which causes it to rise and float in the atmosphere.

ballot, bal'ot, *n.* [Fr. *ballotte*, a ball used in voting, dim. of *balle*, a ball.] A ball, ticket, paper, or the like, by which one votes, and which gives no indication of who the voter is; the system of voting by means of this kind.——v.t. pret. & pp. *balloted*, bal'ot-ed; ppr. *balloting*, bal'ot-ing. To vote by ballot.

ballot-box, bal'ot-boks, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

balm, bäm, *n.* [O. Fr. *baulme*, Fr. *baume*, fr. L. *balsamum*, balsam (q.v.).] Balsam; an odoriferous vegetable sap or juice; a fragrant ointment; that which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain; the name of several aromatic plants of the labiate order.——v.i. pret. & pp. *balmed*, bämd; ppr. *balming*, bäm'ing. To anoint with balm; to soothe; to mitigate; to assuage; to heal.

balmy, bäm'i, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; odoriferous; soft; soothing; mitigating.

balneology, bal-nē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [L. *balneum*, a bath, and *-ology*.] The branch of knowledge relating to baths and bathing.

balsam, bal'sam, *n.* [L. *balsamum*, fr. Gr. *balsamon*, a fragrant gum; of Eastern origin.] An oily, aromatic substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain trees; a soothing ointment.

balsamic, bal-sam'ik, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; balmy; soft; mitigating; mild.——*n.* A demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.

balsamiferous, bal-sam-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *balsamum*, balsam, and *fero*, I produce.] Producing balsam.

baluster, bal'us-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *balustre*, It. *balaustro*, a baluster, fr. L. *balaustium*, Gr. *balaustion*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, being so called from some resemblance of form.] A small column or pilaster used for balustrades.

balustrade, bal-us-trād', *n.* [Fr. *balustrade*. See prec.] A row of balusters or pilasters, joined by a rail, serving as an inclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, &c.

bamboo, bam-bö', *n.* [Malay.] A tropical plant of the grass family with tall jointed stems, used in India, China, &c., for many purposes.

bamboozle, bam-bö'zl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bamboozled*, bam-bö'zld; ppr. *bamboozling*, bam-bö'zl-ing. [Origin doubtful.] To impose or practise upon; to hoax; to humbug; to deceive.

ban, ban, *n.* [From A. Sax. *bann*, *gebann*, interdict, proclamation, edict=D. *ban*, excommunication, Icel. and Sw. *bann*, proclamation, Dan. *ban*, *band*, a ban, *bande*, to curse; also O. Fr. *ban*, proclamation, proscription, &c., which was borrowed from the Teutonic. The verb appears in A. Sax. *bannan*, summon, Icel. *banna*, curse, forbid, Sw. *banna*, &c.; the root being that of L. *fari*, to speak, Gr. *phanai*, to say. Akin *bandit*, *banish*, *abandon*, &c.] An edict or proclamation in general; an edict of interdiction or proscription; curse; excommunication; *pl.* proclamation of marriage (Banns).——v.t. pret. & pp. *banned*, band; ppr. *banning*, ban'ning. To curse; to execrate; to interdict.

ban, ban, *n.* [Serv. *ban*, a lord.] A Servian, Croatian, or Hungarian military chief or governor.

banal, ban'al, *a.* [Fr.] Hackneyed; commonplace; vulgar. [Not quite established as an English word.]—**banality**, ba-nal'i-ti, *n.* State of being banal.

banana, ba-nä'na, *n.* [Sp., fr. the native African name.] A plant closely allied to the plantain, extensively cultivated in tropical countries for its soft luscious fruit.

banco, bang'kō, *n.* [It., a bank. Bank.] Bank money or value; the money standard in which banks in some countries keep or kept their accounts.

band, band, *n.* [Same word as *bond*, and as D. Icel. Sw. and G. *band*, A. Sax. *bend*, all meaning something that binds, being from verb to *bind*. In sense of strip or stripe, directly fr. Fr. *bande*, a strip or strap; and in sense of body of men, fr. another Fr. *bande*, both these being of Teutonic origin. Bind.] That which binds; a bond or means of attachment; a fetter; a narrow strip or ribbon-shaped ligature, tie, or connection; a fillet; a border or stripe on an article of dress; a company of persons united together by some common bond; a company of soldiers; a company of instrumental musicians; an orchestra; *pl.* the linen ornament about the neck of a clergyman.——v.t. pret. & pp. *banded*, band'ed; ppr. *banding*, band'ing. To bind together; to unite in a company or confederacy (often *refl.*); to furnish or mark with a band.——v.i. To unite in a band or company for some common purpose.

bandage, band'āj, *n.* [Fr. *bandage*, fr. *bande*, a band, a strip. BAND.] A band, strip of cloth, or the like used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.; a band or ligature in general.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bandaged*, band'ājd; ppr. *bandaging*, band'āj-ing. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

bandana, bandanna, ban-dan'a, *n.* [Indian name.] A kind of Indian silk handkerchief; a silk or cotton handkerchief having a uniformly dyed ground, with white or yellow figures.

bandbox, band'boks, *n.* [A box for the *bands* or collars that used to be worn.] A slight paper or pasteboard box for caps, bonnets, &c.

bandeau, ban'dō, *n.*; pl. **bandeaux**, ban'dō. [Fr., dim. fr. *bande*, a band.] A fillet worn round the head; a head-band.

banded, band'ed, *p.a.* United in a band; striped or striated with bands.

bandelet, band'e-let, *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*, fr. *bande*, a band. BAND.] A small band or fillet.

banderole, ban'de-rōl, *n.* [Fr. *banderole*, Sp. *banderola*, a little banner, fr. *bandera*, a banner. BANNER.] A little flag or streamer; a pennon.

band-fish, band'fish, *n.* A long thin flat fish; ribbon-fish or snake-fish.

bandicoot, ban'di-kụt, *n.* [Corruption of the Telinga name *pandikoku*, lit. pig-rat.] A large species of rat, a native of India and Ceylon, where its flesh is eaten.

bandit, ban'dit, *n.*; pl. **banditti, bandits**, ban-dit'ti, ban'dits. [From It. *bandito*, a bandit, an outlaw or banished man, fr. *bandire*, L.L. *bannire*, to banish. BAN, BANISH.] An outlaw; a robber; a highwayman.

bandlet, band'let. See BANDELET.

bandog, ban'dog, *n.* [*Band* and *dog*, lit. bound-dog.] A large fierce kind of dog, usually kept chained.

bandoleer, ban-do-lēr', *n.* [Sp. *bandolera*, Fr. *bandoulière*, fr. Sp. *banda*, a sash; of Teutonic origin. BAND.] A large belt, to which were attached a bag for balls and gunpowder charges, worn by ancient musketeers; a shoulder-belt for carrying cartridges.

bandoline, ban'dō-lēn, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A gummy substance used to impart a glossiness and stiffness to the hair.

bandore, ban'dōr, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *pandora*, L. *pandura*, fr. Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument ascribed to *Pan*.] A musical stringed instrument, like a lute.

bandrol, band'rōl, *n.* Same as *Banderole*.

bandsaw, band'sa, *n.* A saw formed of a long flexible belt of steel revolving on pulleys.

bandy, ban'di, *n.* [Perhaps fr. Fr. *bander*, to bandy at tennis, also to bend, to string; comp. also *se bander*, to form a band or faction. BAND.] A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball; a play at ball with such a club.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bandied*, ban'did; ppr. *bandying*, ban'di-ing. To strike, as a ball, from side to side; to toss to and fro; to exchange contentiously; to give and receive reciprocally (words, compliments).

bandy, ban'di, *a.* [Perhaps from prec.] Bent; bent outwards: said of a person's legs.

bandy-legged, ban'di-legd, *a.* Having bandy or crooked legs.

bane, bān, *n.* [A. Sax. *bana*, destruction, death, bane=Icel. *bani*, Dan. and Sw. *bane*, O.H.G. *bana*, bane; akin A. Sax. *ben*, Goth. *banja*, a wound; fr. same root, Gr. *phonos*, murder.] That which causes death, destruction, ruin, mischief; evil; destruction; ruin; poison; mischief.

baneful, bān'fụl, *a.* Full of bane; acting as a bane; pernicious; poisonous; destructive.

banefully, bān'fụl-li, *adv.* In a baneful manner; perniciously; destructively.

bang, bang, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *banged*, bangd; ppr. *banging*, bang'ing. [Comp. Icel. *bang*, a knocking; G. *bangel*, a club, the clapper of a bell; D. *bangel*, a bell. Perhaps imitative of sound.] To beat; to thump; to handle roughly; to treat with violence.——v.i. To resound with a loud noise; to produce a loud noise; to thump violently.——n. A loud, sudden, resonant sound; a blow with a club; a heavy blow.

bang, *n.* BHANG.

bangle, bang'gl, *n.* [From an Indian word.] An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa.

banian, ban'yan, *n.* [Ar. *banyān*, Hind. *baniya*, Skr. *banija*, a merchant.] An Indian trader or merchant; more particularly one of the great traders of Western India, who is strict in the observance of fasts.—**Banian days**, days of poor fare among sailors.

banian, ban'yan, *n.* A tree, the banyan (q.v.).

banish, ban'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *banished*, ban'isht; ppr. *banishing*, ban'ish-ing. [Fr. *bannir*, ppr. *bannissant*, to banish, fr. L.L. *bannire*, to proclaim, denounce, fr. O.H.G. *bannan*, to proclaim. BAN.] To condemn to exile; to compel one to leave one's country; to expel or drive away; to exile; to cast from the mind.

banisher, ban'ish-ėr, *n.* One who banishes.

banishment, ban'ish-ment, *n.* The act of banishing; expulsion from one's native country; enforced absence; exile.

banister, ban'is-tėr, *n.* [Corruption of *baluster*.] A baluster of a stair.

banjo, ban'jō, *n.* [Negro corruption of *bandore*.] A musical instrument having six strings, a body like a tambourine, and a neck like a guitar.

bank, bangk, *n.* [In first sense originally Scandinavian = Icel. *banki*, *bakki*, bank of a river; Sw. *backe*, Dan. *bakke*, rising ground; in sense of seat = Fr. *banc*, G. *bank*, D. *bank*, A. Sax. *benc*, a bench. In sense of establishment dealing in money the word is directly fr. the Fr. *banque*, a banking establishment, fr. It. *banco*, a bench, counter, a bank, this being also from the German. *Bench* is closely akin.] A long mound or ridge of ground; a long slope or elevated mass; an acclivity rising from a river, the sea, or low ground; a shoal; a bench or seat for the rowers in a galley; one of the rows of oars; an establishment for the deposit and issue of money; the office where such money transactions are conducted; the funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards.——v.t. pret. & pp. *banked*, bangkt; ppr. *banking*, bangk'ing. To inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embank; to deposit in a bank.

bank-agent, bangk'ā-jent, *n.* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office.

banker, bangk'ėr, *n.* One who keeps or manages a bank; one who publicly traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

banking, bangk'ing, *n.* The business or employment of a banker; the system followed by banks in carrying on their business.

bank-note, bangk'nōt, *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company or banker payable at the bank on demand.

bankrupt, bangk'rupt, *n.* [*Bank*, a bench, and L. *ruptus*, broken, lit. one whose bench has been broken, the bench or table which a banker formerly used having been broken on his bankruptcy. BANK, RUPTURE.] A person declared unable to pay his debts, or who has failed to pay his debts; one who has compounded with his creditors; an insolvent.——a. Unable to pay just debts; insolvent.

bankruptcy, bangk'rupt-si, *n.* State of being a bankrupt; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade.

bank-stock, bangk'stok, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

banner, ban'nėr, *n.* [Fr. *bannière*, O. Fr. *banere*, *baniere*=Sp. *bandera*, fr. L.L. *bandum*, *bannum*, banner, fr. Goth. *bandwa*, sign, token; akin probably to *bind*, *band*.] A piece of cloth usually bearing some device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff; an ensign; a standard; a flag.

bannered, ban'nėrd, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners.

banneret, ban'nėr-et, *n.* [O. Fr. *banneret*; lit. a person having a banner.] A higher degree of knighthood conferred on the field; the person upon whom the degree was conferred, of a rank between a baron and a knight.

banns, banz, *n. pl.* [See BAN.] The proclamation in church necessary to constitute a regular marriage.

banquet, bang'kwet, *n.* [Fr. *banquet*, originally a little bench or table, dim. of *banc*, a bench, a table. BANK.] A feast; a sumptuous feast or entertainment; a delightful treat.——v.t. pret. and pp. *banqueted*, bang'kwet-ed; ppr. *banqueting*, bang'kwet-ing. To treat with a feast.——v.i. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

banqueter, bang'kwet-ėr, *n.* A feaster, or one who takes part in a banquet.

banquette, ban-ket', *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca*, a bench, a bank. BANK.] *Fort.* a raised way along the inside of a parapet, on which riflemen stand to fire.

banshee, benshi, ban'shē, ben'shi, *n.* [Ir. *bean-sith*, Gael. *ban-sith*, fr. Ir. and Gael. *bean*, *ban*, woman, and *sith*, fairy.] A female fairy believed in Ireland and parts of Scotland to attach herself to a particular house, and to appear before the death of one of the family.

bantam, ban'tam, *n.* A small breed of domestic fowl with feathered shanks, supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java.——a. Of bantam breed; diminutive; puny.

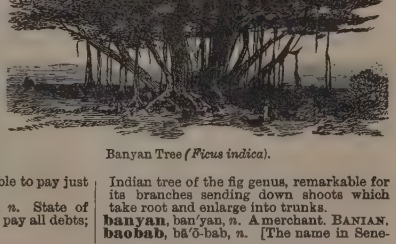
banter, ban'tėr, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *bantered*, ban'tėrd; ppr. *bantering*, ban'tėr-ing. [Origin unknown; first mentioned about 1688.] To attack with jocularity; to play upon; to rally.——n. A joking or jesting; raillery; pleasantry.

banterer, ban'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who banters.

bantling, bant'ling, *n.* [Probably fr. *band*, a wrapping, and the dim. suffix *-ling*, meaning properly a child in swaddling clothes.] A young child; an infant; a term carrying with it slight contempt.

banxring, bangks'ring, *n.* [Native name.] A squirrel-like insectivorous mammal of the East.

banyan, banyan-tree, ban'yan, *n.* [From the connection of one such tree with certain *banians* or Indian merchants.] An



Banyan Tree (*Ficus indica*).

Indian tree of the fig genus, remarkable for its branches sending down shoots which take root and enlarge into trunks.

banyan, ban'yan, *n.* A merchant. BANIAN.

baobab, bā'ō-bab, *n.* [The name in Sene-

gal.) A large African tree having a pulpy fruit called monkey-bread; the sour-gourd or calabash-tree.

baptism, bap'tizm, *n.* [L. *baptismus*, Gr. *baptismos*, fr. *baptizō*, I baptize, fr. *baptō*, I dip in water.] The application of water by sprinkling or immersion to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, often accompanied with the bestowal of a personal name.

baptismal, bap-tiz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Baptist, bap'tist, *n.* [Gr. *baptistēs*, fr. *baptizō*. BAPTISM.] One who baptizes, especially applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; one of those Protestants who believe in baptism by immersion, and reject infant baptism.

baptistery, bap'tis-te-ri, *n.* [Gr. *baptistērion*. See prec.] A building or part of a building in which baptisms take place.

baptize, bap-tīz', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *baptized*, bap-tīzd'; ppr. *baptizing*, bap-tīz'ing. [Gr. *baptizō*, fr. *baptō*, I dip in water.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

baptizer, bap-tīz'ėr, *n.* One who baptizes.

bar, bär, *n.* [From Fr. *barre*=Sp. Pg. and It. *barra*, L.L. *barra*; origin obscure.] A piece of wood, metal, &c., long in proportion to its thickness; a bolt of a door; something that obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstacle; a barrier; an obstruction at the mouth of a river or harbour; the railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed; all those who can plead in a court; barristers in general; a tribunal in general; a counter where liquors, &c., are served out; *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff, dividing it into equal measures of time, or the space and notes included between two such lines; a coloured stripe.——v.t. pret. & pp. *barred*, bärd; ppr. *barring*, bär'ing. To fasten, secure, or defend with a bar or bars; to hinder, obstruct, or prevent; to shut out; to prohibit; to except.

barb, bärb, *n.* [Fr. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba*, a beard. BEARD.] The jags or points which stand backward in an arrow, dart, fish-hook, to prevent it being extracted; a barbel; a beard.——v.t. pret. & pp. *barbed*, bärbd; ppr. *barbing*, barb'ing. To furnish with barbs.

barb, bärb, *n.* [Fr. *barbe*, properly a horse of *Barbary*.] A Barbary horse.

barbacan, **barbican**, bär'ba-kan, bär'bi-kan, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*, L.L. *barbacana*, It. *barbacane*, Fr. Ar. *bāb-khānah*, a gateway or gatehouse.] A watch-tower; an outer-work, or fortification, defending the entrance to a castle or town.

barbarian, bär-bā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *barbarus*, fr. Gr. *barbaros*, strange to Greek blood, manners, or language, foreign.] A foreigner; a cruel, brutal man; a savage; one who is rude and uncivilized; one destitute of pity.——*a.* Belonging to savages; cruel; barbarous.

barbaric, bär-bar'ik, *a.* Pertaining to barbarians; uncivilized; ornate without sound taste.

barbarism, bär'bar-izm, *n.* [Gr. *barbarismos*. BARBARIAN.] State or qualities of barbarians; an uncivilized condition; barbarity; an impropriety of speech.

barbarity, bär-bar'i-ti, *n.* The state of a barbarian; the quality of being barbarous; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity; a barbarous act.

barbarize, bär'bar-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *barbarized*, bär'bar-īzd; ppr. *barbarizing*, bär'bar-īz-ing. To make barbarous.

barbarous, bär'bar-us, *a.* [L. *barbarus*, fr. Gr. *barbaros*. BARBARIAN.] In a state of barbarism; ignorant; uncivilized; rude; cruel; inhuman; brutal.

barbarously, bär'bar-us-li, *adv.* In a barbarous manner; in a savage, cruel, or inhuman manner.

barbecue, bär'be-kū, *n.* [From Carib *barbacoa*, a kind of large gridiron, the word having come from the W. Indies.] A kind of large frame for roasting over a fire; a hog or other large animal dressed whole; a large feast in the open air; a terrace surrounding a house, for drying coffee-beans.——v.t. pret. & pp. *barbecued*, bär'be-kūd; ppr. *barbecuing*, bär'be-kū-ing. To dress and roast whole.

barbed, bärbd, *a.* Furnished with barbs like an arrow or fish-hook; having sharp projecting points (*barbed* wire); keenly piercing.

barbed, bärbd, *a.* [From *barb*, for *bard*, Fr. *barde*, a piece of horse armour.] Clad with armour or housings, as a horse.

barbel, bär'bel, *n.* [O.Fr. *barbel*, a dim. fr. L. *barbus*, a barbel (the fish), fr. *barba*, a beard. In sense of appendage it is rather for *barbule*.] A fish having on its upper jaw four beard-like appendages; a vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch.

barber, bär'bėr, *n.* [Fr. *barbier*, fr. L. *barba*, a beard. BEARD.] One who shaves beards and dresses hair.——v.t. pret. & pp. *barbered*, bär'bėrd; ppr. *barbering*, bär'bering. To shave and dress the hair of.

barberry, bär'be-ri, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *berberis*, It. *berberi*; of unknown origin. The spelling has been modified so as to give the word an English appearance.] A shrubby plant bearing small acid red berries, common in hedges.

barbet, bär-bet', *a.* [Fr. *barbet*, fr. L. *barba*, a beard.] A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle; one of a group of climbing birds.

barbette, bär-bet', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *barbe*, L. *barba*, beard.] A platform of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through an embrasure; a similar platform in an iron-clad ship.

barbette-ship, bär-bet'ship, *n.* A war-vessel whose guns are fired over the bulwarks, and not through port-holes.

barbican, bär'bi-kan, *n.* See BARBACAN.

barbule, bär'būl, *n.* [L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, a beard.] A small barb; a little beard.

barcarolle, bär'ka-rōl, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *barcarola*, a boatman, fr. *barca*, a boat or barge. BARGE.] A melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music composed in imitation of such.

bard, bärd, *n.* [A Celtic word: Ir. and Gael. *bard*, W. *barḍd*.] A poet and singer among the ancient Celts; a poet generally.

bard, bärd, *n.* [Fr. *barde*; origin doubtful.] A piece of armour for a horse.

bardic, bärd'ik, *a.* Pertaining to bards or their poetry.

bardling, bärd'ling, *n.* [*Bard* and *-ling*.] An inferior bard; a mediocre poet.

bare, bär, *a.* [A. Sax. *bær*=Icel. *ber*, Sw. Dan. *bar*, D. *baar*, G. *bar*, *baar*; probably fr. root meaning shining, seen in Skr. *bhās*, to shine.] Naked; no longer concealed; poor; indigent; ill-supplied; empty; scanty; scarcely sufficient; unfurnished; unprovided; threadbare; much worn.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bared*, bärd; ppr. *baring*, bär'ing. To make bare; to strip off the covering of; to make naked.

bare, bär. Old pret. of *bear*, now *bore*.

barebacked, bär'bakt, *a.* Having the back uncovered; unsaddled.

barefaced, bär'fāst, *a.* With the face bare or uncovered; shameless; impudent; glaring.

barefacedly, bär'fāst-li, *adv.* In a barefaced manner; shamelessly; impudently.

barefacedness, bär'fāst-nes, *n.* Effrontery; assurance.

barefoot, bär'fụt, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare.

barege, ba-rāzh', *n.* [From *Barèges*, a village of the Pyrenees.] A thin gauze-like fabric, usually made of silk and worsted.

bareheaded, bär'hed-ed, *a.* Having the head bare or uncovered.

barely, bär'li, *adv.* In a bare manner; nakedly; poorly; scarcely; hardly; not quite;

bareness, bär'nes, *n.* State of being bare. nakedness; leanness; poverty; defect of clothes.

bargain, bär'gin, *n.* [O.Fr. *bargaine*, It. *bargagna*, L.L. *barcania*, a bargain, traffic; believed to be fr. L.L. *barca*, a bark.] A contract or agreement between two or more parties; a compact of sale; the thing purchased or stipulated for; something bought or sold at a low price.——v.i. pret. & pp. *bargained*, bär'gind; ppr. *bargaining*, bär'gin-ing. To make a bargain, contract, or agreement.——v.t. To sell; to transfer for a consideration: generally followed by *away*.

bargainer, bär'gin-ėr, *n.* One who makes a bargain.

barge, bärj, *n.* [O.Fr. *barge*, L.L. *bargia*; *barga*, *barca*, bark. BARQUE.] A boat or vessel elegantly furnished for pleasure or show; a flat-bottomed boat of burden; the boat used by the commander of a ship of war.

barge-board, bärj'bōrd, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] One of the boards at the gable of a building, hiding the timbers of the roof.

bargee, bär-jē', *n.* One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat.

bargeman, bärj'man, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

baric, bar'ik, *a.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy.] Pertaining to weight, especially the weight of the atmosphere; pertaining to barium.

barilla, ba-ril'la, *n.* [Sp. *barrilla*, impure soda.] An impure soda obtained in Spain and elsewhere by burning several species of plants; a kind of kelp; Spanish soda.

bar-iron, bär'ī-ėrn, *n.* Iron wrought into malleable bars.

baritone, ba'ri-tōn, *n.* See BARYTONE.

barium, bā'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy. BARYTA.] The metallic basis of baryta (or oxide of *barium*), a metal obtained in very small quantities.

bark, bärk, *n.* [Same as Dan. and Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr*, G. *borke*, bark.] The outer rind of a tree, shrub, &c.; the exterior covering of exogenous plants, composed of cellular and vascular tissue.——v.t. pret. & pp. *barked*, bärkt; ppr. *barking*, bärk'ing. To strip bark off; to peel; to apply bark to; to treat with bark in tanning.

bark, bärk, *n.* A kind of ship. See BARQUE.

bark, bärk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *barked*, bärkt; ppr. *barking*, bärk'ing. [A. Sax. *beorcan*, formed from the sound.] To make the cry of dogs when they threaten or pursue; to clamour at.——*n.* The peculiar noise made by a dog, wolf, &c.; a noise resembling the cry of a dog.

barkantine, bär'kan-tīn, *n.* Same as *Barquantine* (which see).

bark-bed, **bark-stove**, bärk'bed, bärk'stōv, *n.* A bed formed of the spent bark used by tanners, for forcing or for the growth of tender plants.

barley, bär'li, *n.* [O.E. *barlic*, *berlic*, fr. A. Sax. *bere* (=Sc. *bear*), barley, and *-lic*, like =term. *-ly*: the word was originally an adj. BERE, BARN.] A species of grain, used especially for making malt; the plant yielding the grain.

barley-corn, bär'li-korn, *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length.

barley-sugar, bär-li-shug'ėr, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley) and candied.

barley-water, bär'li-wą'tėr, *n.* A decoction of pearl-barley used in medicine as an emollient.

barm, bärm, *n.* [A. Sax. *beorma*=Sw. *bärma*, Dan. *barme*, L.G. *barme*, G. *bärme*, barm; fr. root of *ferment*, *fervent*.] Yeast.

barmaid, bär'mād, *n.* A maid or woman who tends a bar where liquors are sold.

barmy, bärm'i, *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

barn, bärn, *n.* [A. Sax. *berern*, lit. place for barley—*bere*, barley, corn, and *ærn* or *ern*, a close place or repository. BERE.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, &c.——v.t. To store up in a barn.

barnacle, bär'na-kl, *n.* [O.E. *bernekke*, O. Fr. *bernaque*, Pg. *bernaca*, *bernacha*, Sp. *bernache*, a kind of goose, which according to an old notion was produced from a shell-fish; origin unknown.] A species of goose found

in the northern seas; a kind of shell-fish (properly a *cirriped*) often found adhering to ships' bottoms.

barnacles, bär'na-klz, *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; a cant name for a pair of spectacles.

barn-owl, bärn'oul, *n.* The common white owl, often found about barns.

barn-swallow, bärn'swol-ō, *n.* The common swallow of the United States, resembling that of Britain.

barn-yard, bärn'yärd, *n.* A yard or piece of ground connected with a barn.

barograph, ba'rō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, *graphō*, I write.] A sort of aneroid barometer that marks on paper variations in the pressure of the atmosphere.

barometer, ba-rom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting ordinarily of a glass tube containing a column of mercury. In the aneroid barometer no fluid is used. See ANEROID.

barometric, ba-rō-met'rik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.

barometrically, ba-rō-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

baron, ba'ron, *n.* [Fr. *baron*, fr. O. H. G. *baro*, a man, perhaps fr. *beran* = E. to bear, the original sense being probably that of one who could bear, as being strong and robust.] In Britain, a nobleman who holds the lowest rank in the peerage; a title of certain judges or officers, as of the court of exchequer.—**Baron of beef**, two sirloins not cut asunder.

baronage, ba'ron-āj, *n.* [*Baron* and *-age.*] The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity or estate of a baron.

baroness, ba'ron-es, *n.* [*Baron* and *-ess.*] A baron's wife; a lady of the same rank as a baron.

baronet, ba'ron-et, *n.* [Dim. of *baron.*] A man who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron; a knight belonging to an order founded by James I. in 1611, and addressed as Sir A. B. (Christian name and surname).

baronetage, ba'ron-et-āj, *n.* [*Baronet* and *-age.*] The collective body of baronets; the dignity of a baronet.

baronetcy, ba'ron-et-si, *n.* [*Baronet* and *-cy.*] The condition or rank of a baronet.

baronial, ba-rō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a baron.

barony, ba'ron-i, *n.* [O. Fr. *baronie*, fr. *baron.*] The title or honour of a baron; also the territory or lordship of a baron; in Ireland, a territorial division.

baroque, barocco, ba-rōk', ba-rok'ō, *a.* [Fr. *baroque*, It. *barocco*; origin unknown.] Odd; bizarre; fantastic in style or ornament.

baroscope, bar'o-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, *skopeō*, I see.] An instrument for exhibiting changes of atmospheric pressure; a kind of weather-glass.

barouche, ba-rūsh', *n.* [From G. *barutsche*, fr. It. *barroccio, biroccio*, fr. L. *birotus*, two-wheeled—*bis*, double, and *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

barquantine, bär'kan-tīn, *n.* [From *barque*, in imitation of *brigantine.*] A three-masted vessel with square-rigged foremast and the other masts fore-and-aft rigged.

barque, bärk, *n.* [Fr. *barque* = It. Pg. Sp. *barca*, fr. L.L. *barca*, a barque, through a dim. form *barica*, fr. Gr. *baris*, a skiff; so also Dan. and D. *bark*, G. *barke*, Icel. *barki*. *Barge* is a form of this word.] A sailing vessel of any kind; a three-masted vessel with only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen-mast, the other two masts being square-rigged.

barrack, ba'rak, *n.* [Fr. *baraque*, It. *baracca*, Sp. *barraca*, perhaps fr. L.L. *barra*, a bar, fr. the Celtic; comp. Ir. *barrachad*, a hut or booth.] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison; permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged; a large building, or a collection of huts, for a body of work-people: generally in pl.

barrage, ba'rāj, *n.* [Fr., fr. *barre*, a bar.] A dam or embankment in a water-course, made to obtain increased depth for navigation or irrigation.

barrator, ba'rat-ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *baratere*, a cheater, *barate*, deceit. BARTER.] One who excites suits at law; one who takes bribes; the master of a ship who commits fraud in the management of the ship or cargo.

barratry, ba'ra-tri, *n.* [See prec.] The act or practice of a barrator; the practice of encouraging law-suits and quarrels; any species of fraud by a shipmaster in the management of his ship.

barrel, ba'rel, *n.* [O. Fr. *barcil*, Fr. *baril* = Sp. and Pg. *barril*, It. *barile*, G. *barel*: supposed to be connected with *bar.*] A somewhat cylindrical wooden vessel made of staves and bound with hoops; a cask; the quantity which a barrel holds; anything long and hollow; a hollow cylinder or tube (as the *barrel* of a gun).——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *barrelled*, ba'reld; ppr. *barrelling*, ba'rel-ing. To pack in a barrel.

barrel-bulk, ba'rel-bulk, *n.* A measure of capacity for freight, equal to five cubic feet.

barrelled, ba'reld, *p.a.* Having a barrel or barrels; packed in a barrel.

barrel-organ, ba'rel-ôr'gan, *n.* An organ in which a barrel or cylinder furnished with pegs when turned round admits air to the pipes.

barren, ba'ren, *a.* [From O. Fr. *baraigne, brahaine, brehaigne*, sterile; possibly fr. Armor. *brec'han*, sterile.] Incapable of producing young or progeny; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; not producing or leading to anything; unsuggestive; uninstructive.

barrenness, ba'ren-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being barren; sterility; want of fertility, interest, instructiveness, or the like.

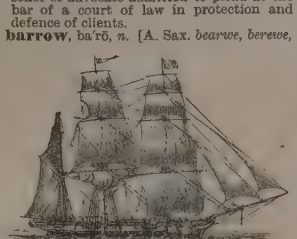
barretor, barretry, bar'et-or, bar'et-ri, *n.* Same as *Barrator, Barratry.*

barricade, ba-ri-kād', *n.* [Fr. *barricade*, fr. *barrique*, a barrel (used for such purposes), fr. *barre*, a bar. So also It. *barricata*, Sp. and Pg. *barricada.* BAR.] A temporary barrier or mass piled up to obstruct the progress of an enemy; a fence around or along the side of a space to be kept clear; any barrier or obstruction.——v.t. pret. & pp. *barricaded*, ba-ri-kād'ed; ppr. *barricading*, ba-ri-kād'ing. To obstruct by a barricade; to bar or obstruct; to secure.

barrier, ba'ri-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *barrière*, fr. *barre*, a bar. BAR.] A fence; a railing; any obstruction; what hinders approach, attack, or progress; an obstacle; a limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.

barrister, ba'ris-tėr, *n.* [From *bar*, but the form is difficult to explain.] A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead at the bar of a court of law in protection and defence of clients.

barrow, ba'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *bearwe, berewe*,



Barque.

a barrow, fr. *beran*, E. to *bear*, to carry; akin *bier.*] A small vehicle which bears or carries a load; a small hand or wheel carriage.

barrow, ba'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *beorg, beorh*, a hill or funeral mound = Dan. Sw. G. *berg*, a hill; cog. with O. Ir. *brigh*, mountain, O. Slav. *bregu*, mountain, Skr. *brihant*, lofty.] An ancient sepulchral mound found in Britain and elsewhere, and met with in various forms.

bar-shot, bär'shot, *n.* Shot consisting of a bar with a half-ball or round head at each end.

barter, bär'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bartered*, bär'tėrd; ppr. *bartering*, bär'tėr-ing. [O. Fr. *bareter, baratер*, to cheat, to barter, fr. *barat, barate*, deceit, barter: origin doubtful. BARRATOR.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another (and not for money).——**v.t.** To give one thing for another in exchange.——**n.** Traffic by exchange of commodities; the thing given in exchange.

barterer, bär'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who barters.

bartizan, bär'ti-zan, *n.* [Oonnp. *brattice*, partition in a mine shaft; O. Fr. *bretesche*, a fortification of timber; G. *bret*, a board.] A small turret projecting from the top part of a tower or wall, with apertures for archers to shoot through.

barwood, bär'wụd, *n.* [Probably from being in *bars.*] A red dye-wood from Africa.

barycentric, bar-i-sen'trik, *a.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *kentron*, centre.] Of, pertaining, or relating to the centre of gravity.

baryta, ba-rī'ta, *n.* [From *barytes.*] The mineral oxide of barium, a gray powder with a sharp caustic alkaline taste, called sometimes *heavy earth.*

barytes, ba-rī'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *barytēs*, heaviness, fr. *barys*, heavy.] A name of the sulphate of barium or heavy-spar.

barytic, ba-rī'tik, *a.* Formed of barytes, or containing it.

barytone, ba'ri-tōn, *a.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.] Having a voice ranging between tenor and bass; in Greek gram. having no accent marked on the last syllable.——*n.* A male voice the compass of which partakes of the bass and the tenor.

basal, bā'sal, *a.* [From *base*, foundation.] Constituting the base; situated at the base.

basalt, ba-salt' or bas'alt, *n.* [L. *basaltes*, said to be an African word.] A dark-gray or black volcanic rock, often assuming a columnar form, as at Fingal's Cave or the Giant's Causeway.

Columnar Basalt.

basaltic, ba-salt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

basanite, bas'an-īt, *n.* [Gr. *basanos*, the touchstone.] Touch-stone.

bascinet, basinet, bas'i-net, bas'i-net, *n.* [O. Fr. *bassinet, bacinet*, dim. of *bassin, bacin*, a helmet in the form of a basin. BASIN.] An ancient light helmet, originally without a vizor.

bascule, bas'kūl, *n.* [Fr.] An arrangement in movable bridges by which one portion balances another.—**Bascule bridge**, a kind of drawbridge.

base, bās, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low, fr. L. L. *bassus*, low, short; allied to Ir. *bass*, W. *bas*, Armor. *baz*, shallow.] Of little or no value; coarse; worthless; fraudulently debased in value; spurious; of or pertaining to illegitimate birth; of low station; of mean spirit; morally low; deep; grave (applied to sounds).

base, bās, *n.* [Fr. *base*, fr. L. *basis*, a base, a pedestal; fr. Gr. *basis*, a going, a foot, a base, fr. *bainō*, I go. COME.] The bottom of anything considered as its support; the opposite extremity to the apex or top; the part between the bottom of a column and the pedestal or the floor; one of those compound substances which unite with acids to form salts; the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; a tract of country from which the operations of an army proceed.——**v.t.** pret. & pp.

based, bāst; ppr. *basing*, bās'ing. To place on a basis; to lay the base or foundation of; to found.

base-ball, bās'bạl, *n.* [From the positions of the players called *bases*.] A popular American game somewhat similar to *rounders*, played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides.

base-born, bās'bōrn, *a.* Born in a base condition; born out of wedlock; born of base parentage; vile; mean.

baseless, bās'les, *a.* Without base; having no foundation or support; groundless.

base-line, bās'līn, *n.* A line adopted as a base for future operations.

basely, bās'li, *adv.* In a base manner; meanly; dishonourably.

basement, bās'ment, *n.* [*Base* and *-ment*.] A base; the ground-floor or lowest story of a building.

base-minded, bās'mīnd-ed, *a.* Of a base spirit or mind; low; mean.

baseness, bās'nes, *n.* State or quality of being base; lowness; meanness; vileness; worthlessness; disingenuousness.

bash, bash, *v.t.* [Probably of Scand. origin; comp. Dan. *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to slap; Sw. *basa*, to flog; perhaps akin to *box*, to fight.] To beat violently; to knock out of shape. [Colloq.]

bashaw, ba-sha', *n.* [Turk. same as *pasha*.] A pasha; a proud, overbearing person.

bashful, bash'fụl, *a.* [For *abashful*.] Shamefaced; modest; shy; wanting confidence; sheepish.

bashfully, bash'fụl-li, *adv.* In a bashful manner; very modestly; in a shy or timorous manner.

bashfulness, bash'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being bashful; extreme modesty; shamefacedness; sheepishness.

basic, bās'ik, *a.* [From *base* as a chemical term.] Relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a chemical salt.—**Basic steel**, steel made in a vessel which is lined with lime or other similar substance to absorb impurities in the iron.

basicity, bās-is'i-ti, *n.* [*Basic* and *-ity*.] *Chem.* the state of being a base; the power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of a base.

basil, baz'il, *n.* [Shortened fr. O. Fr. *basilic*, fr. Gr. *basilikos*, royal, fr. *basileus*, a king.] A plant cultivated as an aromatic pot-herb, and used for flavouring dishes, order Labiatæ.

basil, baz'il, *n.* [O. Fr. *bisel*, perhaps fr. L. *bis*, denoting doubleness. *Bezel* is the same word.] The slope at the edge of a cutting tool, as of a chisel or plane.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *basiled*, baz'ild; ppr. *basiling*, baz'il-ing. To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle.

basilar, bā'si-lėr, *a.* [As if fr. a L. *basilaris*, fr. *basis*, a base.] Related to or placed at a base.

basilica, ba-sil'i-ka, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *basilikē*, a colonnade, lit. a royal colonnade or porch, fr. *basileus*, a king.] An ancient Roman public hall, of rectangular form, with a middle and two side aisles and an apse at the end; a church built in imitation of the Roman basilicas.

basilicon, ba-sil'i-kon, *n.* [L. *basilicon*, fr. Gr. *basilikos*, royal, fr. *basileus*, a king.] An ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin.

basilisk, baz'il-isk, *n.* [Gr. *basiliskos*, little king, a dim. of *basileus*, a king.] A fabulous creature variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, dragon, or cockatrice; a name of several reptiles of the lizard tribe with a crest or hood; a large piece of ordnance formerly used.

basin, bā'sn, *n.* [Fr. *bassin*, O. Fr. *bacin*, a dim. of *bac*, a wide open vessel, same as E. *back*, a brewer's vat. BACK.] A circular vessel or dish of some size, rather broad and not very deep; a reservoir; anything hollow or concave, resembling a basin; a dock; tract of country drained by a river; strata dipping towards a common centre; strata lying in a depression in older rocks.

basis, bā'sis, *n.*; pl. **bases**, bā'sēz. [L. *basis*, fr. Gr. *basis*, fr. *bainō*, I step, I go. BASE (*n.*).] A base; a foundation or part on which something rests; grounds or foundation.

bask, bàsk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *basked*, bàskt; ppr. *basking*, bàsk'ing. [Formerly to bathe, a word of Scandinavian origin=Icel. *bathask*, that is *batha sik*, to bathe one's self—*sik* being the reflexive pronoun. *Busk* is a similar form.] To lie and enjoy the warmth of the sun or a fire; to be exposed to genial heat; to enjoy ease and prosperity.—— v.t. To warm by continued exposure to fire or to the sun's rays; to warm with genial heat.

basket, bàs'ket, *n.* [Origin quite unknown.] A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, interwoven; the contents of a basket.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *basketed*, bàs'ket-ed; ppr. *basketing*, bàs'ket-ing. To put in a basket.

basket-hilt, bàs'ket-hilt, *n.* A sword-hilt with strips of steel to protect the hand.

basnet, bas'net, *n.* Same as *Bascinet*.

Basque, bàsk, *n.* A language of unknown affinities spoken by the Basques or Biscayans of Spain; Biscayan or Euskarian.

bas-relief, bas'rē-lēf or bä-rē-lēf, *n.* [Fr. *bas*, low, and *relief*, relief.] A sculpture in low relief; a mode of sculpturing in which the figures are raised above the surface, but not so much as in high relief or *alto-rilievo*.

bass, **basse**, bās, *n.* [A corruption of *barse*, A. Sax. *bærs*, G. *bars*, D. *baars*, a perch.] The name of various British and American sea-fishes allied to the perch.

bass, bās, *n.* [Same as *bast*, the *t* being dropped or changed to *s*. BAST.] The American linden or lime tree; a mat made of bast; a hassock.

bass, bās, *n.* [It. *basso*. BASE.] The lower part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental; the lowest male voice.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *bassed*, bāst; ppr. *bassing*, bās'ing. To sound in a deep tone.

bass-clef, bās'klef, *n.* The character shaped like an inverted C put at the beginning of the bass-staff.

basset, bas'set, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A miner's term for the outcrop of a stratum.

basset-horn, bas'set-horn, *n.* [It. *bassetto*, somewhat low, fr. *basso*, low, bass, and E. *horn*.] A musical instrument, a sort of clarinet of enlarged dimensions and extended compass.

bassinet, bas'i-net, *n.* [Probably a dim. of Fr. *bassin*, a basin, or Fr. *berceau*, a cradle.] A wicker-basket in which young children are placed by way of cradle.

Bassoon.

basso, bas'sō, *n.* In *music*, the Italian word for bass or base; one who sings bass.

bassoon, bas-sōn', *n.* [Fr. *basson*, augmentative fr. *bas*, low, grave, lit. *basso*.] A bass musical wind-instrument of the reed order, blown with a bent metal mouthpiece, and holed and keyed like the clarinet.

bassoonist, bas-sōn'ist, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

bass-relief, bas'rē-lēf, *n.* Same as *Bas-relief*.

bass-viol, bās'vī-ol, *n.* A violoncello.

bast, bàst, *n.* [A. Sax. *bæst* =Icel. Sw. D. Dan. and G. *bast*, bast, perhaps from root of *bind*.] The inner bark of exogenous trees, especially of the lime; rope or matting made of this.

bastard, bas'tėrd,ụn. [O.Fr. *bastard*, fr. *bast* (Fr. *bât*), a pack-saddle, with the common termination *-ard* added to it, referring to the old locution *fils de bast*, son of a pack-saddle, the old saddles being often used by way of beds or to serve as pillows.] A natural or illegitimate child; what is spurious or inferior in quality; a kind of impure, soft, brown sugar.—— a. Illegitimate; spurious; not genuine; false.

bastardize, bas'tėrd-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bastardized*, bas'tėrd-īzd; ppr. *bastardizing*, bas'tėrd-īz-ing. [*Bastard* and *-ize*.] To make or prove to be a bastard.

bastard-wing, bas'tėrd-wing, *n.* A group of stiff feathers attached to the bone of a bird's wing that represents the thumb; the winglet.

bastardy, bas'tėrd-i, *n.* [*Bastard* and *-y*.] The state of being a bastard.

baste, bāst, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *basted*, bāst'ed; ppr. *basting*, bāst'ing. [Allied to Icel. *beysta*, to beat, Dan. *böste*, to beat; Sw. *basa*, to strike. As term in cookery the origin may be different.] To beat with a stick; to cudgel; to drip butter or fat upon meat in roasting it.

baste, bāst, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *basted*, bāst'ed; ppr. *basting*, bāst'ing. [Probably fr. O. Fr. *bastir*, lit. to sew with *bast*, the fibres of bast having been used as thread. BAST.] To sew with long stitches, and usually to keep parts together temporarily; to sew slightly.

bastinado, bas-ti-nā'dō, *n.* [Sp. *bastonada*, fr. *baston*, a stick, a baton. BATON.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; a punishment in oriental countries by beating the soles of the feet with a rod.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bastinadoed*, bas-ti-nā'dōd; ppr. *bastinadoing*, bas-ti-nā'dō-ing. To beat with a stick or cudgel; to beat on the soles of the feet as a punishment.

bastion, bas'ti-on, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*, fr. O. Fr. and Sp. *bastir*, Fr. *bâtir*, to build; origin unknown.] A great mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out with an angular form from the rampart of a fortification.

bastionary, bas'ti-on-a-ri, *a.* [*Bastion* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of bastions.

bastioned, bas'ti-ond, *a.* Provided with bastions.

bat, bat, *n.* [A Celtic word: Ir. and Armor. *bat*, a stick.] A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar, with a handle, used in cricket and similar games; a piece of a brick; a brick bat.——v.t. pret. & pp. *batted*, bat'ed; ppr. *batting*, bat'ing. To manage a bat, or play with one.

bat, bat, *n.* [Corruption of O. E. *back*, *bak* =Sc. *bak*, *backie-bird*, a bat, Dan. *bakke* (in *aften-bakke*, a bat, lit. evening-bird); the word may have lost an *l*, seen in Icel. *lethrblaka*, 'leather-flapper', a bat, fr. *blaka*, to flutter.] A flying mammal possessing a pair of leathery wings which extend between the fore and the posterior limbs.

Batavian, ba-tā'vi-an, *a.* [From L. *Batāvi*, a people anciently inhabiting an island at the mouth of the Rhine.] Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants, or to Batavia in Java.——n. A Dutchman or inhabitant of Batavia.

batch, bach, *n.* [From the verb to *bake*; comp. *make*, *match*, *wake*, *watch*, &c.] A baking; the quantity of bread baked at one time; a lot or quantity of things of any kind coming together at one time.

bate, bāt, *n.* [Abbrev. of *debate*.] Strife; contention (retained in *make-bate*).

bate, bāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bated*, bāt'ed; ppr. *bating*, bāt'ing. [Abbrev. of *abate*.] To abate, lessen, or reduce; to leave out; to take away.

bateau, bā-tō', *n.* [Fr.] A light broad and flat boat used in Canada; also the pontoon of a floating bridge.

bat-fowling, bat'foul-ing, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night by means of a light and nets.

bath, bāth, *n.* [A. Sax. *bæth*, a bath=Icel. *bath*, Dan. D. G. *bad*; fr. root seen also in G. *bähen*, to foment; cog. L. *fovēre*, to cherish.] The immersion of the body in water or other fluid or medium; a vessel for holding water in which to bathe; an apparatus for exposing the surface of the body to water or other diffusible body; a

building in which people bathe; an apparatus for regulating the heat in chemical processes.—Knights of the Bath, a British order of knighthood instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399, and revived by George I. in 1725.

bath, bȧth, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the tenth part of a homer.

Bath-brick, bȧth'brik, *n.* [From the town of *Bath*, in Somersetshire.] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, &c.

bath-chair, bȧth'chār, *n.* A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant, used by invalids.

bathe, bāTH, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bathed*, bāTHd; ppr. *bathing*, bāTHing. [A. Sax. *bathian*, fr. *bath*, a bath=Icel. *batha*, Dan. *bade*, D. and G. *baden*. BATH.] To subject to a bath; to immerse in water; to wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid; to immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water. ——v.i. To take a bath; to be or lie in a bath; to be immersed in a fluid.

bather, bāTH'ėr, *n.* One who bathes.

bathing-box, bāTH'ing-boks, *n.* A fixed covered shed in which bathers dress and undress.

bathing-machine, bāTH'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress.

bathometer, ba-thom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for taking soundings, especially one in which a sounding-line is dispensed with.

bat-horse, bȧ'hors or bat'hors, *n.* [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.] A pack-horse; a baggage-horse. BATMAN.

bathos, bā'thos, *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, depth, fr. *bathys*, deep.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech; anti-climax.

bathymetry, ba-thim'et-ri, *n.* [G. *bathys*, deep, and *metron*, measure.] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

batist, **batiste**, ba-tēst', *n.* [Fr. *batiste*, fr. its inventor, *Baptiste*.] A fine linen cloth; a kind of cambric.

batlet, bat'let, *n.* [Dim. of *bat*.] A small bat or piece of wood with a handle for beating linen.

batman, bȧ'man or bat'man, *n.* [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle, and *man*.] A person having charge of the cooking utensils of each company of a regiment of soldiers on foreign service, and of the horse (bat-horse) that carries them.

baton, ba'ton, *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, fr. O. Fr. *baston*=Sp. *baston*, It. *bastone*: origin unknown.] A staff or club; a truncheon; the official badge of various officials; the stick with which a conductor of music beats time.

batoon, ba-tōn', *n.* Same as *Baton*.

Batrachia, ba-trā'ki-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.] Frog-like animals; a group of amphibious animals, otherwise known as the tailless Amphibia, or frogs, toads, &c.

batrachian, ba-trā'ki-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Batrachia.——*n.* One of the Batrachia.

batta, bat'ta, *n.* [Of Indian origin.] An allowance made to British officers serving in the East Indies over and above their pay.

battalion, bat-ta'li-on, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*, fr. It. *battaglione*, aug. of *battaglia*, a battle or body of soldiers. BATTLE.] A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men, and usually forming a division of a regiment.

batten, bat'n, *v.i.* [Icel. *batna*, to grow better, fr. root *bat*, *bet* in *better*.] To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding.——*v.t.* To grow or become fat; to feed greedily; to gorge.

batten, bat'n, *n.* [From Fr. *bâton*, a stick or club. BATON.] A long piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from ¢ in. to 2½ in. thick; a plank; one of the slips of wood used to keep a tarpaulin close over a hatchway.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *battened*, bat'nd; ppr. *battening*, bat'n-ing. To form or fasten with battens.

batter, bat'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *battered*, bat'tėrd; ppr. *battering*, bat'tėr-ing. [Fr. *battre*, It. *battere*, fr. L.L. *batere*, a form of L. *batuere*, to beat, whence also *battle*.] To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence; to assail by a battering-ram or ordnance; to wear or impair, as by long service or hard usage (usually in pp.).——*v.i.* To make attacks, as by a battering-ram or ordnance.

batter, bat'tėr, *n.* [From Fr. *battre*, to beat.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquid, and used in cookery.

battering-ram, bat'tėr-ing-ram, *n.* An ancient military engine for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam having an iron head resembling that of a ram.

battery, bat'tė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*, fr. *battre*, to beat. BATTER.] The act of battering; a small number of cannon prepared for field operations; a parapet thrown up to cover a gun or guns and the men employed in loading, &c.; a number of guns firing in concert; an apparatus for originating an electric current; the unlawful beating of a person.

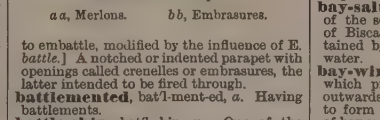
battish, bat'ish, *a.* Resembling a bat.

battle, bat'l, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*, fr. L.L. *batalia*, *batualia*, a fight, fr. L. *batuere*, to beat, to fence. BATTER.] A fight; a hostile encounter; an engagement between large bodies of troops; contest; conflict; combat.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *battled*, bat'ld; ppr. *battling*, bat'l-ing. [Fr. *batailler*, fr. *bataille*, a battle.] To join battle; to contend in fight; to struggle; to strive.

battle-axe, bat'l-aks, *n.* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war.

battledore, **battledoor**, bat'l-dōr, *n.* [From Sp. *batidor*, a beater, fr. *batir*, to beat.] An instrument with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.

battlement, bat'l-ment, *n.* [Perhaps fr. O.Fr. *bastille*, a fortress, *bastiller*, to fortify,



Battlemented Parapet.

a a, Merlons. *b b*, Embrasures.

to embattle, modified by the influence of E. *battle*.] A notched or indented parapet with openings called crenelles or embrasures, the latter intended to be fired through.

battlemented, bat'l-ment-ed, *a.* Having battlements.

battle-ship, bat'l-ship, *n.* One of the more powerful class of iron-clad vessels, more remarkable for their offensive and defensive power than for speed.

battue, bat-tü', *n.* [Fr., fr. *battre*, to beat.] A sport in which the game is driven by beaters from under cover into a limited area where the animals can be easily shot.

bauble, bȧ'bl, *n.* [O.Fr. *babel*, *baubel*, *babole*, a toy or baby-thing; origin doubtful.] A trifling piece of finery; something showy without real value; a gewgaw; a trifle; the badge carried by a professional fool of old times.

bavin, bav'in, *n.* [Perhaps connected with O.Fr. *baffe*, a faggot.] A faggot of brushwood; light and combustible wood for lighting fires.

bawble. Same as *Bauble*.

bawd, bȧd, *n.* [O.Fr. *baud*, bold, wanton, fr. G. *bald*=E. *bold*.] A person who keeps a house of prostitution or acts as a go-between in illicit amours; a procurer or procuress; a pander.

bawdiness, **bawdry**, bȧ'di-nes, bȧ'dri, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

bawdy, bȧ'di, *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste.

bawl, bȧl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bawled*, bȧld; ppr. *bawling*, bȧl'ing. [A word imitative of sound; comp. *bell*, *bellow*; Icel. *baula*, Sw. *böla*, to low like a cow; L. *balo*, I bleat.] To cry out loudly; to shout; to clamour. ——*v.t.* To proclaim by outcry; to shout out.

bay, bā, *a.* [Fr. *bai*, Sp. *bayo*, Pg. *baio*, It. *bajo*, fr. L. *badius*, brown or chestnut coloured; akin *baize*.] Red or reddish; reddish-brown; inclining to a chestnut colour.——*n.* A horse of this colour.

bay, bā, *n.* [Fr. *baie*, L.L. *baia*, a bay of the sea; of doubtful origin. In *arch.* sense rather fr. Fr. *baie*, fr. *bayer*, L.L. *badare*, to gape.] A wide recess in the shore of a sea or lake; an arm of the sea; a gulf; an opening between two pillars or mullions; a distinct compartment or space on a wall.

bay, bā, *n.* [Fr. *baie*, a berry, fr. L. *baca*, *bacca*, a berry, the laurel-berry.] The laurel or noble laurel (*Laurus nobilis*); a laurel crown bestowed as a prize; fame or renown; laurels: in this sense chiefly in plural.

bay, bā, *n.* [O.Fr. *abai*, *abbai*, a barking, *abbayer*, to bark; Mod. Fr. *aboi*, a barking, *aux abois*, at bay; comp. Fr. *bayer*, to gape, or stand gaping. ABASH.] The bark of a dog, especially a deep-toned bark.—**At bay**, so hard pressed by enemies as to be compelled to turn round and face them.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *bayed*, bād; ppr. *baying*, bā'ing. To bark; to bark with a deep sound.——*v.t.* To bark at; to follow with barking; to express by barking.

bayadeer, **bayadere**, bā-ya-dēr', *n.* [Pg. *bailadeira*, fr. *bailar*, to dance.] In the East Indies, a professional dancing girl.

bayard, bā'ärd, *n.* [*Bay*, the colour, and *-ard*.] A bay horse, or horse of a reddish-brown colour.

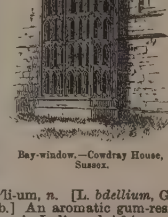
bayberry, bā'be-ri, *n.* The fruit of the bay tree; also the wax-myrtle and its fruit; a Jamaica tree (genus Pimenta).

bayonet, bā'on-et, *n.* [O.Fr. *bayonette*, Fr. *baionnette*, so called, it is said, because first made at Bayonne; but this is very doubtful, and the origin is really unknown.] A short triangular sword or dagger, made so that it may be fixed upon the muzzle of a rifle or musket.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *bayoneted*, bā'on-et-ed; ppr. *bayoneting*, bā'on-et-ing. To stab with a bayonet; to drive by the bayonet.

bay-rum, bā'rum, *n.* A spirituous liquor containing the oil of the bayberry of Jamaica, a species of pimento, and used for the hair.

bay-salt, bā'sȧlt, *n.* [Referring to *bays* of the sea, in particular perhaps the Bay of Biscay.] Coarse-grained salt; salt obtained by the natural evaporation of seawater.

bay-window, bā'win-dō, *n.* A window which projects outwards, so as to form a kind of bay or recess within.



Bay-window.—Cowdray House, Sussex.

bay-wood, bā'wụd, *n.* Mahogany from Honduras, or the Bay of Honduras.

bazaar, **bazar**, ba-zär', *n.* [Per. *bāzār*.] In the East, a place where goods are exposed for sale; a series of connected shops or stalls in a European town; a sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose; a fancy fair.

bdellium, del'li-um, *n.* [L. *bdellium*, Gr. *bdellion*, fr. Heb.] An aromatic gum-resin produced by a tree in India and Africa, and used as a medicine.

be, bē, *v.i. substantive*; pres. *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*; pret. *was*, *wast* or *wert*, *were*; subj. pres. *be*;

pret. *were*; imper. *be*; pp. *been*; ppr. *being*. [One of the three verbal roots required in the conjugation of the substantive verb, the others being *am* and *was*. A.Sax. *bed*, I am, *beón*, to be; G. *bin*, I am; allied to L. *fui*, I was, Skr. *bhû*, to be. It is now chiefly used in the subjunctive, imperative, infinitive, and participles, being seldom used in the present tense. AM and WAS.] To have existence; to exist in the world of fact, whether physical or mental; to become; to remain. . . The most common use of the verb to *be* is to assert connection between a subject and a predicate, or to form the compound tenses of other verbs.

beach, bēch, *n.* [Origin and connections unknown.] That part of the shore of a sea or lake which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand.——v.t. pret.& pp. *beached*, bēcht; ppr. *beaching*, bēch'ing. To run (a vessel) on a beach.

beached, bēcht, *p.a.* Having a beach; bordered by a beach; driven upon a beach.

beacon, bē'kn, *n.* [A. Sax. *bécn*, *bedcen*, a beacon=O. Fris. *beken*, Icel. *baken*; hence *beck*, *beckon*.] An object visible to some distance, and serving to give warning of danger; a light or signal shown to notify the approach of an enemy; anything used for a kindred purpose.——v.t. pret. & pp. *beaconed*, bē'knd; ppr. *beaconing*, bē'kn-ing. To afford light, as a beacon; to light up: to signal.

beaconage, bē'kn-āj, *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.

beaconed, bē'knd, *a.* Having a beacon.

bead, bēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *bed*, *gebed*, a prayer, = O. Fris. and D. *bede*, O.H.G. *beta*, G. *bitte*, prayer or request, fr. *bîddan*, to pray. From beads being used to count prayers (as in the rosary) the word which originally meant prayer came to mean what counted the prayers. BID.] A perforated ball strung with others on a string, and often worn as an ornament, or used to form a rosary; any small globular body; a small round moulding sometimes cut so as to resemble a series of beads or pearls; an astragal.

beaded, bēd'ed, *a.* Furnished with beads; beady.

beadle, bē'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *bydel*, a herald, a beadle, from *beódan*, to bid. There is also a form *bedel*, *bedell*, which entered English directly from the French, being itself of Teutonic origin. BID.] A messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer whose business is to punish petty offenders; a petty officer in a parish, church, university, &c.

beadleship, bē'dl-ship, *n.* The office of a beadle.

bead-roll, bēd'rōl, *n.* [BEAD.] A list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be said; any list or catalogue.

beads-man, bēdz'man, *n.* [BEAD.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another; one privileged to claim certain alms or charities.

beady, bē'i, *a.* Consisting of or containing beads; bead-like.

beagle, bē'gl, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small smooth-haired, hanging-eared hound, formerly kept to hunt hares.

beak, bēk, *n.* [Same as Fr. *bec*, It. *becco*, Sp. and Pg. *bico*; origin obscure.] The bill or neb of a bird; anything in some way resembling a bird's bill; the bill-like mouth of some fishes, reptiles, &c.

beaked, bēkt, *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point like a beak.

beaker, bēk'er, *n.* [Icel. *bikarr*, D. *beker*, G. *becher*, fr. L.L. *bicarium*, a cup, fr. Gr. *bikos*, a wine-jar. *Pitcher* is the same word.] A large drinking cup or glass.

beam, bēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *bedm*, a beam, a post, a tree, a ray of light; same as D. *boom* (whence E. *boom*), G. *baum*, a tree.] A long straight and strong piece of wood or iron serving for support or consolidation; a horizontal piece of timber in a structure; the part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage; a cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom; a strong timber stretching across a ship from one side to the other; the oscillating lever of a steam-engine serving to connect the piston with the crank-shaft; a ray of light.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *beamed*, bēmd; ppr. *beaming*, bēm'ing. To send forth, as beams; to emit (followed ordinarily by *forth*).——v.i. To emit beams or rays of light; to shine.

beam-compass, bēm'kum-pas, *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam, with sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points: used for describing large circles.

beam-ends, bēm'endz, *n.pl.* The ends of a ship's beams.—**On her beam-ends**, said of a ship lying on her side in the water.

beaming, bēm'ing, *p.a.* Emitting beams or rays of light; radiant; expressing joy in the face.

beamless, bēm'les, *a.* Emitting no rays of light; rayless.

beam-tree, bēm'trē, *n.* [*Beam* is short for *white-beam*, the full name, that is *white-tree*, from the white under surface of the leaves. BEAM]. A British tree of the same genus as the mountain-ash and apple, having edible berries of a scarlet colour.

beamy, bēm'i, *a.* Emitting beams or rays; radiant; shining; resembling a beam in size and weight.

bean, bēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *bedn*=Icel. *baun*, Sw. *bona*, Dan. *bönne*, D. *boon*, G. *bohne*, a bean; other connections doubtful.] A name given to several kinds of valuable leguminous seeds, and to the plants producing them, as the common bean, the French-bean, the kidney-bean, &c.

bean-feast, bēn'fēst, *n.* [Of doubtful origin.] A feast given by an employer to his workmen.

bean-fly, bēn'flī, *n.* A beautiful fly of a pale purple colour found on bean flowers.

bean-goose, bēn'gōs, *n.* A species of wild goose which winters in Britain.

bean-king, bēn'king, *n.* The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities, through getting the bean in the Twelfth-night cake.

bear, bār, *v.t.* pret. *bore*, bōr; pp. *borne*, bōrn; ppr. *bearing*, bār'ing. [A. Sax. *beran* =Icel. *bera*, Dan. *bære*, to bear, to carry, to bring forth; D. *baren*, G. (*ge*)*bären*, to bring forth; cog. L. *ferre*, Gr. *pherein*, Skr. *bhri*, to bear, to support. See also FERTILE.] To suffer, endure, undergo, or tolerate; to carry or convey; to have, possess, have on, or contain; to bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants or the young of animals. [*Born* is the passive participle in the sense of brought forth by a female, as, the child was *born*; but we say actively, she has *borne* a child. *Born* is also used attributively, *borne* not.]—**To bear down**, to overcome by force.—**To bear out**, to give support or countenance, to establish, justify.—**To bear up**, to support.—**To bear a hand**, to lend aid; to give assistance.—**To bear in mind**, to remember.——v.i. To suffer; to be patient; to endure; to produce (fruit); to be directed in a certain way; to relate; to refer (with *upon*); to be situated as to some point of the compass.—**To bear up**, to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink.—**To bear with**, to tolerate.

bear, bār, *n.* [A. Sax. *bera*, a bear=D. *beer*, G. *bär*, Icel. *bera*: supposed to be fr. a root meaning brown, and seen also in *brown*, *beaver*.] A large carnivorous plantigrade animal, having shaggy hair and a very short tail; the name of two constellations, called the Greater and Lesser Bear; a rude or uncouth man; a person who does all he can to bring down the price of stock.

bear, bere, bār, bēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *bere*. BARLEY.] A kind of barley.

bearable, bār'a-bl, *a.* That can be borne; tolerable.

bearably, bār'a-bli, *adv.* In a bearable manner.

bear-baiting, bār'bāt-ing, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

bear-berry, bār'be-ri, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the heath family, the leaves of which are used as an astringent and tonic under the name *uva-ursi*.

beard, bērd, *n.* [A. Sax. *beard*, a beard= D. *baard*, G. *bart*; akin to L. *barba*, W. and Armor. *barf*, beard.] The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face of male adults; anything resembling this; the filaments by which some shell-fish attach themselves to foreign bodies, &c.; the awn on the ears of grain; a barb, as of an arrow.

bearded, bērd'ed, *a.* Having a beard; barbed.

beard-grass, bērd'gras, *n.* The name given to two well-known British grasses, from the bearded appearance of the panicle.

beardless, bērd'les, *a.* Without a beard; not having arrived to manhood.

bearer, bār'er, *n.* One who bears, sustains, carries, supports, &c.; one who carries a letter, message, package, &c.; that which supports anything.

bear-garden, bār'gär-dn, *n.* A place in which bears were kept for sport, as bear-baiting, &c.; a place of disorder or tumult.

bearing, bār'ing, *n.* The act of one who bears; a carrying, supporting, or sustaining; deportment; mien; direction; relation; tendency; influence; that part of a shaft or axle which is in connection with its support; position of an object in regard to another with reference to the compass; relative place or position; a heraldic figure.

bearing-rein, bār'ing-rān, *n.* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

bearish, bār'ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

bear's-grease, bārz'grēs, *n.* The fat of the bear, or some other animal substituted, used for promoting the growth of the hair.

bearskin, bār'skin, *n.* The skin of a bear; the tall fur cap worn by certain British soldiers.

bearward, bār'ward, *n.* [*Bear* and *ward*.] The keeper of a bear.

beast, bēst, *n.* [O.E. *beeste*, *beste*, fr. O. Fr. *beste*, Fr. *bête*, fr. L. *bestia*, a beast; origin unknown.] Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; as opposed to *man*, any irrational animal; a brutal man; a disgusting person.

beastliness, bēst'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being beastly; brutality; coarseness; filthiness; obscenity.

beastly, bēst'li, *a.* Brutal; brutish; filthy; bestial; obscene.

beat, bēt, *v.t.* pret. *beat*, bēt; pp. *beat*, bēt, *beaten*, bēt'n; ppr. *beating*, bēt'ing. [A. Sax. *bedtan*=Icel. *bauta*, *bjáta*, O.H.G. *pôzan*, to beat; akin *butt*, *abut*, *beetle* (a mallet).] To strike repeatedly; to knock, rap, or dash against; to pound; to strike for the purpose of producing sound; to shape by hammer; to scour with bustle and outcry in order to raise game; to overcome in a battle, contest, competition, &c.; to be beyond the power or skill of; to baffle; to fatigue utterly; to prostrate; to beat down; to dash down by beating or battering; to lay flat; to cause to lower a price by importunity or argument.—**To beat time**, to regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot, or something else.—**To beat a retreat**, to give a signal to retreat by a drum; hence, generally, to retreat or retire.——v.i. To strike or knock repeatedly; to move with pulsation; to throb; to dash or fall with force or violence; to signal by beating a drum; to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zigzag; to dash; to palpitate.—n. A stroke; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over.

beater, bēt'er, *n.* One who or that which beats or strikes; one who rouses game from coverts; the striking part in various machines.

beatific, bē-a-tif'ik, *a.* [BEATIFY.] Blessing or making happy; imparting bliss.

beatifically, bē-a-tif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a beatific manner; in such a manner as to perfect happiness.

beatification, bē-at'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of beatifying; the state of being blessed; an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified; an inferior kind of canonization.

beatify, bē-at'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beatified*, bē-at'i-fīd; ppr. *beatifying*, bē-at'i-fī-ing. [Fr. *beatifier*, fr. L. *beatificare—beatus*, blessed (pp. of *beo*, I make happy), and *facere*, to make.] To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; to declare that a person is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized.

beating, bēt'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which beats; punishment or chastisement by blows; a conquering; a defeat.

beatitude, bē-at'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *beatitudo*, fr. *beatus*, blessed. BEATIFY.] Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; one of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the sermon on the mount.

beau, bō, *n.*; pl. **beaux** or **beaus**, bōz. [Fr. *beau*, fr. O. Fr. *bel*, fr. L. *bellus*, fine, gay, handsome; same root as in *bene*, well, *bonus*, good.] A man who is fond of fine dress; a fine, gay man; a fop; a gallant; a male sweetheart or lover.

beau-ideal, bō-ī-dē'al, *n.* [Fr.] A conception of any object in its perfect typical form; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy.

beaush, bō'ish, *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

beau monde, bō mond, *n.* [Fr. *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gaiety.

beauteous, bū'tyus, *a.* [*Beauty* and *-ous*.] Having beauty; beautiful; fair; very handsome.

beauteously, bū'tyus-li, *adv.* In a beauteous manner.

beautification, bū'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment.

beautifier, bū'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.

beautiful, bū'ti-fụl, *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty; highly pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the mind; lovely; handsome; fair; charming; comely.——*n.* That which possesses beauty.

beautifully, bū'ti-fụl-li, *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

beautifulness, bū'ti-fụl-nes, *n.* The quality of being beautiful; beauty.

beautify, bū'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beautified*, bū'ti-fīd; ppr. *beautifying*, bū'ti-fī-ing. [*Beauty* and suffix *-fy*.] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to grace; to deck.——*v.i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty.

beauty, bū'ti, *n.* [O. E. *bewty*, *bewte* (following the O. Fr. pron.), fr. O. Fr. *biaute*, Fr. *beauté*, beauty, fr. L.L. *bellitas*, *bellitatis*, beauty, fr. L. *bellus*, beautiful. BEAU.] An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye; qualities that delight the eye, the ear, or the mind; loveliness; elegance; grace; a particular grace or ornament; a part which surpasses in beauty that with which it is united; a beautiful woman.

beauty-spot, bū'ti-spot, *n.* A patch placed on the face to heighten beauty; something that heightens beauty by contrast.

beaver, bē'vėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *befor*, *beofr*=D. *bever*, Dan. *bæver*, Sw. *bäfver*, Icel. *bjorr*, G. *biber*; cog. L. *fiber*, O. Bulg. *bebru*, Russ. *bobru*, Lith. *bebrus*; all supposed to be fr. root of *brown*, and of *bear* (*n.*).] A rodent quadruped, about 2 feet in length, haunting streams and lakes, with webbed hind-feet and a flat tail covered with scales on its upper surface; beaver-fur; a hat or cap made of beaver-fur.——*a.* Made of beaver, or of the fur of the beaver.

beaver, bē'vėr, *n.* [From O. Fr. *baviere*, a child's bib, a beaver, fr. *bave*, slaver.] The face-guard of a helmet, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink; a visor.

beavered, bē'vėrd, *a.* Having a beaver or visor.

bebeerine, bē-bē'rin, *n.* The active principle of the bark of the *bebeeru*, analogous to quinine.

bebeeru, bē-bē'rū, *n.* [Native name.] A tree of British Guiana of the laurel family, the timber of which, known as *green-heart*, is used for building ships.

becalm, bē-kām', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *becalmed*, bē-kāmd'; ppr. *becalming*, bē-kām'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *calm*.] To make calm orquiet; to still; to appease; to keep from motion.

became, bē-kām', pret. of *become*. See BECOME.

because, bē-kaz', *conj.* and *adv.* [*Be* for *by*, and *cause*; O.E. *bicause*, *bycause*.] By cause, or for the cause that; on this account that; for the cause or reason next explained.

beccafico, bek-a-fē'kō, *n.* [It., lit. 'figpecker.] A bird resembling the nightingale; the garden-warbler.

bechamel, besh'a-mel, *n.* [Named after its inventor.] A fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream.

bechance, bē-chans', *v.t.* To befall; to happen to. [*Shak.*]

becharm, bē-chärm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *becharmed*, bē-chärmd'; ppr. *becharming*, bē-chärm'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *charm*.] To charm; to captivate.

bêche-de-mer, bāsh-dė-mer, *n.* [Fr., lit. sea-spade, from its shape when dried and pressed.] The trepang, a species of sea-slug or sea-cucumber eaten by the Chinese.

beck, bek, *n.* [Icel. *bekkr*, Dan. *bæk*, Sw. *bäck*, D. *beek*, G. *bach*, a brook—the *beck* in Welbeck, Troutbeck, &c.] A small stream; a brook.

beck, bek, *n.* [Shortened form of *beckon*.] A sign or signal with the hand or head; a nod.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *becked*, bekt; ppr. *becking*, bek'ing. To make a sign with the head or hand; to nod.——*v.t.* To notify by a motion of the head or hand.

beckon, bek'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beckoned*, bek'nd; ppr. *beckoning*, bek'n-ing. [A. Sax. *bécnian*, *bécnian*, to beckon, fr. *bécen*, *bécn*, a beacon. BEACON.] To make a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation.——*v.t.* To nod or make a significant sign to; to direct by making signs.

becloud, bē-kloud', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beclouded*, bē-kloud'ed; ppr. *beclouding*, bē-kloud'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *cloud*.] To cloud; to obscure; to darken.

become, bē-kum', *v.t.* pret. *became*, bē-kām'; pp. *become*, bē-kum'; ppr. *becoming*, bē-kum'ing. [A. Sax. *becuman*, *biewman*, to arrive, happen, turn out—prefix *be*=*by*, and *cuman*, to come, to happen.] To pass from one state to another; to change, grow, or develop into.—To become of (usually with *what* preceding), to be the fate of; to be the end of.——*v.t.* [In this sense compare *Comely*.] To suit, or be suitable to; to be appropriate to; to befit; to accord with; to add grace to; to be worthy of.

becoming, bē-kum'ing, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; befitting; comely; graceful.

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

becomingly, bē-kum'ing-li, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

bed, bed, *n.* [A. Sax. *bedd*, *bed*=D. *bed*, *bedde*, Dan. *bed*, Goth. *badi*, G. *bett*. Originally a lair or dug-out place for sleeping, fr. root meaning to dig, seen in L. *fodio*, I dig (whence *fosse*, *fossil*).] That on or in which one sleeps at night; a large flat bag filled with feathers or other soft materials; a bedstead; a plat or piece of tilled ground in a garden; the bottom of any body of water; a layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything; that on which anything lies, rests, or is supported.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedded*, bed'ed; ppr. *bedding*, bed'ing. To put to bed; to lay in a place of rest or security; to sow or plant; to lay in any hollow place; to lay in order; to stratify.——*v.i.* To go to bed; to cohabit; to occupy a bed.

bedabble, bē-dab'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedabbled*, bē-dab'ld; ppr. *bedabbling*, bē-dab'l-ing. To wet; to sprinkle. [*Shak.*]

bedaub, bē-dạb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedaubed*, bē-dạbd'; ppr. *bedaubing*, bē-dạb'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *daub*.] To daub over; to besmear; to soil with anything thick and dirty.

bedazzle, bē-daz'zl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedazzled*, bē-daz'zld; ppr. *bedazzling*, bē-daz'zl-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *dazzle*.] To dazzle greatly; to confound the sight by too strong a light; to blind by excess of light.

bedchamber, bed'chām-bėr, *n.* An apartment or chamber for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

bedding, bed'ing, *n.* A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

bedeck, bē-dek', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedecked*, bē-dekt'; ppr. *bedecking*, bē-dek'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *deck*, *v.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

bedegar, **bedeguar**, bed'ē-gär, *n.* [Fr. *bédegar*, *bédeguar*, fr. Per.] A spongy excrescence or gall found on roses, produced by insects.

bedell, **bedel**, bē'dl, *n.* [L.L. *bedellus*=E. *beadle* (q.v.).] A beadle in a university or connected with a law-court.

bedesman, bēdz'man, *n.* A beadsman; formerly, in Scotland, a privileged beggar.

bedevil, bē-dev'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedevilled*, bē-dev'ld; ppr. *bedevilling*, bē-dev'l-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *devil*.] To throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits.

bedew, bē-dū', pret. & pp. *bedewed*, bē-dūd'; ppr. *bedewing*, bē-dū'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *dew*.] To moisten, as with dew; to moisten gently.

bedight, bē-dīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedight* or *bedighted*, bē-dī'ed. [Prefix *be*, and *dight*.] To array; to equip; to dress; to trick out: generally in pp. *bedight*.

bedim, bē-dim', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedimmed*, bē-dimd'; ppr. *bedimming*, bē-dim'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *dim*.] To make dim; to obscure or darken.

bedizen, bē-dī'zn or bē-diz'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedizened*, bē-dī'znd, bē-diz'nd; ppr. *bedizening*, bē-dī'zn-ing, bē-diz'n-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *dizen*, of uncertain etymol., but connected with *dis* of *distaff* (q.v.).] To dress overmuch; to adorn gaudily; to deck showily.

bedizenment, bē-dī'zn-ment or -diz'n-, *n.* The act of bedizening; that which decks or bedizens.

bedlam, bed'lam, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *Bethlehem Hospital*, a religious house in London, afterwards opened for the reception of lunatics.] A madhouse; an hospital for lunatics; a place or scene of uproar.——*a.* Belonging to a madhouse; mad.

bedlamite, bed'lam-īt, *n.* An inhabitant of a madhouse; a madman.

Bedouin, bed'ō-in, *n.* [Ar. *bedāwī*, dwellers in the desert.] A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere.

bed-post, bed'pōst, *n.* The post of a bedstead.

bedraggle, bē-drag'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedraggled*, bē-drag'ld; ppr. *bedraggling*, bē-drag'l-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *draggle*.] To soil by drawing along on mud.

bedrench, bē-drensh', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *be-*

drenched, bē-drensht'; ppr. *bedrenching*, bē-drensh'ing. To drench or soak with water.

bedrid, bedridden, bed'rid, bed'rid-n, *a.* [From A. Sax. *bedrida*, lit. a bed-rider.] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

bedroom, bed'rōm, *n.* A sleeping apartment.

bedrop, bē-drop', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedropped*, bē-dropt'; ppr. *bedropping*, bē-drop'ing. To sprinkle, as with drops.

bedstead, bed'sted, *n.* [*Bed*, and *stead*, place.] A frame for supporting a bed.

bedstraw, bed'strą, *n.* Straw used for beds.

bed-tick, bed'tik, *n.* A stout linen or cotton bag for containing the feathers or other packing material of a bed.

bee, bē, *n.* [A. Sax. *beó*, *bí*=Icel. *býi*, Sw. Dan. *bi*, D. *bij*, *bije*, O. and prov. G. *beie* (G. *biene*), Ir. and Gael. *beach*, a bee; fr. a root meaning to quiver or flutter.] An insect of which there are numerous species, the honey or hive bee being the most familiar.

beech, bēch, *n.* [A. Sax. *béce*, fr. *bóc*, a beech, a book = Icel. *bók*, Dan. *beuk*, G. *buche*, a beech; cog. L. *fagus*, a beech; Gr. *phēgos*, the esculent oak; fr. root seen in Gr. *phagein*, Skr. *bhag*, to eat, from its nuts being eaten: 'the food tree'. BOOK.] A large-sized tree with a smooth bark yielding a hard timber made into tools, &c., and nuts from which an oil is expressed.

beechen, bēch'en, *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech.

beech-mast, bēch'mást, *n.* The mast or nuts of the beech-tree.

beechy, bēch'i, *a.* Abounding in beeches.

beef, bēf, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, fr. L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox; cog. Ir. and Gael. *bo*, W. *buw*, Skr. *go*, a cow. COW.] Originally, an animal of the ox kind in the full-grown state (in this sense with the plural *beeves*, but the singular is no longer used); the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed.——*a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox or bovine kind.

beef-eater, bēf'-ēr, *n.* A yeoman of the royal guard of England; an African bird that picks the larvæ of insects from the hides of oxen.

beef-tea, bēf'tē, *n.* A nutritious soup or broth made from beef, recommended for invalids and convalescents.

beef-wood, bēf'wụd, *n.* The timber of some Australian trees, of a reddish colour, hard, and with dark and whitish streaks.

bee-hive, bē'hīv, *n.* A case or box intended as a habitation for bees, and in which they may store honey.

bee-line, bē'līn, *n.* The direct line or nearest distance between two places.

bee-moth, bē'moth, *n.* A moth that produces caterpillars which infest bee-hives.

been, bin, *pp.* of *be*.

beer, bēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *beór*=D. and G. *bier*; origin doubtful, by some connected with *brew*, by others with *bigg*, barley.] A fermented alcoholic liquor made from barley or other grains; a fermented drink prepared with various substances, as ginger, molasses, &c.

beer-engine, bēr'en-jin, *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising beer out of a cask in a cellar up to a counter.

beer-house, bēr'hous, *n.* A house or shop where malt-liquors are sold; an ale-house.

beer-money, bēr'mu-ni, *n.* A pecuniary allowance made to soldiers, servants, &c., as an equivalent for a supply of beer.

beery, bē'ri, *a.* [*Beer* and *-y*.] Pertaining to beer; soiled or stained with beer; affected by beer; intoxicated.

beestie, bēs'ti, *n.* [Hind. *bihishti*.] An East Indian water-carrier.

beestings, bēst'ingz, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *býsting*, fr. *býst*, *beóst*=D. *biest*, G. *biest*, same meaning; origin unknown.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

bees'-wax, bēz'waks, *n.* The wax collected by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

bees'-wing, bēz'wing, *n.* A gauzy film in port-wines indicative of age, and much esteemed by connoisseurs.

beet, bēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *béte*, D. *biet*, G. *beete*, fr. L. *beta*, beet.] A plant cultivated for its thick fleshy roots, red varieties of which are used as a kitchen vegetable, while white varieties yield sugar.

beetle, bē'tl, *n.* [A. Sax. *bétl*, *bítel*, a mallet, fr. *beátan*, to beat; so also L.G. *betel*, *bötel*. BEAT.] A heavy wooden mallet.

beetle, bē'tl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *beetled*, bē'tld; ppr. *beetling*, bēt'ling. [From A. Sax. *bítel*, sharp, hence prominent, fr. *bítan*, to bite. BITE.] To be prominent (as a cliff, a battlement); to hang or extend out; to overhang; to jut.

beetle, bē'tl, *n.* [A. Sax. *bítel*, *bítol*, *bítela*, fr. *bítan*, to bite. BITE.] A name of many insects having an anterior pair of wings of a horny nature forming a sheath or protection to the posterior pair; a coleopterous insect.

beetle-browed, bē'tl-broud, *a.* Having prominent brows.

beetling, bēt'ling, *p.a.* Jutting; overhanging: said of cliffs, &c.

beet-root, bēt'rōt, *n.* The root of the beet plant; the plant itself.

beeves, bēvz, *n. pl.* of *beef*. Cattle; black-cattle.

befall, bē-fạl', *v.t.* pret. *befell*, bē-fel'; pp. *befallen*, bē-fạl'n; ppr. *befalling*, bē-fạl'ing. [A. Sax. *befeallan*—prefix *be*, and *feallan*, to fall. FALL.] To fall to; to happen to; to occur to.—— v.i. To happen; to come to pass.

befell, bē-fel', *pret.* of *befall*.

befit, bē-fit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *befitted*, bē-fit'ed; ppr. *befitting*, bē-fit'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *fit*.] To suit; to be suitable; to become.

befitting, bē-fit'ing, *a.* [See prec.] Suitable; becoming; meet; appropriate.

befog, bē-fog', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *befogged*, bē-fogd'; ppr. *befogging*, bē-fog'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *fog*.] To involve in fog, hence to confuse.

befool, bē-fōl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *befooled*, bē-fōld'; ppr. *befooling*, bē-fōl'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *fool*.] To fool; to infatuate; to delude.

before, bē-fōr', *prep.* [A. Sax. *beforan*, *biforan*, before—prefix *be*, *bi*=by, and *foran*, fore: so D. *bevoren*, G. *bevor*. FORE.] In front of; preceding in space; in presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance or consideration of; preceding in time; earlier than; ere; in preference to; prior to; having precedence of in rank, dignity, &c.—— *adv.* Further onward in place; in front; in the forepart; in time preceding; previously; formerly; already.

beforehand, bē-fōr'hand, *a.* In good pecuniary circumstances.—— *adv.* In anticipation; in advance.

befoul, bē-foul', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *befouled*, bē-fould'; ppr. *befouling*, bē-foul'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil.

befriend, bē-frend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *befriended*, bē-frend'ed; ppr. *befriending*, bē-frend'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *friend*.] To favour; to act as a friend to; to aid or assist.

beg, beg, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *begged*, begd; ppr. *begging*, beg'ing. [Origin very doubtful; perhaps fr. the noun *beggar*, which may be fr. O. Fr. *begard*, *begart*, *begar*, a Beghard, the Beghards and Beguines being mendicant bodies or religious orders.] To ask or supplicate in charity; to ask for earnestly; to ask earnestly; to entreat or supplicate with humility; to take for granted; to assume without proof.—— v.i. To ask alms or charity; to practise begging; to live upon alms.

beg, beg. Same as *Bey*, a Turkish title.

began, bē-gan', pret. of *begin*.

beget, bē-get', *v.t.* pret. *begot*, bē-got', *begat*, bē-gat'; pp. *begot*, bē-got', *begotten*, bē-got'n; ppr. *begetting*, bē-get'ing. [A. Sax. *begitan*, *bigitan*—prefix *be*, and *gitan*, to get. GET.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate.

begetter, bē-get'ėr, *n.* One who begets; a father.

beggar, beg'gėr, *n.* [See BEG.] One who begs; one who lives by begging; one who supplicates with humility.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *beggared*, beg'gėrd; ppr. *beggaring*, beg'gėr-ing. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust.

beggarly, beg'gėr-li, *a.* Like a beggar; mean; contemptible; poor; in the condition of a beggar.—— *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

beggar-my-neighbour, beg'gėr-mī-nā'bėr, *n.* A child's game at cards.

beggary, beg'gė'ri, *n.* State of a beggar; state of extreme indigence.

Beghard, beg'ėrd, *n.* [Fr. *béguard*, fr. a person named *Begue*. See BEGUINE.] A member of a lay brotherhood formerly in the Low Countries.

begin, bē-gin', *v.i.* pret. *began*, bē-gan'; pp. *begun*, bē-gun'; ppr. *beginning*, bē-gin'ing. [A. Sax. *beginnan*, *biginnan*, to begin (=O. Sax. *beginnan*, D. and G. *beginnen*), fr. prefix *be*, *bi*, and *ginnan* (not found except in composition), perhaps meaning to open, and akin to *yawn* (q.v.).] To take rise; to originate; to commence; to do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step.—— v.t. To do the first act of; to enter on; to commence.

beginner, bē-gin'ėr, *n.* A person who begins; one who first enters upon any art, science, or business; a young practitioner; a novice; a tyro.

beginning, bē-gin'ing, *n.* [BEGIN.] The first cause, act, or state; origin; that which is first; commencement; entrance into being; first ground or materials; that from which a greater thing proceeds or grows.

beginningless, bē-gin'ing-les, *a.* Having no beginning.

begird, bē-gėrd', *v.t.* pret. *begirt*, bē-gėrt' *begirded*, bē-gėrd'ed; pp. *begirt*, bē-gėrt'; ppr. *begirding*, bē-gėrd'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *gird*=A. Sax. *begyrdan*—*be*, and *gyrdan*, to gird. GIRD.] To gird round about; to bind; to surround; to encompass.

begone, bē-gon', *interj.* [*Be*, imper. of the verb to *be*, and *gone*, participle of *go*.] Get you gone; go away; depart.

begonia, bē-gō'ni-a, *n.* [From M. *Begon*, a French botanist.] The generic name of showy tropical plants much cultivated in hothouses.

begrudge, bē-gruj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *begrudged*, bē-grujd'; ppr. *begrudging*, bē-gruj'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *grudge*.] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

beguile, bē-gīl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beguiled*, bē-gīld'; ppr. *beguiling*, bē-gīl'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *guile*.] To practise guile upon; to delude; to deceive; to cheat; to dupe; to dispel or render unfelt by diverting the mind (cares); to while away (time).

beguilement, bē-gīl'ment, *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving.

beguiler, bē-gī'ėr, *n.* One who or that which beguiles or deceives.

Beguine, bā-gēn', *n.* [Fr. *béguine*, fr. one Lambert *Begue*, founder of the body.] One of an order of females in Holland, Belgium, and Germany, who form societies for the purposes of devotion and charity.

begum, bē'gum, *n.* In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

behalf, bē-haf', *n.* [Lit. by or on the half or side of; *half* formerly meant side.] Interest; profit; support; defence: always in such phrases as *in* or *on behalf of*, *in* my, his, some person's *behalf*.

behave, bē-hāv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *behaved*, bē-hāvd'; ppr. *behaving*, bē-hāv'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *have*.] To conduct one's self; to demean one's self: used *refl.*—— v.i. To act; to conduct one's self.

behaviour, bē-hāv'yėr, *n.* [For *behavour* —*behave* and *-our*.] Manner of behaving; conduct; manners; carriage; deportment; mode of acting.

behead, bē-hed', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beheaded*, bē-hed'ed; ppr. *beheading*, bē-hed'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *head*.] To cut off the head of; to decapitate.

behemoth, bē-hē'moth, *n.* [Heb.] An animal described in Job xl. 15-24, and which some suppose to be an elephant, others a hippopotamus, crocodile, &c.

behest, bē-hest′, *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *hest*; A. Sax. *behæs.* HEST.] Command; precept; mandate. [Poetical.]

behind, bē-hīnd′, *prep.* [A. Sax. *behindan*, behind — prefix *be*, and *hindan*, behind. HIND.] At the back of; towards the back or back part of; remaining after; later in point of time than; farther back than; in an inferior position to.——*adv.* At the back; out of sight; not exhibited; remaining; towards the back part; backward; remaining after one's departure.

behindhand, bē-hīnd′hand, *adv.* or *pred. a.* In a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants; in arrear; in a backward state; not equally advanced with another; tardy.

behold, bē-hōld′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beheld*, bē-held′; ppr. *beholding*, bē-hōld′ing. [Prefix *be*, and *hold*=A. Sax. *behealden*, to hold, keep, see; so also G. *behalten*, D. *behouden.* HOLD.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at with attention; to observe with care; to contemplate, view, survey, regard, or see.—— *v.i.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to attend or fix the mind.

beholden, bē-hōld′n, *a.* [Originally pp. of *behold.*] Under obligation; obliged; indebted.

beholder, bē-hōld′ėr, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

behoof, bē-hōf′, *n.* [A. Sax. *behóf*=D. *behoef*, Sw. *behof*, Dan. *behov*, G. *behuf*—prefix *be*, and word equivalent to Icel. *hóf*, measure, moderation, akin to verb *heave.*] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; profit; benefit: always in such phrases as *in* or *for behoof* of, *for* a person's *behoof.*

behove, bē-hōv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *behoved*, bē-hōvd′; ppr. *behoving*, bē-hōv′ing. [A. Sax. *behófian*, fr. the noun. BEHOOF.] To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; to be necessary for; to befit: used impersonally (*it behoves* us, or the like).

beige, bāzh, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *bigio*, gray.] A light woollen fabric made of wool of the natural colour, that is, neither dyed nor bleached.

being, bē′ing, *n.* [Verbal noun of *be.*] Existence, whether real or only in the mind; that which has life; a creature.

Beiram, bī′ram, *n.* Same as *Bairam.*

belabour, bē-lā′bėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *belaboured*, bē-lā′bėrd; ppr. *belabouring*, bē-lā′bėr-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *labour.*] To beat soundly; to thump; to thrash.

belace, bē-lās′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *belaced*, bē-lāst′; ppr. *belacing*, bē-lās′ing. [Prefix *be*, and *lace.*] To adorn with lace.

belate, bē-lāt′, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *late.*] To make too late: generally in pp. *belated*, being out late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

belaud, bē-lạd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *belauded*, bē-lạd′ed; ppr. *belauding*, bē-lạd′ing. [Prefix *be*, and *laud.*] To laud; to praise highly.

belay, bē-lā′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *belayed*, bē-lād′; ppr. *belaying*, bē-lā′ing. [Prefix *be*, and *lay.*] *Naut.* to make fast by winding round something.

belch, belch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *belched*, belcht; ppr. *belching*, belch′ing. [O. E. *belkan*, *belke*, A. Sax. *bealcian*, to belch: perhaps imitative of sound.] To throw out or eject with violence, as from the stomach or from a deep hollow place; to cast forth violently.——*v.i.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as with eructation.——*n.* The act of one who or that which belches; eructation.

beldam, bel′dam, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady; it was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females.] An old woman, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

beleaguer, bē-lē′gėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beleaguered*, bē-lē′gėrd; ppr. *beleaguering*, bē-lē′ger-ing. [From D. *belegeren* (=G. *belagern*), to beleaguer, fr. prefix *be*, and *leger*, a camp. LEAGUER.] To besiege; to surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to blockade.

belemnite, bel′em-nīt, *n.* [Gr. *belemnon*, a dart or arrow (and *-ite*), fr. *belos*, a dart, fr. the root of *ballō*, to throw.] A straight, tapering, dart-shaped fossil shell common in the chalk formation; the animal to which this belonged, allied to the cuttle-fish.

Belemnite.

belfry, bel′fri, *n.* [O. Fr. *belfroi*, *beffroit*, &c., a watch-tower, from O. G. *bervrit*, *bercvrit*, a tower or castle for defence, fr. *bergen*, to protect, and *frid*, a strong place (Mod. G. *friede*, A. Sax. *friðu*, peace). False etymology connected the word with *bell*, hence its modern English meaning.] A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building; that part of a building in which a bell is hung.

Belgian, bel′ji-an, *a.* Pertaining to Belgium.—— *n.* A native of Belgium.

Belial, bē′li-al, *n.* [Heb. *belial*—*beli*, not, without, and *yaal*, use, profit.] Wickedness; a wicked and unprincipled person; an evil spirit; Satan.

belie, bē-lī′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *belied*, bē-līd′; ppr. *belying*, bē-lī′ing. [Prefix *be*, and *lie*, to speak falsely=A. Sax. *beléogan*, like G. *belugan*, to belie. LIE.] To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports; to show to be false; to be in contradiction to; to fail to equal or come up to; to disappoint.

belief, bē-lēf′, *n.* [Prefix *be*, and A. Sax. *leáfa*, *geleáfa*=D. *geloof*, O. G. *geloube*, G. *glaube*, belief. BELIEVE.] An assent of the mind on evidence distinct from personal knowledge; *theol.* faith, or a firm persuasion of the truth of religion; the thing believed; the object of belief; the body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed.

believability, bē-lēv′a-bil″i-ti, *n.* Credibility; capability of being believed.

believable, bē-lēv′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being believed; credible.

believableness, bē-lēv′a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being believable; credibility.

believe, bē-lēv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *believed*, bē-lēvd′; ppr. *believing*, bē-lēv′ing. [O. E. *bilēve*, *bleve*, fr. A. Sax. *geliefan*, *geléfan*, to believe (the initial particle being changed)=D. *gelooven*, O. G. *gelouben*, G. *glauben*, Goth. *galaubjan*, properly to hold dear, the word being allied to *lief* and *love.*] To credit upon authority other than personal knowledge; to expect or hope with confidence.——*v.i.* To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything.—To believe in, to hold as an object of faith; to have belief of.

believer, bē-lēv′ėr, *n.* One who believes; an adherent of a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.

believing, bē-lēv′ing. *p.a.* Having faith or belief; trustful.

believingly, bē-lēv′ing-li, *adv.* In a believing manner.

bellike, bē-līk′, *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *like.*] Perhaps; probably.

belittle, bē-lit′l, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *little.*] To make smaller; to lower; to speak disparagingly of.

bell, bel, *n.* [A. Sax. *belle*=D. *bel*, L. G. *belle*; allied to *bellan*, to bellow, E. to *bell*, as a deer; akin *bellow*, and *G. bellen*, to bark.] A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup-shaped; anything in form of a bell; a bell-shaped flower; *pl.* the phrase employed on shipboard to denote the divisions of daily time.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *belled*, beld; ppr. *belling*, bel′ing. To flower; to put out bell-shaped blossoms.——*v.t.* To put a bell on.

bell, bel, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *belled*, beld; ppr. *belling*, bel′ing. [A. Sax. *bellan*, to bellow =Icel. *belja*, to bellow, G. *bellen*, to bark. BELLOW.] To roar; to bellow, as a bull or a deer in rutting-time.

belladonna, bel-la-don′na, *n.* [It., a fair lady, being used by Italian ladies as a cosmetic.] A European plant of the potato family, poisonous, though it yields a useful and powerful medicine.

belle, bel, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *bella*, fem. of *bellus*, fine, gay, handsome, beautiful. BEAU.] A young lady; a lady of great beauty and much admired.

belled, beld, *a.* Hung with bells; having bell-shaped flowers.

belles-lettres, bel-let′tr, *n. pl.* [Fr., fr. *belle*, fine, and *lettre*, a letter, *pl. lettres*, learning.] Polite or elegant literature, a term including rhetoric, poetry, history, criticism.

bell-flower, bel′flou-ėr, *n.* A common name of plants of the genus Campanula, from the shape of the flower.

bell-founder, bel′found-ėr, *n.* A man who founds or casts bells.

bell-glass, bel′glas, *n.* A glass covering for flowers or vegetables in the shape of a bell.

bell-hanger, bel′hang-ėr, *n.* One who hangs and fixes bells in houses.

bellicose, bel′li-kōs, *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, fr. *bellum*, war. DUEL.] Inclined to war; warlike; pugnacious; indicating warlike feelings.

bellied, bel′lid, *a.* Swelled or prominent; corpulent; bulging; swelled out in the middle.

belligerent, bel-lij′ėr-ent, *a.* [Formerly *belligerant*, fr. L. *belligerans*, *-antis*, pp of *belligero*, fr. *bellum*, war, and *gero*, I carry on.] Waging war; carrying on war; pertaining to war.—— *n.* A nation or state carrying on war; one engaged in fighting.

bellite, bel′īt, *n.* [From the name *Bell.*] An explosive substance recently introduced.

bell-man, bel′man, *n.* A public crier who uses a bell.

bell-metal, bel′me-tal, *n.* A mixture of copper and tin, used for making bells.

bellow, bel′ō, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bellowed*, bel′ōd; ppr. *bellowing*, bel′ō-ing. [A. Sax. *bylgean*, to bellow, *belgan*, to be angry; allied to *bellan*, to bell, Icel. *belja*, to bellow. BELL.] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar; to vociferate or clamour.——*n.* A loud outcry; roar.

bellows, bel′ōz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Equivalent to a plural form of the word *belly*, fr. A. Sax. *bælg*, *belg*, *bælig*, a bag, a belly, bellows; seen also in Dan. *blæsebalg*, G. *blasebalg*, lit. blast-bag, bellows. BELLY.] An instrument, utensil, or machine for blowing fires, supplying wind to organ-pipes, &c.

bellows-fish, bel′ōz-fish, *n.* A fish found on British shores having an oval body and a tubular elongated snout; called also *Trumpet-fish.*

bell-pull, bel′pul, *n.* That by which a bell is made to ring; a bell-rope.

bell-punch, bel′punch, *n.* A small punch, combined with a little bell, used as a check on tramway-car conductors, &c.

bell-ringer, bel′ring-ėr, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

bell-rope, bel′rōp, *n.* A rope for ringing a bell.

bell-tower, bel′tou-ėr, *n.* A tower containing a bell or bells; a campanile.

bell-turret, bel′tu-ret, *n.* A turret for a bell or bells; a belfry.

bell-wether, bel′weтн-ėr, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

belly, bel′li, *n.* [A. Sax. *bælg*, *belg*, *bælig*, bag, belly=Icel. *belgr*, D. *balg*, Dan. *balg*, G. *balg*, the belly; Goth. *balgs*, a wine-skin; akin to *bulge*; comp. Gael. and Ir. *bolg*, *balg*, the belly, a bag, bellows. *Bellows* is a plural form of this word.] That part of the body which contains the bowels; the corresponding part in animals; that which receives food; the abdomen; that which resembles the human belly in protuberance and cavity.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bellied*, bel′lid; ppr. *bellying*, bel′li-ing. To swell out; to fill, as a sail with the wind.—— *v.i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly.

belly-band, bel′li-band, *n.* A band that goes round the belly of a horse as part of its harness.

bellyful, bel'li-fŭl, *n.* As much food as fills the belly; plentiful supply.

belly-god, bel'li-god, *n.* One who makes a god of his belly; a glutton.

belong, bē-long', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *belonged*, bē-longd'; ppr. *belonging*, bē-long'ing. [Prefix *be*, and O.E. *long*, to belong, to extend in length to, fr. the adj. *long*; comp. D. and G. *belangen*, to concern, fr. *lang*, long.] To be the property; to appertain; to be the concern or affair; to be appendant or connected; to be due; to be domiciliated; to have original residence: in all senses followed by *to*.

belonging, bē-long'ing, *n.* That which belongs to one: used generally in plural; possessions; property.

beloved, bē-luvd' or bē-luv'ed, *pp.* or *a.* [Prefix *be*, and *loved*.] Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

below, bē-lō', *prep.* [Prefix *be*, and *low*.] Under, in place; beneath; not so high as; inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity. ——**adv.** In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath; on earth; in hell; in a court of inferior jurisdiction.

belt, belt, *n.* [A.Sax. *belt*=Dan. *bælte*, Icel. *belti*, a belt, a girdle, fr. L. *balteus*, a belt (an Etruscan word). Comp. Ir. and Gael. *balt*, a border, a welt.] A girdle; a band, usually of leather; a strip; a stripe; a band; a band passing round two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other. ——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *belted*, belt'ed; ppr. *belting*, belt'ing. To encircle; to surround.

Beltane, bel'tān, *n.* [Ir. and Gael., fr. *Beal* or *Bel*, the sun, the sun-god, and *tein*, fire.] A festival celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May (o.s.), and in Ireland on 21st June, by kindling fires on the hills and eminences.

belted, belt'ed, *a.* Wearing a belt; marked or distinguished with a belt; applied to ships of war protected by a horizontal belt of armour.

belting, belt'ing, *n.* Belts taken generally; the material of which the belts used in machinery are made.

beluga, bē-lū'ga, *n.* [Rus. *bieluga*, fr. *bielyi*, white.] A kind of white whale killed for its oil and skin.

belvedere, bel've-dēr, *n.* [It., lit. a beautiful view—*bello*, *bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] In Italy an open erection on the top of a house; in France, a summer-house on an eminence.

bema, bē'ma, *n.* [Gr.] A stage or platform for an orator; part of a church raised above the rest and reserved for the higher clergy.

bemire, bē-mīr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bemired*, bē-mīrd'; ppr. *bemiring*, bē-mīr'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *mire*.] To drag or sink in the mire; to cover with mire.

bemoan, bē-mōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bemoaned*, bē-mōnd'; ppr. *bemoaning*, bē-mōn'ing. [*Be* and *moan*.] To moan for; to lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

bemoaner, bē-mōn'ėr, *n.* One who bemoans.

bemused, bē-mūzd', *a.* [Prefix *be*, and *muse*.] Sunk in reverie; muddled; stupefied.

ben, ben, *n.* A tree of India, called also *horse-radish tree*, having seeds or nuts that yield an oil (*oil of ben*).

ben, ben, *n.* [Gael. *beann*, a peak.] A mountain peak; prefixed to the names of many of the mountains in Scotland north of the Firths of Clyde and Forth.

bench, bensh, *n.* [A. Sax. *benc*, Sc. *bink*, a bench=D. *bank*, Dan. *bænk*, Sw. *bänk*, Icel. *bekkr* (for *benkr*), a parallel form with *bank*. BANK.] A long seat; a strong table on which mechanics prepare their work; the seat on which judges sit in court; the seat of justice; the persons who sit as judges; the court. ——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *benched*, bensht; ppr. *benching*, bensh'ing. To furnish with benches; to seat on a bench.——**v.i.** To sit on a seat of justice.

bencher, bensh'ėr, *n.* One of the senior barristers in an inn of court, who have the government of the society.

bench-mark, bensh'märk, *n.* A mark cut by surveyors on some durable object at some important point in their operations.

bend, bend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bent*, bent, or *bended*, bend'ed; ppr. *bending*, bend'ing. [A. Sax. *bendan*, to bend (=Icel. *benda*, Sw. *bända*, Dan. *bænda*), lit. to bend and keep bent by the string, fr. stem of *bind*, being thus akin to *band* and *bond*; comp. Fr. *bander un arc*, to bend a bow, fr. *bande*, a string.] To curve or make crooked; to crook in shooting (a bow); to deflect from a normal condition of straightness; to direct to a certain point; to subdue; to cause to yield.——**v.i.** To be or become curved or crooked; to incline; to lean or turn; to be directed; to bow or be submissive.——**n.** A curve; a crook; a turn; flexure; incurvation; *herald.* a band stretching diagonally across a shield.

bendable, bend'a-bl, *a.* That may be bent.

beneath, bē-nēth', *prep.* [A. Sax. *beneothan* (=D. *beneden*, G. *benieden*)—prefix *be*, and *neothan*, below. NETHER.] Under; lower in place than; burdened or overburdened with; lower than in rank, dignity, or excellence; below the level of.——**adv.** In a lower place; below.

benedicite, ben-e-dis'i-tē, *n.* [L., lit. bless ye, the first word of the hymn, fr. L. *bene*, *dicere*, to bless.] A canticle or hymn in the Book of Common Prayer.

benedick, **benedict**, ben'e-dik, ben'e-dikt, *n.* [From L. *benedictus*, blessed.] A sportive name for a married man; from one of the characters (*Benedick*) in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

Benedictine, ben-e-dik'tin, *n.* [From *St. Benedict*.] A Blackfriar; a member of the order of monks founded about the year 530 by St. Benedict.

benedictine, ben-e-dik'tin, *n.* [See prec.] A liqueur made by Benedictine monks at Fécamp in Normandy, flavoured with herbs.

benediction, ben-ē-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *benedictio—bene*, well, and *dico*, *dictum*, I speak. DICTION.] The act of invoking a blessing; blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.

benedictive, **benedictory**, ben-e-dik'tiv, ben-e-dik'to-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Giving a blessing; expressing a benediction, or wishes for good.

Benedictus, ben-e-dik'tus, *n.* [L., blessed —'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel', &c.] The song of Zacharias in Luke i., used in the service of the Roman Catholic and the English Churches.

benefaction, ben-ē-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *benefactio—bene*, well, and *facio*, *factum*, I make, I do. BENEFICE.] The act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.

benefactor, ben-ē-fak'tėr, *n.* [L.L. *benefactor*. See prec.] One who confers a benefit.

benefactress, ben-ē-fak'tres, *n.* [*Benefactor* and *-ess*.] A female who confers a benefit.

benefice, ben'ē-fis, *n.* [Fr. *bénéfice*, a benefice, fr. L. *beneficium*, a kindness, in late L. an estate granted for life—*bene*, well, and *facio*, I do.] An ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself.

beneficed, ben-ē'fist, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

beneficence, bē-nef'i-sens, *n.* [L. *beneficentia—bene*, well, rightly, and *facio*, I make, I do. BENEFICE.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

beneficent, bē-nef'i-sent, *a.* [BENEFICENCE.] Doing good; kind; bountiful; liberal; munificent; charitable.

beneficently, bē-nef'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

beneficial, ben-ē-fi'shal, *a.* [L. *beneficium*, benefit. BENEFICE.] Contributing to a valuable end; conferring benefit; advantageous; useful; profitable; helpful.

beneficially, ben-ē-fi'shal-li, *adv.* In a beneficial manner; advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

beneficiary, ben-ē-fi'shi-a-ri, *a.* [L. *beneficiarius*, fr. *beneficium*. BENEFICE.] Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages.——**n.** One who holds a benefice; one who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; one who receives something as a free gift.

benefit, ben'ē-fit, *n.* [O.E. *benfite*, *bienfet*, O. Fr. *bienfet*, Fr. *bienfait*, fr. L. *benefactum*, a benefit—*bene*, well, *factum*, done. BENEFICE.] An act of kindness; a favour conferred; whatever is for the good or advantage of a person or thing; advantage; profit; a public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to a performer, or some special object. ——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *benefited*, ben'ē-fit-ed; ppr. *benefiting*, ben'ē-fit-ing. To do good to; to be of service to; to advantage.——**v.i.** To gain advantage; to make improvement.

benevolence, bē-nev'ō-lens, *n.* [L. *benevolentia—bene*, well, and *volens*, *volentis*, ppr. of *volo*, I will or wish. VOLUNTARY, WILL.] The disposition to do good; the active love of mankind; good-will; kindness; charitableness; an act of kindness; a contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.

benevolent, bē-nev'ō-lent, *a.* [L. *benevolens*, *-entis*. BENEVOLENCE.] Possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; inclined to charitable actions.

benevolently, bē-nev'ō-lent-li, *adv.* In a benevolent or charitable manner; with good-will.

Bengalee, **Bengali**, ben-gal-ē', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal; a native of Bengal.

Bengal-light, ben-gal'līt, *n.* A species of fireworks used as signals by night or otherwise.

benight, bē-nīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *benighted*, bē-nīt'ed; ppr. *benighting*, bē-nīt'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *night*.] To shroud with the shades of night; to overtake with night: in this sense usually in pp.; *fig.* to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.

benign, bē-nīn', *a.* [L. *benignus* for *benigenus*, kind-hearted—*benus* for *bonus*, good, and *genus*, kind, race. GENUS.] Of a kind disposition; gracious; proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity; salutary; mild; not severe or violent.

benignant, bē-nig'nant, *a.* [From L. *benignus*, and term. *-ant*. BENIGN.] Bestowing kindness, favour, or happiness; gracious; favourable; benign.

benignantly, bē-nig'nant-li, *adv.* In a benignant manner.

benignity, bē-nig'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *benignitas*, fr. *benignus*. BENIGN.] Quality of being benign or benignant; kindness of nature; graciousness; beneficence.

benignly, bē-nīn'li, *adv.* In a benign manner; kindly; graciously.

benison, ben'i-zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *benetson*, fr. L. *benedictio*, a benediction. *Benediction* is thus the same word.] A blessing uttered by a person; a benediction.

benjamin, ben'ja-min, *n.* See *Benzoin*.

benne, ben'e, *n.* [Malay.] Sesame, an East Indian plant, from the seeds of which a valuable oil is expressed.

bent, bent, pret. and pp. of *bend*.——**n.** [From *bent*, the pp. of *bend*, or a modification of *bend*. Comp. *extend*, *extent*; *ascend*, *ascent*.] Originally, a condition of being bent (as a bow); flexure; hence, turn; inclination; disposition; tendency, leaning, or bias.

bent, bent, *n.* [A. Sax. *beonet*, O. Sax. *binet*, O.H.G. *binuz*, G. *binse*, a rush; origin unknown.] A wiry grass such as grows on commons or neglected ground; any wild piece of land.

benumb, bē-num', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *benumbed*, bē-numd'; ppr. *benumbing*, bē-num'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *numb*=A. Sax. *benumen*, pp. of *beniman*, to benumb, fr. *be*, and *niman*, to take, to take away, to seize. NUMB.] To make numb or torpid; to deprive of sensation; to stupefy; to render inactive.

benumbment, bē-num'ment, *n.* Act of benumbing; torpidity.

benzene, ben'zēn, *n.* [From *benzoin.*] A clear colourless liquid obtained from coal-tar, and much used as a solvent for removing grease spots, &c. Called also **benzole**, ben'zōl.

benzoin, **benzoine**, ben-zō'in or ben'-zoin, *n.* [Of Ar. origin=Fr. *benjoin*, Pg. *beijoim.*] Gum benjamin; a fragrant resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree of Sumatra, &c.

bepraise, bē-prāz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bepraised*, bē-prāzd'; ppr. *bepraising*, bē-prāz'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *praise.*] To praise greatly or extravagantly.

bequeath, bē-kwēᵺ', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bequeathed*, bē-kwēᵺd'; ppr. *bequeathing*, bē-kwēᵺ'ing. [A. Sax. *becwethan*—prefix *be*, and *cwethan*, to say. QUOTH.] To give or leave by will; to hand down; to transmit.

bequeathable, bē-kwēᵺ'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being bequeathed.

bequeather, bē-kwēᵺ'ér, *n.* One who.

bequeathment, bē-kwēᵺ'ment, *n.* Act of bequeathing; a bequest.

bequest, bē-kwest', *n.* [From *bequeath.*] That which is bequeathed; something left by will; a legacy.

berate, bē-rāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *berated*, bē-rāt'ed; ppr. *berating*, bē-rāt'ing. To rate or chide vehemently; to scold.

Berber, bér'bér, *n.* A person belonging to, or the language spoken by, certain tribes of North Africa (Barbary).

bere, bér, *n.* [A. Sax. *bere*, barley; akin Icel. *barr*, Goth. *bariz*, barley. BARN, BARLEY.] A species of barley having six rows in the ear.

bereave, bē-rēv', *v.t.* pret. *bereaved*, bē-rēvd', *bereft*, bē-reft'; pp. *bereaved*, bē-rēvd', *bereft*, bē-reft'; ppr. *bereaving*, bē-rēv'ing. [A. Sax. *bereafian*—*be*, and *reafian*, to seize, to rob, to spoil. REAVE, ROB.] To deprive of; to strip; to make destitute; to rob.

bereavement, bē-rēv'ment, *n.* Act of bereaving; state of being bereft; deprivation; particularly, the loss of a friend by death.

bereft, bē-reft', *pp.* of *bereave.*

berg, bérg, *n.* [From the *berg* of *iceberg*=G. *berg*, a hill.] A large mass or mountain, as of ice; an iceberg.

bergamot, bér'ga-mot, *n.* [Fr. *bergamote*, It. *bergamotta*, fr. *Bergamo*, in Italy.] A variety of pear; an essence or perfume from the fruit of the lime; a coarse tapestry.

bergmehl, bérg'māl, *n.* [G. *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal.] Mountain-meal, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder.

bergomask, bér'gō-mask, *n.* [It. *bergamasco*, fr. *Bergamo* in N. Italy.] A kind of rustic dance. [*Shak.*]

berlin, bér'lin or bér-lin', *n.* [From *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia.] A four-wheeled vehicle of the chariot kind, first made at Berlin; a kind of fine dyed wool; a knitted glove of this wool.

berm, **berme**, bérm, *n.* [O. Fr. *barme*, fr. G. *berme*, It. *berma*, a berm=E. *brim*, border.] A space of ground between a rampart and a moat or fosse; the bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path.

berried, be'rid, *a.* Furnished with berries.

berry, be'ri, *n.* [A. Sax. *berie*, a berry; Icel. *ber*, Sw. *bär*, Dan. *bær*, D. *bezie*, *bes*, G. *beere*, Goth. *basi*; root seen in Skr. *bhas*, to eat.] A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing many seeds, and usually of no great size; what resembles a berry.——v.t. pret. & pp. *berried*, be'rid; ppr. *berrying*, be'ri-ing. To bear or produce berries.

berserker, bér'sér-kér, *n.* [Icel. *berserkr*, lit. 'bear-sark' or bear-shirt.] A warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia; a person of extreme violence and fury.

berth, bérth, *n.* [Probably connected with verb to *bear.*] Suitable room for a ship; a station in which a ship lies or can lie; a small room in a ship; a place for sleeping in a ship or railway-carriage; a post or appointment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *berthed*, bérthd'; ppr. *berthing*, bérth'ing. To assign a berth or station to; to allot a berth or berths to.

berthage, bérth'āj, *n.* [*Berth* and *-age.*] A charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbour.

beryl, be'ril, *n.* [O. Fr. *beril*, fr. L. *beryllus*, Gr. *bēryllos*, of eastern origin.] A mineral of great hardness, occurring in green or bluish-green six-sided prisms.

beryline, be'ril-lin, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

beseech, bē-sēch', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besought*, bē-sąt'; ppr. *beseeching*, bē-sēch'ing. [O.E. *beseke*, *biseke*—prefix *be*, and *seek.*] To entreat; to implore; to petition; to beg eagerly for; to solicit.

beseecher, bē-sēch'ér, *n.* One who beseeches.

beseechingly, bē-sēch'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

beseem, bē-sēm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beseemed*, bē-sēmd'; ppr. *beseeming*, bē-sēm'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *seem*, in old sense of become, be seemly.] To become; to be fit for or worthy of.

beseeming, bē-sēm'ing, *a.* Such as beseems; becoming; fit; worthy of.

beseemingly, bē-sēm'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

beset, bē-set', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beset*, bē-set'; ppr. *besetting*, bē-set'ing. [A. Sax. *besettan*, to set near, to surround—prefix *be*, and *settan*, to set=O. Fris. *bisetta*, L.G. *besetten*, Dan. *besætte*, G. *besetzen*, Goth. *bisatjan.*] To distribute over; to surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege or invest; to press on all sides, so as to perplex (temptations that *beset* us); to press hard upon.

besetting, bē-set'ing, *p.a.* That besets or is wont to beset; habitually assailing.

beshrew, bē-shrō', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *shrew.* SHREWD.] To wish a curse to; to execrate: used interjectionally as a mild imprecation.

beside, bē-sīd', *prep.* [Prefix *be*, and *side.*] By or at the side of; near to; over and above; distinct from.—**beside**, **besides**, bē-sīd', bē-sīdz', *adv.* Moreover; not included in the number. **besides**, bē-sīdz', *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to.

besiege, bē-sēj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besieged*, bē-sējd'; ppr. *besieging*, bē-sēj'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *siege.*] To lay siege to, or surround with armed forces; to beset; to invest; to harass.

besieger, bē-sēj'ér, *n.* One who besieges.

beslaver, bē-slav'ér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beslavered*, bē-slav'érd; ppr. *beslavering*, bē-slav'ér-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *slaver.*] To cover with slaver, hence to cover with fulsome flattery.

besmear, bē-smēr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besmeared*, bē-smērd'; ppr. *besmearing*, bē-smēr'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *smear.*] To smear over; to bedaub; to overspread with anything greasy, adhesive, or dirty; to soil.

besmut, bē-smut', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besmutted*, bē-smut'ed; ppr. *besmutting*, bē-smut'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *smut.*] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

besom, bē'zum, *n.* [A. Sax. *besema*, *besma*, a besom=D. *besem*, G. *besem*, *besen*; root unknown.] A bundle of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

besot, bē-sot', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besotted*, bē-sot'ed; ppr. *besotting*, bē-sot'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *sot.*] To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless.

besotted, bē-sot'ed, *p.a.* Made sottish by drink; stupid; infatuated.

besottedly, bē-sot'ed-li, *adv.* In a besotted manner.

besottedness, bē-sot'ed-nes, *n.* State of being besotted.

bespangle, bē-spang'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bespangled*, bē-spang'gld; ppr. *bespangling*, bē-spang'gling. [Prefix *be*, and *spangle.*] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant; to variegate.

bespatter, bē-spat'tér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bespattered*, bē-spat'térd; ppr. *bespattering*, bē-spat'tér-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *spatter.*] To spatter over; to soil with mud, filth, &c.; to asperse.

bespeak, bē-spēk', *v.t.* pret. *bespoke*, bē-spōk'; pp. *bespoke*, bē-spōk', *bespoken*, bē-spō'kn; ppr. *bespeaking*, bē-spēk'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *speak.*] To speak for, order, or engage beforehand; to forebode; to betoken; to indicate by outward appearance.——n. Among actors, a benefit.

bespeckle, bē-spek'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bespeckled*, bē-spek'ld; ppr. *bespeckling*, bē-spek'l-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *speckle.*] To mark with speckles or spots.

bespot, bē-spot', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bespotted*, bē-spot'ed; ppr. *bespotting*, bē-spot'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *spot.*] To mark with spots.

bespread, bē-spred', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bespread*, bē-spred'; ppr. *bespreading*, bē-spred'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *spread.*] To spread over; to cover over.

besprent, bē-sprent', *pp.* [A participle of the obsolete verb *besprenge*, to besprinkle—*be*, and A. Sax. *sprengan*, to sprinkle.] Sprinkled or scattered. [Poetical.]

besprinkle, bē-spring'kl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besprinkled*, bē-spring'kld; ppr. *besprinkling*, bē-spring'kl-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *sprinkle.*] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Bessemer-steel, bes'e-mėr-stēl, *n.* [From Sir H. *Bessemer*, the inventor of the process.] Steel made directly from molten cast-iron by driving through it air so as to carry off carbon and impurities.

best, best, *a.* *superl.* [A. Sax. *betest*, *betst*, *best*, serving as the superl. of *gód*, good=D. and G. *best*, Dan. *best*, Icel. *bestr*, Sw. *bästa*, Goth. *batista*, best. The root is *bat*, *bet*, seen also in *better.* BETTER.] Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; exceeding or excelling all.——n. The utmost; highest endeavour; as, to do one's *best.*——adv. In the highest degree; superlatively. — **Best man**, the right-hand man or supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding.

bestead, bē-sted', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bestead*, bē-sted'; ppr. *besteading*, bē-sted'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *stead*, place.] To help, avail, or benefit: now usually in pp. *bestead*: placed, disposed, or circumstanced as to convenience, benefit, and the like; situated: with *ill*, *well*, *sore*, &c.

bestial, bes'ti-al, *a.* [L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia*, a beast. BEAST.] Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts; brutish; beastly; vile; depraved.

bestiality, bes-ti-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being beastly; beastliness.

bestialize, bes'ti-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bestialized*, bes'ti-al-īzd; ppr. *bestializing*, bes'-ti-al-īz-ing. [*Bestial* and *-ize.*] To make bestial or like a beast; to brutalize.

bestially, bes'ti-al-li, *adv.* In a bestial manner; in a manner below humanity.

bestiarian, bes-ti-a'ri-an, *n.* [Formed in imitation of *humanitarian.*] One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts; one who opposes vivisection.

bestiary, bes'ti-a-ri, *n.* [L. *bestiarius*, pertaining to beasts.] One of those books written in the middle ages treating fancifully of the qualities of beasts.

bestir, bē-stėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bestirred*, bē-stėrd'; ppr. *bestirring*, bē-stėr'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *stir.*] To stir up; to put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigour: usually with reflexive pronoun.

bestow, bē-stō', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bestowed*, bē-stōd'; ppr. *bestowing*, bē-stō'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *stow.*] To stow away; to lay up; to give; to confer; to dispose of; to lay out; to apply; to deposit.

bestowal, bē-stō'al, *n.* [*Bestow* and *-al.*] Act of bestowing; disposal.

bestower, bē-stō'ér, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

bestrew, bē-strō', *v.t.* pret. *bestrewed*, bē-strōd'; pp. *bestrewed*, bē-strōd', *bestrown*, bē-strōn'; ppr. *bestrewing*, bē-strō'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *strew.*] To scatter over; to besprinkle.

bestride, bē-strīd', *v.t.* pret. *bestrid*, bē-

strid', or *bestrode*, bē-strōd'; pp. *bestrid*, bē-strid', *bestridden*, bē-strid'n; ppr. *bestriding*, bē-strī'ding. [Prefix *be*, and *stride*.] To stride or step over; to place a leg on each side of; to ride upon.

bestud, bē-stud', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bestudded*, bē-stud'ed; ppr. *bestudding*, bē-stud'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *stud*.] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses.

bet, bet, *n.* [A contraction of *abet*, to encourage, back up.] A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged in a contest; the terms on which a bet is paid.——v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *betted*, bet'ed; ppr. *betting*, bet'ing. To stake or wager; to lay a bet; to lay a wager.

betake, bē-tāk', *v.t.* pret. *betook*, bē-tōk'; pp. *betaken*, bē-tāk'n; ppr. *betaking*, bē-tāk'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *take*.] To commit to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort: with reflexive pronouns.

betel, **betle**, bē'tl, *n.* [An Oriental word.] A species of pepper cultivated in Asia for its leaf, which is chewed with the betel-nut and lime.—— **betel-nut**, *n.* The kernel of the fruit of a beautiful palm-tree found in India and the East.

bethink, bē-thingk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bethought*, bē-thąt'; ppr. *bethinking*, bē-think'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *think*=A. Sax. *bithencan*.] To call to mind; to recollect; to reflect; to consider; to take into one's head: generally with reflexive pronoun.

betide, bē-tīd', *v.t.* pret. *betid*, bē-tid', or *betided*, bē-tīd'ed; pp. *betid*, bē-tid'; ppr. *betiding*, bē-tīd'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *tide*, fr. A. Sax. *tidan*, to happen. TIDE.] To happen to; to befall.—— v.i. To come to pass; to happen.

betimes, bē-tīmz', *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *time*, with adverbial genitive termination.] Seasonably; in good season or time; early; soon.

betoken, bē-tō'kn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *betokened*, bē-tō'knd; ppr. *betokening*, bē-tō'kn-ing. [Prefix *be*, and *token*.] To show or signify by a token or sign; to foreshow; to portend; to signify.

beton, bet'on or bā-toń, *n.* [Fr. *béton*, fr. L. *bitumen*, bitumen.] A mixture of lime, gravel, and cement; concrete.

betony, bet'o-ni, *n.* [L. *betonica*.] A British plant formerly much employed in medicine, and sometimes used to dye wool of a fine dark yellow.

betook, bē-tụk', *pret. of betake.*

betray, bē-trā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *betrayed*, bē-trād'; ppr. *betraying*, bē-trā'ing. [Prefix *be*, and O. Fr. *trair*, Fr. *trahir*, to betray, fr. L. *tradere*, to give up or over. TRADITION, TRAITOR.] To deliver up by treachery or fraud; to entrap; to violate confidence; to disclose or reveal treacherously or in breach of trust.

betrayal, bē-trā'al, *n.* [*Betray* and *-al*.] Act of betraying; an act of treachery.

betrayer, bē-trā'er, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

betroth, bē-trōᵺ', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *betrothed*, bē-trōᵺd'; ppr. *betrothing*, bē-trōᵺ'ing. [Formerly *betrothe*, *betroathe*, *betrouthen*, &c. — prefix *be*, and A. Sax. *treówth*, truth, troth. TROTH.] To affiance; to contract to any one in order to marriage; to pledge to marriage.

betrothal, **betrothment**, bē-trōᵺ'al, bē-trōᵺ'ment, *n.* Act of betrothing; mutual promise or contract of marriage.

better, bet'er, *a. comp.* [A. Sax. *betera*, *betra*, with corresponding forms in the other Teutonic languages, such as D. *beter*, Icel. *betri*, Sw. *bättre*, G. *besser*. BEST.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; of greater excellence or higher quality; superior; improved in health. ——adv. In a more excellent manner; in a higher degree.—**To be better off**, to be in improved or in superior circumstances.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *bettered*, bet'ėrd; ppr. *bettering*, bet'ėr-ing. [From the adj.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate; to amend; to advance.—— n. A superior. (Almost always used in the plural.)

betterment, bet'ėr-ment, *n.* A making better; improvement; improvement in value of property from increase of population or other local causes.

bettermost, bet'ėr-mōst, *a.* Best.

betterness, bet'ėr-nes, *n.* State of being better.

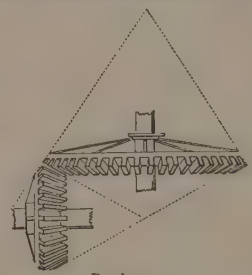
bettor, bet'ėr, *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.

between, bē-twēn', *prep.* [A. Sax. *betweónum*, *betweónan*—prefix *be*, and dat. pl. of *tweón*, twain, fr. *twá*, two; akin *twain*, *twin*, *two*.] In the space, place, or interval of any kind separating; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of; in partnership among; so as to affect both of; pertaining to one or other of two.

betwixt, be-twikst', *prep.* [A. Sax. *betweox*, *betweohs*, *betwyx*—prefix *be*, and *tweoh*, fr. *twá*, two. The *t* is excrescent, as in *amidst*, &c.] Between; passing between; from one to another.

bevel, bev'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *bevel*; origin unknown.] An instrument for forming or taking angles; an angle that is not a right angle; a slant of a surface.——a. Having the form of a bevel; slant; awry; oblique.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *bevelled*, bev'eld; ppr. *bevelling*, bev'el-ing. To cut or form to a bevel angle.—— v.i. To slant, or incline off to a bevel edge.

bevel-gear, bev'el-gēr, *n.* A species of wheel-work in which the shaft of the toothed



Bevel-gear.

driving-wheel forms an angle (usually a right angle) with the axis or shaft of the wheel driven.

bevel-wheel, bev'el-whēl, *n.* A toothed wheel with the teeth cut to a bevel. See preceding art.

beverage, bev'ėr-āj, *n.* [O. Fr. *bevrage*, *beurrage*, fr. *boivre*, *bevre*, to drink, fr. L. *bibere*, to drink, as in *imbibe*.] Liquor for drinking; drink; what is commonly drunk; any pleasant mixed liquor.

bevy, bev'i, *n.* [Perhaps of similar origin with *beverage*, and originally a drinking company, or animals collected at a watering-place.] A flock of birds; a company of females.

bewail, bē-wāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bewailed*, bē-wāld'; ppr. *bewailing*, bē-wāl'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *wail*.] To utter a wail of distress for; to bemoan; to lament; to express deep sorrow for.——v.i. To express or utter deep grief.

bewailer, bē-wāl'ėr, *n.* One who bewails or lamente.

beware, bē-wār', *v.i.* [*Be*, imperative of verb to *be*, and *ware*=wary. WARE, WARY. Comp. *begone* = *be gone*.] To be wary or cautious; to take care; to regard with caution: now used only in imperative and infinitive, with *of* before the noun.

beweep, bē-wēp', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bewept*, bē-wept'; ppr. *beweeping*, bē-wēp'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *weep*.] To weep for; to bedew with tears.

bewilder, bē-wil'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bewildered*, bē-wil'dėrd; ppr. *bewildering*, bē-wil'dėr-ing. [Prefix *be*, and old *wilder*, to lead astray. WILD.] To lead or bring into a state of confusion; to confuse; to puzzle; to perplex.

bewilderment, bē-wil'dėr-ment, *n.* State of being bewildered; confusion of mind; perplexity.

bewitch, bē-wich', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bewitched*, bē-wicht'; ppr. *bewitching*, bē-wich'ing. [Prefix *be*, and *witch*.] To affect by witchcraft; to enchant; to fascinate; to charm; to overpower by charms.

bewitcher, bē-wich'ėr, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates.

bewitchery, bē-wich'ėr-i, *n.* Witchery; fascination; charm.

bewitching, bē-wich'ing, *p.a.* Having power to bewitch or fascinate by the arts of pleasing; fascinating; captivating; enchanting.

bewitchingly, bē-wich'ing-li, *adv.* In a bewitching or fascinating manner.

bewitchment, bē-wich'ment, *n.* Power of bewitching or charming; state of being bewitched; fascination.

bewray, bē-rā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bewrayed*, bē-rād'; ppr. *bewraying*, bē-rā'ing. [Prefix *be*, and A. Sax. *wrégan*, to disclose, accuse= D. *wreegen*, G. *rügen*, accuse.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray.

bey, bā, *n.* [Turk., a prince, a chief, a governor.] In Turkey, a governor of a town or particular district of country; a beg.

beyond, bē-yond', *prep.* [A. Sax. *begeond*, *begeondan*—prefix *be*, and *geond*, yond, yonder. YON, YONDER.] On the further side of; farther onward than; out of the reach of; remote from; before; above.——adv. At a distance; yonder.

bezant, bez'ant, *n.* [From *Byzantium*.] A gold coin of Byzantium; a coin current in England from the tenth century till the time of Edward III.

bezel, bez'el, *n.* [A form of *basil*, Fr. *biseau*, a slope. BASIL.] The part of a finger-ring which surrounds and holds fast the stone; the groove in which the glass of a watch is set.

bezetta, bē-zet'ta, *n.* [It. *pezzetta*, dim. of *pezza*=*piece*.] Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are thus prepared for exportation; such pigment itself.

bezique, be-zēk', *n.* [Fr. *besigue*; origin unknown.] A simple game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons.

bezoar, bē'zōr, *n.* [O. Fr. *bezoar*, fr. Per. *pādzāhr*—*pād*, dispelling, and *zāhr*, poison.] A concretion found in the intestines of some animals (especially ruminants); vulgarly supposed to be an antidote to poison.

bezonian†, bē-zō'ni-an, *n.* [From It. *bisogno*, Fr. *besoin*, need.] An indigent wretch; a beggar or scoundrel.

bhang, bang, *n.* [Skr. *bhangā*, hemp.] An Indian variety of hemp, having highly narcotic properties; a drug prepared from it used as a narcotic.

biangular, bī-ang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *bi*, *bis*, two, and E. *angular*.] Having two angles or corners.

biarticulate, bī-är-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, two, and *articulate*.] Having two joints.

bias, bī'as, *n.*; pl. **biases**, bī'as-ez. [Fr. *biais*, perhaps fr. L.L. *bi'ax*, *bifacis*, two-faced—L. *bi*, double, and *facies*, the face.] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line; a leaning of the mind; inclination; propensity; bent; prejudice; anything which influences one.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *biased* or *biassed*, bī'ast; ppr. *biasing* or *biassing*, bī'as-ing. To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to the mind; to incline; to warp; to prejudice.

biased, **biassed**, bī'ast, *p.a.* Having a bias; warped; prejudiced.

biaxal, **biaxial**, bī-aks'al, bī-aks'i-al, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, double, and *axal*, *axial*.] Having two axes.

bib, bib, *v.t.* & *i.* pret. & pp. *bibbed*, bibd; ppr. *bibbing*, bib'ing. [L. *bibo*, *bibere*, I drink.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently.——n. [So called because protective of the child's dress when drinking.] A

piece of cloth worn by children over the breast.

bibacious, bī-bā'shus, *a.* [L. *bibax, bibacis.* BIB.] Addicted to drinking.

bibasic, bī-bās'ik, *a.* [*Bi* or *bis*, two, and *basis*, a base.] Said of acids which combine with two equivalents of a base.

bibber, bib'ėr, *n.* [From *bib*, to drink. BIB.] A drinker; a tippler; a man given to drinking; as, wine-*bibber*.

Bible, bī'bl, *n.* [Fr. *bible*, fr. Gr. *biblia*, the books, pl. of *biblion*, dim. fr. *biblos*, papyrus, paper, a book.] THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred Scriptures, consisting of two parts, the Old Testament, originally written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek.

biblical, bib'lik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

biblically, bib'lik-al-li, *adv.* In accordance with the Bible.

biblicist, bib'li-sist, *n.* One skilled in biblical knowledge; one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

bibliographer, bib-li-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in bibliography; one who writes about books.

bibliographical, bib'li-ō-graf''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to bibliography or the history of books.

bibliography, bib-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, I write, I describe.] A description, account, or history of books; a list of books, with their titles, dates of publication, &c.

bibliolater, bibliolatrist, bib-li-ol'a-tėr, bib-li-ol'a-trist, *n.* [See prec.] A bookworshipper; a worshipper of the Bible.

bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship paid to books; excessive reverence for any book, especially the Scriptures.

bibliological, bib'li-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to bibliology.

bibliology, bib-li-ol'ō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse, treatise.] Biblical literature; bibliography.

bibliomancy, bib'li-ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination performed by means of a book; divination by means of the Bible.

bibliomania, bib'li-ō-mā''ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness.] Bookmadness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

bibliomaniac, bib'li-ō-mā''ni-ak, *n.* One affected with bibliomania.

bibliopegy, bib-li-op'e-ji, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *pēgnymi*, I make firm.] The art of bookbinding.

bibliophile, bib'li-ō-fīl, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *philos*, a friend.] A lover of books.

bibliopolist, bibliopole, bib-li-op'o-list, bib'li-ō-pōl, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *pōleō*, I sell.] A bookseller.

bibliotheca, bib-li-ō-thē'ka, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *bibliothekē—biblion*, a book, and *thēkē*, a case, repository.] A collection of books; a library.

bibliothecary, bib-li-oth'e-ka-ri, *a.* [L. *bibliothecarius*. See prec.] Belonging to a library.

bibulous, bib'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibo*, I drink.] Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture; addicted to drinking intoxicants; pertaining to the drinking of intoxicants.

bicameral, bī-kam'ėr-al, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *camera*, a chamber. CHAMBER.] Pertaining to or consisting of two legislative or other chambers.

bicarbonate, bī-kär'bon-āt, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *carbonate*.] A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

bice, bise, bīs, bīz, *n.* [Fr. *bis*; etymol. uncertain.] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper.

bicentenary, bī-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *centenary*.] The period of two hundred years; the commemoration of an event that happened two hundred years before.

bicentennial, bī-sen-ten'ni-al, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *centennial*.] Lasting two hundred years; occurring every two hundred years.

biceps, bī'seps, *n.* [L., fr. *bi*, double, and *caput*, the head.] A muscle having two heads or origins; the name of two muscles, one of the arm, the other of the thigh.

bichromate, bī-krō'māt, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, two, and *chromate*.] A compound containing two parts of chromic acid to one of another ingredient.

bicipital, bicipitous, bī-sip'it-al, bī-sip'it-us, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *caput, capitis*, the head.] Having two heads or origins; pertaining to a biceps.

bicker, bik'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bickered*, bik'ėrd; ppr. *bickering*, bik'ėr-ing. [Origin doubtful; probably from the root of *beak*.] To skirmish; to fight off and on; to quarrel; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation; to run rapidly with some noise, as a stream; to make a clattering noise.——n. A confused fight.

biconcave, bī-kon'kāv, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, double, and *concave*.] Hollow or concave on both sides.

biconvex, bī-kon'veks, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *convex*.] Convex on both sides.

bicorn, bicornous, bī'korn, bī-kor'nus, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having two horns; crescent-shaped.

bicorporal, bī-kor'po-ral, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *corpus*, a body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

bicuspid, bī-kus'pid, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and *cuspis*, a prong.] With two cusps or points; two-fanged: often applied to teeth.

bicycle, bī'si-kl, *n.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or wheel.] A vehicle with two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a curved metal bar carrying a seat, the machine being propelled by the feet of the rider acting on levers.

bicyclist, bī'sik-list, *n.* One who rides on a bicycle.

bid, bid, *v.t.* pret. *bid*, bid, or *bade*, bad; pp. *bid*, bid, *bidden*, bid'n; ppr. *bidding*, bid'ing. [Partly fr. A. Sax. *biddan* (pret. *bœd*), to pray, ask, declare, command=Icel. *bidja*, G. *bitten*, Goth. *bidjan*, to ask, to pray; partly fr. A. Sax. *beódan* (pret. *bead*), to offer, to bid, to command=D. *bieden*, G. *bieten*, Sw. *bjuda*, Goth. *biudan* to offer, command.] To ask, request, or invite (a person) to pray; to wish; to say by way of greeting or benediction; to order; to command; to offer; to propose; to propose to give.——n. An offer of a price, especially at an auction.

biddable, bid'a-bl, *a.* Ready to do what one bids; obedient; docile.

bidder, bid'ėr, *n.* One who bids; one who offers a price at an auction.

bidding, bid'ing, *n.* Act of one who bids; invitation; order; injunction; command.

bide, bīd, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bode*, bōd; ppr. *biding*, bīd'ing. [A. Sax. *bidan*=Icel. *bida*, O. Fris. *bida*, D. *beiden*, Goth. *beidan*. Hence *abide*.] To dwell; to inhabit; to remain.——v.t. To endure; to suffer; to abide.

bidental, bī-den'tal, *a.* [L. *bidens—bis*, double, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] Having two teeth; two-toothed.

bidery, bid'ėr-i, *n.* [From *Bidar*, a town in India.] An alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, used in India for making many elegant articles.

bidet, bi-det' or bē-dā, *n.* [Fr.] A horse for carrying a trooper's baggage; a chamber-pot mounted on a stand; a sort of small portable bath.

biennial, bī-en'ni-al, *a.* [L. *biennium*, a space of two years—prefix *bi*, twice, *annus*, a year.] Continuing for two years; taking place once in two years.——n. A plant which lives only two years, taking two years to produce its flowers and fruit.

biennially, bī-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a biennial manner; once in two years; at the return of two years.

bier, bėr, *n.* [O.E. *beere, bere*, A. Sax. *baer*, a bier (=O. Fris. *bere*, D. *baar*, G. *bahre*, &c.), from the root of *bear*, to carry.] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying a corpse to the grave.

biestings, bēst'ingz. See BEESTINGS.

bifarious, bī-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *bifarius*, two-fold.] Divided into two parts; double; twofold.

biffin, bif'in, *n.* [From the resemblance of its flesh to *beef*.] A kitchen apple cultivated in England.

bifid, bī'fid, *a.* [L. *bifidus*—prefix *bi*, twice, *findo, fidi*, I split.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked.

bifilar, bī-fī'lėr, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *filum*, a thread.] Two-threaded; fitted or furnished with two threads (a *bifilar* micrometer).

bifold, bī'fōld, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *fold*.] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c.

bifoliate, bī-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having two leaves.

biform, bī'form, *a.* [L. *biformis—bis*, double, and *forma*, form.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes.

bifurcate, bifurcated, bī-fėr'kāt, bī-fėr'kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *bifurcus—bis*, double, and *furca*, a fork.] Forked; divided into two branches.

bifurcation, bī-fėr-kā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The state of being bifurcate; a forking or division into two branches.

big, big, *a.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps connected with Sc. or North. E. to *big*, Icel. *byggja*, Dan. *bygge*, to build.] Having size, especially great size; great; large; bulky; pregnant; full of something important; fraught; tumid; haughty; arrogant; pompous.

bigamist, big'am-ist, *n.* [*Bigany* and *-ist*.] One who has committed bigamy.

bigamy, big'a-mi, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] The crime of having two (or more) wives or husbands at the same time.

bigg, big, *n.* [Icel. *bygg*, Dan. *byg*, barley; fr. root meaning to grow, seen in verb to *be*.] A variety of winter barley having six rows of grains; bere.

biggin, big'gin, *n.* [Fr. *béguin*, the cap of the *Beguines*, an order of female devotees.] A child's cap; a night-cap; a coif.

biggin, big'in, *n.* [From a Mr. *Biggin*, the inventor.] A coffee-pot with a contrivance for straining the grounds from the coffee made in it.

biggish, big'ish, *a.* Rather big.

big-horn, big'hōrn, *n.* A large wild species of sheep found in the western mountains of N. America.

bight, bīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *byht*, fr. *bigan, búgan*, to *bow* or bend=L. G. Dan. Icel. *bugt*, D. *bocht*, G. *bucht*, a bending, a bay. Bow.] A bend, or small bay; the double part of a rope when folded; a loop.

bigly, big'li, *adv.* In a big or tumid, swelling, blustering manner.

bigness, big'nes, *n.* Quality of being big; bulk; size; largeness; dimensions.

Bignonia, big-nō'ni-a, *n.* [After M. *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV.] A genus of plants, inhabitants of hot climates, usually climbing shrubs with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers.

bigot, big'ot, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, a bigot; It. *bigotto, bigozzo*. Etymology uncertain. Some suppose it a corruption of *Visigoth*.] A person obstinately wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or practice; a person blindly attached to any opinion, system, or party.

bigoted, big'ot-ed, *a.* [*Bigot* and *-ed*.] Having the character of a bigot; blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

bigotedly, big'ot-ed-li, *adv.* In a bigoted manner.

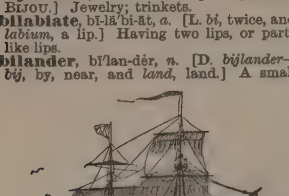
bigotry, big'ot-ri, *n.* [*Bigot* and *-ry*.] Blind or unreasonable zeal in favour of a creed, party, sect, or opinion; excessive zeal; intolerance.

bijou, bē-zhō', *n.*; pl. **bijoux**, bē-zhō'. [Fr. Origin unknown.] A pretty trinket; a jewel.

bijouterie, bē-zhö-trē, *n.* [Fr. *bijouterie.* BIJOU.] Jewelry; trinkets.

bilabiate, bī-lā'bi-āt, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.] Having two lips, or parts like lips.

bilander, bĭ'lan-dėr, *n.* [D. *bijlander—bij*, by, near, and *land*, land.] A small



Bilander.

merchant vessel with two masts, used chiefly in the Dutch coasting trade and canals; a kind of hoy.

bilateral, bī-lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *latus, lateris*, side.] Having two sides; pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

bilberry, bil'be-ri, *n.* [May be for *bull-berry*; but comp. Dan. *böllebær*, bilberry—*bölle*, of doubtful meaning, and *bær*, a berry.] A dark blue or almost black berry, the fruit of a small shrub; the whortleberry or blaeberry; the shrub itself.

bilbo, bil'bō, *n.* [From *Bilboa*, in Spain, famous for swords.] A rapier; a sword.—**bilboes**, bil'bōz, *n. pl.* On board of ships, a sort of stocks for offenders.

bile, bīl, *n.* [Fr. *bile*, L. *bilis*, bile, also anger, spleen.] A yellow bitter liquid secreted in the liver, and serving to aid digestion; choler; ill-nature; spleen; anger.

bilge, bilj, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge.*] The protuberant part of a cask at the middle; the breadth of a ship's bottom. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *bilged*, biljd; ppr. *bilging*, bilj'ing. To suffer a fracture or spring a leak in the bilge or bottom, as a ship.

bilge-water, bilj'wą-tėr, *n.* Water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

biliary, bil'i-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *biliaire*, fr. L. *bilis.* BILE.] Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile.

bilingual, bī-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *bilinguis—bi*, double, and *lingua*, a tongue, a language.] Containing or expressed in two languages.

bilinguist, bī-ling'gwist, *n.* One who speaks two languages.

bilious, bil'i-us, *a.* [L. *biliosus*, fr. *bilis*, bile.] Pertaining to bile; affected by bile; having the health deranged from excess of bile in the system.

biliousness, bil'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being bilious, or of suffering from an excessive secretion of bile.

bilitteral, bī-lit'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *litera*, a letter. LITERAL.] Consisting of two letters.

bilk, bilk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bilked*, bilkt; ppr. *bilking*, bilk'ing. [Probably a form of *balk.*] To deceive or defraud; to decamp without paying; to leave in the lurch.

bill, bil, *n.*, [A. Sax. *bile*, a beak; perhaps connected with *bill*, weapon.] The beak of a bird; anything resembling a bird's bill or beak.——v.i. pret. & pp. *billed*, bild; ppr. *billing*, bil'ing. To join bills, as doves; to caress; to fondle.

bill, bil, *n.* [A. Sax. *bil, bill*, a bill, a sword, &c.=D. and G. *bille*, a pick; Sw. *bill*, a ploughshare; root in Skr. *bhid*, to split.] A cutting instrument, hook-shaped towards the point, used in pruning, &c.; a bill-hook; an ancient military weapon.

bill, bil, *n.* [O. Fr. *bille*, a label or note, fr. L.L. *billa, bulla*, a seal, a letter, a roll, fr. L. *bulla*, a boss, a stud, whence *bull*, a papal edict.] A written statement of certain particulars; an account of money due, of goods purchased, &c.; written declaration of some wrong or grievance; a written promise to pay or document binding one to pay a specified sum at a certain date; draught of a proposed new law; an advertisement posted up; a placard.—**Bill of exchange**, an order drawn by one person on another, requesting or directing him to pay money at a specified time to some person assigned who may either be the drawer himself or some other person.—**Bill of fare**, a list of refreshments ready to be supplied.—**Bill of lading**, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel.—**Bill of mortality**, an official return of the number of deaths occurring in a place within a certain time. **Bill of sale**, a formal instrument for the transfer of personal property, empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid at the appointed time.——v.t. pret. & pp. *billed*, bild; ppr. *billing*, bil'ing. To announce by bill; to stick bills on.

bill-broker, bil'brō-kėr, *n.* One who buys, negotiates, or discounts bills of exchange, promissory notes, and the like.

billed, bild, *a.* Having a bill or beak of such or such kind.

billet, bil'et, *n.* [Fr. *billet*; dim. of *bille.* BILL (paper).] A small paper or note in writing; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge; the place where a soldier is lodged; a situation or appointment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *billeted*, bil'let-ed; ppr. *billeting*, bil'leting. To direct by a billet or ticket where to lodge; to quarter, as soldiers.——v.i. To be quartered, as soldiers; to lodge.

billet, bil'et, *n.* [Fr. *billette, billot*, a log, dim. of *bille*, the stock of a tree; origin unknown.] A small stick or round piece of wood, used especially for firewood.

billet-doux, bil-e-dö', *n.* [Fr. *billet*, a small note, and *doux*, sweet, pleasant.] A love note or letter.

bill-hook, bil'hųk, *n.* A kind of hatchet with a hook at the end of the cutting edge.

billiard-marker, bil'yėrd-mär-kėr, *n.* One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.

billiards, bil'yėrdz, *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard*, the game of billiards, a billiard-cue, fr. *bille* (whence *billet*, a piece of wood).] A game played on a long, rectangular table with small ivory balls and maces or cues.

billingsgate, bil'lingz-gāt, *n.* [From a market of this name in London, celebrated for fish and foul language.] Foul language; ribaldry.

billion, bil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *billion*, fr. L. *bis*, twice (here referring to the second power), and *million.*] A million of millions; or according to another system of notation, a thousand millions.

bill-man, bil'man, *n.* He who uses a bill: applied particularly to soldiers.

billon, bil'on, *n.* [Fr.] An alloy of precious metal with a large admixture of baser metal, used in some countries for coins of low value.

billow, bil'lō, *n.* [Same as Icel. *bylgja*, Dan. *bölge*, Sw. *bölja*, a swell, a billow, fr. root of *bulge, belly, bellows.*] A great wave or surge of the sea.——v.i. pret. & pp. *billowed*, bil'lōd; ppr. *billowing*, bil'lō-ing. To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

billowy, bil'lō-i, *a.* [*Billow* and *-y.*] Swelling or swelled into large waves.

billsticker, bil'stik-ėr, *n.* One who posts or sticks up bills or advertisements.

billy-boy, bil'li-boi, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A flat-bottomed, bluff-bowed barge.

bilobate, bī-lō'bāt, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *lobate.*] Divided into two lobes (a *bilobate* leaf).

bilocular, bī-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *loculus*, a cell, fr. *locus*, a place.] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally.

bilophodont, bī-lof'o-dont, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, double, Gr. *lophos*, crest, *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] Double-crested: said of teeth.

bimaculate, bī-mak'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, doubly, and *macula*, a spot.] Having two spots; marked with two spots.

bimana, bī'ma-na, *n. pl.* [See next.] Animals having two hands.

bimanous, bī'man-us, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, double, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands.

bimensal, bī-men'sal, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *mensis*, a month.] Occurring once in two months.

bimetallic, bī-me-tal'ik, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *metallic.*] Of or pertaining to two metals; pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency.

bimetallism, bī-met'al-izm, *n.* [See prec.] That system of currency which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount, a fixed ratio being established between them.

bimetallist, bī-met'al-ist, *n.* One who favours bimetallism.

bimonthly, bī-munth'li, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *monthly.*] Occurring every two months.

bin, bin, *n.* [A. Sax. *bin, binn*, a bin, a hutch, same as D. *ben*, G. *benne, binne*, a basket: of Celtic origin (Gaulish.) A receptacle for corn; a box used as a repository; one of the subdivisions of a cellar for wine-bottles.

binacle, bin'a-kl, *n.* Same as *Binnacle.*

binary, bī'na-ri, *a.* [L. *bini*, two and two, fr. *bis*, two.] Compounded of two; twofold; double.—**Binary star**, one of two stars, the one revolving round the other, or both round their common centre of gravity.

binate, bī'nāt, *a.* [L. *bini*, two by two.] Being double, or in couples; growing in pairs.

bind, bīnd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bound*, bound; ppr. *binding*, bīnd'ing. [A. Sax. *bindan*, to bind (pret. *band*, pp. *bunden*) = O. Sax. *bindan*, D. *binden*, Icel. *binda*, Dan. *binde*, G. *binden*, Goth. *bindan*; cog. with Skr. *bandh*, to bind.] To tie or fasten; to connect; to confine with a cord or anything that is flexible; to put a ligature or bandage on; to put in bonds or fetters; to confine; to restrain; to oblige; to constrain; to render costive; to make hard or firm; to form a border round; to sew together and cover (a book); to engage by a promise, agreement, vow, law, duty, or any other moral or legal tie.—— v.i. To grow hard or stiff; to be obligatory.

binder, bīnd'ėr, *n.* A person who binds; one who binds books or sheaves of grain; anything that binds; a bandage.

bindery, bīnd'ėr-i, *n.* [*Binder* and *-y.*] A place where books are bound.

binding, bīnd'ing, *a.* Serving to bind; that obliges; obligatory; astringent.—— **n.** Act of one who binds; that which binds; the cover and sewing, &c., of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth.

bindingly, bīnd'ing-li, *adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.

bind-weed, bīnd'wēd, *n.* The name for common twining or trailing plants of the convolvulus family.

bine, bīn, *n.* [From the verb to *bind.*] The slender stem of a climbing plant: sometimes written *Bind.*

binervate, bī-nėrv'āt, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *nervus*, a nerve.] Two-nerved.

bing, bing, *n.* [Same as Sw. *binge*, Icel. *bingr*, a heap.] A large heap, as of corn, coal, ore, &c.

binnacle, bin'a-kl, *n.* [Formerly *bittacle*, fr. Fr. *habitacle*, a little house for pilot and steersman, fr. L. *habitaculum*, an abode, fr. *habito*, I dwell. HABITATION.] A framework or case on the deck of a vessel and in which a ship's compass is kept.

binocle, bī'no-kl, *n.* [L. *binus*, two and two, double, and *oculus*, eye.] A telescope with two tubes side by side for viewing objects with both eyes at once.

binocular, bī-nok'ū-lėr, *a.* [See prec.] Having two eyes; adapted for both eyes. —*n.* A sort of double telescope of small size; a field-glass or opera-glass for using with both eyes at once.

binomial, bī-nō'mi-al, *a.* or *n.* [L. *bis*, and *nomen*, a name, a term.] *Alg.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign *plus* (+) or *minus* (−). —**Binomial theorem**, a celebrated theorem by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it.

binominal, bī-nom'i-nal, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, *nomen*, *nominis*, a name.] Consisting of or pertaining to two names; pertaining to the scientific naming of plants and animals by genus and species.

binturong, bin'tū-rong, *n.* [Native name.] An ursine animal allied to the racooon, found in the Malay Archipelago.

biodynamics, bī'ō-di-nam'iks, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and E. *dynamics* (which see).] The doctrine of vital forces or energy.

biogenesis, bī-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.] The origin of what has life from living matter; the doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents: as opposed to *abiogenesis*, or spontaneous generation.—**biogenesist**, **biogenist**, bī-ō-jen'e-sist, bī-oj'e-nist, *n.* One who favours the theory of biogenesis.—**biogeny**, bī-oj'e-ni, *n.* Same as *Biogenesis*.

biographer, bī-og'ra-fėr, *n.* A writer of biography.

biographical, bī-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to biography.

biographically, bī-ō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

biography, bī-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write, I delineate.] A delineation or history of the life and character of a particular person; a life; a memoir; biographical writings in general.

biologic, **biological**, bī-ō-loj'ik, bī-ō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to biology.

biologist, bī-ol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in or who studies biology.

biology, bī-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse, treatise.] The science of life; that branch of knowledge which treats of the life features of animals and plants as a whole, including their morphology, physiology, origin or development, and distribution.

biometry, bī-om'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *metron*, a measure.] The measurement of life; the calculation of the probable duration of human life.

bioplasm, bī'ō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, fr. *plassō*, I form.] The substance constituting the living matter of the elementary cell in plants and animals; germinal matter.—**bioplasmic**, bī-ō-plaz'mik, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

biotaxy, bī'ō-tak-si, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *taxis*, arrangement.] The scientific classification of animals and plants.

biotic, **biotical**, bī-ot'ik, bī-ot'i-kal, *a.* (Gr. *biōtikos*, pertaining to life, fr. *bios*, life.] Pertaining to animal life or the life of organized creatures; vital.

biparous, bip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *pario*, I bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

bipartite, bī-pär'tīt, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *partitus*, divided, fr. *partio*, I divide. PART.] Divided into two parts; having two correspondent parts.—**bipartition**, bī-pär-ti'shon, *n.* The act of making or state of being bipartite.

biped, bī'ped, *n.* [L. *bipes*, *bipedis*—*bis*, double, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.—**bipedal**, bī'ped-al, *a.* Having two feet.

bipennate, bī-pen'nāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *penna*, a wing.] Having two wings, or organs resembling wings.

bipinnate, bī-pin'nāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *pinnate*, winged.] Doubly pinnate.

bipolar, bī-pō'lėr, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *polar*.] Having two poles; doubly polar.

biquadratic, bī-kwod-rat'ik, *n.* [L. *bi*, double, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] In *math.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself; the square of the square. —*a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.

biramous, bī-rā'mus, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *ramus*, a branch.] Possessing or consisting of two branches; dividing into two branches.

birch, bėrch, *n.* [From A. Sax. *birce*, *bierce*, a birch, there being also another form *berc*, *beorc*=Icel. and Sw. *björk*, Dan. and Sc. *birk* (comp. Sc. *kirk*, E. *church*), D. *berk*, G. *birke*, Rus. *bereza*, Lith. *berzas*, Skr. *bhurja*—a birch.] A tree having small leaves, white bark, and a fragrant odour; an instrument of punishment originally made of birch twigs.

birchen, bėrch'en, *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

birch-wine, bėrch'wīn, *n.* A fermented drink from the sap of the birch obtained in spring.

bird, bėrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *bird*, or more generally *brid*, a young bird; a word of unknown connections. *Fowl* was originally the word for bird in general.] A feathered, warm-blooded animal with two legs and two wings, producing young from eggs; one of the feathered class (Aves) of the vertebrate animals.—v.i. pret. & pp. *birded*, bėrd'ed; ppr. *birding*, bėrd'ing. To catch birds.

bird-bolt, bėrd'bōlt, *n.* An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds.

bird-call, bėrd'kal, *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them.

bird-cherry, bėrd'che-ri, *n.* A species of cherry having fruit only fit for birds.

bird-lime, bėrd'līm, *n.* A viscous substance prepared from holly bark, &c., and used to catch birds.

bird-of-paradise, bėrd-ov-pa'ra-dīs, *n.* A bird found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the male being celebrated for its gorgeous plumage.

bird-organ, bėrd'ōr-gan, *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.

bird's-eye, bėrdz'ī, *n.* The popular name of several plants; a kind of manufactured tobacco.—**Bird's-eye maple**, the wood of the sugar-maple, which is marked by little knotty spots resembling birds' eyes.—**Bird's-eye view**, a view or landscape shown as it might appear to a flying bird; hence, a rapid and comprehensive view of a subject.

bird's-foot, bėrdz'fut, *n.* A name for several plants, having legumes somewhat resembling the claws of a bird.

bird's-nest, bėrdz'nest, *n.* A name of several plants, especially a British orchid having a root resembling a nest.

bird-spider, bėrd'spī-dėr, *n.* A Brazilian species of spider large enough to pray on small birds.

bireme, bī'rēm, *n.* [L. *biremis*—*bi*, two, and *remus*, an oar.] An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

biretta, **beretta**, bi-ret'ta, be-ret'ta, *n.* [It. *berretta*, L.L. *biretum*, *birretum*, dim. of *birrus*, a hood.] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics; priests have it black, bishops purple, cardinals red.

birostrate, bī-ros'trāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a double beak.

birth, bėrth, *n.* [Not fr. A. Sax. (*ge*)*byrd*, birth, but rather fr. Icel. *byrthr*=Dan. *byrd*, Sw. *börd*, G. *geburt*, Goth. *gabaurth*, all fr. root of verb to *bear*.] The act or process of being born; the occasion of an individual's coming into life; the act of bearing or bringing forth; act of coming into life; nativity; extraction; rank by descent; origin; beginning.

birthday, bėrth'dā, *n.* The day on which a person is born, or its anniversary.

birth-mark, bėrth'märk, *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body.

birthnight, bėrth'nīt, *n.* The night in which a person is born or its anniversary.

birthplace, berth'plās *n.* The place where a person is born; place of origin.

birthright, bėrth'rīt, *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; right of primogeniture.

birth-root, bėrth'rōt, *n.* A North American plant, the roots of which are esteemed as astringent, tonic, and antiseptic.

biscuit, bis'kit, *n.* [Fr. *biscuit*, fr. L. *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, pp. of Fr. *cuire*, to bake, fr. L. *coquere*, *coctus*, to cook. Cook.] A kind of hard, dry, flat bread; a kind of small baked cake; porcelain or earthenware after being first fired; unglazed porcelain.

bisect, bī-sekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bisected*, bī-sekt'ed; ppr. *bisecting*, bī-sekt'ing. [L. *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectus*, I cut. SECTION.] To cut or divide into two equal parts.

bisection, bī-sek'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of bisecting; division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

bisegment, bī-seg'ment, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *segment*.] One of the parts of a bisected line.

biserial, **biserlate**, bī-sē'ri-al, bī-sē'ri-āt, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *series*.] Arranged in two series or rows.

bisexual, bī-seks'ū-al, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *sexual*.] Having the organs of both sexes in one individual; of two sexes; hermaphrodite.

bishop, bish'up, *n.* [A. Sax. *biscop*, *bisceop*, a bishop, fr. Gr. *episcopos*, an overseer—*epi*, over, and *skopeō*, I look. *Bishop* is the same word as *Fr. évêque* (a bishop), though they have not a letter in common.] A spiritual superintendent or director; a prelate; the head of a diocese, having its spiritual direction and government, the oversight of the clergy within it, and with whom rests the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; a piece in the game of chess.

bishopric, bish'up-rik, *n.* [*Bishop*, and *ric*, jurisdiction=A. Sax. *rice*, D. *rijk*, G. *reich*, realm, dominion; akin to *rich*.] The office of a bishop; a diocese.

bishop-weed, bish'up-wēd, *n.* A common umbelliferous weed, difficult of eradication (*Ægopodium Podagraria*); gout-weed.

bisk, bisk, *n.* [Fr. *bisque*, probably fr. L. *biscoctus*, twice cooked or boiled. BISCUIT.] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of meats together.

bismuth, bis'muth or biz'muth, *n.* [From G. *bismuth*, *wismuth*, a word of unknown origin.] A metal of a yellowish or reddish-white colour, rather harder than lead and not malleable, used in the composition of pewter, &c.

bismuthal, **bismuthic**, bis'(biz')-muth-al, bis'(biz')-muth-ik, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.

bismuthite, bis'(biz')-muth-īt, *n.* [*Bismuth* and *-ite*.] Native carbonate of bismuth; a white, dull green, or yellowish mineral.

bison, bī'son, *n.* [Fr. *bison*, fr. L. *bison*, Gr. *bisōn*, a name borrowed from the ancient Germans.] The name of two quadrupeds of the ox family, the European bison or aurochs, and the American bison, usually but improperly called the buffalo.

bisque, bisk, *n.* [Fr. BISCUIT.] Unglazed white porcelain for making statuettes.

bisque, bisk, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] Odds given to a player at tennis.

bissextile, bis-seks'tīl, *n.* [L. *bissextilis* (*annus*), lit. the year of the doubled sixth—*bis*, double, and *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex*, six.] Leap-year; every fourth year, so called by the Romans, because in that year the sixth day before the calends of March (our 24th February) was repeated twice for the purpose of keeping the calendar right.

bisson, bis'on, *a.* [O. E. *bisen*, *biene*; origin doubtful.] Purblind; blinding. [*Shak.*]

bistort, bis'tort, *n.* [L. *bistorta*=*bis*, twice, and *tortus*, twisted.] A plant, so called because of its twisted roots: called also *Snakeweed* and *Adder's-wort*.

bistoury, bis'tū-ri, *n.* [Fr. *bistouri*; origin

doubtful.] A surgical instrument for making incisions.

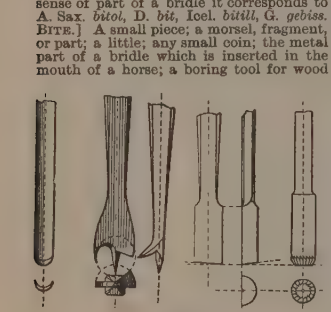
bistre, bis'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *bistre*; origin uncertain.] A dark-brown pigment, prepared from the soot of wood.

bisulcate, bī-sul'kāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Cloven-footed, or having two-hoofed digits, as oxen or swine.

bisulphate, bī-sul'fāt, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *sulphate*.] In *chem.* a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphite, bī-sul'fīt, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *sulphite*.] A salt of sulphurous acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bit, bit, *n.* [From the verbal stem *bite*. In sense of piece it is the A. Sax. *bita*, Icel. *biti*, Sw. *bit*, G. *biss*, a bite, a morsel; in sense of part of a bridle it corresponds to A. Sax. *bitol*, D. *bit*, Icel. *bitill*, G. *gebiss*. BITE.] A small piece; a morsel, fragment, or part; a little; any small coin; the metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse; a boring tool for wood



Bits.

or metal, fixed in a stock, or the like; the part of a key which enters the lock; the cutting blade of a plane.—**A bit of one's mind**, one's candid opinions expressed in clear and unflattering terms.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *bitted*, bit'ed; ppr. *bitting*, bit'ing. To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.

bitch, bich, *n.* [A. Sax. *bicce*=Sc. *bick*, Icel. *bikkja*, Dan. *bikke*; further connections doubtful.] The female of the dog kind; a name of reproach for a woman.

bite, bīt, *v.t.* pret. *bīt*, bit; pp. *bit*, bit, *bitten*, bit'n; ppr. *biting*, bīt'ing. [A. Sax. *bītan* (pret. *bāt*, pp. *biten*)=Icel. *bīta*, Sw. *bita*, Dan. *bide*, D. *bijten*, Goth. *beitan*, G. *beissen*; allied to L. *findo*, *fidi*, Skr. *bhid*, to split. *Bit*, *bitter*, *beetle* are from this stem.] To break, squeeze, crush, pierce, gripe, or seize with the teeth; to pierce, cut, or wound; to pinch; to cause to smart; to wound by reproach, sarcasm, &c.; to hold fast; to corrode; to blast or blight.—— v.i. To have a habit of biting; to seize a bait with the mouth; to grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect. ——n. The seizure of anything by the teeth or mouth; wound made by biting; thing bitten off; a morsel or mouthful; a cheat; a sharper; the catch of one object on another.

biter, bīt'ėr, *n.* One who bites; one who cheats or defrauds.

bitheism, bī'thē-izm, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *theism*.] A belief in the existence of two gods.

biting, bīt'ing, *p. a.* Apt to bite; causing sharp pain; sharp, severe; sarcastic.

biting-in, bīt'ing-in, *n.* In *engr.* the corrosion of copper, steel, glass, &c., by aqua fortis or other acid.

bitingly, bīt'ing-li, *adv.* In a biting, sarcastic or jeering manner.

bitnoben, bit-nō'ben, *n.* [Of Indian origin.] An impure salt mixed with myrobalans, and used in India as a medicine.

bitt, bit, *n.* [Met with in more or less similar forms in various tongues, but of doubtful origin.] One of certain strong posts on board ships for fastening cables.

bittacle, bit'ta-kl, *n.* See BINNACLE.

bitter, bit'ėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *biter*, fr. *bītan*, to bite, fr. bitter things causing the tongue to smart=D. G. Dan. and Sw. *bitter*, Icel. *bitr*. BITE, BEETLE, BIT.] Originally sharp or biting to the taste, but now harsh and unpalatable; sharp; severe; painful; inflicting pain or distress; grievous; calamitous; poignant; distressing; mournful.

bitterish, bit'ėr-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

bitterly, bit'tėr-li, *adv.* In a bitter manner; sharply; cruelly; severely; grievously.

bittern, bit'ėrn, *n.* [From *bitter*, perhaps for *bittering*.] Brine remaining after salt has been got from it in salt-works.

bittern, bit'ėrn, *n.* [O.E. *bitore*, *bittor*, *bittour*=Fr. *butor*, Sp. *bitor*; origin uncertain, and the *n* not accounted for.] A name given to several birds of the heron family, the British species being celebrated for the singular booming noise it makes.

bitterness, bit'ėr-nes, *n.* Quality of being bitter; a bitter taste; sharpness; severity; hatred; enmity; sorrow; deep distress.

bitters, bit'ėrz, *n. pl.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped: used as a stomachic or relish.

bitter-sweet, bit'ėr-swēt, *n.* The woody nightshade, a trailing plant common in hedges in Britain.

bitumen, bi-tū'men, *n.* [L. *bitumen*, of unknown origin and connections.] A mineral, pitchy, inflammable substance.

bituminated, bi-tū'min-āt-ed, *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

bituminiferous, bi-tū'mi-nif"ėr-us, *a.* [L. *bitumen*, *bituminis*, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing bitumen.

bituminize, bi-tū'min-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bituminized*, bi-tū'min-izd; ppr. *bituminizing*, bi-tū'min-iz-ing. [L. *bitumen* and *-ize*.] To form into or impregnate with bitumen.

bituminous, bi-tū'min-us, *a.* Having the qualities of or containing bitumen.

bivalve, bī'valv, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *valva*, a valve.] A molluscous animal having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut, as the oyster, cockle, &c.

bivalve, **bivalvular**, bī'valv, bī-val'vū-lėr, *a.* Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster.

bivouac, biv'ō-ak, [Fr. *bivouac*, *bivac*, fr. a G. word *beiwacht*, fr. *bei*, by, and *wacht*, watch; lit. by- or near-watch. WAKE, WATCH.] The encamping of soldiers or travellers for the night, without covering or tents.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *bivouacked*, biv'ō-akt; ppr. *bivouacking*, biv'ō-ak-ing. To hold a bivouac; to encamp during the night, without tent or covering.

biweekly, bī-wēk'li, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *weekly*.] Occurring or appearing every two weeks (a *biweekly* magazine).

bizarre, bi-zär', *a.* [Fr., fr. Sp. *bizarro*, gallant, supposed to be of Basque origin.] Odd in outward appearance; fantastical; whimsical; extravagant; extraordinary.

blab, blab, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blabbed*, blabd; ppr. *blabbing*, blab'ing. [Allied to L.G. *blabben*, Dan. *blabbre*, G. *plappern*, to gabble; Gael. *blabaran*, a stutterer; *blubber*-lipped, *blob*, &c.; probably from the sound.] To tell or make known indiscreetly; to disclose unthinkingly or from love of talking; to chatter about; to utter thoughtlessly.—— v.i. To talk indiscreetly; to talk confusedly or indiscreetly; to tattle; to tell tales.—— n. One who blabs; a tell-tale.

blabber, blab'ėr, *n.* One who blabs; a tattler; a tell-tale.

black, blak, *a.* [A. Sax. *blæc*, *blac*, black=Icel. *blakkr*, O.H.G. *plak*, black; comp. D. and L.G. *blaken*, to burn or scorch, Gr. *phlegō*, I burn, the original meaning perhaps referring to blackness caused by fire.] Destitute of light; the opposite of white; of the darkest colour; of the colour of night; dark; darkened; gloomy; dismal; calamitous; overclouded; sullen; horrible; atrocious; evil; wicked.—**Black and blue**, of a livid colour, as when the flesh is bruised by a blow.—**Black and tan**, said of dogs that are generally black, but have the extremities (or 'points') tan-coloured or yellowish-brown.—**In black and white**, in written or printed characters; drawn with some dark substance on a white ground. — **Black art**, necromancy; magic.—**Black beer**, a kind of beer of a black colour and syrupy consistence manufactured at Dantzic.—**Black cap**, a cap assumed by judges when passing sentence of death.—**Black cattle**, oxen, cows, &c., reared for slaughter, as distinguished from dairy cattle: used without reference to colour.—**Black death**, an oriental plague which first visited Europe in the fourteenth century, characterized by boils and black spots on the skin.—**Black flag**, the flag formerly assumed by pirates. — **Black Rod**, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, and to the House of Lords, so called from the black rod which he carries. ——n. The opposite of white; the darkest colour; a black dye or pigment, or the hue produced by such; a negro; a mourning dress; a small flake of soot.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *blacked*, blakt; ppr. *blacking*, blak'ing. To make black; to blacken; to soil.

blackamoor, blak'a-mōr, *n.* [*Black*, and *Moor*, in the old sense of black man or negro, formerly written also *blackmoor*.] A negro; a black man or woman.

black-ball, blak'bąl, *n.* A composition of tallow, &c., for blacking shoes; a ball of a black colour, used as a negative in voting. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *black-balled*, blak'bąld; ppr. *black-balling*, blak'bąl-ing. To reject by putting black balls into a ballot-box; to exclude by vote.

black-band, blak'band, *n.* The most valuable kind of clay-ironstone (clay-carbonate) from which most of the Scotch iron is manufactured.

black-beetle, blak'bēt-tl, *n.* A cockroach.

blackberry, blak'be-ri, *n.* A plant of the bramble kind, and its fruit, which is of a black colour; the common bramble.

blackbird, blak'bėrd, *n.* A species of thrush, of a black colour.

black-board, blak'bōrd, *n.* A board painted black, used in schools and lecture-rooms for writing or drawing lines on with chalk for instruction.

black-cap, blak'kap, *n.* A British bird of the warbler family, and so called from its black tufted crown; an apple roasted till black.

black-chalk, blak'chąk, *n.* A mineral of a bluish-black colour, also a preparation of ivory-black and fine clay, used for drawing.

blackcock, blak'kok, *n.* The heath-cock or black grouse, which is of a black colour.

black-currant, blak'ku-rant, *n.* A plant, a kind of currant, and its black coloured fruit.

black-draught, blak'dráft, *n.* A purgative medicine, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.

blacken, blak'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blackened*, blak'nd; ppr. *blackening*, blak'n-ing. To make black; to darken; to soil; to sully; to defame; to slander.—— v.i. To grow black or dark.

black-fish, blak'fish, *n.* A name applied to fishes of various species; the salmon after spawning; a small species of whale.

Black-friar, blak'frī-ėr, *n.* A friar of the Dominican order, so named from the colour of his garments.

black-game, blak'gām, *n.* The black grouse or heath-cock.

blackguard, blak'gärd, *n.* Originally a sort of low menial, as a scullion, carrier of coals, &c., about a court or in great houses; hence a mean, vile, scurrilous fellow; a scoundrel.—— v.t. pret & pp. *blackguarded*, blak'gärd-ed; ppr. *blackguarding*, blak'gärd-ing. To revile in scurrilous language.

blackguardism, blak'gärd-izm, *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard.

blackguardly, blak'gärd-li or bla'gärd-li,

a. Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous.

black-hearted, blak'härt-ed, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

blacking, blak'ing, *n.* A substance used for polishing shoes, &c.

black-iron, blak'ī-ėrn, *n.* Malleable iron.

blackish, blak'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.

black-jack, blak'jak, *n.* A capacious drinking can formerly made of leather; the flag or ensign of a pirate; a name given by miners to an ore of zinc.

black-lead, blak'led, *n.* A mineral substance of a dark colour used for pencils; plumbago or graphite.

black-leg, blak'leg, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A gambler who systematically cheats; a swindler.

black-letter, blak'let-ėr, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter or character, used in early printed books, and still common in German printed books.

black-list, blak'list, *n.* A printed list containing the names of persons who have become bankrupt or unable to meet their bills, &c.

blackly, blak'li, *adv.* In a black manner; darkly; gloomily; threateningly; angrily; atrociously.

black-mail, blak'māl, *n.* Money or an equivalent paid to certain men allied with robbers, to be protected by them from pillage; hence used for extortion by means of intimidation.

Black-Monday, *n.* A name sometimes given to Easter Monday.

black-mouthed, blak'mouŦHd, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language.

blackness, blak'nes, *n.* Quality of being black; black colour; darkness; sombreness; sullen or severe aspect; enormity in wickedness.

black-pudding, blak'pụd-ing, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, and meal.

black-sheep, blak'shēp, *n.* A member of a family, or of the community, whose conduct is discreditable.

blacksmith, blak'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron, as distinguished from one who works in tin (*a whitesmith*).

blackthorn, blak'thōrn, *n.* The sloe.

black-tin, blak'tin, *n.* Tin ore when ready for melting.

black-wad, blak'wod, *n.* An ore of manganese, used as a drying ingredient in paints.

bladder, blad'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *blǽddre, blaedre*, a bladder, pustule, blister=Icel. *blathra*, Sw. *blåddra*, L.G. *bladere, bledder*, Flem. *bladder*, D. *blaar*, O.H.G. *plâtara*, a bladder, G. *blatter*, a pustule; the root is probably in E. to *blow*; originally something puffed out.] A thin sac or bag in animals, which contains the urine, bile; any similar sac or bag; a blister; a vesicle; anything resembling the animal bladder; a hollow appendage in some plants.

bladdered, blad'ėrd, *a.* Swelled like a bladder; put into a bladder.

bladder-fern, blad'ėr-fėrn, *n.* A fern with bladdery spore-cases.

bladderwort, blad'ėr-wėrt, *n.* A water plant which is kept afloat by small vesicles belonging to it.

bladdery, blad'ėr-i, *a.* Resembling a bladder.

blade, blād, *n.* [A. Sax. *blœd*, a leaf, more commonly something broad and flat=O. Sax. L.G. D. Dan. Sw. *blad*, Icel. *blath*, G. *blatt*, a leaf; fr. root of to *blow*, and allied to *bloom, blossom; flower* also being ultimately fr. same root.] The leaf or spire of grass or corn; a leaf; cutting part of a sword, knife, &c., shaped like a grass leaf; a broad bone of the shoulder; flat part of an oar; a brisk, gay, dashing fellow; a swaggerer.

blade-bone, blād'bōn, *n.* The scapula or upper-bone in the shoulder; the shoulder-blade.

bladed, blād'ed, *a.* Furnished with a blade or blades.

blae, blā, *a.* [A Scandinavian word closely akin to *blue*=Icel. *blá*, livid, Dan. *blaa*, blue. BLUE.] Livid in colour; blackish blue. [North. Eng. & Scotch.]

blaeberry, blā'be-ri, *n.* [*Blae* and *berry* =Icel. *blaber*, Dan. *blaabær*.] The bilberry or whortleberry. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

blain, blān, *n.* [A. Sax. *blegen*=D. *blein*, Dan. *blegn*, a blain, a blister; probably fr. root of to *blow*, and allied to *bladder*.] An inflation or tumour of the skin; a pustule; a blotch; a blister.

blamable, blām'a-bl, *a.* Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable.

blamableness, blām'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being blamable.

blamably, blām'a-bli, *adv.* In a blamable manner; culpably; in a manner deserving of blame or censure.

blame, blām, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blamed*, blāmd; ppr. *blaming*, blām'ing. [Fr. *blâmer*, O.Fr. *blasmer* (O.Sp. and Fr. *blasmar*), fr. L.L. *blasphemare*, fr. Gr. *blasphēmein*, to calumniate. *Blasphеme* is the same word.] To speak disparagingly or reproachfully of; to censure; to find fault with; to disparage; to condemn; to upbraid; to reprimand; to pass an unfavourable judgment upon. In such phrases as 'he is *to blame*', *to blame* has the passive meaning=to be blamed, like 'a house to let', &c.—*n.* Imputation of a fault; expression of disapprobation; censure; reprehension; fault; crime; sin.

blameful, blām'fụl, *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal.

blamefully, blām'fụl-li, *adv.* In a blameful manner.

blameless, blām'les, *a.* Free from blame; not deserving blame or censure; guiltless; innocent.

blamelessly, blām'les-li, *adv.* In a blameless manner; innocently; without fault.

blamelessness, blām'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being blameless; innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure.

blamer, blām'ėr, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.

blameworthy, blām'wėr-ŦHi, *a.* Worthy of or deserving blame; censurable, culpable; reprehensible.

blanch, blānsh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blanched*, blānsht; ppr. *blanching*, blānsh'ing. [Fr. *blanchir*, to whiten, fr. *blanc*, white. BLANK.] To whiten; to make white by taking out the colour; to change to white; to render white, pale, or colourless; to whiten; to prevent from turning green by excluding the light, a process applied to some kitchen vegetables.—*v.i.* To grow white; to bleach.

blanc-mange, bla-mänzh', *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food.] A dish or kind of sweetmeat composed of arrow-root, maize-flour, &c., with milk and flavouring substances.

bland, bland, *a.* [L. *blandus*, mild, gentle.] Mild; soft; soothing; gentle; kindly; affable; suave.

blandish, bland'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blandished*, bland'isht; ppr. *blandishing*, bland'ish-ing. [O.Fr. *blandir, blandissant*, fr. L. *blandiri*, to flatter, fr. *blandus*, bland. BLAND.] To soothe; to caress; to flatter; to render alluring or enticing.

blandisher, blan'dish-ėr, *n.* One that blandishes; one that flatters with soft words.

blandishment, bland'ish-ment, *n.* Act of blandishing; soft words; kind speeches; artful caresses; flattering attention; cajolery; flattery.

blandness, bland'nes, *n.* State of being bland.

blank, blangk, *a.* [Fr. *blanc, blanche*, white, blank (Sp. *blanco*, It. *bianco*), fr. G. *blank*, O.G. *blanc, blanch*, white, lustrous, blank, connected with *blinken*, to *blink*, to glimmer; cog. D. Dan. and Sw. *blank*, white. BLINK.] White; shining; pale; pale from fear, terror, &c.; confused; void; empty; void of writing or letters; not having rhyme.——*n.* A white unwritten paper; a void space on paper or in any written or printed document; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in; void space; a void; a vacancy; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; the white spot or mark which a shot is to hit; an unstamped coin.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blanked*, blangkt; ppr. *blanking*, blangk'ing. To make white or pale†; to confuse; to make blank or void.

blank-cartridge, blangk'kär-trij, *n.* A cartridge filled with powder, but having no ball.

blanket, blang'ket, *n.* [O.Fr. *blanket*, dim. fr. *blanc*, white. BLANK.] A woollen covering for a bed; any similar fabric used as a covering for horses, &c.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blanketed*, blang'ket-ed; ppr. *blanketing*, blang'ket-ing. To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.

blanketing, blang'ket-ing, *n.* The punishment of tossing in a blanket; cloth for blankets.

blankly, blangk'li, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

blankness, blangk'nes, *n.* State of being blank.

blank-verse, blangk'vėrs, *n.* Any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme.

blare, blār, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *blared*, blārd; ppr. *blaring*, blār'ing. [Probably an imitative word; comp. D. *blaren*, L.G. *blarren, blaren*, G. *blarren, blärren*, to bellow, bleat, blare.] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; to bellow.——*v.t.* To sound loudly; to proclaim noisily.——*n.* Sound like that of a trumpet; noise; roar.

blarney, blär'ni, *n.* [From Castle *Blarney*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone said to endow any one who kisses it with skill in the use of flattery.] Excessively complimentary language; smooth, deceitful talk; gammon. [Colloq.]——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blarneyed*, blär'nid; ppr. *blarneying*. blär'ni-ing. To talk over by soft delusive speeches; to flatter; to humbug with talk. [Colloq.]

blasé, blä-zā, *a.* [Fr., pp. of *blaser*, to satiate—of unknown origin.] Lost to the power of enjoyment; used up; having the healthy energies exhausted.

blaspheme, blas-fēm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blasphemed*, blas-fēmd'; ppr. *blaspheming*, blas-fēm'ing. [Fr. *blasphémer*, fr. L.L. *blasphemare*, fr. Gr. *blasphēmein*, to speak evil of, *blasphēmos*, speaking evil, the latter part fr. *phēmē*, speech, the former perhaps connected with *blaptō*, to injure. BLAME.] To revile or speak impiously of, as of God or of sacred things; to speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against.——*v.i.* To utter blasphemy.

blasphemer, blas-fēm'ėr, *n.* One who blasphemes.

blasphemous, blas'fē-mus, *a.* [L. *blasphemus*, Gr. *blasphēmos*. BLASPHEME.] Uttering or containing blasphemy; impiously irreverent in regard to God or sacred things.

blasphemously, blas'fēm-us-li, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.

blasphemy, blas'fē-mi, *n.* [O. Fr. *blasfemie*, L. *blasphemia*, Gr. *blasphēmia*. BLASPHEME.] The language of one who blasphemes; an indignity offered to God, or to divine things, by words or writing; impious malediction; grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

blast, blást, *n.* [A. Sax. *blæst*, a puff of wind, fr. *blœsan*, to blow=Icel. *blástr*, Dan. *blæst*, a blowing; Icel. *blása*, Dan. *blæse*, G. *blasen*, to blow; same root as E. *blow, blaze*.] A gust or puff of wind; loud sound of a wind-instrument; forcible stream of air from the mouth, a bellows, &c.; violent explosion of gunpowder; a gale; a gust; a storm; pernicious or pestilential influence, as of wind; blight.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blasted*, blást'ed; ppr. *blasting*, blást'ing. To strike as with a blast; to make to wither by some pernicious influence; to blight; to strike with some sudden plague, calamity, &c.; to injure; to destroy; to make infamous; to blow up or split by gunpowder.——*v.i.* To wither; to be blighted.

blaster, blást'er, *n.* One who blasts.

blast-furnace, blást' fér-nās, *n.* The smelting furnace used for obtaining iron from its ores with the aid of a powerful blast of air, a tall cylindrical structure into which the iron ore and fuel are put.

blastoderm, blas'tō-dérm, *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, germ, *derma*, a skin.] The germinal skin or superficial layer of an embryo in its earliest condition.

blast-pipe, blást'pīp, *n.* The pipe of a locomotive which carries the waste steam up the chimney, and thus induces a stronger draught.

blastula, blas'tū-la, *n.* [From Gr. *blastos*, a germ.] An embryo so far developed from a germ or ovum as to consist of a sack formed of a single layer of cells.

blatant, blā'tant, *a.* [From Prov. E. *blate*, to *bleat*, with suffix *-ant*, as in *errant*, &c.] Bellowing; bawling; noisy.

blaze, blāz, *n.* [A. Sax. *blase*, *blæse*, a torch; akin O.G. *blas*, a torch, G. *blass*, pale; akin also *blaze*, a spot.] A flame; the flame of a burning body; a conflagration; brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance; a bursting out; a violent display (a *blaze* of wrath). ——v.i. pret. & pp. *blazed*, blāzd; ppr. *blazing*, blāz'ing. To flame; to send forth or show a bright and expanded light.

blaze, blāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blazed*, blāzd; ppr. *blazing*, blāz'ing. [A. Sax. *blæsan*, to blow=Icel. *blása*, Dan. *blæse*, D. *blazen*, G. *blasen*, to blow, to sound as a trumpet; same root as *blow*, *blast*. BLAST, BLOW.] To make known to all; to noise abroad; to proclaim.

blaze, blāz, *n.* [Same as D. *bles*, Icel, *blesi*, Dan. *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead; G. *blässe*, white spot, akin to *blass*, pale.] A white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white spot on a tree, made by removing bark.——v.t. pret. & pp. *blazed*, blāzd; ppr. *blazing*, blāz'ing. To set a blaze on by paring off part of the bark; to indicate or mark out by paring off the bark of a number of trees in succession.

blazer, blāz'ér, *n.* One who blazes; one who publishes and spreads reports; that which blazes or shines; a jacket of bright colour worn by those engaged in sports.

blazon, blā'zn, *n.* [O.E. *blasoun*, *blason*, fr. Fr. *blason*, heraldry, a shield, *blasonner*, to blazon, perhaps fr. a G. word equivalent to E. *blaze*, to spread abroad, or akin to *blaze*, white spot.] A coat of arms; the representation or description of coats of arms; show; pompous display. [*Shak.*]——v.t. pret. & pp. *blazoned*, blā'znd; ppr. *blazoning*, blā'zn-ing. To explain in proper heraldic terms; to embellish with heraldic or other ornaments; to adorn; to display; to publish; to celebrate.

blazoner, blā'zn-ėr, *n.* One who blazons; a herald; one prone to spread scandal.

blazonment, blā'zn-ment, *n.* The act of blazoning; emblazonment.

blazonry, blā'zn-ri, *n.* The art of blazoning, or of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms.

bleach, blēch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bleached*, blēcht; ppr. *bleaching*, blēch'ing. [A. Sax. *blæcan*, to bleach or make white (=Icel. *bleikja*, D. *bleiken*, G. *bleichen*), fr. *blæc*, *blác*, pale, white. BLEAK.] To make pale by removing colour; to make white or whiter; to whiten by means of sunlight or chemicals.——v.i. To grow white in any manner.

bleacher, blēch'ér, *n.* One who bleaches or whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

bleaching, blēch'ér-i, *n.* [*Bleach* and *-ery*.] A place for bleaching.

bleachfield, blēch'fēld, *n.* A piece of ground where cloth or yarn is bleached, often connected with a bleachery.

bleaching-powder, blēch'ing-pou'dėr, *n.* Chloride of lime, made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine.

bleak, blēk, *a.* [A. Sax. *blæc*, also *blác* =Icel. *bleikr*, D. *bleek*, G. *bleich*, pale, pallid, white; allied to A. Sax. *blícan*, Icel. *blíkja*, G. *blicken*, to shine, to gleam, E. to *blink*, perhaps Gr. *phlegō*, I burn. *Bleach* is from this word.] Open to winds and cold; exposed; chill; ungenial as regards climate; dreary; desolate.

bleak, blēk, *n.* [So called from the *bleak* or pale colour of its scales.] A small river fish belonging to the carp family.

bleakly, blēk'li, *adv.* In a bleak manner; coldly.

bleakness, blēk'nes, *n.* State of being bleak; openness of situation; exposure to the wind; coldness.

blear, blēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *blère*; same as L.G. *blarr*, *bleer*, blear; akin Sw. *blära*, Dan. *blire*, *plire*, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *pliröiet*, blear-eyed.] Sore, with a watery rheum: said of the eyes; dim-sighted.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bleared*, blērd; ppr. *blearing*, blēr'ing. To make sore, so that the sight is indistinct; to dim or impair with soreness, as the eyes; to hoodwink or deceive.

blear-eyed, blēr'id, *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; wanting in clear understanding.

bleat, blēt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bleated*, blēt'ed; ppr. *bleating*, blēt'ing. [A. Sax. *blætan*= D. *blaten*, *bleeten*, L.G. *blaten*, *bleten*, to bleat, an imitative word; comp. G. *blöken*, L. *balare*, to bleat.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.——n. The cry of a sheep.

bleater, blēt'ér, *n.* One who bleats, a sheep.

bled, bled, pret. & pp. of *bleed*.

bleed, blēd, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bled*, bled; ppr. *bleeding*, blēd'ing. [A. Sax. *blédan*, fr. *blód*, blood=D. *bloeden*, Icel. *blætha*, Dan. *blöde*, to bleed. BLOOD.] To emit blood; to lose blood; to emit sap; to die by slaughter; to feel pain or agony, as from bleeding; to issue forth or drop, as blood; to be filled with pity, anguish, sympathy, or grief; to lose money freely; to have money extorted. ——v.t. To take blood from; to extort money from; to emit or distil.

bleeding, blēd'ing, *n.* A discharge of blood; the operation of letting blood; hæmorrhage; the drawing or oozing of sap from a tree.

blemish, blem'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blemished*, blem'isht; ppr. *blemishing*, blem'ish-ing. [O. Fr. *blemir*, *blemissant*, to spot, to make pale or livid, fr. *bleme*, *blesme*, pale; origin doubtful.] To injure or impair; to mark with any defect; to mar; to tarnish; to taint; to sully.——n. A mark of imperfection; a scar or defect; speck, spot, or flaw; fault; stain; taint; dishonour.

blench, blensh, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *blenched*, blensht; ppr. *blenching*, blensh'ing. [Probably a softened form of *blink*, in old sense to wink, hence, to turn aside, to flinch; *blanch* seems to have been partly confounded with it.] To shrink; to flinch; to turn aside, as from pain, fear, repugnance, &c.

blend, blend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blended*, blend'ed; ppr. *blending*, blend'ing. [A. Sax. *blandan*, to mix=Icel. and Sw. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, to mix; allied perhaps to *blind*, originally turbid.] To mix or mingle together; to confound.——v.i. To be mixed; to be united; to become united by insensible gradations.——n. A mixture of liquids, colours, &c.

blende, blend, *n.* [G. *blende*, blend, fr. *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle; akin to E. *blind*.] An ore of zinc; a native sulphide of zinc.

Blenheim, blen'em, *n.* [From *Blenheim* Palace in Oxfordshire.] One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind.

blennorrhœa, blen-no-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *blennos*, mucus, *rheō*, I flow.] A flow of mucus; gonorrhœa.

blenny, blen'ni, *n.* [L. *blennius*, fr. Gr. *blennos*, mucus, fr. its sliminess.] The name of a small species of fish frequenting rocky coasts.

blepharitis, blef-a-rī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid, and term. *-itis*.] Inflammation of the eyelids.

bles-bok, bles'bok, *n.* [D. *bles*, a blaze or spot on the forehead, and *bok*, a buck.] An antelope of Cape Colony, with a white face.

bless, bles, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blessed*, blest; ppr. *blessing*, bles'ing. [A. Sax. *blétsian*, *blédsian*, *bloedsian*, to bless, fr. *blód*, blood; originally perhaps to consecrate by sprinkling blood. BLOOD.] To make happy or prosperous; to wish happiness to; to invoke a blessing upon; to consecrate and set apart; to praise; to extol; to esteem or account happy.

blessed, bles'ed, *a.* [As pret. and pp. *blessed* is now regularly pronounced *blest*. See also BLEST.] Happy; blest; fortunate; prosperous; enjoying supreme felicity; holy and happy; happy in heaven; deserving adoration; adorable; pertaining to happiness; blissful.

blessedly, bles'ed-li, *adv.* In a blessed or fortunate manner; happily; joyfully.

blessedness, bles'ed-nes, *n.* State of being blessed or happy; beatitude; sanctity; felicity; happiness; bliss; joy.—Single blessedness, the unmarried state; celibacy.

blessing, bles'ing, *n.* The act of one who blesses; a prayer or solemn wish imploring happiness upon another; benediction pronounced by a priest or minister upon the congregation present; any piece of good fortune; a mercy.

blest, blest, *a.* [Originally the pret. & pp. of *bless*, now hardly ever so used. It is chiefly a poetical word.] Blessed; made happy; making happy; cheering.

blew, blō, *pret.* of *blow*.

blewits, blū'its, *n.* [Corruption of *blue hats*.] A purplish mushroom common in English meadows in autumn.

blight, blīt, *n.* [Perhaps same as A. Sax. *blectha*, tetter, eruption; or possibly fr. prefix *be*, and *light*, the original meaning being perhaps to scorch or blast as by lightning.] Something that blasts or nips plants; that which destroys and withers up; mildew; anything nipping, blasting, or bringing failure.——v.t. pret. & pp. *blighted*, blīt'ed; ppr. *blighting*, blīt'ing. To affect with blight; to blast; to wither up; to destroy; to corrupt with mildew; to frustrate or bring to nought.

blind, blīnd, *a.* [A. Sax. D. Icel. Sw. Dan. G. *blind*; perhaps originally meaning turbid or cloudy, and allied to *blend*, to mix; or perhaps allied to *blunt*.] Destitute of the sense of sight; not having sight; wanting discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; not easily seen; dark; obscure; indiscriminate; heedless; without openings for admitting light; closed at one end; having no outlet (a *blind* alley).——v.t. pret. & pp. *blinded*, blīnd'ed; ppr. *blinding*, blīnd'ing. To make blind; to obstruct or hinder the sight of; to darken; to obscure; to conceal; to eclipse.——n. Something to hinder sight or intercept light; a screen for a window; something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a pretext.

blindage, blīn'dāj, *n.* [*Blind* and *-age*.] A kind of screen to protect men in fortresses.

blinded, blīnd'ed, *a.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual or moral discernment; having blinds.

blinder, blīnd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which blinds; a blinker on a horse's bridle.

blindfold, blīnd'fōld, *a.* Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *blindfolded*, blīnd'fōld-ed; ppr. *blindfolding*, blīnd'fōld-ing. To fold something over the eyes, so as to blind; to cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.

blinding, blīnd'ing, *a.* Making blind; obscuring or tending to obscure sight.

blindly, blīnd'li, *adv.* In a blind manner; without sight or understanding; heedlessly; inconsiderately; recklessly.

blindman's-buff, blīnd'manz-buf, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

blindness, blīnd'nes, *n.* State of being blind; want of bodily sight; want of intellectual or moral discernment; ignorance; folly; delusion.

blind-worm, blīnd'wĕrm, *n.* [So called because, its eyes being very minute, it has popularly been supposed to be blind.] A small harmless worm-like reptile, called also *slow-worm*.

blink, blingk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blinked*, blingkt; ppr. *blinking*, blingk'ing. [Same word as D. *blinken*, Dan. *blinke*, Sw. *blinka*, G. *blinken*, to shine, glance, twinkle; allied to A. Sax. *blīcan*, to gleam, D. *blikken*, Dan. *blikke*, G. *blicken*, to glance, to glimpse, Akin *blank*, *blench*, *bleach*.] To wink; to twinkle; to see obscurely, or with the eyes partially closed; to get a glimpse; to glimmer.——**v.t.** To shut the eyes upon; to shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade.——**n.** A glimpse or glance; a gleam; a twinkle; the glimmer reflected from ice.

blinkard, blingk'ărd, *n.* [*Blink*, and suffix *-ard*.] A person who blinks, or has bad eyes.

blinker, bling'kĕr, *n.* One who blinks; a flap on either side of a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards.

bliss, blis, *n.* [A. Sax. *blis*, *bliss*, *blīths*, joy, alacrity, exultation, lit. blitheness, fr. *blīthe*, blithe. BLITHE. Not connected (except in sense) with *bless*.] Perfect happiness; blessedness; supreme felicity; full and complete happiness or enjoyment; heavenly joys.

blissful, blis'fŭl, *a.* Full of bliss; full of joy and felicity.

blissfully, blis'fŭl-li, *adv.* In a blissful manner.

blissfulness, blis'fŭl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being blissful; exalted happiness; felicity; fulness of joy.

blister, blis'tĕr, *n.* [Connected with *blast*, to blow or puff, fr. same root as to *blow*, *blast*; comp. G. *blase*, a blister, a bladder.] A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter; a pustule; something similar on plants; something applied to the skin to raise a blister; a vesicatory.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *blistered*, blis'tĕrd; ppr. *blistering*, blis'tĕr-ing. To rise in blisters.——**v.t.** To raise a blister or blisters on; to apply a blister or blisters to.

blister-beetle, **blister-fly**, blis'tĕr-bē'tl, blis'tĕr-flī, *n.* A beetle used to raise a blister on the skin; the Spanish-fly.

blister-steel, blis'tĕr-stēl, *n.* Iron bars which, when converted into steel, have their surface covered with blisters.

blistery, blis'tĕr-i, *a.* Full of blisters.

blite, blīt, *n.* [L. *blītum*, fr. Gr. *blīton*, a salad plant.] A name of plants mostly of the genus *Chenopodium*.

blithe, blīTH, *a.* [A. Sax. *blīthe*, blithe, joyful=O. Sax. *blīthi*, clear, joyful; Goth. *bleiths*, merciful; Icel. *blīthr*, Dan. *blid*, bland; D. *blijde*, blithe. Hence *bliss*.] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

blithely, blīTH'li, *adv.* In a blithe, gay, joyful manner.

blitheness, blīTH'nes, *n.* The quality of being blithe; gaiety; sprightliness.

blithesome, blīTH'sum, *a.* [*Blithe* and *-some*.] Full of blitheness; gay; merry; cheerful.

blithesomeness, blīTH'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

blizzard, bliz'ĕrd, *n.* [Akin to *blaze*, *blast*. Originally prov. E., but used first in literature in America.] A wintry storm, with high wind, intense cold, and fine drifting snow.

bloat, blōt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bloated*, blōt'ed; ppr. *bloating*, blōt'ing. [Allied to Icel. *blautr*, soaked and soft; Sw. *blöt*, soaked, *blöta*, to soak, to cure fish by soaking; Dan. *blöd*, soft.] To make turgid or swollen, as with water; to swell up or make turgid; to inflate; to make vain; to cure by salting and smoking for a moderately short time.——**v.i.** To grow turgid; to swell out.

bloated, blōt'ed, *p.a.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated; unduly large; overgrown.

bloater, blōt'ĕr, *n.* A smoke-dried herring not smoked so long as a red herring.

blob, blob, *n.* [Also in form *bleb*, and allied to *blab*, *blubber*.] A small globe of liquid; a dewdrop; a blister; a bubble.

block, blok, *n.* [Same word as D. and Dan. *blok*, G. and Sw. *block*, a block, a log, a lump; Fr. *bloc*, a block or mass (from the German), whence *bloquer*, to blockade. The word is supposed to be equivalent to *be-lock*—prefix *be*, and *lock*.] A heavy piece of wood or stone; a lump or mass of solid matter; a stock or stupid person; a mould on which something is formed; a sort of case in which one or more pulleys are placed,

Blocks.

and through which a rope or chain works; the mass of wood upon which criminals lay their neck when they are beheaded; a piece of wood upon which an engraving is cut; a square mass of buildings in a town; any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop; a hindrance; an obstacle.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *blocked*, blokt; ppr. *blocking*, blok'ing. To inclose or shut up, as with a block or blocks, or some solid mass; to stop up; to obstruct; to form into blocks; in cricket, to stop a ball with the bat without driving it to a distance; in bookbinding, to ornament by means of brass stamps.

blockade, blok-ād', *n.* [From *block*; comp. such words as *barricade*, *stockade*, *palisade*, &c.] The blocking up, or shutting up, of a place, by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *blockaded*, blok-ād'ed; ppr. *blockading*, blok-ād'ing. To block up, or shut up, a town or fortress by troops or ships; to besiege closely; to obstruct.

blockader, blok-ād'ĕr, *n.* One who blockades; a vessel employed in blockading.

blockhead, blok'hed, *n.* [One who has a mere *block* for a head.] A stupid fellow; a dolt.

block-house, blok'hous, *n.* [A house made of *blocks* of wood, but originally one that *blocked* the way.] A strong building used for defence, and so called because constructed chiefly of hewn timber.

blockish, blok'ish, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull.

block-printing, blok'print-ing, *n.* The process or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.

block-system, blok'sis-tem, *n.* The system of working the traffic on a railway, according to which there is always a certain distance between trains.

block-tin, blok'tin, *n.* Tin cast into ingots or blocks.

blond, **blonde**, blond, *a.* [Fr. *blond*, *blonde*, a word of Teutonic origin; comp. D. and G. *blond*, fair, flaxen; A. Sax. *blonden*, grayish or grizzled, allied to *blend*.] Of a fair colour or complexion.——**n.** A person (especially a woman) of very fair complexion, with light hair and light-blue eyes; blond-lace.

blond-lace, blond'lās, *n.* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk, now of white, black, or coloured silk. Also called *Blond*.

blondness, blond'nes, *n.* The state of being blond; fairness.

blood, blud, *n.* [O. E. *blod*, *blode*, &c., A. Sax. *blōd*=Goth. *blōth*, Icel. *blóth*, Dan. Sw. *blod*, L.G. *blood*, D. *bloed*, G. *blut*; root probably seen in to *blow* (as a flower), *bloom*, from the brightness of its colour.] The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals; family; progeny; kindred; descent; consanguinity; birth; extraction; high birth; royal lineage; good pedigree (of horses); what resembles blood, as murder or blood-shedding; a man of fire and spirit; temper; spirit; mettle; the juice of fruits.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *blooded*, blud'ed; ppr. *blooding*, blud'ing. To bleed; to stain with blood; to inure to blood.——**a.** Pertaining to blood; of the colour of blood; of a superior or particular breed (a *blood* horse).

blood-bought, blud'bat, *a.* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood.

blood-guiltiness, blud'gil-ti-nes, *n.* The state of being blood-guilty; the guilt or crime of shedding blood.

blood-guilty, blud'gil-ti, *a.* Guilty of murder.

blood-heat, blud'hēt, *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 98° Fah.

blood-horse, blud'hors, *n.* A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse.

blood-hound, blud'hound, *n.* A fierce kind of dog, which has an acute sense of smell, and is sometimes employed in tracking criminals or others.

bloodily, blud'i-li, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly.

bloodiness, blud'i-nes, *n.* State of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

bloodless, blud'les, *a.* Without blood; without life; without shedding of blood or slaughter (a *bloodless* victory); spiritless.

bloodlessly, blud'les-li, *adv.* In a bloodless manner; without bloodshed.

blood-letting, blud'let-ing, *n.* Act of letting blood, or bleeding.

blood-money, blud'mu-ni, *n.* Money earned by the shedding of blood, or by causing the death of a person.

blood-relation, blud'rē-lā-shon, *n.* One related by blood or descent.

bloodshed, blud'shed, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter.

bloodshedder, blud'shed-ĕr, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.

bloodshedding, blud'shed-ing, *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter.

blood-shot, blud'shot, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels: said of the eye.

blood-spilling, blud'spil-ing, *a.* Spilling or shedding blood.

blood-stained, blud'stānd, *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of slaughter.

blood-stone, blud'stōn, *n.* A precious stone marked as if with blood; a greenish stone with red spots.

blood-sucker, blud'suk-ĕr, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; a cruel man; an extortioner.

bloodthirsty, blud'thĕrs-ti, *a.* Thirsting for blood; eager to shed blood.

blood-vessel, blud'ves-sel, *n.* An artery or a vein.

bloody, blud'i, *a.* Pertaining to blood or bloodshed; stained with or mixed with blood; cruel; given to the shedding of blood; marked by bloodshed and cruelty.

bloody-flux, blud'i-fluks, *n.* The dysentery.

bloom, blōm, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *blóm*, Sw. *blomma*, Dan. *blomme*, Goth. *blōma*, D. *bloem*, G. *blume*, a flower, a blossom; fr. stem of *blow*, to blossom; akin *blossom*; the root is also that of *blood*, and of L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] A blossom; a flower; an expanded bud; the opening of flowers; state of youth, or prime of life; fulness of life and vigour; a period of high success; a flourishing condition; native flush or roseate hue on the cheek; the delicate powdery coating upon plums or other fruits when newly gathered; any similar coating.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *bloomed*, blōmd; ppr. *blooming*, blōm'ing. To put forth flowers or blossoms; to flourish; to show the beauty and freshness of youth; to glow.

bloom, blōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *blōma*, a mass of metal; connections doubtful.] A mass of iron between the stage of puddling and that of finishing.

bloomary, bloomery, blōm'a-ri, blōm'ēr-i, *n.* [See prec.] A forge in which iron blooms are made.

blooming, blōm'ing, *p.a.* Showing blooms; flourishing; showing the freshness and beauty of youth.

bloomingly, blōm'ing-li, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

bloomy, blōm'i, *a.* Full of bloom or blossoms; blooming.

blossom, blos'om, *n.* [A. Sax. *blôstma, blôsma* (=D. *bloesem*, O.G. *blosem*), a blossom, fr. same root as *bloom, blow* (which see).] The flower of a plant; the bloom; state of having flowers; blooming state or period.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *blossomed*, blos'omd; ppr. *blossoming*, blos'om-ing. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower; to flourish.

blossomed, blos'omd, *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom.

blossomy, blos'om-i, *a.* Full of or covered with blossoms.

blot, blot, *n.* [Origin and connections doubtful, but perhaps akin to Icel. *blettr*, Dan. *plet*, a blot; Dan. dial. *blat*, a drop, a spot of something wet.] A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur; an obliteration of something written or printed; a blemish.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blotted*, blot'ed; ppr. *blotting*, blot'ing. To spot, as with ink; to stain with infamy; to tarnish; to obliterate or efface (with *out*); to dry by means of blotting-paper.

blotch, bloch, *n.* [For *blatch, blach*, a softened form of *black* (comp. *bleak, bleach*), the meaning being influenced by *botch*, a pustule.] A pustule upon the skin; a diseased spot; an eruption; an irregular spot or mark; a confused patch of colour; a splotch.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blotched*, blocht; ppr. *blotching*, bloch'ing. To mark with blotches or splotches.

blotchy, bloch'i, *a.* Having blotches; spotted.

blotter, blot'ėr, *n.* One who or that which blots or effaces; a piece of blotting-paper; a waste-book for commercial entries.

blotting-paper, blot'ing-pā-pėr, *n.* Unsized paper, serving to imbibe ink, and thus prevent blots.

blouse, blouz or blöz, *n.* [Fr.] A light loose upper garment, resembling a smock-frock, worn by men in place of a coat; also, a dress of nearly the same form worn by children.—**bloused**, bloust, *a.* Wearing a blouse.

blow, blō, *v.i.* pret. *blew*, blö; pp. *blown*, blōn; ppr. *blowing*, blō'ing. [A. Sax. *blâwan* (pret. *bleów*, pp. *blâwen*), allied to G. *blähen*, to blow, Icel. *blása*, Goth. *blêsan*, G. *blasen*, to blow, to blow a wind-instrument; also to E. *blow*, to bloom, *bladder, blast, &c.*, and L. *flare*, to breathe or blow, seen in *flatulent, inflate.*] To send forth or produce wind or a current of air; to emit air or breath; to form a current of air; to be a wind (used impersonally); to puff; to pant; to sound by being blown; to boast or brag; to spout (as a whale).—**To blow over**, to pass away after having spent its force (the storm *blew over*).—**To blow up**, to be broken and scattered by an explosion.——*v.t.* To throw or drive wind upon; to drive or impel by wind; to swell up or inflate; to sound by the breath; to form into shape by the breath; to infect with the eggs of flies.—**To blow out**, to extinguish by a current of air; to scatter (one's brains) by firearms.—**To blow up**, to fill with air; to inflate; to blow into a blaze; to burst in pieces and scatter by explosion.——*n.* Among seamen, a gale of wind; a blast.

blow, blō, *v.i.* pret. *blew*, blö; pp. *blown*, blōn; ppr. *blowing*, blō'ing. [A. Sax. *blôwan* (pret. *bleów*), to bloom or blossom=D. *bloeijen*, G. *blühen*, to bloom; allied to *bloom, blossom, blood*, and to L. *florēre*, to bloom, fr. *flos, floris*, whence *flower*.] To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blossom; to flourish.——*n.* A blossoming; a mass of blossoms; bloom.

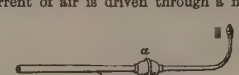
blow, blō, *n.* [Of doubtful origin, but probably akin to O.D. *blauwen*, to strike, D. *blouwen*, to beat flax, G. *bläuen, bleuen*, to cudgel; Goth. *bliggwan*, to beat, and perhaps also to *blue*. Or it might be referred to the verb to *blow*, as a tempestuous wind.] A stroke with the hand or anything else; a knock; a sudden or calamitous event; an act of hostility; a sudden or severe evil.

blower, blō'ėr, *n.* One who blows; a contrivance to increase the draught of a chimney.

blow-fly, blow'flī, *n.* A name of various species of flies which deposit their eggs on flesh, and thus taint it.

blow-hole, blō'hōl, *n.* The nostril of a cetacean; a hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.

blowpipe, blō'pīp, *n.* A tube by which a current of air is driven through a flame,



Blow-pipe.—*a.* Ball for catching the moisture of the mouth. *b*, Nozzle.

and thus an intense heat is made to act upon some substance; a tube through which poisoned arrows are blown by the breath.

blowze, blouz, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps connected with *blush*.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman. [*Shak.*]

blowzed, blowzy, blouzd, blou'zi, *a.* [See prec.] Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-coloured.

blubber, blub'ėr, *n.* [A form connected with *blob, blab*, or with *bubble*; perhaps from same root as that of *blow, bladder*.] The fat of whales and other large sea animals; the sea-nettle; a jelly-fish.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blubbered*, blub'ėrd; ppr. *blubbering*, blub'ėr-ing. To weep in a noisy manner.——*v.t.* To disfigure with weeping.

blubber-lip, blub'ėr-lip, *n.* A swollen lip; a thick lip, such as that of a negro.

blucher, bluch'ėr or blö'kėr, *n.* A strong leather half-boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von Blücher.

bludgeon, blud'jon, *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps allied to *D. bludsen, blutsen*, to bruise, G. *blotzen*, to strike.] A short stick, with one end heavier than the other, and used as a weapon.

blue, blö or blū, *n.* [Directly fr. Fr. *bleu*, blue, a word of Teut. origin, and equivalent to Sc. *blae*, Icel. *blá(r)*, livid; Dan. *blaa*, D. *blauw*, G. *blau*, blue; same root as L. *flavus*, yellow.] The colour which the sky exhibits; a cerulean colour; one of the seven primary colours; azure; a dye of this hue.——*a.* Of a blue colour; sky-coloured; azure.—**Blue blood**, aristocratic blood, the blood of an old family.—**Blue Peter**, a blue flag having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c.—**Blue devils**, a colloquial phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits; also for delirium tremens. Often called simply *the blues*.—**Blue ribbon**, the broad, dark-blue ribbon, worn by members of the order of the Garter over the left shoulder; a ribbon worn by certain abstainers.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blued*, blöd; ppr. *bluing*, blö'ing. To make blue; to dye of a blue colour.

bluebell, blö'bel, *n.* The popular name given in England to the wild hyacinth, and in Scotland to the harebell.

blue-bird, blö'bird, *n.* A small bluish bird with a red breast, very common in the United States; the blue-robin.

blue-book, blö'buk, *n.* A name applied to British government official reports and other papers.

blue-bottle, blö'bot-l, *n.* A fly with a large blue belly; a composite plant found frequently in corn-fields.

blue-cap, blö'kap, *n.* The blue titmouse; the blue corn-flower.

Blue-coat boy, blö'kōt-boi, *n.* A boy attending certain charity schools in England, especially Christ's Hospital, London, being dressed in a blue coat with yellow stockings.

blue-grass, blö'gras, *n.* A name of several grasses, more especially a grass of Kentucky highly valued for pasturage and hay.

blue-gum, blö'gum, *n.* A species of eucalyptus or gum-tree with valuable medicinal properties.

blueing, blö'ing, *n.* A material used, as in washing, to impart a blue colour.

blue-jacket, blö'jak-et, *n.* A sailor, from the colour of his jacket.

blueness, blö'nes, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue colour.

blue-pill, blö'pil, *n.* Mercurial pill.

blue-stocking, blū'stok-ing, *n.* [A name which arose about the middle of the 18th century in connection with meetings held by ladies of literary tastes, and at which a certain gentleman made himself noted for the blue stockings he regularly wore.] A literary or learned lady; a lady who affects learning and is somewhat pedantic.

blue-stone, blö'ston, *n.* Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

bluff, bluf, *a.* [Perhaps fr. or allied to O.D. *blaf*, applied to a broad full face, also to a forehead rising straight up.] Rising steeply up; broad and full: said of the face; blustering; big; burly; unconventional; hearty.——*n.* A high steep bank projecting into the sea, or into a river.

bluff, bluf, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *bluffed*, bluft; ppr. *bluffing*, bluf'ing. [Probably connected with prec.] To try and frighten an opponent and make him throw up his hand at cards; to impose on by a show of boldness or strength.

bluffness, bluf'nes, *n.* The quality of being bluff.

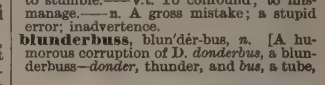
bluffy, bluf'i, *a.* Having bluffs or bold points of coast.

bluish, blö'ish, *a.* Blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

bluishness, blö'ish-nes, *n.* A small degree of blue colour.

blunder, blun'dėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *blundered*, blun'dėrd; ppr. *blundering*, blun'dėr-ing. [Allied to Icel. *blunda*, to doze, *blundr*, slumber, Dan. and Sw. *blund*, a nap, also perhaps to *blind, blend, blunt*.] To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly; to flounder; to stumble.——*v.t.* To confound; to mismanage.——*n.* A gross mistake; a stupid error; inadvertence.

blunderbuss, blun'dėr-bus, *n.* [A humorous corruption of D. *donderbus*, a blunderbuss—*donder*, thunder, and *bus*, a tube,



Blunderbuss.
Armoury, Tower of London.

a gun, originally a box. The word is etymologically equivalent to *thunder-box*.] A short gun with a large bore.

blunderer, blun'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who is apt to blunder or to make gross mistakes.

blunt, blunt, *a.* [Origin doubtful. Comp. Prov. G. *bludde*, a dull or blunt knife; Dan. *blunde*, Sw. and Icel. *blunda*, to doze, E. *blunder*.] Dull on the edge or point; not sharp; obtuse; dull in understanding; unpolished; unceremonious; abrupt in speech; rude; plain.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blunted*, blunt'ed; ppr. *blunting*, blunt'ing. To make blunt; to dull the edge or point of; to repress, weaken, or impair; to make dull as to feeling or sensibility.

bluntish, blunt'ish, *a.* Somewhat blunt.

bluntly, blunt'li, *adv.* In a blunt manner; unceremoniously; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy or courteousness.

bluntness, blunt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being blunt; dulness of edge or point; want of sharpness; want of polish; rude sincerity or plainness.

blur, blėr, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *blear*, or to some of the words referred to under that

art.] A dark spot; a stain; a blot; confused appearance. —v.t. pret. & pp. *blurred*, blėrd; ppr. *blurring*, blėr'ing. To blot; to obscure; to soil; to stain; to blemish.

blurt, blėrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blurted*, blėrt'ed; ppr. *blurting*, blėrt'ing. [Perhaps imitative of abrupt sound made by the lips with initial sound of *blow*, *blast*, &c., and the final of *spurt*, *sport*.] To utter suddenly, inadvertently, or rudely; to divulge unadvisedly.

blush, blush, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *blushed*, blusht; ppr. *blushing*, blush'ing. [A. Sax. *blyscan*, to glow; akin *blisian*, *blysian*, to blush; allied to Dan. *blusse*, to blaze, to blush, D. *blos*, a blush, *blozen*, to blush; akin *blaze*, *blow*.] To redden in the cheeks or face; to redden with shame or confusion; to become reddish; to bear a blooming, red colour. —n. A red colour on the cheeks or face, caused by shame or confusion, diffidence, or the like; a reddish colour; sudden appearance or glance.

blushing, blush'ing, *p.a.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright colour; roseate; ruddy.

blushingly, blush'ing-li, *adv.* In a blushing manner.

bluster, blus'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *blustered*, blus'terd; ppr. *blustering*, blus'tėr-ing. [A kind of intens. of *blow*, akin to *blast*, *blister*.] To roar like the loud wind, or a storm; to make a loud noise; to be boisterous; to bully; to boast; to swagger. —v.t. To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence: with *out* or other prep. —n. A violent gust of wind; tumult; boisterousness; boasting; swagger.

blusterer, blus'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer; a bully.

blustering, blus'tėr-ing, *p.a.* Tumultuous; windy; tempestuous; boisterous.

blusterous, **blustery**, blus'tėr-us, blus'tėr-i, *a.* Blustering; tumultuous; tempestuous.

boa, bō'a, *n.* [L. *boa*, a serpent; origin unknown.] The name of certain serpents destitute of fangs and venom, and including some of the largest species; a long round article of dress for the neck, made of fur.

boa-constrictor, bō'a-kon-strik"tėr, *n.* [From *boa*, and L. *constrictor*, one who squeezes or draws tight.] A large serpent that kills its prey by crushing it in its folds.

boar, bōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *bár*, a boar = D. *beer*, O. Sax. *bėr*, M.H.G. *bėr*, a boar; perhaps akin to *bear* (the animal).] The male of swine: applied to the wild species without reference to sex.

board, bōrd, *n.* [Two words originally distinct are mixed up in this: A. Sax. *bord*, board, plank, table, and A. Sax. *bord*, border, brim, deck or side of a ship. The other Teutonic tongues show a similar confusion: Icel. *borth*, Sw. and Dan. *bord*; G. *bord*, *bort*, Goth. *baurd*, D. *boord*, *bord*, L. G. *boord*. The first word is allied probably to verb *bear*. *Border*, *broider*, are akin.] A piece of timber broad and thin: a table; food; entertainment; diet; persons seated round a table; a council; a body of persons having the management or superintendence of certain affairs; the deck or side of a ship or boat, or its interior part; a table or frame for a game; a kind of thick stiff paper; a sheet of pasteboard; one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book.—**On board**, on or into a ship.—**The boards**, the stage of a theatre. —v.t. pret. & pp. *boarded*, bōrd'ed; ppr. *boarding*, bōrd'ing. To lay, spread, or cover with boards; to supply with daily food, or food and lodging, for compensation; to place as a boarder; to enter a ship by force or otherwise. —v.i. To live in a house at a certain rate for meals; to be furnished with food or meals.

boarded, bōrd'ed, *a.* Covered with boards; made of or furnished with boards.

boarder, bōrd'ėr, *n.* One who boards; one who receives food and lodging at a stated charge; one who boards a ship in action.

boarding, bōrd'ing, *n.* Act of one who boards; boards collectively.

boarding-house, bōrd'ing-hous, *n.* A house where board, or board and lodging, is furnished.

boarding-pike, bōrd'ing-pīk, *n.* A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship.

boarding-school, bōrd'ing-skōl, *n.* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher.

board-school, bōrd'skōl, *n.* A school under the management of a school-board.

board-wages, bōrd'wā-jez, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

boarish, bōr'ish, *a.* Like a boar; swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast, bōst, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *boasted*, bōst'ed; ppr. *boasting*, bōst'ing. [Origin quite unknown.] To vaunt; to glory; to brag; to talk ostentatiously; to enlarge or magnify. —v.t. To vaunt or brag of; to exalt; to magnify. —n. Expression of ostentation; a vaunting speech; brag; the cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.

boaster, bōst'ėr, *n.* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts ostentatiously; a braggard.

boastful, bōst'ful, *a.* Given to boasting; apt to brag or boast.

boastfully, bōst'ful-li, *adv.* In a boastful manner.

boastingly, bōst'ing-li, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

boat, bōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *bát*=Icel. *bátr*), D. L. G. and G. *boot*, a boat, these forms having, it is believed, been borrowed from English. Similar forms occur also in Celtic, as Ir. W. *bad*, Gael. *bata*, but the ultimate origin or root is unknown.] A small open vessel or water-craft, usually moved by oars or rowing; any kind of ship, the special variety being usually described by another word (*packet-boat*, *steam-boat*, &c.). —v.t. pret. & pp. *boated*, bōt'ed; ppr. *boating*, bōt'ing. To transport in a boat. —v.i. To go or sail in a boat.

boat-bill, bōt'bil, *n.* A bird of the heron family, inhabiting South America, and named from the shape of its large bill.

boat-fly, bōt'flī, *n.* An aquatic insect whose hind-legs resemble a pair of oars, the body representing a boat.

boat-hook, bōt'huk, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

boatman, bōt'man, *n.* A man who manages a boat.

boatswain, bōt'swān, *n.* [*Boat*, and *swain*, in sense of servant]. A ship's officer who has charge of boats, sails, rigging, &c., and who summons the crew to their duty.

bob, bob, *n.* [Of obscure origin, perhaps imitative or suggestive of abrupt, jerky motion; in some of its senses allied to Icel. *bobbi*, a knot, and to Gael. *babag*, *baban*, a tassel.] Any little round thing that plays loosely at the end of a string, chain, &c.; an ornament at the ear; a pendant; the ball of a pendulum, plumbline, or the like; a short jerking motion; a slight blow; a knot or bunch; a round mass; a knob; a docked or short tail. —v.t. pret. & pp. *bobbed*, bobd; ppr. *bobbing*, bob'ing. To move with a short jerking motion; to beat; to cheat; to mock; to cut short. —v.i. To play backward and forward, or up and down; to play loosely; to jerk smartly; to angle or fish for eels with a jerking motion.

bobbin, bob'in, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*, a bobbin; connected with *bob*.] A cylindrical piece round which thread or yarn is wound; a small pin of wood to wind the thread about in weaving lace; the spool upon which sewing thread is wound; a round lace or cord.

bobbinet, **bobbin-net**, bob-in-et', bob-in-net', *n.* [From *bobbin* and *net*.] A machine-made cotton net.

bobolink, **boblink**, bob'o-lingk, bob'lingk, *n.* The rice-bird or reed-bird of the United States (genus *Dolichonyx*), so called from its cry.

bobstay, bob'stā, *n.* [*Bob*, in uncertain sense, and *stay*.] A rope to fasten down the bowsprit of a ship to the stem.

bob-tail, bob'tāl, *n.* A short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble: used in contempt, as in the phrase *rag-tag and bobtail*.

bob-wig, bob'wig, *n.* A wig of short hair.

bock-beer, **bock-bier**, bok'bėr, *n.* [G. *bock-bier*.] A strong variety of lager-beer.

bode, bōd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *boded*, bōd'ed; ppr. *boding*, bōd'ing. [A. Sax. *bodian*, to announce, to proclaim, fr. *boda*, D. *bode*, G. *bote*, a messenger; allied to *bid*.] To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to be the omen of. —v.i. To give promise; to be ominous of something; to presage evil. —n. An omen; portent.

bodeful, bōd'ful, *a.* [See prec.] Boding; ominous; threatening; foreboding.

bodement, bōd'ment, *n.* [*Bode* and *-ment*.] An omen; a foreboding; portent; prognostic.

bodice, bod'is, *n.* [Formerly *bodies*, pl. of *body*, being originally in two pieces.] Something worn round the waist; stays; a corset.

bodied, bo'did, *a.* Having a body.

bodiless, bo'di-les, *a.* Having no body; incorporeal.

bodily, bo'di-li, *a.* Relating to the body; corporeal; real; actual. —*adv.* In the form of a body; corporeally; entirely.

bodkin, bod'kin, *n.* [Formerly *boidekyn*, *boytekin*, &c.; origin uncertain: comp. W. *bidog*, Gael. *biodag*, a shortsword.] Originally a dagger; now a pointed pin of steel, ivory, or the like, for piercing holes in cloth; a blunted needle for drawing a ribbon, cord, or string; a pin for keeping up the hair.

bodle, bod'l, *n.* [Supposed to be from *Bothwell*, a mint-master.] An old copper coin of Scotland, value of the sixth part of an English penny.

body, bo'di, *n.* [A. Sax. *bodig*, a body = O.H.G. *potach*, later *botech*, *bodech*, body; further connections quite uncertain.] The trunk of an animal; the frame or material substance of an animal; the main portion of anything as distinguished from subordinate parts; matter; any portion of matter; a person; collective mass; main army; a number of persons spoken of collectively; a corporation; the bulk; a system; substance; consistency or density; strength; reality; any solid figure. —v.t. pret. & pp. *bodied*, bod'id; ppr. *bodying*, bod'i-ing. To give a body to; to produce in some form; to incarnate; to embody (followed by *forth*).

body-colour, bo'di-kul-ur, *n.* A pigment possessing body or a certain degree of consistence, substance, and tinging power.

body-guard, bo'di-gārd, *n.* The guard that protects or defends one's person.

body-servant, bo'di-sėr-vant, *n.* A valet; a personal attendant.

body-snatcher, bo'di-snach-ėr, *n.* One who robs burying-places of dead bodies; a resurrectionist.

Boer, bōr or bō'ėr, *n.* [D., a peasant, farmer. Boor.] The name applied to the Dutch colonists of South Africa, chiefly engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding.

bog, bog, *n.* [A Celtic word: Gael. and Ir. *bog*, soft, moist, *bogan*, *bogach*, a quagmire.] Soft ground which is mainly composed of decayed vegetable matter; a quagmire; a marsh; a morass.—**Bog iron-ore**, loose porous earthy ore of iron found in thin layers in the subsoil of many bogs and swamps.—**Bog oak**, oak-trees found in peat-bogs, the timber being of a shining black colour and often manufactured into ornamental articles. —v.t. pret. & pp. *bogged*, bogd; ppr. *bogging*, bog'ing. To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.

bog-butter, bog'but-ėr, *n.* A fatty spermaceti-like mineral resin found in masses in peat-bogs.

bog-earth, bog'ėrth, *n.* An earth or soil largely mixed with peat.

bogey, **bogy**, bō'gi, *n.* [Akin to W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, a hobgoblin, scarecrow, *bugbear*.] A hobgoblin; a wicked spirit.—**Old Bogey**, the devil.

boggle, bog'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *boggled*, bog'ld;

ppr. *boggling*, bog'ling. [Probably fr. *bogle*.] To stop, as if afraid, unable, or unwilling to proceed; to hesitate; to waver; to doubt.

boggler, bog'lėr, *n.* One who boggles; a timorous man; a waverer; an inconstant person.

boggling, bog'ling, *p.a.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating; bungling.

boggy, bog'i, *a.* Full of bogs; marshy; miry.

bogie, bogey, bō'gi, *n.* [Perhaps from inventor's or maker's name.] A coal-wagon or truck; a four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive.

bogie, boggle, bō'gl, bog'l, *n.* [Like *bogey* probably connected with W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin.] A bugbear; a spectre; a goblin.

bog-trotter, bog'trot-ėr, *n.* A derisive term for an inhabitant of a boggy country, applied especially to the Irish peasantry.

bogus, bō'gus, *a.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps connected with *bogey*. First used apparently in America.] Counterfeit; spurious; sham.

bohea, bō-hē', *n.* [Of Chinese origin.] Tea, or a special kind of black tea.

Bohemian, bō-hē'mi-an, *n.* [In sense of gypsy, fr. Fr. *Bohémien*, a gypsy, the first of that wandering race that entered France being believed to be Hussites driven from Bohemia, their native country.] A native of Bohemia; a gypsy; a person, especially an artist or literary man, who leads a free or unconventional life.—**Bohemianism**, bō-hē'mi-an-izm, *n.* The habits of a Bohemian in the literary or artistic sense.

boiar, boyar, boi'ăr, *n.* [Rus.] A member of an order of old Russian aristocracy next in rank to the ruling princes.

boil, boil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *boiled*, boild; ppr. *boiling*, boil'ing. [O.Fr. *boiller*, Fr. *bouillir*, fr. L. *bullire, bullare*, to boil, to bubble, fr. *bulla*, a bubble. *Bill* (a paper), *billet, bullet*, are of same origin.] To bubble or send up bubbles from the action of heat; to be in ebullition; to exhibit any similar commotion; to seethe; to be violently agitated; to be hot, ardent, or fervid; to be cooked by boiling; to suffer boiling heat in a liquid. ——**v.t.** To heat to a boiling state; to dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to prepare or form by boiling and evaporation.

boil, boil, *n.* [O.E. *bile, byle*, A. Sax. *byl*, a blotch, a sore; akin D. *buil*, G. *beule*, a boil; Icel. *bóla*, a blain or blister; Dan. *byld*, a boil; probably fr. a root meaning to swell.] A swelling or tumour; a sore, angry swelling.

boiler, boil'ėr, *n.* A person who boils; a vessel in which anything is boiled in large quantities; a vessel, usually of wrought-iron or steel plates, in which steam is generated for driving engines or other purposes.

boiling, boil'ing, *p.a.* Exhibiting the act or state denoted by the verb to boil; swelling with heat, ardour, or passion; fiercely hot (as rage).—**Boiling point**, the degree of heat at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition, as water at 212° Fahr., mercury at 662°, &c.—**Boiling spring**, a spring or fountain which gives out water at the boiling point or at a high temperature.

boisterous, bois'tėr-us, *a.* [Formerly *boistous, boistous, boystous*, &c.; origin quite uncertain.] Violent; tempestuous; stormy; turbulent; noisy.

boisterously, bois'tėr-us-li, *adv.* In a boisterous manner.

boisterousness, bois'tėr-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being boisterous.

bolar, bolary, bō'lăr, bō'la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to bole or clay.

bolas, bō'las, *n. pl.* [Sp. and Pg. *bolas*, pl. of *bola*, a ball.] A weapon consisting of two or three heavy balls attached to the ends of strong lines which are knotted together and flung so as to entangle an animal.

bold, bōld, *a.* [A. Sax. *bald, beald*, bold, courageous=Icel. *ballr*, O.H.G. *bald* (Mod. G. *bald*, soon), D. *boud*, Goth. *balths*, bold: the word passed into the Romance tongues =O. Fr. *bald, baud*, It. *baldo*.] Daring; courageous; dauntless; intrepid; brave; fearless; confident; impudent; audacious; overstepping usual bounds or limits; executed with spirit or courage; striking to the sight; steep and abrupt; prominent.

bold-faced, bōld'fāst, *a.* Impudent.

boldly, bōld'li, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; forwardly; insolently; abruptly.

boldness, bōld'nes, *n.* Quality of being bold; courage; intrepidity; bravery; confident trust; assurance; impudence; steepness; abruptness.

bole, bōl, *n.* [From Icel. *bolr, bulr*, O.Sw. *bol*, Dan. *bul*, trunk, stem of a tree; probably of same root as *bolt, bowl, bulge*, &c.] The body or stem of a tree; the trunk.

bole, bōl, *n.* [Fr. *bol*, bole, a bolus, L. *bolus*, fr. Gr. *bōlos*, a clod of earth.] A kind of fine clay, often highly coloured by iron, used as a pigment, and also as a medicine in the East.

bolero, bō-ler'ō, *n.* [Sp., fr. *bola*, a ball.] A favourite dance in Spain.

boletus, bō-lē'tus, *n.* [L., fr. *bolus*, Gr. *bōlos*, a mass, fr. its massive globular form.] A fungus or mushroom of various species, some of which are eaten.

bolide, bō'lid, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *bolis, bolidis*, a fiery meteor, fr. Gr. *bolis*, a missile, fr. *ballō*, I throw.] A meteoric stone or aerolite; a fire-ball.

boll, bōl, *n.* [Same as G. *bolle*, a seed-vessel of flax, D. *bol*, a round body; akin to *boll*, a measure, *bowl*, and *bole*, a stem.] The pod or capsule of a plant.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *bolled*, bōld; ppr. *bolling*, bōl'ing. To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

boll, bōl, *n.* [A form of *bowl*, fr. A. Sax. *bolla*, a bowl, cup, measure=Icel, *bolli*, Dan. *bolle*, D. *bol*; fr. a root denoting swelling, as in *boll*, a pod, *bowl*, &c.] An old Scotch dry measure containing about six bushels, but varying according to locality and article measured.

bollard, bol'lärd, *n.* [Probably fr. *bole*, the stem of a tree, and *-ard*.] A strong post fixed on a wharf or quay; a kind of stanchion in a ship or boat.

bolster, bōl'stėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *bolster*, a bolster or pillow=D. Dan. and Sw. *bolster*, Icel. *bólstr*, G. *polster*, a cushion, a bolster, &c.; root *bol, bul*, as in *boll, bulge*, &c., and term. *-ster*, as in *holster*.] A long pillow or cushion used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; a pad; something in shape of a bolster used as a support; the part of a cutting tool which joins the end of the handle; a hollow tool for punching holes, &c.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *bolstered*, bōl'stėrd; ppr. *bolstering*, bōl'stėr-ing. To support with a bolster or pad; hence, to support figuratively; to hold up; to maintain: used with *up*, and implying that the object or cause is unworthy.

bolt, bōlt, *n.* [A. Sax. *bolt*, an arrow, a bolt=Dan. *bolt*, a bolt, an iron peg, a fetter; Icel. *bolti*, D. *bout*, a pin; G. *bolz, bolzen*, an arrow, a bolt or large nail: further connections doubtful.] An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft; that which darts like a bolt; a thunderbolt; a movable bar or solid piece which fastens a door, gate, &c.; a metallic pin with a screw head by which objects are united firmly; an elongated bullet.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *bolted*, bōlt'ed; ppr. *bolting*, bōlt'ing. To shoot forth suddenly; to start forth like a bolt; to start and run; to take flight; to escape.——**v.t.** To fasten or secure with a bolt; to swallow hurriedly.——**adv.** As straight as a bolt; suddenly: with sudden meeting or collision (to come *bolt* against a person).

bolt, bōlt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bolted*, bōlt'ed; ppr. *bolting*, bōlt'ing. [O. Fr. *buleter, bulter* (Mod. Fr. *blutex*), with change of *r* into *l*, from an older form *bureter*, fr. *bure*, the thick woollen cloth of which bolting-sieves are made, fr. L. *burra*, coarse cloth, fr. *burrus*, reddish.] To sift or pass through a sieve, so as to separate coarse from finer particles; to sift good from bad, or the like.

bolter, bōlt'ėr, *n.* One that bolts; an instrument or machine for bolting or separating bran from flour.

bolt-head, bōlt'hed, *n.* A glass vessel for chemical distillations, with a long neck; a matrass or receiver.

bolting-cloth, bōlt'ing-kloth, *n.* Cloth used for bolting or sifting meal or flour.

bolting-mill, bōlt'ing-mil, *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal.

bolt-rope, bōlt'rōp, *n.* A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

boltsprit, bōlt'sprit, *n.* A false form of *bowsprit*.

bolt-upright, bōlt'up-rīt, *a.* Perfectly upright, as a bolt or arrow placed on its head.

bolus, bō'lus, *n.* [L. *bolus*, a bit, a morsel, a lump, fr. Gr. *bōlos*, a clod, a lump.] A soft round mass of anything medicinal to be swallowed at once.

bomb, bom, *n.* [From Fr. *bombe*, It. *bomba*, a bomb, fr. L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombos*, a hollow deep sound. Probably imitative, like E. *bum, boom*, to make a deep hollow sound.] A large round hollow ball or shell of cast-iron, filled with explosive material, to be thrown from a mortar, and exploded by means of a fuse, so as to cause destruction where it lights.

bombard, bom'bärd, *n.* [Fr. *bombarde*, a cannon; probably of similar origin to *bomb*. BOMB.] An old short thick piece of ordnance; formerly also a kind of large drinking vessel.

bombard, bom-bärd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bombarded*, bom-bärd'ed; ppr. *bombarding*, bom-bärd'ing. [From Fr. *bombarder*, fr. *bombard*, a cannon. See above.] To attack with shells or shot thrown from mortars or guns.

bombardier, bom-bärd-ēr', *n.* [*Bombard* and *-ier*=Fr. *bombardier*.] In the British army, a non-commissioned artillery officer who is appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.

bombardment, bom-bärd'ment, *n.* The act of bombarding; the operation of throwing shells and shot into a town, fort, or ship.

bombardon, bom-bär'don, *n.* [Fr., ultimately fr. L. *bombus*, G. *bombos*, a hollow

Bombardon.

sound. BOMB.] A large-sized and gravetoned musical instrument of the trumpet kind.

bombast, bom'bast, *n.* [Formerly *bombase, bombace*, cotton-wool, stuffing, fr. L.L. *bombax, bombacis*, cotton, fr. Gr. *bombyx*, silk. The *t* does not properly belong to the word. Akin *bombazine*.] Originally cotton, of soft loose texture, used to stuff garments; hence, high-sounding words; an inflated style; fustian.

bombastic, bom-bas'tik, *a.* Of the nature of bombast; high-sounding; inflated; turgid.

bombastically, bom-bas'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

bombazet, bombazette, bom-ba-zet', *n.* [A dim. fr. Fr. *bombazine*.] A sort of thin woollen cloth.

bombazine, bombasine, bom-ba-zēn′, *n.* [Fr. *bombasin, bombazine*, It. *bombicina*, bombasine, fr. L. *bombycinus*, made of silk or cotton, fr. Gr. *bombyx, bombykos*, a silk-worm, silk. BOMBAST.] A twilled fabric, ordinarily black, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted.

bomb-ketch, bomb-vessel, bom′kech, bom′ves-el, *n.* A small ship or vessel constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea.

bomb-proof, bom′prōf, *a.* Secure against the force of bombs; capable of resisting the shock or explosion of shells.

bomb-shell, bom′shel, *n.* A spherical shell; a bomb.

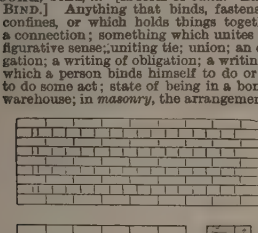
bona fide, bō′na fī′dē, *adv.* and *adj.* [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception; frequently used as a sort of adjective, equivalent to acting in good faith, honest; as, a *bona fide* trader, purchaser, &c.

bonanza, bon-an′za, *n.* [Sp., a fair wind, fine weather, a prosperous voyage.] A mass of rich ore; a stroke of fortune; success.

Bonapartist, bon′a-pärt-ist, *n.* One who favours the claims of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France.

bon-bon, boń-boń, *n.* [Fr., 'good-good', fr. *L. bonus*, good.] Some article of sugar-confectionery; a sugar-plum.

bond, bond, *n.* [A form of *band*. BAND, BIND.] Anything that binds, fastens, or confines, or which holds things together; a connection; something which unites in a figurative sense; uniting tie; union; an obligation; a writing of obligation; a writing by which a person binds himself to do or not to do some act; state of being in a bonded warehouse; in *masonry*, the arrangement of



English Bond.

1, Face of wall. 2, End of wall. 3, 1st course bed. 4, 2d course bed.

stones or bricks so that they overlap each other and form a solid structure, a vertical joint in one course not coinciding with another above or below; in *pl.* chains; imprisonment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bonded*, bond′ed; ppr. *bonding*, bond′ing. To give bond for; to secure payment of by giving a bond; to grant a bond in security for money lent; to store in a special warehouse till ready to pay duty on.

bond, bond, *a.* [From O.E. *bonde*, a vassal, serf, villein, fr. A. Sax. *bonda*, a husbandman, fr. Icel. *bonde*, peasant, fr. *bóa*, to dwell, *boer, bower*, being akin. Hence *bondage, bondman*, &c., but *bond, n.* and *bind* have affected the meaning.] In a state of servitude or slavery.

bondage, bond′āj, *n.* [*Bond* and *-age.*] State of being in bonds or slavery; slavery or involuntary servitude; thraldom; captivity; imprisonment; restraint.

bonded, bond′ed, *a.* Secured by bond; that lies under a bond to pay duty, as goods liable to excise or customs dues.—Bonded warehouse, a licensed warehouse or store in which goods liable to government duties may be lodged.

bonder, bon′dėr, *n.* One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse; one of the stones which reach through a wall for the purpose of binding it together.

bond-holder, bond′hōld-ėr, *n.* A person who holds a bond for money lent.

bondmaid, bond′mād, *n.* [See BOND, *a.*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.

bondman, bondsman, bond′man, bondz′man, *n.* [See BOND, *a.*] A man slave, or one bound to service without wages.

bond-slave, *n.* [See BOND, *a.*] A person in a state of slavery.

bonds-woman, bond-woman, *n.* [See BOND, *a.*] A woman slave.

bone, bōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *bán*, a bone=O. Sax. *bein*, D. L. G. and Dan. *been*, Icel. and G. *bein*, a bone, the lower part of the leg, the shank; further connections unknown.] A firm, hard substance composing the internal skeleton or framework of an animal body; a piece of this substance; something made of bone; *pl.* pieces of bone held between the fingers and struck together in time to music.——v.t. pret. & pp. *boned*, bōnd; ppr. *boning*, bōn′ing. To take out bones from, as in cookery; to put whalebone into (stays).

bone-bed, bōn′bed, *n. Geol.* a deposit composed of fragments of bones, &c., of extinct animals.

bone-black, bōn′blak, *n.* Animal charcoal; the black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by charring in close vessels.

bone-brown, bōn′broun, *n.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of a brown colour throughout.

boned, bōnd, *a.* Having bones.

bone-dust, bōn′dust, *n.* Bones ground to dust for manure.

bone-earth, bone-ash, bōn′ėrth, bōn′-ash, *n.* The white earthy residue of bones which have been calcined.

bone-lace, bōn′lās, *n.* A variety of lace made with bobbins which were originally of bone.

bone-mill, bōn′mil, *n.* A mill for grinding or bruising bones.

bone-setter, bōn′set-ėr, *n.* One who sets and restores broken and dislocated bones.

bone-spavin, bōn′ spav-in, *n.* A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

bonfire, bon′fīr, *n.* [For *bone-fire*. Originally a fire in which quantities of bones were burned in public.] A large fire lighted up in the open air as an expression of public joy and exultation.

boniface, bon′i-fās, *n.* [The name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem.*] A sleek, jolly, good-natured landlord or innkeeper; an innkeeper in general.

bonito, bō-nē′to, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of several species, one of which is a tunny common in tropical seas.

bon-mot, bon-mō, *n.* [Fr., *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.] A witticism; a witty repartee.

bonne, bon, *n.* [Fr., fr. *bon, bonne*, L. *bonus*, good.] A French nursemaid.

bonnet, bon′et, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*, Sp. and Pg. *bonete*, L.L. *bonetus, bonetum*, originally a sort of stuff so called; perhaps of Oriental origin.] A kind of hat or cap; a dress for the head worn by women; anything that covers the head or top of an object.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bonneted*, bon′et-ed; ppr. *bonneting*, bon′et-ing. To force the hat or cap over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.——v.i. To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance.

bonneted, bon′et-ed, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

bonnet-rouge, bon-e-rōzh, *n.* [Fr., lit. red cap.] A red or fervid republican.

bonny, bon′ni, *a.* [Doubtfully fr. Fr. *bon, bonne*, good, fr. L. *bonus*, good.] Handsome; beautiful; gay; blithe.

bon-ton, boń-toń, *n.* [Fr.; lit. 'good tone'.] The style of persons in high life; high mode or fashion; fashionable society.

bonus, bō′nus, *n.* [L., good.] A premium; something in addition to what is due; an extra dividend to shareholders; a sum paid to an employé in addition to his wages.

bon-vivant, boń-vē-väń, *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, living, ppr. of *vivre*, L. *vivere*, to live.] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

bony, bōn′i, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of bones; full of bones; having large strong bones.

bonze, bonz, *n.* [Pg., a corruption of Japanese word.] The European name for a priest or monk of the religion of Buddha in China, Burmah, Japan, &c.; there are both male and female bonzes living in monasteries.

booby, bō′bi, *n.* [Sp. *bobo*, a fool, a dolt, the booby bird; probably from L. *balbus*, stammering.] A blockhead; a dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; a water-bird, so named from its apparent stupidity.

boobyish, bō′bi-ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a booby; stupid.

book, bụk, *n.* [A. Sax. *bóc*, a book, originally, it is supposed, a beech-tree=Icel. *bók*, a book, a beech; D. *boek*, a book, a beech; G. *buch*, a book, *buche*, a beech; Sw. *bok*, Dan. *bog*, a book; comp. also Slav. *bukva*, a book, *buk*, a beech. The connection between the meanings and words *book* and *beech* is explained by the fact that beechen tablets or pieces of beech bark probably formed the early books.] Any printed or written literary composition forming a considerable collection of leaves; a volume; a division of a volume; a particular part (generally including several chapters or sections); a division of a subject in the same volume: a register or record.——v.t. pret. & pp. *booked*, bụkt; ppr. *booking*, bụk′ing. To enter, write, or register in a book; to secure the carriage or transmission of by purchasing a ticket for coach, rail, or steamer.

book-binding, bụk′bind-ing, *n.* The act or practice of binding books, or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material.

book-debt, bụk′det, *n.* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

book-hunter, bụk′hunt-ėr, *n.* An eager collector of books; a bibliomaniac.

booking-office, bụk′ing-of-is, *n.* An office where passengers receive tickets for conveyance by railway or other means of transit.

bookish, bụk′ish, *a.* Given to books or reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men; theoretical.

bookishly, bụk′ish-li, *adv.* In a bookish way.

bookishness, bụk′ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being bookish or addicted to books; fondness for study.

book-keeper, bụk′kēp-ėr, *n.* One who keeps accounts; a person who has the charge of entering items of debit and credit in the books belonging to business houses.

book-keeping, bụk′kēp-ing, *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner.

book-learned, bụk′lėr-ned, *a.* Versed in books and literature: sometimes implying ignorance of men or of the common concerns of life.

book-learning, bụk′lėrn-ing, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance merely with books and literature.

booklet, bụk′let, *n.* A little book.

book-louse, bụk′lous, *n.*; pl. **book-lice**, bụk′lis. A minute insect very destructive to old books.

book-maker, bụk′māk-ėr, *n.* One who writes books, especially a compiler; in betting phraseology, a person who wagers on the defeat of a specified horse or other competitor in a race; a layer as opposed to a backer.

bookman, bụk′man, *n.* A man whose profession is the study of books.

book-muslin, bụk′muz-lin, *n.* A kind of fine transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish.

book-oath, bụk′ōth, *n.* The oath made on the Book or Bible.

book-plate, bụk′plāt, *n.* A special label which an owner of books pastes inside the cover of those belonging to him.

book-post, bụk′pōst, *n.* That arrangement in the post-office by which books,

printed matter, and manuscripts are conveyed at a special rate.

book-scorpion, bụk′skor-pi-on, *n.* A small insect found in old books.

bookseller, bụk′sel-ėr, *n.* One who sells books.

bookselling, bụk′sel-ing, *n.* The business of selling books.

book-stall, bụk′stạl, *n.* A stall on which books are placed which are offered for sale.

book-work, bụk′wėrk, *n.* Study of a subject from books merely, not from lectures or experiments.

bookworm, bụk′wėrm, *n.* A worm that eats holes in books; a student closely attached to books.

boom, bōm, *n.* [Akin to *beam*, but directly fr. D. and L.G. *boom*, a tree, a pole, a beam =Sw. and Dan. *bom*, a rail or bar. BEAM.] A long pole running out from a vessel to extend the bottom of a sail; a chain or barrier of timber across a river or mouth of a harbour to prevent ships from passing in.

boom, bōm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *boomed*, bōmd; ppr. *booming*, bōm′ing. [An imitative word; comp. D. *bomme*, a drum, *bommen*, to drum; L. *bombus*, a humming sound. BOMB.] To make a sonorous, droning, or humming sound; to roll and roar, as waves or the sound of cannon.——*n.* A hollow roar, as of waves, cannon, &c.; applied also to the cry of the bittern and the buzz of the beetle.

boom, bōm, *n.* [Same as *boom*, noise; comp. the phrase, 'a roaring trade'.] A sudden briskness or rise of prices in some branch of trade or commerce; a period of active business and speculation.

boomerang, bōm′e-rang, *n.* [An Australian word.] A missile weapon used by the

Australian Boomerangs.

Australian aborigines, formed of hard wood, and so shaped that when thrown to a distance it returns to hit an object behind the thrower.

boon, bōn, *n.* [A Scandinavian word=Icel. *bón*, a request, a boon, Dan. and Sw. *bön*= A. Sax. *bēn*, Icel. *bœn*, a prayer; root doubtful.] The answer to a prayer or petition; a favour granted; a gift, grant, or benefaction.

boon, bōn, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *boon*, Fr. *bon*, fr. L. *bonus*, good.] Gay; merry; pleasant; jolly.

boon, bōn, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *bunach*, coarse tow, fr. *bun*, stubble.] The useless vegetable matter from dressed flax.

boor, bōr, *n.* [A. Sax. (*ge*)*búr*, a countryman or farmer (*neáh-gebúr*, a neighbour)= D. *boer*, G. *bauer*; fr. A. Sax. *búan*, Icel. *búa*, to dwell, to inhabit, to cultivate; D. *bouwen*, G. *bauen*, to cultivate; the root is supposed to be that of to *be*.] A rustic; a rude peasant; a clown; an ill-mannered or illiterate fellow.

boorish, bōr′ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a boor; clownish; rustic; rude; illiterate.

boorishly, bōr′ish-li, *adv.* In a boorish or clownish manner.

boorishness, bōr′ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

boose, **booze**, bōz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *boosed*, *boozed*, bōzd; ppr. *boosing*, *boozing*, bōz′ing. [D. *buizen*, G. *bausen*, to drink largely; comp. D. *buise*, a large drinking vessel.] To drink largely; to guzzle liquor; to tipple. Written also *Bouse*, *Bouze*.

boosy, **boozy**, bō′zi, *a.* [See prec.] A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [Colloq.]

boot, bōt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *booted*, bōt′ed; ppr. *booting*, bōt′ing. [A. Sax. *bót*, reparation, amends=Icel. *bót*, D. *boete*, Sw. *bot*, Dan. *bod*, advantage; Goth. *bôta*, boot, advantage; same root as in *better*.] To profit; to advantage; to benefit; to enrich; to avail: generally used impersonally (it *boots* us little; what *boots* it?).——*n.* Profit; gain; advantage.—**To boot** [A. Sax. *to-bóte*], in addition; over and above; into the bargain.

boot, bōt, *n.* [O. Fr. *bote*, Fr. *botte*, a boot =Sp. and Pg. *bota*, a boot; origin doubtful.] An article of dress, generally of leather, covering the foot and extending to a greater or less distance up the leg; an instrument of torture for compressing the legs; a receptacle or box in a coach; *pl.* a male servant in a hotel (used as a sing. noun).——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *booted*, bōt′ed; ppr. *booting*, bōt′ing. To put on boots.

booted, bōt′ed, *a.* Having boots on or something resembling boots.

Bootes, bo-ō′tēz, *n.* [Gr., a ploughman, the name given to the constellation Arcturus.] A northern constellation containing the star Arcturus.

booth, bōŦH, *n.* [Icel. *búth*=Dan. and Sw. *bod*, G. *bude*, a booth; allied to Slav. *bauda*, *buda*, Lith. *buda*, a booth, a hut. From root seen in Icel. *búa*, A. Sax. *búan*, to dwell; allied to *bower* and *boor*.] A house or shed erected with boughs, branches, boards, &c., for temporary occupancy.

boot-hook, bōt′hōk, *n.* A sort of hold-fast with which long boots are pulled on.

boot-hose, bōt′hōz, *n.* Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.

boot-jack, bōt′jak, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.

boot-lace, bōt′lās, *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot.

bootless, bōt′les, *a.* Destitute of boot, profit, or advantage; unavailing; unprofitable; useless.

bootless, bōt′les, *a.* Having no boots.

bootlessly, bōt′les-li, *adv.* In a bootless manner; without use or profit.

bootlessness, bōt′les-nes, *n.* State of being bootless or useless, or without avail.

boot-maker, bōt′māk-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make boots.

boot-rack, bōt′rak, *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots.

boot-tree, **boot-last**, bōt′trē, bōt′last, *n.* An instrument for stretching a boot.

booty, bōt′i, *n.* [Same as Icel. *byti*, Sw. *byte*, Dan. *bytte*, exchange, barter, booty; akin to Icel. *byta*, to divide into portions, to deal out; G. *beute*, booty; Fr. *butin*, booty (of Teut. origin).] Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage; anything taken as a prize.

booze, bōz, *v.i.*; **boozy**, bō′zi, *a.* See BOOSE.

borachio†, bō-rach′i-ō, *n.* [Sp. *borracho*, drunk, a drunkard; *borracha*, a leather wine-vessel, fr. *borra*, a lamb or ewe.] A skin or leather bottle; a drunkard.

boracic, bō-ras′ik, *a.* Relating to borax; containing borax.—**Boracic acid**, a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.

boracite, bō′ra-sīt, *n.* [*Borax* and *-ite*.] A mineral consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium.

borage, bor′āj, *n.* [L.L. *borrago*, *borago*, fr. *borra*, hair, fr. its hairy leaves.] A plant allied to the forget-me-not, having pretty blue flowers.

borate, bō′rāt, *n.* [From *bor* of *borax*, and *-ate*.] A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

borax, bō′raks, *n.* [Pg. *borax*, Sp. *borrax*, fr. Ar. *bōraq*, *būraq*, borax.] A salt found in a crude state, or prepared from boracic acid and carbonate of soda: used by workers in metal and glass as a flux.

borborygmus, **borborygm**, bor-bor-ig′mus, bor′bor-im, *n.* [Gr. *borborygmos*.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

border, bōr′dėr, *n.* [Fr. *bordure*, fr. *bord*, a border, *border*, to border; a word of Teutonic origin. See BOARD.] The outer edge of anything; the surrounding line or exterior limit of a country; frontier; boundary; margin; verge; brink; a strip of ground for plants in a garden; a piece running along the edge of something else.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *bordered*, bor′dėrd; ppr. *bordering*, bor′dėr-ing. To approach near a border; to touch at the edge, side, end, or confines; to be contiguous or adjacent: followed by *on* or *upon*.——*v.t.* To be near or close to; to be close to: the edge or confines of; to be contiguous to: to serve as a border for; to surround or adorn with a border.

borderer, bōr′dėr-ėr, *n.* One who dwells on a border, or near the confines of a territory.

border-land, bōr′dėr-land, *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district.

bore, bōr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bored*, bōrd; ppr. *boring*, bōr′ing. [A. Sax. *borian*=Icel. *bora*, Sw. *borra*, Dan. *bore*, D. *boren*, G. *bohren*, to bore; of same root with L. *foro*, I bore (in *perforate*).] To pierce or penetrate through; to make a hole in or through; to drill a hole in; to form (a hole) by drilling; to perforate; to tease by ceaseless repetition; to pester. [In this last sense may be another word altogether.]——*v.i.* To pierce or enter by drilling, &c.; to push forward toward a certain point.——*n.* The hole made by boring; a cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm; the calibre, whether formed by boring or not; the size or diameter of a round hole; a person or thing that wearies or annoys.

bore, bōr, *n.* [Icel. *bára*, a wave or swell.] A sudden rise of the tide in certain estuaries, the water advancing like a wall, accompanied with a loud noise.

bore, bōr, *pret.* of *bear*.

boreal, bō′rē-al, *a.* [L. *borealis*, fr. Gr. and L. *Boreas*, the north wind, the north.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.

borecole, bōr′kōl, *n.* [D. *boer*, a peasant (=E. *boor*), and *kool*, cole, kail, cabbage.] A variety of hardy winter cabbage with the leaves curled or wrinkled, and not forming into a hard head.

boredom, bōr′dum, *n.* [*Bore* and *-dom*.] The domain of bores; bores collectively; the state of being bored or of being a bore.

borer, bōr′ėr, *n.* One who or that which bores.

boric, bō′rik, *a.* Same as *Boracic*.

born, born, *pp.* of *bear*, to bring forth.

borne, bōrn, *pp.* of *bear*, to carry.

boroglyceride, bō-rō-glis′ėr-īd, *n.* [From *boron* and *glycerine*.] A substance composed of boric acid and glycerine, now used as an antiseptic.

boron, bō′ron, *n.* [From *borax*.] The characteristic element contained in borax.

borough, bu′ro, *n.* [A. Sax. *burg*, *burh*, a fort, town, city=Icel. Sw. Dan. *borg*, Goth. *baurgs*, G. D. *burg*; root in A. Sax. *beorgan*, Goth. *bairgan*, G. *bergen*, to protect. *Burgh* is another form, and from same root are *bury*, *borrow*, *burrow*, *barrow* (grave mound), &c.] A corporate town; a town with a municipal government; a town that sends one or more members to parliament.

borough-English, bu′ro-ing-glish, *n.* A customary descent of estates in parts of England to the youngest son instead of the eldest.

borrow, bo′rō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *borrowed*, bo′rōd; ppr. *borrowing*, bo′rō-ing. [A. Sax. *borgian*, properly to take on security, fr. *borg*, *borh*, security, fr. *beorgan*, to protect; and D. *borgen*, to borrow. BOROUGH.] To ask from another for a time on loan, trust, or credit; to receive as a loan, a promise or security for return or repayment being given or implied; to take, copy, or use as one's own what belongs to another; to adopt; to appropriate.

borrower, bo′rō-ėr, *n.* One who borrows; an imitator; a plagiarist.

bort, bort, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Diamonds too coarse for ornamental setting, or small fragments of pure diamonds.

boscage, boskage, bos'kāj, *n.* [O. Fr. *boscage*, fr. the German. BUSH.] A mass of growing trees, groves, or thickets.

bosh, bosh, *n.* [Turk., empty, vain, useless.] Nonsense; absurdity; trash.

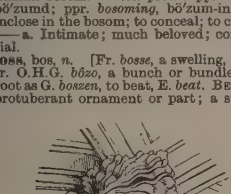
bosk, bosk, *n.* [An old form of *bush*.] A thicket; a small natural wood. [*Tenn.*]

boskage, *n.* BOSCAGE.

bosky, bos'ki, *a.* [BOSK.] Bushy; covered with groves or thickets.

bosom, bŏ'zum, *n.* [A. Sax. *bósm*=O. Fris. *bosm*, O. Sax. *bósom*, D. *boezem*, G. *busen*; probably fr. root of *bow*, meaning literally a swelling or protruding part, or connected with *bough*.] The breast; the hollow of the breast; the hollow space or receptacle formed between the breast and the garment that covers it; the seat of the affections, wishes, secrets, desires, &c.; embrace or compass; the folds of the dress covering the breast; the interior; used figuratively for something suggesting the human bosom.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bosomed*, bŏ'zumd; ppr. *bosoming*, bŏ'zum-ing. To inclose in the bosom; to conceal; to cherish.——a. Intimate; much beloved; confidential.

boss, bos, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*, a swelling, hump, fr. O.H.G. *bōzo*, a bunch or bundle, same root as G. *bossen*, to beat, E. *beat*. BEAT.] A protuberant ornament or part; a stud; a



Boss.—From Wells Cathedral.

knob; a round swelling body; an ornamental projection, often richly carved, used in vaulted or flat roofs.

boss, bos, *n.* [D. *baas*, a master.] An employer; a master; a superintendent. [American.]

bossy, bos'i, *a.* Having a boss or bosses; ornamented with bosses.

bostangi, bos-tan'je, *n. pl.* [Turk., fr. *bostan*, a garden.] A palace attendant in Turkey, originally a gardener.

bot, bot. BOTT.

botanic, botanical, bō-tan'ik, bō-tan'-ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *botanikos*, fr. *botanē*, a plant.] Pertaining to botany.

botanically, bō-tan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a botanic manner; according to the system of botany.

botanist, bot'an-ist, *n.* [*Botany* and *-ist*= Fr. *botaniste*.] One skilled in botany.

botanize, bot'an-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *botanized*, bot'an-īzd; ppr. *botanizing*, bot'an-īz-ing. [Gr. *botanizein*. BOTANY.] To study botany; to search for and collect plants, as a botanist.

botany, bot'a-ni, *n.* [As if fr. a form *botaneia*, fr. Gr. *botanē*, herbage, a plant, fr. *boskō*, I feed.] The science which treats of the forms, structure, and tissues of plants, the laws which regulate their growth, their functions, their classification, and their distribution over the face of the globe.

botargo, botarga, bō-tär'gō, bō-tär'ga, *n.* [It.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet or tunny.

botch, boch, *n.* [O.E. *bocche*, *botche*, a sore, a swelling, fr. O.Fr. *boche*, *boce*, a boss, a botch, a boil, a parallel form of *boss* (=It. *bossa*, *boccia*); comp. O.D. *butse*, a boil, a swelling. In sense of mend may be of different origin.] A swelling or pustule on the skin; an ulcerous sore; a boil; a part or patch added clumsily or unsuitably; ill-finished work in mending; bungled work generally.——v.t. pret. & pp. *botched*, bocht; ppr. *botching*, boch'ing. To mark with botches; to mend, patch, or put together clumsily or unsuitably; to perform or express in a bungling manner.

botcher, boch'ér, *n.* One who botches; a mender of old clothes; a bungler.

botchery, boch'ér-i, *n.* That which is done by botching; clumsy workmanship.

botchy, boch'i, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

bot-fly, bot'flī, *n.* A fly that produces botts.

both, bōth, *a.* and *pron.* [A Scandinavian word=Icel. *báthir*, *bæthi*, Sc. *baith*, Dan. *baade*, G. *beide*, Goth. *bajoths*, both. The first element is seen in A. Sax. *bā*, both, *bātwā*, both-two, both, Goth. *bai*, both, and perhaps in L. *ambo*, (Gr. *amphō*, both.] The two, taken by themselves; the one and the other; the pair or the couple.——*con.* As well; on the one side: used in connection with *and*.

bother, boᴛʜ'ér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bothered*, boᴛʜ'érd; ppr. *bothering*, boᴛʜ'ér-ing. [Probably a word of Irish origin; comp. Ir. *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction; *buaidhrim*, I vex; or a form of *pother*.] To tease, perplex, or annoy.——v.i. To trouble or worry one's self; to make many words or much ado.——n. A trouble, vexation, or plague.

botheration, boᴛʜ-ér-ā'shon, *n.* The act of bothering; state of being bothered.

bother, boᴛʜ'ér-er, *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys.

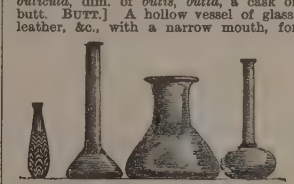
bothie, bothy, both'i, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps akin to *booth*.] In Scotland a farm building in which the servants or labourers are lodged.

botryoid, botryoidal, bot'ri-oid, bot-ri-oi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; of a clustered form.

bott, bot, bot, *n.* [Gael. *botus*, a bott, *boiteag*, a maggot.] A name given to larvæ or maggots found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c.; generally in plural.

bottine, bot-ēn, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *botte*, a boot.] A half boot; a light boot; an appliance resembling a boot, to obviate distortion in the lower extremities of children.

bottle, bot'l, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*, fr. L.L. *buticula*, dim. of *butis*, *butta*, a cask or butt. BUTT.] A hollow vessel of glass, leather, &c., with a narrow mouth, for



Ancient Egyptian Bottles of Glass.

holding liquors; the contents of a bottle.—The bottle, strong drink in general; the practice of drinking (to be fond of *the bottle*).——v.t. pret. & pp. *bottled*, bot'ld; ppr. *bottling*, bot'l-ing. To put into a bottle or bottles; *fig.* to keep under restraint.

bottle, bot'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *botel*, dim. of *botte*, a bundle, fr. O.H.G. *bōzo*, a bundle. Boss.] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bundled up for fodder.

bottle-chart, bot'l-chärt, *n.* A chart showing the course of surface currents as determined by the direction in which bottles have floated at sea.

bottle-fish, bot'l-fish, *n.* A fish of the eel family with a body capable of being inflated like a sack or leathern bottle.

bottle-glass, bot'l-glas, *n.* A coarse green glass used in the manufacture of bottles.

bottle-green, bot'l-grēn, *a.* Of a dark green colour, like common bottle-glass.

bottle-holder, bot'l-hōld-ér, *n.* One who waits upon another in a boxing match, administering refreshment, &c.; a backer; a supporter in a conflict of any kind.

bottle-nose, bot'l-nōz, *n.* A whale having a beaked snout, occurring in high north latitudes.

bottle-nosed, bot'l-nōzd, *a.* Having a bottle-shaped or swollen nose.

bottle-tit, bot'l-tit, *n.* The long-tailed titmouse, so called from its bottle-shaped nest.

bottle-tree, bot'l-trē, *n.* An Australian tree allied to the baobab, with a stem which bulges out enormously in the middle.

bottom, bot'om, *n.* [A. Sax. *botm*, bottom =Sc. *boddom*, O. Sax. *bodom*, D. *bodem*, Icel. *botn*, Sw. *botten*, O.H.G. *bodam*, Mod. G. *boden*; fr. same root as L. *fundus* (seen in *fund*, *fundamental*), Gr. *pythmēn*, base, bottom.] The lowest part; the base; part on which a thing rests; the deepest part; the ground under the water; foundation or groundwork; a dale or valley; part regarded as lowest; foot of a page, of class, &c.; stamina; native strength; a ship; dregs or grounds.——a. At the bottom; undermost; having a low situation; alluvial.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bottomed*, bot'omd; ppr. *bottoming*, bot'om-ing. To furnish with a bottom; to found or build upon; to base.——v.i. To rest upon as its ultimate support.

bottom, bot'om, *n.* [W. *botwm*, a boss, a bud, a button.] A ball or skein of thread; a cocoon.

bottomed, bot'omd, *p.a.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom of this or that kind.

bottomless, bot'om-les, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.

bottomry, bot'om-ri, *n.* [*Bottom*, a ship, and *-ry*.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom, that is, the ship itself.

boudoir, bō-dwär, *n.* [Fr., lit. pouting-place, fr. *bouder*, to pout, to sulk.] A small room private to a lady; a lady's private sitting-room.

bough, bou, *n.* [A. Sax. *bōg*, *bōh*, an arm, a shoulder, a bough=Icel. *bógr*, Dan. *boug*, *bov*, the shoulder, a vessel's bow; allied to Gr. *pēchys*, the fore-arm, Skr. *bāhus*, the arm. *Bow* (of a ship) is the same word.] The large branch of a tree; any branch.

bought, bat, pret. & pp. of *buy* (which see).

bougie, bō-zhē, *n.* [Fr., a wax-candle, fr. Sp. *bugia*, fr. *Bugia* in North Africa, whence wax-candles were first brought.] A wax-taper; a slender flexible cylinder intended for introduction into the urethra, œsophagus, or rectum, when those passages are obstructed.

bouilli, bō-yē, *n.* [Fr., fr. *bouillir*, to boil. BOIL.] Meat stewed with vegetables; boiled or stewed meat of any kind.

boulder, bōl'dér, *n.* [From Dan. *buldre*, E. dial. *bolder*, Sw. *bullra*, to make a loud noise, to thunder; Sw. dial. *bullersten* (*sten* =stone), a large peeble; lit. a stone that makes a thundering noise.] A water-worn roundish stone of considerable size; an ice-worn and smooth block lying on the surface of the soil, or embedded in clays and gravels.

boulder-clay, bōl'dér-klā, *n.* The stiff, unlaminated, tenacious clay of the glacial or drift epoch or ice-age.

boulevard, böl-vär, *n.* [Fr., older forms *boulevert*, *boulevere*, borrowed and altered fr. G. *bollwerk*. BULWARK.] Originally a rampart of a fortified town; a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications; now sometimes extended to any wide street or walk.

bouleversement, böl-vers-mäṅ, *n.* [Fr., fr. *boule*, ball, *verser*, to turn.] Overthrow; subversion; convulsion or confusion.

bounce, bouns, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bounced*, bounst; ppr. *bouncing*, bouns'ing. [O.E. *bounsen*, *bunsen*, to strike suddenly=L.G. *bunsen*, to knock; D. *bonzen*, to strike, bounce; *bons*, a bounce; imitative of the noise of a blow.] To leap or spring suddenly and with noise; to fly or rush out suddenly; to spring or leap against anything so as to rebound; to beat or thump; to boast or bully.——n. A strong sudden blow or thump; a loud heavy sound; a boast; an exaggeration; a bold lie.——adv. With a bounce or abrupt movement; abruptly (to come *bounce* into a room).

bouncer, bouns'ér, *n.* One who bounces; a boaster; a liar; a bold lie; something large of its kind.

bouncing, bouns'ing, *p.a.* [BOUNCE.] Big; strong; large and heavy; exaggerated.

bound, bound, *n.* [O. Fr. *bodne, bonne, bonde, bunde*, a bound, limit (Fr. *borne*), fr. L.L. *bodina, bonna*, a boundary, fr. Armor. *boden*, a cluster of trees serving as a landmark.] That which limits; a boundary. ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *bounded*, boun'ded; ppr. *bounding*, boun'ding. To limit; to restrict; to restrain; to confine; to circumscribe; to border; to terminate.

bound, bound, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bounded*, bound'ed; ppr. *bounding*, bound'ing. [Fr. *bondir*, to leap, O. Fr. to ring, to echo, fr. L.L. *bombitare*, to resound, fr. L. *bombus*, a humming. BOMB.] To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps; to rebound.——*n.* A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.

bound, bound, *p.a.* Made fast by a band or bonds; obliged by moral ties; under obligation; obliged; certain; sure (*bound* to succeed).

bound, bound, *a.* [Formerly *boun*, fr. Icel. *búinn*, pp. of *búa*, to till, prepare, get ready. The *d* is parasitic, as in *sound*, fr. L. *sonus*. Same root as *boor, bower, bond (a.).*] Ready; prepared; ready to set out; going or intending to go; destined.

boundary, boun'da-ri, *n.* [From *bound*, limit, with L. termination *-ary.*] A mark designating a bound or limit; a limit; a bound; border; lines marking limits; termination.

bounded, boun'ded, *p.a.* Kept in by bounds or limits; limited; circumscribed; restricted; cramped; narrow (a man of *bounded* views).

bounden†, boun'den. An old participle of *bind*. Obliged or beholden; appointed; indispensable; obligatory (our *bounden* duty).

boundless, bound'les, *a.* Without bound or limit; unlimited; unconfined.

boundlessly, bound'les-li, *adv.* In a boundless manner; without bound or limit.

boundlessness, bound'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being boundless or without limits.

bounteous, boun'tē-us, *a.* [*Bounty* and *-ous*. See BOUNTY.] Liberal; kind; bountiful; beneficent.

bounteously, boun'tē-us-li, *adv.* In a bounteous manner; liberally; generously; largely.

bountiful, boun'ti-fụl, *a.* [*Bounty* and *-ful*. Free in giving; liberal; munificent; generous.

bountifully, boun'ti-fụl-li, *adv.* In a bountiful manner.

bountifulness, boun'ti-fụl-nes, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality.

bounty, boun'ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *bonteit*, Fr. *bonté*, goodness, favour, fr. L. *bonitas*, goodness, fr. *bonus*, good, whence also *boon (a.).*] Liberality; munificence; generosity; a free gift; a gratuity to recruits or persons who enlist; a premium to encourage trade or industry.

bouquet, bō-kā', *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *bousquet, bosquet*, a little wood; dim. of *bosc*, a wood; of Teut. origin. BUSH.] A bunch of flowers; a nosegay; an agreeable aromatic odour, as of wines.

bourdon, bör-don, *n.* [Fr., lit. a drone-bee. BURDEN (a refrain).] The drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop in the organ or harmonium having a drone-like quality.

bourg†, börg, *n.* [The French form of *borough, burgh.*] A town; a borough. [*Tenn.*]

bourgeois, **burgeois**, bur-jō', bur-jois', *n.* [Perhaps from a type-founder of the name.] A small kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than long-primer.

bourgeois, börzh-wä', *n.* [Fr., sing. & pl., fr. *bourg*, a town, a *borough.*] A citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank.

bourgeoisie, börzh-wą-zē', *n.* [Fr. See prec.] The middle classes of a country, especially those dependent on trade.

bourgeon, bör'jon, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bourgeoned*, bör'jond; ppr. *bourgeoning*, bör'jon-ing. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud.] To sprout; to bud.

bourn, börn, *n.* [Fr. *borne*, O.Fr. *bonne*, a bound or limit. BOUND, *n.*] A bound; a limit.

bourn†, börn, *n.* [Prov. E. and Sc. *burn*, A. Sax. *burna*, a stream=D. *born*, Icel. *brunnr*, Sw. *brunn*, Goth. *brunna*, G. *brunnen*, a spring, a well; akin to verb to *burn.*] A brook; a torrent. [*Shak.*]

bourse, börs, *n.* [Fr., a purse, an exchange. PURSE.] An exchange; a place where merchants assemble for general business.

bouse, böz. BOOSE.

bout, bout, *n.* [Older form *bought*; same word as Dan. *bugt*, Icel. *bugth*, a bend, a bight; closely akin to E. *bight*, and verb to *bow.*] A turn, bend, or loop; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a set-to; a contest; a debauch.

bouts-rimés, bö-rē-mā', *n. pl.* [Fr. *bout*, an end, and *rimé*, rhymed.] Words that rhyme, given as the ends of lines of verse, the other parts to be supplied by the ingenuity of another person.

bovine, bō'vīn, *a.* [L.L. *bovinus*, fr. *bos, bovis*, an ox; cog. with E. *cow.*] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or animals of the same family; dull; stupid.

bow, bou, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bowed*, boud; ppr. *bowing*, bou'ing. [A. Sax. *búgan*, to bend, intrans.; pret. *beág*, pp. *bogen*=D. *buigen*, Dan. *böie*, Goth. *biugan*, G. *biegen*, to bend; cog. L. *fugio*, Gr. *pheugō*, I flee; Skr. *bhuj*, to bend.] To bend; to curve; to arch; to inflect; to incline; to bend (the head or body) in token of respect or reverence; to depress; to subdue.——*v.i.* To bend the head or body in reverence, respect, or civility; to make a reverence or obeisance; to stoop; to yield; to submit; to have a curve or flexure.——*n.* A bending of the body, or an inclination of the head, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

bow, bou, *n.* [Icel. *bógr*, Dan. *bov, boug*, a shoulder, the bow of a vessel; same word as *bough.*] The rounding part of a ship's side forward, on either side, terminating at the stem or prow.

bow, bō, *n.* [A. Sax. *boga*=O. Fris. *boga*, Icel. *bogi*, Dan. *bue*, D. *boog*; fr. verb to *bow* (q.v.).] A curved instrument to shoot arrows; anything bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; an implement with which instruments of the violin kind are played on; a curve; an instrument used for turning a drill; an ornamental knot of ribbon.——*v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *bowed*, bōd; ppr. *bowing*, bō'ing. *Mus.* to perform or play with the bow.

bow-compass, **bow-compasses**, bō'-kum-pas, bō'kum-pas-ez, *n.* A pair of compasses of various forms for describing arcs.

bowdlerize, bōd'lėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bowdlerized*, bōd'lėr-īzd; ppr. *bowdlerizing*, bōd'lėr-īz-ing. [From Thomas *Bowdler*, who published in 1818 an expurgated Shakespeare.] To remove offensive or questionable words from; to expurgate.

bow-drill, bō'dril, *n.* A drill for boring worked by a bow and string.

bowed, bōd, *a.* Bent like a bow.

bowel, bou'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *boel*, fr. L. *botellus*, a small sausage, an intestine, dim. of *botulus*, a sausage; origin doubtful.] One of the intestines or entrails of an animal; a gut; pl. the intestines generally; vital parts; interior part of anything; the seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *bowelled*, bou'eld; ppr. *bowelling*, bou'el-ing. To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

bower, bou'ér, *n.* [From the *bow* of the ship.] One of two anchors at the bow of a vessel: called also *Bower-anchor.*

bower, bou'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *búr*, a chamber, a dwelling, fr. *búan*, to dwell=Icel. *búr*, a chamber, fr. *búa*, to live; Sw. and Dan. *bur*, G. *bauer*, a cage; akin *boor, bound* (ready).] A woman's private apartment; a covered place in a garden, formed of boughs or branches; a shady recess or sheltered retreat; an arbour.

bower-bird, bou'er-berd, *n.* A name of certain Australian birds remarkable for erecting bowers and adorning them with feathers, &c.

bowery, bou'ér-i, *a.* Containing bowers; leafy; shading as a bower.

bow-hand, bō'hand, *n.* The hand that draws a bow.

bowie-knife, bō'i, *n.* [After its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie.*] A weapon from 10 to 15 inches long and about 2 inches broad.

bowl, bōl, *n.* [O. E. *bolle*, A. Sax. *bolla*, a bowl=Icel. *bolli*, Dan. *bolle*, G. *bolle*, a bowl; allied to *bole* (of a tree), *ball.*] A concave vessel of a semi-globular shape; a large roundish cup; a goblet; the hollow part of anything.

bowl, bōl, *n.* [O.E. *bowle*, fr. Fr. *boule*, fr. L. *bulla*, a bubble, boss, seal, stamp (whence verb to *boil*), a papal *bull*, a *bill.*] A ball of wood or other material used for playing on a level surface; a ball of wood used in a game played on a level plat of green-sward; *pl.* the game played with such bowls.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *bowled*, bōld; ppr. *bowling*, bōl'ing. To play with bowls; to roll a bowl; to deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket; to move rapidly and like a ball.——*v.t.* To roll in the manner of a bowl; to pelt with or as with bowls.

bow-legged, bō'legd, *a.* Having crooked legs.

bowler, bōl'ér, *n.* One who plays at bowls; in cricket, the player who throws the ball.

bowline, bō'lin, *n.* [From *bow* (of a ship) and *line.*] A rope used to make a sail stand forward or toward the bow, so as to catch the wind.

bowling, bōl'ing, *n.* The act or art of playing with bowls; the art or style of a bowler.

bowling-alley, bōl'ing-al-i, *n.* A covered place for the game of bowls.

bowling-green, bōl'ing-grēn, *n.* A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

bowman, bō'man, *n.* A man who shoots with the bow; an archer.

bow-saw, bō'są, *n.* A flexible saw with a narrow blade fixed in a bow-shaped frame for cutting.

bowshot, bō'shot, *n.* The distance which an arrow will fly when shot from a bow.

bowsprit, bō'sprit, *n.* [From *bow* (of a ship) and *sprit* (q.v.); D. *boegspriet.*] A large boom or spar which projects over the bow of a ship.

bow-string, bō'string, *n.* The string of a bow; a string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.

bow-window, bō'win-dō, *n.* A window that projects from a wall, and is curved in plan. See BAY-WINDOW.

bowyer, bō'yėr, *n.* [*Bow*, and *-yer*, as in *lawyer.*] An archer; a maker of bows.

box, boks, *n.* [A. Sax. *box*, a box (=G. *büchse*, D. *bus*, &c.), fr. L. *buxus, buxum*, the box-tree, and something made of its wood. The same word gives *bust, bushel, -bus* in *blunderbus*, &c. Akin Gr. *pyxis*, whence *pyx.*] A coffer or case of wood, metal, &c.; quantity that a case contains; something resembling a box; a compartment in a play-house or public room; a narrow, confined, inclosed place; a money-chest; driver's seat on a coach; a place of shelter for one or two men when on certain duties; a small dwelling-house used by sportsmen.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *boxed*, bokst; ppr. *boxing*, boks'ing. To inclose in a box; to confine.—**To box the compass**, to give the thirty-two points in their order or in any order.

box, boks, *n.* [Corresponding by metathesis to Dan. *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to beat; akin *bash, baste.*] A blow with the fist; a blow with the open hand on the ear.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *boxed*, bokst; ppr. *boxing*, boks'ing. To strike with the hand open or closed.——*v.i.* To fight with the fists.

box, boks, *n.* [L. *buxus*, Gr. *pyxos*, the box-tree. BOX, a case.] The name given to several species of trees or shrubs, the

most important yielding a hard, close-grained wood, and the dwarf variety being used as edgings of garden walks.

boxen, boks'ĕn, *a.* Made of boxwood; resembling box.

boxer, boks'ĕr, *n.* One who boxes or fights with his fists; a pugilist.

boxing, boks'ing, *n.* The act or art of fighting with the fists; pugilism.

Boxing-day, boks'ing-dā, *n.* The day after Christmas-day, when Christmas-boxes or presents are given.

boxing-glove, boks'ing-gluv, *n.* A large padded glove used for sparring.

boxing-match, boks'ing-mach, *n.* A pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight.

box-keeper, boks'kēp-ĕr, *n.* An attendant on the boxes of a theatre.

box-tree, boks'trē, *n.* The box.

boxwood, boks'wud, *n.* The hard-grained wood of the box-tree; the plant itself.

boy, boi, *n.* [Same as Fris. *boi*, Boy, a boy; allied perhaps to D. *boef*, G. *bube*, Sw. *bue*, a boy.] A male child; a male beyond the period of infancy and under that of manhood; a lad; a familiar term applied to grown persons.

boyar. See Boiar.

boycott, boi'kot, *v.t.* pret. *boycotted*, boi'kot-ed; ppr. *boycotting*, boi'kot-ing. [From Capt. *Boycott*, an Irish landlord, the first prominent victim. The word arose in 1880 in connection with the proceedings of the Irish Land League.] To combine in refusing to work for, to buy from or sell to, or to have any dealings with.

boycotter, boi'kot-ĕr, *n.* One who boycotts or joins in boycotting.

boyhood, boi'hud, *n.* The state of a boy, or of immature age.

boyish, boi'ish, *a.* Belonging to a boy; like a boy or his ways; puerile.

boyishly, boi'ish-li, *adv.* In a boyish or puerile manner.

boyishness, boi'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being boyish; the manners or behaviour of a boy.

boza, bō'za, *n.* [Of oriental origin.] An intoxicating fermented drink made from millet-seed, darnel, and hemp seed.

brabble, brab'l, *n.* [Same as D. *brabbelen*, to confound, to stammer; probably intended to be imitative of confused sound.] A broil; a wrangle. —*v.i.* pret. & pp. *brabbled*, brab'ld; ppr. *brabbling*, brab'l-ing. To dispute or quarrel noisily.—**brabblement**, brab'l-ment, *n.* A clamorous contest; a brabble.

brace, brās, *n.* [O. Fr. *brace*, *brasse*, &c., fr. L. *brachia*, the arms, *pl.* of *brachium*, an arm (whence Fr. *bras*, arm), fr. Gr. *brachiōn*, an arm, allied to Gael. *brac*, W. *braic*, the arm. Akin *bracelet*, *embrace*.] That which holds tight or firm; that which ties together, fastens, tightens, strengthens, or supports; a strengthening piece of timber; a cincture or bandage; a strap passing over a person's shoulders for supporting his trousers; the crank-shaped stock in which boring-tools, &c., are held; a rope for swinging a ship's yard; two things tied together; a couple; a pair; a crooked line in printing, connecting two or more lines.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *braced*, brāst; ppr. *bracing*, brās'ing. To draw tight; to tighten; to bind or tie close; to make tight and firm; to make tense; to strain up; to strengthen; to invigorate; to give firmness and resolution to.

bracelet, brās'let, *n.* [Fr. *bracelet*, a dim. of O. Fr. *bracel*, *brachel*, an armlet, fr. L. *brachile*, fr. *brachium*, the arm. Brace.] An ornament which goes round the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

brach, brak or brach, *n.* [O. Fr. *brache*, Fr. *braque*, fr. O.H.G. *bracke*, *bracco*, G. *brack*, a kind of hunting dog.] A dog for tracking game; a bitch of the hound kind.

brachial, brā'ki-al, *a.* [L. *brachium*, the arm. Brace.] Belonging to the arm or to something like an arm; resembling an arm.

brachiopod, brak'i-o-pod, *n.* One of the brachiopoda.

Brachiopoda, brak-i-op'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachiōn*, an arm, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A class of marine, bivalve, molluscoid animals, including the lamp-shells, &c.

brachycephalic, **brachycephalous**, brak'i-se-fal'ik, brak-i-sef'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *ethn.* terms applied to heads (or races possessing such heads) whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back; short-headed.

brachygraphy, bra-kig'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *graphē*, a writing.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.

brachylogy, bra-kil'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, *logos*, speech.] Brevity in speech; a brief form of expression.

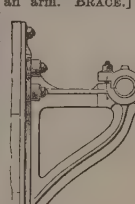
brachyura, **brachyoura**, brak-i-ū'ra, brak-i-ou'ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *oura*, tail.] The crabs, a section of ten-footed crustaceans (Decapoda), with a very short, jointed tail.

brachyural, **brachyurous**, brak-i-ū'ral, brak-i-ū'rus, *a.* [See prec.] Short-tailed: applied to certain Crustacea, as the crab.

bracing, brās'ing, *n.* Act of one who braces; pieces that brace collectively.—*a.* Having the quality of giving vigour or tone; invigorating; stimulating.

bracken, brak'en, *n.* [Scandinavian word =Sw. *bräken*, Dan. *bregne*, fern; closely allied to *brake*.] A kind of large fern (especially *Pteris aquilina*). Brake.

bracket, brak'et, *n.* [Ultimately perhaps fr. L. *brachium*, an arm. Brace.] A short supporting piece projecting from a perpendicular surface, as to support a statue, a shelf, or the like; a mark used in pairs, in printing, to inclose a note or explanation or to indicate an interpolation; a gas-pipe projecting from a wall.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *bracketed*, brak'et-ed; ppr. *bracketing*, brak'et-ing. To furnish with a bracket or with brackets; to place within brackets; to connect by brackets.



Wall-bracket.

bracketing, brak'et-ing, *n.* A series of brackets for the support of something.

brackish, brak'ish, *a.* [Akin to D. and L.G. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish.] Having a somewhat salt taste; salt, or salt in a moderate degree, as water.

brackishness, brak'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree.

bract, brakt, *n.* [From L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal.] An irregularly developed leaf at the base of a flower.—**bracteate**, brak'tē-āt, *a.* Furnished with bracts.

bracteate, brak'tē-āt, *n.* [Bract.] A coin made of very thin metal, and with a design in repoussé.—**bracteated**, brak'tē-āt-ed, *a.* A term applied to coins or medals covered over with a thin plate of some richer metal.

brad, brad, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *broddr*, a spike, a nail; Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail; A.Sax. *brord*, a prick, a spire of grass; comp. Gael. and Ir. *brod*, goad, sting.] A small nail with little or no head.

brad-awl, brad'al, *n.* An awl to make holes for brads or other nails.

bradypod, brad'i-pod, *n.* [Gr. *bradys*, slow, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A slow-moving animal; a sloth.

brae, brā, *n.* [O. E. *bray*, fr. Icel. *brá*, A. Sax. *braew*, an eyelid; akin to *brow*.] A sloping bank, as of a stream; a slope; an acclivity.

brag, brag, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bragged*, bragd; ppr. *bragging*, brag'ing. [From the Celtic; W. *bragiaw*; Ir. *braghaim*, to boast; Armor. *braga*, to make a display; from root of *break*.] To boast; to vaunt; to swagger; to talk big.—*n.* A boast or boasting; a vaunt; the thing boasted of; a game at cards.

braggadocio, brag-a-dō'shi-ō, *n.* [From *Braggadochio*, a boastful character in Spenser's 'Faery Queen', from the verb to *brag*.] A boasting fellow; boastful words; boasting; brag.

braggart, brag'ärt, *n.* [*Brag*, and suffix *-art*, *-ard*.] A boaster; a vain fellow.—*a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

bragget, brag'et, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] A fermented drink made of honey and ale.

braggingly, brag'ing-li, *adv.* In a bragging manner; boastingly.

Brahman, **Brahmin**, brä'man, brä'min, *n.* [From *Brahmā*, one of the Hindu deities.] Among the Hindus a member of the sacred or sacerdotal caste.—**Brahmanic**, **Brahmanical**, brä-man'ik, brä-man'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmans or their doctrines and worship. Also *Brahminic*, *Brahminical*.—**Brahmanism**, **Brahminism**, brä'man-izm, brä'min-izm, *n.* The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans.

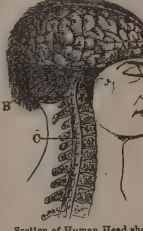
braid, brād, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *braided*, brād'ed; ppr. *braiding*, brād'ing. [A. Sax. *brédan*, *bregdan*, to weave, to braid=O. Sax. *bregdan*, Icel. *bregtha*, to braid (*bragth*, a sudden movement); O.H.G. *brettan*, to braid. Akin Broider.] To weave, knit, or wreathe together; to intertwine or interweave; to tie with a band.—*n.* A narrow woven band formed by weaving together different strands of silk, cotton, &c.; something braided; a plait or tress of hair.

braided, brād'ed, *p.a.* Formed into a braid; edged with braid.

braiding, brād'ing, *n.* Braid, or trimming made of braid collectively.

brail, brāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *braiel*, *braieul*, &c., a trouser-band, from *braies*, breeches, from L. *bracæ*, breeches.] A small rope attached to, and used for taking in fore-and-aft sails.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *brailed*, brāld; ppr. *brailing*, brāl'ing. To haul in by means of the brails: followed by *up*.

brain, brān, *n.* [A. Sax. *brægen*, *brægn*, brain=L.G. *brägen*, D. and Fris. *brein*: a Low German word of doubtful connections.] The mass of nervous matter occupying the cavity of the skull in man and other vertebrate animals; the cerebrum: sometimes used to include the cerebellum; seat of sensation and of the intellect or of the understanding: used in the plural when the mere substance, not the organ, is intended.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *brained*, brānd; ppr. *braining*, brān'ing. To dash out the brains of.



Section of Human Head showing Brain.—A, Cerebrum. B, Cerebellum. C, Spinal Cord.

brained, brānd, *a.* Furnished with brains: used chiefly in composition.

brain-fever, brān'fē-vĕr, *n.* An inflammation of the brain.

brainish, brān'ish, *a.* Hot-headed; furious. [*Shak.*]

brainless, brān'les, *a.* Without brains or understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless.

brain-sick, brān'sik, *a.* Disordered in the understanding; crotchety; crazed.

braise, **braize**, brāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *braised*, *braized*, brāzd; ppr. *braising*, *braizing*, brāz'ing. [Fr. *braiser*, to braise, fr. Dan. *brase*, to fry; Sw. *brasa*, to flame. Brass.] To bake, broil, or stew with herbs, spices, &c., in a closely-covered pan.

braize, brāz, *n.* [By metathesis fr. A. Sax. *bærs*, a perch=D. *baars*, G. *barsch*.] A spiny-

finned fish of a uniformly red colour, found on the British coasts.

brake, brāk, *n.* [Same as L.G. *brake*, brushwood; allied to D. *braak*, Dan. *brak*, G. *brach*, fallow.] A place overgrown with brushwood, brambles, &c.; a thicket, as of canes, &c.

brake, brāk, *n.* [Akin to *bracken*, perhaps a shortened form.] Fern; the bracken.

brake, brāk, *n.* [In some senses connected with the verb to *break*; comp. L.G. *brake*, G. *breche*, an instrument for breaking flax; O.D. *brake*, a fetter for the neck, *braake*, an instrument for holding an animal by the nose.] An instrument to break flax; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses; a large heavy harrow for breaking clods; a contrivance for stopping or retarding the motion of carriage wheels; a heavy vehicle used in breaking horses; a kind of large wagonette.

brakeman, **brakesman**, brāk'man, brāks'man, *n.* The man whose business is to stop a railway train by applying the brake.

brake-van, brāk'van, *n.* The van or car in a railway train to whose wheels the brake is applied.

braky, brā'ki, *a.* Full of brakes, fern, or brushwood; thorny.

bramble, bram'bl, *n.* [A. Sax. *brémel*, *bræmbel*, fr. stem *brém*, *bræm*, *brám* (seen also in *broom*), *el* being simply a termination and *b* inserted as in *number*, &c.; comp. D. *braam*, L.G. *brummelbeere*, Dan. *brambär*, G. *brombeere*, Sw. *brombär*, a blackberry.] A prickly shrub of the rose family bearing a black berry; the berry itself; the blackberry.

brambling, bram'bling, *n.* [*Bramble* and *-ling*.] A finch inhabiting Britain, very like the chaffinch, but larger.

brambly, bram'bli, *a.* Full of brambles.

bran, bran, *n.* [O.Fr. *bren*, *bran*; origin unknown; perhaps Celtic.] The husk or outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour after grinding; the coarsest portion of the husk.

branch, bränsh, *n.* [From Fr. *branche*, a branch, fr. Armor. *branc*, an arm; connected with L.L. *branca*, a claw; comp. W. *braich*, L. *brachium*, an arm. BRACE.] The part of a tree which springs from the stem or from a bough; a bough; a shoot; the offshoot of anything, as of a river, family, &c.; a part or division; a limb; a diverging part; a line of family descent; offspring; a department or subdivision.——v.i. pret. & pp. *branched*, bränsht; ppr. *branching*, bränsh'ing. To shoot or spread in branches, or separate parts; to shoot out; to ramify; to fork or diverge.——v.t. To divide or form into branches.

branched, bränsht, *a.* Having branches.

branchiæ, brang'ki-ē, *n. pl.* [L. *branchia*, pl. *branchiæ*, gills; Gr. *brangchia*, gills.] The respiratory organs of fishes, &c.; the gills.

branchial, brang'ki-al, *a.* [See prec.] Relating to the branchiæ, gills, or respiratory organs of fishes, &c.

branchiate, brang'ki-āt, *a.* Having branchiæ or gills.

Branchiopoda, brang-ki-op'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An order of crustaceous animals, so called because their branchiæ, or gills, are situated on the feet, as in the water-fleas, brineshrimps, &c.—**branchiopod**, brang'ki-o-pod, *n.* An animal belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

branchiostegal, **branchiostegous**, brang-ki-os'te-gal, brang-ki-os'te-gus, *a.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stegos* a covering.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills.

branchless, bränsh'les, *a.* Without branches; bare; naked; barren.

branchlet, bränsh'let, *n.* [*Branch* and *-let*.] A little branch; a twig.

branchy, bränsh'i, *a.* Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.

brand, brand, *n.* [A. Sax. *brand*, a burning, a sword=Icel. *brandr*, firebrand, sword; Dan. D. and G. *brand*, a burning. The sword is so called from its gleaming. Akin to verb *burn*.] A burning or partly burned piece of wood; a sword; a mark made with a hot iron; a trade-mark; a kind or quality; a stigma; any note of infamy; a disease in vegetables.——v.t. pret. and pp. *branded*, brand'ed; ppr. *branding*, brand'ing. To burn or mark with a hot iron, or to distinguish by a similar mark; to fix a mark of infamy upon; to stigmatize as infamous.

branded, brand'ed, *p.a.* Marked with a brand; stamped with a special brand; stigmatized.

brander, brand'ér, *n.* One who brands.

brandied, bran'did, *a.* Mingled or strengthened with brandy.

brand-iron, brand'i-ėrn, *n.* A kind of gridiron; an andiron; a trivet.

brandish, brand'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brandished*, brand'isht; ppr. *brandishing*, brand'ish-ing. [From Fr. *brandir*, *brandissant*, from Teut. *brand*, a sword. BRAND.] To shake, move, or wave, as a weapon; to shake, vibrate, or flourish.——n. A shaking or waving; a flourish.

brandling, brand'ling, *n.* [*Brand* and *-ling*. From the marks on it. BRAND.] The parr or young of the salmon; also a small red worm used for bait in fresh-water fishing.

brand-new, **bran-new**, brand'nū, bran'nū, *a.* [*Brand-new* is the original form, fr. *brand*, a burning, and *new*.] *Lit.* glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new.

brandy, bran'di, *n.* [O.E. *brandwine*, *brandywine*, fr. D. *brandewijn*, lit. burnt wine —D. *branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine, like G. *branntwein*—*brennen*, to burn, and *wein*, wine. BRAND, WINE.] An ardent spirit distilled from wine; also spirit distilled from other liquors or fruit juices.——v.t. pret. & pp. *brandied*, bran'did; ppr. *brandying*, bran'di-ing. To mix with brandy; to treat with brandy.

brangle, brang'gl, *n.* [A variant of *wrangle*, influenced by *brabble*, *brawl*.] A squabble; a wrangle; a noisy contest or dispute.——v.i. pret. & pp. *brangled*, brang'gld; ppr. *brangling*, brang'gl-ing. To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble.

brank, brangk, *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] Buckwheat.

branks, brangks, *n.* [Perhaps fr. the Celtic; comp. Gael. *brangas*, a kind of pillory; Ir. *brancas*, a halter.] An instrument like a bridle formerly used for correcting scolding women; a scolding-bridle.

Monumental Brass, 1399, in Westminster Abbey.

bran-new. See BRAND-NEW.

branny, bran'i, *a.* Resembling bran; consisting of bran.

brant-goose. See BRENT-GOOSE.

brash, brash, *n.* [From Fr. *brèche*, a breach, broken stuff, breccia.] A confused heap of fragments; small fragments of crushed ice; refuse boughs of trees.

brasier. See BRAZIER.

brasier, brā'zi-ér, *n.* [From *brass* or fr. *braze*.] An artificer who works in brass.

brass, bras, *n.* [A. Sax. *brœs*, brass; of doubtful connections, but probably akin to Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire; Sw. *brasa*, to blaze; Dan. *brase*, to fry, whence Fr. *braise*, live embers, *braser*, to braze, *braiser*, to braise.] A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; a sepulchral plate of brass; impudence; effrontery; money (colloq.); *pl.* musical instruments of the trumpet kind.——v.t. pret. & pp. *brassed*, brast; ppr. *brassing*, bras'ing. To cover or coat over with brass.

brass-band, brás'band, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on brass instruments.

brass-founder, brás'found-ér, *n.* A maker of brass or of articles in cast brass.

brassy, brás'i, *a.* Made of brass; hard as brass; like brass.

brat, brat, *n.* [A Celt. word: Prov. E. *brat*, a child's bib; W. *brat*, a rag, a pinafore; Gael. *brat*, a rag, an apron.] A child, so called in contempt.

brattice, brat'is, *n.* [O. Fr. *bretesche*, a breastwork, probably fr. G. *bret*, a board, a plank.] A partition used in coal-mines for ventilation and other purposes; a fence put round dangerous machinery.

brattle, brat'l, *n.* [Imitative of sound; comp. *rattle*.] A short, sharp, rattling sound or noise.

bravado, bra-vā'dō, *n.* [Fr. *bravade*, Sp. *bravada*, fr. It. *bravo*, brave. BRAVE.] A boast or brag; an arrogant menace; brave or defiant air assumed; would-be boldness.

brave, brāv, *a.* [Fr. *brave*, brave, gay, proud, braggard; fr. It. *bravo*, brave, gallant, fine; the ultimate origin is doubtful; perhaps fr. the Celt.; comp. Armor. *brao*, *brav*, gaily dressed, fine, handsome; also O. Sw. *braf*, good.] Courageous; daring; bold; gallant; dauntless; valiant; noble; making a fine display in dress, bearing, or appearance.——n. A bold, daring person; a North American Indian or other savage warrior.——v.t. pret. & pp. *braved*, brāvd; ppr. *braving*, brāv'ing. To challenge; to defy; to encounter with courage and fortitude.

bravely, brāv'li, *adv.* In a brave or courageous manner; courageously; gallantly; heroically; prosperously.

braveness, brāv'nes, *n.* The quality of being brave.

bravery, brāv'è-ri, *n.* [Fr. *braverie*. BRAVE.] The quality of being brave; courage; heroism; valour; dauntlessness; intrepidity; fine appearance.

bravo, brä'vō, *n.*; pl. **bravos** or **bravoes**, brä'vōz. [It. and Sp.; an adj. used as a noun. BRAVE.] A bandit; an assassin; a hired murderer.——interj. Well done! The word being an Italian adj., the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company.

bravura, brä-vö'ra, *a.* [It., bravery, spirit. BRAVE.] Daring in attempting something; gallantry; in *mus.* applied to a florid air.

brawl, brąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *brawled*, brąld; ppr. *brawling*, brąl'ing. [Perhaps fr. or akin to W. *bravl*, a boast, *broliaw*, to boast, *bragal*, to vociferate; or akin to D. *brallen*, to boast, Dan. *bralle*, to jabber, to prate, *brölle*, to roar.] To make a loud noise or disturbance; to quarrel noisily and indecently; to wrangle; to squabble; to rail; to make the noise of rushing or running water; to flow with a noise.——n. A noisy quarrel; a squabble; scurrility; uproar.

brawler, brąl'ėr, *n.* One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.

brawling, brąl'ing, *p.a.* Given to brawls or quarrels; quarrelsome; flowing with considerable noise.

brawlingly, brąl'ing-li, *adv.* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

brawn, brąn, *n.* [O. Fr. *braon*, the muscular parts of the body, fr. O.H.G. *brato*, *braton*, meat for roasting, fr. *bratan*, G. *braten* (D. *braden*, A. Sax. *bruedan*), to roast, same root as *brood*, *breath*.] The flesh of a boar; boar's flesh boiled and pickled; the fleshy, muscular part of the body; muscular strength; muscle.

brawniness, brą'ni-nes, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; muscularity.

brawny, brâ'ni, *a.* [*Brawn* and *-y.*] Muscular; fleshy; strong; bulky.

braxy, brak'si, *n.* [Perhaps fr. the verb to *break*; comp. G. *brechen*, vomiting, *brechen*, to break.] A name for several diseases of sheep; the mutton of a sheep that has died from disease or accident.

bray, brâ, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brayed*, brâd; ppr. *braying*, brâ'ing. [O. Fr. *brayer* (Fr. *broyer*), to pound, fr. G. *brechen*, to break.] To pound, beat, or grind small.

bray, brâ, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *brayed*, brâd; ppr. *braying*, brâ'ing. [Fr. *braire*, to bray; L.L. *bragire*, *bragare*, to bray, probably fr. Celt. root seen in *brag.*] To utter a loud harsh sound, as an ass; to make a harsh cry or sound.—— n. The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh, grating sound.

brayer, brâ'ér, *n.* One who brays.

braze, brâz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brazed*, brâzd; ppr. *brazing*, brâz'ing. [Partly fr. *brass*, partly fr. Fr. *braser*, to braze, which is fr. the Scandinavian, and therefore probably of kindred origin. BRASS.] To cover with brass; to solder with brass, or an alloy of brass and zinc; to harden.

brazen, brâ'zn, *a.* [A. Sax. *brœsen*, fr. *brœs*, brass. BRASS.] Made of brass; pertaining to brass; strong; impenetrable; impudent; having a front like brass.—— v.t. To behave with insolence or effrontery: with an indefinite *it*.

brazen-faced, brâ'zn-fâst, *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless.

brazenly, brâ'zn-li, *adv.* In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently.

brazenness, brâ'zn-nes, *n.* Appearance like brass; brassiness; impudence.

brazier, brâ'zi-ér, *n.* [Fr. *brasier*, *braisier*, fr. *braise*, hot coals, embers; perhaps of same origin as *braze*, *brass.*] An open pan for burning charcoal or other fuel.

brazier, brâ'zi-ér, *n.* [From *braze* or *brass*; comp. *glazier* and *glass.*] One who works in brass.

Brazil, **Brazil-wood**, bra-zil', *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *brasil*, a red dye-wood of the East, the name being then given to a similar S. American wood, and the country being called after this wood.] A very heavy wood growing in Brazil, and used for dyeing red.

brazilетto, braz-i-let'to, *n.* An inferior species of Brazil-wood.

Brazil-nut, bra-zil'nut, *n.* The seeds of a tree growing throughout tropical America, which, besides being eaten, yield an oil.

breach, brêch, *n.* [From A. Sax. *brece*, *brice*, *bryce*, a breach or breaking, fr. *brecan*, to break; partly also fr. Fr. *brèche*, a breach, fr. the same stem, but directly fr. the German. BREAK.] The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially in a fig. sense; a rupture; a break; a gap; a gap made by artillery; an opening; disruption; infraction; infringement; violation; transgression; difference; quarrel; injury.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *breached*, brêcht; ppr. *breaching*, brêch'ing. To make a breach or opening in.

bread, bred, *n.* [A. Sax. *bredd*, bread=D. *brood*, Sw. and Dan. *bröd*, Icel. *brauth*, G. *brod*, *brot*. Root doubtful. The oldest sense was a piece, then a piece of bread: bread. The word *loaf* represents the original Teutonic word for bread.] An article of food made of flour or meal baked; food; sustenance; livelihood.

bread-corn, bred'kôrn, *n.* Corn of which bread is made.

breadfruit-tree, bred'frôt-trê, *n.* The fruit of a tree which grows in the Pacific Islands, and produces a globular fruit, which, when roasted, forms an excellent substitute for bread; the tree itself.

bread-nut, bred'nut, *n.* The fruit of a tree common in the woods of Jamaica, which, when roasted, is used as bread.

breadstuff, bred'stuf, *n.* Bread-corn: frequently in plural to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour from which bread is made.

breadth, bredth, *n.* [O.E. *brede*, breadth, with *th* added, fr. A. Sax. *braedu*, breadth, fr. *brâd*, broad; comp. *length*, *width*. BROAD.] The measure across any plane surface, from side to side; width; extent; largeness of mind; liberality; a free, simple style in painting.

breadthways, bredth'wâz, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

bread-winner, bred'win-ér, *n.* One who works for the support of himself or of himself and a family.

break, brâk, *v.t.* pret. *broke*, brôk; pp. *broke*, brôk, or commonly *broken*, brô'kn; ppr. *breaking*, brâk'ing. [A. Sax. *brecan*, to break, weaken, vanquish, &c.=O.Fris. *breka*, O. Sax. *brekan*, D. *breken*, Dan. *brække*, G. *brechen*, Goth. *brikan*, to break, to crush, &c.; Icel. *braka*, to creak; same root as L. *frango* (whence *fracture*, *fraction*, &c.), Gr. (*f*)*rêgnymi*, I break.] To part or separate by violence or force; to rend; to burst open; to cause to give way; to destroy or greatly impair; to shatter; to quell; to train to obedience; to subdue or tame; to make bankrupt; to discard or cashier; to violate; to infringe; to open or lay open; to interrupt; to intercept; to frustrate; to dissolve any union; to tell or impart with discretion; to destroy the completeness of. —To break ground, to begin to turn up the ground; to begin operations.—To break jail, to force one's way out of it.—To break off, to sever by breaking; put a stop to; discontinue. —To break up, to open forcibly; to dissolve or put an end to; to disband.—To break the heart, to afflict grievously; to kill with grief. —To break the ice, to make the first advances to a new acquaintance.—— v.i. To part; to separate; to divide in two; to burst; to burst forth; to open; to dawn; to become bankrupt; to decline in health or vigour; to fall out; to change in tone, or falter.—To break away, to rush away forcibly and suddenly.—To break down, to fall by breaking; to come to a smash; to fail or give way.—To break forth, to burst out; to give vent to powerful feelings.—To break in or into, to force one's way in.—To break loose, to get free by force; to shake off restraint.—To break off, to become severed; to desist suddenly.—To break out, to get out by force; to arise or spring up. —To break up, to dissolve and separate (as a meeting).—To break with, to cease to be friends with.——n. An opening; a rupture; a breach; an open place; a pause; an interruption; an interruption of continuity; a line drawn in printing, noting suspension of the sense; the dawn; a brake, for vehicles; a large four-wheeled vehicle; a kind of wagonette.

breakable, brâk'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being broken.

breakage, brâk'âj, *n.* A breaking; damage by breaking; allowance for things broken.

break-down, brâk'doun, *n.* An accident; a downfall; a failure; a collapse; a lively dance.

breaker, brâk'ér, *n.* One who or that which breaks; a rock, &c., by which the waves are broken; a wave so broken; a small flat water-cask. [In last sense perhaps a corruption of Sp. *barrica*, a keg.]

breakfast, brek'fast, *n.* The first meal in the day; the food eaten at the first meal. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *breakfasted*, brek'fast-ed; ppr. *breakfasting*, brek'fast-ing. To eat the first meal in the day.—— v.t. To furnish with breakfast.

break-neck, brâk'nek, *a.* Steep and dangerous; extremely hazardous; headlong; precipitous.

break-up, brâk'up, *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connection; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a disbandment.

breakwater, brâk'wa-tèr, *n.* A mole or other obstruction at the entrance of a harbour, estuary, &c., to break the force of the waves.

bream, brêm, *n.* [Fr. *brème*, O. Fr. *bresme*, fr. O.H.G. *brahsema*, G. *bressem*, the bream.] The name of several fresh-water fishes belonging to the carp family; also of some sea-fishes resembling the perches.

bream, brêm, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *breamed*, brêmd; ppr. *breaming*, brêm'ing. [Perhaps D. *brem*, broom, furze, fr. the materials commonly used; the verb *broom* is also used in same sense.] To clean a ship's bottom by means of fire.

breast, brest, *n.* [A. Sax. *breóst*=O. Fris. *briest*, O. Sax. *bríost*, Icel. *brjóst*, Sw. *bröst*, Dan. *bryst*, D. *borst*, Goth. *brusts*, G. *brust*; allied to O. Sax. *burstian*, to bud, and primarily signifying a protuberance, a swelling.] The soft protuberant body adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted; the fore-part of the thorax, or the fore-part of the body between the neck and the belly in man or animals; the heart; the conscience; the disposition; the affections; the seat of the affections and passions; the repository of designs, thoughts, secrets; anything resembling the breast.—To make a clean breast, to make full confession.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *breasted*, brest'ed; ppr. *breasting*, brest'ing. To bear the breast against; to meet in front; to oppose breast to breast; to stem.

breast-bone, brest'bôn, *n.* The bone of the breast; the sternum.

breast-deep, **breast-high**, brest'dêp, brest'hî, *a.* Deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

breasted, brest'ed, *a.* Having a breast: chiefly in compound words.

breast-knot, brest'not, *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

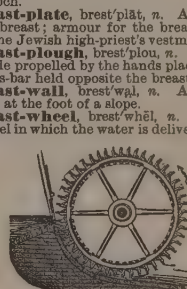
breast-pin, brest'pin, *n.* A pin worn for a fastening or for ornament on the breast; a brooch.

breast-plate, brest'plât, *n.* A plate for the breast; armour for the breast; a part of the Jewish high-priest's vestments.

breast-plough, brest'plou, *n.* A kind of spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross-bar held opposite the breast.

breast-wall, brest'wâl, *n.* A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.

breast-wheel, brest'whêl, *n.* A water-wheel in which the water is delivered to the



Breast-wheel.

float-boards at a point somewhere between the bottom and top.

breast-work, brest'wérk, *n.* A hastily-constructed fortification thrown up breast-high for defence; the parapet of a building.

breath, breth, *n.* [A. Sax. *braeth*, odour, scent, breath; allied to G. *brodem*, *brodem*, steam, vapour, breath, *brod*, vapour, a bubble; same root as E. *brood*, G. *braten*, to roast, fr. a root meaning to burn or boil.] The air drawn into and driven out from the lungs in respiration; the power of breathing; life; a single respiration; time for a respiration; pause; a gentle breeze; an instant; an exhalation; an odour.

breathable, brêTH'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being breathed.

breathe, brêTH, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *breathed*, brêTHd; ppr. *breathing*, brêTH'ing. [From *breath.*] To draw into and eject air from the lungs; to respire; to live; to take breath; to rest from action for a time; to move or blow gently, as air; to exhale; to emanate; to be alive.—— v.t. To inspire and expire; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to infuse; to blow into; to exhale or emit; to utter softly or in private; to suffer to take or recover breath (a horse); to put out of breath; to exhaust.

breather, brêTH'ér, *n.* One who breathes; one who lives (*Shak.*); a short time of physical exercise that tries one's wind.

breathing, brēTH'ing, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; secret prayer; a gentle breeze; *fig.* a gentle influence or operation; inspiration; time taken to recover breath; a stop; a delay; an aspirate.

breathless, breth'les, *a.* Being out of breath; spent with labour or violent action; holding the breath in wonder or admiration; lifeless.

breathlessly, breth'les-li, *adv.* In a breathless manner or condition; with breath suspended through some emotion.

breathlessness, breth'les-nes, *n.* State of being breathless or exhausted of breath.

breccia, brech'i-a, *n.* [It., a breach, a breccia. BREACH.] *Geol.* a compound of angular fragments of the same rock or of different rocks united by a matrix or cement.

bred, bred, pp. of *breed.*

breech, brēch, *n.* [A singular developed from a plural. BREECHES.] The lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of a gun, or anything else.——v.t. pret. & pp. *breeched*, brēcht; ppr. *breeching*, brēch'ing. To put into breeches; to whip on the breech; to fasten by a breeching.

breech-block, brēch'blok, *n.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge, and closed before firing.

breeched, brēcht, *a.* Put into breeches; wearing breaches.

breeches, brēch'ez, *n. pl.* [A double plural, fr. A. Sax. *brēc*, breeches, pl. of *brōc*, as *feet* is the plural of *foot*=Fris. *brōk*, pl. *brēk*, breeches; D. *broek*, breeches; Dan. *brog*, breeches, the breeching of a gun; Icel. *brók*, pl. *brœkr*, breeches; comp. Ir. *brog*, Gael. *briogais*, Armor. *brœges* — breeches.] An outer garment worn by men covering the legs down to the knees; trousers.

breeching, brēch'ing, *n.* A flogging on the breech; a strong rope to prevent a cannon from recoiling too much when fired; that part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle and hooked on the shafts.

breech-loader, brēch'lōd-ėr, *n.* A cannon or smaller firearm loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle.

breech-loading, brēch'lōd-ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle: applied to firearms.

breed, bred, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bred*, bred; ppr. *breeding*, brēd'ing. [A. Sax. *brēdan*, to nourish, cherish, keep warm; allied to D. *broeden*, G. *brüten*, to brood, hatch. *Brood* stands to *breed*, as *food* to *feed.* BROOD.] To bring up; to train; to educate; to generate; to engender; to produce; to bring forth; to bear; to give birth to; to contrive; to cause or occasion; to nurse and foster; to train; to rear, as live stock.——v.i. To produce offspring; to be with young; to be produced, generated, or formed; to have birth——n. A race of the same stock; offspring; progeny; cast; kind; a number produced at once; a brood.

breeder, brēd'ėr, *n.* One that breeds; one that is prolific; a producer; one who rears a special class of horses or cattle.

breeding, brēd'ing, *n.* Act of generating or of producing; the raising of a breed or breeds; education; nurture; training; manners; deportment; good manners.

breeze, brēz, *n.* [Fr. *brise*, Sp. *brisa*, a breeze; origin doubtful.] A light wind; a shifting wind; a gentle gale; a quarrel.

breeze, breeze-fly, brēz, *n.* [A. Sax. *briosa*, *breosa*; a gadfly; comp. *brimse*, D. *breme*, G. *bremse*, a gadfly, a horsefly; probably from the sound it makes; comp. O.H.G. *bremen*, to hum.] A name given to flies of various species, the most noted of which is the great horsefly.

breeze, brēz, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Fr. *bris*, rubbish, fragments, fr. *briser*, to break.] House sweepings; small ashes and cinders.

breezy, brēz'i, *a.* [*Breeze* and *-y.*] Exposed to breezes; subject to frequent breezes; windy; *fig.* fresh and brisk; airy.

brent-goose, brant-goose, brent'gōs, brant'gōs, *n.* [D. and G. *brent-gans*, Icel. *brand-gás*, probably from its colour being likened to that caused by burning. BRAND.] A species of goose which breeds in the far north, but migrates for the winter.

bressomer, bressummer, breast-summer, breast-summer, bres'um-ėr, brest'sum-ėr, *n.* [For *breast*-summer.] A summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition; a lintel.

brethren, breTH'ren, *n. pl.* of *brother.*

Breton, bret'on, *a.* Relating to Brittany or the language of its people.——n. The native language of Brittany; Armoric.

brettice, bret'is, *n.* Same as *Brattice.*

breve, brēv, *n.* [L. *brevis*, short. BRIEF.] A letter of the pope or other sovereign; a written mandate; a note or character of time, 𝅜, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims; a mark (˘) used to indicate that the syllable over which it is placed is short.

brevet, brev'et, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *brevis*, short. BRIEF.] A commission to an officer in the army entitling him to take rank above his actual rank or pay; a patent; a warrant; a license.——a. Taking rank by brevet.——v.t. pret. & pp. *brevet'ed*, brev'et-ed; ppr. *brevet'ing*, brev'et-ing. To confer brevet rank upon.

breviary, brē'vi-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*, fr. L. *breviarium*, fr. *brevis*, short. BRIEF.] An epitome; a book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church, which all who are in orders are bound to read daily.

breviate, brē'vi-āt, *n.* [L. *brevio*, *breviatum*, fr. *brevis*, short. BRIEF.] A brief statement or summary.

brevier, brē-vēr', *n.* [G. *brevier*, fr. Fr. *breviaire*: so called from being originally used in printing *breviaries.* BREVIARY.] A kind of printing type, originally used in printing breviaries.

breviloquence, bre-vil'o-kwens, *n.* [L. *breviloquentia—brevis*, short, and *loquor*, I speak.] A brief or laconic mode of speaking.

breviped, brev'i-ped, *n.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, foot.] A bird having short legs.

brevipennate, brev'i-pen-āt, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *penna*, a feather, a wing.] Having short wings.——n. A bird having short wings.

brevirostrate, brev-i-ros'trāt, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a short beak or bill.

brevity, brev'i-ti, *n.* [L. *brevitas*, fr. *brevis*, short. BRIEF.] The state or character of being brief; shortness; briefness; conciseness.

brew, brō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brewed*, brōd; ppr. *brewing*, brō'ing. [A. Sax. *breówan*, to brew =D. *brouwen*, G. *brauen*, Icel. *brugga*, Dan. *brygge*, to brew; akin *broth.*] To prepare, from malt or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation; to make into ale or beer; to make by mingling ingredients; to concoct; to plot.——v.i. To make beer or ale; to be a brewer; to perform the business of brewing; to be mixing, forming, or collecting (a storm *brews*).——n. The mixture formed by brewing.

brewage, brō'āj, *n.* [*Brew* and *-age*, formed under influence of *beverage.*] A mixed drink; drink brewed or prepared in any way.

brewer, brō'ėr, *n.* One who brews; one whose business is to brew malt liquors.

brewery, brō'ėr-i, *n.* [From *brewer* and *-y*, or *brew* and *-ery.*] The establishment and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

brewing, brō'ing, *n.* The act of making fermented liquor; the quantity brewed at once.

brewster, brō'stėr, *n.* [*Brew* and *-ster.*] One who brews; a brewer; more especially, a female who brews.

briar, briary, &c. BRIER, BRIERY.

briar-root, brī'ėr-rōt, *n.* [The first part of this word is a corruption of Fr. *bruyère*, heath.] The root of the white heath, used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

bribable, brī'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being bribed; liable to be bribed.

bribe, brīb, *n.* [Fr. *bribe*, Prov. Fr. *brife*, broken victuals, such as are given to beggars, something given away; from root seen in Armor. *breva*, to break; W. *briw*, a fragment.] A price, reward, gift, or favour bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bribed*, brībd; ppr. *bribing*, brīb'ing. To give a bribe to; to gain over by bribes.——v.i. To practise bribery; to give a bribe to a person.

briber, brīb'ėr, *n.* One who gives bribes.

bribery, brī'bėr-i, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking bribes.

bric-à-brac, brik-a-brak, *n.* [Fr. Origin doubtful.] Articles of vertu; objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like.

brick, brik, *n.* [Fr. *brique*, a brick, also a piece, a fragment, from O.D. *brick*, a piece, a fragment, a brick or tile, from *breken*, to *break.* BREAK.] A rectangular mass of burned or sun-dried clay, used in building, &c.; such masses collectively as a building material; an object resembling a brick; a loaf shaped like a brick; a right good fellow (colloq.).——v.t. pret. & pp. *bricked*, brikt; ppr. *bricking*, brik'ing. To lay or surround with bricks.——a. Made of brick; relating to bricks.

brickbat, brik'bat, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick.

brick-clay, brik'klā, *n.* Clay suitable for making bricks; a finely laminated clay immediately overlying the boulder-clay.

brick-field, brik'fēld, *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.

brick-kiln, brik'kiln, *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned.

bricklayer, brik'lā-ėr, *n.* One who builds with bricks.

bricklaying, brik'lā-ing, *n.* The art of building with bricks.

brick-tea, brik'tē, *n.* The leaves and young shoots of the tea-plant softened by steam and moulded into a brick-shaped mass.

brickwork, brik'wėrk, *n.* Masonry or built work consisting of bricks; a place where bricks are made.

bricky, brik'i, *a.* Made of or resembling brick; of the colour of brick.

bricole, brē-kōl', *n.* [Fr.] The rebound of a ball at tennis; harness worn by men for dragging guns where it is impossible to use horses.

bridal, brī'dal, *n.* [Formerly *bride-ale*, fr. *bride* and *ale*, the latter word having been often used in the sense of a feast; comp. *church-ale*, &c.] A wedding-feast; a wedding; a marriage.——a. Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding.

bride, brīd, *n.* [A. Sax. *brýd*, *bríd*=D. *bruid*, Icel. *brúthr*, Dan. *brud*; Goth. *bruths*; G. *braut*, a bride. Perhaps same root as *brew*, *broth*, referring to her duties as wife.] A woman newly married, or on the eve of being married.

bride-cake, brīd'kāk, *n.* The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding.

bride-chamber, brīd'chām-bėr, *n.* A nuptial apartment.

bridegroom, brīd'grōm, *n.* [O.E. *bridegome*, *brýdgome*, &c.; A. Sax. *brýdguma*, fr. *brýd*, a bride, and *guma*, a man=D. *bruidegom*, Icel. *brúthgumi*, Dan. *brudgom*, G. *bräutigam.* The second part of the word is cognate with L. *homo*, a man, but latterly got perverted in form to *groom.*] A newly married man; a man about to be married.

bridemaid, bride's-maid, brīd'mād, brīdz'mād, *n.* A woman who attends on or accompanies a bride at her wedding.

bridesman, brideman, brīdz'man, brīd'man, *n.* A man who attends specially upon a bridegroom at his marriage.

bridewell, brīd'wel, *n.* [From St. *Bride's Well* in London, where Henry VIII. had a house that was afterwards turned into a hospital and then a house of correction.] A house of correction; a house of confinement and hard labour for offenders.

bridge, brij, *n.* [O.E. *brig, brigge*, Sc. *brig*, A. Sax. *brieg, bryeg*=Icel. *bryggja*, Dan. *brygge*, a pier, D. *brug*, G. *brücke*, a bridge; akin to Icel. *brú*, Dan. *bro*, a bridge. *Bridge* is the S. English form corresponding to N. English *brig*.] Any structure raised across a river, canal, ravine, &c., to furnish a passage; something resembling a bridge; the upper part of the nose; the part of a stringed instrument that supports the strings; in furnaces the vertical partition for compelling the flame to ascend; a raised structure amidships for passage from one side of a steam-vessel to the other.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bridged*, brijd; ppr. *bridging*, brij'ing. To build a bridge or bridges over; to find a way out of or over.

bridge-deck, brij'dek, *n.* A partial deck common in paddle-steamers, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridle, brī'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *bridel*, a bridle =D. *breidel*, O. Fris. *bridel*, O.H.G. *brittel*. Probably from root of A. Sax. *brédan, bregdan*, to braid. BRAID.] The portion of harness with which a horse is governed and restrained, being fitted to his head; something resembling a bridle in form or use; a restraint; a curb; a check.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bridled*, brī'dld; ppr. *bridling*, brī'dling. To put a bridle on; to check; to restrain; to control; to curb.——v.i. To hold up the head and draw in the chin; to throw up the head in a haughty manner; to assume a lofty manner expressive of dignity and indignation.

bridle-hand, brī'dl-hand, *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand.

bridle-path, bridle-road, brī'dl-pāth, brī'dl-rōd, *n.* A path or road which can be travelled on horseback but not by wheeled carriages.

bridle-rein, brī'dl-rān, *n.* The rein attached to a bridle.

bridoon, bri-dōn', *n.* [Fr. *bridon*, fr. *bride*, a bridle.] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein.

brief, brēf, *a.* [O. Fr. *brief, bref*, Fr. *bref*, short, a short letter, &c., fr. L. *brevis*, short, *breve*, a letter, a writing; akin to Gr. *brachys*, short. Seen also in *brevity, breve, abbreviate, abridge.*] Short; concise; succinct; not using many words.——n. A short or concise writing; an epitome; a writ or precept; an abridgment of a client's case drawn up for the use of a barrister; a formal epistle from the pope.

briefless, brēf'les, *a.* Having no brief.

briefly, brēf'li, *adv.* In a brief form or manner; concisely; in few words.

briefness, brēf'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being brief; shortness; conciseness; brevity.

brier, briar, brī'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *braer, brér*, a brier; perhaps borrowed from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *briar*, a thorn, a pin, a brier; Gael. *preas*, a bush, a brier.] A prickly plant or shrub; the sweet-brier and the wild brier, species of the rose; the wild rose.

brier-root, brī'ér-röt. Same as *Briar-root*.

briery, briary, brī'ér-i, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny.

brig, brig, *n.* [An abbrev. of *brigantine*.] A vessel with two masts, both square-rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.

brigade, bri-gād', *n.* [Fr. *brigade*, fr. It. *brigata*, a brigade, fr. *brigare*, to fight. BRIGAND.] A body of troops, cavalry or infantry, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions; a body of men organized, and acting under authority.

brigade-major, bri-gād'mā-jér, *n.* The officer who assists a brigadier.

brigadier, bri-ga-dēr', *n.* [Fr., fr. *brigade*.] The officer who commands a brigade.

brigand, bri'gand, *n.* [Fr. *brigand*, fr. It. *brigante*, a pirate, a brigand, fr. *brigare*, to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also *brigade*), fr. *briga* (whence Fr. *brigue*), an intrigue, a quarrel; further connections uncertain.] A robber; a freebooter.

brigandage, bri'gand-āj, *n.* [Fr. *brigandage*.] The practices of brigands; highway robbery by brigands; plunder.

brigandine, bri'gan-dīn, *n.* [Fr. *brigandine*, fr. *brigand*, in old sense of foot-soldier. BRIGAND.] Body armour composed of thin iron plates sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather.

brigantine, bri'gan-tīn, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin*, fr. It. *brigantino*, a pirate vessel, fr. *brigante*, a pirate. BRIGAND. *Brig* is an abbrev. of this word.] A light, swift-sailing vessel, two-masted, and square-rigged like a brig; a brig.

bright, brīt, *a.* [A. Sax. *bryht, briht, breht*, by metath. for *beorht, berht*, clear, shining= Goth. *bairhts*, O. Sax. *berht*, O.H.G. *beraht*, bright; same root as L. *flagro* (anciently *fragro*), to flame, *flamma* (*fragma*), flame, Skr. *bhraj*, to shine.) Glancing; twinkling; clear; shining; full of light and splendour; splendid; glorious; luminous; brilliant; glittering; sparkling; conspicuous; illustrious; acute; witty; lively; animated; cheerful.

brighten, brī'tn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brightened*, brī'tnd; ppr. *brightening*, brī'tn-ing. [*Bright* and *-en.*] To make bright or brighter; to increase the lustre of; to make gay or witty; to sharpen the faculties of; to make illustrious.——v.i. To grow bright or more bright; to clear up.

brightly, brīt'li, *adv.* In a bright manner; splendidly; brilliantly; with lustre; cheerfully.

brightness, brīt'nes, *n.* Quality of being bright, splendid, or clear; lustre; splendour; acuteness; sharpness of wit.

Bright's-disease, brīts'dis-ēz, *n.* [From a doctor of this name who settled the nature of it about 1827.] A serious disease or group of diseases of the kidneys.

brightsome, brīt'sum, *a.* [*Bright* and *-some.*] Bright; brilliant.

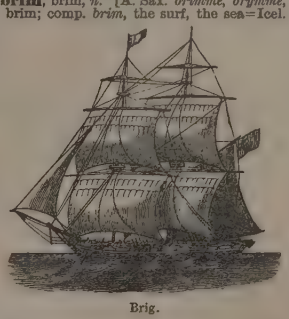
brill, bril, *n.* [Comp. Corn. *brithel*, a mackerel, pl. *brithelli, brilli*, fr. *brith*, streaked, variegated.] A kind of flat-fish resembling the turbot.

brilliance, brilliancy, bril'yans, bril'yan-si, *n.* [Fr. *brilliant.*] The state of being brilliant; great brightness; splendour; lustre.

brilliant, bril'yant, *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, sparkling, fr. *briller*, to shine or sparkle, Pr. and Sp. *brillar*, fr. L.L. *beryllare*, to shine like a beryl, fr. L. *beryllus*, a beryl. BERYL.] Shining; glittering; sparkling; splendid; illustrious; distinguished; of noteworthy talents.——n. A diamond of the finest cut, having a number of faces or facets, so as to refract the light most vividly; a very small size of printing type.

brilliantly, bril'yant-li, *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly.

brim, brim, *n.* [A. Sax. *brimme, brymme*, brim; comp. *brim*, the surf, the sea=Icel.



Brig.

brim, the surf; akin Dan. *bræmme*, G. *bräme*, the edge, border; fr. root seen in L. *fremere*, to roar, Skr. *bhram*, to whirl, *bhrimi*, a whirlpool, *brim* being thus the part where the surf roars or rages.] The rim, edge, lip, margin, or brink of anything; the upper edge of the mouth of a vessel; the top.——v.t. pret. & pp. *brimmed*, brimd; ppr. *brimming*, brim'ing. To be full to overflowing; to be brimful.

brimful, brim'ful, *a.* Full to the brim or top; completely full.

brimless, brim'les, *a.* Having no brim, as a hat.

brimmer, brim'ér, *n.* [BRIM.] A bowl, cup, or goblet brimful or full to the top.

brimming, brim'ing, *a.* Full to the top or brim; on the point of overflowing.

brimstone, brim'stōn, *n.* [O.E. *bremstone, brenston*, &c., Sc. *bruntstane, brunstane*, lit. *burn-stone* or *burning-stone*, like Icel. *brennisteinn*, brimstone.] Sulphur.—**Brimstone butterfly**, a species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour.

brinded, brind'ed, *a.* [Equivalent to Prov. E. and Sc. *branded*, of a reddish-brown colour with darker markings; lit. of a burnt colour, the root being in *burn, brand*, &c.] Brindled.

brindle, brin'dl, *n.* The colour of a brindled or brinded animal.

brindled, brin'dld, *a.* [A form of *brinded*, probably through the influence of *mingled* or other words.] Of a brown-gray or tawny colour with bars or streaks of a darker hue; variegated; streaked.

brine, brīn, *n.* [A. Sax. *brýne*, brine=D. *brijn*, Flem. *brijne*; origin doubtful; usually connected with to *burn.*] Salt water; water strongly impregnated with salt; the sea or ocean.——v.t. pret. & pp. *brined*, brīnd; ppr. *brining*, brīn'ing. To steep in brine.

brine-pan, brīn'pan, *n.* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

brine-pit, brīn'pit, *n.* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

brine-shrimp, brīn'shrimp, *n.* A crustacean found in salt-pans and salt lakes.

bring, bring, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brought*, brąt; ppr. *bringing*, bring'ing. [A. Sax. *bringan*, pret. *brohte*, pp. *broht*=O.Fris. *bringa*, O.Sax. *bringan*, D. *brengen*, Goth. *briggan* (pron. *bringan*), G. *bringen*; connections doubtful.] To lead, draw, or cause to come; to fetch; to bear, convey, or carry from a distant to a near place; to conduct; cause to arise or be; to produce; to procure; to attract; to draw along; to lead by degrees; to induce; to prevail upon.—**To bring about**, to effect; to accomplish.—**To bring down**, to fetch down; to lower; to humiliate; to abase.—**To bring forth**, to produce, as young or fruit; to beget; to cause.—**To bring forward**, to produce to view or notice.—**To bring in**, to introduce; to supply; to furnish (income, rent).—**To bring off**, to convey from a place; to procure the acquittal of; to clear from condemnation.—**To bring on**, to cause to begin (a battle, &c.); to originate.—**To bring over**, to convey over; to convert by persuasion; to cause to change sides.—**To bring (a ship) to**, to check her course by making the sails counteract each other.—**To bring to light**, to reveal.—**To bring to mind**, to recall.—**To bring to pass**, to effect.—**To bring under**, to subdue; to reduce to obedience.—**To bring up**, to nurse, feed, and tend; to rear; to educate; to introduce to notice; to recall; to cause to advance near (troops); to cause to stop (a horse); to pull up.—**To bring up the rear**, to move onwards in the rear; to form the rear portion.

bringer, bring'ér, *n.* One who brings or conveys.

brinish, brī'nish, *a.* Like brine; briny; somewhat salt; saltish.

brink, bringk, *n.* [Same as L.G. Dan. and Sw. *brink*, a hill, declivity, edge; comp. also W. *bryncyn*, a hillock, fr. *bryn*, a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or river; verge; close proximity.

briny, brīn'i, *a.* Pertaining to brine or to the sea; salt.

brio, brē'ō, *n.* [It., life, vivacity.] Vivacity; liveliness; brilliancy.

briony, bri'o-ni, *n.* Same as *Bryony*.

briquette, bri-ket', *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *brique*, a brick. BRICK.] A lump of fuel, in the form of a brick, made from coal-dust, with some binding material such as coal-tar.

brise, brēz, *n.* Same as *Breeze*, an insect.

brisk, brisk, *a.* [From the Celt.: W. *brysg*, Ir. *brisc*, *briag*, Gael. *briag*, quick, lively.] Lively; quick; active; nimble; full of life and spirit; vivacious; gay; vivid; bright; sharp and smart to the taste; effervescing. —v.t. pret. & pp. *brisked*, briskt; ppr. *brisking*, brisk'ing. To make brisk. —v.i. To become brisk, lively, or alert: often with *up*.

brisket, brisk'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *brischet* or *bruschet* (Fr. *brêchet*), fr. Armor. *brusk*, the breast.] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs; in a horse, the fore-part of the neck at the shoulder down to the fore-legs.

briskly, brisk'li, *adv.* In a brisk manner; actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

briskness, brisk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being brisk.

bristle, bris'l, *n.* [A dim. fr. A. Sax. *byrst*, a bristle=D. *borstel*, a bristle; akin Icel. *burst*, Dan. *börste*, G. *borste*, a bristle; fr. a root denoting a prong or sharp point.] One of the stiff, coarse, hairs of the hog and the wild boar, especially one growing on the back; a stiff roundish hair of any kind, or some similar appendage. —v.t. pret. & pp. *bristled*, bris'ld; ppr. *bristling*, bris'ling. To erect in bristles, or like bristles; to make bristly; to erect in defiance or anger. —v.i. To rise or stand erect as bristles; to show anger, resentment, or defiance.

bristled, bris'ld, *a.* Having bristles; furnished with bristles.

bristliness, bris'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being bristly.

bristly, bris'li, *a.* Thickly set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; stiff and sharp like bristles.

Bristol-board, bris'tul-bōrd, *n.* [From the town of *Bristol*, in England.] A fine kind of pasteboard.

Bristol-brick, bris'tul-brik, *n.* [See above.] A sort of brick of a siliceous material, and used for cleaning cutlery.

Bristol-diamond, bris'tul-dī-a-mund, *n.* Quartz in the form of small, round crystals, found in the Clifton limestone, near Bristol; rock-crystal.

Bristol-paper, bris'tul-pā-pėr, *n.* [See above.] Stout paper for drawing.

Britannia-metal, bri-tan'i-a-met-al, *n.* A metallic compound or alloy of tin, with a little copper and antimony.

Britannic, bri-tan'ik, *a.* [From L. *Britannicus*, pertaining to Britannia or Britain.] Pertaining to Britain.

British, brit'ish, *a.* [From *Brit* of Britain; L. *Britto*, a Briton.] Pertaining to Britain or its inhabitants; sometimes applied distinctively to the original Celtic inhabitants.

Briton, brit'on, *n.* [L. *Britto*, *Brittōnis*, O. Celtic, *Britto*, a Briton.] A native of Britain.

brittle, brit'l, *a.* [O.E. *britel*, from A. Sax. *breótan*, to break=Icel. *brjóta*, Dan. *bryde*, to break.] Easily broken; easily breaking short; not tough or tenacious.

brittle, brit'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brittled*, brit'ld; ppr. *brittling*, brit'ling. [Same origin as adj. *brittle*.] To cut up a deer.

brittleness, brit'l-nes, *n.* Quality of being brittle; fragility.

britzska, brits'ka, *n.* [A Polish word.] An open carriage with a calash top.

brize, brēz, *n.* The breeze-fly. BREEZE.

broach, brōch, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, spit, pin, broach, &c.=Sp. and Pr. *broca*, It. *brocca*, fr. L.L. *brocca*, a spit, a point, a spigot; comp. Gael. *brog*, an awl. *Brooch* is the same word, and *brocade*, *brochure*, are akin.] A spit or something similar; a spire, especially one rising directly from a tower without parapets surrounding its base; a brooch. —v.t. pret. & pp. *broached*, brōcht; ppr. *broaching*, brōch'ing. To pierce, as with a spit; to pierce in order to let out liquor; to tap; to let out; to begin conversation or discussion about; to open up; to publish first.—**To broach to** (*naut.*), to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to oversetting.

broacher, brōch'ėr, *n.* One who broaches; a spit.

broad, brąd, *a.* [A. Sax. *brād*=O. Fris. *brēd*, D. *breed*, Icel. *breithr*, Dan. and Sw. *bred*, Goth. *braids*, G. *breit*, broad; root unknown. Hence *breadth*.] Having extent from side to side as distinguished from *long*; having a great extent from side to side; not narrow; extended in all directions; wide; ample; extensive; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged; open or full (daylight); somewhat coarse; vulgar; gross; indelicate; free or vigorous in style or execution.—**Broad arrow**, a stamp resembling the barbed head of an arrow put upon stores, &c., belonging to the British government.—**Broad Church**, a section of the Church of England contrasted with the High Church and the Low Church, and considered as having broad or liberal views; a section of any church holding moderate or not very rigid views.

Broad Arrow.

broad-brim, brąd'brim, *n.* A hat with a very broad brim; a Quaker.

broadcast, brąd'kast, *n.* The mode of sowing grain by casting or scattering over the surface with the hand. —adv. Scattered at large from the hand; in a widely disseminated manner.

broad-cloth, brąd'kloth, *n.* A kind of fine woollen cloth woven about twice the usual breadth, and dyed in the piece.

broaden, brąd'n, *v.t.* To make broad or broader; to increase the width of; to render more comprehensive, extensive, or open. —v.i. To become broad or broader.

broadly, brąd'li, *adv.* In a broad manner; widely; fully; openly; plainly.

broadness, brąd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being broad; breadth.

broadside, brąd'sīd, *n.* The side of a ship above the water; a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time; a sheet of paper one side of which is covered by printed matter, often of a popular character.

broadsword, brąd'sōrd, *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

brobdingnagian, brob-ding-nag'i-an, *a.* Gigantic, like an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

brocade, brō-kād', *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, fr. an old *brocar*, equivalent to Fr. *brocher*, to prick, emboss, similar in origin to *broach*. BROACH.] A silk or satin stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers; a stuff wrought and enriched in like manner.

brocaded, brō-kād'ed, *a.* Worked like brocade; dressed in brocade.

brocage, **brokage**, brō'kāj, *n.* The premium or commission of a broker.

brocard, bro-kärd', *n.* [From a bishop named *Brocard*.] A law maxim; an elementary principle or maxim; a short proverbial rule; a canon.

brocatel, **brocatello**, brō'ka-tel, brō-ka-tel'lo, *n.* [Sp. *brocatel*, Fr. *brocatelle*, It. *brocatello*; same origin as *brocade*.] Sienna marble; a kind of light thin woollen cloth; linsey-woolsey. Spelled also *Brocatelle*.

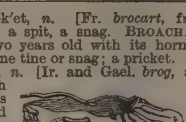
broccoli, brok'o-li, *n.* [It. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo*, sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot. BROACH.] A variety of the common cabbage.

brochure, brō-shōr', *n.* [Fr., fr. *brocher*, to stitch, fr. *broche*, a knitting-needle. BROACH.] A pamphlet or small book with the leaves stitched together.

brock, brok, *n.* [A. Sax. *broc*, fr. the Celtic=Ir. and Gael, *broc*, W. *broch*, a badger.] A badger.

brocket, brok'et, *n.* [Fr. *brocart*, fr. *broque*, *broche*, a spit, a snag. BROACH.] A red-deer two years old with its horns showing only one tine or snag; a pricket.

brogue, brōg, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a shoe of rough hide. From this shoe being used by the wilder Irish the word, it is said, came to designate their manner of speaking English.] A shoe made of raw hide or half-tanned leather; a stout, coarse shoe; a dialectal manner of pronunciation; the pronunciation of English peculiar to the Irish.


Irish Brogues.

broider, broi'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *broidered*, broi'dėrd; ppr. *broidering*, broi'dėr-ing. [Fr. *broder*, *border*, lit. to work on the border or edge of something, fr. *bord*, border. BORDER.] To ornament with needlework worked into the texture; to embroider.

broiderer, broi'dėr-ėr, *n.* One that embroiders.

broidery, broi'dėr-i, *n.* Embroidery.

broil, broil, *n.* [Fr. *brouille*, fr. *brouiller*, to mix, to jumble, to throw into confusion, from It. *brogliare*, to confound, fr. *broglio*, confusion; a word of doubtful origin.] A noisy quarrel; a confused tumult; a brawl.

broil, broil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *broiled*, broild; ppr. *broiling*, broil'ing. [O. Fr. *bruillir*, to broil; origin doubtful.] To dress or cook over a fire, either directly or on a gridiron; to grill; to subject to a strong heat. —v.i. To be subjected to strong heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated; to be greatly excited as by passion or impatience.

broiler, broil'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dresses by broiling; a gridiron.

brokage, brō'kāj, *n.* See BROKERAGE.

broke, brōk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *broked*, brōkt; ppr. *broking*, brōk'ing. [From the noun *broker*.] To exercise the office of a broker; to transact business for another.

broke, brōk. Pret. and obsolescent or poetical pp. of *break*.

broken, brō'kn, pp. of *break*, often used as an *a*. Parted by violence; rent asunder; fractional; infirm; humble; crushed; subdued; imperfect in utterance; made bankrupt.

broken-down, brō'kn-doun, *a.* Broken to pieces; decayed; reduced to poverty.

broken-hearted, brō'kn-hārt-ed, *a.* Having the spirits quite crushed by grief or despair.

brokenly, brō'kn-li, *adv.* In a broken or interrupted manner.

brokenness, brō'kn-nes, *n.* State of being broken.

broken-wind, brō'kn-wind, *n.* A disease in horses characterized by a difficult expiration of the air from the lungs.

broker, brō'kėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *brokeor*, *brokiere*, *brocour*, fr. a verb meaning to tap or broach, the broker being originally a tapster, then a retail dealer, &c. *Broker* was thus a *broacher*. BROACH.] An agent who buys and sells for others, being generally paid at a rate per cent on the value of the transaction; a middleman or intermediary; a dealer in old goods or pawns; a pawnbroker; an appraiser of household furniture distrained for rent.

brokerage, brō'kėr-āj, *n.* [*Broker* and *-age*.] The business of a broker; the pay or commission of a broker.

broking, brō'king, *n.* The trade of a broker.

bromate, brō'māt, *n.* [*Brom-* of *bromine*, and *-ate*.] A salt formed of bromic acid.

brome, brōm, **brome-grass**, *n.* [Gr. *bromos*, oats.] A name of several oat-like species of grass.

Bromelia, brō-mē'li-a, *n.* [After *Bromel*, a Swedish botanist.] The generic name of

tropical plants some species of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers.

bromic, brō'mik, *a.* [*Brom-* of *bromine*, and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from bromine.

bromide, brō'mid, *n.* [*Brom-* and *-ide*. See next.] A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element.

bromine, brō'mīn or brō'min, *n.* [Gr. *brōmos*, a fetid odour, and *-ine*.] A simple non-metallic element (symbol Br) resembling chlorine and iodine, with a strong rank odour.

bronchi, pl. of *bronchus*.

bronchia, brong'ki-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *brongchia*.] The two tubes, with their ramifications, arising from the bifurcation of the windpipe in the lungs, and conveying air to the latter; the bronchi.

bronchial, brong'ki-al, *a.* Belonging to the bronchia or bronchi, or their ramifications in the lungs.

bronchitis, brong-kī'tis, *n.* [From *bronchi*, *bronchia*, with term. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] An inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchia or bronchi.

bronchocele, brong'kō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *brongchos*, windpipe, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] Same as *Goitre*.

bronchotomy, brong-kot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *brongchos*, windpipe, and *tomē*, a cutting.] An incision into the windpipe or larynx, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs.

bronchus, brong'kus, *n.*; pl. **bronchi**, brong'ki. [Gr. *brongchos*, the windpipe.] One of the two bifurcations or large tubes of the trachea or windpipe.

bronze, bronz, *n.* [Fr. *bronze*, fr. It. *bronzo*, L.L. *brondisium*, bronze, probably from the name of the town *Brundusium* or *Brindisi*.] An alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc; a pigment to imitate bronze; a statue or other work of art made of bronze. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *bronzed*, bronzd; ppr. *bronzing*, bronz'ing. To colour, harden, or make appear on the surface like bronze; to make brown by exposure of the skin to the sun.

bronzed, bronzd, *p. a.* Made to resemble bronze; browned; brown-coloured; sunburnt.

bronze-steel, bronz'stēl, *n.* Bronze condensed and hardened.

bronzite, bron'zīt, *n.* A mineral, a variety of diallage, having a yellowish-brown colour.

brooch, brōch, *n.* [Fr. *broche*. BROACH.] An ornamental pin, clasp, or buckle used to fasten dress.

brood, brōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *bród*, a brood= D. *broed*, G. *brut*, a brood, O.H.G. *bruot*, brood, hatching warmth, fr. a root meaning to heat. *Breed* is a derived form.] The young birds hatched at once; the birds of one hatching; that which is bred or produced; a family; offspring; progeny; production; thing bred.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *brooded*, brōd'ed; ppr. *brooding*, brōd'ing. To sit on eggs or young; to incubate; to sit with outspread wings; to regard or think of with long anxiety; to ponder anxiously and constantly: followed by *over* or *on*.—— v.t. To sit over, cover, and cherish; to nourish; to foster.

broody, brōd'i, *a.* Inclined to brood or hatch.

brook, bruk, *n.* [A. Sax. *bróc*, a spring, a brook, fr. *brecan*, to burst forth; comp. L.G. *brök*, D. *broek*, G. *bruch*, a marsh. A brook is a breaking forth of water; comp. *spring*.] A natural stream of water smaller than a river, but larger than a rivulet.

brook, bruk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brooked*, bruk't; ppr. *brooking*, bruk'ing. [A. Sax. *bricsan*, to use, enjoy=D. *bruiken*, Icel. *brūka*, Goth. *brukjan*, G. *brauchen*, to use; allied to L. *fruī*, to enjoy (whence *fruit*, *fruition*).] To use; to enjoy; to bear; to endure; to support or tolerate; to put up with: mostly in sentences of a negative character.

brooklet, bruk'let, *n.* [*Brook* and *-let*.] A small brook.

broom, bröm, *n.* [A.Sax. *bróm*=L.G. *brâm*, D. *braam*, G. *bram*, broom; allied to *bramble*. BRAMBLE.] A leguminous shrub having fine yellow flowers and angular branches, growing abundantly often in waste grounds; a brush or besom, so named because frequently made of *broom* twigs.

broom-corn, bröm'körn, *n.* The common millet or guinea-corn (genus *Sorghum*), a cereal plant, so called from its branched panicles being made into carpet brooms.

broom-rape, bröm'rāp, *n.* A parasitic plant (genus *Orobanche*) growing on the roots of broom, furze, &c.

broomstick, **broomstaff**, bröm'stik, bröm'staf, *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

broomy, bröm'i, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom.

brose, brōz, *n.* [Gael. *brothas*, brosé; or for older *browis*, *brewis*, fr. the French; in any case, of same root as *brew*, *broth*, &c.] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water or milk on meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring.

broth, broth, *n.* [A. Sax. *broth*=Icel. *broth*, O.H.G. *brod*, fr. root of *brew*.] The liquor in which some substance has been boiled; liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, often with the addition of vegetables.

brothel, broth'el, *n.* [O.E. *brothel*, *brethel*, a wretch, fr. *brothen*, ruined, destroyed, fr. *brēthan*, to destroy: originally *brothel-house*, a house for abandoned people.] A house frequented by prostitutes; a bawdy-house.

brother, bruᵀᴴ'ėr, *n.*; pl. **brothers** or **brethren**, bruᵀᴴ'ėrz or breᵀᴴ'ren. [A common Indo-European word. A. Sax. *bróthor*=D. *broeder*, Icel. *bróthir*, Dan. and Sw. *broder*, Goth. *bróthar*, G. *bruder*, Lat. and Gael. *frathair*, W. *brawd*, Rus. *brat'*, Bohem. *bratr*, L. *frater*, Gr. *phratēr*, Skr. *bhratr*, brother; ultimate root unknown.] A son of the same parents, or who has one parent in common; any one closely united with another or others; one who resembles another in manners; an associate; one of the same society, rank, profession, or denomination; a fellow-creature; a member of a religious order. [The plural *brethren* is now used only in the wider meanings of the word.]

brotherhood, bruᵀᴴ'ėr-hụd, *n.* The state or quality of being a brother; individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation; an association; a fraternity.

brother-in-law, bruᵀᴴ'ėr-in-lą, *n.* The brother of one's husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

brotherless, bruᵀᴴ'ėr-les, *a.* Without a brother.

brotherliness, bruᵀᴴ'ėr-li-nes, *n.* State of being brotherly.

brotherly, bruᵀᴴ'ėr-li, *a.* Like a brother; becoming brothers; fraternal; kind; affectionate; pertaining to brothers.

brougham, brö'am or bröm, *n.* [After the first Lord *Brougham*.] A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled.

brought, brąt, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bring*.

brow, brou, *n.* [A. Sax. *brú*, eyebrow, eyelash; akin to Icel. *brún*, eyebrow, *brú*, bridge; cog. with Gael. *brā*, eyebrow, Russ. *brovi*, Lith. *bruvis*, Gr. *ophrys*, Pers. *abrú*, Skr. *bhrū*, eyebrow. *Brow* and *bridge* are regarded as of same root.] The prominent ridge over the eye; the arch of hair on it; the eyebrow; the forehead; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a slope.

browbeat, brou'bēt, *v.t.* pret. *browbeat*, brou'bēt; pp. *browbeat*, brou'bēt; *browbeaten*, brou'bēt-n; ppr. *browbeating*, brou'bēt-ing. [From *brow* and *beat*, to beat with one's stern or frowning brows.] To bear down with haughty stern looks, or with arrogant speech.

browbeater, brou'bēt-ėr, *n.* One who browbeats; a bully.

brown, broun, *a.* [A. Sax. *brún*=Icel. *brúnn*, Dan. *bruun*, Sw. *brun*, D. *bruin*, G. *braun*, brown. The *bear* and the *beaver* are believed to owe their names to the root of this word, which also passed into the Romance tongues. BRUIN, BURNISH.] Of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to red or black.—**Brown Bess**, the old flint-lock musket of the British army.—**Brown bread**, wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran.—**Brown coal**, lignite.—— n. A colour resulting from the mixture of red, black, and yellow.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *browned*, bround; ppr. *browning*, broun'ing. To make brown or dusky; to give a bright brown colour to.

brownie, brou'ni, *n.* [From its *brown* or swarthy colour.] A domestic spirit or goblin of benevolent character.

browning, broun'ing, *n.* Act of giving a brown colour; a preparation of sugar, portwine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring certain cooked articles.

brownish, broun'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

brownness, broun'nes, *n.* The quality of being brown.

brown-study, broun'stu-di, *n.* A fit of mental abstraction or meditation; a reverie.

browse, brouz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *browsed*, brouzd; ppr. *browsing*, brouz'ing. [O. Fr. *brouster* (Fr. *brouter*), to browse, fr. *brost*, *broust*, a sprout, a shoot, fr. O.H.G. *broz*, G. *bross*, sprout.] To pasture, eat, or feed upon; to crop and swallow, as leaves and shoots; to graze.—— v.i. To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees; to crop and eat food.—— n. The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs; green food for cattle.

bruin, brö'in, *n.* [The bear's name in the celebrated fable Reynard the Fox; fr. the D. *bruin*, brown. BROWN.] A familiar name given to a bear.

bruise, brōz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bruised* brōzd; ppr. *bruising*, brōz'ing. [A. Sax. *brýsan*, to bruise, to crush, which coalesced with O.Fr. *bruisier*, *bruser*, *briser*, to break, to shiver, perhaps fr. O.G. *brestan*, to break, to burst.] To crush; to pound; to bray; to make a contusion upon the flesh of; to injure by contusion or heavy blow; to make a dent in.—— v.i. To fight with the fists; to box (colloq.).—— n. A contusion; a hurt or injury from a blow with something blunt or heavy.

bruiser, brōz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which bruises; a boxer or prize-fighter.

bruit, brōt, *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, noise, uproar, rumour, fr. *bruire*, to make a noise: of uncertain origin.] A rumour spread abroad; report; rumour; fame.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *bruited*, brōt'ed; ppr. *bruiting*, brōt'ing. To announce with noise; to report; to noise abroad.

brumal, brö'mal, *a.* [L. *brumalis*, fr. *bruma*, winter, fr. *brevima*, a superl. of *brevis*, short. BRIEF.] Belonging to the winter.

brunette, brö-net', *n.* [Fr., dimin. fr. *brun*, brown. BROWN.] A woman with a brownish or dark complexion.

brunt, brunt, *n.* [From the root or stem of to *burn*; comp. Sc. *brunt*, burnt; Icel. *brunī*, a burning; G. *brunst*, ardour, burning heat. BURN.] The heat of battle; the onset when it rages most fiercely; violence; shock; force of a blow; shock of any kind.

brush, brush, *n.* [O. Fr. *broche*, *brosse*, brushwood; Mod. Fr. *brosse*, a brush; fr. O.H.G. *bros*, a sprout, or partly fr. O.H.G. *burst*, *bursta*, a bristle, whence G. *bürste*, a brush. BROWSE.] An instrument made of bristles or similar material to clean by rubbing or sweeping, or to lay on paint or wash of some kind; a painter's large pencil; a rude assault; a skirmish; a thicket; thick underwood or shrubs and small trees collectively; something resembling a brush; the tail of a fox.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *brushed*, brusht; ppr. *brushing*, brush'ing. To sweep or rub with a brush; to paint with a brush; to brush, rub over, or touch lightly in passing; to remove by brushing.—— v.i. To move nimbly or in haste; to move lightly; to skim.

brush-turkey, brush'tėr-ki, *n.* A large bird of Australia, somewhat resembling the turkey.

brushwood, brush'wụd, *n.* [From *brush*

and *wood.*] Small trees and shrubs growing together; branches of trees cut off.

brushy, brush'i, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy.

brusque, brusk or brŭsk, *a.* [Fr. *brusque*, fr. It. *brusco*, brusque, sharp, sour; perhaps akin to *brisk.*] Abrupt in manner or speech; blunt; rude.

brusquely, brusk'li or brŭsk'li, *adv.* In a brusque manner.

brusqueness, brusk'nes, *n.* Quality of being brusque; an abrupt or blunt manner.

brusquerie, brŭsk-rē, *n.* [Fr.] Brusqueness; a hasty or blunt expression.

Brussels-carpet, brus'elz-kär-pet, *n.* A carpet having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colours, which are raised in loops to form the patterns.

Brussels-sprouts, brus'elz-sprouts, *n. pl.* A variety of cabbage, characterized by little clusters of leaves which form miniature heads.

brutal, brō'tal, *a.* [*Brute* and *-al*; Fr. *brutal.* BRUTE.] Pertaining to a brute; unfeeling, like a brute; inhuman; savage; cruel; ferocious.

brutality, brō-tal'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame.

brutalize, brō'tal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brutalized*, brō'tal-īzd; ppr. *brutalizing*, brō'tal-īz-ing. [Fr. *brutaliser*, fr. *brutal.*] To make brutal.——v.i. To become brutal.

brutally, brō'tal-li, *adv.* In a brutal manner; inhumanly.

brute, brōt, *n.* [L. *brutus*, stupid, dull, irrational; hence Fr. *brut*, *brute*, Sp. and It. *bruto.*] Senseless; stupid; irrational; bestial; coarse; uncivilized; insensible.——*n.* A beast; any animal destitute of reason; a brutal person; a savage; a low-bred, unfeeling man.

brutify, brō'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brutified*, brō'ti-fīd; ppr. *brutifying*, brō'ti-fī-ing. [*Brute* and *-fy.*] To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling; to brutalize.

brutish, brō'tish, *a.* Like a brute; beastly; ignorant; stupid; unfeeling; savage; cruel; brutal; inhuman; ferocious; grossly sensual.

brutishly, brō'tish-li, *adv.* In a brutish manner.

brutishness, brō'tish-nes, *n.* Quality of being brutish; brutality.

bryology, brī-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *bryon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, &c.

bryony, brī'o-ni, *n.* [L. *bryonia*, fr. Gr. *bryōnia.*] A climbing plant; *white bryony*, a plant of the gourd family; *black bryony*, a plant of the yam family.

bryozoa, brī-ō-zō'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *bryon*, moss, and *zōon*, animal.] A group of minute molluscoid animals, now commonly called *Polyzoa* (which see).

bubble, bub'l, *n.* [Same as Dan. *boble*, Sw. *bubbla*, D. *bobbel*, a bubble; Sw. *bubla*, Dan. *boble*, D. and G. *bobbelen*, to bubble; words imitative of bubbling sound.] A small vesicle of water or other fluid, inflated with air; a blob of air in a fluid; that which will burst easily and suddenly; a vain project; a delusion; a fraud.——v.i. pret. & pp. *bubbled*, bub'ld; ppr. *bubbling*, bub'bling. To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise.——v.t. To cheat; to deceive or impose on.

bubbly, bub'bli, *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

bubo, bū'bō, *n.*; pl. **buboes**, bū'bōz. [L. *bubo*, fr. Gr. *boubōn*, the groin, or a swelling in the groin.] A swelling or tumour in the groin or arm-pit; an abscess in a glandular part of the body.

bubonocele, bū-bon'ō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *boubōn*, groin, *kēlē*, a tumour.] Rupture or hernia in the groin.

buccal, buk'al, *a.* [L. *bucca*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.—**Buccal glands**, the small glands of the mouth which secrete a viscous fluid.

buccaneer, **bucanier**, buk-a-nēr', buk-a-nēr', *n.* [Fr. *boucanier*, a pirate, a hunter who smoked the flesh of the animals killed, fr. *boucaner*, to smoke meat, fr. *boucan*, a large frame or hurdle for smoking meat, a Carib word.] A pirate; a sea-robber; one of the rovers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

buccaneering, buk-a-nēr'ing, *n.* The employment of buccaneers.

buccinator, buk'sin-ā-tėr, *n.* [L., a trumpeter, fr. *buccina*, a trumpet, fr. *bucca*, the cheek.] The trumpeter's muscle, a flat thin muscle forming the wall of the cheek.

buccentaur, bū-sen'tąr, *n.* [Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *kentauros*, a centaur.] A mythological monster, half man and half ox.

buck, buk, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. G. *beuche*, lye, *beuchen*, to steep in lye; Sw. *byk*, lye.] A lye or cleansing mixture in which clothes are steeped or soaked in the process of bleaching; the clothes themselves; liquor in which clothes are washed.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bucked*, bukt; ppr. *bucking*, buk'ing. To soak or wash in lye, a process in bleaching; to break up and pulverize, as ores.

buck, buk, *n.* A. Sax. *buc*, *bucca*, a he-goat, a buck=D. *bok*, Icel. *bokkr*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a buck, a he-goat, a ram; G. *bock*, a he-goat, a buck; comp. W. *bwch*, a buck, Ir. *boc*, a he-goat.] The male of certain animals, as the fallow-deer, goats, rabbits, &c.; a gay dashing fellow; a fop or dandy.——v.i. pret. & pp. *bucked*, bukt; ppr. *bucking*, buk'ing. To leap from the ground with the back arched and the head down, as a horse or mule that attempts in this way to throw off its rider.

buck-basket, buk'bās-ket, *n.* [*Buck*, lye.] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

bucket, buk'et, *n.* [Perhaps fr. A. Sax. *bīc*, a bucket, a flagon, a pitcher, with dim. term. added; or from O. Fr. *buket*, a tub, a pail.] A small tub, pail, or vessel in which water is drawn or carried; a cavity on the rim of a water-wheel; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain elevator.

bucketful, buk'et-fųl, *n.* As much as a bucket will hold.

bucket-wheel, buk'et-whēl, *n.* A water-wheel containing cavities on its circumference; a wheel having a rope passing round it with buckets which dip into a well.

buck-eye, buk'ī, *n.* A name for several species of American horse-chestnut.

buck-hound, buk'hound, *n.* A kind of hound for hunting fallow-deer.

buckish, buk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a buck; foppish.

buck-jumper, buk'jump-ėr, *n.* A horse or mule that is in the habit of bucking for the purpose of throwing off its rider.

buckle, buk'l, *n.* [Fr. *boucle*, buckle, fr. L.L. *buccula*, the strap of a helmet, the central part of the buckler, the boss, dim. of L. *bucca*, a cheek.] An instrument with a rim and movable tongue to fasten belts, harness, &c.; a curl of hair, or the state of the hair crisped and curled.——v.t. pret. & pp. *buckled*, buk'ld; ppr. *buckling*, buk'l-ing. To fasten with a buckle or buckles; to set vigorously to work at anything; to join together, as in marriage; to bend or warp.——v.i. To apply with vigour; to engage with zeal: followed by *to.*

buckler, buk'lėr, *n.* [Fr. *bouclier*, fr. L.L. *bucculārium*, fr. *buccula*, the boss of a shield. BUCKLE.] A kind of shield, generally a small round shield.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bucklered*, buk'lėrd; ppr. *buckler-ing*, buk'lėr-ing. To shield; to defend.

buckra, buk'ra, *n.* [W. African word meaning supernatural being or demon.] A negro term for a white man.

buckram, buk'ram, *n.* [O.E. *bokeram*, *buckeram*, *buckrom*, &c., fr. O.Fr. *boucaran*, *boqueran*, M.H.G. *buckeram*, *buckeran*, L.L. *boquerannus*, &c.; perhaps stuff made originally of goat's hair (G. *bock*, a goat). BUCK.] A coarse linen cloth stiffened with paste, gum, or glue, used in lining garments.——*a.* Stiff; precise; formal.

buckshish, **bucksheish**, buk'shēsh. Same as *Bakshish.*

buck-shot, buk'shot, *n.* A large kind of shot used for killing deer or other large game.

buckskin, buk'skin, *n.* A kind of leather originally made of the skin of the deer, but now of that of the sheep; *pl.* breeches made of this leather.

buckthorn, buk'thorn, *n.* A shrub which bears a purging or cathartic berry, also used in dyeing: another species yields the Persian or yellow berry of commerce.

buck-tooth, buk'tōth, *n.* A projecting tooth in a person's jaw; a prominent canine tooth.

buckwheat, buk'whēt, *n.* [From Prov. E. *buck*, beech, and *wheat*; or fr. D. *boekweit*, G. *buchweizen* (D. *boek*, G. *buche*, a beech); from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beech-nuts.] A plant bearing small seeds, which are ground into meal: called also *Brank.* It is a native of Asia and is not a wheat nor even a cereal, belonging to the order Polygonaceæ.

bucolic, bū-kol'ik, *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, fr. Gr. *boukolikos*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral, fr. *boukolos*, a herdsman, fr. *bous*, an ox.] Pastoral; relating to country life.——*n.* A pastoral poem.

bud, bud, *n.* [Possibly allied to D. *bot*, a bud; O. Fr. *boter*, to bud; Fr. *bouton*, a bud; E. *button.*] The first shoot or growth of a leaf, branch, or flower; a similar growth in certain animals of low organization, as polyps; a germ, or what resembles a bud.——v.i. pret. & pp. *budded*, bud'ed; ppr. *budding*, bud'ing. To put forth or produce young shoots, buds, or germs; to germinate; to begin to grow or shoot forth; to be in an early stage of development.——v.t. To graft or inoculate by inserting a bud.

Buddhism, bud'izm, *n.* [*Buddha*, lit. the wise, fr. Skr. *buddh*, to know: the sacred name of the founder of the system, who appears to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C.] The religious system founded in India by Buddha, its adherents now comprising nearly a third of the human race.—**Buddhist**, bud'ist, *n.* One who adheres to the system of Buddhism.—**Buddhistic**, bud-ist'ik, *a.* Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism.

budding, bud'ing, *n.* A mode of grafting in which a leaf-bud is inserted as a graft instead of a young shoot; *zool.* same as *Gemmation.*

buddle, bud'l, *n.* [Comp. G. *butteln*, to shake.] A large square frame of boards used in washing metalliferous ore.——v.t. or i. pret. & pp. *buddled*, bud'ld; ppr. *buddling*, bud'l-ing. To wash ore in a buddle.

budge, buj, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *budged*, bujd; ppr. *budging*, buj'ing. [Fr. *bouger*, to stir, to move=Pr. *bolegar*, to be agitated, It. *bolicare*, to bubble, fr. L.L. *bullicare*, fr. L. *bullire*, to boil. BOIL.] To move off; to stir; to flinch.

budge, buj, *n.* [O. Fr. *bouge*, probably fr. L. *bulga*, a leather bag, fr. a Gallic word seen in Ir. and Gael. *balg*, *bolg*, a bag; akin *bellows*, *belly.*] Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards, formerly used as an ornamental border for scholastic habits.——*a.* Scholastic; pedantic; stiff: formal.

budget, buj'et, *n.* [O. E. *boget*, *bouget*, fr. Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a leather bag. BUDGE, *v.*] A little sack with its contents; a stock or store; the annual statement of results and proposals respecting the finances of the British nation made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; any similar financial statement.

budlet, bud'let, *n.* A little bud springing from a parent bud.

buff, buf, *n.* [Abbrev. of *buffalo*, O.E. *buffe*, Fr. *buffle*, a buffalo.] Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, elk, &c.; leather of ox-hide with a downy surface and a yellowish-white colour; the colour of this; a dull light yellow.——*a.* Made of buff; of the colour of buff leather; light yellow.

buff, buf, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *buffed*, buft; ppr. *buffing*, buf'ing. To strike. See BUFFET.

buffalo, buf'fa-lō, *n.* [From Sp. *bufalo*, Fr. *buffle*, L. *bubalus*, *bufalus*, fr. Gr. *boubalos*, fr. *bous*, an ox.] A species of the

1, Head of Indian Buffalo (*Bubalus Buffelus*). 2, Head of Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus Cafer*).

ox used as draught animals in many warm countries, and larger than the common ox; the bison of North America.

buffalo-chips, buf'fa-lō-chips, *n. pl.* Dried bison's dung, used as fuel in America.

buffalo-robe, buf'fa-lō-rōb, *n.* The skin of the bison of North America prepared with the hair on.

buffer, buf'ėr, *n.* [From prov. E. *buff*, to strike; or allied to *buffet*, a blow.] Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes; an apparatus with powerful springs attached to railway carriages; anything which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of opposing forces.

buffer, buf'ėr, *n.* [Perhaps fr. O.E. *buffe*, to stammer, Fr. *bufer*, to puff out the cheeks; comp. Sc. *buff*, nonsense.] A foolish fellow; a fellow: a term of extreme familiarity.

buffet, buf'et, in second sense bū-fe, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard; origin unknown.] A kind of cupboard for holding wine, glasses, plates, &c.; a public place set apart for refreshments.

buffet, buf'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *buffet*, *bufet*, a slap, a blow, dim. from *buffe*, *bufe*, a blow. Formed from the sound.] A blow with the hand or fist; a thump; a box; a slap; hard usage of any kind.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *buffeted*, buf'et-ed; ppr. *buffeting*, buf'et-ing. To strike with the hand or fist; to thump; to beat; to strike; to box; to contend against.—— v.i. To deal blows or buffets; to make one's way by buffeting.

buffle-headed, buf'l-hed-ed, *a.* [Obsol. *buffle*, a buffalo.] Having a large head like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

buffo, buf'fō, *n.* [It.] The comic actor in an opera; a comic singer.—— a. Comic.

buffoon, buf-fön', *n.* [Fr. *bouffon*, fr. It. *buffone*, from *buffare*, to jest or sport, from *buffa*, a trick, a piece of sport.] One who makes sport by low jests and antic gestures and postures; a droll; a mimic.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *buffooned*, buf-fönd'; ppr. *buffooning*, buf-fön'ing. To make ridiculous.—— v.i. To play the buffoon.

buffoonery, buf-fön'ėr-i, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests or antics.

buffoonish, buf-fön'ish, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.

buff-stick, buf'stik, *n.* A stick covered with leather, and powdered with emery, used in polishing.

buff-wheel, buf'whēl, *n.* A wheel for a similar purpose with the buff-stick.

buffy, buf'i, *a.* Of the colour of buff; light yellow.—**Buffy coat**, the coat which appears on a clot of blood drawn from a vein in cases of inflammation, pleurisy, &c.

bufonite, bū'fon-īt, *n.* [From L. *bufo*, *bufonis*, a toad.] Toadstone; a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of fishes.

bug, bug, *n.* [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin, a scarecrow; akin to E. *bogey*, Sc. *bogle*. But that this is also the origin of the name of the insect is not clear.] A hobgoblin, spectre, or bugbear (*Shak.*); a name applied to insects of various kinds, particularly to an insect of a flat shape, which infests the furniture, beds, and walls of houses, and inflicts severe bites.

bugbear, bug'bār, *n.* [Lit. a *bug* or hobgoblin in the shape of a *bear*.] Something real or imaginary that causes terror.

buggy, bug'i, *a.* Abounding with bugs.

buggy, bug'i, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A name given to several species of light one-horse carriages or gigs.

bugle, **bugle-horn**, bū'gl, bū'gl-hōrn, *n.* [Lit. a buffalo-horn, from O.E. *bugle*, a buffalo, fr. L. *buculus*, a young bullock, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] A hunting-horn; a military musical brass wind-instrument, now generally furnished with keys.

bugle, bū'gl, *n.* [Sometimes referred to L.L. *bugulus*, a female ornament, from root seen in A. Sax. *būgan*, to bend, to *bow*; G. *bügel*, a bent piece of metal.] A shining elongated glass bead, usually black.

bugler, būg'lėr, *n.* One who plays a bugle; a soldier whose duty is to convey the commands of the officers by sounding a bugle.

bugloss, bū'glos, *n.* [L. *buglossus*, Gr. *bouglōssos—bous*, an ox, and *glōssa*, tongue.] A plant of several species; allied to borage (genus *Lycopsis* or *Anchusa*); a common weed, so called from the shape and roughness of its leaves; ox-tongue.

buhl, bōl, *n.* [From *Boule*, who introduced this style of work into France in the reign of Louis XIV.] Unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked into complicated and ornamental patterns, used for inlaying; articles ornamented in this style.

buhrstone, bör'stōn, *n.* Same as *Burrstone*.

build, bild, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *built*, bilt; ppr. *building*, bild'ing. The regular pret. & pp. *builded* is chiefly poetical. [Of obscure origin, but connected with A. Sax. *bold*, a house, a dwelling; Icel. *bōl*, Dan. *bol*, a house, a dwelling; fr. same root as *boor*, *bower*; Icel. *búa*, to dwell, G. *bauen*, to build or cultivate.] To frame, construct, and raise; to construct and raise, as any edifice or fabric; to raise or erect on a basis or foundation; to rear; erect; to confirm; to establish; to consolidate.—— v.i. To exercise the art or practise the business of erecting structures; to construct, rest, or depend on something as a foundation.—— n. Construction; make; form.

builder, bild'ėr, *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build, or who contracts to build.

building, bild'ing, *n.* The act of one who builds; an edifice; a house; the art of constructing edifices, &c.

built, bilt, *a.* Formed; shaped: frequently in composition; also constructed of different pieces instead of one, as a mast, beam, &c.

bukshish, buk'shēsh, *n.* Same as *Bakshish*.

bulb, bulb, *n.* [L. *bulbus*, a bulb, fr. Gr. *bolbos*, a bulbous root, an onion.] The roundish head of an onion, lily, hyacinth, or similar plant, strictly a modified leaf-bud producing roots from its base and sending up a new stem from its centre; something similar to this, as the fleshy part of a turnip; a spherical protuberance, as in the tube of a thermometer. In the fig., the bulb of the hyacinth *a*, is the bud or growing point, *c* the crown of the root or lower end of stem, *d* the fibres or root proper, and *o* a young bud or offset.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *bulbed*, bulbd; ppr. *bulbing*, bulb'ing. To form bulbs; to grow into bulbs.

Bulb of Hyacinth.

bulbed, bulbd, *a.* Having a bulb or bulbs; bulbous.

bulbel, **bulbil**, bul'bel, bul'bil, *n.* [Dim. of *bulb*.] A separable bulb formed on certain flowering plants; a small axillary bulb.

bulbous, bul'bus, *a.* [*Bulb* and *-ous*.] Pertaining to a bulb; of the nature of a bulb; shaped like a bulb; swelling out.

bulbul, bul'bul, *n.* The Persian name of the nightingale, or a species of nightingale; an Eastern name of other singing birds.

Bulgarian, bul-gā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Bulgaria.—— n. A member of the Bulgarian race; the language of the Bulgarians, a Slavonic tongue.

bulge, bulj, *n.* [Probably fr. O. Fr. *boulge*, *bouge*, fr. L.L. *bulga*, a leathern bag; of Celtic origin; comp. Ir. and Gael. *bolg*, a bag; *bilge* is a form of this.] A swelling; a protuberance, as in a cask; bilge.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *bulged*, buljd; ppr. *bulging*, bulj'ing. To swell out; to be protuberant.

bulgy, bul'ji, *a.* [*Bulge* and *-y*.] Bulging; bending outward.

bulimia, **bulimy**, bū-lim'i-a, bū'li-mi, *n.* [Gr. *boulimia—bous*, an ox, in composition, huge, great, and *limos*, hunger.] A morbidly voracious or insatiable appetite.

bulk, bulk, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *bulki*, a heap, the freight of a vessel; Dan. *bulk*, a lump, a clod; O. Sw. *bolk*, a crowd, a mass; akin *bole* (of a tree), *boll*, *bowl*.] Magnitude of a solid body; the whole magnitude or dimensions of anything; the size; the gross; the majority; main part; extent; whole content of a ship's hold.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *bulked*, bulkt; ppr. *bulking*, bulk'ing. To grow large; to swell; to appear large or important.

bulk-head, bulk'hed, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A partition in a ship to form separate compartments.

bulkiness, bul'ki-nes, *n.* Quality of being bulky; greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

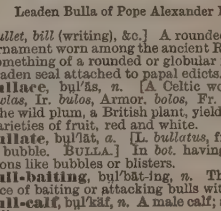
bulky, bul'ki, *a.* Of great bulk; large; of great size; of great dimensions.

bull, bul, *n.* [A. Sax. *bulla* (only found in dim. *bulluca*, a bullock); L.G. *bulle*, *bolle*, D. *bul*, O. Dan. *bul*, Icel. *boli*, a bull. The root may be in A. Sax. *bellan*, to bellow.] The male of any animal of the ox or cow kind; an old male whale; one who operates in order to effect a rise in the price of stock; a sign of the zodiac.—— Male, or of large size; characteristic of a bull, as coarse, loud, obstinate, or the like.

bull, bul, *n.* [L. *bulla*, a boss, a rounded object, a seal attached to documents. BULLA.] Originally the seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope; hence, a letter, edict, or rescript of the pope.

bull, bul, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A gross inconsistency in language; a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms.

bulla, bul'la, *n.* [L. *bulla*, a bubble, a rounded mass, seal, &c., whence *bull* (document),



Leaden Bulla of Pope Alexander IV.

bullet, *bill* (writing), &c.] A rounded metal ornament worn among the ancient Romans; something of a rounded or globular form; a leaden seal attached to papal edicts.

bullace, bul'as, *n.* [A Celtic word: W. *bwlas*, Ir. *bulos*, Armor. *bolos*, Fr. *buloce*.] The wild plum, a British plant, yielding two varieties of fruit, red and white.

bullate, bul'lāt, *a.* [L. *bullatus*, fr. *bulla*, a bubble. BULLA.] In *bot.* having elevations like bubbles or blisters.

bull-baiting, bul'bāt-ing, *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.

bull-calf, bul'kaf, *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.

bull-dog, bul'dog, *n.* [From being formerly used in bull-baiting.] A species of dog with large head, broad muzzle, short hair, and great courage.

bullet, bul'et, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, dim. fr. *boule*, a ball, a bowl to play with, fr. L. *bulla*, a bubble, boss, seal. Akin *bullion*, *bulletin*, to boil; a papal *bull*. BULLA.] A small ball; a ball of lead or other metal, used to load muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., with; a cannon-ball.

bulletin, bul'e-tin, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulla*, an edict of the pope. BULLET.] An official statement or report of some public event; an official report respecting the health of some great personage. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *bulletined*, bul'le-tind; ppr. *bulletining*, bul'le-tin-ing. To make known, as by a bulletin.

bullet-mould, bul'et-mōld, *n.* A mould for casting bullets.

bullet-proof, bul'et-pröf, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

bull-fight, bul'fit, *n.* A combat between armed men and bulls in a closed arena: a popular amusement in Spain.

bull-fighter, bul'fit-ėr, *n.* A man who engages in bull-fights.

bullfinch, bul'finsh, *n.* A finch with a largish head and stout bill (genus *Pyrrhula*); a British song-bird.

bull-frog, bul'frog, *n.* A large species of frog in North America, having a loud bass voice.

bull-head, bul'hed, *n.* A name given to several species of fish with wide and flattened heads, as the miller's thumb, occurring in some British rivers; *fig.* a dull, stupid, or obstinate fellow.

bullion, bul'yon, *n.* [From L.L. *bullio*, *bulliona*, a mass of gold or silver, fr. L. *bulla*, a boss, a stud, a seal. BULLET.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass; gold and silver in bars, ingots, or any uncoined form; a kind of heavy twisted fringe, frequently made of silk and covered with fine gold or silver wire.

bullionist, bul'yon-ist, *n.* An advocate of an exclusive metallic currency.

bullock, bul'ok, *n.* [A.Sax. *bullica*. BULL.] An ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

bull's-eye, bulz'ī, *n.* Any circular opening for the admission of light or air; a round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, let into the deck, port, or sky-light of a vessel; a small lantern with a lens on one side to concentrate the light; the centre of a target; also a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

bullterrier, bul'ter-i-ėr, *n.* A variety of dog, a cross between a bull-dog and a terrier.

bull-trout, bul'trout, *n.* A large species of fish of the salmon family.

bully, bul'ī, *n.* [Originally a term of friendship and endearment; perhaps akin to D. *boel*, brother, lover, G. *buhle*, lover, friend; though the modern sense rather suggests connection with L.G. *bullern*, Sw. *bullra*, to roar, make a noise (comp. *boulder*).] A noisy, blustering, overbearing, quarrelsome fellow; a dashing fellow. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *bullied*, bul'id; ppr. *bullying*, bul-i-ing. To act the bully towards; to insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces. ——v.i. To bluster; to be noisy and quarrelsome; to swagger, hector, or domineer.

bulrush, bul'rush, *n.* [From *bull*, implying size and coarseness, and *rush*.] A large, strong kind of rush.

bulrushy, bul'rush-i, *a.* Abounding in bulrushes; resembling or pertaining to bulrushes.

bulse, buls, *n.* [Pg. *bolsa*, a purse; same word as *burse*, *bourse*.] In the East Indies, a bag or purse of diamonds or other valuables.

bulwark, bul'wėrk, *n.* [Lit. a *work* built of the *boles* or trunks of trees, fr. Dan. *bulværk*, D. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, rampart; hence by corruption Fr. *boulevard*.] A work of defence round a place; a bastion or a rampart, &c.; an outwork; a fortification; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the decks; also any means of defence, security, or safety.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *bulwarked*, bul'wėrkt; ppr. *bulwarking*, bul'wėrk-ing. To fortify with a bulwark or rampart; to protect.

bum, bum, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bummed*, bumd; ppr. *bumming*, bum'ing. [Imitative of sound, like *boom*, *hum*, *buzz*, &c.] To make a droning or humming noise like that of the bittern or bee; to hum.

bumbailiff, bum-bā'lif, *n.* [Probably a vulgar corruption of *bound bailiff*, influenced by *bum*, the posteriors.] An under-bailiff; a civil officer appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions for debt.

bumble-bee, bum'bl-bē, *n.* [Imitative of sound; comp. *boom*, *bum*, to hum or boom.] A large bee; the humble-bee.

bumbledom, bum'bl-dum, *n.* [From *Bumble*, the beadle, a character in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.] A sarcastic term applied to fussy official pomposity and incapacity.

bum-boat, bum'bōt, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A small boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

bump, bump, *n.* [Perhaps imitative of sound; comp. *boom*, *bum*; L.G. *bumsen*, to strike or fall on with a hollow noise.] A thump or heavy blow, or the noise of it; a shock from a collision; a lump produced by a blow; a swelling or protuberance; a natural protuberance on the surface of the skull. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *bumped*, bumpt; ppr. *bumping*, bump'ing. To strike something with a loud, heavy, or hollow noise; to come into collision with something.—— v.t. To strike heavily against; to come into collision with.

bumper, bump'ėr, *n.* [From *bump*; comp. colloq. *thumper*, *bouncer*, as applied to something large.] A cup or glass filled to the brim; a something completely filled.

bumpkin, bump'kin, *n.* [For *bumkin*, *boomkin* (*boom*, and *-kin*), a short boom, a bumpkin being a blockish fellow, a blockhead.] A clumsy, heavy, awkward rustic; a clown or country lout.

bumptious, bump'shus, *a.* [For *bumpish*, fr. *bump*, apt to strike against or come in contact with others.] Offensively self-assertive; disposed to quarrel; domineering.

bumptiousness, bump'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being bumptious.

bun, bun, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. O.Fr. *bugne*, a swelling; Fr. *bugnet*, a little puffed loaf. BUNYON.] A kind of cake; a kind of sweet bread.

bunch, bunsh, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps akin to *bump*, or to O.Sw. and Dan. *bunke*, Icel. *bunki*, a heap. BUNK.] A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; a cluster; a collection; a number of things put or tied together; a knot.——v.t. pret. & pp. *bunched*, bunsht; ppr. *bunching*, bunsh'ing. To swell out in a protuberance; to cluster as into bunches.—— v.t. To form or tie in a bunch.

bunch-backed, bunsh'bakt, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; hump-backed. [*Shak.*]

bunchy, bunsh'i, *a.* Like a bunch; bulging; having tufts; growing in a bunch.

buncombe. See BUNKUM.

bundle, bun'dl, *n.* [A dim. akin to *bond*, *bound*, *bind*; equivalent to D. *bondel*, G. *bündel*, bundle.] A number of things bound or put together; a package or parcel.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *bundled*, bun'dld; ppr. *bundling*, bund'ling. To tie or bind in a bundle: often followed by *up*; to place or dispose of in a hurried unceremonious manner.—— v.i. To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off*.

bung, bung, *n.* [Allied to O.D. *bunghe*, *bonghe*, *bonne*, D. *bom*, a bung.] A large cork for closing the orifice in the side of a cask.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *bunged*, bungd; ppr. *bunging*, bung'ing. To stop up with a bung; to close up.

bungalow, bung'ga-lō, *n.* [Per. *bangalah*, fr. *Bengal*; lit. a Bengalese house.] In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor.

bung-hole, bung'hōl, *n.* The hole or orifice in the side of a cask through which it is filled.

bungle, bung'gl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bungled*, bung'gld; ppr. *bungling*, bung'gling. [Akin to *bang*, G. dial. *bungen*, O. Sw. *bunga*, to beat, to bang, being probably imitative of sound.] To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner.—— v.t. To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly.—— n. A clumsy performance; a piece of inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance.

bungler, bung'glėr, *n.* One who bungles; a clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

bungling, bung'gling, *p. a.* Like a bungler; clumsy; awkwardly done.

bunglingly, bung'gling-li, *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

bunion. See BUNYON.

bunk, bungk, *n.* [Same as Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel, a coop, in O.Sw. also part of a vessel's deck; akin to *bank*.] A wooden box or case, serving both as a seat and as a bed; one of a series of sleeping berths arranged above each other.

bunker, bung'kėr, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *bunk*.] A sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle; a sandy hollow on a golf course.

bunkum, **buncombe**, bung'kum, *n.* [From *Buncombe*, in North Carolina, the member of Congress for this place having on one occasion admitted that he was talking, not for any useful end, but simply 'for Buncombe', that is, to please his constituents.] Talking for talking's sake; bombastic speech-making; mere words.

bunny, bun'i, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *bun*, root, stump; lit. the short-tailed animal.] A sort of pet name for the rabbit.

bunt, bunt, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *bundt*, Sw. *bunt*, a bunch, a bundle, a protuberance.] The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.

bunt, bunt, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *burnt*.] A disease of wheat; smut; also, the fungus producing the disease.

bunting, bunt'ing, *n.* [Formerly *bunting*, *bounting*, *buntel*, Sc. *buntlin*; origin unknown.] The popular name of a number of birds closely allied to finches and sparrows.

bunting, **buntine**, bunt'ing, bunt'in, *n.* [Probably fr. G. *bunt*, D. *bont*, party-coloured, of different colours.] A thin woollen stuff of which the flags and signals of ships are made; flags.

buntline, bunt'lin, *n.* [From *bunt* and *line*.] One of the ropes fastened to the bottoms of square sails to draw them up when being furled.

bunyon, **bunion**, bun'yon, *n.* [From It. *bugnone*, a round knot or bunch, a boil. *Bun* is of the same origin.] An excrescence or knob accompanied with inflammation on some of the joints of the feet, generally at the side of the ball of the great toe.

buoy, boi, *n.* [Same word as D. *boei*, a buoy, a fetter, O.Fr. *boye*, a buoy, *boie*, a fetter, fr. L. *boiæ*, a kind of fetter or shackle; a buoy being fettered at a fixed point.] A floating object fixed at a certain place to point out the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, &c.; something that will float and keep a person up in the water; a life-buoy. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *buoyed*, boid; ppr. *buoying*, boi'ing. To keep afloat; to bear up; to support or sustain; to keep from sinking in despondency.—— v.i. To float.

Buoys.—1, Bell-buoy. 2, Mooring-buoy.

buoyage, boi'āj, *n.* [*Buoy* and *-age*.] A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port.

buoyancy, boi'an-si, *n.* [*Buoyant* and *-cy.*] The quality of being buoyant, or of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; lightness of spirits; vivacity; hopefulness; cheerfulness.

buoyant, boi'ant, *a.* [A participial form fr. *buoy.*] Floating; so light as not to sink in water; light; elastic; cheerful; not easily depressed.

buoyantly, boi'ant-li, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

bur, bėr, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *borre*, Sw. *kardborre*, a burdock; comp. also Ir. *borr*, a knob, *borraim*, to swell.] The rough prickly flower-head or seed-vessel of certain plants, as the burdock, chestnut, &c.; a knob or knot.

bur, bėr, *n.* [Connected with *burgh*, *borough*; Sc. *broch*, a burgh, has also this meaning.] A halo round the moon or other heavenly body.

bur. See BURR.

burbot, bėr'bot, *n.* [Fr. *barbote*, fr. *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard.] A fish of the cod family shaped like an eel.

burden, burthen, bėr'dn, bėr'ᴛʜn, *n.* [A. Sax. *byrthen*, fr. *beran*, to bear, like Icel. *byrthr*, *byrthi*, Dan. *byrde*, Goth. *baurthei*, G. *bürde*, a burden. BEAR. With *burden, burthen*, comp. *murder, murther.* In the senses pertaining to music there has been a confusion with the next word.] That which is borne or carried; load; weight; contents of a ship; freight; quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; musical accompaniment; chorus of a song; that which is often repeated or on which one dwells.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *burdened, burthened*, bėr'dnd, bėr'ᴛʜnd; ppr. *burdening, burthening*, bėr'dn-ing, bėr'ᴛʜn-ing. To load; to impose a weight upon; to encumber with weight; to oppress with anything grievous.

burden, bėr'dn, *n.* [Fr. *bourdon*, a drone or bass, the humble-bee, fr. L.L. *burdo*, a drone: of imitative origin.] The part in a song which is repeated at the end of each verse; the chorus or refrain; a subject on which one dwells. See BURDEN above.

burdensome, bėr'dn-sum, *a.* [*Burden* and *-some.*] Forming a grievous or heavy burden; grievous to be borne; heavy; weighty; oppressive.

burdensomely, bėr'dn-sum-li, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

burdock, bėr'dok, *n.* [*Bur* and *dock.*] A plant (*Arctium lappa*) with a rough prickly head, belonging to the composite family, common on roadsides and waste places.

bureau, bū-rō' or bū'rō; pl. **bureaux** or **bureaus**, bū-rōz' or bū'rōz, *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, an office, a desk or writing-table, originally a kind of russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, fr. L. *burrus*, red or reddish.] A writing table or desk with drawers; an office or court; place where the duties of a public office are transacted; a public department; a chest of drawers having a writing-table which folds up.

bureaucracy, bū-rō'kra-si, *n.* [From *bureau*, office, department, and Gr. *kratos*, power.] The system of centralizing the administration of a country, through regularly graded series of government officials; such officials collectively.

bureaucrat, bureaucratist, bū-rō'krat, bū-rō'krat-ist, *n.* [See prec.] An advocate for or supporter of bureaucracy.

bureaucratic, bureaucratical, bū-rō-krat'ik, bū-rō-krat'ik-al, *a.* Relating to bureaucracy.

burg, bėrg, *n.* [See BOROUGH.] A borough; a town with walls.

burgage, bėr'gāj, *n.* [From *burg, burgh, borough*, and *-age.*] A species of tenure in boroughs, cities, and towns, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements.

burgamot, bėr'ga-mot, *n.* Same as *Bergamot.*

burganet, burgonet, bėr'ga-net, bėr'gō-net, *n.* [Fr. *bourguignotte*, fr. *Bourgogne, Burgundy.*] A kind of helmet with a visor formerly worn; a sort of steel cap or casque.

burgee, bėr-jē', *n.* [Origin unknown.] A flag or pennant which ends in two points; a kind of small coal suited for burning in furnaces.

burgeois, bėr-jō', *n.* A printing type. BOURGEOIS.

burgeon, bėr'jon, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud; origin doubtful.] A bud; a shoot or sprout.——*v.i.* pret. and pp. *burgeoned*, bėr'jond; ppr. *burgeoning*, bėr'jon-ing. To bud or sprout.

burgess, bėr'jes, *n.* [O. Fr. *burgeis*, Fr. *bourgeois*, fr. L.L. *burgensis*, fr. *burgus*, a borough. BOROUGH.] An inhabitant of a borough; a freeman of a borough; the representative of a borough in parliament; a magistrate of certain towns.

burgess-ship, bėr'jes-ship, *n.* The state or condition of a burgess.

burgh, bu'rė, *n.* The Scots term applied to a corporate town or borough.

burghal, bur'gal, *a.* Belonging to a burgh.

burgher, bur'gėr, *n.* A burgess or a freeman of a burgh or a borough.

burglar, bėrg'lėr, *n.* [Doubtfully derived from Fr. *bourg*, a town, and O. Fr. *laire*, Pr. *lairo*, fr. L. *latro* a thief.] One who robs or plunders a house by night; a nocturnal housebreaker.

burglarious, bėrg-lā'ri-us-li, *a.* [*Burglary* and *-ous.*] Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

burglariously, bėrg-lā'ri-us-li, *adv.* [See prec.] With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

burglary, bėrg'la-ri, *n.* [*Burglar* and *-y.*] The act or crime of a burglar; act of nocturnal housebreaking.

burgle, bėr'gl, *v.i.* [From *burglar.*] To commit burglary, [Colloq. or humorous.]

burgomaster, bėr'gō-mas-tėr, *n.* [D. *burgemeester* = E. *borough-master.*] The chief magistrate of a municipal town in the Netherlands and Germany.

burgoo, bėr-gō', *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of oatmeal porridge, a dish used at sea.

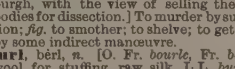
burgrave, bėr'grāv, *n.* [L.L. *burggravius*, fr. G. *burggraf*—*burg*, a town, and *graf*, a count, an earl.] In some European countries an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

Burgundy, bėr'gun-di, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France.—**Burgundy pitch**, a pitch obtained from the Norway spruce, used in plasters.

burial, bė'ri-al, *n.* [*Bury* and *-al.* In the obsol. sense of grave or tomb the word is from A. Sax. *byrgels*, a tomb, fr. *byrgan*, to bury.] The act of burying; interment; sepulture; a funeral.

buried, bė'rid, *p. a.* Deposited in the earth or in a grave; covered up; concealed underground; hidden away; concealed.

burin, bū'rin, *n.* [Fr. *burin*=It. *borino*, Sp. and Pg. *buril*; perhaps akin to *bore* and



Burin.

of Germanic origin.] A graver; a sharp-pointed steel instrument for engraving.

burke, bėrk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *burked*, bėrkt; ppr. *burking*, bėrk'ing. [From the name of an Irishman hanged in 1829, who committed a number of murders in this way in Edinburgh, with the view of selling the dead bodies for dissection.] To murder by suffocation; *fig.* to smother; to shelve; to get rid of by some indirect manœuvre.

burl, bėrl, *n.* [O. Fr. *bourle*, Fr. *bourre*, wool for stuffing, raw silk, L.L. *burra*, a flock of wool.] A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *burled*, bėrld; ppr. *burling*, bėrl'ing. To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

burlap, bėr'lap, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of coarse canvas.

burlesque, bėr-lesk', *a.* [Fr. *burlesque*, fr. It. *burlesco*, ridiculous, fr. *burlare*, to ridicule, fr. *burla*, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images or contrast.——*n.* That kind of literary composition which exhibits a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it so as to excite laughter or ridicule; travesty; caricature; a kind of dramatic extravaganza; a ludicrous or debasing caricature; a gross perversion.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *burlesqued*, bėr-lesk'; ppr. *burlesquing*, bėr-lesk'ing. To turn into ridicule, or to make ridiculous by representation.

burletta, bėr-let'a, *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*, mockery. BURLESQUE.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

burliness, bėr'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being burly.

burly, bėr'li, *a.* [Equivalent to *bower-ly*, originally meaning suited for a lady's *bower*, handsome.] Great in bodily size; stout; rather corpulent; clumsy; boisterous.

Burmese, bur'mēz, *a.* Of or pertaining to Burmah.——*n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burmah; the language of the people of Burmah.

burn, bėrn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *burned*, bėrnd, or *burnt*, bėrnt; ppr. *burning*, bėrn'ing. [A. Sax. *bernan*, *bærnan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, *brinnan*, to burn=Icel. *brenna*, *brinnan*, Dan. *brænde*, O.D. *bernen*, Goth. *brinnan*, G. *brennen*, to burn. *Brand*, *brine* (?), *brimstone*, &c., are akin.] To consume with fire; to injure or wound with fire; to scorch; to heat or inflame; to bake or harden by fire; to affect with a burning sensation; to cauterize.——*v.i.* To be on fire; to flame; to shine; to be inflamed with passion or desire; to act as fire; to be in furious commotion; to rage fiercely; to be heated; to glow; to be near a concealed object in a game.——*n.* A hurt, injury, or mark on the body caused by fire.

burn, burn, *n.* [A. Sax. *burna*, a stream, a well; Icel. *brunnr*, D. *born*, Goth. *brunna*, G. *born*, *brunnen*, perhaps akin to verb to *burn*; comp. *torrent*, fr. L. *torreo*, I burn.] A rivulet; a brook.

burnable, bėr'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being burned.

burner, bėr'nėr, *n.* One who or that which burns; that which gives out light or flame, as in a lamp or gas-jet.

burnet, bėr'net, *n.* [From the *burned* or brown colour of the flowers.] The name of certain British plants (genera *Sanguisorba* and *Poterium*).

burning, bėr'ning, *p.a.* Much heated; very hot; ardent; hot; scorching; fiery; vehement; causing much excitement.

burning-glass, bėr'ning-glas, *n.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a focus, producing an intense heat.

burning-mirror, bėr'ning-mi-ror, *n.* A concave mirror which reflects the rays of the sun in such a way as to make them converge to a focus, where their whole heat is concentrated.

burnish, bėr'nish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *burnished*, bėr'nisht; ppr. *burnishing*, bėr'nish-ing. [O.Fr. *burnir*, *burnissant*, to polish, to embrown, fr. *brun*, O.H.G. *brun*, brown. BROWN.] To polish; to render smooth, bright, and glossy.——*v.i.* To grow bright or glossy.——*n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre.

burnisher, bėr'nish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which burnishes.

burnoose, burnouse, bėr-nös', bėr-nöz', *n.* [Fr. *burnous*, fr. Ar. *burnus.*] A white woollen mantle with hood, worn by the Arabs and Moors.

burnt, bėrnt, *p.a.* [From verb to *burn.*] Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire; inflamed; excited.

burnt-ear, bėrnt'ėr, *n.* A disease in corn in which the fructification of the plant is, as it were, burnt up.

burnt-offering, bėrnt'of-ėr-ing, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar; a sacrifice.

burnt-sienna, sī-en'na, *n.* Earth of Sienna submitted to the action of fire, by which it is converted into a fine orange-red pigment.

burr, bėr, *n.* [Imitative of the sound.]

A strong rough guttural sounding of the letter *r*; a pronounced dialectal peculiarity of utterance; a whirr or vibratory noise. —— v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *burred*, bėrd; ppr. *burring*, bėr'ing. To utter such a sound; to speak or pronounce with a burr.

burr, bur, bėr, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *bur, burly.*] A rough or projecting ridge left on articles of metal or other substances after certain operations; a raised edge left by the burin in engraving.

burr, burr-stone, bėr, bėr'stōn, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name given to certain siliceous stones used for millstones.

burrock, bur'ok, *n.* [A. Sax. *burg, burh*, a hill, and dim. *-ock.*] A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

burrow, bu'rō, *n.* [The same word with *burgh, borough*, the connection of meaning being seen in A. Sax. *beorgan*, to protect, shelter.] A hole in the earth made by small animals, as rabbits, where they lodge for security or habitation. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *burrowed*, bu'rōd; ppr. *burrowing*, bu'rō-ing. To make a burrow; to excavate a hole under ground; to lodge in any deep or concealed place; to hide.

burrow-duck, bu'rō-duk, *n.* The sheldrake: so called because it makes its nest in holes in soft soil.

burrower, bu'rō-ėr, *n.* One who burrows; an animal which excavates and inhabits burrows.

burrowing-owl, bu'rō-ing-oul, *n.* An American species of owl which dwells in holes in the ground.

burry, bur'i, *a.* Full of burs; resembling a bur; covered with hooked stiff hairs, like the heads of the burdock.

bursa, bėr'sa, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* a kind of sack; a sack situated at a joint and containing the synovial fluid.

bursar, bėr'sėr, *n.* [L.L. *bursarius*, fr. *bursa.* BURSE.] A treasurer or cash-keeper of a college or monastery; a purser; a student in a Scottish university to whom a bursary is paid.

bursary, bėr'sa-ri, *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery †; an exhibition or scholarship in a Scottish school or university.

burse, bėrs, *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, L.L. *bursa*, fr. Gr. *byrsa*, a skin, a hide. BOURSE, PURSE.] A purse; one of the official insignia of the lord high chancellor of England.

bursiform, bėr'si-form, *a.* [L. *bursa*, and *form.*] Shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

burst, bėrst, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *burst*, bėrst; ppr. *bursting*, bėrst'ing. [A. Sax. *berstan* = O. Fris. *bersta*, Icel. *bresta*, Dan. *briste, brøste*, D. *barsten*, O.H.G. *brestan*, Mod. G. *bersten*, to burst; same root in Ir. *brisaim*, Gael. *bris, briseal*, to break; perhaps akin to *break.*] To fly or break open; to fly asunder; to rush or gush forth; to break away; to break forth; to rush; to come suddenly or with violence; to rupture; to explode. —— v.t. To break or rend by force or violence; to rend; to open suddenly. —— n. A sudden breaking forth; a violent disruption; a sudden explosion; a rupture or rush.

burthen, bėr'THn. See BURDEN.

burton, bėr'ton, *n.* [From some proper name.] A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, and used in ships.

bury, be'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *buried*, be'rid; ppr. *burying*, be'ri-ing. [A. Sax. *byrgan, byrigan*, to bury; allied to *beorgan* (D. and G. *bergen*, Icel. *bjarga*, Sw. *berga*, Goth. *bairgan*), to protect, and thus to *burgh, borough, burrow, barrow*, &c.] To put into a grave or sepulchre; to inter; to entomb; to deposit in the earth; to secrete; to cover; to conceal or put into concealment; to overwhelm; to withdraw into retirement; to hide in oblivion.

bus, bus, *n.*; pl. **buses**, bus'ez. An abbreviation of *omnibus* (which see).

busby, buz'bi, *n.* [Probably from name of place or person.] A military head-dress consisting of a fur hat with a bag hanging from the top over the right side.

bush, bush, *n.* [Same as Icel. *buskr*), Dan. *busk*, Sw. *buske*, a bush, D. *bosch*, a grove; G. *busch*, a bush. The word seems to have passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages, though some say that it is borrowed from L.L. *buscus, buscum*, a word of unknown origin. *Ambush, ambuscade, bosky, bouquet*, &c., are akin.] A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; a thicket; a cluster or clump of trees or shrubs; ground covered with shrubby plants; something resembling a bush. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *bushed*, bush'; ppr. *bushing*, bush'ing. To grow thick or bushy. —— v.t. To set bushes about; to support with bushes; to use a bush-harrow on.

bush, bush, *n.* [D. *bus*, a box. Box.] A lining of harder metal inserted into the nave of a wheel in which the axle works; a similar lining let into other orifices.

bush-cat, bush'kat, *n.* The serval.

bushel, bush'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *bussel, boisiel*, L.L. *bussellus*, a dim. form fr. *bussida*, for *buxida, pyxida*, fr. Gr. *pyxis*, a box. Box, PYX.] A dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks.

bush-harrow, bush'ha-rō, *n.* An implement of husbandry for harrowing, consisting of a frame with three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.

bushiness, bush'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being bushy.

bushman, bush'man, *n.*; pl. **bushmen**, bush'men. A woodsman; a settler in the bush or forest districts of a new country.

bush-metal, bush'met-al, *n.* Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin.

bush-ranger, bush'rān-jėr, *n.* In Australia, one who takes to the 'bush', or woods, and lives by robbery.

bush-shrike, bush'shrīk, *n.* A species of ant-bird found in the hotter latitudes of America.

bushy, bush'i, *a.* Full of bushes; forming a bush; full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush.

busily, bi'zi-li, *adv.* In a busy manner; actively; earnestly; assiduously; diligently.

business, biz'nes, *n.* [This word, though with the form of an ordinary abstract noun fr. *busy*, has never the meaning of state of being busy, *busy-ness.*] That which occupies the time, attention, and labour of men; occupation; concerns; concern; serious engagement; affair; matter; something to be transacted; trade; profession; office; calling; employment; vocation. —— a. Relating to or connected with business, as traffic, trade, &c.

busk, busk, *v.t. i. & r.* pret. & pp. *busked*, busk't; ppr. *busking*, busk'ing. [From Icel. *biaask*, to get one's self ready, a contraction of *bua sik*, fr. *bua*, to prepare, and *sik* (=G. *sich*), one's self. *Bask* is similarly formed. *Bound*, on the point of going, is from same verb.] To prepare, equip, dress.

busk, busk, *n.* [Fr. *busc*, fr. L.L. *boscus*, wood. BUSH.] A piece of flexible steel, whalebone, or wood, worn by women in the front of their stays.

buskin, bus'kin, *n.* [For *broskin, bruskin*, a dim. fr. D. *broos*, a buskin; origin doubtful.] A kind of half-boot or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle of the calf; the high shoe worn by ancient actors of tragedy.

Busby.

buskined, bus'kind, *a.* Dressed in buskins; pertaining to tragedy.

buss, bus, *n.* [Same as G. *bus*, Sw. *puss*, a kiss; comp. also Ir. and Gael. *bus*, a mouth, a lip; O. and prov. G. *bussen*, Sw. *pussa*, to kiss.] A kiss; a salute with the lips. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *bussed*, bust; ppr. *bussing*, bus'ing. To kiss; to salute with the lips.

busse, bus, *n.* [O. Fr. *busse*, L.L. *bussa*, a kind of boat; really the same word as *box.*] A small vessel, carrying two masts, used in herring-fishing.

bussu-palm, bus'sō-pām, *n.* A palm found in the swamps of the Amazon, 10 to 15 feet high, and having leaves often 30 feet long by 4 to 5 feet in breadth.

bust, bust, *n.* [Fr. *buste*, It. and Sp. *busto*, L.L. *bustum*, fr. *busta*, a small box, L. *buxida*, a box (comp. the usages of *chest* and *trunk*). Box.] The chest and thorax; the sculptured figure of a person, showing only the head, shoulders, and breast.

bustard, bus'tėrd, *n.* [O. Fr. *bistarde, austarde*; supposed to be a corruption of L. *avis tarda*; lit. slow bird. But the bustard is not slow, and this origin is doubted.] A bird belonging to the order of the runners. The great bustard is the largest European bird.

bustle, bus'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bustled*, bus'ld; ppr. *bustling*, bus'l-ing. [Same word as Icel. *bustla*, to bustle, to splash in water; *bustl*, bustle, a splash. Perhaps intended to imitate sound.] To hurry and be busy; to be very active; to be very quick in motion. —— n. Hurry; stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult.

bustle, bus'l, *n.* [Perhaps for *buskle*, a dim. of *busk*, a support for a lady's stays.] A pad worn by ladies on the back part of the body immediately below the waist.

bustler, bus'lėr, *n.* One who bustles; an active stirring person.

busy, bi'zi, *a.* [O.E. *bisy*, A. Sax. *bysig, bisig* = D. *bezig*, L.G. *besig*, busy; further affinities doubtful. The occurrence of the *u* in the word is perplexing.] Diligently occupied or employed; actively engaged; earnestly diligent; active; officious; meddling; bustling; troublesome. —— v.t. pret & pp. *busied*, bi'zid; ppr. *busying*, bi'zi-ing. To make or keep busy; to employ with constant attention; to keep engaged. (Used chiefly with reflective pronouns.)

busy-body, bi'zi-bo-di, *n.* An officious meddling person in the affairs of others.

busybodyism, bi'zi-bo-di-izm, *n.* The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs.

but, but, *prep., conj., adv.* [A. Sax. *bütan*, without, out of, unless—*be*, by, and *ütan*, out, without. OUT.] Except; besides; unless; save or excepting that; only; merely; simply; yet; still; however; nevertheless.

Buskin of Bacchus.

butcher, buch'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*, a butcher, lit. a person who deals in goat's flesh, from *bouc*, a he-goat (from G. *bock*, a goat = E. *buck*), the males being generally killed for food and the she-goats kept for milk.] One who slaughters animals for market; one who keeps meat for sale; one who delights in slaughter or bloody deeds. —— v.t. pret & pp. *butchered*, buch'ėrd; ppr. *butchering*, buch'ėr-ing. To kill or slaughter animals for food or for market; to murder; to slaughter cruelly.

butcher-bird, buch'ėr-bėrd, *n.* A name given to the shrikes from their habit of suspending their prey, as a butcher does his meat.

butcher's-broom, buch'ėrz-brōm, *n.* A stiff, spiny-leaved shrub (*Ruscus*) belonging to the lily family, often made into brooms for butchers.

butchery, buch'ėr-i, *n.* [*Butcher* and *-y* = Fr. *boucherie.*] The trade of a butcher; a slaughter-house; great slaughter; carnage; massacre.

butler, but'lėr, *n.* [O. E. *boteler*, fr. L.L. *botellarius*, a butler, fr. *botellus*, a bottle. BOTTLE.] A male servant who has the care and management of wines, plate, &c., in great houses.

butlership, but'lėr-ship, *n.* The office of a butler.

butment, but'ment, *n.* An abutment.

butt, but, *n.* [Akin to Dan. and L.G. *but*, D. *bot*, short, stumpy, Sw. *but*, a stump; partly perhaps fr. O.Fr. *bot*, *bout*, the end or extremity of a thing, Fr. *but*, an end, aim, goal, also *butte*, a butt used in shooting.] The end of a thing, especially the thick end; a mark to be shot at; the person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed; a piece of waste, odd-shaped land; the ends of two planks meeting endwise in a ship's bottom; the thickest part of tanned ox-hides.

butt, but, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, a butt or cask, fr. L.L. *butta*, *buttis*, a cask, a wine-skin, of unknown origin. Allied to *bottle*.] A vessel or cask of large capacity; a cask holding 126 gallons of wine.

butt, but, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *butted*, but'ed; ppr. *butting*, but'ing. [Fr. *bouter*, O.Fr. *boter*, to push, to butt, perhaps fr. the G. and akin to *beat*, or *butt*, an end. BUTT, an end.] To thrust the head forward; a thrust in fencing.——v.t. To strike by thrusting the head or horns against, as a ram.

butte, but, *n.* [Fr. *butte*, a hillock.] A detached hill or ridge of no great height; especially one in the Rocky Mountain region of America.

butter, but'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *buter*, *butor*, like O. Fris. *butera*, D. *boter*, G. *butter*, fr. L. *butyrum*, fr. Gr. *boutyron*, butter, apparently fr. *bous*, an ox or cow, and *tyros*, cheese, but probably the Greek is from a foreign word of similar form.] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; any substance resembling butter.——v.t. pret. & pp. *buttered*, but'ėrd; ppr. *buttering*, but'ér-ing. To smear or spread with butter; to flatter grossly.

butter-bird, but'ér-bėrd, *n.* A name given to the rice-bunting.

butter-boat, but'ér-bōt, *n.* A vessel for the table in which melted butter is contained.

butter-bur, but'ér-bėr, *n.* [Perhaps because its leaves were used to wrap butter in.] A British plant allied to colt's-foot, with large soft leaves.

buttercup, but'ér-kup, *n.* The name of common species of ranunculus, having bright yellow cup-shaped flowers.

butterfly, but'ér-fī, *n.* [The reason for the name is doubtful; probably it was originally given to a common yellow species.] The name of a very extensive group of beautiful winged insects; a vain, trifling, showily dressed person.

butterine, but'ér-in, *n.* An artificial butter made from animal fat, milk, the yolks of eggs, &c.; margarine.

butter-knife, but'ér-nīf, *n.* A blunt, and generally ornamented, knife used for cutting butter at table.

buttermilk, but'ér-milk, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.

butter-mould, but'ér-mōld, *n.* A mould in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

butter-nut, but'ér-nut, *n.* The fruit of a North American tree of the walnut genus, so called from the oil it contains; also the fruit of one or two lofty hard-wood trees growing in Guiana.

butter-print, but'ér-print, *n.* A stamp of carved wood, used to mark cakes of butter.

butter-scotch, but'ér-skoch, *n.* The name given to a kind of toffee containing a considerable admixture of butter.

butter-tree, but'ér-trē, *n.* A species of African tree (genus *Bassia*), the seeds of which yield a substance like butter, called shea-butter.

butterwort, but'ér-wėrt, *n.* A European plant growing in bogs or soft grounds (genus *Pinguicula*), the leaves of which secrete a glutinous liquor that catches small insects.

buttery, but'ér-i, *n.* [Originally *botelerie*, Fr. *bouteillerie*, a place for *bottles*, but altered to *buttery* from butter being also kept in it.] An apartment in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; in some colleges, a room where refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

buttery, but'ér-i, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.

buttery-bar, but'ér-i-bär, *n.* A ledge on the top of the buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards. [*Shak.*]

buttery-hatch, but'ér-i-hach, *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to the buttery.

buttock, but'ok, *n.* [Dim. of *butt*, end.] The protuberant part of the body behind; the rump.

button, but'n, *n.* [O.Fr. *boton*, Fr. *bouton*, a button, a bud, fr. *bouter*, to push. BUTT, to thrust; BUTT, an end.] A small roundish object of bone, metal, wood, &c., used for fastening the parts of dress by being passed into a hole, slit, or loop; something which serves to fasten, like a button; a knob or stud; a bud; a small disc at the end of fencing foils, &c.; in pl. form but used as a sing., a page boy.——v.t. pret. & pp. *buttoned*, but'nd; ppr. *buttoning*, but'n-ing. To fasten with a button or buttons; to inclose or make secure with buttons.——v.i. To be capable of being buttoned (his coat will not *button*).

button-bush, but'n-bush, *n.* A North American shrub of the cinchona family, so called on account of its globular flower-heads.

button-hole, but'n-hōl, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught; a flower for putting in this.——v.t. pret. & pp. *button-holed*, but'n-hōld; ppr. *button-holing*, but'n-hōl-ing. To detain a man in conversation against his will.

button-hook, but'n-hōk, *n.* A hook for helping in fastening the buttons of gloves or boots.

button-wood, but'n-wud, *n.* A common name in America for the western planetree; also the same as *button-bush*.

buttress, but'tres, *n.* [O.E. *butrasse*, *boterase*, &c., fr. O. Fr. *bouteret*, a buttress, fr. *bouter*, to thrust. BUTT, *v.*] A projection from a wall to impart additional strength and support; any prop or support. —— v. t. pret. & pp. *buttressed*, but'trest; ppr. *buttressing*, but'tres-ing. To support by a buttress; to prop.

Buttress.

butty, but'i, *n.* [Probably fr. *booty*, being short for *booty-fellow*.] A chum; a person who raises coal or ore by contract at a stated price per ton, employing men to do the work.

butyraceous, **butyrous**, bū-ti-rā'shus, bū'ti-rus, *a.* [From L. *butyrum*, butter. BUTTER.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

butyric, bū-tir'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from butter.

buxom, buk'sum, *a.* [Equivalent to *bowsome*, for A. Sax. *būhsom*, compliant, obedient, fr. *būgan*, to bend, to *bow*, and term. *-som*, *-some*, as in *blithesome*, &c.; D. *buigzaam*, G. *biegsam*, flexible, tractable, are exactly similar.] Gay; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly: applied especially to women.

buxomly, buk'sum-li, *adv.* In a buxom manner; briskly; vigorously.

buy, bī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bought*, bąt; ppr. *buying*, bī'ing. [O. E. *bygge*, *bugge*, A. Sax. *bicgan*, *byegan*, to buy; Goth. *bugjan*, to buy. Connections doubtful. Hence *aby*.] To acquire, procure, or obtain by payment or purchase; to purchase; to acquire by paying a price, or an equivalent of some kind; to procure by a consideration given; to bribe.——v.i. To negotiate or treat about a purchase.—**To buy in**, to buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered.—**To buy off**, to release from military service by a payment; to get rid of the opposition of by paying; to purchase the non-intervention of.—**To buy out**, to purchase the share or shares of in a commercial concern, the purchaser thus taking the place of the seller.—**To buy over**, to detach by a bribe or consideration from one party and attach to the opposite party.

buyer, bī'ėr, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

buzz, buz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *buzzed*, buzd; ppr. *buzzing*, buz'ing. [Purely imitative of the sound. Comp. *hiss*, *whish*, &c.; It. *buzzicare*, to buzz, whisper.] To make a low humming sound, as bees; to hum; to whisper.—— v.t. To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers; to spread secretly.——n. A whispering hum as of bees; a report circulated secretly; a general confused conversation.

buzzard, buz'ėrd, *n.* [Fr. *buzard*, *busard*, fr. *buse*, a buzzard, and term. *-ard*, *buse* being fr. L.L. *busio*, for L. *buteo*, a buzzard.] A name for certain birds of the falcon family, sluggish and inactive in habits; a blockhead; a dunce.

buzzard-clock, buz'ėrd-klok, *n.* A British beetle, black in colour, and which flies with a droning sound.

buzzer, buz'ėr, *n.* One who buzzes; a whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly; a polishing wheel; a steam whistle or call.

by, bī, *prep.* [A. Sax. *bi*, *big*, by=O. Sax. O. Fris. *bi*, D. *bij*, G. *bei*, Goth. *bi*. Often as a prefix in form *be*.] Used to denote the instrument, agent, cause, manner, way, or means; at; near; beside; close to; through or with; in; for; according to; at the rate of; during; not later than. In oaths or adjurations it comes before what is invoked or appealed to (*by* heaven).—**Two by two**, day by day, &c., each two, each day, taken separately or singly.—**Five feet by four**, measuring five feet one way, and four the other.—— *adv.* Near at hand; aside; so as to elapse or be over.——a. Side; secondary: used almost always in composition, as *by*-path, *by*-play, *by*-street, &c.—**By and by**, in the near future; soon; presently.

by, **bye**, bī, *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; something not the immediate object of regard; as, by the *by*, or by the *bye*, that is, by the way, in passing.

by-blow, bī'blō, *n.* A side or accidental blow; an illegitimate child (vulgar).

by-corner, bī'kōr-nėr, *n.* A private corner.

bye, bī, *n.* [Same as *by*.] A term in certain games or sports, a run gained at cricket by the ball not being stopped.

by-end, bī'end, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage.

by-gone, bī'gon, *a.* Past; gone by.

by-gones, bī'gonz, *n. pl.* What is gone and past; past offences.

by-lane, bī'lān, *n.* A lane out of the usual road; a side lane.

by-law, bī'la, *n.* [In first sense fr. the Scand. *by*, a town, the termination in Whit*by* and other names, and *law*=Dan. *by-lov*, a municipal law; Sw. *by-lag*, a by-law.] The local or subordinate law of a city, town, or private corporation; a secondary or accessory law.

by-name, bī'nām, *n.* A nickname.

by-path, bī'path, *n.* A private path; a small, private, or obscure way.

by-play, bī'plā, *n.* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb-show, while the main action proceeds; action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.

by-product, bī'prō-dukt, *n.* A secondary product; something obtained, as in a manufacturing process, in addition to the principal product or material.

byre, bīr, *n.* [A. Sax. *bÿre*, a word closely akin to *bower*.] A cow-house.

by-road, bī'rōd, *n.* A private or obscure road.

byssiferous, bis-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *byssus*, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing a byssus.

byssine, bis'in, *a.* [L. *byssinus*. BYSSUS.] Made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance.

byssolite, bis'o-lit, *n.* [*Byssus*, and *-lite*, Gr. *lithos*, stone.] A name given to the finer filamentous minerals, as amianthus, tremolite, actinolite, &c.

byssus, bis'us, *n.*; pl. **byssi**, bis'ī. [L. *byssus*, Gr. *byssos*, fine linen or cotton.] A bunch of filaments by which certain bivalve molluscs are attached to fixed objects, and which in some is fit for weaving; the stipe of certain fungi.

by-stander, bī'stand-ėr, *n.* One who stands by or near; a spectator; a mere looker-on.

by-street, bī'strēt, *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street.

by-view, bī'vū, *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.

by-way, bī'wā, *n.* A private, secluded, or obscure way.

by-word, bī'wėrd, *n.* A common saying; a proverb.

byzantine, biz-an'tīn, or biz', *a.* Pertaining to *Byzantium*, at one time the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire; pertaining to the Eastern Empire.

C.

C, the third letter in the alphabet, and the second of the consonants, originally having the sound of *k*, now having also the sharp sound of *s* (before *e*, *i*, and *y*). In *music*, the name of the first or key note of the modern normal scale.

caaba, kä'a-ba, *n.* [Ar.] A building within the great mosque at Mecca containing the famous black stone or Keblah; sometimes extended to the temple itself.

cab, kab, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew dry measure containing about three English pints.

cab, kab, *n.* [Abbreviated from *cabriolet*.] A covered carriage with two or four wheels, drawn usually by one horse.

cabal, ka-bal', *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, the *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal. CABBALA.] An intrigue of a small body of persons; a secret plot of a party or faction; secret artifice; underhand manœuvre; a number of persons united in some close design or secret intrigue; a junto.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *caballed*, ka-bald'; ppr. *caballing*, ka-bal'ing. To combine in forming a secret plot or design; to plot, intrigue, or manœuvre.

caballer, ka-bal'ėr, *n.* One who cabals; an intriguer.

caballine, kab'al-līn, *a.* [L. *caballinus*, fr. *caballus* (Fr. *cheval*), a horse.] Pertaining to or suited for a horse (*caballine* aloes).——*n.* A coarse kind of aloes used as a medicine for horses.

cabaret, kab'a-ret, ka-bā-rā', *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.

cabas, ka-bä', *n.* [Fr., of Ar. origin.] A lady's flat work-basket or reticule.

cabbage, kab'āj, *n.* [O.E. *cabbish*, *cabage*, fr. Fr. *cabus* (or D. *kabuis*, which is the same word), large-headed, hence O. Fr. *choux cabus*, a large-headed cabbage—*cabus*, *cabuce*, large-headed, is from L. *caput*, a head. CAPITAL.] A culinary vegetable of several varieties, such as the common cabbage, which has the leaves in dense round heads, the savoy, the broccoli, and the cauliflower.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cabbaged*, kab'ājd; ppr. *cabbaging*, kab'āj-ing. To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing.

cabbage, kab'āj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cabbaged*, kab'ājd; ppr. *cabbaging*, kab'āj-ing. [Perhaps from Fr. *cabasser*, to put in a *cabas* or basket; hence, to hoard, steal. CABAS.] To purloin, especially pieces of cloth.——*n.* Something filched, or unwarrantably appropriated, more particularly cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

cabbage-butterfly, kab'āj-but-ėr-flī, *n.* A large white butterfly, the larvæ of which destroy plants, especially of the cabbage tribe.

cabbage-moth, kab'āj-moth, *n.* A large dusky-coloured moth having a greenish-black caterpillar which feeds on cabbages.

cabbage-palm, cabbage-tree, kab'āj-päm, kab'āj-trē, *n.* A West Indian palm, so called from the young leaves being eaten as a vegetable.

cabbage-rose, kab'āj-rōz, *n.* A species of rose with a large round close flower, called also *Provence rose*.

cabbage-worm, kab'āj-wėrm, *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a butterfly or moth infesting cabbages.

cabbala, cabala, kab'a-la, *n.* [Heb. *qabbâlâ*, tradition, reception, the cabbala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, from *qâbal*, to take or receive.] A mysterious kind of learning among Jewish rabbins, transmitted by oral tradition.

cabbalism, kab'al-izm, *n.* The science of the cabbalists.

cabbalist, kab'al-ist, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabbala.

cabbalistic, cabbalistical, kab-al-ist'-ik, kab-al-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the cabbala; containing an occult meaning.

cabby, kab'ī, *n.* [From *cab*.] A familiar name of a cabman.

caber, kā'bėr, *n.* [Gael. *cabar*, a pole, a stake, a rafter.] In Highland games, a long undressed stem of a tree, used for tossing as a feat of strength.

cabin, kab'in, *n.* [Formerly *cabane*, fr. Fr. *cabane*, a cabin; probably of Celtic origin; comp. W. *caban*, a cabin, dim. of *cab*, a kind of hut; Ir. and Gael. *caban*, a cabin.] A hut; a cottage; a small room; a tent; an apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cabined*, kab'ind; ppr. *cabining*, kab'in-ing. To confine as in a cabin.

cabin-boy, kab'in-boi, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

cabined, kab'ind, *a.* Inclosed in or furnished with a cabin.

cabinet, kab'in-et, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*, a closet, receptacle of curiosities, &c., a dim. of *cabine*, a cabin; ultimately from the Celtic. CABIN.] A closet; a small room; any place where things of value are kept; a private room in which consultations are held; the collective body of ministers of state; a government council; a set of drawers for curiosities; a piece of furniture with drawers or shelves.

cabinet-council, kab'in-et-koun-sil, *n.* The confidential council of a prince or ruler; a council of cabinet ministers deliberating on public affairs; a select number of confidential counsellors.

cabinet-maker, kab'in-et-māk-ėr, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make articles of furniture.

cable, kā'bl, *n.* [Fr. *câble*, a rope, from L.L. *capulum*, *caplum*, a rope, a halter, from L. *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] The strong rope or chain by which a ship is tied or secured to the anchor; a large rope or chain; a kind of thick rope or line to be laid along the sea-bottom, and having a telegraphic wire or wires embedded in its substance.—*Cable's length*, a nautical measure, being one-tenth of a nautical mile or 100 fathoms.——*v.t.* pret. and pp. *cabled*, kā'bld; ppr. *cabling*, kā'bl-ing. To furnish or attach with a cable; to send by an oceanic telegraph cable.

cablegram, kā'bl-gram, *n.* [Formed somewhat on type of *telegram*.] A message sent by an oceanic telegraph cable.

cabman, kab'man, *n.* The driver of a cab; one whose occupation is to drive cabs.

cabob, ka-bob', *n.* [Per.] An oriental dish, consisting generally of a neck or loin of mutton cut in pieces and roasted, dressed with onions, eggs, spices, &c.

caboose, ka-bōs', *n.* [From D. *kabuis*, a caboose or ship's galley; Dan. *kabys*, Sw. *kabysa*, *kabyssa*, a caboose, L.G. *kabuse*, *kabüse*, a little room or hut; probably from same root as *cabin*.] The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; the galley.

cabriole, kab'ri-ōl, *n.* [See next.] A leap or curvet of a horse; a capriole.

cabriolet, kab'ri-ō-lā'', *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, fr. *cabriole*, a goat-leap, a dim. from L. *capra*, a she-goat. *Cab* is the first syllable of this word.] A chaise drawn by one horse; a cab.

cacao, ka-kā'ō, *n.* [Fr. Sp. Pg. *cacao*, fr. Mexican *cacauatl*, cacao.] The chocolate-tree (genus *Theobroma*), a native of tropical America; the seeds of this tree, from which cocoa (a corruption of the word *cacao*) and chocolate are prepared.

cachæmia, ka-kē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *haima*, blood.] A vitiated state of the blood.

cachalot, kash'a-lot or kash-a-lō, *n.* [Fr. *cachalot*, fr. a dialectal word for a tooth, lit. therefore toothed whale.] The sperm-whale, having a head of enormous size, containing a large receptacle filled with spermaceti, and yielding also sperm-oil and ambergris. See SPERM-WHALE.

cache, kash, *n.* [Fr., fr. *cacher*, to hide. See next.] A hole in the ground in which travellers hide and preserve provisions which it is inconvenient to carry.

cachet, ka-shā, *n.* [Fr., fr. *cacher*, to conceal, fr. L. *coactare*, fr. *cogo*, *coactum*. COGENT.] A seal.—**Lettre de cachet**, a private letter of state: a name given especially to letters employed as arbitrary warrants of imprisonment.

cachexy, cachexia, ka-kek'si, ka-kek'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *kachexia*, fr. *kakos*, ill, and *hexis*, habit, fr. *echō*, I have.] A morbid state of the bodily system.

cachinnation, kak-in-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*, fr. *cachinno*, I laugh; imitative of the sound.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

cacholong, kash'o-long, *n.* [*Cach*, the name of a river in Bokhara, and *cholong*, a Calmuc word for stone.] A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal.

cachou, ka-shō, *n.* [Fr. Same as *cashew*.] A sweetmeat made of the extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, gum, &c.

cachucha, ka-chō'cha, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance similar to the bolero; a piece of music for it. Incorrectly written *Cachuca*.

cacique, ka-sēk', *n.* [Fr. *cacique*, Sp. *cacique*, *cazique*, a Haytian word.] An aboriginal prince or chief of the west Indies and tropical America.

cackle, kak'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cackled*, kak'ld; ppr. *cackling*, kak'ling. [Same as D. and L.G. *kakelen*, Sw. *kackla*, Dan. *kagle*; of imitative origin like *quack*, *giggle*, *cachinnation*, &c.] To make the noise of a goose or hen; to laugh with a chuckling noise; to giggle; to chatter; to prate.——*n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen; idle talk; silly prattle.

cackler, kak'lėr, *n.* A fowl that cackles; a tell-tale; a tattler.

cacodæmon, cacodæmon, kak-ō-dē'mon, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, evil, and *daimōn*, a demon.] An evil spirit; a devil. [*Shak.*]

cacodyle, kak'o-dīl, *n.* KAKODYLE.

cacoethes, kak-ō-ē'thēz, *n.* [L. *cacoethes*, fr. Gr. *kakoēthes*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something—*kakos*, vicious, and *ēthos*, custom, habit.] A bad custom or habit.—**Cacoethes scribendi**, a diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship.

cacogastric, kak'ō-gas-trik, *a.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *gastēr*, the stomach.] Pertaining to a disordered stomach; dyspeptic.

cacography, ka-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *graphō*, I write.] Bad spelling or writing.]

cacolet, kak-o-lā, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of chair fixed on the back of a horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts.

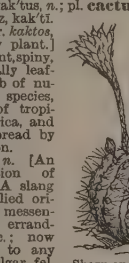
cacology, ka-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kakologia*—*kakos*, bad, and *logos*, word.] Bad speaking; bad choice of words.

cacoon, ka-kōn', *n.* [African.] The large seeds of a tropical plant, often made into scent-boxes, &c.

cacophonous, ka-kof'ō-nus, *a.* [See next.] Exhibiting cacophony; harsh sounding.

cacophony, ka-kof'ō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kakophōnia*, fr. *kakophōnos*, ill-sounding—*kakos*, bad, and *phōnē*, sound.] A harsh or unpleasant vocal sound; a discord.

cactus, kak'tus, *n.*; pl. **cactuses** or **cacti**, kak'tus-ez, kak'tī. [L., fr. Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.] A succulent, spiny, and usually leafless shrub of numerous species, natives of tropical America, and widely spread by cultivation.



Sharp-angled Cactus—*Echinocactus oxygonus.*

cad, kad, *n.* [An abbreviation of *cadet*.] A slang term applied originally to messengers or errand-boys, &c.; now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow.

cadastre, ka-das'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *cadastre*, a survey and valuation of property, fr. L.L. *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax, fr. L. *caput*, the head.] A detailed survey of a country for fiscal purposes, &c.—**cadastral**, ka-das'tral, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a cadastre.

cadaveric, kad-a-ve'rik, *a.* [From L. *cadāver*, a dead body. CADAVEROUS.] Pertaining to the phenomena exhibited by dead bodies.

cadaverous, ka-dav'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *cadaverosus*, fr. *cadāver*, a dead body, fr. *cado*, I fall, I die.] Resembling a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly.

cadaverously, ka-dav'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a cadaverous manner.

caddice, **caddis**, kad'is, *n.* [Probably Celt; comp. Ir. *cadas*, cotton, W. *cadas*, a kind of cloth: the name being given from the rough or ragged covering of the larva.] The larva of the caddice-fly.

caddice-fly, kad'is-flī, *n.* [See prec.] An insect, the larva or grub of which forms for itself a case, and lives under water till ready to emerge from the pupa state.

caddie, kad'i, *n.* [From *cadet*.] A man who does odd jobs; a golfer's attendant. [Scotch; but now general in second sense.]

caddy, kad'i, *n.* [Corruption of *catty*, a small package of tea, Malay *kati*, a weight equivalent to 1⅓ lb.] A small box for keeping tea.

cade, kād, *a.* [Origin unknown.] Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as, a *cade* lamb.

cade, kād, *n.* [L. *cadus*, a jar, a large vessel.] A barrel or cask; a cask containing 500 herrings.

cadence, kā'dens, *n.* [Fr. *cadence*, It. *cadenza*, L.L. *cadentia*, a falling, fr. *cadens*, *cadentis*, ppr. of L. *cado*, *casum*, I fall, which appears in many English words, as *accident*, *casual*, *caducous*, *coincide*, *incident*, &c. *Chance* is the same word.] A fall of the voice at the end of a sentence; the general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting; rhythm; measure; *mus.* a short succession of notes or chords at the close of a musical passage or phrase.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cadenced*, kā'denst; ppr. *cadencing*, kā'dens-ing. To give a certain cadence to; to regulate by musical measures.

cadent, kā'dent, *a.* [CADENCE.] Falling down; sinking; having cadence.

cadenza, ka-den'za, *n.* [It.] An embellishment made at the end of a melody, of an impromptu character; also, a running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

cadet, ka-det', *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, O.Fr. *capdet*, contr. fr. L.L. *capitetrum*, dim. of L. *caput*, the head; lit. little head or chief. CAPITAL.] The younger of two brothers; the youngest son; a young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy; a young man in a military school.

cadetship, ka-det'ship, *n.* The state of being a cadet; the rank of a cadet.

cadge, kaj, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *cadged*, kajd; ppr. *cadging*, kaj'ing. [Perhaps from the noun *cadger*.] To carry about for sale; to hawk; to go about begging.

cadger, kaj'ėr, *n.* [Perhaps fr. O.Fr. *cagier*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a *cage* for sale.] An itinerant huckster or hawker.

cadi, kād'i or kā'di, *n.* [Ar.] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks, usually the judge of a town or village.

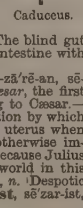
Cadmean, **Cadmian**, kad-mē'an, kad'mi-an, *a.* Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of Greece, who is said to have introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet.—**Cadmean victory**, a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished.

cadmium, kad'mi-um, *n.* [L. *cadmia*, Gr. *kadmia*, *kadmeia*, calamine, an ore of zinc with which the metal cadmium is generally associated; hence its name.] A whitish metal resembling tin, found among the ores of zinc.—**Cadmium yellow**, a pigment of an intense yellow colour, prepared from the sulphide of cadmium.

cadre, kā'dr, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *quadrum*, a square, akin to *quatuor*, four.] The permanent skeleton or framework of a regiment, which may be filled up as need requires.

caducean, ka-dū'sē-an, *a.* Belonging to the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

caduceus, ka-dū'sē-us, *n.* [L.] Mercury's rod, represented as a winged rod entwisted by two serpents.



Caduceus.

caducibranchiate, ka-dū'si-brang"ki-āt, *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Losing the gills before attaining maturity, like the newt.

caducous, ka-dū'kus, *a.* [L. *caducus*, fr. *cado*, I fall. CADENCE.] Having a tendency to fall or decay; specifically applied to organs of animals and plants that early drop off.

cæcal, sē'kal, *a.* [See next.] Of or belonging to the cæcum; having the form of a cæcum; bag-shaped.

cæcum, sē'kum, *n.*; pl. **cæca**, sē'ka. [L. *cæcum intestinum*, blind gut, fr. *cæcus*, blind.] The blind gut or intestine; a branch of an intestine with one end closed.

Cæsarean, **Cæsarian**, sē-zā'rē-an, sē-zā'ri-an, *a.* [From Julius *Cæsar*, the first Roman emperor.] Pertaining to Cæsar.—**Cæsarean operation**, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus when delivery of a living child is otherwise impossible: said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.—**Cæsarism**, sē'zar-izm, *n.* Despotic sway; imperialism.—**Cæsarist**, sē'zar-ist, *n.* An imperialist.

cæsium, sē'zi-um, *n.* (L. *cæsius*, blue; it gives two blue lines in the spectrum.] A rare metal, originally discovered in mineral waters.

cæspitose, **cæspitous**, ses'pi-tōs, ses'pi-tus, *a.* CESPITOSE.

cæsura, sē-zū'ra, *n.* [L. *cæsura*, fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, I cut, a word which forms part of *concise*, *precise*, *decide*, &c.] A pause in verse, to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious; a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected.

cæsural, sē-zū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

café, kaf-ā, *n.* [Fr., coffee, a coffee-house. COFFEE.] A coffee-house; a restaurant.

caffeine, ka-fē'in, *n.* [See prec.] A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, &c.

Caffre, kaf'ėr, *n.* [*Ar. kāfir*, an infidel, an unbeliever, that is, one who is not a Mohammedan.] A member of the most important dark race in South Africa.

cage, kāj, *n.* [Fr. *cage*, fr. L. *cavea*, a hollow, fr. *cavus*, hollow, whence *cave*, *cavity*, *excavate*, &c.] A box or inclosure formed of wire, twigs, iron bars, &c., for confining birds or beasts; a prison for petty malefactors; a skeleton framework of various kinds; the framework in which miners and minerals ascend the shaft.——v.t. pret. & pp. *caged*, kājd; ppr. *caging*, kāj'ing. To confine in a cage; to shut up or confine.

cageling, kāj'ling, *n.* [*Cage* and *-ling*.] A bird kept in a cage; a cage bird.

caimacam, kā-ma-kam', *n.* A lieutenant or lieutenant-general in the Turkish service; the governor of Constantinople.

caiman, *n.* CAYMAN.

cainozoic, kā-no-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, and *zōē*, life.] A term applied in geology to the tertiary strata, or latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged.

caique, ka-ēk', *n.* [Tr., fr. Turk. *kaik*.] A light skiff used in the Bosporus.

cairn, kārn, *n.* [Gael. Ir. W. *carn*, a heap, a cairn.] A rounded or conical heap of stones erected as a sepulchral monument, to commemorate some event, or as a landmark.

cairngorm, kārn'gorm, *n.* [*Cairngorm* means 'blue cairn'.] A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal, found in great perfection on *Cairngorm*, the Scottish mountain on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness shires.

caisson, kās'son, *n.* [Fr., *caisson*, fr. *caisse*, a chest, a case, fr. L. *capsa*, a chest. CASE (box).] A chest filled with explosives to be fired when approached by an enemy; an ammunition wagon or an ammunition chest; a vessel used as a flood-gate in docks; a water-tight structure or case filled with air and placed under sunken vessels to raise them; a kind of floating dock; a water-tight structure used in laying foundations in deep water.

caitiff, kā'tif, *n.* [O. Fr. *caitif*, captive, unfortunate; fr. L. *captivus*, a captive, fr. *capere*, to take. It is thus the same word as *captive*. CAPABLE.] A degraded wretch; a mean villain; a despicable knave.

cajeput, **cajuput**, kaj'i-put, kaj'ū-put, *n.* [Malay *kdyū*, a tree, and *putih*, white.] A pungent volatile oil obtained from the cajeput-tree of the Moluccas.

cajole, ka-jōl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cajoled*, ka-jōld'; ppr. *cajoling*, ka-jōl'ing. [Fr. *cajoler*, to cajole; O. Fr. *cageoler*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, fr. *cage*. CAGE.] To coax; to court; to wheedle; to entrap; to deceive or delude by flattery.

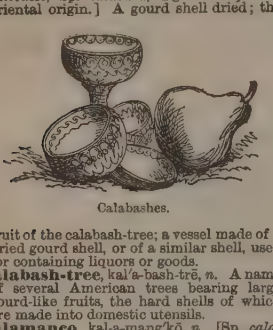
cajoler, ka-jōl'ėr, *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler.

cajolery, ka-jōl'ė-ri, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude.

cake, kāk, *n.* [Same as Icel. and Sw. *kaka*, Dan. *kage*, a cake, and akin to D. *koek*, G. *kuchen*, cake; further connections doubtful.] A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked into a small round mass; anything

in the form of a cake; a mass of matter concreted.——v.t. pret. & pp. *caked*, kākt; ppr. *caking*, kāk'ing. To form into a cake or mass.——v.i. To concrete or form into a hard mass.

calabash, kal'a-bash, *n.* [Fr. *calabace*, *calebasse*, Sp. *calabaza*, Pg. *calabaça*: of oriental origin.] A gourd shell dried; the



Calabashes.

fruit of the calabash-tree; a vessel made of a dried gourd shell, or of a similar shell, used for containing liquors or goods.

calabash-tree, kal'a-bash-trē, *n.* A name of several American trees bearing large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into domestic utensils.

calamanco, kal-a-mang'kō, *n.* [Sp. *calamanco*, *calamaco*, L.L. *calamancus*; origin unknown.] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.

calamander-wood, kal-a-man'dėr-wụd, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel*.] A kind of ebony obtained from a Ceylonese tree resembling rosewood.

calamary, kal'a-ma-ri, *n.* [Sp. *calamar*, a calamary, fr. L. *calamus*, a reed, pen, fr. their pen-shaped internal shell.] A kind of cuttle-fish with a long tapering body. Called also *Squid*, *Sea-sleeve*.

calamine, kal'a-mīn, *n.* [L.L. *calamina*, fr. L. *cadmia*, calamine (*d* being changed into *l*). CADMIA.] An important British ore of zinc.

calamint, kal'a-mint, *n.* [Fr. *calament*, fr. L. *calaminthe*, Gr. *kalaminthē*, *kalaminthos*.] A name for labiate plants allied to mint.

calamite, kal'a-mīt, *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, and *-ite*.] A name of large fossil plants, common in the carboniferous rocks, having the habit of the modern equisetums, but with woody stems.

calamitous, ka-lam'it-us, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux*, L. *calamitosus*.] Producing or resulting from calamity, misery, or distress; very unfortunate; miserable; adverse, disastrous; afflictive.

calamitously, ka-lam'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a calamitous manner.

calamity, ka-lam'i-ti, *n.* [L. *calamitas*, *cadamitas*, a word of doubtful origin.] Any great misfortune; a widespread or serious disaster; distress; affliction; adversity; unhappiness; misery.

calamus, kal'a-mus, *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, a reed-pen; same root as in E. *haulm*.] A reed or reed-like plant; a perennial tufted Indian grass yielding an aromatic oil; the root of the sweet-rush; the generic name of the palms yielding rattans.

calash, ka-lash', *n.* [Fr. *calèche*, fr. G. *kalesche*, a word of Slav. origin: Bohem. *kolesa*, Pol. *kolaska*.] A light carriage with very low wheels and a folding top; the hood of such a carriage; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies, and consisting of a frame covered with silk.

calcaneum, kal-kā'nē-um, *n.* [L., the heel. See next.] The largest bone of the tarsus; the bone that forms the heel.

calcar, kal'kär, *n.* [L. *calcar*, a spur, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] A spur; a hollow projection from the base of a petal.

calcar, kal'kär, *n.* [L. *calcaria*, a limekiln, fr. *calx*, lime.] A kind of oven or reverberating furnace used in glass-works.

calcareous, kal-kā'rē-us, *a.* [L. *calcarius*, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, limestone, lime.] Partaking of the nature of lime or chalk; containing lime.

calcedony, kal-sed'o-ni. CHALCEDONY.

calceolaria, kal-sē-ō-lā'ri-a, *n.* [L. *calceolus*, a slipper, from the shape of the inflated corolla resembling a shoe or slipper.] The name of a number of ornamental plants, natives of South America, and now very common in gardens.

calcic, kal'sik, *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] Of or pertaining to lime; containing calcium.

calciferous, kal-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *calx*, lime, and *fero*, I produce.] Producing or containing lime.

calcification, kal'si-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The process of calcifying; a changing into lime.

calcify, kal'si-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calcified*, kal'si-fid; ppr. *calcifying*, kal'si-fī-ing. [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *-fy*, fr. *facio*, I make.] To become gradually changed into a stony condition by the deposition or secretion of lime.——**v.t.** To make stony by depositing lime.

calcinable, kal-sī'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being calcined.

calcination, kal-si-nā'shon, *n.* Act or operation of calcining; reduction of substances to cinders, or to a friable state.

calcine, kal-sīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calcined*, kal-sīnd'; ppr. *calcining*, kal-sīn'ing. [Fr. *calciner*, fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, in alchemy a powdery substance produced by burning.] To reduce a substance to a powder, or to a friable state; to free from volatile matter by the action of heat; to oxidize or reduce to a metallic calx.——v.i. To be converted by heat into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx.

calciner, kal-sīn'ėr, *n.* One who calcines; a calcining or roasting furnace.

calcite, kal'sīt, *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *-ite*.] A term including limestone, marble, chalk, Iceland-spar, &c.

calcium, kal'si-um, *n.* [From L. *calx*, lime.] The metallic basis of lime.

calcographical, kal-kō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to calcography.

calcography, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [L. *calx*, lime, chalk, and Gr. *graphō*, I write.] The art of drawing with chalks.

calc-sinter, kalk'sin-tėr, *n.* [L. *calx*, lime, and G. *sinter*, a stalactite.] A stalactitic carbonate of lime.

calc-spar, kalk'spär, *n.* [L. *calx*, lime, and *spar*.] Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

calc-tuff, kalk'tuf, *n.* [L. *calx*, lime, and *tuff*.] An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.

calculable, kal'kū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being calculated or ascertained by calculation.

calculary, kal'kū-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a calculus; calculous.

calculate, kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calculated*, kal'kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *calculating*, kal'kū-lāt-ing. [L. *calculo*, *calculatum*, fr. *calculus*, a counter or pebble used in calculations, fr. *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] To ascertain by computation or reckoning; to reckon up; to compute; to reckon; to estimate; to rate; to adjust; to fit, arrange, or adapt to an end; to make suitable; generally in pp. in this sense=suited or suitable (a scheme *calculated* to do much mischief).——v.i. To make a computation; to deliberate.

calculated, kal'kū-lāt-ed, *p.a.* [See prec.] Suited; apt; likely; conducive.

calculating, kal'kū-lāt-ing, *p.a.* Having the power or habit of making arithmetical calculations; given to forethought and calculation; deliberate and selfish; scheming.

calculation, kal-kū-lā'shon, *n.* The art or process of calculating or reckoning; computation; a series of arithmetical processes set down in figures; estimate; forecast.

calculative, kal'kū-lā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.

calculator, kal'kū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who calculates.

calculous, **calculose**, kal'kū-lus, kal'kū-lōs, *a.* [See next.] Stony; gritty; hard like stone; arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder.—Also **calcular**, **calculary**, kal'kū-lėr, kal'kū-lėr-i.

calculus, kal'kū-lus, *n.*; pl. **calculi**, kal'kū-lī. [L. *calculus*, a small stone, dim. of *calx*, *calcis*, a stone. CALCULATE.] A general term for hard concretions formed in various parts of the body, as in the gall-bladder in the kidneys, or the bladder; the stone; gravel; a method of computation in the higher branches of mathematics.

caldron, kal'dron, *n.* [O.Fr. *caldron*=Sp. *calderon*, It. *calderone*, fr. L. *caldus*, *calidus*, hot, fr. *caleo*, I am warm. Akin *calid*, *caloric*, *chafe*, &c.] A large kettle or boiler.

Caledonian, kal-i-dō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia or to Scotland.——n. A native of Caledonia, now Scotland; a Scotchman.

calefacient, kal-i-fā'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *calefaciens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *calefacio*, I make warm, fr. *caleo*, I am warm, and *facio*, I make.] Warming; heating.——n. That which warms or heats; *med.* a substance which excites a degree of warmth in the part to which it is applied.

calefaction, kal-i-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *calefactio*. See prec.] Act or operation of calefying or making hot; state of being heated.

calefactory, kal-i-fak'to-ri, *a.* [L. *calefactorius*. See above.] Heating or warming.——n. A sort of warming-pan; a chamber of a monastery where the inmates warmed themselves.

calefy, kal'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calefied*, kal'i-fid; ppr. *calefying*, kal'i-fi-ing. [L. *calidus*, warm, *calēre*, to be warm, and *-fy*.] To make warm or hot.

calendar, kal'en-dėr, *n.* [L. *calendarium*, an account-book, a calendar, fr. *calendæ*, the first day of each month in the Roman calendar, the calends; root in *calo*, Gr. *kalein*, to call.] A register of the months, weeks, and days of the year, with the feasts or festivals of the church, &c.; an almanac; a list of criminal causes which stand for trial; a catalogue; a register.

calender, kal'en-dėr, *n.* [Fr. *calandre*, L. L. *celendra*, a calender, fr. L. *cylindrus*, Gr. *kylindros*, a cylinder. CYLINDER.] A machine having cylinders revolving nearly in contact with each other, so that cloth passing through between them is smoothed and glazed by their pressure; an establishment in which woven fabrics are treated in such machines.——v.t. pret. & pp. *calendered*, kal'en-dėrd; ppr. *calendering*, kal'en-dėr-ing. To finish in a calender; to press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, wavy, &c.

calender, kal'en-dėr, *n.* [Said to be from the name of the founder of the order.] One of an order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia.

calendrer, **calenderer**, kal'en-drėr, kal'en-dėr-ėr, *n.* A person who calenders cloth.

calends, kal'endz, *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ*, fr. *calo*, I call or proclaim. CALENDAR.] Among the Romans, the first day of each month.

calenture, kal'en-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *calenture*, Sp. *calentura*, heat, a calenture, fr. *calentar*, to heat, fr. L. *caleo*, I am hot.] A kind of delirium caused by exposure to excessive heat.

calf, käf, *n.*; pl. **calves**, kävz. [A. Sax. *cealf* *cælf*=D. *kalf*, Icel. *kálfr*, Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kalv*, G. *kalb*, a calf.] The young of the cow and of bovine animals generally, as also of some other animals, as the whale and elephant; a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person; leather made from the skin of a calf.

calf, käf, *n.* [Icel. *kálfi*, the calf of the leg; of unknown connections.] The thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

calf-love, käf'luv, *n.* A youthful romantic passion or affection.

calibered, kal'i-bėrd, *a.* Having a calibre of greater or less extent.

calibrate, kal'i-brāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calibrated*, kal'i-brāt-ed; ppr. *calibrating*, kal'i-brāt-ing. To find the calibre of.

calibration, kal-i-brā'shon, *n.* The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the calibre of a thermometer tube.

calibre, caliber, kal'i-bėr, *n.* [Fr. *calibre* =It. *calibro*, Sp. *calibre*, O. Sp. *calibo*, perhaps fr. Ar. *kālib*, a mould.] The measure of a tube; the diameter of a cylindrical body; capacity of the bore of a gun, that is, the internal diameter of it; the compass or capacity of the mind; the extent of mental or intellectual qualities; a sort or kind.

calico, kal'i-kō, *n.* [From *Calicut* in India, whence the cloth was first imported into Europe.] A term for any white or unprinted cotton cloth. [In the U. States printed cloth coarser than muslin is so called.]

calico-printer, kal'i-kō-print-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

calico-printing, kal'i-kō-print-ing, *n.* The art of printing or impressing calicoes with variegated figures and colours.

calid, kal'id, *a.* [L. *calidus*, fr. *caleo*, I am warm or hot.] Hot; burning; ardent.

calif, caliph, ka'lif or kā'lif, *n.* [Fr. *calife, caliphe*, fr. Ar. *khalīfa*, a successor, fr. *khalafa*, to succeed.] A title given to the successors of Mohammed, who are regarded by Mohammedans as supreme in civil and religious matters; an Arab or Moorish monarch. Written also *Kalif, Khalif*, &c.

califate, caliphate, kal'i-fāt, *n.* [*Calif* and *ate*.] The office or dignity of a calif; the government of a calif. Written also *Kalifate, Khaliphate*, &c.

caliginous, ka-lij'i-nus, *a.* [L. *caliginosus*, fr. *caligo, caliginis*, mistiness.] Dim; obscure; dark.

caligraphy, ka-lig'ra-fi, *n.* See CALLIGRAPHY.

calipash, kal'i-pash, *n.* [A form of *calabash*, with sense of *carapace*, the upper shell of the tortoise.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield: spelled also *Callipash*.

calipee, kal'i-pē, *n.* That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield: spelled also *Callipee*.

calipers. See CALLIPERS.

caliph, kā'lif, *n.* See CALIF.

calisaya, kal-i-sā'a, *a.* A name for the barks of several species of cinchona trees.

callisthenics. See CALLISTHENICS.

caliver, kal'i-vėr, *n.* [O. D. *kolevre*, a caliver, fr. Fr. *couleuvre*, L. *coluber*, a serpent.] An old kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse.

calk, kak, *v.t.* Same as *Caulk*.

calk, kak, *v.t.* [Fr. *calquer*, It. *calcare*, fr. L. *calx*, lime.] To cover the back of (a print) with chalk, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it.

calk, kak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calked*, kakt; ppr. *calking*, kak'ing. [See next.] To furnish with a calker or calkin.

calkin, calker, kak'in, kak'ėr, *n.* [Perhaps fr. L. *calcar*, a spur, fr. L. *calx*, the heel.] The part of a horse-shoe bent downwards and pointed; the semicircular ring of iron on the heel of a strong shoe or boot.

call, kal, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *called*, kald; ppr. *calling*, kal'ing. [A. Sax. *ceallian*=Icel. and Sw. *kalla*, Dan. *kalde*, to call; D. *kallen*, to talk, to prattle; same root as L. *garrulus*, chattering, Gr. *gēryō*, I cry, Skr. *gar*, to call.] To name; to denominate; to style (followed by two objects); to affirm to be; to invite; to summon; to summon to meet; to convoke; to ask, order, or command to come; to appoint or designate; to appeal to; to invoke; to proclaim or utter aloud; to summon to rise from bed; to awaken. —To call back, to recall; to summon or bring back.—To call forth, to bring or summon to action (one's energies).—To call in, to collect (as debts or money); to draw from circulation (coin).—To call in question, to throw doubt upon; to impugn.—To call out, to challenge to a duel; to summon into service or action (the military).—To call over, to go over by reading aloud name by name. —To call to mind, to recollect; to revive in memory.—To call to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister or advocate.—To call up, to bring into recollection; to recall; to require payment of.——*v.i.* To utter a loud sound; to cry out; to stop at a place or house without intention of staying; to make a short visit.—To call for, to make a visit and ask for; to demand, require, claim.—To call on or upon, to visit (a person); to demand from or appeal to; to invoke.—To call out, to utter in a loud voice.——*n.* A loud vocal utterance; a cry; a vocal address, of summons or invitation; demand; requisition; claim; divine vocation or summons; invitation; request; a short visit; something used to summon or call together; a whistle or pipe.

call-bird, kal'bėrd, *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare.

call-boy, kal'boi, *n.* A boy whose duty it is to call actors on to the stage at the proper moment.

caller, kal'ėr, *n.* One who calls; one who pays a short visit.

callet, kal'et, *n.* [Perhaps fr. Fr. *caillette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim. fr. *caille*, a quail.] A tattling or talkative woman; a scold; a drab.

calligrapher, calligraphist, kal-lig'ra-fėr, kal-lig'ra-fist, *n.* One skilled in calligraphy.

calligraphic, kal-i-graf'ik, *a.* Relating to calligraphy.

calligraphy, kal-lig'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *kalligraphia—kalos*, beautiful, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship.

calling, kal'ing, *n.* A vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation or employment; a collective name for persons following any profession; state of being divinely called.

callinectes, kal'ing-krab, *n.* The popular name for tropical crabs which, when disturbed, hold up a claw before them, as if beckoning or calling upon some one.

callipash, callipee, kal'i-pash, kal'i-pē. CALIPASH, CALIPEE.

callipers, kal'i-pėrz, *n. pl.* [From *calibre* by corruption.] An instrument resembling a pair of compasses for measuring calibre, and differing in form according as they are intended to find the inside or the outside calibre. [Sometimes in the singular form.]

callisthenic, kal-is-then'ik, *a.* Relating to callisthenics.

callisthenics, kal-is-then'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.] The art or practice of taking exercise for health, strength, or grace of movement.

call-note, kal'nōt, *n.* The note or sound produced by the male of birds and some other animals to call the female.

callosity, ka-los'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *callosité*, L. *callositas*. See next.] The state or quality of being callous, or hardened; any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any other animal; any part of a plant unusually hard.

callous, kal'us, *a.* [L. *callosus*, fr. *callus, callum*, hard thick skin.] In a state of hardness: said of the skin or parts of it; hardened; indurated; hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling; obdurate.

callously, kal'us-li, *adv.* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

callousness, kal'us-nes, *n.* State of being callous; hardness; induration; insensibility; indifference; obduracy.

callow, kal'ō, *a.* [A. Sax. *calu*, bald=D. *kaal*, Sw. *kal*, G. *kahl*, bald; perhaps borrowed fr. L. *calvus*, bald.] Pertaining to the condition of a young bird; destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged.

callus, kal'us, *n.* [L. CALLOUS.] A callosity; a new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones; any part of a plant unusually hard; the new formation over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets.

calm, kām, *a.* [Fr. *calme*, calm; same as Sp. It. and Pg. *calma*, fr. L. L. *cauma*, the heat of the sun, hence the hot part of the day, the time for rest; fr. Gr. *kauma*, heat, fr. *kaiō*, I burn (akin *caustic*).] Still; quiet; free from wind; peaceable; in a state of rest; undisturbed; tranquil; unruffled; serene; placid; composed.——*n.* Absence of wind; a state when there is neither wind nor waves; stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion or agitation.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *calmed*, kāmd; ppr. *calming*, kām'ing. To make calm; to reduce to a state of quiet or tranquillity; to still; to quiet; to allay; to pacify; to tranquillize; to assuage.—— *v.i.* To become calm or serene.

calmative, kal'ma-tiv or kā'-, *a.* Tending to calm or tranquillize; sedative.——*n.* A substance or agent that calms; a sedative.

calmer, kām'ėr, *n.* One who or that which calms.

calmly, kām'li, *adv.* In a calm or quiet manner; quietly; tranquilly.

calmness, kām'nes, *n.* State of being calm; quietness; composure.

Calmuck, Calmuc, kal'muk, *n.* A member of a branch of the Mongol race; the language spoken by the Calmucks.

calomel, kal'ō-mel, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, fair, good, and *melas*, black, perhaps because it was good for black bile.] A preparation of mercury much used in medicine, forming a white powder.

calorescence, kal-o-res'ens, *n.* [As if from a L. *caloresco*, fr. *calor*, heat.] The transmutation of heat rays into others that are luminous.

caloric, kal-o'rik, *n.* [From L. *calor*, heat, from *caleo*, I am warm or hot.] The name given to a supposed principle or fluid to which the phenomena of heat were formerly attributed; heat.

calorific, kal-o-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, to make.] That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat without at the same time giving light (as certain rays); heating.

calorificient, calorifacient, ka-lo-rifish'ent, ka-lo-ri-fā'shi-ent, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, I make.] Causing or producing heat.

calorimeter, ka-lo-rim'e-tėr, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of heat.

calorimetry, ka-lo-rim'et-ri, *n.* The art or process of using the calorimeter.

calotte, ka-lot', *n.* [Fr. *calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of *cale*, a caul. CAUL.] A skull-cap worn by ecclesiastics, &c.; anything resembling this.

calotype, kal'ō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, type.] A process of producing photographs by the action of light upon iodide of silver.

caloyer, ka-loi'ėr, *n.* [Fr., from Mod. Gr. *kalogēros*, from Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *gēras*, old age.] One of a sect of monks of the Greek Church.

calp, kalp, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A kind of softish limestone found in Ireland.

calque, kalk, *v.t.* Same as *Calk* (in art).

caltrop, kal'trop, *n.* [L. L. *calcitrappa*, fr. L. *calx, calcis*, a heel, and L. L. *trappa*, a snare, fr. O. H. G. *trapo*, a trap.] *Milit.* an iron ball with sharp projecting prongs laid on the ground as an obstacle to the advance of troops; the name given to several plants from the resemblance of their heads or fruits to the military instrument.

calumba, calumbo, ka-lum'ba, ka-lum'bō, *n.* [From a mistaken notion that the plant came from *Colombo*, in Ceylon.] A plant of Mozambique (genus *Jateorhiza*), the roots of which are used as a bitter tonic.

calumet, kal'ū-met, *n.* [Fr. *calumet*, fr. L. *calamus*, a reed.] The North American Indians' pipe of peace.

calumniate, ka-lum'ni-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calumniated*, ka-lum'ni-āt-ed; ppr. *calumniating*, ka-lum'ni-āt-ing. [L. *calumnior, calumniatus*, I calumniate, fr. *calumnia*, a calumny. *Challenge* is of same origin.] To speak evil of falsely; to defame falsely and maliciously; to slander; to detract from; to accuse falsely; to asperse.——*v.i.* To utter calumnies; to utter or propagate slanderous reports falsely and maliciously.

calumniation, ka-lum'ni-ā'shon, *n.* Act

of calumniating; false and malicious accusation; calumny.

calumniator, ka-lum'ni-āt-ėr, *n.* One who calumniates.

calumniatory, ka-lum'ni-a-to-ri, *a.* Using calumny; slanderous.

calumnious, ka-lum'ni-us, *a.* Partaking of calumny; slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation.

calumniously, ka-lum'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a calumnious manner; slanderously.

calumny, kal'um-ni, *n.* [*L. calumnia.* CALUMNIATE.] False accusation; false and malicious defamation; slander; detraction; falsehood; backbiting; evil-speaking.

Calvary, kal'va-ri, *n.* [*L. calvaria*, a skull, fr. *calvus*, bald.] A place of skulls, particularly the place where Christ was crucified; in R. Cath. countries a place of devotion, with a representation of the Crucifixion, often on the top of a hill.

calve, käv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *calved*, kävd; ppr. *calving*, käv'ing. [From *calf*=A.Sax. *cealfian*, D. *kalven*, Dan. *kalve*, to calve.] To bring forth a calf: said of cows, whales, and seals.

Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, *n.* [After the reformer John Calvin, or Jean *Cauvin*, 1509–64.] The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers, including predestination, original sin, the irresponsible sovereignty of God, &c.—**Calvinist**, kal'vin-ist, *n.* One who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.—**Calvinistic**, kal-vin-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his tenets in theology.

calvities, kal-vish'i-ēz, *n.* [L., from *calvus*, bald.] Diffused or general baldness.

calx, kalks, *n.*; pl. **calxes**, **calces**, kalk'sēz. [L. *calx*, limestone.] An old term for the substance which remains after a mineral has been subjected to violent heat or calcination; broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots in glass-making.

calycine, kal'i-sīn, *a.* [L. *calyx*, a calyx.] Pertaining to or resembling a calyx.

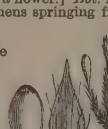
calyciflora, ka-lis'i-flō''ral, *a.* [L. *calyx*, a calyx, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] *Bot.* having the petals and stamens springing from the tube of the calyx.

calyciform, ka-lis'i form, *a.* *Bot.* having the form of a calyx.

calycle, kal'i-kl, *n.* [L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*.] A little calyx or something similar; a small outer calyx.

calycoid, kā'li-koid, *a.* [*Calyx* and *-oid*.] *Bot.* like a calyx; cup-shaped.

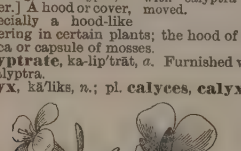
calyptra, ka-lip'tra, *n.* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a veil or covering, fr. *kalyptō*, I cover.] A hood or cover, especially a hood-like covering in certain plants; the hood of the theca or capsule of mosses.



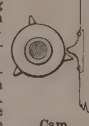
a, Moss. *b*, Capsule with calyptra. *c*, Do. with calyptra removed.

calyptrate, ka-lip'trāt, *a.* Furnished with a calyptra.

calyx, kā'liks, *n.*; pl. **calyces**, **calyxes**, kā'li-sēz, kā'liks-ez. [In form fr. Gr. *kalyx*, a covering, a husk, &c., but in meaning rather fr. L. *calix*, a cup.] The outer covering of a flower; that which is outside of the corolla or brilliant flower-leaves and is formed of sepals, usually of a greenish or dull colour; the flower-cup.


Various forms of Calyx.

cam, kam, *n.* [Same as O.E. *camb*, a comb, a crest; comp. Dan. *kam-hiul*, G. *kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel, lit. a comb-wheel, fr. *kam*, *kamm*, a comb.] A projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece so placed as to give an alternating motion to another piece that comes in contact with it.


Cam.

camaieu, **camayeu**, ka-mā'ü, *n.* [Fr. *camaïeu*, a form equivalent to *cameo*.] A cameo; also monochrome painting, varied only by the effect of chiaroscuro.

camaraderie, kam-a-rad-rē, *n.* [Fr. COMRADE.] Companionship; good fellowship; intimacy.

camarilla, kam-a-ril'a, Sp. pron. kä-mä-rēl'ya, *n.* [Sp., a small room, a dim. fr. *camara*, fr. L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault. CHAMBER.] A secret council; a cabal; a clique.

camber, kam'bėr, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*, to arch, to vault, fr. L. *camerare*, fr. *camera*, a vault. CHAMBER.] A convexity upon an upper surface, as a ship's deck, a bridge, a beam, a lintel; the curve of a ship's plank; a small dock.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cambered*, kam'bėrd; ppr. *cambering*, kam'bėr-ing. To arch; to bend; to curve ship-planks.

cambist, kam'bist, *n.* [Fr. *cambiste*, fr. L. *cambio*, I exchange. CHANGE.] One who is skilled in the science of exchange; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange; a banker.

cambistry, kam'bis-tri, *n.* [See prec.] The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c.

cambium, kam'bi-um, *n.* [L. *cambio*, I exchange, from the alterations occurring in it.] The viscid substance, or soft cellular tissue, between the wood and bark of exogenous trees.

Cambrian, kam'bri-an, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria.——*n.* A Welshman.

cambric, kām'brik, *n.* [From the Flemish name of the town—*Kameryk*.] A species of fine white linen, for which Cambray, in Flanders, was famous.

came, kām, pret. of *come*.

camel, kam'el, *n.* [L. *camēlus*, fr. Gr. *kamēlos*, a word borrowed fr. one or other of the Semitic languages.] A large ruminant and hoofed quadruped, with one or two humps on its back, used in Asia and Africa (now also in Australia) for carrying burdens, and for riders; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise it in the water.

cameleon, ka-mē'lē-on, *n.* Same as *Chameleon*.

cameline, kam'el-in, *n.* [From *camel*.] A stuff made of camel's hair, or one resembling such a fabric.

Camellia, ka-mel'i-a or ka-mēl'ya, *n.* [Named by Linnæus after George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit and traveller who first described it.] A genus of beautiful shrubs of the tea family, with flowers somewhat resembling the rose, and dark green shining leaves.

camelopard, kam-el'ō-pärd, *n.* [L. *camelopardus*, *camelopardalis*, fr. *camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, the female panther or pard.] The giraffe.

camelry, kam'el-ri, *n.* [*Camel* and *-ry*.] Troops mounted on camels; a camel corps.

camel's-thorn, kam'elz-thorn, *n.* A shrub on which camels browse, and which yields a kind of manna.

cameo, kam'ē-ō, *n.* [It. *cameo*, *cammeo*, fr. L.L. *cammæus*, a word of uncertain origin.] A stone or shell composed of different-coloured layers, having a subject in relief cut upon an upper layer, an under layer of a different colour forming the ground.

camera, kam'ėr-a, *n.* [L., a vault, a chamber, fr. Gr. *kamara*, anything arched. CHAMBER.] An arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault; a council-chamber; the variety of camera obscura used by photographers.—**Camera lucida** [L., lit. clear chamber], an optical instrument for facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon paper.—**Camera obscura**, an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double-convex lens, are exhibited on any surface placed at the focus of the lens—the photographic camera.

camerated, kam'ėr-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *cameratus*, fr. *camera*. CAMERA.] Arched; vaulted; divided into chambers.

Cameronian, kam-ėr-ō'ni-an, *n.* A follower of Richard *Cameron*, the noted Covenanter; a member of the body more correctly designated the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

camisade, **camisado**, kam-i-sād', kam-i-sā'do, *n.* [Fr. *camisade*, Sp. *camisado*, fr. O. Fr. *camise*, Sp. *camisa*, a shirt. CHEMISE.] A night attack by soldiers wearing shirts over their armour for mutual recognition; an attack made in the dark.

camisole, kam'i-sōl, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *camise*, Sp. *camisa*, a chemise. See prec.] A short light garment worn by ladies; a strait-jacket for lunatics or criminals.

camlet, kam'let, *n.* [Fr. *camelot*; origin doubtful.] A stuff made of various mixtures of wool, silk, hair, &c.

camomile, **chamomile**, kam'ō-mīl, *n.* [Fr. *camomille*, L. *chamomilla*, fr. Gr. *chamaimēlon*—*chamai*, on the ground, and *mēlon*, apple, from the apple scent of its blossoms.] A composite aromatic plant (*Anthemis nobilis*) of creeping growth and with daisy-like flowers, used in medicine as a bitter tonic.

camp, kamp, *n.* [Fr. *camp*=It. Sp. & Pg. *campo*, a camp, formerly a field, fr. L. *campus*, a plain; perhaps fr. root of Gr. *kēpos*, a garden, A. Sax. *hof*, G. *hof*, court-yard, &c. *Campaign*, *champion*, *decamp*, *scamper*, are from same source.] The ground on which an army pitch their tents; a collection of tents for the use of troops; disposition of an army for rest; an encampment.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *camped*, kampt; ppr. *camping*, kamp'ing. To pitch a camp; to encamp.

camp, kamp, *n.* [A. Sax. *camp*, fr. L. *campus*, a plain, in late times a battle.] An ancient English form of the game of football.

campagnol, kam'pan-yol, *n.* [Fr. name, fr. *campagne*, open country. CAMP.] A species of field-rat or vole.

campaign, kam-pān', *n.* [Fr. *campagne*, country, open country, campaign, fr. L. *campania*, a level country, fr. *campus*, a plain. CAMP.] An open field or plain; the time or the operations of an army during the time that it keeps the field every year, during a war.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *campaigned*, kam-pānd'; ppr. *campaigning*, kam-pān'ing. To serve in a campaign.

campaigner, kam-pān'ėr, *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

campanero, kam-pa-ner'ō, *n.* [Sp., a bellman, fr. L.L. *campana*, a bell.] The bell-bird, a white-plumaged bird of South America.

campanile, kám-pá-nē'lā or kam'pa-nīl, *n.*; pl. **campanili**, kám-pá-nē'le, or **campaniles**, kam'pa-nīlz. [It. *campanile*, fr. It. and L.L. *campana*, a bell.] A bell-tower; a term applied especially to bell-towers in Italy.

campanologist, kam-pa-nol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in campanology or bell-ringing.

campanology, kam-pa-nol'o-ji, *n.* [L.L. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of bells; the art or principles of ringing bells.

campanula, kam-pan'ū-la, *n.* [L.L., a dim. of *campana*, a bell, fr. form of the corolla.] A large genus of plants with bell-shaped flowers.

campanulate, kam-pan'ū-lāt, *a.* [See prec.] In the form of a bell: applied to many parts of plants.

camp-bedstead, kamp'bed-sted, *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space.

Campeachy-wood, kam'pē-chí, *n.* [From the Bay of *Campeachy* in Mexico.] Logwood.

campestral, kam-pes'tral, *a.* [L. *campestris*, fr. *campus*, a field. CAMP.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in fields or open ground.

camp-follower, kamp'fol-lō-ér, *n.* One who follows or attaches himself or herself to a camp or army without serving.

camphine, kam'fēn, *n.* [From *camphor.*] The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine.

camphor, kam'fèr, *n.* [L.L. *camphora*, L. Gr. *kaphoura*, fr. Ar. *kâfûr*, camphor, said to be from a Malay word signifying chalk.] A whitish substance with a bitterish aromatic taste and a strong smell, found in many plants, and used in medicine.

camphoraceous, kam-fèr-ā'shus, *a.* [*Camphor* and *-aceous.*] Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor.

camphorate, kam'fèr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *camphorated*, kam'fèr-āt-ed; ppr. *camphorating*, kam'fèr-āt-ing. [*Camphor* and *-ate.*] To impregnate with camphor.

camphoric, kam-for'ik, *a.* [*Camphor* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to camphor.

camphor-oil, kam'fèr-oil, *n.* A fragrant oil obtained from a camphor-producing tree of the Indian Archipelago.

camphor-tree, kam'fèr-trē, *n.* A species of laurel from which common camphor is obtained by distillation of the wood.

campion, kam'pi-on, *n.* [Probably fr. L. *campus*, a field.] The popular name of certain English plants (genera *Lychnis*, *Silene*), such as bladder-campion, sea-campion, rose-campion, &c.

camp-meeting, kamp'mēt-ing, *n.* A religious meeting in the open air, where the frequenters encamp for some days for continuous devotion.

camp-stool, kámp'stōl, *n.* A stool with cross legs, made to fold up when not used.

campylospermous, kam'pi-lō-spèr'mus, *a.* [Gr. *kampylos*, curved, *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* having the seed or its albumin curved.

canarywood, kan'ar-wụd, *n.* [Probably for *Campeachy-wood*, from a notion that it came from *Campeachy.*] A red dye-wood imported from Sierra Leone.

can, kan, *n.* [A. Sax. *canne*=D. *kan*, Icel. *kanna*, G. *kanne*, a can; connections doubtful.] A cup or vessel for liquors, now usually a cylindrical vessel made of sheet-metal. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *canned*, kand; ppr. *canning*, kan'ing. To put into a can (to *can* preserved meat, fruit, &c.).

can, kan, *v.i.* pret. *could*, kōd. A verb now used only as an auxiliary and in the indicative and subjunctive moods, rarely in the infinitive. [A. Sax. *can*, *con*, pres. ind. of *cunnan*, to know, to know how to do, to be able; *could*=O.E. *coude* (with *l* erroneously inserted), A. Sax. *cúthe*, pret. of *cunnan*=D. *kunnen*, to be able; Sw. *kunna*, Dan. *kunde*, Icel. *kunna*, to know, to be able; G. *können*, to be able. The root is the same as that of *ken* and *know*=*gno* in L. *gnosco*, Gr. *gignōskō*, KNOW.] To be able; to have sufficient moral or physical power, ability, or capacity. With *not* it forms the negative *cannot*.—**Can but**, can only; can do no more. —**Cannot but**, cannot help doing; cannot refrain from.

Canaanite, kā'nan-īt, *n.* [*Canaan* and *-ite.*] An inhabitant of the land of Canaan; one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt.—**Canaanitish**, kā-nan-īt'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Canadian, ka-nā'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Canada.——*n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.—**Canadian balsam**, **Canada balsam**, a fluid resin, mixed with a volatile oil, obtained from fir-trees.—**Canada rice**, a plant growing in deep water in the northern states of America and Canada, the seeds of which are used as food.

canaille, ka-nāl' or ka-nā-yé, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *canaglia*, a pack of dogs, fr. L. *canis*, a dog. CANINE.] The lowest orders of the people; the rabble; the vulgar.

canakin, kan'a-kin, *n.* [A dim. fr. *can*, a cup or other vessel. Comp. D. *kanneken.*] A little can or cup.

canal, ka-nal', *n.* [Fr. *canal*, fr. L. *canalis*, a channel, fr. the same root as Skr. *khan*, to dig. *Channel* and *kennel* are forms of this.] A passage for water; an artificial water-course for the passage of boats or larger vessels or for irrigation; a duct or tubular organ or structure in an animal or vegetable; a channel.

canaliculate, **canaliculated**, kan-a-lik'ū-lāt, kan-a-lik'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *canaliculatus*, fr. *canaliculus*, a little pipe, fr. *canalis*. See prec.] Channelled; furrowed; grooved.

canalize, ka-nal'īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *canalized*, ka-nal'īzd; ppr. *canalizing*, ka-nal'īz-ing. To make a canal through (to *canalize* an isthmus); to give the character of a canal to (a river).

canard, kā-nār or ka-nārd', *n.* [Fr., a duck, fr. L.L. *canardus*, a kind of boat, fr. G. *kahn*, a boat or skiff. The transference of meaning from duck to story is differently explained.] An absurd story circulated; a false rumour set afloat by way of news.

canary, ka-nā'ri, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles; a bird of the finch family originally from the Canary Isles.

canary-grass, ka-nā'ri-gras, *n.* A kind of grass, a native of the Canary Isles, the seeds of which are much used under the name of *canary-seed*.

canary-wood, ka-nā'ri-wụd, *n.* [From its colour resembling that of a *canary.*] A wood of a light orange colour brought from S. America.

canaster, ka-nas'tèr, *n.* [Fr. *canastre*, Sp. *canastro*, a basket; same word as *canister.*] A rush basket in which tobacco is packed; a kind of tobacco for smoking.

cancan, kan'kan, *n.* [Fr. Origin doubtful.] A kind of indecent French dance.

cancel, kan'sel, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cancelled*, kan'seld; ppr. *cancelling*, kan'sel-ing. [Fr. *canceller*, to cancel; L.L. *cancellare*, to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice-work, fr. L. *cancelli*, a lattice, whence also *chancel*, *chancellor.*] To deface or obliterate by drawing lines across; to blot out; to obliterate; to expunge; to revoke; to annul; to abrogate; to set aside.——n. Act of cancelling; in printing, the suppression and reprinting of a leaf or more of a work; the part thus altered.

cancellarian, kan-sel-lā'ri-an, *a.* [See prec.] Belonging to a chancellor.

cancellate, **cancellated**, **cancellous**, kan'sel-lāt, kan'sel-lāt-ed, kan'sel-lus, *a.* [CANCEL.] Having spaces or divisions, as of lattice-work; formed of or resembling a lattice-work or cancelli.

cancellation, kan-sel-lā'shon. The act of cancelling.

cancelli, kan-sel'lī, *n. pl.* [L. CANCEL.] Lattice-work; a lattice-work partition in a church; a lattice-like tissue of animals or plants.

Cancer, kan'sér, *n.* [L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer; akin to Gr. *karkinos*, a crab; *canker* is a form of the same word.] A genus of crustaceans or crabs; one of the signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice.

cancer, kan'sér, *n.* [See prec.] A malignant growth or tumour in the body, which can extend itself and form again after removal, usually ending in death; something evil that resembles a cancer in effects.

canceration, kan-sér-ā'shon, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

cancerous, kan'sér-us, *a.* [*Cancer* and *-ous.*] Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.

cancroid, kang'kroid, *a.* [*Cancer* and *-oid.*] Like cancer: applied to morbid growths somewhat like cancer.

candelabrum, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.*; pl. **candelabra**, kan-de-lā'bra. [L., fr. *candela*, a candle. CANDLE.] A tall candlestick; a stand for supporting lamps; a branched ornamental candlestick; a chandelier.

candent, kan'dent, *a.* [L. *candens*, *candentis*, fr. *candēre*, to be white, to glow. CANDID.] Heated to whiteness; glowing with white-heat.

candescence, kan-des'ens, *n.* [L. *candesco*, incept. of *candere*, to glow. See prec.] A state of glowing; incandescence.

candescent, kan-des'ent, *a.* [CANDESCENCE.] Glowing with heat; brilliant.

candid, kan'did, *a.* [L. *candidus*, white, bright, frank, sincere, fr. *candēre*, to be white; to glow; akin *candle*, *candent*, *candidate*, *incense*, *incendiary*, &c.] Frank and honest; plain and outspoken; open; sincere: frank; ingenuous; impartial.

candidate, kan'di-dāt, *n.* [L. *candidatus*, fr. *candidus*, white, since in ancient Rome one who went about soliciting an office arrayed himself in a white garment. CANDID.] One who proposes himself, or is proposed, for some office, station, or honour; one who aspires after preferment; an aspirant.

candidateship, kan'di-dāt-ship, *n.* The state of being a candidate; candidature.

candidature, **candidacy**, kan'di-dā-tūr, kan'di-da-si, *n.* The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate.

candidly, kan'did-li, *adv.* In a candid manner; frankly; openly; plainly; without concealment or subterfuge.

candidness, kan'did-nes, *n.* Candour.

candied, kan'did, *p.a.* [CANDY.] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; made to resemble sugar-candy; honeyed; flattering; glozing.

candle, kan'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *candel*, fr. L. *candēla*, *candella*, a candle (whence Fr. *chandelle*), fr. *candēre*, to shine. CANDID.] A cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick, and used for a portable light; a taper; a light.—**Not fit to hold the candle to one**, not fit to act even as a mere attendant; to be very inferior.—**The game is not worth the candle**, a phrase of French origin, indicating that an object is not worth the trouble taken for its attainment.—**To burn the candle at both ends**, to be wasteful in two respects at once.

candle-berry, **candle-nut**, kan'dl-be-ri, kan'dl-nut, *n.* The fruit of several species of myrtle, especially the wax-myrtle, a shrub common in North America.

candle-coal, kan'dl-kōl, *n.* CANNEL-COAL.

candle-fish, kan'dl-fish, *n.* A small oily sea-fish of N.W. America, used for making oil and as a natural candle.

candle-holder, kan'dl-hōld-ér, *n.* One who holds a candle; one who remotely aids another.

candlelight, kan'dl-līt, *n.* The light of a candle or candles; the time at which candles or other lights are lit; dusk.

Candlemas, kan'dl-mas, *n.* [From *candle* and *mass*; so named from the great number of candles used in the ceremonies of the Roman Church, and from the blessing or consecration of candles on this day.] A church festival observed on the second day of February, in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary; in Scotland, a quarterly money term.

candle-power, kan'dl-pou-ér, *n.* The illuminating power of a candle, the standard usually employed being a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.

candlestick, kan'dl-stik, *n.* [A. Sax. *candel-sticca.*] An instrument to hold a candle.

candle-wood, kan'dl-wụd, *n.* The wood of a West Indian resinous tree.

candour, **candor**, kan'dèr or kan'dor, *n.* [L. *candor*, whiteness, purity, sincerity. CANDID.] The quality of being candid; frankness; openness; sincerity; ingenuousness; fairness; impartiality; freedom from bias.

candy, kan'di, *n.* [It. *candi*, candy, fr. Ar.

qandi, made of sugar, fr. *qand*, sugar.] A solid preparation of sugar or molasses; crystallized sugar; a solid confection of sugar. ——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *candied*, kan'did; ppr. *candying*, kan'di-ing. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar; to form into congelations or crystals.——**v.i.** To take on the form of candied sugar; to form into crystals or become congealed.

candy-sugar, kan'di-shug-ėr, *n.* Crystallized sugar formed upon threads.

candytuft, kan'di-tuft, *n.* [From *Candia*, the ancient Crete.] The popular name of a tufted flower (*Iberis umbellata*) brought from the island of Candia.

cane, kān, *n.* [Formerly also *canne*, fr. Fr. *canne*, O. Fr. *cane*, L. *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, *kannē*: a word of Semitic origin.] A term applied to the stems of some palms, grasses, and other plants; such a stem used as a walking-stick; a walking-stick resembling a cane. ——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *caned*, kānd; ppr. *caning*, kān'ing. To beat with a cane or walking-stick; to furnish or complete with cane.

cane-brake, kān'brāk, *n.* A brake or thicket of canes.

cane-chair, kān'chār, *n.* A chair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed of cane.

canella, ka-nel'la, *n.* [Dim. of L. *canna*, a reed, from the cylindrical form of the bark when peeled off. CANE.] A kind of aromatic bark, also called *white cinnamon*, used as a tonic.

cane-mill, kān'mil, *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar.

canephorus, ka-nef'o-rus, *n.* [Gr. *kanēphoros*, a basket-bearer.] An art term applied to figures bearing baskets on their heads.

canescent, ka-nes'ent, *a.* [L. *canescens*, *canescentis*, ppr. of *canesco*, I grow white, fr. *caneo*, I am white.] Growing white or hoary; tending or approaching to white; whitish.

cane-sugar, kān'shug-ėr, *n.* Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, &c.

canine, ka-nīn', *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis*, a dog; cog. Gr. *kyōn*, a dog, and E. *hound* (q.v.).] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog.—Canine teeth, or canines, two sharp-pointed teeth in both jaws of man and other mammalia, one on each side between the incisors and grinders.

caning, kān'ing, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.

canister, kan'is-tėr, *n.* [L. *canistrum*, fr. Gr. *kanastron*, from *kanna*, a reed. CANE.] A small box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which bursts on being discharged; case-shot.

canker, kang'kėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cancre*, fr. L. *cancer* (properly pronounced *canker*), a crab, a cancer. CANCER.] A malignant ulcer; an ulcerous or gangrenous affection of the mouth; a disease of a horse's foot; something that gnaws, corrodes, devours, or destroys; anything that irritates, as care, grief, pain; a disease of trees and plants; a larva that eats the buds of plants; a dog-rose or wild rose.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *cankered*, kang'kėrd; ppr. *cankering*, kang'kėr-ing. To affect with or as with canker; to eat, corrode, corrupt, or consume; to infect or pollute.——**v.i.** To grow corrupt; to decay by corrosion; to be or become malignant.

canker-fly, kang'kėr-flī, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit.

cankerous, kang'kėr-us, *a.* [*Canker* and *-ous*.] Corroding or destroying like a canker; cancerous.

canker-worm, kang'kėr-wėrm, *n.* A worm or larva destructive to trees or plants.

cannel-coal, **candle-coal**, kan'el-kōl, kan'dl-kōl, *n.* [The name is supposed to be given from its burning brightly and giving light like a candle: *cannle*, *can'le*, is a Scotch or northern pron. of *candle*.] A kind of hard bituminous coal which burns readily and brightly, and is chiefly used in making gas.

cannelure, kan'ne-lūr, *n.* [Fr., lit. channelling, fluting. CANAL, CHANNEL.] A groove or channel, as the fluting on Doric columns.

cannery, kan'ėr-i, *n.* [*Can* and *-ery*.] An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in tins hermetically sealed.

cannibal, kan'ni-bal, *n.* [Sp. *canibal*, a cannibal, a form of *Caribal*, a Carib, hence a cannibal, the Caribs being cannibals.] A savage who eats human flesh; a man-eater; an animal that eats its own kind.——**a.** Relating to cannibalism.

cannibalism, kan'ni-bal-izm, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; murderous cruelty.

cannikin, kan'i-kin, *n.* Same as *Canakin*.

cannon, kan'un, *n.* [Fr. *canon*, a tube, barrel, cannon, an augmentative fr. L. *canna*, a cane or reed. Akin *canister*, *canon*. CANE.] A large piece of ordnance; a great gun; in billiards, a stroke by which the player's ball hits the two other balls successively.

cannonade, kan-un-ād', *n.* [*Cannon* and *-ade*=Fr. *canonnade*.] An attack with cannon or heavy artillery; a discharge of many cannon.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *cannonaded*, kan-un-ād'ed; ppr. *cannonading*, kan-un-ād'ing. To attack with cannon or heavy artillery; to batter with cannon-shot.——**v.i.** To make a cannon at billiards; to come into collision; to fly off or asunder from the force of collision.

cannon-ball, kan'un-bal, *n.* A ball or solid projectile to be thrown from cannon.

cannoneer, kan-un-ēr', *n.* [*Cannon* and *-eer*.] A man who manages cannon.

cannon-shot, kan'un-shot, *n.* A ball or shot for cannon; the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

cannot, kan'ot. [*Can* and *not*.] The negative of *can* (which see).

cannula, kan'ū-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *canna*, a reed.] A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes.

canny, **cannie**, kan'i, *a.* [Akin to *can*, *ken*, *cunning*, &c.] Cautious; prudent; wary; gentle; quiet in disposition; tractable; easy; comfortable. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

canoe, ka-nō', *n.* [Sp. *canoa*, from the native West Indian name.] A small boat hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, or made of bark or skins; any light boat adapted to be propelled by paddles.

canoeist, **canoist**, ka-nō'ist, *n.* One skilled in the management of a canoe.

canon, kan'on, *n.* [A. Sax. *canon*, fr. L. *canon*, fr. Gr. *kanōn*, a straight rod, a rule or standard—fr. *kanē*, a form of *kanna*, *kannē*, a reed, a cane, whence also *cannon*, *cane*. CANE.] A law or rule of doctrine or discipline; an ecclesiastical law; a law or rule in general; the genuine books of the Holy Scriptures; a dignitary of the church connected with a cathedral, a member of the cathedral chapter; a catalogue of saints canonized; a kind of perpetual fugue in music; a formula; a large kind of printing type.—**Canon law**, ecclesiastical law; a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of a church, specifically those of the Roman Catholic Church.

cañon, **canyon**, kan'yun, *n.* [Sp. *cañon*, a cannon, a tube, a canyon, fr. L. *canna*, a cane. CANNON.] A long and narrow mountain gorge.

canoness, kan'on-es, *n.* [*Canon* and *-ess*.] A female canon; a woman who enjoys a prebend without having to make religious vows.

canonical, **canonic**, kan-on'ik-al, kan-on'ik, *a.* [L. *canonicus*.] Pertaining to a canon or canons; according to a canon or rule; belonging to the canon of Scripture; belonging to the rules laid down for clergy; clerical; ecclesiastical; of the nature of a canon or rule.—**canonicals**, kan-on'ik-alz, *n. pl.* The full dress of the clergy worn when they officiate; certain articles of dress sometimes worn by university men, barristers, &c.

canonically, kan-on'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a canonical manner; agreeably to canons.

canonicity, kan-on-is'i-ti, *n.* [*Canonic* and *-ity*=Fr. *canonicité*.] State of being canonical or belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture.

canonist, kan'on-ist, *n.* [*Canon* and *-ist*.] One versed in canon or ecclesiastical law.

canonization, kan'on-iz-ā'shon, *n.* Act of canonizing; state of being canonized.

canonize, kan'on-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *canonized*, kan'on-izd; ppr. *canonizing*, kan'on-iz-ing. [From *canon* and *-ize*=L.L. *canonizare*, Fr. *canoniser*.] To enrol in the canon or catalogue as a saint, a power belonging to the pope; to declare a man to be a saint.

canonry, **canonship**, kan'on-ri, kan'on-ship, *n.* The office of a canon in a cathedral or collegiate church.

canopied, kan'ō-pid, *p.a.* Covered with a canopy, or something of similar functions.

canopy, kan'ō-pi, *n.* [Fr. *canapé*, O. Fr. *conopé*, fr. L. *conopēum*, fr. Gr. *kōnōpeion*, lit. a net to keep off gnats, fr. *kōnōps*, a gnat.] A covering fixed at some height over a throne or a bed; a covering held over a person's head; a decorated covering over a tomb, altar, pulpit, &c.; something resembling a canopy.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *canopied*, kan'ō-pid; ppr. *canopying*, kan'ō-pi-ing. To cover with a canopy; to form a canopy over.

canorous, ka-nō'rus, *a.* [L. *canorus*, fr. *cano*, I sing. See next.] Musical; tuneful.

cant, kant, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *canted*, kant'ed; ppr. *canting*, kant'ing. [From L. *cantus*, a singing, a chant, *cantare*, to sing, a freq. of *cano*, I sing. CHANT.] To speak in a whining hypocritical tone; to make whining pretensions to goodness; to sham piety.——**n.** A whining hypocritical manner of speech; the dialect of a sect; barbarous jargon peculiar to thieves, rogues, and beggars; slang; a hypocritical addiction to the use of religious phrases, &c.; religious phrases hypocritically used.——**a.** Of the nature of cant or slang.

cant, kant, *n.* [Same word as Dan. Sw. and D. *kant*, edge, border, margin, &c.; G. *kante*, a side, a border or brim; O. Fr. *cant*, corner, angle; ultimate origin doubtful.] An external or salient angle; an inclination from a perpendicular or horizontal line; a toss; a jerk; a throw.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *canted*, kant'ed; ppr. *canting*, kant'ing. To give an inclined or sloping position to; to tilt up or over; to turn over; to cut off an angle from (a square block); to bevel.

can't, kānt. A common contraction of *cannot*.

Cantab., kan-tab'. An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian*.—**Cantabrigian**, kan-ta-brij'i-an, *n.* [L.L. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge.] A student or graduate of Cambridge University.

cantankerous, kan-tang'kėr-us, *a.* [Origin doubtful. Comp. O. E. *conick*, *contak*, debate, strife.] Ill-natured; cross; contentious.—**cantankerously**, kan-tang'kėr-us-li, *adv.* In a cantankerous manner.

cantata, kan-tā'tą, *n.* [It., fr. *cantare*, L. *cantare*, freq. of *cano*, I sing. CANT (to whine).] A short musical composition in the form of an oratorio, but without *dramatis personæ*.

cantatrice, kąn-tą-trē'chą (It.), kān-tą-trēs (Fr.), *n.* A female singer.

canteen, kan-tēn', *n.* [Fr. *cantine*, fr. It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar, a vault, fr. *canto*, an angle, a corner. CANT, an angle.] A shop in barracks where provisions, liquors, coffee, &c., are sold; a box in which officers on foreign service pack spirit-bottles, knives, forks, &c.; a vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor.

canter, kan'tėr, *n.* [An abbrev. of *Canterbury gallop*, the gallop of pilgrims in olden times riding to Canterbury.] A moderate gallop; a quick movement of any kind.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *cantered*, kan'tėrd; ppr. *cantering*, kan'tėr-ing. To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

canterbury, kan'tėr-be-ri, *n.* A stand with divisions for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, &c.

cantharides, kan-tha'ri-dēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kantharis, kantharidos*, a blistering fly.] Blistering flies; Spanish flies used to raise a blister. —**cantharidine**, kan-tha'ri-din, *n.* A substance which causes blistering, existing in the Spanish fly, and when taken internally acting as a violent irritant poison.

canthus, kan'thus, *n.*; pl. **canthi**, kan'-thī. [Gr. *kanthos.*] The angle formed by the meeting of the upper and under eyelid.

canticle, kan'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *canticulum*, dim. fr. *canticum*, a song, fr. *cano, cantum*, I sing. CHANT.] A song; a passage of Scripture arranged for chanting, and used in a church service. —**Canticles**, kan'ti-klz, *n. pl.* The Song of Solomon.

cantilever, cantaliver, kan'ti-lēv-ėr, kan'ta-liv-ėr, *n.* [Perhaps fr. O. Fr. *cant*, an angle, and *lever*, to raise.] A wooden, stone, or iron block framed into the wall of a house, and projecting from it, to carry mouldings, eaves, balconies, &c.; one of two long arms or brackets projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, and used in bridge-making.

canting, kant'ing, *p.a.* Given to the use of hypocritical phraseology or whining talk; affectedly or hypocritically pious.

cantle, kan'tl, *n.* [O. Fr. *cantel*, corner-piece, dim. of *cant*, an angle. CANT, an angle.] A corner; a fragment; a piece; the protuberant part of a saddle behind.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cantled*, kan'tld; ppr. *cantling*, kan'tl-ing. To cut into pieces; to cut a piece out of.

cantlet, kant'let, *n.* [Dim. of *cantle.*] A corner; a piece; an angular fragment.

canto, kan'tō, *n.*; pl. **cantos**, kan'tōz. [It. *canto*, fr. L. *cantus*, a song, fr. *cano*, I sing. CHANT.] A part or division of a poem; the treble part of a musical composition.

canton, kan'ton, kan-ton', *n.* [Fr. *canton*, fr. It. *cantone*, aug. of *canto*, a corner, CANT (angle), CANTLE.] A distinct division of territory, or its inhabitants; one of the states of the Swiss Republic.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cantoned*, kan'tond, kan-tond'; ppr. *cantoning*, kan'ton-ing, kan-ton'ing. To divide into cantons; to allot separate quarters to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops. [In milit. law, often pron. kan-tōn'.]

cantonal kan'ton-al, *a.* Pertaining to a canton.

cantonment, kan-ton'ment, kan-tōn'-ment, *n.* [*Canton* and *-ment.* See prec.] A part of a town or village assigned to a particular body of troops; a military station of some permanence; a military town at some distance from a city, such as are formed in India.

cantor, kan'tor, *n.* [L., a singer. CHANT.] A leader of the singing in a cathedral or other church.

canty, kan'ti, *a.* [Comp. Ir. *cainteach*, talkative; also D. *kant*, neat, clever.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

canvas, kan'vas, *n.* [Fr. *canevas*, Pr. *canabas*, It. *canavaccio*, L.L. *cannabacius*, fr. L. *cannabis*, hemp. HEMP.] A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax; cloth for ships' sails or for painting on; a painting; sails collectively.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *canvased* or *canvassed*, kan'vast; ppr. *canvasing* or *canvassing*, kan'vas-ing. To cover, line, or furnish with canvas.

canvas-back, kan'vas-bak, *n.* A species of marine duck belonging to North America.

canvass, kan'vas, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *canvassed*, kan'vast; ppr. *canvassing*, kan'vas-ing. [From *canvas*, canvas, and formerly also a sieve, a strainer, because sieves were made of canvas; like O. Fr. *canabasser*, to examine, search, sift.] To scrutinize; to discuss; to solicit votes from, as from electors; to solicit for any favours, as for orders for goods.——*v.i.* To solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain votes or support; to ask orders for goods.——*n.* The act of canvassing; scrutiny; discussion; solicitation of votes, orders for goods, &c.

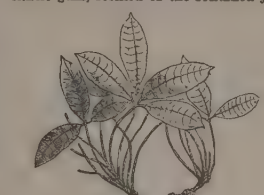
canvasser, kan'vas-ėr, *n.* One who canvasses or solicits votes, orders, &c.

canyon. See CAÑON.

canzone, kán-zō'nā, *n.* [It., fr. L. *cantio, cantionis*, a singing, fr. *cano*, I sing. CHANT.] A certain form of song or air of Provençal origin.

canzonet, kan-zō-net', *n.* [It. *canzonetta*; dim. fr. *canzone*, a song. See prec.] A little unelaborated song.

caoutchouc, kou'chōk or kö'chōk, *n.* [A word of native American origin.] A very elastic gum, formed of the solidified juice



Caoutchouc Plant (*Siphonia elastica*).

of various tropical plants, and much used in the industrial arts; india-rubber. The figure shows a S. American caoutchouc plant.

cap, kap, *n.* [A. Sax. *cæppe*, a cap, cope, cape, hood, fr. L.L. *capa, cappa* (of unknown origin), cap, a cape, whence Sp. *capa*, It. *cappa*, Fr. *chape*, a cloak, cape, cover. *Cape* (the garment) and *cope* are forms of the same word.] An article of dress for covering the head, of softer material than a hat and brimless; anything resembling this in appearance, position, or use; a covering of some sort; a top piece; a percussion cap.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *capped*, kapt; ppr. *capping*, kap'ing. To put a cap on; to cover with a cap; to cover the top or end of; to place a cap on the head of, when conferring professional honours, &c.; to complete; to crown; to follow up with something more remarkable.—To cap verses, texts, or proverbs, to quote verses, texts, or proverbs alternately in emulation.

capability, kā-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being capable; susceptibility; fitness; ability; capacity; faculty.

capable, kā'pa-bl, *a.* [Fr. *capable*, capable, able, sufficient, L.L. *capabilis*, fr. L. *capio*, I take, which appears also in *capacious, captious, captive, accept, except, conception, susceptible, recipient, occupy*, &c.; cog. with E. *have*.] Such as to be affected in some way; open to influences; susceptible; admitting: with *of*; having sufficient power, skill, ability; able; competent; fit; duly qualified.

capacious, ka-pā'shus, *a.* [L. *capax, capacis*, able to take in or contain, spacious, capable, fr. *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] Holding, containing, or embracing much; wide; large; extensive; comprehensive.

capaciously, ka-pā'shus-li, *adv.* In a wide or capacious manner.

capaciousness, ka-pā'shus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being capacious.

capacitate, ka-pas'i-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capacitated*, ka-pas'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *capacitating*, ka-pas'i-tāt-ing. [From *capacity.*] To make able or capable; to enable; to qualify.

capacity, ka-pas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *capacité*, fr. L. *capacitas*, fr. *capax, capacis*, capacious, fr. *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] The power of containing or holding; extent of room or space; cubic contents; ability; capability; faculty; mental power; legal qualification; state or character; condition.

cap-a-pie, kap-a-pē', *adv.* [O. Fr., lit. head to foot.] From head to foot; all over.

caparison, ka-pa'ri-son, *n.* [O. Fr. *caparasson*, fr. Sp. *caparazon*, a cover for a saddle, aug. of *caparo*, a sort of cape, fr. *capa*, a cover. CAP.] A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse; hence clothing, especially gay clothing.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *caparisoned*, ka-pa'ri-sond; ppr. *caparisoning*, ka-pa'ri-son-ing. To cover with a cloth, as a horse; to adorn with a rich dress.

cape, kāp, *n.* [Fr. *cap*, cape, head, fr. Pr. *cap*, It. *capo*, a cape, fr. L. *caput*, head. CAPITAL.] The point or termination of a neck of land extending into the sea; a headland; a promontory.

cape, kāp, *n.* [O. Fr. *cape*, L.L. *capa*, a kind of covering for the shoulders. CAP.] The part of a garment hanging over the shoulders; a loose cloak or garment hung from the shoulders.

capeline, capelline, kap'e-lin, *n.* [Fr. *capeline*, a dim. fr. L.L. *capa, cappa*, a cap or hood. CAP.] A hood worn by ladies when going to evening entertainments; a surgical bandage for the head.

caper, kā'pėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *capered*, kā'-pėrd; ppr. *capering*, kā'pėr-ing. [Shortened form of O. Fr. *capriole*, It. *capriola*, a caper, fr. L. *caper, capra*, a goat. Akin *caprice, cabriolet, cab.*] To leap; to skip; to dance frolicsomely; to prance; to spring.——*n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; a jump; a sportive action; a prank.

caper, kā'pėr, *n.* [Fr. *câpre*, O. Fr. *cappre*, fr. L. *capparis*, Gr. *kapparis*, fr. Per. *kabar*, the caper.] The flower-bud of a prickly plant, the caper-bush, much used for pickling as a condiment; the bush itself (*Capparis spinosa*), resembling a bramble.

capercaitzie, capercailzie, kā-pėr-kā'i-yi, kā-pėr-kā'lē, *n.* [Corrupted fr. Gael. *capull-choille*, lit. horse of the wood—so named from its great size.] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse or cock of the woods.

caperer, kā'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who capers.

caper-tea, kā'pėr-tē, *n.* A kind of black tea with a knotted curled leaf.

capful, kap'fųl, *n.* As much as a cap will hold; a small quantity; a light flaw of wind.

capias, kā'pi-as, *n.* [L., you may take.] A legal writ of various kinds authorizing a person or his goods to be laid hold of.

capillaire, ka-pil-lār', *n.* [Fr.] A simple syrup, flavoured with orange flowers or orange-flower water.

capillament, ka-pil'la-ment, *n.* [From L. *capillus*, a hair.] A very fine filament or fibre.

capillarity, kap-il-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being capillary; capillary action.

capillary, kap'il-la-ri, *a.* [L. *capillaris*, fr. *capillus*, a hair; allied to *caput*, head. CAPITAL.] Resembling a hair, fine, minute; long and slender, like a hair; having a bore of very small diameter, like that of a hair, as a tube; pertaining to the phenomena connected with tubes of very fine calibre.—Capillary attraction, Capillary repulsion, the spontaneous elevation or depression of liquids in fine hair-like tubes, or in bodies of a porous structure, when these are dipped in liquid, the liquid rising, as the sap in trees, water in a sponge, &c., or falling, as mercury does in a fine glass tube.——*n.* A tube with a very small bore; a fine vessel or canal; one of the minute blood-vessels that form the terminations of arteries and veins and link the one with the other.

capilliform, ka-pil'li-form, *a.* [See prec.] In the shape or form of a hair or of hairs.

capillose, kap'il-lōs, *a.* [L. *capillus*, a hair. See above.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

capital, kap'it-al, *a.* [L. *capitalis*, capital, deadly, also pre-eminent, fr. *caput, capitis*, the head, whence also *captain, chapter, chief, cadet, cattle, chattel.* L. *caput* is cog. with A. Sax. *hafela*, head, and is perhaps from root of *capio*, I take, &c.] First in importance; chief; principal; metropolitan; affecting the head; bringing loss of life; punishable with death; important; excellent; first-rate; being of larger size than ordinary printing type. ——*n.* [In this sense partly fr. L. *capitulum, capitellum*, a capital of a pillar, dim. of *caput.*] The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster; the chief city or town in a kingdom, county, or large division of it; a

metropolis; the stock of a banking or other company, tradesmen, &c.; money; stock of any kind, physical, social, or moral; a large letter or type.

capitalist, kap'it-al-ist, *n.* [*Capital* and *-ist.*] A man who has wealth; one who has surplus pecuniary means which he has or may invest at pleasure.

capitalization, kap'it-al-iz-ā''shon, *n.* The act of capitalizing or converting into capital; the act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment.

capitalize, kap'it-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capitalized*, kap'it-al-īzd; ppr. *capitalizing*, kap'it-al-īz-ing. [*Capital* and *-ize.*] To convert into capital; to apply as capital to the purposes of trade; to compute or realize the present value of in money.

capitally, kap'it-al-li, *adv.* In a capital manner; so as to involve life in an eminent degree; excellently; finely.

capitate, kap'it-āt, *a.* [L. *capitatus*, fr. *caput*, a head.] Growing in a head; having a rounded head: applied to a flower, &c.

capitation, kap-i-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *capitatio*, fr. *caput*, head. CAPITAL.] Numeration by the head or by individuals; a numbering of persons.—**Capitation grant, capitation tax**, a grant or a tax by which a certain amount is reckoned for each individual among a number.

Capitol, kap'it-ol, *n.* [L. *Capitolium*, fr. *caput*, head.] The national temple of Jupiter in Rome; also the hill upon which it was built; a citadel; the edifice occupied by the United States Congress; a state-house.

capitular, **capitulary**, ka-pit'ū-lėr, ka-pit'ū-la-ri, *n.* [L. L. *capitularis*, *capitularius*, fr. L. *capitulum*, a chapter, a capital. CAPITAL.] An act passed in an ecclesiastical chapter; the body of laws or statutes of a chapter; the member of a chapter.——**a.** Belonging to a chapter or capitulary.

capitulate, ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *capitulated*, ka-pit'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *capitulating*, ka-pit'ū-lāt-ing. [L. L. *capitulo*, *capitulatum*, I arrange in heads or chapters, fr. L. *capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, the head. CAPITAL.] To draw up an agreement in heads, chapters, or articles; to yield on certain conditions; to surrender by treaty.——**v.t.** To yield or surrender on conditions.

capitulation, ka-pit'ū-lā''shon, *n.* The act of capitulating; surrender on certain conditions; an article of agreement.

capitulator, ka-pit'ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who capitulates.

capitulum, ka-pit'ū-lum, *n.* [L., a small head. CAPITULATE.] *Bot.* a close head of sessile flowers.

caplin, kap'lin, *n.* [Fr. *caplan*, *capelan*.] A small kind of salmon, which frequents the shores of Greenland, &c.

capnomancy, kap'no-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

capon, kā'pon, *n.* [L. *capo*, *caponis*, fr. Gr. *kapōn*—a capon, fr. a root seen in Gr. *koptō*, I cut.] A young castrated cock.

caponiere, **caponniere**, kap-o-nēr', *n.* [Fr. *caponière*, Sp. *caponera*, It. *capponiera*: originally a place or house for capons. CAPON.] A protected passage from one part of a fortification to another; also the wall or parapet protecting such a passage.

capot, ka-pot', *n.* [Fr., fr. *cape*, a hood or cape. CAPOTE.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *capoted*, ka-pot'ed; ppr. *capoting*, ka-pot'ing. To win all the tricks from at piquet.

capote, ka-pōt', *n.* [Fr. *capote*, fr. *cape*, a hood or cape, L.L. *capa*. CAP.] A kind of long cloak.

Cappagh-brown, kap'pach-broun, *n.* [From *Cappagh*, near Cork.] A bituminous earth yielding pigments of various rich brown colours.

capped, kapt, *a.* Furnished with a cap or cover; covered or topped as with a cap.

capric, kap'rik, *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat.] Of or pertaining to a goat.—**Capric acid**, a peculiar acid in the butter of cow's milk, as well as in the milk and fat of the goat.

capriccio, kā-prēt'chō, *n.* [It., a caprice. CAPRICE.] A prank; a whim; a musical piece in which the composer is guided by fancy.

caprice, ka-prēs', *n.* [Fr. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*, fr. *capro*, fr. L. *caper*, a goat, an animal remarkable for its freaks.] A freak; a sudden start of the mind; a fancy; a whimsy; a sudden change of opinion or humour, with no apparent reason.

capricious, ka-pri'shus, *a.* Full of caprice; freakish; whimsical; changeable; fantastical; fanciful.

capriciously, ka-pri'shus-li, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

capriciousness, ka-pri'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being capricious; caprice.

Capricorn, kap'ri-korn, *n.* [L. *Capricornus*, lit. the goat-horned—*caper*, a he-goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] The he-goat, the tenth sign of the zodiac, and also a constellation.—**Tropic of Capricorn**, the southern tropic.

caprification, kap'ri-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [L. *caprificatio*, from *capr*i*ficus*, the wild fig-tree, lit. 'goat-fig'—*caper*, a goat, and *ficus*, a fig.] A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig by the punctures of a species of gall-insect which was brought to it on branches of the wild fig.

capriform, kap'ri-form, *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat.

caprine, kap'rīn, *a.* [L. *caprinus*. See prec.] Like a goat; pertaining to a goat.

capriole, kap'ri-ōl, *n.* [O. Fr. *capriole*, now *cabriole*, fr. It. *capriola*, a young kid, a caper, fr. L. *capra*, a she-goat; akin *caper*, *caprice*.] A caper; a spring; a leap, as a horse makes without advancing.

capsicine, kap'si-sin, *n.* [See next.] An alkaloid, the active principle of the capsules of cayenne pepper.

capsicum, kap'si-kum, *n.* [From L. *capsa*, a box, from the shape of the fruit.] The generic name of some tropical plants, the pods of which are used in cookery under the name of chillies, and when dried and ground called cayenne pepper.

capsizal, kap-sīz'al, *n.* [*Capsize* and *-al.*] The act of capsizing.

capsize, kap-sīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capsized*, kap-sīzd'; ppr. *capsizing*, kap-sīz'ing. [Origin unknown: first recorded use of the word in 1788.] To upset or overturn.——v.i. To be upset or overturned.

capstan, kap'stan, *n.* [Fr. *cabestan*, fr. Sp. *cabestrante*, *cabrestante*, *cabestante*, fr. L. *capistrare*, to tie with a halter, fr. *capistrum*, a halter, fr. *caput*, a head. CAPITAL.]

Capstan.

An apparatus employed in ships and otherwise to raise great weights, to weigh anchors, and the like, being a kind of cylinder or drum working on a vertical axis, and having a rope or chain wound round it in the manner of a wheel and axle, being driven by means of bars pushed round by men.

capsular, **capsulary**, kap'sū-lėr, kap'sū-la-ri, *a.* Hollow like a capsule; pertaining to a capsule.

capsulate, **capsulated**, kap'sū-lāt, kap'sū-lāt-ed, *a.* Inclosed in a capsule.

capsule, kap'sūl, *n.* [L. *capsula*, a little chest, a dim. fr. *capsa*, a chest, a case, perhaps fr. *capio*, I take. CAPABLE. *Case* (a box) is fr. *capsa*.] A dry, many-seeded seed-vessel, which opens by valves; a small saucer used for melting ores, &c.; a membranous covering; an envelope for a nauseous drug; a metallic cover for a bottle.

captain, kap'tin, *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*, O. Fr. *capitain*, fr. L.L. *capitanus*, *capitaneus*, chief, fr. L. *caput*, the head. CAPITAL. *Chieftain* is a different form of this.] A head or chief officer; the commander of a ship; the commander of a troop of horse or of a company of infantry, in rank between major and lieutenant; a chief; a leader in war; a leader of a team in cricket or other sports.

captaincy, kap'tin-si, *n.* [*Captain* and *-cy.*] The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

captain-general, kap'tin-jen-ėr-al, *n.* A commander-in-chief; the governor of certain Spanish dependencies.

captainship, kap'tin-ship, *n.* [*Captain* and *-ship.*] The condition or post of a captain; skill in military affairs.

caption, kap'shon, *n.* [L. *captio*, *captionis*, fr. *capio*, I take, catch, or seize. CAPABLE.] The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process; seizure: arrest; the act of offering captious objections; the heading of a paragraph or division in written matter.

captious, kap'shus, *a.* [L. *captiosus*, fr. *captio*, a taking, fr. *capio*, I take. CAPTION. CAPABLE.] Ready to catch at faults, or to find fault; ready to make objections; disposed to cavil or quibble; carping; fault-finding; insidious; insnaring.

captiously, kap'shus-li, *adv.* In a captious manner.

captiousness, kap'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being captious.

captivate, kap'ti-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *captivated*, kap'ti-vāt-ed; ppr. *captivating*, kap'ti-vāt-ing. [L. *captivo*, *captivatus*, to take captive, fr. *captivus*, a captive. CAPTIVE.] To take as a prisoner; to subdue the affections of; to charm; to fascinate; to enchant.

captivating, kap'ti-vāt-ing, *p.a.* Having power to captivate; fascinating; charming; winning.

captive, kap'tiv, *n.* [Fr. *captif*, *captive*, fr. L. *captivus*, a captive, fr. *capio*, *captus*, I take. *Caitiff* is the same word in a different form. CAPABLE.] One taken in war; a prisoner; one subdued or charmed by beauty or excellence; one insnared by love, flattery, or wiles.——**a.** Made prisoner; kept in bondage or confinement; bound by ties of love or admiration.

captivity, kap-tiv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *captivitas*. CAPTIVE.] State or condition of being a captive or prisoner; subjection; bondage; slavery.

captor, kap'tėr, *n.* [L. *captor*, fr. *capio*, I take. CAPTIVE.] One who captures; one who takes as a prisoner or a prize.

capture, kap'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *capture*, fr. L. *captura*, fr. *capio*, I take. CAPTIVE.] Act of taking or seizing; seizure; arrest; the thing captured; a prize.——v.t. pret. & pp. *captured*, kap'tūrd; ppr. *capturing*, kap'tūr-ing. To take or seize by force, surprise, authority, or stratagem; to make a prize or prisoner of.

Capuchin, ka-pū-shēn', *n.* [Fr. *capuchin*, *capucine*, fr. *capuche*, *capuce*, It. *cappuccio*, *capuche*, fr. *cappa*, cape or hood. CAP, CAPE.] A monk of the order of St. Francis; a kind of hood; a garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood; a monkey with hair giving the appearance of a hood.

capybara, **capibara**, kap-i-bā'ra, *n.* [The native Brazilian name.] A rodent quadruped allied to the guinea-pig, abounding in rivers of South America.

car, kär, *n.* [O. Fr. *car*, *carre* (Mod. Fr. *char*), fr. L. *carrus*, a four-wheeled vehicle, fr. the Celtic: Armor. *carr*, a chariot, W. *car*, Ir. and Gael. *carr*, a dray, wagon, &c. Akin *carry*, *charge*, *cargo*, &c.] A chariot; a vehicle in pageants; a carriage on two

wheels; a railway carriage; a tramway carriage.

carabine, carbine, ka'ra-bīn, kär'bīn, *n.* [Fr. *carabine*, O. Fr. *carabin, calabrin*, a musqueteer, fr. *calabre*, an engine of war, fr. L.L. *chadabula*, an engine for throwing stones, fr. Gr. *kataballō*, a throwing down—*kata*, down, and *ballō*, I throw.] A short gun or firearm chiefly used by cavalry.

carabineer, carbineer, ka'ra-bi-nēr", kär-bin-ēr', *n.* One who carries a carabine; a sort of light horseman.

caracal, ka'ra-kal, *n.* [From a Turkish word signifying black-eared.] A species of lynx, a native of Northern Africa and South-western Asia.

caracara, kä-ra-kä'ra, *n.* [From its hoarse cry.] A South American bird of prey, akin to the eagles and vultures.

carack, ka'rak, *n.* [Fr. *caraque, carraque*, fr. L.L. *carraca, carrica*, a ship of burden, fr. L. *carrus*, a car. CAR.] A large deep round-built ship, for fight as well as burden, such as were formerly used by the Portuguese and Spaniards.

caracole, ka'ra-kōl, *n.* [Fr. *caracole*, fr. Sp. and Pg. *caracol*, a winding staircase, a caracole; further origin doubtful.] A semi-round or half-turn, which a horseman makes; a spiral staircase.—v.i. pret. & pp. *caracoled*, ka'ra-kōld; ppr. *caracoling*, ka'ra-kōl-ing. To move in a caracole; to wheel.

carafe, ka'raf, *n.* [Fr.: a word of Arabic or Persian origin.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

carambola, ka-ram'bō-la, *n.* The native name of an East Indian fruit, used in making sherbets, tarts, and preserves.

carambole, ka'ram-bōl, *n.* [Fr., origin unknown.] In *billiards*, the stroke otherwise called a cannon.

caramel, ka'ra-mel, *n.* [Fr. *caramel*, caramel, fr. Sp. *caramelo*, a lozenge, of Ar. origin.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, used to colour spirits and wines.

carapace, ka'ra-pās, *n.* [Fr., fr. Sp. *carabasa*, a gourd, a calabash. CALABASH.] The shell of a turtle or tortoise, of an armadillo, or of the crustaceans.

carap-oil, ka'rap-oil, *n.* [Of South American origin.] Oil obtained from a tree of South America (*Carapa guianensis*).

carat, ka'rat, *n.* [Fr. *carat*, fr. Ar. *qīrāt*, a carat, fr. Gr. *keration*, lit. a little horn (dim. of *keras*, a horn), also the seed of the carob tree, used for a weight, a carat.] A weight of four grains, for weighing diamonds and other precious stones; a word employed to denote the fineness of gold, gold of 24 carats being pure gold, gold of 22 carats (for instance) has 2 parts of alloy.

caravan, ka'ra-van, *n.* [Fr. *caravane*, fr. Sp. *caravana*, Ar. *qairawān*, Per. *kārwān*, a caravan.] A company of travellers associated together for mutual security in traversing various desert parts of Asia and Africa; a large close carriage used by travelling showmen.

caravaneer, ka'ra-van-ēr', *n.* The person who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.

caravansary, ka-ra-van'sa-ri, *n.* [Per. *kārwān*, a caravan, and *sarāi*, an inn.] A kind of inn or building in the East, where caravans and travellers rest at night, usually a quadrangular building with an interior court.

caravel, carvel, ka'ra-vel, kär'vel, *n.* [Fr. *caravelle*, O. Fr. *carvelle*, Sp. *caravela*, a caravel, dim. of L. *carabus*, Gr. *karabos*, a light ship, a boat, also a crab.] A small galley-rigged ship formerly used by the Spanish and Portuguese; also a small fishing vessel.

caraway, ka'ra-wā, *n.* [Sp. *al-caravueya*, fr. Ar. *karwiyā, karawiyā*, caraway; probably fr. Gr. *karon*, L. *careum*, caraway.] A biennial umbelliferous plant whose seeds are used in making cakes and comfits, while a volatile oil is obtained from them.

carbazotic, kär-ba-zot'ik, *a.* [*Carbon* and *azote*.] The term applied to the acid now called picric.

carbide, kär'bīd, *n.* [*Carbon* and *-ide*.] A compound of carbon with a metal; a carburet.

carbine, kär'bīn, *n.* See CARABINE.

carbolic, kär-bol'ik, *a.* [*Carbon*, and L. *oleum, oil*.] A term applied to an acid obtained from coal-tar, and now much employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

carbon, kär'bon, *n.* [From L. *carbo, carbonis*, a coal, charcoal.] Pure charcoal; an elementary substance, bright, brittle, and inodorous, existing naturally in such distinct forms as diamond and graphite, and forming the chief constituent in coal; a pencil or little stick of charcoal used in connection with the electric light.

carbonaceous, kär-bon-ā'shus, *a.* [*Carbon* and *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or containing carbon.

carbonado, kär-bo-nā'dō, *n.* [Of Sp. or It. origin; fr. L. *carbo*, a coal.] An old name for a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop.

carbonate, kär'bon-āt, *n.* [*Carbon* and *-ate*.] A chemical compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

carbonated, kär'bon-āt-ed, *a.* Containing or saturated with carbonic acid.

carbonic, kär-bon'ik, *a.* [*Carbon* and *-ic* =Fr. *carbonique*.] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—**Carbonic acid**, or **carbon dioxide**, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, incapable of maintaining flame or animal life, and acting as a narcotic poison.

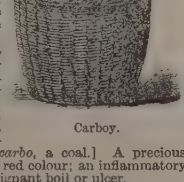
carboniferous, kär-bon-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *carbo, carbonis*, coal, and *ferō*, I bear or produce.] Producing or containing carbon or coal.—**Carboniferous system**, in *geol.* the great group of palæozoic strata which are the chief source of coal.

carbonization, kär'bon-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

carbonize, kär'bon-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carbonized*, kär'bon-īzd; ppr. *carbonizing*, kär'bon-īz-ing. [*Carbon* and *-ize*.] To convert into carbon.

carbon-point, kär'bon-point, *n.* A piece of very hard, compact carbon, used in pairs, between which the electric arc is formed, producing a light of extraordinary brilliancy.

carboy, kär'boi, *n.* [From Per. *karāba*, a large vessel for containing wine.] A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by a wicker covering, and used chiefly for containing acids.



Carboy.

carbuncle, kär'bung-kl, *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, dim. fr. *carbo*, a coal.] A precious stone of a fiery red colour; an inflammatory tumour; a malignant boil or ulcer.

carbuncled, kär'bung-kld, *a.* Set with carbuncles; pimpled and blotched.

carbuncular, kär-bung'kū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

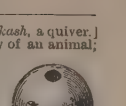
carburet, kär'bū-ret, *n.* [Fr. *carbure—carbon*, and L. term. *-ura*.] Same as *Carbide*.

carburetted, kär'bū-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet.—**Carburetted hydrogen** is the fire-damp of coal-mines.

carcajou, kär'ka-jō, *n.* [Fr. *carcajou*, fr. native name.] The glutton or wolverene of N. America.

carcanet, kär'ka-net, *n.* [A dim. of Fr. *carcan*, a carcanet; either fr. O.H.G. *querca*, the throat, or Fr. Armor. *kerchen*, the neck or bosom.] A chain or collar of jewels for the neck.

carcass, carcase, kär'kas, *a.* [Fr. *carcasse* (= It. *carcassa*, Sp. *carcasa*), the carcass, a framework, a kind of bomb; identified with *carquois*, a quiver, fr. L.L. *tarcasius*, a quiver, fr. Ar. and Per *tarkash*, a quiver.] A dead body; the dead body of an animal; a corpse; anything decayed or in a ruinous state; the frame or main part of a thing unfinished; a framework or skeleton; a kind of bomb or shell, filled with a composition which burns with great power, and having holes for the emission of the flame.



Carcass.

carcinology, kär-si-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of zoology which deals with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c.

carcinoma, kär-si-nō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *karkinōma*, fr. *karkinos*, a cancer.] A kind of cancer, or cancerous growth.

card, kärd, *n.* [Modified form of Fr. *carte*, a card, fr. L. *charta*, paper, fr. Gr. *chartē, chartēs*, a layer of papyrus bark. *Chart* is the same word in a different form, *charter, cartel*, being akin.] A piece of pasteboard with figures or points, used in games; a piece of pasteboard containing a person's name, address, &c.; a printed invitation, intimation, or other brief statement; a small piece of pasteboard for a definite purpose; the dial of a compass.

card, kärd, *n.* [Fr. *carde*, fr. L.L. *cardus*, L. *carduus*, a thistle, fr. *carēre*, to card—thistles having been used as cards for wool.] A toothed instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax; an apparatus set with short steel wires for this purpose.—v.t. pret. and pp. *carded*, kärd'ed; ppr. *carding*, kärd'ing. To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card.

cardamom, kär'da-mum, *n.* [L. *cardamōmum*, Gr. *kardamōmon*.] The aromatic capsule of various plants of the ginger family.

cardboard, kärd'bōrd, *n.* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.

card-case, kärd'kās, *n.* A small pocket case for holding visiting-cards.

carder, kärd'ėr, *n.* One who cards wool; a machine employed in carding.

cardiac, kär'di-ak, *a.* [L. *cardiacus*, fr. Gr. *kardiakos*, fr. *kardia*, the heart; cog. with E. *heart*.] Pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart through the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system.—n. A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

cardialgia, cardialgy, kär-di-al'ji-a, kär'di-al-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, *algos*, pain.] Heart-burn.

cardigan, kär'di-gan, *n.* [After a recent Earl of Cardigan.] A kind of knitted waistcoat.

cardinal, kär'din-al, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, hence chief, cardinal, fr. *cardo, cardinis*, a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental.—**Cardinal numbers**, the numbers *one, two, three*, &c., in distinction from *first, second, third*, &c., called **ordinal** numbers.—**Cardinal points**, north and south, east and west.—**Cardinal virtues**, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, as distinguished from

Cardinal's Hat.

faith, hope, and charity, the 'theological virtues'.——n. An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, next in rank to the pope (who is elected by the cardinals),

and having a purple cassock and a hat of a red colour; a lady's short cloak.

cardinalate, cardinalship, kär'din-al-āt, kär'din-al-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

cardinal-bird, kär'di-nal-bėrd, *n.* A North American bird with a fine red plumage.

cardinal-flower, kär'di-nal-flou-ėr, *n.* The name given to a species of lobelia because of its intensely red flowers.

cardiograph, kär'di-o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, *graphō*, I write.] An instrument by which the movements of the heart are traced and recorded.

carditis, kär-dī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

cardoon, kär-dön', *n.* [Fr. *cardon*, It. *cardone*, Sp. *cardon*, fr. L. *cardus*, *carduus*, a thistle.] A plant akin to the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it, used as an esculent vegetable in Spain and France.

card-sharper, kärd'shärp-ėr, *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a trade to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

care, kār, *n.* [A. Sax. *caru*, *cearu*, care, sorrow=O. Sax. *cara*, Icel. *kæri*, complaint, Goth. *kara*, sorrow, O.H G. *chara*, lamentation; fr. a root signifying to cry, seen also in E. *call*; not connected with L. *cura*, care, attention. CURE.] Pain in the mind from apprehension of evil; a painful load of thought; mental trouble; solicitude; anxiety; concern; heedfulness; caution; mindfulness; regard; attention; charge; oversight; object of watchful regard.——v.i. pret. & pp. *cared*, kārd; ppr. *caring*, kār'ing. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to be heedful or mindful; to be inclined or disposed; to have regard.

careen, ka-rēn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *careened*, ka-rēnd'; ppr. *careening*, ka-rēn'ing. [Fr. *carène*, fr. *carène*, the side and keel of a ship; fr. L. *carina*, a keel, a hull.] To lay (a ship) to one side for the purpose of repairing, cleansing, painting, or the like; to heave over.——v.i. To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

careenage, ka-rēn'āj, *n.* A place to careen a ship; expense of careening.

career, ka-rēr', *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, O. Fr. *carière*, road, race-course, course, career, fr. L. *carrus*, a car. CAR.] A race; a rapid running; a person's life-long course of action or movement; course of one's life as regards remarkable actions or incidents.——v.i. pret. & pp. *careered*, ka-rērd'; ppr. *careering*, ka-rēr'ing. To move or run rapidly; to gallop; to go bounding on.

careful, kār'fụl, *a.* Full of care; heedful; solicitous; anxious; troubled; watchful; using care; provident; cautious.

carefully, kār'fụl-li, *adv.* In a careful manner.

carefulness, kār'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being careful.

careless, kār'les, *a.* Having no care; heedless; incautious; negligent; unconcerned; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful: with *of* or *about* before an object.

carelessly, kār'les-li, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; heedlessly; negligently; thoughtlessly.

carelessness, kār'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being careless.

caress, ka-res', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caressed*, ka-rest'; ppr. *caressing*, ka-res'ing. [Fr. *caresser*, to caress, *caresse*, a caress, fr. It. *carezzare*, to caress, *carezza*, a caress, fr. L.L. *caritia*, fr. L. *carus*, dear (whence also *charity*, *cherish*).] To treat with fondling touches or actions; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection; to stroke or pat with the hand.——n. An act of endearment; a loving touch; a stroke or pat with the hand.

caressingly, ka-res'ing-li, *adv.* In a caressing manner.

caret, kā'ret, *n.* [L., there is (something) wanting, fr. *careo*, I want.] In writing, this mark, ʌ, which shows that something awanting in the line is mentioned above, or inserted in the margin.

care-taker, kār'tā-kėr, *n.* A person put in charge of a house, farm, or the like.

care-worn, kār'wōrn, *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety.

carex, kā'reks, *n.*; pl. **caricES**, kā'ri-sēz. [L. *carex*, sedge.] The sedge genus of plants; a sedge.

cargo, kär'gō, *n.* [Sp. *cargo*, a load, a burthen, *carga*, freight, fr. *cargar*, to load, fr. L.L. *carricare*, to load, fr. L. *carrus*, a car, CAR, CHARGE.] The lading or freight of a ship.

cariacou, ka'ri-a-kö, *n.* [Probably an Indian name.] The Virginian deer of North America, somewhat smaller than the common stag.

cariatid, ka'ri-at-id. CARYATID.

Carib, Caribbee, kar'ib, kar'ib-bē, *n.* One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of central America.

caribou, caribou, ka'ri-bö, *n.* [Probably of Indian origin.] An American variety of the reindeer.

caricature, ka-ri-ka-tūr', *n.*. [It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation, fr. *caricare*, to load, to overload, to exaggerate, fr. L. *carrus*, a car. CAR, CHARGE.] A pictorial representation or written description so exaggerated as to excite ridicule.—— v.t. pret. and pp. *caricatured*, ka-ri-ka-tūrd'; ppr. *caricaturing*, ka-ri-ka-tūr'ing. To represent by caricature; to ridicule by pictorial or written representation.

caricaturist, ka-ri-ka-tūr'ist, *n.* One who caricatures others.

caries, kā'ri-ēz, *n.* [L.] Ulceration of bony substance; the gangrenous eating away of a bone.

carillon, ka'ril-lon, *n.* [Fr., fr. L.L. *quadrilio*, fr. L. *quatuor*, four, because *carillons* were played formerly on four bells.] A chime of bells rung by means of finger keys; a simple air adapted to a set of bells.

carina, ka-ri'na, *n.* [L., the keel of a boat.] A part of a plant or animal resembling a keel; the two partially united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers; a prominent median ridge or keel in the sternum or breastbone of all existing birds except the runners (ostrich, &c.).

carinate, carinated, ka'ri-nāt, ka'ri-nāt-ed, *a.* L. *carinatus*. See prec.] Shaped like a keel; having a carina or keel; keeled.

cariole, carriole, ka'ri-ōl, *n.* [Fr. *cariole*, *carriole*, fr. L. *carrus*, a car. CAR.] A small open carriage; a kind of calash; a covered cart.

carious, kā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *cariosus*, fr. *caries*, rottenness.] Affected with caries; ulcerated: said of a bone.

cark, kärk, *n.* [Perhaps from W. *carc*, care, anxiety; Gael. *carc*, care; but more probably fr. O. Fr. *cark*, being a form equivalent to *charge*, and signifying load, weight, burden.] Anxiety; solicitude; distress.—— v.t. [O. Fr. *carkier*, to load or burden; L.L. *carricare*. CAR.] To be anxious, solicitous, concerned.

carl, carle, kärl, *n.* [A. Scandinavian word: Icel. Dan. Sw. *karl*, a man=A. Sax. *carl*, male, as in *carl-catt*, a he-cat. This word is the origin of the name Charles, and *churl* is akin. *Carl-hemp* is the male hemp plant.] A man; a robust, strong, or hardy man; an old man. [O. E. and Sc.]

carline, kär'lin, *n.* [Feminine form corresponding with *carl*.] A woman; a rough masculine woman.

carline-thistle, kär'lin-this-l, *n.* [Fr. *carline*, after the Emperor Charlemagne—*Carolus Magnus*, Charles the Great.] The popular name of a common thistle.

Carlist, kär'list, *n.* A follower of Don Carlos of Spain, the heir to the crown but for the repeal of the Salic law; an adherent of the cause of Don Carlos.—Carlism, kär'lizm, *n.* The principles of the Carlists.

carlock, kär'lok, *n.* [Rus. *karlik*.] A sort of isinglass used in clarifying wine.

Carlovingian, kär-lō-vin'ji-an, *a.* [Fr. *carlovingien*, fr. *Carolus* or Charles the Great.] Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne.

carman, kär'man, *n.* A man who drives a cart or car.

Carmelite, kär'mel-īt, *n.* A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel in the twelfth century, called also White Friars; a sort of pear.

carminative, kär'min-āt-iv, *n.* [From L. *carmen*, a song, an incantation, a charm, because acting as a charm is supposed to do.] A medicine which frees the stomach and bowels from wind or flatulence.——a. Expelling wind from the body; antispasmodic.

carmine, kär'min, *n.* [Sp. *carmin*, fr. *carmesino*, carmine, crimson, fr. *carmes*, kermes (which see). *Crimson* has the same origin.] The pure colouring matter or principle of cochineal; a red or crimson pigment from cochineal.

carnage, kär'nāj, *n* [Fr. *carnage*, slaughter, fr. a L.L. *carnaticum*, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, whence also *carnal*, *charnel*, *carnation*, *carrion*, *crone*.] Great slaughter in war; havoc; massacre; butchery.

carnal, kär'nal, *a.* [L. *carnalis*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. CARNAGE.] Pertaining to bodily passions and appetites; fleshly; sensual; lustful; impure; unregenerate.

carnalist, kär'nal-ist, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

carnality, kär-nal'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being carnal; fleshly lust or desires; fleshliness; sensuality.

carnalize, kär'nal-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carnalized*, kär'nal-izd; ppr. *carnalizing*, kär'nal-iz-ing. To make carnal; to debase to carnality; to deprive of spirituality.

carnallite, kär'nal-līt, *n.* [After a German called Von *Carnall*.] A pink-coloured mineral obtained from the Stassfurth saltmines.

carnally, kär'nal-li, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually; by way of sexual intercourse.

carnation, kär-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *carnation*, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. CARNAGE.] Flesh-colour; the naked skin as represented in painting; a fine rosy-pink colour; a sweet-scented plant often with pink flowers; the cultivated pink or clove-pink.

carnationed, kär-nā'shond, *a.* Made like carnation colour; reddened.

carnauba, kär-na-ū'ba, *n.* The name of a S. American palm which yields a straw-coloured wax.

carnelian, kär-nēl'i-an, *n.* [More correctly *cornelian*, fr. Fr. *cornaline*, a carnelian, fr. L. *cornu*, a horn, from its horny appearance.] A red- or flesh-coloured gem, a variety of chalcedony.

carneous, kär'nē-us, *a.* [L. *carneus*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. CARNAGE.] Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh.

carnification, kär'ni-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or process of carnifying.

carnify, kär'ni-fī, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *carnified*, kär'ni-fīd; ppr. *carnifying*, kär'ni-fi-ing. [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *-fy*, to make.] To convert or turn into flesh; to alter so as to have a fleshy character.

carnival, kär'ni-val, *n.* [Fr. *carnaval*, It. *carnovale*, fr. L.L. *carnilevamen*, *carnelevarium*, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *levare*, to remove or take away: lit. the time at which flesh as food is put away.] A festival celebrated in Roman Catholic countries during the week before Lent; a time or occasion of feasting or revelry in general; a revel.

Carnivora, kär-niv'ō-ra, *n. pl.* [L. CARNIVOROUS.] A term applicable to animals that feed on flesh or animal substances, but generally confined to the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, bear, and their kindred.

carnivore, kär'ni-vōr, *n.* A carnivorous animal; a beast of prey; one of the Carnivora.

carnivorous, kär-niv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *voro*, I eat.] Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food; applied also to some plants.

carob, carob-tree, ka'rob, ka'rob-trē, *n.* [O. Fr. *carobe*, fr. Ar. *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] A tree the pods of which, known as locust-beans, contain a sweet nutritious pulp.

caroche, carroche, ka-rōch', *n.* [Fr. *carroche*, fr. It. *carroccio, carroccia*, fr. *carro*, a car. CAR.] Formerly a kind of coach or pleasure carriage.

carol, ka'rol, *n.* [O. Fr. *carole*, a kind of dance, also a Christmas song or carol; perhaps fr. the Celtic, or fr. L. *chorus*, Gr. *choros*, a chorus.] A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; a warble; a religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas. ——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *carolled*, ka'rold; ppr. *carolling*, ka'rol-ing. To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.——*v.t.* To praise or celebrate in song.

Caroline, ka'ro-līn, *a.* [L. *Carolus*, Charles.] Pertaining to the period of the English kings Charles I. and II.

Carolingian, kar-ō-lin'ji-an, *a.* Same as *Carlovingian*.

carolus, ka'rō-lus, *n.* A gold coin struck in the reign of *Charles* I. and originally 20*s.* in value, afterwards 23*s.* The name was given also to various other coins.

carom, ka'rom, *n.* Same as *caramble* in billiards.

carotid, ka-rot'id, *a.* [Gr. *karōtides*, the carotids, said to be fr. *karos*, a deep sleep, because the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels.] Pertaining to the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood to the head and brain.——*n.* One of these arteries.

carousal, ka-rou'zal, *n.* [*Carouse* and *-al.*] A meeting where people carouse; a noisy drinking bout or revel; revelry.

carouse, ka-rouz', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *caroused*, ka-rouzd'; ppr. *carousing*, ka-rouz'ing. [O. Fr. *carousser*, to quaff, to carouse, fr. *carous, carrous, carrousse*, a carouse, a bumper, fr. G. *gar aus!* quite out! that is, empty your glasses! an old German drinking exclamation.] To drink freely with noisy jollity; to guzzle.——*n.* A drinking bout; carousal.

carousel, carrousel, ka'rō-zel, *n.* [Fr. *carrousel*, It. *carosello*; origin doubtful.] A festival for the display of knightly exercises; a tilting match or tournament.

carouser, ka-rouz'ėr, *n.* One who carouses; a drinker; a toper; a noisy reveller or bacchanalian.

carp, kärp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *carped*, kärpt; ppr. *carping*, kärp'ing. [Formerly to speak, tell, fr. Icel. *karpa*, to boast, its modern sense being due to L. *carpo*, I seize, catch, pick (which is of same root as *harvest*). *Carpet* is of same origin.] To catch at small faults or errors; to censure, cavil, or find fault.

carp, kärp, *n.* [Same as Fr. *carpe*, L.L. *carpa*, Sw. *karp*, Dan. *karpe*, &c.; origin unknown.] A voracious fish found in rivers and ponds, and good for food.

carpal, kär'pal, *a.* Pertaining to the carpus.

carpel, kär'pel, *n.* [Mod. L. *carpellum*, dim. from Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* a single-celled ovary or seed-vessel, or a single cell of an ovary or seed-vessel.

carpellary, kär'pel-a-ri, *a.* [*Carpel* and *-ary.*] Belonging to a carpel.

carpenter, kär'pen-tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *carpentier* (Mod. Fr. *charpentier*), L.L. *carpentarius*, a carpenter, lit. a carriage-maker, fr. L. *carpentum*, a chariot, a word of Celtic origin connected with, *car.*] One who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships; one who does heavy work in wood.

carpenter-bee, kär'pen-tėr-bē, *n.* The name of different species of bees, so called from their habit of excavating nests in decaying wood.

carpentry, kär'pen-tri, *n.* [For *carpenter-y* = O.Fr. *carpenterie*.] The trade, art, or work of a carpenter; timber-work.

carpet, kär'pet, *n.* [O.Fr. *carpite*, a carpet, fr. It. and L.L. *carpita*, a woolly cloth, fr. *carpere*, to tease wool, L. *carpo*, I pluck, I pull in pieces, &c. CARP (*v.*).] A thick woven fabric for covering floors, stairs, &c.; any covering resembling a carpet.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *carpeted*, kär'pet-ed; ppr. *carpeting*, kär'pet-ing. To cover with a carpet.

carpet-bag, kär'pet-bag, *n.* A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets.

carpet-bagger, kär'pet-bag-ėr, *n.* A newcomer who takes part in political affairs, without having property in a community.

carpet-bedding, kär'pet-bed-ing, *n.* *Hort.* a system in which plants are arranged in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs.

carpeting, kär'pet-ing, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carpet-knight, kär'pet-nīt, *n.* A knight who has not known the hardships of the field.

carpet-rod, kär'pet-rod, *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place.

carping, kär'ping, *a.* Apt to carp or cavil, cavilling, captious; censorious.

carpingly, kär'ping-li, *adv.* In a carping manner; captiously.

carpology, kär-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, *logos*, discourse.] The division of botany relating to fruits.

carpus, kär'pus, *n.* [L., the wrist.] The part between the forearm and hand; the wrist in man and the corresponding bones in other animals.

carrack. See CARACK.

carrageen, carraghеen, kar'ra-gēn, *n.* [From *Carragaheen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds.] A sea-weed known as Irish moss, and used for making soups, jellies, &c.

carriage, ka'rij, *n.* [O. Fr. *cariage*, fr. *carier*, to carry. CARRY.] Act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; that which carries; that which runs on wheels; a vehicle; a wheeled vehicle for persons, especially a four-wheeled vehicle supported on springs, and with a cover; a coach; conveyance; price or expense of carrying; the mode of carrying or bearing one's self; behaviour; bearing; conduct; deportment; demeanour.

carriageable, ka'rij-a-bl, *a.* That may be conveyed in carriages; practicable for carriages or wheeled vehicles.

carriage-way, ka'rij-wā, *n.* The part of a street or road intended to be used by vehicles.

carrier, ka'ri-ėr, *n.* One who carries; one who carries for hire; the name of a particular part in various machines.

carrier-pigeon, ka'ri-ėr-pi-jon, *n.* A variety of pigeon noted for its faculty of finding its way home from great distances, often used to carry letters, &c.

carriole. See CARIOLE.

carrion, ka'ri-on, *n.* [O. Fr. *caroigne*, fr. L.L. *caronia*, fr. L. *caro, carnis*, flesh. CARNAGE.] The dead and putrefying bodies or flesh of animals.——*a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion.

carrion-crow, ka'ri-on-krō, *n.* The common crow, so called because it often feeds on carrion.

carroche. See CAROCHE.

carronade, ka'ron-ād, *n.* [From the *Carron* ironworks, near Falkirk, Scotland, where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance, having a large calibre, formerly used in the navy.

Carron-oil, ka'ron-oil, *n.* [First used at *Carron* ironworks. See prec.] A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water.

carrot, ka'rot, *n.* [Fr. *carotte*, L.L. *carota*, Gr. *karōton*, a carrot.] An umbelliferous plant having a longish yellowish or reddish esculent root, used as a culinary vegetable (*Daucus Carota*); the edible root of the plant.

carroty, ka'rot-i, *a.* Like a carrot in colour; fiery red; red-haired.

carrousel. See CAROUSEL.

carry, ka'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carried*, ka'rid; ppr. *carrying*, ka'ri-ing. [O. E. *carie*, fr. O. Fr. *carier*, to convey in a car, fr. O. Fr. *car*, L. *carrus*, a cart or car. CAR, CARGO, CHARGE, &c.] To bear, convey, or transport by sustaining and moving with the thing carried; to take or fetch; to transfer; to urge, impel, lead, or draw, in a moral sense; to gain; to capture; to extend or continue; to bear, support, or sustain; to have in or on; to bear or bring as a result; to import, contain, or comprise; to conduct; to behave; to demean; to propel (as a firearm).——*v.i.* To convey; to transport; to propel.—To carry back, to transport to past times by retrospection.—To carry away, to influence strongly by some feeling or emotion; to remove by physical means.—To carry forward, to transfer from one column or page to another in advance.—To carry off, to remove to a distance; to kill or cause to die.—To carry on, to manage or prosecute; to continue to pursue.—To carry out, to carry through, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end; to accomplish; to finish; to execute.—Carrying trade or traffic, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods, especially by water, &c., from country to country or place to place.

carse, kärs, *n.* [O. Sc. *kers, kerss*, probably a plural form fr. Sw. *kærr*, Icel. *kiörr*, a marsh or marshy place; Dan. *kær*, a pool.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream.

cart, kärt, *n.* [A. Sax. *cræt*, a cart; Icel. *kartr*, a cart; perhaps akin to *crate*.] A carriage of burden with two wheels, and usually without springs.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *carted*, kärt'ed; ppr. *carting*, kärt'ing. To carry or convey on a cart; to place on a cart.

cartage, kärt'āj, *n.* [*Cart* and *-age.*] Act of carrying in a cart; the price paid for carting.

carte, kärt, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *charta*, paper. CARD.] A card; a bill of fare at a tavern; a carte-de-visite photograph.

carte, kärt, *n.* [Fr. *quarte*, fr. L. *quartus*, fourth.] One of the regular movements or passes in fencing.

carte-blanche, kärt-blänsh, *n.* [Fr., white paper.] A blank paper; a paper duly authenticated and intrusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases; unconditional terms; unlimited power.

carte-de-visite, kärt'de-vi-zēt'', *n.*; pl. **cartes-de-visite** (same pron.). [Fr.] A visiting card; a photographic likeness on a small card.

cartel, kär'tel, *n.* [Fr. *cartel*, It. *cartello*, dim. fr. L. *charta*, paper. CARD.] A challenge to single combat; an agreement between enemies for the exchange of prisoners, &c.; a ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners.

carter, kärt'ėr, *n.* One who drives a cart or team; one occupied in driving a cart.

Cartesian, kär-tē'zi-an, *n.* Pertaining to the philosopher Renê *Descartes*, or to his philosophy.——*n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes.

Carthaginian, kär-tha-jin'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage.——*n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

cart-horse, kärt'hors, *n.* A horse that draws a cart, or is intended for such work.

Carthusian, kär-thū'zi-an, *n.* [L.L. *Cartusianus*, fr. name of a place associated with their early history.] One of an order of monks, founded by St. Bruno in 1086, and having their chief convent at the Grande Chartreuse, in France.

cartilage, kär'ti-lāj, *n.* [Fr. *cartilage*, fr. L. *cartilago*, gristle.] Gristle; a white elastic substance occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by calcification.

cartilaginous, kär-ti-laj'in-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; having cartilage only.

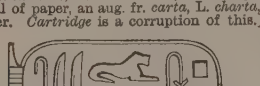
cart-load, kärt'lōd, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart.

cartography, kär-tog'ra-fi, &c. See CHARTOGRAPHY, &c.

carton, kär'ton, *n.* [Fr. See next.] A thin kind of pasteboard; a cartoon; in rifle practice, a white disc fixed on the bull's-eye of a target; a shot striking the carton.

cartoon, kär-tōn′, *n.* [Fr. *carton*, It. *cartone*, pasteboard, a cartoon; an aug. fr. L. *charta*, paper. CARD.] A pictorial design drawn on strong paper as a study for a picture, especially for a picture to be painted in fresco; a pictorial sketch relating to any prevalent topic or event.

cartouch, kär-tōsh′, *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, O.Fr. *cartoche*, fr. It. *cartoccio*, a cartridge, a roll of paper, an aug. fr. *carta*, L. *charta*, paper. *Cartridge* is a corruption of this.]



Cartouch of Ptolemy.

A cartridge or cartridge-box; a case for holding the charges for firearms; on Egyptian monuments, &c., a group of hieroglyphics in a small oblong area; a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled.

cartridge, kär′trij, *n.* [Formerly also *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouch*.] A case containing the charge for a gun; a case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, &c., holding the exact charge of any firearm.—**Blank cartridge**, a cartridge without ball or shot.

cartridge-box, kär′trij-boks, *n.* A case with cells for cartridges.

cartridge-paper, kär′trij-pā-pėr, *n.* Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges were made, but now chiefly used in the arts.

cartulary, kär′tū-la-ri, *n.* Same as *Chartulary*.

cart-way, kärt′wā, *n.* A road for carts; a road in which only carts can be driven.

cartwright, kärt′rīt, *n.* A wright who makes carts.

carucate, ka′ry-kāt, *n.* [L. *carrūca*, a plough, fr. L. *carrus*, a car. CAR.] Formerly as much land as one team could plough in the year.

caruncle, **caruncula**, ka′rung-kl, ka-rung′kū-la, *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. fr. *caro*, flesh.] A small fleshy excrescence; a fleshy excrescence on the head of a fowl; a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed.

caruncule, **carunculated**, ka-rung′-kū-lāt, ka-rung′kū-lāt-ed, *a.* Having a caruncle or fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance.

carus, kā′rus, *n.* [Gr. *karos*, heavy sleep, torpor.] In *med.* complete insensibility.

carve, kärv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carved*, kärvd; ppr. *carving*, kärv′ing. [A. Sax. *ceorfan*= O. Fris. *kerva*, D. *kerven*, Icel. *kyrfa*, to carve; Dan. *karve*, Sw. *karfwa*, G. *kerven*, to notch or indent; same root as Gr. *graphō*, I write, whence *graphic*, *-graphy*, &c.] To cut, sculpture, or engrave; to cut artistically or for decorative purposes; to make or shape by cutting, chiselling, or sculpturing; to attain by cutting or hewing; to cut into small pieces or slices for distribution at table; to cut out.——*v.i.* To cut up meat at table; to sculpture figures.

Caryatid.

carvel, kär′vel, *n.* Same as *Caravel*.

carvel-built, kär′vel-bilt, *a.* A term applied to a ship or boat the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clincher-built boats.

carver, kärv′ėr, *n.* One who carves wood, ivory, &c.; one who cuts meat at table; a large table-knife for carving.

carving, kärv′ing, *n.* The act or art of cutting up meat at table; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or ivory; sculpture; figures carved.

caryatid, ka′ri-at-id, *n.*; pl. **caryatids**, **caryatides**, ka′ri-at-idz, ka-ri-at′i-dēz. [Said to be fr. *Caryæ*, a city in the Peloponnesus; lit. the figure of a Caryan woman.] *Arch.* a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving as a column.

caryophyllaceous, ka′ri-ō-fil-lā″shus, *a.* [Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree.] Pertaining to the plants known as pinks, and their allies.

cascabel, kas′ka-bel, *n.* [Sp. *cascabel*: origin doubtful.] The rear end of a cannon.

cascade, kas′kād, *n.* [Fr. *cascade*, It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare*, to fall, fr. L. *cado*, *casum*, I fall, seen also in *casual*, *accident*, &c.] A waterfall; a small cataract.

cascarilla, kas-ka-ril′la, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cáscara*, peel, bark of trees.] The bitter tonic bark of a small tree of the Cinchona family.

case, kās, *n.* [O. Fr. *casse* (now *caisse*), fr. L. *capsa*, a repository, chest, box, fr. *capio*, I take, receive, contain. CAPABLE. *Cash* is really the same word.] That which holds, incloses, or contains; a covering or envelope; a box; a sheath; a receptacle; a box or other receptacle and its contents; a receptacle for types; the cloth covering of a book.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cased*, kāst; ppr. *casing*, kās′ing. To cover with a case; to put in a case or box.

case, kās, *n.* [Fr. *cas*, a case, fr. L. *casus*, a falling, chance, occurrence, fr. *cado*, *casum*, I fall, as in *accident*, *incident*, *cadence*, *casual*, &c.] An occurrence; an event; the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; state; condition; predicament; a question for decision or discussion; a cause or suit in court; one of the forms in the inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns.—**In case**, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen; supposing.

case-bottle, kās′bot-l, *n.* A bottle made so as to readily fit into a case with others, often square.

case-harden, kās′här-dn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *case-hardened*, kās′här-dnd; ppr. *case-hardening*, kās′här-dn-ing. To harden the outer part or surface of (iron, tools, &c.) by converting it into steel.

case-hardened, kās′här-dnd, *a.* Having the surface hardened by being converted into steel; shameless; abandoned; brazen-faced.

casein, **caseine**, kā′sē-in, *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese. CHEESE.] That ingredient in milk which when coagulated forms curd and the main part of cheese.

case-knife, kās′nīf, *n.* A long knife kept in a case or sheath; a large table-knife.

casemate, kās′māt, *n.* [Fr. *casemate*, fr. It. *casamatta*, a casemate, fr. *casa*, a house, and probably *matto*, dim, dark=G. *matt*, dull, feeble.] A bomb-proof vault sometimes used as a barrack or hospital; a loop-holed gallery excavated in a bastion.

casemated, kās′māt-ed, *a.* Furnished with a casemate.

casement, kāz′ment, *n.* [From *case* in the sense of a frame, as of a door, &c.] A case or frame for a window; a portion of a window-sash made to open or turn on hinges.

casemented, kāz′ment-ed, *a.* Having casements.

caseous, kā′sē-us, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Pertaining to cheese; having the qualities of cheese.

casern, ka-zėrn′, *n.* [Fr. *caserne*, Sp. *caserna*, fr. *casa*, a shed or house, fr. L. *casa*, a cottage or cabin.] A lodging or temporary abode for soldiers in garrison towns; small barracks.

case-shot, kās′shot, *n.* Shot or old iron, &c., put in cases to be discharged from cannon; an iron case or shell containing a number of bullets, exploded by a fuse.

case-worm, kās′wėrm, *n.* A worm that makes itself a case; a caddis-worm.

cash, kash, *n.* [O. Fr. *casse*, Mod. Fr. *caisse*, It. *cassa*, a chest, box, coffer, fr. L. *capsa*, a box or case. The word first meant money-box and then money. CASE (box).] Money; ready money; coin; gold and silver; a Chinese copper coin.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cashed*, kasht; ppr. *cashing*, kash′ing. To turn into money, or to exchange for money; to give ready money for.

cash-book, kash′bůk, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received and paid.

cashew, ka-shū′, *n.* [Of Brazilian origin.] A tree of the West Indies (*Anacardium occidentale*) bearing a heart-shaped nut.

cashew-nut, ka-shū′nut, *n.* The fruit of an American tree, having a kernel abounding in a milky juice; the inner layer of the shell contains a black caustic oil.

cashier, kash-ēr′, *n.* [*Cash* and *-ier*.] One who has charge of money; one who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank or trading establishment.

cashier, kash-ēr′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cashiered*, kash-ērd′; ppr. *cashiering*, kash-ēr′ing. [O. E. *casseere*, fr. D. *casseren*, or G. *cassiren*, fr. O. Fr. *casser*, to break, to cashier, fr. L. *cassare*, to annul, fr. *cassus*, void, empty.] To deprive of office; to dismiss from a post or office for bad conduct; to discard; to break (in a military sense).

cashmere, kash′mēr, *n.* A rich and costly kind of shawl, so called from Cashmere in India, the country where first made.

casing, kās′ing, *n.* Act of putting in a case; the case or covering of something.

casino, ka-sē′nō, *n.* [It., a small house, fr. L. *casa*, a cottage.] A small country house; a lodge; also a public dancing, singing, or gaming saloon.

cask, kask, *n.* [Sp. *casco*, helmet, wine-cask, skull, potsherd, rind, fr. *cascar*, to burst or break, fr. a L.L. *quassicare*, to break or burst, fr. L. *quassare*, to break, whence E. *quash*.] A cylindrical vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops; a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *casked*, kaskt; ppr. *casking*, kask′ing. To put into a cask.

casket, kas′ket, *n.* [In form a dim. of *cask*, but in meaning fr. Fr. *cassette*, a coffer or casket, dim. of *casse*, a box. CASH.] A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

casque, kask, *n.* [Fr. *casque*. CASK.] A head-piece; a helmet; a head-piece wanting a vizor, but furnished with cheek-pieces and ear-pieces.

cassada, kas-ä′dä. Same as CASSAVA.

cassareep, **cassireepe**, kas′sa-rēp, kas′si-rēp, *n.* [South American name.] The juice of the roots of the bitter cassava.

cassation, kas-sā′shon, *n.* [Fr., fr. *casser*, to annul, fr. L. *cassus*, void, empty. CASHIER.] The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence.—**Court of cassation**, in France, the highest court of appeal.

cassava, kas-sä′va or kas-sä′va, *n.* [Pg. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe*, fr. Haytian name *kasabi*.] A shrub extensively cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies on account of the nutritious starch obtained from the root, and formed into cakes (cassava-bread) and into tapioca; the starch or flour itself.

casserole, kas′e-rōl, *n.* [Fr., ultimately of same origin as E. *kettle*.] A kind of saucepan; a kind of stew; a small dish with a handle used in chemical operations.

cassia, kash′i-a, *n.* [L. *cassia*, Gr. *kasia*, *kassia*, fr. the Hebrew or Phœnician name.] A name of tropical leguminous plants, the leaflets of several of which constitute senna; an inferior kind of cinnamon; an aromatic plant of the poets.

cassia-bark, kash′i-a-bärk, *n.* The bark of a species of cinnamon used as a substitute for the true cinnamon. Called also *Cassia-lignea* (-lig′nē-a).

cassia-buds, kash′i-a-budz, *n.* The flower-buds of a kind of cinnamon used in cookery.

cassimere, kas′si-mēr, *n.* [Fr. *cassimir*, same word as *cashmere*.] A twilled woollen cloth; kerseymere; long kerseymere.

Cassiopeia, kas′si-ō-pē″ya, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere with five of its stars forming a kind of W.

cassiterite, kas-sit′ėr-it, *n.* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.] The most common ore of tin.

cassock, kas'ok, *n.* [Fr. *casaque*, fr. It. *casacca*, fr. *casa*, a house: other origins are also suggested by some.] A tight-fitting garment worn by clergymen under the gown; the typical garment of a clergyman.

cassocked, kas'okt, *a.* Clothed with a cassock.

cassolette, kas-o-let', *n.* [Fr., akin to *casserole.*] A small box for holding perfumes.

cassonade, kas-on-ād', *n.* [Fr., fr. O. Fr. *casson*, a large chest, being imported in large chests. CAISSON.] Raw or unrefined sugar.

cassowary, kas'sō-wa-ri, *n.* [Malay *casuwari.*] A cursorial or running bird inhabiting the islands of the Indian Archipelago, nearly as large as the ostrich.

Crested Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

cast, kást, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cast*, kást; ppr. *casting*, kást'ing. [Not in A. Sax.; a Scand. word = Dan. *kaste*, Sw. and Icel. *kasta*, to throw; other connections doubtful.] To throw, fling, hurl, or toss; to drive; to turn or direct; to throw forth; to shed or throw off; to emit or give out; to let fall; to drop (a net, an anchor); to defeat at law; to condemn; to put or place by force or authority (*cast* in prison); to compute; to contrive; to devise; to found or form of melted metal; to twist or warp; to scatter (seed); to bring forth immaturely; to distribute the parts of a drama among the actors; to assign a part to. —v.i. To throw; to turn the thoughts; to turn or revolve in the mind: to contrive (followed by *about*); to warp; to twist.—**To cast aside**, to dismiss or reject; to discard. —**To cast away**, to reject; to lavish or waste by profusion; to wreck.—**To cast down**, to throw down; *fig.* to deject or depress.—**To cast forth**, to throw out or reject; to emit or send out.—**To cast off**, to discard or reject; to drive away; *naut.* to loosen from or let go.—**To cast out**, to reject or turn out.—**To cast up**, to raise up; to throw up by digging; to compute or reckon; to eject; to vomit; to call up in reproach.—**To cast one's self on or upon**, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of.—**To cast in one's lot with**, to share the fate or fortune of.—**To cast** (something) **in one's teeth**, to upbraid (with something); to charge; to twit.—n. The act of casting; a throw; a throw of dice; the thing thrown; distance passed by a thing thrown; a stroke, touch, or sample; motion or turn of the eye; a slight squint; form; shape; mould; a tinge or slight degree; sort, kind, or stamp; manner; a casting; that which is cast or formed from a mould; a small statue of bronze, &c.; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned; what is thrown up by a hawk, a worm, &c.

Castalian, kas-tā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, the spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

castanet, kas'ta-net, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta*, fr. L. *castanea*, a chestnut. CHESTNUT.] A small piece of hard wood or ivory, two of which are slung over the thumb and struck together in dancing in order to mark the time.

castaway, kást'a-wā, *n.* A person cast off or abandoned; a reprobate; one who is shipwrecked; one who is ruined in fortune or character.

caste, kást, *n.* [Fr. *caste*, Sp. and Pg. *casta*, breed, race, caste, lit. pure or unmixed race, fr. L. *castus*, pure, chaste. CHASTE.] A class or distinct hereditary order of people among the Hindus, the number of their castes being four; a similar class or order in other countries; a class or order of society; social position.

castellan, kas'tel-lan, *n.* [L.L. *castellanus*, fr. L. *castellum*, a castle. CASTLE.] A governor or constable of a castle.

castellated, kas'tel-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *castellum*, a castle. CASTLE.] Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle; built in the style of a castle.

caster, kást'ér, *n.* One who or that which casts; a founder; a calculator; a small cruet; a small wheel on the foot of a table or chair; a castor (which see).

castigate, kas'ti-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *castigated*, kas'ti-gāt-ed; ppr. *castigating*, kas'ti-gāt-ing. [L. *castigo*, *castigatum* — *castus*, chaste, pure, and *ago*, I make. CHASTE.] To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to revise and critically emend; to check.

castigation, kas-ti-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *castigatio.*] The act of castigating; chastisement; punishment; correction; emendation; correction of textual errors.

castigator, kas'ti-gāt-ėr, *n.* [L. *castigator.*] One who castigates; one who corrects.

castigatory, kas'ti-gā-to-ri, *a.* Tending to castigation or correction; corrective; punitive.

Castile-soap, kas-tēl'sōp, *n.* A kind of fine soap, originally from *Castile*, made with olive-oil and a solution of caustic soda.

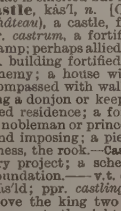
Castilian, kas-til'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.—n. An inhabitant or native of Castile; the language of Castile, the classic language of Spain.

casting, kást'ing, *n.* Act of one who casts; founding with melted metal; that which is cast in a mould; something formed of cast-metal.

casting-vote, kást'ing-vōt, *n.* The vote of a presiding officer or chairman of any body of men, which turns the balance when the votes are equally divided.

cast-iron, kást'-ī-ėrn, *n.* Iron which has been cast into pigs, ingots, or moulds; iron that is smelted but not malleable.

castle, kás'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *castel* (Mod. Fr. *château*), a castle, fr. L. *castellum*, a fort, fr. *castrum*, a fortified place, pl. *castra*, a camp; perhaps allied to *casa*, a hut, a house.] A building fortified for defence against an enemy; a house with towers, usually encompassed with walls and moats, and having a donjon or keep in the centre; a fortified residence; a fortress; the mansion of a nobleman or prince, especially when large and imposing; a piece used in the game of chess, the rook.—**Castle in the air**, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.—v.t. or i. pret. & pp. *castled*, kás'ld; ppr. *castling*, kás'l-ing. *Chess*, to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the castle to the square the king has passed over.



Castanets.

castle-builder, kás'l-bil-dėr, *n.* One who builds castles in the air; one who forms visionary schemes.

castle-building, kás'l-bild-ing, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

castled, kás'ld, *a.* Furnished with a castle or castles; built like a castle; castellated.

castling, kást'ling, *n.* An abortion.

cast-off, kást'of, *a.* Laid aside; rejected from use; discarded.

castor, kas'tėr, *n.* [L. *castor*, Gr. *kastōr*, a beaver.] The beaver; a peculiar substance of a strong penetrating smell, obtained from certain glands of the beaver, and used in medicine; a beaver hat; a silk hat.

castor, kas'tėr, *n.* [For *caster*, fr. *cast*, to throw.] A small vessel with a perforated top, for sprinkling pepper or other powdery substance; one of the small wheels attached to the legs of chairs or other articles of furniture.

castor-oil, kas'tėr-oil, *n.* [Probably from some resemblance in properties or use to the substance *castor.*] A medicinal purgative oil obtained from a euphorbiaceous plant called *palma christi* (*Ricinus communis*), a native of the tropics.

Nut of Castor-oil Plant.

castrametation, kas'tra-me-tā"shon, *n.* [L. *castrametari*, to encamp — *castra*, camp, and *metior*, I measure.] The art or act of encamping; the laying out of a camp.

castrate, kas'trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *castrated*, kas'trāt-ed; ppr. *castrating*, kas'trāt-ing. [L. *castro*, *castratus*, to castrate, expurgate; comp. Skr. *çastram*, a knife, *ças*, to cut.] To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to mutilate; to render imperfect; to emasculate; to expurgate.—n. A man (as a eunuch) or male animal (as an ox) that has been castrated.

castration, kas-trā'shon, *n.* The act of castrating.

cast-steel, kást'stēl, *n.* Steel melted and cast into ingots, and again rolled out into bars.

casual, ka'zhū-al, *a.* [Fr. *casuel*, L. *casualis*, fr. *casus*, a chance or accident, fr. *cado*, *casum*, I fall; akin *case* (occurrence), *cadence*, *chance*, *accident*, *incident*, *deciduous*, &c.] Happening by or depending on chance; accidental; incidental; fortuitous; occasional; not regular; contingent.—n. A person who receives relief and shelter for one night in the workhouse.

casualism, ka'zhū-al-izm, *n.* [*Casual* and *-ism.*] The doctrine that all things happen by chance, or without an intelligent cause or design.

casualist, ka'zhū-al-ist, *n.* [See prec.] A believer in casualism.

casually, ka'zhū-al-li, *adv.* In a casual manner; without design; by chance; fortuitously; incidentally.

casualty, ka'zhū-al-ti, *n.* [For *casuality*, fr. L. *casualitas*. CASUAL. Comp. *specialty*, *speciality.*] That which is casual, or which comes by chance; accident; chance; occurrence; mishap; an unfortunate accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury; loss suffered by a body of men from death, wounds, &c.

casuarina, kas'ū-a-ri"na, *n.* [From Mod. L. *casuarius*, a cassowary.] A genus of Australian trees with jointed leafless branches; beef-wood.

casuist, kaz'ū-ist, *n.* [Fr. *casuiste*, fr. L. *casus*, a case, and *-ist.* CASUAL.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience or nice points regarding conduct and duty.

casuistic, kaz-ū-is'tik, *a.* [See prec.] Relating to cases of conscience or conduct.

casuistry, kaz'ū-is-tri, *n.* [*Casuist* and *-ry*; comp. *sophistry*, *foolery.*] The art or methods of casuists; the science or doctrine of determining cases of conscience; used frequently to denote quibbling or fantastic distinctions; sophistry.

cat, kat, *n.* [A word common to all the European tongues. A. Sax. *cat*, *catt* = D. and Dan. *kat*, Sw. *katt*, Icel. *köttr*, G. *katze*, *kater*, O. Fr. *cat*, Mod. Fr. *chat*, Sp. *gato*, It. *gatto*, Ir. *cat*, Gael. *cat*, W. *cath*, Rus. and Pol. *kot*, L. *catta*, L. Gr. *katta*, a cat; origin unknown. The name, like the animal itself, may have come from Egypt.] A well-known carnivorous domestic animal of the feline tribe, that catches mice, and is often

kept as a household pet; a wild animal of the same kind or family; any feline animal; a spiteful woman or depreciatory term for a woman; a name of certain mechanical contrivances; the tackle used in hoisting an anchor to the cathead; a double tripod with six feet; an instrument for flogging; a cat-o'-nine-tails.

cat, kat, *n.* [Perhaps the same as above word; but comp. Icel. *kati*, a kind of small ship.] A ship built on the Norwegian model with narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

catacaustic, kat-a-kąs'tik, *a.* [Gr. *katakausis*, a burning.] A term applied to a species of curves formed by reflection of light.——*n.* A curve formed by the reflection of rays of light.

catachresis, kat-a-krē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *katachrēsis—kata*, against, and *chraomai*, I use.] An abuse of words; the use of a word in a sense different from its own, as 'the blood of the grape'.—**catachrestic**, kat-a-kres'tik, *a.* Belonging to a catachresis.

cataclysm, kat'a-klizm, *n.* [Gr. *kataklysmos*, a deluge—*kata*, down, and *klyzō*, I wash.] A deluge; a sudden overwhelming catastrophe.—**cataclysmal**, **cataclysmic**, kat-a-kliz'mal, kat-a-kliz'mik, *a.* Of or belonging to a cataclysm.

catacomb, kat'a-kōm, *n.* [Fr. *catacombe*, It. *catacomba*, L.L. *catacumba*; of doubtful origin.] A cavern for the depositing of dead bodies in recesses hollowed out of the sides; a subterranean place for the burial of the dead.

catacoustics, kat-a-kous'tiks, *n.* [Prefix *cata*, back, and *acoustics*.] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds; catophonics.

catadioptric,**catadioptrical**, kat'a-dī-op''trik, kat'a-dī-op''trik-al, *a.* [Prefix *cata*, and *dioptric*.] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and reflection of light.

catafalque, kat'a-falk, *n.* [Fr. *catafalque*, fr. It. *catafalco*; origin doubtful. *Scaffold* is probably akin.] A temporary structure representing a tomb, placed over the coffin at a ceremonious funeral.

Catalan, kat'a-lan, *a.* Pertaining to Catalonia, a province of Spain.——*n.* A native of Catalonia; the language of Catalonia.

catalectic, kat'a-lek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *katalēktikos*, fr. *katalēgo*, I leave off, I stop.] In prosody having the measure incomplete; ending abruptly, as a verse wanting a syllable of its proper length.

catalepsy, kat'a-lep-si, *n.* [Gr. *katalēpsis—kata*, down, and *lambanō*, I take or seize.] A nervous affection characterized by temporary suspension of the senses and volition with rigidity of the muscles; trance.—**cataleptic**, kat-a-lep'tik, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

catallactics, kat-al-lak'tiks, *n. pl.* [Gr. *katallassō*, I exchange.] The science of exchange or political economy.

catalogue, kat'a-log, *n.* [Fr. *catalogue*, fr. Gr. *katalogos*, a counting up—*kata*, thoroughly, and *logos*, a reckoning.] A list of the names of men or things disposed in order; a methodically arranged list, often alphabetical; a roll; a register.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *catalogued*, kat'a-logd; ppr. *cataloguing*, kat'a-log-ing. To form into a catalogue; to make a list of.

Catamaran of Madras.

catamaran, kat'a-ma-ran'', *n.* [Said to be from a Tamil word signifying 'tied logs'.] A kind of raft used in the East and West Indies and S. America, consisting in one form of three pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece being longer than the others.

catamenia, kat-a-mē'ni-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *katamēnios—kata*, according to, and *mēn*, a month.] The menstrual discharge of females.—**catamenial**, kat-a-mē'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the catamenia.

catamount, **catamountain**, kat'a-mount, kat'a-maoun-tān, *n.* A cat of the mountain; a wild cat; a leopard or panther; the North American puma.

cataphonics, kat-a-fon'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, back, and *phōnē*, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

cataphract, kat'a-frakt, *n.* [L. *cataphractes*, Gr. *kataphraktēs*, a coat of mail, fr. *kataphrassō*, I cover.] Defensive armour formerly in use; the armour of plates or strong scales protecting some animals.

cataplasm, kat'a-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *kataplasma*, fr. *kataplassō*, I spread or plaster over—*kata*, down, and *plassō*, *plasō*, I form, mould, or shape.] A plaster; a poultice.

catapult, kat'a-pult, *n.* [L. *catapulta*, fr. Gr. *katapeltēs*, a catapult—*kata*, against, and *pallō*, I brandish, I hurl.] A military engine used by the ancients for throwing darts, stones, &c.; a toy for throwing small missiles by means of a strip of india-rubber.

cataract, kat'a-rakt, *n.* [Fr. *cataracte*, L. *cataracta*, fr. Gr. *kataraktēs*, a cataract, fr. *katarassō*, I rush down—*kata*, down, and *rēgnymi*, I break, or *arassō*, I dash.] A great fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall; a disease of the eye by which vision is destroyed, consisting in an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

catarrh, ka-tär', *n.* [Fr. *catarrhe*, fr. L. *catarrhus*, fr. Gr. *katarrhoos*, fr. *katarreō*, I flow down—*kata*, down, and *rheō*, I flow.] An increased flow of mucus from the nose, fauces, &c., owing to inflammation of the mucous membrane; a cold in the head.

catarrhal, ka-tär'al, *a.* Pertaining to catarrh; produced by it, or attending it.

catarrhine, **catarhine**, kat'a-rin, *a.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] Belonging to a section of monkeys characterized by having the nostrils approximated, and the aperture pointing downward.

catastrophe, ka-tas'trō-fē, *n.* [Gr. *katastrophē*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn, conclusion, fr. *katastrephō*, I subvert—*kata*, down, and *strephō*, I turn.] The change or revolution which produces the final event in actions represented dramatically; the winding up of the plot in a drama; a final event; conclusion; a great calamity or disaster; a cataclysm; a change in the crust of the earth from sudden physical violence, causing elevation or subsidence of the solid parts.

catastrophic, kat-as-trof'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a catastrophe; pertaining to the theory of great changes on the globe being due to violent and sudden physical action.

catastrophism, ka-tas'trō-fizm, *n.* [*Catastrophe* and *-ism*.] The theory that great geological changes are due to catastrophes. See above.

Catawba, ka-tą'ba, *n.* A variety of grape much cultivated in Ohio, discovered on the Catawba river, Carolina; the wine made from the grape.

catbird, kat'bėrd, *n.* An American singing-bird (a kind of thrush) which utters a cry of alarm like the mew of a cat.

catcall, kat'kal, *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat; an instrument for producing such a sound.

catch, kach, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caught*, kat (*catched* is now vulgar); ppr. *catching*, kach'ing. [O.E. *cacche*, *kach*, &c., fr. O.Fr. *cachier*, *chacier*, &c., to hunt (Mod. Fr. *chasser*), fr. L.L. *captiare*, fr. L. *captare*, fr. *capere*, to take (whence *capable*, *captious*, &c.). *Chase* is the same word.] To pursue, overtake, and seize; to lay hold on; to take and hold fast; to seize by pursuit; to stop the falling of; to snatch; to grasp; to insnare; to entangle; to get; to receive; to receive by contagion or infection; to be seized with; to spread and fasten on; to charm; to captivate.——*v.i.* To lay hold; to seize and hold; to be contagious; to seize and hold.——*n.* The act of seizing; anything that seizes or takes hold, stops motion, or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a spring, &c.; a choking or stopping of the breath; a sudden advantage taken; anything valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; advantage; a snatch; a hold; a capture; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different singers.—**To catch it**, to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment. [Colloq.]—**To catch hold of**, to take or lay hold of; to seize and grasp.—**To catch on**, to become hooked or attached.—**To catch up**, to snatch; to take up suddenly; to lay hold suddenly of something said.

catcher, kach'ėr, *n.* One who or that which catches.

catchfly, kach'flī, *n.* A name of certain viscous British plants (genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*).

catching, kach'ing, *p.a.* That catches or seizes; infectious; contagious; charming; attracting.

catchment, kach'ment, *n.* [*Catch* and *-ment*.] A surface or area of which the drainage is capable of being directed into a common reservoir.

catch-penny, kach'pen-i, *n.* A thing of little value intended to gain money in market: often used as an *adj.*

catch-poll, kach'pol, *n.* [*Poll* here either means the head, or is from L. *pullus*, a chicken, as old forms seem to show.] A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to arrest persons.

catchup, **catsup**, kach'up, kat'sup, *n.* A sauce made especially from mushrooms; ketchup.

catch-word, kach'wėrd, *n.* A word to catch the eye or the attention; among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker; a cue; a word under the last line of a page, which is repeated at the top of the next page; a word caught up and repeated for effect.

cate, kāt, *n.* [O.E. *acates*, provisions purchased, fr. O. Fr. *acat*, buying. CATER.] Rich, luxurious, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty: commonly used in the plural.

catechetic, ka-tē-ket'ik, *a.* [L. *catecheticus*, Gr. *katēchētikos*. CATECHIZE.] Relating to a catechism or catechisms, or to the process of catechizing; relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers.

catechetically, ka-tē-ket'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a catechetic manner; in the way of question and answer.

catechetics, kat-ē-ket'iks, *n. pl.* [See CATECHETIC.] The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

catechism, kat'ē-kizm, *n.* [L.L. *catechismus*, fr. a late Gr. *katēchismos*. CATECHIZE.] A book or manual of elementary instruction by questions and answers; a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, in the form of questions and answers.

catechist, kat'ē-kist, *n.* [Gr. *katēchistēs*. CATECHIZE.] One who catechizes.

catechistical, kat-ē-kis'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or catechism.

catechistically, kat-ē-kis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a catechistical manner.

catechize, kat'ē-kīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *catechized*, kat'ē-kīzd; ppr. *catechizing*, kat'ē-kīz-ing. [L. *catechizo*, fr. Gr. *katēcheō*, I catechize, fr. *katēcheō*, I utter sound, I teach by the voice—*kata*, down, thoroughly, and *ēcheō*, I sound, whence *echo*.] To instruct orally by question and answer, and offering explanations and corrections, especially in the doctrines of the Christian religion; to examine by a catechism; to question; to interrogate; to try by questioning; to take to task.

catechu, kat'ē-shū, *n.* [Tamil *katti*, tree, and *shu*, juice.] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from various plants, and used in dying, tanning, and medicine.

catechumen, kat-ē-kū'men, *n.* [Gr. *katēchoumenos*, one who is being instructed, ppr. passive of *katēcheō*. CATECHIZE.] One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte.—**catechumenical**, kat'ē-kū-men"ik-al, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

categorematic, kat'ē-gor-ē-mat"ik, *a.* [Gr. *kategorēma*, a predicate. CATEGORY.] In *logic*, conveying a whole term in a single word.——*n.* A word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.

categorical, ka-tē-go'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a category; absolute; positive; not relative or hypothetical (statement, answer).

categorically, ka-tē-go'ri-kal-li, *adv.* In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively.

category, kat'ē-go-ri, *n.* [Gr. *katēgoria*, a class or category, fr. *katēgoreō*, I accuse, show, demonstrate—*kata*, down, &c., and *agoreō*, I speak in an assembly, fr. *agora*, a forum or market-place, a public assembly.] One of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred; one of the most general heads under which everything that can be asserted of any subject may be arranged; in a popular sense, any class or order in which certain things are embraced.

catelectrode, kat-ē-lek'trōd, *n.* [Prefix *kata*, down, and *electrode*.] The negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery.

catena, ka-tē'na, *n.* [L., a chain. *Chain* comes from this word.] A chain or connected series of extracts, arguments, &c.

catenarian, catenary, kat-ē-nā'ri-an, kat'ē-na-ri, *a.* [L. *catenarius*, fr. *catena*, a chain. CASTEL.] Relating to a chain; like a chain; in the form of a chain suspended horizontally.—**catenary**, kat'ē-na-ri, *n.* A curved line formed by a rope or chain suspended by both ends and hanging freely.

catenation, kat-ē-nā'shon, *n.* [CATENA.] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; concatenation.

cater, kā'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *catered*, ka'-tėrd; ppr. *catering*, ka'tėr-ing. [From obs. *cater*, a caterer, O. Fr. *acateur*, *acator*, a buyer, fr. *acater* (mod. Fr. *acheter*), L.L. *accaptare*, to buy, fr. L. *ad*, to, and L. *captare*, intens. of *capere*, to take. CAPABLE.] To buy, provide, or procure provisions, food, entertainment, &c.: followed by *for*.

cateran, kat'ėr-an, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier.] A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter.

cater-cousin†, kā'tėr-kuz-n, *n.* [*Cater*= Fr. *quatre*, four.] A distant cousin; a remote relation. [*Shak.*]

caterer, kā'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who caters; a purveyer of provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

cateress, kā'tėr-es, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

caterpillar, kat'ėr-pil-ėr, *n.* [O.E. *catyrpel* (comp. *caterwaul*); probably fr. *cat*, fr. the hairiness of many, and *pill*, fr. rolling themselves up in a ball.] The hairy, worm-like larva or grub of butterflies and moths; sometimes applied to the larvæ of other insects.

caterwaul, kat'ėr-wąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *caterwauled*, kat'ėr-wąld; ppr. *caterwauling*, kat'ėr-wąl-ing. [Formerly *caterwawe*, &c., from *cat* and *wawl*, imitative of the noise made.] To cry as cats; to utter howling or screeching noises.

cates, kāts, *n.* See CATE.

cat-fish, kat'fish, *n.* The name of a fish, found in the United States, which purrs like a cat when taken out of the water.

catgut, kat'gut, *n.* The intestines of a cat; the intestines of sheep and other animals made into strings for musical instruments, &c.; a kind of linen or canvas.

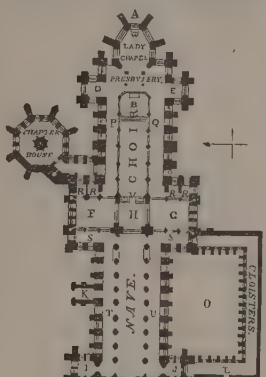
catharist, kath'a-rist, *n.* [Gr. *katharistēs*, fr. *katharos*, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess; a puritan; a term applied to members of various ancient religious bodies.

cathartic, ka-thär'tik, *a.* [Gr. *kathartikos*, fr. *katharō*, I purge, fr. *katharos*, pure.] Purging; cleansing the bowels; purgative.——*n.* A medicine that purges; a purgative.

cat-head, kat'hed, *n.* A strong beam projecting over a ship's bow, with tackle attached for lifting the anchor.

cathedra, ka-thē'dra or kath'ė-dra, *n.* [L. *cathedra*, a teacher's or professor's chair, a bishop's chair; Gr. *kathedra*, a chair or seat —*kata*, down, and *hedra*, a seat.] The throne or seat of a bishop.

cathedral, ka-thē'dral, *n.* [L. *cathedralis*, pertaining to a bishop's throne or church. CATHEDRA.] The principal church in a diocese, being that in which the bishop's cathe-



Plan of Wells Cathedral.

A, Apse or apsis. B, Altar, altar-platform, and altar-steps. D E, Eastern or lesser transept. F G, Western or greater transept. H, Central tower. I J, Western towers. K, North porch. L, Library or register. M, Principal or western doorway. N N, Western side-doors. O, Cloister yard or garth. P Q, North and south aisles of choir. R S, East and west aisles of transept. T U, North and south aisles of nave. R R, Chapels. V, Rood-screen or organ-loft. W, Altar of Lady Chapel.

dra or throne is placed. The figure shows in plan the principal parts of which a cathedral is composed.——*a.* Pertaining to a cathedral, or to a bishop's church or throne.

cathedratic, kath-e-drat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a bishop's chair; pronounced as if *ex cathedra*; authoritative.

Catherine-wheel, kath'ėr-in-whēl, *n.* [After St. *Catherine*, who suffered martyrdom on a wheel.] A window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes; a sort of fire-work constructed in the form of a wheel.

catheter, kath'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *kathetēr*, fr. *kathiēmi*, to thrust in—*kata*, down, and *hiēmi*, to send.] In *surg.* a tubular instrument, to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder.

cathode, kath'ōd, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way.] The negative pole of an electric current.

catholic, kath'o-lik, *a.* [L. *catholicus*, Fr. *catholique*, fr. Gr. *katholikos*—*kata*, down, throughout, and *holos*, the whole.] Universal or general; embracing all; liberal; free from bigotry; pertaining or relating to the universal church; (with capital letter) pertaining or relating to the Roman Catholic Church or to its adherents.—Catholic Epistles, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church; the epistles general.——*n.* (with capital) a member of the universal Christian Church; an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

Catholicism, ka-thol'i-sizm, *n.* Adherence to the Catholic or Universal Church; adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic religion.

catholicity, ka-thol-is'i-ti, *n.* [*Catholic* and *-ity*.] The state or quality of being catholic or universal; catholic character or position; universality; the quality of being catholic or liberal-minded.

catholicize, ka-thol'i-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *catholicized*, ka-thol'i-sīzd; ppr. *catholicizing*, ka-thol'i-sīz-ing. To make catholic or of the Catholic or Roman Catholic religion.——*v.i.* To conform to the Roman Catholic faith.

catholicon, kat-thol'i-kon, *n.* [Gr. *katholikon*. CATHOLIC.] A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

cathood, kat'hụd, *n.* The state of being a full-grown cat.

catkin, kat'kin, *n.* [Dim. of *cat*.] The blossom of the willow, birch, &c., which resembles a kitten's or cat's tail; an amentum. (See cut at art. AMENTUM.) Plants having catkins are called amentaceous, and belong to the natural order Amentaceæ.

cat-lap, kat'lap, *n.* Stuff fit only for a cat to lap.

catling, kat'ling, *n.* [*Cat* and *-ling*.] A small cat or kitten; catgut; a surgeon's dismembering knife; the down or moss growing about walnut-trees.

catmint, catnip, kat'mint, kat'nip, *n.* [From *cat* and *mint*, *nip* (as in *turnip*).] A strong-scented labiate plant (*Nepeta Cataria*), which cats are fond of.

Catonian, ka-tō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans, *Cato* the censor or *Cato* Uticensis, both remarkable for severity of manners; hence, grave; severe; inflexible.

cat-o'-nine-tails, *n.* [A humorous term.] A whip with nine thongs or lashes, used as an instrument of punishment.

catoptric, kat-op'trik, *a.* Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

catoptrics, kat-op'triks, *n.* [Gr. *katoptrikos*, fr. *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, back, and root *op*, to see, as in *optics*.] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies.

cat's-eye, kats'ī, *n.* A precious stone; a variety of chalcedony which in light gives an effect resembling the pupil of a cat's eye.

cat-silver, kat'sil-vėr, *n.* A variety of mica.

cat's-paw, kats'pą, *n.* The paw of a cat; a light air of wind; a dupe; a tool; the instrument which another uses to accomplish his purposes. [In this last sense derived from the story of the monkey which used the paw of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.]

cat's-tail, kats'tāl, *n.* The tail of a cat; a name for certain plants, especially reed-mace (*Typha latifolia*).

cattle, kat'l, *n. pl.* [O.E. *catel*, goods, cattle, fr. O. Fr. *catel*, *chatel*, property in general, fr. L.L. *capitale*, *captale*, property, capital, fr. L. *capitalis*, chief, capital, fr. *caput*, the head. *Cattle*=*chattel*, *capital*.] Live stock of the four-footed kind; a collective term for domestic quadrupeds, such as serve for tillage or other labour, or for food, including horses, asses, cows, sheep, goats, swine, &c., but now chiefly restricted to bovine animals; in stable language, horses.

cattle-pen, kat'l-pen, *n.* A pen or inclosure for cattle.

cattle-plague, kat'l-plāg, *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest.

cattle-show, kat'l-shō, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or for the encouragement of agriculture.

catty, kat'i, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1⅓ lb.

Caucasian, ką-kā'zi-an or ką-kā'zhi-an, *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to Mount *Caucasus* in Asia, or to one of the races into which the human family has been divided, supposed to be well represented there; an ethnological term applied to nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Jews, &c.

caucus, kâ′kus, *n.* [Originally American: a term of doubtful origin.] A large representative committee of voters in a district who manage the electioneering and other political business of their party.

caudal, kâ′dal, *a.* [From L. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail; having the appearance of a tail.

caudate, kâ′dāt, *a.* [See prec.] Having a tail or a tail-like appendage.

caudex, kâ′deks, *n.*; L. *pl.* **caudices**, kâ′di-sēz, E. *pl.* **caudexes**, kâ′deks-ez. [L.] In *bot.* the stem of a tree; specially the scaly trunk of palms and tree-ferns.

caudicle, kâ′di-kl, *n.* [Dim. of *caudex*.] In *bot.* the process supporting the pollen masses of orchids.

caudle, kâ′dl, *n.* [O. Fr. *caudel*, *chaudel*, a dim. form fr. L.L. *calidum*, *caldum*, a kind of hot drink, fr. L. *calidus*, warm.] A kind of warm drink, mixed with wine, &c., given chiefly to the sick.

caught, kât, *pret.* and *pp.* of catch.

cauk, kâk, *n.* [A form of *chalk*.] A term for a kind of ironstone, also for sulphate of baryta or heavy-spar.

cauker, kâ′ker, *n.* A calker or calkin (which see).

caul, kâl, *n.* [From O. Fr. *cale*, a kind of little cap; fr. the Celt.; comp. Ir. *calla*, Gael. *call*, a veil, a hood.] A kind of head-covering worn by females; a net for the hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap; a membrane investing some part of the intestines (O.T.); a portion of the membrane enveloping the fetus, sometimes on the head of a child when born, and superstitiously supposed to be a preservative against drowning.

cauldron, kâl′dron. Same as *Caldron*.

caulescent, kâ-les′ent, *a.* [From L. *caulis*, a stalk.] *Bot.* having a stem rising above the ground.

cauliche, **caulicle**, kâ′li-kl, kâ′li-kūl, *n.* [L. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis*, a stem.] A little or rudimentary stem.

cauliflower, kâ′li-flou-ėr, *n.* [Lit. cabbage-flower, fr. its appearance, fr. L. *caulis*, colewort, cabbage, and E. *flower*; comp. Fr. *choufleur* (*chou*, cabbage, *fleur*, flower), cauliflower.] A garden variety of cabbage, having numerous and compact flowers, when young densely pressed together and forming a large white head.

cauline, kâ′līn, *a.* [From L. *caulis*, a stalk.] *Bot.* of or belonging to a stem (*cauline* leaves).

caulis, kâ′lis, *n.* [L.] The stem of a plant rising above the ground.

caulk, kâk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caulked*, kâkt; ppr. *caulking*, kâk′ing. [O. E. *carke*, O. Fr. *carquer*, to tread, fr. L. *calcare*, to tread, to tread on, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, a heel.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship) to prevent leaking.

causable, kâz′a-bl, *a.* That may be caused, produced, or effected.

causal, kâz′al, *a.* [L. *causalis*, fr. *causa*, cause.] Relating to or implying a cause or causes.

causality, kâz-al′i-ti, *n.* [*Causal* and *-ity*.] The state of being causal; the fact of acting as a cause; the doctrine or principle that every change implies the operation of a cause.

causally, kâz′al-li, *adv.* In a causal manner; according to the order or series of causes; by way of cause and effect.

causation, kâ-zā′shon, *n.* [L. *causatio*.] The act of causing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced; the doctrine as to the connection of causes and effects.

causationism, kâ-zā′shon-izm, *n.* [*Causation* and *-ism*.] The doctrine that every event or phenomenon is the result of some previous event or phenomenon.

causative, kâ′za-tiv, *a.* [L. *causativus*.] That causes or brings about; that expresses a cause or reason; that effects.

causatively, kâ′za-tiv-li, *adv.* In a causative manner.

causativity, kâ-za-tiv′i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being causative.

cause, kâz, *n.* [Fr. *cause* (also *chose*, thing, matter), fr. L. *causa*, *caussa*, a cause, motive, suit at law, &c. Etymol. uncertain. *Accuse*, *because*, are from this.] That which brings about any change; that which produces an effect; an efficient agent; reason; motive; incitement; origin; source; a suit or action in court; a legal process; sake; behalf; account; purpose; design; that which a person or party espouses.——v.t. pret. & pp. *caused*, kâzd; ppr. *causing*, kâz′ing. To be the cause of; to produce as an effect; to occasion; to bring into existence; to effect by agency, power, or influence.

causeless, kâz′les, *a.* Having no cause; self-originated; without just ground, reason, or motive; groundless; baseless.

causelessly, kâz′les-li, *adv.* Without cause or reason; groundlessly.

causelessness, kâz′les-nes, *n.* State of being causeless.

causer, kâz′ėr, *n.* One who or that which causes.

causeway, kâz′wā, *n.* [Originally *causey-way*, a way or road along a *causey*, fr. O. Fr. *caucie* (Mod. Fr. *chaussée*), fr. L.L. *calceata*, *calciata* (*via*, road, understood), usually explained as a road in making which lime or mortar is used, fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime (whence *chalk*, *calcareous*); but rather a roadway beaten hard with the feet, fr. L.L. *calciare*, a form of L. *calcare*, to tread (whence *caulk*).] A roadway raised above the natural level of the ground and serving as a passage over wet or marshy ground or the like; a raised and paved roadway.——v.t. pret. & pp. *causewayed*, kâz′wād; ppr. *causewaying*, kâz′wā-ing. To provide with a causeway; to pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.

causey, kâ′zi, *v.* and *n.* Same as *Causeway*.

caustic, kâs′tik, *a.* [Fr. *caustique*, fr. Gr. *kaustikos*, fr. *kaustos*, burnt, fr. root of *kaiō*, *kausō*, I burn.] Burning, corroding, or destroying animal tissues: hence, severe; pungent; cutting.——n. A substance which burns or corrodes the flesh of animal bodies; a burning application; lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) in sticks for surgeons' use; the name given to the curve to which the rays of light reflected or refracted by another curve are tangents.

caustically, kâs′tik-al-li, *adv.* In a caustic manner; severely.

causticity, kâs-tis′i-ti, *n.* Quality of being caustic; severity; cutting remarks.

cautel, kâ′tel, *n.* [L. *cautēla*, fr. *caveo*, *cautum*, I take care. CAUTION.] Caution; a precaution. [*Shak.*]—**cautelous**, kâ′tel-us, *a.* [Fr. *cauteleux*.] Cautious; wary; wily.

cauterization, kâ′tėr-īz-ā″shon, *n.* Act of cauterizing.

cauterize, kâ′tėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cauterized*, kâ′tėr-īzd; ppr. *cauterizing*, kâ′tėr-īz-ing. [Fr. *cautériser*, L.L. *cauterizare*, fr. Gr. *kautēr*, a burner, a branding-iron, fr. *kaiō*, *kausō*, I burn.] To burn or sear with caustics or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

cautery, kâ′tė-ri, *n.* [Gr. *kautērion*, a branding-iron. CAUTERIZE.] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic substances; the instrument or substance employed.

caution, kâ′shon, *n.* [Fr. *caution*, fr. L. *cautio*, *cautionis*, fr. *caveo*, *cautum*, I take care or heed.] Provident care; wariness; heed; heedfulness; prudence; foresight; counsel; advice; warning or admonition; a pledge or guarantee.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cautioned*, kâ′shond; ppr. *cautioning*, kâ′shon-ing. To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort to take heed or be cautious.

cautionary, kâ′shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Caution* and *-ary*.] Containing caution; given as a pledge or in security.

cautioner, kâ′shon-ėr, *n.* One who cautions.

cautious, kâ′shus, *a.* [From *caution*; as if fr. a L. *cautiosus*.] Using caution; attentive to examine and consider probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; careful; wary; watchful; provident; circumspect; prudent.

cautiously, kâ′shus-li, *adv.* In a cautious manner; with caution; warily; heedfully; circumspectly.

cautiousness, kâ′shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being cautious; caution.

cavalcade, kav′al-kād, *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade*, It. *cavalcata*, fr. L. *caballus*, a horse. CAVALIER.] A procession of persons on horseback or mostly on horseback; a series of riders in procession.

cavalier, kav-a-lēr′, *n.* [Fr. *cavalier*, Sp. *cavallero*, *cavaliero*, It. *cavaliere*, fr. L. *caballus*, a horse, whence also Fr. *cheval*, and *cavalry*, *chivalry*, *cavalcade*, &c. *Chevalier* is a parallel form.] A horseman; an armed horseman; a knight; a gay, sprightly, military man; a gentleman escorting a lady; a beau; a raised work situated within a bastion.——a. Gay; warlike; brave; haughty; disdainful; supercilious.

cavalierly, kav-a-lēr′li, *adv.* In a cavalier manner; haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

cavalry, kav′al-ri, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*, *cavallerie*, fr. It. *cavalleria*, fr. *cavallo*, L. *caballus*, a horse. CAVALIER. *Chivalry* is a parallel form.] A body of troops mounted; horse-soldiers: a collective term.

cavass, **cawass**, ka-vas′, ka-was′, *n.* A Turkish police officer; a messenger; an orderly.

cavatina, kav-a-tē′na, *n.* [It.] A melody of short simple character and without a second part.

cave, kāv, *n.* [Fr. *cave*, fr. L. *cavus*, hollow, whence also *cavity*, *cavern*, and *cage*.] A hollow place in the earth; a cavern; a den.——v.t. pret. & pp. *caved*, kāvd; ppr. *caving*, kāv′ing. To make hollow.——v.i. To dwell in a cave.—**To cave in**, to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit, or the roof of a subterranean passage.

caveat, kā′vē-at, *n.* [L. *caveat*, 'let him beware,' fr. *caveo*, I take care.] A process to stop proceedings in a court of law; a notice or caution; a hint; a warning; an admonition: often in the phrase *to enter* or *put in a caveat*, to give a word of caution.

cave-bear, kāv′bār, *n.* A fossil bear which lived in caverns in later geologic and prehistoric times.

cave-dweller, **cave-man**, kāv′dwel-ėr, kāv′man, *n.* A name given to prehistoric men who dwelt in natural caves.

cavern, kav′ėrn, *n.* [L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] A deep hollow place in the earth; a cave.

caverned, kav′ėrnd, *a.* Full of caverns; forming a cavern: inhabiting a cavern.

cavernous, kav′ėrn-us, *a.* [L. *cavernosus*.] Full of caverns, or of cavities of the nature of a cavern; hollow.

cavernulous, ka-vėr′nū-lus, *a.* [L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna*, a cavern.] Full of little cavities.

cavezon, kav′e-zon, *n.* [Fr. *cavęçon*, fr. It. *cavezzone*, fr. *cavezza*, a halter, fr. L. *caput*, the head. CAPITAL.] A kind of nose-band used in breaking horses.

caviare, **caviar**, ka-vi-ār′, *n.* [Fr. *caviar*. Origin doubtful.] The roes of some large fish, as the sturgeon, salted and prepared in Russia for food.

cavicorn, kav′i-korn, *a.* [L. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having hollow horns: applied to ruminants, as the ox, antelope, and goat, with persistent horns, consisting of a bony core and a horny sheath.——n. One of the above animals.

cavil, kav′il, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cavilled*, kav′ild; ppr. *cavilling*, kav′il-ing. [O. Fr. *caviller*, to wrangle or cavil, fr. L. *cavillari*, to cavil, satirize, jeer, fr. *cavilla*, a quibble, trick, shuffle.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to carp; to find fault with insufficient reason: frequently followed by *at*.——n. A captious or frivolous objection; the raising of captious objections.

caviller, kav′il-ėr, *n.* One who cavils.

cavity, kav′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *cavité*, fr. L. *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body; an internal space unoccupied.

cavo-rilievo, kä'vō-rē-lē-ā'vō, *n.* [It., hollow relief.] A kind of relief in which the highest surface is only level with the plane of the original stone.

Cavo-rilievo—Philœ, Egypt.

cavy, kā'vi, *n.* [From a S. American name.] The name of certain S. American animals, the most familiar being the guinea-pig.

caw, ką, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cawed*, kąd; ppr. *cawing*, ką'ing. [Imitative of the sound; comp. Sc. *kae*, D. *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.——*n.* The cry of the rook or crow.

cay, kā, *n.* [Sp. *cayo*, a rock, a shoal, an islet.] An islet; a range or reef of rocks: sometimes written *key*.

cayenne, kā-en', *n.* [From Cayenne in S. America.] A pepper made from the seeds of different species of capsicum.

cayman, caiman, kā'man, *n.* [Guiana name.] A name applied to the alligator of the West Indies and South America.

cazique, ka-zēk', *n.* Same as CACIQUE.

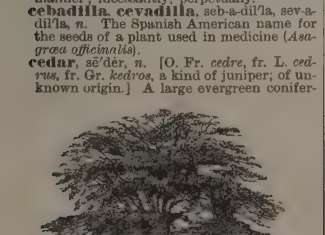
cease, sēs, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ceased*, sēst; ppr. *ceasing*, sēs'ing. [Fr. *cesser* (It. *cessare*, Pg. *cessar*, Sp. *cesar*), fr. L. *cessare*, to cease, a freq. fr. *cedere*, *cessum*, to yield, to *cede*. CEDE.] To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to discontinue; to give over; to desist; to fail; to stop; to be at or come to an end; to become extinct.——*v.t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to; to desist from.

ceaseless, sēs'les, *a.* Without ceasing; incessant; continual; perpetual; endless.

ceaselessly, sēs'les-li, *adv.* In a ceaseless manner; incessantly; perpetually.

cebadilla, cevadilla, seb-a-dil'la, sev-a-dil'la, *n.* The Spanish American name for the seeds of a plant used in medicine (*Asagræa officinalis*).

cedar, sē'dėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *cedre*, fr. L. *cedrus*, fr. Gr. *kedros*, a kind of juniper; of unknown origin.] A large evergreen coniferous tree (*Cedrus libani*), valued for its timber, which is remarkable for its durability, and closely associated with Mount Lebanon; a tree allied to this, such as the deodar cedar of India; also a name of many trees more or less resembling the true cedar. The figure represents a celebrated cedar.——*a.* Made of cedar; belonging to cedar.



Cedar at Sion House, near London.

cedarn, sē'dėrn, *a.* [From *cedar* and *-en*.] Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar.

cede, sēd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ceded*, sēd'ed; ppr. *ceding*, sēd'ing. [L. *cedo*, *cessum*, I retire, yield, grant, give up, a word which appears also in *accede*, *concede*, *exceed*, *precede*, *recede*, *decease*, *abscess*, *antecedent*, *ancestor*, *predecessor*, *cease*, &c.] To yield or give up; to relinquish; to surrender; to resign.——*v.i.* To yield; to submit; to be transferred; to lapse.

cedilla, sē-dil'la, *n.* [Fr. *cédille*, It. *zediglia*, a dim. of *zeta*, the name of *z* in Greek; it thus means 'little *z*'. Formerly, in order to give *c* hard the sound of *s*, it was customary to write *cz*; thus *leczon*, for modern *leçon*, the *z* being latterly placed below.] A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus ç), to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade*.

cedrate, cedrat, sē'drāt, sē'drat, *n.* [Fr. *cédrat*, fr. L. *citrus*, citron.] A variety of the citron-tree; also, the fruit of the tree.

ceil, sēl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ceiled*, sēld, ppr. *ceiling*, sēl'ing. [O.E. *seile*, a canopy, fr. Fr. *ciel*, It. *cielo*, a canopy, heaven, fr. L. *cælum*, heaven; same root as Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and E. *hollow*.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; to plaster the roof of internally; to cover with a ceiling.

ceiling, sēl'ing, *n.* [See prec.] The upper inside lining or surface of a room or building, usually covered with plaster.

celadon, sel'a-don, *n.* [From the name of the hero of a popular French romance.] A soft, pale, sea-green colour.

celandine, sel'an-din, *n.* [O. Fr. *celidoine*, Fr. *chélidoine*, fr. L. *chelidonium*, Gr. *chelidonion*, swallow-wort, fr. *chelidón*, a swallow.] A name given to two British plants, one belonging to the poppy family, the other a ranunculus; swallow-wort.

celebrant, sel'ē-brant, *n.* [L. *celebrans*, ppr. of *celebro*. See next.] One who celebrates; one who performs a public religious rite.

celebrate, sel'ē-brāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *celebrated*, sel'ē-brāt-ed; ppr. *celebrating*, sel'ē-brāt-ing. [L. *celebro*, *celebratum*, I celebrate, fr. *celeber*, famous, frequented, populous.] To distinguish or keep in honour by solemn rites; to perform with due rites; to solemnize; to praise; to extol; to commemorate; to proclaim or publish.

celebrated, sel'ē-brāt-ed, *p.a.* Famous; renowned; illustrious.

celebrater, sel'ē-brā-tėr, *n.* One who celebrates.

celebration, sel-ē-brā'shon, *n.* The act of celebrating; commemoration; performance with due rites and ceremonies.

celebrity, se-leb'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *celebritas*.] The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; distinction; eminence; a famous person.

celerity, sē-ler'i-ti, *n.* [L. *celeritas*, fr. *celer*, quick, speedy, swift.] Speed; swiftness; quickness or rapidity of motion. *Celerity* is generally applied to the motions or actions of living beings, *velocity* to inanimate objects.

celery, sel'e-ri, *n.* [Fr. *céleri*, fr. It. *celeri*, fr. Gr. *selinon*, a kind of parsley.] An umbelliferous plant cultivated for the table as a salad and culinary vegetable, and indigenous in some localities in England.

celestial, sē-les'ti-al, *a.* [O. Fr. *celestial*, Fr. *celestiel*, fr. L. *cœlestis*, fr. *cœlum*, heaven, whence also *ceiling*.] Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven; supremely excellent or delightful. —**Celestial Empire**, China, so called because the first emperors are fabled to have been deities.——*n.* An inhabitant of heaven.

celestially, sē-les'ti-al-li, *adv.* In a celestial, heavenly, or transporting manner.

Celestine, sel'es-tin, *n.* One of a religious order founded by pope *Celestine* V.

celibacy, sel'i-ba-si, *n.* [L. *celibatus*, a single life, celibacy, fr. *cœlebs*, unmarried. Etymol. uncertain.] The unmarried state; the state of being a celibate; a single life.

celibate, sel'i-bāt, *n.* [CELIBACY.] The state of being unmarried; a person who intentionally remains unmarried; a confirmed bachelor.——*a.* Unmarried; single.

cell, sel, *n.* [L. *cella*, a cell, a small room, a hut, fr. same root as *celare*, to hide, whence *concelare*, to conceal. *Hole*, *hell*, and *hollow* are fr. the same root.] A small apartment; a room in a prison or convent; a small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a dependent religious house; a cave; a hut; a small cavity in an organic or other body; a small mass of protoplasm with a membranous envelope forming the structural unit in the tissues of animals and plants.

cellar, sel'lėr, *n.* [L. *cellarium*, fr. *cella*, a cell. CELL.] An apartment, usually underground, used for storage.

cellarage, sel'lėr-āj, *n.* [*Cellar* and *-age*.] Space for cellars; cellars; charge for cellar-room.

cellarer, sel'lėr-er, *n.* An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar; a butler; a spirit-dealer.

cellaret, sel-la-ret', *n.* [*Cellar* and *-et*.] Lit. a little cellar; a case of cabinet-work, for holding bottles of liquors.

cellarman, sel'lėr-man, *n.* A person who is employed in a wine-cellar; a cellarer; a butler.

celled, seld, *a.* Furnished with a cell or cells: commonly in compounds, as *single-celled*.

celliferous, sel-lif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *cella*, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or producing cells.

cellular, sel'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell.] Consisting of or containing cells.

cellulares, sel-lū-lā'rēz, *n. pl.* [CELLULAR.] One of the divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of cryptogams or flowerless plants the tissues of which are cellular.

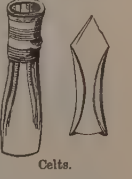
cellule, sel'lūl, *n.* [L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell.] A little cell.

celluloid, sel'lū-loid, *n.* [*Cellulose* and *-oid*: *cellulose* is used in making it.] An artificial substance, used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, &c.

cellulose, celluline, sel'lū-lōs, sel'lū-lin, *n.* [CELLULE.] The substance of which the permanent cell membranes of plants are always composed.

Celt, selt, *n.* [L. *Celtæ*, Gr. *Keltoi*, *Keltai*.] One of a race inhabiting Western Europe, the Celts now speaking distinctive languages being the Bretons, Welsh, Highlanders, and a portion of the Irish. (Frequently written *Kelt*.)—**Celtic**, selt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts.——*n.* The language of the Celts.—**Celticism**, sel'ti-sizm, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts; a Celtic expression or mode of expression.

celt, selt, *n.* [L.L. *celtis*, *celtes*, a chisel, a celt.] A cutting instrument of stone or metal found in ancient barrows and tumuli.



Celts.

cement, sē-ment', *n.* [O.Fr. *cement*, *ciment*, fr. L. *cæmentum*, chips of stone made into cement, contr. fr. *cædimentum*, fr. *cædo*, I cut.] Any glutinous adhesive substance which serves to unite bodies; mortar consisting of lime which contains silica, and therefore sets quickly; bond of union; that which unites firmly.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cemented*, sē-ment'ed; ppr. *cementing*, sē-ment'ing. To unite by the use of cement, or other cohesive substance; to unite firmly or closely.——*v.i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.

cementation, sē-ment-ā'shon, *n.* The act of cementing; the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground charcoal.

cementitious, sē-men-ti'shi-us, *a.* Pertaining to cement; of the nature of cement.

cemetery, se'mi-te-ri, *n.* [L. *cœmeterium*, a burying-place, fr. Gr. *koimētērion*, a sleeping-place, afterwards a burying-place, fr. *koimaō*, I put to sleep.] A burial-place; a graveyard.

cenobite, cœnobite, sē'nō-bīt, *n.* [L. *cœnobita*, fr. Gr. *koinobios*, living in common, fr. *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.] One of a religious order living in common, or in community.

cenobitic, cenobitical, sen-ō-bit'ik, sen-ō-bit'ik-al, *a.* Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.

cenobitism, sen'ō-bit-izm, *n.* The principles or practice of cenobites.

cenotaph, sen'ō-taf, *n.* [Fr. *cénotaphe*, fr. Gr. *kenotaphion—kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.] A sepulchral monument erected to a person who is buried elsewhere.

cense, sens, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *censed*, sensť; ppr. *censing*, sens'ing. [Fr. *encenser*. INCENSE.] To perfume with incense.

censer, sens'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *censier*, a shortened form of *encensier*, a censer. CENSE.] A vase or pan in which incense is burned; a thurible.

censor, sen'sȯr, *n.* [L. *censor*, fr. *censeo*, *censum*, I value, enroll, tax.] One of two magistrates in ancient Rome who drew up a register of the citizens, and kept watch over their morals; one empowered to examine pamphlets, newspapers, books, &c., before they are published, and to see that they contain nothing obnoxious; one who censures, blames, or reproves.

censorial, sen-sȯ'ri-al, *a.* [L. *censorius*. See prec.] Belonging to a censor.

censorious, sen-sȯ'ri-us, *a.* [L. *censorius*, Fr. *censorieux*. See prec.] Addicted to censure; prone to find fault; captious; severe; implying or expressing censure.

censoriously, sen-sȯ'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

censoriousness, sen-sȯ'ri-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being censorious.

censorship, sen'ser-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the period of his office.

censurable, sen'shir-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of censure; blamable; faulty; culpable.

censurableness, sen'shir-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being censurable; fitness to be censured; blamableness.

censurably, sen'shir-a-bli, *adv.* In a censurable manner.

censure, sen'shir, *n.* [Fr. *censure*, fr. L. *censura*, an opinion or judgment, fr. *censeo*, I judge, I estimate, whence *censor*, *census*.] Originally a judgment or opinion; now an unfavourable or severe judgment; act of blaming or finding fault; blame; reproof; condemnation; reproach; reprehension; animadversion.——v.t. pret. & pp. *censured*, sen'shirď; ppr. *censuring*, sen'shir-ing. To judge unfavourably of; to blame; to condemn; to reprehend.

census, sen'sus, *n.* [L., a registered statement of the particulars of a person's property for taxation purposes, fr. *censeo*, I register, assess, whence *censure*, *censor*.] An enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country, taken by order of the legislature; any official enumeration of population.

cent, sent, *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred; in America and various countries a coin the hundredth part of a dollar.—**Per cent,** a certain rate by the hundred.

centage, sent'āj, *n.* [*Cent* and *-age*.] Rate by the cent or hundred.

cental, sen'tal, *n.* [From L. *centum*, a hundred.] A weight of 100 lbs.——*a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoned or proceeding by the hundred.

centaur, sen'tȧr, *n.* [L. *centaurus*, fr. Gr. *kentauros*; of doubtful origin.] A fabulous being, half man and half horse; the name given to a constellation in the southern hemisphere.—**centaurian,** sen-tȧ'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a centaur.

centaury, sen'tȧ-ri, *n.* [L. *centaurea*, Gr. *centaurion*, after the *centaur* Chiron, because said to have cured a wound in his foot.] The popular name of various plants, common centaury being an annual herb of the gentian family (genus *Erythræa*) in high repute among the old herbalists.

centenarian, sen-te-nā'ri-an, *n.* [See next.] A person a hundred years old or upwards.

centenary, sen'ten-a-ri, *a.* [L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, fr. *centum*, a hundred.] Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred years.——*n.* The period of a hundred years; a century; the commemoration of an event which occurred a hundred years before.

centennial, sen-ten'ni-al, *a.* [From L. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.] Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; happening every hundred years.—**centennially,** sen-ten'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in every hundred years.

center. See CENTRE.

centering, sen'tėr-ing, *n.* [From Fr. *cintre*, centering, an arch, fr. L. *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird, whence *cincture*.] The framing of timber by which an arch is supported during its erection.

centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, *a.* [L. *centesimus*, hundredth, fr. *centum*, a hundred.] The hundredth.——*a.* The hundredth part of anything.

centifolious, sen-ti-fō'li-us, *a.* [L. *centifolius—centum*, a hundred, *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

centigrade, sen'ti-grād, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a step or degree. GRADE.] Divided into a hundred degrees, as the scale of the thermometer which divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into 100 degrees.

centime, sen-tēm' or sāñ-tēm, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *centum*, a hundred.] The hundredth part of a franc.

centimetre, sen'ti-mē-tr or sāñ-tē-mā-tr, *n.* [Fr. *centimètre*, fr. L. *centum*, a hundred, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre, rather more than ·39 of an inch.

centipedal, sen-tip'e-dal, *a.* [CENTIPEDE.] Consisting of a hundred metrical or other feet.

centipede, sen'ti-pēd, *n.* [L. *centipeda—centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A creature which has a hundred feet; a worm-like or vermicular animal of the class Myriapoda having a great number of feet.

centner, sent'ner, *n.* [G., fr. L. *centenarius*, fr. *centum*, a hundred.] A name in Germany for a weight nearly equivalent to a hundredweight.

cento, sen'tō, *n.*; pl. **centos,** sen'tōz. [L., a patchwork, a cento.] A composition, literary or musical, formed by selections from different authors or composers.—**centoist,** sen'tō-ist, *n.* One who compiles centos; a compiler.—**centonism, centonism,** sen'tō-nizm, sen'tō-izm, *n.* The act of constructing centos.

central, sen'tral, *a.* [L. *centralis*, fr. *centrum*, centre.] Relating to the centre; placed in the centre or middle; constituting or containing the centre; originating or proceeding from the centre.

centralism, sen'tral-izm, *n.* [*Central* and *-ism*.] Quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole; centralism.

centrality, sen-tral'i-ti, *n.* [*Central* and *-ity*.] State of being central.

centralization, sen'tral-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of centralizing.

centralize, sen'tral-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *centralized*, sen'tral-īzd; ppr. *centralizing*, sen'tral-īz-ing. [*Central* and *-ize* = Fr. *centraliser*.] To render central; to bring to a centre or within a small compass; to draw to a centre; to concentrate; to locate at one place: often applied to the transfer of local administration to a central authority.

centrally, sen'tral-li, *adv.* In a central manner.

centre, center, sen'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *centre*, fr. L. *centrum*, Gr. *kentron*, a prick or point, fr. *kenteō*, I prick.] The middle point of anything; that point of any figure or solid which is equally distant from the extremities; that point in a circle or sphere which is equally distant from all points of the circumference; the middle point of a sphere, globe, or circle; the middle; the central part or object; a point of concentration; the nucleus around which or into which things are collected; the part of a target next the bull's-eye.—**Centre of gravity,** the point of a body about which all its parts exactly balance each other, and which being supported the whole body will remain at rest in any position.—**Centre of magnitude,** that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this point coincides with the centre of gravity.—**Centre of motion,** the point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—**Centre of oscillation,** the point of a body suspended, at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the same time.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *centred*, sen'tėrd; ppr. *centring*, sen'tėring. To place or fix on a centre, or central point; to collect to a point.——*v.i.* To be collected to a centre or middle point; to be placed as in a centre; to have as a centre.

centre-bit, sen'tėr-bit, *n.* A carpenter's tool for boring large circular holes, which turns on an axis or central point when in operation.

centre-board, sen'tėr-bōrd, *n.* A sort of movable keel, used especially in American yachts, capable of being raised and lowered through a slot in the bottom of the craft.

centre-piece, sen'ter-pēs, *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or centre of something, as of a table.

centric, central, sen'trik, sen'trik-al, *a.* Placed in the centre or middle; central; middle.

centrically, sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* In a central position; centrally.

centricity, sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* [*Centric* and *-ity*.] State of being centrical.

centrifugal, sen-trif'ū-gal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *fugio*, I fly.] Tending to recede from a centre; acting by or depending on centrifugal force or action; *bot.* expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as an inflorescence.—**Centrifugal force,** that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off at any point of their motion.

centrifuge, sen'tri-fūj, *n.* [See prec.] A centrifugal machine; a machine for separating the lighter from the heavier portions of a fluid mass by centrifugal force.

centripetal, sen-trip'et-al, *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre, and *peto*, I seek.] Tending toward the centre; progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its centre; *bot.* expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit.—**Centripetal force** is that force which draws a body towards a centre.

centrobaric, sen-trō-bar'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kentron*, the centre, and *baros*, weight.] Relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it.

centuple, sen'tū-pl, *a.* [L. *centuplus—centum*, a hundred, and term. as in *double*, *triple*.] Multiplied or increased a hundredfold.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *centupled*, sen'tūpld; ppr. *centupling*, sen'tū-pling. To multiply a hundred-fold.

centuplicate, sen-tū'pli-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *centuplicated*, sen-tū'pli-kāt-ed; ppr. *centuplicating*, sen-tū'pli-kāt-ing. [L. *centuplico*, *centuplicatum—centum*, a hundred, and *plico*, a fold. PLY.] To make a hundred-fold; to repeat a hundred times.

centurial, sen-tū'ri-al, *a.* [*Centuriatis*. CENTURY.] Relating to a century; occurring once a century.

centurion, sen-tū'ri-on, *n.* [L. *centurio*, fr. *centum*, hundred.] Among the Romans, a military officer put over a hundred men.

century, sen'tū-ri, *n.* [L. *centuria*, a hundred things, a company of a hundred men, fr. *centum*, a hundred.] An aggregate of a hundred; a hundred of anything; the period of a hundred years.

ceorl, kyorl, *n.* [A. Sax., whence *churl*.] A freeman of the lowest rank in early England.

cephalalgic, sef-al-al'jik, *a.* Relating to cephalalgy, or headache.——*n.* A medicine for the headache.

cephalalgy, sef'al-al-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kephalalgia—kephalē*, the head, and *algos*, pain.] Headache.

cephalaspis, sef-al-as'pis, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *aspis*, a shield.] A fossil fish with a large head, resembling a saddler's knife in shape.

cephalate, sef-al-āt', *a.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] Having a distinct head, as certain molluscs.

cephalic, se-fal'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kephalikos*, fr. *kephalē*, the head.] Pertaining to the head; acting remedially on the head or for headache.—**Cephalic index**, a number denoting the ratio of the diameter of the skull from side to side to that from front to back.

cephalitis, sef-al-ī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, head, and *-itis.*] Inflammation of the brain.

cephaloid, sef'al-oid, *a.* [Gr. *kephalē*, head, and *-oid.*] Shaped like the head.

cephalopod, sef'al-ō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, a head, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] Any member of the class Cephalopoda, a class of the mollusca, including the cuttle-fishes, squids, ammonites, &c.

cephalo-thorax, sef'al-ō-thō''raks, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *thōrax*, the thorax.] The anterior division of the body in crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, &c., consisting of the head and thorax combined.

cephalotomy, sef-al-ot'ō-mi, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The dissection or opening of the head.

ceraceous, sē-rā'shus, *a.* [From L. *cera*, wax, and *-aceous.*] Wax-like; partaking of the nature of wax.

ceramic, se-ram'ik, *a.* [Gr. *keramikos*, fr. *keramos*, potter's-clay, a piece of pottery.] Pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware.

cerastes, se-ras'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *kerastēs*, fr. *keras*, a horn.] A horned serpent; the horned viper of N. Africa.

cerate, sē'rāt, *n.* [L. *ceratum*, a cerate, fr. *cera*, wax.] A thick ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients.

ceratitis, ser-a-tī'tis. KERATITIS.

ceratodus, se-rat'ō-dus, *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, horn, and *odous*, tooth.] A fish of Australia, one of the few that have lungs.

ceratose, sér'a-tōz, *a.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn.] Like horn; horny.

ceraunite, se-raw'nīt, *n.* [Gr. *keraunos*, thunder.] A thunder-stone; a belemnite.

Cerberus, sér'bėr-us, *n.* [L.] The three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions; any watchful and dreaded guardian.—**Cerberean**, **Cerberian**, sér-bē'rē-an, sėr-bē'ri-an, *a.* Relating to Cerberus.

cercarian, sėr-kā'ri-an, *n.* [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail.] A kind of parasitic worm or fluke in one of its stages when it has a tadpole form.

cere, sēr, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] The naked wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cered*, sērd; ppr. *cering*, sēr'ing. To wax or cover with wax.

cereal, sē'rē-al, *a.* [L. *cerealis*, fr. *Ceres*, the ancient goddess of corn and agriculture.] Pertaining to corn or edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c.—*n.* A grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, &c.

cerebellar, se-rē-bel'ėr, *a.* Relating to the cerebellum.

cerebellum, se-rē-bel'lum, *n.* [L.; dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The little brain; that portion of the brain which is posterior to and underlies the great cerebral mass or cerebrum. [See fig. at BRAIN.]

cerebral, se'rē-bral, *a.* [From L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] Pertaining to the brain.—**Cerebral letters**, in *phil.* certain consonants in the Sanskrit alphabet.

cerebralism, se'rē-bral-izm, *n.* [CEREBRUM.] The theory that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

cerebration, se-rē-brā'shon, *n.* [CEREBRUM.] Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

cerebriform, se-reb'ri-form, *a.* Brain-shaped.

cerebrin, **cerebrine**, se'rē-brin, *n.* [CEREBRUM.] A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain.

cerebritis, se-rē-brī'tis, *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, and *-itis.*] Inflammation of the brain.

cerebro-spinal, se-rē'brō-spī''nal, *a.* Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord together; consisting in the brain and spinal cord.

cerebrum, se'rē-brum, *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; akin to Gr. *kara*, the head.] The superior and chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull. BRAIN.

cerecloth, **cerement**, sēr'kloth, sēr'ment, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded when embalmed; hence, *pl.* grave-clothes.

ceremonial, se-rē-mō'ni-al, *a.* [L. *cerimonialis*. CEREMONY.] Relating to ceremony, or to religious rites and observances; ritual.—*n.* Sacred rite or observance; outward form; a system of established rules and ceremonies, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes; a formality or formal observance.

ceremonially, se-rē-mō'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a ceremonial or formal manner.

ceremonious, se-rē-mō'ni-us, *a.* [L. *ceremoniosus.*] Full of ceremony; formally civil; formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

ceremoniously, se-rē-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner.

ceremoniousness, se-rē-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being ceremonious; great formality in manners.

ceremony, se'rē-mo-ni, *n.* [Fr. *cérémonie*, fr. L. *cærimonia*, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity. Origin doubtful.] A religious or other rite or observance; a solemnity; outward rite; settled external form in religion; established forms or rules for regulating social or civil intercourse; form; observance; formality.

cereous, sē'rē-us, *a.* [L. *cereus*, fr. *cera*, wax.] Waxen, like wax.

Cereus, sē'rē-us, *n.* [L. *cereus*, waxen, fr. *cera*, wax, from the appearance of the flowers.] A genus of cactuses with beautiful flowers.

ceriph, sér'if, *n.* [Origin unknown.] One of the fine lines of a type for printing, especially a fine cross line at the top or bottom, as of I.

cerise, se-rēz', *n.* [Fr., a cherry.] Cherry-colour.—*a.* Of the colour of cerise; cherry-coloured.

cerite, sē'rīt, *n.* [CERIUM.] A rare mineral, of a pale rose-red colour, from which cerium was first obtained.

cerium, sē'ri-um, *a.* [From the planet *Ceres*, discovered a year or two before.] A rare metal, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead; specific gravity 5·5.

cerograph, sē'rō-graf, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. *graphō*, I write.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colours; an encaustic painting.—**cerography**, sē-rog'ra-fi, *n.* The act of writing or engraving on wax; the art of painting in wax-colours; encaustic painting.

ceroon, se-rōn', *n.* SEROON.

ceroplastic, sē-rō-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and *plastikē* (*technē*), the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax; modelled in wax.—**ceroplastics**, **ceroplasty**, sē'rō-plas-tiks, sē'rō-plas-ti, *n.* The art of modelling or of forming models in wax; a collection of wax figures.

certain, sėr'ten, *a.* [Fr. *certain*, as if fr. a L. adjective, *certanus*, formed fr. *certus*, certain, by adding suffix *-anus*. *Certus* is a participial form fr. *cerno, cretum*, I distinguish, as in *discern*. CRIME.] Sure; undoubtedly true; undoubtedly existing or impending; undeniable; firmly fixed; settled; decided; to be counted or depended on; unfailing; infallible; assured in mind: particular; not specifically named but left indefinite; some or one.

certainly, sėr'ten-li, *adv.* In a manner that is certain; without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; assuredly; surely; unquestionably; with certainty.

certainness, sėr'ten-nes, *n.* The state of being certain; certainty.

certainty, sėr'ten-ti, *n.* [*Certain* and *-ty* =O. Fr. *certainete.*] The fact of being certain; a fixed or real state; truth; fact; exemption from doubt or from failure; full assurance; regularity; settled state.

certes, sėr'tēz, *adv.* [O. Fr. *certes*, fr. L. *a certis*, from certain things, certainly.] Certainly; in truth; verily.

certificate, sėr-tif'i-kāt, *n.* [Fr. *certificat*, a certificate, fr. L.L. *certificatum*. CERTIFY.] A written testimony properly authenticated; a credential; a legally authenticated voucher or testimony of certain facts; sometimes a kind of license.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *certificated*, sėr-tif'i-kāt-ed; ppr. *certificating*, sėr-tif'i-kāt-ing. To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; to attest or certify by certificate.

certification, sėr'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of certifying.

certifier, sėr'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who certifies or assures.

certify, sėr'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *certified*, sėr'ti-fīd; ppr. *certifying*, sėr'ti-fī-ing. [Fr. *certifier*, fr. L.L. *certifico*, I certify.—L. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, I make.] To cause to be known with certainty; to make known; to establish; to give certain information *to* or *of*; to assure; to attest; to testify to in writing.

certiorari, sėr'shi-ō-rā''rī, *n.* [Lit. to be informed of, L.L. *certioro*, I inform, fr. L. *certior*, compar. of *certus*, certain.] In *law*, a writ to call up the records of an inferior court or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in a superior court.

certitude, sėr'ti-tūd, *n.* [L.L. *certitudo*, fr. *certus*, certain.] Certainty.

cerulean, sē-rū'lē-an, *a.* [L. *cæruleus*, azure, sky-coloured, for *cæluleus*, sky-coloured, fr. *cælum*, the sky. CELESTIAL.] Sky-coloured; azure; blue.

cerulein, sē-rū'lē-in, *n.* [See prec.] An intensely blue chemical substance; a blue pigment.

cerumen, sē-rū'men, *n.* [L.L. *cerumen*, fr. L. *cera*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.—**ceruminous**, sē-rū'min-us, *a.* Relating to or containing cerumen.

ceruse, sē'rūs, [Fr. *céruse*, fr. L. *cerussa*, white-lead, fr. *cera*, wax.] White-lead; a cosmetic prepared from white-lead.

cerusite, **cerussite**, sē'ru-sīt, sē-rus'īt, *n.* [CERUSE.] A native carbonate of lead; a common lead-ore.

cervical, sėr'vi-kal, sėr-vī'kal, *a.* [From L. *cervix, cervicis*, the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

cervine, sėr'vīn, *a.* [L. *cervinus*, fr. *cervus*, a stag or deer; akin to Gr. *keras*, a horn: 'the horned animal'.] Pertaining to deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus.

Cesarean. See CÆSAREAN.

Cesarewitch, sē-zar'e-vich, *n.* Same as *Czarowitz*.

cespitose, **cespitous**, ses'pi-tōs, ses'pi-tus, *a.* [L. *cæspes, cæspitis*, turf.] Pertaining to turf; turfy; *bot.* growing in tufts.

cess, ses, *n.* [Shortened and corrupted fr. *assess.*] • A rate or tax.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cessed*, sest; ppr. *cessing*, ses'ing. To rate, or impose a tax on.

cessation, se-sā'shon, *n.* [L. *cessatio*, fr. *cesso*, I cease. CEASE.] A stoppage; a discontinuing of any action or motion; a ceasing or desisting; intermission; stop; rest; a truce.

cession, se'shon, *n.* [L. *cessio, cessionis*, fr. *cedo, cessum*, I yield. CEDE.] Act of yielding or giving way; the yielding up or handing over of anything, such as territory or rights, to another; surrender; resignation.

cessionary, se'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Cession* and *-ary.*] Giving up; yielding.

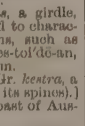
cesspool, ses'pōl, *n.* [The better spelling seems to be *sess-pool*, the word being probably fr. prov. *soss, suss*, a mess, filth; Gael. *sos*, filth; or there may be some connection

with L. *sedeo, sessum*, I sit, I settle, as a place where sediment collects.] A cavity, excavation, or sunken chamber, where the sediment and solid matter of sewage conveyed in drains may be retained.

cestoid, ses'toid, *a.* [L. *cestus*, a girdle, from their shape.] A term used to characterize certain intestinal worms, such as tape-worms. —**cestoidean**, ses-toi'dē-an, *n.* A cestoid worm; a tape-worm.

cestracion, ses-trā'si-on, *n.* [Gr. *kestra*, a kind of fish, and *akē*, a point (fr. its spines).] A kind of shark found on the coast of Australia.

cestus, ses'tus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *kestos*, stitched, embroidered. In second sense it may be fr. L. *cædo, cæsum*, I strike.] The girdle of Venus, or marriage-girdle; among the Greeks and Romans a kind of boxing-glove of strong leather, loaded with lead or iron, which boxers fastened on their hands and arms by means of thongs.



Cestus.

cesura, sē-zū'ra, *n.* See CÆSURA.

Cetacea, sē-tā'shē-a, *n. pl.* [L. *cetus*, Gr. *kētos*, any large sea-monster, a whale.] An order of marine mammals comprising the whales and dolphins.

cetacean, sē-tā'shan, *n.* An animal of the order Cetacea.

cetaceous, sē-tā'shus, *a.* [CETACEA.] Pertaining to fishes of the whale kind.

cetology, sē-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kētos*, whale, *logos*, discourse.] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals

cevadilla, sev-a-dil'la, *n.* Same as *Cebadilla*.

Chablis, shab-lē, *n.* A celebrated white French wine, so called from the town of that name.

chabouk, chabuk, cha-bük', *n.* [Pers.] A whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

chacma, chak'ma, *n.* A baboon found in South Africa.

chaco, shak'ō, *n.* SHAKO.

chafe, chāf, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chafed*, chāft; ppr. *chafing*, chāf'ing. [O.E. *chaufe*, Fr. *chauffer*, O.Fr. *chaufer*, to warm, fr. L. *calefacere*, to warm, fr. *calere*, to grow warm, and *facere*, to make; akin *calefy, calorie*, &c.] To make warm by rubbing (some part of the body); to heat by rubbing; to fret and wear by rubbing (as a rope); to make angry; to cause to fret, fume, or rage; to gall; to inflame.——v.i. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be fretted, galled, or worn by friction.——n. A state of being angry or annoyed; a heat; fret; a fretting.

chafer, chāf'er, *n.* [A. Sax. *cafer, ceafer*, a chafer = D. *kever*, G. *käfer*, a beetle; supposed to be from a root meaning to gnaw.] A name of certain beetles, especially such as eat roots, leaves, and young shoots.

chafer, chā'fer, *n.* One who or that which chafes; a chafing-dish.

chaff, chaf, *n.* [A. Sax. *ceaf*- Sc. *caff*, D. and L. G. and Dial. G. *kaf*; akin O. H. G. *cheva*, a husk.] The husk of corn and grasses; refuse; light worthless matter.

chaff, chaf, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *chaffed*, chaft; ppr. *chaffing*, chaf'ing. [Probably a corruption of *chafe*, to irritate or annoy.] To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery; to banter; to make game of. [Colloq.]

n. Banter; sarcastic raillery.

chaffer, chaf'er, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chaffered*, chaf'erd; ppr. *chaffering*, chaf'er ing. [O.E. *chapfare, chaffare*, bargaining, merchandise, fr. *chap*, A. Sax. *ceap*, a bargain, and *fare*, procedure, journey, A. Sax. *faru*, a journey. Akin *cheap, cheapen, chapman*. CHEAP, FARE.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to discuss the terms of a bargain; to bandy words.——n. Bargaining; haggling.

chafferer, chaf'er-er, *n.* One who chaffers.

chaffinch, chaf'finsh, *n.* [Said to be from its picking corn from the *chaff*; but comp. *chiff-chaff*, the name of a British bird, from its cry.] A common British finch (*Fringilla cœlebs*) whose pleasant song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer.

chaffy, chaf'i, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; frivolous; worthless.

chafing-dish, chāf'ing-dish, *n.* [From the verb to *chafe*.] A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.

chagrin, sha-grēn', *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*, ill-humour, shagreen: said to be another form of *shagreen*, which, from being used to polish wood, came to be employed as a type of grinding or gnawing care. SHAGREEN.] Mental care and trouble; peevishness; ill-humour; vexation; mortification; fretfulness.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chagrined*, sha-grēnd'; ppr. *chagrining*, sha-grēn'ing. To excite ill-humour in; to vex; to mortify.

chain, chān, *n.* [Fr. *chaine*, O. Fr. *chaene, cadene*, fr. L. *catena*, a chain; root doubtful.] A series of links or rings, usually of metal, connected or fitted into one another; that which binds or restrains; a fetter; a bond; a series of things linked together, or following in succession; a range or line of things connected; a line formed of links, 66 feet long, for measuring land; the warp threads of a web; *pl.* the iron fastenings of a ship's shrouds; bondage; slavery.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chained*, chānd; ppr. *chaining*, chān'ing. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind; to confine; to enslave; to enthral; to unite.

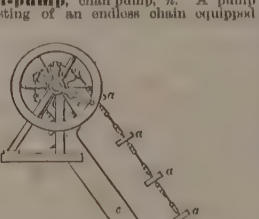
chain-bridge, chān'brij, *n.* A kind of suspension bridge in which the roadway is supported by strong chains.

chain-cable, chān'kā-bl, *n.* A cable composed of iron links.

chain-gang, chān'gang, *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together.

chain-pier, chān'pēr, *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension bridge.

chain-pump, chān'pump, *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain equipped



Chain-pump.—The water is carried up the tube *c* by the discs *a a*.

with a series of buckets, valves, or discs, and passing round two wheels or drums, one of them in the water.

chain-shot, chān'shot, *n.* Two cannon-balls or half-balls connected by a chain, formerly much used in naval warfare for carrying away rigging.

chain-stitch, chain-work, chān'stich, chān'wėrk, *n.* Sewing consisting of threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain; also, a kind of machine-sewing.

chair, chār, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, O. Fr. *chaere, chaiere, chaiere*, fr. L. *cathedra*, Gr. *kathedra*, a seat. CATHEDRAL. *Chaise* is a corruption of *chaire*.] A movable seat, with a back, for one person; a seat of office, of justice, or of authority; the seat of a professor or other teacher; a professorship; the seat of the president of a meeting or assembly; the dignity of chairman; a sedan; a sort of chaise; the iron block which supports the rails on a railway.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chaired*, chārd; ppr. *chairing*, chār'ing. To place or carry in a chair; to carry publicly in a chair in triumph.

chairman, chār'man, *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly; a person elected to preside at a public meeting; a person who has the right to preside at meetings of certain corporate or other bodies; a president; one who carries a sedan-chair.

chairmanship, chār'man-ship, *n.* The office of a chairman.

chaise, shāz, *n.* [Fr. *chaise*, a form of *chaire*. CHAIR.] A light carriage for pleasure or travelling, usually furnished with a hood; a light vehicle for one or two persons, or even for three.

chalcedonic, kal-sē-don'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

chalcedony, kal-sed'ō-ni, *n.* [Doubtfully taken to be from *Chalcedon*, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor.] A variety of quartz having a clouded whitish colour, more or less transparent, and used by lapidaries.

chalcedonyx, kal-sed'ō-niks, *n.* [From *chalcedony* and *onyx*.] A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate.

chalcographer, chalcographist, kal-kog'ra-fer, kal-kog'ra-fist, *n.* An artist in chalcography; an engraver on brass or copper.

chalcography, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *chalkos*, brass or copper, and *graphō*, I engrave.] The act or art of engraving on brass or copper.

Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee, kal-dā'ik, kal-dē'an, kal'dē, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea or Chaldæa, anciently a country on the Euphrates in Asia.——n. The language or dialect of the Chaldeans; Aramaic.

chalder, chal'der, *n.* [Same as *chaldron*.] A Scotch dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bolls, or nearly 8 quarters.

chaldron, chal'dron, *n.* [Same as *caldron*.] A measure of coals, consisting of 36 bushels, or 25½ cwts.

chalet, shal-lā, *n.* [Fr.; properly a Swiss word.] A cottage or hut for herdsmen and peasants in Switzerland; a small dwelling-house built in a similar style.

chalice, cha'lis, *n.* [O. Fr. *chalice*, Mod. Fr. *calice*, fr. L. *calix, calicis*, a cup or goblet.] A drinking cup or bowl; a cup used in celebrating the Lord's supper.

chalk, chak, *n.* [A. Sax. *cealc*=G. Sw. Dan. and Icel. *kalk*, fr. L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] A well-known white calcareous earth or carbonate of lime; a soft earthy limestone often forming cliffs and mountain masses; a preparation of this for writing on blackboards; a name of other substances used for writing and drawing.—**Black chalk**, a soft variety of slate.—**Brown chalk**, a name for umber.—**Red chalk**, ruddle.—**French chalk**, steatite or soapstone.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chalked*, chakt; ppr. *chalking*, chak'ing. To rub, cover, or mark with chalk; to trace out a course or plan, as if with chalk (followed by *out*).

chalkiness, chak'i-nes, *n.* The state of being chalky.

chalk-stones, chak'stōnz, *n.pl.* Concretions often occurring in the joints of persons violently affected by the gout.

chalky, chak'i, *a.* Resembling chalk; consisting of or containing chalk.

challenge, chal'lenj, *n.* [O. Fr. *chalenge, calenge, calonge*, &c., claim, accusation, dispute, fr. L. *calumnia*, a false accusation, a calumny. *Calumny* is thus the same word.] A summons or invitation to fight, or to engage in a contest, especially a duel; the letter or message containing the summons to a contest; the calling in question or taking exception to something; the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign; an objection taken to certain jurors in a trial.——v.t. pret. and pp. *challenged*, chal'lenjd; ppr. *challenging*, chal'lenj-ing. To address a challenge to; to call, invite, or summon to a fight or contest; to demand the password or countersign from; to claim as due; to demand as a right; to call in question; to object to; to demand the removal of from a jury.

challengeable, chal'lenj-a-bl, *a.* That may be challenged.

challenger, chal'lenj-ér, *n.* One who challenges; an objector.

chalybeate, ka-lib'ē-āt, *a.* [From L. *chalybs*, fr. Gr. *chalyps*, *chalybos*, steel.] Impregnated with particles of iron: applied to water containing iron in solution.——*n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

chalybite, kal'i-bīt, *n.* [Gr. *chalyps*, *chalybos*, steel, and *-ite*.] An important iron ore occurring abundantly in connection with the carboniferous system.

Cham†, kam, *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary: now written *Khan*.

chamade, sha-mād', *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *chiamata*, a calling, *chiamare*, to call, fr. L. *clamare*, to call—E. *claim*.] The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

chamæleon. See CHAMELEON.

chamber, chām'bėr, *n.* [Fr. *chambre*, fr. L. *camera*, fr. Gr. *kamara*, a vault, a vaulted chamber, fr. a root *kam*, or *cam*, signifying crooked, bent, curved.] An apartment in a dwelling-house; any apartment or room; a private apartment; a bedroom; a room in which certain business is transacted; a hall of justice or legislation; a body; a regularly constituted body of men of various kinds; a hollow or cavity in something of definite form and use; *pl.* a set of rooms in definite occupancy in a building.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *chambered*, chām'bėrd; ppr. *chambering*, chām'bėr-ing. To reside in or occupy as a chamber; to indulge in wantonness†.

chamber-counsel, chām'bėr-koun-sel, *n.* A barrister or counsellor who gives his opinion privately.

chambered, chām'bėrd, *a.* Having chambers, cells, or compartments.

chamberer, chām'bėr-ėr, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness; a gallant.

chamberlain, chām'bėr-lān, *n.* [O. Fr. *chamberlain*, *chamberlen*; fr. O.H.G. *chamarling*, *chamarline—chamar*, chamber (fr. the L. *camera*), and suffix *-ling*. CHAMBER.] One who has charge of the private chambers or apartments of a monarch or noble; an officer of state connected with a royal household or some state department; a city officer who keeps the public accounts; the steward or estate-manager for a great nobleman.

chamberlainship, chām'bėr-lān-ship, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

chamber-maid, chām'bėr-mād, *n.* A female servant who has the care of chambers or bedrooms.

chamber-pot, chām'bėr-pot, *n.* A vessel for containing slops, used in bedrooms.

chamber-practice, chām'bėr-prak-tis, *n.* The practice of barristers, advocates, or counsellors at law, who give their opinions in private at their chambers.

Chambertin, shan-ber-tan', *n.* A superior sort of red Burgundy wine, named after the place where it is made.

chameleon, ka-mē'lē-on, *n.* [L. *chamæleon*, Gr. *chamaileōn*, lit. a ground-lion, fr.

Chameleon (*Chamæleo africanus*).

chamai, on the ground, and *leōn*, a lion.] An insect-eating species of lizard, distinguished for its sudden and great changes of colour; having a naked body, a prehensile tail, and four feet suited for grasping branches, fabled to live on air.

chamfer, cham'fér, *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein*, a chamfer; of unknown origin.] A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a bevel or slope; a bevelled corner or edge.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *chamfered*, cham'férd; ppr. *chamfering*, cham'fér-ing. To cut a chamfer in or on; to cut so as to form a bevel.

chamfron, cham'fron, *n.* [O. Fr. *chanfrein*, *chamfrein*; perhaps fr. *champ*, field, battle-field, and *frein*, L. *frenum*, a bridle.] The defensive armour for the fore part of the head of a war-horse.

chamois, sham'i, sham'wȧ, or sha'moi, *n.* [Fr.] A species of goat-like antelope inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and Western Asia; a kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil.

chamomile, ka'mō-mīl. See CAMOMILE.

champ, champ, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *champed*, champt; ppr. *champing*, champ'ing. [Probably an imitative word, partly suggested by *chew*, but comp. O.Fr. *champayer*, to graze, fr. *champ*, L. *campus*, a field.] To bite into small pieces; to devour, with violent action of the teeth; to bite the bit, as a horse.——*v.i.* To make a biting or chewing action; to keep biting.

champak, **champac**, cham'pak, *n.* [Hind. *champak*.] A beautiful Indian tree, a kind of magnolia.

champagne, sham-pān', *n.* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, made chiefly in the former province of Champagne in France.

champaign, sham'pān, *a.* [O.Fr. *champaigne* (=It. *campagna*, Sp. *campaña*, L. *campania*), fr. *champ*, L. *campus*, a field. CAMPAIGN.] A flat open country; a plain or stretch of level ground.——*a.* Open; level; plain; as, a *champaign* country.

champignon, sham-pin'yon, *n.* [Fr., a mushroom, fr. L.L. *campinio*, fr. L. *campus*, a field. CAMP.] A name for two edible mushrooms growing in Britain.

champion, cham'pi-on, *n.* [Fr. *champion*, L.L. *campio*, *campionis*, a champion, a professional fighter, fr. L. *campus*, a field, a place of combat, later a combat, duel. CAMP.] One who undertakes a combat in his own cause or in that of another; a hero; a man of valour; one bold in contest; one who is open to contend with all comers and who has hitherto been victorious; one who advocates or strongly supports any cause or interest.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *championed*, cham'pi-ond; ppr. *championing*, cham'pi-on-ing. To fight for; to defend; to stand up for; to come forward and maintain or support (a cause or a person).

championess, cham'pi-on-es, *n.* A female champion.

championship, cham'pi-on-ship, *n.* State of being a champion; support or maintenance of a cause.

chance, chāns, *n.* [Fr. *chance*, chance, hazard, luck, fr. L.L. *cadentia*, a falling (E. *cadence*), fr. L. *cadere*, to fall; in allusion to the falling of the dice. *Accident*, *incident*, *occasion*, *case* (state), *casual*, &c., are of similar origin.] A happening or occurrence; that which falls out, occurs, or happens; a fortuitous event; that which is regarded as determining the course of events in the absence of law, ordinary causation, or providence; accident; casualty; fortune; an event, good or evil; success or misfortune; risk; hazard; possibility of an occurrence; opportunity; probability.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *chanced*, chānst; ppr. *chancing*, chāns'ing. To fall out; to happen; to come or arrive without design or expectation.——*v.t.* To put under the influence of chance; to risk; to hazard.——*a.* Happening by chance; casual.——*adv.* By chance; perchance.

chanceful, chāns'fụl, *a.* Full of chances or accidents; hazardous.

chancel, chan'sel, *n.* [Fr. *chancel*, *cancel*, *chanceau*: so named from being railed off from the rest of the church by lattice-work —L. *cancelli*. CANCEL.] That part of a church where the altar or communion-table is placed.

chancellor, chan'sel-lėr, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *chanceler*, Fr. *chancelier*, fr. L.L. *cancellarius*, fr. L. *cancelli*, a lattice-work railing, from the chancellor formerly standing *ad cancellos* (at the latticed railing) to receive petitions, &c. CANCEL.] A state official in various European states, invested with judicial powers; in England, a high judicial officer who presides over a court of chancery or other court, civil or ecclesiastical. The title applies to various presiding officers, both civil and ecclesiastical.—**Lord high chancellor**, the highest judicial officer of the British crown, speaker of the House of Lords, keeper of the great seal, and having many other functions.—**Chancellor of the exchequer**, the principal finance minister of the government; the minister of state who has control over the national revenue and expenditure.

chancellorship, chan'sel-lėr-ship, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

chancel-screen, chan'sel-skrēn, *n.* The screen or railing which separates the chancel from the body of the church.

chance-medley, chāns'med-lē, *n.* [*Chance* and *medley*.] Homicide in which chance partly enters; the killing of another in self-defence upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter; inadvertency.

chancery, chan'se-ri, *n.* [Modified from older *chancelry*, fr. Fr. *chancellerie*. CHANCELLOR.] A court or department of public affairs at the head of which is a chancellor; in England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament, now a division of the High Court of Justice.

chancre, shang'kėr, *n.* [Fr.=*canker*.] A sore or ulcer which arises from the venereal virus.

chandelier, shan-de-lēr', *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a chandelier, fr. L. *candela*, a candle. See next.] A frame or ornamental support with branches to hold a number of candles or lamps.

chandler, chand'lėr, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a dealer in candles, fr. L.L. *candelarius*, fr. *candela*, a candle. CANDLE. Same word as prec.] Originally a maker and seller of candles; now a retail dealer in various articles, such as provisions and groceries: in compounds it has a distinctive meaning, as *tallow-chandler*, *ship-chandler*, *corn-chandler*, &c.

chandlery, chand'lė-ri, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler, such as groceries and household articles.

change, chānj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *changed*, chānjd; ppr. *changing*, chānj'ing. [Fr. *changer*, to change (=It. *cangiare*, *cambiare*, Sp. *cangear*, *cambiar*), fr. L.L. *cambiare*, fr. L. *cambire*, to change, to barter.] To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter; to vary; to substitute something else for; to shift; to turn; to commute; to give or receive another kind of money for; to give or receive for an equivalent in money; to quit for another state or thing; to exchange.——*v.i.* To be altered; to undergo variation; to be partially or wholly transformed.——*n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; mutation; variety; vicissitude; revolution; transition; dissolution; permutation; exchange of money for money; small money; the balance of a sum of money returned when the price of goods is deducted; an abbreviation for *exchange*.

changeability, chānj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Changeableness.

changeable, chānj'a-bl, *a.* That may change or be changed; subject to alteration; mutable; inconstant; fickle; variable; wavering; unstable; uncertain.

changeableness, chānj'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being changeable.

changeably, chānj'a-bli, *adv.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

changeful, chānj'fụl, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain.

changefully, chānj'fụl-li, *adv.* In a changeful manner.

changefulness, chānj'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being changeful.

changeless, chānj'les, *a.* Without change; constant; not admitting alteration.

changeling, chānj'ling, *n.* [From *change*, and suffix *-ling*.] A child left or taken in the place of another; according to old superstition an ugly or stupid child substituted by fairies for another; a fool; one apt to change.

changer, chānj'ėr, *n.* One who changes or alters the form of anything; a money-changer; one who is fickle or inconstant.

chank, **chank-shell**, changk, *n.* [Skr. *ǵankha.*] The common conch-shell which is fished up by divers in the Indian seas.

channel, chan'nel, *n.* [From O. Fr. *chanel*, *canel*, fr. L. *canalis*, a water-pipe; whence also *canal*, and *kennel*, a gutter. CANAL.] The bed or hollow in which water runs; a water-course; a gutter, lengthened groove, or furrow for water or other fluid; a passage for liquids; a conduit; a strait or narrow sea between two pieces of land; deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; that by which something passes or is transmitted (as news).—— v.t. pret. & pp. *channelled*, chan'neld; ppr. *channelling*, chan'nel-ing. To form into a channel; to cut channels in; to groove.

channel, chan'nel, *n.* [A corruption of *chain-wale.*] One of the pieces of plank projecting edgewise from a ship's sides and over which the shrouds are extended.

channelled, chan'neld, *a.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally.

chant, chānt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chanted*, chānt'ed; ppr. *chanting*, chānt'ing. [Fr. *chanter*, to sing, fr. L. *cantare*, aug. of *cano*, *cantum*, I sing; cog. with Ir. *canaim*, I sing, the root being that of G. *hahn*, cock, E. *hen*. Akin *cant.*] To sing; to celebrate in song; to sing the intone after the manner of a chant; to warble.—— v.i. To sing; to repeat words after the manner of a chant.—— n. [Fr. *chant*, L. *cantus*, fr. *cano*, I sing.] Song; melody; a peculiar kind of sacred music, consisting generally of a long reciting note, on which an indefinite number of words may be intoned, and a melodic phrase or cadence; the words sung in this manner, forming part of a church service.

chantage, chānt'āj, *n.* [Fr., fr. *chanter*, CHANT.] The extortion of money from persons through threats of revealing something scandalous regarding them.

chanter, chānt'ėr, *n.* One who chants; a singer; the chief singer or priest of the chantry; in bagpipes, the tube with finger-holes.

chanterelle, chān-tėr-el', *n.* [Fr., perhaps fr. O. Fr. *chanterelle*, a small bell, from its shape, fr. *chanter*, to sing.] An English edible mushroom having a bright orange colour.

chanticleer, chān'ti-klēr, *n.* [Fr. *chantecler*, O. Fr. *chantecler*, lit. the bird that *chants clearly*; the name was that of the cock in the old tale of *Renard the Foxe.*] A cock.

chantry, chānt'ri, *n.* [Fr. *chanterie*, fr. *chanter*, to sing. CHANT.] An endowed chapel where priests daily sing or say mass for the souls of the donors or others.

chaos, kā'os, *n.* [Gr. *chaos*, fr. a root *cha*, to gape, to yawn, whence also *chasm*. YAWN.] The confusion or confused and formless state out of which the universe was called; a confused mixture; a scene of extreme confusion; disorder.

chaotic, kā-ot'ik, *a.* Relating to or resembling chaos; confused.

chaotically, kā-ot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a chaotic state or manner.

chap, chap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chapped*, chapt; ppr. *chapping*, chap'ing. [Of doubtful origin and history; but apparently same as *chop*, and akin to *chip*. It is sometimes pronounced *chop.*] To cause to crack, or open longitudinally, as the skin; to make fissures in.—— v.i. To crack; to open in cracks, fissures, or slits.—— n. A sore crack or fissure in the skin of hands or feet caused by frost, parching winds, &c.

chap, chap, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *chap*, *chop*, the verb; or standing for *chaf* or *chop*, and equivalent to Sc. *chaft*, Icel. *kjaptr*, Dan. *kjæft*, Sw. *käft*, a jaw, without the *t.*] The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw; the parts in a vice or pair of pliers which hold fast.

chap, chap, *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*; as regards its modern use comp. *customer*, in senses of regular purchaser and fellow or chap.] A buyer†; a chapman; a fellow; a young fellow; used familiarly and laxly.

chap-book, chap'bụk, *n.* [From *chap* in *chapman*, and *book.*] A small book or tract such as were formerly much sold among the people by chapmen.

chape, chāp, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, cover, catch of a buckle, also a cope; same origin as *cape* (hood) and *cap.* CAP.] The part of a buckle that attaches it to the strap; a loop on a strap beside the buckle; the tip or case that strengthens the end of a scabbard.

chapel, chap'el, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*, fr. L. L. *capella*, a chapel, originally a little cloak, dim. of *capa*, a cape, hood, cloak. The robe or cloak of St. Martin, a relic of great sanctity, gave its name, *capella*, to the place it was kept in, hence the meaning sanctuary, chapel. CAP, CAPE, CHAPLET.] A sanctuary containing relics of the martyrs; an oratory or place in which these were deposited; a place of worship containing an altar, and attached to a church, or subordinate to it; a private oratory or place of worship; a place of worship attached to a private residence or to some institution; a place of worship depending on a parish church; a church used by dissenters; a union of workmen formed in a printing-office.

chapel-cart, chap'el-kārt, *n.* A contraction of *Whitechapel-cart.*

chapelry, chap'el-ri, *n.* The district served by a chapel; the division of a parish having a chapel to itself.

chaperon, shap'e-ron, *n.* [Fr. *chaperon*, a hood, a chaperon, fr. *chape*, a cope. CHAPEL, COPE, &c.] A kind of ancient hood; a lady, especially a married lady, who attends a young lady to public places as a guide or protector.—— v.t. prot. & pp. *chaperoned*, shap'e-rond; ppr. *chaperoning*, shap'e-ron-ing. To act as chaperon to.

chaperonage, shap'e-ron-āj, *n.* The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

chapfallen, chap'fạln, *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected or dispirited; silenced.

chapiter, chap'i-tėr, *n.* [From Fr. *chapitre*, O. Fr. *chapitel*, fr. L. L. *capitellum*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, a head; *chapter* is the same word.] The capital of a column.

chaplain, chap'lān, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*, fr. L. L. *capellanus*, fr. *capella*, a chapel. CHAPEL.] An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel; a clergyman who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, in the army, on board ship, in an institution, &c.

chaplaincy, chap'lān-si, *n.* The office or position of a chaplain.

chaplainship, chap'lān-ship, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain.

chaplet, chap'let, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, dim. of *chapel*, old form of *chapeau*, a hat, fr. *chape*, L. L. *capa*, a hood, a cape; akin *chapel*, *chape*, *cap*, &c.] A garland or wreath; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers; a small rosary; something resembling a string of beads.

chapman, chap'man, *n.*; pl. **chapmen**, chap'men. [A. Sax. *ceápman*, a buyer or seller, fr. *ceáp*, a bargain, trade, and *mann*, a man (same as G. *kaufmann*, D. *koopman*). CHEAP, MAN.] One who buys and sells; a dealer; a travelling seller of goods; a pedlar or hawker.

chapped, **chapt**, chapt, *p.a.* Having chaps or cracks; sore from cracking with frost, as the hands or lips.

chappy, chap'i, *a.* Full of chaps; chapped.

chapter, chap'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre*, formerly *chapitle*, *capitel*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head, whence also *capital*, *cattle*, &c. CAPITAL.] An important division of a book or treatise; a division of acts of parliament; a head or subject of discourse; a society or community of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church; the canons of a cathedral presided over by the dean; an organized branch of some society or fraternity.

chapter-house, chap'tėr-hous, *n.* The building in which a chapter meets for the transaction of business.

chaptrel, chap'trel, *n.* [A dim. fr. *chapter.*] The capital of a pillar or a pilaster, which supports arches.

char, chār, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *cear*, red, from its having a red belly.] A name given to species of lake fish of the salmon kind.

char, chār, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *charred*, chārd; ppr. *charring*, chār'ing. [From the *char-* of *charcoal* (q.v.).] To reduce to coal or carbon by burning; to burn slightly, or on the surface.—— n. A charred body; a piece of charcoal.

character, ka'rak-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *caractère*, fr. L. *character*, fr. Gr. *charaktēr*, an engraved mark, fr. *charassō*, *charaxō*, I scrape, I cut or engrave.] A mark engraved or inscribed; a seal, stamp, or impression; a letter or figure; form or manner of writing; distinctive properties or qualities by which a person or thing is separated from another or others; distinctive features; the peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person; the person with his assemblage of qualities; the assemblage of qualities simply; strongly marked distinctive qualities; an account of a servant's or employee's qualifications; a person, or personage, as in fiction or drama; a person with peculiar or prominent traits.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *charactered*, ka'rak-tėrd; ppr. *charactering*, ka'rak-tėr-ing. To mark with or as with characters; to engrave; to inscribe.

characteristic, ka'rak-tėr-is''tik, *a.* [Gr. *charaktēristikos.*] Constituting or serving to constitute character; that marks the peculiar distinctive qualities of a person or thing; distinctive; peculiar.—— n. That which constitutes character; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another; a distinctive feature or quality; trait or peculiarity.

characteristically, ka'rak-tėr-is''tik-al-li, *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a manner that evidences a special character.

characterize, ka'rak-tėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *characterized*, ka'rak-tėr-īzd; ppr. *characterizing*, ka'rak-tėr-īz-ing. [Gr. *charaktērizō*, fr. *charaktēr*, impress or stamp, mark.] To give a special stamp or character to; to distinguish or exhibit by qualities or marks; to stamp; to designate; to mark out.

characterless, ka'rak-tėr-les, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

charade, sha-rād', *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A kind of riddle the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables each separately significant, the word and its syllables being intended to be discovered from description, or from dramatic representation.

charcoal, chār'kōl, *n.* [From *char*, to turn, the word lit. meaning *turn*-coal, wood turned into coal; *char* is fr. A. Sax. *cerr*, *cyrr*, a turn, *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn. See CHARE.] Coal made by charring or burning wood; the residue of animal, vegetable, and many mineral substances, when heated to redness in close vessels; there is thus wood charcoal, animal charcoal, &c.

chard, chārd, *n.* [Fr. *charde*, fr. L. *cardus*, a thistle or artichoke.] The leaf-stalk of artichoke blanched and made less bitter.

chare, chār, *n.* [From A. Sax. *cerr*, *cyrr*, a turn, time, occasion; *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn; connections doubtful. Hence *charcoal*, to *char*; see also AJAR.] A turn of work; a single job or piece of work, especially household work, done by the day.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *chared*, chārd; ppr. *charing*.

chär'ing. To work at others' houses by the day without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

charge, chärj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *charged*, chärjd; ppr. *charging*, chärj'ing. [Fr. *charger*, fr. L. L. *carricare*, fr. L. *carrus*, a *car*, whence also *carry*, *cargo*, *caricature*, &c. CAR.] To load; to place a load or burden upon; to make an onset on; to attack by rushing fiercely at; to put, set, or lay on; to impose; to ask a price for; to put a price on; to put to the account of, as a debt (to *charge* a person *for* a thing; to *charge* a thing *to* or *against* a person); to intrust; to impute, as a crime or fault; to accuse; to impeach; to command; to enjoin; to commit; to confide; to give directions to; to instruct authoritatively.——*v.i.* To make a charge or onset; to rush to an attack.——*n.* [Fr. *charge*, a verbal noun.] That which is laid on or in; a load or burden; that which loads a rifle, cannon, &c.; quantity sufficient for the capacity of a thing; an assault or onset; order, injunction, instruction, command, exhortation, or mandate given; instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy; person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; commission; trust; office; imputation; accusation; that which constitutes a debt; cost; expense; custody; management; imposition; rent; tax; burden; duty.

chargeable, chärj'a-bl, *a.* [*Charge* and *-able* = O. Fr. *chargeable*.] That may be charged; that may be set, laid, imposed; subject to be charged; subject to a tax; imputable, as a crime, fault, or debt; censurable; blamable.

chargeableness, **chargeability**, chärj'a-bl-nes, chärj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being chargeable.

chargé d'affaires, shär-zhā dē-fâr, *n.* [Fr., lit. one charged with affairs.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of the ambassador, or at a court where no ambassador is appointed.

charger, chärj'ér, *n.* [Applied to a horse as being used in charging an enemy; the application to the dish is not so clear.] One who or that which charges; a large dish; a war-horse.

chargily, chā'ri-li, *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; warily; frugally; sparingly.

chariness, chā'ri-nes, *n.* Quality of being chary; caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness; frugality.

chariot, cha'ri-ot, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, dim. of *char*, a car. CAR.] A stately carriage with four wheels, having one seat; a car or vehicle used formerly in war or at races.

charioted, cha'ri-ot-ed, *p. a.* Borne in a chariot.

charioteer, cha'ri-ot-ēr", *n.* [*Chariot* and *-eer*.] The person who drives or conducts a chariot.

charitable, cha'rit-a-bl, *a.* [O. Fr. *charitable*, fr. *charité*. CHARITY.] Full of charity; benevolent and kind; liberal to the poor; bountiful; pertaining to or partaking of charity; indulgent; kind or lenient in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; not harsh; not inclined to severe judgment.

charitableness, cha'rit-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being charitable.

charitably, cha'rit-a-bli, *adv.* In a charitable manner; with charity; kindly; liberally; leniently; without harshness of judgment.

charity, cha'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *charité*, O. Fr. *charitet*, *caritéit*, fr. L. *caritas*, *caritatis*, dearness, regard, love, fr. *carus*, dear, whence also *caress*, *cherish*.] A disposition to relieve the wants and distresses of others; tenderness; kindness; love; good-will; benevolence; liberality to the poor; alms; almsgiving; disposition to think well or judge favourably of others; supreme love to God and universal good-will to man; a charitable institution.

charivari, shā-ri-vā'rē, *n.* [Fr.; of unknown origin.] Mock music, as with tin pans, kettles, &c.; a confused babel.

charlatan, shär'la-tan, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, fr. *ciarlare*, to prate, to chatter like birds.] One who makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

charlatanic, **charlatanical**, shär'la-tan-ik, shär-la-tan'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a charlatan; quackish.

charlatanry, **charlatanism**, shär'la-tan-ri, shär'la-tan-izm, *n.* [*Charlatan* and *-ry*, *-ism*=Fr. *charlatanerie*, *charlatanisme*.] The pretences of a charlatan; undue pretensions to skill; quackery; deception by fair words.

Charles's-wain, charlz'iz-wān, *n.* [A corruption of *charl's* (that is, farmer's or peasant's) *wain*.] The seven brightest stars in the constellation called Ursa Major or the Great Bear; known also as the *Plough*.

charlock, chär'lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *cerlic*; the termination is the same as in *garlic*, *hemlock*.] A weed of the mustard family, growing among the corn, with a yellow flower.

charm, chärm, *n.* [Fr. *charme*, a charm, an enchantment, fr. L. *carmen*, a song, a form of incantation, perhaps for *caumen*, *canimen*, fr. *cano*, I sing. CHANT.] A song; a magic incantation; a spell; an enchantment; anything believed to have occult or supernatural power; fascination; that which has power to subdue opposition, to please irresistibly, and to gain the affections; that which gives exquisite pleasure; fascination; allurement; attraction; a locket, seal, &c., worn on a watch-guard.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *charmed*, chärmd; ppr. *charming*, chärm'ing. To act upon by charms or incantations; to subdue, enthral, or control by some secret influence; to bewitch; to delight; to yield exquisite pleasure to; to enrapture; to fascinate; to enchant; to captivate; to summon by incantations.

charm-bound, chärm'bound, *p.a.* Affected by charms; fortified by charms against hurt; delighted; enchanted; fascinated.

charmer, chärm'ér, *n.* One who charms, allures, or attracts; one who uses or has the power of enchantment; one who delights and attracts the affections.

charming, chärm'ing, *p. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; enchanting; bewitching; captivating; fascinating; delightful.

charmingly, chärm'ing-li, *adv.* In a charming manner; delightfully.

charnel, chär'nel, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*, O. Fr. *carnel*, carnal, fr. L. *carnalis*, fleshly, carnal, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. CARNAGE.] Containing dead bodies.

charnel-house, chär'nel-hous, *n.* [CHARNEL.] A place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited; a vault for the dead or for their bones.

charpie, shär-pē, *n.* [Fr. *charpie*, fr. *charpir*, to tease out, fr. L. *carpere*, to pluck, to pull, whence *carpet*.] Lint for dressing a wound.

charpoi, shär'poi, *n.* In India, a pallet bed.

charqui, chär'kē, *n.* [The Chilian name, of which the term *jerked* beef is a corruption.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips and dried by exposure.

charr, chär, *n.* A fish. See CHAR.

charry, chär'i, *a.* [From *char* of *charcoal*.] Like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

chart, chärt, *n.* [O. Fr. *charte*, a card, a map, paper, fr. L. *charta*, *carta*, paper, a sheet of paper: same word as *card*.] A map; a marine map, or a delineation of coasts, islands, shoals, rocks, &c.; a set of tabulated instructions or systematized facts.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *charted*, chärt'ed; ppr. *charting*, chärt'ing. To delineate, as on a chart; to map out.

chartaceous, kär-tā'shus, *a.* [L. *charta*, paper, and *-aceous*. See prec.] Papery; resembling paper: applied to the paper-like texture of leaves, bark, &c.

charter, chär'tér, *n.* [O. Fr. *chartre*, *cartre*, fr. L. *cartula*, a charter, dim. of *carta*, *charta*, a paper. CHART.] A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c.; a writing bestowing or conferring powers, rights, or privileges; privilege; immunity.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *chartered*, chär'térd; ppr. *chartering*, chär'tér-ing. To establish by charter; to hire or to let (a ship) by charter or contract.

chartered, chär'térd, *p. a.* Granted by charter; permitted by charter; protected by charter; privileged.

charterer, chär'tér-ér, *n.* One who charters.

charter-party, chär'tér-pär-ti, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter, fr. the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each contractor.] A contract respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight, signed by the merchant and the ship-owner.

Chartism, chär'tizm, *n.* The political principles and opinions of the Chartists.

Chartist, chär'tist, *n.* One of a body of political reformers in England that sprung up about the year 1838, and advocated universal suffrage, annual parliaments, &c.

chartographic, kär-to-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chartography.

chartography, kär-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [E. *chart*, L. *charta*, paper, and Gr. *graphē*, writing, description.] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts.

chartreuse, shär-tröz', *n.* A highly esteemed liqueur from herbs and brandy, so called from the Carthusian monastery of the same name, near Grenoble, where it is made.

chartulary, kär'tū-la-ri, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*, L. L. *cartularius*, fr. *chartula*, dim. of L. *charta*, paper. CHART.] A collection of charters; a record or register, as of a monastery.

char-woman, chär'wům-un, *n.* [From *char*, a turn of work.] A woman hired for odd work in household, or for single days.

chary, chā'ri, *a.* [A. Sax. *cearig*, full of care, sad, fr. *cearu*, *caru*, care. CARE.] Careful; circumspect; cautious; frugal; sparing; with *of* before an object.

chase, chās, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chased*, chāst; ppr. *chasing*, chās'ing. [Also written *chace*, fr. O. Fr. *chacier*, Mod. Fr. *chasser*, to chase, a parallel form with *catch*, being like it fr. L. L. *captiare*. CATCH.] To pursue, as an enemy or as game; to run after; to hunt; to follow with eagerness or desire; to follow with hostility; to drive off.——*n.* Pursuit; the following of an enemy, of game, &c.; a hunting or hunt; that which is pursued; a ship pursued, or the pursuit of a ship; ground where game is preserved or hunted.

chase, chāse, *n.* [Fr. *châsse*, *chas*, fr. L. *cupsa*, *capsus*, box, case. *Case*, for holding things, is a form of the same word.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages; the part of a gun between the trunnions and the muzzle; a wide groove.

chase, chās, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chased*, chāst; ppr. *chasing*, chās'ing. [Shortened fr. *enchase*.] To enchase; to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw.

chase-gun, chās'gun, *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased.

chaser, chās'ér, *n.* One who or that which chases; a gun at the head or stern of a ship.

chaser, chās'ér, *n.* One who chases or enchases; an enchaser.

chasm, kazm, *n.* [Gr. *chasma*, fr. root of *chainō*, I yawn, gape, or open wide. CHAOS, YAWN.] A gap or wide opening in the ground; a cleft; a fissure; an abyss; an opening made by disruption; a void space; a blank; a gulf of separation.

chasmed, kazmd, *a.* Having chasms or a chasm.

chasseur, shās-sēr, *n.* [Fr., lit. a chaser, a huntsman.] A soldier, whether mounted or unmounted, trained for rapid movements; a person in attendance upon persons of rank.

chaste, chāst, *a.* [Fr. *chaste*, fr. L. *castus*, chaste, pure, holy, whence *chasten*, *chasti-se*, *chastity*, *castigate*.] Pure from all unlawful sexual commerce; free from libidinous desires; continent; virtuous; uncontaminated; stainless; pure; free from obscenity; free from barbarisms; pure in taste and style; free from gaudy ornament or affectation; not meretricious.

chastely, chāst'li, *adv.* In a chaste manner; purely.

chasten, chās'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chastened*, chās'nd; ppr. *chastening*, chās'n-ing. [From O.E. *chastie*, to chasten, to reprove, fr. O. Fr. *chastier*, fr. L. *castigare*, to castigate or chastise, fr. *castus*, pure, whence *chaste*; comp. *chastise*.] To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; to correct; to chastise; to punish; to free from blemish, fault, or error; to correct.

chastener, chās'n-ėr, *n.* One who chastens.

chasteness, chāst'nes, *n.* Quality of being chaste; chastity; purity; purity or restraint in style.

chastisable, chas-tīz'a-bl, *a.* Deserving of chastisement.

chastise, chas-tīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chastised*, chas-tīzd'; ppr. *chastising*, chas-tīz'ing. [Same word as *chasten*, but with a different verbal termination; O.E. *chastie*, *chasty*, fr. O. Fr. *chastier*. CHASTEN.] To inflict pain on for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; to correct by punishment; to free from faults or excesses; to correct; to restrain.

chastisement, chas'tīz-ment, *n.* Act of chastising; corrective punishment; corporal punishment.

chastiser, chas-tīz'ėr, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

chastity, chas'ti-ti, *n.* [L. *castitas*, *castitatis*, fr. *castus*, pure. CHASTE.] State or quality of being chaste; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes; continence; purity of language or style.

chasuble, chas'ū-bl, *n.* [Fr. *chasuble*, fr. L.L. *casubula*, fr. L. *casula*, a little cottage,

Chasuble.

a hooded garment, dim. of *casa*, a cottage.] A vestment worn uppermost by a priest at the celebration of the eucharist.

chat, chat, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chatted*, chat'ed; ppr. *chatting*, chat'ing. [An abbreviated form of *chatter*.] To talk idly; to talk in a familiar manner, or without form or ceremony; to converse familiarly and without restraint; to gossip.——n. Free, familiar talk; idle talk; chatter; prattle.

chat, chat, *n.* [From the chattering sound of its voice.] A name of several small, lively birds of the warbler family, as the stone-chat, the whin-chat, and the wheatear.

chateau, shă-tō', *n.*; pl. **châteaux**, shă-tōz'. [Fr. *château*, O.Fr. *chastel*, a castle, fr. L. *castellum*. CASTLE.] A castle; a country mansion or country seat.

chatelaine, shat'é-lān, *n.* [Fr. *châtelaine*, lit. a female castellan or castle-keeper, fem. of *châtelain*=L.L. *castellanus*, fr. L. *castellum*, a castle.] A female castellan; a bunch of chains at a lady's waist, having attached such articles as a key, corkscrew, &c.

chatoyant, sha-toi'ant, *a.* [Fr., pp. of *chatoyer*, to change lustre like the eye of a cat, fr. *chat*, a cat.] Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour.

chattel, chat'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *chatel*, *catel*, L.L. *captale*, *capitale*, property, goods: really the same word as *cattle*, becoming restricted in meaning from property generally to one particular sort of property.] Any article of movable goods; in law it comprehends all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold.

chatter, chat'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chattered*, chat'ėrd; ppr. *chattering*, chat'ėr-ing. [Probably an imitative word, allied to D. *kwetteren*, Dan. *kvidre*, Sw. *kvittra*, to chirp, to chatter; comp. such words as *twitter*, *jabber*.] To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey; to talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber; to make a noise by repeated rapid clashing of the teeth.——n. Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.

chatter-box, chat'ėr-boks, *n.* One that talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children.

chatterer, chat'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who chatters; a prater; an idle talker; a bird that makes a chattering sound.

chatty, chat'i, *a.* Given to chat or easy familiar conversation; talkative.

Chaucerian, chą-sē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Chaucer or his style.

chauffer, **chaufer**, shaf'er, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat. CHAFE.] A small furnace used by chemists, &c.

chauvinism, shō'vin-izm, *n.* [From a French soldier named *Chauvin*, who made himself notorious for exaggerated patriotism and admiration for Napoleon I.] Absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.—**chauvinist**, shō'vin-ist, *n.* A person imbued with chauvinism.—**chauvinistic**, shō-vin-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by chauvinism.

chaw, chą, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chawed*, chąd; ppr. *chawing*, chą'ing. [A form of *chew*.] To chew; to masticate: now vulgar, and used of vulgar actions.

chaw-bacon, chą'bā-kon, *n.* Lit. one who chaws bacon; hence, a country lout; a bumpkin.

chay, **chaya-root**, chā, chā'a, *n.* An Indian root yielding a red dye.

cheap, chēp, *a.* [Strictly a noun, being= A. Sax. *ceáp*, price, bargain, whence *ceápian*, to bargain. From the use of the phrase *good cheap*, as to buy a thing *good cheap*, that is, a good bargain, the noun came to be used as an adjective. Cog. D. *koop*, a purchase, *kooper*, to buy; Icel. *kaup* (Dan. *kjöb*, Sw. *köp*), a bargain; *kaupa*, to buy; G. *kauf*, purchase, *kaufen*, to buy; Goth. *kaufon*, to traffic. *Cheapen*, *chaffer*, *chapman*, are akin.] To be had at a low rate; at a low rate or price; being a good bargain; bearing a low price; being of small value; common; not respected.

cheapen, chēp'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cheapened*, chēp'nd; ppr. *cheapening*, chēp'n-ing. [Either fr. *cheap* and suffix *-en*, or fr. the old verb *cheap*, to bargain, trade, fr. A. Sax. *ceápian*, to bargain, trade, chaffer. CHEAP.] To attempt to buy; to ask the price of; to offer a price for; to beat down in price; to depreciate; to bring into contempt.

cheap-Jack, **cheap-John**, chēp'jak, chēp'jon, *n.* A travelling hawker professing to give wonderful bargains; a seller of cheap articles.

cheaply, chēp'li, *adv.* At a cheap rate; at a small price; at a low rate.

cheapness, chēp'nes, *n.* State or quality of being cheap; lowness in price.

cheat, chēt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cheated*, chēt'ed; ppr. *cheating*, chēt'ing. [Abbrev. of *escheat*, to act like an escheater, who held an office giving great opportunities of fraud. ESCHEAT.] To practise deceit and fraud upon; to defraud; to impose upon; to trick; to deceive; to outwit; to beguile.——n. A deceitful dishonest act; a fraud; a deception; an imposition; a trick; an imposture; a person who cheats; a swindler.

cheatable, chēt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.

cheater, chēt'ėr, *n.* One who cheats; an escheater (*Shak.*).

cheatery, chēt'ėr-i, *n.* [*Cheat* and *-ery*.] The practice of cheating; fraudulent tricks.

cheating, chēt'ing, *p. a.* Given to cheat or associated with cheating; fraudulent.

check, chek, *n.* [Fr. *échec*, O. Fr. *eschec*, a check, a check at chess, lit. king, the call of king! in chess, fr. Per. *shâh*, king, the chief piece at chess. CHECKMATE, CHESS, CHEQUE, CHEQUER.] An attack made on the king by a piece or pawn in chess, by which one's adversary is brought to a sudden stop, and has to move or guard the king or yield the game; act of suddenly causing a stop; a stop; hindrance; restraint; curb; control; rebuke; censure; he or that which stops or restrains; obstruction; a mark put against names or items on going over a list; a duplicate, or counterpart, used for security or verification; a counterfoil; a ticket or token given for identification; the order itself; a cheque; cloth with a pattern resembling the squares of a chess-board.——v.t. pret. & pp. *checked*, chekt; ppr. *checking*, chek'ing. To stop or moderate the motion of; to restrain; to hinder or repress; to curb; to control; to chide or reprove; to compare or examine with corresponding evidence; to control by a counter-register or reckoning.——v.i. To stop; to make a stop; to clash or interfere.——a. Chequered; made of chequered cloth (a *check* shirt).

checker, chek'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *checkered*, chek'ėrd; ppr. *checkering*, chek'ėr-ing. [See CHEQUER.] To chequer; to mark with squares; to variegate or diversify.——n. One of the squares of a pattern in squares; *pl.* an American name for the game of draughts.

checker, chek'ėr, *n.* One who checks or restrains.

checker-board, chek'ėr-bōrd, *n.* A board for playing draughts. [American.]

checkmate, chek'māt, *n.* [From Per. *shâh mât*, the king is dead (*shâh*, the king, *mât*, he is dead). CHECK, CHESS.] The movement in the game of chess when the king is attacked and cannot come out of check, so that the game is finished; hence defeat; overthrow.——v.t. pret. & pp. *checkmated*, chek'māt-ed; ppr. *checkmating*, chek'māt-ing. To give checkmate to; to put in check an opponent's king in chess-playing, so as to end the game; to arrest and defeat; to frustrate; to defeat by a specially devised move or scheme.

check-string, chek'string, *n.* A string in a coach by pulling which the occupant may call the attention of the coachman.

cheddar, ched'ėr, *n.* A rich fine-flavoured cheese made at *Cheddar* in Somersetshire, England; any cheese of similar character.

cheek, chēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *céce*, *ceáce*, cheek; cog. O. Fris. *kêke*, D. *kaak*, Sw. *kek*, the jaw, *käk*, the cheek; probably same root as *chaw*, *jaw*.] The side of the face below the eyes on each side; something regarded as resembling the human cheek; one of two corresponding or duplicate pieces, as of a vice, a lathe, a door, &c.; cool confidence; impudence; impudent talk (in these senses rather vulgar).

cheek-bone, chēk'bōn, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

cheek-pouch, chēk'pouch, *n.* A bag situated in the cheek of a monkey.

cheek-tooth, chēk'tōth, *n.* A molar tooth or grinder.

cheep, chēp, *v.i.* and *t.* pret. & pp. *cheeped*, chēpt; ppr. *cheeping*, chēp'ing. [Imitative of sound.] To pule or peep, as a chicken; to chirp; to squeak.——n. A chirp; a squeak.

cheer, chēr, *n.* [O.E. *chere*, face, look, mien, fr. O.Fr. *chere*, *chiere*, face, countenance, fr. L.L. *cara*, the face, supposed to be fr. Gr. *kara*, the head.] Expression of countenance, as showing a greater or less degree of good spirits; state of feeling or spirits; a state of gladness or joy; gaiety; provisions for a feast; viands; fare; a shout of joy or applause; an acclamation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cheered*, chērd; ppr. *cheering*, chēr'ing. To brighten the countenance of; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to encourage; to inspirit; to animate; to comfort; to console; to salute with shouts or tokens of joy; to

applaud.——v.t. To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous.

cheerer, chēr'er, *n.* One who cheers; one who or that which gladdens.

cheerful, chēr'fụl, *a.* Of good cheer; having good spirits; moderately joyful; causing joy; lively; animated; gay; sprightly; ready; willing.

cheerfully, chēr'fụl-li, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; readily; with life, animation, or good spirits.

cheerfulness, chēr'fụl-nes, *n.* State of being cheerful; life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gaiety; alacrity.

cheerily, chēr'i-li, *adv.* In a cheery manner; with cheerfulness; with spirit; blithely.

cheeriness, chēr'i-nes, *n.* Cheerfulness.

cheering, chēr'ing, *p. a.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

cheeringly, chēr'ing-li, *adv.* In a cheering manner.

cheerless, chēr'les, *a.* Without cheer or comfort; without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; dejected; sad; dull; dreary.

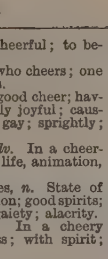
cheerlessly, chēr'les-li, *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.

cheerlessness, chēr'les-nes, *n.* State of being cheerless; destitution of comfort or enjoyment.

cheerly, chēr'li, *adv.* In a blithe or cheery manner; cheerily; cheeringly.

cheery, chēr'i, *a.* [*Cheer* and *-y.*] Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; hearty; gay; sprightly; promoting cheerfulness.

cheese, chēz, *n.* [A.Sax. *cése, cyse*, cheese; derived, like G. *käse*, D. *kaas*, fr. L. *caseus*, cheese. From the want of a native Teutonic word for cheese it would appear that cheese making was an art acquired from the Romans.] Coagulated milk or curd pressed into a firm cake or mass, and used as food, the whey being separated; anything in the form of cheese.



Cheese-fly and Maggot.—*a*, Maggot extended. *b c*, In leaping position. *d e*, Fly (nat. size).

cheese-cake, chēz'-kāk, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter; a small cake made in various ways.

cheese-fly, chēz'fli, *n.* A small black fly which lays its eggs in the cracks of cheese, producing a maggot known as the *cheese-hopper* which leaps by bending the body.

cheesemonger, chēz'mung-gėr, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

cheese-paring, chēz'pār-ing, *n.* The rind or paring of cheese.——a. Meanly economical; parsimonious.

cheese-press, chēz'pres, *n.* A press for pressing curd in the making of cheese.

cheesiness, chē'zi-nes, *n.* The quality of being cheesy.

cheesy, chē'zi, *a.* [*Cheese* and *-y.*] Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese.

cheetah, chē'tä, *n.* [Hind. *chítá*, speckled.] The hunting leopard of India, used chiefly in hunting deer.

chef, shef, *n.* [Fr., lit. head, fr. L. *caput*, a head.] Head or chief; the head cook of a great establishment.

chef-d'œuvre, shā-dë-vr, *n.*; pl. **chefs-d'œuvre**, shā-dë-vr. [Fr. *chef*, head, *de*, of, *œuvre*, work.] A master-piece; a fine work in art, literature, &c.

cheiropodist, kī-rop'o-dist, *n.* Same as *Chiropodist.*

cheiropter, kī-rop'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, a hand, and *pteron*, a wing.] A bat.

cheiropterous, kī-rop'tėr-us, *a.* Belonging to the Cheiroptera or bat tribe.

chela, kē'la, *n.*; pl. **chelæ**, kē'lē. [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw.] The prehensile claw of certain crustacea, as the crab, lobster, &c.

chelonian, kē-lō'ni-an, *a.* [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.——n. A tortoise or turtle.

chemic, kem'ik, *a.* Same as *Chemical.*

chemical, kem'ik-al, *a.* [Mod. L. *chymicus*, Fr. *chimique*, fr. L. Gr. *chmveia, chēmeia*, chemistry, fr. Gr. *chymos*, juice, fr. *cheō*, I pour.] Pertaining to chemistry, its laws and phenomena.——n. A substance used to produce chemical effects, or obtained by chemical operations.—**Chemical combination**, that intimate union of two substances by which is produced a compound differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituents.

chemically, kem'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the principles of chemistry; by chemical process or operation.

chemico-electric, kem'i-kō-ē-lek'trik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to electricity and chemical action.

chemise, she-mēz', *n.* [Fr. *chemise*, Sp. *camisa*, It. *camicia*, fr. L.L. *camisia, camisa*, a shirt, a surplice; origin doubtful.] A shift or under garment worn by females; a breast wall.

chemisette, shem-i-zet', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *chemise.*] A short under-garment worn on the breast over the chemise.

chemist, kem'ist, *n.* [Shortened fr. *alchemist*, fr. *alchemy*, O. Fr. *alchemie*, fr. Ar. *al*, the, and *qīmiā*, chemistry, fr. L. Gr. *chēmeia*, chemistry, fr. Gr. *chymos*, juice, *cheō*, I pour, I drop.] A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry; one who deals in drugs.

chemistry, kem'ist-ri, *n.* [From *chemist*, with suffix *-ry*, lit. the art of the chemist.] The science which relates to the peculiar properties of matter, the properties of elementary substances, the proportions in which they unite, the means of their separation, and the laws which govern and affect all connected phenomena.

chemitype, **chemitypy**, kem'i-tīp, kem'i-ti-pi, *n.* [*Chemi-* in *chemistry*, and *type.*] A process by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief.

chenille, she-nēl', *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] A round tufted cord of silk or worsted with hairs or fibres standing out from it, used for making hair-nets, &c.

cheque, **check**, chek, *n.* [From *check* in sense of counterfoil.] An order for money drawn on a bank and payable to the bearer or to a person named in the cheque.—**Blank cheque**, one that is signed by the drawer, but in which no sum is mentioned.

cheque-book, chek'bụk, *n.* A book containing bank-cheques.

chequer, **checker**, chek'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *eschequier, eschekr*, Mod. Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board, an exchequer, fr. L.L. *scaccarium*, a chess-board, fr. *scacci*, chess. CHECK, CHESS.] A chess-board†; one of the divisions of a pattern that consists of squares; the pattern itself; an exchequer or treasury.——v.t. To mark with little squares by lines or stripes of different colours; to mark with different colours; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; to diversify; to impart variety to.

chequer-board, chek'ėr-bōrd, *n.* A board on which draughts are played.

chequered, **checkered**, chek'ėrd, *p.a.* Marked with or exhibiting squares of different colours; varied with a play of different colours; showing vicissitudes; crossed with good and bad fortune.

chequer-work, chek'ėr-wėrk, *n.* Work exhibiting squares of varied colour or materials; an aggregate of vicissitudes.

cherimoya, che-ri-moi'a, *n.* [From Peruvian name.] A tree and fruit of S. America, allied to the custard-apple.

cherish, che'rish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cherished*, che'risht; ppr. *cherishing*, che'rish-ing. [O. Fr. *cherir, cherissant* (Fr. *chérir*), to hold dear, fr. *cher*, L. *carus*, dear, whence also *caress, charity.*] To treat with tenderness and affection; to foster; to hold dear; to guard carefully; to treasure up; to encourage or harbour in the mind; to cling to.

cherisher, che'rish-ėr, *n.* One who cherishes.

cheroot, shē-rōt', *n.* [From the Tamil.] A kind of cigar with both ends cut square off.

cherry, che'ri, *n.* [O.E. *cheri, chiri*, fr. O. Fr. *cherise*, Fr. *cerise*, L. *cerasus*, fr. Gr. *kerasos*, a cherry. In English the *s* was lost because the word was thought to be a plural; comp. *pea*, fr. L. *pisum.*] A tree and its fruit, belonging to the plum family; also applied with qualifying words to many other fruits.——a. Like a red cherry in colour; red; ruddy; blooming.

cherry-brandy, che'ri-bran-di, *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry-laurel, che'ri-lą-rel, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the cherry genus, a native of Asia Minor.

cherry-pepper, che'ri-pep-ėr, *n.* A species of capsicum, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.

cherry-pit, che'ri-pit, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.

cherry-stone, che'ri-stōn, *n.* The stone or hard envelope of the seed of the cherry.

chersonese, kėr'sō-nēz, *n.* [Gr. *chersonēsos, —chersos*, land, and *nēsos*, an isle.] A peninsula.

chert, chėrt, *n.* [Probably Celtic; comp. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble.] A variety of quartz resembling flint.

cherty, chėr-ti, *a.* Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

cherub, che'rub, *n.*; pl. **cherubs**, che'rubs; Heb. pl. **cherubim**, che'rụb-im. [Heb. *kĕrūb*; pl. *kĕrūbim*; etymol. uncertain.] An angel of the second order; a figure representing a cherub; a beautiful child: in this sense *pl.* always with *s.*

cherubic, che-rō'bik, *a.* Pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

cherubimic, che-rụ-bim'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to cherubim.

chervil, cher'vil, *n.* [A. Sax. *cerfille*, fr. L. *chærophyllum*, fr. Gr. *chairephyllon—chairō*, I rejoice, and *phyllon*, leaf, from their agreeable odour.] A name of certain umbelliferous plants common in fields and waste places in Britain, one being also cultivated as an aromatic pot-herb (*Anthriscus cerefolium*).

chesnut. CHESTNUT.

chess, ches, *n.* [O. Fr. *eschecs*, Fr. *échecs*, chess, It. *scacchi*, L.L. *scacci*, really a plural, meaning lit. kings, fr. Per. *shāh*, a king, the principal figure in the game, whence also *check.*] An ingenious game played by two parties, with thirty-two pieces of different forms, on a board divided into sixty-four squares.

chess-board, ches'bōrd, *n.* The board used in the game of chess.

chessel, ches'el, *n.* [From *cheese.*] A mould or vat in which cheese is formed.

chess-man, ches'man, *n.* A piece used in the game of chess.

chess-player, ches'plā-ėr, *n.* One who plays chess, or is skilled in that game.

chest, chest, *n.* [A. Sax. *cest, cyst*, fr. L. *cista*, fr. Gr. *kistē*, a chest, a box, whence also D. *kist*, G. *kiste*, Icel. and Sw. *kista*, Dan. *kiste*. L. *cista* is fr. Gr. *kistē*, a box.] A large close box; a box in which certain commodities are packed for transport, hence often implying a certain quantity, as of tea; the treasury of some institution; a fund; the cavity of the body which contains the heart, lungs, &c.; the thorax.—Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture for holding various articles of dress, linen, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chested*, chest'ed; ppr. *chesting*, chest'ing. To deposit in a chest; to hoard.

chested, chest'ed, *a.* Having a chest of this or that kind, as in narrow-*chested.*

chestnut, ches'nut, *n.* [For *chesten-nut*, O.E. *chesten, chesteine, chesteyne*, a chestnut, fr. O. Fr. *chastaigne*, fr. L. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree, fr. Gr. *kastanon*, fr. *Castana* in Pontus, where this tree abounded.] The seed or nut of the chestnut-tree, inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more edible seeds; the tree itself (*Castanea vesca*) or its timber; the colour of a chestnut

husk; a reddish-brown colour; an old joke. —— *a.* Being of the colour of a chestnut; of a reddish-brown colour.

chetah, chē'ta, *n.* See CHEETAH.

chetvert, chet'vêrt, *n.* A Russian grain measure, equal to 5·77 bushels.

cheval-de-frise, she-val'de-frēz, *n.*; commonly in pl. **chevaux-de-frise**, she-vō'de-frēz. [Lit. horse of Friesland, Fr. *cheval*, a horse, pl. *chevaux*, and *Frise*, Friesland, where first employed against the attack of cavalry.] A horizontal piece of timber or iron with long spikes through it, set on the ground to bar the advance of cavalry, &c.

cheval-glass, she-val'glas, *n.* A looking-glass mounted on a frame, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

chevalier, she'va-lēr', *n.* [Fr., fr. *cheval*, a horse. CAVALIER, CAVALRY.] A horseman; a knight or cavalier; a member of certain orders of knighthood.

chevelure, shē-vē-lür', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *capillus*, a hair.] The hair on one's head.

chevin, chev'in, *n.* [Fr. *chevin*, probably fr. *chef*, a head.] The fish otherwise called chub.

Cheviot, chē'vi-ot, *n.* and *a.* A name for a variety of sheep, so called from the Cheviot Hills between Scotland and England.

chevron, shev'run, *n.* [Fr., a rafter, fr. *chèvre*, L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat, because rafters are reared on end like butting goats. *Caprice*, *capriole*, are of similar origin.] A heraldic figure on a shield representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top; anything of this shape; the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats.

chevroned, shev'rund, *a.* Bearing a chevron; resembling a chevron.

chew, chō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chewed*, chōd; ppr. *chewing*, chō'ing. [From A. Sax. *cēowan*, to chew = D. *kaauwen*, G. *kauen*, to chew. *Jaw*, *jowl*, are probably akin.] To crush and grind with the jaws and teeth; to masticate. —— v.i. To perform the act of chewing; to champ. —— *n.* That which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

Chian, kī'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.—**Chian earth**, a kind of earth used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic.

chiaroscuro, **chiaro-oscuro**, kyä'-rō-skō'rō, kyä'rō-os-kō''rō, *n.* [It., lit. clear-obscure, fr. L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*. obscure; Fr. *clair-obscur*.] That which relates to light and shade in a picture; artistic treatment of light and shade.

chiasma, kī-as'ma, *n.* [Gr. *chiasma*, fr. the letter *chi*, that is *X*.] An intersection or decussation of parts. — **chiasmus**, ki-as'mus, *n.* [Gr. *chiasmos*.] In *rhet.* a parallelism in expressions, but the order of the first reversed in the second.

chibouque, **chibouk**, shi-bųk', *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish tobacco-pipe.

chic, shēk, *n.* [Fr., fr. G. *geschick*, skill.] Easy elegance; adroitness; knowingness; smartness.

chica, **chico**, chē'ka, chē'kō, *n.* [Sp., of American origin.] A red colour extracted from the leaves of a species of Bignonia in tropical South America.

chicane, **chicanery**, shi-kān', shi-kān'-ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *chicane*, *chicanerie*, originally a kind of game and the manœuvres in playing it, ultimately fr. Per. *chaugān*, the game of golf played on horseback, polo.] The use of evasive stratagems or mean and unfair tricks in argument, litigation, or affairs; trickery; sophistry; artifice. — **chicane**, shi-kān, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chicaned*, shi-kānd'; ppr. *chicaning*, shi-kān'ing. To use chicane or artifices. —— v.t. To use chicane towards.

chicaner, shi-kān'ėr, *n.* One who uses chicane or chicanery.

chich, chich, *n.* [O. Fr. *chiche*, *cice*, fr. L. *cicer*, a pea.] A chick-pea.

chick, chik, *n.* [Shortened form of *chicken*.] A chicken; a young bird; a child.

chicken, chik'en, *n.* [A. Sax. *cicen*, a chicken; cog. D. *kieken*, L.G. *kiken*, *küken*, Prov. G. *küchen*.] The young of various birds, especially of the domestic fowl; a young child; a young person; a timorous person.

chicken-hearted, chik'en-härt-ed, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.

chicken-pox, chik'en-poks, *n.* A contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.

chickling, chik'ling, *n.* [Dim. of *chick* or *chicken*.] A small chick or chicken.

chickling, **chickling-vetch**, chik'ling, *n.* [From Fr. *chiche*, It. *cece*, fr. L. *cicer*, the chick-pea.] A vetch or pea extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed.

chick-pea, chik'pē, *a.* A plant cultivated for its seeds, which are used for food in many countries.

chickweed, chik'wēd, *n.* [From being eaten by *chickens*.] A weed much used for feeding cage-birds (genus *Stellaria*).

chicory, chik'o-ri, *n.* [Fr. *cichorée*, L. *cichorium*, fr. Gr. *kichōrion*, chicory.] The popular name of a composite plant common in England, with a fleshy tapering root which is extensively employed to mix with coffee.

chide, chīd, *v.t.* pret. *chid*, chid; part. *chid*, chid, *chidden*, chid'n; ppr. *chiding*, chīd'ing. [A. Sax. *cīdan*, to chide; connections unknown.] To censure; to reproach; to reprove; to scold; to rebuke. —— v.i. To scold; to brawl; to clamour; to contend in angry words; to make a clamorous noise.

chidingly, chīd'ing-li, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

chief, chēf, *a.* [O. Fr. *chef*, *chief* (Fr. *chef*), the head, top, chief; fr. L. *caput*, the head, whence also *capital*, *cattle*, *captain*, &c. CAPITAL.] Being at the head, and so most important; principal; highest; most eminent; first; supreme; leading or commanding; main. —— *n.* The person highest in authority; the head or head man; the head of a clan, tribe, or family; a leader; a commander; one's superior in office.

chiefdom, chēf'dum, *n.* The office or dignity of a chief.

chiefery, chēf'ėr-i, *n.* The institution or system of having chiefs; chiefs collectively.

chiefess, chēf'es, *n.* a female chief.

chief-justice, chēf-jus'tis, *n.* A high legal functionary in England; the presiding judge in English colonial courts.

chiefly, chēf'li, *adv.* In the chief place; principally; mainly; especially; particularly; eminently.

chieftain, chēf'ten, chif'ten, chef'tin, *n.* [O. Fr. *chevetaine*, *chieftaine*, &c., fr. L.L. *capitaneus*, fr. *caput*, the head; really the same word as *captain*. CAPTAIN.] A leader or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.

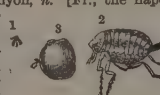
chieftaincy, **chieftainship**, chēf'ten-si, chēf'ten-ship, *n.* The rank, office, or dignity of a chieftain.

chieftainess, chēf'ten-es, *n.* A female chieftain.

chieftainry, chēf'ten-ri, *n.* The office of a chieftain; chieftains collectively.

chiffonier, shif'fon-ēr, *n.* [Fr. *chiffonnier*, fr. *chiffon*, a rag, a shred of cloth, an ornamental piece of ladies' dress—a chiffonier being used to hold such things.] A kind of small sideboard; a wooden stand with shelves.

chignon, shē-nyōn, *n.* [Fr., the nape of the neck, a chignon.] The term applied to ladies' back hair when arranged into a mass, usually with artificial additions.



Chigoe (*Pulex penetrans*).
1. Male, nat. size 2. Male, magnified. 3. Female, full of eggs (nat. size), as taken from a human toe.

chigoe, **chigre**, chig'ō, chig'ėr, *n.* [Of West Indian or South American origin. [An insect resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America, which burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon becoming distended with eggs, produces a troublesome ulcer.

chikara, chi-kä'ra, *n.* A species of goat-like antelope found in Bengal.

chilblain, chil'blān, *n.* [*Chill*, cold, and *blain*.] A blain or sore produced on the hands or feet by cold. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *chilblained*, chil'blānd; ppr. *chilblaining*, chil'blān-ing. To produce chilblains.

child, chīld, *n.*; pl. **children**, chil'dren. [A. Sax. *cild*, a child, pl. *cildru*, afterwards *cildre*, *childre*, to which *n* or *en*, another plural termination, was added. The root is the same as that of Goth. *kilthei*, womb; connection with G. *kind*, child, is doubtful.] An infant or very young person of either sex; a son or a daughter; the descendant of parents; a descendant; one having the qualities of a child; one who is deficient in knowledge, experience, or judgment; anything the product or effect of another; a follower or inheritor; *pl.* descendants whether near or remote; offspring.—**Child's play**, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted.—**With child**, pregnant.

child-bearing, chīld'bār-ing, *n.* The act of bringing forth children; parturition.

childbed, child'bed, *n.* The state of a woman in labour.

childbirth, chīld'bėrth, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour.

child-crowing, child'krō-ing, *n.* A nervous disease of children, consisting in a spasm of the larynx, causing a peculiar crowing sound.

childe, chīld, *n.* [An old spelling of *child*.] Formerly a noble youth or youth of gentle birth; a youth not yet knighted; a squire.

Childermas-day, chil'der-mas-dā, *n.* [*Child*, *mass*, and *day*: A. Sax. *cildramæsse*, mass or feast of children.] An anniversary of the Church of England, held on the 28th December, in commemoration of the massacre of the children by Herod; Innocents' Day.

childhood, chīld'hųd, *n.* The state of a child, or the time in which persons are classed as children.

childing, chīld'ing, *a.* Bringing forth a child; being in child-bed.

childish, chīld'ish, *a.* Belonging to or like a child or children; puerile; trifling; foolish; silly; weak; ignorant: used disparagingly, hence opposed to *childlike*.

childishly, chīld'ish-li, *adv.* In a childish manner.

childishness, chīld'ish-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being childish.

childless, chīld'les, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring.

childlike, chīld'līk, *a.* Like a child or what is natural to children; becoming a child; docile; innocent; dutiful; without art or guile: used in good sense (comp. *childish*).

children, chil'dren, *n. pl.* of *child*.

chiliad, kil'i-ad, *n.* [Gr. *chilias*, *chiliados*, fr. *chilioi*, a thousand.] The number of one thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars; the period of a thousand years.

chiliarch, kil'i-ärk, *n.* [Gr. *chiliarchos*, *chilioi*, a thousand, and *archō*, I rule.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

chiliasm, kil'i-azm, *n.* [Gr. *chiliasmos*. CHILIAD.] A millennium; the doctrine of a millennium.

chiliastic, kil-i-as'tik, *a.* [See prec.] Relating to the millennium; millenarian.

chill, chil, *n.* [A. Sax. *cele*, *ciele*, *cyle*, a cold, chill, fr. *cōl*, cool; akin D. *kill*, chill, *killen*, to chill; Sw. *kyla*, to chill; same root as in *cold*, *cool*, and in L. *gelidus*, gelid.] A shivering with cold; a cold fit; sensation of cold, or that which produces it; coldness in the air or in some substance; that which checks, damps, discourages, or disheartens; the feeling caused by depressing influence. —— *a.* Shivering with cold; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; not warm or

cordial; distant; formal; depressing; dispiriting.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chilled*, child; ppr. *chilling*, chil'ing. To make cold or cool; to cause to shiver; to check motion, life, or action in; to depress; to deject; to discourage; to cool suddenly so as to harden (metal).

chilli, **chilly**, chil'i, *n.* [Sp. *chile.*] The pod or fruit of the guinea-pepper, a species of capsicum.

chilliness, chil'i-nes, *n.* State of being chilly; a sensation of shivering; rigours; a moderate degree of coldness.

chilling, chil'ing, *p.a.* Cooling; causing to shiver; tending to repress enthusiasm; cold; distant.

chillingly, chil'ing-li, *adv.* In a chilling manner.

chillness, chil'nes, *n.* State of being chill; coolness; coldness; a shivering.

chilly, chil'i, *a.* [*Chill* and term. *-y.*] Chill; experiencing or causing the sensation of chillness; disagreeably cold; chilling.

chilly, chil'li, *adv.* [*Chill* and term. *-ly.*] In a chill or chilly manner.

Chilognatha, ki-log'na-tha, *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheilos*, lip, *gnathos*, jaw.] A section of the myriapods, including the millipeds.

Chiltern Hundreds, chil'tern hun'dredz, *n.* A district of Buckinghamshire, the fictitious stewardship of which is accepted by a member of parliament who wishes to resign his seat, this being regarded as an office of profit under the crown, and so compelling resignation.

chimæra, **chimera**, ki-mē'ra, *n.* [L. *chimæra*, fr. Gr. *chimaira*, a chimæra.] A fire-breathing monster in Greek mythology; a vain or idle fancy; a mere phantasm of the imagination; the name of a fish of extraordinary appearance inhabiting the northern

chime, chīm, *n.* [O. E. *chimbe*, *chymbe*, a cymbal, a shortening of *chymbale*, A. Sax. *cimbal*, fr. L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal. CYMBAL.] Formerly an apparatus for making bells sound musically together; a set of bells tuned to each other; the sound of bells in harmony; musical or harmonious sounds; correspondence of proportion or relation; harmony.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *chimed*, chīmd; ppr. *chiming*, chīm'ing. To sound in consonance or harmony; to harmonize; to correspond or agree; to coincide; to express agreement; often with *in with* (to *chime in with* one's sentiments or humour).——v.t. To cause to sound in harmony; to strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

chime, **chimb**, chīm, *n.* [Akin to D. *kim*, Sw. *kim*, *kimb*, the edge of a cask, G. *kimme*, edge, brim.] The edge or brim of a cask or tub formed by the projecting ends of the staves.

chimere, shi-mēr', *n.* [Fr. *simarre*, It. *zimarra.*] The upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached.

chimerical, **chimeric**, ki-me'rik-al, ki-me'rik, *a.* Of the nature of a chimera; wikily or vainly conceived, imaginary; fanciful; unfounded.

chimerically, ki-me'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a chimerical manner.

chimney, chim'ney, *n.*; pl. **chimneys**, chim'niz. [Fr. *cheminée*, L.L. *caminata*, a chimney, fr. L. *caminus*, a furnace, a flue, fr. Gr. *kaminos*, an oven; same root as L. *camera*, Gr. *kamara*, whence *chamber.*] A fireplace; the funnel through which the smoke is conveyed; a built structure containing the passage to take away smoke from a fire; the part of a flue raised above a roof; a flue; the funnel of a steam-engine; a glass funnel for a lamp, &c.; anything resembling a chimney.

chimney-can, **chimney-pot**, chim'ni-kan, chim'ni-pot, *n.* A pipe of earthenware or sheet-metal placed on the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.

chimney-corner, chim'ni-kōr-nėr, *n.* The corner of a fireplace; the fireside, or a place near the fire.

chimney-piece, chim'ni-pēs, *n.* The ornamental structure above or around the open recess constituting the fireplace in a room; the shelf above a fireplace.

chimney-shaft, chim'ni-shaft, *n.* A chimney-stalk; top of a chimney; that part which rises above the rest of the building.

chimney-stack, chim'ni-stak, *n.* A group of chimneys carried up together.

chimney-stalk, chim'ni-stąk, *n.* A long chimney connected with manufactories; part of a chimney rising above a house.

chimney-swallow, chim'ni-swo-lō, *n.* A common European swallow with long and very deeply forked tail.

chimney-sweep, **chimney-sweeper**, chim'ni-swēp, chim'ni-swēp-er, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean chimneys.

chimney-top, chim'ni-top, *n.* The summit of a chimney.

chimpanzee, **chimpansee**, chim-pan'zē or chim'pan-zē, *n.* [The native Guinea

Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*).

name.] A large West African ape belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, very docile and intelligent.

chin, chin, *n.* [A. Sax. *cin*=D. *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin; Icel. *kinn*, Dan. *kind*, Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek; cog. Armor. *gen*, the cheek; W. *gen*, the chin; L. *gena*, the cheek; Gr. *genys*, the jaw, the chin; Skr. *hanu*, the jaw.] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw; a corresponding part in animals.

china, **chinaware**, chī'na, chī'na-wār, *n.* A species of fine porcelain originally made in China; porcelain.

China-aster, chī'na-as-tėr, *n.* The common name of a hardy plant.

china-clay, chī'na-klā, *n.* A fine kind of clay used in the manufacture of china.

China-ink, chī'na-ingk, *n.* A fine black pigment made of lamp-black and gum; Indian ink.

Chinaman, chī'na-man, *n.*; pl. **Chinamen**, chī'na-men. A native of China; (without capital) a dealer in porcelain.

China-root, chī'na-rōt, *n.* The root of a plant closely allied to sarsaparilla, formerly much esteemed as a medicine.

China-rose, chī'na-rōs, *n.* The name given to a number of varieties of garden rose, natives of China.

china-shop, chī'na-shop, *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, &c., are sold.

chincapin. Same as *Chinkapin.*

chinch, chinch, *n.* [Sp. *chinche*, a bug, fr. L. *cimex*, *cimicis*, a bug.] The common bed-bug; the popular name of certain American insects very destructive to wheat, maize, &c.

chinchilla, chin-chil'la, *n.* [Spanish name.] A genus of rodent animals peculiar to South America, with a fine soft grayish fur; the fur of the chinchilla.

chinchona, chin-chō'na, *n.* Same as *Cinchona.*

chincough, chin'kof, *n.* [For *chink-cough*, *chink* being for *kink*, as in Sc. *kink-host* (*host*, a cough), L.G. *kink-host*, D. *kinkhoest*: *chink*, *kink*, denoting a catching or gasping.] Hooping-cough.

chine, chīn, *n.* [Fr. *échine*, O. Fr. *eschine*, Pr. *esquina*, Sp. *esquena*, It. *schiena*; origin unknown.] The backbone; a piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chined*, chīnd; ppr. *chining*, chīn'ing. To cut through or divide the backbone, or cut in into chine-pieces.

chine, chīn, *n.* [A. Sax. *cinu*, a chink, fissure. CHINK.] A rocky ravine on a coast: used in south of England.

chined, chīnd, *n.* Having a chine: used in compounds.

Chinese, chī-nēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of China; the language of China.——*a.* Pertaining to China.—**Chinese fire**, a composition used in fire-works.—**Chinese lantern**, a lantern made of coloured paper used in illuminations.— **Chinese white**, the white oxide of zinc.

chink, chingk, *n.* [Akin to *chine*, A. Sax. *cinu*, a chink, a fissure, *cinan*, to gape, to split or burst open.] A longish and narrow aperture; a crevice; a crack or fissure; a cleft.——v.i. pret. & pp. *chinked*, chingkt; ppr. *chinking*, chingk'ing. To open in chinks; to crack; to part and form a fissure.——v.t. To make chinks in; to fill up chinks in.

chink, chingk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chinked*, chingkt; ppr. *chinking*, chingk'ing. [Formed from the sound.] To jingle; to cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.——v.i. To make a sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money or metal.——n. A short, sharp, clear, metallic sound; a term for money; the reed-bunting.

chinkapin, ching'ka-pin, *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] The dwarf chestnut of the U. States, yielding edible nuts; an American tree allied to the oak.

chinky, chingk'i, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; opening in narrow clefts.

chinless, chin'les, *a.* Having no chin.

chinned, chind, *a.* Having a chin of this or that kind.

chintz, chints, *n.* [For *chints*, *pl.* of *chint*, the Indian name: the plural being used oftener than the singular came itself to be regarded as a singular form.] Cotton cloth or calico (originally made in India) printed with designs in a number of different colours, and now generally glazed.

chip, chip, *n.* [Closely connected with *chop* and *chap*; O.D. *kippen*, to knock to pieces; O. Sw. *kippa*, to chop; G. *kippen*, to clip or cut money.] A small piece of wood or other substance cut or broken off by a blow; a fragment; a small piece.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *chipped*, chipt; ppr. *chipping*, chip'ing. To cut or hew into small pieces or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time.—— v.i. to break, crack, or fly off in small pieces.

chip-bonnet, **chip-hat**, chip'bon-et, chip'hat, *n.* A bonnet or hat made of wood split into small slips.

chipmunk, **chipmuck**, chip'mungk, chip'muk, *n.* [Probably of American Indian origin.] The American ground-squirrel.

chipper, chip'er, *n.* One who or that which chips.

chipping, chip'ing, *n.* The act of one who chips; a piece chipped off; a chip.

chippy, chip'i, *a.* Abounding in chips; as dry as a chip.

chiragra, ki-rag'ra, *n.* [L. *chiragra*, fr. Gr. *cheiragra*, hand-gout—*cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, seizure.] Gout in the hand.

chirk, chėrk, *v.t.* [Imitative of sound; comp. A. Sax. *cearcian*, to grate or creak.] To chirp; to twitter.

chirm, chėrm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chirmed*, chėrmd; ppr. *chirming*, chėrming. [A. Sax. *cirman*, to cry, make a noise=D. *kermen*, *karmen*; perhaps imitative of sound.] To chatter or warble, as birds.

chirognomy, ki-rog'no-mi, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, *cheiros*, the hand, and *gnōmē*, knowledge.] A so-called science which professes to describe character from the form and appearance of the hand; palmistry.

chirograph, kī'rō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *graphō*, I write, I engrave.] A writing or document; a deed; an instrument.

chirographer, kī-rog'ra-fėr, *n.* [See prec.] One who teaches writing.

chirographic, kī-rō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chirography.

chirography, kī-rog'ra-fi, *n.* [CHIROGRAPH.] Handwriting; style of writing.

chirology, kī-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *logos*, discourse.] The art of speaking with the hands or using the deaf-mute alphabet.

chiromancer, chiromantist, kī'rō-man-sėr, kī'rō-man-tist, *n.* One who practises chiromancy.

chiromancy, kī'rō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *manteia*, divination.] The art or practice of foretelling one's fortune by inspecting the lineaments of his hand; palmistry.

chiromantic, kī-rō-man'tik, *a.* Pertaining to palmistry or chiromancy.

chiropodist, kī-rop'od-ist, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pous, podos*, the foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands or feet; a surgeon for the feet; a cutter or extractor of corns.

chirp, chėrp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chirped*, chėrpt; ppr. *chirping*, chėrp'ing. [Imitative of sound; comp. G. *kirpen, tschirpen, schirpen*, to chirp. *Chirrup* is a lengthened form.] To make the lively cheerful noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects; to cheep.

n. A short, shrill note as of certain birds or insects.

chirper, chėrp'ėr, *n.* One that chirps.

chirrup, chi'rup, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chirruped*, chi'rupt; ppr. *chirruping*, chi'rup-ing. [Lengthened form of *chirp*.] To chirp.

n. A chirp.

chirurgeon†, kī-rėr'jon, *n.* [Gr. *cheirourgos- cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work.] A surgeon. **chirurgical**, kī-rėr'jik-al, *a.* Surgical.

chisel, chiz'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *cisel* (Fr. *ciseau*), fr. L.L. *cisellum*, fr. L. *caedo, caesum*, I cut.] A cutting, paring, hewing, or gouging tool, used in wood-work, masonry, sculpture, &c.

v.t. pret. & pp. *chiselled*, chiz'eld; ppr. *chiselling*, chiz'el-ing. To cut, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

chiselled, chiz'eld, *p.a.* Cut or engraved with a chisel; clear-cut; having the lines or forms finely and clearly cut.

chiselling, chiz'el-ing, *n.* Work done with the chisel; chiselled work.

chisel-tooth, chiz'el-tōth, *n.* A tooth like a chisel, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals from their form.

Chisleu, kis'lu, *n.* [Heb. *kisle'u.*] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December.

chit, chit, *n.* [Originally meant a kitten, cub, or other young animal, hence probably akin to *kitten, kitling*, &c. *cheet*, puss.] A young child; a young and pert girl; an insignificant young person

chit, chit, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A shoot or sprout;

chit-chat, chit'chat, *n.* [A reduplicated form of *chat*.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

chitin, chitine, kī'tin, *n.* [Fr. *chitōn*, a tunic.] The substances which forms the wing-covers and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea.

chiton, kī'ton, *n.* [Gr. *chitōn*, a tunic, a cuirass, a coat of mail.] The name of certain molluscs, with a shell formed of several overlapping pieces.

chitterling, chit'ėr-ling, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Part of the small intestines of a swine, fried for food; generally used in the plural.

chivalric, chivalrous, shi'val-rik, shi'val-rus, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; warlike; bold; gallant.

chivalrously, shi'val-rus-li, *adv.* In a chivalrous spirit.

chivalry, shi'val-ri, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie, chivalerie*, knighthood, cavalry, fr. L.L. *caballeria*, L. *caballarius*, a horseman, fr. *caballus* (Fr. *cheval*), a horse. CAVALRY.] Knighthood; the usages and customs pertaining to the orders of knighthood; system of knighthood; qualifications of a knight; privileges and manners of knights; heroic defence of life and honour; illustrious warriors, especially cavalry.

chive, chīv, *n.* CIVE.

chlamys, klam'is, *n.* [Gr. *chlamys, chlamydos.*] A light, free-flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients; the floral envelope of a plant.

chloasma, klō'az-ma, *n.* [Gr. *chloē*, yellowish-green verdure.] An affection of the skin in which it shows yellowish or brownish spots.

chloral, klō'ral, *n.* [From *chlor*, the first part of *chlorine*, and *al*, the first syllable of *alcohol*.] An oily liquid produced from chlorine and alcohol; also the name applied to chloral hydrate, a white substance used in medicine for producing sleep.

chloralism, klō'ral-izm, *n.* [*Chloral* and *ism*.] A morbid state of the system arising from an incautious or habitual use of chloral.

chloric, klō'rik, *a.* [*Chlorine* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds.

chloride, klō'rid, *n.* [*Chlorine* and *-ide*.] A compound of chlorine and some other substance, as potash, soda, lime, &c.—**Chloride of lime**, a compound of chlorine and lime, used as a bleaching agent and as a disinfectant.

chloridize, chloridate, klō'rid-īz, klō'rid-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chloridized, chloridated*, klō'rid-īzd, klō'rid-āt-ed; ppr. *chloridizing, chloridating*, klō'rid-īz-ing, klō'rid-āt-ing. In photography, to cover with chloride of silver.

chlorine, klō'rin, *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, from the colour of the substance.] An elementary gaseous substance of a greenish-yellow colour obtained from common salt, and used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant in the form of chloride of lime.

chloritic, klō'rit, *n.* [See prec.] A mineral of a grass-green colour, allied in character to mica and talc; a salt of chlorous acid.

chlorodyne, klō'rō-dīn, *n.* [*Chlor-*, fr. *chloroform*, and Gr. *odynē*, pain.] An anodyne, the active elements of which are morphia, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp.

chloroform, klō'rō-form, *n.* [*Chlor-*, fr. *chloride* or *chlorine*, and *-form*, fr. *formic* acid, from chemical connection.] A liquid of an agreeable taste and smell, much used as an anæsthetic, for which purpose its vapour is inhaled.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chloroformed*, klō'rō-formd; *chloroforming*, klō'rō-form-ing. To put under the influence of chloroform; to treat with chloroform.

chlorometer, klō-rom'et-ėr, *n.* [*Chlor-*, fr. *chloride*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime, &c.

chlorophyll, klō'rō-fil, *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, green, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants.

chlorosis, klō-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow.] The green sickness, a form of anæmia or bloodlessness which affects young females, characterized by a pale greenish hue of the skin.

chlorotic, klō-rot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chlorosis; affected by chlorosis.

chock-full, chok'ful, *a.* Same as *Choke-full*.

chocolate, chō'ko-lāt, *n.* [Fr. *chocolat*, Sp. *chocolate*, fr. Mex. *chocolatl*, chocolate.] A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the cacao-nut ground and combined with sugar and flavouring substances; the beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.——a. Having the colour of chocolate; of a dark, glossy brown.

chode, chōd. The old pret. of *chide*.

choice, chois, *n.* [O. Fr. *chois*, a choice (Mod. Fr. *choix*), fr. *choisir*, to choose; fr. the German. CHOOSE.] Act or power of choosing; election; option; the thing chosen; selection; best part of anything; that which is preferable; the object of choice.——a. Worthy of being chosen; very valuable; select; precious; rare; well-chosen; nice or careful in choosing.

choiceless, chois'les, *a.* Not having the choice or power of choosing.

choicely, chois'li, *adv.* In a choice manner or degree.

choir, kwīr, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuer, choeur*, L. *chorus*, fr. Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a band; same word as *chorus, quire*.] Originally, a company of singers and dancers arranged in a ring; any body of singers; a body of singers in a church; that part of a church appropriated for the singers; a chancel.——v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *choired*, kwīrd; ppr. *choiring*, kwīr'ing. To sing in company.

choir-screen, kwīr'skrēn, *n.* An ornamental open screen of wood or stone between the choir or chancel and the nave.

choke, chōk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *choked*, chōkt; ppr. *choking*, chōk'ing. [A. Sax. *ceocian, aceocian*: akin to Icel. *koka*, to gulp, *kōfka*, to swallow; perhaps imitative of the convulsive sound made when the throat is impeded.] To throttle; to strangle by compressing the throat or stopping the breath; to stop or block up; to obstruct, hinder, or check; to smother, suppress, extinguish, stifle.——v.i. To be suffocated; to have the windpipe stopped; to be obstructed or blocked up.

choke-bore, chōk'bōr, *n.* A shot-gun which has the bore narrowing towards the muzzle so as to keep the shot from spreading.

choke-damp, chōk'damp, *n.* Noxious suffocating vapour (carbonic acid gas) in wells, coal-mines, and other pits.

choke-full, chōk'ful, *n.* [May mean it. full to *choking*; but the true spelling and meaning are uncertain.] Full as possible; quite full. Written also *Chock-full*.

choky, chōk'i, *a.* [*Choke* and *-y*.] That tends to or has power to choke or suffocate; gasping, as the voice.

cholæmia, ko-lē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *cholē*, bile, *haima*, blood.] A morbid accumulation of bile in the blood.

cholagogue, kol'a-gog, *n.* [Gr. *cholagōgos chole*, bile, and *agogos*, leading, fr. *agō*, I lead.] A medicine that has the quality of carrying off the bile.

choler, ko'lėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cholere* (Fr. *colère*), choler, anger, L. *cholera*, a bilious ailment, fr. Gr. *cholera*, from *cholē*, bile, anger.] The bile; anger; wrath; irascibility: formerly supposed to proceed from excess of the bile.

cholera, ko'le-ra, *n.* [Gr. *cholera*. See prec.] A bilious disorder, bilious diarrhœa; also called British cholera, summer cholera, &c.; more commonly applied to a disease characterized by copious vomiting and purging, followed by great prostration, and in severe cases often by death; malignant or Asiatic cholera.

choleraic, ko-le-rā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to cholera.

choleric, ko'le-rik, *a.* Abounding with choler or bile; irascible; petulant; peevish; angry.

cholesterine, ko-les'tėr-in, *n.* [Gr. *cholē, stereos*, solid, and *-ine*.] A substance occurring in biliary calculi, yolk of egg, beans, peas, wheat, and other plants.

choliambus, kō-li-am'bus, *n.* [Gr. *cholē-ambos*, that is, lame or limping iambus—*cholos*, lame, and *iambos*, iambus.] An iambic line in poetry having a spondee in the sixth or last foot.

chondrify, kon'dri-fī, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *chondrified*, kon'dri-fīd; ppr. *chondrifying*, kon'dri-fī-ing. [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *-fy*.] To convert or be converted into cartilage.

chondrology, kon-drol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *-logia*.] The science or knowledge of cartilages.

chondropterygian, chondropterygious, kon'drop-te-rij''i-an, kon'drop-te-rij''i-us, *a.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing or fin.] Pertaining

to fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton and gristly fins.

choose, chōz, *v.t.* pret. *chose*, chōz; pp. *chosen*, chō'zn; ppr. *choosing*, chōz'ing. [A.Sax. *ceósan* = D. *kiezen*, Icel. *kjósa*, O. H. G. *kiosan*, G. *kiesen*, to choose, Goth. *kiusan*, to choose, *kausjan*, to prove; fr. root seen in L. *gustare* (E. *gust*, *disgust*), Gr. *geuomai*, to taste. *Choice* is of kindred origin.] To take by preference; to select; to elect; to wish; to adopt.——v.i. To make choice; to prefer.

chooser, chōz'ėr, *n.* One that chooses; one that has the power or right of choosing.

chop, chop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chopped*, chopt; ppr. *chopping*, chop'ing. [Same word as *chap*, to split, with a slightly different form and meaning=D. and G. *kappen*, to chop, to mince, to cut; Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*, to cut, to lop.] To cut into small pieces; to mince; to lop; to strike; to utter abruptly; to chap.——n. A piece chopped off; a small slice of meat, generally including a rib; a crack or cleft; a chap.

chop, chop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chopped*, chopt; ppr. *chopping*, chop'ing. [Formerly *chap*, being same as *chap* in *chapman* (q.v.).] To barter, truck, change, or exchange; to put one thing in the place of another.——v.i. To change; to turn, vary, or shift suddenly. —**To chop logic**, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.——n. A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude, especially in the phrase *chops and changes*.

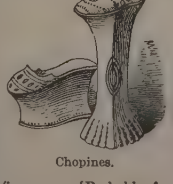
chop, chop, *n.* [See CHAP.] The chap; the jaw; *pl.* the jaws; the mouth; the entrance to a channel.

chop, chop, *n.* [Hind. *chhap*, stamp, print.] An Eastern custom-house or other stamp on goods; hence, used to signify quality (silk or tea of the first *chop*).

chop-fallen, chop'fąl-en, *a.* Having the lower jaw drooping; dejected; dispirited.

chop-house, chop'hous, *n.* A house where chops, steaks, ready dressed, are sold.

chopin, chop'in, *n.* [Fr. *chopine*.] An old English measure equal to half a pint; in Scotland equal to a quart.



Chopines.

chopine, **chopin**, cho-pēn', *n.* [From Sp. *chapín*, a clog or chopine.] A lofty clog or patten formerly worn by ladies.

chopper, chop'ėr, *n.* One who or that which chops; a tool for chopping or mincing meat; a cleaver.

chopping, chop'ing, *p.a.* [Probably fr. *chop*, to cut; comp. *bouncing*, *whopping*, &c.] Stout; lusty; plump.

chopping-knife, chop'ing-nīf, *n.* A knife for chopping or mincing meat.

choppy, chop'i, *a.* (*Chop*, cleft, and *-y.*) Full of clefts or cracks; chappy; having short abrupt waves.

chopsticks, chop'stiks, *n.* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth.

choragus, kō-rā'gus, *n.* [Gr. *chordgos—choros*, a chorus, and *agō*, I lead.] The leader or superintendent of a chorus in ancient Greece; a person who had to provide choruses for dramatic representations and religious festivals.

choral, kō'ral, *a.* [From *chorus*=Fr. *choral*, L.L. *choralis*.] Belonging, relating, or pertaining to a choir, chorus, or concert.—**choral, chorale**, kō-ral', ko-rā'le, *n.* [G. *choral*.] A psalm or hymn tune.

chorally, kō'ral-i, *adv.* In a choral manner; in the manner of a chorus or choir.

chord, kord, *n.* [L. *chorda*, fr. Gr. *chordē*, an intestine, of which strings were made. *Cord* is the same word.] The string of a musical instrument; the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle or curve.——v.t. pret. & pp. *chorded*, kord'ed; ppr. *chording*, kord'ing. To furnish with musical strings.

chorea, kō'rē-a or ko-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *choreia*, fr. *choros*, a dance. CHORUS.] St. Vitus's dance; convulsive motions of the limbs, and strange and involuntary gesticulations.

choree, kō-rē', *n.* [Gr. *choreios*, fr. *choros*, a dance.] The metrical foot otherwise called a trochee.

chorepiscopal, kō-rē-pis'kop-al, *a.* [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *episkopos*, bishop.] Pertaining to the power of a local bishop or suffragan.

choriambus, kō-ri-am'bus, *n.* [Gr. *choreios*, a trochee, and *iambos*, iambus.] A metrical foot consisting of four syllables, the first two forming a trochee (choree) and the second two an iambus.

choric, kō'rik, *a.* [Gr. *chorikos*, fr. *choros*, a chorus.] Pertaining to a chorus; choral.

chorion, kō'ri-on, *n.* [Gr.] The external vascular membrane which invests the fetus in the womb; the external membrane of the seeds of plants.

chorist, kō'rist, *n.* [Fr. *chorus*.] One who sings in a chorus or a choir.

chorister, ko'rist-ėr, *n.* [*Chorist* and *-er*.] A singer in a choir or concert; a singer generally.

chorographical, kō-rō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

chorography, kō-rog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *graphō*, I describe.] The art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region, country, or province.

choroid, kor'oid, *a.* and *n.* [From *chorion* and *-oid*.] A term applied to one of the membranes of the eye.

chorus, kō'rus, *n.*; pl. **choruses**, kō'rus-ez. [L. *chorus*, fr. Gr. *choros*, a dance, band of dancers, chorus. CHOIR.] A company of singers and dancers; a company of persons singing in concert; a piece performed by a whole company in concert; the performers in a Greek play who are supposed to behold what passes, and sing their sentiments between the acts; the song between the acts; verses of a song in which the company join the singer; a musical composition of two or more parts; any union of voices in general. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *chorused*, kō'rust; ppr. *chorusing*, kō'rus-ing. To sing or join in the chorus of; to exclaim or call out in concert.

chose, chōz, pret. of *choose*.

chosen, chōz'n, pp. of *choose*.——a. Select; distinguished by preference; eminent; choice.

chough, chuf, *n.* [A.Sax. *ceó*. Origin doubtful.] A British bird of the crow family, which frequents chiefly the coasts of Cornwall, black, with red beak, legs, and toes.

choultry, chōl'tri, *n.* In the East Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travellers; a caravansary.

chouse, chous, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *choused*, choust; ppr. *chousing*, chous'ing. [Formerly spelled also *chiaus*, *chiaous*, fr. Turk. *chiaus*, *chaush*, a messenger, interpreter, &c., fr. the notorious swindling of a Turkish interpreter in London in 1609.] To cheat, trick, defraud: followed by *of* or *out of*.

chow-chow, chou'chou, *n.* A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined generally to mixed pickles.

chowry, chou'ri, *n.* In the East Indies, a whisk to keep off flies.

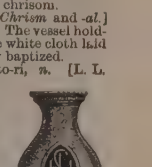
chrematistics, krē-ma-tis'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *chrēmatizō*, wealth.] The science of wealth; a name sometimes given to political economy.

chrestomathy, kres-tom'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *chrēstomatheia—chrēstos*, useful, and *matheia*, learning.] A book of extracts from a foreign language for students.

chrism, krizm, *n.* [Gr. *chrisma*, an unguent, fr. *chriō*, I anoint, whence also *Christ*.] Consecrated oil used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction; the baptismal cloth laid upon the head of a child newly baptized; the baptismal vesture; the chrisom.

chrismal, kriz'mal, *a.* [*Chrism* and *-al*.] Pertaining to chrism.——n. The vessel holding the consecrated oil; the white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptized.

chrismatory, kriz'ma-to-ri, *n.* [L. L. *chrismatorium*. CHRISM.] A vessel to hold the oil or chrism used in the Greek and Roman churches.



Chrismatory.

chrisom, **chrisome**, kris'um, *n.* [A form of *chrism*.] A cloth anointed with chrism laid on a child's face at baptism; the consecrated vesture put about a child when christened.—**Chrisom child**, a newly baptized infant; a child that dies within a month after christening.

CHRIST, krist, *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, fr. *chriō*, I anoint, a translation of the Hebrew word for Messiah.] THE ANOINTED; the Messiah; the Saviour; Jesus.

Christadelphian, kris-ta-del'fi-an, *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *adelphos*, a brother.] One of a sect of Christians claiming to take their origin from the apostles.

christen, kris'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *christened*, kris'nd; ppr. *christening*, kris'n-ing. [A.Sax. *cristnian*, to christen, lit. to make a Christian, fr. *Cristen*, a Christian, fr. *Crist*, Christ.] To initiate into the Christian Church; to baptize; to name or bestow a name upon.

Christendom, kris'n-dum, *n.* [A. Sax. *Cristendóm—cristen*, Christian, and *-dóm* (= suffix *-dom*), denoting position, character.] The countries or regions inhabited by Christians; the whole body of Christians.

christening, kris'n-ing, *n.* The act or ceremony of baptizing; the baptismal ceremony; ceremony of bestowing a name.

Christhood, krist'hụd, *n.* [*Christ* and *-hood*.] The character or office of Christ.

Christian, kris'ti-an, *n.* [L. *Christianus*, fr. *Christus*, Christ.] A professed follower or disciple of Christ; a believer in the religion of Christ; one united to Christ; an inhabitant of Christendom.——a. Pertaining to Christ or Christianity; professing the religion of Christ.—**Christian name**, the name given or announced at baptism, as distinguished from the family name.—**Christian era** or **period**, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time.

Christianity, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *Christianitas*, fr. *Christianus*, a Christian.] The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ; conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion.

Christianize, kris'ti-an-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Christianized*, kris'ti-an-īzd; ppr. *Christianizing*, kris'ti-an-īz-ing. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity.

Christless, krist'les, *a.* Having no interest in Christ; without the spirit of Christ.

Christmas, kris'mas, *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*, *mass* having its old sense of festival.] The festival held by the Christian church in memory of Christ's birth, and observed annually on the 25th day of December; Christmas-day or the season of Christmas. ——a. Belonging to Christmas time.

Christmas-box, kris'mas-boks, *n.* A Christmas gift or gratuity, usually in money.

Christmas-day, kris'mas-dā, *n.* The 25th day of December.

Christmas-eve, kris'mas-ēv, *n.* The evening of the day before Christmas.

Christmas-rose, kris'mas-rōz, *n.* A plant of the helebore genus, which blossoms during winter.

Christmas-tree, kris'mas-trē, *n.* A small evergreen tree set up in a family, &c., at Christmas, upon which are hung presents, &c.

Christology, kris-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *logos*, discourse.] The general doctrines regarding Christ; that branch of divinity which deals directly with Christ.

Christ's-thorn, krīstz'thōrn, *n.* A thorny shrub, a native of Palestine, and so named from a belief that it supplied the crown of thorns for Christ.

chromate, krō'māt, *n.* [*Chrome* and *-ate.*] A salt of chromic acid.

chromatic, krō-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *chrōmatikos*, pertaining to colour, fr. *chrōma*, colour.] Relating to colour, or to coloured inks or pigments; including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale.—**Chromatic scale**, a scale made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones.—**chromatics**, krō-mat'iks, *n.* [Gr. *chrōmatikos.*] The science of colours; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies.

chromatology, krō-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma, chrōmatos*, colour, and *-logy.*] The doctrine of colours.

chromatophore, krō-mat'ō-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma, chrōmatos*, colour, and *pherein*, to bear.] One of the pigment cells in animals.

chromatrope, krō'ma-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma, chrōmatos*, colour, and *trepō*, I turn.] An arrangement in a magic lantern in which brilliant effects are produced by coloured revolving glasses.

chrome, chromium, krōm, krō'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour.] A metal which forms very hard steel-gray masses: so called from the various and beautiful colours which its oxide and acid communicate to minerals, yielding such pigments as *chrome-green, chrome-yellow*, &c.

chromic, krō'mik, *a.* Pertaining to chrome.

chromite, krō'mit, *n.* A mineral containing chromium.

chromo, krō'mō, *n.* A contraction for *Chromo-lithograph.*

chromo-lithograph, krō-mō-lith'o-graf, *n.* A picture obtained by means of chromo-lithography.

chromo-lithographer, krō'mō-lith-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One who practises chromo-lithography.

chromo-lithography, krō'mō-lith-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *lithography.*] Lithography in colours; the art of printing with type in various colours.

chromo-xylography, krō'mō-zi-log'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *xylography.*] The art or process of producing wood engravings in various colours.

chronic, kron'ik, *a.* [Fr. *chronique*, L. *chronicus*, fr. Gr. *chronikos*, fr. *chronos*, time.] Continuing a long time, as a disease; lingering; continuous; constant.

chronicle, kron'i-kl, *n.* [Fr. *chronique*, a chronicle; as to term. comp. Fr. *particule*, E. *particle.* See *Chronic.*] An historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history, more especially of a simple character; *pl.* the title of two books of the Old Testament.—v.t. pret. & pp. *chronicled*, kron'i-kld; ppr. *chronicling*, kron'i-kling. To record historically or in a chronicle; to set down in the order of time; to record; to register.

chronicler, kron'i-kl-ėr, *n.* One who chronicles; a writer of a chronicle; an historian.

chronogram, kron'ō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters.—**chronogrammatic, chronogrammatical**, kron'ō-gram-mat'ik, kron'ō-gram-mat'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one.—**chronogrammatist**, kron-o-gram'mat-ist, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

chronograph, kron'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphō*, I write.] A device or instrument of various kinds for measuring and registering very minute portions of time; a watch or clock with special contrivances for marking time with extreme accuracy.

chronographer, kro-nog'ra-fėr, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphō*, I write.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologist.—**chronography**, kro-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The description of time past.

chronologer, kro-nol'o-jėr, *n.* A chronologist.

chronologic, chronological, kron-o-loj'ik, kron-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.

chronologically, kron-ō-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a chronological manner.

chronologist, kro-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in chronology; one who investigates the dates of past events and transactions.

chronology, kro-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse, doctrine.] The science of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events took place, and arranging them in their proper order, according to their dates; computation of time for historic purposes.

chronometer, kro-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.] Any instrument that measures time, as a clock, watch, or dial; a time-keeper, made much on the principle of a watch, used (in conjunction with observations of the heavenly bodies) in determining the longitude at sea.

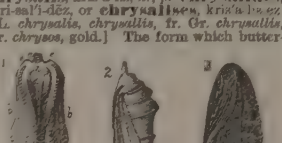
chronometric, chronometrical, kron-ō-met'rik, kron-ō-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

chronometry, kro-nom'et-ri, *n.* [Chronometer.] The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

chronoscope, kron'o-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *skopeō*, I observe.] An instrument chiefly used for measuring the velocity of projectiles.

chrysalid, kris'a-lid, *n.* A chrysalis.

chrysalis, kris'a-lis, *n.*; pl. **chrysalides**, kri-sal'i-dēz, or **chrysalises**, kris'a-lis-ez [L. *chrysalis, chrysallis*, fr. Gr. *chrysallis*, fr. *chrysos*, gold.] The form which butter-



1, 2, Chrysalis of the White Butterfly-moth: *a*, Palpi or feelers; *b b*, wing-cases; *c*, sucker; *e e*, eyes; *z z*, antennæ. 3, Chrysalis of the Oak Sphinx-moth.

flies, moths, and other insects assume before they arrive at their winged state; the state of metamorphosis which an insect assumes before the perfect or winged state. See the accompanying figs.

chrysanthemum, kri-san'thē-mum, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower.] The name of numerous composite plants, two of which are the ox-eye daisy and the corn-marigold, while the Chinese chrysanthemum has numerous cultivated varieties.

chryselephantine, kris'el-ē-fan'tin, *a.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *elephas, elephantos*, ivory.] A term applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, as made among the ancient Greeks.

chrysoberyl, kris'ō-be-ril, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *beryllos*, beryl.] A yellowish-green gem, next to sapphire in hardness.

chrysocolla, kris'ō-kol-la, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *kolla*, glue.] A silicate of copper of a fine emerald green colour.

chrysolite, kris'ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *lithos*, a stone.] A gem of a yellowish or greenish colour, not of great value.

chrysophanic, kris-o-fan'ik, *a.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *phainō*, I show.] Applied to an acid, a yellow substance of vegetable origin used as an ointment in skin diseases.

chrysophyll, kris'o-fil, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The bright golden yellow colouring matter of plants.

chrysoprase, kris'o-prāz, *n.* [Gr. *chrysoprasos chrysos*, gold, and *prason*, a leek.] A yellowish-green or apple-green mineral, a variety of chalcedony much esteemed as a gem.

chthonian, chthonic, kthō'ni-an, kthon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *chthonios*, fr *chthōn, chthonos*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth; belonging to the under world or subterranean regions (*chthonic* divinities).

chub, chub, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small river fish of the carp family.

chubbiness, chub'i-nes, *n.* The state of being chubby.

Chubb-lock, chub'lok, *n.* [From the name of its inventor, a London locksmith.] An intricate lock having a lever, which on the application of a false key moves and fixes the bolt securely.

chubby, chub'i, *a.* [Perhaps akin to *chump*; comp. also Sw. dial. *kubbug*, plump, *kubb*, a lump, a block.] Round or full cheeked; plump; having a large fat face.

chub-faced, chub'fast, *a.* Having a plump, round face.

chuck, chuk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chucked*, chukt; ppr. *chucking*, chuk'ing. [Imitative; comp. *cluck.*] To make the noise of a hen when she calls her chickens.—v.t. To call, as a hen her chickens.—n. The call of a hen.

chuck, chuk, *n.* [Corrupted from *chick.*] A chicken. [*Slang.*]

chuck, chuk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chucked*, chukt; ppr. *chucking*, chuk'ing. [A modification of *shock*, Fr. *choquer*, and formerly written *chock*, conformed in imitation of a small sharp sound, like that of pebbles when knocked together.] To strike or hit gently; to tap under the chin; to pat; to throw with quick motion; to pitch.—n. A slight blow under the chin; a toss; a short throw; an appendage to a lathe.

chuck-farthing, chuk-fär'thing, *n.* A game in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

chuckle, chuk'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chuckled*, chuk'ld; ppr. *chuckling*, chuk'l-ing. [Imitation of sound.] To laugh in the throat; to laugh in a suppressed broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation; to cluck or cackle.—n. A short, broken, and suppressed laugh in the throat, expressive of satisfaction or exultation; the call of a hen and some other birds.

chuff, chuf, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps fr. W. *cyff*, a stock or stump.] A coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow; a niggard; an old miser.

chuffily, chuf'i-li, *adv.* In a chuffy or surly manner.

chuffy, chuf'i, *a.* [From *chuff.*] Churlish; surly; angry.

chum, chum, *n.* [Origin quite unknown.] A sharer of one's rooms or chambers; one who resides in the same room; a close companion; an intimate friend.

chump, chump, *n.* [Perhaps akin to Icel. *kumbr*, a log, *kubba*, to chop, and to E *chop, chub, chubby*; prov. E. *chuck, chock*, a lump.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood; the thick end of a loin of veal or mutton next the tail.

chunk, chungk, *n.* [Akin to *chump.*] A short thick piece of more or less cubical form.

church, chėrch, *n.* [O.E. *chirche, cherche, kirc.*, A. Sax. *circe, cirice, cyrice* (the *c*'s all hard), fr. Gr. *kyriakon*, a church, the Lord's house, fr. *Kyrios*, the Lord=Sc. *kirk*, D. *kerk*, Dan. *kirke*, G. *kirche.*] A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians; in England, a place of worship belonging to the Established Church as opposed to the chapel of dissent; the collec-

tive body of Christians; a particular body or denomination of Christians; the body of clergy or ecclesiastics; ecclesiastical authority. The cut shows a church to which

Islip Church, Northamptonshire.

1, Eastern end and great east window. 2 2, Chancel and its windows. 3, End of nave. 4 4 4, Clerestory and its windows. 5, South aisle. 6, South porch. 7, Tower. 8 8, Belfry windows. 9, Spire.

many in England have a general resemblance.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *churched*, chėrcht; ppr. *churching*, chėrch'ing. To perform with or for one the office of returning thanks in church, as after marriage or child-birth.

church-court, chėrch'kōrt, *n.* A court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes.

church-goer, chėrch'gō-ėr, *n.* One who habitually attends church.

church-going, chėrch'gō-ing, *a.* Usually attending church.

churching, chėrch'ing, *n.* The act or form of offering thanks in church after some special event, as marriage or child-birth.

churchism, chėrch'izm, *n.* Strict adherence to the forms or principles of some church; ecclesiasticism.

churchless, chėrch'les, *a.* Having no church; not connected with a church.

churchman, chėrch'man, *n.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; an adherent of the church; a member of an Episcopalian or other established church.

churchmanship, chėrch'man-ship, *n.* State of being a churchman.

church-rate, chėrch'rāt, *n.* A tax levied on parishes in England for maintaining the church, &c.

church-service, chėrch'sėr-vis, *n.* The religious service performed in a church; the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of the Sunday and proper lessons.

churchwarden, chėrch-wär'den, *n.* An official who manages the affairs of the church, and represents the interests of the parish.

churchwoman, chėrch'wu-man, *n.* A female member of a church, and in particular the Church of England.

churchyard, chėrch'yärd, *n.* The inclosed ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried.

churl, chėrl, *n.* [A. Sax. *ceorl*, a man, a husband, a countryman of the lowest rank =Icel. Dan. Sw. *karl*, a man, a male; G. *kerl*, a fellow. CARL.] A freeman of the lowest class in Anglo-Saxon times; a rustic labourer; a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a miser; a niggard.

churlish, chėrl'ish, *a.* Like a churl; rude; surly; sullen; uncivil; selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious.

churlishly, chėrl'ish-li, *adv.* In a churlish manner.

churlishness, chėrl'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being churlish.

churn, chėrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrin*, Sc. *kirn* =Icel. *kirna*, Dan. *kierne*, Sw. *kärna*, G. *kirne*, D. *karn*, L.G. *karne*, a churn; possibly fr. same root as *corn*, *kernel*, butter being as it were the kernel or best portion of the milk.] A vessel in which cream, or milk and cream, is agitated, in order to produce butter.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *churned*, chėrnd; ppr. *churning*, chėrn'ing. To stir or agitate for making butter; to shake or agitate with violence or continued motion.——**v.i.** To work a churn; to be strongly stirred about or agitated.

churn-staff, chėrn'staf, *n.* The staff or plunger used in churning.

chuse, chōz. See CHOOSE.

chute, shōt, *n.* [Fr., a fall.] A river-fall or rapid over which timber is floated; an inclined trough or tube through which articles are passed from a higher to a lower level; a shoot.

chutney, **chutnee**, chut'nė, chut'nē, *n.* An East Indian condiment, made of ripe fruit, spices, sour herbs, cayenne, &c.

chylaceous, kī-lā'shus, *a.* [*Chyle* and *-aceous*.] Belonging to or consisting of chyle.

chylaceous, kī-lā'shus, *a.* [*Chyle* and *-aceous*.] Belonging to or consisting of chyle.

chyle, kīl, *n.* [Gr. *chylos*, juice, chyle, fr. *cheō*, I flow, whence also *chyme*.] A milky fluid separated from aliments while in the intestines, taken up by the lacteal vessels and finally entering the blood.

chylifactive, **chylific**, kī-li-fak'tiv, kī-lif'ik, *a.* [*Chyle*, and L. *facio*, I make.] Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

chylification, kī'li-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [See prec.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

chylify, kī'li-fī, *v.t.* and *i.* [*Chyle* and *-fy*.] To convert or be converted into chyle.

chylous, kī'lus, *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

chyluria, kī-lū'ri-a, *n.* [From *chyle*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] The presence of chyle in the urine.

chyme, kīm, *n.* [Gr. *chymos*, juice, fr. *cheō*, I pour, I flow.] The pulpy mass of partially digested food before the chyle is extracted from it.

chymical, **chymist**, **chymistry**. kim'ikal, kim'ist, kim'ist-ri. CHEMICAL, &c.

chymification, kī-mi-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [See next.] The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

chymify, kī'mi-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chymified*, kī'mi-fīd; ppr. *chymifying*, kī'mi-fī-ing. [*Chyme*, and term. *-fy*.] To form or become chyme.

chymous, kī'mus, *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

cibol, sib'ol, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*, fr. L. *cepula*, dim. of *cepa*, an onion.] A plant of the onion genus, the leaves of which are used for culinary purposes.

ciborium, si-bō'ri um, *n.* [L., a drinking cup, fr. Gr. *kibōrion*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian water-lily.] A vessel for holding the eucharist, or sacramental wafer; a sort of canopy over a shrine or altar in a church.

cicada, si-kā'da, *n.*; pl. **cicadæ** or **cicadas**, si-kā'dē, si-kā'daz. [L.] The name of certain insects allied to the grasshopper, the males of which make a considerable noise.

cicala, si-kä'la; It. pron. chi-kä'la, *n.* [It., fr. L. *cicada*.] A cicada.

cicatrician, **cicatricle**, sik-a-trik'ē-la, sik'a-tri-kl, *n.* [L. *cicatricula*, dim. of *cicatrix*.] The germinating point in the embryo of a seed; the point in the yoke of an egg at which development is first seen.

cicatrix, **cicatrice**, sik'a-triks, sik'a-tris, *n.* [Fr. *cicatrice*, a scar, L. *cicatrix*, *cicatricis*, a scar.] A scar; a mark or slight elevation on the skin remaining after a wound or ulcer.

cicatrization, sik'a-tri-zā''shon, *n.* [See next.] The process of healing or forming a cicatrice.

cicatrize, sik'a-triz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cicatrized*; sik'a-trizd; ppr. *cicatrizing*, sik'a-triz-ing. [Fr. *cicatriser*, fr L. *cicatrix*, a scar.] To induce the formation of a cicatrix or scar on; to heal up.——**v.i.** To heal or be healed; to skin over.

cicely, sis'e-li, *n.* [L. *seseli*, fr. Gr. *seselī*.] A name applied to several umbelliferous plants, *sweet cicely* being an aromatic plant with fine fern-like foliage.

cicerone, chi-che-rō'ne, sis-e-rō'ne, *n.* [It., fr. *Cicero*, the Roman orator fr. the usual loquacity of guides.] A guide who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; a personal conductor of a tourist.

Ciceronian, si-se-rō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to or resembling Cicero; eloquent.

cicuta, si-kū'ta, *n.* [L.] A name for hemlock.

cider, sī'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *cidre*, fr. L. *sicera*, Gr. *sikera*, strong drink, fr. Heb. *shekar*, intoxicating drink, *shakar*, to intoxicate.] A fermented, slightly alcoholic drink prepared from the juice of apples.

ciderkin, sī'dėr-kin, *n.* [*Cider* and dim. *-kin*.] The inferior liquor made from apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider.

ci-devant, sē-dė-von, *a.* [Fr., fr. *ci* = *ici* (fr. L. *hice*), here, and *devant*, representing L. *de ab ante*, lit. of from before.] Previous; former; at a former period.

cicl, **cicling**, sēl, sel'ing, *n.* Same as *Ceil*, *Ceiling*.

cierge, sėrj, *n.* [Fr. *cierge*, fr. L. *cereus*, waxen, fr. *cera*, wax.] A candle carried in religious processions.

cigar, si-gär', *n.* [Fr. *cigare*, fr. Sp. *cigarro*: origin doubtful.] A small roll of tobacco-leaf so formed as to be suitable for smoking when one end is lighted and the other put in the mouth.

cigarette, sig-a-rot', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *cigare*.] A little cut tobacco rolled up in tissue-paper, used for smoking.

cilia, sil'i-a, *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *cilium*, an eyelash.] The eyelashes; fine hairs situated on the margin of a vegetable body; the minute hair-like vibratile fibres which project from animal membranes, and in the lower animal forms serve for locomotion.

ciliary, sil'i-a-ri, *a.* Belonging to or of the nature of cilia; belonging to the eyelids or eyelashes; caused by cilia.

ciliated, **ciliate**, sil'i-āt-ed, sil'i-āt, *a.* Fringed with cilia, as a leaf.

ciliiform, sil'i-i-form, *a.* Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender.

Cimbric, sim'brik, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient people of Europe, generally considered a North German race.——*n.* The language of the Cimbri.

cimeter, sim'e-tėr, *n.* See SCIMITAR.

Cimmerian, sim-mē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimmerians, who, according to an ancient legend, dwelt in perpetual darkness; hence, extremely dark.

cimolite, sim'o-līt, *n.* [Fr. *cimolite*, fr. *Cimolus*, or Argentiera, one of the Cyclades.] A white, soft variety of clay, used as a fuller's earth.

cinch, sinch, *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, *cinchar*; same origin as *cincture*.] A saddle-girth. [U. States.]

Cinchona, sin-kō'na, *n.* [From the Countess of *Chinchon* (a place in Spain), vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it in 1638, and assisted in spreading the remedy.] A genus of South American trees and shrubs, some of which yield the bark whence quinine is obtained; the bark of such trees, called also *Peruvian Bark*.

cinchonaceous, sin-kō-nā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to cinchona or plants of allied genera.
cinchonic, sin-kon'ik, *a.* Belonging to cinchona; derived from cinchona; having the properties of cinchona.
cinchonin, cinchonine, sin'ko-nin, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of cinchona, along with quinine, and used as a febrifuge.
cinchonism, sin'kon-izm, *n.* A disturbed condition of the system, the result of overdoses of cinchona or quinine.
cincture, singk'tūr, *n.* [L. *cinctura*, fr. *cingo*, *cinctum*, I gird, seen also in *precinct*, *succinct*.] A belt, a girdle, or something similar worn round the body; anything resembling a cincture; inclosure; a ring round a column.
cinctured, singk'tūrd, *a.* Having a cincture or girdle.
cinder, sin'dėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *sinder*, dross, slag, cinder=Icel. *sindr*, Sw. *sinder*, Dan. *sinder*, *sinner*, a cinder; D. *sintel*, G. *sinter*. The spelling with *c* is due to the influence of Fr. *cendre*, ashes, fr. L. *cinis*, *cineris*, an entirely unconnected word.] A solid piece of the refuse of burned coals, &c.; an ember; a hot coal that has ceased to flame; a piece of dross or slag.
cindery, sin'dėr-i, *a.* Resembling cinders or composed of them.
cinematograph, sin-e-mat'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *kinēma*, motion, and *-graph*.] An apparatus by which instantaneous photographs are made to show objects as if actually moving.
cinenchyma, sī-nen'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *kineō*, I move, and *enchyma*, infusion—*en*, in, *cheō*, I pour.] A tissue in plants, containing elaborated sap or latex.
cineraceous, cinereous, sin-e-rā'shus, si-nē'rē-us, *a.* [L. *cineraceus*, *cinereus*, fr. *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] Like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.
cineraria, sin-e-rā'ri-a, *n.* [L. *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes, from the ashy-white down on the leaves.] The name of species of composite plants, many varieties of which are cultivated.
cinerary, sin'e-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *cinerarius*, fr. *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes; akin to Gr. *konis*, dust.] Pertaining to ashes; serving to hold the ashes of burned human bodies.
cinereous, si-nē'rē-us, *a.* [L. *cinereus*, fr. *cinis*, *cineris*. CINERARY.] Like ashes; ashy; ash-gray; gray.
cineritious, sin-e-ri'shus, *a.* [L. *cineritius*. CINERARY.] Having the colour or consistence of ashes; ash-gray; a term applied to the grayish portions of the brain.
Cingalese, sing'ga-lēz, *a.* Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Ceylon, or to the island itself. Also used as a noun, *sing.* and *pl.*
cinnabar, sin'na-bär, *n.* [Gr. *kinnabari*; L. *cinnabaris*; an oriental word.] Red sulphide of mercury; vermilion.
cinnabarine, cinnabaric, sin'na-bär-in, sin'na-bär-ik, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it.
cinnamon, sin'na-mon, *n.* [L. *cinnamomum*; fr. Gr. *kinnamōmon*, through Phœn. fr. Heb. *kinnamon*.] The inner bark of a tree, a native of Ceylon and other parts of tropical Asia, dried, and used as a cordial, carminative, and restorative spice.—**White cinnamon.** CANELLA.
cinnamon-stone, sin'na-mon-stōn, *n.* A variety of garnet of a cinnamon colour.
cinque, singk, *n.* [Fr., five.] A five; a word used in certain games.
cinque-foil, singk'foil, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, L. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf.] An ornament in architecture somewhat resembling five leaves about a common centre; the name of various plants having quinate leaves.
cinque-pace, singk'pās, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *pas*, pace.] A kind of grave dance, in which the steps were regulated by the number five.
Cinque-ports, singk'pōrts, *n. pl.* [Fr. *cinque*, five.] Five ports or havens, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, all having royal grants of particular privileges.
cipher, sī'fėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *cifre*, Mod. Fr. *chiffre*, It. Sp. and Pg. *cifra*, fr. Ar. *sifr*, cipher, fr. Ar. *sifr*, empty.] The numerical character or figure 0 or nothing; any numeral; some person or thing of no consequence, importance, or value; a monogram or device formed of the initials of a name; a kind of secret writing.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *ciphered*, sī'fėrd; ppr. *ciphering*, sī'fėr-ing. To use figures; to practise arithmetic.—*v.t.* To write in occult or secret characters.
cipolin, sip'ol-in, *n.* [It. *cipollino*, fr. *cipolla*, an onion, fr. L. *cepa*, an onion, fr. its being veined or stratified like an onion.] A green marble from Rome, containing white zones.
cippus, sip'pus, *n.*; pl. **cippi**, sip'pī. [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* a low column serving as a sepulchral monument, and occasionally as a landmark, milestone, &c.
Circean, sėr-sē'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Circe*, in Greek mythology a celebrated sorceress; magical or sensually fascinating.
circensian, sėr-sen'shi-an, *a.* [L. *circensis*, pertaining to the Roman circus.] Pertaining to the circus in Rome, or the games practised there.
circinate, sėr'si-nat, *a.* [From L. *circinus*, a compass, a circle, fr. *circus*, a circle.] Rolled up on itself, as the fronds of ferns in a young state.
circle, sėr'kl, *n.* [Fr. *cercle*, fr. L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, a ring, for *cricus*, Gr. *krikos*, *kirkos*, a circle; cog. with A. Sax. *hring*, E. *ring*. RING.] A plane figure contained by a curved line every point of which is equally distant from a point within the figure, called the centre; the line that bounds a circle, or the circumference; anything similar; a ring whether solid or a mere marking; a round body; a disk; a series ending where it begins; reasoning that ends where it began; compass; circuit; inclosure; a class; a set; a coterie. —**Great circle**, a circle on a sphere having as its centre the centre of the sphere: opposed to a *small* or *lesser circle*. The equator is a great circle; parallels of latitude, small circles.—**Great circle sailing**, conducting a vessel so that her track may always be along the arc of a great circle.—**Polar circles**, the Arctic and the Antarctic circles, 23½° from the respective poles.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *circled*, sėr'kld; ppr. *circling*, sėr'kl-ing. To move or revolve round; to encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose.——*v.i.* move circularly.
circled, sėr'kld, *a.* Having the form of a circle; circular; marked with a circle or circles.
circler, sėr'klėr, *n.* One who or that which circles or moves in a circle.
circlet, sėr'klet, *n.* [*Circle* and *-et*=Fr. *cerclet*.] A little circle; a circle; an orb; a ring-shaped ornament for the head; a chaplet.
circuit, sėr'kūt, *n.* [Fr. *circuit*, fr. L. *circuitus—circum*, round, and *eo*, *itum*, I go. CIRCLE, ITINERANT.] Act of going, moving, or passing round; the space inclosed within a certain circumference or boundary; space or extent measured by travelling round; a boundary line encompassing an object; circumference; the journey of judges through several counties or boroughs to hold courts; the district visited by judges; the arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between the two poles of a galvanic battery; the path of a voltaic current.
circuitous, sėr-kū'it-us, *a.* [*Circuit* and *-ous*.] Going in a circuit; roundabout; not direct.
circuitously, sėr-kū'it-us-li, *adv.* In a circuitous manner; in a roundabout way.
circuitousness, circuity, sėr-kū'it-us-nes, sėr-kū'i-ti, *n.* The character or condition of being circuitous.
circulable, sėr'kū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being circulated, or put in circulation, as coins, bank-notes, &c.
circular, sėr'kū-lėr, *a.* [L. *circularis*, fr. *circulus*, a circle. CIRCLE.] In the form of a circle; round; forming or describing a circle; belonging to a journey ending at the starting point; addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest.——*n.* A letter, notice, or intimation addressed to a number of individuals.—**Circular note**, a letter of credit furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad, and which is payable at any one of a number of places.
circularity, sėr-kū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State of being circular.
circularly, sėr'kū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a circular manner.
circulate, sėr'kū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *circulated*, sėr'kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *circulating*, sėr'kū-lāt-ing. [From L. *circulo*, *circulatus*, fr. *circulus*, a circle. CIRCLE.] To move in a circle; to move round, and return to the same point; to flow from the heart through the body by the arteries and back by the veins; to flow in the veins or channels of an animal or a plant; to pass from one person or place to another successively; to be diffused among a number of persons; to have currency as money.——*v.t.* To cause to pass from person to person; to put about, spread, propagate; to give currency to (a story).
circulating, sėr'kū-lāt-ing, *a.* Such as to circulate; that circulates.—**Circulating decimals**, interminate decimals in which two or more figures are continually repeated.—**Circulating library**, a library the books of which circulate among the subscribers.
circulation, sėr'kū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of circulating; state of being circulated; movement in a circuit or course that ends where it began; the act of flowing through the veins or channels of an organism; the movement of the blood from the heart through the arteries and back through the veins; diffusion; dissemination; the extent to which anything is circulated, as a book or newspaper; currency in coin or that which represents coin.
circulative, sėr'kū-lā-tiv, *a.* Circulating; causing circulation.
circulator, sėr'kū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which circulates; a circulating decimal fraction.
circulatory, sėr'kū-la-to-ri, *a.* Circular; circulating.
circumambiency, sėr-kum-am'bi-en-si, *n.* The state or quality of being circumambient.
circumambient, sėr-kum-am'bi-ent, *a.* [Prefix *circum*, about, and *ambient*.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing, or being on all sides.
circumambulate, sėr-kum-am'bū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *circumambulated*, sėr-kum-am'bū-lāt-ed; ppr. *circumambulating*, sėr-kum-am'bū-lāt-ing. [L. *circumambulo—circum*, and *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, I walk. AMBLE.] To walk round about.
circumambulation, sėr-kum-am'bū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of circumambulating.
circumcise, sėr'kum-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumcised*, sėr'kum-sīzd; ppr. *circumcising*, sėr'kum-sīz-ing. [Fr. *circoncier*, fr. L. *circumcido*, *circumcisus—circum*, and *cædo*, *cæsum*, I cut, as in *incise*, *concise*, &c.] To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, according to the Jewish and Mohammedan law.
circumcision, sėr-kum-si'zhon, *n.* [L. *circumcisio*, *-onis*.] Act of circumcising; the initiatory rite of the Jewish and Mohammedan church.
circumduction, sėr-kum-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *circum*, round, *duco*, *ductum*, I lead.] Rotation; a rotatory movement.
circumference, sėr-kum'fe-rens, *n.* [L. *circumferentia—circum*, about, and *fero*, I carry or bear.] The line that encompasses a regular curvilinear figure; the bounding line of a circle, a sphere, or round body; a periphery.
circumferentor, sėr-kum'fe-ren-tėr, *n.* [CIRCUMFERENCE.] An instrument formerly used by surveyors for taking angles.

circumflex, sėr'kum-fleks, *n.* [L. *circumflexus—circum*, and *flecto, flexus*, I bend. FLEX.] A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable; an accent of a bent form placed only on long vowels. In Greek it is marked by the signs ˜ and ^, in French and some other languages by the sign ^.—— *a.* Term for the above accent; *anat.* applied to several curved parts in the body.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumflexed*, sėr'kum-fleksd; ppr. *circumflexing*, sėr'kum-fleks-ing. To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex; to give a bent form to; to arch over.

circumfluence, sėr-kum'flu-ens, *n.* [L. *circumfluens—circum*, round, and *fluo*, I flow. See next.] A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.

circumfluent, sėr-kum'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *circumfluens*, ppr. of *circumfluo—circum*, around, and *fluo*, I flow. FLUID.] Flowing round; surrounding, as a fluid.

circumforaneous, sėr-kum-fō-rā"nē-us, *a.* [L. *circumforaneus—circum*, and *forum*, a market-place, a forum.] Going or strolling about from market to market; walking or wandering from house to house.

circumfuse, sėr-kum-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumfused*, sėr-kum-fūzd'; ppr. *circumfusing*, sėr-kum-fūz'ing. [L. *circumfusus—circum*, and *fundo, fusus*, I pour. FUSE.] To pour round; to spread round; to surround.

circumfusion, sėr-kum-fū'zhon, *n.* [L. *circumfusio.*] Act of circumfusing; the state of being poured round.

circumgyrate, sėr-kum-jī'rāt, *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *circum*, round, and *gyro*, I turn, fr. *gyrus*, a circle. GYRATE.] To roll or turn round; to travel about.

circumgyration, sėr'kum-jī-rā"shon, *n.* Act of circumgyrating; a turning, rolling, or whirling round; a circular motion; a travelling about.

circumjacence, circumjacency, sėr-kum-jā'sens, sėr-kum-jā'sen-si, *n.* State or condition of being circumjacent.

circumjacent, sėr-kum-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *circumjacens*, ppr. of *circumjaceo—circum*, and *jaceo*, I lie (as in *adjacent*).] Lying round about; bordering on every side.

circumlittoral, sėr-kum-lit'o-ral, *a.* [L. *circum*, round, and *littus, littoris*, the shore.] About or adjoining the shore.

circumlocution, sėr'kum-lō-kū"shon, *n.* [L. *circumlocutio—circum*, and *loquor, locutus*, I speak. LOCUTION.] A roundabout mode of speaking; a circuitous speech or expression; a periphrase.

circumlocutory, sėr-kum-lok'ū-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; periphrastic.

circummure, sėr-kum-mūr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circummured*, sėr-kum-mūrd'; ppr. *circummuring*, sėr-kum-mūr'ing. [L. *circum*, round, and *murus*, a wall.] To wall round; to encompass with a wall. [*Shak.*]

circumnavigable, sėr-kum-nav'i-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round.

circumnavigate, sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumnavigated*, sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt-ed; ppr. *circumnavigating*, sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt-ing. [L. *circumnavigo—circum*, and *navigo, navigatus*, I sail over, I navigate. NAVIGATE.] To sail round; to pass round by water.

circumnavigation, sėr-kum-nav'i-gā"shon, *n.* Act of circumnavigating or of sailing round.

circumnavigator, sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who has circumnavigated or sailed round the globe.

circumnutate, sėr-kum-nū'tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *circumnutated*, sėr-kum-nū'tāt-ed; ppr. *circumnutating*, sėr-kum-nū'tāt-ing. [L. *circum*, round, and *nuto*, I nod.] In *bot.* to move round in a more or less circular or elliptical path, as the top of the stem in a growing plant.—**circumnutation**, sėr'kum-nū-tā"shon, *n.* The act of circumnutating.

circumpolar, sėr-kum-pō'lėr, *a.* [L. *circum*, and *polar.*] Surrounding either pole of the earth or heavens.

circumscribable, sėr-kum-skrīb'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

circumscribe, sėr'kum-skrīb, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumscribed*, sėr'kum-skrībd; ppr. *circumscribing*, sėr'kum-skrīb-ing. [L. *circumscribo—circum*, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To draw a line or lines round; *geom.* to draw a figure about so as to touch without cutting another figure; to inclose within a certain limit; to limit; to bound; to confine; to restrict or restrain.

circumscription, sėr-kum-skrip'shon, *n.* Act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed; limitation; restriction; bound; boundary; periphery; an area strictly limited; a district.

circumscriptive, sėr-kum-skrip'tiv, *a.* Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; limiting; restricting.

circumspect, sėr'kum-spekt, *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, circumspect, wary, cautious—*circum*, and *specio, spectus*, I look or view.] Watchful on all sides; heedful of what may affect action or decision; cautious; prudent; wary; thoughtful.

circumspection, sėr-kum-spek'shon, *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*] The quality of being circumspect; caution; watchfulness; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness.

circumspectly, sėr'kum-spekt-li, *adv.* With circumspection; in a circumspect manner; cautiously; prudently.

circumspectness, sėr'kum-spekt-nes, *n.* circumspection; vigilance; caution.

circumstance, sėr'kum-stans, *n.* [O. Fr. *circumstance*, L. *circumstantia*, a standing around, surrounding condition, fr. *circumstans, -stantis*, ppr. of *circumsto—circum*, about, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] Something attending, appendant, or relative to a main fact or case; adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; detail; accident; incident; event; subordinate matter of fact; *pl.* state of affairs; one's state or condition in life; station; situation.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumstanced*, sėr'kum-stanst; ppr. *circumstancing*, sėr'kum-stans-ing. To place in a particular situation or in certain surroundings: usually in pp.

circumstantial, sėr-kum-stan'shal, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances; attending; relating to, but not essential; giving all the details; full and detailed; exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; inferred from the circumstances of the case.—— *n.* Something incidental and of subordinate importance: opposed to essential; usually in pl.

circumstantiality, sėr-kum-stan'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fulness of detail.

circumstantially, sėr-kum-stan'shal-li, *adv.* In a circumstantial manner; with full detail; minutely; exactly.

circumstantiate, sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumstantiated*, sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *circumstantiating*, sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt-ing. To describe exactly or minutely; to assure or confirm by circumstances.

circumvallate, sėr-kum-val'lāt, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *circumvallated*, sėr-kum-val'lāt-ed; ppr. *circumvallating*, sėr-kum-val'lāt-ing. [L. *circumvallatus—circum*, round, and *vallum*, a rampart.] To surround with a rampart.

circumvallation, sėr-kum'val-lā"shon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of surrounding with a circuit of fortifications or works for defence or attack; a line of field fortifications, consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or a camp.

circumvent, sėr-kum-vent', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumvented*, sėr-kum-vent'ed; ppr. *circumventing*, sėr-kum-vent'ing. [L. *circumvenio—circumventum—circum*, and *venio, ventum*, I come. VENTURE.] To encompass; to gain advantage over by stratagem, trick, or clever artifice; to outwit; to overreach; to deceive.

circumvention, sėr-kum-ven'shon, *n.* [L. *circumventio.*] Act of circumventing; outwitting; overreaching.

circumventive, sėr-kum-ven'tiv, *a.* [*Circumvent* and *-ive.*] Designed to circumvent.

circumvolution, sėr-kum'vō-lū"shon, *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *volvo, volutum*, I revolve. VOLUBLE.] Act of turning or rolling round; a revolving or whirling motion; the thing rolled round another; a convolution or fold; sinuosity.

circumvolve, sėr-kum-volv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumvolved*, sėr-kum-volvd'; ppr. *circumvolving*, sėr-kum-volv'ing. [L. *circumvolvo—circum*, and *volvo*, I roll. See prec.] To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.——v.i. To roll round; to revolve.

circus, sėr'kus, *n.*; pl. **circuses**, sėr'kus-ez. [L. *circus*, a circle, a circus. CIRCLE.] Among the ancient Romans a place adapted for horse-races, contests with wild beasts, &c.; in modern times, a place where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays are exhibited.

cirque, sėrk, *n.* [Fr., a circle, a circus.] A circus; a kind of circular valley among mountains; an amphitheatre; a circle.

cirrhosis, sir-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *kirrhos*, orange-tawny, alluding to certain symptoms.] A disease of the liver.

cirri, pl. of *cirrus* (q.v.).

cirriped, sir'ri-ped, *n.* [L. *cirrus*, tendril, and *pes, pedis*, the foot.] A member of an order of lower crustaceous animals, including the acorn-shells and barnacles.

cirrose, cirrous, sir-rōs', sir'rus, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril. See next.] Having cirri or tendrils; resembling tendrils, or coiling like them. Written also wrongly *Cirrhose, Cirrhous.*

cirrus, sir'rus, *n.*; pl. **cirri**, sir'rī. [L. *cirrus*, curl, tuft, filament, fringe, &c.] A tendril; a long thread-like organ by which a plant climbs; a curled appendage to parts serving as the feet of certain lower animals; a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation.

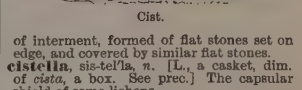
cisalpine, sis-al'pīn, *a.* [L. *cisalpinus—cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps.] On this side of the Alps with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps.

ciselure, sēz-lūr, *n.* [Fr., fr. *ciseler*, to carve or engrave with a chisel.] Carving or chiseling; the art or operation of chasing; chased metal work.

cismontane, sis-mon'tān, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, *montanus*, fr. *mons*, a mountain.] Existing on this side of the mountains, specifically, on this side of the Alps: opposed to *Ultramontane.*

cissoid, sis'soid, *n.* [Gr. *kissos*, ivy.] A particular variety of curve invented by the Greek geometer Diocles.

cist, sist, *n.* [L. *cista*, Gr. *kistē.* CHEST.] A prehistoric stone coffin; a grave or place



Cist.

of interment, formed of flat stones set on edge, and covered by similar flat stones.

cistella, sis-tel'la, *n.* [L., a casket, dim. of *cista*, a box. See prec.] The capsular shield of some lichens.

Cistercian, sis-tėr'shi-an, *n.* [From its original convent, *Cistercium*, or Citeaux, near Dijon.] A member of a religious order founded in 1098, an offshoot of the Benedictines.

cistern, sis'tėrn, *n.* [O.Fr. *cisterne* (Fr. *citerne*), fr. L. *cisterna*, fr. *cista*, a chest or box. CHEST.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids; a tank high up in a building for supplying water to different taps; a receptacle containing a store of fluid; a natural reservoir.

cistus, sis'tus, *n.* [Gr. *kistos.*] The rock-rose, the name of European plants of various species.

cit, sit, *n.* [Contr. fr. *citizen.*] A contemptuous term for a citizen.

citable, sīt'a-bl, *a.* That may be cited or quoted.

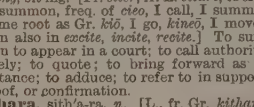
citadel, sit'a-del, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*, fr. It. *cittadella*, dim. of *citta*, a city. CITY.] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended for its defence; a strong place of arms; a strong erection in an iron-clad vessel.

citation, sit-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *citatio*, fr. *cito*, I cite. CITE.] Act of citing or bringing forward; quotation; enumeration; mention; a summons to appear in court, or before a judge.

citatory, sīt'a-to-ri, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

cite, sīt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cited*, sīt'ed; ppr. *citing*, sīt'ing. [Fr. *citer*, fr. L. *citare*, to cite, to summon, freq. of *cieo*, I call, I summon (same root as Gr. *kiō*, I go, *kineō*, I move); seen also in *excite*, *incite*, *recite*.] To summon to appear in a court; to call authoritatively; to quote; to bring forward as an instance; to adduce; to refer to in support, proof, or confirmation.

cithara, sith'a-ra, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *kithara*, whence also *cithern*, *gittern*, *guitar*.] An



Cithara, ancient Egyptian.

ancient stringed instrument resembling the more modern cittern or guitar.

cither, sith'ér, *n.* A cithara or cithern.

cithern, **cittern**, sith'érn, sit'tèrn, *n.* [CITHARA.] An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut.

citizen, sit'i-zen, *n.* [O. E. *citezein*, fr. O. Fr. *citeain*, *citeien*, &c. (Mod. Fr. *citoyen*), fr. *cité*, a city. The presence of the *z* in the word is not easily explained.] A native or inhabitant of a city; a freeman of a city; an inhabitant who enjoys the full municipal and political privileges of a town or country. ——**a.** Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred.

citizenize, sit'i-zen-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *citizenized*, sit'i-zen-īzd; ppr. *citizenizing*, sit'i-zen-īz-ing. To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

citizenship, sit'i-zen-ship, *n.* State of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

citric, sit'rik, *a.* [L. *citrus*, citron.] Belonging to citrons, or to lemons or limes.—Citric acid, the acid of lemons, used for making cooling drinks, and as a discharge in calico-printing.

citrine, sit'rin, *a.* [L. *citrinus*, fr. *citrus*, a citron or lemon.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon colour; yellow or greenish yellow.

citron, sit'ron, *n.* [Fr. *citron*, It. *citrone*, an aug. fr. L. *citrus*, the lemon or citron.] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon; the tree itself.

city, sit'i, *n.* [Fr. *cité*, fr. L. *civitas*, *civitatis*, a city, state, fr. *civis*, a citizen, whence also *civil*, *civic*. CIVIL.] A large town; a borough or town corporate, which is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church; in the United States any incorporated town governed by a mayor and aldermen, but also used more widely; the collective inhabitants of a city.

cive, sīv, *n.* [Fr. *cive*, fr. L. *cepa*, an onion.] A plant of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated in kitchen-gardens as a pot-herb.

civet, si'vet, *n.* [Fr. *civette*, It. *zibetto*, fr. Ar. *zabad*, the substance civet.] A substance taken from the anal glands of the civet-cats, and yielding a perfume; the animal that yields this substance.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *civeted*, si'vet-ed; ppr. *civeting*, si'vet-ing. To scent with civet; to perfume.

civet-cat, si'vet-kat, *n.* A carnivorous animal, native of N. Africa and Asia, from which civet is obtained, the substance being contained in a special gland.

civic, si'vik, *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis*, a citizen; whence also *city*.] Pertaining to a city or citizen; civil; relating to civil affairs or honours.

civil, si'vil, *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis*, a citizen; whence also *city*, *civic*. *Civis* is generally referred to the same root as Goth. *heva*, a house, E. *hive*.] Relating to the community, or to the policy and government, of a city or state; municipal; having refinement of manners, or the manners of a city; civilized; polished; urbane; courteous; polite; complaisant; well-bred; affable; political or municipal, not criminal; lay, not ecclesiastical; commercial, legislative, not military; intestine, not foreign.—Civil engineering, that branch of engineering which relates to the forming of roads, bridges, railroads, &c.—Civil law, the law of a state, city, or country; more specifically, the system of law which prevailed in the Roman Empire.—Civil list, a yearly sum of money allotted to the sovereign of Britain for the expenses of the royal household, &c.—Civil service, that branch of the public service which is non-military, or those persons collectively who are engaged in it.—Civil war, a war between the people of the same state. —Civil year, the tropical or solar year.

civilian, si-vil'i-an, *n.* One skilled in the civil or Roman law; one engaged in civil, not military or clerical, pursuits; one who does not belong to the army or navy.

civilist, si'vil-ist, *n.* One learned in the civil or Roman law.

civility, si-vil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *civilitas*, fr. *civilis*, pertaining to citizens, civil.] State or character of being civil; good breeding; politeness; urbanity; complaisance; refinement; courtesy; *pl.* acts of politeness.

civilizable, si-vil-īz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being civilized.

civilization, si'vil-īz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized.

civilize, si'vil-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *civilized*, si'vil-īzd; ppr. *civilizing*, si'vil-īz-ing. [*Civil* and *-ize*=O. Fr. *civilizer*, Fr. *civiliser*.] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce order and civic organization among; to refine and enlighten; to elevate in social life.

civilized, si'vil-īzd, *p.a.* Having civilization; pertaining to civilization; refined; cultivated.

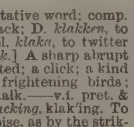
civilizer, si'vil-īz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which civilizes.

civilly, si'vil-li, *adv.* In a civil manner; with civility; politely; courteously.

civism, si'vizm, *n.* [Fr. *civisme*, fr. L. *civis*, a citizen.] The principles of good citizenship.

clachan, klach'an, *n.* [Gael., fr. *clach*, a stone.] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet.

clack, klak, *n.* [An imitative word; comp. Fr. *claque*, a clap or clack; D. *klakken*, to clap, *klak*, a crack; Icel. *klaka*, to twitter or chatter; E. *clap*, *crack*.] A sharp abrupt sound continually repeated; a click; a kind of small windmill for frightening birds; continual or excessive talk.——v.i. pret. & pp. *clacked*, klakt; ppr. *clacking*, klak'ing. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by the striking together of hard bodies; to make an abrupt, monotonous, continued noise; to talk incessantly.



Clack-valve.

clack-dish, klak'dish, *n.* A dish formerly used by mendicants, with a cover, which they *clacked* to excite notice. [*Shak.*]

clacker, klak'ėr, *n.* One who or that which clacks.

clack-valve, klak'valv, *n.* A valve in pumps with a single flap.

clad, klad, pp. of *clothe*.

claim, klām, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *claimed*, klāmd; ppr. *claiming*, klām'ing. [O. Fr. *claimer*, to call, cry out, claim, fr. L. *clamare*, to shout (akin to *calare*, to summon, Gr. *kalein*, to call); whence also *clamour*, *acclaim*, *acclamation*, *exclaim*, *reclaim*, &c.] To ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due.——v.i. To be entitled to a thing; to assert claims; to put forward claims.——**n.** A demand as of right, or supposed right; a demand for something due; a title to something in the possession of another; a right; a title; pretension; thing claimed; a piece of land allotted to a person, especially in a mining region.

claimable, klām'a-bl, *a.* That may be claimed or demanded as due.

claimant, klām'ant, *n.* [*Claim* and *-ant*.] One who claims; one who demands something as his right.

clairvoyance, klār-voi'ans, *n.* [Fr. *clair*, clear, and *voyant*, seeing, ppr. of *voir* (L. *videre*), to see.] A power attributed to a person in the mesmeric state, by which he discerns objects concealed from sight, tells what is happening at a distance, &c.—

clairvoyant, **clairvoyante**, klār-voi'ant, *n.* A man or woman who has the power of clairvoyance.

clam, klam, *n.* [A. Sax. *clam*, *clom*, fetter, band.=D. *klamme*, Dan. *klamme*, G. *klammer*, a clamp, cramp-iron, &c.; akin to *clam* (*v.*), *clamp*, *climb*, *clammy*, &c.] A mechanical device for holding fast; a clamp; a kind of forceps (in pl.); a kind of bivalve shell-fish (the shells of which act like clams).

clam, klam, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clammed*, klamd; ppr. *clamming*, klam'ing. [A. Sax. *claeman*, to smear (prov. E. *cleam*), fr. *clām*, mud, akin to *clam* (*n.*), *clammy*.] To clog or smear with glutinous or viscous matter.——n. Clamminess.

clamancy, klām'an-si, klam'an-si, *n.* [*Clamant* and *-cy*.] The state of being clamant; urgency.

clamant, klām'ant, klam'ant, *a.* [L. *clamans*, *clamantis*, ppr. of *clamo*, I cry. CLAIM.] Crying aloud; beseeching; pressing; urgent.

clamber, klam'bėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *clambered*, klam'bėrd; ppr. *clambering*, klam'bėr-ing. [O. E. *clamer*, *clammer*, akin to *clam*, to adhere, *clamp*, and *climb*.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet; to rise up steeply.——v.t. To ascend by climbing; to climb with difficulty. [*Shak.*]——n. The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty.

clamminess, klam'i-nes, *n.* State of being clammy or viscous; viscosity; stickiness.

clammy, klam'i, *a.* [Closely akin to *clam* (*v.* & *n.*); comp. D. and Dan. *klam*, clammy, moist.] Sticky; viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

clamorous, klam'ėr-us, *a.* [*Clamour* and *-ous*.] Making a clamour or outcry; of the nature of clamour; noisy; vociferous; loud; urging claims noisily; importunate.

clamorously, klam'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.

clamorousness, klam'ėr-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being clamorous.

clamour, **clamor**, klam'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *clamor* (Sp. and Pg. *clamor*, It. *clamore*), fr. L. *clamor*, fr. *clamo*, I call or cry out. CLAIM.] A loud shout or cry; continued vociferation; outcry; loud and continued noise or complaint; continued noise; uproar; urgent demand.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *clamoured*, klam'ėrd; ppr. *clamouring*, klam'ėr-ing. To call or cry out aloud; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate; to make importunate demands.

clamourer, klam'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who clamours.

clamp, klamp, *n.* [Most closely connected with L.G. and D. *klamp*, Dan. *klampe*, G. *klampe*, a clamp; fr. root seen in E. *climb*, *clamber*, *clem* (to pinch with hunger), *clam*.] Something that stiffens, fastens, binds, or strengthens; a piece of timber or iron used to strengthen anything, or to fasten work

together; an instrument of wood or metal used by joiners, &c., for holding pieces of timber closely together. —v.t. pret. & pp. *clamped*, klampt; ppr. *clamping*, klamp'ing. To fasten or strengthen with clamps.

clamp, klamp, *n.* [A form of *clump.*] A heap of turnips, potatoes, &c., prepared for winter keeping; a pile of bricks for burning.

clamp, klamp, *n.* [Imitative; comp. *clank*, *clink.*] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp. —v.i. pret. & pp. *clamped*, klampt; ppr. *clamping*, klamp'ing. To tread heavily. [*Thack.*]

clan, klan, *n.* [Gael. *clann*, a clan.] A race; a family; a tribe; a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain; a clique, sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.

clandestine, klan-des'tin, *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, fr. *clam*, hidden, secretly; allied to *celo*, *celatum*, I hide.] Secret; hidden; concealed; private; underhand; done secretly and wrongfully or unlawfully.

clandestinely, klan-des'tin-li, *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; by underhand means.

clang, klang, *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *clanged*, klangd; ppr. *clanging*, klang'ing. [Imitative of sound, and akin to *clank*, *clink*, *clack*; G. *klingen*, to sound; Dan. Sw. G. *klang*, D. *klank*, a sound; comp. L. *clangor*, Gr. *klanggē*, *clang*, *clangour*, whence the word may have come directly into English.] To make a loud sound, as by striking metallic substances; to ring; to resound; to give out a loud harsh sound or cry.——n. A loud sound made by striking together metallic or sonorous bodies, or any like sound; a ringing or resonant sound; clangour; the cry of certain birds.

clangorous, klang'gėr-us, *a.* Making a clangour; having a hard or ringing sound.

clangour, **clangor**, klang'gėr, *n.* [L. *clangor*, the sound of a trumpet. CLANG.] A clang; a sharp hard ringing sound; metallic din.

clank, klangk, *n.* [Akin to *clink*, *clang.* CLANG.] The loud sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies; generally expressing a less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink.*——v.t. pret. & pp. *clanked*, klangkt; ppr. *clanking*, klangk'ing. To cause to sound with a clank.——v.i. To sound with or give out a clank.

clannish, klan'ish, *a.* [*Clan* and *-ish.*] Imbued with the feelings peculiar to clans; blindly devoted to those of one's own clan, set, or locality, and illiberal towards others.

clannishly, klan'ish-li, *adv.* In a clannish manner.

clannishness, klan'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.

clanship, klan'ship, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.

clansman, klanz'man, *n.* One belonging to a clan.

clap, klap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clapped*, klapt, or *clapt*, klapt; ppr. *clapping*, klap'ing. [Same as Icel. and Sw. *klappa*, Dan. *klappe*, D.G. and L.G. *klappen*, to clap, to pat, &c.; D. *klap*, a clap or smack; perhaps imitative of sound.] To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; to slap; to thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily (with adv. *to*); to apply, set, place, or put by a sudden movement.——v.i. To come together suddenly with noise; to clack; to strike the hands together in applause.——n. A noise made by sudden collision; a bang; a slap; a sudden explosive noise as of thunder; a peal; a striking of hands to express approbation.

clapboard, klap'bōrd, *n.* An overlapping board used along with others for covering purposes.

clap-net, klap'net, *n.* A net for taking larks and other small birds, which is made to fold smartly over on itself by the pulling of a string.

clapper, klap'ėr, *n.* One who or that which claps; the tongue of a bell; a kind of small noisy windmill to scare birds.

clap-sill, klap'sil, *n.* The bottom part of the frame on which the lock-gates of docks, &c., shut.

claptrap, klap'trap, *n.* A trick or device to gain popularity; high-pitched sentiment by which a speaker seeks the applause of an audience; bunkum.——a. Calculated to catch applause; meretricious in sentiment; artful.

claque, kläk, *n.* [Fr., from *claquer*, to clap the hands, to applaud.] A name applied to a set of men who in French theatres are hired to applaud the piece or the actors.—

claqueur, kläk-ėr', *n.* [Fr.] One hired to publicly applaud a theatrical piece.

clarence, klar'ens, *n.* [From the Duke of *Clarence*, afterwards William IV.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside and a driver's seat.

Clarenceux, **Clarencieux**, klar'en-sū, *n.* [Said to be from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the second king-at-arms, inferior only to the Garter.

claret, kla'ret, *n.* [O. Fr. *claret*, Fr. *clairet*, fr. *clair*, L. *clarus*, clear. CLEAR.] A species of light French wine of red colour made more especially in the Bordeaux district.——a. Having the colour of claret wine.

claret-cup, kla'ret-kup, *n.* A beverage composed of iced claret, a little brandy, and some flavouring ingredient.

claret-jug, kla'ret-jug, *n.* A fancy glass or silver decanter for holding claret.

clarification, kla'ri-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *clarificatio.* CLARIFY.] Act of clarifying or clearing; the clearing or fining of liquid substances by chemical means.

clarifier, kla'ri-fi-ėr, *n.* One who or that which clarifies or purifies; a vessel in which liquor is clarified.

clarify, kla'ri-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clarified*, kla'ri-fid; ppr. *clarifying*, kla'ri-fi-ing. [Fr. *clarifier*, fr. L. *clarificare—clarus*, clear, and *facio*, I make. CLEAR.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine.——v.i. To grow clear or bright; to grow or become clear, pure, or fine.

clarion, kla'ri-on, *n.* [Fr. *clairon*, L.L. *clario*, *clarionis*, fr. L. *clarus*, clear, shrill.] A kind of trumpet whose tube is narrower and tone more shrill than that of the common trumpet; a special organ stop; a trumpet sound or similar sound.

clarionet, **clarinet**, kla'ri-on-et, kla'rin-et, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette.* CLARION.] A wind-instrument of music made of wood, and similar in shape to the oboe.

clarity, kla'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *claritas*, clearness, fr. *clarus*, clear. CLEAR.] Clearness, whether physical or mental; clearness of mental view, of style, &c.

clary, klā'ri, *n.* [L.L. *sclaria*; origin unknown.] A British labiate plant of the sage genus.

clash, klash, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *clashed*, klasht; ppr. *clashing*, klash'ing. [An imitative word; comp. D. *kletsen*, G. *klatschen*, Dan. *klatsche*, to clap; also such words as *dash*, *splash*, *smash*, *crack*, *crash*, &c.] To make a loud noise by mutual collision; to meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere; to conflict; to interfere mutually, as statements, plans, &c.——v.t. To strike against with sound; to strike noisily together.——n. A striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies; opposition; contradiction.

clasp, kläsp, *n.* [By metathesis for O.E. *clapse*, to clasp, *clapse*, a clasp; perhaps allied to O.E. *clip*, to embrace, in the same way as *grasp*, to *grip*, and *gripe.*] An embrace; a hook for fastening; a catch; a close embrace; a throwing of the arms round.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clasped*, klaspt; ppr. *clasping*, klasp'ing. To hold fast; to shut or fasten together with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; to inclose and hold in the hand, or between the hands; to grasp; to embrace closely; to hug.

clasper, kläsp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which clasps; a tendril; an appendage for clasping.

clasp-knife, kläsp'nif, *n.* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle.

class, kläs, *n.* [Fr. *classe*, fr. L. *classis*, a class, a division of the Roman people.] An order or rank of persons or things; a number of persons supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; a number of students or pupils of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies at the same school; a large group of plants or animals formed by the union of several orders.——v.t. pret. & pp. *classed*, kläst; ppr. *classing*, kläs'ing. To form or arrange in or into a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks according to some method founded on natural distinctions; to distribute; to classify; to rank.

classable, kläs'a-bl, *a.* That may be classed or put in classes.

class-fellow, kläs'fel-ō, *n.* One of the same class at school or university.

classible, kläs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being classed; classable.

classic, klas'ik, *a.* [L. *classicus*, of the highest class or rank, fr. *classis*, a class: originally pertaining to the first or highest of the classes or political divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, hence the use of the word in reference to writers.] Of the first or highest class or rank; standard in literary quality; pertaining to Greek and Roman antiquity; pure in style; classical.——n. An author of the first rank; primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; a literary work of the first class or rank; *the classics*, specifically the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

classical, klas'ik-al, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to writers of the first rank; being of the first order; more specifically, in literature, pertaining to Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation; pertaining to ancient Greece or Rome; relating to localities associated with great ancient or modern authors, or to scenes of great historical events; pure, chaste, correct, or refined (taste, style, &c.).

classicalism, klas'ik-al-izm, *n.* [*Classical* and *-ism.*] A classic idiom or style; close adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art.

classically, klas'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a classical manner.

classicism, klas'i-sizm, *n.* [*Classic* and *-ism*=Fr. *classicisme.*] A classic idiom or style.

classicist, klas'i-sist, *n.* [*Classic* and *-ist.*] One versed in the classics.

classifiable, klas'i-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being classified.

classification, klas'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [See next.] Act of classifying or forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks; a systematic and scientific arrangement into classes or other divisions.

classify, klas'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *classified*, klas'i-fid; ppr. *classifying*, klas'i-fi-ing. [From L. *classis*, a class, and *-fy*=Fr. *classifier*, to classify.] To form into a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.

class-mate, kläs'māt, *n.* A class-fellow.

clatter, klat'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *clattered*, klat'ėrd; ppr. *clattering*, klat'ėr-ing. [From the sound. Comp. A. Sax. *clatrung*, a clattering, fr. *clatrian*, to clatter; D. *klater*, a rattle; D. and L.G. *klateren*, G. *klattern*, to rattle.] To make rattling or repeated sharp sounds, as by striking hard and non-resonant bodies; to utter repeated sharp or rattling sounds, by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.——v.t. To strike and make a rattling noise; to cause to rattle.——n. A rattling or confused noise, made by the collision of hard bodies; tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.

clause, kląz, *n.* [Fr. *clause*, fr. L.L. *clausa*, fr. L. *clausula*, a conclusion, a clause, fr. *clausus*, shut, fr. *claudo*, *clausum*, I close, whence *close*, *exclude*, &c. CLOSE.] A member or subdivision of a period or sentence; a distinct part or stipulation of a contract, will, agreement, &c.

claustral, klą'stral, *a.* [L.L. *claustralis*, fr. L. *claustrum*, an inclosure, a cloister, fr. *claudo*, I shut. CLAUSE.] Relating to a cloister; cloister-like; secluded.

clausular, klą'zū-lėr, *a.* Consisting of or having clauses.

clavate, **clavated**, **claviform**, klā'-vāt, klā'vāt-ed, klav'i-form, *a.* [L. *clava*, a club.] Club-shaped; growing gradually thicker towards the top.

clave, klāv, one of the two preterites of *cleave*.

clavecin, klav'e-sin, *n.* [Fr. *clavecin*, fr. It. *clavicembalo*—L. *clavis*, a key, and *cymbalum*, a cymbal.] A harpsichord.

clavichord, klav'i-kord, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.] An old stringed instrument, a precursor of the spinet and harpsichord.

clavicle, klav'i-kl, *n.* [L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key; but why the collar-bone was so called is doubtful.] The collar-bone in man, or a corresponding bone in other animals; in birds the clavicles unite to form the merry-thought.

clavicorn, klav'i-korn, *n.* [L. *clava*, a club, and *cornu*, a horn.] A member of a family of beetles with club-shaped antennæ.

clavicular, kla-vik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.

clavier, klav'i-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *clavier*=G. and D. *klavier*, fr. L. *clavis*, a key.] The keyboard of the pianoforte or other instrument whose keys are arranged on the same plan.

claw, klą, *n.* [A. Sax. *clawu*, *cló*, a claw= D. *klauw*, Icel. *kló*, Dan. and Sw. *klo*, G. *klaue*, a claw; the verb comes from the noun =A. Sax. *clawian*, to claw; D. *klauwen*, G. *klauen*, to claw. Perhaps cog. with *clue*.] The sharp, hooked nail of an animal; the whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails or talons; that which resembles the claw of an animal.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clawed*, kląd; ppr. *clawing*, klą'ing. To scratch, scrape, pull, or tear with the nails or talons; to scratch or tear in general; to tickle.

clawback, klą'bak, *n.* One who flatters; a sycophant.

clawed, klądd, *a.* Furnished with claws.

claw-hammer, klą'ham-ėr, *n.* A hammer furnished with two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood.

clay, klā, *n.* [A. Sax. *claeg*=Dan. *kleg*, L.G. *klei*, D. *klai*, *klei*, G. *klei*, clay; same root as in *clam*, *clammy*, *cleave*, *clog*; L. *gluten* (whence E. *glue*), Gr. *gloios*, any sticky stuff, *glia*, glue; O.Slav. *glina*, clay.] A tenacious kind of earth, which forms a plastic pasty mixture with water; an earth that consists chiefly of silica and alumina; earth in general; earth as the substance of the human body; the body.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clayed*, klād; ppr. *claying*, klā'ing. To cover, smear over, or manure with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

clay-cold, klā'kōld, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.

clayey, klā'i, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

clay-ground, klā'ground, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

clay-marl, klā'märl, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

clay-mill, klā'mil, *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.

claymore, klā'mōr, *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh mōr*, lit. sword (which is) great.] A large two-edged sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders; a basket-hilted broadsword.

clay-pit, klā'pit, *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

clay-slate, klā'slāt, *n.* A kind of rock consisting of clay which has been hardened and otherwise changed.

clay-stone, klā'stōn, *n.* An earthy felstone or felspathic rock of the igneous group.

clean, klēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *claene*, clean, pure, bright, and as *adv.* cleanly, in a clean manner, quite = O. Sax. *cleni*, *cleini*, O. Fris. *clene*, *cleine*, L.G. and D. *kleen*, *klein*, clean, neat, fine, small; G. *klein*, small; perhaps from the root seen also in *clay*, referring to sticky substances such as oil, that might be used to anoint the face, and so to make it bright or fresh.] Free from dirt or impurity; free from any stain, mark, or pollution; free from all obnoxious elements; among the Jews, not defiled or polluted; chaste; innocent; guiltless; neat; well-proportioned; shapely (*clean* limbs); not bungling; dexterous; adroit.——**adv.** Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cleaned*, klēnd; ppr. *cleaning*, klēn'ing. To make clean; to purify; to remove all foreign or obnoxious matter from; to cleanse.

cleaner, klēn'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cleans.

clean-handed, klēn'hand-ed, *a.* Having clean hands; free from moral taint or suspicion.

clean-limbed, klēn'limd, *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs.

cleanliness, klen'li-nes, *n.* State of being cleanly; neatness of person or dress; purity.

cleanly, klen'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *cleanlic*, lit. clean-bodied, clean in body.] Clean in habits and disposition; careful to avoid filth; kept free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat.——**adv.** klēn'li. In a clean manner; neatly; without filth; adroitly; dexterously.

cleanness, klēn'nes, *n.* State or quality of being clean; freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness; purity; innocence.

cleansable, klenz'a-bl, *a.* That may be cleansed.

cleanse, klenz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cleansed*, klenzd; ppr. *cleansing*, klenz'ing. [A. Sax. *claensian*, fr. *claene*, clean.] To make clean or pure; to remove filth or foul matter from; to free from everything undesirable; to free from guilt or crime.

cleanser, klenz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

clear, klēr, *a.* [O.Fr. *cleir*, *cler* (Fr. *clair*), fr. L. *clarus*, clear (whence also Sp. *claro*, It. *chiaro*, D. *klaar*, G. *klar*, Dan. and Sw. *klar*); akin *claret*, *clarify*, *clarinet*.] Bright, shining, light, brilliant; transparent; open; unobstructed; fair; uncloaded; unobscured; luminous; uncontaminated; unmixed; pure; apparent; evident; manifest; conspicuous; undeniable; indisputable; perspicuous; plain; lucid; distinct; distinct in sound; shrill; acute; cheerful; serene; quick in discernment; prompt; acute; free; free from debt or obligation; free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; acquitted; freed; exempt; free from deductions or charges.——**adv.** Clearly; clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cleared*, klērd; ppr. *clearing*, klēr'ing. To make clear or bright; to fine; to purify; to clarify; to free from impediment or obstructions; to free from anything noxious or injurious; to cleanse; to free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; to free from imputation of guilt; to acquit; to make or gain as profit beyond all expenses and charges; to prepare waste land for tillage or pasture; to leap over or move past without touching; to pay the customs on or connected with a cargo or ship; to obtain permission to sail for.——v.i. To become clear; to become free from cloud or fog; to become fair or serene: often with *up*; to exchange cheques and bills and settle balances; to leave a port.

clearance, klēr'ans, *n.* [*Clear* and *-ance*.] Act of clearing; a certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom-house.

clearer, klēr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which clears.

clear-headed, klēr'hed-ed, *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; having acute discernment or keen intelligence.

clearing, klēr'ing, *n.* Act of making clear; among *bankers*, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences; among *railways*, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways; a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.

clearing-house, klēr'ing-hous, *n.* The place where the operation termed *clearing* in banks and railways is carried on.

clearing-nut, klēr'ing-nut, *n.* A tree of the nux vomica genus, the seeds of which are said to clear turbid water.

clearly, klēr'li, *adv.* In a clear manner; plainly; evidently; fully; distinctly; obviously; explicitly; luminously.

clearness, klēr'nes, *n.* State of being clear; purity; brightness; transparency; splendour; openness; plainness; distinctness; acuteness; quick discernment.

clear-sighted, klēr'sīt-ed, *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious.

clear-sightedness, klēr'sīt-ed-nes, *n.* State of being clear-sighted; acute discernment.

clear-starch, klēr'stärch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clear-starched*, klēr'stärcht; ppr. *clear-starching*, klēr'stärch-ing. To stiffen with clear or colourless starch.

clear-story, **clere-story**, klēr'stō-ri, *n.* [From its being *clear* of the roof of the aisles, or from admitting light directly to the nave.] The upper story of a cathedral or other church. See cut under CHURCH.

cleat, klēt, *n.* [Allied to D. *kloot*, a ball, G. *kloss*, a clod, a lump.] A short solid

Several forms of Cleat.

piece of wood or metal attached to structures for various purposes; a piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon; a wedge.

cleavable, klēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be cloven or divided.

cleavage, klēv'āj, *n.* [*Cleave* and *-age*.] The act or manner of cleaving or splitting; the manner in which rocks or mineral substances naturally cleave or split according to their structure.

cleave, klēv, *v.i* pret. *cleaved*, klēvd, and *clave*, klāv; pp. *cleaved*, klēvd; ppr. *cleaving*, klēv'ing. [A. Sax. *clifian*, *cleofian*, pret. *clifode*, pp. *clifod* (*cleaved* is therefore historically the correct pret. & pp.)=D. and L.G. *kleven*, Dan. *klæbe*, G. *kleben*, to adhere, to cleave. *Climb*, *clay*, *clam* are akin. CLAY.] To stick; to adhere; to unite aptly; to adhere with strong affection.

cleave, klēv, *v.t.* pret. *clove*, klōv, *cleaved*, klēvd, or *cleft*, kleft (*clave* is obsol.); pp. *cloven*, klō'vn, *cleaved*, klēvd, or *cleft*, kleft; ppr. *cleaving*, klēv'ing. [A. Sax. *cleófan*, pret. *cleáf*, pp. *clofen* (the historically correct conjugation is therefore *cleave*, *clave* or *clove*, *cloven*), to cleave or split=D. *klieven*, Icel. *klýfa*, Dan. *klöve*, G. *klieben*. Cog. with Gr. *glyphō*, I carve, L. *glubo*, I peel.] To split; to rive; to part, separate, or divide by cutting; to sever or cut asunder by a blow; to cut; to hew.——v.i. To part asunder; to open; to crack; to split.

cleaver, klēv'ėr, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's chopper for cutting up carcasses.

cleavers, **clivers**, klēv'vėrz, kliv'vėrz, *n.* [From *cleaving* or sticking.] Goose-grass (*Galium Aparine*), a British plant which sticks to clothes, &c., by its small, hooked bristles.

cleek, klēk, *n.* [Prov. E. *click*, a hook, O.E. *cleach*, *cleche*, to catch, to hook; akin *clutch*.] A large hook or crook; a hooked club used in playing golf.

clef, klef, *n.* [Fr. *clef*, a key, fr. L. *clavis*, a **key.**] A character prefixed to a staff in music to determine the degree of elevation to be given to the notes belonging to it as a whole.

cleft, kleft, pret. & pp. of *cleave*, to split.

cleft, kleft, *n.* [Also *clift*, fr. stem of *cleave*, to split = D. G. and Icel. *kluft*, Sw. and Dan. *klyft*.] A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; a fissure; a cutting or division.

cleft-palate, kleft'pal-āt, *n.* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to leave a longitudinal gap in the upper jaw.

cleg, kleg, *n.* [Icel. *kleggi*, Norw. *klegg*, Dan. *kæg*, a cleg.] A gadfly; a horse-fly; a name applied to various flies which are troublesome from their blood-sucking habits.

cleistogamic, cleistogamous, klīs-to-gam'ik, klīs-tog'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *kleistos*, closed, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* a term applied to minute, bud-like, self-fertilizing flowers on plants that have other flowers conspicuously coloured.

clem, clam, klem, klam, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *clemmed, clammed*, klemd, klamd; ppr. *clemming, clamming*, klem'ing, klam'ing. [D. and G. *klemmen*, Dan. *klemme*, Sw. *klämma*, to pinch. CLAM.] To starve or be pinched with hunger.

clematis, klem'a-tis, *n.* [Gr. *klēmatis.*] The generic name of woody climbing plants, the only British species of which, the common traveller's joy, has clusters of white blossoms.

clemency, klē'men-si, *n.* [L. *clementia*, fr. *clemens, clementis*, merciful. CLEMENT.] The quality of being clement; mildness or mercifulness shown by a superior to an inferior; gentleness; tenderness; indulgence; lenity; kindness; a readiness to pardon, forgive, or spare.

clement, klē'ment, *a.* [L. *clemens, clementis*, mild, gentle, merciful; connections unknown.] Mild or humane in exercising power; gentle; lenient; indulgent; kind; gracious; ready to pardon, forgive, or spare.

clemently, klē'ment-li, *adv.* In a clement manner; with clemency; mercifully.

clench, klensh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clenched*, klensht; ppr. *clenching*, klensh'ing. [A. Sax. *clencan* = Sc. *clink*, D. and L.G. *klinken*, Dan. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, to clinch, to rivet; akin *clink*.] To secure or fasten by a nail; to rivet; to establish, settle, or confirm (as an argument); to set firmly together; to double up tightly (the teeth or the hands); to grasp firmly. ——n. A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch; a clinch.

clencher, klen'shėr, *n.* One who or that which clenches; a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; a clincher.

clepet, klēp, *v.t.* pret. *cleped*, pp. *yclept*, i-klept'. [A. Sax. *clipian, cleopian.*] To call or name. [*Shak.*]

clepsydra, klep'si-dra, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *klepsydra—kleptō*, I steal, I hide, and *hydōr*, water.] A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water; a water-clock.

cleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a, *n.* KLEPTOMANIA.

clere-story, klēr'stō-ri, *n.* CLEAR-STORY.

clerglable, klėr'ji-a-bl, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy.

clergy, klėr'ji, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *clergie*, the state of being a clerk or clergyman, fr. L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*, clerical, a cleric or clerk, fr. *klēros*, a lot, an allotment, the clergy. Akin *clerical, clerk.*] The body or order of men set apart to the service of God in the Christian church; the ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity; *law*, benefit of clergy.—**Benefit of clergy**, originally the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge in cases of felony; an immunity latterly extended to any person who could read, though laymen could only claim it once; abolished in 1827.

clergyman, klėr'ji-man, *n.* A man who belongs to the clergy; a man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances.

cleric, kle'rik, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to the clergy; clerical.——n. A clergyman; an ecclesiastic.

clerical, kle'rik-al, *a.* [L. *clericus*, fr. Gr. *klērikos.* CLERGY, CLERK.] Belonging to the clergy; befitting the clergy or a clergyman; pertaining to a clerk or writer.—**Clerical error**, an error in a document made by carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the writer or transcriber.

clericalism, kle'rik-al-izm, *n.* [*Clerical* and *-ism.*] Clerical power or influence; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism.

clericism, kle'ri-sizm, *n.* [*Cleric* and *-ism.*] Clericalism; a system based on clergy.

clericity, kle-ris'i-ti, *n.* Clerical quality or character.

clerisy, kle'ri-si, *n.* [L.L. *clericia*, fr. *clericus.* CLERK.] A body of learned men; the literati.

clerk, klärk, *n.* [A. Sax. *clerc*, a priest; O. Fr. *clerc*; fr. L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos.* CLERGY.] A clergyman; a man in holy orders; formerly also a man of letters; a scholar; the layman who reads the responses in the Anglican Church; one who is employed in keeping records or accounts; an employee who has writing to do, in an office, warehouse, shop, &c.; in America, an assistant in the shop of a retail dealer.

clerkly, klärk'li, *a.* Pertaining to a clerk or to penmanship; scholarly.

clerkship, klärk'ship, *n.* The office or business of a clerk; scholarship.

clever, kle'vėr, *a.* [Same as Fris. *cliiver*, Dan. *klöver*, *klever*, clever; connected with O.E. *cliver*, a claw, and with *cleave*, to adhere.] Possessing skill, talent, or ability in various directions; dexterous; adroit; acute; active; alert; ready; able; expert; ingenious; talented; executed with ability, dexterity, skill, and success.

cleverish, kle'vėr-ish, *a.* Tolerably clever.

cleverly, kle'vėr-li, *adv.* In a clever manner.

cleverness, kle'vėr-nes, *n.* Quality of being clever; dexterity; adroitness; skill; smartness.

clew, klō, klū, *n.* [See *clue*, which is the commoner spelling in some senses.] A ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball; a thread serving for guidance; a clue; the lower corner of a square sail.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clewed*, klōd, klūd; ppr. *clewing*, klō'ing, klū'ing. To truss up (sails) to the yard in order to furling.

clew-line, klō'lin, *n.* A rope for hauling up the lower corner of a square sail.

cliché, klē-shā, *n.* [Fr., fr. *clicher*, to stereotype, fr. older *cliquer*, to click, to fasten, make firm.] A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving.

click, klik, *v.t.* pret & pp. *clicked*, klikt; ppr. *clicking*, klik'ing. [Formed fr. the sound; comp. *clack*, of which *click* may be regarded as a weakened form; also *cluck, clink, clank*; so D. *klikken*, Fr. *cliquer*, to click.] To make a small, sharp noise, or a succession of such noises, as by a gentle striking.——n. A small sharp sound; a pall or small piece of iron that falls into a notched or ratchet wheel; the cluck of the natives of South Africa; a detent or ratchet; the latch of a door.

clicker, klik'ėr, *n.* One who or that which clicks; the compositor who receives the copy and distributes it among the other compositors.

client, kli'ent, *n.* [Fr. *client*, fr. L. *cliens, clientis*, a client; formerly *cluens*, ppr. of *cluo, cluco*, I hear; same root as *listen.*] Formerly the retainer or dependant of a Roman of distinction; hence a person under the patronage or protection of another; one who consults and employs a counsellor or lawyer; one whose interests are represented by a business man.

clientage, kli'en-tāj, *n.* [*Client* and *-age.*] The state or condition of being a client; a body of clients.

clental, kli'en-tal, *a.* [*Client* and *-al.*] Pertaining to a client or clients.

clientele, kli'en-tēl, *n.* [Fr. *clientèle*, fr. L. *clientela.* CLIENT.] A body of clients or dependants; one's clients collectively.

clientship, kli'ent-ship, *n.* The condition of a client.

cliff, klif, *n.* [A. Sax. *clif*, a rock, a cliff = D. *klif*, L.G. *klif, klef*, Icel. *klif*, a cliff; comp. also Dan. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*, G. *klippe*, a crag.] A precipice; the steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep bank; a high and steep rock; a headland.

cliffy, klif'i, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

climacteric, kli-mak-te'rik, kli-mak'te-rik, *n.* [Gr. *klimaktērikos*, fr. *klimaktēr*, the step of a ladder, fr. *klimax*, a ladder or scale. CLIMAX.] A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; the *grand climacteric* being the 63rd year.

climate, klī'māt, *n.* [Fr. *climat*, L. *clima, climatis*, fr. Gr. *klima, klimatos*, a slope, a zone of the earth, a clime, fr. *klinō*, I bend, referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole. Root same as in *climax*, and in E. to *lean.*] The condition of a country, tract, or region in respect of atmospheric phenomena, such as temperature of the air, dryness, moisture, wind, &c.; all those modifications of the atmosphere by which man and animals are affected.

climatic, climatical, klī-mat'ik, klī-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited by a climate.

climatically, klī-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In relation to climate.

climatize, klī'ma-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *climatized*, klī'ma-tīzd; ppr. *climatizing*, klī'ma-tīz-ing. [*Climate* and *-ize.*] To accustom to a new climate, as a plant; to acclimatize.

climatographical, klī'mat-ō-graf''ik-al, *a.* Belonging to climatography or the study of the variations of climate.

climatography, klī-mat-og'ra-fi, *n.* [*Climate* and *-graphy.*] A description of climates.

climatology, klī-mat-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *klima, klimatos*, climate, and *logos*, discourse, doctrine.] The science of climates or doctrine of climatic conditions.

climax, klī'maks, *n.* [L. *climax*, fr. Gr. *klimax*, a climax, lit. a ladder, fr. *klinō*, I bend, slope, or slant. CLIMACTERIC.] A figure of speech or rhetorical device in which the language rises step by step in dignity, importance, and force; the highest point of anything; the culmination; acme.

climb, klīm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *climbed*, klīmd; ppr. *climbing*, klīm'ing (*clomb* for pret. & pp. is now only poetical). [A. Sax. *climban*, pret. *clamb, clomb*, pp. *clumben* = G. L.G. and D. *klimmen*; from same root as *cleave*, to adhere; comp. Icel. *klifa*, to climb.] To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to rise or ascend by clinging, clutching, or holding fast; to mount or ascend with labour and difficulty; to ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibres.——v.t. To ascend; to mount or ascend with labour, or a slow motion.

climbable, klīm'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being climbed.

climber, klīm'ėr, *n.* One who climbs; a plant that creeps and rises on some support; a bird that climbs; one of an order that includes the parrots, woodpeckers, &c., so called from their climbing habits.

climbing, klīm'ing, *p. a.* Possessing power to climb; clinging to some support while growing; used to climb with.

clime, klīm, *n.* [L. *clima*, fr. Gr. *klima*, a climate. CLIMATE.] A tract or region of the earth: a poetical word.

clinch, klinsh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clinched*, klinsht; ppr. *clinching*, klinsh'ing. [Same as *clench.*] To clench; to rivet; to fix by driving quite through and turning back the point; to settle or make conclusive.—— n. A hold; a catch; what clutches or holds fast; a pun.

clincher, klinsh'ėr, *n.* One who or that which clinches; a kind of nail; a conclusive repartee

clincher-built, klinsh'ér-bilt, *a.* Same as *Clinker-built.*

cling, kling, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *clung,* klung; ppr. *clinging,* kling'ing. [A. Sax. *clingan,* to adhere, to dry up or wither = Fris. *klingen, klinken,* to cling; Dan. *klynge,* to grow in clusters, *klynge,* a heap, a cluster; Sw. *klänge,* to climb.] To bang by twining round; to adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast; to support itself by embracing or winding round.

clinger, kling'ér, *n.* One who or that which clings.

clingstone, kling'stōn, *a.* Said of fruits the stone of which clings to the flesh when ripe.

clingy, kling'i, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

clinic, klin'ik, *a.* Same as *Clinical.*——*n.* One confined to bed by sickness.

clinical, klin'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *klinikos,* fr. *klinē,* a bed, fr. *klinō,* I recline. LEAN.] Pertaining to a sick-bed.—**Clinical medicine** is the branch in which instruction is imparted to the student in a practical manner at the bedside of the patient.——*n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

clinically, klin'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

clink, klingk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clinked,* klingkt; ppr. *clinking,* klingk'ing. [An imitative word akin to *click* and *clank*; comp. D. *klinken,* to tinkle; Dan. *klinge,* Sw. *klinga,* to sound, to jingle; Icel. *klingja,* G. *klingen,* to ring, to chink; comp. also *clang.*] To cause to ring or jingle; to strike so as to make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds.——*v.i.* To ring; to jingle; to tingle; to clank.——*n.* A sharp sound made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.

clinker, klingk'ér, *n.* [D. *klinker,* from giving a ringing sound when struck. CLINK.] A partially vitrified brick; a kind of hard brick used for paving; a mass of incombustible slag.

clinker-built, klingk'ér-bilt, *a.* Built with overlapping planks fastened with clincher nails.

clink-stone, klingk'stōn, *n.* [From its sonorousness.] A rock of the trachytic group, with a slaty structure, sometimes used as roofing slates.

clinometer, klīn-om'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *klinō,* I bend or incline, and *metron,* measure. CLIMATE.] An instrument for measuring the dip or inclination of rock strata.

clinometric, clinometrical, klī-nō-met'rik, klī-nō-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a clinometer; ascertained by a clinometer.

clip, klip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clipped, clipt,* klipt; ppr. *clipping,* klip'ing. [Same as Icel. *klippa,* to clip, to cut the hair; Dan. *klippe,* Sw. *klippa,* L.G. *klippen,* to clip or shear.] To cut off with shears or scissors; to trim or make shorter with scissors; to diminish (coin) by paring the edge; to curtail; to cut short.——*n.* Act or product of sheep-shearing; wool shorn at a single shearing; a season's shearing.

clip, klip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clipped,* klipt; ppr. *clipping,* klip'ing. [A. Sax. *clyppan,* to embrace, O.Fris. *kleppa,* to embrace, Icel. *klýpa,* to pinch.] To embrace; to enfold.——*n.* A clasp or spring-holder for letters or papers.

clipper, klip'ér, *n.* [In sense of ship it is lit. one that clips or cuts her way.] One who clips; a sharp fast-sailing vessel.

clipping, klip'ing, *n.* The act of one who clips; a piece separated by clipping; a shred; a paring.

clique, klēk, *n.* [Fr. *clique,* probably a mere variant of *claque,* with a somewhat different sense. CLAQUE.] A party; a coterie; a set; a cabal.

cliquish, klēk'ish, *a.* Relating to a clique or coterie; disposed to form cliques.

cliquism, klēk'izm, *n.* The principles or spirit of a clique.

clivers. See CLEAVERS.

cloaca, klō-ā'ka, *n.* [L., a sewer.] An underground conduit for drainage; a sewer; the common excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, fishes, and lower mammalia.

cloacal, klō-ā'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a cloaca.

cloak, klōk, *n.* [O. and Prov. Fr. *cloque, cloke,* L.L. *cloca, clocca,* a bell, a kind of horseman's cape of a bell-shape; same word as *clock.*] A loose outer garment; a mantle; a cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cloaked,* klōkt; ppr. *cloaking,* klōk'ing. To cover with a cloak; to hide; to conceal; to cover; to mask; to veil.

cloak-bag, klōk'bag, *n.* A bag for a cloak or other clothes; a valise or portmanteau.

cloak-room, klōk'röm, *n.* A room at a place of assembly where ladies' cloaks, &c., are deposited.

clock, klok, *n.* [Originally a bell=O. Fr. *cloke, cloque,* Mod. Fr. *cloche,* L.L. *clocca, clucga,* Icel. *klukka,* Dan. *klokke,* Sw. *klocka,* D. *klok,* G. *glocke,* a bell or clock; Ir. and Gael. *clog,* W. *cloch,* a bell or clock. *Cloak* is the same word.] A machine which measures time and its divisions by means of hands moving over a dial, motion being given to these by a pendulum and wheels moved by weights or springs, and the hours being often struck on a bell. ∴**O'clock,** in such phrases as, 'it is one *o'clock*', is contracted from *of the clock.*

clock, klok, *n.* [Possibly originally applied to a bell-shaped ornament.] A figure or figured work embroidered on the ankle of a stocking.

clock, klok, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A general name for a beetle.

clock-work, klok'wėrk, *n.* The machinery and movements of a clock; mechanism set to go automatically and with regularity.

clod, klod, *n.* [A slightly modified form of *clot*; comp. Dan. *klode,* a globe or ball, *klods,* a block or lump.] A mass or lump; a hard lump of earth; a mass of earth and turf; a dull, gross, stupid fellow.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *clodded,* klod'ed; ppr. *clodding,* klod'ing. To collect into concretions or a thick mass; to clot.——*v.t.* To pelt with clods.

cloddish, klod'ish, *a.* Like a clod; clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.

cloddy, klod'i, *a.* Consisting of clods; earthy; gross.

clodhopper, klod'hop-ér, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

clodpoll, klod'pōl, *n.* [*Poll* = head.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

cloff, klof, *n.* [Perhaps originally a portion *cleft* or split off, fr. *cleave.*] A deduction or allowance formerly made on the net weight of some kinds of goods.

clog, klog, *n.* [Origin doubtful. Comp. Sc. *clag,* a clog, an impediment, *clag,* to clog, as with something viscous or sticky.] A piece of wood fastened to an animal's leg to keep it from straying; hindrance; encumbrance; impediment; a sort of shoe with a wooden sole; a wooden shoe; a patten.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *clogged,* klogd; ppr. *clogging,* klog'ing. To impede the movements of; to encumber, restrain, or hamper; to choke up; to obstruct; to hinder; to burden; to trammel.——*v.i.* To be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter; to coalesce; to unite and adhere.

clog-almanac, klog'al-ma-nak, *n.* An old kind of almanac made by cutting notches on a *clog* or block of wood.

clog-dance, klog'dans, *n.* A dance in which the feet, shod with clogs, perform a noisy accompaniment to the music.

cloggy, klog'i, *a.* That clogs or has power to clog; viscous; adhesive.

cloister, kloi'stér, *n.* [O. Fr. *cloistre,* Fr. *cloître,* fr. L. *claustrum,* a bolt, inclosed place, fr. *claudo, clausum,* I shut. CLOSE.] A place inclosed or shut up; a place of religious retirement; a monastery or nunnery; a covered walk in connection with a monastic or collegiate building; any arcade or colonnade round an open court.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cloistered,* kloi'térd; ppr. *cloistering,* kloi'tér-ing. To shut up or confine in a cloister or monastery; to shut up; to immure.

cloisterer, kloi's'tèr-ér, *n.* One belonging to the cloister.

cloister-garth, kloi's'tér-gärth, *n.* The court inclosed by a cloister.

cloistral, kloi's'tral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cloister.

cloke, klōk. A former spelling of *cloak.*

clomb, klōm, old pret. of *climb.*

clonic, klon'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *klonos,* any violent, confused motion.] Convulsive; irregular: said of spasms in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in quick succession.

close, klōz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *closed,* klōzd; ppr. *closing,* klōz'ing. [Fr. *clos,* pp. of *clore,* to shut up; fr. L. *claudere, clausum,* to shut; seen also in *conclude, exclude, include, seclude, cloister, clause, closet, conclusion,* &c.] To bring the parts of together; to shut; to make fast by pressing together, or by stopping an open place; to shut up; to block up; to end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period; to cover; to inclose; to encompass.——*v.i.* To come close together; to unite; to end; to terminate or come to a period; to engage in close encounter; to grapple; to accede or consent; to come to an agreement.——*n.* Conclusion; termination; end; pause; cessation; intermission; a grapple in wrestling.

close, klōs, *a.* [Fr. *clos,* fr. L. *clausus,* shut. CLOSE, *v.t.*] Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening; firm; compact; dense; having no vent; without ventilation; confined; oppressive; causing lassitude; retired; hidden; secluded; private; secret; concise; brief; narrow; near; adjoining; penurious; stingy; trusty; firmly attached; intimate; attentive; intent; fixed; intense; disposed to keep secrets; not communicative; strictly adhering to the original; with little difference, as between antagonists; almost evenly balanced.——*n.* [Fr. *clos,* an inclosed place.] An inclosed place; a place surrounded by a fence; the precinct of a cathedral.——*adv.* Tightly, so as to leave no opening; in strict confinement; in contact, or very near in space or time.

close-fisted, klōs'fist-ed, *a.* Miserly; covetous; niggardly.

close-handed, klōs'hand-ed, *a.* Grasping; covetous; penurious.

close-hauled, klōs'hâld, *a.* Sailing as nearly against the wind as possible.

closely, klōs'li, *adv.* In a close manner; so as to be close; compactly; nearly; intimately; intently; rigidly; narrowly; strictly; with strict adherence to an original.

closeness, klōs'nes, *n.* State or quality of being close.

closer, klōz'ér, *n.* One who or that which closes.

close-stool, klōs'stōl, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm; a night-stool.

closet, kloz'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *closet,* dim. of *clos,* an inclosure. CLOSE, *n.*] A small room; a small private apartment; any room for privacy; a small side-room or recess for storing things.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *closeted,* kloz'et-ed; ppr. *closeting,* kloz'et-ing. To put in a closet; to take into a private apartment.

close-time, klōs'tīm, *n.* A certain season during which it is unlawful to catch or kill game and certain kinds of fish.

closing, klōz'ing, *p.a.* Coming at the close or end; forming a conclusion; concluding.

closure, klōz'ūr, *n.* [From *close, v.*; in second sense directly suggested by Fr. *clôture,* having same meaning.] The act of closing; the act of bringing a parliamentary debate to an end by special vote or other appointed means.

clot, klot, *n.* [Older form of *clod,* and formerly used in same sense: A. Sax. *clot,* a mass; D. *kloot,* a ball or globe; Sw. *klot,* a sphere, *klots,* a block; G. *kloss,* a clod, a lump, *klotz,* a block; same root as *clew*; akin *clout.*] A lump or mass formed by cohesion; a mass of soft or fluid matter hardened; a coagulated mass as of blood.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *clotted,* klot'ed; ppr.

clotting, klot'ing. To form into clots; to become thick; to coagulate.

cloth, kloth, *n.* [A. Sax. *cláth*=O. Fris. *klâth*, *klêth*, L.G. and D. *cleed*, Icel. *klæthi*, Dan. *klæde*, G. *kleid*, cloth. CLOTHES.] A woven material or fabric; a piece of tissue formed by weaving threads of wool, linen, cotton, silk, &c., used for garments or other purposes; frequently a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to that made of other material; the covering put on a table for meals, especially when made of linen; the clerical profession, as distinguished by the dress.

clothe, klōTH, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clothed*, klōTHd, or *clad*, klad; ppr. *clothing*, klōTH'ing. [A. Sax. *clâthian*, *cwthan*, to clothe: fr. the noun.] To put clothes or garments on; to cover with dress; to furnish with raiment; to put on; to invest; to cover; to surround; to encompass; to cover or spread over.

clothes, klōTHz, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *cláthas*, *pl.* of *cláth*, cloth; but the pl. of *cloth* is now *cloths* (kinds of cloth), and this word has no sing.] Garments for the body; raiment; attire; dress; apparel; blankets, &c., put upon a bed.

clothes-horse, klōTHz'hors, *n.* A frame to hang clothes on.

clothes-moth, klōTHz'moth, *n.* A name for several moths whose larvæ are destructive to woollen fabrics, furs, &c.

cloth-hall, kloth'hal, *n.* A hall at the great woollen-cloth marts, where producers and buyers meet periodically.

clothier, klōTH'i-er, *n.* A maker or seller of cloths or clothes.

clothing, klōTH'ing, *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

cloth-yard, kloth'yard, *n.* A measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard.—**Cloth-yard shaft**, an arrow a cloth-yard long.

clotty, klot'i, *a.* Full of clots, or small hard masses.

cloud, kloud, *n.* [Originally a mass or rounded mass in general: A. Sax. *clúd*, a rock, a hillock, the root being that seen in *clod*; so in O.D. *klot*, a clod, and *klote*, a cloud.] A collection of visible vapour suspended in the air at some height, and assuming the most different and ever-varying forms; something similar to this; a collection of smoke or dust rising or floating in the air; a dark area of colour in a lighter material; what obscures, darkens, sullies, threatens, or the like; state of obscurity, gloom, or darkness; a great multitude; a crowd; a collection; a mass.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clouded*, kloud'ed; ppr. *clouding*, kloud'ing. To overspread with a cloud or clouds; to obscure; to darken; to variegate with colours resembling clouds; to give the appearance of sullenness or gloom; to tarnish; to sully.——v.i. To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds.

cloudberry, kloud'be-ri, *a.* A plant of the bramble family, with large white flowers and orange-red berries of an agreeable taste.

cloud-built, kloud'bilt, *a.* Built up of clouds; fanciful; imaginary; chimerical.

cloud-burst, kloud'bèrst, *n.* A tremendous downpour of rain over a limited area.

cloud-capped, **cloud-capt**, kloud'kapt, *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty. [*Shak.*]

clouded, kloud'ed, *p.a.* Overcast with clouds; obscured; dimmed; rendered gloomy; having lighter and darker patches of colour.

cloudily, kloud'i-li, *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely.

cloudiness, kloud'i-nes, *n.* State of being cloudy; obscurity gloom; want of brightness; appearance of gloom or sullenness.

cloud-kissing, kloud'kis-ing, *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty. [*Shak.*]

cloudless, kloud'les, *a.* Being without a cloud; uncloudcd; clear; bright.

cloudlet, kloud'let, *n.* [*Cloud* and *-let.*] A little cloud.

cloudy, kloud'i, *a.* [*Cloud* and *-y*=A. Sax. *clúdig*, rocky.] Overcast or obscured with clouds; consisting of a cloud or clouds; obscure; dark; not easily understood; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; marked with cloud-like spots; not bright.

clough, kluf, *n.* [From (hypoth.) A. Sax. *clóh*, a clough=Sc. *cleugh*, O.H.G. *klâh*, and akin to G. *klinge*, a clough.] A ravine or valley in a hillside.

clout, klout, *n.* [A. Sax. *clút*, a clout, a patch; Dan. and Norw. *klud*, Sw. *klut*, a clout. Same root as *clot*, *cleat*, *clod*.] A patch of cloth, leather, &c.; a rag; a piece of cloth for mean purposes; a blow with the hand; the mark fixed in the centre of a target.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clouted*, klout'ed; ppr. *clouting*, klout'ing. To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch; to cover with a piece of cloth; to join clumsily.

clouted, klout'ed, *p.a.* Covered with clouts; patched; mended clumsily.

clove, klōv, one of the two prets. of *cleave*, to split.

clove, klōv, *n.* [O. E. *clowe*, Fr. *clou*, Sp. *clavo*, a clove, a nail, fr. L. *clavus*, a nail, fr. its resemblance to a nail in shape.] The dried spicy flower-bud of an East Indian tree, of the myrtle family; the tree itself (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*).

clove, klōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *clufu*; akin to *cleófian*, to split, to cleave.] One of the small bulbs in a compound bulb, as in garlic; a weight for cheese, &c., being about 8 lbs.

cloven, klō'vn, pp. of *cleave*, to split.

cloven-footed, **cloven-hoofed**, klō'vn-fut-ed, klō'vn-hōft, *a.* Having the foot or hoof cleft or divided into two parts, as the ox; said also of the devil.

clove-pink, klōv'pingk, *n.* A species of pink or carnation having an odour resembling that of cloves.

clover, klō'vèr, [A. Sax. *clâfre*=D. *klaver*, L. G. *klever*, D. *clöver*, Sw. *klöfver*; akin G. *klee*; root doubtful. A leguminous plant of numerous species bearing three-lobed leaves and heads of small flowers, several species being cultivated for fodder.

clovered, klō'vèrd, *a.* Covered with clover.

clover-grass, klō'vèr-gras, *n.* Clover.

clovery, klō'vèr-i, *a.* Abounding in clover.

clown, kloun, *n.* [Akin to Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Fris. *klönne*, a bumpkin; Sw. *klunn*, a block.] An awkward country-fellow; a rustic; a man of coarse manners; a boor; a lout; a churl; a professional jester, merryman, or buffoon.

clownish, kloun'ish, *a.* Resembling a clown; coarse; rough; rude; awkward; uncultivated.

clownishly, kloun'ish-li, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

clownishness, kloun'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being clownish.

cloy, kloi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cloyed*, kloid; ppr. *cloying*, kloi'ing. [O. Fr. *cloyer*, to stop up, equivalent to *clouer*, *clver*, originally to fasten with a nail, fr. O. Fr. *clo*, Fr. *clou*, fr. L. *clavus*, a nail (whence *clove*, the spice). *Clog* has influenced the meaning.] To satiate; to surfeit; to fill to loathing; to glut.

cloying, kloi'ing, *p.a.* Such as to cloy, surfeit, or satiate; wearisome with sweetness.

club, klub, *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*, Sw. *klubba*, Dan. *klub*, a club; akin to *clump*. The application of the word to cards arose from the Spanish usage, which depicted actual clubs, while our figure comes from the French.] A short, heavy, massy stick, of sufficient dimensions for the hand to grasp at one end, and thickening at the other; a cudgel; a bludgeon; a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball in golf, &c.; a card of the suit that is marked with trefoils; *pl.* the suit so marked.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clubbed*, klubd; ppr. *clubbing*, klub'ing. To beat with a club; to use by way of club.

club, klub, *n.* [Believed to be from former word, though the transition of meaning is difficult; the meaning is more akin to the allied word *clump*.] A certain number of persons who agree to meet each other for certain purposes and on certain conditions, sharing any expense incurred; an association for promoting some common object, literary, scientific, political, social, convivial, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clubbed*, klubd; ppr. *clubbing*, klub'ing. To join and contribute money to a common object; to join or unite together for some common end.——v.t. To add together by a number making contributions to a common fund.

clubbable, klub'a-bl, *a.* Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a club; social.

clubbist, klub'ist, *n.* One who belongs to a club or association.

club-foot, klub'fut, *n.* A short, distorted foot, generally of congenital origin.

club-footed, klub'fut-ed, *a.* Having short, crooked, or deformed feet.

club-house, klub'hous, *n.* A house where a club or select number of individuals meets, each contributing an equal share of the expense.

club-law, klub'la, *n.* Government by clubs or violence; the law of brute force.

club-moss, klub'mos, *n.* A moss-like plant that has certain of its parts club-shaped, allied to ferns and mosses; a lycopod.

club-room, klub'röm, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

cluck, kluk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *clucked*, klukt; ppr. *clucking*, kluk'ing. [A. Sax. *cloccian*= D. *klokken*, Dan. *klukke*, an imitative word like *clack*, *click*, &c.] To make the noise or utter the cry of the domestic hen when calling chickens.——n. The sound so made or a similar sound.

clue, klö, *n.* [Same as *clew*: A. Sax. *clíwen*, a ball of thread=D. *kluwen*, a clue; O.H.G. *kliuwa*, a ball; cog. perhaps with *claw*, and L. *globus*, *glomus*, a mass.] A ball of thread; a thread serving to guide one in an intricate maze or labyrinth; anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; fact or circumstance indicating a way to unravel a mystery.

clump, klump, *n.* [Same as D. *klomp*, L.G. Dan. Sw. and G. *klump*, a lump, a clod; fr. same root as *club*, and probably also as L. *globus*, a globe.] A lump; a shapeless mass; a thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a cluster of trees or shrubs; a close body of persons or things.

clumpy, klump'i, *a.* Consisting of clumps; shapeless; covered with clumps.

clumsily, klum'zi-li, *adv.* In a clumsy manner.

clumsiness, klum'zi-nes, *n.* Quality of being clumsy.

clumsy, klum'zi, *a.* [From old *clumsen*, *clomsen*, to benumb or stupefy; allied to Sw. *klummsen*, benumbed, Icel. *klumsa*, lockjaw, D. *kleumen*, to be benumbed; the root being same as in *clam*, *clem*, &c.] Awkward in movements; heavy; unwieldy; ungainly; ill-made; rude in make; badly executed.

clung, klung, *pret.* and *pp.* of *cling*.

cluster, klus'tèr, *n.* [A. Sax. *cluster*, *clyster*, a cluster=L.G. *kluster*, a cluster; supposed to be for *clut-ter*, fr. same root as *clot*, *clod*, *clout*, *cleat*.] A bunch, as of grapes; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot; a number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body, or situated near each other; a group; a swarm.——v.t. pret. & pp. *clustered*, klus'tèrd; ppr. *clustering*, klus'tèr-ing. To be or to keep close together; to grow in clusters or bunches; to collect together in masses.——v.t. To collect into a cluster or close body.

clutch, kluch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clutched*, kluchd; ppr. *clutching*, kluch'ing. [O.E. *clucche*, *cloche*, fr. *cloche*, a claw, a softened form of older *cloke*, a claw, Sc. *cluik*, *cluke*, a claw; allied perhaps to *cleek*.] To catch or seize hold of; to grasp; to gripe.——n. A grip; a grasp; a seizure; something that grasps or holds fast; a paw, talon, or grasping merciless hand; hence such phrases as, to fall into a person's *clutches*.

clutch, kluch, *n.* [Also *cletch*, a softened form corresponding to Sc. *cleek*, to bring forth young; Icel. *klekja*, Dan. *klække*, to

hatch.] The eggs laid and hatched by a bird at one time.

clutter, klut'tĕr, *n.* [A modification of *clatter*, but influenced by old or dial. *clotter*, fr. *clot.*] A confused noise; bustle; disorder.——v.i. pret. & pp. *cluttered*, klut'tĕrd; ppr. *cluttering*, klut'tĕr-ing. To clatter; to make a bustle or confusion.——v.t. To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion.

clypeate, **clypeiform**, klip'ē-āt, klip'ē-i-form, *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] Shaped like a buckler; shield-shaped.

clyster, klis'tĕr, *n.* [Gr. *klystēr*, fr. *klyzō*, *klysō*, I wash out, I cleanse.] A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, to cleanse the bowels, &c.

coach, kōch, *n.* [Fr. *coche*=Sp. and Pg. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, G. *kutsche*, D. *koets*, all fr. Hung. *kocsi*, (pron. ko-chi), fr. *Kocs*, in Hungary.] A vehicle drawn by horses, and designed for the conveyance of passengers; more particularly a four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; a private tutor.——v.i. pret. & pp. *coached*, kōcht; ppr. *coaching*, kōch'ing. To ride in a coach.

coach-box, kōch'boks, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

coach-dog, kōch'dog, *n.* A dog of Dalmatian breed, generally white spotted with black, kept to accompany carriages.

coach-hire, kōch'hīr, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

coachman, kōch'man, *n.* The person who drives a coach.

coachmanship, kōch'man-ship, *n.* Skill in driving coaches.

coach-office, kōch-of-is, *n.* A booking office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

coach-stand, kōch'stand, *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

coact, kō-akt', *v.i.* [Prefix *co*, and *act*.] To act together.—**coactive**, kō-ak'tiv, *a.* Acting in concurrence; also forcing or compelling: compulsory (in this sense fr. L. *cogo*, *coactum*, I compel).

coadjutor, kō-ad-jū'tĕr, *n.* [L. *coadjutor*—prefix *co*, *ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, I help.] A fellow-helper or assistant; one who co-operates with another; a colleague; the assistant of a bishop or other prelate.

coadjutorship, kō-ad-jū'tĕr-ship, *n.* The state of being a coadjutor; assistance.

coadjutrix, kō-ad-jū'triks, *n.* A female coadjutor or assistant.

coadunate, kō-ad'ū-nāt, *a.* [L. *coadunatus*—prefix *co*, *ad*, to, *unus*, one.] United or joined together.

coagency, kō-ā'jen-si, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *agency*.] Joint agency.

coagent, kō-ā'jent, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *agent*.] A fellow-agent; an assistant or associate in an act.

coagulable, kō-ag'ū-la-bl, *a.* That may be coagulated; capable of being curdled.

coagulant, kō-ag'ū-lant, *n.* That which produces coagulation.

coagulate, kō-ag'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coagulated*, kō-ag'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *coagulating*, kō-ag'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *coagulo*, *coagulatum*, fr. *coagulum*, rennet—*con*, together, and *ago*, I bring, drive, &c. Acr.] To change from a fluid into a more or less solid mass; to curdle, congeal, or clot.——v.i. To curdle; to congeal.

coagulation, kō-ag'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of coagulating; state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating.

coagulative, **coagulatory**, kō-ag'ū-lā-tiv, kō-ag'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Causing coagulation.

coagulator, kō-ag'ū-lāt-ĕr, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

coagulum, kō-ag'ū-lum, *n.* [Coagulate.] A coagulated mass; the clot in blood.

coaita, kō-ī'ta, *n.* [Native name.] A South American monkey, about 18 inches in length.

coal, kōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *col*=D. *kool*, Fris. *koal*, *kole*, G. *kohle*, Icel. and Sw. *kol*, Dan. *kul*, alive coal or glowing ember; connections doubtful.] A piece of any combustible substance in a state of ignition; a piece of wood or other combustible substance partially burned; an ember; a cinder; charcoal; a solid, black, inflammable substance dug out of the earth and used as fuel, formed from vast masses of vegetable matter deposited in former epochs of the earth's history; a lump of this substance.—**To haul** (**take**, &c.) **over the coals**, to call to a strict or severe account; to reprimand.—**To carry coals to Newcastle**, to take things where there are already plenty.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head**, to benefit in requital of evil.——v.t. or i. pret. & pp. *coaled*, kōld; ppr. *coaling*, kōl'ing. To supply with coals; to take in coals.

coal-bed, kōl'bed, *n.* A geological formation in which there are one or more strata of coals; a stratum or strata of coal.

coal-black, kōl'blak, *a.* Black as coal; very black.

coal-brass, kōl'bras, *n.* Iron pyrites found in coal strata and employed in the arts.

coalesce, kō-al-es', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *coalesced*, kō-al-est'; ppr. *coalescing*, kō-al-es'ing. [L. *coalescere*, to grow together—prefix *co*, and *alesco*, I grow up, fr. *alo*, I nourish. Aliment.] To grow together; to join; to unite; to unite and adhere in one body or mass; to associate; to confederate.

coalescence, kō-al-es'ens, *n.* [See prec.] Act of coalescing; state of being coalescent or united; union; concretion.

coalescent, kō-al-es'ent, *a.* [L. *coalescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *coalescere*. See above.] Coalescing; joined; united.

coal-field, kōl'fēld, *n.* An extensive deposit or bed of coal; a district where coal abounds.

coal-fish, kōl'fish, *n.* A species of cod, so named from the dark-coloured pigment of the skin, which soils the fingers like coal.

coal-gas, kōl'gas, *n.* A gas obtained from bituminous coal, and used for lighting houses, streets, &c.

coal-heaver, kōl'hēv-ĕr, *n.* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal-ships.

coalition, kō-al-i'shon, *n.* [L. *coalitio*. Coalesce.] Act of coalescing; a coming together and uniting; union of persons, parties, &c., into one body or party; alliance; confederation; combination.

coalitionist, kō-al-i'shon-ist, *n.* One who joins or promotes a coalition.

coal-master, kōl'mās-tĕr, *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field, who works it and disposes of its produce.

coal-measures, kōl'me-zhŭrz, *n. pl. Geol.* the upper division of the carboniferous system, consisting of layers of sandstone, beds of clay, and coal-seams.

coal-mine, kōl'mīn, *n.* A mine or pit containing mineral coal.

coal-pit, kōl'pit, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.

coal-plant, kōl'plant, *n.* Any of the plants which are found fossil in the coal-measures.

coal-tar, kōl'tär, *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal.

coal-trimmer, kōl'trim-ĕr, *n.* One employed to stow and trim the fuel for the fires of marine engines.

coal-whipper, kōl'whip-ĕr, *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship.

coal-work, kōl'wĕrk, *n.* A colliery.

coaly, kōl'i, *a.* Like coal; containing coal.

coaming, kōm'ing, *n.* [For *combing*, fr. *comb.*] A raised border or edge round the hatches of ships to keep out water.

coarse, kōrs, *a.* [The same word as *course*, a thing *of course*, or *in course*, being what is natural, ordinary, common.] Of ordinary or inferior quality; not fine; not refined or purified; crude; rough; indelicate; indecent; gross.

coarse-grained, kōrs'grānd, *a.* Coarse in fibre or texture; wanting in refinement or delicacy; vulgar.

coarsely, kōrs'li, *adv.* In a coarse manner; rudely; roughly; without refinement or delicacy; grossly.

coarseness, kōrs'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being coarse; grossness; rudeness; roughness.

coast, kōst, *n.* [O. Fr. *coste*, Fr. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, fr. L. *costa*, a rib, side. The G. *küste*, D. and Sw. *kust*, are of same origin.] The exterior line, limit, or border of a country†; the sea-side or sea-shore; the country near the sea.—**The coast is clear**, a phrase equivalent to danger is over; the enemies have gone.——v.i. pret. & pp. *coasted*, kōst'ed; ppr. *coasting* kōst'ing. To sail by or near a coast or shore, or in sight of land; to sail from port to port in the same country.——v.t. To sail by or near to.

coaster, kōst'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which coasts; a trading vessel which trades from port to port in the same country.

coast-guard, kōst'gärd, *n.* A body of men designed to guard the coasts of a country.

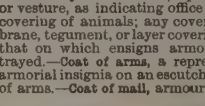
coasting, kōst'ing, *p.a.* Sailing along or near a coast; employed in trade along a coast.

coast-line, kōst'līn, *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

coastwards, kōst'wĕrdz, *adv.* Toward the coast.

coastwise, kōst'wīz, *adv.* [*Coast*, and *wise*, manner.] By way of, or along the coast.

coat, kōt, *n.* [O. Fr. *cote*, Fr. *cotte*, a coat, a petticoat, fr. L. L. *cotta*, a coat, fr. O.G. *cotte*, *cozza*, a coarse mantle, G. *kuttle*, a cowl: allied to *cot.*] An upper or outside garment regularly worn by men, and having sleeves and usually tails or skirts; a petticoat; habit or vesture, as indicating office; hair or fur covering of animals; any covering; a membrane, tegument, or layer covering a surface; that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed.—**Coat of arms**, a representation of armorial insignia on an escutcheon or shield of arms.—**Coat of mail**, armour worn on the



Coats of Mail.—1, Roman. 2, Greek.

upper part of the body, and consisting of a net-work of iron or steel rings, or of small overlapping plates of tempered iron.——v.t. pret. & pp. *coated*, kōt'ed; ppr. *coating*, kōt'ing. To cover with a coat or layer; to cover or spread over with a layer of any substance.

coat-armour, kōt'är-mĕr, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

coatee, kōt-ē', *n.* A little coat; a short close coat; a coat with short flaps.

coati, kō-ä'ti, *n.* [A native Brazilian name.] A carnivorous mammal (genus *Nasua*) belonging to the bear family, but rather resembling the civets.

coating, kōt'ing, *n.* Any substance spread over for cover or defence; a thin external layer, as of paint or varnish; cloth for coats.

coax, kōks, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coaxed*, kōkst; ppr. *coaxing*, kōks'ing. [From O. E. *cokes*, a fool; to *coax* one being thus to make a *cokes*, or fool, of him: perhaps akin to *cockney*.] To wheedle; to flatter; to cajole; to appease or persuade by fondling and flattering.

coaxer, kōks'ĕr, *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler; a flatterer.

co-axial, **co-axal**, kō-ak'si-al, kō-ak'sal, *a.* Having a common axis.

coaxingly, kōks'ing-li, *adv.* By coaxing.

cob, kob, *n.* [Origin and connections obscure; several distinct words may be mixed up under this one form.] A roundish lump of anything; a round knob; a bunch or knot; a rounded top or head; the head of clover or wheat; the part that carries the grains of maize; a strong pony; clay mixed with straw; a large round stone.

cobalt, kō'bąlt, *n.* [G. *kobalt*, fr. *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines; so called by miners because it was troublesome, and

considered at first of little value.] A mineral of grayish colour, and a metal obtained from it, which in the state of oxide yields a permanent blue; the blue itself.

cobaltic, kō-bȧlt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt.

cobble, kob'l, *n.* [A dim. fr. *cob*, a lump.] A roundish stone; a stone rounded by the attrition of water; a boulder; a cobstone.

cobble, kob'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cobbled*, kob'ld; ppr. *cobbling*, kob'ling. [Origin unknown.] To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch; to make or do clumsily or unhandily.

cobbler, kob'lėr, *n.* One who cobbles; a mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling beverage, composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice.

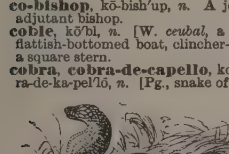
cobble-stone, kob'l-stōn, *n.* A rounded water-worn stone such as are used for paving.

co-belligerent, kō-bel-lij'ėr-ent, *n.* One that carries on war in connection with another.

co-bishop, kō-bish'up, *n.* A joint or co-adjutant bishop.

coble, kō'bl, *n.* [W. *ceubal*, a coble.] A flattish-bottomed boat, clincher-built, with a square stern.

cobra, cobra-de-capello, kob'ra, kob'-ra-de-ka-pel'lō, *n.* [Pg., snake of the hood.]



Cobra-de-Capello (*Naja tripudians*).

The hooded or spectacle snake, a venomous reptile found in different hot countries, especially India.

coburg, **cobourg**, kō'bŏrg, *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side.

cobweb, kob'web, *n.* [O. E., also *copweb*, lit. spider-web; A. Sax. *coppe*, a spider, seen in *attor-coppe*, Sc. *ettercap*, a spider.] A spider's net or web; something to entangle the weak or unwary; something flimsy; old musty rubbish.

cobwebby, kob'web-i, *a.* Covered with cobwebs.

coca, kō'ka, *n.* [Native name.] The dried leaf of a South American plant (*Erythroxylon Coca*), which, being chewed, is said to give great power of enduring fatigue; also the plant itself.

cocaine, kō'ka-in, *n.* The active principle of coca, which has invigorating properties, and is also used as local anæsthetic.

coccolite, kok'o-lit, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a grain, and *lithos*, stone.] A granular variety of the mineral pyroxene.

coccolith, kok'o-lith, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, berry, and *lithos*, stone.] A name of minute, round, or disk-like bodies found in deep-sea dredging.

cocculus, kok'kū-lus, *n.* [Dim. of L. *coccus*, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.] An Eastern plant,—Cocculus Indicus (in'di-kus), the berry-like fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub (*Anamirta Cocculus*) having poisonous properties.

coccyx, kok'siks, *n.* [Gr. *kokkyx*.] The lower extremity of the backbone: the rump. —**coccygeal**, kok-sij'ē-al, *a.* Of or belonging to the coccyx.

cochin-china, koch'in-chī-na, *n.* and *a.* A large variety of the domestic fowl, originally from Cochin-China.

cochineal, koch'i-nēl, *n.* [Fr. *cochenille*, fr. Sp. *cochinilla*, fr. *coccum*, scarlet, a berry to dye scarlet.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect, a native of the warmer climates of America, found on the cochineal-fig tree.

cochlea, kok'lē-a, *n.* [L., a snail or snail's shell, Gr. *kochlias*.] A bony structure in the internal ear resembling a snail-shell.

cochleariform, kok-lē-ā'ri-form, *a.* [L. *cochlear*, a spoon for eating snails. See prec.] Shaped like a spoon.

cochleate, **cochleated**, kok'lē-āt, kok'-lē-āt-ed, *a.* [Cochlea.] Having a form like the spiral of a snail-shell; spiral.

cock, kok, *n.* [A. Sax. *coc*, *cocc*; comp. O. Fr. *coc*, Fr. *coq*, a cock; probably like *cuckoo*, a word of onomatopoetic origin.] The male of the domestic fowl; the male of other birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a person or thing having resemblance to a cock in some respect; a strutting chief or leader; a chief man; a spout for drawing off or discharging liquids, with a turning valve to regulate or stop the flow; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; the hammer or similar part of the lock of a gun; the act of cocking or setting up, or such a position.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cocked*, kokt; ppr. *cocking*, kok'ing. To set erect; to set on the head with an air of pertness or defiance; to set or draw back the cock of (a gun) in order to fire.

cock, kok, *n.* [Dan. *kok*, a heap, a pile; Icel. *kökkr*, a lump.] A small conical pile of hay.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cocked*, kokt; ppr. *cocking*, kok'ing. To make up hay in conical piles.

cock, kok, *n.* [O. Fr. *coque*, a kind of boat; Sp. *coca*, It. *cocca*, fr. L. *concha*, a kind of shell, a vessel.] A small boat. [*Shak.*]

cockade, kok-ād', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*, O. Fr. *coquarde*, fr. *coq*, a cock; perhaps from resembling a cock's comb.] A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others.

cockaded, kok-ād'ed, *a.* Wearing a cockade.

cock-a-hoop, kok'a-hup, *a.* [Fr. *coq à huppe*, lit. cock with crest.] Strutting like a cock; triumphant.

cock-and-bull, kok'and-bul, *a.* [From some old tale about a cock and a bull; comp. Fr. *coq-à-l'âne* (cock-and-ass), a cock-and-bull story.] A term applied to idle or silly fictions, stories having no foundation.

cockatoo, kok-a-tō', *n.* [D. *kakatoe*, fr. Malay *kakatúa*, from its cry.] A name for numerous birds of the parrot kind, chiefly inhabiting Australia and the Indian islands, having movable crests.

cockatrice, kok'a-triṣ, *n.* [O. Fr. *cocatris*, Pr. *calcatriz*, It. *calcatrice*, fr. a L. *calcatrix*, fr. *calcare*, to tread, fr. *calx*, the heel; lit. one that treads on the heels or tracks out, being a translation of the Gr. name *ichneumōn*, an Egyptian animal. Ichneumon.] A fabulous monster said to be hatched from a cock's egg; a basilisk.

cock-boat, kok'bōt, *n.* [From *cock*, a small boat.] A small boat.

cockchafer, kok'chāf-ėr, *n.* [*Cock*, and *chafer*, a beetle, the force of *cock* being doubtful.] The May-bug or dorbeetle, an insect destructive to vegetation in both its larval and perfect conditions.

cock-crow, **cock-crowing**, kok'krō, kok'krō-ing, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

cocked, kokt, *p.a.* Set erect; with brim turned up at the side; having the cock drawn back, as a gun.—**Cocked hat**, a hat with the brim turned up so as to give a three-cornered shape.

cocker, kok'ėr, *n.* One who indulges in cock-fighting; a dog trained for use against woodcocks and other birds.

cocker, kok'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cockered*, kok'ėrd; ppr. *cockering*, kok'ėr-ing. [Probably from *cock*, lit. perhaps to make a cock or great person of.] To fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

cockerel, kok'ėr-el, *n.* [Dim. of *cock*.] A young cock; a young man.

cocket, kok'et, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of '*quo quietus*', 'by which he is quit', which occurred in the Latin form of the document.] A document given by custom-house officers to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

cock-fight, **cock-fighting**, kok'fīt, kok'-fīt-ing, *n.* A match or contest of gamecocks; the practice of making cocks fight.

cockle, kok'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *coccel*, tares; connections unknown.] A weed that chokes growing corn, the corn-cockle (*Lychnis* or *Agrostemma Githago*).

cockle, kok'l, *n.* [Fr. *coquille*, a cockle, a shell, a dim. ultimately fr. L. *concha*, Gr. *kongchē*, a mussel or cockle.] A heart-shaped mollusc with wrinkled bivalve shells, common on the sandy shores of Britain, and used as food; a kind of stove, or part of a stove or kiln.——v.t. or t. pret. & pp. *cockled*, kok'ld; ppr. *cockling*, kok'ling. To contract into wrinkles; to shrink.

cockle-hat, kok'l-hat, *n.* A hat bearing a cockle-shell, the badge of a pilgrim.

cock-loft, kok'loft, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A small loft or room just under the ridge of a roof; the upper room over the garret.

cockney, kok'ni, *n.* [Originally a petted or cockered child; a child kept long at the breast; a darling; supposed to be lit. cock's egg, the term being given from some humorous notion.] An effeminate citizen; usually a native of London, by way of contempt; a Londoner.——*a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cockney.

cockneydom, kok'ni-dum, *n.* The region or home of cockneys, a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

cockneyfy, kok'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cockneyfied*, kok'ni-fīd; ppr. *cockneyfying*, kok'-ni-fī-ing. To make like a cockney.

cockneyish, kok'ni-ish, *a.* Relating to or like cockneys.

cockneyism, kok'nē-izm, *n.* The peculiar dialect, pronunciation, manners, &c., of a cockney.

cock-pit, kok'pit, *n.* A pit or area where game-cocks fight; an apartment in a ship of war where wounds are dressed.

cockroach, kok'rōch, *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach.] An orthopterous insect (genus *Blatta*), the so-called black-beetle, very troublesome in houses.

cock's-comb, koks'kōm, *n.* The comb of a cock; the cap of a professional fool; a name of several plants. See Coxcomb.

cocksure, kok'shōr, *a.* [Perhaps fr. *cock*, a tap, secured by a tap from running out.] Perfectly secure (*Shak.*)†; confidently certain. [Colloq.]

cockswain, **coxswain**, kok'swān or kok'-sn, *n.* [*Cock*, a boat, and *swain*.] The person who steers a boat; a person who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Coco-nut Palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

cocktail, kok'-tāl, *n.* A species of beetle that turns up the hinder part of its body; a half-bred horse; a kind of American beverage containing spirits.

coco, **cocoa**, kō'-kō, *n.* [Pg. *coco*, fr. *coco*, a bugbear, a distorted mask, fr. the monkey-like face at the base of the nut. The spelling *cocoa* is erroneous, and should be discarded owing to confusion with the next word.] A palm to be found in most tropical regions growing on coasts, and producing the coco-nut.

cocoa, kō'kō, *n.* [Corruption of *coco*,

which see.] The seed of the cacao or chocolate tree prepared for making a beverage, or the beverage itself.

coco-nut, cocoa-nut, kō′kō-nut, *n.* The fruit of the coco palm, twelve inches long and covered with a fibrous rind. The kernels yield a valuable oil.

cocoon, kō-kōn′, *n.* [Fr. *cocon*, fr. *coque*, a shell, fr. L. *concha*, a shell-fish.] The silky case in which the silk-worm involves itself when still a larva; the envelope of other larvæ.

cocoonery, kō-kōn′ē-ri, *n.* [*Cocoon* and *-ery*.] A building or apartment for silk-worms when feeding and forming cocoons.

coctile, kok′til, *a.* [L. *coctilis*, fr. *coquo*, *coctus*, I cook, I bake.] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick.

coction, kok′shon, *n.* [L. *coctio*, fr. *coquo*, *coctus*, I cook. COOK.] Act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor; digestion.

cod, codfish, kod, kod′fish, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A species of fish (*Gadus morrhua*) much used for food, allied to the haddock, whiting, &c.

cod, kod, *n.* [A. Sax. *cod*, *codd*, a small bag = Sc. *cod*, a pillow, Icel. *koddi*, a pillow; Sw. *kudde*, a cushion.] A husk, envelope, or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod; the extremity of a bag-net.

codded, kod′ed, *a.* Inclosed in a cod; bearing pods.

coddle, kod′l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coddled*, kod′dld; ppr. *coddling*, kod′ling. [Perhaps fr. *caudle*, or fr. *cod*, a cushion.] To fondle; to make delicate by over-nursing; to cocker or pamper.——n. An over-indulged, pampered being.

code, kōd, *n.* [Fr. *code*, fr. L. *codex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet, a book.] A collection or digest of laws; a collection of rules of any kind; a system of signals agreed on, or of arbitrary words to be used for brevity.

codex, kō′deks, *n.*; pl. **codices**, kō′di-sēz. [CODE.] A manuscript volume, as of a Greek or Latin classic, or of the Scriptures.

codicil, kō′di-sil, *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. fr. *codex*. CODE.] A writing by way of supplement to a will.

codicillary, ko-di-sil′la-ri, *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.

codification, kō′di-fi-kā″shon, *n.* Act or process of codifying or reducing laws to a code.

codifier, kō′di-fī-ėr, *n.* One who codifies.

codify, kō′di-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *codified*, kō′di-fīd; ppr. *codifying*, kō′di-fī-ing. [*Code* and *-fy* = Fr. *codifier*, to codify.] To reduce to a code or digest.

codilla, ko-dil′la, *n.* [A dim. form fr. It. *coda*, L. *cauda*, a tail.] The coarsest part of hemp or flax sorted out by itself.

codling, codlin, kod′ling, kod′lin, *n.* [Perhaps fr. *cod*, a bag.] A variety of cooking apple.

codling, kod′ling, *n.* [Dim. of *cod*, the fish.] A young codfish.

cod-liver oil, kod′li-vėr oil, *n.* A medicinal oil obtained from the livers of the common cod, and prescribed especially in consumption.

coefficient, kō-ef-fi′shent, *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *efficient*.] Jointly efficient; co-operating; acting in union to the same end.——n. That which co-operates, or unites in action with something else; a joint agent; *math.* a number or quantity that multiplies or measures another.

cochorn, kō′horn, *n.* [After the Dutch engineer Coehorn who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades.

cœlenterate, sē-len′tėr-āt, *a.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, *enteron*, an intestine.] Pertaining to a sub-kingdom of animals (the Cœlenterata), which include the corals, sea-anemones, medusæ, &c.

cœliac, celiac, sē′li-ak, *a.* [Gr. *koiliakos*, fr. *koilia*, the belly, *koilos*, hollow.] Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen.

coemption, kō-em′shon, *n.* [L. *coemptio —con*, and *emo*, *emptum*, I buy.] The buying up of the whole supply of a commodity.

cœnesthesis, sē-nes-thē′sis, *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, *aisthēsis*, perception.] The general sensibility of the human system, as distinguished from the special sensations (sight, smell, &c.).

cœnobite, sē′nō-bīt. Same as *Cenobite*.

cœnosarc, sē′nō-särk, *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] The common living basis by which composite zoophytes are connected with one another.

coequal, kō-ē′kwal, *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *equal*.] Jointly equal; of the same rank, dignity, or power.——n. One who is equal to another.

coequality, kō-ē-kwol′i-ti, *n.* The state of being coequal.

coequally, kō-ē′kwal-li, *adv.* In a coequal manner; with joint equality.

coerce, kō-ėrs′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coerced*, kō-ėrst′; ppr. *coercing*, kō-ėrs′ing. [L. *coerceo—con*, and *arceo*, I shut up, I inclose, I restrain. ARK.] To restrain by force, especially the force of law or authority; to confine; to restrain; to repress; to compel.

coercible, kō-ėr′si-bl, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

coercion, kō-ėr′shon, *n.* Act of coercing; restraint; check; compulsion; force.

coercive, kō-ėrs′iv, *a.* That has power to coerce; compulsory; constraining; forcing.

coercively, kō-ėrs′iv-li, *adv.* In a coercive manner; by constraint.

coessential, kō-es-sen′shal, *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *essential*.] One in essence; partaking of the same essence.

coessentiality, kō-es-sen′shi-al″i-ti, *n.* The fact of being coessential.

coessentially, kō-es-sen′shal-li, *adv.* In a coessential manner.

coetaneous, kō-ē-tā′nē-us, *a.* [L. *coætaneus —con*, together, and *ætas*, age.] Of the same age with another; contemporary in origin; coeval.

coeternal, kō-ē-tėr′nal, *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *eternal*.] Equally eternal with another.

coeternally, kō-ē-tėr′nal-li, *adv.* In a coeternal manner; with equal eternity.

coeternity, kō-ē-tėr′ni-ti, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *eternity*.] Existence from eternity with another eternal being; equal eternity.

coeval, kō-ē′val, *a.* [L. *cœvus—con*, and *ævum*, time, age. AGE.] Of the same duration or age; coexistent; contemporary; contemporaneous.——n. One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time.

coexecutor, kō-eks-ek′ū-tėr, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *executor*.] A joint executor.

coexist, kō-egz-ist′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *coexisted*, kō-egz-ist′ed; ppr. *coexisting*, kō-egz-ist′ing. [Prefix *co*, and *exist*.] To exist together; to live at the same time with another.

coexistence, kō-egz-ist′ens, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *existence*.] Existence at the same time with another.

coexistent, kō-egz-ist′ent, *a.* [See prec.] Existing at the same time with another.

coextend, kō-eks-tend′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *coextended*, kō-eks-tend′ed; ppr. *coextending*, kō-eks-tend′ing. [Prefix *co*, and *extend*.] To extend equally; to extend through the same space or duration with another.

coextensive, kō-eks-ten′siv, *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *extensive*.] Equally extensive.

coextensively, kō-eks-ten′siv-li, *adv.* In a coextensive manner; with equal extent.

coffee, kof′i, *n.* [D. *koffie*, older G. *coffee*, *koffee*, G. *kaffee*, Dan. and Sw. *kaffe*, Fr. *café*, fr. Turk. *kahoeh*, Ar. *qahwah*, coffee.] A tree and its fruit, or berries, native to Abyssinia and Arabia; a favourite and invigorating beverage made from the seeds (commonly, but erroneously, called beans) by decoction.

coffee-berry, kof′i-be-ri, *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

coffee-bug, kof′i-bug, *n.* An insect which lives on the coffee-tree, and is very destructive to coffee plantations.

coffee-house, kof′i-hous, *n.* A house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied; a house of entertainment; an inn or hotel.

coffee-mill, kof′i-mil, *n.* A small mill or machine for grinding coffee.

coffee-pot, kof′i-pot, *n.* A covered pot in which the decoction or infusion of coffee is made, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

coffee-room, kof′i-rōm, *n.* A public room in an inn or hotel where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments.

coffer, kof′ėr, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*, O. Fr. *cofre*, a coffer, fr. L. *cophinus*, Gr. *kophinos*, a basket. The term. has changed as in *order*, fr. L. *ordo*, *ordinis*. *Coffin* is the same word.] A chest or box for holding gold, silver, jewels, &c.; a strong box for valuables; a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling of an ornamental character; a kind of caisson or floating dock.——v.t. pret. & pp. *coffered*, kof′ėrd; ppr. *coffering*, kof′ėr-ing. To deposit or lay up in a coffer.

coffer-dam, kof′ėr-dam, *n.* A case of piling, water-tight, serving as a barrier to exclude water in laying the foundation of piers, bridges, &c.

coffered, kof′ėrd, *a.* Furnished or ornamented with coffers (a *coffered* ceiling).

coffin, kof′fin, *n.* [O. Fr. *cofin*, a chest, L. *cophinus*, a basket. COFFER.] The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried or entombed; a mould of paste for a pie; a paper cone used by grocers; something hollow, or which incloses in the manner of a coffin; the hollow part of a horse's hoof.——v.t. pret. & pp. *coffined*, kof′find; ppr. *coffining*, kof′fin-ing. To put in or inclose in a coffin; to inclose.

cofounder, kō-found′ėr, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *founder*.] A joint founder.

cog, kog, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cogged*, kogd; ppr. *cogging*, kog′ing. [Origin unknown.] To trick; to deceive; to wheedle; to falsify: now hardly used except in regard to dice, *to cog a die* being to load it for the purpose of cheating.——v.i. To cheat; to lie; to wheedle.

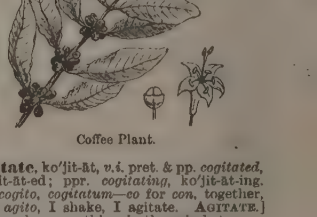
cog, kog, *n.* [Sw. *kugge*, the cog of a wheel. Connections doubtful.] The tooth of a wheel by which it drives another wheel or body, or any similar mechanical contrivance.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cogged*, kogd; ppr. *cogging*, kog′ing. To furnish with cogs.

cogency, kō′jen-si, *n.* [From *cogent*.] Quality of being cogent; power of moving the will or reason; force; convincing or persuading power; conclusiveness.

cogent, kō′jent, *a.* [L. *cogens*, *cogentis*, forcing, compelling, ppr. of *cogo—con*, together, or intens., and *ago*, I lead or drive. ACT.] Having and exercising the power of constraining or compelling; forcible; powerful in argumentative force; irresistible; compulsive; convincing.

cogently, kō′jent-li, *adv.* In a cogent manner; convincingly; conclusively.

cogitable, ko′jit-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being thought; capable of being conceived.



Coffee Plant.

cogitate, ko′jit-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cogitated*, ko′jit-āt-ed; ppr. *cogitating*, ko′jit-āt-ing. [L. *cogito*, *cogitatum—co* for *con*, together, and *agito*, I shake, I agitate. AGITATE.] To revolve something in the mind; to consider; to ponder; to meditate.

cogitation, ko-jit-ā′shon, *n.* Act of thinking much or deeply; cogitating or meditation; contemplation; reflection.

cogitative, ko'jit-āt-iv, *a.* [COGITATE.] Having the power of thinking or meditating; given to thought or contemplation.

cognac, kō'nyak, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of Cognac.

cognate, kog'nāt, *a.* [L. *cognatus*—prefix *co* for *con*, with, and *gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born. NATAL.] Born or produced of the same stock, family, or kind; sprung from the same source; akin; allied; related in origin; of similar nature.——*n.* One connected with another by ties of kindred; in *law*, a relation connected by the mother's side; anything related to another by origin or nature.

cognation, kog-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *cognatio.*] State or quality of being cognate.

cognition, kog-ni'shon, *n.* [L. *cognitio*, fr. *cognosco*, *cognitus*—*co* for *con*, and *gnosco*, I know, ancient form of *nosco*, I know. KNOW.] The art or faculty of knowing; knowledge from personal view or experience; perception; thing known.

cognitive, kog'ni-tiv, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to cognition; apprehending by the understanding.

cognizable, kog'niz-a-bl or kon', *a.* [From *cognize* or *cognizance.*] That may be known, perceived, or apprehended; that falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be noticed, tried, and determined at law.

cognizably, kog'niz-a-bli or kon', *adv.* In a cognizable manner.

cognizance, kog'niz-ans or kon', *n.* [O. Fr. *cognoissance*, *conoissance*, *conissance*, fr. *conoistre*, L. *cognoscere*, to know. COGNITION.] Notice or observation; judicial notice or knowledge; trial, or right to try and determine; that by which a person is known; a badge; a crest; a badge worn by a retainer, soldier, &c., to indicate the person or party to which he belongs.

cognizant, kog'niz-ant or kon', *a.* [From *cognize.*] Having cognizance or knowledge; aware; having jurisdiction.

cognize, **cognise**, kog-nīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cognized*, *cognised*, kog-nīzd'; ppr. *cognizing*, *cognising*, kog-nīz'ing. [From *cognizance.*] To perceive; to become conscious of; to know; to take cognizance of.

cognomen, kog-nō'men, *n.* [L. *cognomen*—prefix *co* for *con*, and *nomen*, formerly *gnomen*, a name. COGNITION.] A name joined to another name; the third of the three names that a Roman usually bore; a name added to a family name; a surname.

cognominal, kog-no'min-al, *a.* Pertaining to a cognomen or surname.

cognoscible, kog-nos'i-bl, *a.* [From L. *cognosco.* COGNITION.] Capable of being known; subject to judicial investigation.—**cognoscibility**, kog-nos'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being cognoscible.

cog-wheel, kog'whēl, *n.* A wheel with cogs; a toothed wheel working into other mechanism.

cohabit, kō-hab'it, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cohabited*, kō-hab'it-ed; ppr. *cohabiting*, kō-hab'it-ing. [L. *co* for *con*, and *habito*, I dwell, whence *habitable.*] To dwell or live together; to dwell or live together as husband and wife, though not legally married.

cohabitation, kō-hab'i-tā''shon, *n.* Act or state of cohabiting.

coheir, kō-ār', *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *heir.*] A joint heir; one who inherits along with another or others.

coheiress, kō-ār'es, *n.* A joint heiress.

cohere, kō-hēr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cohered*, kō-hērd'; ppr. *cohering*, kō-hēr'ing. [L. *cohæreo*—*co* for *con*, and *hæreo*, I stick, I cleave, as in *adhere*, *inherent*. HESITATE.] To stick, cleave, or hang together; to adhere; to remain in contact as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other; to be suited in connection; to be congruous or consistent.

coherence, **coherency**, kō-hēr'ens, kō-hēr'en-si, *n.* [Fr. *cohérence*, L. *cohærentia.* See next.] The state of being coherent; cohesion; harmonious connection; consistency; congruity.

coherent, kō-hēr'ent, *a.* [Fr. *cohérent*, L. *cohærens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *cohæreo.* COHERE.] Cohering or sticking together; connected; having a due agreement of parts; hanging well together; consecutive; consistent.

coherently, kō-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In a coherent manner.

cohesion, kō-hē'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *cohésion*, fr. L. *cohæreo*, *cohæsum*, I stick, I cleave. COHERE.] Act of cohering; state of being united by natural attraction; the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies are kept together and form into masses; connection; coherence.

cohesive, kō-hē'siv, *a.* [See prec.] That has the power of cohering or sticking; tending to unite in a mass.

cohesively, kō-hē'siv-li, *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

cohesiveness, kō-hē'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being cohesive.

cohibit, kō-hib'it, *v.t.* [L. *cohibeo*, *cohibitum*, to restrain, fr. *co*, together, and *habeo*, I hold. HABIT.] To restrain.

cohobate, kō'ho-bāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cohobated*, kō'ho-bāt-ed; ppr. *cohobating*, kō'ho-bāt-ing. [Fr. *cohober*, perhaps of Arabic origin.] To redistil or subject to several distillations.

cohort, kō'hort, *n.* [L. *cohors*, *cohortis*, an inclosure, a company of soldiers, fr. *co*, and word seen in *hortus*, a garden, which is cog. with *garth*, *garden.*] A company of soldiers, among the Romans, being the tenth part of a legion, or say 500 men; a band or body of warriors in general.

coif, koif, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*, L.L. *cofia*, *cufia*, fr. M.H.G. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, a kind of cap.] A kind of caul or cap worn on the head; a lawyer's cap; a kind of close-fitting cap of mail.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *coifed*, koift; ppr. *coifing*, koif'ing. To cover or dress with a coif.

coifed, koift, *a.* Wearing a coif; having something similar to a coif.

coiffure, kwä-fūr, *n.* [Fr. *coiffure*, fr. *coiffer*, to coif. COIF.] A head-dress, especially the head-dress of a lady.

coil, koil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coiled*, koild; ppr. *coiling*, koil'ing. [O. Fr. *coillir*, *cueillir*, to gather, collect, coil, fr. L. *colligere*, to collect. COLLECT.] To gather (a rope, chain, &c.) into a series of rings above one another; to twist or wind spirally or into round folds.——*n.* A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a rope or other pliant body is wound; a convolution.

coil, koil, *n.* [Origin unknown.] Perplexities; tumult; bustle; turmoil. [*Shak.*]

coin, koin, *n.* [Formerly spelt also *coign*, *quoin*, fr. Fr. *coin*, O. Fr. *coing*, a corner, a wedge, a die for stamping money, a coin; L.L. *coinus*, a die for stamping money; fr. L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, &c., legally stamped, and made current as money; money in general; current money; that which serves for payment.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *coined*, koind; ppr. *coining*, koin'ing. To stamp and convert into money; to mint; to fashion or form by stamping; to make; to invent; to forge; to fabricate.

coinage, koin'āj, *n.* [*Coin* and *-age*= O. Fr. *coignage.*] The act, art, or practice of coining; coined money; coins collectively; metallic currency; the act of inventing, forming, or producing; new production; invention; fabrication; what is fabricated; a new word made or proposed.

coincide, kō-in-sīd', *v.i.* pret. and pp. *coincided*, kō-in-sīd'ed; ppr. *coinciding*, kō-in-sīd'ing. [Fr. *coïncider*, fr. L.L. *coincidere*, fr. L. prefix *co*, with, and *incido*, I fall in—*in*, and *cado*, I fall (seen also in *cadence*, *accident*, *incident*, &c.).] To occupy the same area; to agree in position; to happen at the same point of time; to correspond exactly; to concur; to agree (to *coincide* with a person *in* an opinion).

coincidence, kō-in'si-dens, *n.* [Fr. *coïncidence*, fr. *coincident.* See next.] The act or fact of coinciding; concurrence; agreement; exact correspondence generally, or a case of exact correspondence; a concurrence in events.

coincident, kō-in'si-dent, *a.* [Fr. *coïncident*, fr. *coincidens*, ppr. of *coincidere.* COINCIDE.] Having coincidence; concurrent; accordant; happening at the same time; exactly corresponding.

coincidently, kō-in'si-dent-li, *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

coiner, koin'ėr, *n.* One who coins; a minter; often a maker of base or counterfeit coin; a forger; an inventor.

co-inhere, kō-in-hēr', *v.t.* [Prefix *co*, and *inhere.*] To inhere together; to be included or exist together in the same thing.

coir, koir, *n.* [Malayâlam, *kayar*, a cord.] Fibre prepared from the husk of coco-nuts, and made into cordage, matting, &c.

coition, kō-i'shon, *n.* [L. *coitio*—*co* for *con*, together, and *eo*, *itum*, I go.] A coming or meeting together; sexual intercourse; copulation.

cojuror, kō-jūr'ėr, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *juror.*] A fellow-juror; one who swears to another's credibility.

coke, kōk, *n.* [Origin quite unknown.] Coal charred and deprived of volatile matter; charcoal derived from coal, not from wood.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *coked*, kōkt; ppr. *coking*, kōk'ing. To convert into coke.

col, kol, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *collum*, neck (whence *collar*).] An elevated mountain pass between two higher summits.

cola, kō'la, *n.* [W. African.] An African tree (order Sterculiaceæ) yielding seeds or nuts that contain much caffeine and are highly valued as making a refreshing and invigorating beverage.

colander, ko'lan-dėr, *n.* [From L. *colans*, *colantis*, ppr. of *colo*, I strain or filter, fr. *colum*, a colander.] A strainer or sieve used in cookery.

colchicum, kol'ki-kum, kol'chi-kum, *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root, fr. *Colchis*, the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress.] A genus of liliaceous plants, the most familiar being the meadow-saffron; a medicine obtained from this plant, used especially for gout and rheumatism.

colcothar, kol'ko-thär, *n.* [Probably of Ar. origin.] The brownish-red peroxide of iron, used for polishing glass, &c.; rouge.

cold, kōld, *a.* [A. Sax. *cald*, *ceald*, *a.* and *n.* =O. Sax. *kald*, L.G. *kold*, D. *koud*, Dan. *kold*, Icel. *kaldr*), Sw. *kall*, Goth. *kaids*, G. *kalt*; a pp. fr. root of *cool*, *chill*, which also appears in L. *gelu*, frost, *gelidus*, gelid, *congeal.*] Not warm; not hot; chill; chilly; frigid; indifferent; reserved; without heat, passion, ardour, feeling, or affection; stoical; unaffecting; exciting no interest or feeling; spiritless.—**In cold blood**, without excitement, emotion, or passion.—**To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder**, to treat a person with studied coldness, neglect, or contempt.——*n.* Absence or want of heat; sensation produced by the escape of heat; cause of the sensation; coldness; chillness; an ailment or indisposition occasioned by cold; a catarrh.

cold-blast, kōld'blāst, *n.* A blast of cold air or air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron.

cold-blooded, kōld'blud-ed, *a.* Having cold blood; having the blood of a temperature a very little higher than the air or water; without sensibility or feeling.

cold-chisel, kōld'chi-zl, *n.* A chisel for cutting metal in its cold state.

cold-cream, kōld'krēm, *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, variously prepared.

cold-hearted, kōld'härt-ed, *a.* Wanting feeling; indifferent.

coldish, kōld'ish, *a.* Somewhat cold; cool.

coldly, kōld'li, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately.

coldness, kōld'nes, *n.* State or quality of being cold; want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; disregard; coyness; reserve.

cole, kōl, *n.* [From L. *colis*, *caulis*, a cab-

bage-stalk, a cabbage, whence also Sc. *kail*, Icel. *kál*, Dan. *kaal*, D. *kool*, G. *kohl*, O.Fr. *chol*, Fr. *chou*.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage (genus Brassica), especially rape.

coleopterous, ko-lē-op'te-rus, *a.* [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, *pteron*, a wing.] Having wings covered, when not in use, with hard, horny cases or sheaths (elytra), as insects of the beetle tribe, which form the order Coleoptera. Hence **coleopter**, ko-lē-op'tėr, *n.* A beetle.

coleorhiza, kol'ē-ō-rī''za, *n.* [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* the sheath covering the young radicle of monocotyledonous plants.

cole-seed, kōl'sēd, *n.* The seed of the winter-rape, from which oil-cake is prepared for feeding cattle.

colewort, kōl'wėrt, *n.* [*Cole* and *wort*.] A species of cole or cabbage.

colibri, kol'i-bri, *n.* [A Carib word.] A humming-bird.

colic, kol'ik, *n.* [L. *colicus*, fr. Gr. *kolikos*, fr. *kolon*, the colon, or lower part of the great intestine.] A painful griping affection of the colon or other intestines, attended with fever or inflammation.

colicked, kol'ikt, *a.* Affected with colic; griped.

colicky, kol'ik-i, *a.* Pertaining to colic.

collaborate, kol-lab'ō-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *collaborated*, kol-lab'ō-rāt-ed; ppr. *collaborating*, kol-lab'ō-rāt-ing. [L. *collaboro*, *collaboratum*—*col* for *con*, and *laboro*, I work. LABOUR.] To work jointly or together; to co-operate.

collaboration, kol-lab'ō-rā''shon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of collaborating or working together; united labour.

collaborator, kol-lab'ō-rāt-ėr, *n.* [COLLABORATE.] One who collaborates; an associate in labour, particularly literary or scientific. Also in Fr. form—**collaborateur**, ko-lab-o-rā-tėr.

collapse, kol-laps', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *collapsed*, kol-lapst'; ppr. *collapsing*, kol-laps'ing. [L. *collabor*, *collapsus*—*col* for *con*, and *labor*, *lapsus*, I slide or fall (whence *lapse*).] To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; hence, *fig.* to break down; to come to nothing; to give way entirely in health or spirit.——*n.* A falling in or together; a closing by falling together; a wasting of the body; extreme depression of the bodily energies; a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a break-down.

collapsible, **collapsable**, kol-lap'si-bl, kol-lap'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse.

collar, kol'ėr, *n.* [L. *collare*, Fr. *collier*, fr. *collum*, the neck; cog. A.Sax. *heals*, Prov.E. *halse*, G. *hals*, the neck.] A part of dress that surrounds the neck; part of a horse's harness that goes round the neck; a band or ring round a dog's neck; a badge worn round the neck by knights; something in the form of a collar, or resembling it.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *collared*, kol'ėrd; ppr. *collaring*, kol'ėr-ing. To seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to roll up and bind with cord (a piece of meat) for keeping for a time.

collar-beam, kol'ėr-bēm, *n.* A piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base.

collar-bone, kol'ėr-bōn, *n.* The clavicle; each of the two bones in man and many quadrupeds joined at one end to the shoulder-bone and at the other to the breast-bone.

collaret, kol'ėr-et, *n.* [Dim. of *collar*.] A small collar of linen, fur, or the like, worn by women.

collarless, kol'ėr-les, *a.* Not having a collar.

collatable, kol-lā'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being collated.

collate, kol-lāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *collated*, kol-lāt'ed; ppr. *collating*, kol-lāt'ing. [L. *collatum*, *collatus*, fr. *confero*, to bring together, compare—*con*, and *fero*, *latum*, I bear, carry, or bring.] To bring or lay together and compare, by examining, as manuscripts, books, &c.; to place in a benefice; to bestow a benefice on (to *collate* a person *to* a church); to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.——*v.i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

collateral, kol-lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L.L. *collateralis*, fr. *col* for *con*, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side. LATERAL.] Being at the side; placed side by side; running parallel or together; not direct; acting indirectly or through side channels; accompanying but subordinate; auxiliary; subsidiary; descending from the same stock or ancestor, but in another line, and not the one from the other.——*n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

collaterally, kol-lat'ėr-al-li, *adv.* In a collateral manner or relation; side by side, or by the side; indirectly.

collation, kol-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *collatio*. COLLATE. The sense of repast originated from a custom in monasteries of taking a light meal after reading certain writings, called *collationes*.] Act of collating; that which is collated; comparison and examination of manuscripts, books, &c.; the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop who has the benefice in his gift; a light evening repast in monasteries; a repast between full meals; a light meal or repast generally.

collative, kol-lāt'iv, *a.* [*Collate* and *-ive*.] Relative to church livings where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

collator, kol-lāt'ėr, *n.* One who collates, compares, or bestows.

colleague, kol'lēg, *n.* [Fr. *collègue*, fr. L. *collēga*, a colleague—*col* for *con*, and stem of *lego*, *legatum*, I send on a mission (whence *legate*).] A partner or associate in office, employment, &c., civil or ecclesiastical: never used of partners in trade or manufactures; a coadjutor.

collect, kol-lekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *collected*, kol-lekt'ed; ppr. *collecting*, kol-lekt'ing. [From L. *colligo*, *collectum*—*col* for *con*, together, and *lego*, I gather, which appears also in *elect*, *neglect*, *select*, *lecture*, &c., giving also *coil*, *cull*. LEGEND.] To gather or bring together; to gather or bring into one body, place, or sum; to assemble; to muster; to amass; to gain by observation or information; to infer or deduce; to bring into united action (as thoughts or energies); to recall into due operation; to regain control over.—**To collect one's self**, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state; to regain composure.——*v.i.* To run together; to accumulate.

collect, kol'ekt, *n.* [L.L. *collecta*, a brief prayer, collecting or summing up ideas or thoughts suggested by special occasions, fr. L. *collectus*, collected. See prec.] A short comprehensive prayer in the services of the Churches of England and of Rome, repeated in connection with the epistle and gospel of the day; a short prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.

collectanea, kol-lek-tā'nē-a, *n. pl.* [L., lit. things collected.] Things collected; a selection of passages from various authors.

collected, kol-lekt'ed, *p.a.* Gathered together: not disconcerted or distracted; cool; firm; self-possessed.

collectedly, kol-lekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a collected state or manner; coolly; with self-possession.

collectedness, kol-lekt'ed-nes, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

collection, kol-lek'shon, *n.* [L. *collectio*, *collectionis*. COLLECT.] Act of collecting; that which is collected or gathered together; a number of pictures or other interesting objects belonging to one person; money collected for a charitable, religious, or other purpose; an assemblage; a mass or quantity accumulated; act of deducing; inference.

collective, kol-lek'tiv, *a.* [L. *collectivus*. COLLECT.] Formed by collection or gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated or aggregated; united; expressing a number of individuals united, though used in the singular (a *collective* noun).——*n.* A noun with a singular form comprehending in its meaning several individuals.

collectively, kol-lek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in a collected state; unitedly; in a state of combination.

collectivism, kol-lek'tiv-izm, *n.* [*Collective* and *-ism*.] The socialistic doctrine that the state or community at large should own or control the land and all means of production for the common benefit of the whole people.

collectivist, kol-lek'tiv-ist, *n.* One who advocates collectivism.

collector, kol-lek'tėr, *n.* One who collects; one who collects customs or taxes in a certain district; one who makes a business of collecting objects of interest.

collectorate, **collectorship**, kol-lek'tėr-āt, kol-lek'tėr-ship, *n.* The office or district of a collector, as of customs or taxes.

college, kol'lej, *n.* [Fr. *collège*, Sp. *colegio*, It. *collegio*, fr. L. *collegium*, a body of colleagues, a guild, a fraternity, fr. *collēga*, a colleague. COLLEAGUE.] A society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a corporate body of men; a guild or corporation; a society of men incorporated for the promotion of learning; a seminary of the higher learning, established by authority, endowed with revenues, and possessing certain rights and privileges; an institution of this kind forming part of, or having the functions of, a university; an institution for students who are acquiring languages, philosophy, &c.; the building occupied for such purposes.

collegial, kol-lē'ji-al, *a.* Pertaining to a college; collegiate.

collegian, kol-lē'ji-an, *n.* [L.L. *collegianus*, fr. L. *collegium*. COLLEGE.] A member of a college; a person attending a college; a student.

collegiate, kol-lē'ji-āt, *a.* [L.L. *collegiatus*. COLLEGE.] Pertaining to a college; containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.—**Collegiate church**, a church that has no bishop's see, though it has a chapter of dean, canons, and prebends; in Scotland and the United States, a church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen.

collet, kol'et, *n.* [Fr. *collet*, fr. *col*, L. *collum*, the neck. COLLAR.] A collar or necklace; a metallic ring or band round something; the part of a ring in which the stone is set, and which surrounds it; the setting of a gem or precious stone.

collide, kol-līd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *collided*, kol-līd'ed; ppr. *colliding*, kol-līd'ing. [L. *collidere*, to strike together—*col* for *con*, together, and *laedere*, to strike. LESION.] To strike or dash against each other; to meet in shock or violent contact; to meet in opposition or antagonism.

collie, **colly**, kol'i, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A variety of dog especially common in Scotland, and much esteemed as a sheep-dog.

collier, kol'yėr, *n.* [For *coal-ier*, *coal-yer*, comp. *bowyer*, *lawyer*, &c. The original meaning was one who made or dealt in charcoal or other coal.] One who works in a coal-mine; a miner; a ship that carries coals.

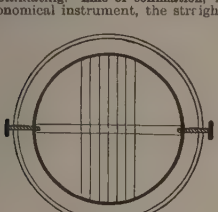
colliery, kol'yėr-i, *n.* A place where colliers work; a coal-mine or coal-pit.

colligate, kol'li-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *colligated*, kol'li-gāt-ed; ppr. *colligating*, kol'li-gāt-ing. [L. *colligo*, *colligatum*—*col* for *con*, and *ligo*, I bind. LEAGUE.] To bind or fasten together; to connect by way of relationship or similarity.

collimate, kol'li-māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *collimated*, kol'li-māt-ed; ppr. *collimating*, kol'li-māt-ing. [From a fancied L. verb *collimare*, really a false reading for *collineare*—*col*, together, and *linea*, a line.] To adjust to the proper line of sight; to adjust

telescopes or other optical instruments, so that the optical axes coincide.

collimation, kol-li-mā'shon, *n.* [A mistake for *collineation*. See prec.] The act of collimating.—**Line of collimation**, in an astronomical instrument, the straight line



Line of Collimation.

which passes through the centre of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles the midmost of the fine wires which are fixed at the focus.—**Error of collimation**, the deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the proper position.

collimator, kol-lim'ā-tėr, *n.* [COLLIMATE.] A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation.

collinear, kol-lin'ē-ėr, *a.* [L. *col* for *con*, and *linea*, a line.] Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line.

collingual, kol-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *col* for *con*, and *lingua*, the tongue.] Having the same tongue or language.

colliquate, kol'li-kwāt, *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *colliquated*, kol'li-kwāt-ed; ppr. *colliquating*, kol'li-kwāt-ing. [L. *col* for *con*, and *liquo*, *liquatum*, I melt. LIQUID.] To melt; to dissolve; to make or become liquid.

colliquative, kol-lik'wa-tiv, *a.* (See prec.) Melting; dissolving; *med.* profuse or excessive, so as to cause exhaustion: said of discharges.

collision, kol-li'zhon, *n.* [L. *collisio*, *collisionis*, fr. *collido*. COLLIDE.] Act of colliding, dashing, or striking together; the meeting and striking together of two or more bodies, as ships or railway trains; state of contrariety and interference; conflict; clashing; encounter.

collocate, kol'lō-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *collocated*, kol'lō-kāt-ed; ppr. *collocating*, kol'lō-kāt-ing. [L. *collocо*, *collocatus*—*col* for *con*, and *loco*, I place or set. LOCAL.] To set or place in some position; to set; to station.

collocation, kol-lō-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *collocatio*.] Act of collocating; a setting or placing; disposition in place; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement.

collocutor, kol-lo-kū'tėr or kol-lok'ū-tėr, *n.* [L. *collocūtor*, fr. *col* for *con*, and *loqui*, to speak. LOQUACIOUS.] One of the speakers in a dialogue.

collodion, kol-lō'di-on, *n.* [Gr. *kollōdēs*, gluey, fr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in surgery and photography as forming a thin covering, film, or coating.

colloid, kol'loid, *a.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, *eidos*, form.] Like glue or jelly: said of uncrystallizable liquids and partly amorphous minerals.—**colloidal**, kol-loi'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of colloids.

collop, kol'op, *n.* [Perhaps lit. a piece of meat made tender by beating; comp. Sw. *kollops*, G. *klopps*, meat that has been beaten; D. *kloppen*, G. *klopfen*, to beat.] A slice of meat; a piece of flesh; a fleshy lump.

colloquial, kol-lō'kwi-al, *a.* [L. *colloquium*, a colloquy (q.v.).] Pertaining to colloquy, common conversation, or discourse; pertaining to the familiar language of everyday life.

colloquialism, kol-lō'kwi-al-izm, *n.* [*Colloquial* and *-ism.*] A colloquial form of expression.

colloquialist, kol-lō'kwi-al-ist, *n.* [*Colloquial* and *-ist.*] A good talker or converser.

colloquially, kol-lō'kwi-al-li, *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

colloquist, kol'lō-kwist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

colloquize, kol'lō-kwīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *colloquized*, kol'lō-kwīzd; ppr. *colloquizing*. kol'lō-kwīz-ing. [*Colloquy* and *-ize.*] To take part in a colloquy or conversation; to converse.

colloquy, kol'lō-kwi, *n.* [L. *colloquium*, a colloquy, a speaking together—*col* for *con*, together, and *loquor*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS.] A speaking together; mutual discourse of two or more; a conversation; a dialogue.

collude, kol-lūd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *colluded*, kol-lūd'ed; ppr. *colluding*, kol-lūd'ing. [L. *colludo*—*col* for *con*, and *ludo*, I play, as in *allude*, *delude*, *etude*, &c.] To play into the hands of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to plot; to connive.

collusion, kol-lū'zhon, *n.* [L. *collusio*. COLLUDE.] Act of colluding; underhand agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose; artifice; fraud by concert.

collusive, kol-lū'siv, *a.* [*Collus-* and *-ive.* See prec.] Partaking of collusion; fraudulently concerted between two or more.

collusively, kol-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion.

colly, kol'i, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *collied*, kol'id; ppr. *collying*, kol'i-ing. [A derivative of *coal.*] To make foul; to blacken.

collyrium, kol-lir'i-um, *n.* [L. *collyrium*, fr. Gr. *kollyrion*.] Eye-salve; eye-wash.

colocynth, kol'o-sinth, *n.* [Gr. *kolokynthis.*] A kind of cucumber, the fruit of the wild gourd, indigenous to Asia; the bitter-apple of the shops; a violent purgative medicine derived from it.

Cologne-earth, kō-lōn', *n.* [From *Cologne*, the German city on the Rhine.] A kind of ochre of a deep-brown colour, used in water-colour painting.—**Cologne-water**, eau de Cologne.

colon, kō'lon, *n.* [Gr. *kōlon*, a limb, a member of a sentence.] A member or clause of a sentence; a pause less than that of a period; the point (:) used to mark this pause.

colon, kō'lon, *n.* [Gr. *kolon*, the colon.] The part of the large intestine that extends from the cæcum to the rectum.

colonel, kėr'nel, *n.* [Formerly also *coronel*, which is the Spanish form, and has given the modern pronunciation; Fr. *colonel*, O. Fr. *colonnel*, fr. It. *colonello*, a colonel, a little column, dim. of *colonna*, L. *columna*, a column; the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment. COLUMN.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, next in rank to whom is the lieutenant-colonel: often an honorary rank.

colonelcy, **colonelship**, kėr'nel-si, kėr'nel-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

colonial, ko-lō'ni-al, *a.* [*Colony* and *-al.*] Pertaining to a colony.——*n.* A person belonging to a colony.

colonialism, ko-lō'ni-al-izm, *n.* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony.

colonist, kol'on-ist, *n.* [*Colony* and *-ist.*] An inhabitant of a colony.

colonization, kol'on-īz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

colonize, kol'on-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *colonized*, kol'on-īzd; ppr. *colonizing*, kol'on-īz-ing. [*Colony* and *-ize.*] To plant or establish a colony in; to migrate to and settle in as permanent inhabitants.

colonizer, kol'on-īz-ėr, *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies.

colonnade, kol'on-ād, *n.* [Fr. *colonnade*, It. *colonnata*, fr. *colonna*, L. *columna*, a column.] A range of columns placed at regular intervals.

colony, kol'o-ni, *n.* [Fr. *colonie*, L. *colonia*, a colony, fr. *colōnus*, a farmer, a settler, fr. *colo*, *cultum*, I till (hence *cultivate*, *culture*).] A body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, to cultivate and inhabit it; the country planted or colonized; the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized; a number of animals or plants of the same kind living or growing together.

colophon, kō'lo-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *kolophōn*, a summit, top, finishing touch; comp. Gr. *koryphē*, top, summit, or L. *columen*, a summit.] An inscription or device on the last page of a book, before title-pages were used, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c.

colophony, kō'lo-fō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kolophōnia.*] The dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine; so called from Colophon in Ionia, whence it was first brought.

coloquintida, kol-o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* [It. Sp. and Pg., fr. Gr. *kolokynthis*, *kolokynthidos*, colocynth.] The colocynth or bitter-apple.

color, kul'ėr, *n.* An old and common American spelling of *colour.*

Colorado beetle, kol-o-rā'dō bē'tl, *n.* A beetle of North America, which works great havoc among the potato crops.

coloration, **coloration**, kul-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* Colouring; the state of being coloured; the tints of an object.

colorific, kul-ėr-if'ik, *a.* [L. *color*, colour, and *facio*, I make.] Causing colour; able to give colour or tint to other bodies.

colorimeter, kol-ō-rim'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *color*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the depth or intensity of colour.

colossal, kō-los'al, *a.* [*Colossus* and *-al.*] Like a colossus; very large; huge; gigantic.

colosseum, kol-os-ē'an, *a.* [L. *colosseus.*] Colossal.

colossus, kō-los'us, *n.*; pl. **colossi**, kō-los'sī, or rarely **colossuses**, kō-los'sus-ez. [L. *colossus*, fr. Gr. *kolossos*, a colossus.] A statue of a gigantic size, or one very much larger than the natural size, such as in ancient times the famous colossus at Rhodes; hence something huge or vast.

colostrum, kō-los'trum, *n.* [L.] The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.

colour, **color**, kul'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *color*, Fr. *couleur*, fr. L. *color*, *coloris*, colour; probably from a root meaning to cover, seen in L. *celare*, to conceal, being also the root of *hell.*] That which gives bodies different appearances to the eye independently of form; any tint or hue distinguished from white; that which is used for colouring; a pigment; paint; complexion; the red hue or tint of the cheeks; appearance to the mind; false show; pretence; pretext; semblance; *pl.* a flag, ensign, or standard.—**Primary colours**, red, green, and violet (or blue), being the colours of the spectrum from which all the other colours can be produced; in a looser sense the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism—viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.—**Persons of colour**, members of the darker varieties of mankind, as negroes, mulattoes, &c.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *coloured*, kul'ėrd; ppr. *colouring*, kul'ėr-ing. To give some kind of colour to; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; to give a specious appearance to, to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.——*v.i.* To show colour; to turn red; to blush.

colourable, **colorable**, kul'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice; intended to deceive.

colourableness, kul'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being colourable; speciousness.

colourably, kul'ėr-a-bli, *a.* In a colourable manner; speciously; plausibly.

colour-blindness, kul'ėr-blind-nes, *n.* Inability to distinguish colours.

coloured, **colored**, kul'ėrd, *a.* Having colour; dyed; painted or stained; having some other hue than white or black; having the skin of a darker hue than the white races; having a specious appearance.

colouring, **coloring**, kul'ėr-ing, *n.* Act

or art of giving a colour; colour applied or naturally borne; tints or hues collectively, as in a picture; a specious appearance; fair artificial representation.

colourist, colorist, kul'ér-ist, *n.* [*Colour* and *-ist.*] One who colours; a painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

colourless, colorless, kul'ér-les, *a.* Destitute of colour; transparent.

colourman, kul'ér-man, *n.* One who prepares and sells colours.

colour-sergeant, kul'ér-sär-jant, *n.* A non-commissioned officer who ranks higher than an ordinary sergeant, and who attends the colours.

coloury, kul'ér-i, *a.* Having much colour; having a good colour.

colporteur, kol-por-tër', *n.* [From Fr. *colporteur*, fr. *col*, L. *collum*, the neck, and *porter*, L. *portare*, to carry. Properly a pedlar who carries his goods in some way suspended from his neck.] A person who travels and sells or distributes tracts and religious books; a hawker of books.

colt, kōlt, *n.* [A. Sax. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel; comp. Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy; D. *kuld*, brood.] A young male of the horse kind; a young fellow, resembling a colt in frolicsomeness, wildness, want of experience, &c.—**Colt's tooth**, one of the first set of teeth in young horses; hence, fig. a love of youthful pleasure; wantonness.

colter, kōl'tér, *n.* Common American spelling of *coulter*.

coltish, kōlt'ish, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

coltishly, kōlt'ish-li, *adv.* In the manner of a colt.

colt's-foot, kōlts'fụt, *n.* The popular name of a composite plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine; tussilago.

colubrine, kol'u-brīn, *a.* [L. *colubrinus*, fr. *coluber*, a serpent.] Relating to serpents; cunning; crafty.

columba, ko-lum'ba, *n.* CALUMBA.

columbarium, ko-lum-bā'ri-um, *n.* [L., fr. *columba*, a pigeon.] A pigeon-house; a sepulchral chamber, with niches for urns.

columbary, ko'lum-ba-ri, *n.* [L. *columbarium*, fr. *columba*, a pigeon.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house.

columbine, ko'lum-bīn, *a.* [L. *columbinus*, fr. *columba*, a pigeon.] Like or pertaining to a pigeon; of a dove-colour, or like the neck of a dove.——*n.* A plant of the buttercup family, having curved petals in shape somewhat like pigeons, the sepals forming the wing; the female companion of Harlequin in pantomimes.

columbium, kō-lum'bi-um, *n.* [From *Columbia*, a name for America, fr. *Columbus*, its discoverer.] A rare metal; niobium.—**columbite**, ko-lum'bīt, *n.* The ore of columbium.

columella, kol-ū-mel'a, *n.* [L., dim. of *columna*, a column.] A name for various parts in plants and animals somewhat resembling a small column.

column, ko'lum, *n.* [L. *columna*, a column, fr. root which appears in *collis*, a hill, *culmen*, a summit (whence *culminate*). *Colonel*, *colonnade*, are derivatives. *Hill* is of same root.] An upright and long round body which supports some superincumbent weight, or may serve simply for ornament; a pillar; in classical architecture, a pillar consisting of base, shaft, and capital, supporting an entablature; any erect structure resembling a column; a body of troops drawn up so as to have great depth from front to rear; a perpendicular section of a page; a perpendicular line of figures.

columnar, ko-lum'nér, *a.* [L.L. *columnaris*. See prec.] Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column.

columnarity, kol-um-nar'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being columnar.

columned, ko'lumd, *a.* Having columns; supported on or adorned by columns; columnar.

colure, kō-lūr', *n.* [Gr. *kolouros*, docktailed (with *grammē*, a line, understood)—*kolos*, stunted, and *oura*, a tail, because a part is always beneath the horizon.] Either of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the heavens, one passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic.

colza, kol'za, *n.* [Fr. *colza*, O. Fr. *colzat*, fr. D. *koolzaad*, lit. cabbage-seed, cole-seed —*kool*, cabbage, and *zaad*, seed.] A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil much employed for burning.

coma, kō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kōma*, lethargy.] Deep sleep; lethargy; an unnaturally deep and prolonged sleep; stupor.

coma, kō'ma, *n.* [L., the hair.] A tufted or bushy part in plants; the nebulous hair-like envelope round the nucleus of a comet.

comatose, comatous, kō'ma-tōs, kō'ma-tus, *a.* [From *coma*, deep sleep, lethargy.] Pertaining to coma; lethargic.

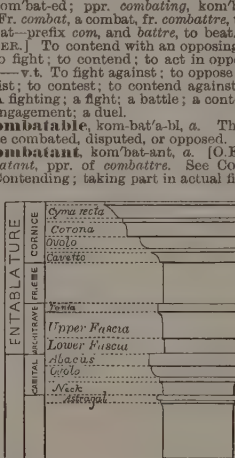
comb, kōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *comb*, *camb*, a comb, a crest=D. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, a comb, a crest; Dan. and Sw. *kam*, a comb, a cam; G. *kamm*, a comb; cog. with Gr. *gomphos*, pin or peg; Skr. *gambhas*, tooth.] An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax; the crest of a cock; any instrument resembling a comb; something similar to a cock's comb or crest; the top or crest of a wave; honey-comb.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *combed*, kōmd; ppr. *combing*, kōm'ing. To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb.

comb, kōm or kōm, *n.* [W. *cwm*, a hollow; or A. Sax. *comb*, *cumb*, a vessel, a valley.] A narrow valley between hills; the upper portion of a valley.

combat, kom'bat, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *combated*, kom'bat-ed; ppr. *combating*, kom'bat-ing. [Fr. *combat*, a combat, fr. *combattre*, to combat—prefix *com*, and *battre*, to beat. BATTER.] To contend with an opposing force; to fight; to contend; to act in opposition.——*v.t.* To fight against; to oppose; to resist; to contest; to contend against.——*n.* A fighting; a fight; a battle; a contest; an engagement; a duel.

combatable, kom-bat'a-bl, *a.* That may be combated, disputed, or opposed.

combatant, kom'bat-ant, *a.* [O.Fr. *combatant*, ppr. of *combattre*. See COMBAT.] Contending; taking part in actual fighting.



Column (Tuscan) showing the names of the different parts.

——*n.* One who combats; any person engaged in active war; a person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

combative, kom'bat-iv, *a.* [*Combat* and *-ive.*] Disposed or inclined to combat; pugnacious.

combativeness, kom'bat-iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being combative; a disposition or propensity to fight or contend.

combed, kōmd, *a.* Having a comb or crest.

comber, kōm'ér, *n.* One who combs; one who combs wool, &c.; a long crested wave; a breaker.

combinable, kom-bīn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of combining.

combination, kom-bi-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *combination*, L.L. *combinatio*, *-onis*. See next.] Act of combining; state of being combined; union of two or more persons or things to accomplish some object; an assemblage; union of particulars; union of numbers, quantities, or sounds; commixture; chemical union; alliance; confederacy; coalition; conspiracy; a close-fitting under garment for women and children.

combine, kom-bīn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *combined*, kom-bīnd'; ppr. *combining*, kom-bīn'ing. [Fr. *combiner*, fr. L.L. *combinare*, to join two and two, to yoke—prefix *com*, and L. *bini*, two and two, two at a time (whence *binary*, &c.).] To unite or join together; to link closely; to cause to unite; to bring into union.——*v.i.* To come into close union; to unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together; to confederate; to unite chemically and form a new compound.

combined, kom-bīnd', *a.* United closely; produced by combination, or by agents acting together.

combinedly, kom-bī'ned-li, *adv.* In a combined manner; unitedly; jointly.

combiner, kom-bī'nér, *n.* One who or that which combines.

combing, kōm'ing, *n.* The act of using a comb; that which is removed by combing.

combustible, kom-bus'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *combustible*, fr. L. *comburo*, *combustum*, I consume—*comb* for *com*, and *uro*, I burn; same root as Gr. *auein*, to kindle; Skr. *ush*, to burn, the root also of *east*, *Easter*, *aurora*.] That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; inflammable.——*n.* A substance easily set on fire, or that readily takes fire and burns.

combustibleness, combustibility, kom-bus'ti-bl-nes, kom-bus'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being combustible; the capability of taking fire and burning.

combustion, kom-bust'shon, *n.* [Fr. *combustion*, L.L. *combustio*. COMBUSTIBLE.] A burning or consuming; the operation of fire on inflammable substances; chemical combination of an inflammable substance and oxygen, attended with heat and light; the process or action of fire in consuming a body.—**Spontaneous combustion**, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the application of an external flame.

come, kum, *v.i.* pret. *came*, kām; pp. *come*, kum; ppr. *coming*, kum'ing. [A. Sax. *cuman*=O. Fris. *kuman*, O. Sax. *cuman*, D. *komen*, Icel. *koma*, Dan. *komme*, Sw. *komma*, G. *kommen*, Goth. *kwiman*; also from same root (which had the form of *gwem*), L. *venio*, I come, Gr. *bainō*, I go.] To move hitherward; to advance nearer from any distance, as opposed to *go*; to draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to reach a certain stage or point of progress; to happen or fall out; to appear to view; to appear; to accrue; to rise; to spring up; to issue or result. In the *imperative*, *come* is often used interjectionally, to encourage, excite, or command attention.—**To come across**, to pass across; to meet with; to get or obtain.—**To come and go**, to alternate; to appear and disappear.—**To come about**, to happen; to result.—**To come at**, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain.—**To come by**, to pass near; to obtain, gain, acquire.—**To come down**, to descend; to be humbled or abased; to be reduced in amount.—**To come down upon**, to descend upon; to show some severity towards.—**To come home**, to come to one's

dwelling; to touch nearly; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason.—**To come in**, to enter, as into an inclosure or a port; to become fashionable; to be brought into use.—**To come in for**, to get a share of; to get; to obtain.—**To come into**, to acquire by inheritance or bequest.—**To come off**, to escape; to get free; to happen; to take place.—**To come on**, to advance; to progress; to thrive; to improve.—**To come out**, to remove from within; to become public; to be introduced to general society (said of a young lady); to appear after being obscured by clouds; to result from calculation.—**To come out of**, to issue forth from; to get clear of.—**To come out with**, to give publicity to; to let out or disclose.—**To come over**, to pass above or across, or from one side to another; to change sides; to befall or happen to.—**To come round**, to come in a circuit; to veer round; to recover; to revive; to regain one's former state of health.—**To come short**, to fail; not to reach; to be inadequate.—**To come to**, to fall or be allotted to; to amount to.—**To come to one's self**, to get back one's consciousness; to recover.—**To come to pass**, to happen. To come true, to be verified.—**To come up**, to ascend; to rise; to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth.—**To come up to**, to attain to; to equal; to amount to.—**To come up with**, to overtake in following or pursuit.—**Come your ways**, come along; come hither.—**To come**, future; in future (time *to come*).

comedian, ko-mē'di-an, *n.* [Fr. *comédien*. COMEDY.] An actor or writer of comedies; a comic actor or player.

comedietta, ko-mē'di-et"ta, *n.* [It., a dim. of *comedia*, a comedy.] A dramatic composition not so much elaborated as a regular comedy.

comedo, ko'mē-dō, *n.*; pl. **comedones**, **comedons**, kom-ē-dō'nēz, kom'ē-dons. [L., a kind of worm.] A little cylindrical roll that can be squeezed out of hair-glands in the face.

comedy, ko'me-di, *n.* [L. *comedia*, fr. Gr. *kōmoidia*, a comedy, fr. *kōmōidos*, a comedian, fr. *kōmos*, a revel or feast, or *kōmē*, a village, and *ōdē*, a song, fr. *aeidein*, to sing.] A dramatic composition of a mirthful character; a dramatic representation of the lighter passions and actions of mankind.

comeliness, kum'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being comely; good looks; agreeable character of face and figure.

comely, kum'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *cýmlíc*, *cymlíc*, fr. *cýme*, fine, and *líc*, like. *Cýme* has properly no connection with *come*, but corresponds to G. *kaum*, hardly, scarcely, O. G. *kúm*, weak; but the word in form and meaning was influenced by *come*, *become*.] Pleasing in appearance; good-looking; handsome; decent; appropriate; becoming.

comer, kum'ėr, *n.* One that comes; one who has arrived and is present.—**All comers**, any one that may come; everybody, without exclusion.

comestible, ko-mes'ti-bl, *n.* [Fr. *comestible*, fr. L. *comedo*, *comesum* or *comestum*, I eat up—*com*, and *edo*, I eat. EAT.] An eatable; an article of solid food.

comet, kom'et, *n.* [L. *cōmēta*, fr. Gr. *komētēs*, long-haired, a comet, fr. *komē*, hair, fr. the appearance of the tail.] A heavenly body belonging to the solar system, having a nucleus surrounded by a luminous envelope, and often a luminous tail or train.

cometary, **cometic**, kom'et-a-ri, ko-met'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a comet.

comet-finder, kom'et-find-ėr, *n.* A telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets.

comfit, kum'fit, *n.* [Fr. *confit*, pp. of *confire*, to preserve, to make into a sweetmeat, fr. L. *conficere*, *confectum*—*con*, together, and *facio*, I make.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a bon-bon.

comfort, kum'fėrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *comforted*, kum'fėrt-ed; ppr. *comforting*, kum'fėrt-ing. [O. E. *confort*, fr. O. F. *conforter*, to comfort, fr. L. L. *confortare*, to strengthen—prefix *con*, intens., and L. *fortis*, brave, whence also *force*, *fortitude*, &c.] To raise from depression; to soothe when in grief or trouble; to solace; to console; to animate; to enliven; to cheer; to gladden.——n. Relief from affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; solace; consolation; encouragement; ease; rest; moderate enjoyment; a state in which a person has enough for bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.

comfortable, kum'fėrt-a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of comfort; possessing comfort; being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; that affords or may afford comfort, ease, or enjoyment.

comfortably, kum'fėrt-a-bli, *adv.* In a comfortable manner or condition; with comfort.

comforter, kum'fėrt-ėr, *n.* One who comforts; a title given to the Holy Spirit; that which gives comfort; a woollen article for tying round the neck in cold weather.

comfortless, kum'fert-les, *a.* Destitute of comfort; forlorn; wretched; miserable.

comfrey, **comfry**, kum'fri, kom'fri, *n.* [Fr. *conferve*, L. *conferva*, fr. *conferveo*, I heal, I grow together, fr. prefix *con*, and *ferveo*, I boil; from the plant's supposed healing power.] A name of several rough herbaceous European and Asiatic plants, one of which, common in Britain, was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary.

comic, kom'ik, *a.* [L. *comicus*, Gr. *kōmikos*. COMEDY.] Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy; also, comical.

comical, kom'ik-al, *a.* [*Comic* and *-al.*] Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment; diverting; ludicrous; funny; queer.

comicality, kom-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being comical; ludicrousness; that which is comical or ludicrous.

comically, kom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a comical manner; laughably; ludicrously.

coming, kum'ing, *p. a.* Future; yet to come; next in the future.——n. Approach; state of being come; arrival.

comique, kom-ēk', *n.* [Fr.] A comic actor or singer.

comitia, kō-mi'shi-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Legislative assemblies or meetings among the ancient Romans.—**comitial**, kō-mi'shi-al, *a.* Pertaining to the comitia.

comity, ko'mi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *comité*, fr. L. *comitas*, fr. *comis*, mild, affable.] Affability; courtesy of manners; courtesy; civility; politeness.—**Comity of nations** (*comitas gentium*), that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized by the government of another.

comma, kom'ma, *n.* [Gr. *komma*, fr. *koptō*, I chop or cut off.] A mark of punctuation, thus (,), separating the subordinate clauses of a sentence, or marking the shortest pause in reading; an interval in music, being the difference between a major and a minor tone.

command, kom-mând', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commanded*, kom-mând'ed; ppr. *commanding*, kom-mând'ing. [Fr. *commander*, fr. L. prefix *con* (intens.), and *mandare*, to commit, give in charge, enjoin. MANDATE.] To order with authority; to lay injunction upon; to direct; to enjoin authoritatively; to bid; to order; to charge; to govern; to hold in subjection or obedience; to exercise military authority over; to lead, as a general; to have power and authority over; to overlook or dominate through position; to subject to the eye; to claim; to exact or compel by moral influence; to have at one's disposal and service.——v.i. To have or to exercise authority as commander; to possess the chief power; to govern.——n. The right or act of commanding; supreme power or authority; control; sway; power; mandate; order; message; injunction; charge; direction; power of overlooking; subjection to the eye; power of defending, controlling, or protecting; a force under the command of a particular officer.

commandant, kom-man-dânt', *n.* [Fr. *commandant*, ppr. of *commander*. See prec.] A commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces.

commander, kom-mân'dėr, *n.* One who commands; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it; an officer in the navy, between a lieutenant and captain.

commander-in-chief, kom-mân'dėr-in-chēf, *n.* A supreme military commander; the highest staff appointment in the British army.

commandership, kom-mân'dėr-ship, *n.* The office of a commander.

commandery, kom-mân'dėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *commanderie*.] Among certain knights and religious orders, a district under a member called a commander; the office of such a member.

commanding, kom-mând'ing, *p. a.* Exercising command; having sway or influence; governing; overlooking a wide view; tall and dignified.

commandingly, kom-mând'ing-li, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

commandment, kom-mând'ment, *n.* A command; a mandate; a precept; a precept of the moral law or decalogue; a law.

commemorable, kom-mem'o-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy to be commemorated or remembered; memorable.

commemorate, kom-mem'o-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commemorated*, kom-mem'o-rāt-ed; ppr. *commemorating*, kom-mem'o-rāt-ing. [L. *commemoro*, *commemoratum*—prefix *com*, and *memoro*, I mention, fr. *memor*, mindful. MEMORY.] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity; to honour in speech or writing; to praise in words.

commemoration, kom-mem'o-rā"shon, *n.* [L. *commemoratio*. See prec.] Act of commemorating; act of public celebration; solemn celebration in honour of some person or event.

commemorative, kom-mem'o-rāt-iv, *a.* Tending to commemorate or preserve the remembrance of some person or event.

commemorator, kom-mem'or-āt-ėr, *n.* One who commemorates.

commence, kom-mens', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *commenced*, kom-menst'; ppr. *commencing*, kom-mens'ing. [Fr. *commencer* (= It. *cominciare*, Sp. *comenzar*), fr. a (hypothetical) L. L. *cominitiare*—L. prefix *com*, and *initiare*, to begin, fr. *initium*, a beginning. INITIATE.] To begin; to make the first motion; to take the first step; to take rise or origin; to begin to be.——v.t. To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act of; to originate. (Before an infinitive *begin* is considered better English than *commence*.)

commencement, kom-mens'ment, *n.* [*Commence* and *-ment*=Fr. *commencement*.] The act of commencing; the initial part or portion; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; in certain universities the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees.

commend, kom-mend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commended*, kom-mend'ed; ppr. *commending*, kom-mend'ing. [L. *commendare*, to commit, to intrust, to commend—prefix *com*, and *mandare*, to commit to; the same word as *command* with a different signification. MANDATE.] To give into the hands of another; to intrust or commit to the care or charge of another; to recommend; to represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to praise; to applaud; to make acceptable or more acceptable; to mention by way of keeping in memory.—**Commend me to**, give me by choice or preference: a colloquial expression.

commendable, kom-mend'a-bl, *a.* That may be commended; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

commendably, kom-mend'a-bli, *adv.* Laudably; in a praiseworthy or commendable manner.

commendam, kom-men'dam, *n.* [From L. L. *dare in commendam*, to give in charge or intrust, L. L. *commenda*, signifying trust

or deposit. COMMEND.] An ecclesiastical benefice or living intrusted to a qualified person to hold till a proper incumbent is provided; the holding of a benefice and its revenues in this way, often by a layman; a benefice held by a bishop along with his see.

commendation, kom-men-dā'shon, *n.* [L. *commendatio.*] Act of commending; praise; eulogy; recommendation; approval; greeting; respects; compliments.

commendator, kom-men-dā'tėr, *n.* [L. L. *commendator.*] One who holds a benefice *in commendam.*

commendatory, kom-mend'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. L. *commendatorius.*] That serves to commend; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise.

commender, kom-mend'ėr, *n.* One who commends or praises.

commensal, kom-men'sal, *n.* [L. *com*, with, and *mensa*, table.] One that eats at the same table; one of two animals or plants that are always found together; an animal which lives on or in another without being parasitic.—**commensalism**, kom-men'-sal-izm, *n.* The state of being commensal.

commensurability, kom-men'sūr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité.*] The capacity of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

commensurable, kom-men'sūr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *com*, together, and *mensura*, measure, fr. *metior*, *mensus*, I measure. MEASURE.] Having a common measure; that may be measured by the same number or quantity: said of two or more numbers or quantities.

commensurably, kom-men'sūr-a-bli, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

commensurate, kom-men'sūr-āt, *a.* [L. L. *commensuratus*—prefix *com*, and *mensuratus*, measured. COMMENSURABLE.] Having a common measure; equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent; corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate.

commensurately, kom-men'sūr-āt-li, *adv.* In a commensurate manner; correspondingly; adequately.

commensuration, kom-men'sūr-ā"shon, *n.* [COMMENSURATE.] State of being commensurate; proportion, or proportion in measure; a measuring together.

comment, kom-ment', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *commented*, kom-ment'ed; ppr. *commenting*, kom-ment'ing. [L. *commentor*, *commentari*, a freq. fr. *comminiscor*, I reflect, devise—prefix *com*, with, together with, and stem *mn*, seen in *meminī*, to remember, and in E. *mind.*] To make remarks or observations on a book or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions; to write explanatory or other notes to an author's text; to make criticisms.——v.t. To furnish with notes; to annotate.——*n.* kom'ment. [L. *commentus*, contrivance, comment.] An expository or explanatory note; annotation; explanation; that which explains or illustrates; remark; observation; criticism; animadversion.

commentary, kom'men-ta-ri, *n.* [L. *commentarium*, *commentarius*, a note-book, a memoir. See prec.] A book of comments or annotations; a memoir; a historical narrative; a treatise explanatory of another work.

commentation, kom-men-tā'shon, *n.* The act of one who comments; annotation.

commentative, kom-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Making or containing comments.

commentator, kom'men-tāt-ėr, *n.* One who comments; one who writes a commentary or series of annotations; an expositor; an annotator.

commentatorial, kom-men'ta-tō"ri-al, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of commentators.

commenter, kom'ment-ėr, *n.* One who comments.

commerce, kom'mėrs, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*, fr. L. *commercium*, trade, commerce—prefix *com*, and *merx*, *mercis*, goods, wares, merchandise. MERCHANT.] An interchange or mutual exchange of goods, wares, productions, &c., between nations or individuals, either by barter or by purchase and sale; trade; traffic; dealings; intercourse; communication; interchange; fellowship.

commercial, kom-mėr'shal, *a.* Pertaining to commerce or trade; mercantile; trading; proceeding from trade.—**Commercial room**, in hotels, a room set apart mainly for the accommodation of commercial travellers or business men.—**Commercial traveller**, an agent who travels about selling goods on behalf of an employer, generally by the aid of samples of the goods.

commercially, kom-mėr'shal-li, *adv.* In a commercial manner or view.

commination, kom-mi-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *comminatio*—prefix *com*, and *minatio*, a threatening, fr. *minor*, *minatus*, I threaten. MENACE.] A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance; recital of God's threatenings on stated days in a church-service.

commiratory, kom'mi-na-to-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Threatening; denouncing punishment.

commingle, kom-ming'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commingled*, kom-ming'gld; ppr. *commingling*, kom-ming'gl-ing. [Prefix *com*, and *mingle.*] To mingle or mix together; to mingle in one mass or intimately; to blend.——v.i. To mix or unite together, as different substances.

comminute, kom'mi-nūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *comminuted*, kom'mi-nūt-ed; ppr. *comminuting*, kom'mi-nūt-ing. [L. *comminuo*, *comminutum*, I make small—prefix *com*, with, and *minuo*, I lessen; fr. root *min*, as in *minor*, less. MINOR.] To make small or fine; to reduce to small particles or parts; to pulverize; to triturate.

comminution, kom-mi-nū'shon, *n.* Act of comminuting, or of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization; attenuation.

commiserate kom-miz'é-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commiserated*, kom-miz'é-rāt-ed; ppr. *commiserating*, kom-miz'é-rāt-ing. [L. *commiseror*, *commiseratus*—prefix *com*, and *miseror*, I pity. MISERABLE.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for another in distress; to pity out of sympathy; to compassionate; to feel for; to condole with.

commiseration, kom-miz'é-rā"shon, *n.* Act of commiserating; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion; fellow-feeling.

commiserative, kom-miz'é-rā-tiv, *a.* Feeling commiseration; compassionate.—

commiserator, kom-miz'é-rā-tėr, *n.* One who commiserates or pities.

commissarial, kom-mis-sā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

commissariat, kom-mis-sā'ri-at, *n.* [From *commissary.*] The office or employment of a commissary; the department of an army which supplies transport, provisions, forage, camp equipage, &c., to the troops; the body of officers in the commissary's department.

commissary, kom'mis-sa-ri, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire*, fr. L. L. *commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, a commissioner, fr. L. *committo*, *commissum*, I commit. COMMIT.] In a general sense a commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office by a superior; a deputy or delegate; an officer intrusted with the performance of a bishop's duties; an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for an army.

commissaryship, kom'mis-sa-ri-ship, *n.* The post or office of a commissary.

commission, kom-mi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *commission*, fr. L. *commissio*, *-onis*, fr. *committo*, *commissum*. COMMIT.] The act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating; the act of intrusting; that which is committed or intrusted; trust; charge; a duty, office, charge, or piece of work intrusted to any one; warrant; authority; mandate; office; employment; a written document investing one with an office or authority; allowance or compensation made to a factor, agent, &c., for transacting business; a body of men joined in an office or trust, or their appointment; position or business of an agent; agency; the allowance made to an agent for transacting business.—**To put into commission**, to intrust (as an office of state) to some special or extraordinary administrator or administrators, the ordinary administration being in abeyance.—**To put a ship into commission**, to equip and man it and send it out on service.——v.t. pret. & pp. *commissioned*, kom-mi'shond; ppr. *commissioning*, kom-mi'shon-ing. To give a commission to; to send with a mandate or authority; to appoint; to depute; to authorize; to empower.—**Commission agent, commission merchant**, an agent or merchant who buys or sells goods for another on commission or percentage.

commissioned, kom-mi'shond, *a.* Furnished with a commission; having a commission in the army or navy.

commissioner, kom-mi'shon-ėr, *n.* One who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business; an officer having charge of some department of the public service which is put into commission; a steward or agent who manages affairs on a large estate.

commissionership, kom-mi'shon-ėr-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a commissioner.

commissural, kom-mis-sūr'al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to a commissure or a joining.

commissure, kom'mis-sūr, *n.* [Fr. *commissure*, fr. L. *commissura*, a joining together, joint, seam—*com*, together, and *mitto*, *missum*, I send. COMMIT.] A joining together; a joint, seam, or line where parts join; the place where two parts of a body meet and unite; a suture: a juncture; a band or structure joining other parts in an animal body.

commit, kom-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *committed*, kom-mit'ed; ppr. *committing*, kom-mit'ing. [L. *committo*, I make over in trust, I set to work, do wrong—*com*, together, and *mitto*, I send, whence also *admit*, *permit*, *dismiss*, *mission*, *missile*, &c. MISSION.] To give in trust; to put into charge or keeping; to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; to consign; to deposit; to send or order to be sent to prison; to do; to enact; to perpetrate; *refl.* to endanger (one's self), or to bind to a certain line of conduct by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; to compromise; to refer to a committee for consideration.

commitment, kom-mit'ment, *n.* The act of committing; a sending to prison; an order for confining in prison; a warrant of imprisonment; commission; committal.

committal, kom-mit'al, *n.* The act of committing in the various senses of the verb.

committee, kom-mit'té, *n.* [From *commit*; comp. such words as *trustee*, &c.] A body of persons to whom any business or duty is committed; a body of persons appointed to examine, consider, or manage any matter.—**Committee of the whole house**, an arrangement by which matters are discussed in a particular manner in parliament, the chair being occupied by the chairman of committee, and members being allowed to speak more than once on a question.

committer, kom-mit'ėr, *n.* One who commits; one who perpetrates.

commix, kom-miks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commixed*, kom-mikst'; ppr. *commixing*, kom-miks'ing. [L. *commisceo*, *commixtus*—prefix *com*, together, and *misceo*, I mix. MIX.] To mix or mingle together; to blend; to mix, as different substances.

commixture, kom-miks'tūr, *n.* [COMMIX.] Act of mixing together; the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

commode, kom-mōd', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *commodus*. COMMODIOUS.] A kind of headdress formerly worn by ladies; a kind of small sideboard, with drawers, shelves, &c.; a night-stool.

commodious, kom-mō'di-us, *a.* [Fr. *commodieux*, L.L. *commodiosus*, fr. L. *commodus*, convenient, useful — prefix *com*, together, and *modus*, measure, mode. MODE.] Convenient; serviceable; roomy and convenient; spacious and suitable.

commodiously, kom-mō'di-us-li, *adv.* In a commodious manner; conveniently.

commodiousness, kom-mō'di-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; roominess and other convenient circumstances.

commodity, kom-mo'di-ti, *n.* [Fr. *commodité*, convenience, commodity, fr. L. *commoditas*, fitness, convenience, fr. *commodus*, convenient. COMMODIOUS.] Suitableness†; convenience†; advantage†; something useful or advantageous to man; any article of commerce; everything movable that is bought and sold; *pl.* goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures.

commodore, kom'mo-dōr, *n.* [Perhaps fr. Sp. *comendador*, a commander.] An officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, lower in rank than an admiral; a title given to the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantment.

common, kom'on, *a.* [Fr. *commun*, O.Fr. *comun*, fr. L. *communis*, common; origin doubtful, perhaps — con, together, and *munis*, ready to be of service, obliging.] Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; belonging to all; having no separate owner; general; universal; free to all; public; frequent; popular; usual; customary; ordinary; habitual; of no rank; not noble; vulgar; mean; of little value; not of superior excellence; not scarce; both masculine and feminine, as a noun; applicable to each of the objects making a class.—**Common council**, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens.—**Common law**, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law.—**Common measure**, a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder.—**Common Pleas**, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Common Prayer**, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels, and contained in the Book of Common Prayer.—**Common seal**, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation.—**Common sense**, sound practical judgment; the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general; the faculty by which according to some theories we can trust our direct cognitions and thus learn that there is an external world.—**Common time**, musical time or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar.—**In common**, equally with another or with others; jointly; with like participation.—*n.* An open tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number: in other senses *pl.*: the common people, who inherit or possess no honours or titles; the untitled people; the lower House of Parliament; food provided at a common table; food or fare in general.

commonable, kom'on-a-bl, *a.* Held in common; that may be pastured on common land.

commonage, kom'on-āj, *n.* [*Common* and *-age*.] The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using anything in common with others.

commonalty, commonality, kom'on-al-ti, kom-on-al'i-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *comunalté*, fr. L. *communalis*, common.] The common people; all who are below the rank of nobility; the bulk of mankind.

commoner, kom'on-ėr, *n.* One of the common people; one under the degree of nobility; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent for support on the foundation.

commonly, kom'on-li, *adv.* According to the common rule or practice; usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

commonness, kom'on-nes, *n.* State or fact of being common.

commonplace, kom'on-plās, *n.* [A translation of L. *locus communis*, a passage or text of general application, an old rhetorical phrase.] A striking passage; a usual or ordinary topic; a well-known or customary remark; a trite saying; a platitude; a memorandum.——*a.* Ordinary; common; trite; not new or striking.—**commonplace-book**, kom'on-plās-buk, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded, and ranged under general heads.

commonweal, kom'on-wēl, *n.* A commonwealth; the body politic; a state.

commonwealth, kom'on-welth, *n.* [In this compound *wealth* means well-being.] The public good, prosperity, or happiness; the state; the body politic; whole body of people in a state; a form of government; a free state; a republic.—**The Commonwealth**, the form of government which existed in England from the death of Charles I. in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659.

commotion, kom-mō'shon, *n.* [L. *commotio*, fr. *commoveo*, *commotum*—prefix *com*, and *moveo*, *motum*, I move. MOVE.] A violent motion or agitation; tumult; disturbance; tumultuous disorder; a disturbance among people, or a physical disturbance, as of the sea.

commove, kom-möv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commoved*, kom-mövd'; ppr. *commoving*, kom-möv'ing. [L. *commoveo*. See prec.] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle.

communal, kom'mū-nal, *a.* [Fr. *communal*, L.L. *communalis*.] Pertaining to a commune or to communalism.

communalism, kom'mū-nal-izm, *n.* [*Communal* and *-ism*.] The theory of government by semi-independent communes or corporations of towns and districts.

communalist, kom'mū-na-list, *n.* One who adheres to communalism.

commune, kom-mūn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *communed*, kom-mūnd'; ppr. *communing*, kom-mūn'ing. [O. Fr. *comuner*, to share, to make common; fr. *comun*, common. COMMON.] To make a mutual disclosure of thoughts; to confer; to talk together; to hold intercourse; to meditate.——*n.* Converse; communion.

commune, kom'mūn, *n.* [Fr. *commune*, fr. L. *communis*, common.] A small administrative district in France and in some other countries; the inhabitants of a commune; the members of a communal council.

communicability, kom-mū'ni-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being communicable.

communicable, kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* [Fr. *communicable*, fr. L. *communicare*.] That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another; that may be recounted.

communicably, kom-mū'ni-ka-bli, *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

communicant, kom-mū'ni-kant, *n.* [L. *communicans*, *-antis*; ppr. of *communicare*.] One who communicates; a partaker with others at the Lord's table; one who imparts information.

communicate, kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *communicated*, kom-mū'ni-kāt-ed; ppr. *communicating*, kom-mū'ni-kāt-ing. [L. *communico*, *communicatum*, to make common, to share, to impart, fr. *communis*, common. COMMON.] To cause to be common to others; to impart, generally or always something intangible, as intelligence, news, opinions, or disease; to confer; to bestow; to reveal; to disclose; to publish; to give or deliver.——v.i. To share or participate with others; to partake of the Lord's Supper; to have a communication or passage from one to another; to have intercourse; to correspond.

communication, kom-mū'ni-kā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *communication*, L. *communicatio*, *-onis*.] Act of communicating or imparting; that which is communicated or imparted; information; intelligence; a letter, message, or despatch received; a passage or means of passing from one place to another.

communicative, kom-mū'ni-kāt-iv, *a.* [*Communicate* and *-ive*.] Ready to communicate or impart; inclined to impart or disclose; not reserved; open; free.

communicatively, kom-mū'ni-kāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication.

communicativeness, kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being communicative.

communicator, kom-mū'ni-kā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which communicates.

communion, kom-mūn'yon, *n.* [Fr. *communion*, L. *communio*, *communionis*, participation, fellowship, fr. *communis*, common. COMMON.] Common participation in anything; mutual intercourse; interchange of transactions or offices; a state of giving and receiving; fellowship; union; agreement; concord; converse; union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; a body of Christians having one common faith and discipline; celebration or participation of the Lord's Supper; the Lord's Supper.

communism, kom'mūn-izm, *n.* [Fr. *communisme*, fr. *commun*, common.] The theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in the community, to the exclusion of private ownership; the doctrine of a community of property.—**communist**, kom'mūn-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of communism.—**communistic**, kom-mū-nis'tik, *a.* Relating to communists or communism; according to the principles of communism.

community, kom-mū'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *communitas*, fr. *communis*, common. COMMON.] Common possession or enjoyment; mutual participation and enjoyment; the commonwealth; the body politic; the public; society at large; a society or association of persons living under the same laws and regulations.

commutability, kom-mūt'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being commutable.

commutable, kom-mūt'a-bl, *a.* [L. *commutabilis*. COMMUTE.] That may be commuted or exchanged, or mutually changed; interchangeable; convertible into money.

commutation, kom-mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *commutatio*.] Act of commutiug, or of giving one thing for another; exchange; change; the substitution of a less for a greater penalty or punishment; the substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of some compulsory duty or labour.

commutative, kom-mūt'at-iv, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif*. COMMUTE.] Relative to exchange or interchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another.

commutatively, kom-mūt'at-iv-li, *adv.* In a commutative manner; by way of exchange.

commute, kom-mūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commuted*, kom-mūt'ed; ppr. *commuting*, kom-mūt'ing. [L. *commuto*, I exchange or interchange—*com*, and *muto*, I change. MUTABLE.] To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; to pay in money instead of in kind or in duty; to pay in a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments.

compact, kom-pakt', *a.* [L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingo*, *compactum*—*con*, and *pango*, *pactus*, I fasten or fix.] Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles close; solid; dense; close; brief; pithy; not diffuse.——v.t. pret. & pp. *compacted*, kom-pakt'ed; ppr. *compacting*, kom-pakt'ing. To thrust,

drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; to unite or connect firmly.

compact, kom'pakt, *n.* [L. *compactum*, a compact or agreement, fr. *compaciscor*—prefix *com*, together, and *paciscor*, *pactus*, I make a bargain. PACT.] An agreement or bargain made with any one: a mutual agreement; a treaty, contract, bargain, covenant, or settlement.

compactly, kom-pakt'li, *adv.* In a compact state; closely; densely; with close union of parts; briefly; tersely; neatly.

compactness, kom-pakt'nes, *n.* State of being compact; close union of parts; closeness; firmness; density.

companion, kom-pan'yon, *n.* [O.Fr. *compagnon*, *compaignon*, *compainon*, *companion*, Fr. *compagnon*—L. *com*, together, and *panis*, bread; lit. a sharer of one's bread; a messfellow.] A comrade; one who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates and converses; a fellow; an associate; a mate; a partner; a person holding the lowest rank in an order of knighthood (as of the Bath).——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *companioned*, kom-pan'yond; ppr. *companioning*, kom-pan'yon-ing. To be a companion to; to accompany; to put on the same level. [*Shak.*]

companion, kom-pan'yon, *n.* [A corrupt form equivalent to *company*: fr. It. and L.L. *compagna*, provisions, the meaning being originally a store-room. COMPANION.] The framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck of a ship, through which light passes to the cabins below; a raised cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel.—**Companion ladder**, the steps or ladder from the deck to the cabin.

companionable, kom-pan'yon-a-bl, *a.* Fitted for being an agreeable companion; sociable; agreeable as a companion.

companionably, kom-pan'yon-a-bli, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

companionless, kom-pan'yon-les, *a.* Having no companion.

companionship, kom-pan'yon-ship, *n.* The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association.

company, kum'pa-ni, *n.* [Fr. *compagnie*, O. Fr. *compaignie*, &c. Same origin as *companion*.] The state of being with some one else; companionship; fellowship; any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or animals; guests at a person's house; a number of persons united for carrying on anything jointly, as some trade or business; a firm; the members of a firm whose names do not appear in public; a subdivision of an infantry regiment commanded by a captain; the crew of a ship, including the officers.—**To bear or keep** (a person) **company**, to accompany; to go with; to associate with.—**To be good company**, to be an entertaining companion.——*v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *companied*, kum'pa-nid; ppr. *companying*, kum'pa-ni-ing. To associate or associate with; to frequent the company of.

comparable, kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *comparabilis*.] That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard.

comparably, kom'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* By comparison; so as to be compared.

comparative, kom-pa'ra-tiv, *a.* [L. *comparativus*, pertaining to comparison=Fr. *comparatif*, *-ive*. COMPARE.] Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; founded on the comparison of different things; expressing more or less, as distinguished from positive and superlative (of adjs. and advs.).

comparatively, kom-pa'ra-tiv-li, *adv.* In or by comparision; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself.

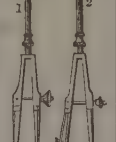
compare, kom-pār', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compared*, kom-pārd'; ppr. *comparing*, kom-pār'ing. [L. *comparo*, I put together, unite, match, compare—*com*, together, and *par*, equal, whence *pair*, *peer*.] To set or bring together, and examine the relations between, with a view to ascertain agreement or disagreement, relative proportions, quantities, or qualities; to measure or estimate one by another; to liken; to represent as similar; to represent as the purpose of illustration (to *compare* one thing *to* another); to inflect in the several degrees of signification.——**v.i.** To hold comparison; to contrast favourably.——**n.** Comparison; scope or room for comparison (rich beyond *compare*).

comparison, kom-pa'ri-son, *n.* [Fr. *comparaison*, L. *comparatio*. COMPARE.] Act of comparing; state of being compared; comparative estimate; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification; a simile, or illustration by similitude.

comparted, kom-pärt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *comparted*, kom-pärt'ed; ppr. *comparting*, kom-pärt'ing. [Fr. *compartir*. COMPARTMENT.] To subdivide or form into distinct parts.

compartment, kom-pärt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment*, L.L. *compartimentum*, fr. L. *compartior*, I divide, share, fr. *com*, and *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A division or separate part of a general design, as of a building, railway-carriage, picture, plan, or the like.

compass, kum'pas, *n.* [Fr. *compas*—prefix *com*, and *pas*, a pace, a step, fr. L. *passus*. PACE.] A going, passing, or moving round; a round; a circuit or circular course; reach; grasp; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included; space; inclosure; circumference; moderate bounds; due limits; extent or limit of the voice or of sound; range of notes in a musical instrument: an instrument for directing or ascertaining the course of ships, consisting essentially of a small slender magnet or needle suspended so as to have complete freedom of motion, and used to indicate the north; an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c.: often with the plural designation, *compasses*, or a *pair of compasses*.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *compassed*, kum'past; ppr. *compassing*, kum'pas-ing. To pass, go, or move round; to stretch round; to inclose or encircle; to surround; to environ; to obtain; to attain to; to procure; to accomplish; to purpose; to plot; to contrive.



Bow Compasses.

1, For using as dividers. 2, With pen leg for describing circles.

compassable, kum'pas-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being compassed.

compass-card, kum'pas-kärd, *n.* The circular card of the mariner's compass, on which are marked the thirty-two points of the compass.

compassion, kom-pa'shon, *n.* [Fr. *compassion*, fr. L. *compassio*, *-onis*—prefix *com*, with, and *patior*, *passus*, I suffer. PASSION.] A suffering with another; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling; pity; sympathy; commiseration.

compassionate, kom-pa'shon-āt, *a.* [*Compassion* and *-ate*.] Inclined to compassion; ready to pity; sympathizing; merciful; tender-hearted.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *compassionated*, kom-pa'shon-āt-ed; ppr. *compassionating*, kom-pa'shon-āt-ing. To have compassion for; to pity; to commiserate.

compassionately, kom-pa'shon-āt-li, *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.

compass-saw, kum'pas-sa, *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, so that it may be made to cut round in curves.

compatibility, kom-pat'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being compatible; consistency; congruity.

compatible, kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *compatible*, L. L. *compatibilis*—L. *com*, together, and *patior*, I suffer. PASSION.] Capable of coexisting together in the same subject; not incongruous; consistent; suitable; agreeable.

compatibly, kom-pat'i-bli, *adv.* In a compatible manner; suitably; consistently; congruously.

compatriot, kom-pā'tri-ot, *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *patriot*=Fr. *compatriote*, L. *compatriota*.] A fellow patriot; one of the same country, and having like interests and feelings.

compeer, kom-pēr', *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *peer*=O. Fr. *comper*—L. *com* and *par*, *paris*, equal. PEER.] One who is like or equal to another; an equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

compel, kom-pel', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compelled*, kom-peld'; ppr. *compelling*, kom-pel'ing. [L. *compello*, *compulsum*, I drive together—prefix *com*, and *pello*, I drive; seen also in *compulsion*, *compulsory*, *dispel*, *repel*, &c. PULSATE.] To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; to force; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate; to enforce; to exact; to command.

compellable, kom-pel'a-bl, *a.* That may be compelled or constrained.

compellation, kom-pel-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *compellatio*, fr. *compello*, *compellatum*, I accost, I address. APPELLATION.] An addressing or accosting; a ceremonious appellation, as *sire*, &c.

compeller, kom-pel'ėr, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

compend, kom'pend, *n.* A compendium.

compendious, kom-pen'di-us, *a.* [L. *compendiosus*. COMPENDIUM.] Of the nature of a compendium; containing facts or ideas briefly summed up; abridged; comprehensive; concise; not circuitous.

compendiously, kom-pen'di-us-li, *adv.* In a compendious manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

compendium, kom-pen'di-um, *n.* [L. *compendium*, a weighing together, sparing, shortening—prefix *com*, together, and *pendĕre*, to weigh. PENDANT.] A brief composition containing the principal heads or topics of a larger work or system; an abstract; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome.

compensate, kom-pen'sāt or kom'pen-sāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compensated*, kom-pen'sāt-ed or kom'; ppr. *compensating*, kom-pen'sāt-ing or kom'. [L. *compenso*, *compensatum*—prefix *com*, together, and *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, *pensum*, I weigh; lit. I weigh together, hence I balance, give an equivalent for; akin *compendium* (q.v.).] To give equal value to; to give an equivalent to; to make amends for; to recompense; to remunerate; to requite; to counterbalance; to serve as an equivalent for.——**v.i.** To make amends; to supply a prevalent: with *for*.

compensation, kom-pen-sā'shon, *n.* [L. *compensatio*, Fr. *compensation*.] Act of compensating; something given or obtained as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; recompense; remuneration; indemnification; amends; what makes good a deficiency; counterbalance.—**Compensation balance, compensation pendulum**, a balance-wheel in a watch, or a pendulum in a clock, so constructed as to counteract the tendency of variations of temperature to produce variations in the rate of vibration or oscillation.

compensative, kom-pen'sa-tiv, *a.* [*Compensate* and *-ive*.] Making amends or compensation.——*n.* That which compensates; compensation.

compensator, kom'pen-sā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which compensates.

compensatory, kom-pen'sa-to-ri, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

compete, kom-pēt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *competed*, kom-pēt'ed; ppr. *competing*, kom-pēt'ing. [L. *competo*, I strive after—prefix *com*, together, and *peto*, I seek. PETITION.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry; to strive; to contend; to claim to be equal;

to come into competition (to compete *with* a person *for* a thing).

competence, competency, kom'pē-tens, kom'pē-ten-si, *n.* [Fr. *compétence*, L. *competentia*. COMPETENT.] State of being competent; suitableness; fitness; sufficiency; legal ability, capacity, or right; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life without superfluity.

competent, kom'pē-tent, *a.* [Fr. *compétent*, fr. *competer*, to be sufficient; fr. L. *competere*, to be meet or suitable, to be convenient—*com*, together, and *petere*, to seek. COMPETE.] Adequate, suitable, or appropriate; sufficient; qualified; having adequate power or right; lawfully or rightfully belonging.

competently, kom'pē-tent-li, *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably.

competition, kom-pē-ti'shon, *n.* [L.L. *competitio*, fr. *competo*. COMPETE.] Act of competing; mutual contest for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry; emulation.

competitive, kom-pet'it-iv, *a.* Relating to competition; characterized by competition; carried out by competition.

competitor, kom-pet'it-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *compétiteur*. COMPETE.] One who competes; a rival; an opponent.

compilation, kom-pi-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *compilatio*. COMPILE.] Act of compiling; that which is compiled; a literary work made up of parts collected from various authors or sources; a collection or assemblage.

compile, kom-pīl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compiled*, kom-pīld'; ppr. *compiling*, kom-pīl'ing. [L. *compilo*, I plunder, pillage—*com*, together, and *pilo*, I pillage. PILLAGE.] To collect or gather from various sources, in order to form an aggregate; to draw up or write by collecting parts from different authors; to arrange; to compose.

compiler, kom-pīl'ėr, *n.* One who compiles.

complacence, complacency, kom-plā'sens, kom-plā'sen-si, *n.* [L.L. *complacentia*. COMPLACENT.] State of being complacent; a feeling of quiet satisfaction with one's self; gratification; satisfaction; complaisance.

complacent, kom-plā'sent, *a.* [L. *complacens*, *complacentis*, pleasing, ppr. of *complaceo*, I please—*com*, and *placeo*, I please. PLEASE.] Accompanied with a sense of quiet enjoyment; displaying complacency; gratified; self-satisfied.

complacently, kom-plā'sent-li, *adv.* In a complacent manner.

complain, kom-plān', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *complained*, kom-plānd'; ppr. *complaining*, kom-plān'ing. [Fr. *complaindre*, fr. L.L. *complangere*—L. *com*, together, and *plango*, I beat the breast in sorrow. PLAINT.] To proclaim, express, or manifest grief, sorrow, pain, or distress; to lament; to bewail; to repine; to murmur; to express dissatisfaction, censure, a sense of injury or wrong; to make a formal accusation or a charge; to lodge a complaint (with *of* before the cause).

complainant, kom-plān'ant, *n.* [*Complain* and *-ant*.] One who complains; one who urges a suit; a plaintiff; a prosecutor.

complainer, kom-plān'ėr, *n.* One who complains.

complainingly, kom-plān'ing-li, *adv.* In a complaining manner; murmuringly.

complaint, kom-plānt', *n.* [Fr. *complainte*. COMPLAIN.] A complaining; expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; a finding fault; cause or subject of complaining; accusation; charge laid; a malady; illness; disease.

complaisance, kom'plā-zans, *n.* [Fr. *complaisance*, fr. *complaisant*, ppr. of *complaire*, to please=L. *complacere*. COMPLACENT.] A pleasing deportment; desire of pleasing; courtesy; civility; urbanity; politeness.

complaisant, kom'plā-zant, *a.* [Fr. *complaisant*. COMPLAISANCE.] Showing complaisance; attentive and pleasing in manners; desirous to please; courteous; affable; civil; obliging; polite.

complaisantly, kom'plā-zant-li, *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with complaisance.

complect, kom-plekt', *v.t.* [L. prefix *com*, and *plecto*, I weave.] To weave together; to interweave.

complement, kom'plē-ment, *n.* [L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, fr. *compleo*, I complete. COMPLETE. *Compliment* is the same word taken directly from the French.] That which fills up or completes; completion; what is wanting to complete or fill up; full quantity or number; what is wanted in an arc or angle to make it up to 90°.

complemental, kom-plē-men'tal, *a.* [*Complement* and *-al*.] Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; complet'ng.

complementary, kom-plē-men'ta-ri, *a.* [*Complement* and *-ary*.] Serving as a complement; completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental. — **Complementary angles**, angles which, taken together, make up a right angle. **Complementary colours**, colours which together produce white light.

complete, kom-plēt', *a.* [L. *completus*, pp. of *compleo*, *completum*, I fill up—prefix *com*, intens., and *pleo*, I fill, as in *deplete*, *replete*, *complement*, &c.; same root as E. *fill*.] Having no deficiency; brought to an end or conclusion; finished; perfected; entire; total; absolute; perfect.— v.t. pret. & pp. *completed*, kom-plēt'ed; ppr. *completing*, kom-plēt'ing. To make complete; to finish; to end; to perfect; to accomplish; to perform; to fulfil; to consummate; to effect; to execute; to achieve.

completely, kom-plēt'li, *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite.

completeness, kom-plēt'nes, *n.* State of being complete; perfection.

completion, kom-plē'shon, *n.* [L. *completio*.] Act of completing; state of being complete; fulfilment; accomplishment; utmost extent; perfect state.

completive, kom-plē'tiv, *a.* [L. *completivus*.] Completing or tending to complete; making complete.

completory, kom-plē'to-ri, *a.* [*Complete* and *-ory*.] Fulfilling; accomplishing.

complex, kom'pleks, *a.* [L. *complexus*, pp. of *complector*, *complexus*, I fold or twine together, I embrace; or *com*, and *plecto*, *plexus*, I weave or plait—*com*, together, and stem *plec*, *plic*, to fold; seen also in *ply*, *apply*, *complicate*, *display*, &c.] Consisting of various parts or elements knit or connected together; interwoven; intricate; involved; complicated; composite; not simple.—**Complex fraction**, one having a mixed number or a fraction for its numerator or denominator or both.—**Complex sentence**, one having one or more subordinate clauses.——n. Assemblage of things related as parts of a system.

complexion, kom-plek'shon, *n.* [L. *complexio*, *complexionis*, a combination, in L.L. physical constitution, fr. *complecto*—*com* and *plecto*. COMPLEX.] The colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face; the colour of the external parts of a body or thing; the temperament or natural disposition of the body†; general appearance†.

complexional, kom-plek'shon-al, *a.* [*Complexion* and *-al*.] Depending on or pertaining to complexion.

complexioned, kom-plek'shond, *a.* Having a complexion of this or that kind; having a certain hue, especially of the skin: used in composition.

complexity, kom-plek'si-ti, *n.* [*Complex* and *-ity*.] State of being complex; complexness; intricacy.

complexly, kom'pleks-li, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

complexus, kom-plek'sus, *n.* [L. COMPLEX.] A complex structure or system.

compliance, kom-plī'ans, *n.* [*Comply* and *-ance*. COMPLY.] Act of complying or yielding; submission; concession; assent or consent; obedience; performance.

compliant, kom-plī'ant, *a.* [*Comply* and *-ant*.] Ready to comply; yielding; submissive; obliging; complaisant.

compliantly, kom-plī'ant-li, *adv.* In a compliant or yielding manner.

complicacy, kom'pli-ka-si, *n.* [*Complicate* and *-cy*.] A state of being complicated, complex, or intricate.

complicate, kom'pli-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *complicated*, kom'pli-kāt-ed; ppr. *complicating*, kom'pli-kāt-ing. [L. *complico*, *complicatum*, I fold together—prefix *com*, together, and *plicare*, to fold. PLY.] To interweave; to fold and twist together; to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately; to make intricate.—— a. Composed of various parts intimately united; complex; involved; intricate.

complicated, kom'pli-kāt-ed, *p.a.* Complicate: entangled; involved; intricate.

complication, kom-pli-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *complicatio*, Fr. *complication*.] Act of complicating; state of being complicated; that which consists of many things involved or mutually united; entanglement; intricacy.

complicative, kom'pli-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending or adapted to involve or complicate.

complice†, kom'plis, *n.* [Fr. *complice*. ACCOMPLICE.] An accomplice. [*Shak.*]

complicity, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *complicité*. ACCOMPLICE.] The state or condition of being an accomplice; partnership in crime.

complier, kom-plī'ėr, *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys.

compliment, kom'pli-ment, *n.* [Fr. *compliment*, a compliment, It. *complimento*, fr. *complire*, to fill up, to satisfy, L. *complere*, to complete: same word as *complement*, which formerly was used in this sense. COMPLETE.] An act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; a piece of delicate flattery; a polite or flattering remark; a present or favour bestowed.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *complimented*, kom'pli-ment-ed; ppr. *complimenting*, kom'pli-ment-ing. To pay a compliment to; to address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect; to congratulate; to flatter; to praise.

complimentary, kom-pli-men'ta-ri, *a.* Containing compliment; expressing civility, regard, or praise; gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering.

complimenter, kom'pli-men-tėr, *n.* One who compliments.

compline, kom'plin, *n.* [From Fr. *complie*, fr. L. *completæ* (*horæ*), 'complete hours', because completing the religious exercises of the day.] In the Roman Catholic Church the last service at night, to be recited after sunset.

complot, kom'plot, *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *plot*.] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy; a conspiracy.—— v.t. and v.i. pret. & pp. *complotted*, kom'plot-ed; ppr. *complotting*, kom'plot-ing. To plot together, to conspire; to form a plot.

comply, kom-plī', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *complied*, kom-plīd'; ppr. *complying*, kom-plī'ing. [From It. *compire*, fr. L. *complere*, to fill up, satisfy, complete (whence *complete*, *compliment*), like *supply* fr. *supplere*—*com*, with, and *plere*, to fill. COMPLETE.] The meaning has been affected by *ply* and *pliant*.] To act in accordance with the will or wishes of another; to yield or assent; to agree: to be obsequious; to acquiesce. (Used alone or followed by *with*.)

component, kom-pō'nent, *a.* [L. *componens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *compono*—*com*, and *pono*, I set or place. COMPOSE, COMPOUND.] Composing; constituent; forming one of the elements of a compound.—— n. A constituent part, as of a compound; an ingredient.

comport, kom-pōrt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *comported*, kom-pōrt'ed; ppr. *comporting*, kom-pōrt'ing. [Fr. *comporter*, to admit of, allow, endure, fr. L. *comportare*, to bear or carry together—*com*, and *porto*, I carry. PORT (to carry).] To be suitable or compatible;

to agree; to suit; to accord.——v.t. With the reflexive pronoun, to bear or carry one's self; to behave; to conduct.

comportment, kom-pōrt'ment, *n.* [COMPORT.] Behaviour; demeanour; deportment.

compose, kom-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *composed*, kom-pōzd'; ppr. *composing*, kom-pōz'ing. [From Fr. *composer*, to compose, fr. prefix *com*, and *poser*, to place, L. *pausare* (see POSE), but early identified with L. *compono*, *compositum*, I compound (whence *compound*), fr. *com*, and *pono*, I place; so also *dispose*, *expose*, *repose*—*poser* having thus taken the place of Fr. *-pondre*, L. *ponere*, to place.] To form by uniting things together; to form, make up, or constitute; to invent and put together in order, as words, sentences, &c.; to make, as a discourse, writing, or piece of music; to write, as an author; to calm; to quiet; to tranquillize; to settle or adjust; to regulate; to set in proper order for printing, as types in a composing-stick.

composed, kom-pōzd', *p.a.* Free from agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.

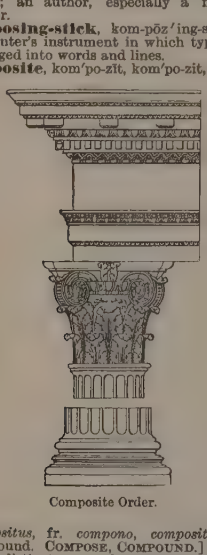
composedly, kom-pōz'ĕd-li, kom-pōz'ed-li, *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; tranquilly; sedately.

composedness, kom-pōzd'nes, kom-pōz'-ed-nes, *n.* State of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity.

composer, kom-pōz'ĕr, *n.* One who composes; an author, especially a musical author.

composing-stick, kom-pōz'ing-stik, *n.* A printer's instrument in which types are arranged into words and lines.

composite, kom'po-zīt, kom'po-zit, *a.* [L.



Composite Order.

compositus, fr. *compono*, *compositum*, I compound. COMPOSE, COMPOUND.] Made up of distinct parts, elements, or constituents; not simple; compound; applied to an order of plants whose flowers are arranged in dense heads, consisting of numerous florets or small flowers, as the daisy, dandelion, marigold, and thistle; applied to one of the orders of classical architecture, having the capital composed of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and being richer in detail than the Corinthian, but less light and delicate. [Some consider this not a distinct order, but a variety of the Corinthian.]—**Composite carriage**, a railway-carriage made up of compartments for different classes, as first, second, and third.—**Composite ship**, a ship having a wooden skin on an iron framework.

compositely, kom'po-zīt-li, *adv.* In a composite manner.

composition, kom-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [L. *compositio*, Fr. *composition*, in meaning akin partly to *compose*, partly to the verb *compound*. COMPOSE.] Act of composing or compounding; that which is composed; the whole body, mass, or compound, formed of different things, parts, or ingredients; a mixture; a literary or musical work; invention and arrangement of the parts of a discourse, writing, work of art, &c.; the act of writing for practice in English or a foreign language; adjustment; agreement; agreement of a debtor as to what he can pay his creditors; regulation; orderly disposition; union; conjunction; combination; mutual agreement to terms or conditions; agreement to receive or pay part of a debt in place of the whole; the part paid or received; act of setting types; synthesis, as opposed to analysis.

compositor, kom-poz'it-ėr, *n.* One who composes: now applied only to one who sets types and makes up pages and formes.

compossible, kom-pos'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *com*, and *possible*.] Possible along with something else.

compost, kom'pōst, *n.* [O. Fr. *composte*, It. *composta*, a mixture, fr. L. *compositum*, fr. *compono*, *compositum*. COMPOUND.] A compound or mixture; a mixture of fertilizing substances for manure.

composure, kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* [From *compose*, like *exposure*, *inclosure*, &c.] A composition or compound†; a settled or composed frame of mind; calmness; tranquillity.

compound, kom-pound', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compounded*, kom-pound'ed; ppr. *compounding*, kom-pound'ing. [O.E. *compowne*, *compoune*, with *d* added (as in *expound*, *propound*, *sound*, vulgar *dround*, &c.), fr. O.Fr. *compondre*, *componre*, fr. L. *componere*—*com*, together, and *ponere*, *positum*, to set or put, whence *position*. COMPOSE.] To put, place, or mix together; to combine; to form by mixing or mingling; to adjust; to arrange; to settle; to adjust, settle, or pay by agreement; to discharge a debt by paying a part; to unite two or more words so as to form one.——v.i. To agree upon concession; to come to terms; to bargain; to agree; to come to terms by granting something on each side; to discharge a debt by paying a part; to agree to pay a debt in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law (to *compound with* a person, and *for* a debt).——a. kom'pound. [Originally pp. of *compoune*.] Composed of two or more elements or ingredients; composed of two or more words; composed of two or more divisions or parts; not simple.—**Compound fracture**, a fracture in which a bone is broken and there is also a corresponding outside wound.—**Compound interest**, that interest which arises from the principal with the interest added.—**Compound quantities**, *arith.* quantities which consist of more than one denomination (as of pounds, shillings, and pence); hence the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition*, *subtraction*, *multiplication*, and *division*.—**Compound time**, musical time arising when two or more measures are joined in one, as $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$.——n. A mass or body composed or formed of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition.

compound, kom'pound, *n.* [Of Malay origin.] In the East Indies, the inclosure in which houses stand.

compounder, kom-pound'ėr, *n.* One who compounds.

comprehend, kom-prē-hend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *comprehended*, kom-prē-hend'ed; ppr. *comprehending*, kom-prē-hend'ing. [L. *comprehendo*, *comprehensum*, to comprise, seize, grasp—*com*, together, *præ*, before, and obsol. *hendo*, I catch, as in *apprehend*, *reprehend*; *comprise*, *apprise*, are akin.] To include within a certain scope; to embrace within limits; to contain; to comprise; to include; to include by implication; to imply; to take into the mind; to understand, or grasp by the understanding.

comprehender, kom-prē-hen'dėr, *n.* One who comprehends.

comprehensibility, **comprehensibleness**, kom-prē-hen'si-bil''i-ti, kom-prē-hen'si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being comprehensible; the capability of being understood.

comprehensible, kom-prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis*. COMPREHEND.] That may be comprehended; capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

comprehensibly, kom-prē-hen'si-bli, *adv.* With comprehension.

comprehension, kom-prē-hen'shon, *n.* [L. *comprehensio*, Fr. *compréhension*.] Act or quality of comprehending, including, comprising, understanding; power of comprehending; mental power or capacity to understand; power of the mind to seize hold of and contain ideas; understanding.

comprehensive, kom-prē-hen' siv, *a.* [L. *comprehensivus*. COMPREHEND.] Having the quality of comprehending, embracing, or comprising much, or including a great extent; capacious; extensive; wide; compendious; having the power to comprehend or understand.

comprehensively, kom-prē-hen'siv-li, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great scope.

comprehensiveness, kom-prē-hen'sivnes, *n.* Quality of being comprehensive.

compress, kom-pres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compressed*, kom-prest'; ppr. *compressing*, kom-pres'ing. [From O. Fr. *compresser*, fr. L. *compressare*, to compress, freq. of *comprimere*, *compressum*, to compress—prefix *com*, and *premo*, *pressus*, I press. PRESS.] To press or squeeze together by force; to condense or force into a smaller compass or space; to crowd; to press; to squeeze.——n. kom'pres. A soft mass used in surgery, and so contrived as to make a due pressure upon any part.

compressed, kom-prest', *p.a.* Pressed or squeezed together; flattened; having the opposite sides flat lengthwise.

compressibility, kom-pres'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being compressible; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass.

compressible, kom-pres'i-bl, *a.* [*Compress* and *-ible*.] Capable of being compressed, forced, or driven into a narrower compass.

compression, kom-pre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *compression*, L. *compressio*, *-onis*.] Act of compressing; state of being compressed; condensation.

compressive, kom-pres'iv, *a.* [*Compress* and *-ive*.] Having power to compress.

compressor, kom-pres'ėr, *n.* [L.] One who or that which compresses.

compressure, kom-pres'ūr, *n.* [*Compress* and *-ure*.] The act of compression; pressure together.

comprise, kom-prīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *comprised*, kom-prīzd'; ppr. *comprising*, kom-prīz'ing. [Fr. *compris*, pp. of *comprendre*, fr. L. *comprehendere*. COMPREHEND.] To comprehend or include within itself; to embrace; to contain; to inclose.

compromise, kom'pro-mīz, *n.* [Fr. *compromis*, a compromise, originally a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, fr. *compromettre*, L. *compromittere—com*, and *promittere*, *promissum*, I promise. PROMISE.] An amicable agreement to settle differences by mutual concessions; mutual concession; a combination of rival systems, principles, &c., in which something of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible; what results from such an agreement.——v.t. pret. & pp. *compromised*, kom'pro-mīzd; ppr. *compromising*, kom'pro-mīz-ing. To adjust or settle by mutual concessions; to involve; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration; to expose to serious consequences by some act or declaration which cannot be recalled; to endanger the interests of: often *refl.*

compromiser, kom'pro-mī-zėr, *n.* One who compromises.

comptroller, kon-trōl'ér, *n.* [An erroneous but official spelling.] A controller; an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money.

comptrollership, kon-trōl'ér-ship, *n.* The office of comptroller.

compulsion, kom-pul'shon, *n.* [L. *compulsio, -onis*, fr. *compello, compulsum.* COMPEL.] Act of compelling, driving, or forcing; a driving or urging by force, physical or moral; state of being compelled; force; forcible constraint.

compulsive, kom-pul'siv, *a.* [*Compulsion* and *-ive.*] Exercising compulsion; having power to compel; compulsory; constraining.

compulsively, kom-pul'siv-li, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

compulsory, kom-pul'so-ri, *a.* [*Compulsion* and *-ory.*] Having the power or quality of compelling; constraining; coercive; enforced; due to compulsion; obligatory.

compunction, kom-pungk'shon, *n.* [L. *compunctio*, fr. *compungo—com*, and *pungo, punctum*, I prick. PUNGENT.] A pricking by the stings of conscience; remorse; contrition; slight regret for a small offence; regret combined with some pity.

compunctious, kom-pungk'shus, *a.* [See prec.] Implying or feeling compunction; pricking the conscience; giving pain for offences committed.

compurgation, kom-pér-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *compurgatio*, fr. *compurgo—com*, and *purgo, purgatum*, I purge. PURGE.] The act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others; an ancient mode of trial in England, in which the accused got witnesses to testify to his innocence.

compurgator, kom-pér'gāt-ér, *n.* [COMPURGATION.] One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

computable, kom-pūt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being computed.

computation, kom-pū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *computatio.*] Act or process of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating; reckoning; calculation; estimate.

compute, kom-pūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *computed*, kom-pūt'ed; ppr. *computing*, kom-pūt'ing. [Fr. *computer*, L. *computare*, to calculate—*com*, together, and *puto*, I reckon, settle, clear up (from same root as *purus*, pure), whence also *dispute, impute.* To *count* is really the same as this word.] To determine or estimate by calculation; to reckon; to calculate; to estimate; to rate.

computer, kom-pūt'ér, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

comrade, kom'rad, *n.* [O. E. *camarade, camerade*, fr. Sp. *camarada*, Fr. *camarade, camerade*, one who occupies the same chamber, fr. L. *camera*, a chamber. CHAMBER.] A companion that belongs to the same chamber, tent, or cabin; a mate or companion; a close associate.

comradery, kom-rad'ri, *n.* Comradeship; fellowship.

comradeship, kom'rad-ship, *n.* State of being a comrade or comrades.

con, kon, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conned*, kond; ppr. *conning*, kon'ing. [A form of *can.*] To learn; to study; to make one's self master of; to fix in the mind or commit to memory; to peruse carefully; to direct the steering of (a ship).—**To con thanks**, to offer thanks; to acknowledge that thanks are deserved.

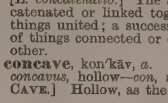
con, kon, *adv.* and *n.* [Abbrev. fr. L. *contra*, against.] Against, or an argument against, in the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against; the *pros* and *cons* of a question.

conacre, ko-nā'kér, *n.* [For *corn-acre.*] In Ireland the custom of sub-letting land in small portions for a single crop, the rent being paid in money or in labour.

concatenate, kon-kat'ē-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concatenated*, kon-kat'ē-nāt-ed; ppr. *concatenating*, kon-kat'ē-nāt-ing. [L. *concateno, concatenatum—con*, and *catena*, a chain. CHAIN.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

concatenation, kon-kat'ē-nā"shon, *n.* [L. *concatenatio.*] The state of being concatenated or linked together; a series of things united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other.

concave, kon'kāv, *a.* [Fr. *concave*, fr. L. *concavus*, hollow—*con*, and *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] Hollow, as the inner surface of a



Concave or Plano-concave Lens. Concavo-concave Lens. Concavo-convex Lens.

bowl or sphere: opposed to *convex*; presenting a hollow or incurvation towards some direction expressed or understood; incurved; vaulted; arched.—— n. A hollow; a cavity; an arch or vault.

concavely, kon'kāv-li, *adv.* So as to be concave; in a concave manner.

concavity, kon-kav'i-ti, *n.* [L. *concavitas.*] The state of being concave; a concave surface or hollow; hollowness; a hollow; a cavity.

concavo-concave, kon-kā'vō-kon-kāv, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens.

concavo-convex, kon-kā'vō-kon-veks, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

conceal, kon-sēl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concealed*, kon-sēld'; ppr. *concealing*, kon-sēl'ing. [O. Fr. *conceler*, to conceal, fr. L. *concelare* —prefix *con*, and *celare*, to hide; same root as in *hell, hole, hull*, &c.] To hide; to withdraw from observation; to keep close or secret; to secrete; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance.

concealable, kon-sēl'a-bl, *a.* That may be concealed, hid, or kept close.

concealer, kon-sēl'ér, *n.* One who conceals.

concealment, kon-sēl'ment, *n.* Act of concealing or state of being concealed; secrecy; privacy; shelter from observation; cover from sight; a hiding-place.

concede, kon-sēd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conceded*, kon-sēd'ed; ppr. *conceding*, kon-sēd'ing. [L. *concedo, concessum*, to yield, grant—prefix *con*, together, and *cedo*, I yield. CEDE.] To admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; to yield, give up, or surrender; to allow.—— v.i. To make concession.

conceder, kon-sēd'ér, *n.* One who concedes.

conceit, kon-sēt', *n.* [O. E. *conceipt*, O. Fr. *concept*, fr. L. *conceptus*, a conception, fr. *concipio*, I conceive—*con*, and *capio*, I take; comp. *deceit, receipt.*] Conception, opinion, notion, or belief; personal opinion; ill-grounded opinion; thought; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion; whim; pleasant fancy; quaint or humorous fancy; favourable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments; vanity; self-conceit.—**Out of conceit with**, not now having a favourable opinion of; no longer pleased with.

conceited, kon-sēt'ed, *a.* Having conceit; entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; vain; egotistical.

conceitedly, kon-sēt'ed-li, *adv.* In a conceited manner.

conceitedness, kon-sēt'ed-nes, *n.* State or quality of being conceited; conceit; vanity.

conceivability, **conceivableness**, kon-sēv'a-bil"i-ti, kon-sēv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

conceivable, kon-sēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be conceived; that may be imagined or thought; capable of being framed in the mind; that may be understood or believed.

conceivably, kon-sēv'a-bli, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner; as may be imagined or thought possible; possibly.

conceive, kon-sēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conceived*, kon-sēvd'; ppr. *conceiving*, kon-sēv'ing. [O. Fr. *concever, conceveir*, Fr. *concevoir*, to conceive, fr. L. *concipere*, to conceive—*con*, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] To form in the womb; to become pregnant with; to take into the mind; to form a full idea of in the mind; to devise; to realize mentally; to comprehend; to apprehend; to imagine; to understand; to believe; to think; to suppose.——v.i. To become pregnant; to have or form an idea; to think.

concentrate, kon-sen'trāt or kon', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concentrated*, kon-sen'trāt-ed; ppr. *concentrating*, kon-sen'trāt-ing. [Fr. *concentrer*, to concentre, concentrate, fr. L. *con*, together, and *centrum*, centre.] To force or cause to move to a common centre; to bring together; to cause to converge or meet at one point; to bring to bear on one object; to direct towards one object; in chemical manipulations, to reduce to a state of great strength and purity.—— v.i. To approach or meet in a common point or centre.

concentrated, kon-sen'trāt-ed, *p.a.* Brought to a point or centre; reduced to smaller bulk but greater strength.

concentration, kon-sen-trā'shon, *n.* Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated; the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water.

concentrative, kon-sen'tra-tiv, *a.* Tending to concentrate.

concentrativeness, kon-sen'tra-tiv-nes, *n.* The faculty of concentrating one's mental powers upon any particular object.

concentre, kon-sen'tér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *concentred*, kon-sen'trd; ppr. *concentring*, kon-sen'tr-ing. [Fr. *concentrer*, L. prefix *con*, and *centrum*, a centre.] To come or tend to a centre or point, or to meet in a common centre.—— v.t. To concentrate.

concentric, **concentrical**, kon-sen'trik, kon-sen'trik-al, *a.* [L. *con*, together, and *centrum*, a centre.] Having a common centre; described round the same point as a centre.

concentrically, kon-sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

concept, kon'sept, *n.* [L. *conceptum*, what is conceived, fr. *concipio.* CONCEIVE.] *Philos.* an object conceived by the mind; a general notion or idea of a class of objects.

conceptacle, kon-sep'ta-kl, *n.* [Fr. *conceptacle*, L. *conceptaculum.* CONCEIVE.] That in which anything is contained; a receptacle.

conception, kon-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *conceptio*, fr. *concipio.* CONCEIVE.] Act of conceiving; state of being conceived; thing conceived; a becoming pregnant; image in the mind; idea; notion; thought; mental faculty by which ideas are originated in the mind; the forming of a general notion, idea, or concept.

conceptual, kon-sep'tū-al, *a.* [L. *conceptus*, a conceiving, and *-al*=Fr. *conceptuel.*] Pertaining to conception or to concepts.

conceptualism, kon-sep'tū-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the conceptualists.

conceptualist, kon-sep'tū-al-ist, *n.* [*Conceptual* and *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine that the mind has the power of giving independent existence to general conceptions, such as *triangle, horse.*

concern, kon-sérn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concerned*, kon-sérnd'; ppr. *concerning*, kon-sérn'ing. [Fr. *concerner*, to concern, fr. L. *concernere*, to mix, as in a sieve—*con*, together, and *cerno*, I sift; akin to Gr. *krinō.* I separate. Akin *decree, discreet, secret*, &c. CRIME.] To relate or belong to; to affect the interest of; to touch nearly; to awaken interest or feeling in; to engage by feeling or sentiment; to make anxious or uneasy; *refl.* to take or have an interest in, occupy or busy one's self.——n. That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; interest; importance; moment; consequence; care; regard; solicitude; anxiety; disturbed state of feeling; an establishment, such as a manufacturing or commercial establishment.

concerned, kon-sèrnd', *p.a.* Interested; solicitous; anxious; troubled in mind.

concerning, kon-sèr'ning, *prep.* [Present part. of the verb used as a prep.: comp. *regarding, touching, according to*, &c.] Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; respecting.

concernment, kon-sèrn'ment, *n.* A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; participation; solicitude.

concert, kon-sèrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concerted*, kon-sèrt'ed; ppr. *concerting*, kon-sèrt'ing. [Fr. *concerter*, fr. It. *concertare*, to concert, to contrive, to sing or play in concert, fr. L. *concertare*, to contend, debate, dispute —*con*, and *certare*, to contend.] To frame, contrive, or arrange by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to plan, settle, or adjust; to devise.

concert, kon'sèrt, *n.* [Fr. *concert*, fr. It. *concerto*, concert, harmony. See prec.] Agreement in a design or plan; union or accordance in a scheme; co-operation; harmony; the performance of a company of players or singers; a musical entertainment at which a number of vocalists or instrumentalists, or both, perform.

concerted, kon-sèrt'ed, *p.a.* [See above.] Mutually contrived or planned; done in concert; arranged for performance by a company of musicians; sung or played in parts.

concertina, kon-sèr-tē'na, *n.* [From *concert.*] A musical instrument held between the hands, and composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, in which are the keys for admitting air to the metallic reeds producing the sounds.

concerto, kon-chār'tō, *n.* [It. CONCERT.] A musical composition written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.

concession, kon-se'shon, *n.* [L. *concessio*, fr. *concedo*. CONCEDE.] Act of conceding; act of granting or yielding; the thing yielded; a grant.

concessionaire, kon-se-shon-ār', *n.* [Fr.] A person who has obtained a concession of land or some privilege.

concessive, kon-ses'iv, *a.* [L. *concessivus*. See above.] Implying or expressing concession.

conch, kongk, *n.* [L. *concha*, fr. Gr. *kongchē*, a shell, akin to Skr. *çankha*, a shell.] A marine shell, especially a large spiral shell of a trumpet shape, and which may be blown like a trumpet; the external portion of the ear.

conchiferous, kong-kif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing or having shells.

conchoid, kong'koid, *n.* [Gr. *kongchē*, shell, and *eidos*, form.] The name of a special kind of curve.—**conchoidal**, kong-koi'dal, *a.* Having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells.

conchologist, kong-kol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in conchology.

conchology, kong-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kongchē*, a shell, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine or science of molluscous shells, and the animals that inhabit them.

conciliable, kon-sil'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being conciliated.

conciliar, kon-sil'i-ėr, *a.* [L. *concilium*, a council.] Pertaining to a council, especially an ecclesiastical council.

conciliate, kon-sil'i-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conciliated*, kon-sil'i-āt-ed; ppr. *conciliating*, kon-sil'i-at-ing. [L. *concilio, conciliatum*, I unite in thought or feeling, fr. *concilium*, plan, council. COUNCIL.] To bring to entertain a friendly feeling; to gain or win over to friendship; to win, as the favour, affections, or consent; to propitiate; to pacify; to show to be compatible.

conciliation, kon-sil'i-ā''shon, *n.* Act of conciliating; act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favour, or affection.

conciliator, kon-sil'i-āt-ėr, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

conciliatory, kon-sil'i-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to conciliate; friendly; pacific.

concinnity, kon-sin'i-ti, *n.* [L. *concinnitas*, fr. *concinnus*, well adjusted.] Harmony; congruity; beauty, elegance or neatness in literary style.

concise, kon-sīs', *a.* [L. *concisus*, cut off, concise, fr. *concido*. I cut up—*con*, and *cædo, cæsus*, I cut (also seen in *incise, precise, scissors*, &c.).] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive; short; brief; abridged; using as few words as possible.

concisely, kon-sīs'li, *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

conciseness, kon-sīs'nes, *n.* Quality of being concise; brevity in speaking or writing.

concision, kon-si'zhon, *n.* [L. *concisio.*] A cutting off; conciseness; brevity.

conclamation, kon-kla-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *conclamatio*, fr. *conclamo*—*con*, and *clamo*, I call out. CLAIM.] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry.

conclave, kon'klāv, *n.* [L. *conclave*, a private room, a closet that may be locked—*con*, and *clavis*, a key.] A private apartment; the room in which the cardinals at Rome are locked up in privacy for the election of a pope; the assembly of cardinals thus shut up; a private meeting, a close assembly.—**conclavist**, kon'klāv-ist, *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal takes with him into the conclave for choosing a pope.

conclude, kon-klōd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concluded*, kon-klōd'ed; ppr. *concluding*, kon-klōd'ing. [L. *concludo*, I shut up, close, conclude—prefix *con*, and *claudo*, I shut; whence also *clause, close*, &c. CLAUSE.] To shut up or inclose†; to bring to an end or conclusion; to finish; to wind up; to infer or deduce by reasoning; to make a final judgment on; to decide; to settle or arrange finally (*to conclude* an agreement, a peace). ——v.i. To come to a conclusion; to end; to infer, as a consequence; to determine; to settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

concluding, kon-klōd'ing, *p.a.* Final; ending; closing.

conclusion, kon-klō'zhon, *n.* [L. *conclusio*, fr. *concludo*. CONCLUDE.] Act of concluding; that which is concluded; determination; final decision; final result; end; close; last part; inference; deduction; consequence; *logic*, the inference of a syllogism as drawn from the premises.

conclusive, kon-klō'siv, *a.* [Fr. *conclusif.*] That concludes or determines; decisive; final; ending debate; convincing.

conclusively, kon-klō'siv-li, *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination.

conclusiveness, kon-klō'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being conclusive or decisive.

concoct, kon-kokt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concocted*, kon-kokt'ed; ppr. *concocting*, kon-kokt'ing. [L. *concoquo, concoctum* — *con*, and *coquo*, I cook, I boil. COOK.] To dissolve or digest by the stomach†; to bring to perfection†; to devise; to plot; to plan.

concocter, kon-kok'tėr, *n.* One who concocts.

concoction, kon-kok'shon, *n.* [L. *concoctio.*] Act of concocting; act or process of devising, planning, or plotting; a preparation or mixture made from various ingredients.

concomitance, concomitancy, kon-kom'i-tans, kon-kom'i-tan-si, *n.* The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another thing.

concomitant, kon-kom'it-ant, *a.* [L. prefix *con*, together, and *comitans*, ppr. of *comitor*, I accompany, fr. *comes*, a companion (whence the title *count, county*).] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: said of things, circumstances, &c.——n. That which is concomitant; a thing that accompanies another or is collaterally connected; a connected or accompanying circumstance; an accompaniment.

concomitantly, kon-kom'it-ant-li, *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company with others; concurrently; unitedly.

concord, kon'kord or kong'kord, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*, fr. L. *concordia*, fr. *concors, concordis*, of one mind or heart—*con*, and *cor, cordis*, the heart. CORDIAL.] Union of hearts or minds; union in feelings, sentiments, opinions, &c.; agreement, peace, unity, harmony between persons or things; harmony of sounds; agreement of words in construction.

concordance, kon-kor'dans, *n.* [Fr. *concordance*, L. *concordantia*, fr. *concordare*, to agree. CONCORD.] State or quality of being concordant; agreement; accordance; a dictionary or index of all the principal words of a work, with the book, chapter, verse, or other passage, in which each occurs.

concordant, kon-kor'dant, *a.* [Fr. *concordant*, L. *concordans*, ppr. of *concordare*. CONCORDANCE.] Agreeing together; united; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.

concordantly, kon-kor'dant-li, *adv.* In a concordant manner.

concordat, kon-kor'dat, *n.* [Fr. *concordat*, fr L. *concordatum*, something agreed on. CONCORD.] An agreement made by a sovereign or government with the pope relative to ecclesiastical matters.

concourse, kon'kōrs or kong'kōrs, *n.* [Fr. *concours*, fr. L. *concursus*, fr. *concurrère*, to concur—*con*, and *curro*, I run. CONCUR, CURRENT.] A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; a meeting; an assembly of men; a throng or crowd; an assemblage of things.

concreate, kon'krē-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concreated*, kon'krē-āt-ed; ppr. *concreating*, kon'krē-āt-ing. [Prefix *con*, and *create.*] To create with or at the same time.

concremation, kon-krē-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *concrematio*—prefix *con*, together, and *cremare*, to burn.] A burning up or together; cremation.

concrescence, kon-kres'ens, *n.* [L. *concrescentia* — *con*, and *cresco*, I grow.] A growing together; coalescence.

concrete, kon'krēt, *a.* [L. *concretus*, fr. *concresco*, I grow together—*con*, and *cresco*, I grow; seen also in *decrease, increase, crescent*, &c.] Formed by union of separate particles in a mass; united in a solid form; coagulated; congealed; existing in a subject; not abstract.——n. A mass formed by concretion; a hard mass formed by mixing cement, lime, sand, pebbles, &c., together; a term or word which includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists.——v.i. kon-krēt'. pret. & pp. *concreted*, kon-krēt'ed; ppr. *concreting*, kon-krēt'ing. To unite into a mass; to coagulate, congeal, or clot; to become solid instead of fluid.——v.t. To form into a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

concretely, kon-krēt'li, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

concreteness, kon-krēt'nes, *n.* State of being concrete.

concretion, kon-krē'shon, *n.* Act or process of concreting; state of being concreted; a mass concreted; a clot; a lump; a calculus or solid substance formed in animal bodies.

concretionary, kon-krē'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or made up of concretions.

concubinage, kon-kū'bin-āj, *n.* [*Concubine* and *-age.*] The state or practice of having a concubine or concubines; the state of being a concubine; the living together of a man and woman without being married.

concubinary, concubinal, kon-kū'bin-a-ri, kon-kū'bi-nal, *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage.

concubine, kong'kū-bīn, *n.* [L. *concubina*, a concubine, fr. *concubo*—*con*, and *cubo*, I lie.] A woman who lives or cohabits with a man, but who is not his wife; a kept mistress; a female paramour.

concupiscence, kon-kū'pis-ens, *n.* [L.L. *concupiscentia*, fr. *concupisco*, I lust—prefix *con*, and *cupio*, I desire. CUPIDITY.] A lustful desire or longing; lust.—**concupiscent**, kon-kū'pi-sent, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous; lustful.

concur, kon-kėr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *con-*

curred, kon-kėrd'; ppr. *concurring*, kon-kėr'-ing. [L. *concurro*, I run together—*con*, and *curro*, I run; seen also in *course*, *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c. CURRENT.] To run together†; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to agree; to unite; to combine; to coincide; to acquiesce; to assent.

concurrence, kon-ku'rens, *n.* Act or state of concurring; a meeting or coming together; conjunction; coincidence; agreement; combination; co-operation; joint action; assent; consent.

concurrent, kon-ku'rent, *a.* [L. *concurrens*, ppr. of *concurro*. CONCUR.] Concurring; uniting; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; co-operating; associated; coincident; united; accordant. ——*n.* That which concurs; joint or contributary cause.

concurrently, kon-ku'rent-li, *adv.* So as to be concurrent; with concurrence; unitedly.

concuss, kon-kus', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concussed*, kon-kust'; ppr. *conussing*, kon-kus'ing. [L. *concutio*, *concussum*, I shake, and as a law term I extort—*con*, together, and *quatio*, *quassum* (in composition *cutio*, *cussum*), I shake. QUASH.] To shake or agitate†; to force by threats to do something; to intimidate; to coerce.

concussion, kon-ku'shon, *n.* [L. *concussio*, *-onis*, fr. *concutio*, *concussum—con*, and *quatio*, I shake. CONCUSS.] Act of shaking violently by the stroke or impulse of another body; a violent shock from explosive force; a shock; an injury to the brain or other organs from a fall, blow, &c.

concussive, kon-kus'iv, *a.* Pertaining to concussion.

condemn, kon-dem', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condemned*, kon-demd'; ppr. *condemning*, kon-dem'ing. [O. Fr. *condemner* (Mod. Fr. *condamner*), fr. L. *condemnare*, to condemn —prefix *con*, and *damnare*, to condemn, whence *damn*.] To think or judge to be wrong or guilty; to declare or pronounce to be wrong or guilty; to censure; to blame; to reprehend; to reprove; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to declare to be forfeited; to pronounce to be unfit or useless; to reject.— Condemned cell or ward in *prisons*, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution.

condemnable, kon-dem'na-bl, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable.

condemnation, kon-dem-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *condemnatio*.] Act of condemning; state of being condemned; sentence of punishment; blame; censure; cause of blame.

condemnatory, kon-dem'na-to-ri, *a.* Condemning; expressing condemnation or censure.

condemner, kon-dem'ėr, *n.* One who condemns.

condensability, kon-den'sa-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being condensable.

condensable, kon-dens'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being condensed.

condensation, kon-den-sā'shon, *a.* [L. *condensatio*, fr. *condenso*, *condensatum*. CONDENSE.] Act of condensing; state of being condensed; compression; the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form.

condense, kon-dens', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condensed*, kon-denst'; ppr. *condensing*, kondensing. [L. *condenso*—prefix *con*, intens., and *denso*, I make thick or dense, fr. *densus*, thick, close. DENSE.] To make very dense, close, or compact; to cause the particles of to approach or to unite more closely; to reduce into a smaller compass or bulk; to reduce from a gaseous state to that of a liquid or solid; to compress into few words; to bring into small compass.——v.t. To become dense or compact; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick; to change from the vaporous to the liquid state.— Condensed milk, milk preserved by evaporating part of its moisture, and packing in air-tight cans.

condenser, kon-dens'ėr, *n.* One who or that which condenses; a syringe by which air may be compressed; a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form by coldness; in steam-engines, a chamber or structure in which the steam is condensed by cold water after leaving the cylinder.

condescend, kon-dē-send', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *condescended*, kon-dē-send'ed; ppr. *condescending*, kon-dē-send'ing. [Fr. *condescendre*, to condescend, fr. L. *con*, and *descendo*, I descend. DESCEND.] To descend or come down figuratively to the level of another; to descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to be gracious or complaisant to an inferior; to act in a patronizing way; to stoop; to deign.

condescending, kon-dē-send'ing, *a.* Given to condescend; marked by condescension; stooping to be gracious to an inferior; patronizing.

condescendingly, kon-dē-send'ing-li, *adv.* In a condescending manner; with condescension; courteously.

condescension, kon-dē-sen'shon, *n.* Act of condescending; voluntary descent from superiority, affability on the part of a superior; courtesy; complaisance.

condign, kon-din', *a.* [L. *condignus*, well worthy—*con*, intens., and *dignus*, worthy DIGNITY.] Well deserved; corresponding to wrong done; merited; suitable: now always applied to punishment or something equivalent.—**condignly**, kon-din'li, *adv.* In a condign manner.

condiment, kon'di-ment, *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condio*, *conditum*, I make savoury, fr. *con*, together, and *do*, I put.] Seasoning; sauce; relish to meat or other food.

condition, kon-di'shon, *n.* [Formerly *condicion*, fr. Fr. *condicion*, L. *condicio*, *-onis* (often wrongly spelt *conditio*), an agreement, stipulation—prefix *con*, and *dicere*, to declare. DICTION.] That which must be done, happen, exist, or be present in order to something else being done, existing, or happening; a stipulation or provision; state in which things are; case; a particular mode of being; external circumstances; situation; position; station; rank; predicament; temper; temperament.——v.t. pret. & pp. *conditioned*, kon-di'shond; ppr. *conditioning*, kon-di'shon-ing. To form the condition or essential accompaniment of; to regulate or determine; to stipulate; to arrange.

conditional, kon-di'shon-al, *a.* [L. *condicionalis*.] Depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms.

conditionality, kon-di'sho-nal"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms.

conditionally, kon-di'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a conditional manner; with certain conditions or limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

conditioned, kon-di'shond, *a.* Having a certain condition, state, or qualities; subject to conditions; *metaph.* placed or cognized under conditions or relations.

condolatory, kon-dōl'a-to-ri, *a.* Expressing condolence.

condole, kon-dōl', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *condoled*, kon-dōld'; ppr. *condoling*, kon-dōl'ing. [L.L. *condoleo*, I grieve with—*con*, with, and L. *doleo*, I grieve; akin *doleful*, *dolour*.] To grieve or lament with another or others; to express sympathy when another is in trouble; to sympathize: followed by *with*.

condolement, kon-dōl'ment, *n.* Act of condoling; condolence; sympathetic grief.

condolence, kon-dōl'ens, *n.* [CONDOLE.] Act of condoling; grief expressed for the sorrows of another; expression of sympathy; commiseration.

condonation, kon-dō-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *condonatio*.] The act of condoning; *law*, conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offence committed by the other party.

condone, kon-dōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condoned*, kon-dōnd'; ppr. *condoning*, kon-dōn'ing. [L. *condonare*, to pardon, to forgive —*con*, intens., and *donare*, to give, fr. *donum*, a gift. DONATION.] To pardon, forgive, or overlook (never with a personal object); *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of a violation of the marriage vow.

condor, kon'dor, *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruv. *cuntur*.] A South American bird (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*) of the vulture tribe, found most commonly in the Andes at great heights.

conduce, kon-dūs', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conduced*, kon-dūst'; ppr. *conducing*, kon-dūs'ing. [L. *conducere*, to conduce—*con*, and *duco*, I lead; *conduct* is from the same verb. DUKE.] To combine with other things in bringing about or tending to bring about a result; to lead; to tend; to contribute; to subserve: followed by *to*.

conducive, kon-dūs'iv, *a.* [*Conduce* and *-ive*.] Having a tendency to conduce, promote, or further: followed by *to*.—**conduciveness**, kon-dū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being conducive.

conduct, kon'dukt, *n.* [L.L. *conductus*, guidance, protection, fr. L. *conductus*, pp. of *conduco*, *conductum*, I conduct or bring together. *Conduit* is practically the same word under another form. CONDUCE.] The act of guiding or commanding; mode of carrying on or conducting; mode of handling or wielding; guidance; guidance of one's self; personal behaviour; manner of life; demeanour; convoy; escort.—— v.t. kon-dukt', pret. & pp. *conducted*, kon-dukt'ed; ppr. *conducting*, kon-dukt'ing. [L. *conduco*, *conductum*.] To accompany as a leader or guide; to lead, bring along, or guide; to guard on the way; to escort; to manage; to direct; to regulate; to behave (reflexive usage); to convey; to afford a passage to; to carry, transmit, or propagate, as heat, electricity, &c.; to lead or direct as musical conductor.——v.i. To carry, transmit, or propagate heat, electricity, sound, &c.; to act as musical conductor.

conductible, kon-duk'ti-bl, *a.* That may be conducted or conveyed; conductive.

conduction, kon-duk'shon, *n.* The act of conducting; transmission by a conductor; property by which certain bodies transmit heat or electricity through their substance.

conductive, kon-duk'tiv, *a.* Having the physical property of conducting.

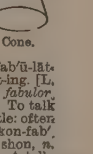
conductor, kon-duk'tėr, *n.* One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a commander; a director; a manager; the director of a chorus or orchestra; the person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a tramway car, or the like; a body that transmits heat, electricity, or force in any of its forms; a lightning-rod.

conductress, kon-duk'tres, *n.* A female who conducts, leads, or directs; a directress.

conduit, kun'dit or kun'dit, *n.* [Formerly *condit*, *cundite*, &c., fr. Fr. *conduit*, fr. L.L. *conductus*, a conduit. CONDUCT.] A channel or pipe to convey water, &c., or to drain off filth; a channel or passage literally or figuratively.

condyle, kon'dil, *n.* [L. *condylus*, Gr. *kondylos*, a knuckle, a joint.] A protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation or joint with another bone.

cone, kōn, *n.* [Fr. *cône*, L. *conus*, fr. Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, fr. root seen in E. *hone*, Skr. *ço*, to sharpen.] A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and rising regularly while it tapers to a point or vertex; anything resembling a cone; the fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, &c.


Cone.

coney, kō'nē, *n.* See CONY.

confabulate, kon-fab'ū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *confabulated*, kon-fab'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *confabulating*, kon-fab'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *confabulor*, *confabulatus—con*, and *fabulor*, I talk, fr. *fabula*, a tale. FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle: often shortened colloquially to **confab**, kon-fab'.

confabulation, kon-fab'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *confabulatio*. CONFABULATE.] A talking familiarly together; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation: often colloquially *confab*.

confabulator, kon-fab'ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.
confabulatory, kon-fab'ū-lā-to-ri, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk.
confect, kon-fekt', *v.t* pret. & pp. *confected*, kon-fekt'ed; ppr. *confecting*, kon-fekt'ing. [L. *conficio*, *confectum*, I prepare—*con*, and *facio*, I make. COMFIT.] To compose, mix, put together; to make into sweetmeats or preserves.
confection, kon-fek'shon, *n.* [L. *confectio*. CONFECT.] The act of confecting; a mixture for medicinal purposes; a sweetmeat; a preserve; a comfit.
confectionary, kon-fek'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Confection* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to confections; of the nature of confections.——n. A place where sweetmeats are made; a sweetmeat.
confectioner, kon-fek'shon-ėr, *n.* [CONFECTION.] One whose occupation is to make or to sell sweetmeats, candies, pastry, &c.
confectionery, kon-fek'shon-ė-ri, *n.* [*Confection* and *-ery*.] Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.
confederacy, kon-fed'e-ra-si, *n.* [*Confederate* and *-cy*.] A league, covenant, or treaty; an alliance; a confederation; the persons or parties united by a league.
confederate, kon-fed'e-rāt, *a.* [L.L. *confœderatus*—L. *con*, and *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a treaty. FEDERAL.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.——n. One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an accomplice.——v.t. pret. & pp. *confederated*, kon-fed'e-rāt-ed; ppr. *confederating*, kon-fed'e-rāt-ing. To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.——v.t. To unite in a league; to ally.
confederation, kon-fed'e-rā"shon, *n.* [L.L. *confœderatio*. CONFEDERATE.] A confederacy; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states.
confederative, kon-fed'ėr-ā-tiv, *a.* [*Confederate* and *-ive*.] Of or belonging to a confederation or confederates.
confer, kon-fėr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conferred*, kon-ferd'; ppr. *conferring*, kon-fėr'ing. [L. *confero*, I bring together, compare, bestow, consult, &c.—*con*, together, and *fero*, I bring, as in *defer*, *refer*, *infer*, &c. *Fero* is cog. with to *bear*.] To talk, discourse, or converse together, especially to talk on or discuss some important question; to consult together; to counsel or advise together.——v.t. To give or bestow; to grant; to present: with *on* or *upon*.
conferee, kon-fėr-ē', *n.* [*Confer* and *-ee*.] One on whom something is conferred.
conference, kon'fėr-ens, *n.* [Fr. *conférence*.] The act of conferring or consulting together; a formal or serious discourse between two or more; a meeting for consultation, discussion, the adjustment of differences, &c.; a meeting of the representatives of different countries in regard to some matter of mutual importance; bestowal.
conferential, kon-fėr-en'shal, *a.* Pertaining to conference or a conference.
conferrable, kon-fer'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being conferred or bestowed.
conferrer, kon-fer'ėr, *n.* One who confers.
conferva, kon-fėr'va, *n.*; pl. **confervæ**, kon-fėr'vē. [L.] A name for various aquatic plants of a very low type belonging to the algæ.—**confervoid**, kon-fėr'void, *a.* Partaking of the character of the confervæ.

Conferva (*Cladophora nuda*). *a*, Branched filament magnified.

confess, kon-fes', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confessed*, kon-fest'; ppr. *confessing*, kon-fes'ing. [Fr. *confesser*, L.L. *confessare*, fr. L. *confiteor*, *confessus*, I confess—*con*, and *fateor*, *fessus*, I confess, avow, utter: same root as *fari*, to speak (see FATE), or as *fatiscere*, to gape, *fatuus*, foolish ('gaping').] To own, acknowledge, or avow as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt; to admit as something that tells against one's self; to disclose; to disclose or recapitulate (sins) to a priest in private with a view to absolution: in this sense sometimes *refl.*; to hear or receive the confession of: said of the priest; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to; to declare to be true; not to deny; to concede.——v.i. To make confession; to disclose one's sins to a priest.
confessed, kon-fest', *p. a.* Acknowledged; avowed; evident; made manifest to the sight in true character.
confessedly, kon-fes'ed-li, *adv.* By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably; admittedly.
confession, kon-fe'shon, *n.* Act of confessing; that which is confessed; statement of one who confesses; acknowledgment of guilt, failure, &c.; avowal; disclosure of sins or faults *to* a priest; a formulary of articles of faith; a creed.—**Confession of Faith**, a formulary which comprises the articles of faith that a person, a church, &c., accepts as true.
confessional, kon-fe'shon-al, *n.* [Fr. *confessional*, L.L. *confessionale*.] A compartment, box, or cell in which a priest sits to hear confessions, having an opening through which the penitent, kneeling without, makes confession.—— a. Pertaining to confession.—**confessionalist**, kon-fesh'on-al-ist, *n.* A priest who sits in the confessional; a confessor.
confessionary, kon-fe'sho-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.
confessor, kon-fes'ėr, *n.* [L. *confessor*.] One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins; one who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion and adheres to it in the face of persecution, but does not suffer martyrdom; a priest who hears confession, and has power to grant absolution.
confessorship, kon-fes'ėr-ship, *n.* The office or position of a confessor.
confest, kon-fest', *pp.* or *a.* for *confessed*.
confidant, kon'fi-dant, *n.m.*; **confidante**, kon-fi-dant', *n.f.* [O. Fr. *confidant*, *confidante*; a form=*confident*. CONFIDE.] One in whom another confides; one intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend.
confide, kon-fid', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *confided*, kon-fid'ed; ppr. *confiding*, kon-fid'ing. [L. *confido*, I have trust or reliance—*con*, intens., and *fido*, I trust. FAITH.] To trust wholly; to rely or depend; to have a firm faith; to rest the mind firmly without anxiety; to believe in with assurance: followed by *in*.—— v.t. To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person intrusted (to *confide a* thing *to* a person).
confidence, kon'fi-dens, *n.* [L. *confidentia*, fr. *confidens*, *confidentis*, ppr. of *confido*. CONFIDE.] A firm trust or reliance; assurance of mind; firm belief in the integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact; self-reliance; boldness; courage; ground of trust; assurance of safety; security; excessive boldness; assurance; assured intimacy; a private or confidential communication; a secret.
confident, kon'fi-dent, *a.* [L. *confidens*, *confidentis*. CONFIDENCE.] Having confidence; having full belief; trusting; relying on one's self; fully assured; positive; dogmatical; without suspicion; having an excess of assurance.——n. One intrusted with secrets; a confidant.
confidential, kon-fi-den'shal, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs; trusty; private; secret.
confidentiality, kon-fi-den'shal-li, *adv.* In a confidential manner or relation; in confidence; in reliance on secresy.
confidently, kon'fi-dent-li, *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; positively.
confiding, kon-fid'ing, *a.* Ready to confide; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous.
confidingly, kon-fid'ing-li, *adv.* In a confiding manner; trustfully.
confidingness, kon-fid'ing-nes, *n.* Confiding disposition; trustfulness.
configuration, kon-fig'ū-rā"shon, *n.* [L. *configuratio*, fr. *configuro*. CONFIGURE.] External form, figure, or shape, as resulting from disposition and shape of parts; external aspect or appearance; shape or form; conformation; contour.
configure, kon-fig'ūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *configured*, kon-fig'ūrd; ppr. *configuring*, kon-fig'ūr-ing. [L. *configuro—con*, and *figuro*, I form, fr. *figura*, figure. FIGURE.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.
confinable, kon-fin'a-bl, *a.* That may be confined.
confine, kon'fin, *n.* [L. *confinis*, bordering, adjoining; *confine*, a border—*con*, together, and *finis*, end, border, limit. FINE, FINAL.] A border, boundary, or frontier; part of a territory which is at or near the end or extremity: generally used in plural.
confine, kon-fin', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confined*, kon-find'; ppr. *confining*, kon-fin'ing. [Fr. *confiner*, to confine, fr. It. *confinare*, to bound, limit, confine, fr. L. *confinis*, bordering. CONFINE, *n.*] To restrain within limits; to limit or restrict; to shut up; to imprison; to immure; to force to stay indoors; to limit or restrain voluntarily in some act or practice (*to confine* one's self to a subject).—To be confined, to be in childbed.—**confined**, kon-find', *p. a.* Restrained within limits; limited; circumscribed; narrow in scope.
confinement, kon-fin'ment, *n.* Act of confining; state of being confined; restraint within limits; imprisonment; restriction; the lying-in of a woman; childbirth.
confirm, kon-fėrm', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *confirmed*, kon-fėrmd'; ppr. *confirming*, kon-fėrm'ing. [L. *confirmo—con*, and *firmo*, I make firm, fr. *firmus*, firm. FIRM.] To make firm or more firm; to fix more firmly; to settle or establish; to make certain by additional evidence; to corroborate; to put past doubt; to ratify; to strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; to administer the rite of confirmation to.—**confirmable**, kon-fėrm'a-bl, *a.* That may be confirmed, established, ratified, &c.
confirmation, kon-fėr-mā'shon, *n.* Act of confirming; that which confirms; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; assurance; ratification; the laying on of a bishop's hands in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges: a rite of the Roman, Greek, and English churches.
confirmative, kon-fėr'ma-tiv, *a.* Tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.
confirmatory, kon-fėr'ma-to-ri, *a.* That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force, assurance, or evidence.
confirmed, kon-fėrmd', *p.a.* Fixed; settled; settled in certain habits, state of health, &c. (a *confirmed* drunkard or invalid).
confirmee, kon-fėrm-ē', *n.* [*Confirm* and *-ee*.] A person who receives the rite of confirmation.
confirmer, kon-fėrm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which confirms.
confiscable, kon-fis'ka-bl, *a.* That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.
confiscate, kon'fis-kāt, kon-fis'kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confiscated*, kon'fis-kāt-ed, kon-fis'kāt-ed; ppr. *confiscating*, kon'fis-kāt-ing, kon-fis'kāt-ing. [L. *confisco*, *confiscatus—con*, and *fiscus*, a public treasury; whence *fiscal*.] To lay up in a public treasury; to seize as forfeited to the public treasury, or to the government or state; to appropriate to public use by way of penalty; to appropriate under legal authority.
confiscation, kon-fis-kā'shon, *n.* Act of confiscating.
confiscator, kon'fis-kāt-ėr, kon-fis'kāt-ėr, *n.* One who confiscates.

confiscatory, kon-fis'ka-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining or tending to confiscation.

conflagrate, kon'fla-grāt, *v.t.* and *i.* [See next.] To blaze; to burn up.

conflagration, kon-fla-grā'shon, *n.* [L. *conflagratio, -onis*, fr. *conflagrare, conflagratum—con*, and *flagrare*, to flame, blaze, or burn. FLAGRANT.] A great fire; a great burning, as of many houses, a forest, or other great mass of things.

conflate, kon-flāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conflated*, kon-flāt'ed; ppr. *conflating*, kon-flāt'ing. [L. *conflo, conflatum*, to collect, to accomplish—*con*, together, and *flo*, I blow; same root as E. *blow*.] To bring together; to combine; bring about.

conflict, kon'flikt, *n.* [L. *conflictus*, a conflict, fr. *confligere*, to strike together, clash, conflict, fight—*con*, and *fligere*, to dash; seen also in *afflict, inflict*.] A contest; a fighting; a combat; struggle; a striving to overcome; strife; clashing of views or statements; antagonism.—*v.i.* kon-flikt', pret. & pp. *conflicted*, kon-flikt'ed; ppr. *conflicting*, kon-flikt'ing. To meet in opposition or hostility; to fight; to strive and struggle; to be in opposition; to be contrary or antagonistic.—**conflicting**, kon-flikt'ing, *p.a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory; clashing.

confliction, kon-flik'shon, *n.* Act of conflicting or clashing.

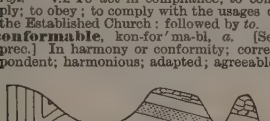
confluence, kon'flu-ens, *n.* [L. *confluentia*, fr. *confluo*, I flow together, ppr. *confluens—con*, and *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] A flowing together; the meeting or junction, or place of junction, of two or more streams or rivers; a meeting; a concourse; a collection; a crowd.

confluent, kon'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *confluens, confluentis*, ppr. of *confluo*. CONFLUENCE.] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; running together and spreading; running into each other; united.—**Confluent small-pox**, small-pox in which the pustules run together or unite.—*n.* A tributary stream; a stream of much the same size as the one it joins; an affluent.

conflux, kon'fluks, *n.* [L. *confluxio*, fr. *confluo, confluxum*. CONFLUENCE.] A flowing together; a confluence; a concourse; a collection; a crowd.

conform, kon-form', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conformed*, kon-formd'; ppr. *conforming*, kon-form'ing. [Fr. *conformer*, L. *conformare—con*, and *formo*, I form, fr. *forma*, form. FORM.] To cause to be of the same form or character; to make like in external appearance; to make suitable; to make to be in uniformity; to bring into harmony or correspondence; to adapt; to submit: often *refl.*——*v.i.* To act in compliance; to comply; to obey; to comply with the usages of the Established Church: followed by *to*.

conformable, kon-for'ma-bl, *a.* [See prec.] In harmony or conformity; correspondent; harmonious; adapted; agreeable;



Conformable and Unconformable Strata.

suitable; consistent; compliant; *geol.* lying in parallel or nearly parallel planes.

conformably, kon-for'ma-bli, *adv.* So as to be conformable; suitably; agreeably.

conformation, kon-for-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *conformatio*, fr. *conformo*. CONFORM.] The act of conforming; the manner in which a body is formed; form; structure; particular make or construction; configuration.

conformer, kon-for'mėr, *n.* One who conforms; a conformist.

conformist, kon-for'mist, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with the worship of the Church of England or other church.

conformity, kon-for'mi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *conformité*. CONFORM.] Correspondence in form or manner; agreement; congruity; likeness; correspondence; resemblance; compliance; compliance with the usages or principles of the English Church.

confound, kon-found', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confounded*, kon-found'ed; ppr. *confounding*, kon-found'ing. [Fr. *confondre*, fr. L. *confundere, confusum—con*, together, and *fundo, fusum*, I pour out, whence *fuse, confuse, refuse*, &c. FUSE.] To mingle confusedly together; to confuse; to mistake one for another; to make a mistake between; to throw into consternation; to abash; to astound; to dismay; to amaze; to stupefy; to destroy, overthrow, or bring to nought.

confounded, kon-found'ed, *p.a.* Excessive; odious; detestable; reprehensible. [Colloq.]

confoundedly, kon-foun'ded-li, *adv.* Shamefully; odiously; detestably. [Colloq.]

confounder, kon-found'ėr, *n.* One who confounds.

confraternity, kon-fra-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *confraternité—L. con*, and *fraternitas*, a fraternity.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession.

confrère, koṅ-frār, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *con*, together, and *frater*, a brother.] One of the same society; a fellow-member; a colleague.

confront, kon-frunt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confronted*, kon-frunt'ed; ppr. *confronting*, kon-frunt'ing. [Fr. *confronter*=It. *confrontare*, Sp. and Pg. *confrontar*—L. *con*, and *frons, frontis*, front. FRONT.] To stand face to face with; to face; to meet in hostility or defiance; to oppose; to set face to face; to bring into the presence of; to set together for comparison; to compare.

confrontation, kon-frun-tā'shon, *n.* Act of confronting; a standing or setting face to face.

Confucian, kon-fū'shi-an, *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to or a follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.—**Confucianism**, kon-fū'shi-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius.

confuse, kon-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confused*, kon-fūzd'; ppr. *confusing*, kon-fūz'ing. [L. *confusus*, fr. *confundo*. CONFOUND.] To mix up without order or clearness; to throw together indiscriminately; to throw into disorder; to jumble together; to mistake the one for the other; to perplex or derange the ideas of; to abash; to disconcert; to embarrass.

confused, kon-fūzd', *p.a.* Forming a disorderly mixture; not clearly arranged or distinguished; disordered; perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.

confusedly, kon-fū'zed-li, *adv.* In a confused manner; in a disorderly condition; with perplexity or embarrassment.

confusion, kon-fū'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *confusion*, L. *confusio*.] State of being confused; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumult; disturbance; perturbation of mind; agitation; embarrassment; perplexity.

confutable, kon-fūt'a-bl, *a.* That may be confuted.

confutation, kon-fū-tā'shon, *n.* Act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; refutation; overthrow.

confute, kon-fūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confuted*, kon-fūt'ed; ppr. *confuting*, kon-fūt'ing. [Fr. *confuter*, L. *confutare*, to confute—prefix *con*, and verbal stem seen also in *refute*, by some supposed to be allied to *fundo*, I pour, by others to be from a root meaning to shake (Skr. *dhu*-), seen also in *futilis*, futile.] To prove to be false, weak, wrong, or fallacious; to convict or convince of error; to prove to hold an erroneous opinion; to disprove; to overthrow; to refute.

congé, kon'jē; Fr. pron. koṅ-zhā, *n.* [Fr., leave, permission to depart, dismissal, fr. L. *commeatus*, leave of absence, fr. *commeo, commeatum*, I go or come—*com*, and *meo*, I go.] Leave to depart; dismissal; leave-taking; a bow or a courtesy.—**Congé d'élire** (leave to elect), the sovereign's license to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, the person to be chosen being recommended by the crown. The form **congee** (kon'jē) is also used, and sometimes as a verb; to take leave; to make a congé or bow.—pret. & pp. *congeed*, kon'jēd; ppr. *congeeing*, kon'jē-ing.

congeal, kon-jēl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *congealed*, kon-jēld'; ppr. *congealing*, kon-jēl'ing. [O.Fr. *congeler*, L. *congelare—con*, together, and *gelare*, to freeze, fr. *gelu*, cold, whence also *gelid, jelly*, the root being that of *cold*.] To freeze; to turn into ice; to turn by cooling from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix as with cold; to coagulate; to check the flow of; to make (the blood) run cold.——*v.i.* To pass from a fluid to a solid state by cold; to freeze; to coagulate.

congealable, kon-jēl'a-bl, *a.* That may be congealed.

congee. See CONGÉ.

congelation, kon-jēl-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *congelatio*. CONGEAL.] Act or process of congealing; state of being congealed; a change from a fluid to a solid state; coagulation; mass congealed; a concretion.

congener, kon'je-nėr, *n.* [L. *congener—con*, and *genus, generis*, origin, race, kind. GENUS.] One of the same origin or kind; a thing of the same genus, kind, or nature.

congeneric, **congenerous**, kon-je-ne'rik, kon-jen'ė-rus, *a.* Being a congener, or of the same genus, kind, or nature; allied in origin or character.

congenial, kon-jē'ni-al, *a.* [L. *con*, and *genialis*, fr. *genius*, disposition. GENIAL, GENIUS.] Of similar taste and inclination; of like disposition; kindred, sympathetic; agreeable to the nature or disposition; adapted; suited.—**congeniality**, kon-jē'ni-al'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being congenial; natural affinity; suitableness.

congenital, kon-jen'i-tal, *a.* [L. *congenitus—con*, together, and *genitus*, born, fr. root *gen*, to produce. GENUS.] Pertaining to an individual from his birth; born with; hereditary.

conger, kong'gėr, *n.* [L. *conger*, the conger-eel.] The common sea-eel, an eel reaching the length of 10 feet, and much used as food.

congeries, kon-jē'ri-ēz, *n.* [L., fr. *congero*, I bring together—*con*, and *gero*, I bear, carry, or bring. CONGEST.] A heap, pile, or mass; a collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate.

congest, kon-jest', *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *congero, congestum—con*, and *gero*, I bear. GESTATION.] To heap together†; to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in; to accumulate to excess.—**congested**, kon-jes'ted, *p.a. Med.* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.

congestion, kon-jest'yon, *n.* [L. *congestio*. CONGEST.] Undue fulness of blood-vessels in an organ; stagnation of the blood causing disorder of functions.—**congestive**, kon-jes'tiv, *a.* Indicating or pertaining to congestion.

conglobate, kon'glōb-āt, *a.* [L. *conglobatus—con*, and *globo, globatus*, fr. *globus*, a ball or globe. GLOBE.] Formed or gathered into a ball or globe.——*v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *conglobated*, kon-glōb'āt-ed; ppr. *conglobating*, kon-glōb'āt-ing. To gather, collect, or form into a ball or hard round substance.

conglobation, kon-glōb-ā'shon, *n.* Act of conglobating or forming into a ball; a round body.

conglobe, kon-glōb', *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *conglobed*, kon-glōbd'; ppr. *conglobing*, kon-glōb'ing. To conglobate.

conglomerate, kon-glom'ėr-āt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *conglomerated*, kon-glom'ėr-āt-ed; ppr. *conglomerating*, kon-glom'ėr-āt-ing. [L. *conglomero, conglomeratum*, fr. *con*, and *glomus, glomeris*, a ball or clew. CLUE, GLOBE.] To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.——*a.* Gathered into a ball or mass; clustered; crowded; formed of rounded fragments of rock broken

down and again cemented together.——n. A rock composed of rounded pebbles cemented together; gravel solidified by cement into a rock; pudding-stone.

conglomeration, kon-glom'ér-ā"shon, *n.* Act of conglomerating; state of being conglomerated; collection; accumulation; what is conglomerated; a mixed mass; a mixture.

conglutinate, kon-glū'tin-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conglutinated*, kon-glū'tin-āt-ed; ppr. *conglutinating*, kon-glū'tin-āt-ing. [L. *conglutino*, *conglutinatum*, fr. *con*, and *gluten*, *glutinis*, glue. GLUE.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; to heal by uniting.

conglutination, kon-glū'ti-nā"shon, *n.* The act of conglutinating; union; coalescence.

conglutinative, kon-glū'tin-āt-iv, *a.* Having the power of conglutinating or uniting by conglutination.

congou, congo, kong'gō, kong'gō, *n.* A species of black tea from China.

congratulant, kon-grat'ū-lant, *a.* Congratulating; expressing pleasure in another's good fortune.

congratulate, kon-grat'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *congratulated*, kon-grat'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *congratulating*, kon-grat'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *congratulor*, *congratulatus*, fr. *con*, and *gratulor*, I congratulate, fr. *gratus*, grateful, pleasing. GRACE.] To wish joy to; to express our sympathy to in good fortune or happiness; to compliment upon an event deemed happy; to felicitate; also *refl.* to have a lively sense of one's own good fortune; to consider one's self lucky.

congratulation, kon-grat'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of congratulating; an expressed wish of sympathetic joy at the happiness or good fortune of another; felicitation.

congratulator, kon-grat'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who offers congratulations.

congratulatory, kon-grat'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Containing or expressing congratulation.

congregate, kong'grē-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *congregated*, kong'grē-gāt-ed; ppr. *congregating*, kong'grē-gāt-ing. [L. *congrego*, *congregatus*, fr. *con*, together, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock or herd. GREGARIOUS.] To assemble or collect together, as a flock or herd; to collect into an assemblage; to gather or bring into one place.——v.i. To come together in a body or assembly; to assemble; to meet in a crowd.

congregation, kong-grē-gā'shon, *n.* Act of congregating or assembling; a collection; an assemblage; an assembly; an assembly met for divine worship; a company.

congregational, kong-grē-gā'shon-al, *a.* [*Congregation* and *-al.*] Pertaining to a congregation, or to the Congregationalists.

Congregationalism, kong-grē-gā'shon-al-izm, *n.* [*Congregational* and *-ism.*] The system of the Congregationalists.

Congregationalist, kong-grē-gā'shon-al-ist, *n.* [See prec.] One who adheres to the system in which each separate congregation or church forms an independent body as regards its worship, discipline, and government; an Independent.

congress, kong'gres, *n.* [L. *congressus*, a meeting, fr. *congredior*, *congressum*, I come together—*con*, and *gradior*, I go, fr. *gradus*, a step, whence *grade*, *degree*, &c.] A meeting or coming together; a concourse or assembly; a meeting of sovereigns or ambassadors, delegates, &c., for the settlement of affairs between different nations; the legislature of the United States, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.

congressional, kon-gre'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States.

congreve, kong'grēv, *n.* [From Sir W. Congreve, 1772-1828.] A kind of lucifer match.—**Congreve rocket**, an iron rocket for use in war.

congruence, congruency, kong'grų-ens, kong'grų-en-si, *n.* [L. *congruentia*, fr. *congruere*, to suit, coincide, agree—prefix *con*, and obsol. *gruo*, supposed to be akin to *gravis*, heavy.] Accordance, correspondence; agreement; fitness; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

congruent, kong'grų-ent, *a.* [CONGRUENCE.] Suitable; fit; agreeing; harmonious; correspondent.

congruity, kon-grų'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *congruité*, L. *congruitas*, fr. *congruus*. CONGRUENCE.] State of being congruous; accordance; harmony; agreeableness; suitableness; fitness; pertinence; consistency; coherence.

congruous, kong'grų-us, *a.* [L. *congruus*. CONGRUENCE.] Accordant; concordant; suitable; consistent; rational; coherent.

congruously, kong'grų-us-li, *adv.* In a congruous manner; suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.

conic, kon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kōnikos*, fr. *kōnos*, a cone. CONE.] Having the form of a cone; conical; pertaining to the cone in geometry.—**Conic sections**, the figures formed by the outlines of the cut surfaces when a cone is cut by a plane, including the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; the branch of geometry dealing with these curves.

conical, kon'ik-al, *a.* [CONIC.] Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

conically, kon'ik-al-li, *adv.* With a conical form; in the form of a cone.

conicity, kō-nis'i-ti, *n.* [*Conic* and *-ity.*] The property of being conical.

conics, kon'iks, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections. See CONIC.

conifer, kon'i-fėr, *n.* [CONIFEROUS.] A coniferous tree or plant.

coniferous, kon-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *conifer*, *coniferus—conus*, a cone, and *fero*, I bear or produce.] Bearing cones or seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, &c.; belonging to the botanical order or family which includes the pines, firs, and their allies.

coniform, kōn'i-form, *a.* In form of a cone; conical.

conirostral, kōn-i-ros'tral, *a.* [From L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a thick conical beak, as crows and finches.

conjecturable, kon-jek'tūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be conjectured or guessed.

conjectural, kon-jek'tūr-al, *a.* [L. *conjecturalis.*] Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess.

conjecturally, kon-jek'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a conjectural way; by conjecture; without proof or evidence; by guess.

conjecture, kon-jek'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *conjecture*, L. *conjectura*, a conjecture, lit. a throwing or putting of things together, fr. *conjicio*, *conjectum*, I throw together—*con*, and *jacio*, I throw, as in *abject*, *reject*, &c. JET.] An opinion formed on insufficient or presumptive evidence; a guess; supposition; opinion without proof; surmise.——v.t. pret. & pp. *conjectured*, kon-jek'tūrd; ppr. *conjecturing*, kon-jek'tūr-ing. To judge by guess; to guess; to surmise; to suppose or imagine.——v.i. To form conjectures.

conjoin, kon-join', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjoined*, kon-joind'; ppr. *conjoining*, kon-join'ing. [Prefix *con*, and *join*=Fr. *conjoindre*, fr. L. *conjungere.*] To join closely together; to unite in close connection; to associate or connect.

conjoint, kon-joint', *a.* [Fr. *conjoint*, pp. of *conjoindre*, to conjoin. CONJOIN.] United; connected; associated.

conjointly, kon-joint'li, *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in union; together.

conjugal, kon'jų-gal, *a.* [L. *conjugalis—con*, together, and *jugum*, a yoke, fr. *jug*, root of *jungo*, I join, seen also in E. *yoke.* YOKE.] Pertaining to the marriage bond or union by marriage; belonging to marriage; matrimonial; connubial.

conjugality, kon-jų-gal'i-ti, *n.* Conjugal state or condition.

conjugally, kon'jų-gal-li, *adv.* In a conjugal manner; matrimonially; connubially.

conjugate, kon'jų-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjugated*, kon'jų-gāt-ed; ppr. *conjugating*, kon'jų-gāt-ing. [L. *conjugo*, *conjugatus*, I couple or yoke together—prefix *con*, and *jugum*, a yoke, a bond. CONJUGAL.] To join together; to inflect (a verb) through its several forms.——a. Joined in pairs, as leaves; coupled; joined in a reciprocal relation; kindred in origin and meaning.——n. What is conjugate; a word of kindred meaning and origin with another.

conjugation, kon-jų-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *conjugatio.*] The act of conjugating; the inflection of verbs; a class of verbs conjugated in the same way.

conjugational, kon-jų-gā'shon-al, *a.* Of or belonging to conjugation.

conjunct, kon-jungkt', *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungo*, *conjunctum—con*, and *jungo*, I join. CONJOIN.] Conjoined; united; concurrent.

conjunction, kon-jungk'shon, *n.* [L. *conjunctio*, fr. *conjungo*, *conjunctus*. CONJUNCT.] Act of joining together; state of being joined or united; union; connection; association; a word used to join sentences, parts of sentences, and words.

conjunctional, kon-jungk'shon-al, *a.* Belonging or relating to conjunction or a conjunction.——**conjunctionally**, kon-jungk'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a conjunctional manner.

conjunctive, kon-jungk'tiv, *a.* [L. *conjunctivus.* CONJUNCT.] Uniting; connective; connecting together; serving to unite.—**Conjunctive mood**, the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency; the subjunctive.

conjunctively, kon-jungk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a conjunctive manner; in conjunction.

conjunctly, kon-jungkt'li, *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

conjuncture, kon-jungk'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *conjoncture*—L. *con*, and *junctura*, a joining, fr. *jungo*, *junctus*, I join. CONJUNCT.] A combination of important events, affairs, or circumstances; a critical time; a crisis.

conjuration, kon-jū-rā'tion, *n.* The act of conjuring or imploring with solemnity; adjuration; an incantation; a spell.

conjure, kon-jūr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjured*, kon-jūrd'; ppr. *conjuring*, kon-jūr'ing. [Fr. *conjurer*, fr. L. *conjurare*, to swear together, to combine, conspire—prefix *con*, and *juro*, I swear. JURY.] To call upon solemnly; to implore with solemnity; to adjure; to implore; to beseech.

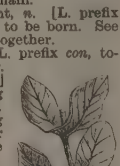
conjure, kun'jėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjured*, kun'jėrd; ppr. *conjuring*, kun'jėr-ing. [The same word as above, but now different in accent and meaning.] To summon by invocations and enchantments; to effect by magic or enchantment; to bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer; to cause to appear as if by magic.——v.i. To practise the arts of a conjurer.

conjurer, conjuror, kun'jėr-ėr, *n.* An enchanter; one who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

conjury, kun'jėr-i, *n.* The act or art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain.

connascent, kon-nas'ent, *n.* [L. prefix *con*, together, and *nasci*, to be born. See next.] Born or growing together.

connate, kon'nāt, *a.* [L. prefix *con*, together, and *natus*, born, fr. *nasci*, to be born. NATAL.] Born with another; being of the same birth; in *bot.* united in origin; growing from the same base or growing together at the base.



Connate Leaves.

connatural, kon-na'tūr-al, *a.* [Prefix *con*, and *natural.*] Of the same nature with another; connected by nature; innate; congenital.

connature, kon-nā'tūr, *n.* [Prefix *con*, and *nature.*] Likeness in nature; identity or similarity of character.

connect, kon-nekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *connected*, kon-nekt'ed; ppr. *connecting*, kon-nekt'ing. [L. *connecto—con*, and *necto*, *nexum*, I bind, tie, or fasten; seen also in *annex.*] To knit, fasten, tie, or link together; to conjoin; to unite; to combine;

to join; to associate.—v.i. To join, unite, or cohere together; to have a close relation.

connectedly, kon-nekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a connected manner.

connection, connexion, kon-nek'shon, *n.* [L. *connexio, connexionis*, fr. *connecto, connexum*, to connect. CONNECT.] Act of connecting; state of being connected; that which connects; union; junction; association; affinity; union by something physical or by relation of any kind; relationship by blood or marriage, but especially by marriage; a person connected by this relationship; circle of persons with whom any one is connected or brought into contact.—**In this connection**, in connection with what is now under consideration.

connective, kon-nek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect.—n. A word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction; something which connects.

connector, kon-nek'tėr, *n.* One who or that which connects.

connexion, kon-nek'shon, *n.* See CONNECTION.

conning, kon'ing, *n.* The act of one who cons.—**Conning tower**, a house for a pilot on board a large vessel.

connivance, connivence, kon-nīv'ans, kon-nīv'ens, *n.* [Fr. *connivence*, L.L. *connivencia*. CONNIVE.] Act of winking or conniving at; voluntary blindness to an act; pretended ignorance.

connive, kon-nīv', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *connived*, kon-nīvd'; ppr. *conniving*, kon-nīv'ing. [L. *connivo—con*, and *nivo*, I wink.] To close the eyes; to wink; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or evil, and permit it to be done out of sympathy with the doer: followed by *at*.

connivence. See CONNIVANCE.

conniver, kon-nīv'ėr, *n.* One who connives.

connoisseur, kon'i-sūr, kon-ā-sėr', *n.* [O. Fr. *connoisseur*, Mod. Fr. *connaisseur*, fr. *connoitre, connaitre*, L. *cognoscere*, to know. COGNIZANCE.] A critical judge of any art or matter of taste, particularly of painting and sculpture.—**connoisseurship**, kon'i-sūr-ship, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

connotation, kon-ō-tā'shon, *n.* [CONNOTE.] That which constitutes the meaning of a word; what is expressed in addition to the primary signification.

connotative, kon-nō'tā-tiv, *a.* Connoting; pertaining to connotation.

connote, kon-nōt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *connoted*, kon-nōt'ed; ppr. *connoting*, kon-nōt'ing. [L. *con*, together, and *noto, notatum*, I mark. NOTE.] To include in the meaning; to signify along with a primary meaning; to imply.

connubial, kon-nū'bi-al, *a.* [L. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium*, marriage—prefix *con*, and *nubo*, I marry. NUPTIAL.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; conjugal; matrimonial.

connubiality, kon-nū'bi-al''i-ti, *n.* The state of being connubial; anything pertaining to the state of husband and wife.

connubially, kon-nū'bi-al-li, *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

conoid, kōn'oid, *n.* [Gr. *kōnoeidēs*, fr. *kōnos*, a cone, and *eidos*, form.] A body or figure resembling a cone; a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

conoid, conoidal, kōn'oid, kōn-oid'al, *a.* Resembling a cone; pertaining to a conoid.

conquer, kong'kėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conquered*, kong'kėrd; ppr. *conquering*, kong'ker-ing. [O.Fr. *conquerre, conquerrer*, Mod. Fr. *conquérir*, fr. L. *conquærrre, conquirere*, to seek for, procure—*con*, and *quæro*, I seek (whence *quest* and *query*).] To gain, acquire, or take by force; to reduce by physical force till resistance is no longer made; to vanquish; to subdue; to overcome; to surmount.—v.i. To overcome; to gain the victory.

conquerable, kong'kėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome, or subdued.

conquering, kong'kėr-ing, *p.a.* Victorious; giving victory.

conqueror, kong'kėr-ėr, *n.* One who conquers; a victor; one who proves superior in a game or other trial of personal prowess.

conquest, kong'kwest, *n.* [O.Fr. *conqueste*, now *conquête*, a conquering, O. Fr. *conquest*, now *conquêt*, what is conquered or obtained; both fr. L. *conquisitus*, pp. of *conquiro*. CONQUER.] Act of conquering; that which is conquered; possession gained by force; a gaining or regaining by effort or struggle; victory; subjugation; subjection.

consanguineous, kon-san-gwin'ē-us, *a.* [L. *consanguineus*—prefix *con*, together, and *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood. SANGUINE.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

consanguinity, kon-san-gwin'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *consanguinité*; L. *consanguinitas*. See above.] Relationship by blood; relationship by descent from a common ancestor; kindred; relationship.

conscience, kon'shens, *n.* [Fr. *conscience*, fr. L. *conscientia*, consciousness, conscience, fr. *conscio*, I know, I am privy or conscious —*con*, with, and *scio*, I know. SCIENCE.] Internal knowledge or judgment of right and wrong; the moral sense, or sense of right and wrong; the faculty within us by which our actions are tried and judged; morality.—**A bad or evil conscience**, a reproving or condemning conscience.—**A good conscience**, an approving conscience.—**In all conscience**, to be reasonable, to keep within the bounds of moderation: a form of asseveration.—**To have the conscience**, to have the boldness or effrontery.—**Conscience clause**, a clause or article in an act or law which specially relieves persons having conscientious scruples about doing something.

conscientious, kon-shi-en'shus, *a.* [Fr. *conscientieux*, L.L. *conscientiosus*.] Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience; regulated by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.

conscientiously, kon-shi-en'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscientious manner; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

conscientiousness, kon-shi-en'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being conscientious.

conscionable, kon'shon-a-bl, *a.* [For *conscience-able*.] Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just.

conscious, kon'shus, *a.* [L. *conscius*, knowing in one's self, conscious, fr. prefix *con*, and *scio*, I know. SCIENCE.] Knowing in one's self, conscious, fr. prefix *con*, and *scio*, I know. SCIENCE.] Knowing in one's own mind; having direct knowledge; having such a knowledge as is conveyed by immediate sensation or perception; having one's mental faculties active; aware; sensible; concerned with one's own personality; self-conscious; known to one's self (*conscious* guilt).

consciously, kon'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscious manner.

consciousness, kon'shus-nes, *n.* State of being conscious; knowledge or perception of what passes in one's own mind; direct or immediate knowledge; internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence.

conscript, kon'skript, *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribo, conscriptum—con*, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] Registered; enrolled.—n. [=Fr. *conscrit*.] One compulsorily enrolled to serve in the military or naval service.

conscription, kon-skrip'shon, *n.* [L. *conscriptio*. CONSCRIPT.] A compulsory enrolment of individuals for military or naval service.—**conscriptional**, kon-skrip'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a conscription.

consecrate, kon'sē-krāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consecrated*, kon'sē-krāt-ed; ppr. *consecrating*, kon'sē-krāt-ing. [L. *consecro, consecratus—con*, and *sacro*, I make sacred, I dedicate, fr. *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] To make or declare to be sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of God; to give sacramental character to; to ordain to the episcopal office; to render venerable; to hallow or sanctify.—a. Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

consecration, kon-sē-krā'shon, *n.* Act of consecrating; the setting apart of a church or graveyard; ordination of a bishop; dedication; appropriation.

consecrator, kon'sē-krāt-ėr, *n.* One who consecrates.

consecution, kon-sē-kū'shon, *n.* [L. *consecutio, -onis—con*, and *sequor, secutus*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] A following or sequence; train of consequences or deductions; succession; sequence.

consecutive, kon-sek'ū-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *consécutif*. CONSECUTION.] Succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; without interruption; following logically; continuous.

consecutively, kon-sek'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* In a consecutive manner; continuously.

consensual, kon-sen'shū-al *a.* [CONSENSUS.] Formed or existing by mere consent; excited or caused by sensation or sympathy and not by conscious volition.

consensus, kon-sen'sus, *n.* [L. *consensus*, agreement, accord, sympathy. CONSENT.] Unanimity; agreement; concord.

consent, kon-sent', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *consented*, kon-sent'ed; ppr. *consenting*, kon-sent'ing. [Fr. *consentir* (Sp. and Pg. *consentir*, It. *consentire*), fr. L. *consentive*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio, sensum*, I feel, perceive, think; akin *sense, sentiment*, &c.] To be of the same mind; to agree or accord; to yield; to accede; to acquiesce; to assent; to comply.—n. [Fr. *consente*, fr. the verb.] An agreement or yielding to what is proposed; assent; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; *law*, intelligent and responsible concurrence.

consentaneous, kon-sen-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *consentaneus*. CONSENT.] Accordant; concurrent; simultaneously.—**consentaneously**, kon-sen-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* Concurrently; simultaneously.

consentience, kon-sen'shi-ens, *n.* The state of being consentient.

consentient, kon-sen'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *consentiens, -entis*. CONSENT.] Consenting; agreeing; accordant; unanimous.

consequence, kon'sē-kwens, *n.* [L. *consequentia*. CONSEQUENT.] That which follows as a result; an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause; a result or issue; inference; deduction; logical result; influence; weight; moment; avail; importance; distinction.—**In consequence of**, as the effect of; by reason of; through

consequent, kon'sē-kwent, *a.* [L. *consequens, consequentis*, ppr. of *consequor*, I follow on or attend. CONSECUTION.] Following, as the natural effect; following by necessary inference or rational deduction.—n. That which follows a cause; effect; result; inference.

consequential, kon-sē-kwen'shal, *a.* Following as the effect or consequence; produced by the connection of effects with causes; assuming the air of a person of consequence; self-important; pompous.

consequentially, kon-sē-kwen'shal-li, *adv.* In a consequential manner; by consequence; not immediately; eventually; with assumed importance; pompously.

consequentialness, kon-sē-kwen'shal-nes, *n.* The quality of being consequential.

consequently, kon'sē-kwent-li, *adv.* By consequence; in consequence of something; accordingly; therefore.

conservable, kon-sėr'va-bl, *a.* That may be conserved.

conservancy, kon-sėr'van-si, *n.* [*Conserve* and *-ancy*.] Conservation; preservation; official supervision or caretaking.

conservation, kon-sėr-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *conservatio*.] Act of conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.—**Conservation of energy**, the principle that energy or force is indestructible, the sum of all the energy in the universe being constant.

conservatism, kon-sėr'vat-izm, *n.* The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives.

conservative, kon-sėr'vat-iv, *a.* [Fr. *conservatif*, L.L. *conservativus*. CONSERVE.] Pre-

servative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury; adhering to existing institutions; opposed to radical or democratic changes in the civil or ecclesiastical institutions of a country.——**n.** One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one opposed to political changes of a radical, democratic, or extreme kind in the state or government; a Tory: written with a capital in political sense.

conservatoire, kon-sär-vȧ-twär', *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *conservatorio.* CONSERVATORY.] A public establishment for promoting the study of music.

conservator, kon'sėr-vāt-ėr, *n.* [L. CONSERVE.] A conserver or preserver; one appointed to conserve or watch over anything; a custodian; a guardian.

conservatory, kon-sėr'va-to-ri, *n.* [Fr. *conservatoire*, fr. L.L. *conservatorius*, fr. L. *conservator.* CONSERVE.] A kind of greenhouse; a greenhouse into which tender plants are put when in bloom.

conserve, kon-sėrv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conserved*, kon-sėrvd'; ppr *conserving*, kon-sėrv'ing. [Fr. *conserver*, fr. L. *conservare*, to keep or preserve—*con*, and *servare*, to keep. SERVE.] To keep in a safe or sound state; to preserve; to defend; to candy or pickle for preservation.——**n.** kon'sėrv. [Fr. *conserve*, fr. *conserver.*] That which is conserved or preserved, particularly fruits, by means of sugar, &c.; a preserve.—**conserver**, kon-sėrv'ėr, *n.* One who conserves.

consider, kon-sid'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *considered*, kon-sid'ėrd; ppr. *considering*, kon-sid'ėr-ing. [Fr. *considérer*, fr. L. *considerare*, to view attentively, consider: originally (like *contemplor*, whence *contemplate*) an augurial term—*con*, together, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation. SIDEREAL.] To fix the mind on in careful examination; to reflect or meditate on carefully; to weigh; to ponder; to revolve in the mind; to meditate on; to have respect or regard to; to respect or regard; to take into view or account; to judge to be; to reckon (to *consider* a man *wise*).——**v.i.** To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to deliberate; to reflect; to ponder.

considerable, kon-sid'ėr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *considérable*, L.L. *considerabilis.*] Worthy of consideration or regard; deserving of notice; of some distinction; important; valuable; worthy of consideration on account of amount or size; moderately large; more than a little.

considerably, kon-sid'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a considerable degree; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

considerate, kon-sid'ėr-āt, *a.* [L. *consideratus*, considered, cautious, considerate, fr. *considero.* CONSIDER.] Given to consideration; mindful of others; careful; thoughtful; prudent; deliberate.

considerately, kon-sid'ėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a considerate manner.

considerateness, kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being considerate.

consideration, kon-sid'ėr-ā''shon, *n.* [L. *consideratio.* CONSIDER.] Act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; sympathetic regard; serious deliberation; meditation; importance; a moderate degree of importance; motive of action; ground of conduct; an equivalent; compensation or remuneration.—**In consideration of**, in view of taking into account; in respect or regard of; in return for.

considering, kon-sid'ėr-ing, *prep.* [A ppr. used as a prep. like *according*, *notwithstanding*, &c.] Taking into account or consideration; making allowance for.

consign, kon-sīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consigned*, kon-sīnd'; ppr. *consigning*, kon-sīn'ing. [Fr. *consigner*, L. *consignare*—prefix *con*, and *signare*, to mark, fr. *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark. SIGN.] To deliver over to another by a formal agreement; to transfer; to give in trust; to commit, as a charge or trust; to intrust; to give, grant, or deliver; to commit; to deposit.

consignation, kon-sig-nā'shon, *n.* The act of consigning; consignment.

consignee, kon-sī-nē', *n.* [*Consign* and *-ee.*] The person to whom goods or other things are consigned for sale or superintendence.

consigner, consignor, kon-sī'nėr, kon-sī'nor, *n.* The person who consigns.

consignment, kon-sīn'ment, *n.* Act of consigning; the thing consigned; the act of sending off goods to an agent for sale.

consilience, kon-sil'i-ens, *n.* [L. *con*, together, and *salire*, to leap. SALIENT.] Coincidence; concurrence.

consist, kon-sist', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *consisted*, kon-sist'ed; ppr. *consisting*, kon-sist'ing. [L. *consisto—con*, and *sisto*, I cause to stand, fr. *sto*, I stand. STATE.] To be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union; to be comprised or contained: with *in*; to be composed or made up: with *of*; to coexist; to be compatible; to agree; to be consistent or harmonious: with *with*.

consistence, consistency, kon-sis'tens, kon-sis'ten-si, *n.* [Fr. *consistance.* CONSIST.] An indefinite degree of density or viscosity; some firmness, coherence, or solidity; agreement or harmony of parts; agreement or harmony with one's self, or with itself; congruity; harmony; accordancy.

consistent, kon-sis'tent, *a.* [L. *consistens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *consisto.* CONSIST.] Having certain substance or firmness; not fluid; not contradictory; compatible; congruous; in accordance with previous acts or professions; consonant; conformable.

consistently, kon-sis'tent-li, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement with other acts or professions.

consistorial, kon-sis-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a consistory.

consistory, kon'sis-to-ri or kon-sis'to-ri, *n.* [L. *consistorium*, lit. a place for standing together, a place of assembly, a council. CONSIST.] A spiritual or ecclesiastical court; the court of a diocesan bishop; an assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome; a solemn assembly; a council of ministers and elders.

consociate, kon-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consociated*; kon-sō'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *consociating*, kon-sō'shi-āt-ing. [L. *consocio, consociatus—con*, and *socius*, a companion. SOCIAL.] To unite or join together; to associate together; to cement or hold in close union.——**v.i.** To associate; to join in fellowship.

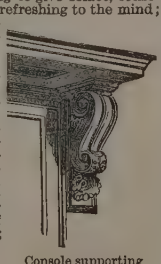
consociation, kon-sō'shi-ā''shon, *n.* Act of consociating; association; fellowship; alliance; union of churches or religious bodies.

consolable, kon-sōl'a-bl, *a.* That may be consoled or comforted.

consolation, kon-sō-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *consolatio*, fr. *consolor, consolatus*, I console. CONSOLE.] A consoling or soothing; solace; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; something that helps to mitigate grief, annoyance, or disappointment; what helps to cheer; what gives comfort in distress or depression.

consolatory, kon-sō'la-to-ri, *a.* [L. *consolatorius.*] Tending to give solace, consolation, or comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief, annoyance, or disappointment.

console, kon-sōl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consoled*, kon-sōld'; ppr. *consoling*, kon-sōl'ing. [Fr. *consoler*, L. *consolari, consolare*, to console—*con*, and *solor*, I comfort, I solace. SOLACE.] To cheer in distress or depression; to comfort or soothe when in grief or trouble; to soothe; to solace.



Console supporting Cornice.

console, kon'sōl, *n.* [Fr. *console*, fr. L. *consolidare*, to consolidate.] A bracket, often in the form of the letter S, employed to support a cornice, &c.

consoler, kon-sōl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which consoles.

console-table, kon'sōl-tā-bl, *n.* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by a bracket or console at either end.

consolidant, kon-sol'id-ant, *a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm.——**n.** A medicine to unite the parts of wounded flesh.

consolidate, kon-sol'id-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consolidated*, kon-sol'id-āt-ed; ppr. *consolidating*, kon-sol'id-āt-ing. [L. *consolido, consolidatus—con*, and *solidus*, solid. SOLID.] To make solid or firm; to press together the parts of so as to form a compact mass; to make dense and firm; to unite into one; to compact; to combine; to establish on a firm basis.—**Consolidated Fund**, a British fund formed by the union of several separate funds, and now receiving the product of various taxes, while liable for the interest of the national debt and other charges.——**v.i.** To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

consolidation, kon-sol'i-dā''shon, *n.* Act of consolidating; state of being consolidated; solidification.

consolidator, kon-sol'i-dāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which consolidates.

consols, kon'solz, *n. pl.* [Contr. for *consolidated annuities.*] A portion of the public debt of Great Britain.

consonance, kon'so-nans, *n.* [Fr. *consonance*, fr. L. *consonantia.* CONSONANT.] The state of being consonant; concord; harmony; agreement; consistency.

consonant, kon'so-nant, *a.* [L. *consonans, consonantis*, ppr. of *consonare*, to sound together—prefix *con*, together, and *sonare*, to sound. SOUND.] In agreement or harmony; accordant; harmonious; consistent; congruous; agreeing: with *with* (sometimes *to*).——**n.** A letter always sounded along with a vowel.

consonantal, kon-so-nant'al, *a.* Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant.

consort, kon'sort, *n.* [L. *consors, consortis*, sharing, a partner, a colleague—*con*, and *sors, sortis*, lot. SORT.] A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; a wife or husband; a spouse; a ship keeping company with another.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.——**v.t.** kon-sort'. pret. & pp. *consorted*, kon-sort'ed; ppr. *consorting*, kon-sort'ing. To unite in company; to keep company; to associate; to accord or harmonize: followed by *with*.

consortship, kon'sort-ship, *n.* The state or position of being a consort.

conspectus, kon-spek'tus, *n.* [L. *conspectus*, a view, a survey, fr. *conspicio*, I view. CONSPICUOUS.] A comprehensive view of a subject; an abstract; a sketch.

conspicuous, kon-spik'ū-us, *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, fr. *conspicio—con*, and *specio*, I see. SPECIES.] Standing clearly in view; obvious or prominent to the eye; easy to to be seen; manifest; clearly perceived or understood; striking; eminent; distinguished; illustrious; prominent; celebrated.—**Conspicuous by absence**, leading to surprise or comment by not being present as would have been expected.

conspicuously, kon-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; in a manner to be clearly seen; prominently; eminently; remarkably.

conspicuousness, kon-spik'ū-us-nes, *n.* State of being conspicuous.

conspiracy, kon-spi'ra-si, *n.* [L. *conspiratio, -onis*, fr. *conspiro, conspiratum.* CONSPIRE.] A secret combination of men for an evil purpose; the act of those who conspire; a plot; a treasonable or seditious combination; a general tendency of two or more agents or causes to one event.

conspirator, kon-spi'ra-tėr, *n.* [L.L. *conspirator*, Fr. *conspirateur.*] One who conspires; one who engages in a plot or conspiracy.

conspiratress, kon-spi'ra-tres, *n.* A female conspirator.

conspire, kon-spīr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conspired*, kon-spīrd'; ppr. *conspiring*, kon-spīr'ing. [Fr. *conspirer*, L. *conspirare*, lit. to breathe together, to agree, to combine, to plot—*con*, and *spiro*, I breathe, I blow. SPIRIT.] To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a crime; to plot; to confederate; to combine for some evil purpose; to hatch treason, sedition, or rebellion; to concur, conduce, or tend to one end.——*v.t.* To plot; to plan; to devise; to contrive; to concur to produce.

conspirer, kon-spīr'ėr, *n.* One who conspires.

constable, kun'sta-bl or kon', *n.* [O. Fr. *conestable* (Mod. Fr. *connétable*), fr. L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable; as in the case of *marshal*, an officer of the stables came latterly to have a very high rank.] An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies; the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or to a great baron; now, usually a peace officer; a policeman.

constableship, kun'sta-bl-ship or kon', *n.* The office of a constable.

constabulary, kon-stab'ū-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.——*n.* The body of constables in a city, district, or county.

constancy, kon'stan-si, *n.* [L. *constantia*. CONSTANT.] The state or quality of being constant; uniformity; fixity; immutability; unalterable continuance; fixedness; steadiness; steadfastness; persevering resolution; faithfulness; fidelity; lasting affection.

constant, kon'stant, *a.* [L. *constans*, *constantis*, ppr. of *constare*, to stand together, to stand firm—*con*, and *stare*, to stand. STARE.] Standing firm; steadfast; unvaried; unchanging; unalterable; immutable; invariable; perpetual; incessant; continual; assiduous; resolute; unshaken; determined; firm in affection or duty; faithful; loyal.——*n.* That which remains unchanged or invariable; a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem.

constantly, kon'stant-li, *adv.* In a constant manner; firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; incessantly; always.

constellate, kon'stel-āt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *constellated*, kon'stel-āt-ed; ppr. *constellating*, kon'stel-āt-ing. To unite into a constellation or brilliant cluster.

constellation, kon-stel-lā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *constellatio*, a group of stars—*con*, together, and L. *stella*, a star. STAR.] A group of fixed stars to which a definite name is given; an assemblage of splendours or excellences.

consternate, kon'stėr-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consternated*, kon'stėr-nāt-ed; ppr. *consternating*, kon'stėr-nāt-ing. [L. *consterno*, *consternatum*, to strike with dismay—*con*, and *sterno*, I throw down. STRATUM.] To fill with consternation, amazement, or dismay.

consternation, kon-stėr-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *consternatio*. CONSTERNATE.] A state of dismay or agitation of mind that incapacitates a person for consultation and action; horror; terror; dismay; amazement; astonishment.

constipate, kon'sti-pāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constipated*, kon'sti-pāt-ed; ppr. *constipating*, kon'sti-pāt-ing. [L. *constipare*, *constipatum*, to crowd together—*con*, together, and *stipare*, to crowd, to cram. *Costive* is of same origin.] To stop and prevent the fæces from passing; to make costive or affect with constipation.

constipation, kon-sti-pā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A state of the bowels in which the irregular evacuations are very hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

constituency, kon-stit'ū-en-si, *n.* [*Constituent* and *-cy.*] The body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment.

constituent, kon-stit'ū-ent, *a.* [L. *constituens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *constituo*, to constitute—*con*, and *statuo*, I set. STATUE, STATUTE.] Forming or existing as an essential component or ingredient; composing or making as an essential part; component; having the power of constituting, electing, or appointing.——*n.* One who constitutes, appoints, or elects another; one who elects or assists in electing another as his representative; an essential or elementary part; a component; an element or ingredient.

constitute, kon'sti-tūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constituted*, kon'sti-tūt-ed ppr. *constituting*, kon'sti-tūt-ing. [L. *constituo*, *constitutum*—*con*, and *statuo*, I set. CONSTITUENT.] To set up, fix, settle, establish, or confirm; to ordain; to give being or formal existence to; to form or compose; to make up; to form or compose the essentials of; to appoint, depute, or elect; to make and empower.

constituter, kon'sti-tūt-ėr, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

constitution, kon-sti-tū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *constitution*, L. *constitutio*.] Act of constituting; the particular frame or physical character of the human body; the frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions; the established form of government in a state; a system of fundamental laws, rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state, nation, community, or society; a particular law, ordinance, or regulation.

constitutional, kon-sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a constitution; bred or adherent in the human constitution; consistent with or authorized by the civil or political constitution; based on a settled constitution.——*n.* A walk taken for health and exercise.

constitutionalism, kon-sti-tū'shon-al-izm, *n.* The theory or principle of constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles; adherence to a constitution.

constitutionalist, **constitutionist**, kon-sti-tū'shon-al-ist, kon-sti-tū'shon-ist, *n.* An adherent to the constitution of government; an upholder of the constitution of his country.

constitutionality, kon-sti-tū'shon-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being constitutional.

constitutionally, kon-sti-tū'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a constitutional manner; in consistency with a national constitution; in accordance with the constitution of mind or body; naturally.

constitutive, kon'sti-tūt-iv, *a.* That constitutes; going to form or make up; constituent or component; having power to enact, establish, or create; instituting.

constitutively, kon'sti-tūt-iv-li, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

constrain, kon-strān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constrained*, kon-strānd'; ppr. *constraining*, kon-strān'ing. [O. Fr. *constraindre*, *constreindre*, Fr. *contraindre*, fr. L. *constringere*, to bind together—*con*, and *stringere*, to strain. STRAIN.] To urge by force, compulsion, or necessity; to compel; to oblige; to necessitate; to impel; to press; to restrain, check, repress, confine, bind.

constrainable, kon-strān'a-bl, *a.* That may be constrained; liable to constraint or restraint.

constrained, kon-strānd', *a.* With a certain constraint or want of freedom; with a feeling of something checking; forced; not natural.

constrainedly, kon-strān'ed-li, *adv.* In a constrained manner; with constraint; by compulsion.

constrainer, kon-strān'ėr, *n.* One who constrains.

constraint, kon-strānt', *n.* [O. Fr. *constreinte*, fr. *constreindre*. CONSTRAIN.] A constraining; compulsion; force; necessity; a state in which the feelings are checked or kept in, or natural impulses hindered; reserve; embarrassment; confinement; restraint.

constrict, kon-strikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constricted*, kon-strikt'ed; ppr. *constricting*, kon-strikt'ing. [L. *constringo*, *constrictus*. CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to contract or cause to shrink; to make narrow: said of canals, &c., of the body.

constriction, kon-strik'shon, *n.* [L. *constrictio*.] Act of constricting, or state of being constricted; drawing together or contraction, as by some spasm.

constrictive, kon-strik'tiv, *a.* Tending to contract or compress.

constrictor, kon-strik'tėr, *n.* [L. *constrictor*, fr. *constringo*. CONSTRAIN.] That which constricts, draws together, or contracts; a muscle that closes an orifice; a large serpent which crushes its prey in its folds.

constringe, kon-strinj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constringed*, kon-strinjd'; ppr. *constringing*, kon-strinj'ing. [CONSTRAIN.] To strain into a narrow compass; to constrict.

constringent, kon-strin'jent, *a.* Having the quality of constringing or causing constriction.

construct, kon-strukt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constructed*, kon-strukt'ed; ppr. *constructing*, kon-strukt'ing. [L. *construo*, *constructum*, to construct, heap together, build—*con*, and *struo*, I pile up, I build. STRUCTURE.] To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; to build; to erect; to rear; to devise and compose; to make; to form; to draw geometrically.

constructer, kon-struk'tėr, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

construction, kon-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *constructio*. CONSTRUCT.] Act of constructing; mode of constructing or building; structure or thing constructed; conformation; arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; the manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

constructional, kon-struk'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation.

constructive, kon-struk'tiv, *a.* [*Construct* and *-ive.*] Relating to construction; having ability to construct; created or deduced by construction or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed but inferred.

constructively, kon-struk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

constructiveness, kon-struk'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being constructive.

constructor, kon-struk'tėr, *n.* One who constructs or frames; an overseer of building.

construe, kon'strö or kon-strö', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *construed*, kon'ströd or kon-ströd'; ppr. *construing*, kon'strö-ing or kon-strö'ing. [L. *construo*, to construct, to construct sentences. CONSTRUCT.] To arrange words so as to discover the sense of a sentence; to analyse grammatically; as applied to a foreign language, to translate; to interpret; to explain.

consubsist, kon-sub-sist', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *consubsisted*, kon-sub-sist'ed; ppr. *consubsisting*, kon-sub-sist'ing. [Prefix *con*, and *subsist*.] To subsist together.

consubstantial, kon-sub-stan'shal, *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*—*con*, and *substantia*, substance.] Having the same substance or essence; co-essential; of the same kind or nature.

consubstantiality, kon-sub-stan'shi-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being consubstantial; participation of the same nature.

consubstantially, kon-sub-stan'shal-li, *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

consubstantiate, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consubstantiated*, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *consubstantiating*, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt-ing. [L. *con*, and *substantia*, substance.] To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united.

consubstantiation, kon-sub-stan'shi-a"shon, *n.* The doctrine of the union or presence of the body and blood of Christ in the sacramental elements; impanation.

consuetude, kon'swē-tūd, *n.* [L. *consuetudo*, custom. CUSTOM.] Custom; usage.

consuetudinary, kon-swē-tū'di-na-ri, *a.* [L. *consuetudinarius*.] According to consuetude; customary; derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity.——*n.* A monastic ritual of customary devotions.

consul, kon'sul, *n.* [L. *consul*, a consul,

one of the two chief magistrates in ancient Rome; perhaps akin in origin to *consult, counsel.*] One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Rome republic; the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799; a person commissioned by a government or country to reside in a foreign country, and protect the interests, especially the commercial interests, of his own country.

consular, kon'sūl-ėr, *a.* [L. *consularis.* See prec.] Pertaining to a consul.

consulate, kon'sūl-āt, *n.* [L. *consulatus.*] The office or jurisdiction of a consul; the residence of a consul; consular government.

consulship, kon'sul-ship, *n.* The office of a consul, or the term of his office.

consult, kon-sult', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *consulted,* kon-sult'ed; ppr. *consulting,* kon-sult'ing. [L. *consulto,* frequentative fr. *consulo, consultum,* I take counsel; akin to *counsel.*] To seek the opinion or advice of another; to deliberate in common; to confer; to consider with deliberation: followed by *with.*——v.t. To ask advice or counsel of; to refer to for information; to regard, or have regard to, in judging or acting (to *consult* one's safety).

consultation, kon-sul-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *consultatio.*] Act of consulting; mutual deliberation; a meeting for deliberation; the meeting of medical men to consult about the case of a sick person.

consultative, kon-sult'at-iv, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting or deliberating; deliberative: often opposed to *executive.*

consulter, kon-sult'ėr, *n.* One who consults.

consulting, kon-sult'ing, *a.* In the practice of giving advice; making the giving of advice one's business; used for consultations.

consultive, kon-sult'iv, *a.* Determined by consultation; deliberate.

consumable, kon-sūm'a-bl, *a.* That may be consumed, destroyed, roasted, or dissipated.

consume, kon-sūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consumed,* kon-sūmd'; ppr. *consuming,* kon-sūm'ing. [L. *consumo,* I take wholly or completely—*con,* intens., and *sumo,* I take, seen also in *assume, presume, resume,* &c. ASSUME.] To destroy by causing disappearance of component parts; to reduce to nothing; to waste; to burn up; to spend; to swallow up; to squander; to exhaust; to dissipate; to waste away slowly; to bring to ruin.——v.i. To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

consumedly, kon-sūm'ed-li, *adv.* [The verb *consume* was formerly used interjectionally, like *confound!* or *hang!* hence this word.] Greatly; hugely: deucedly. [Colloq.]

consumer, kon-sūm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which consumes, spends, wastes, or destroys; one who uses as distinguished from one who produces commodities.

consuming, kon-sūm'ing, *p.a.* That destroys; burning or wasting.

consummate, kon'sum-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consummated,* kon'sum-māt-ed; ppr. *consummating,* kon'sum-māt-ing. [L. *consummo, consummatus,* to make up, complete, finish—*con,* and *summa,* sum. SUM.] To finish; to complete; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.——a. kon-sum'āt or kon'. Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; thorough.

consummately, kon-sum'āt-li, *adv.* In a consummate manner; completely; perfectly.

consummation, kon-sum-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *consummatio.*] Act of consummating; completion; end; termination; perfection of any work, process, or scheme.

consummative, kon'sum-āt-iv or kon-sum'at-iv, *a.* Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

consumpt, kon sumpt', *n.* Consumption; amount consumed.

consumption, kon-sum'shon, *n.* [L. *consumptio,* fr. *consumo, consumptus.* CONSUME.] Act of consuming; the using up of material as food or otherwise; a gradual wasting away of the body, particularly through a diseased state of the lungs; the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of all things having an exchangeable value; quantity consumed.

consumptive, kon-sum'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to consumption; affected with or inclined to consumption or pulmonic disease.——n. A person affected with consumption.

consumptively, kon-sum'tiv-li, *adv.* In a consumptive manner.

contabescence, kon-ta-bes'ens, *n.* [From L. *con.,* intens., and *tabes,* a wasting.] Atrophy; consumption; a shrivelled up condition of the anthers of certain plants.—

contabescent, kon-ta-bes'ent, *a.* Wasting away; atrophied.

contact, kon'takt, *n.* [L. *contactus,* fr. *contingo, contactum,* I touch—*con,* and *tango, tactum,* I touch. TACT, TANGENT.] A touching together; touch; close union or juncture of bodies; state of being so near as to touch.—**contactual,** kon-tak'tū-al, *a.* Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

contagion, kon-tā'jon, *n.* [L. *contagio—con,* and *tango,* I touch. CONTACT.] Communication of a disease by contact, direct or indirect; poisonous emanation or exhalation communicating disease to another person; infection; that which communicates or propagates evil or mischief; pestilential influence.

contagious, kon-tā'jus, *a.* [L.L. *contagiosus.*] Containing or generating contagion; catching; infectious; caught or communicated by approach or contact; containing evil that may be propagated; spreading from one to another, or exciting like affections in others.

contagiously, kon-tā'jus-li, *adv.* In a contagious manner; by contagion.

contagiousness, kon-tā'jus-nes, *n.* Quality of being contagious.

contagium, kon-tā'ji-um, *n.* [L. *contagium.* CONTAGION.] That which carries the infectious element in diseases from one person to another.

contain, kon-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contained,* kon-tānd'; ppr. *containing,* kon-tān'ing. [Fr. *contenir,* fr. L. *continere—con,* and *teneo,* I hold, seen also in *attain, retain, tenant,* &c. TENABLE.] To be able to hold; to have capacity for; to have in it; to hold or comprehend; to be equal to by measure; to include within certain limits; to comprise; to embrace; to inclose; to restrain.—**To contain one's self,** to restrain one's feelings or prevent them showing themselves.

containable, kon-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be contained or comprised.

containant, container, kon-tā'nant, kon-tā'nėr, *n.* One who, or that which, contains.

contaminable, kon-tam'in-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

contaminate, kon-tam'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contaminated,* kon-tam'in-āt-ed; ppr. *contaminating,* kon-tam'in-āt-ing. [L. *contamino, contaminatum,* fr. *contamen,* contact, contamination, contr. for *contagimen,* fr. *con,* and stem of *tango,* I touch. CONTACT.] To spoil, corrupt, or pollute; to corrupt the purity or excellence of; to defile; to sully; to taint; to infect; to vitiate.

contamination, kon-tam'in-ā"shon, *n.* Act of contaminating or polluting; something that contaminates; pollution; defilement; taint.

contaminative, kon-tam'in-āt-iv, *a.* Adapted to contaminate.

contango, kon-tang'gō, *n.* [A fanciful word.] A sum of money paid to a seller of stock for accommodating a buyer by putting off the time of payment.

contemn, kon-tem', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contemned,* kon-temd'; ppr. *contemning,* kon-tem'ing. [L. *contemno, contemptum,* I despise or scorn—*con,* and *temno,* I slight, I scorn, I despise.] To despise; to treat with contempt; to scorn; to disdain; to spurn; to disregard as worthless.

contemner, kon-tem'ėr, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

contemplate, kon'tem-plāt or kon-tem'plāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contemplated,* kon'tem-plāt-ed or kon-tem'plāt-ed; ppr. *contemplating,* kon'tem-plāt-ing or kon-tem'plāting. [L. *contemplor, contemplatus,* I mark out a *templum,* I view attentively, contemplate—*con,* and *templum,* the space marked out by the augur as that within which the omens should be observed. TEMPLE.] To view or consider with continued attention; to ponder on; to muse on; to meditate on; to intend; to design; to purpose.——v.i. To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

contemplation, kon-tem-plā'shon, *n.* [L. *contemplatio.*] Act of contemplating; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject; a looking forward to the doing or happening of something; expectation.

contemplative, kon-tem'plat-iv, *a.* [*Contemplate* and *-ive.*] Given to contemplation; reflective; thoughtful; meditative; having the power of thought or meditation.

contemplatively, kon-tem'plat-iv-li, *adv.* With contemplation; thoughtfully.

contemplativeness, kon-tem'plat-ives, *n.* State of being contemplative.

contemplator, kon-tem'plāt-ėr or kon', *n.* One who contemplates.

contemporaneity, kon-tem'pō-ra-nē"i-ti, *n.* State of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.

contemporaneous, kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us, *a.* [L. *contemporaneus—con,* and *tempus, temporis,* time. TEMPORAL.] Living or being at the same time.

contemporaneously, kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-li, *adv.* So as to be contemporaneous; at or during the same time with some other event.

contemporaneousness, kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-nes, *n.* The state of being contemporary, or of the same time.

contemporariness, kon-tem'pō-ra-ri-nes, *n.* State of being contemporary.

contemporary, kon-tem'pō-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *con,* and *tempus, temporis,* time. TEMPORAL.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; existing or occurring together in time: of persons and things.——n. One who lives at the same time with another; a person of the same age as another.

contempt, kon-temt', *n.* [L. *contemptus,* contempt, fr. *contemno.* CONTEMN.] The feeling that causes us to consider and treat something as mean, vile, and worthless; state of being despised; disdain; disregard; scorn; disobedience to the rules, orders, &c., of a court.

contemptibility, kon-tem'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being contemptible.

contemptible, kon-tem'ti-bl, *a.* [L.L. *contemptibilis.*] Worthy of contempt; despicable; vile; mean; base; worthless; pitiful; paltry.

contemptibleness, kon-tem'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being contemptible; baseness; meanness; vileness.

contemptibly, kon-tem'ti-bli, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

contemptuous, kon-tem'tū-us, *a.* [*Contempt* and *-ous.*] Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; apt to despise; insolent; haughty; disdainful.

contemptuously, kon-tem'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain.

contemptuousness, kon-tem'tū-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being contemptuous; scornfulness; haughtiness.

contend, kon-tend', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *contended,* kon-tend'ed; ppr. *contending,* kon-tend'ing. [L. *contendo,* I strive, contend—*con,* intens., and *tendo,* I stretch; whence E. *tend, tent, attend, pretend;* root also in *tender.*] To strive; to struggle or strive in opposition; to struggle; to vie; to dispute; to wrangle; to argue: we say to *contend with* or *against* an opponent *for* a thing.

contender, kon-tend'ẽr, *n.* One who contends; a champion.

content, kon-tent', *a.* [Fr. *content*, satisfied, contented, fr. L. *contentus*, contained, limited, content, fr. *contineo*, I contain—*con*, and *teneo*, I hold. CONTAIN.] Contented; having a mind at peace; easy in mind; satisfied; pleased or gratified with what one has. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *contented*, kon-tent'ed; ppr. *contenting*, kon-tent'ing. [Fr. *contenter*, to content, L.L. *contentare*.] To make content or contented; to satisfy the mind of; to appease; to make easy in any situation; to please or gratify.—**Content**, and **not content**, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *ay* and *no* used in the House of Commons.——n. State of being contented; contentment.

content, kon-tent' or kon'tent, *n.* [From L. *contentum*, something contained, fr. *contineo*, to contain. See above.] That which is contained; the thing or things contained within a vessel, a writing, a book, &c.: in these senses *pl.*; capacity; area; space occupied or taken up: in these senses *sing.*

contented, kon-tent'ed, *p.a.* [From verb *content*.] Being content or not desiring anything more than what one has; satisfied with one's circumstances; easy in mind; not complaining or demanding more.

contentedly, kon-tent'ed-li, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

contentedness, kon-tent'ed-nes, *n.* State of being contented.

contention, kon-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *contentio*. CONTEND.] Act of contending; strife; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; struggle; contest; controversy; quarrel; conflict; dissension; debate; competition; emulation.

contentious, kon-ten'shus, *a.* [L. *contentiosus*.] Given to contention; apt or disposed to contend; quarrelsome; provoking contention; relating to contention.

contentiously, kon-ten'shus-li, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

contentiousness, kon-ten'shus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being contentious; proneness to contest; quarrelsomeness.

contentment, kon-tent'ment, *n.* [Fr. *contentement*. CONTENT.] State of being contented; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence in one's present condition or circumstances; content.

conterminous, **conterminal**, kon-tẽr'min-us, kon-tẽr'min-al, *a.* [L. *conterminus* —*con*, and *terminus*, a bound or boundary. TERM.] Having the same bounds or limits; terminating at a common point; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

contest, kon-test', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contested*, kon-test'ed; ppr. *contesting*, kon-test'ing. [Fr. *contester*, to call to witness, to contest, &c., fr. L. *contestari*, to call to witness, to call witnesses—*con*, and *testari*, to bear witness, fr. *testis*, a witness. TESTAMENT.] To make a subject of contention or dispute; to debate; to call in question; to dispute; to strive for; to struggle to obtain.——v.i. To strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate.——n. kon'test. Struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; conflict; combat; encounter; dispute; debate; controversy; competition; strife.

contestable, kon-test'a-bl, *a.* That may be contested, disputed, or debated; disputable; controvertible.

contestant, kon-tes'tant, *n.* [*Contest* and *-ant*.] One who contests.

contestation, kon-tes-tā'shon, *n.* Act of contesting; contention.

context, kon'tekst, *n.* [L. *contextus*, fr. *contexo*, I weave together—*con*, and *texo*, I weave. TEXT.] The parts of a book or other writing which immediately precede or follow a sentence or passage quoted, and throw light upon the meaning of this.

contextual, kon-teks'tū-al, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the context.

contexture, kon-teks'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *contexture*, fr. L. *con*, together, and *textura*, a weaving. TEXTURE.] A weaving together; the interweaving of several parts into one body; disposition of parts; structure produced by constituent parts; texture.

conticent, kon'ti-sent, *a.* [L. *conticens*, *conticentis*, ppr. of *conticeo*—*con*, together, and *taceo*, I am silent. TACIT.] Silent; hushed; quiet: said of a number of persons.

contiguity, kon-ti-gū'i-ti, *n.* [See next.] State of being contiguous; position so as to touch; nearness; proximity.

contiguous, kon-tig'ū-us, *a.* [L. *contiguus* —*con*, and stem of *tango*, I touch. CONTACT.] Touching one another; in contact; close together; neighbouring; bordering or adjoining; adjacent; near.

contiguously, kon-tig'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a contiguous manner or position; so as to touch; without intervening space.

contiguousness, kon-tig'ū-us-nes, *n.* State of being contiguous; contiguity.

continence, **continency**, kon'ti-nens, kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* [L. *continentia*, fr. *continens*, *continentis*, ppr. of *contineo*, I contain —*con*, and *teneo*, I hold. CONTAIN.] Restraint of the desires and passions, especially of the passion for sexual enjoyment; forbearance in sexual enjoyments; chastity; temperance.

continent, kon'ti-nent, *a.* [Fr. *continent*, fr. L. *continens*. CONTINENCE.] Refraining from sexual commerce; chaste; moderate or temperate.

continent, kon'ti-nent, *n.* [L. *continens*, *continentis*, a continent or mainland, lit. land holding together; ppr. of *contineo*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, I hold. CONTAIN.] An arbitrary term applied to a connected tract of land of great extent; one of the great divisions of the land on the globe.

continental, kon-ti-nent'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent, particularly to the continent of Europe.——n. A native or inhabitant of a continent. Also **continentalist**, kon-ti-nen'tal-ist.

continentalism, kon-ti-nent'al-izm, *n.* Some practice or expression characteristic of continentals.

continently, kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

contingence, kon-tin'jens, *n.* State of being contingent; contingency.

contingency, kon-tin'jen-si, *n.* [L. *contingent* and *-cy*. See next.] The quality of being contingent; the possibility of happening or coming to pass; fortuitousness; chance; something that may happen; a possible occurrence; a fortuitous event; a juncture or conjuncture.

contingent, kon-tin'jent, *a.* [L. *contingens*, *contingentis*, ppr. of *contingere*, to befall, to happen, to come in contact—*con*, together, and *tango*, I touch. CONTACT.] Happening, falling, or coming by chance; possibly occurring; liable to happen; uncertain; depending upon an uncertainty, or on the happening of something else; fortuitous; incidental.——n. A thing that is contingent; a quota; a quota or suitable proportion of troops furnished for some joint enterprise.

contingently, kon-tin'jent-li, *adv.* In a contingent manner; accidentally; without design or foresight; dependently.

continuable, kon-tin'ū-a-bl, *a.* That may be continued.

continual, kon-tin'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *continuel*, fr. L. *continuus*. CONTINUE.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; constant; perpetual; incessant; uninterrupted; frequently recurring; often repeated.

continually, kon-tin'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a continual manner; constantly; perpetually; always; very often; in repeated succession.

continuance, kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* [O. Fr. *continuance*, *continuence*, fr. *continuer*, to continue. CONTINUE.] State or time of continuing; permanence in one state; a state of going on or lasting; duration; perseverance; constancy; stay; continuation.

continuation, kon-tin'ū-ā''shon, *n.* [L. *continuatio*, fr. *continuo*, *continuatus*. CONTINUE.] Act of continuing or prolonging; extension or carrying on to a further point; the portion continued or extended; an addition, extension, or prolongation; continuance; protraction; abiding.

continuative, kon-tin'ū-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to continue, extend, prolong, or persist.——n. What is continuative.

continuator, kon-tin'ū-āt-ẽr, *n.* One who continues; especially one who carries forward anything begun by another.

continue, kon-tin'ū, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *continued*, kon-tin'ūd; ppr. *continuing*, kon-tin'ū-ing. [Fr. *continuer*, fr. L. *continuare*, to continue, carry on, keep on, fr. *continuus*, unbroken, continuous, fr. *continēre*, to hang together—*con*, and *teneo*, I hold. CONTAIN.] To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely; to last; to endure; to be permanent; to persevere; to be steadfast or constant.——v.t. To carry farther; to go on with; to keep up; to add to the dimensions of; to prolong; to extend in space or duration; to persevere or persist in; to suffer or cause to remain as before.

continued, kon-tin'ūd, *p.a.* Continual; uninterrupted; unceasing; constant; continuous.—**Continued fraction**, one whose denominator is an integer with a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer with a fraction, and so on.

continuedly, kon-tin'ūd-li, *adv.* In a continued manner; without interruption; without ceasing.

continuer, kon-tin'ū-ẽr, *n.* One who continues.

continuity, kou-ti-nū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *continuitas*, fr. *continuus*. CONTINUOUS.] State of being continuous; connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.

continuous, kon-tin'ū-us, *a.* [L. *continuus*, continuous, lit. hanging together, fr. *continēre*, to hang together, to contain. CONTAIN.] Joined together without intervening space or time; proceeding without interruption or apparent interruption; uninterrupted; unbroken; connected; continued.

continuously, kon-tin'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a continuous manner; without interruption; uninterruptedly.

continuousness, kon-tin'ū-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being continuous.

contort, kon-tôrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contorted*, kon-tôrt'ed; ppr. *contorting*, kon-tôrt'ing. [L. *contorqueo*, *contortum*, I twist —*con*, intens., and *torqueo*, *tortum*, I twist, whence also *torture*, *torment*, *extort*, &c.] To twist together; to writhe; to draw or pull awry; to bend or curve in irregular forms.

contorted, kon-tôrt'ed, *p.a.* Twisted in irregular directions; having an appearance as if twisted.

contortion, kon-tôr'shon, *n.* [L. *contortio*. CONTORT.] The act of contorting; a twisting or writhing; a twist of the body; wry motion; distortion.

contortionist, kon-tôr'shon-ist, *n.* An acrobat who practises contortions of the body.

contour, kon-tôr', *n.* [Fr. *contour*, fr. *contourner*, to turn—*con*, and *tour*, a turn, revolution, turner's lathe, fr. L. *tornus*, Gr. *tornos*, a lathe; hence also Fr. *tourner*, E. *turn*.] The line that bounds a solid body; the outline; the line that bounds, defines, or terminates a figure; the periphery considered as distinct from the object.

contraband, kon'tra-band, *n.* [Sp. *contrabando*, It. *contrabbando*, smuggling, smuggled goods—*contra*, against, and *bando*, a public edict, a ban. BAN.] Illegal or prohibited traffic; smuggling; articles prohibited to be imported or exported.——a. Contrary to proclamation, law, or treaty; forbidden to be exported or imported; prohibited; smuggled; illegitimate.

contrabandism, kon'tra-band-izm, *n.* Trafficking in contraband goods; smuggling.

contrabandist, kon'tra-band-ist, *n.* One who deals in contraband goods; a smuggler.

contrabasso, kon-tra-bas'sō, *n.* [It.] The largest of the violin species of instruments; the double bass.

contract, kon-trakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contracted*, kon-trakt'ed; ppr. *contracting*, kon-trakt'ing. [Fr. *contracter*, fr. *contractus*, pp. of L. *contrahо*, *contractum—con*, together, and *trahо*, I draw, whence also *tract*, *treat*, *trace*, *train*, &c. TRACT.] To draw together or closer; to draw into a smaller compass; to cause to shrink; to shorten; to shorten by omission of a letter or syllable; to narrow; to abridge; to lessen; to reduce; to agree upon; to enter upon (a marriage); to betroth; to bring on, get, or acquire; to incur.—**To contract one's self out**, to get out of an obligation by special arrangement.——**v.i.** To shrink up; to become less in bulk; to become shorter or narrower; to bargain; to make a mutual agreement; to enter upon a covenant.——**n.** kon'trakt. An agreement or covenant which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact; betrothment; a bond; the writing which contains stipulations or terms of a bargain.

contracted, kon-trakt'ed, *p.a.* Narrow in scope or ideas; limited; mean.

contractedly, kon-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

contractedness, kon-trakt'ed-nes, *n.* State of being contracted; narrowness; meanness.

contractibility, kon-trak'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

contractible, kon-trak'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.

contractile, kon-trak'til, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of contracting, as living fibres.

contractility, kon-trak-til'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being contractile; inherent property by which bodies contract or shrink.

contraction, kon-trak'shon, *n.* [L. *contractio.*] Act of contracting; state of being contracted; a shrinking; a shortening; an abbreviation in writing; the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables.

contractor, kon-trakt'ėr, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who contracts to perform any work or service, or to furnish supplies, at a certain price or rate.

contradict, kon-tra-dikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contradicted*, kon-tra-dikt'ed; ppr. *contradicting*, kon-tra-dikt'ing. [L. *contradico*, *contradictum—contra*, against, and *dico*, I speak; whence *diction*, &c. DICTION.] To assert to be the contrary; to assert not to be so; to deny the truth of a statement uttered by; to deny; to gainsay; to oppose; to be contrary to; to run counter to.

contradictable, kon-tra-dik'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being contradicted; deniable; disputable.

contradicter, kon-tra-dik'tėr, *n.* One who contradicts or denies.

contradiction, kon-tra-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *contradictio.*] Act of contradicting; an assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; a contrary assertion; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety; repugnancy.

contradictious, kon-tra-dik'shus, *a.* Apt to contradict; given to dispute or cavil; contradictory.

contradictiously, kon-tra-dik'shus-li, *adv.* In a contradictious manner or spirit.

contradictive, kon-tra-dik'tiv, *a.* Contradictory; inconsistent.

contradictorily, kon-tra-dik'to-ri-li, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself.

contradictoriness, kon-tra-dik'to-ri-nes, *n.* The state or character of being contradictory; contrariety in assertion or effect.

contradictory, kon-tra-dik'to-ri, *a.* Implying contradiction; affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; inconsistent; opposite; contrary; given to contradict.——**n.** A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

contradistinction, kon'tra-dis-tingk"shon, *n.* [*Contra* and *distinction.*] Distinction by opposite qualities; a setting or bringing into contrast or opposition.

contradistinctive, kon'tra-dis-tingkt"iv, *a.* [*Contra* and *distinctive.*] Having the quality of, or characterized by, contradistinction; opposite in qualities.

contradistinguish, kon'tra-dis-ting"gwish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contradistinguished*, kon'tra-dis-ting"gwisht; ppr. *contradistinguishing*, kon'tra-dis-ting"gwish-ing. [*Contra* and *distinguish.*] To distinguish not merely by different but by opposite qualities; to show or declare the opposite qualities of.

contraindicate, kon-tra-in'di-kāt, *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *contraindicated*, kon-tra-in'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *contraindicating*, kon-tra-in'di-kāt-ing. [*Contra* and *indicate.*] To indicate, suggest, or point to something contrary or opposite.

contraindication, kon-tra-in'di-kā"shon, *n.* What contraindicates.

contrajerva, kon-tra-yėr'va, *n.* CONTRAYERVA.

contralto, kon-trăl'tō, *n.* [It.] The highest voice of a male adult, or the lowest of a woman or a boy: usually applied to that of a woman; the person who sings with this voice.——**a.** Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of contralto.

contraposition, kon'tra-pō-zi"shon, *n.* [*Contra* and *position.*] A placing over against; opposite position.

contrapuntal, kon-tra-punt'al, *a.* [It. *contrapunto=counterpoint.*] Pertaining to counterpoint.—**contrapuntist**, kon-tra-punt'ist, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

contrariant, kon-trā'ri-ant, *a.* [Fr. *contrariant*, fr. L.L. *contrariare*, to contradict. CONTRARY.] Contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.

contrariety, kon-tra-rī'e-ti, *n.* [L. *contrarietas*, fr. *contrarius*, contrary. CONTRARY.] State or quality of being contrary; opposition; disagreement; repugnance; inconsistency.

contrarily, kon'tra-ri-li, *adv.* In a contrary or opposite manner; on the other hand; in opposite ways.

contrariness, kon'tra-ri-nes, *n.* State of being contrary; contrariety; opposition.

contrarious, kon-trā'ri-us, *a.* [O. Fr. *contrarios*, *contrarious*, L.L. *contrariosus*, fr. L. *contrarius*, contrary.] Perverse; vexatious; antagonistic.

contrariwise, kon'tra-ri-wīz, *adv.* [*Contrary*, and *wise*, manner.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

contrary, kon'tra-ri, *a.* [O. Fr. *contrarie*, fr. L. *contrarius*, contrary, fr. *contra*, against.] Opposite; adverse; opposing; repugnant; hostile; discordant; contradictory; inconsistent; perverse.——**adv.** In an opposite or contrary manner; in opposition; in antagonism.——**n.** A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.—**On the contrary**, on the other hand; quite oppositely.—**To the contrary**, to an opposite purpose or fact.

contrast, kon-trast', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contrasted*, kon-trast'ed; ppr. *contrasting*, kon-trast'ing. [Fr. *contraster*=Sp. *contrastar*, It. *contrastare*, fr. L. *contra*, against, and *stare*, I stand. STATE, STAND.] To set or place in opposition, to show the difference or dissimilarity between; to place in opposition so as to set off or heighten the effect of one or the other; to exhibit the difference between; to compare so as to show unlikeness.——**v.i.** To stand in contrast or opposition to: followed by *with*.——**n.** kon'trast. The viewing or considering of things together, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage; exhibition of differences; comparison to show opposite qualities; a thing or person strikingly different from another.

contra-tenor, kon'tra-ten-ėr, *n.* In *mus.* a middle part between the tenor and treble; counter-tenor.

contra-wheel, kon'trăt-whēl, *n.* [L. *contra*, against, contrary.] A wheel having the teeth projecting perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel.

contravallation, kon'tra-val-lā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *contrevallation*—L. *contra*, against, and *vallum*, a rampart.] A chain of redoubts and breastworks raised by besiegers about a fortress to prevent sorties of the garrison.

contravene, kon-tra-vēn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contravened*, kon-tra-vēnd'; ppr. *contravening*, kon-tra-vēn'ing. [Fr. *contrevenir*, fr. L. *contravenire—contra*, against, and *venio*, I come. VENTURE.] To oppose; to set aside; to transgress or act so as to violate; to be in conflict with.

contravener, kon-tra-vēn'ėr, *n.* One who contravenes.

contravention, kon-tra-ven'shon, *n.* The act of contravening or transgressing; transgression; violation; infringement.

contrayerva, kon-tra-yėr'va, *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba—contra*, and *yerba*, an herb (L. *herba*); lit. a counter herb, an antidote.] A bitterish root from an American plant used as a stimulant and tonic.

contre-temps, kōn-tr-tăn', *n.* [Fr.—L. *contra*, against, *tempus*, time.] An unexpected and untoward accident; an embarrassing conjuncture; a hitch.

contributable, kon-trib'ūt-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being contributed.

contribute, kon-trib'ūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contributed*, kon-trib'ūt-ed; ppr. *contributing*, kon-trib'ūt-ing. [L. *contribuo*, *contributum*, I contribute, bring together—*con*, together, and *tribuo*, I give, grant, assign. TRIBUTE.] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose; to pay as a share; to impart as a portion or share.——**v.i.** To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect; to conduce, promote, forward: with *to*.

contribution, kon-tri-bū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *contribution*, L. *contributio*, *-onis.*] Act of contributing; that which is contributed; that which is given to a common stock or purpose; a tax, payment, or impost enacted to keep an army in the field; an imposition; a charitable collection; aid given to a common purpose; an article or writing sent to a literary work or periodical.

contributive, kon-trib'ūt-iv, *a.* [*Contribute* and *-ive.*] Tending to contribute; contributory; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

contributor, kon-trib'ūt-ėr, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives aid to a common purpose or common fund; one of the writers to a periodical or other literary work.

contributory, kon-trib'ū-to-ri, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.——**n.** A contributor.

contrite, kon'trīt, *a.* [L. *contritus*, pp. of *contero*, *contritum*, I break or bruise—*con*, and *tero*, I bruise. TRITE.] Broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; penitent; humble; repentant.——**n.** A contrite person; a penitent.

contritely, kon'trīt-li, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.

contriteness, **contrition**, kon'trīt-nes, kon-tri'shon, *n.* [L. *contritio.* CONTRITE.] Grief of heart for sin; sincere penitence.

contrivable, kon-trīv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being contrived, invented, or devised.

contrivance, kon-trīv'ans, *n.* [*Contrive* and *-ance.*] Act of contriving; thing contrived; a mechanical device for effecting some purpose; plan; scheme; invention; machination; artifice.

contrive, kon-trīv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contrived*, kon-trīvd'; ppr. *contriving*, kon-trīv'ing. [Formerly *contreve*, *controve*, fr. O. Fr. *controver—con*, and *trouver*, Mod. Fr. *trouver*, to find; said to be fr. L. *turbare*, to stir up, disturb. TURBID.] To invent; to devise; to plan; to concert; to plot; to scheme.——**v.i.** To form or design; to plan; to scheme.

contriver, kon-trīv'ėr, *n.* One who contrives; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

control, kon-trōl', *n.* [Fr. *contrôle*, lit. a

counter-roll, O. Fr. *contrerole*, fr. *contre*, against, and *rôle*, a roll, a list; control is thus to check by a counter-roll. ROLL.] Restraining power or influence; restraint; check; power; superintendence; authority; government; command.——v.t. pret. & pp. *controlled*, kon-trōld′; ppr. *controlling*, kon-trōl′ing. [Fr. *contrôler*, to control, O. Fr. *contreroller*.] To exercise restraint, power, or authority over; to restrain; to curb; to govern; to direct; to regulate; to sway.

controllable, kon-trōl′a-bl, *a.* That may be controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command.

controller, kon-trōl′ér, *n.* One who controls; one who controls or checks expenditure; an officer who examines or checks the accounts of collectors of public moneys; a comptroller.

controllership, kon-trōl′ér-ship, *n.* The office of a controller; comptrollership.

controlment, kon-trōl′ment, *n.* Power or act of controlling; control; restraint.

controversial, kon-trō-vér′shal, *a.* [*Controversy* and *-al.*] Relating to controversy or disputes; polemical; disputatious.

controversialist, kon-trō-vér′shal-ist, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

controversially, kon-trō-vér′shal-li, *adv.* In a controversial manner.

controversy, kon′trō-ver-si, *n.* [L. *controversia*, fr. *controversus*, disputed. CONTROVERT.] Opposition in debate or dispute; a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing; a dispute; a debate; disputation; litigation.

controvert, kon′trō-vért, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *controverted*, kon′trō-vért-ed; ppr. *controverting*, kon′trō-vért-ing. [From L. *contro*, against, and *verto*, *versus*, I turn. VERSE.] To dispute or oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny, and attempt to disprove or confute.

controverter, **controvertist**, kon′trō-vért-ér, kon′trō-vért-ist, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

controvertible, kon-trō-vért′i-bl, *a.* That may be controverted; disputable; admitting difference of opinion.

controvertibly, kon-trō-vért′i-bli, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

contumacious, kon-tū-mā′shus, *a.* [L. *contumax*, *contumācis*, obstinate, contumacious—*con*, and *tumeo*, I swell, seen also in *tumid*, *tumult*, *contumely*.] Opposing rightful authority; stubborn; obstinate; perverse; inflexible; headstrong; wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

contumaciously, kon-tū-mā′shus-li, *adv.* In a contumacious manner; obstinately; stubbornly; perversely.

contumaciousness, kon-tū-mā′shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being contumacious; obstinacy; stubbornness; contumacy.

contumacy, kon′tū-ma-si, *n.* [L. *contumacia*, fr. *contumax*. CONTUMACIOUS.] Contumacious conduct; unyielding resistance to rightful authority; stubbornness; obstinacy; perverseness; wilful disregard of any lawful authority, as of a court.

contumelious, kon-tū-mē′li-us, *a.* [L. *contumeliosus*, fr. *contumelia*. CONTUMELY.] Using, expressing, or containing contumely; insolent; rude and sarcastic; haughtily contemptuous; proudly rude.

contumeliously, kon-tū-mē′li-us-li, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; insolently.

contumely, kon-tū′me-li, *n.* [L. *contumelia*—*con*, and *tum*, root of *tumeo*, I swell. CONTUMACIOUS.] Haughtiness and contempt in language or behaviour; contemptuousness; haughty insolence; contemptuous language.

contuse, kon-tūz′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contused*, kon-tūzd′; ppr. *contusing*, kon-tūz′ing. [L. *contundo*, *contusum*—*con*, and *tundo*, I beat, same root as Skr. *tud*, to beat.] To injure by a blow or by pressure, without breaking the skin or substance; to bruise.

contusion, kon-tū′zhon, *n.* [L. *contusio*, *-onis*. CONTUSE.] A severe bruise on the body; injury to part of the body without breaking of the skin, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

conundrum, kō-nun′drum, *n.* [Etymol. quite uncertain. It appeared about 1600, and formerly meant whim, crotchet, pun.] A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer often involving a pun.

convalesce, kon-va-les′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *convalesced*, kon-va-lest′; ppr. *convalescing*, kon-va-les′ing. [L. *convalescere*, to recover health, an inceptive from *con*, and *valēre*, to be strong. VALID.] To recover health after sickness.

convalescence, **convalescency**, kon-va-les′ens, kon-va-les′en-si, *n.* [L. *convalescentia*. See prec.] The state of one who is convalescent; the gradual recovery of health and strength after disease.

convalescent, kon-va-les′ent, *a.* [L. *convalescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *convalescere*. CONVALESCE.] Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.——n. One recovering his health after sickness.

convalescently, kon-va-les′ent-li, *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

convection, kon-vek′shon, *n.* [L. *convectio*, fr. *conveho*, *convectus*—*con*, and *veho*, I carry. VEHICLE.] A carrying or conveying; mode of transmitting heat or electricity by the motion of particles in the heated or electrified body.—**convective**, kon-vek′tiv, *a.* Resulting from or caused by convection.—**convectively**, kon-vek′tiv-li, *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection.

convenable, kon-vēn′a-bl, *a.* That may be convened or assembled.

convenance, kon-vē-nänś, *n.* [Fr., lit. agreement, convenience. CONVENE.] Propriety; a polite or conventional usage of society.

convene, kon-vēn′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *convened*, kon-vēnd′; ppr. *convening*, kon-vēn′ing. [Fr. *convenir*, fr. L. *convenire*—*con*, and *venio*, *ventum*, I come: seen also in *intervene*, *advent*, *event*, *revenue*, &c. VENTURE.] To come together; to meet; to assemble; to associate.——v.t. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke; to summon to meet or appear.

convener, kon-vēn′ér, *n.* One who convenes or calls an assembly together.

convenience, **conveniency**, kon-vē′ni-ens, kon-vē′ni-en-si, *n.* [L. *convenientia*, a meeting together, accord, harmony, fitness, suitableness, fr. *convenio*, I convene. CONVENE.] The state or quality of being convenient; freedom from giving or causing trouble; ease; comfort; that which gives ease or comfort; suitable opportunity; an appliance or utensil.

convenient, kon-vē′ni-ent, *a.* [L. *conveniens*, *convenientis*, ppr. of *convenio*. CONVENE.] Adapted to give ease or comfort or save trouble; giving certain facilities or accommodation; suitable; opportune; at hand or readily available; easy of use; handy.

conveniently, kon-vē′ni-ent-li, *adv.* In a convenient manner or situation; suitably; opportunely; with ease; without trouble or difficulty; readily.

convent, kon′vent, *n.* [O. Fr. *convent*, Mod. Fr. *couvent*, fr. L. *conventus*, a meeting—*con*, together, and *venio*, *ventum*, I come. CONVENE.] A community devoted to religion, and living together under certain rules or discipline; a body of monks or nuns; the building or buildings occupied by them; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

conventicle, kon-ven′ti-kl, *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*, an assembly or meeting. CONVENT.] An assembly or meeting, especially a secret meeting; a meeting of dissenters for religious worship, or the place where they meet; an illegal religious assembly; a secret meeting for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters.

conventicler, kon-ven′ti-klér, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles.

convention, kon-ven′shon, *n.* [L. *conventio*, fr. *convenio*. CONVENE.] Act of coming together; a meeting; union; coalition; an assembly for civil, political, or ecclesiastical purposes; a special agreement or contract between two countries or parties; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty; tacit or informal agreement as to customs or usages; recognized custom or method; an arbitrary practice of social life.

conventional, kon-ven′shon-al, *a.* [L. *conventionalis*.] Formed by convention or agreement; tacitly understood; arising out of custom or tacit agreement; resting on mere usage.

conventionalism, kon-ven′shon-al-izm, *n.* [*Conventional* and *-ism.*] That which is conventional; arbitrary regulation or custom; a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony; anything depending on conventional rules and precepts.—**conventionalist**, kon-ven′shon-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to conventions.

conventionality, kon-ven′shon-al″i-ti, *n.* The character of being conventional; what is conventional or supported by mere usage.

conventionalize, kon-ven′shon-al-īz, *v.t.* —pret. & pp. *conventionalized*, kon-ven′shon-al-īzd; ppr. *conventionalizing*, kon-ven′shon-al-īz-ing. To render conventional; to bring under the influence of conventional rules.

conventionally, kon-ven′shon-al-li, *adv.* In a conventional manner.

conventionary, kon-ven′shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Convention* and *-ary.*] Acting under contract or convention; settled by stipulation.

conventionist, kon-ven′shon-ist, *n.* One who enters into a convention.

conventual, kon-ven′tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel*. CONVENT.] Belonging to a convent; monastic.——n. One who lives in a convent; a monk or nun.

converge, kon-vėrj′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *converged*, kon-vėrjd′; ppr. *converging*, kon-vėrj′ing. [L.L. *convergere*, to incline together, to converge—L. *con*, together, and *vergo*, I bend, turn, or incline. VERGE.] To tend to one and the same point or object; to incline and approach nearer together in position; to approach in character.

convergence, **convergency**, kon-vėrj′ens, kon-vėrj′en-si, *n.* The quality of converging or being convergent; tendency to one point or object.

convergent, kon-vėrj′ent, *a.* Converging; tending to one point or object; approaching each other; continually approximating to a certain limit.

conversable, kon-vėrs′a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *conversable*. CONVERSE.] Disposed to converse; communicative; sociable; free in discourse.

conversableness, kon-vėrs′a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

conversably, kon-vėrs′a-bli, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

conversant, kon′vėr-sant, *a.* [Fr. *conversant*, fr. L. *conversans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *conversor*, I converse. CONVERSE.] Having intercourse or familiarity; acquainted by familiar use or study; having an intimate or thorough knowledge; versed; proficient; occupied, concerned, or engaged.

conversantly, kon′vėr-sant-li, *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

conversation, kon-vėr-sā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *conversation*, L. *conversatio*, intercourse, fr. *conversari*. CONVERSE.] Intercourse; manners, behaviour, or deportment, especially as respects morals; familiar discourse; interchange of ideas; easy talk; chat; a colloquy or speaking between persons; sexual intercourse.

conversational, kon-vėr-sā′shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.

conversationalist, **conversationist**, kon-vėr-sā′shon-al-ist, kon-vėr-sā′shon-ist, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

conversazione, kon-vėr-sat′si-ō″nā, *n.* [It.] A social meeting for promoting literary, scientific, or artistic matters; a gathering at which learned topics are elucidated by specimens and illustrations.

converse, kon-vėrs', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conversed,* kon-vėrst'; ppr. *conversing,* kon-vėrs'ing. [Fr. *converser,* to converse, live, dwell=Sp. *conversar,* It. and L.L. *conversare,* fr. L. *conversari,* live in a place, keep company, have intercourse—*con,* and *versari, versatus,* to move about, dwell, remain in a place; frequent. fr. *verto,* to turn. VERSE.] To have intercourse; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; to talk familiarly; to convey thoughts reciprocally; to discourse; to speak; to talk; to commune.—— **n.** kon'vėrs. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; communion; familiarity.

converse, kon'vėrs, *a.* [L. *conversus,* turned round, pp. of *converto, conversum,* I turn round—*con,* and *verto, versum,* I turn. CONVERT.] Turned so as to be transposed or inverted; put the opposite, reverse, or contrary way.—— **n.** Something forming a counterpart; what is contrary or opposite; a statement or proposition produced by inversion or interchange of terms.

conversely, kon'vėrs-li, *adv.* In a converse manner; with inversion of order; put the converse way.

conversion, kon-vėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *conversion,* L. *conversio.* CONVERT.] The act of converting; the act of turning or changing from one state to another; change of opinions or conduct; a change of heart, succeeded by a reformation of life; change from one side or party to another, or from one religion to another, or from heathenism to Christianity; interchange of terms in logic.

convert, kon-vėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *converted,* kon-vėrt'ed; ppr. *converting,* kon-vėrt'ing. [Fr. *convertir* (Sp. *convertir,* It. *convertire*), fr. L. *convertere,* to convert, turn round—*con,* and *verto,* I turn, as in *revert, divert,* &c. VERSE.] To change or turn into another substance or form; to change from one state to another; to change or turn from one religion to another, or from heathenism to Christianity, or from one party or sect to another; to turn from a bad life to a good, religious, and holy life; to turn from one use or destination to another; to interchange conversely.——**v.i.** To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.—— **n.** kon'vėrt. A person who turns from one opinion or practice to another; one who is turned from sin to holiness; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another.

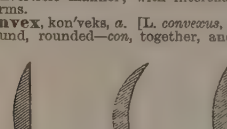
converter, kon-vėrt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which converts; an iron retort used in the Bessemer process of steel-making.

convertibility, convertibleness, kon-vėrt'i-bil''i-ti, kon-vėrt'i-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being convertible; the capability of being converted.

convertible, kon-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *convertible,* L.L. *convertibilis.* CONVERT.] That may be converted; transformable; interchangeable; that may be used the one for the other.

convertibly, kon-vėrt'i-bli, *adv.* In a convertible manner; with interchange of terms.

convex, kon'veks, *a.* [L. *convexus,* carried round, rounded—*con,* together, and *veho,*



Convex or Plano-convex. Convexo-concave. Convexo-convex.

vexum, I carry; whence also *vehicle.*] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form: opposed to *concave.*——**n.** A convex part.

convexity, kon-veks'i-ti, *n.* [L. *convexitas.* CONVEX.] State of being convex; the exterior surface of a convex body; roundness.

convexly, kon'veks-li, *adv.* In a convex form.

convexness, kon'veks-nes, *n.* Convexity.

convexo-concave, kon-veks'ō-kon-kāv', *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other, as a lens.—**convexo-convex,** kon-veks'-ō-kon-veks, *a.* Convex on both sides: said of a lens.—**convexo-plane,** kon-veks'ō-plān, *a.* Convex on the one side and plane on the other.

convey, kon-vā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conveyed,* kon-vād'; ppr. *conveying,* kon-vā'ing. [O.Fr. *conveier, convoyer,* fr. L.L. *conviare,* to convey, to convoy—L. *con,* with, and *via,* a way; whence also *voyage, devious, deviate, obvious,* &c. *Convoy* is another form of the same word.] To carry, bear, remove, or transport; to transmit; to be the means of conducting; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.

conveyable, kon-vā'a-bl, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.

conveyal, kon-vā'al, *n.* [*Convey* and *-al.*] The act of conveying.

conveyance, kon-vā'ans, *n.* [*Convey* and *-ance.*] Act of conveying; a means of conveying; a carriage or vehicle; transportation; transmission; removal; transference; assignment; a deed which conveys, assigns, or transfers property.

conveyancer, kon-vā'ans-ėr, *n* [See prec.] A lawyer who draws deeds or conveyances by which property is transferred.

conveyancing, kon-vā'ans-ing, *n.* [From *conveyance.*] The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, &c., for conveying or transferring the title to property.

conveyer, kon-vā'ėr, *n.* One who or that which conveys.

convict, kon-vikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convicted,* kon-vikt'ed; ppr. *convicting,* kon-vikt'ing. [From L. *convictus,* pp. of *convinco—con,* and *vinco,* I vanquish, I conquer. CONVINCE.] To prove the truth of a charge against; to prove, find, determine, or decide to be guilty: with *of* before the offence.——**n.** kon'vikt. A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him; a person undergoing penal servitude.

conviction, kon-vik'shon, *n.* [L. *convictio.* See prec.] Act of convicting or convincing; state of being convicted or convinced; act of finding a person guilty by a legal tribunal; strong belief, on the ground of satisfactory evidence; settled belief or persuasion; state of being sensible of wrong-doing.

convince, kon-vins', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convinced,* kon-vinst'; ppr. *convincing,* kon-vins'ing. [L. *convincere,* to conquer, convict, show, or demonstrate — *con,* intens., and *vinco,* I conquer. VICTOR.] To persuade by argument; to satisfy the mind of by evidence or proof; to force to acknowledge or assent; to convict.

convincible, kon-vins'i-bl, *a.* Capable of conviction.

convincing, kon-vins'ing, *p.a.* Producing conviction; compelling assent; leaving no doubt.—**convincingly,** kon-vins'ing-li, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

convivial, kon-viv'i-al, *a.* [L. *convivialis,* fr. *convivium,* a feast—*con,* and *vivo, victum,* I live, whence *victuals, vital, vivid,* &c.] Relating to a social entertainment or feast; festive; festal; jovial; social.

convivialist, kon-viv'i-al-ist, *n.* [*Convivial* and *-ist.*] A person of convivial habits.

conviviality, kon-viv'i-al''i-ti, *n.* [*Convivial* and *-ity.*] Convivial disposition or practice; the good-humour or mirth indulged at an entertainment.

convivially, kon-viv'i-al-li, *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively.

convocate, kon'vō-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convocated,* kon'vō-kāt-ed; ppr. *convocating,* kon'vō-kāt-ing. [L. *convoco, convocatus,* to convoke. CONVOKE.] To convoke.

convocation, kon-vō-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *convocatio.* See prec.] Act of convoking or calling an assembly; an assembly, particularly of clergy or heads of a university; a convention; a diet; a synod; a congress; a council.—**convocational,** kon-vō-kā'-shon-al, *a.* Relating to a convocation.

convoke, kon-vōk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convoked,* kon-vōkt'; ppr. *convoking,* kon-vōk'ing. [Fr. *convoquer,* fr. L. *convocare,* to convoke or call together—*con,* together, and *voco,* I call. VOCAL, VOICE.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons; to convene.

convolute, convoluted, kon'vō-lūt, kon'vō-lūt-ed, *a.* [L. *convolutus,* pp. of *convolvo.* CONVOLVE.] Rolled together or on itself, or one part on another; presenting convolutions.

convolution, kon-vō-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *convolutio, -onis.* CONVOLUTE.] Act of rolling or winding together or on itself; the state of being rolled together; a winding or twisting; a twisted or tortuous part of something; a coil or spiral.

convolve, kon-volv', pret. & pp. *convolved,* kon-volvd'; ppr. *convolving,* kon-volv'ing. [L. *convolvo, convolutum,* I roll up, roll round, roll together—*con,* and *volvo,* I roll. VOLUBLE.] To roll or wind together or on itself; to roll one part on another; to coil up.

convolvulaceous, kon-vol'vū-lā''shus, *a.* Relating to the convolvulus or allied plants.

convolvulus, kon-vol'vū-lus, *n.* [L., fr. *convolvo,* I entwine, in reference to their twining habit. CONVOLVE.] Bindweed, a genus of plants consisting of slender twining herbs, with somewhat bell-shaped flowers.

convoy, kon-voi', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convoyed,* kon-void'; ppr. *convoying,* kon-voi'ing. [Fr. *convoyer—con,* and *voie,* L. *via,* way. CONVEY.] To accompany or attend on the way, for protection or defence, either by sea or land; to attend; to escort.——**n.** kon'voi. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place either by sea or land; that which is conducted by such a force.

convulse, kon-vuls', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convulsed,* kon-vulst'; ppr. *convulsing,* kon-vuls'ing. [L. *convulsus,* pp. of *convello, convulsum,* I convulse—*con,* and *vello,* I pluck, I pull.] To contract violently, as the muscles; to affect by irregular spasms; to shake; to agitate; to disturb; to put into commotion.

convulsible, kon-vul'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion.

convulsion, kon-vul'shon, *n.* [L. *convulsio.*] The act of convulsing; a violent involuntary contraction of the muscles, with alternate relaxations; any violent and irregular motion; violent agitation of body; commotion; disturbance; violent action of physical forces.

convulsional, convulsionary, kon-vul'shon-al, kon-vul'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of convulsion.

convulsive, kon-vuls'iv, *a.* [*Convulse* and *-ive.*] Partaking of the nature of convulsion; tending to convulse; spasmodic; agitating.

convulsively, kon-vuls'iv-li, *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion.

cony, coney, kō'ni, *n.* [O.E. *coning, cunning,* fr. O.Fr. *conil, conin,* fr. L. *cuniculus,* a rabbit; said to be a word of Iberian or Spanish origin.] A rabbit; a rabbit-like animal found in Syria and Palestine; the daman (O.T.); a simpleton.

cony-wool, kō'ni-wul, *n.* The fur of rabbits, used in the hat manufacture.

coo, kō, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cooed,* kōd; ppr. *cooing,* kō'ing. [From the sound.] To cry or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves; to utter a similar sound; to act in a loving manner.

coocee, cooee, kö'ē, *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

cook, kuk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cooked,* kukt; ppr. *cooking,* kuk'ing. [A. Sax. *cóc,* a cook, borrowed fr. L. *coquus,* L.L. *cocus,* a cook; similarly D. and Dan. *kok,* G. *koch,* a cook; D. *koken,* Dan. *koge,* G. *kochen,* to cook, fr. L. *coquo,* I cook: cog. Gr. *peptō,* I cook; Skr. *pach,* to cook.] To prepare, as victuals for the table, by fire or heat; to dress or prepare

as food for eating; to prepare; to concoct; to tamper with; to garble; to falsify.——n. One who prepares victuals for the table; one whose occupation is to prepare food.

cookery, kuk'é-ri, *n.* [*Cook* and *-ery.*] The business of a cook; the art or practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

cool, kōl, *a.* [A. Sax. *cōl*=G. *kühl*, cool; Icel. *kul*, D. *koel*, a cold blast; same root as in *chill*, *cold*, L. *gelu*, frost, *gelidus*, *gelid*, *congeal.* COLD.] Moderately cold; of a temperature between hot and cold; not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate; calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; frigid; indifferent; deliberate; deliberately impudent or selfish; producing coolness.——n. A moderate degree or state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cooled*, kōld; ppr. *cooling*, kōl'ing. [From the adj.=A. Sax. *cōlian*, to become cool.] To make cool; to allay the heat of; to reduce the temperature of; to moderate or allay, as excitement, passion, &c.; to calm or appease; to abate, as zeal or affection; to damp; to assuage; to render indifferent.——v.i. To grow cool or cold; to become less hot; to lose heat or warmth; to lose ardour, zeal, affection, &c.

cooler, kōl'ér, *n.* One who or that which cools; anything which abates heat or excitement; a vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.

cool-headed, kōl'hed-ed, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion.

coolie, kō'li, *n.* [An Indian word.] An East Indian porter or carrier; an emigrant labourer from India, China, and other eastern countries.

coolish, kōl'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool.

coolly, kōl'li, *adv.* In a cool or indifferent manner; without excessive heat or cold; without passion or ardour; calmly; dispassionately; deliberately; with calm or quiet assurance.

coolness, kōl'nes, *n.* State of being cool; moderate degree of cold; indifference; want of ardour, zeal, affection, &c.; calm or quiet assurance.

cool-tankard, kōl'tang-kērd, *n.* An old English cooling beverage.

coomb, **comb**, kōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *cumb*, a liquid measure = Dan. and G. *kumme*, a bowl, a basin; D. *kom*, a trough, a chest.] A dry measure of 4 bushels or half a quarter.

coomb, kōm, *n.* A valley. See COMB.

coon, kōn, *n.* An American abbreviation of *Raccoon.*

coop, kōp, *n.* [From (supposed) A. Sax. *cupe*; akin to D. *kuip*, Fris. *cupe*; perhaps fr. L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, &c., whence *cup.*] A box for confining poultry; a pen for small animals; a barrel or cask.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cooped*, kōpt; ppr. *cooping*, kōp'ing. To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; to imprison.

cooper, kō'pér, *n.* [Equivalent to *coop-er*, one who makes coops, but directly fr. the L.G. or D.; comp. D. *kuiper*, *kuiper*, Fris. *kuper*, fr. L. *cupa*, cask.] One who makes barrels, tubs, and casks of various kinds.——v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *coopered*, kō'pérd; ppr. *coopering*, kō'pér-ing. To do the work of a cooper.

cooperage, kō'pér-āj, *n.* [*Cooper* and *-age.*] The work of a cooper; workshop of a cooper.

co-operant, kō-op'ér-ant, *a.* Co-operating; working together; labouring to the same end.

co-operate, kō-op'ér-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *co-operated*, kō-op'ér-āt-ed; ppr. *co-operating*, kō-op'ér-āt-ing. [Prefix *co*, and *operate*=L. *cooperor*, *cooperatus*—*con*, and *operor*, *operatus*, I work, I operate, fr. *opus*, work. OPERATE.] To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to use mutual efforts to promote the same object; to concur in producing the same effect.

co-operation, kō-op'ér-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *co-operatio.* See prec.] Act of co-operating; concurrent effort or labour; the union of small capitalists for purposes of purchase, production, or distribution of goods for their joint benefit.

co-operative, kō-op'ér-āt-iv, *a.* [See prec.] Operating jointly to the same end.—**Co-operative society**, a society formed to provide the members with goods at wholesale prices or at prime cost and cost of management, or to carry on a business, the profits and losses of which the members share.—**Co-operative store**, the shop in which a co-operative society sells its goods.

co-operator, kō-op'ér-āt-ér, *n.* One who co-operates; a member of a co-operative society.

coopery, kō'pér-i, *n.* The trade of a cooper; a cooper's workshop.

co-opt, kō-opt', *v.t.* [L. *coopto*—*co*, and *opto*, I choose. OPTATIVE.] To elect into a body by the votes of its members.

co-ordinate, kō-or'di-nāt, *a.* [L. *co*, and *ordinatus*, ordered, arranged, fr. *ordo*, order. ORDER.] Holding the same order, rank, or degree; equal, not subordinate.——v.t. pret. & pp. *co-ordinated*, kō-or'di-nāt-ed; ppr. *co-ordinating*, kō-or'di-nāt-ing. To make co-ordinate; to arrange in due and relative order; to harmonize.——n. What is co-ordinate; a straight line which, with another or others, determines the position of a point or points under consideration.

co-ordinately, kō-or'di-nāt-li, *adv.* In a co-ordinate manner; in like order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

co-ordinateness, kō-or'di-nāt-nes, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate.

co-ordination, kō-or'di-nā"shon, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate, or the act of making co-ordinate.

co-ordinative, kō-or'di-nā-tiv, *a.* Causing or indicating co-ordination.

coot, kōt, *n.* [Same as D. *koet*, a coot; connections unknown.] A British wading bird of the rail family, with a black body, about 15 inches in length.

copaiba, **copaiva**, kō-pā'ba, kō-pā'va, *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A liquid resinous juice or balsam used in medicine.

copal, kō-pal', *n.* [Sp. *copal*, Mex. *copalli*, a name of resins.] The hard juice of certain trees which when diluted forms a transparent varnish.

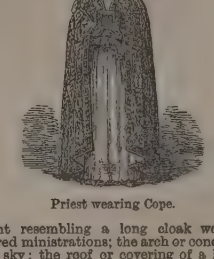
coparcenary, kō-pär'sen-a-ri, *n.* [See next.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship.

coparcener, kō-pär'sen-ér, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *parcener*, a partaker, ultimately fr. L. *pars*, a part.] One who has an equal portion of the inheritance of an ancestor with others; a coheir.

copartner, kō-pärt'nér, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *partner.*] A joint-partner with others in some business; an associate; a sharer.

copartnership, **copartnery**, kō-pärt'-nér-ship, kō-pärt'nér-i, *n.* The state of being a copartner; joint concern in business; the persons who have a joint concern.

cope, kōp, *n.* [A form of *cape*, a hood, L.L. *capa*, a cope. CAP.] An ecclesiastical vest-



Priest wearing Cope.

ment resembling a long cloak worn in sacred ministrations; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *coped*, kōpt; ppr. *coping*, kōp'ing. To cover, as with a cope.

cope, kōp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *coped*, kōpt; ppr. *coping*, kōp'ing. [O. Fr. *coper*, *couper*, *coiper*, to strike=Fr. *couper*, to cut, fr. L.L. *colpus*, *colapus*, a blow, L. *colaphus*, Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow, Fr. *coup.* *Coppice* is of same origin.] To strive or contend on equal terms or with equal strength; to match; to oppose with success; to contend; to strive or struggle; to encounter: followed by *with.*

copeck, kō'pek, *n.* A Russian coin, the hundredth part of a silver rouble, or about a third of a penny sterling.

coped, kōpt, *a.* Covered with a cope.

Copernican, kō-pér'ni-kan, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, or to his astronomical system, which is the one now generally received.

cope-stone, kōp'stōn, *n.* A head or top stone, as on a wall or roof; hence, what finishes off.

copier, **copyist**, kop'i-ér, kop'i-ist, *n.* One who copies; a transcriber; an imitator; a plagiary.

coping, kōp'ing, *n.* [From *cope*, roof.] The covering course of a wall, parapet, buttresses, &c.

copious, kō'pi-us, *a.* [L. *copiosus*, abundant, fr. *copia*, abundance, fr. *co*, *con*, with; and *ops*, power, might, wealth.] Abundant; ample; plentiful; rich; exuberant; full; overflowing; abounding in words or images, diffuse; not barren.

copiously, kō'pi-us-li, *adv.* In a copious manner; abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities; fully; amply; diffusely.

copiousness, kō'pi-us-nes, *n.* State of being copious; exuberance; diffusiveness of style.

copper, kop'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *coper*, *copor*=D. *koper*, Icel. *kopar*, Sw. *koppar*, G. *kupfer*, L.L. *cuprum*, fr. L. *cyprium* (æs), Cyprian brass, copper, fr. *Cyprus*, whence the Romans got their best copper.] A ductile and malleable metal of a pale red colour tinged with yellow, used for many purposes of importance; a vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; a copper coin.——v.t. pret. & pp. *coppered*, kop'érd; ppr. *coppering*, kop'ér-ing. To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper.——pl. The cast-iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking.——a. Consisting of or resembling copper.

copperas, kop'ér-as, *n.* [Formerly *coperose*, L.L. *coperosa*, *cuprosa*, *coporosa*, probably fr. *cuprosus*, coppery, fr. *cuprum*, copper.] Green vitriol or sulphate of iron.

copper-bottomed, kop'ér-bot-omd, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper: applied to ships.

copper-fastened, kop'ér-fas-nd, *a.* Fastened with copper bolts, as the planking of a vessel.

copper-head, kop'ér-hed, *n.* [From its colour.] A poisonous American serpent.

coppering, kop'ér-ing, *n.* The act of covering with copper, or the covering itself.

copperish, kop'ér-ish, *a.* Like copper, or partaking of it; coppery.

copperplate, kop'ér-plāt, *n.* A plate of polished copper on which designs are engraved; a print or impression from a copperplate.

coppersmith, kop'ér-smith, *n.* One who works in copper.

coppery, kop'ér-i, *a.* Mixed with copper; made of copper; like copper in taste, smell, or colour.

coppice, **copse**, kop'is, kops, *n.* [O. Fr. *coupeis*, *colpeis*, wood newly cut, fr. L.L. *colpare*, to cut (Mod. Fr. *couper*), fr. L.L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow. *Cope*, *v.* is of same origin.] A wood or thicket of small trees and shrubs cut down at certain times; a wood consisting of underwood, shrubs, or brushwood.

copra, kop'ra, *n.* [An East Indian word.] The dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which the oil has yet to be expressed.

coprolite, kop'ro-līt, *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.] The petrified dung of extinct animals, found chiefly in the lias

and coal-measures.—**coprolitic**, kop-ro-lit'ik, *a.* Composed of coprolites; resembling coprolites; containing coprolites.

coprology, kop-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung, *logos*, discourse.] Literary treatment of base or filthy topics.

coprophagous, kop-rof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *phagō*, I eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: a term particularly applied to certain insects.

copse, kops, *n.* See COPPICE.—**v.t.** pret. & pp. *copsed*, kopst; ppr. *copsing*, kops'ing. To treat as copse-wood or coppice.

copse-wood, kops'wud, *n.* Wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods.

copsy, kop'si, *a.* [*Copse* and *-y.*] Having copses.

Copt, kopt, *n.* [Probably a modified form of Gr. *aigyptios*, Egyptian.] A descendant of the ancient Egyptian race, and usually professing Christianity.—**Coptic**, kop'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the Copts.—**n.** The language of the Copts.

copula, kop'ū-la, *n.* [L. *co*, *con*, and root *ap*, to join, whence *apt*. *Couple* is from this.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition, part of the verb to *be*; a link; a connection; a connecting piece.

copulate, kop'ū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *copulated*, kop'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *copulating*, kop'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *copulo*, *copulatus*. COPULA.] To come together, as different sexes.

copulation, kop-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *copulatio*.] The act of copulating; coition.

copulative, kop'ū-lāt-iv, *a.* [L. *copulativus*. COPULATE.] That unites or couples; said of a conjunction that connects words or clauses.—**n.** A copulative conjunction.

copulatively, kop'ū-lā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a copulative manner.

copulatory, kop'ū-lā-to-ri, *a.* Relating to copulation; uniting.

copy, kop'i, *n.* [Fr. *copie*, fr. L. *copia*, plenty, opportunity, permission, whence permission to reproduce, a copy. COPIOUS.] An imitation of any kind; a transcript of an original; a book printed according to the original; a single book or set of volumes, as one out of others containing the same matter; the imitation or likeness of any figure, picture, design, &c.; an archetype; a pattern or example for imitation; that which is to be imitated; written or printed matter given to a printer to be put in type.—**v.t.** pret. & pp. *copied*, kop'id; ppr. *copying*, kop'i-ing. To imitate or make a likeness of; to write, print, engrave, or make according to an original; to form according to a model; to follow or imitate in manners or life.

copy-book, kop'i-buk, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

copyer, copyist, kop'i-ėr, kop'i-ist, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; an imitator.

copyhold, kop'i-hōld, *n.* A tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court; land held in copyhold.

copyholder, kop'i-hōld-ėr, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

copying-press, kop'i-ing-pres, *n.* A machine for producing duplicates of letters and other manuscripts.

copyist, kop'i-ist, *n.* [*Copy* and *-ist.*] An imitator; a transcriber.

copyright, kop'i-rīt, *n.* The exclusive right to print or produce given by law for a limited number of years to the author of a book, painting, sculpture, musical composition, design, photograph, or similar production, or his assignee.—**a.** Relating to, or protected by the law of copyright.—**v.t.** pret. & pp. *copyrighted*, kop'i-rīt-ed; ppr. *copyrighting*, kop'i-rīt-ing. To secure by copyright, as a book.

coquet, kō-ket', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *coquetted*, kō-ket'ed; ppr. *coquetting*, kō-ket'ing. [Fr. *coqueter*, to strut as a cock among hens, fr. *coquet*, one who struts like a cock, a beau, fr. *coq*, a cock. COCK.] To trifle or practise deceit in love; to endeavour to attract notice and admiration, from motives of vanity.—**v.t.** To act the lover from vanity.

coquetry, kō'ket-ri, *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie*.] The arts of a coquette; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

coquette, kō-ket', *n.* [Fr. *coquette*, fem. of *coquet*, a beau. See COQUET.] A vain, trifling girl or woman, who endeavours to attract admiration and advances in love from a desire to gratify vanity; a flirt.

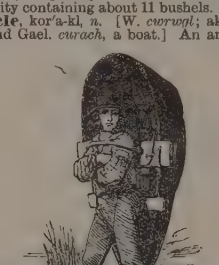
coquettish, kō-ket'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a coquette or coquetry; characterized by coquetry; practising coquetry.

coquettishly, kō-ket'ish-li, *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

coquilla-nut, kō-kwil'la-nut, *n.* The seed of one of the coco-nut palms, extensively used in turnery.

cor, kor, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing about 11 bushels.

coracle, kor'a-kl, *n.* [W. *curwgl*; akin to Ir. and Gael. *curach*, a boat.] An ancient



Fisherman with Coracle.

form of boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth, still used in Wales and Ireland.

coracoid, kor'a-koid, *a.* [Gr. *korax*, *korakos*, a crow, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Shaped like a crow's beak.—**Coracoid process**, a small sharp process of the scapula in mammals.—**Coracoid bone**, a bone connecting the shoulder joint and sternum in birds.

co-radiate, kō-rad'i-kāt, *a.* [L. prefix *co*, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] Belonging to the same root.

coral, ko'ral, *n.* [Fr. *coral* or *corail*, fr. L. *corallum* or *corallium*, Gr. *korallion*, red coral.] A hard calcareous substance found in the ocean, secreted by marine polyps for their common support and habitation, and exhibiting red and other colours; a piece of coral used as a child's toy; the unimpregnated eggs in the lobster.—**a.** Made of coral; resembling coral; red like coral.

coralliaceous, ko-ra-li'shus, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

coralliferous, ko-ral-if'ėr-us, *a.* [From *coral*, and L. *fero*, I bear or produce.] Producing or containing coral.

coralliform, kō-ral'i-form, *a.* In the form of or resembling coral.

coralline, ko'ral-in, *a.* [L. *corallinus*.] Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.—**n.** One of the coral polyps or other zoophytes; a sea-weed with calcareous fronds; an orange-red colour.

corallite ko'ral-īt, *n.* [*Coral* and *-ite.*] A mineral substance or petrifaction in the form of coral; the calcareous substance secreted by a single polyp.

coralloid, coralloidal, ko'ral-oid, ko-ral-oid'al, *a.* [From *coral*, and term. *-oid.*] Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

coral-rag, ko'ral-rag, *n.* A variety of oolitic limestone containing petrified corals.

coral-reef, ko'ral-rēf, *n.* One of those reefs or islands of coral which are produced by the operation of species of polyps.

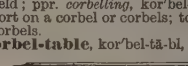
coral-tree, ko'ral-trē, *n.* A genus of plants (*Erythrina*), of several species, natives of Africa and America.

coral-wood, ko'ral-wud, *n.* A hard American wood of a beautiful red or coral colour.

corbeille, kor-bā-yė, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.] An ornamental basket for fruit or flowers.

corbel, kor'bel, *n.* [O. Fr. *corbel*, now *corbeau*, fr. L. *corvus*, a raven, fr. having originally a beak-like form.] A piece jutting out or projecting from the face of a wall to support some superincumbent object; a bracket.—**v.t.** pret. & pp. *corbelled*, kor'beld; ppr. *corbelling*, kor'bel-ing. To support on a corbel or corbels; to provide with corbels.

corbel-table, kor'bel-tā-bl, *n.* An archi-



Corbel-table.

tectural arrangement which requires the support of numerous corbels.

corbie, kor'bi, *n.* [Fr. *corbin*, a raven, fr. L. *corvus*, a raven or crow.] A raven; a carrion-crow. [Scotch.]—**Corbie-steps**, step-like projections on the sloping edge of a gable.

corcule, corcle, kor'kūl, kor'kl, *n.* [L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor*, the heart.] The heart of a seed, or rudiment of a future plant.

cord, kōrd, *n.* [Fr. *corde*, fr. L. *chorda*, Gr. *chordē*, a string of gut, the string of a lyre. *Chord* is the same word.] A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together; a rope; a band; a sinew; something resembling a cord; that which binds, restrains, or draws; corded cloth; a pile of wood 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad (probably as being measured with a cord).—**v.t.** pret. & pp. *corded*, kord'ed; ppr. *cording*, kord'ing. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.

cordage, kōrd'āj, *n.* [Fr. *cordage*. CORD.] Cords or ropes collectively; the ropes used in the rigging of a ship.

cordate, cordated, kōr'dāt, kōr'dā-ted, *a.* [L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart. HEART.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped.

cordately, kōr'dāt-li, *adv.* In a cordate form.

corded, kōrd'ed, *a.* Bound or fastened with cords; furnished with cords; in the form of cords; furrowed as if by cords.

cordelier, kōrd'el-ēr, *n.* [Fr., fr. O. Fr. *cordele*, dim. of *corde*, fr. the girdle or cord worn by the order.] A Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted cord worn by such friars as a girdle.

cordial, kōr'di-al, *a.* [Fr. *cordial*, L.L. *cordialis*, fr. L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart; same root as E. *heart*.] Hearty; proceeding from the heart; heartfelt; sincere; warm and friendly; reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating.—**n.** A medicine or beverage which increases strength or raises the spirits; an aromatic sweetened spirit employed as a beverage; anything that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

cordiality, kōr-di-al'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *cordialité*. See prec.] The state or quality of being cordial; heartiness; sincerity; sincere kindness; genial sincerity; warmth of heart.

cordially, kōr'di-al-li, *adv.* In a cordial manner; heartily; sincerely; with real affection; warmly.

cordiform, kōr'di-form, *a.* [L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, and *forma*, form.] Heart-shaped.

cordillera, kōr-dēl-yā'ra, *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *chorda*, a string. CORD.] A ridge or chain of mountains; the mountain range of the Andes in South America.

cordite, kōr'dīt, *n.* [From being made in *cord*-like forms.] A smokeless explosive substance for use in ordnance.

cordon, kōr'don, *n.* [Fr. *cordon*, fr. *corde*, a cord.] A line or series of military posts for inclosing, guarding, or cutting off communication; a row of projecting stones in a structure; a ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order.

cordovan, kōr'dō-van, *a.* Belonging to Cordova; made at Cordova, or of leather made there.—*n.* Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.

corduroy, kōr-dē-roi', *n.* [Fr. *corde du roi*, lit. cord of the king, a name of English invention.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface.

cordwain, kōrd'wān, *n.* [O. Fr. *cordouan*, Sp. *cordoban*, fr. *Cordova* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it was largely manufactured.] Spanish leather.

cordwainer, kōrd'wān-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *cordouanier*. CORDWAIN.] A worker in Spanish leather; a shoemaker.

core, kōr, *n.* [Probably fr. O. Fr. *cor*, *coer*, fr. L. *cor*, the heart, whence *cordial*.] The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly, the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; the internal mould, which forms a hollow in the casting of metals; the interior part of a column; the bar of an electro-magnet round which a coil of insulated wire is wound; the deepest or most essential part of anything.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cored*, kōrd; ppr. *coring*, kōr'ing. To remove the core of.

coregent, kō-rē'jent, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *regent*.] A joint regent or ruler.

correlative, kō-rel'at-iv. See CORRELATIVE.

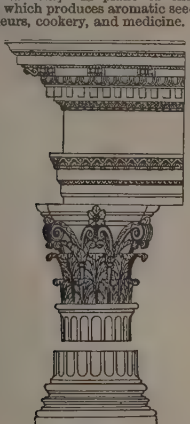
coreless, kōr'les, *a.* Wanting a core; without pith; weak.

co-respondent, kō-rē-spon'dent, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *respondent*.] A joint-respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff; a man charged with adultery, and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage.

corf, kōrf, *n.*; pl. **korves**, kōrvz. [Same as D. and L.G. *korf*, Icel. *korfr*), G. *korb*, a basket, probably fr. L. *corbis*, a basket.] A large basket used in mines; a kind of basket or cage in which fish are kept alive in the water.

coriaceous, kō-ri-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, fr. *corium*, leather.] Consisting of leather or resembling leather; leathery; tough.

coriander, ko-ri-an'dėr, *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, Gr. *koriannon*.] A plant of the carrot family which produces aromatic seeds, used in liqueurs, cookery, and medicine.



Corinthian Order.

Corinthian, ko-rin'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth; name of an order in architecture, distinguished by fluted columns and capitals ornamented with acanthus leaves.—*n.* An inhabitant of Corinth; a gay, fast, or spirited fellow; a gentleman who does the work in sailing his own or a friend's yacht; a gentleman who rides his own horse in a race; *pl.* two epistles written by St. Paul to the church of Corinth.

corium, kō'ri-um, *n.* [L., leather.] Leathern body-armour worn by the Roman soldiers; the innermost layer of the skin in mammals; the true skin.

cork, kōrk, *n.* [Same as G. Dan. and Sw. *kork*, Sp. *corcho*, fr. L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] The outer bark of a species of oak, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made; the tree itself; a stopple made of cork.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *corked*, kōrkt; ppr. *corking*, kōrk'ing. To stop with a cork; to confine or make fast with a cork.

cork-cutter, kōrk'kut-ėr, *n.* One whose trade is to make corks.

corked, kōrkt, *a.* Stopped or fitted with cork or a cork; having acquired the taste of cork, from a bad cork being used as stopper; blackened with burnt cork.

corking-pin, kōrk'ing-pin, *n.* [Probably not connected with *cork*, but origin doubtful.] A pin of a large size formerly used.

cork-jacket, kōrk'jak-et, *n.* A kind of jacket padded with cork, designed to buoy up a person who cannot swim.

cork-leg, kōrk'leg, *n.* An artificial leg in the formation of which cork is used.

corkscrew, kōrk'skrō, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.—*v.t.* To direct or work along in a spiral; to wriggle forward.

corky, kōr'ki, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork.

corm, kōrm, *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, a stem.] A bulb-like part of a plant, consisting of the dilated base of the stem, as in the crocus; a solid bulb.

cormogen, **cormophyte**, kōr'mo-jen, kōr'mo-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, stem, root *gen*, to produce, *phyton*, plant.] A name for plants with regular stem and root.

cormorant, kōr'mō-rant, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*, fr. L. *corvus marinus*, sea raven. The *t* was added as in *peasant*, *tyrant*, &c.] A large sea-bird of the pelican family, extremely voracious; a greedy fellow; a glutton.

corn, kōrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *corn*, a word found throughout the Teutonic languages=O.Fris. *korn*, D. *koren*, Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. *korn*, Goth. *kaurn*; of same root as L. *granum*, a seed, whence *grain*, *granary*, &c. Akin *kernel*.] A grain; a seed; the seeds of plants which grow in ears, and which are made into bread, as the seeds of wheat, rye, barley, and oats; grain; especially in England, wheat, in America, maize; in this sense no plural; the plants while they are growing or in sheaf.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *corned*, kōrnd; ppr. *corning*, kōrn'ing. To preserve with salt in grains, as meat; to form into small grains; to granulate.

corn, kōrn, *n.* [O.Fr. *corn*, a corn, fr. L. *cornu*, a horn. HORN.] A hard horny excrescence on a toe or foot.

corn-beetle, kōrn'bē-tl, *n.* A minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to wheat.

corn-cockle, kōrn'kok-l, *n.* The common name of a British plant with purple flowers, a frequent weed among grain crops.

corn-crake, kōrn'krāk, *n.* The crake or landrail, noted for its strange harsh cry.

cornea, kōr'nē-a, *n.* [From L. *corneus*, horny, fr. *cornu*, a horn.] The horny, transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass.

corned, kōrnd, *a.* Cured by salting; salted; bearing grains; granulated.

cornel, kōr'nel, *n.* [G. *kornel*, fr. L. *cornus*, the cornel tree, fr. *cornu*, a horn. CORN (2).] Dog-wood, a tree whose wood is hard, resembling horn, and which yields fruit resembling cherries.

cornelian, kor-nē'li-an. Same as *Carnelian*.

corneous, kōr'nē-us, *a.* [L. *corneus*, fr. *cornu*, a horn. CORN (2).] Horny; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard.

corner, kōr'nėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *cornere*, *cornière*, fr. L. *cornu*, a horn. CORN (2).] A projecting extremity; the place where two lines or surfaces meet; the outer or inner angle of a building, &c.; inner angle of a room, &c.; a secret, remote, or retired place; a confined or narrow place; a nook.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cornered*, kōr'nėrd; ppr. *cornering*, kōr'nėring. To drive into a position of difficulty.

cornered, kōr'nėrd, *a.* Having corners.

corner-stone, kōr'nėr-stōn, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone; that upon which any system is founded.

cornerwise, kōr'nėr-wīz, *adv.* [*Corner*, and *wise*, manner.] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

cornet, kōr'net, *n.* [Fr. *cornet*, a musical horn, something in the form of a horn, and *cornette*, a kind of standard with points or horns, an officer bearing the standard; both dim. forms fr. L. *cornu*, a horn.] A sort of trumpet shaped like a horn; a cornet-à-pistons; a piece of paper twisted up for wrapping small articles in; formerly an officer of a troop or cavalry who bore the standard.

cornet-à-pistons, kor'net-a-pis''tonz, *n.* [Fr., cornet with pistons.] A brass or silver

Cornet-à-pistons.

1, Ordinary Shape. 2, Circular shape.

wind-instrument, capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale; a cornopean. *Cornet-a-piston* is also a form in use.

cornetcy, kōr'net-si, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

cornetist, kōr'net-ist, *n.* One who plays upon a cornet.

corn-exchange, kōrn'eks-chānj, *n.* A place where grain is sold or bartered and samples shown and examined.

corn-factor, kōrn'fak-tėr, *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent.

corn-flag, kōrn'flag, *n.* A popular name of the plants of the genus Gladiolus.

corn-flour, kōrn'flour, *n.* The finely-ground meal of Indian corn.

corn-flower, kōrn'flou-ėr, *n.* A name for various plants growing among corn, as the blue-bottle.

cornice, kōr'nis, *n.* [O. Fr. *cornice*, Fr. *corniche*, fr. L. *cornix*, *cornicis*, a crow.] Any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; the upper great division of an entablature; uppermost moulding of a pediment, room, &c.

corniculate, kor-nik'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *corniculatus*, fr. *cornículum*, dim. of *cornu*, a horn.] Horned; shaped like a horn.

cornigerous, kor-nij'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *corniger*—*cornu*, horn, and *gero*, I bear.] Bearing horns; horned.

Cornish, kōrn'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall.—*n.* The language of Cornwall.

corn-laws, kōrn'lạz, *n. pl.* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain.

corn-marigold, kōrn'ma-ri-gōld, *n.* A kind of chrysanthemum common in cornfields.

corn-mill, kōrn'mil, *n.* A mill for grinding corn; a grist-mill.

cornopean, kor-nō"pē-an, *n.* [From L. *cornu*, a horn.] A name for the cornet-à-pistons.

corn-pipe, kōrn'pīp, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

corn-poppy, corn-rose, kōrn'pop-i, kōrn'rōz, *n.* The common red poppy, a troublesome weed in corn-fields.

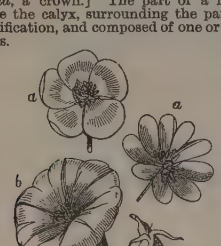
corn-rent, kōrn'rent, *n.* A rent paid in corn instead of money.

cornucopia, kor-nū-kō'pi-a, *n.* [L. *cornu copiæ*, horn of plenty.] The representation of a horn filled with fruit, flowers, and grain, and used as a symbol of plenty and peace.

cornuted, kōr-nūt'ed, *a.* [L. *cornutus*, horned, fr. *cornu*, a horn.] Horned; having horns.

corny, kōr'ni, *a.* Producing corn; containing corn; tasting of corn or malt.

corolla, ko-rol'la, *n.* [L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.] The part of a flower inside the calyx, surrounding the parts of fructification, and composed of one or more petals.



Forms of Corolla.

a a, Many-petaled (polypetalous) Corollas. *b b*, Single-petaled (monopetalous) Corollas.

corollaceous, ko-rol-ā'shus, *a.* [*Corolla* and *-aceous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a corolla.

corollary, ko'rol-la-ri, ko-rol'a-ri, *n.* [L. *corollarium*, a corollary, a gratuity, what is paid for a garland, fr. *corolla*, a garland, dim. of *corona*, a crown.] *Geom.* something added to a proposition demonstrated; an inference from a preceding proposition; hence, a conclusion or consequence drawn from premises; something additional or supernumerary.

corolliflоral, corolliflorous, ko-rol'i-flō"ral, ko-rol'i-flō"rus, *a.* [*Corolla*, and *flos, floris*, a flower.] Pertaining to one of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants, having petals united and stamens attached to the corolla.

corolline, ko-rol'in, *a.* [*Corolla* and *-ine.*] Of or belonging to a corolla.

corona, ko-rō'na, *n.*; pl. **coronæ**, ko-rō'nē. [L., a crown, garland, &c., whence *crown.*] Something resembling or likened to a crown; a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; a luminous appearance observed during total eclipses of the sun; the lower member or drip of a classical cornice having a broad vertical face; the circumference or margin of a radiated composite flower; a circular chandelier.

coronach, ko'rō-nach, *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead among the Highlanders and Irish.

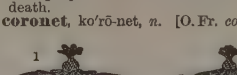
coronal, ko'rō-nal, *a.* [L. *coronalis*, pertaining to a crown. CORONA.] Belonging to the crown or top of the head.—*n.* A crown, wreath, or garland.

coronary, ko'rō-na-ri, *a.* [L. *coronarius*, fr. *corona*, a crown. CROWN.] Relating to a crown, or something likened to a crown; encircling something like a crown.

coronation, ko-rō-nā'shon, *n.* [From L. *coronare*, to crown, fr. *corona*, a crown. CROWN.] Act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp attending on a coronation.

coroner, ko'rō-nėr, *n.* [From O. Fr. *corune, coroune, corone*, Fr. *couronne*, a crown, fr. L. *corona*, a crown. CROWN.] An officer whose chief duty is to preside over a court of inquiry in a case of sudden or violent death.

coronet, ko'rō-net, *n.* [O. Fr. *coronette*, a



1, Coronet of a Duke. 2, Do. of a Marquis.

dim. fr. L. *corona*, a crown. CROWN.] An inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen, more or less ornate according to rank; an ornamental head-dress; something that surmounts; the lower part of the pastern of a horse.

coronеted, ko'rō-net-ed, *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

coroniform, ko-rō'ni-form, *a.* [L. *corona*, and *form.*] Having the form of a crown.

coronoid, ko'ro-noid, *a.* [Gr. *korōnē*, a crow, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: applied in *anat.* to one or two processes or projecting parts.

corozo-nut, ko-rō'zō, *n.* The ivory-nut, the seed of a tropical American palm, used for small articles of turnery.

corporal, kor'po-ral, *n.* [Fr. *caporal*, It. *caporale*, fr. *capo*, head, fr. L. *caput*, the head, influenced by Fr. *corps*, It. *corpo*, L. *corpus*, body, body of troops.] The lowest officer of a company of infantry; in ships of war, a petty officer who attends to police matters.

corporal, kor'po-ral, *a.* [L. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus, corporis*, the body.] Belonging or relating to the body; material; corporeal.—Corporal punishment, punishment inflicted on the body, especially by flogging.—*n.* A cloth for the consecrated elements in the eucharist.

corporality, kor-po-ral'i-ti, *n.* The state of being corporal; corporation; confraternity.

corporally, kor'po-ral-li, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body.

corporalship, kor'po-ral-ship, *n.* A corporal's office or command.

corporate, kor'po-rāt, *a.* [L. *corporatus*, formed into a body, fr. *corpus, corporis*, a body. CORPSE.] United in a body or community; formed into a legal body and empowered to act in legal processes as an individual; united; belonging to a corporation.

corporately, kor'po-rāt-li, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

corporateness, kor'po-rāt-nes, *n.* The state of a body corporate.

corporation, kor-po-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *corporatio*, fr. *corpus*, a body. CORPSE.] A body corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society empowered to transact business as an individual; the body or bodily frame of a man.

corporeal, kor-pō'rē-al, *a.* [L. *corporeus*, fr. *corpus, corporis*, a body. CORPSE.] Having a body; consisting of a material body; material; opposed to spiritual or immaterial; consisting of material objects; tangible, as property.

corporealism, kor-pō'rē-al-izm, *n.* [*Corporeal* and *-ism.*] The principles of a corporealist; materialism.

corporealist, kor-pō'rē-al-ist, *n.* [*Corporeal* and *-ist.*] A materialist.

corporeality, kor-pō'rē-al"i-ti, *n.* [*Corporeal* and *-ity.*] State of being corporeal.

corporeally, kor-pō'rē-al-li, *adv.* In a corporeal manner; in a bodily form or manner.

corporeity, kor-pō-rē'i-ti, *n.* [L. *corporeus*, and *-ity.*] The state of having a body or of being embodied; materiality.

corposant, kor'pō-zant, *n.* [It. *corpo santo* = L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body.] A ball of electric light often observed in dark tempestuous nights about a ship's rigging; St. Elmo's light.

corps, kōr, *n.*; pl. **corps**, kōrz. [Fr., fr. L. *corpus*, a body. See next.] A body of troops; any division of an army.

corpse, korps, *n.* [Same as *corse*, O. Fr. *cors*, Fr. *corps*, a body, fr. L. *corpus*, a body. The word *corps* keeps the French pronunciation in English, though really same word as this. *Corporal, corporate, corpulence*, &c., are of similar origin.] The dead body of a human being; a corse; a carcass; remains.

corpse-candle, korps'kan-dl, *n.* A local name for the will-o'-the-wisp.

corpse-gate, korps'gāt, *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to church-yards; a lich-gate.

corpulence, corpulency, kor'pū-lens, kor'pū-len-si, *n.* [L. *corpulentia.*] The state of being corpulent; grossness or fleshiness of body; excessive fatness.

corpulent, kor'pū-lent, *a.* [Fr. *corpulent*, L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus, corporis*, a body. CORPSE.] Having a gross or fleshy body; very fat; large; bulky; stout; lusty.

corpulently, kor'pū-lent-li, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

corpus, kor'pus, *n.*; pl. **corpora**, kor'po-ra. [L.] A body; a collected whole; a material substance; in *anat.* a name for certain small bodies of various kinds.

corpuscle, kor'pus-l, *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*. CORPSE.] A minute particle or physical atom; a minute animal cell.

corpuscular, kor-pus'kū-lėr, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies.—Corpuscular theory, a theory which supposes light to consist of minute particles emitted by luminous bodies, travelling through space with immense rapidity till they reach the eye.

corpuscularity, kor-pus'kū-la"ri-ti, *n.* State of being corpuscular.

corradiation, ko-rā'di-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *cor* for *con*, together, and *radius*, a ray.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

corral, kor-ral', *n.* [Sp., fr. *corro*, a circle.] A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle; an inclosure formed of wagons by emigrants; a strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *corralled*, kor-rald'; ppr. *corralling*, kor-ral'ing. To form into a corral; to form a corral or inclosure by means of.

correct, ko-rekt', *a.* [L. *correctus*, fr. *corrigo, correctum*, to make straight, put right —*cor* for *com*, and *rego*, I set right. REGENT, RIGHT.] Set right or made straight; conformable to a just standard; free from faults or error; right; accurate; precise; exact; regular; punctual.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *corrected*, ko-rekt'ed; ppr. *correcting*, ko-rekt'ing. To make correct or right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; to remove faults or errors from; to set right; to amend; to rectify; to reclaim; to reform; to improve; to chastise; to punish; to counteract or obviate.

correctable, correctible, ko-rek'ta-bl, ko-rek'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being corrected.

correction, ko-rek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *correction*, L. *correctio, -onis*, fr. *corrigo*. CORRECT.] Act of correcting; state of being corrected; removal of faults or errors; something written to point out an error, or substituted for what is wrong; amendment; punishment; discipline; chastisement; animadversion; counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful.—House of correction, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

correctional, ko-rek'shon-al, *a.* Tending or pertaining to correction.

corrective, ko-rekt'iv, *a.* [*Correct* and *-ive.*] Having the power to correct; tending to rectify.—*n.* That which corrects or has the power of correcting; restriction.

correctly, ko-rekt'li, *adv.* In a correct manner; exactly; accurately; in accordance with a standard or copy; without fault or error.

correctness, ko-rekt'nes, *n.* State of being correct; freedom from faults or errors; accuracy; exactness; justness; regularity; precision.

corrector, ko-rekt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which corrects or amends faults.

correctory, ko-rek'to-ri, *a.* Containing or making correction.——n. A corrective.

correlatable, kor-ē-lā'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being correlated; assignable to correlation.

correlate, kor'ē-lāt, *n.* [L. *cor* for *com*, and *relatus*, related. RELATE.] One who or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son.——v.i. pret. & pp. *correlated*, kor'ē-lāt-ed; ppr. *correlating*, kor'ē-lāt-ing. To have a mutual or reciprocal relation; to be reciprocally related.——v.t. To place in mutual or reciprocal relation; to determine the relations between.

correlation, ko-rē-lā'shon, *n.* [CORRELATE.] Reciprocal relation; state of being correlative.

correlative, ko-rel'at-iv, *a.* [L. *con*, and *relativus*, relative. RELATIVE.] Having a mutual or reciprocal relation; thus father and son, husband and wife, are correlative terms; reciprocal.——n. One who or that which stands in reciprocal relation, as father and son, darkness and light; the antecedent to a pronoun.

correlatively, ko-rel'at-iv-li, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

correlativeness, ko-rel'at-iv-nes, *n.* The state of being correlative.

correspond, ko-rē-spond', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *corresponded*, ko-rē-spond'ed; ppr. *corresponding*, ko-rē-spond'ing. [Fr. *correspondre*—L. *cor* for *com*, and *respondēre*, to answer. RESPOND.] To answer one to another; to be congruous; to have a due relation; to be adapted or proportioned to; to suit; to agree; to fit; to answer; to communicate by letters; to hold intercourse by sending and receiving letters.

correspondence, ko-rē-spond'ens, *n.* [*Correspond* and *-ence.*] Act or state of corresponding; fitness; congruity; analogy; mutual adaptation of one thing or part to another; intercourse by interchange of letters; the letters interchanged; friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities.

correspondency, ko-rē-spond'en-si, *n.* Correspondence, in sense of relation, congruity, adaptation, friendly intercourse.

correspondent, ko-rē-spond'ent, *a.* [*Correspond* and *-ent.*] Answering or corresponding; suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted.—— n. One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance.

correspondently, ko-rē-spond'ent-li, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

corresponding, ko-rē-spond'ing, *p. a.* Answering, agreeing, suiting, or in harmony; like in measure or degree.

correspondingly, ko-rē-spond'ing-li, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

corresponsive, ko-rē-spon'siv, *a.* [*Cor* for *con*, and *responsive.*] Answerable; adapted. [*Shak.*]

corridor, ko'ri-dōr, *n.* [Fr. *corridor*, It. *corridore*, Sp. *corredor*, lit. a running place, fr. L. *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] A passage in a building leading to a number of chambers at some distance from each other; a gallery or passage round a quadrangle or court.

corrie, ko'ri, *n.* [Gael.] A steep hollow in a hill.

corrigenda, ko-ri-jen'da, *n. pl.* [L. *corrigendum*, pl. *corrigenda*, fr. *corrigere*, to correct.] Things to be corrected.

corrigible, ko'ri-ji-bl, *a.* [Fr. *corrigible*, fr. L. *corrigo*, I correct. CORRECT.] That may be corrected, set right, or amended; that may be reformed; punishable.

corrival, ko-rī'val, *n.* [Prefix *cor* for *com*, and *rival.*] A fellow-rival; a competitor.

corroborant, ko-rob'ō-rant, *a.* [L. *corroborans, -antis*, ppr. of *corroboro*. CORROBORATE.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength or vigour.——n. A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak; a tonic.

corroborate, ko-rob'ō-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corroborated*, ko-rob'ō-rāt-ed; ppr. *corroborating*, ko-rob'ō-rāt-ing. [L. *corroboro, corroboratum*, I strengthen—prefix *cor* for *com*, intens., and *roboro*, I strengthen, fr. *robur*, strength. ROBUST.] To strengthen, especially to strengthen or confirm an opinion or statement; to make more certain; to add assurance to; to support.

corroboration, ko-rob'ō-rā'shon, *n.* The act of corroborating; confirmation; that which corroborates.

corroborative, ko-rob'o-rāt-iv, *a.* Having the power of corroborating; tending to confirm.——n. A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

corroborator, ko-rob'o-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who corroborates.

corroboratory, ko-rob'o-ra-to-ri, *a.* Corroborative.

corrode, ko-rōd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corroded*, ko-rōd'ed; ppr. *corroding*, ko-rōd'ing. [L. *corrodere*, to gnaw or eat away—*cor* for *com*, and *rodo*, I gnaw, whence also *rodent*, *erode*. RODENT.] To eat or wear away by degrees; to consume by slow degrees; to prey upon; to waste away; to envenom or embitter; to poison, blight, canker.

corrodent, ko-rō'dent, *a.* [*Corrode* and *-ent.*] Having the power of corroding.——n. Any substance or medicine that corrodes.

corrodibility, ko-rōd'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being corrodible.

corrodible, ko-rōd'i-bl, *a.* That may be corroded.

corrosion, ko-rō'zhon, *n.* [From *corrodo, corrosum*, I corrode. CORRODE.] Action of corroding, or of eating or wearing away by slow degrees; state of being corroded, eaten, or worn away; the act of cankering, fretting, vexing, envenoming, or blighting.

corrosive, ko-rōs'iv, *a.* [Fr. *corrosif*. CORRODE.] Having the power of corroding, or of gradually eating, wearing, consuming, or impairing; having the quality of fretting or vexing; corroding; consuming; vexing; envenoming; blighting.—Corrosive sublimate, a compound of chlorine and mercury, an acrid poison and a powerful antiseptic.——n. That which has the quality of corroding, or of eating or wearing away gradually; that which has the power of fretting or causing care or grief.

corrosively, ko-rōs'iv-li, *adv.* In a corrosive manner.

corrosiveness, ko-rō'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being corrosive.

corrugate, ko'rū-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corrugated*, ko'rū-gāt-ed; ppr. *corrugating*, ko'rū-gāt-ing. [L. *corrugo, corrugatum*—prefix *cor* for *com*, *con*, and *rugo*, I wrinkle, fr. *ruga*, a wrinkle (whence *rugose*).] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds or furrows.——a. Wrinkled; showing wrinkles, folds, or furrows.

corrugated, ko'rū-gāt-ed, *a.* [See prec.] Wrinkled; furrowed or ridged; having prominent ridges and grooves.—Corrugated iron, common sheet iron or 'galvanized' iron, bent into a series of regular grooves and ridges, and much used for roofing, &c.

corrugation, ko-rū-gā'shon, *n.* The act of corrugating; a wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

corrugator, ko'rū-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which corrugates; the small muscle situated on each side of the forehead, which knits the brows.

corrupt, ko-rupt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corrupted*, ko-rupt'ed; ppr. *corrupting*, ko-rupt'ing. [L. *corrumpo, corruptum*, I break in pieces, destroy, seduce, bribe, &c.—*cor* for *com*, intens., and *rumpo, ruptum*, I break; whence also *rupture, abrupt, disrupt*, &c.] To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to vitiate or deprave; to defile or pollute; to taint; to contaminate; to pervert; to debase; to adulterate; to bribe; to falsify; to infect with errors; to render impure by alterations or innovations.—— v. i. To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot; to become vitiated; to lose purity.——a. [L. *corruptus*.] Changed from a sound to a putrid state; putrefied; tainted; vitiated; depraved; impure; changed to a worse state; infected with errors or mistakes.

corrupter, ko-rupt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which corrupts; one who vitiates or taints.

corruptibility, ko-rupt'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state of being corruptible; possibility of being corrupted.

corruptible, ko-rupt'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *corruptible*, L. *corruptibilis*.] That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction, debasement, depravation, &c.

corruptibleness, ko-rupt'i-bl-nes, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

corruptibly, ko-rupt'i-bli, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

corruption, ko-rup'shon, *n.* [Fr. *corruption*, L. *corruptio, -onis*. CORRUPT.] Act or process of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; putrefaction; putrid matter; pus; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity; debasement; pollution; defilement; contamination; depravity; taint of blood; bribetaking; bribery.—Corruption of blood, *law*, an immediate consequence of attainder, by which a person was formerly disabled from holding, inheriting, or transmitting lands.

corruptionist, ko-rup'shon-ist, *n.* A defender of political corruption.

corruptive, ko-rupt'iv, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.

corruptless, ko-rupt'les, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay.

corruptly, ko-rupt'li, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; impurely; by bribery.

corruptness, ko-rupt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being corrupt; corruption.

corruptor, ko-rup'tėr, *n.* One who corrupts.

corsage, kor'sāj, or -sāzh, *n.* [Fr.] A bodice.

corsair, kor'sār, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*, It. *corsare*, fr. *corsa*, a course, a cruise, fr. L. *cursus*, a course. COURSE.] A pirate; a sea robber; a piratical vessel.

corse, kōrs, *n.* [Formerly *cors*, fr. O. Fr. *cors*, fr. L. *corpus*, a body. CORPSE.] A corpse: a poetical word.

corselet, **corslet**, kors'let, *n.* [Fr. *corselet*, a dim. of *cors*, body. CORSE.] A cuirass or armour to cover the body; a garment for the body; that part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached; the thorax.

corseleted, kors'let-ed, *a.* Wearing a corselet.

corset, kor'set, *n.* [Fr. *corset*, dim. of *cors*, body. CORSE.] An article of dress laced closely round the body; a boddice; stays.——v.t. pret. & pp. *corseted*, kor'set-ed; ppr. *corseting*, kor'set-ing. To inclose in a corset.

corsned, kor'sned, *n.* [A. Sax. *corsnaed*, fr. *cor*, stem of *coren*, chosen, pp. of *ceósan*, to choose, and *snaed*, a mouthful, a bit.] Anciently, a piece of bread to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence; if the person were guilty, the bread, it was believed, would produce convulsions and find no passage; if he were innocent it would cause no harm.

cortège, kor'tāzh, *n.* [Fr. *cortège*, It. *corteggio*, fr. *corte*, a court. COURT.] A train of attendants.

cortes, kor'tes, *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *corte*, court.] The Spanish and the Portuguese legislative assembly.

cortex, kor'teks, *n.* [L. *cortex, corticis*, bark.] The bark or rind; the outer covering, as of a tree; a membrane covering or enveloping some part of the body.

cortical, kor'tik-al, *a.* [CORTEX.] Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling bark or

rind; belonging to the external covering; external.

corticate, corticated, kor'ti-kāt, kor'ti-kā-ted, *a.* [L. *corticatus.* CORTEX.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree.

corticose, corticous, kor'ti-kōz, kor'ti-kus, *a.* [L. *corticosus*, fr. *cortex, corticis*, bark.] Barky; full of bark.

corundum, ko-run'dum, *n.* [A name belonging to India.] A mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of nearly pure alumina, and sometimes called adamantine spar; the amethyst, ruby, sapphire, topaz, and emery are considered as varieties.

coruscant, ko-rus'kant, *a.* [L. *coruscans*, ppr. of *corusco.* CORUSCATE.] Coruscating; flashing; glittering by flashes.

coruscate, ko'rus-kāt, *v.i.*-pret. & pp. *coruscated*, ko'rus-kāt-ed; ppr. *coruscating*, ko'rus-kāt-ing. [L. *coruscare, coruscatum*, to flash.] To flash intermittently; to lighten; to glitter; to gleam; to sparkle.

coruscation, ko-rus-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *coruscatio.*] The act of coruscating; a glittering or flashing: a quick vibration of light; a flash; a sudden burst of light; intellectual brilliancy.

corve, korv, *n.* Same as *Corb.*

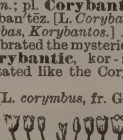
corvée, kor-vā, *n.* [Fr. *corvée*, L.L. *corrogata*—L. prefix *cor* for *con*, intens., and *rogare*, to ask, being labour demanded or requisitioned.] Forced labour exacted by a feudal lord or a government.

corvette, kor-vet', *n.* [Fr. *corvette*, Sp. *corbeta*, Pg. *corveta*, fr. L. *corbita*, a ship of burden, fr. *corbis*, a basket.] A flush-decked vessel, ship-rigged, but without a quarter-deck, and having only one tier of guns.

corvine, kor'vīn, *a.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus*, a crow.] Pertaining to the crow.

Corybant, kor'i-bant, *n.*; pl. **Corybants** or **Corybantes**, kor-i-ban'tēz. [L. *Corybas, Corybantis*, fr. Gr. *Korybas, Korybantos.*] A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries with mad dances.—**corybantic**, kor-i-ban'tik, *a.* Madly agitated like the Corybantes.

corymb, kŏ'rimb, *n.* [L. *corymbus*, fr. Gr. *korymbos*, head, top, cluster of flowers or fruit.] A form of inflorescence in which the flowers or blossoms form a mass with a convex or level top.—**corymbiferous**, kŏ-rim-bif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *corymbus*, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing corymbs; bearing fruit in clusters.—**corymbose, corymbous**, kŏ-rim'bōs, kŏ-rim'-bus, *a.* Relating to or like a corymb.


Corymb.

coryphæus, ko-ri-fē'us, *n.*; pl. **coryphæi**, -fē'ī. [L., fr. Gr. *koryphaios*, standing at the head, fr. *koryphē*, the top, the head.] The leader of the ancient chorus; the chief of a company of dancers; the leader of a party or sect.

coryphée, ko-rē-fā, *n.* [Fr. See prec.] A ballet-dancer.

coryza, ko-rī'za, *n.* [Gr.] A cold in the head.

cosaque, ko-sak', *n.* [Lit. a Cossack: not known why so named.] A bon-bon forming a cracker.

cose, kōz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cosed*, kōzd'; ppr. *cosing*, kōz'ing. [COSEY.] To make or keep one's self cosy; to snuggle.

co-secant, kō-sē'kant, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *secant.*] The secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

cosech, cosecnage. COZEN, COZENAGE.

cosey, cosy, kŏ'zi, *a.* [Akin to Norse *kose sig*, to take one's ease, *koselig, kostelig*, snug.] Well sheltered; snug; comfortable; social. Written also *Cosie, Cozie, Cozy.*—*n.* A padded covering put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.—**cosily**, kŏ'zi-li, *adv.* In a cosey, snug, or comfortable manner.

cosher, kosh'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coshered*, kosh'ėrd; ppr. *coshering*, kosh'ėr-ing. [Ir. *coisir*, a feast.] To levy exactions in the shape of feasts and lodgings, as formerly Irish landlords did on their tenants.—*v.t.* To treat with dainties or delicacies; to fondle; to pet. [Colloq.]

co-signitary, kō-sig-ni-ta-ri, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *signitary.*] One who signs a document along with another or others.

co-sine, kō'sīn, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *sine.*] The sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

cosmetic, koz-met'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kosmētikos*, fr. *kosmeō*, I adorn, fr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, the world.] Adorning or beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.—*n.* Any external application that helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

cosmic, cosmical, koz'mik, koz'mik-al, *a.* [Gr. *kosmikos*, fr. *kosmos*, the world or universe.] Relating to the world or to the whole frame of the universe; rising or setting with the sun; harmonious; orderly.

cosmically, koz'mik-al-li, *adv.* In a cosmical manner; at the same time as the sun at rising or setting: said of a star.

cosmism, koz'mizm, *n.* [*Cosmos* and *-ism.*] The system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution.

cosmogonal, koz-mog'on-al, *a.* Relating to cosmogony.

cosmogonist, koz-mog'on-ist, *n.* [*Cosmogony* and *-ist.*] One versed in cosmogony; one who deals with the origin of the universe.

cosmogony, koz-mog'on-i, *n.* [Gr. *kosmogonia—kosmos*, world, and *-gonia, gonē*, generation.] The origin or creation of the world or universe; the doctrine of the origin or formation of the universe.

cosmographer, koz-mog'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in cosmography; one who describes the world or universe.

cosmographic, koz-mō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

cosmographically, koz-mō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a cosmographic manner.

cosmography, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *kosmographia—kosmos*, the world, and *graphō*, I describe.] A description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the construction of the universe.

cosmological, koz-mo-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to cosmology.

cosmologist, koz-mol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

cosmology, koz-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kosmologia—kosmos*, the world, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science of the world or universe, or a theory relating to the structure of the universe and the laws which underlie it; cosmogony.

cosmoplastic, koz-mō-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *plastikos*, forming, plastic.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world.

cosmopolitan, cosmopolite, koz-mō-pol'i-tan, koz-mop'o-lit, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *politēs*, a citizen, fr. *polis*, a city.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.—*a.* Free from local, provincial, or national prejudices or attachments; at home all over the world; common to all the world.—**cosmopolitanism, cosmopolitism**, koz-mō-pol'i-tan-izm, koz-mop'o-lit-izm, *n.* The state of being a cosmopolitan; disregard of local or national prejudices, attachments, or peculiarities.—**cosmopolitical**, koz'mō-pō-lit'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to or like a cosmopolite.—**cosmopolitism.** COSMOPOLITANISM.

cosmorama, koz-mo-ra'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *horama*, a view, fr. *horaō*, I see.] A view or exhibition of the world or parts of it; an exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of drawings or paintings of cities, buildings, landscapes, &c.

cosmoramic, koz-mo-ram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a cosmorama.

cosmos, koz'mos, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, and hence the universe as an orderly and beautiful system.] The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and harmony combined in the universe; order or harmony as opposed to *chaos.*

Cossack, kos'ak, *n.* [Rus. *kosak*, Turk. *kazāk*, a robber.] One of a warlike people inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia.

cosset, kos'et, *n.* [Origin doubtful. Comp. old *coss*, Icel. *koss*, a *kiss.*] A pet; a spoilt child; a pet-lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.

cost, kost, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cost*, kost; ppr. *costing*, kost'ing. [O. Fr. *cost*, cost or price, fr. *coster, couster* (Mod. Fr. *coûter*), to cost, fr. L. *constare*, to cost, to stand to a person at so much—prefix *con*, and *stare*, to stand. The word passed into the other Teutonic tongues and also into Celtic and Slavonic. STATE.] To be bought for; to be had at the price of; to require to be laid out, given, bestowed, or employed; to require to be borne or suffered: often with two objects, the personal being strictly speaking in the dative, and the other used adverbially.—*n.* That which is paid or charged for anything; the price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; charge; expense; expenditure of any kind; loss; pain; suffering; great expense; *pl.* expenses of a lawsuit.

costal, kos'tal, *a.* [L. *costa*, a side or rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

costard, kos'tárd, *n.* [From Fr. *coste*, L. *costa*, a rib, being originally an apple marked with ribs.] An apple; hence, humorously for the head. [*Shak.*]

costate, costated, kost'āt, kost'āt-ed, *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] Ribbed; having ribs or the appearance of ribs.

coster, costermonger, kos'tėr, kos'tėr-mung-gėr, *n.* [Originally *costard-monger*, a seller of apples.] A hawker who sells fruit or vegetables.

cost-free, kost'frē, *a.* Free of cost or charge.

costive, kos'tiv, *a.* [O. Fr. *costivé*, fr. L. *constipatus.* CONSTIPATE.] Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the bowels bound; constipated.—**costively**, kos'tiv-li, *adv.* With costiveness.—**costiveness**, kos'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being costive; constipation.

costless, kost'les, *a.* Without cost; costing nothing.

costliness, kost'li-nes, *n.* State of being costly; expensiveness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness.

costly, kost'li, *a.* Involving great cost; of a high price; expensive; valuable; precious; dear; sumptuous.

costmary, kost'ma-ri, *n.* [Gr. *kostos*, L. *costus, costum*, an aromatic plant, and *Mary*, the Virgin.] A perennial composite plant, a native of the south of Europe, cultivated for the agreeable fragrance of the leaves.

costrel, kos'trel, *n.* [O. Fr. *costerel*: origin doubtful.] A vessel holding drink for labourers; a vessel for holding wine; a large bottle with ears.

costume, kos-tūm' or kos'tūm, *n.* [Fr. *costume*, fr. It. *costume*, custom, fashion, habit, manner: same word as *custom* (q.v.).] An established mode of dress, particularly that which is appropriate to a given age, place, or class of people; a dress of a particular style; garb; attire; outward appearance depending on dress or equipment; a woman's dress or gown.—**costumed**, kos'tūmd, *a.* Wearing a costume; dressed.

costumier, kos-tū'mi-ėr, *n.* One who prepares costumes; one who deals in costumes.

co-surety, kō-shūr'ti, *n.* A joint surety; one who is surety with another.

cosy, kŏ'zi, *a.* Same as *Cosey.*

cot, kot, *n.* [A. Sax. *cot, cott*, a cot, chamber=Icel. L.G. and D. *kot*, a cot, G. *kot, kote*, a hut. *Cote* is a form of the same word. From this comes *cottage.*] A small house; a hut or cottage.

cot, kot, *n.* [An Anglo-Indian term; Hind. *khāt*, a bedstead or hammock.] A portable bedstead; a small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; a sort of bed-frame suspended from the beams of a ship.

co-tangent, kō-tan'jent, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *tangent*.] The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

cote, kōt, *n.* [Cot.] A shelter or habitation for animals (as a dove-*cote*); a sheep-fold; a cottage or hut.

cotemporaneous, **contemporary**, kō-tem'po-rā''nē-us, kō-tem'po-ra-ri. Contemporaneous, Contemporary.

co-tenant, kō-ten'ant, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *tenant*.] A tenant in common.

coterie, kō'tē-rē, *n.* [Fr. *coterie*, a coterie, formerly a company of villagers holding under one lord, fr. L.L. *cotarius*, *coterius*, a cottar, fr. *cota*, a cottage. Cot.] A circle of familiar friends who meet for social or literary intercourse; an exclusive society; a clique.

coterminous, kō-tėr'mi-nus, *a.* Conterminous.

cothurnate, kō-thėr'nāt, *a.* [See next.] Buskined; tragical; solemn and elevated.

cothurnus, **cothurn**, kō-thėr'nus, kō'thėrn, *n.* [L. *cothurnus*.] A buskin; a kind of high-laced shoe, such as was anciently worn by tragic actors; hence, *fig.* tragedy.

cotidal, kō-tīd'al, *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *tidal*, fr. *tide*.] Marking an equality of tides.

cotillion, ko-til'yon, *n.* [Fr. *cotillon*, lit. a petticoat, fr. *cotte*, a petticoat.] A brisk dance; a dance for a number of persons, with many steps and figures; a tune which regulates the dance; a kind of quadrille.

cotquean, kot'kwēn, *n.* [Lit. the *quean* or woman of a *cot* or hut.] A coarse vulgar woman; a man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

co-trustee, kō-trus-tē', *n.* A joint trustee.

cottage, kot'āj, *n.* [O. Fr. *cotage*, L.L. *cotagium*, a rural tenement, fr. *cota*, a cot. Cot.] A cot; a small habitation; a small country or suburban house.

cottager, kot'tāj-ėr, *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

cottar, **cotter**, kot'ėr, *n.* [From *cot*, a hut or small house=L.L. *cotarius*, fr. *cota*, a cot.] A villein; a Scottish peasant occupying a house attached to a farm, or occupying a house on another person's land; a cottier.

cottier, kot'i-ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *cotier*, *cottier*, L.L. *cotarius*. Cottar.] A villein; a cottager; a peasant occupying a small holding and cultivating it by his own labour.

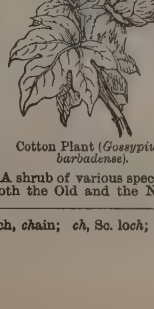
cottierism, kot'i-ėr-izm, *n.* [*Cottier* and *-ism*.] The system of holding a cottage with a small portion of land directly from a proprietor, the tenancy being annual. Called also *Cottier-tenure*.

cotton, kot'n, *n.* [Fr. *coton*, It. *cotone*, Sp. *coton*, fr. Ar. *qoton*, cotton.] A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the pods of several species of plants belonging to the mallow family (the fig. below shows the cotton plant grown in N. America); cloth made of cotton.——*a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton.

cotton, kot'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cottoned*, kot'nd; ppr. *cottoning*, kot'n-ing. [Perhaps fr. prec., though transition of meaning not clear.] To agree; to become friendly; to acquire a strong liking.

cottonade, kot'n-ād, *n.* [Fr. *cotonnade*.] A cotton fabric of inferior quality.

cotton-gin, kot'n-jin, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from raw cotton.



Cotton Plant (*Gossypium barbadense*).

cotton-grass, kot'n-gras, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, so called from their white cottony spikes.

cotton-plant, kot'n-plant, *n.* A shrub of various species, indigenous to both the Old and the New World, which contains numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton.

cotton-press, kot'n-pres, *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales.

cotton-seed, kot'n-sēd, *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant, yielding an oil, and used for feeding cattle.

cotton-spinner, kot'n-spin-ėr, *n.* A person who spins cotton or employs those who spin it.

cotton-thistle, kot'n-this-l, *n.* A kind of thistle (*Onopordum Acanthium*) covered with a cottony down.

cotton-tree, kot'n-trē, *n.* A name of trees yielding a downy or cottony substance.

cotton-wood, kot'n-wụd, *n.* A tree of the popiar kind.

cotton-wool, kot'n-wụl, *n.* Cotton in the raw state.

cottony, kot'n-i, *a.* Soft like cotton; downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton.

cotyle, kot'i-lē, *n.* [Gr. *kotylē*, a hollow.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another.

cotyledon, kot-i-lē'don, *n.* [Gr. *kotylēdōn*, fr. *kotylē*, a cup or hollow vessel.] A cup-shaped cavity; the seed-leaf, or first leaf or leaves, of the embryo plant.—**cotyledonal**, kot-i-lē'do-nal, *a.* Belonging to a cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.—**cotyledonary**, kot-i-lē'do-na-ri, *a.* Having or pertaining to a cotyledon.—**cotyledonous**, kot-i-lē'do-nus, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-leaf.

cotyliform, ko-til'i-form, *a.* [*Cotyle* and *form*.] Having the form of a cotyle; cup-shaped.—**cotyloid**, kot'i-loid, *a.* [*Cotyle* and *-oid*.] Cup-shaped; cotyliform.

couch, kouch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *couched*, kouch't; ppr. *couching*, kouch'ing. [Fr. *coucher*, O. Fr. *colcher*, Pr. *colcar*, It. *colcare*, fr. L. *collocare*, to lay, to place—*col* for *con*, and *locare*, to place, fr *locus*, a place. Local.] To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to recline; to lie or crouch with body close to the ground, as a beast; to lie in a lair; to stoop; to bend down; to lower in reverence; to lie close and concealed; to bend the body or back; to lie or be outspread.——*v.t.* To lay down; to place upon a bed or floor; to hide or lay close; to comprise; to express in language; with *in*; to express in other terms that imply what is to be understood: with *under*; to fix a spear in the rest; to depress a cataract in the eye.——*n.* [Fr. *couche*.] A bed; a place for rest or sleep; a seat of repose; a place for rest and ease; a layer of steeped barley spread out to allow it to germinate for malting; the malting-floor.

couchant, kouch'ant, *a.* [Fr. *couchant*, ppr. of *coucher*, to lie. Couch.] Lying down; squatting.

couchee, kō-shā, *n.* [Fr. *coucher*, to lie. Couch.] An evening reception held by some great personage.

coucher, kouch'ėr, *n.* One who couches.

couch-grass, kouch'gras, *n.* [A corruption of *quitch* or *quick grass*.] A species of grass which infests arable land.

cougar, kō'gär, *n.* [Native name modified.] A quadruped of the cat kind, 7 or 8 feet in length, one of the most destructive of all the animals of America. Called also *Puma* and *Red Tiger*.

cough, kof, *n.* [Imitative of the sound; like D. *kuch*, a cough; G. *keichen*, *keuchen*, to pant, cough.] A violent convulsive effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary and sonorous, expulsion of air from the lungs; an ailment causing repeated coughing.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *coughed*, kof't; ppr. *coughing*, kof'ing. To make a violent effort with noise; to expel the air from the lungs, and throw off any vitiating or offensive matter.——*v.t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate.—**To cough down**, to put down an unpopular or too lengthy speaker by simulated coughs.

cougher, kof'ėr, *n.* One that coughs.

could, kụd, *pret.* of **can**. [O. E. *coude*, A. Sax. *cūthe*, pret. of *cunnan*, to be able. See Can. The *l* has been improperly introduced through the influence of *would* and *should*.] Was able, capable, or susceptible.

coulée, kō-lā, *n.* [Fr., fr. *couler*, to flow, L. *colare*, to strain.] A stream of lava, whether flowing or consolidated.

coulisse, kō-lēs, *n.* [Fr.] One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the side scenes.

coulomb, kō-lom', *n.* [From *Coulomb*, a French physicist.] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity.

coulter, **colter**, kōl'tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *coltre*, *coultre*, Fr. *coutre*, Sc. *cooter*, fr. L. *culter*, a coulter, a knife.] The upright iron blade of a plough that cuts the earth in advance of the share.

coumarine, kō'ma-rēn, *n.* [Fr. *coumarine*, fr. *coumaron*, a tree of Guiana.] An aromatic vegetable principle obtained from the Tonka-bean.

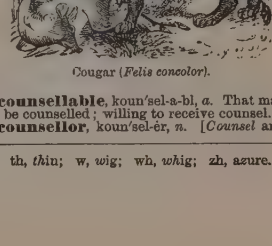
council, koun'sil, *n.* [Fr. *concile*, O. Fr. *cuncile*, a council or assembly of ecclesiastics, fr. L. *concilium*, a council, an assembly—*con*, and *calo*, I call, akin to Gr. *kaleō*, I call. *Conciliate*, *reconcile*, are akin, and *counsel* is allied in meaning. Counsel.] An assembly of men met for consultation, deliberation, and advice; a body of men specially designated to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate in the administration of the government; the administrative body at the head of a corporate town, city, or county; a body assisting in carrying on the affairs of an institution; an assembly of ecclesiastics convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline; an assembly; a diet; a convention; a convocation.—**Council of war**, an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with a leader or commander on matters of supreme importance.

council-board, koun'sil-bōrd, *n.* The table round which a council holds consultation; the council itself.

councillor, koun'sil-ėr, *n.* [*Council* and *-or*; formerly this and *counsellor* were indistinguishable.] The member of a council.

council-man, koun'sil-man, *n.* A member of a city common council.

counsel, koun'sel, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*, *cunseil*, fr. L. *consilium*, counsel, advice, deliberation, a council, fr. *consulo*, I consult. Consult. This word and *council* have always been mixed up together.] Deliberation; consultation; advice; direction; interchange of opinions; design, plan, or purpose; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes; a counsellor or counsellors collectively, who plead causes; the barristers engaged in a case; a barrister; an advocate.—**Queen's (king's) counsel**, barristers appointed counsel to the crown on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *counselled*, koun'seld; ppr. *counselling*, koun'sel-ing. To give counsel or advice to; to advise; to exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct; to recommend or give an opinion in favour of.



Cougar (*Felis concolor*).

counsellable, koun'sel-a-bl, *a.* That may be counselled; willing to receive counsel.

counsellor, koun'sel-ėr, *n.* [*Counsel* and

-or. COUNCILLOR.] Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser; one authorized to give counsel or advice; a person whose profession it is to give legal advice and to plead causes in courts; a barrister.

counsellorship, koun'sel-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a counsellor.

count, kount, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counted*, kount'ed; ppr. *counting*, kount'ing. [Fr. *conter*, to tell or relate, *compter*, to count or compute, fr. L. *computare*, to compute. COMPUTE.] To number one by one; to enumerate; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; to tell; to rate; to estimate; to esteem, account, consider, judge.—**To count out the House of Commons**, to number the members present and bring the sitting to an end if they are less than forty.——v.i. To reckon; to reckon numerically; to depend; to rely (with *on* or *upon*); to swell the number; to be added or reckoned.——n. Reckoning; the act of numbering; number; a particular charge in an indictment or narration in pleading.

count, kount, *n.* [Fr. *comte*, O. Fr. *cunte*, *conte*, It. *conte*, Sp. *conde*, fr. L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion, afterwards a companion of a sovereign, a peer, a title similar to *earl*; fr. *com*, *cum*, together. *County* is from this word.] A title of nobility on the continent of Europe, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a *county*.

countable, kount'a-bl, *a.* That may be counted or numbered.

countenance, koun'ten-ans, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*, demeanour, way of acting or holding one's self, fr. L. *continentia*, in sense of behaviour, manner—*con*, and *teneo*, I hold. CONTAIN. *Continence* is the same word.] The human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage; air; look; aspect; appearance or expression of the face; favour; good-will; kindness; support; aid; encouragement.—**In countenance**, in favour or estimation; free from shame or dismay; not disconcerted.—**Out of countenance**, confounded; abashed; disconcerted; not bold or assured.——v.t. pret. & pp. *countenanced*, koun'ten-anst; ppr. *countenancing*, koun'ten-ans-ing. To favour; to sanction; to aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate by any means.

countenancer, koun'ten-an-sėr, *n.* One who countenances, favours, or supports.

counter, kount'ėr, *n.* [In part directly fr. verb to *count*=*count-er*; in part fr. O. Fr. *conteör*, *conteor*, Mod. Fr. *comptoir*, a piece or table for counting. One who or that which counts; a registering apparatus; anything used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; an imitation of a piece of money, used in games; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination and sale.

counter, koun'tėr, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*, fr. L. *contra*—*con*, and *tra*, denoting direction, as in *intra*, *extra*, *ultra*. This word is used as a prefix in a great many words.] Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; in resistance; contrariwise.——a. Adverse; opposite; opposing; antagonistic.——n. The counter-tenor, in music; that part of a horse which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.——v.t. pret. & pp. *countered*, koun'tėrd; ppr. *countering*, koun'tėr-ing. To meet in opposition; to act in opposition to.

counteract, koun-tėr-akt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counteracted*, koun-tėr-akt'ed; ppr. *counteracting*, koun-tėr-akt'ing. [*Counter* and *act*.] To act in opposition to; to cause to have no effect; to hinder; to withstand; to defeat; to frustrate; to prevent.

counteraction, koun'tėr-ak-shon, *n.* The act of one who or that which counteracts; action in opposition; hinderance; resistance.

counteractive, koun'tėr-akt-iv, *a.* Tending to counteract.——n. One who or that which counteracts.

counter-agent, koun'tėr-ā-jent, *n.* Anything which counteracts or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

counter-approach, koun'tėr-ap-prōch, *n.* Works thrown up by the besieged to hinder the approach of the besiegers.

counter-attraction, koun'tėr-at-trak-shon, *n.* Opposite attraction.

counter-attractive, koun'tėr-at-trak''-tiv, *a.* Attracting in an opposite way.

counterbalance, koun-tėr-bal'ans, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterbalanced*, koun-tėr-bal'anst; ppr. *counterbalancing*, koun-tėr-bal'-ans-ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *balance*.] To weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect.——n. Equal weight, power, or agency, acting in opposition to anything; counterpoise; a power or influence that serves to counteract.

counterchange, koun'tėr-chānj, *n.* [Prefix *counter*, and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation. [*Shak.*]——v.t. pret. & pp. *counterchanged*, koun'tėr-chānjd; ppr. *counterchanging*, koun'tėr-chānj-ing. To give and receive; to alternate.

countercharge, koun'tėr-chārj, *n.* [Prefix *counter*, and *charge*.] An opposite charge.

countercharm, koun'tėr-chārm, *n.* [Prefix *counter*, and *charm*.] An opposing charm; that which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.——v.t. pret. & pp. *countercharmed*, koun'-tėr-chārmd; ppr. *countercharming*, koun'-tėr-chārm-ing. To charm away or destroy the effect of.

countercheck, koun-tėr-chek', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterchecked*, koun-tėr-chekt'; ppr. *counterchecking*, koun-tėr-chek'ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *check*.] To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.——n. Check; stop; check that controls another check.

counter-current, koun'tėr-ku-rent, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

counter-evidence, koun'tėr-ev-i-dens, *n.* Evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

counterfeit, koun'tėr-fit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterfeited*, koun'tėr-fit-ed; ppr. *counterfeiting* koun'tėr-fit-ing. [Fr. *contrefait*, made to correspond, pp. of *contrefaire*—*contre*, against, and *faire*, to make, L. *contra* and *facere*. COUNTER, FACT.] To copy or imitate without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud; to feign; to copy; to imitate; to forge; to sham or pretend.——v.i. To feign; to dissemble.——a. Made in imitation of something else with a view to defraud; forged; fictitious; false; spurious.——n. An impostor; a copy or imitation intended to be passed off as an original; something spurious; a forgery.

counterfeiter, koun'tėr-fit-ėr, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.

counterfoil, koun'tėr-foil, *n.* [*Counter*, and *foil*, fr. L. *folium*, a leaf.] A portion of a document containing particulars, such as a bank cheque or draft, which is retained by the person giving the other part.

counter-force, koun'tėr-fōrs, *n.* An opposing or counteracting force.

counter-irritant, koun'tėr-i-rit-ant, *n.* An irritant substance employed to relieve another irritation or inflammation, as mustard, croton-oil, Spanish-flies.

counter-irritation, koun'tėr-i-ri-tā''-shon, *n.* The production of an artificial irritation.

countermand, koun-tėr-mand', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countermanded*, koun-tėr-mand'ed; ppr. *countermanding*, koun-tėr-mand'ing. [Fr. *contremander*—*contre*, L. *contra*, against, and *mander*, L. *mandare*, to command.] To revoke or annul a former command; to order or direct in opposition to an order before given; to stop or prohibit by a contrary order.—— n. koun'tėr-mand. A contrary order; revocation of an order or command by another order.

countermarch, koun'tėr-märch, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *countermarched*, koun'tėr-märcht; ppr. *countermarching*, koun'tėr-märch-ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *march*.] To march back.——n. A marching back; a returning; a change of measures.

countermark, koun'tėr-märk, *n.* [Prefix *counter*, and *mark*.] An additional mark made for greater security or more sure identification; the mark of the London Goldsmiths' Company, to show that the metal is standard; a second mark or stamp on a coin or medal.——v.t. koun-tėr-märk'. pret. & pp. *countermarked*, koun-tėr-märkt'; ppr. *countermarking*, koun'tėr-märk'ing. To add a countermark to.

countermine, koun'tėr-mīn, *n.* [Prefix *counter*, and *mine*=Fr. *contremine*.] A mine or trench formed to defeat the purpose of one made by an enemy; an opposing scheme or plot; a stratagem or counterplot.——v.t. pret. & pp. *countermined*, koun'tėr-mīnd; ppr. *countermining*, koun'tėr-mīn-ing. Fr. *contreminer*.] To defeat or frustrate by a countermine; to counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

counter-motion, koun'tėr-mō-shon, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

counter-move, **counter-movement**, koun'tėr-möv, koun'tėr-möv-ment, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

counterpane, koun'tėr-pān, *n.* [From older *counterpoint*, O. Fr. *counterpoinct*, corruptly derived fr. O. Fr. *cuilte-pointe*, *coultepointe*, L. L. *culcita puncta*, lit. stitched quilt. QUILT, POINT.] A bed-cover; a quilt.

counterpart, koun'tėr-pärt, *n.* [Prefix *counter*, and *part*.] The correspondent part; the part that answers to another; a copy; a complement; a duplicate of an indenture or the copy of a lease or other deed; a thing or person exactly resembling another; a duplicate; the thing that supplements another thing or completes it.

counterplot, koun-tėr-plot', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterplotted*, koun-tėr-plot'ed; ppr. *counterplotting*, koun-tėr-plot'ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *plot*.] To attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.——v.t. To plot against in order to defeat another plot; to baffle or defeat by an opposite plot.——n. koun'tėr-plot. A plot or artifice intended to frustrate another.

counterpoint, koun'tėr-point, *n.* [Prefix *counter*, and *point*=Fr. *contrepointe*; It. *contrappunto*: so named because marked by points or pricks placed over or against the original notes.] The art, in music, of adding to a given melody or theme one or more melodies, their relations being strictly limited by rule: often used, but improperly, as equivalent to *harmony*.

counterpoise, koun'tėr-poiz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterpoised*, koun'tėr-poizd; ppr. *counterpoising*, koun'tėr-poiz-ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *poise*: Fr. *contrepoids*, O. Fr. *contrepeis*, *contrepois*, a counterpoise; *contrepeser*, to counterbalance; fr. L. *contra*, and *pensum*, weight. POISE.] To weigh against another weight; to counterbalance; to act against with equal power or effect; to balance.——n. State of being in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force; a weight which balances another weight in the opposite scale; equivalence of power or force.

counter-poison, koun'tėr-poi-zn, *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *poison*.] One poison that destroys the effects of another; an antidote.

counter-pressure, koun'tėr-pre-shūr, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

counter-proof, koun'tėr-pröf, *n.* An impression yielded by a newly-printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper, on which the ink is thrown off.

counter-revolution, koun'tėr-rev-ō-lū-shon, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

counterscarp, koun'tėr-skärp, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe*—*contre*, opposite, and *escarpe*, a scarp—which see.] The slope of the ditch nearest the enemy and opposite the scarp; the face of the ditch sloping down from the covered-way. See INTRENCHMENT.

counterseal, koun-tėr-sēl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countersealed*, koun-tėr-sēld'; ppr. *countersealing*, koun-tėr-sēl'ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *seal*.] To affix a seal over against or beside another seal.

countersign, koun-tėr-sīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countersigned*, koun-tėr-sīnd'; ppr. *counter-*

signing, koun-tėr-sīn'ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *sign*.] To sign with an additional signature; to confirm or ratify.——**n.** koun'tėr-sīn. A sign exchanged between guards; a military watchword; a pass-word; a special sign or mark for security.

counter-signal, koun'tėr-sig-nal, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another.

counter-signature, koun'tėr-sig-na-tūr, *n.* [Prefix *counter*, and *signature*.] The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing; a signature added for security.

countersink, koun-tėr-singk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countersunk*, koun-tėr-sungk'; ppr. *countersinking*, koun-tėr-singk'ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *sink*.] To form a cavity in the upper part of a hole in wood, metal, &c., for the reception of something, as the head of a screw or bolt; to sink below or even with the surface.——**n.** koun'tėr-singk. A drill for countersinking; the cavity made by countersinking.

counter-stroke, koun'tėr-strōk, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

counter-tenor, koun'tėr-ten-ėr, *n.* In *music*, same as *Alto* or *Contralto*.

countervail, koun-tėr-vāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countervailed*, koun-tėr-vāld'; ppr. *countervailing*, koun-tėr-vāl'ing. [Fr. *contrevaloir*, *contrevaleir*, L. *contra*, against, and *valere*, to be of force, to have strength. VALID, AVAIL.] To be of avail, or to have force against; to act against with equal force or power; to act with equivalent effect against anything; to counterbalance; to compensate.——**n.** koun'tėr-vāl. Equal weight, strength, or value; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; compensation; requital.

counterweigh, koun-tėr-wā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterweighed*, koun-tėr-wād'; ppr. *counterweighing*, koun-tėr-wā'ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *weigh*.] To weigh against; to counterbalance.

counterweight, koun'tėr-wāt, *n.* A weight in the opposite scale.

counterwork, koun-tėr-wėrk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterworked*, koun-tėr-wėrkt'; ppr. *counterworking*, koun-tėr-wėrk'ing. [Prefix *counter*, and *work*.] To work in opposition to; to counteract.

countess, kount'es, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuntesse*, *contesse*, Fr. *comtesse*, L.L. *comitissa*, fem. of *comes*, *comitis*, a count. COUNT.] The consort of an earl or count; a lady with rank equivalent to a count or earl.

countless, kount'les, *a.* That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable.

countrefort, koun'tėr-fōrt, *n.* [Fr. *contrefort*=*counter* and *fort*.] A projecting piece of masonry; a mountain spur.

countrified, kun'tri-fid, *a.* [*Country* and *-fy*.] Having the airs or manner of a rustic.

country, kun'tri, *n.* [Fr. *contrée*, fr. L.L. *contrata*, country, fr. L. *contra*, against, opposite; *country* being thus literally the land opposite or before us (so G. *gegend*, region, fr. *gegen*, against). Akin *counter*, adv., *encounter*.] A large tract of land; a region; a territory; a kingdom or state; the land of one's birth; one's native land; region in which one resides.—The country, the rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns; the inhabitants of a region; the people; the public; the parliamentary electors of a state, or the constituencies of a state, collectively.——**a.** Pertaining to the country; rural; rustic.

country-dance, kun'tri-dans, *n.* [From *country* and *dance*; erroneously said to be fr. Fr. *contre-danse*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.

countryman, kun'tri-man, *n.* One born in the same country with another; one who dwells in the country: opposed to *citizen*; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

country-side, kun'tri-sīd, *n.* The side of a country; a region or tract of country, or the people inhabiting such.

countrywoman, kun'tri-wu-man, *n.* A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town; a woman born in the same country; a female inhabitant or native of a region.

countship, kount'ship, *n.* The office, dignity, or domain of a count.

county, koun'ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *cunté*, *conté*, Fr. *comté*, fr. L. *comitatus*, fr. *comes*, *comitis*, a count.] Originally the district or territory of a count or earl; an earldom; a particular portion of a state or kingdom separated for certain purposes in the administration of justice or other purposes; a shire; the people of a county; a count or earl†.——**a.** Pertaining to a county.—**County council**, an elected body in Britain for administering certain affairs of the county.—**County court**, the court of a county; a local court in England for the settlement of civil actions, especially actions for debt.—**County town**, that town where the various courts of a county are held.

coup, kö, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *colp*, L.L. *colpus*, *colapus*, fr. Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow, a buffet.] A French term for stroke or blow, used in various connections to convey the idea of promptness, force, or violence.

coupé, kö-pā, *n.* [Fr.] The front or back compartment of a French diligence; the front compartment of a railway-carriage seated on one side only; a four-wheeled carriage carrying two inside, with a seat for the driver outside.

couple, kup'l, *n.* [Fr. *couple*, fr. L. *copula*, a band or tie—*co* for *com*, and root *ap*, to join. APT.] A band or leash to unite two animals; two of the same species or kind connected or considered together; a pair; a brace; a man and his wife; a male and a female betrothed or united in affection; two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions; one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose an electric battery; one of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, united at the top where they meet.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *coupled*, ku'pld; ppr. *coupling*, ku'pl-ing. [Fr. *coupler*, L. *copulare*. See the noun.] To join or unite together in a pair; to connect; to conjoin; to chain, fasten, or tie together; to join in wedlock; to marry.—— v.i. To join in embraces; to copulate.

coupler, kup'lėr, *n.* One who or that which couples; the mechanism by which two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, of an organ are connected together.

couplet, kup'let, *n.* [Fr. *couplet*, dim. of *couple*.] Two verses or lines of poetry, the one following the other; a pair; two lines that rhyme.

coupling, kup'ling, *n.* The act of one who couples; that which couples or connects; a hook, chain, or other contrivance forming a connection.

coupon, kö'pon, *n.* [Fr., fr. *couper*, to cut.] An interest certificate attached to a bond, and cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made; one of a series of tickets which guarantee the holder to obtain a certain value or service for each at different successive periods.

coupure, kö-pūr', *n.* [Fr., fr. *couper*, to cut.] An intrenchment made by persons besieged to protract the defence; a passage cut to facilitate sallies.

courage, ku'rej, *n.* [Fr. *courage*, O. Fr. *corage*, through (hypothetical) L.L. *coraticum*, fr. L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, whence also *cordial*, &c. HEART.] Originally disposition, inclination, &c.; now that quality of mind which enables men dauntlessly to meet dangers, and attempt to repel them; bravery; intrepidity; boldness; dauntlessness; active fortitude; hardihood; daring.

courageous, ku-rā'jus, *a.* [Fr. *courageux*, O. Fr. *corageus*, *corajus*.] Having courage; bold to encounter difficulties and dangers; brave; daring; valiant; heroic; intrepid; fearless; adventurous.

courageously, ku-rā'jus-li, *adv.* In a courageous manner; with courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

courageousness, ku-rā'jus-nes, *n.* Quality of being courageous; courage.

courier, kö'ri-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *courrier*, fr. L. *currere*, to run. COURSE.] A messenger sent express for conveying letters or despatches; an attendant on a party travelling abroad who makes all arrangements at hotels and on the journey.

course, kōrs, *n.* [Fr. *cours*, *course*, a course, a race, direction, way, &c.; fr. L. *cursus*, L.L. also *cursa*, a course, a running, fr. L. *curro*, *cursum*, I run (whence also *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c.). CURRENT.] A running; a race; flight; way; a passing or passage; progress forward within prescribed or uniform limits; journey; voyage; career; route; passage or progress from place to place; a flowing; a moving or motion forward; track or line of motion; direction in which motion is made; point of compass on which a ship sails; ground on which a race is run; continuous or gradual advance; progress of anything; manner, way, or method of life; series of actions; line of conduct; order of succession; series; methodical series, sequence of discourses, lectures, &c.; range or series of subjects taught in a university, college, &c.; a continuous range or layer of stones in masonry; part of a meal served at table at one time; one of the sails that hang from a ship's lowest yards.—**Of course**, by consequence; in regular or natural order; naturally; without special direction or provision.——v.t. pret. & pp. *coursed*, kōrst; ppr. *coursing*, kōrs'ing. To hunt; to pursue; to chase; to hunt (hares) with greyhounds; to drive with speed; to run through or over.—— v.i. To run; to move with speed; to run or move about.

courser, kōrs'ėr, *n.* One who courses; a swift horse; a war-horse (especially in poetic usage); a swift-footed cream-coloured bird of the plover tribe.

coursing, kōrs'ing, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares with greyhounds.

court, kōrt, *n.* [O. Fr. *cort*, *court* (Fr. *cour*), fr. L. *cors*, *cortis*, contracted fr. *cohors*, *cohortis*, a yard, a *court*—*co* for *com*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden, cog. with *gar* in *garden*, *garth*.] An area or space inclosed before or behind a house; a place shut in by the wings or parts of a building or by different houses; an inclosed area; a yard; a place forming a kind of recess from a public street; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his pomp; the family and retinue of a sovereign; the judge or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes; the hall, chamber, or place where judges assemble; a seat of justice; any judicial body, civil, military, or ecclesiastical; the sitting of a judicial assembly; attention directed to a person in power to gain favour; civility; flattery; adulation.—**Court leet**, a court held in a hundred, lordship, or manor, for petty delinquencies.——v.t. pret. & pp. *courted*, kōrt'ed; ppr. *courting*, kōrt'ing. To pay court to; to endeavour to please by civilities and address; to solicit for marriage; to woo; to attempt to gain by address; to flatter; to solicit; to seek.—— v.i. To pay one's addresses; to woo.

court-baron, kōrt'ba-ron, *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor.

court-day, kōrt'dā, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

court-dress, kōrt'dres, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

courteous, kōrt'yus, *a.* [Fr. *courtois*, O. Fr. *corteis*, *curteis*=*court*, and L. term. =*ensis*, pertaining to.] Exhibiting the polished manners of a court; polite; well bred; civil; obliging; complaisant; affable; conciliating; respectful.

courteously, kōrt'yus-li, *adv.* In a courteous manner.

courteousness, kōrt'yus-nes, *n.* Quality of being courteous.

courter, kōrt'ėr, *n.* One who courts; one who solicits in marriage; a wooer.

courtesan, courtezan, kōr'te-zan, *n.* [Fr. *courtisane*, fr. It. *cortigiano*, fr. *corte*, a court; lit. a woman connected with the

court. COURT.] A loose woman; a prostitute.

courtesy, kŏr'te-si, *n.* [Fr. *courtoisie*, O. Fr. *cortesie*, *curtesie*. COURTEOUS. *Curtsy* is a form of this word.] Courteous demeanour or behaviour; politeness or elegance of manners; urbanity; civility; complaisance; condescending affability or polite kindness; courteousness; good breeding; act of civility, respect, or kindness; a favour graciously conferred; favour, in contradistinction to right.—**Courtesy title**, a title assumed or popularly accorded and to which the individual has no valid claim, as the title marquis to the eldest son of a duke, viscount to the eldest son of an earl, &c.

courthand, kŏrt'hand, *n.* The old manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

courthouse, kŏrt'hous, *n.* A house in which established courts are held.

courtier, kŏrt'i-ėr, *n.* [*Court* and *-ier.*] A man who attends or frequents a sovereign's or prince's court; one who courts or solicits favours; a person of courtly manners; a refined flatterer.

courtliness, kŏrt'li-nes, *a.* Quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity.

courtling, kŏrt'ling, *n.* [*Court* and *-ling.*] A hanger-on or fawner at a court; a courtier.

courtly, kŏrt'li, *a.* Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; flattering; courteous.

court-martial, kŏrt-mär'shal, *n.*; pl. **courts-martial**. A court consisting of military or naval officers for the trial of offences of a military or naval character.

court-plaster, kŏrt'plas-tėr, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of black silk.

court-roll, kŏrt'rōl, *n.* The record of a court of justice.

courtship, kŏrt'ship, *n.* The act of paying court to a woman in view of marriage; wooing.

court-sword, kŏrt'sōrd, *n.* A slight dress sword worn at levees.

court-yard, kŏrt'yärd, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house or adjacent to it; a yard inclosed by buildings.

cousin, kuz'n, *n.* [Fr. *cousin*, fr. L.L. *cosinus*, for L. *consobrinus*, a cousin by the mother's side—*con*, and *sobrinus*, akin to *soror*, a sister.] The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman or blood relation; a title given by a monarch to a nobleman.

cousin-german, kuz-n-jėr'man, *n.* A first or full cousin.

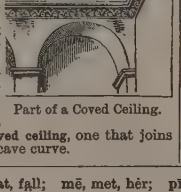
cousinhood, kuz'n-hud, *n.* The state of being cousins; the individuals connected with a family regarded collectively.

cousinly, kuz'n-li, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

cousinship, kuz'n-ship, *n.* The state of being cousins; cousinhood.

couvade, kō-väd', *n.* [Fr., fr. *couver*, to brood, to hatch, fr. L. *cubare*, to lie. COVEY.] A custom among certain races of men, by which at the birth of a child the father takes to bed or acts as if in some way affected physically.

cove, kōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *cofa*, a chamber; allied to L.G. *koven*, G. *koben*, a pen or house for animals; Icel. *kofi*, Sw. *kofwa*, a hut.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; a sheltered recess in the sea-shore; a concave moulding; the concavity of an arch.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *coved*, kōvd; ppr. *coving*, kōv'-ing. To arch over.



Part of a Coved Ceiling. Formed with a cove or arch.—**Coved ceiling**, one that joins the wall by a concave curve.

cove, kōv, *n.* [A Gypsy word.] A man; a fellow.

coved, kōvd, *p.a.* Formed with a cove or arch.—**Coved ceiling**, one that joins the wall by a concave curve.

covenant, kuv'e-nant, *n.* [O. Fr. *covenant*, for *convenant*, fr. *convenir*, L. *convenire*, to agree—*con*, and *venio*, I come. CONVENE.] A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons or parties to do or not to do some act or thing; a contract; compact; bargain; a bond of union; a writing containing the terms of an agreement or contract.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *covenanted*, kuv'e-nant-ed; ppr. *covenanting*, kuv'e-nant-ing. To enter into a covenant or formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract; to agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.—— *v.t.* To grant or promise by covenant. [O.T.]

covenantee, kuv'e-nan-tē'', *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.

covenanter, kuv'e-nant-ėr, *n.* One who makes a covenant; one of those who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland in 1643, and in particular those who fought and suffered for adherence to their own form of worship (usually with capital letter).

covenantor, kuv'e-nan-tor'', *n.* The person who makes a covenant and subjects himself to the penalty of its breach.

cover, kuv'ėr, *vt.* pret. & pp. *covered*, kuv'-ėrd; ppr. *covering*, kuv'ėr-ing. [O. Fr. *covrir*, *cuvrir*, Fr. *couvrir*, fr. L. *cooperire*—*con*, intens., and *operire*, to cover, fr. *ob*, around.] To overspread, so as to hide or conceal; to conceal by some intervening object; to screen; to conceal; to disguise; to cloak; to secrete; to shelter; to protect; to defend; to shield; to clothe; to wrap up; to envelop; to brood on; to be sufficient for; to include or comprehend; to be equal to or co-extensive with.—— *n.* Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; shelter; defence; protection; concealment and protection; retreat, as of a fox or hare; shrubbery, woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game; the articles laid at table for the use of one person (in this sense directly fr. Fr. *couvert*).

covered-way, kuv'ėrd-wā, *n.* *Fort.* the level space or ground between the top of the counterscarp or outer slope of the main ditch and the glacis.

coverer, kuv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who or that which covers.

covering, kuv'ėr-ing, *n.* Act of one who covers; that which covers; anything spread or laid over something else, whether for security or concealment; envelope; wrapper; case; lid; cover; clothing; dress; bed-clothes.

coverlet, kuv'ėr-let, *n.* [O. Fr. *covre-lit*, Fr. *couvre-lit*, a bed-cover—*covrir*, *couvrir*, to cover, and *lit*, L. *lectus*, a bed. COVER, LITTER.] The upper covering of a bed.

coverlid, kuv'ėr-lid, *n.* A coverlet.

covert, kuv'ėrt, *a.* [O.Fr. *covert*, Fr. *couvert*, pp. of *covrir*, *couvrir*, to cover. COVER.] Kept secret or concealed; not open (*covert* fraud or enmity); private; insidious.—— *n.* A place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defence; a thicket; a shady place, or a hiding-place; *pl.* feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.

covertly, kuv'ėrt-li, *adv.* In a covert manner; secretly; insidiously.

coverture, kuv'ėr-tūr, *n.* [*Covert* and *-ure* =O. Fr. *coverture*, Fr. *couverture*. COVER.] Covering; shelter; defence; the legal state and condition of a married woman, who is considered under the protection of her husband.

covert-way. Same as *Covered-way*.

covet, kuv'et, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coveted*, kuv'-et-ed; ppr. *coveting*, kuv'et-ing. [O. Fr. *coveiter*, *conviter* (Fr. *convoiter*)=Pr. *cubitar*, It. *cubitare*, fr. L. *cupiditas*, *cupiditatis*, whence E. *cupidity*.] To desire earnestly to obtain; to long for (in a good sense); to desire inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully; to thirst, lust, or hanker after; to desire eagerly to obtain that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; to desire to obtain by unlawful means.——*v.i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

covetable, kuv'et-a-bl, *a.* That may be coveted.

coveter, kuv'et-ėr, *n.* One who covets.

covetingly, kuv'et-ing-li, *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

covetous, kuv'et-us, *a.* [O. Fr. *coveitus*, *coveitos*, Fr. *convoiteux*, fr. L. *cupiditosus*, fr. *cupiditas*. COVET.] Very desirous after something; eager to obtain something that is another's; inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious; greedy; eager for gain; marked by cupidity.

covetously, kuv'et-us-li, *adv.* In a covetous manner; greedily; eagerly; avariciously.

covetousness, kuv'et-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being covetous; cupidity; greediness.

covey, kuv'i, *n.* [O. Fr. *covee*, Fr. *couvée*, a brood, fr. *couver*, *cover*, to sit on or brood, fr. L. *cubare*, to lie down; seen also in *incubate.*] A brood or hatch of birds; a small flock or number of birds together; a brood of partridges or grouse; a company; a set.

covin, **covine**, kuv'in, *n.* [O. Fr. *covine*, fr. L. *convenire*. COVENANT.] *Law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.—**covinous**, kuv'i-nus, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

cow, kou, *n.*; pl. **cows**, kouz; old pl. **kine**, kin. [A. Sax. *cú*, pl. *cý*=O. Fris. *ku*, L.G. *ko*, D. *koe*, G. *kuh*, Dan. *ko*, Icel. *kú*; the same root appears in Skr. *go*, nom. *gaus*, a cow, an ox, Gr. *bous*, L. *bos*, an ox (whence *bovine*). *Kine* is a double plural, the *en* form as in *oxen* being added to the older form.] The female of the bull, or of bovine animals generally, valuable to man on account of her milk, flesh, hide, &c.

cow, kou, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cowed*, koud; ppr. *cowing*, kou'ing. [Same as Dan. *kue*, Icel. *kúga*, to depress, subdue, keep under.] To sink the spirits or courage of; to oppress with habitual timidity; to discourage; to dishearten; to overawe.

coward, kou'ėrd, *n.* [O. Fr. *coe*, tail, and term. *-ard*=Fr. *couard*, It. *codardo*; fr. L. *cauda*, a tail, the name being perhaps originally applied to the timid hare from its short tail.] A person who wants courage to meet danger; a timid or pusillanimous man; a poltroon; a craven; a dastard.——*a.* Destitute of courage; dastardly; timid; base.

cowardice, kou'ėrd-is, *n.* [O. Fr. *couardise.* COWARD.] The quality marking a coward; want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.

cowardliness, kou'ėrd-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being cowardly; want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

cowardly, kou'ėrd-li, *a.*, Belonging to or like a coward; wanting courage to face danger; pusillanimous; dastardly; craven; timid; faint-hearted; timorous; mean; base.—— *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

cow-bane, kou'bān, *n.* A kind of hemlock, water-hemlock, highly poisonous, sometimes fatal to cattle.

cow-berry, kou'be-ri, *n.* Red whortleberry.

cow-boy, kou'boi, *n.* A boy who takes charge of cows; a man who, in the United States, has to look after cattle on a large stock farm and does this work on horseback.

cow-bunting, **cow-troopial**, kou'-bunt-ing, kou'trō-pi-al, *n.* An American bird belonging to the starling tribe, remarkable for dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds.

cow-calf, kou'käf, *n.* A female calf.

cow-catcher, kou'kach-ėr, *n.* A strong frame in front of locomotives for removing obstructions from the rails.

cow-chervil, **cow-parsley**, kou'chėr-vil, kou'pärs-li, *n.* Popular names of several perennial herbs of the carrot family.

cowdie-pine, kou'di-pīn, *n.* Same as *Cowrie-pine.*

cower, kou'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cowered*, kou'ėrd; ppr. *cowering*, kou'ėr-ing. [Same word as Sc. *curr*, to squat; Icel. *kúra*, Dan. *kure*, Sw. *kura*, to doze, to rest; G. *kauern*,

to cower.] To crouch; to squat; to sink by bending the knees; to shrink through fear.

cowfeeder, kou'fēd-ėr, *n.* One who keeps cows; a dairyman.

cowhage, **cow-itch**, kou'aj, kou'ich, *n.* [Hind. *kiwanch*, cowhage.] The short hairs of the pods of a plant, administered as a vermifuge.

cow-heel, kou'hēl, *n.* The foot of a cow or ox cooked so as to form a jelly.

cowherd, kou'hėrd, *n.* One who tends cows.

cowhide, kou'hīd, *n.* The hide of a cow, made or to be made into leather; a strong whip made of leather.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cowhided*, kou'hīd-ed; ppr. *cowhiding*, kou'hīd-ing. To flog with a leather whip.

cowl, koul, *n.* [A. Sax. *cugle*, *cugele*, *cuhle*, a cowl, fr. L. L. *cuculla*, a monk's cowl, fr. L. *cucullus*, a hood.] A monk's hood or garment with a hood; a cover for a chimney which turns with the wind; a wire cap covering the top of an engine funnel.

cowl, koul, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuvel*, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, fr. L. *cupa.* CUP.] A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water.—**cowl-staff**, koul'staf, *n.* A stick for carrying such a vessel.

cowled, kould, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a hood.

co-worker, kō-wėrk'ėr, *n.* One who works with another; a co-operator.

cow-parsnip, kou'pär-snip, *n.* A plant of the carrot family, sometimes used for fattening hogs.

cow-pox, kou'poks, *n.* The vaccine disease which appears on the teats of the cow, the fluid or virus of which is capable of communicating the disease to the human subject, and thus securing more or less immunity from small-pox.

cowrie-pine, **kauri-pine**, kou'ri, *n.* [Native name.] A tree of New Zealand, yielding gum-damar, damar-resin, or kauri-gum, and valuable timber.

cowry, kou'ri, *n.* [Hind. *kauri.*] A small univalve shell used for coin in parts of Africa and Southern Asia.

cowslip, kou'slip, *n.* [A. Sax. *cúslyppe*, fr. *cú*, cow, and *slyppe*, dung.] A species of primrose growing in moist places in Britain and furnishing various beverages when treated in certain ways.

cow-tree, kou'trē, *n.* The name of various South American trees which, when pierced, yield a rich milky fluid.

coxcomb, koks'kōm, *n.* [That is, *cock's comb.*] The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; also, the cap itself; the top of the head; a fop; a vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

coxcombical, **coxcomical**, koks-kom'i-kal, *a.* Like or indicating a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.—**coxcombically**, **coxcomically**, koks-kom'i-kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

coxcombry, koks'kōm-ri, *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

coxswain. See *Cockswain.*

coy, koi, *a.* [O. Fr. *coi*, *coy*, *coit*, fr. L. *quietus*, quiet. QUIET.] Shrinking from familiarity; shy; reserved; distant; backward; modest; bashful.

coyly, koi'li, *adv.* In a coy manner; with reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

coyness, koi'nes, *n.* Quality of being coy; shyness; modesty; bashfulness.

coyote, koi-ōt' or koi-ō'te, *n.* [Sp. *coyote*, Mex. *coyotl.*] The American prairie-wolf.

coypou, **coypu**, koi'pō, *n.* The native name of a South American beaver-like mammal, valued for its fur.

coz, koz, *n.* A familiar contraction of *cousin.*

cozen, kuz'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cozened*, kuz'nd; ppr. *cozening*, kuz'n-ing. [Probably a form of *cousin*; Fr. *cousiner*, to sponge upon people (under pretext of relationship), fr. *cousin*, a cousin.] To cheat; to defraud; to deceive; to beguile.——*v.i.* To cheat; to act deceitfully.

cozenage, kuz'n-āj, *n.* [*Cozen* and *-age.*] The practice of cozening; trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

cozener, kuz'n-ėr, *n.* One who cozens, cheats, or defrauds.

cozy, **cozily**. Same as *Cosey*, *Cosily.*

crab, krab, *n.* [A. Sax. *crabba*=D. *krab*, *krabbe*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw. *krabba*, G. *krabbe*, and *krebs* (whence *crayfish*), a crab: akin to L.G. *krabben*, to scratch.] A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans, having strong claws or pincers, and several species being highly esteemed as food; Cancer, a sign in the zodiac; a name given to various machines, as a kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c.

crab, krab, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. *crab*, the animal, in allusion to its pinching or astringent juice.] A small, wild, very sour apple; the tree producing the fruit; a sour-tempered, peevish, morose person.

crab-apple, krab'ap-l, *n.* A wild apple.

crabbed, krab'ed, *a.* [From *crab*, the animal, fr. its peculiar walk, and habit of clutching things; so Fris. *krabbig*, fr. *krabbe*, a crab. The meaning has no doubt been influenced also by the *crab*-apple.] Perverse and disagreeable in disposition; ill-tempered; peevish; morose; cynical; difficult; perplexing; uninviting.

crabbedly, krab'ed-li, *adv.* In a crabbed manner; peevishly; crossly; morosely.

crabbedness, krab'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being crabbed.

crab-oil, krab'oil, *n.* [*Crab* here is a corruption of *carap*, the native name.] Carap-oil.—**crab-wood**, krab'wud, *n.* The tree that yields crab-oil or carap-oil.

crab-stick, krab'stik, *n.* A walking-stick made of the wood of the crab tree.

crab-tree, krab'trē, *n.* The tree that bears crabs; the wild apple-tree.

crack, krak, *n.* [An imitative word; A. Sax. *cracian*, to crack; G. *krachen*, D. and L. G. *kraken*, to crack; D. *krak*, *kraak*, a crack; Fr. *crac*, a crack, *craquer*, to crack; Gael. *knac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c.] The sharp abrupt noise which is made when a hard brittle body partially bursts, rends, or breaks, or when hard bodies come into collision, &c.; a sounding blow; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence; a violent report; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance; an instant; a trice; a free familiar conversation.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cracked*, krakt; ppr. *cracking*, krak'ing. To break so as to produce a sharp abrupt sound; to break partially; to produce a sharp abrupt sound; to snap; to throw out or utter with smartness; to make crazy; to boast of; to drink the contents of (a bottle).——*v.i.* To break with a sharp sound; to give out a sharp sound; to burst partially; to split; to open in chinks; to utter a loud or sharp sudden sound.

crack-brained, krak'brānd, *a.* Having the intellect impaired; crazy; deranged; mad.

cracked, krakt, *p.a.* Burst partially; having cracks or fissures but not in pieces; impaired; crazy.

cracker, krak'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cracks; a small firework made of gunpowder confined so as to explode with a series of sharp cracks; a hard biscuit.

crackle, krak'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crackled*, krak'ld; ppr. *crackling*, krak'ling. [Dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate.——*n.* A small crack; a kind of chinaware that has the appearance of small cracks.

crackling, krak'ling, *n.* The act or noise of the verb to crackle; the browned skin of roasted pork; a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.

cracknel, krak'nel, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *craquelin*, fr. *craquer*, to crack.] A hard brittle cake or biscuit.

cracovienne, krä-kō'vē-en'', *n.* [Fr., lit. *cracovian*, belonging to *Cracow.*] A kind of light Polish dance; the music for the dance.

cradle, krā'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *cradel*, origin doubtful; comp. G. *kratze*, a cradle, a basket: akin perhaps to *crate.*] A small cot or bed in which infants are rocked; the place where anyone is nurtured; something resembling a cradle in construction or use; a case or frame to support, strengthen, or hold or keep together; a rocking machine in which gold is washed from the earth, &c., containing it; a vessel or basket attached to a line or lines between a wrecked ship and the shore for bringing off the crew or passengers.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cradled*, krā'dld; ppr. *cradling*, krā'dling. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to nurse in infancy; to apply a cradle to.——*v.i.* To lie or lodge in a cradle.

craft, kräft, *n.* [A. Sax. *cræft*, craft, strength, power, skill, art=G. Sw. and Dan. *kraft*, Icel. *kraptr* (=*kraft*), D. *kracht*, power, faculty; root doubtful.] Ability; dexterity; cunning, art, or skill; artifice; guile; manual art; trade; the members of a trade collectively; a vessel or ship; a number of ships, used collectively.

craftily, kräf'ti-li, *adv.* In a crafty manner; artfully; cunningly.

craftiness, kräf'ti-nes, *n.* Quality of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

craftless, kräft'les, *a.* Free from craft, guile, or cunning.

craftsman, kräfts'man, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

craftsmanship, kräfts'man-ship, *n.* The skilled work of a craftsman.

crafty, kräf'ti, *a.* [*Craft* and *-y*=A. Sax. *cræftig.*] Having craft; skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme; cunning; artful; wily; sly; deceitful; subtle.

crag, krag, *n.* [A Celtic word=Ir. and Gael. *creag*, W. *craig*, a rock; also W. *carreg*, Ir. *carricc*, whence *Carrick* in place-names.] A steep rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock; a cliff; shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period.

cragged, krag'ed, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; craggy; rough; rugged.

cragginess, krag'i-nes, *n.* The state of being craggy.

craggy, krag'i, *a.* [*Crag* and *-y.*] Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks.

cragsman, kragz'man, *n.* One who is dexterous in climbing or descending rocks; one who takes sea-fowls or their eggs from crags.

crake, krāk, *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry, like *croak*, *creak*; comp. L. *crex*, Gr. *krex*, a landrail; Icel. *krâka*, to croak, &c.] The corn-crake or landrail, so named from its cry; also a name of several allied birds.

cram, kram, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crammed*, kramd; ppr. *cramming*, kram'ing. [A. Sax. *crammian*, to cram, fr. *crimman*, to insert; akin O.H.G. *krimman*, to press; Icel. *kremja*, to squeeze; Dan. *kramme*, to crush; Sw. *krama*, to press; akin *cramp*, *crimp.*] To drive, push, press, or ram down; to thrust in by force; to press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; to fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff the memory with crude facts in order to pass an examination; to coach.——*v.i.* To stuff; to eat greedily or beyond satiety; to prepare for an examination by stuffing the memory with crude facts.——*n.* Information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose; a lie.

crambo, kram'bō, *n.* [From L. *crambe repetita*, cabbage repeated, hence any disagreeable repetition.] A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; rhyme: especially used in contempt.—**Dumb crambo**, a game in which a word has to be discovered from players acting in dumb-show.

crammer, kram'ėr, *n.* One who crams or stuffs; one who crams in study.

cramp, kramp, *n.* [Same as D. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*, Sw. *kramp*, *krampa*, G. *krampf*, *krampe*, cramp, a cramp-iron; fr. root seen in *cram*, *crimp*, *crumb*, *crumple*, &c.] A spasmodic and painful contraction of a limb or some muscle; spasm; restraint; piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron; a portable kind of iron screw-press for closely compressing the joints of a timber framework.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cramped*, krampt; ppr. *cramping*, kramp'ing. To pain or affect with spasms; to constrain; to confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; to hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.——a. Difficult to understand; knotty; crabbed.

cramped, krampt, *p. a.* Affected with cramp or spasm; confined; restrained.

cramp-iron, kramp'ī-ėrn, *n.* A piece of iron bent at each end, and let into the upper surface of two pieces of stone, when their perpendicular faces are joined together.

crampon, kram'pon, *n.* [Fr. *crampon*; akin to *cramp*.] An iron fastened to the foot to render walking or climbing easy on slippery ground.

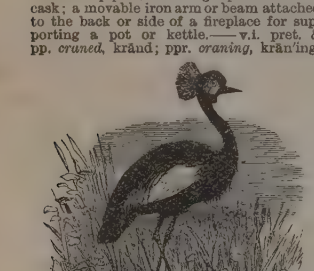
cran, kran, *n.* [Gael. *crann*.] A measure of capacity for fresh herrings as taken out of the net, averaging about 750 herrings.

cranage, krā'nāj, *n.* [*Crane* and *-age*.] The right of using a crane at a wharf, &c.; the sum paid for the use of a crane.

cranberry, kran'be-ri, *n.* [That is, *crane-berry*, perhaps because the berries are eaten by cranes.] The berry produced by several species of small shrubs (genus Vaccinium) growing wild in Europe and North America; the shrub producing this berry.

cranch, kranch. See CRAUNCH.

crane, krān, *n.* [A. Sax. *cran*, a crane; cog. D. *kraan*, G. *krahn*, *kranich*, Icel. *trani*, Dan. *trane* (with *tr* for *kr*), W. *garan*, Gr. *geranos*, L. *grus*, the bird, also the lifting apparatus; root doubtful.] A migratory bird with long legs, a long neck, a long beak, and powerful wings; a machine used for raising and removing great weights, the most common form consisting of a vertical shaft, with projecting arm or jib, at the outer end of which is a fixed pulley for the lifting chain; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask; a movable iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fireplace for supporting a pot or kettle.——v.i. pret. & pp. *craned*, krānd; ppr. *craning*, krān'ing.



Crowned Crane (*Balearica pavonina*).

To stretch out one's neck like a crane; to look before one leaps; to pull up at a dangerous jump.

crane-fly, krān'flī, *n.* An insect having very long legs and spreading wings; the daddy-longlegs is a well-known species.

crane's-bill, krānz'bil, *n.* The popular name given to the species of geranium, from the long slender beak of their fruit.

cranial, krā'ni-al, *a.* Relating to the cranium, or skull.

craniologist, krā-ni-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in craniology.

craniology, krā-ni-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, the skull, and *logos*, discourse.] The knowledge of the cranium or skull; phrenology.

craniometer, krā-ni-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, skull, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring skulls.

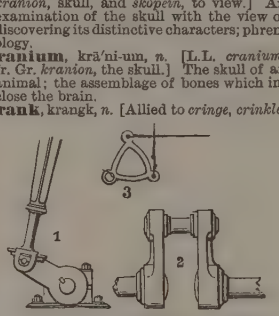
craniometry, krā-ni-om'et-ri, *n.* [See prec.] The art of measuring skulls.

cranioscopist, krā-ni-os'ko-pist, *n.* One skilled in cranioscopy; a phrenologist.

cranioscopy, krā-ni-os'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, skull, and *skopein*, to view.] An examination of the skull with the view of discovering its distinctive characters; phrenology.

cranium, krā'ni-um, *n.* [L.L. *cranium*, fr. Gr. *kranion*, the skull.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

crank, krangk, *n.* [Allied to *cringe*, *crinkle*;



1. Single Crank. 2. Double Crank. 3. Bell Crank.

D. *krinkel*, something bending, a curve, *krinkelen*, to bend; D. and G. *krank*, sick. See next art.] A contrivance for producing a horizontal or perpendicular motion by means of a rotary motion, or the contrary; an iron brace for various purposes; any bend, turn, winding, or involution; a twisting or punning in speech.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cranked*, krangkt; ppr. *cranking*, krangk'ing. To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn.

crank, krangk, *a.* [Comp. A. Sax. *cranc*, weak, sick; D. and G. *krank*, Icel. *krankr*, sick, ill.] Liable to be overset, as a ship that wants steadiness; in a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

crankily, krangk'i-li, *adv.* In a cranky manner.

crankle, krangk'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crankled*, krangk'ld; ppr. *crankling*, krangk'ling. To bend or twist; to crinkle.——n. A bend, twist, or turn.

crankness, krangk'nes, *n.* State or quality of being crank; liability to be overset, as a ship.

cranky, krangk'i, *a.* [Akin to *crank*, *a.*] Liable to overset; full of crotchets or whims; not to be depended on; unsteady; crazy.

crannied, kran'id, *a.* Having crannies; having rents, chinks, or fissures.

crannog, kran'og, *n.* [Ir., fr. *cran*, Gael. *crann*, a tree, a pile.] A lake-dwelling in Ireland and Scotland, especially one formed with or supported by piles.

cranny, kran'i, *n.* [Perhaps fr. Fr. *cran*, a notch, fr. L. *crena*, a notch; comp. G. *krinne*, a rent.] Any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance; a small hole.——v.t. pret. & pp. *crannied*, kran'id; ppr. *crannying*, kran'i-ing. To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies or clefts; to enter by crannies. [*Shak.*]

crape, krāp, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, for O. Fr. *crespe*, fr. L. *crispus*, crisp. CRISP.] A thin, transparent stuff of a crisp texture, usually black, made of raw silk, and much used in mourning.——v.t. pret. & pp. *craped*, krāpt; ppr. *craping*, krāp'ing. To curl; to frizz; to crimp.

crapulence, krap'ū-lens, *n.* [L. *crapulentus*, intoxicated, fr. *crapula*, intoxication, fr. G. *kraipalē*, a drunken headache.] Drunkenness; the sickness occasioned by intemperance.—**crapulent**, **crapulous**, krap'ū-lent, krap'ū-lus, *a.* Drunken; sick by intemperance; connected or associated with drunkenness.

crash, krash, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crashed*, krasht; ppr. *crashing*, krash'ing. [Formed from the sound; comp. *crack*, *clash*, *dash*, &c.] To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.——v.t. To break violently; to dash in pieces with tumult and violence.——n. The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; the collapse of a commercial undertaking; bankruptcy.

crash, krash, *n.* [Comp. L. *crassus*, thick.] A coarse kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels.

crasis, krā'sis, *n.* [Gr. *krasis*, fr. *kerannūmi*, I mix.] The mixture of bodily constituents; hence, temperament; constitution; the contraction of vowels into one long vowel.

crass, kras, *a.* [L. *crassus*, thick.] Gross; thick; coarse: applied to fluids and solids; gross; dense; stupid; obtuse: applied to a person.

crassament, kras'a-ment, *n.* [L. *crassamentum*, fr. *crassus*, thick, gross.] The thick red part of the blood; the clot.

crassness, **crassitude**, kras'nes, kras'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *crassitudo*, fr. *crassus*. CRASS.] The state of being crass; coarseness; dulness; stupidity.

crate, krāt, *n.* [L. *crates*, wicker-work, hurdle; comp. D. *krat*, basket, E. *cradle*.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, crockery, &c.

crater, krā'tėr, *n.* [L. *crater*, a bowl or basin, fr. Gr. *kratēr*, a mixing cup, fr. *kerannūmi*, I mix.] An ancient cup or bowl in which wine was mixed with water; the circular cavity or mouth of a volcano.

crateriform, krā'tėr-i-form, *a.* Having the form of a crater; shaped like a goblet.

craunch, kranch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *craunched*, kranch't; ppr. *craunching*, kranch'ing. [Imitative, same as *crunch*, *scranch*, D. *schransen*, to eat greedily. CRUNCH.] To crush or bruise with the teeth; to crunch.

cravat, kra-vat', *n.* [Fr. *cravate*, a Croat, and hence a cravat, because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service.] A kind of neckcloth worn by men.

cravatted, kra-vat'ed, *a.* Wearing a cravat.

crave, krāv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *craved*, krāvd; ppr. *craving*, krāv'ing. [A. Sax. *crafian*, to ask=Icel. *krefja*, Sw. *kräfva*, Dan. *krœve*, to crave, to ask.] To ask with earnestness or importunity: to ask, beg, implore; to ask submissively; to beseech; to entreat; to solicit; to long for; to desire strongly; to call for, as a gratification.——v.i. To beg, ask, beseech, or implore; to long or hanker eagerly: with *for*.——n. Strong desire.

craven, krā'vn, *n.* [Perhaps fr. O. Fr. *cravanter*, to foil, to overthrow, fr. a L.L. *crepantare*, fr. L. *crepare*, to break; akin *crevice*, *crepitate*.] Anciently one overcome in trial by battle; a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.——a. Cowardly; base.

craver, krāv'ėr, *n.* One who craves or begs.

craving, krāv'ing, *n.* Vehement or inordinate desire; a longing; a morbid demand of appetite.—**cravingly**, krāv'ing-li, *adv.* In a craving manner.

craw, krą, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *kro*, D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, the throat, craw.] The crop or first stomach of fowls; the stomach in a general sense.

crawfish, krą'fish, *n.* See CRAYFISH.

crawl, krąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crawled*, krąld; ppr. *crawling*, krąl'ing. [Of same origin as Sw. *krāla*, also *kraſla*, Icel. *kraſla*, Dan. *kravle*, G. *krabbeln*, to crawl. The word is a freq., and the root is probably that of *crab*.] To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on the hands and knees; to move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously; to advance slowly and slily; to insinuate one's self; to behave meanly or

despicably.——n. The act of crawling; slow creeping motion.

crawler, krą'ėr, *n.* One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile; a mean cringing fellow.

crawlingly, krą'ling-li, *adv.* In a crawling manner.

crayfish, crawfish, krā'fish, krą'fish, *n.* [A curious corruption of comparatively modern origin; formerly *crevise, creveys*, fr. O. Fr. *crevice*, fr. O.H.G. *krebiz*, G. *krebs*= crab. CRAB.] A crustacean found in streams and resembling the lobster, but smaller; also the spiny lobster, a sea crustacean.

crayon, krā'on, *n.* [Fr. *crayon*, fr. *craie*, L. *creta*, chalk, whence *cretaceous.*] A pencil of coloured clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper; a composition pencil for drawing upon lithographic stones.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *crayoned*, krā'ond; ppr. *crayoning*, krā'on-ing. To sketch with a crayon; hence, to sketch roughly.

craze, krāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crazed*, krāzd; ppr. *crazing*, krāz'ing. [Same as Sw. *krasa*, to crush, break; Dan. *krase*, to crackle, fr. sound of crushing. Akin *crush, crash*, &c.] To break; to crack; to weaken; to shatter; to break or impair the natural force or energy of; to crack the brain of; to impair the intellect of.——v.i. To become crazy or insane; to become shattered; to break down.——n. An inordinate desire; a passion; a mania or furore.

crazed, krāzd, *p.a.* Broken down; impaired; decrepit; crazy.

crazily, krā'zi-li, *adv.* In a crazy manner.

craziness, krā'zi-nes, *n.* State of being crazy; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

crazy, krā'zi, *a.* [From *craze*, the verb.] Decrepit; weak; feeble; weakened or disordered in intellect; deranged.

creak, krēk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *creaked*, krēkt; ppr. *creaking*, krēk'ing. [Imitative of a more acute and prolonged sound than *crack*; comp. also *crake, croak*; Fr. *criquer*, to creak; W. *crecian*, to scream.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances.—— v.t. To cause to make a harsh protracted noise.—— n. A sharp, harsh, grating sound.

cream, krēm, *n.* [Fr. *crème*, cream, O. Fr. *creme, cresme*, cream. The same word as *chrism* (q.v.).] That part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface; the richer part of milk which rises and forms a scum on the surface; the best part of a thing; a sweetmeat prepared from cream.—Cream of tartar, a substance obtained from the tartar or argol that forms on the inside of wine casks, often used medicinally. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *creamed*, krēmd; ppr. *creaming*, krēm'ing. To skim; to take cream from by skimming; to take off the best part of a thing; to mix with cream; to add cream to.——v.i. To gather cream; to gather a covering on the surface; to mantle.

cream-cake, krēm'kāk, *n.* A cake filled with custard made of eggs, cream, &c.

cream-cheese, krēm'chēz, *n.* A cheese made with milk not skimmed, and to which a certain quantity of cream is added.

creamery, krē'mėr-i, *n.* [*Cream* and *-ery.*] An establishment to which farmers send their milk to be made into butter and cheese.

cream-faced, krēm'fāst, *a.* Having a white face; pale; having a coward look.

creaminess, krē'mi-nes, *n.* The state of being creamy.

cream-laid, krēm'lād, *a.* A term applied to laid paper of a cream colour.

cream-wove, krēm'wōv, *a.* Applied to wove paper of a cream-colour.

creamy, krēm'i, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

crease, krēs, *n.* [Origin and connections unknown.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; a hollow streak like a groove.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *creased*, krēst; ppr. *creasing*, krēs'ing. To make a crease or mark in a thing by compressing, folding, or doubling; the name given to certain lines marking boundaries near the wickets in the game of cricket.

crease, krēs, *n.* [Malay.] A Malay dagger; a creese.

creasote, creosote, krē'a-sōt, krē'ō-sōt, *n.* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *sōtēr*, preserver.] An oily liquid obtained from wood-tar; it is a powerful antiseptic.

creasy, krē'si, *a.* Full of creases; characterized by creases.

creatable, krē-āt'a-bl, *a.* That may be created.

create, krē-āt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *created*, krē-āt'ed; ppr. *creating*, krē-āt'ing. [L. *creo, creatum*, I create; same root as Skr. *kri*, to make.] To bring into being from nothing; to cause to be or to exist; to originate; to shape and organize; to cause; to be the occasion of; to beget; to generate; to bring about; to invest with a new character; to constitute or appoint.

creatic, krē-at'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kreas, kreatos*, flesh.] Relating to flesh or animal food.

creation, krē-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *création*, fr. L. *creatio*, fr. *creo*, I create.] Act of creating, especially the act of bringing this world into existence; act of making, by new combinations, the aggregate of created things; act of investing with a new character; the conferring of a title, dignity, or office; act of producing; created things collectively; the world; the universe.

creational, krē-ā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to creation.

creative, krē-āt'iv, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

creator, krē-āt'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *creator, creatour*, fr. L. *creator.* CREATE.] The being or person that creates; a maker; a producer; distinctively, the Supreme Being who made all things; that which creates, produces, or causes.

creatorship, krē-āt'ėr-ship, *n.* The state or condition of a creator.

creatress, krē-āt'res, *n.* She who creates, produces, or constitutes.

creature, krē'tūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *creature*, fr. L. *creatura*, thing created, fr. *creo*, I create. CREATE.] Something created, especially a created being; an animal of any kind; a living being; a human being (in contempt, tenderness, or pity); that which is produced, formed, or imagined; a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a dependant; a mere tool.——a. Of or belonging to the body.

crèche, krāsh, *n.* [Fr. *crèche*=Pr. *crepia, crepcha*, fr. O.H.G. *krippa*, a crib. CRIB.] An institution where, for a small payment, children are fed and taken care of during the day; a public nursery for children.

credence, krē'dens, *n.* [Fr. *crédence*, L.L. *credentia*, belief, fr. L. *credens, credentis*, ppr. of *credo*, I believe. CREED.] The act of believing or giving credit; belief; credit; trust; a small table by the side of the altar or communion-table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated: called also *Credence-table.*

credendum, krē-den'dum, *n.*; pl. **credenda**, krē-den'da. [L.] A thing to be believed; an article of faith.

credent, krē'dent, *a.* [CREDENCE.] Believing; confiding.

credential, krē-den'shal, *n.* [From L.L. *credentia*, belief, fr. L. *credens, credentis.* CREDENCE.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed; pl. writings, testimonials, or letters showing that one is entitled to credit, or is invested with authority; the documents given to an ambassador when sent to a foreign court.

credibility, kred-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *crédibilité.*] State or quality of being credible; credibleness.

credible, kred'i-bl, *a.* [L. *credibilis*, fr. *credo*, I believe, whence also *credence, credit*, &c. CREED.] Worthy of credit or of belief; having a claim to be accepted as true.

credibleness, kred'i-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being credible.

credibly, kred'i-bli, *adv.* In a credible manner; so as to command belief.

credit, kred'it, *n.* [Fr. *crédit*, It. *credito*, belief, trust, fr. L. *credo, creditus*, I believe. CREDIBLE, CREED.] Reliance on testimony; belief; faith; trust; confidence; honour; reputation; what brings some honour or estimation; good opinion; esteem; reputed integrity; confidence; reliance; trust in commerce; transfer of goods, property, &c., in confidence of future payment; reputation for pecuniary means or commercial stability; the side of an account in which payment is entered: opposed to *debit*; the time given for payment of goods sold on trust; a sum that a person can get from a bank; a document entitling a person to money.—To do credit to, to be source of some honour to.—Letter of credit, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a specified person to receive money from their agents at another place.——v.t. pret. & pp. *credited*, kred'it-ed; ppr. *crediting*, kred'it-ing. To believe; to confide in the truth of; to trust; to sell or lend to, in confidence of future payment; to procure credit or honour to; to enter upon the credit side of an account; to set to the credit of; to attribute.

creditability, creditableness, kred'-it-a-bil''i-ti, kred'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being creditable.

creditable, kred'it-a-bl, *a.* That brings credit or good opinion; such as to do a person credit; estimable; honourable.

creditably, kred'it-a-bli, *adv.* In a creditable manner; reputably; with credit.

creditor, kred'it-ėr, *n.* [L.] One who credits, or gives credit, in commerce; one to whom a sum of money or other thing is due; one who has a just claim for money: correlative to *debtor.*

credo, krē'dō, *n.* [L. *credo*, I believe. CREED.] A creed or formula of belief.

credulity, kre-dū'li-ti, *n.* [Fr. *crédulité.* L. *credulitas.* CREDULOUS.] Quality of being credulous; a disposition to believe on slight evidence.

credulous, kred'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *credulus*, fr. *credo*, I believe. CREED.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

credulously, kred'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a credulous manner; with credulity.

credulousness, kred'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Quality of being credulous; credulity.

creed, krēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *creda*, a creed, fr. L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the apostles' creed; L. *credo* is lit. 'I put the heart to', fr. *cor, cordis*, the heart (see HEART), and *do*, I put; similarly Skr. *çrad-dhā*, believe. From the Latin come also *credence, credit, credible, grant, recreant.*] A brief and authoritative summary of the articles of Christian faith; a statement or profession of fundamental points of belief; a system of principles of any kind which are believed or professed; a confession of faith; a belief.

creek, krēk, *n.* [Same as D. *kreke, kreek*, a creek, a bay; akin to Sw. *krik*, a bend, a nook; Icel. *kriki*, a crack, a corner; akin to *crook.*] A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river; a small harbour, in Britain one under the jurisdiction of a larger port; a brook or small river: in this sense American and colonial.

creeky, krēk'i, *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

creel, krēl, *n.* [Comp. Ir. *criol*, a chest; Gael. *craidhleag*, a creel; perhaps same root as *cradle.*] An osier basket or pannier; a fish-basket for carrying on the back.

creep, krēp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crept*, krept; ppr. *creeping*, krēp'ing. [A. Sax. *crēpan*, pret. *creáp*, pp. *cropen*=D. *kruipen*, Icel. *krjúpa*, Sw. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, to creep or crawl; akin *cripple, cramp.* In conjugation originally a strong verb.] To move as a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl; to move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth as a plant; to grow along; to move slowly, feebly, or timorously; to move slowly and insensibly, as time; to move secretly; to steal in: to move forward, unheard and unseen; to be servile; to fawn;

to feel as if something were crawling over one; to shiver.

creeper, krēp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which creeps; a creeping plant; a small bird (genus *Certhia*) that resembles the woodpeckers in habits; a kind of grapnel or drag.

creephole, krēp'hōl, *n.* A hole to hide in; a subterfuge; an excuse.

creese, krēs, *n.* [A Javanese word.] A Malay dagger having a wavy edge. Written also *Creese*, *Kreese*, *Kris*, &c.

cremate, krē-māt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cremated*, krē-māt'ed; ppr. *cremating*, krē-māt'ing. [L. *cremo*, *crematum*, I burn.] To burn; to dispose of (a human body) by burning instead of interring.

cremation, krē-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *crematio*, fr. *cremo*, I burn. See prec.] The act of cremating; the burning of a dead body instead of burial.

cremationist, krē-mā'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours the practice of cremation.

cremator, krē-māt'ėr, *n.* One who cremates; a furnace for cremating dead bodies.

crematory, krē'ma-to-ri, *a.* Connected with or employed in cremation.——*n.* A place or establishment for cremation; also called a **crematorium**, krē-ma-tō'ri-um.

Cremona, krē-mō'na, *n.* A general name given to the violins made at Cremona in North Italy.

cremor, krē'mor, *n.* [L.] A creamy liquor, or substance resembling cream.

crenate, **crenated**, krē'nāt, krē'nāt-ed, *a.* [L. *crenatus*, fr. *crena*, a notch.] Notched; indented; scolloped; applied to a leaf having its margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops.—**crenation**, krē-nā'shon, *n.* A crenate form or part.—**crenature**, krē'na-tūr, *n.* A tooth of a crenate leaf, or any other part that is crenate.

crenellate, kren'el-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crenellated*, kren'el-lāt-ed; ppr. *crenellating*, kren'el-lāt-ing. [CRENELLE.] To furnish with crenelles, embrasures, or similar openings; to embattle.—**crenellation**, kren-el-lā'shon, *n.* The act of crenellating; a crenelle or indentation.

crenelle, kre-nel', *n.* [O. Fr. *crenel*, fr. L. *crena*, a notch.] An embrasure in an embattled parapet or breastwork to fire through; an indentation; a notch.

crenulate, kren'ū-lāt, *a.* [See prec.] Having the edge cut into very small scallops, as a leaf or a shell.

creole, krē'ōl, *n.* [Fr. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*: said to be of Negro origin.] A native of the West Indies or Spanish America, but not of indigenous blood: sometimes restricted to descendants of Europeans.

creophagous, krē-of'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *phagein*, to eat.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous.

creosote, krē'ō-sōt, *n.* See CREASOTE.

crêpe, krāp, *n.* [Fr.] Crape.

crepitant, krep'i-tant, *a.* [L. *crepitans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *crepito*. See next.] Crepitating or making a crackling noise; crackling.

crepitate, krep'i-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crepitated*, krep'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *crepitating*, krep'i-tāt-ing. [L. *crepitare*, *crepitatus*, freq. fr. *crepare*, to crack or crackle. Akin *crevice*, *decrepit*.] To crackle; to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound rapidly repeated, as salt in fire.

crepitation, krep-i-tā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of crepitating; a sharp crackling sound or rattle, as of dried twigs or salt thrown on the fire, or such as is produced by the lungs in pneumonia.

crept, krept, *pret.* and *pp.* of *creep*.

crepuscular, krē-pus'kūl-ėr, *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, twilight, fr. *creper*, dusky, dark.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain insects.

crescendo, kre-shen'dō. [It., fr. L. *cresco*, I increase.] A term in music, whose sign, , is placed over a passage to direct the notes to be gradually swelled.

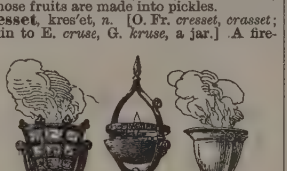
crescent, kres'ent, *n.* [L. *crescens*, *crescentis*, ppr. of *cresco*, I grow (akin to *creo*, I create); seen also in *increase*, *decrease*, *accrue*, *concrete*, &c.] The new moon in her state of increase, showing a curving rim; anything resembling the figure or shape of the new moon; a figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard; the standard itself, and figuratively the Turkish power; a range of buildings in the form of a crescent.

crescented, kres'ent-ed, *a.* Adorned with a crescent.

crescentic, kre-sen'tik, *a.* Crescent-shaped.

cress, kres, *n.* [A. Sax. *cresse*, *cerse*=D. *kers*, G. *kresse*, Sw. *karse*, fr. root seen in O. H. G. *chressan*, to creep; lit. creeping plant.] The name of various plants, mostly cruciferous, in use as a salad, such as watercress, common in streams; garden cress, a dwarf cultivated species; Indian cress, whose fruits are made into pickles.

cresset, kres'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *cresset*, *crasset*; akin to E. *cruse*, G. *kruse*, a jar.] A fire-



Various forms of Cressets.

pan or lamp fixed on the top of a pole; a kind of iron basket for holding burning matter; a large lamp formerly hung in churches.

cressy, kres'i, *a.* Abounding in cresses.

crest, krest, *n.* [O.Fr. *creste*, Fr. *crête*=Pr. It. and Sp. *cresta*, fr. L. *crista*, a crest, a plume on the head; origin doubtful.] A tuft or plume on the head of certain birds; any tuft or ornament worn on the head; the plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself; the top; the summit; foamy top of a wave; a lofty mien; pride; spirit; the rising part of a horse's neck, or of that of another animal; in *her.* the ornament of the helmet; a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap above both helmet and shield.——v.t. pret. & pp. *crested*, krest'ed; ppr. *cresting*, krest'ing. To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for; to adorn with a plume or crest.

crested, krest'ed, *a.* Adorned with a crest or plume; having a crest.

crestfallen, krest'fal-en, *a.* With drooping or lowered crest; dejected; sunk; bowed down; dispirited; spiritless.

crestless, krest'les, *a.* Without a crest; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

cretaceous, krē-tā'shus, *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta*, chalk.] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.—**Cretaceous group**, in *geol.* the upper strata of the secondary series of rocks, superincumbent on the oolite system, containing immense chalk beds.

cretin, krē'tin, *n.* [Fr. *crétin*.] A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps.

cretinism, krē'tin-izm, *n.* The state of a cretin; a disease resembling rickets, but accompanied with idiocy.

cretonne, kre-ton', *n.* [Fr., said to be from *Creton*, a village in Normandy.] A cotton cloth printed with pictorial and other patterns in colours.

creutzer, kroit'sėr, *n.* KREUTZER.

crevasse, kri-vas', *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, a form =E. *crevice*. CREVICE.] A fissure or rent: generally applied to a fissure across a glacier, and in the United States to a breach in the embankment of a river.

crevice, kre'vis, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, O.Fr. *crevace*, fr. *crever*, L. *crepare*, to crack, to chink, to break; akin *craven*, *crepitate*, *decrepit*.] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a cranny.

crew, krō, *n.* [From O.Icel. *kriá*, a swarm; or for old *accrue*, number added, company. ACCRUE.] A company of people; a collected mixed assembly; a company, in contempt; a band; a gang; the company of seamen or sailors belonging to any vessel or who man a ship or boat.

crew, krō, *pret.* of *crow*. See CROW.

crewel, krō'el, *n.* [Perhaps fr. *crul*, a form of *curl*=D. *krul*, a curl.] A kind of fine worsted or thread of silk or wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

crib, krib, *n.* [A. Sax. *crib*, *cribb*=O. Fris. *cribbe*, D. *kribbe*, Dan. *krybbe*, Icel. and Sw. *krubba*, G. *krippe*, a crib; probably akin to *corf*.] A small habitation or cottage; a manger; a rack for fodder; a stall for oxen; a small frame or bed for a child to sleep in; a framework round a shaft sunk in the earth; a small theft, or the thing stolen; a literal translation of a classic author for the use of students; in the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cribbed*, kribd; ppr. *cribbing*, krib'ing. To shut up or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage; to pilfer or purloin.

cribbage, krib'āj, *n.* [From *crib* and *-age*. See prec.] A game at cards played with the whole pack by two, three, or four persons.

cribble, krib'l, *n.* [Fr. *crible*, fr. L. *cribellum*, dim. fr. *cribrum*, a sieve.] A coarse sieve or screen; coarse flour or meal.

cribrate, **cribrose**, krī'brāt, krī'brōs, *a.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve.] Perforated like a sieve.—**cribriform**, krī'bri-form, *a.* Resembling a sieve or riddle; pierced with holes.

crick, krik, *n.* [Akin to *crook*.] A local spasm or cramp; a stiffness of the neck.

cricket, krik'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *criquet*, from its sharp creaking sound; comp. D. *kriek*, a cricket, *kricken*, to chirp. Akin *creak*, *crack*.] An insect noted for the chirping or creaking sound produced by the friction of the bases of its wing-cases against each other.

cricket, krik'et, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A small wooden stool; a footstool.

cricket, krik'et, *n.* [Perhaps same as Fr. *criquet*, formerly a kind of game, also a stick used in a ball game, a word of German origin.] An open-air game played generally by two parties or sides of eleven each, with bats, ball, and wickets.——v.i. pret. & pp. *cricketed*, krik'et-ed; ppr. *cricketing*, krik'et-ing. To play at cricket.

cricketer, krik'et-ėr, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

cricoid, krī'koid, *a.* [Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, appearance.] Ring-like: applied to a round ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

cried, krīd, pret. & pp. of *cry*.

crier, **cryer**, krī'ėr, *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation; an officer whose duty it is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court.

crime, krīm, *n.* [Fr. *crime*, fr. L. *crimen*, an accusation, a crime; allied to *cerno*, I sift, *cribrum*, a sieve; Gr. *krinō*, I separate, judge, condemn; same root is seen in *crisis*, *certain*, *critic*, *discriminate*, &c.] A breach of law, human or divine; a serious violation of public law; a public wrong, as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c; any great wickedness; iniquity; a great fault; a heavy offence; a grievous wrong; vice.

crimeful, krīm'ful, *a.* Criminal; wicked.

crimeless, krīm'les, *a.* Free from crime; innocent.

criminal, krim'in-al, *a.* [Fr. *criminel*, L. *criminalis*, fr. *crimen*, *criminis*. CRIME.] Guilty of a crime; culpable; wicked; iniquitous; abandoned; atrocious; partaking of a crime; involving a crime; relating to crimes: opposed to *civil*.—**Criminal conversation**, formerly, in English law, adultery.——*n.* A person who has committed a crime; a malefactor; a culprit; a transgressor; a convict; a felon.

criminalist, krim'in-al-ist, *n.* An authority in criminal law.

criminality, krim-in-al'i-ti, *n.* [*Criminal* and *-ity*—Fr. *criminalité.*] The quality of being criminal; a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.

criminally, krim'in-al-li, *adv.* In a criminal manner; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

criminate, krim'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *criminated*, krim'in-āt-ed; ppr. *criminating*, krim'in-āt-ing. [L. *crimino*, or *criminor*, *criminatus*, fr. *crimen.* CRIME.] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a crime, offence, or wrong; to involve in a crime or its consequences.

crimination, krim-in-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *criminatio.*] Act of criminating; accusation; charge.

criminative, **criminatory**, krim'in-āt-iv, krim'in-a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to or involving crimination or accusation.

criminous, krim'in-us, *a.* [Fr. *crimineux*, L. *criminosus*, fr. *crimen*, *criminis.* CRIME.] Criminal; guilty of crime.

crimp, krimp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crimped*, krimpt; ppr. *crimping*, krimp'ing. [In some of its senses a lighter form of *cramp*; comp. D. *krimpen*, Dan. *krympe*, G. *krimpen*, to shrink; akin *crumpli*, *cramp.* The noun may be of different origin.] To curl or crisp; to flute or make regular ridges on; to make parallel plaits or folds in; to frill; to crimple; to pinch and hold; to seize; to decoy for service in the army or navy; to gash the flesh of a live fish with a knife.——*n.* One who decoys another into the naval or military service; one who decoys sailors by treating, giving goods on credit, &c., and induces them to engage with a shipmaster whom it is the crimp's interest to serve.

crimp, krimp, *a.* [Probably allied to *crumb*, *crisp*, *crump*, or to the verb *crimp.*] Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.

crimper, krimp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which crimps; a name of various machines.

crimping, krimp'ing, *n.* The act of one who crimps.

crimple, krimp'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crimpled*, krimp'ld; ppr. *crimpling*, krimp'ling. [Dim. of *crimp.*] To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl.

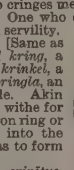
crimson, krim'zn, *n.* [O. Sp. *cremesin*, O. It. *cremesino*, O. Fr. *cramoisin*, fr. L. L. *carmesinus*, *kermesinus*, fr. Ar. *kermes*, *qirmiz*, the kermes insect, which yields the dye; akin *carmine.*] A deep red colour; a red tinged with blue; also, a red colour in general.——*a.* Of a beautiful deep red.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *crimsoned*, krim'znd; ppr. *crimsoning*, krim'zn-ing. To dye of a deep red colour; to make red.——*v.i.* To become of a deep red colour; to be tinged with red; to blush.

crinal, krī'nal, *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair.] Belonging to hair.

cringe, krinj, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cringed*, krinjd; ppr. *cringing*, krinj'ing. [A. Sax. *cringan*, *crincan*, to cringe, shrink, succumb, fr. root of *crank*, *crinkle*, &c.] To bend or crouch servilely; to bend; to bow; to behave with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.——*n.* A bow; servile civility.

cringeling, krinj'ling, *n.* [*Cringe* and suffix *-ling.*] One who cringes meanly.

cringer, krinj'ėr, *n.* One who cringes or bows and flatters with servility.



Cringle.

cringle, kring'gl, *n.* [Same as L.G. *kringel*, dim. of *kring*, a ring; comp. D. *kring*, *krinkel*, a curl, bend, ring; Icel. *kringla*, an orb, fr. *kringr*, a circle. Akin *crank*, *crinkle*, &c.] A withe for fastening a gate; an iron ring or a short rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail so as to form a ring or eye, &c.

crinite, krin'īt, *a.* [L. *crinitus*, hairy, fr. *crinis*, hair.] Having the appearance of hair, or a tuft of hair.

crinkle, kring'kl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crinkled*, kring'kld; ppr. *crinkling*, kring'kling. [Same as D. *krinkelen*, to bend or wind; allied to *cringle*, *crankle*, and *crank*, which see.] To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns.——*v.t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into inequalities.——*n.* A winding or turn; a wrinkle; sinuosity.

crinoid, krī'noid, *n.* [Gr. *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, form.] A lily-star or sea-lily, one of an order of flower-like echinoderms, most of which are fossil.—**crinoid**, **crinoidal**, krī'noid, krī'noi-dal, *a.* Containing or consisting of the fossil remains of crinoids.

crinoline, krin'o-līn, *n.* [Fr. *crinoline*, fr. *crin*, horse-hair, L. *crinis*, hair, and *lin*, flax, L. *linum*, thread.] A fabric of horse-hair and linen thread; an article of female attire, consisting of a skirt stiffened in some way, as by horse-hair, hoops, &c.; a netting to protect a ship from torpedoes.

crio-sphinx, krī'o-sfingks, *n.* [Gr. *krios*,

Crio-sphinx.

a ram, and *sphinx.*] A sphinx having the head of a ram.

cripple, krip'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *cryppel*, *crypel* = O. Fris. *kreppel*, G. *krüppel*, Icel. *kryppil*, a cripple, D. *kreupel*, lame; fr. stem of *creep*; or cog. with Gr. *grypos*, crooked.] One who halts or limps; a lame person; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *crippled*, krip'ld; ppr. *crippling*, krip'ling. To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet; to disable; to impair; to render ineffective or inoperative.

crisis, krī'sis, *n.*; pl. **crises**, krī'sēz. [L. *crisis*, fr. Gr. *krisis*, decision, discrimination, crisis, fr. *krinō*, I separate, I decide, I judge. CRIME.] The change of a disease which indicates its result, whether recovery or death; a decisive stage or point of time when an affair has reached its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change; time when anything is at its height; turning point; juncture; conjuncture.

crisp, krisp, *a.* [A. Sax. *crisp*, fr. L. *crispus*, curled, crisp, *crispare*, to crisp, to crimp; of same origin are Fr. *crêpe*, E. *crape.*] Easily broken or crumbled; brittle; friable; possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness; fresh; brisk; effervescing or foaming; sparkling.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *crisped*, krispt; ppr. *crisping*, krisp'ing. To curl; to contract or form into ringlets; to wrinkle or curl into little undulations; to ripple.——*v.i.* To form little curls or undulations; to curl.

crispate, kris'pāt, *a.* Having a crisped appearance.

crispation, kris-pā'shon, *n.* A crisping or curling; a wrinkling or contraction; a minute undulation.

crisper, krisp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which crisps or curls; an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth.

crispin, kris'pin, *n.* A colloquial name for a shoemaker, from *Crispin* or *Crispinus*, the patron saint of the craft.

crisply, krisp'li, *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

crispness, krisp'nes, *n.* A state of being crisped or curled; also, brittleness.

crispy, krisp'i, *a.* Crisp; curled; formed into ringlets; brittle.

criss-cross, kris'kros, *a.* [Reduplication of *cross.*] Arranged in or marked by crossing lines.——*v.t.* To mark with crossing lines or something similar.

cristate, kris'tāt, *a.* [L. *cristatus*, fr. *crista*, a crest. CREST.] Having an appendage like a crest or tuft; crested; tufted.

criterion, krī-tē-ri-on, *n.*; pl. **criteria**, krī-tē'ri-a. [Gr. *kritērion*, a means of judging, standard, test, fr. *kritēs*, a judge, fr. *krinō*, I judge; akin *critic*, *crisis.* CRIME.] The mark or standard by which a correct judgment or estimate can be formed; a measure; a test; a rule; a principle.

critic, krit'ik, *n.* [L. *criticus*, fr. Gr. *kritikos*, critical, fr. *kritēs*, a judge, fr. *krinō*, I judge. CRIME.] A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; a judge of merit or excellence in the fine arts generally; a connoisseur; a judge; a writer who passes judgments on matters of literature and art; a reviewer; a careful observer; a close or severe examiner or judge.——*a.* Critical; relating to criticism.

critical, krit'ik-al, *a.* [L. *criticus*, fr. Gr. *kritikos.* CRITIC.] Relating to or containing criticism; belonging to the art of a critic; nicely exact; nicely judicious; discriminating; inclined to find fault; captious; censorious; relating to a crisis; momentous; pertaining to the turning point of a disease.

critically, krit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a critical manner; with nice discernment or scrutiny; at the crisis; at the exact time; in a critical situation, place, or condition.

criticaster, krit'i-kas-tėr, *n.* [From *critic* and suffix *-aster.*] A small or inferior critic.

criticism, krit'i-sizm, *n.* [*Critic* and *-ism.*] Act or art of criticizing; critical examination; critical exhibition of the merits and defects of a literary work, or a work of art; a critical essay; critique; censure.

criticizable, krit'i-sīz-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being criticized.

criticize, krit'i-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *criticized*, krit'i-sīzd; ppr. *criticizing*, krit'i-sīz-ing. [*Critic* and *-ize.*] To judge critically, estimating beauties and defects; to pick out faults; to utter censure.——*v.i.* To examine or judge critically; to notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; to animadvert upon. Also written *Criticise.*

criticizer, krit'i-sīz-ėr, *n.* One who criticizes; a critic.

critique, kri-tēk', *n.* [Fr. CRITIC.] A written estimate of the merits of a literary or artistic performance; a criticism; a review.

crizzel, **crizzle**, kriz'l, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A roughness on the surface of glass which dulls its transparency.

croak, krōk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *croaked*, krōkt; ppr. *croaking*, krōk'ing. [Imitative of sound, like M. H. G. *krochzen*, G. *krächzen*, Fr. *croasser*, L. *crocire*, *crocitare*, Gr. *krōzein*, to croak.] To make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, a crow; to caw; to make a low harsh sound; to forebode evil without much cause; to grumble; to murmur; to speak with a low hollow voice.——*v.t.* To utter in a low hollow voice; to murmur out; to announce or herald by croaking.——*n.* The low harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

croaker, krōk'ėr, *n.* One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; an alarmist.

croaking, **croaky**, krōk'ing, krōk'i, *a.* Uttering a croak; given to croak or grumble; foreboding evil; grumbling.

crochet, krō'shā, *n.* [Fr., dim. fr. *croche*, *croc*, a hook; a word of Germanic origin. CROOK.] A species of knitting, performed by means of a small hook, the material being fancy worsted, cotton, or silk.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *crocheted*, krō'shād; ppr. *crocheting*, krō'shā-ing. To knit in this style.

crocidolite, krō-sid'o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *krokis*, *krokidos*, nap of cloth, *lithos*, stone.] A fibrous quartz brought from Cape Colony, and made into trinkets, &c.

crock, krok, *n.* [A. Sax. *crocc*, *crocca*, a pot or pitcher; akin to D. *kruik*, Icel. *krukka*, Dan. *krukke*, G. *krug*, an earthen vessel, a pitcher. There are also similar Celtic words.] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; the soot or smut from pots, kettles, &c.

crockery, krok'ė-ri, *n.* [From *crocker*, an old name for a potter, fr. *crock*, a pot.] Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.

crocket, krok'et, *n.* [Akin to *croquet*, *cro-*

chet, or to *crook*.] An architectural ornament placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, &c.; one of the terminal snags on a stag's horn.

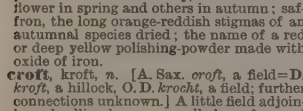
crocodile, krok'ō-dīl, *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, fr. Gr. *krokodeilos*, supposed to be from *krokos*, saffron, yellow, and *deire*, neck.] A large aquatic reptile of the lizard kind, sometimes reaching the length of 30 feet; the best known species haunt the Nile.—*a.* Of or pertaining to or like a crocodile.—**Crocodile tears**, false or affected tears: in allusion to the old fiction that crocodiles shed tears over their victims.—**crocodilian**, krok-ō-dil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile or the same family of reptiles.—*n.* A reptile of the order (*Crocodilia*) which includes the true crocodile, the alligator, the gavial, &c.

crocus, krō'kus, *n.* [L. *crocus*, fr. Gr. *krokos*, saffron, also the *crocus*.] A genus of bulbous plants of the iris family, some of which flower in spring and others in autumn; saffron, the long orange-reddish stigmas of an autumnal species dried; the name of a red or deep yellow polishing-powder made with oxide of iron.

croft, kroft, *n.* [A. Sax. *croft*, a field=D. *kroft*, a hillock, O. D. *krocht*, a field; further connections unknown.] A little field adjoining a dwelling-house; a small piece of ground inclosed; a little farm or holding worked by the occupier.

crofter, krof'tėr, *n.* One who occupies a croft—a name especially given to tenants of small holdings in the Highlands of Scotland, who often have a right to a piece of pasture in common.

cromlech, krom'lek, *n.* [W. *cromlech—crom*, bending, concave, and *llech*, a flat



Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall.

stone; Ir. and Gael. *cromleac*.] An ancient structure (probably a sepulchral monument) consisting of two or more large stones set on end, supporting another large stone in a horizontal position.

cromorna, krō-mor'na, *n.* [From G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn.] A stop or set of pipes in an organ with a tone like that of a clarionet.

crone, krōn, *n.* [Formerly *crony*, from D. *karonje*, a hussy, a slut, lit. a *carrion*. CARRION.] A term (usually contemptuous) for an old woman.

crony, krō'ni, *n.* [Origin unknown: the word first appears after 1660.] An intimate companion; a familiar friend.

crook, krōk, *n.* [Same as Icel. *krókr*, Sw. *krok*, Dan, *krog*, a hook or crook; D. *kruk*, a crutch; comp. W. *crwg*, Gael. *crocan*, a crook, a hook. Akin *crocket*, *crotchet*, perhaps *crutch*, *crouch*.] Any bend, turn, or curve; a bent part or appendage of something; a bent or curving instrument; a shepherd's staff curving at the end; the staff of a bishop or abbot, in the form of a shepherd's staff; a pastoral staff; a small curved tube applied to a trumpet, horn, &c., to change its key.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *crooked*, krōkt; ppr. *crooking*, krōk'ing. To bend; to curve; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook on.—*v.i.* To bend or be bent; to curve; to wind.

crook-backed, krōk'bakt, *a.* Having a round back or shoulders; hump-backed.

crooked, krōk'ed, *a.* Bent from a straight line; not straight; curved; winding; wry or deformed; deviating from the path of rectitude; deceitful; perverse; devious; froward.

crookedly, krōk'ed-li, *adv.* In a crooked or perverse manner.

crookedness, krōk'ed-nes, *n.* State of being crooked; perverseness; deceit; depravity; deformity.

crook-shouldered, krōk'shōl-dėrd, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

croon, krōn, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *crooned*, krōnd; ppr. *crooning*, krōn'ing. [Imitative of sound; like D. *kreunen*, to groan, to lament. The word has been adopted into English from the Scotch.] To sing in a low humming tone; to hum; to utter a low, continued, plaintive sound.

crop, krop, *n.* [A. Sax. *crop*, top, bunch, craw of a bird=D. and L.G. *krop*, G. *kropf*, a bird's crop; Icel. *kroppr*, a hump, bunch; Sw. *kropp*, the body; Dan. *krop*, a swelling below the throat; akin *croup*, *group*, which have entered English fr. the French though of Germanic origin. A crop in sense of field-produce was originally the heads or tops cut off.] The round projecting first stomach of a bird; the craw; that which is cut or gathered from a field; the produce obtained from a single field or in a single season; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest; corn and other cultivated plants while growing; the yield of something during one season; what arises as a result; the act of cutting or clipping off, as hair; a short whip without a lash, used by riders.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cropped*, kropt, *cropt*, kropt; ppr. *cropping*, krop'ing. To cut off the top or the ends of; to cut close the hair of; to shear; to cut the edges of; to cut off short; to lop; to eat or browse; to cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls; to cultivate or take crops from.—**To crop out**, to crop up, to appear on the surface; to appear incidentally and undesignedly; to come to light.

crop-eared, krop'ērd, *a.* Having the ears cropped or cut short.

crop-full, krop'fụl, *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

cropper, krop'ėr, *n.* A breed of pigeons with a large crop; a fall as from horseback.

croppy, krop'i, *n.* A person who wears his hair closely cropped; specifically, an Irish rebel of the time of 1798.

crop-sick, krop'sik, *a.* Sick with excess in eating or drinking.

croquet, krō'kā, *n.* [Probably fr. Fr. *croquet*, a dialect form of *crochet*, a dim. of *croche*, *croc*, a hook or crook.] An open-air game played by two or more persons with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a series of iron hoops or arches.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *croqueted*, krō'kād; ppr. *croqueting*, krō'kā-ing. In croquet, to strike a ball away by placing one's own beside it and hitting the latter.

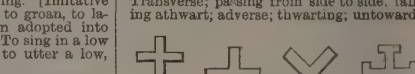
crore, krōr, *n.* In the East Indies, ten millions (a *crore* of rupees).

Archbishop's Crozier.

crosier, **crozier**, krō'zhi-ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *crocier*, *crossier*, L.L. *crociarius*, properly one who carried the bishop's pastoral staff, fr. L.L. *crocia*, the staff itself, fr. O.Fr. *croc*, a hook; akin to *crook*.] Properly, a bishop's crook or pastoral staff; also applied to an archbishop's staff with a cross on the top.

crosiered, krō'zhi-ėrd, *a.* Bearing a crosier.

cross, kros, *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross used as a gibbet, through O. Ir. *cros*, or Norse *kross*—Fr. *croix*, O. Fr. *crois*, Sp. *cruz*, It. *croce*. L. *crux* is perhaps of Phœnician origin, the punishment of the cross being practised among them.] An instrument on which malefactors were anciently put to death, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely, such as that on which Christ suffered; the symbol of the Christian religion; the religion itself; an ornament in the form of a cross; a monument shaped like a cross or with a cross upon it, anciently set in market-places; any figure, mark, or sign in this form, many such being known by distinctive names: anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance, vexation, misfortune, or opposition; a mixing of breeds; a hybrid.—*a.* Transverse; passing from side to side, falling athwart; adverse; thwarting; untoward;



1. Latin Cross. 2. Greek Cross. 3. St. Andrew's Cross. 4. Jerusalem Cross.

perverse; intractable; peevish; fretful; perplexing; made or produced by the opposite party.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *crossed*, krost; ppr. *crossing*, kros'ing. To draw or run a line or lay a body across; to erase by marking crosses on or over; to cancel; to make the sign of the cross upon; to pass or extend from side to side of; to pass or move over; to thwart, obstruct, hinder, embarrass; to contradict; to cause to interbreed; to mix the breed of.—*v.i.* To lie or be athwart; to move or pass across; to thwart or oppose one's interest, purpose, designs, &c.; to stand in one's way.

cross-action, kros'ak-shon, *n.* A case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff arising out of the same transaction.

crossbill, kros'bil, *n.* A bird belonging to the finch family, the mandibles of whose bill cross each other at the points.

cross-bones, kros'bōnz, *n. pl.* A symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones placed crosswise, generally in conjunction with a skull.

crossbow, kros'bō, *n.* A weapon for shooting, formed by fixing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Crossbow.

cross-bred, kros'bred, *a.* A term applied to an animal produced from a male and female of different breeds.—**cross-breed**, kros'-brēd, *n.* A breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.—**cross-breeding**, kros'brēd-ing, *n.* The system of breeding animals from individuals of two different strains or varieties.

crosscut, kros'kut, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crosscut*, kros'kut; ppr. *crosscutting*, kros'kut-ing. To cut across.—Crosscut saw, a saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain.

crosse, kros, *n.* A kind of large battledore used in the game of *lacrosse*.

crossed, krost, *a.* Marked with a cross or crosses, or with lines drawn across; in the form of a cross.—Crossed cheque, a cheque having two parallel lines drawn across it, between which may be written the name of a banking firm or the words 'and Co.', such marks being made as an additional security that the sum shall be paid to the proper party.

cross-examination, kros'egz-am-in-ā-shon, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.

cross-examine, kros'egz-am-in, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cross-examined*, kros'egz-am-ind; ppr. *cross-examining*, kros'egz-am-in-ing. To examine (a witness) for the purpose of damaging his evidence already given; to test

evidence by examining a witness by the opposite party or his counsel.

cross-eye, kros'ī, *n.* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose.

cross-fertilization, kros'fėr-til-i-zā-shon, *n.* The fertilization of the ovules of one plant by the pollen of another; the fecundation of a plant effected by the agency of insects, the action of the wind, water, &c.

cross-fire, kros'fīr, *n.* A firing from two or more parts of a military work, so that the lines of fire cross each other.

cross-gartered, kros'gär-tėrd, *a.* Having the garters crossed on the leg. [*Shak.*]

cross-grained, kros'grānd, *a.* Having the grain or fibres across or irregular; perverse; untractable; crabbed.

cross-hatching, kros'hach-ing, *n.* Engraved lines which cross each other regularly to increase the depth of shadow.

cross-head, kros'hed, *n.* A beam or rod stretching across the end of the piston of a steam-engine, and moving between parallel guides.

crossing, kros'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which crosses; a path across a place where streets, roads, &c., intersect; a place where passengers cross.

cross-legged, kros'legd, *a.* Having the legs across.

crosslet, kros'let, *n.* A small cross.

crossly, kros'li, *adv.* In a cross manner; adversely; peevishly; fretfully.

crossness, kros'nes, *n.* State or quality of being cross; peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humour; perverseness.

cross-purpose, kros'pėr-pus, *n.* A contrary purpose; a misunderstanding by those whose object is similar; *pl.* a sort of conversational game, consisting in the mixing up of questions and answers.

cross-question, kros'kwes-tyon, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cross-questioned*, kros'kwes-tyond; ppr. *cross-questioning*, kros'kwes-tyon-ing. To cross-examine.

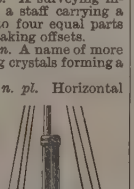
cross-reference, kros'ref-ėr-ens, *n.* A reference from one part of a book to another.

cross-road, kros'rōd, *n.* A road which crosses the country, or which crosses other roads; a by-road.

cross-staff, kros'staf, *n.* A surveying instrument, consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants: used for taking offsets.

cross-stone, kros'stōn, *n.* A name of more than one mineral, having crystals forming a sort of cross.

cross-trees, kros'trēz, *n. pl.* Horizontal pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to sustain the tops and extend the shrouds.



A A, Cross-trees.

crossway, kros'wā, *n.* A cross-road; an obscure path intersecting the main road; a by-way.

crosswise, kros'wīz, *adv.* In the form of a cross; transversely; intersecting.

crotch, kroch, *n.* [A form of *crutch*.] A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches; a stake or pole with a forked top serving as a support.—**crotched**, krocht, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

crotchet, kroch'et, *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, dim. of *croche*, *croc*, a hook. CROCHET, CROOK.] The name of certain hooked implements, appliances, or appendages; a note in music, half the length of a minim, written thus ♩ or ♪; a peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit; a bracket in printing; a sentence or passage distinguished from the rest.

crotcheted, kroch'et-ed, *a.* Marked with crotchets; ornamented with crockets.

crotcheteer, kroch-e-tēr', *n.* [*Crotchet* and *-eer*.] One given to some favourite theory, whim, hobby, project, or crotchet.

crotchetiness, kroch'e-ti-nes, *n.* The state of being crotchety.

crotchety, kroch'et-i, *a.* [*Crotchet* and *-y*.] Having crotchets in the brain; marked by crotchets or peculiarities; whimsical.

croton, krō'ton, *n.* [Gr. *krotōn*, the castor-oil plant.] An East Indian shrub from the seeds of which is extracted an oil of dangerous purgative properties, and which, when applied externally, acts as an irritant and suppurative.

crouch, krouch, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crouched*, krouch't; ppr. *crouching*, krouch'ing. [Perhaps fr. O. Fr. *crochir*, to become crooked, fr. *croche*, *croc*, a hook. CROCHET.] To bend low down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground, as an animal; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn.—v.t. To bend or cause to bend lowly.

croup, krōp, *n.* [A word imitative of the hoarse cough characteristic of the disease; comp. such words as *croak*, *crow*, Sc. *roup*, *roop*, hoarseness, &c.] A disease of the windpipe in children, accompanied by a short barking cough and difficulty of breathing.

croup, krōp, *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, the rump, croup, O. Fr. *crope*, *crupe*; a word of Germanic origin. CROP, CRUPPER.] The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

croupier, krō'pē-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *croupier*, fr. *croupe*, the rump or hinder part. CROUP.] One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table; one who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.

crow, krō, *n.* [A. Sax. *crāwe*, a crow, *crāwan*, to crow or croak; imitative of the cry, like G. *krähe*, a crow, *krähen*, to crow; Goth. *krukk*, a croaking; L. *crocio*, Gr. *krōzō*, I croak. Comp. *crake*, *croak*.] The general name of birds of the genus Corvus, including the raven, rook, jackdaw, carrion crow, hooded crow, &c.; the sound which a cock utters; an iron bar with a sort of beak at one end; a crowbar.—**As the crow flies**, in a direction straight forward.—**To have a crow to pluck with one**, to have some fault to find with one; to have a disagreeable matter to settle with him.—v.i. pret. *crew*, krō, but *crowed*, krōd, when said of persons; pp. *crowed*, krōd; ppr. *crowing*, krō'ing. To cry as a cock; to cry or make a noise as a cock in joy, gaiety, or defiance; to boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapour; to swagger; to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child.

crowbar, krō'bär, *n.* A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever.

crow-berry, krō'be-ri, *n.* The jet-black berry of a small evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of England.

crowd, kroud, *n.* [The noun is from the verb: A. Sax. *crūdan*, pret. *creād*, to press, whence *croda*, *gecrod*, a press or throng; akin O.D. *cruden*, to press, to push; L.G. *krüden*, to oppress.] A number of persons or things collected, or closely pressed together; a throng; a promiscuous medley; a great multitude; a concourse; a swarm; a mob; the populace; the vulgar.—v.t. pret. & pp. *crowded*, kroud'ed; ppr. *crowding*, kroud'ing. To thrust, urge, press, or drive together; to fill by pressing numbers together without order; to fill to excess; to encumber by multitudes.—v.i. To press in numbers; to press; to throng; to swarm or be numerous.

crowded, kroud'ed, *p. a.* Filled by a promiscuous multitude; formed of a number gathered closely together.

crow-flower, krō'flou-ėr, *n.* A name of the buttercup and other plants.

crow-foot, krō'fụt, *n.* A complication of small cords spreading out from a long block, used on shipboard to suspend the awnings, &c.; a popular name for the species of buttercups.

crown, kroun, *n.* [O.E. *corowne*, *corune*, fr. O. Fr. *corune*, Mod. Fr. *couronne*, a crown, fr. L. *corona*, a crown, a garland or wreath; fr. Gr. *chorōnos*, fr. *choros*, a chorus; lit. a wreath worn by dancers.] An ornament for the head in the form of a wreath or garland; a diadem or ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes as a badge of regal authority and dignity; regal power; royalty; the sovereign; dignity; honour; honorary distinction; reward; glory; ornament; perfection; completion; accomplishment; highest or most perfect state; acme; the top part of anything, especially the head; the summit or vertex; the portion of a tooth which appears above the gum; the end of the shank of an anchor from which the arms proceed; a coin anciently stamped with a crown (the English crown being a silver piece, value 5*s.*).—v.t. pret. & pp. *crowned*, kround; ppr. *crowning*, kroun'ing. To invest with a crown or regal ornament; to invest with regal dignity and power; to cover as with a crown; to cover the top of; to honour; to dignify; to adorn; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; to reward; to recompense; to terminate or finish; to end happily or successfully; to complete; to perfect.

crowned, kround, *p. a.* Invested with a crown; surmounted with a crown; surmounted or covered on the top.

crown-glass, kroun'glas, *n.* The finest sort of common window-glass.

crowning, kroun'ing, *p.a.* Forming the crown or summit; serving to crown or complete; highest; finishing; perfecting; final.

crownless, kroun'les, *a.* Destitute of a crown.

crownlet, kroun'let, *n.* A small crown.

crown-prince, kroun'prins, *n.* The prince who is apparently successor to the crown.

crown-saw, kroun'są, *n.* A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder.

crown-wheel, kroun'whēl, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as in certain watches.

crown-work, kroun'wėrk, *n.* In *fort.* a work projecting from the main body of a

Crown-work.

fortress, consisting of two demi-bastions (*a a*) at the extremes, and an entire bastion (*b*) in the middle, with curtains (*c c*).

crow-quill, krō'kwil, *n.* The quill or large feather of the crow, used in fine writing.

crow's-bill, krōz'bil, *n.* A kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.

crow's-feet, krōz'fēt, *n. pl.* The wrinkles under and around the eyes which are the effects of age.

crow's-foot, krōz'fụt, *n.* A caltrop (which see).

crow's-nest, krōz'nest, *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the mast of an Arctic vessel for the shelter of the look-out man.

crozier. See CROSIER.

crucial, krō'shi-al, *a.* [Fr. *crucial*, fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross. CROSS.] Relating to a cross; severe or trying, as if bringing to the cross; forming a searching or thorough test; decisive.

crucible, krō'si-bl, *n.* [L.L. *crucibulum*. Of doubtful origin.] A melting-pot used by chemists and others, made of earth, black-lead, platina, &c., and capable of enduring extreme heat; a severe or scorching test.

crucifer, krō'si-fėr, *n.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, a

cross, and *fero*, I bear.] A plant with six stamens, and the parts of the flower in the form of a cross.—**cruciferous**, krö-sif'ér-us, *a.* Having four petals in the form of a cross, as flowers or plants of the order called Cruciferæ.

crucifier, krö'si-fī-ér, *n.* A person who crucifies.

crucifix, krö'si-fiks, *n.* [L. *crucifixus*, fixed to the cross, crucified—*crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *figo*, I fix. Cross, Fix.] A cross with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

crucifixion, krö-si-fik'shon, *n.* [Crucifix.] The act of fastening to the cross, or of crucifying; the mode of putting to death by nailing or fastening to a cross; the death of Christ.

cruciform, krö'si-form, *a.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *forma*, form.] Cross-shaped; having parts disposed in the form of a cross.

crucify, krö'si-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crucified*, krö'si-fid; ppr. *crucifying*, krö'si-fī-ing. [Fr. *crucifier*, Fr. and Sp. *crucificar*, to crucify, fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and termination *-ficare*; used instead of L. *crucifigere*, to crucify. Crucifix.] To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; to subdue or mortify (*'crucify* the flesh'); to vex or torment.

crucigerous, krö-sij'ér-us, *a.* [L. *crux*, cross, and *gero*, I bear.] Bearing a cross.

crude, kröd, *a.* [L. *crudus*, raw, unripe, rough, cruel; akin to *crudelis*, cruel, *cruor*, blood; W. *crau*, Ir. *cru*, *cro*, blood; fr. same root as E. *raw*. Raw.] Raw; not cooked; unripe; immature; in its natural state; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not well digested; not brought to perfection or clearly thought out; not well formed, arranged, or prepared intellectually.

crudely, kröd'li, *adv.* In a crude manner; without due preparation; without maturity or thoroughness.

crudeness, kröd'nes, *n.* State or quality of being crude; crudity.

crudity, kröd'i-ti, *n.* [L. *cruditas*.] State of being crude; rawness; unripeness; something in a crude state.

cruel, krö'el, *a.* [Fr. *cruel*, fr. L. *crudelis*, cruel. Crude.] Unmerciful; unfeeling; hard-hearted; unrelenting; inhuman; barbarous; ferocious; brutal; tormenting; vexing; afflicting.

cruelly, krö'el-li, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; painfully; extremely.

cruelty, krö'el-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *cruelté*, *cruauté*, Fr. *cruauté*, fr. L. *crudelitas*, *-tatis*.] Quality of being cruel; inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; brutality; ferocity; infliction of unnecessary pain or distress; a cruel act; barbarous treatment.

cruet, krö'et, *n.* [From O.Fr. *crue*, *cruie*, a pot, a word of Germanic origin; comp. G. *krug*, a pitcher. Crock.] A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

cruet-stand, krö'et-stand, *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets at table.

cruise, króz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cruised*, krözd; ppr. *cruising*, krö'zing. [Same as D. *kruisen*, to cross, to cruise, fr. *kruis*, a cross; also = Sp. & Pg. *cruzar*, to cruise, a word of similar origin. Cross.] To sail hither and thither; to rove on the sea in search of an enemy's ships for capture, or for protecting commerce, for pleasure, or any other purpose; to rove for plunder.—n. A voyage made in various courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or for pleasure.

cruiser, krö'zer, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; specifically, a swift armed vessel designed to protect the shipping of the country to which it belongs, or destroy the enemy's shipping, or for plunder.

cruisie, krö'zi, *n.* [Akin to *cruse*.] A simple form of lamp formerly used in Scotland, having an open reservoir for the oil in which a wick was laid.

cruive, krüv, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *cro*, a hovel, a wattled fold.] A sty; a sort of hedge formed by stakes on a tidal river or the seabeach for catching fish. [Scotch.]

crumb, **crum**, krum, *n.* [A. Sax. *cruma* =D. *kruim*, L.G. *krőme*, Dan. *krumme*, G. *krume*, a crumb; perhaps fr. root of *cram*. The *b* does not properly belong to the word (comp. in this respect *thumb*, *limb*), but is now nearly always inserted.] A small fragment, bit, particle, or piece; usually a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off; the soft part of bread as opposed to the crust.—v.t. pret. & pp. *crumbed*, *crummed*, krumd; ppr. *crumbing*, *crumming*, krum'ing. To break into small pieces with the fingers; to cover (meat, &c.) with breadcrumbs.

crumb-brush, krum'brush, *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

crumb-cloth, krum'kloth, *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet clean.

crumble, krum'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crumbled*, krum'bld; ppr. *crumbling*, krum'bling. [A dim. form fr. *crumb*, like D. *kruimelen*, L.G. *krőmeln*, G. *krümeln*, to crumble.] To break into small fragments or crumbs; to pulverize.—v.i. To fall, break, or part into small pieces or fragments; to fall into ruin; to decay; to perish piecemeal.

crumbly, krum'bli, *a.* Apt to crumble; brittle; friable.

crumby, **crummy**, krum'i, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft like the crumb of bread, as opposed to the crust.

crump, krump, *a.* [A. Sax. *crump*, *crumb*, bent, crooked; allied to G. *krumm*, crooked, and to *cramp*, *crimp*, *crimple*.] Crooked; bowed; bent.

crump, krump, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make a crunching noise as in eating or on hard snow.

crumpet, krum'pet, *n.* [Allied to *crimp*, brittle.] A sort of muffin or tea-cake, very light and spongy.

crumple, krump'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crumpled*, krump'ld; ppr. *crumpling*, krump'ling. [A dim. form closely allied to *crump* (a.), *crimp*, *cramp*.] To draw, contract, or press into wrinkles, creases, or folds; to rumple.—v.i. To contract; to shrink; to shrivel.

crumpled, krump'ld, *p.a.* [Crumple.] Creased; wrinkled; shrivelled; bent spirally or curled (as an animal's horns).

crunch, krunsh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crunched*, krunsht; ppr. *crunching*, krunsh'ing. [A form of *cranch*, *craunch*. Craunch.] To crush between the teeth; to chew with violence and noise; to craunch.

crupper, krup'ér, *n.* [Fr. *croupière*, O. Fr. *cropiere*, fr. *croupe*, *crope*, the croup or buttocks. Croup.] A strap of leather buckled to a saddle and passing under a horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from sliding forward; the buttocks.

crural, krö'ral, *a.* [L. *cruralis*, fr. *crus*, *cruris*, a leg; fr. a root meaning hard, as in *crust*.] Belonging to the leg; shaped like a leg or root.

crusade, krö-sād', *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, Pr. *crozada*, Sp. *cruzada*, ultimately fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross. Cross.] A military expedition under the banner of the cross, undertaken by Christians in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of infidels or Mohammedans; a romantic or enthusiastic enterprise.—v.i. pret. & pp. *crusaded*, krö-sād'ed; ppr. *crusading*, krö-sād'ing. To engage in a crusade; to support or oppose any cause with zeal.

crusader, krö-sād'ér, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

crusado, krö-sā'dō, *n.* [Pg. *cruzado*, so named because marked with a cross. Crusade.] A Portuguese coin of the value of 2*s.* 4*d.*

cruse, krös or króz, *n.* [Icel. *krús*, Dan. *kruus*, D. *kroes*, pot, mug; akin *cresset*, *crucible*.] A small cup; a bottle or cruet.

cruset, krö'set, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*, *creuzet*; akin to *cruse*.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting-pot.

crush, krush, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crushed*, krusht; ppr. *crushing*, krush'ing. [O. Fr. *cruisir*, *croissir*, to crack or crash, fr. the Teutonic; comp. Dan. *kryste*, Sw. *krysta*, Icel. *kreista*, to squeeze; Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash.] To press or squeeze between two hard bodies; to squeeze out of the natural shape; to break or bruise; to pound; to comminute or break into small pieces; to overwhelm and beat down by power; to subdue; to overpower; to prostrate; to oppress.—v.i. To be pressed, bruised, or squeezed.—n. A violent pressing or squeezing; the act or effect of anything that crushes; violent pressure caused by a crowd; a crowding or being crowded together.

crusher, krush'ér, *n.* One who or that which crushes.

crush-hat, krush'hat, *n.* A soft hat which may be carried under the arm without having its shape destroyed; an opera-hat.

crushing, krush'ing, *p.a.* Overwhelming; overpowering; oppressing.

crush-room, krush'röm, *n.* A room in a theatre, opera-house, &c., in which the audience may promenade at intervals.

crust, krust, *n.* [O. Fr. *crouste*, Mod. Fr. *croûte*, fr. L. *crusta*, crust, rind, shell, &c.; fr. root meaning hard, seen in Gr. *krystallos* (E. *crystal*), *kryos*, frost; A. Sax. *hruse*, earth.] The hard outer coat, covering, or case of anything; an incrustation; the hard outside of a loaf; a piece of hard bread; a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c.—**Crust of the earth**, the exterior portion so far as accessible to our inspection and observation.—v.t. pret. & pp. *crusted*, krust'ed; ppr. *crusting*, krust'ing. To cover with a crust or with a hard case or coat; to incrust.—v.i. To gather or contract into a hard covering.

Crustacea, krus-tā'shē-a, *n. pl.* [Mod. L. *crustaceus*, from their crusty covering or shell. Crust.] An important division of animals, comprising crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimps, &c., having an external skeleton or shell in many pieces.

crustacean, krus-tā'shē-an, *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, the crustaceans.

crustaceology, krus-tā'shē-ol"o-ji, *n.* [*Crustacea* and *-ology*.] That branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

crustaceous, krus-tā'shus, *a.* [*Crust* and suffix *-aceous*.] Having a crust or shell; shelly; belonging to the Crustacea.

crustation, krus-tā'shon, *n.* [*Crust* and *-ation*.] An adherent crust; incrustation.

crustily, krus'ti-li, *adv.* In a crusty manner; peevishly; harshly; morosely.

crustiness, krus'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being crusty; hardness; snappishness; peevishness; moroseness; surliness.

crusty, krus'ti, *a.* [*Crust* and *-y*. In sense of short-tempered it refers to the brittleness of crust. Comp. *short* and *curt* in similar sense.] Having a crust; like crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; snappish; surly; peevish.

crut, krut, *n.* [Perhaps Fr. *croûte*, crust.] The rough shaggy part of oak bark.

crutch, kruch, *n.* [A. Sax. *crycc*, *cricc*, a staff, a crutch=D. *kruk*, L.G. *krukke*, G. *krücke*, Icel. *krykkja*, Dan. *krykke*, Sw. *krycka*, a crutch; same root as in *crook*.] A staff with a cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking; something resembling a crutch; a support of various kinds; a contrivance of a forked shape.—v.t. pret. & pp. *crutched*, krucht; ppr. *crutching*, kruch'ing. To support on crutches; to prop or sustain with miserable helps.

crutched, krucht, *a.* Furnished with a crutch or something like the head of a crutch.

crutched, krucht, *a.* [From old *crouch*, a cross, fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.] Crossed; badged with a cross.—**Crutched Friars**, an order of friars founded at Bologna in 1169, so named from their adopting the cross as their special symbol.

crux, kruks, *n.* [L. *crux*, a cross. Cross.] Anything that puzzles greatly or torments with the difficulty of finding an explanation.

crwth, kruth, *n.* [W.] A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales.

Crwth.

cry, krī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cried*, krīd; ppr. *crying*, krī'ing. [Fr. *crier*, to cry, fr. L. *quiritare*, to cry, scream, wail, lament (whence It. *gridare*, O. Sp. *cridar*, Sp. *gritar*), fr. *queror*, to complain (whence *querulous*); or fr. *Quiris*, *Quiritis*, a Roman citizen, 'to demand the rights of a citizen'.] To utter a loud voice or sound; to utter the loud shrill sounds of weeping, lamentation, distress, surprise, fear, joy, entreaty, &c.; to vociferate; to shriek; to scream; to bawl or squall; to clamour; to shed tears; to weep.—**To cry out**, to exclaim; to vociferate; to utter a loud voice.—**To cry out against**, to complain loudly against; to blame or censure.—**I cry you mercy**, I beg pardon.——v.t. To proclaim; to shout; to utter loudly and publicly for giving notice; to advertise or sell by outcry.—**To cry down**, to decry; to dispraise; to condemn.—**To cry up**, to praise; to applaud; to extol.——n. The loud voice of man or beast, articulate or inarticulate; a loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping or lamentation; a shriek or scream; outcry; exclamation; lamentation; importunate call; a political catchword or measure proposed.

cryer. See CRIER.

crying, krī'ing, *p.a.* Calling for vengeance, punishment, or redress; notorious; urgent; clamant.

cryolite, krī'o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, cold, and *lithos*, stone—ice-stone.] A mineral, being a fluoride of sodium and aluminium, found in Greenland and elsewhere, of importance as a source of aluminium.

cryophorus, krī-of'o-rus, *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, frost, and *pherō*, I bear.] An instrument for showing the diminution of temperature in water by evaporation.

crypt, kript, *n.* [Fr. *crypte*, L. *crypta*, fr. Gr. *kryptē*, a vault, *kryptos*, hidden, fr. *kryptō*, I hide; same root as *roof*. Akin *grotto*.] A subterranean vault or cell, especially one constructed for burying purposes; a subterranean chapel, or a place set apart for monumental purposes in a cathedral.—**cryptal**, krip'tal, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with a crypt.

cryptic, **cryptical**, krip'tik, krip'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *kryptikos*, fr. *kryptos*, hidden. CRYPT.] Hidden; secret; occult.

cryptobranchiate, krip-tō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills.] In zoology, having concealed gills; destitute of distinct gills.

cryptogam, krip'tō-gam, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.] One of those numerous plants which do not bear true flowers, such as lichens, mosses, ferns, horse-tails, lycopods, &c.—**cryptogamic**, **cryptogamous**, krip-tō-gam'ik, krip-tog'a-mus, *a.* Pertaining to cryptogams.—**cryptogamy**, krip'tog-a-mi, *n.* Concealed fructification, as in cryptogams.

cryptogram, krip'tō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, and *gramma*, letter, writing.] Something written in secret characters.

cryptograph, krip'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *graphō*, I write.] Something written in secret characters or cipher.—**cryptographer**, krip-tog'ra-fėr, *n.* One who writes in cryptographic characters.—**cryptographic**, **cryptographical**, krip-tō-graf'ik, krip-tō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher; pertaining to cryptography.—**cryptography**, krip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* Act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

cryptology, krip-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, secret, and *logos*, discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.

cryptonym, krip'tō-nim, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *onoma*, a name.] A private or secret name.

crystal, kris'tal, *n.* [L. *crystallus*, fr. Gr. *krystallos*, ice, rock-crystal, fr. *krystainein*, to freeze, fr. *kryos*, cold, frost, ice. CRUST.] Pure transparent quartz; rock-crystal; what resembles this; a species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass; articles, collectively, made of this material; a mineral body which has assumed the form of a regular solid, bounded by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces.——a. Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

crystalline, kris'tal-īn, *a.* [L. *crystallīnus*, Gr. *krystallinos*.] Consisting of or resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid.—**Crystalline lens**, a lens-shaped pellucid body situated in the anterior part of the eye.

crystallizable, kris'tal-īz-a-bl, *a.* That may be crystallized.

crystallization, kris'tal-īz-ā''shon, *n.* Act or process of crystallizing; the mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing; congelation into crystals.—**Water of crystallization**, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the process of crystallizing.

crystallize, kris'tal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crystallized*, kris'tal-īzd; ppr. *crystallizing*, kris'tal-īz-ing. [*Crystal* and *-ize*; Fr. *crystalliser*.] To form into crystals; to cause to form crystals.——v.i. To be converted into a crystal or crystals; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

crystallogenesis, **crystallogeny**, kris-tal'ō-jen''o-sis, kris-ta-loj'e-ni, *n.* [*Crystal*, and Gr. *genesis*, root *gen*, to produce.] The origin of crystals.

crystallographer, kris-ta-log'ra-fėr, *n.* One who treats of crystallography, crystals, or the manner of their formation.

crystallographic, **crystallographical**, kris'tal-ō-graf''ik, kris'tal-ō-graf''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.

crystallography, kris-tal-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, and *graphō*, I describe.] The doctrine or science of crystallization.

crystaloid, kris'tal-oid, *a.* [*Crystal* and *-oid*.] Resembling a crystal; crystalline.——n. A body which has the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes: opposed to *colloid*.

crystallomancy, kris'tal-ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, and *manteia*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a crystal globe, &c.

ctenoid, ten'oid, *a.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form.] Comb-shaped; having the posterior edge with teeth: said of the scales of fishes; having scales of this kind.

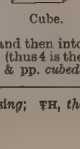
ctenophora, ten-of'ō-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *pherō*, I bear.] A name of marine animals resembling the jelly-fish.

cub, kub, *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a young boy or youth (in contempt).——v.i. pret. & pp. *cubbed*, kubd; ppr. *cubbing*, kub'ing. To bring forth a cub or cubs.

cubage, kūb'āj, *n.* [*Cube* and *-age*.] Cubic or solid content.

cubature, kū'ba-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *cubature*. CUBE.] The finding of a cube equal to a solid body; the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.

cube, kūb, *n.* [Fr. *cube*, L. *cubus*, fr. Gr. *kubos*, a cube, a die for playing: origin doubtful.] A solid square body; a regular solid body, with six equal square sides; the product obtained by multiplying a number by itself, and that product again by the number, as 64, the cube of 4, otherwise called the *third power*.—**Cube root**, the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube (thus 4 is the cube root of 64).——v.t. pret. & pp. *cubed*, kūbd; ppr. *cubing*, kūb'ing. To raise to the cube or third power.


Cube.

cubeb, kū'beb, *n.* [Ar. *kabābun*.] The small spicy berry of a kind of pepper, a native of Java and other East India Isles.

cubhood, kub'hud, *n.* The state or period of being a cub.

cubic, **cubical**, kūb'ik, kūb'ik-al, *a.* [L. *cubicus*.] Relating to or having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube.

cubically, kūb'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a cubical manner or form.

cubicalness, kūb'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

cubicle, kū'bi-kl, *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bedchamber, fr. *cubare*, to lie. INCUBATE.] A sleeping-place; a compartment in a dormitory for one bed.—**cubicular**, kū-bik'ū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to a bed-chamber.

cubiform, kū'bi-form, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

cubit, kū'bit, *n.* [L. *cubitus*, *cubitum*, the elbow, a cubit, fr. root of *cubare*, to lie or recline; cog. Gr. *kypto*, I bend; E. *hip*, *hoop*, *hump*.] The forearm; the ulna, one of the two bones of the forearm; the length of the arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, used as a measure of length, usually taken at 18 inches.—**cubital**, kū'bit-al, *a.* Of the length of a cubit; pertaining to the cubit or forearm.

cuboid, **cuboidal**, kūb'oid, kūb-oid'al, *a.* [Gr. *kubos*, cube, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a cube; nearly in the shape of a cube.

cucking-stool, kuk'ing-stōl, *n.* [Icel. *kúka*, to ease one's self, *kúkr*, dung.] A chair in which an offender was placed, to be hooted at, pelted, or ducked by the mob.

cuckold, kuk'old, *n.* [Formerly *cukewold*, *cokewold*, &c., fr. O. Fr. *cucu*, a cuckoo (fr. the cry), and term. *-ald*, in depreciative sense. Lit. one who is *cuckooed*, fr. the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds.] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cuckolded*, kuk'old-ed; ppr. *cuckolding*, kuk'old-ing. To make a cuckold of.

cuckoldly, kuk'old-li, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold. [*Shak.*]

cuckoldom, kuk'old-um, *n.* [*Cuckold* and *-dom*.] State of a cuckold.

cuckoldry, kuk'old-ri, *n.* [*Cuckold* and *-ry*.] The making of other men cuckolds; the state of being made a cuckold.

cuckoo, kuk'ö, *n.* [Fr. *coucou*, fr. L. *cucūlus*, like G. *kukuk*, D. *koekoek*, Gr. *kokkux*, Skr. *kokila*, names derived from its cry.] A well-known migratory bird, reaching Britain in April, and named from the sound of its note, being famous for its habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds; the name of many allied birds of various countries.

cuckoo-spit, kuk'ö-spit, *n.* A froth found on plants in summer, being a secretion formed by the larva of a small insect called frog-fly.

cucullate, **cucullated**, kū-kul'āt, kū-kul'āt-ed, *a.* [L. *cucullatus*, fr. *cucullus*, a hood or cowl.] Hooded; cowled; having the shape or resemblance of a hood.

cucumber, kū'kum-bėr, *n.* [From O. Fr. *cocombre*, *coucombre*, Fr. *concombre*, fr. L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*, the cucumber.] An annual plant of the gourd family, prized as an esculent: in an unripe state used in pickles under the name of gherkins.

cucurbit, kū-kėr'bit, *n.* [Fr. *cucurbite*, fr. L. *cucurbita*, the gourd.] A chemical vessel used in distillation, originally shaped like a gourd; a vessel of this shape for holding liquors.

cucurbitaceous, kū-kėr'bi-tā''shus, *a.* [See prec.] Resembling a gourd.

cucurbital, kū-kėr'bi-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the gourd or cucumber family of plants.

cud, kud, *n.* [A. Sax. *cudu*, *cwidu*, the cud; origin and connections doubtful.] The food which, going into the first stomach of ruminating animals, is afterwards brought up and chewed; a quid.—**To chew the cud** (*fig.*), to ponder; to reflect; to ruminate.

cudbear, kud'bār, *n.* [From Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon.] A purple or violet-coloured powder, used in dyeing, prepared from various species of lichens.

cuddle, kud'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cuddled*, kud'led; ppr. *cuddling*, kud'ling. [Origin doubtful; perhaps same as *coddle*.] To lie close and snug; to join in an embrace; to fondle.—— v.t. To hug; to embrace; to fondle.—— n. A hug; an embrace.

cuddy, kud'i, *n.* [Perhaps a word of East Indian origin.] A room or cabin towards the stern and under the poop-deck of some ships.

cuddy, kud'i, *n.* [Perhaps an abbrev. of *Cuthbert*, like *neddy*, also a name for the ass.] An ass; a donkey.

cudgel, kuj'el, *n.* [A. Sax. *cycgel*, *kicgel*, a cudgel; origin and connections unknown.] A short thick stick; a club.—**To take up the cudgels**, to stand boldly forth in defence of some person or cause.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *cudgelled*, kuj'eld; ppr. *cudgelling*, kuj'el-ing. To beat with a cudgel; to beat in general.

cudgeller, kuj'el-ėr, *n.* One who cudgels.

cudweed, kud'wēd, *n.* [So called because given as a medicine to cattle which did not chew the cud properly.] A composite plant of the genus Gnaphalium.

cue, kū, *n.* [Perhaps fr. *Q*, the first letter of L. *quando*, when, which was marked on actors' copies of plays to show when they were to enter and speak.] The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as an intimation to begin; a catch-word; a hint; an intimation; a short direction; the part which any man is to play in his turn; humour; turn or temper of mind.

cue, kū, *n.* [Fr. *queue*, a cue or queue, fr. L. *cauda*, a tail.] A long plait of hair hanging down; a pig-tail; the straight tapering rod used in playing billiards.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *cued*, kūd; ppr. *cuing*, kū'ing. To tie into a cue or tail, as the hair.

cuff, kuf, *n.* [Akin to Sw. *kuffa*, Hamburg dialect, *kuffen*, to cuff.] A blow; a buffet; a slap.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *cuffed*, kuft; ppr. *cuffing*, kuf'ing. To beat; to strike with the fist, or with talons or wings, as a fowl.—— v.i. To fight; to scuffle.

cuff, kuf, *n.* [Perhaps fr. Fr. *coiff'*, It. *cuffia*, a coif, extended to mean a covering for the hand. COIF.] The part of a sleeve turned or folded back from the hand; a band or something else occupying the place of such a fold.

cuirass, kwi-ras', *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*, fr. L. *coriacea* (fem. adj.), leathern, fr. *corium*, skin, leather. The cuirass was originally made of leather.] A piece of defensive armour covering the body from neck to waist; a breastplate.

cuirassier, kwi-ras-sēr', *n.* [*Cuirass* and *-ier*.] A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate.

cuir-bouilli, kwēr-bö-lyē, *n.* [Fr., lit. boiled leather.] Leather softened by boiling, then impressed with ornaments.

cuish, **cuisse**, kwis, *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*, fr. L. *coxa*, the hip.] Defensive armour for the thigh; a thigh-piece.

cuisine, kwē-zēn', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *cocina*, *coquina*, art of cooking, a kitchen, fr. *coquo*, I cook. COOK.] A kitchen; the cooking department; manner or style of cooking; cookery.

culch, **cultch**, kulch, *n.* [Etymol. doubtful.] Rubbish; refuse; old shells, &c., forming an artificial bed for oysters.

Culdee, kul-dē', *n.* [Ir. *céle dé*, servant of God.] One of an ancient order of hermits, recluses, or monks who formerly lived in Scotland and Ireland.

cul-de-sac, kül'dė-sák, *n.* [Fr., lit. the bottom of a bag.] A place that has no thoroughfare; a blind alley; any natural cavity, bag, or tubular vessel, open only at one end.

culilawan, kū-lil'a-wan, *a.* The name of a bark, the produce of a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhœa, &c.

culinary, kū'lin-a-ri, *a.* [L. *culinarius*, fr. *culina*, a kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens.

cull, kul, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *culled*, kuld; ppr. *culling*, kul'ing. [O. Fr. *cuillir*, *cuiller*, Fr. *cueillir*, fr. L. *colligere*, to collect—*col* for *com*, and *legere*, to gather. COLLECT. COIL.] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; to collect; to gather.

cullender, kul'en-dėr, *n.* A colander.

culler, kul'ėr, *n.* One who culls, or who picks or chooses from many.

cullet, kul'et, *n.* [Also *collet*, fr. Fr. *col*, L. *collum*, neck, from waste pieces called 'necks' formed in glass-blowing.] Broken glass for melting up with fresh materials.

cullion, kul'yun, *n.* [O. Fr. *couillon*, It. *coglione*, a testicle, fr. L. *coleus*, the scrotum.] A mean wretch; a lubberly coward; a cully.

cullis, kul'is, *n.* [O. Fr. *coulis*, *coleis*, fr. L. *colare*, to strain; to flow; akin *colander* and next word.] A kind of nourishing broth; beef-tea.

cullis, kul'is, *n.* [Fr. *coulisse*, a groove, fr. *couler*, L. *colare*, to run.] A gutter in a roof.

cully, kul'i, *n.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] A person who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *cullied*, kul'id; ppr. *cullying*, kul'i-ing. To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on.

culm, kulm, *n.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk, cog. with *calamus*, E. *haulm* (q.v.).] The stalk or stem of corn and grasses; the straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.

culm, kulm, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *coal*.] Anthracite shale, an impure shaly kind of coal.

culmen, kul'men, *n.* [See CULMINATE.] Top; summit; highest ridge.

culmiferous, kul-mif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *culmus*, stalk, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing culms or stalks.

culminate, kul'min-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *culminated*, kul'min-āt-ed; ppr. *culminating*, kul'min-āt-ing. [L.L. *culmino*, *culminatum*, fr. L. *culmen*, top, summit, for *columen*; akin *columna*.] To come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet; to reach the highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality.

Culm.

culmination, kul-min-ā'shon, *n.* Act of culminating; the transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day; highest point in the upward progress of any person or thing; height; consummation.

culpability, kulp-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being culpable; blamableness; culpableness; guiltiness.

culpable, kulp'a-bl, *a.* [L.L. *culpabilis*, fr. L. *culpare*, to blame, fr. *culpa*, a fault. Akin *culprit*.] Blamable; blameworthy; guilty; wrong; criminal; immoral; sinful.

culpableness, kulp'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being culpable; culpability; guilt.

culpably, kulp'a-bli, *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably; in a faulty manner.

culpatory, kulp'a-to-ri, *a.* [CULPABLE.] Inculpatory; reprehensory.

culprit, kul'prit, *n.* [Said to have arisen from the collocation of *cul.*, an abbreviation of *culpable*, and O. Fr. *prest*, ready, in legal records, these words indicating that the proper person was ready to prove another guilty. Or for *culpat*, fr. old Law Latin *culpatus*, one accused, fr. L. *culpo*, I blame, accuse.] A person arraigned in court for a crime or convicted of a crime; a criminal; a guilty party; an offender.

cult, kult, *n.* [Fr. *culte*, L. *cultus*, worship, fr. *colo*, *cultum*, I till, worship; whence *cultivate*, *culture*, *agriculture*, &c., *colony* being from same root.] Homage; worship; a system of religious belief and worship; the rites and ceremonies employed in worship; a subject of devoted study.

cultch. See CULCH.

culter, kul'tėr, *n.* [L.] A coulter.

cultivable, **cultivatable**, kul'ti-va-bl, kul'ti-vāt-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

cultivate, kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cultivated*, kul'ti-vāt-ed; ppr. *cultivating*, kul'ti-vāt-ing. [L.L. *cultivare*, *cultivatum*, fr. *cultivus*, cultivated, tilled, fr. L. *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, *cultum*, I till. CULT.] To till; to prepare for crops; to raise or produce by tillage; to labour on, manage, and improve in husbandry; to improve by care, labour, instruction, or study; to refine and improve; to labour for the improvement of; to strive or endeavour to make better; to cherish; to foster; to meliorate; to civilize; to give study, labour, or care to; to try to conciliate.

cultivation, kul-ti-vā'shon, *n.* Art or practice of cultivating; husbandry; tillage; study, care, and practice directed to improvement; culture; refinement; civilization; advancement.

cultivator, kul'ti-vāt-ėr, *n.* One who cultivates; a farmer; a kind of harrow for loosening the earth about growing crops.

cultrate, **cultrated**, kul'trāt, kul'trāt-ed, *a.* [L. *cultratus*, fr. *culter*, a ploughshare.] Shaped like a coulter or a pruning-knife.

cultrirostral, kul-tri-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a bill shaped like a coulter, as cranes, herons, storks, &c.

culturable, kul'tū-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being cultured or refined.

cultural, kul'tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to culture; educational.

culture, kul'tūr, *n.* [L. *cultura*, *culture*, fr. *colo*, *cultum*, I till. CULT.] Act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the rearing and propagation of certain animals, as oysters, microbes, &c.; the application of labour, or other means of improvement; the result of such efforts; enlightenment; civilization; refinement.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *cultured*, kul'tūrd; ppr. *culturing*, kul'tūr-ing. To cultivate.

cultured, kul'tūrd, *p.a.* Cultivated; having culture or intellectual training and discipline; having education and taste in literature; refined.

cultus, kul'tus, *n.* [L.] Cult or religious system.

culver, kul'vėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *culfre*.] A pigeon; a wood-pigeon.

culverin, kul'vėr-in, *n.* [Fr. *coulevrine*, fr. L. *colubrinus*, fr. *coluber*, a serpent.] A long slender piece of ordnance formerly in use, designed to carry a ball to a great distance.

culvert, kul'vėrt, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An arched drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c., for the passage of water.

culvertail, kul'vėr-tāl, *n.* [CULVER.] A dove-tail joint.

cumber, kum'bėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cumbered*, kum'bėrd; ppr. *cumbering*, kum'bėr-ing. [O. Fr. *combrer*, fr. L.L. *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a mass, fr. L. *cumulus*, a heap (whence also *cumulate*), by insertion of *b* (comp. *number*) and change of *l* to *r*.] To encumber; to overload; to check, stop, or retard by a load or weight; to embarrass; to entangle; to busy; to distract, as with cares; to cause unnecessary trouble.—— n. Hindrance; burdensomeness; embarrassment.

cumberless, kum'bėr-les, *a.* Free from care, distress, or encumbrance.

cumbersome, kum'bėr-sum, *a.* [*Cumber* and *-some*.] Troublesome; embarrassing; unwieldy; unmanageable.

cumbrance, kum'brans, *n.* [*Cumber* and *-ance*.] Encumbrance; hindrance.

Cumbrian, kum'bri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumberland: applied to the lowest slaty and partly fossiliferous beds in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

cumbrous, kum'brus, *a.* [*Cumber* and *-ous*.] Burdensome; troublesome; oppressive; vexatious; rendering action difficult or toilsome; unwieldy.

cumbrously, kum'brus-li, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

cumfrey, *n.* COMFREY.

cumin, cummin, kum'in, *n.* [L. *cumīnum*, fr. Gr. *kumīnon*; a word of Semitic origin.] An annual umbelliferous plant found wild in Egypt and Syria, whose seeds possess stimulating and carminative properties.

cummer-bund, kamar-band, kum'ér-bund, *n.* [Hind. *kamar*, the waist, and *bandhna*, to tie.] A girdle or waistband worn in Hindustan.

cumshaw, kum'shą, *n.* [Chinese.] In China, a present or bonus.

cumulate, kū'mū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cumulated*, kū-mū-lāt-ed; ppr. *cumulating*, kū'mū-lāt-ing. [L. *cumulo*, *cumulatus*, I heap up, fr. *cumulus*, a heap, seen also in *accumulate*; akin *cumber*. CUMULUS.] To form a heap; to heap together; to accumulate.

cumulation, kū-mū-lā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A heaping up; a heap; accumulation.

cumulative, kū'mū-lāt-iv, *a.* [*Cumulate* and *-ive*. See above.] Forming a mass; that augments by addition; increasing in force, weight, or effect by successive additions.—**Cumulative vote**, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number of votes as there are persons to be elected, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases.

cumulus, kū'mū-lus, *n.*; pl. **cumuli**, kū'mū-lī. [L. *cumulus*, a heap, fr. a root meaning to arch or bend, being that of *cubit* (q.v.). Hence *cumulate*, *accumulate*.] A species of cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a flattish base.

cuneal, kū'nē-al, *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, whence *coin*.] Having the form of a wedge.

cuneate, cuneated, kū'nē-āt, kū'nē-āt-ed, *a.* [See prec.] Wedge-shaped, as a leaf; cuneiform.

cuneiform, kū-nē'i-form, *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a wedge; wedge-shaped; the epithet applied to the arrow-headed characters on old Babylonian and Persian inscriptions. See illustration under ARROW-HEADED.

Cuneate Leaf.

cunning, kun'ing, *a.* [Really the ppr. of *can*, formerly to know, now to be able, fr. A. Sax. *cunnan*, Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, to know; akin *ken*, *know*. CAN.] Artful; crafty; astute; wily; subtle; designing; deceitful; full of stratagems. —— *n.* [A verbal noun corresponding to *can*.] Faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity; craft or craftiness; subtlety; artifice.

cunningly, kun'ing-li, *adv.* In a cunning manner; craftily; skilfully.

cup, kup, *n.* [A. Sax. *cuppe*, a cup, fr. L.L. *cuppa*, a cup, fr. L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, or *vat*, &c.; akin to Gr. *kypellon*, a cup, Skr. *kūpa*, a pit. *Coop*, *cupola*, *coif*, &c., are of like origin.] A small vessel to drink out of; a chalice; an ornamental vessel given as a prize; anything hollow, like a cup; a glass vessel used in cupping; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; a draught. —**In one's cups**, intoxicated; tipsy. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *cupped*, kupt; ppr. *cupping*, kup'ing. To apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood.

cup-bearer, kup'bār-ér, *n.* An attendant at a feast who conveys the liquors.

cupboard, kub'érd, *n.* [*Cup* and *board*.] A piece of furniture in a room, with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.

cupel, kū'pel, *n.* [L.L. *cupella*, dim. fr. *cupa*, a tub, cask. CUP.] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *cupelled*, kū'peld; ppr. *cupelling*, kū'peling. To refine or assay in a cupel.

cupellation, kū-pel-lā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The process of refining gold or silver in a cupel.

cupful, kup'fụl, *n.* As much as a cup holds.

cupid, kū'pid, *n.* [L. *Cupīdo*, fr. *cupīdo*, desire, fr. *cupio*, I desire, whence *covet*.] The god of love; love; a figure representing the god.

cupidity, kū-pid'i-ti, *n.* [L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus*, desirous, fr. *cupio*, I long for, I desire, whence *covet*.] An eager desire to possess; inordinate or unlawful desire; avarice; covetousness.

cupola, kū'po-lą, *n.* [It. *cupola*, dim. of L. *cupa*, a cup. CUP.] A spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome; the round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the furnace itself.

cupping, kup'ing, *n.* The operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

cupping-glass, kup'ing-glas, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin after scarification, for drawing blood.

cupreous, kū'prē-us, *a.* [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum*, copper. COPPER.] Copper; consisting of or resembling copper.

cupric, cuprous, kū'prik, kū'prus, *a.* [See prec.] Of or belonging to copper.

cupriferous, kū-prif'ér-us, *a.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, *fero*, I bear.] Producing or affording copper.

cuprite, kū'prīt, *n.* [L. *cuprum*, copper.] The red oxide of copper; red copper ore.

cupula, cupule, kū'pū-la, kū'pūl, *n.* [From L. *cupa*. CUP.] In *bot.* a form of involucrum, forming a kind of cup.

cupuliferous, kū-pū-lif'ér-us, *a.* Bearing cupules, as the plant family that includes the oak, hazel, beech, &c.

cur, kér, *n.* [Same as Sw. *kurre*, D. *korre*, a dog; akin to Icel. *kurra*, to grumble or mutter, Sw. *kurra*, to grumble, to snarl; imitative of growling.] A degenerate or mongrel dog; a worthless or contemptible man; a hound.

curability, kūr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being curable.

curable, kūr'a-bl, *a.* That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy.

curaçoa, curaçao, kō-ra-sō'a, kō-ra-sī'o, *n.* A liqueur or cordial flavoured with orange-peel, &c., so named from the island of Curaçao, where it was first made.

curacy, curateship, kū'ra-si, kū'rāt-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a curate.

curari, curara, kų'ra-rē, kų'ra-rä, *n.* A deadly poison obtained from a South American tree of the Nux-vomica family.

curassow, kū-ras'sō, *n.* [Said to be from the island *Curaçao*.] The name given to several birds found in the warmer parts of America, and easily domesticated.

curate, kū'rāt, *n.* [L.L. *curatus*, one intrusted with the cure of souls, fr. L. *cura*, care. CURE.] One to whom the cure of souls is committed; a clergyman hired to perform the duties of a rector, vicar, or incumbent; a paid assistant to a priest.

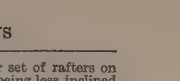
curative, kū'rat-iv, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.

curator, kū-rā'tėr, *n.* [L. *curātor*, fr. *curo*, *curatum*, I take care of, fr. *cura*, care. CURE.] One who has superintendence of a museum, library, or the like; a custodian or keeper; an official in some universities; a guardian.—**curatorship**, kū-rā'tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a curator.—**curatrix**, kū-rā'triks, *n.* A female superintendent or guardian.

curb, kėrb, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curbed*, kėrbd; ppr. *curbing*, kėrb'ing. [Fr. *courber*, to bend or crook, *courbe*, bent, *crooked*, *courbe*, a curve, a curb, fr. L. *curvus*, curved; same root as L. *circus*, a circle, Gr. *kurtos*, crooked.] To bend the will, or to the will of; to control; to restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to guide or restrain with a curb, as a horse; to strengthen by a curb-stone. —— *n.* [Fr. *courbe*.] That which bends or keeps in check; restraint; check; hindrance; part of a bridle which serves to guide, restrain, or manage a horse; the edge-stone of a side-walk or pavement; a curb-stone.

curbable, kėr'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being curbed or restrained.

curb-roof, kėrb'rōf, *n.* A roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters on each side, the under set being less inclined than the upper; a mansard-roof.



Curb-roof.

curb-stone, kėrb'stōn, *n.* The outer edge of a foot-pavement; a kerb-stone.

curculio, kėr-kū'li-o, *n.* [L. *curculio*.] A weevil.

curd, kėrd, *n.* [Origin unknown; comp. Ir. *cruth*, curdled milk, Gael. *gruth*, curds, W. *crwd*, a round lump.] Milk in a coagulated state; the thickened or coagulated part of milk or other liquid. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *curded*, kėrd'ed; ppr. *curding*, kėrd'ing. To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd; to curdle; to congeal. —— v.i. To become curdled or coagulated; to become curd.

curdiness, kėrd'i-nes, *n.* State of being curdy.

curdle, kėrd'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *curdled*, kėrd'ld; ppr. *curdling*, kėrd'ling. [A freq. fr. *curd*.] To change into curds, as milk; to coagulate; to run slow with terror; to freeze. —— v.t. To change into curds; to cause to thicken, coagulate, or concrete; to congeal.

curdy, kėrd'i, *a.* [*Curd* and *-y*.] Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

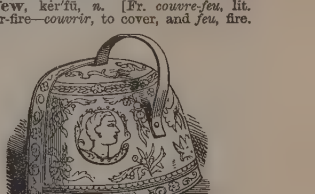
cure, kūr, *n.* [Fr. *cure*, care, cure, spiritual charge, fr. L. *cura*, care, heed, attention, &c.; root doubtful: not connected with *care*.] A spiritual charge; care of the spiritual welfare of people; the employment or office of a curate; restoration to health from disease or wounds; a remedy; a restorative; that which cures or heals; method of medical treatment. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *cured*, kūrd; ppr. *curing*, kūr'ing. [Fr. *curer*, fr. L. *curare*, fr. *cura*, care.] To heal; to restore to health or to soundness; to remove or destroy, as a disease; to remedy; to prepare for preservation; to pickle; to salt. —— v.i. To effect a cure.

curé, kū-rā, *n.* [Fr.] A curate; a parson.

cureless, kūr'les, *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable.

curer, kūr'ér, *n.* One who or that which cures; a physician; one who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, by means of salt, or in any other manner.

curfew, kėr'fū, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, lit. cover-fire—*couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.



Curfew for a fire.

COVER, FUEL.] Formerly, the ringing of a bell in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants to put out their fires and retire to rest; an evening bell; an old metallic utensil for covering a fire.

curia, kū'ri-a, *n.* [L., the senate-house, the senate.] The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c.

curio, kū'ri-ō, *n.*; pl. **curios**, kū'ri-ōz. [Abbrev. of *curiosity*.] A curiosity; an interesting and curious article.

curiosity, kū-ri-os'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *curiosité*, L. *curiositas*. CURIOUS.] Quality or feeling of being curious; a strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown; a disposition to scrutinize or to pry; inquisitiveness; a thing unusual and interesting; an interesting spectacle; a rarity.

curious, kū'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *curieux*, fr. L. *curiosus*, fr. *cura*, care. CURE.] Strongly

desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; prying; careful; wrought with care and art or with nice finish; singular; rare; strange; unusual; odd or strange.

curiously, kū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a curious manner; inquisitively; attentively; in a singular manner; unusually.

curl, kėrl, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *curled*, kėrld; ppr. *curling*, kėrl'ing. [Akin to D. and Fris. *krullen*, Dan. *krölle*, G. *krollen*, to curl, fr. D. *krul*, L.G. *krulle*, G. *krolle*, a curl; Fris. *krull*, G. *kroll*, curly; root doubtful.] To form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair; to twist; to raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.——v.i. To take a bent, twisted, winding, or coiled form; to coil, as a serpent; to shrink into ringlets; to rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; to writhe; to twist itself; to play at the game called curling.——n. A ringlet of hair, or anything of a like form; a waving; sinuosity; flexure; a winding; a twist.

curled, kėrld, *a.* Formed into curls or ringlets; adorned with curls or ringlets; crisped; twisted; curly.

curler, kerl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which curls; one who engages in the amusement of curling.

curlew, kėr'lū, *n.* [O. Fr. *corlieu*; imitative of the cry of the bird; Fr. *courlis.*] A bird allied to the snipe and woodcock, frequenting moors and also the sea-side.

curliness, kėrl'i-nes, *n.* A state of being curly.

curling, kėrl'ing, *n.* [The name is probably from the twisting movement given to the stones in playing.] A winter amusement on the ice (especially in Scotland), in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the tee.

curling-irons, curling tongs, kėrl'ing-ī-ėrnz, kėrl'ing-tongz, *n.* An instrument for curling the hair.

curling-stone, kėrl'ing-stōn, *n.* A stone shaped somewhat like a cheese with a handle in the upper side, used in the game of curling.

curly, kėrl'i, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

curly-headed, kėrl'i-hed-ed, *a.* Having curling hair.

curmudgeon, kėr-muj'on, *n.* [Probably fr. *cur*, dog, the rest of the word being unknown.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

currant, ku'rant, *n.* [From *Corinth*, whence the small grapes or raisins originally called by this name were brought.] A small kind of dried grape, brought chiefly from Greece; the name of several shrubs of the gooseberry family (genus *Ribes*), and of their fruits, as the red currant, white currant, and black currant.

currant-jelly, ku'rant-jel-li, *n.* Jelly made of the juice of currants.

currant-wine, ku'rant-wīn, *n.* Wine made from the juice of currants.

currency, ku'ren-si, *n.* [See CURRENT.] The state of being current; a passing from person to person or hand to hand; circulation; circulating medium; the aggregate of coin, notes, bills, &c., in circulation in a country; a passing from mouth to mouth by speech; general reception; general esteem; prevalence; vogue.—**Metallic currency**, the gold, silver, copper, or other coin, in circulation in any country.—**Paper currency**, bank-notes or other substitute for coin.

current, ku'rent, *a.* [L. *currens, currentis*, ppr. of *curro*, I run; seen also in *concur, incur, occur, recur, course, cursive, discourse*, &c. COURSE.] Running; flowing; cursive; passing from person to person or from hand to hand; circulating; common, general, or fashionable; popular; established by common estimation; generally received; now passing; present in its course.——n. A running, flowing, or passing; a stream; a body of water or air moving in a certain direction; tide; course or progress in a certain direction; main course; progression; continuation; successive course; connected series.

currently, ku'rent-li, *adv.* In a current manner; smoothly; readily; generally; popularly; with general acceptance.

curricle, ku'ri-kl, *n.* [L. *curriculum*, a course, a chariot, dim. fr. *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses.

curriculum, ku-rik'ū-lum, *n.* [L., a course, career. CURRICLE.] A course of study in a university, academy, school, or the like.

currier, ku'ri-ėr, *n.* [Partly fr. the verb *curry*; partly fr. O. Fr. *corier*, fr. L. *coriarius*, fr. *corium*, hide, leather.] One who curries; a man who dresses leather after it is tanned.

currish, kėr'ish, *a.* Like a cur; brutal; snappish; snarling; churlish.

curry, ku'ri, *n.* [Of Indian origin.] A kind of sauce or mixture much used in India, containing cayenne-pepper, turmeric, ginger, and other strong spices; a dish of fish, fowl, &c., cooked with curry.——v.t. pret. & pp. *curried*, ku'rid; ppr. *currying*, ku'ri-ing. To flavour with curry.

curry, ku'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curried*, ku'rid; ppr. *currying*, ku'ri-ing. To dress leather after it is tanned; to rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; to beat or thrash.—**To curry favour**, to seek favour by officiousness, kindness, flattery, caresses, and the like: the phrase being corrupted from 'to *curry favel*', from *favel*, an old name for a horse=chestnut-coloured.

curry-comb, ku'ri-kōm, *n.* A comb for rubbing and cleaning horses: used also as a verb.

curry-powder, ku'ri-pou'dėr, *n.* A condiment used for making curry.

curse, kėrs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cursed* or *curst*, kėrst; ppr. *cursing*, kėrs'ing. [A.Sax. *cursian*, fr. *curs*, a curse=a word of doubtful connections.] To utter a wish of evil against; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate; to bring evil to or upon; to blast; to blight; to harass or torment with calamities.——v.i. To utter imprecations or curses; to swear profanely; to blaspheme.——n. The expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation or denunciation of evil; malediction; execration; anathema; that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment; vexation; a great affliction.

cursed, kėrs'ed, *a.* Deserving a curse; under a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

cursedly, kėrs'ed-li, *adv.* In a cursed manner; in a manner to be cursed or detested; most annoyingly; confoundedly.

cursedness, kėrs'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being cursed.

curser, kėrs'ėr, *n.* One who curses.

cursing, kėrs'ing, *n.* The uttering of a curse; execration; malediction; blasphemy.

cursive, kėr'siv, *a.* [L.L. *cursivus*, L. *cursus*, a running. COURSE, CURRENT.] Running, rapid, or flowing: said of handwriting.

Cursores, kėr-sō'rēz, *n. pl.* [L. *cursor*, a runner, fr. *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] The runners, an order of birds, such as the ostrich and some others.

cursorial, kėr-sō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for running; of or pertaining to the Cursores.

cursorily, kėr'so-ri-li, *adv.* In a cursory or hasty manner; slightly; hastily.

cursoriness, kėr'so-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being cursory.

cursory, kėr'so-ri, *a.* [L. *cursorius*, fr. *cursor*, a runner, fr. *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] Running over with a rapid glance; hasty; superficial; careless; hurried.

curst, kerst, *a.* [A form of *cursed*, but used generally in distinctive sense.] Cursed; having a violent temper; snarling; peevish; froward.—**curstly**, kėrst'li, *adv.* In a curst or ill-tempered manner.—**curstness**, kėrst'nes, *n.* The character of being curst.

curt, kėrt, *a.* [L. *curtus*, short, docked, a participial form from same root as Gr. *keirō*, I cut. CURTAIL.] Short; concise; brief and abrupt; short and somewhat rude; snappish.

curtail, kėr-tāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curtailed*, kėr-tāld'; ppr. *curtailing*, kėr-tāl'ing. [Properly *curtal*, fr. O. Fr. *curtald*, *cortald*, docked, or with tail cut short, an animal with docked tail, fr. L. *curtus*, short (Fr. *court*), and Teut. suffix *-ald*, *-alt*. The term. was affected by the word *tail*, or by Fr. *tailler*, to cut.] To cut short; to shorten; to cut off the end or a part of; to abridge; to diminish; to contract; to cut off.

curtailer, kėr-tāl'ėr, *n.* One who curtails.

curtailment, kėr-tāl'ment, *n.* The act of curtailing.

curtain, kėr'ten, *n.* [Fr. *courtine*, L.L. *cortina*, a little court, a curtain, probably fr. L. *cors, cortis, cohors, cohortis*, an inclosure, a court. COURT.] A cloth hanging round a bed, at a window, or elsewhere, which may be moved or drawn aside at pleasure; a screen in a theatre, which when drawn up allows the stage and what is on it to be seen; what resembles a curtain; part of a rampart between the flanks of two bastions.——v.t. pret. & pp. *curtained*, kėr'tend; ppr. *curtaining*, kėr'ten-ing. To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

curtain-lecture, kėr'ten-lek-tūr, *n.* Lecture given in bed by a wife to her husband.

curtal, kėr'tal, *n.* [CURTAIL.] A horse or dog with a docked tail; something cut short or docked. [*Shak.*]——a. Short; abridged; brief.

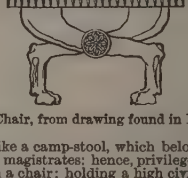
curtal-ax, kėr'tal-aks, *n.* [Orignally the same word as *cutlass*, but influenced by *curtal* and *ax*.] A kind of weapon formerly used.

curtly, kėrt'li, *adv.* In a curt manner; shortly; briefly.

curtness, kėrt'nes, *n.* The quality of being curt.

curtsy, curtsey, kėrt'si, *n.* [A modification of *courtesy*.] A gesture of respect by a female, consisting in a bending of the knees and sinking of the body.——v.i. pret. & pp. *curtsied, curtseyed*, kėrt'sid; ppr. *curtsying, curtseying*, kėrt'si-ing. To drop or make a curtsy.

curule, kū'rūl, *a.* [L. *curūlis.*] Applied to an ancient Roman chair of state, some-



Curule Chair, from drawing found in Pompeii.

thing like a camp-stool, which belonged to certain magistrates: hence, privileged to sit in such a chair; holding a high civic office.

curvature, kėrv'a-tūr, *n.* [L. *curvatura*, fr. *curvare*, to curve.] A curving; the flexure or bending of a line.

curve, kėrv, *a.* [L. *curvus*, curved, crooked, hence Fr. *courbe*, E. *curb.*] Curved; bending; forming part of a circle or conic section.——n. A bending without angles; a bend or flexure such that no part forms a straight line; a line which may be cut by a straight line in more points than one; a line which changes its direction at every point.——v.t. pret. & pp. *curved*, kėrvd; ppr. *curving*, kėrv'ing. To bend so as to form a curve; to crook.

curved, kėrvd, *p.a.* Forming a curve; regularly inflected.

curvet, kėr'vet, *n.* [It. *corvetta*, fr. L. *curvus*, a bend or curve.] A leap of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs together, and also his hind-legs before his fore-legs reach the ground; an active leap; a gambol.——v.i. pret. & pp. *curvetted*, kėr'vet-ed; ppr. *curvetting*, kėr'vet-ing. To leap; to bound; to leap and frisk.

curvilinear, curvilineal, kėrv-i-lin'ē-ėr, kėrv-i-lin'ē-al, *a.* [L. *curvus*, curved, and *linea*, a line.] Consisting of curved lines; bounded by curved lines.

curvirostral, kėrv-i-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *curvus*, curved, and *rostrum*, a bill or beak.] Having a crooked beak.

curvity, kėrv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *curvitas.*] The state of being curved; curvature; a bending in a regular form; crookedness.

cuscus, kus'kus, *n.* [Native name.] An Australian marsupial living in trees.

cushat, kush'at, *n.* [A. Sax. *cúscute, cúsceote*; origin doubtful.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

cushion, kush'on, *n.* [Fr. *coussin*, It. *cuscino*; fr. a hypothetical *culcitinum*, dim. of L. *culcita*, a cushion, a quilt.] A pillow for a seat; a soft pad placed on a chair, sofa, &c.; a stuffed bag; something resembling a pillow.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cushioned*, kush'ond; ppr. *cushioning*, kush'on-ing. To seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions.

cushioned, kush'ond, *p.a.* Furnished with cushions; padded.

cushiony, kush'on-i, *a.* Having the appearance of a cushion; cushion-shaped and soft.

cusp, kusp, *n.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.] A point or sharp projection; the point or horn of the moon or other luminary; a point formed by the meeting of two curves; a prominence on a molar tooth.

cuspidate, cuspidated, cuspidal, kus'pi-dāt, kus'pi-dāt-ed, kus'pi-dal, *a.* [L. *cuspidatus*, fr. *cuspis*, a point, a cusp.] Having a cusp or cusps; like a cusp; terminating in a cusp or bristly point.

cuspidor, kus'pi-dor, *n.* [Fg., fr. *cuspir*, to spit.] A spittoon. [American.]

custard, kus'tėrd, *n.* [Probably a corruption of old *crustade*, a kind of stew served up in a raised *crust*. CRUST.] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple, kus'tėrd-ap-l, *n.* [From the yellowish pulp.] The large, dark-brown, rounded fruit of a West Indian tree, or the tree itself (*Anona reticulata*).

custodial, kus-tō'di-al, *a.* [*Custody* and *-al.*] Relating to custody or guardianship.

custodian, kus-tō'di-an, *n.* [*Custody* and *-an.*] One who has the care or custody of anything; as of a library, some public building, &c.; a custodier.

custodier, kus-tō'di-ėr, *n.* One who has something in custody; a keeper; a guardian; one who has the care of anything.

custody, kus'to-di, *n.* [L. *custodia*, fr. *custos, custōdis*, a watchman or keeper; cog. with E. *hoard.*] A standing by; a watching; a keeping; a guarding; guardianship; care; watch; imprisonment; defence; security.

custom, kus'tum, *n.* [O. Fr. *custume*, Mod. Fr. *coutume*, fr. L. *consuetudo, consuetudinis*, custom—*con*, with, and *sueo, suetum*, I am wont or accustomed. *Costume* is the same word.] A frequent repetition of the same act; habit; way; long-established practice or usage; established mode; habitual practice; manner; fashion; a buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or giving orders; a tax or impost on goods, exported or imported; *pl.* the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.

customable, kus'tum-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of the duties called customs.

customarily, kus'tum-a-ri-li, *adv.* In a customary manner; ordinarily; commonly.

customariness, kus'tum-a-ri-nes, *n.* State of being customary; frequency; commonness.

customary, kus'tum-a-ri, *a.* [L. *custumarius.*] According to custom; habitual; usual; common; ordinary; accustomed; holding or held by custom.

customer, kus'tum-ėr, *n.* [From *custom.*] One who is in the habit of purchasing at a shop, place of sale, &c.; one who buys goods or wares; an accustomed buyer or employer.——*a.* Applied to goods made to special order, as opposed to ready-made articles.

custom-house, kus'tum-hous, *n.* The house where customs are paid, or secured to be paid; the establishment by means of which the customs are collected.

custos, kus'tos, *n.* [L.] A keeper.—*Custos rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of an English county, who is the keeper of the records or rolls of the session.

cut, kut, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cut*, kut; ppr. *cutting*, kut'ing. [This word first appears about the end of the 12th century, and its only connections seem to be found in Swedish dialects.] To separate the parts of by an edged instrument; to make a gash, incision, or notch in; to divide or sever into pieces by an edged instrument; to hew; to sever and cause to fall; to fell, as wood; to mow or reap, as corn; to sever and remove, as the nails or hair; to fashion by carving; to carve, as meat; to wound the feelings of; to affect deeply; to intersect; to cross; to castrate; to divide, as cards; to refuse to recognize.——*v.i.* To make an incision or incisions; to do the work of an edge-tool; to be severed by a cutting instrument; to use a cutting instrument or edge-tool; to pass straight and rapidly; to divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose.——*a.* Gashed; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected.——*n.* The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an axe or sword, or with a whip; an incision; a gash; a notch; a wound; the longitudinal opening made by an edged instrument; a severe remark; a sarcasm; a channel; a passage; a canal; a part cut off; a small piece or shred; a piece to serve in drawing lots; a near passage or way by which an angle is cut off; an engraving made on wood; an engraved picture; act of dividing a pack of cards; manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; refusal to recognize a person.—**To cut down**, to cause to fall by severing; to prostrate by the blow of a sword or other weapon; to take down by cutting the rope in which a person is hanged; to retrench; to curtail.—**To cut off**, to sever from rest; to bring to an untimely end; to interrupt; to stop (communication); to intercept.—**To cut out**, to remove by cutting; to excise; to shape or form by, or as by, cutting; to take the preference or precedence of; to seize and carry off from an enemy's harbour; to supplant.—**To cut short**, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption; to shorten; to abridge.—**To cut up**, to cut in pieces; to criticise severely; to censure; to wound the feelings deeply.—**To cut off with a shilling**, to bequeath one's natural heir only a shilling, as a proof that disinheritance was designed.—**To cut capers**, to frisk about.—**To cut a dash or figure**, to make a display.—**To cut a joke**, to joke; to jest.—**To cut the teeth**, to have the teeth pierce the gums.—**Cut and dry**, or **cut and dried**, prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber or from herbs kept in a dry state.—**Cut glass**, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing.

cutaneous, kū-tā'nē-us, *a.* [From L. *cutis*, the skin; same root as E. *hide.*] Belonging to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.

cut-away, kut'a-wā, *n.* A coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away: used also adjectively.

cutch, kuch, *n.* [Malay, *kachu.*] Same as catechu or gambier.

cute, kūt, *a.* [An abbrev. of *acute.*] Acute; clever; sharp. [Colloq.]

cuticle, kū'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin (q.v.).] The thin exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; the epidermis or scarf-skin; any thin pellucid membrane covering something; a vesicular membrane in plants.—**cuticular**, kū-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle.

cutis, kū'tis, *n.* [L. *cutis*, the skin; cog. with E. *hide* (skin).] The dense resisting skin which forms the general envelope of the body below the cuticle; the dermis or true skin.

cutlass, kut'las, *n.* [Fr. *coutelas*, fr. O. Fr. *coutel* (Fr. *couteau*), a knife, fr. L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife. COULTER.] A broad, curving sword; a hanger, used by seamen, &c.

cutler, kut'lėr, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier*, fr. O. Fr. *coutel*, a knife, fr. L. *cultellus.* CUTLASS.] One who makes, sells, or sharpens knives and other cutting instruments.

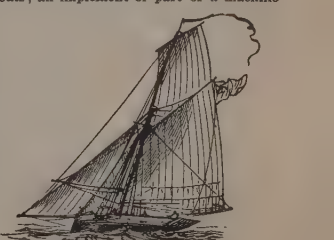
cutlery, kut'le-ri, *n.* The business of a cutler; knives and other edged instruments collectively.

cutlet, kut'let, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, O.Fr. *costelette*, dim. of *coste*, Fr. *côte*, fr. L. *costa*, a rib. COAST.] A small piece of meat for cooking, generally a part of a rib with meat attached.

cut-off, kut'of, *n.* That which cuts off or shortens; a contrivance for economizing steam by regulating its admission to the cylinder.

cutpurse, kut'pėrs, *n.* One who cuts purses in order to steal them or their contents; a thief; a pickpocket.

cutter, kut'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cuts; an implement or part of a machine



Cutter.

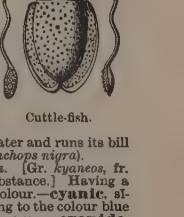
for cutting; one who cuts out cloth for garments; a boat used by ships of war; a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, closely resembling a sloop.

cut-throat, kut'thrōt, *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin.

cutting, kut'ing, *p.a.* Serving to cut; wounding the feelings; sharp; severe; pungent; satirical.——*n.* The act of one who or that which cuts; a piece cut off; an incision; an excavation made through earth or rock, in making a road, canal, &c.; a twig or scion cut off for the purpose of grafting or planting it.

cuttingly, kut'ing-li, *adv.* In a cutting manner; severely; sarcastically.

cuttle, cuttle-fish, kut'l, kut'l-fish, *n.* [A. Sax. *cudele*, a cuttle-fish; G. *kuttel-fisch.*] A two-gilled cephalopodous mollusc, having the body inclosed in a sac, eight arms covered with suckers, and a sac from which it ejects a black ink-like fluid (sepia) so as to darken the water and conceal it.



Cuttle-fish.

cuttle-bone, kut'l-bōn, *n.* The internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish.

cutwater, kut'wą-tėr, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water; a seabird which skims the water and runs its bill along the surface (*Rhynchops nigra*).

cyanean, sī-ān'ē-an, *a.* [Gr. *kyaneos*, fr. *kyanos*, a dark-blue substance.] Having a dark blue or an azure colour.—**cyanic**, sī-an'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the colour blue or azure; containing cyanogen.—**cyanide**, sī'an-id, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *-ide.*] A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.—**Cyanide of potassium**, a poisonous sub-

stance used in photography and electrotyping.—**cyanogen**, sī-an'ō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and root *gen*, to produce.] A gas of a strong and peculiar odour and highly poisonous.—**cyanosis**, sī-a-nō'sis, *n.* A disease in which the skin has a blue tint, arising from imperfect circulation of the blood.

cyathiform, sī-ath'i-form, *a.* [Gr. *kyathos*, a cup.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass a little widened at the top.

cycad, sī'kad, *n.* [Of Greek origin.] One of a nat. order of plants resembling palms, inhabiting tropical regions.—**cycadaceous**, sī-ka-dā'shus, *a.* Belonging to the cycads.

cyclamen, sik'la-men, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, fr. the round-shaped root-stock.] A European genus of low-growing herbaceous plants of the primrose family, with fleshy root-stocks and very handsome flowers.

cycle, sī'kl, *n.* [Fr. *cycle*, L. *cyclus*, fr. Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A circle or orbit in the heavens; a circle or round of years; a period of time in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed; a long period of years; an age; legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character; a series or set of things; a whorl of leaves; a bicycle, tricycle, or conveyance of the same kind.——v.i. pret. & pp. *cycled*, sī'kld; ppr. *cycling*, sī'kling. To recur in a cycle or cycles; to travel by or use a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance.

cyclic, cyclical, sī'klik, sī'klik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; moving in a cycle or circle; recurring in a cycle; connected with a cycle or series of legends or traditions.—**Cyclic poets**, Greek poets who wrote on matters and personages connected with the Trojan war.

cyclist, sīk'list, *n.* [*Cycle* and *-ist.*] One who uses a cycle.

cycloid, sī'kloid, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *eidos*, form.] A geometrical curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane.——a. Having a circular form; having scales of a circular form, as fishes.

cycloidal, sī-kloid'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

cyclometer, sī-klom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring circles, or for giving the distance travelled by a cycle.

cyclone, sī'klōn, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A circular or rotatory storm; a rotatory system of winds revolving round a calm centre, and at the same time advancing.—**cyclonic**, sī-klon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone.

cyclop, sī'klop, *n.* A Cyclops.

cyclopædia, cyclopedia, sī-klō-pē'di-a, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, learning.] A work, generally a kind of dictionary, containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning; an encyclopædia.

cyclopædic, cyclopedic, sī-klō-pē'dik, *a.* Belonging to a cyclopædia.

cyclopean, sī-klō-pē'an, *a.* [From Gr. *kyklōps*, a Cyclops (q.v.).] Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; vast; a term applied to a primitive style of building distinguished by the immense size of the stones.

cyclopic, sī-klop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

Cyclops, sī'klops, *n. sing.* and *pl.*; pl. also **Cyclopes**, sī-klō'pēz. [Gr. *kyklōps*, a Cyclops, pl. *kyklōpes*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.] A race of giants in Greek fable who had but one circular eye in the middle of the forehead.

cyclostomous, sī-klos'to-mus, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth. Having a circular mouth.

cyder, sī'der. See CIDER.

cygnet, sig'net, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, fr. L. *cygnus*, a swan.] A young swan.

cylinder, sil'in-dėr, *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, fr. *kylindō*, I roll.] A body shaped like a roller; an elongated, round, solid body, of uniform diameter throughout; the chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston.

cylindric, cylindrical, si-lin'drik, si-lin'drik-al, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.

cylindrically, si-lin'drik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cylindriform, si-lin'dri-form, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder.

cylindroid, si'lin-droid, *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, and *eidos*, form.] A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical.

cyma, sī'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, fr. *kyō*, I swell.] A moulding of a cornice, forming a double curve, concave joined to convex; an ogee moulding.

cymar, si-mär', *n.* [Fr. *simarre*.] A slight covering for a woman; also a bishop's chimere.

cymbal, sim'bal, *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, Gr. *kymbālon*, fr. *kymbē*, a cavity or hollow.] A basin-shaped musical instrument of brass or bronze, used in pairs and struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound.

cymbalist, sim'ba-list, *n.* One who plays the cymbals.

cyme, sīm, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, a sprout. CYMA.] An inflorescence in which the flowers are in racemes, corymbs, or umbels, the successive central flowers expanding first.

cymophane, sī'mō-fān, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *phainō*, I show.] A siliceous gem of a yellowish-green colour, the same as chrysoberyl.

cymose, cymous, sī'mōs, sī'mus, *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

Cymric, kim'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the Cymry (kim'ri) or Welsh; Welsh.—— n. The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons; Welsh.

cynanche, si-nang'kē, *n.* [Gr. *kynangchē*—*kyōn, kynos*, a dog, and *angchō*, I suffocate.] An ailment of the throat; quinsy.

cynegetic, sī-nē-jet'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kynēgetikos*—*kyōn, kynos*, a dog, and *hēgeomai*, I lead.] Pertaining to hunting with dogs.

cynic, sin'ik, *n.* [L. *cynicus*, Gr. *kynikos*, doglike, currish, fr. Gr. *kyōn, kynos*, a dog.] One of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers who professed contempt of riches, arts, science, and amusements; a man of currish temper; a surly or snarling man; a sneering fault-finder; a misanthrope.—**cynic, cynical**, sin'i-kal, *a.* Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; surly; sneering; captious.

cynically, sin'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a cynical, sneering, captious, or morose manner.

cynicism, sin'i-sizm, *n.* [*Cynic* and *-ism.*] The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.

cynophilist, si-nof'il-ist, *n.* [Gr. *kyōn, kynos*, a dog, and *philos*, loving.] A lover of dogs.

cynosure, sī'nō-zhör, *n.* [Gr. *kynosoura*, lit. dog's tail—*kyōn, kynos*, a dog, and *oura*, tail.] An old name of the constellation of the Little Bear, containing the north star in the tail, and thus attracting much attention to itself; anything to which attention is strongly directed; a centre of attraction or interest.

cyperaceous, sī-pėr-ā'shus, *a.* [Gr. *kyperos*, an aromatic plant.] Belonging to the sedge family of plants.

cypher, sī'fėr, *n.* Same as *Cipher*.

cypress, sī'pres, *n.* [Fr. *cyprès*, fr. L. *cypressus, cupressus*, fr. Gr. *kyparissos, cupress.*] A coniferous tree valued for its wood and cultivated as an ornamental evergreen; the emblem of mourning.

Cyprian, sip'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to the island of *Cyprus*; also, from the worship of Venus in Cyprus, lewd.—— n. A native of Cyprus; a lewd woman; a strumpet.

cyprus, cypress, sī'prus, *n.* [From *Cyprus.*] A thin transparent black stuff; a kind of crape. [*Shak.*]

Cyrenaic, sī-re-nā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to *Cyrēnē*, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, or to the school of Epicurean philosophers founded there by Aristippus. Also used as a noun.

Cyrillic, sī-ril'ik, *a.* [From *St. Cyril*, its reputed inventor.] Applied to an alphabet adopted by all the Slavonic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church.

cyst, sist, *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.] A close sac or bag of vegetable or animal nature; a bladder-like body; a vesicle.—**cystic**, sis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst or contained in a cyst.—**cystiform**, sis'ti-form, *a.* In the form of a cyst.

cystitis, sis-tī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, bladder, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the bladder.

cystotomy, sis-tot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, bladder, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The act or operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

Cytherean, sith-e-rē'an, *a.* [From *Cythera*, now Cerigo, where Venus was specially worshipped.] Pertaining to Venus.

cytoblast, sī'tō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, a cavity, and *blastos*, a germ.] The nucleus, cellule, or centre from which the organic cell is developed.

cytogenesis, cytogeny, sī-tō-jen'e-sis, sī-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, a cell, and *genesis*, origin.] The development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.

czar, tsär or zär, *n.* [Russian, a form of *Cæsar.*] A title of the Emperor of Russia.

czarevitch, tsä're-vich, *n.* [Russ., lit. son of the czar.] The eldest son of the Czar of Russia: more correctly *Cesarevitch* (tsä-zä'ri-vich).

czarevna, tsä-rev'na or zä-rev'na, *n.* The wife of the czarevitch: more correctly *Cesarevna*.

czarina, tsä-rē'na or zä-rē'na. A title of the Empress of Russia.

Czech, check, *n.* [Bohemian name.] A Bohemian; the language of the Czechs or Bohemians, a Slavonic tongue allied to the Russian and Polish.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third consonant, representing a dental sound; as a numeral, equivalent to 500; in *mus.* the second note of the natural scale.

dab, dab, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dabbed*, dabd; ppr. *dabbing*, dab'ing. [Allied to O. D. *dabben*, to dabble, probably also to *dub*. *Dabble* is a derivative.] To strike lightly and quickly with some soft or moist substance.—— n. A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; a small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a name of flat-fishes, especially of a kind of flounder.

dabber, dab'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dabs or is used to dab; an instrument used by printers, etchers, stereotypers, &c.

dabble, dab'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dabbled*, dab'ld; ppr. *dabbling*, dab'ling. [A dim. and freq. from *dab*.] To wet; to moisten; to spatter; to sprinkle.——v.i. To play in water; to dip frequently and slightly; to do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to occupy one's self slightly; to study in the way of an amateur.

dabbler, dab'lėr, *n.* One who dabbles in water or mud; a superficial meddler.

dabchick, dab'chik, *n.* [*Dab*, equivalent to *dip*, and *chick*, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water.] The little grebe, a small swimming bird of the diver family.

da capo, dä kä'pō. [It., lit. from the head or beginning.] In *mus.* a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section.

dace, dās, *n.* [Formerly *darse, darce*, fr. O. Fr. *dars*, a dace, a dart; being probably so called from its swiftness. DART.] A small river fish, of a bright silvery colour, resembling the roach.

dachshund, dāks'hunt, *n.* [G. 'badger-dog'—*dachs*, badger, *hund*, dog=E. *hound*.] A long-bodied, short-legged dog, with short hair, black, with yellow extremities.

dacoit, dacoity. DAKOIT, DAKOITY.

dacryoma, dak-ri-ō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dakry*, a tear.] The stoppage of one or both of the tear-passages to the nose, thus causing the tears to overflow on the cheek.

dactyl, dak'til, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a dactyl.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, or the first accented and the others not.—**dactylic**, dak-til'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls.—*n.* A verse consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

dactylioglyph, dak-til'i-ō-glif, *n.* [Gr. *daktylios*, a finger-ring, *glyphō*, I engrave.] An engraver of gems for rings, &c.—**dactylioglyphy**, dak-til'i-og"li-fi, *n.* [See prec.] The engraving of precious stones for rings, &c.

dactyliology, dak-til'i-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *daktylios*, a ring, and *logos*, doctrine.] Knowledge relating to the history and qualities of finger-rings.

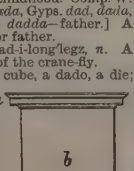
dactylology, dak-til-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, and *logos*, discourse.] The act or art of conversing by means of the fingers; the language of the deaf and dumb.

dactylorhiza, dak'ti-lō-rī"za, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, and *rhiza*, a root.] A disease of the bulbs of turnips; finger-and-toe.

dad, daddy, dad, dad'i, *n.* [Apparently a natural utterance of childhood. Comp. W. *tad*, Skr. *tata*, Hind. *dada*, Gyps. *dad*, *dada*, L. *tata*, Gr. *tata*, Lapp *dadda*—father.] A childish or pet name for father.

daddy-long-legs, dad-i-long'legz, *n.* A name given to species of the crane-fly.

dado, dā'dō, *n.* [It., a cube, a dado, a die; same word as *die*, *n.*] That part of a pedestal which is between the base and the surbase (see fig.); the finishing of the lower part of the walls in rooms, made somewhat to represent a continuous base, and frequently formed by a lining of wood, by painting, or by wall-paper of special design.



Dado of Pedestal.—*b*, Dado. *a*, Surbase. *c*, Base.

dædal, dædalian, dē'dal, dē-dā'li-an, *a.* [From L. *Dædălus*, Gr. *Daidălos*, an ingenious artist of ancient fable.] Formed with art; showing artistic skill; ingenious; mazy; intricate.

daemon, dē'mon. A demon—which see.

daff†, daf, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *daffed*, dafd; ppr. *daffing*, daf'fing. [A form of *doff*.] To toss aside; to put off. [*Shak.*]

daffodil, daf'fō-dil, *n.* [O.E. *affodille*, fr. O. Fr. *asphodile*, fr. Gr. *asphodelos*. ASPHODEL.] The popular name of a British plant of the amaryllis family with yellow bell-shaped flowers: called also *Daffadowndilly, Daffadilly, Daffodilly.*

dag, dag, *n.* [Fr. *dague*; akin *dagger*.] A kind of old pistol or hand-gun.

dagger, dag'ėr, *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin; comp. W. *dagr*, Ir. *daigear*, Armor. *dager*, *dag*, a dagger or poniard; Gael. *daga*, a dagger, a pistol; Fr. *dague*, a dagger.] A short sharp-pointed sword; a dirk; a stiletto; a poniard; a mark of reference in printing in the form of a dagger, thus †.—**At daggers drawn**, on hostile terms; at war.—**To look or speak daggers**, to look or speak fiercely.

Various forms of Daggers.

daggle, dag'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *daggled*, dag'ld; ppr. *daggling*, dag'ling. [A freq. form of the obs. verb. *dag*, to bedew, fr. Icel. *dögg*, Sw. *dagg*, dew; akin *dew*.] To trail in mud or wet grass; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment; to draggle.

daggle-tail, dag'l-tāl, *n.* A slattern.

dagoba, dag'o-bä, *n.* An oriental structure of Buddhist origin, circular in form, and sometimes rising to a great height, built to contain relics.

daguerreotype, da-ger'ō-tīp, *n.* [From *Daguerre* of Paris, the inventor.] A photograph fixed on a metallic plate.

dahabieh, da-ha-bē'a, *n.* [Egyptian name.] A kind of traveller's boat in use on the Nile, having one or two masts with a long yard supporting a triangular sail.

dahlia, da'li-a, *n.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of American composite plants, consisting of tuberous-rooted herbs, well known as florists' plants.

daily, dā'li, *a.* [*Day* and *-ly*. A.Sax. *dæglic*, fr. *dæg*, a day.] Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; diurnal.—*adv.* Every day; day by day.

daimio, dī'mi-ō, *n.* [Japanese.] The title of a class of feudal lords who, until 1871, exercised great authority in Japan.

daintily, dān'ti-li, *adv.* In a dainty manner; nicely; delicately; deliciously.

daintiness, dān'ti-nes, *n.* State or quality of being dainty.

dainty, dān'ti, *n.* [From O. Fr. *daintie*, *dainté*, dignity, worth, pleasantness, an agreeable thing; same word as *dignity* (q.v.).] Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy.——*a.* Toothsome; delicious, as food; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; delicate; squeamish; nice; elegant; pretty and slight; effeminately beautiful.

dairy, dā'ri, *n.* [Equivalent to *deyry*, *dey* and *-ry*; fr. O.E. *dey*, a dairymaid=Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, Icel. *deigja*, a maidservant, a dairymaid; akin *-dy* in *lady*.] The place, room, or house where milk is converted into butter or cheese; a shop where milk, butter, &c., are sold.——*a.* Pertaining to the keeping of cows, managing of milk, and making of butter and cheese.

dairy-farm, dā'ri-fārm, *n.* A farm devoted to the keeping of cows and the sale of dairy produce.

dairying, dā'ri-ing, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.

dairy-maid, dā'ri-mād, *n.* A female servant whose business is connected with a dairy and the work belonging thereto

dairyman, dā'ri-man, *n.* One who keeps a dairy-farm or a dairy.

dais, dā'is, *n.* [O. Fr. *dais*, *deis*, a dining-table, a dais, fr. L. *discus*, a dish, a quoit. *Disc*, *desk*, are the same word. DISC.] The high table at the upper end of an ancient dining-hall where the chief personages sat; the raised floor on which the table stood; the chief seat at the high table, often with a canopy; a canopy.

daisied, dā'zid, *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

daisy, dā'zi, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæges-ége*, lit. day's eye, because it opens and closes its flower with the daylight. DAY, EYE.] A well-known composite plant, bearing a white flower with a tinge of red and a yellow centre; also the name of several other plants having a somewhat similar blossom.

dak, dāk, *n.* DAWK.

dakoit, dā-koit', *n.* An East Indian name for robbers who plunder in bands, but seldom take life.—**dakoity**, dā-koi'ti, *n.* The system of robbing in bands.

dale, dāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæl*, a dale=Fris. *del*, *deil*, D. Dan. Sw. Goth. *dal*, Icel. *dal(r)*, G. *thal*, a valley; the word occurs also in the Slav. tongues; fr. root meaning to be low or deep. Akin *dell*, *den*.] A vale or valley; a low place between hills.

Dalmatic (twelfth century).

dalesman, dālz'man, *n.* One living in a dale or valley.

dalliance, dal'yans, *n.* [*Dally* and *-ance*.] A dallying; toying; fondling; delaying.

dally, dal'i, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dallied*, dal'id; ppr. *dallying*, dal'i-ing. [Etym. obscure; perhaps akin to *dull*, *dolt*.] To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures; to toy; to trifle; to delay; to linger; to loiter; to frolic.—**dallier**, dali-ėr, *n.* One who dallies.

dalmatic, dal-mat'ik, *n.* The ecclesiastical vestment used by deacons at mass, and worn also by bishops under the chasuble, so called as coming originally from Dalmatia.

dal segno, dal sān'yō. [It., from the sign.] In *music*, a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from thence to the close.

dam, dam, *n.* [A form of *dame*.] A female parent: used now only of quadrupeds, unless in contempt.

dam, dam, *n.* [Same word as Dan. Fris. L.G. and D. *dam* (as in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c.), O.G. *tam*, G. *damm*, Sw. *damm*, whence corresponding verbs: root doubtful, perhaps same as in Gr. *thōmos*, a heap.] A bank, mound of earth, wall, or other structure, built across a current of water, to raise its level for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes; the area of water thus confined; something similar to a dam.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *dammed*, damd; ppr. *damming*, dam'ing. To obstruct by a dam; to confine by constructing a dam; to confine or restrain as if by a dam.

damage, dam'āj, *n.* [O. Fr. *damage*, Fr. *dommage*, fr. L.L. *damnaticum*, fr. L. *damnum*, loss, injury. DAMN.] Any hurt, injury, or harm to person, property, character, or reputation; the value in money of what is injured, harmed, or lost; money equivalent for injury sustained; compensation: in this sense commonly in pl.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damaged*, dam'ājd; ppr. *damaging*, dam'āj-ing. To injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of.——*v.i.* To become injured or impaired in soundness or value.

damageable, dam'āj-a-bl, *a.* That may be damaged; susceptible of damage.

daman, dă'man, *n.* [A Syrian word.] A rabbit-like animal, the hyrax or cony of Scripture.

damar, dam'ăr, *n.* Same as *Dammar*.

damascene, dam'as-ēn, *n.* [L. *damascenus*, fr. *Damascus*.] A kind of plum; a damson. —— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damascened*, dam'as-ēnd; ppr. *damascening*, dam'as-ēning. To damask; to damaskeen.

damask, dam'ask, *a.* Of or belonging to *Damascus*; of the colour of the rose so called; pink or rosy. —— *n.* A fabric of various materials, especially silk and linen, ornamented with raised figures of flowers, &c.; a pink colour, like that of the damask-rose. —— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damasked*, dam'askt; ppr. *damasking*, dam'ask-ing. To form or imprint the figures of flowers upon, as upon cloth; to variegate; to diversify; to adorn with figures, as steel-work.

damaskeen, dam'as-kēn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damaskeened*, dam'as-kēnd; ppr. *damaskeening*, dam'as-kēn-ing. [Fr. *damasquiner*, fr. *damasquin*, made of damask. DAMASK.] To ornament (particularly iron and steel) with designs produced by inlaying with another metal, as gold, silver, &c., by etching, and the like; to damask.

damask-plum, dam'ask-plum, *n.* A small plum, the damson.

damask-rose, dam'ask-rōz, *n.* A pink species of rose, a native of Damascus.

damassin, dam'as-sin, *n.* [Fr. *damasser*, to damask. DAMASK.] A kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers woven in.

dame, dām, *n.* [Fr. *dame*, fr. L. *domina*, a mistress, fem. of *dominus*, a lord, whence *dominate*, *dominion*, *damsel*, &c.; perhaps same root as E. *tame*.] A lady of rank; the wife of a knight or baronet; a woman of mature years.

dammar, dam'ăr, *n.* A gum or resin produced by coniferous trees of the Asiatic islands and New Zealand, kauri-gum being a variety.

damn, dam, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damned*, damd; ppr. *damning*, dam'ing. [Fr. *damner*, fr. L. *damnare*, to condemn, fr. *damnum*, damage, a fine, penalty (whence *damage*, *condemn*), fr. root *da*, as in *dare*, to give.] To consign or send to punishment in a future state; to send to hell; to censure severely; to condemn; to condemn by hissing in a theatre or criticism in the press; to curse or use oaths to. —— *n.* A profane oath; a curse or execration.

damnable, dam'na-bl, *a.* That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; odious; detestable; pernicious.

damnableness, dam'na-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being damnable.

damnably, dam'na-bli, *adv.* In a damnable manner; odiously; detestably.

damnation, dam-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *damnatio*. DAMN.] Condemnation; sentence to punishment in the future state; the state in which such punishment is undergone; penalty inflicted for sin.

damnatory, dam'na-to-ri, *a.* Containing condemnation; condemnatory.

damned, damd, *p.a.* Sentenced to punishment in a future state; hateful; detestable; abominable.

damnify, dam'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damnified*, dam'ni-fīd; ppr. *damnifying*, dam'ni-fī-ing. [O.Fr. *damnifier*, fr. L. *damnificare*, fr. *damnificus*, injuring—*damnum*, injury, and *facio*, I make.] To cause loss or damage to.

damning, dam'ing or dam'ning, *p.a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation; calling for damnation or condemnation (a *damning* sin or *damning* proof).

damp, damp, *n.* [Same word as D., L.G., and Dan. *damp*, G. *dampf*, steam, vapour, fog, smoke; akin to G. *dumpf*, dull, *dimpfen*, to smoke, D. *dompig*, moist.] Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog; a noxious exhalation issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life, such as exists in mines; dejection or depression of spirits; a discouragement. —— *a.* Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet. —— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damped*, dampt; ppr. *damping*, damp'ing. To make damp; to moisten; to make humid or moderately wet; to chill, deaden, depress; to dispirit; to deject; to restrain, discourage, check.

dampen, dam'pen, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *dampened*, dam'pend; ppr. *dampening*, dam'pen-ing. To make or become damp or moist.

damper, dam'pėr, *n.* One who or that which damps; an iron plate sliding across a flue of a furnace, &c., to check or regulate the draught of air; a piece of mechanism in a piano which checks vibration of the strings; a cake made of flour and water without fermentation (a colonial word).

dampish, damp'ish, *a.* Moderately damp or moist.

dampishly, damp'ish-li, *adv.* In a dampish manner.

dampishness, damp'ish-nes, *n.* State of being dampish.

dampness, damp'nes, *n.* State of being damp; moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity.

damsel, dam'zel, *n.* [Formerly *damisele*, *damosel*, *damoisel*, &c., fr. Fr. *demoiselle*, O. Fr. *damoisele*, *damisele*, fr. L.L. *dominicella*, a young woman, dim. of L. *domina*, *domna*, a mistress. DAME.] A young unmarried woman; a girl; a virgin.

damson, dam'zn, *n.* [Contracted fr. *damascene*.] A small black, dark-bluish, purple, or yellow plum.

dan, dan, *n.* [O. Fr. *dan*, *dans*, a master, fr. L. *dominus*. DAME.] An old title of honour equivalent to *master*, *sir*, *don* ('*Dan* Chaucer').

dance, dăns, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *danced*, dănst; ppr. *dancing*, dăns'ing. [Fr. *danser*, to dance —It. *danzare*, Sp. *danzar*, D. *dansen*, L.G. *danzen*, G. *tanzen*, to dance, fr. O.H.G. *dansôn*, to draw; same root as E. *thin*.] To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played; to leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down; to move with short, abrupt, rapid, movements. —— *v.t.* To make to dance; to dandle.—**To dance attendance**, to be assiduous in attentions and officious civilities. —— *n.* A leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune; a tune by which dancing is regulated.

dancer, dăns'ėr, *n.* One who practises dancing, or is skilful in the performance.

dancing-girl, dăns'ing-gėrl, *n.* A girl who dances professionally, as in Egypt or India.

dancing-master, dăns'ing-mas-tėr, *n.* One who teaches dancing.

dandelion, dan'di-lī-un, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lit. tooth of lion.] A well-known composite plant bearing a bright-yellow flower, and having a tapering milky perennial root of aperient and tonic properties, so named from the tooth-like jags of its leaves.

dandify, dan'di-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dandified*, dan'di-fīd; ppr. *dandifying*, dan'di-fī-ing. [*Dandy* and *-fy*.] To make or form like a dandy.

dandiprat, dan'di-prat, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A little conceited fellow; an urchin.

dandle, dan'dl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dandled*, dan'dld; ppr. *dandling*, dan'dling. [Allied probably to G. *tand*, prattle, frivolity, *tandeln*, to trifle, to dandle; comp. also It. *dondolare*, to swing, to shake or toss to and fro, fr. *dondola*, a toy, a plaything.] To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to fondle; to treat as a child; to pet, play, or trifle with.

dandruff, dan'druf, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

dandy, dan'di, *n.* [Probably fr. Fr. *dandin*, a ninny, a noodle, and perhaps allied to *dandle*, It. *dondola*, a toy, a plaything.] One who dresses himself showily or extravagantly; a fop; a coxcomb.

dandyish, dan'di-ish, *a.* Like a dandy.

dandyism, dan'di-izm, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

Dane, dān, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Denmark.

danger, dān'jėr, *n.* [Formerly control, power, fr. Fr. *danger*, O. Fr. *dangier*, *dongier*, a feudal term for right of ownership, fr. L.L. *dominiarium*, feudal power, fr. L. *dominus*, a lord; akin *dominion*, *dame*, *damsel*, &c.] Exposure to injury, loss, or destruction; peril; jeopardy; risk, hazard; insecurity; loss, pain, or other evil.

dangerous, dān'jėr-us, *a.* Full of danger or risk; perilous; hazardous; causing risk of harm; unsafe; insecure.

dangerously, dān'jėr-us-li, *adv.* In a dangerous manner; with danger; hazardously; perilously.

dangerousness, dān'jėr-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dangerous.

danger-signal, dān'jėr-sig-nal, *n.* A signal used on railways to indicate that there is some danger to an advancing train.

dangle, dang'gl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dangled*, dang'gld; ppr. *dangling*, dang'gling. [Allied to Dan. *dangle*, to dangle; Dan. *dingle*, Sw. and Icel. *dingla*, to swing.] To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing; to hang on any one; to follow officiously or hang about a person. —— *v.t.* To carry suspended loosely; to cause to swing.

dangler, dang'glėr, *n.* One who dangles; a man who hangs about women.

Danish, dān'ish, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark. —— *n.* The language of the Danes, akin to Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish.

dank, dangk, *a.* [Nasalized form allied to *daggle* and Sw. *dagg*, dew.] Damp; moist; humid.

danseuse, dăn-sëz, *n.* [Fr.] A female stage-dancer.

dap, dap, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dapped*, dapt; ppr. *dapping*, dap'ing. [Onomatopoetic.] To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water: an angling word.

dapper, dap'ėr, *a.* [Same word as D. *dapper*, Sw. and Dan. *tapper*, G. *tapfer*, brave; akin to Slav. *dobru*, good, handsome.] Little and active; neat; lively; nimble.

dapple, dap'l, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *depill*, a spot; perhaps akin to *dip*, *deep*.] A spot; one of the spots by which an animal is marked. —— *a.* Marked with spots; spotted. —— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dappled*, dap'ld; ppr. *dappling*, dap'ling. To spot; to variegate with spots.

dapple-bay, dap'l-bā, *a.* Of a bay colour, variegated by spots of a different shade.

dappled, dap'ld, *p. a.* Spotted; variegated with spots.

dapple-gray, dap'l-grā, *a.* Of a gray colour, variegated by spots of a different shade.

dare, dār, *v.i.* pret. *dared* or *durst*, dārd, dėrst; pp. *dared*, dārd; ppr. *daring*, dār'ing. [A. Sax. *ic dear*, I dare, *he dear*, he dare, *we durran*, we dare; *ic dorste*, I durst; *durran*, to dare=Goth. *daursan*, O.H.G. *turran*, to dare; cog. Gr. *tharsein*, *tharrein*, to dare; Skr. *dharsh*, to be courageous.] To have boldness, bravery, or courage; to be ready to face or defy danger; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous. —— *v.t.* To challenge; to provoke; to defy; to brave; to venture on.

dare, dār, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dared*, dārd; ppr. *daring*, dār'ing. [Perhaps akin to *daze*, *dazzle*, by interchange of *z* and *r*; comp. *frore*, *frozen*.] To stupefy by sudden terror; to daze.

dare, dār, *n.* [See DACE.] A small fish; the dace.

dare-devil, dār'de-vil, *n.* A desperado; one who fears nothing, and will attempt anything.

daric, da'rik, *n.* [From the Persian king *Darius*.] An ancient Persian gold coin.

daring, dār'ing, *p. a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; brave. —— *n.* Courage; hardihood; intrepidity; boldness; audacity.

daringly, dār'ing-li, *adv.* In a daring manner; boldly; courageously; fearlessly.

dark, dārk, *a.* [A. Sax. *deorc*, dark (*a.*); not found in the other Teut. languages; comp. Gael. and Ir. *dorch*, dark, black.] Destitute of light; obscure; dim; clouded; gloomy; dismal; black or blackish; dusky; opaque; disheartening; involved in obscurity, secrecy, or mystery; hidden; concealed; secret; mysterious; unenlightened; ignorant; keep-

ing designs in concealment; atrocious; wicked; sinister.——n. Darkness; obscurity; absence of light; secrecy; a state unknown; a state of ignorance. (Usually with *the*.)

dark-browed, därk'broud, *a.* Stern of aspect; frowning.

darken, därk'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *darkened*, därk'nd; ppr. *darkening*, därk'n-ing. [*Dark* and *-en*.] To make dark; to deprive of light; to obscure; to cloud; to dim; to make black, gloomy, dim, dusky, or obscure; to deprive of bodily or mental vision; to render ignorant or stupid; to perplex; to make less clear or intelligible; to sully; to taint.—**To darken one's door**, to enter one's house.——v.i. To grow dark or darker.

darkish, därk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky.

darkle, därk'kl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *darkled*, därk'kld; ppr. *darkling*, därk'ling. [Formed from *darkling*.] To appear darkly or obscurely; to become dark.

darkling, därk'ling, *adv.* [*Dark*, and term. *-ling*, as in *flatling=long* in *headlong*.] In the dark; at night; in darkness.——a. Blacklooking; lowering; gloomy; obscure.

darkly, därk'li, *adv.* In a dark manner; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge.

darkness, därk'nes, *n.* State or quality of being dark; absence of light; obscurity; blackness; cheerlessness; gloom; want of clearness or perspicuity; ignorance; concealment; secrecy; privacy; infernal gloom; calamities; perplexities.

darksome, därk'sum, *a.* [*Dark* and *-some*.] Dark; gloomy; obscure.

darky, där'ki, *n.* A popular name for a negro or other dark-skinned person.

darling, där'ling, *a.* [A.Sax. *déorling—déore*, dear, and dim. term. *-ling*. DEAR.] Dearly beloved; favourite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.——n. One much beloved; a favourite.

darn, därn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *darned*, därnd; ppr. *darning*, därn'ing. [Origin unknown; not connected with Armor. *darn*, a piece, a fragment, a patch, O. Fr. *darne*, a slice, a broad thin piece.] To mend by imitating the texture of the stuff with thread and a needle; to sew together with thread.—— n. A place mended by darning.

Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

darnel, där'nel, *n.* [O. Fr. *darnelle*; same root as D. *door*, G. *thor*, a fool, Lith. *durnas*, foolish, mad; from its narcotic properties.] A troublesome grass in cornfields, the seeds of which, when ground among corn, are said to be narcotic and stupefying.

darner, där'nér, *n.* One who darns.

dart, därt, *n.* [From O. Fr. *dart*, Mod. Fr. *dard*, a dart, which itself is of Germanic origin=Sw. *dart*, A.Sax. *daroth*, O.H.G. *tart*, a dart, javelin, &c.] A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; anything which pierces and wounds; a sudden or rapid rush, leap, bound, spring, or flight.——v.t. pret. & pp. *darted*, därt'ed; ppr. *darting*, därt'ing. To throw (a pointed instrument) with a sudden thrust; to throw suddenly or rapidly; to shoot.——v.i. To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly; to start suddenly and run.

darter, därt'ér, *n.* One who darts; a bird of the pelican tribe that darts into the water after fish.

dartre, där'tr, *n.* [Fr.] A name for herpes or other skin diseases.

Darwinian, där-win'i-an, *a.* [*Darwin* and *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the teaching of Charles Darwin, the naturalist.—— n. A believer in Darwinism.—**Darwinism**, där'win-izm, *n.* [*Darwin* and *-ism*.] The doctrine as to the origin and modifications of the species of animals and plants taught by Darwin, which maintains that there is a natural tendency to variation in organic beings, and that from a few forms (perhaps even one) sprang all existing species, genera, orders, &c., of animals and plants, the fittest for their particular surroundings surviving and others dying out and becoming extinct.

dash, dash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dashed*, dasht; ppr. *dashing*, dash'ing. [A Scandinavian word=Dan. *daske*, to slap, *dask*, a slap, Sw. *daska*, to beat; connections doubtful; perhaps imitative of sound; comp. *crash*, *smash*, &c.] To knock or cause to strike suddenly or violently; to throw, hurl, or cast; to sprinkle; to mix slightly; to form or sketch out hastily; to obliterate; to frustrate; to daunt; to abash; to confuse.——v.i. To rush with violence; to strike, or be hurled.——n. A violent striking together of two bodies; collision; slight quantity infused; admixture; a rushing, or onset; a capacity for prompt action; vigour in attack; blustering or ostentatious parade; a mark in writing or printing (—), noting a break, pause, or stop in the sentence.

dash, dash, *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

dash-board, dash'bōrd, *n.* A board or leathern apron on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent mud, &c. from being thrown upon the occupants by the heels of the horses.

dasher, dash'ér, *n.* One who or that which dashes; the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.

dashing, dash'ing, *a.* Having dash; impetuous; spirited; showy; brilliant.

dash-pot, dash'pot, *a.* A cylinder partly filled with water or other fluid, and having a loosely fitted piston working in it.

dash-wheel, dash'whēl, *n.* A wheel revolving in a receptacle, used for washing woven goods.

dastard, das'tērd, *n.* [From a Scandinavian word=Icel. *dæstr*, exhausted (akin to *daze*), the suffix being *-ard*.] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.——a. Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.—**dastardliness**, das'tērd-li-nes, *n.* Cowardliness.—**dastardly**, das'tērd-li, *a.* Like or appropriate to a dastard; cowardly; meanly timid; base.—**dastardy**, das'tērd-i, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

dasymeter, da-sim et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *dasys*, dense, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for testing the density of a gas.

dasyure, dā'si-ūr, *n.* [Gr. *dasys*, hairy, and *oura*, a tail.] The brush-tailed opossum, a carnivorous marsupial found in Australia.

data. See DATUM.

date, dāt, *n.* [Fr. *date*, fr. L. *datum*, given, used in a Roman letter as 'given' (at such a place and such a time) is in certain of our formal or official documents. *Datum* is the neut. of the pp. of *do*, *dare*, *datum*, to give, whence also *dative*, *die* (*n.*), the root being in *donum*, a gift, *donation*, *condone*, &c.] That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed; the time when any event happened or is to happen; the number which marks the time when anyone has lived or anything has been done; era; age; epoch.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dated*, dāt'ed; ppr. *dating*, dāt'ing. To write down the date on; to append the date to; to note or fix the time of.——v.i. To reckon time; to begin at a certain date or time; to have origin.

date, dāt, *n.* [O. Fr. *date*, Fr. *datte*, fr. L. *dactylus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a date. DACTYL.] The fruit of the date-palm, consisting of a soft fleshy drupe inclosing a hard seed or stone, much used as food in North Africa and Western Asia.

dateless, dāt'les, *a.* Having no date; undated; so old as to be beyond date; having no fixed limit; eternal.

date-palm, **date-tree**, dāt'pām, dāt'trē, *n.* A palm having a stem rising to the height of 50 or 60 feet, the female plant bearing a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates.

date-plum, dāt'plum, *n.* The name of several trees of the ebony family with more or less edible fruits.

date-sugar, dāt'shug-ér, *n.* Sugar from the fruit of the date-palm.

dative, dā'tiv, *a.* [L. *dativus*, fr. *do*, *datum*, I give. DATE (1).] In *grammar*, a term applied to the case which usually follows verbs that express giving or the doing of something to or for.——n. The dative case.

datum, dā'tum, *n.*; pl. **data**, dā'ta. [L. See DATE (1).] Something given or admitted; some fact, proposition, quantity, or condition granted or known, from which other facts, propositions, &c., are to be deduced.

daturine, dat'ū-rin, *n.* [From *Datura Stramonium*, the botanic name of the plant. A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple.

daub, dąb, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *daubed*, dąbd; ppr. *daubing*, dąb'ing. [O. Fr. *dauber*, to plaster, fr. L. *dealbare*, to whitewash—*de*, intens., and *albus*, white. ALBUM.] To smear; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance; to paint coarsely; to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.——n. Coarse painting; a viscous adhesive application; a smear.

dauber, dąb'ér, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.

dauby, dąb'i, *a.* [*Daub* and *-y*.] Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

daughter, dą'tér, *n.* [A. Sax. *dąhtor*=D. *dochter*, Dan. *dotter*, Icel. *dóttir*, G. *tochter*, Gr. *thygatēr*, Per. *doktarash*, Skr. *duhitri*, Lith. *dukté*, Ir. *dear*—daughter. Usually taken as from a root meaning to milk.] A female child of any age; a female descendant; a daughter-in-law; a term of kindness or compassion given to a woman by a person who is entitled to respect or esteem; the female offspring of an animal or plant.

daughter-in-law, dą'tér-in-lą, *n.* A son's wife.

daughterly, dą'tér-li, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

dauk, dąk, *n.* Same as *Dawk*.

daunt, dąnt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *daunted*, dąnt'ed; ppr. *daunting*, dąnt'ing. [O.Fr. *danter*, *donter*, Fr. *dompter*, to tame, fr. L. *domitare*, a freq. of *domo*, I tame, fr. root of *dominus*, a lord. DAME.] To repress or subdue the courage of; to terrify; to intimidate; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten; to damp; to depress.

daunter, dąnt'ér, *n.* One who daunts.

dauntless, dąnt'les, *a.* Undaunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

dauntlessly, dąnt'les-li, *adv.* In a dauntless manner; boldly; fearlessly.

dauntlessness, dąnt'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being dauntless; fearlessness; intrepidity.

dauphin, dą'fin, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, the title originally of the lords of *Dauphiny*, and afterwards attached to the French crown along with this province, fr. L. *delphinus*, a dolphin, the crest of the lords of Dauphiny.] The eldest son of the king of France prior to the revolution of 1830.—**dauphiness**, dą'fin-es, *n.* The wife of the dauphin.

davit, dā'vit, *n.* [O. Fr. *daviot*; origin unknown.] One of a pair of projecting pieces of timber or iron standing out over a ship's

Davits, with boat attached.

side or stern, having tackles and pulleys to hoist or lower a boat by.

Davy-lamp, dā'vi-lamp, *n.* A lamp invented by Sir Humphry *Davy* to protect the miners from explosions of fire-damp.

daw, dą, *n.* [Perhaps from the cry.] A bird of the crow kind; a jackdaw.

dawdle, dą'dl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dawdled*, dą'dld; ppr. *dawdling*, dą'dling. [Akin probably to *dowdy*, a slattern.] To waste time; to trifle; to saunter.——v.t. To waste by trifling.—**dawdler**, dą'dlėr, *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler.

dawk, dąk, *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters or travellers in palanquins.

dawn, dąn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dawned*, dąnd; ppr. *dawning*, dąn'ing. [Formerly *dawe*, fr. A. Sax. *dagian*, to dawn or become day, fr. *dæg*, day. DAY.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to begin to show intellectual light or knowledge; to glimmer obscurely; to begin to open or appear.——n. The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning; rise; first appearance; first beams; (the *dawn* of civilization, &c.).

dawning, dąn'ing, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.

day, dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæg*=D. L.G. Dan. and Sw. *dag*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *dags*, G. *tag*; not connected with L. *dies*, a day, but cog. with Lith. *daga*, harvest; fr. a root meaning to burn. Hence *dawn*.] The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; light; sunshine; time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time, with reference to the existence of a person or thing; the contest of a day; battle, or day of combat; an appointed or fixed time; anniversary; the same day of the month in any future year.—*Day's journey*, an indefinite measure of distance frequently mentioned in Scripture; the average distance one can travel on a day, say from 12 miles or more on foot, to 20 or over on horseback.

day-bed†, dā'bed, *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a couch; a sofa. [*Shak.*]

day-book, dā'buk, *n.* A book in which are recorded the debts and credits of the day.

daybreak, dā'brāk, *n.* The break of day; the dawn, or first appearance of light in the morning.

day-dream, dā'drēm, *n.* A vision to the waking senses; a reverie.—**day-dreamer**, dā'drē-mėr, *n.* One who indulges in day-dreams.

dayfly, dā'flī, *n.* The popular name of those insects which, in their perfect form, exist only from a few hours to a few days.

day-labour, dā'lā-bėr, *n.* Labour hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labour.—**day-labourer**, dā'lā-bėr-ėr, *n.* One who works by the day.

daylight, dā'līt, *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun.

day-lily, dā'li-li, *n.* A lily distinguished for the beauty and short duration of the flowers.

daylong, dā'long, *a.* Lasting all day.

day-school, dā'skōl, *n.* A school taught during the day, at which the scholars are not boarded.

daysman, dāz'man, *n.* [Lit. one who appoints a *day* for hearing a cause.] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

dayspring, dā'spring, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day.

day-star, dā'stär, *n.* The star that ushers in the day; the morning-star, Lucifer.

daytime, dā'tīm, *n.* The time of daylight.

daywork, dā'wėrk, *n.* Work done or imposed by the day.

daze, dāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dazed*, dāzd; ppr. *dazing*, dāz'ing. [The same word as Icel. *dasa*, to tire out; Dan. *dase*, Sw. *dasa*, to lie idle; O.D. *daesen*, to be foolish; akin perhaps *doze*, *dizzy*. *Dazzle* is a derivative.] To stupefy; to stun; to benumb; to dazzle.

dazzle, daz'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dazzled*, daz'ld; ppr. *dazzling*, daz'l-ing. [Freq. of *daze*.] To overpower with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or with show or display of any kind; to confound or overpower by splendour or brilliancy.——v.i. To be overpoweringly bright or brilliant; to be overpowered or dimmed by light (as the eyes).——n. A dazzling light; glitter.

dazzler, daz'lėr, *n.* One who or that which dazzles.

dazzling, daz'ling, *p.a.* So bright as to dazzle; excessively brilliant.—**dazzlingly**, daz'ling-li, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

deacon, dē'kon, *n.* [L. *diaconus*, fr. Gr. *diakonos*, a servant or attendant, in later times a deacon.] In the Roman and Anglican churches, a person in the lowest degree of holy orders; in Presbyterian churches, one who attends to the secular interests of the church; among Congregationalists, Baptists, and others, one who looks after the spiritual as well as temporal concerns of the congregation; in Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade.

deaconess, dē'kon-es, *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church; a member of an order or body of women attached to some modern church.

deaconhood, dē'kon-hud, *n.* The state or office of a deacon; deacons collectively.

deaconship, deaconry, dē'kon-ship, dē'kon-ri, *n.* The office of a deacon.

dead, ded, *a.* [A. Sax. *dēad*, dead = D. *dood*, Dan. *död*, Icel. *dauthr*, Goth. *dauths*, G. *todt*, *tot*, dead. It is a participial form fr. the verbal root of *die*, and is thus nearly equivalent to *died*. DIE, DEATH.] Deprived or destitute of life; deceased; defunct; resembling or suggesting death; deep or sound; perfectly still; motionless; unvarying or unbroken by apertures or projections; dull; gloomy; still; deep; obscure; not lively; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; tasteless; vapid; spiritless; not lively or brisk; utter, thorough, or complete; unerring (a *dead* shot); no longer spoken or in common use by a people (a *dead* language); having no gloss, warmth, or brightness.—**The dead** (*sing.*), the time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; the midst of winter or of night; *pl.*, those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.——adv. To a degree approaching death; to the last degree; thoroughly; completely (*dead* tired, *dead*-drunk).

dead-beat, ded'bēt, *n.* In clocks and watches, name of a kind of escapement.

dead-born, ded'born, *a.* Still-born.

dead-drunk, ded'drungk, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

deaden, ded'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deadened*, ded'nd; ppr. *deadening*, ded'n-ing. [*Dead* and *-en*.] To deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensation; to destroy the acuteness, pungency, spirit, or brilliancy of; to abate vigour or action in; to blunt; to retard; to make vapid or spiritless; to give a dead or dull appearance to; to darken; to dim.

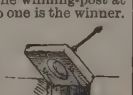
dead-eye, ded'ī, *n.* A block without a pulley used to extend the shrouds and stays, &c., in ships.

dead-fall, ded'fąl, *n.* A kind of falling trap for animals.

deadhead, ded'hed, *n.* A person who travels by a public conveyance, or attends an entertainment, without paying. [American.]

dead-heat, ded'hēt, *n.* A race in which the runners come all to the winning-post at the same time, so that no one is the winner.

dead-house, ded'hous, *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution where dead bodies are kept for a time.



Dead-light.

dead-letter, ded'let-ėr, *n.* A letter which for some reason cannot be delivered, and is then sent to the *dead-letter office* at headquarters to be opened and returned to the sender; anything, as a law, treaty, &c., which has ceased to be acted on.

dead-light, ded'līt, *n.* A kind of shutter in ships for a cabin window.

deadliness, ded'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being deadly.

dead-lock, ded'lok, *n.* Such a state of affairs as renders action or progress impossible; complete obstruction or standstill.

deadly, ded'li, *a.* [*Dead* and *-ly*=A. Sax. *deadlic*.] Causing, or that may cause, death; mortal; fatal; murderous; implacable.——adv. In a deadly manner; mortally.

dead-march, ded'märch, *n.* A piece of solemn military music played at the interment of the dead.

dead-meat, ded'mēt, *n.* The flesh of animals ready for the market.

deadness, ded'nes, *n.* State of being dead; lifelessness; want of animation; coldness; frigidity; vapidness; barrenness; indifference.

dead-nettle, ded'net-l, *n.* A labiate plant, so called because it has no stinging power, though resembling the nettle.

dead-pay, ded'pā, *n.* The continued pay of soldiers and sailors actually dead, but which dishonest officers charge and appropriate.

dead-reckoning, ded'rek-on-ing, *n.* The calculation of a ship's place at sea from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, rectified by allowances for drift, leeway, &c.

dead-set, ded'set, *n.* The fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack.

dead-weight, ded'wāt, *n.* A burdensome weight; a heavy or oppressive burden.

dead-work, ded'wėrk, *n.* Work in itself unprofitable, but preparing the way for profitable work, as in opening a mine.

deaf, def, *a.* [A. Sax. *dēaf*, deaf=O. Sax. *dōf*, L.G. *dōv*, D. *doof*, Dan. *döv*, Sw. *döf*, Icel. *daufr*, Goth. *daubs*, G. *taub*, deaf. Probably of same root as E. *drumb*, G. *dumm*, stupid, Gr. *typhlos*, blind, fr. an Indo-European root *dhubh*, dull or stupid. Deprived of, or wanting the sense of, hearing; not perceiving sounds; not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; rejecting; unconcerned; stifled.

deafen, def'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deafened*, def'nd; ppr. *deafening*, def'n-ing. [*Deaf* and *-en*.] To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly; to render impervious to sound.

deafening, def'n-ing, *n.* Matter used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like.

deafly, def'li, *adv.* In a deaf manner; without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

deaf-mute, def'mūt, *n.* A deaf and dumb person.

deafness, def'nes, *n.* State of being deaf; want of ability or will to hear; unwillingness to hear and regard.

deal, dēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *dael*, a portion, a share=D. *deel*, a portion, a board or plank; Dan. *deel*, Sw. *del*, Goth. *dails*, G. *theil* (*teil*), a part, a share. *Dole* is akin. Similar forms occur in the Slavonic tongues; all from a root meaning to divide.] A portion or part; an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent, generally implying that the amount is considerable; the division or distribution of playing cards when beginning a game.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dealt*, delt; ppr. *dealing*, dēl'ing. [A. Sax. *dælan*=D. *deelen*, Dan. *dele*, Sw. *dela*, Icel. *deila*, G. *theilen*, Goth. *dailjan*—all from the corresponding noun.] To divide; to portion out; to separate; to distribute; to scatter; to hurl; to throw or give out in succession; to distribute the cards of a pack to the players.——v.i. To share or participate; to traffic; to trade; to negotiate; to act, intervene, or negotiate between man and man; to behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others; to distribute cards.

deal, dēl, *n.* [Same as D. *deel*, L.G. *dele*, G. *diele*, Icel. *thilja*, A. Sax. *thel*, a board, a plank; cog. Skr. *tala*, level surface, L. *tellus*, earth.] A board or plank of fir of some considerable length and at least 7 inches wide; fir or pine timber.

dealer, dēl'ėr, *n.* One who deals; a trader; a merchant; one who distributes cards.

deal-fish, dēl'fish. [From *deal* in the sense of board.] A name for a fish of the northern seas with an extremely compressed body.

dealing, dēl'ing, *n.* Conduct; behaviour; intercourse; traffic.

deambulatory, dē-am'bū-la-to-ri, *n.* [L. *deambulatorium*, fr. L. *deambulare*, to walk about—*de*, and *ambulare*, to walk, amble.] A covered place to walk in; a covered gallery; a cloister.

dean, dēn, *n.* [O. Fr. *dean*, *deien*, Mod. Fr. *doyen*, fr. L. *decanus*, one set over ten persons, fr. *decem*, ten. DECIMAL.] An ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the canons or prebendaries; an officer in a university or college.—**Dean of guild**, in Scotland, the magistrate in a city or burgh whose duty is to take care that all buildings are in accordance with the regulations.

deanery, dēn'ė-ri, *n.* [*Dean* and *-ery*.] The house of a dean; the revenue, office, or jurisdiction of a dean.

deanship, dēn'ship, *n.* The office of a dean.

dear, dēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *deóre*, *dýre*, dear, beloved, high-priced=O.D. *dier*, Mod. D. *duur*, Icel. *dýrr*, Dan. and Sw. *dyr*, G. *theuer*, dear, beloved, high-priced, &c.; of unknown root.] Bearing a high price in comparison with the usual price or real value; more costly than usual; high-priced: opposite to *cheap*; characterized by high prices resulting from scarcity; valuable; expensive; of a high price; of a high value in estimation; beloved.—*n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment.—*adv.* Dearly; tenderly; at a dear rate.

dear-bought, dēr'bąt, *a.* Purchased at a high price.

dearly, dēr'li, *adv.* In a dear manner; at a high price; with great fondness; tenderly.

dearness, dēr'nes, *n.* State of being dear; nearness to the heart or affections; preciousness; scarcity; high price.

dearth, dėrth, *n.* [From *dear*, the termination being that of abstract nouns; comp. *warm-th*, *heal-th*, *streng-th*, *slo(w)-th*, &c.] Scarcity, which makes food dear; want; need; famine; barrenness; sterility.

deary, dē'ri, *n.* A familiar word of endearment.

deaspirate, dē-as'pi-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deaspirated*, dē-as'pi-rāt-ed; ppr. *deaspirating*, dē-as'pi-rāt-ing. [Prefix *de*, from, and *aspirate*.] To deprive of the aspirate; to pronounce without an aspirate.

death, deth, *n.* [A. Sax. *death*, fr. the root of *die*, with the *-th* of abstract nouns=Goth. *dauthus*, L. G. and D. *dood*, Sw. and Dan. *död*, G. *tod*—death. DEAD, DIE.] That state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions; extinction of life; mortality; decease; demise; cause of death; a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality; murder; capital punishment; state of being under the power of sin or its consequences; damnation.

death-agony, deth'ag-o-ni, *n.* The agony or struggle which immediately precedes death.

death-bed, deth'bed, *n.* The bed on which a person dies, or to which he is confined in his last sickness.

death-bell, deth'bel, *n.* The bell that announces death; the passing-bell.

death-blow, deth'blō, *n.* A blow causing death; a mortal blow; anything which extinguishes hope or blights one's prospects.

death-fire, deth'fīr, *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the *ignis fatuus*, supposed to presage death.

deathful, deth'fuł, *a.* Causing death; full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

deathless, deth'les, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction.

deathlike, deth'līk, *a.* Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless.

deathly, deth'li, *a.* Deadly; fatal; mortal.

death-rate, deth'rāt, *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.

death-rattle, deth'rat-l, *n.* A peculiar rattling in the throat of a dying person.

death's-door, deths'dōr, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death.

death's-head, deths'hed, *n.* The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure representing one.—**Death's-head moth**, the largest insect found in Britain, having markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resembling a skull or death's-head.

death's-man, deths'man, *n.* An executioner; a hangman.

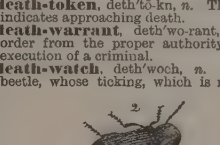
death-stroke, deth'strōk, *n.* The stroke of death; a death-blow.

death-struggle, deth'strug-l, *n.* Death-agony.

death-token, deth'tō-kn, *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

death-warrant, deth'wo-rant, *n.* An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.

death-watch, deth'woch, *n.* A small beetle, whose ticking, which is really the



Death-watch Beetle (*Anobium tesselatum*).
1, Natural size. 2, Magnified. 3, Head as seen from underneath.

call of the male for its mate, has been superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death.

debacle, de-bak'l, *n.* [Fr. *débâcle*, fr. *débâcler*, to break up—*dé* (=L. *dis*), priv., and *bâcler*, to bar, fr. L. *baculus*, a bar, a staff.] A sudden breaking up of ice in a river; a sudden outbreak of water, hurling before it stones and other debris; a confused rout; a stampede; a crash in social or political world.

debar, dē-bär', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debarred*, dē-bärd'; ppr. *debarring*, dē-bär'ing. [Prefix *de*, and *bar*.] To bar or cut off from entrance; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to prevent; to exclude; to deprive.

debark, dē-bärk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debarked*, dē-bärkt'; ppr. *debarking*, dē-bärk'ing. [Fr. *débarquer*—prefix *di*, *de*, and *barque*, a vessel. BARK.] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark.—**debarkation**, dē-bärk-ā'shon, *n.* Act of disembarking.

debarment, dē-bär'ment, *n.* The act of debarring.

debase, dē-bās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debased*, dē-bāst'; ppr. *debasing*, dē-bās'ing. [Prefix *de*, and *base*, low, mean, vile.] To bring low; to lower; to sink; to cast down; to reduce; to depress; to abase; to degrade; to adulterate; to vitiate.

debased, dē-bāst', *p.a.* Reduced in value, purity, fineness, or quality; adulterated; degraded; despicable; vile.

debasement, dē-bās'ment, *n.* Act of debasing; state of being debased; degradation; abasement; adulteration.

debaser, dē-bā'sėr, *n.* One who or that which debases.

debasing, dē-bās'ing, *p.a.* Degrading; lowering; tending to debase or degrade.

debatable, dē-bāt'a-bl, *a.* That may be debated; disputable.

debate, dē-bāt', *n.* [Fr. *débat*, a debate, fr. the verb *débattre*, contend, debate, O. Fr. *debatre*, debate, fight, lit. beat down—L. *de*, down, and *batuere*, to beat. BATTER.] An argument or reasoning between persons of different opinions; contention in words or arguments; contest; disputation; contention; discussion; dispute; controversy; quarrel.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *debated*, dē-bāt'ed; ppr. *debating*, dē-bāt'ing. To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest.—*v.i.* To deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind; to consider with one's self.—**Debating society**, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

debater, dē-bāt'ėr, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.

debauch, dē-bąch', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debauched*, dē-bącht'; ppr. *debauching*, dē-bąch'ing. [O.Fr. *desbaucher*, Fr. *débaucher*—*dé*, *des*, away, and *bauche*, a workshop, a task; the original meaning would therefore be to draw one away from his work or duty.] To corrupt or vitiate; to pollute; to defile; to pervert; to mislead.—*v.i.* To riot; to revel.—*n.* [Fr. *débauche*, fr. the verb.] Excess or a fit of excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; lewdness.

debauched, dē-bącht', *p.a.* Vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; profligate.

debauchee, deb-o-shē', *n.* [Fr. *débauché*, pp. of *débaucher*, to debauch.] One addicted to debauchery; a libertine; a rake.

debaucher, dē-bąch'ėr, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others.

debauchery, dē-bąch'ė-ri, *n.* [*Debauch* and *-ery*.] Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance; habitual lewdness.

debauchment, dē-bąch'ment, *n.* The act of debauching.

debenture, dē-ben'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *débenture*, fr. L. *debentur*, there are owing (certain things), a word used in old acknowledgments of debt. This word is the third pers. pl. pres. indic. of *debeor*, pass. of *debeo*, I owe. Akin *debit*, *debt*.] A deed or document charging certain property with the repayment of money lent, and with interest on the sum lent; a certificate of drawback of customs duties on the exportation of certain goods.—**debentured**, dē-ben'tūrd, *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.

debile, deb'il, *a.* [L. *debilis*, feeble. DEBILITATE.] Weak or feeble.

debilitate, dē-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debilitated*, dē-bil'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *debilitating*, dē-bil'i-tāt-ing. [Fr. *débiliter*, fr. L. *debilitare*, *debilitatum*, fr. *debilis*, weak—*de*, away, and *habilis*, fit, apt, suitable, able. ABLE.] To make faint or languid; to weaken; to enfeeble; to enervate.

debilitating, dē-bil'i-tāt-ing, *p.a.* Tending to debilitate; weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

debilitation, dē-bil'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of debilitating or weakening.

debility, dē-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *débilité*; L. *debilitas*. DEBILITATE.] Languor of the body; weakness; feebleness.

debit, deb'it, *n.* [L. *debitum*, something owed, fr. *debeo*, I owe—*de*, from, and *habeo*, I have. DEBT.] That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt; that part of an account in which is entered what a person owes to another.—**Debit side**, the left-hand page of a ledger or an account.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *debited*, deb'it-ed; ppr. *debiting*, deb'it-ing. To charge with debt; to enter an account on the debtor side of a book or ledger.

débâcle, dā-blā', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *de*, from, *ablatum*, taken away—*ab*, away, and *latum*, carried.] In *fort.* the earth excavated from the ditch to form the parapet.

debonair, de-bō-nār', *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*—*de*, from, *bon*, good, and *aire* (L. *area*), place, extraction.] Characterized by courtesy, affability, or gentleness; gracious; kind; affable; courteous; winning; accomplished.—**debonairly**, deb-ō-nār'li, *adv.* In a debonair manner.

debouch, de-bösh', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *debouched*, de-bösht'; ppr. *debouching*, de-bösh'ing. [Fr. *déboucher*—*de*, from, and *bouche*, mouth, fr. L. *bucca*, the cheek.] To issue or march out of a narrow or confined place, as troops.—**débouchure**, dā-bö'shūr, *n.* [Fr. See prec.] The mouth of a river or channel.

debris, de-brē', *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Fr., fr. *dé*, L. *dis*, asunder, apart, and *briser*, to break.]

Fragments; rubbish; ruins; in geology the fragments of rock and other substances piled up.

debt, det, *n.* [O. Fr. *dette*, *debte* (now *dette*), fr. L. *debita*, things due, neut. pl. of *debitus*, pp. of *debeo*, I owe—*de*, and *habeo*, I have. HABIT, DEBIT.] That which is due from one person to another; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; due; obligation; liability; trespass; guilt; crime.

debtor, det'ėr, *n.* [L. *debitor*, fr. *debeo*, I owe. DEBT.] The person who owes money, goods, or services; one who is indebted or in debt.—**Debtor side** of an account, that in which debts are charged.

début, dā-bū', *n.* [Fr. *début*, fr. *dé-*, and *buter*, to aim at a mark, *but*, a mark to shoot at, aim, purpose.] Entrance upon anything; first appearance before the public, as of an actor or public speaker.

débutant, dā-bū-tăn'; *fem.* **débutante**, dā-bū-tănt', *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a début or first appearance before the public.

decachord, dek'a-kōrd, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chordē*, a string.] A musical instrument, among the Greeks, of ten strings.

decad, dek'ad, *n.* [DECADE.] A group or sum of ten; a decade.

decadal, dek'ad-al, *a.* Pertaining to a decade; consisting of tens.

decade, dek'ād, *n.* [Fr. *décade*, fr. L. *decas*, *decadis*, fr. Gr. *dekas*, *dekados*, ten things together, fr. *deka*, ten. DECIMAL.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten; specifically, an aggregate or period of ten years.

decadence, **decadency**, dē-kā'dens, dē-kā'den-si or dek'a-, *n.* [Fr. *décadence*, fr. L.L. *decadentia*, fr. L. *de*, down, and *cadens*, *cadentis*, ppr. of *cado*, I fall. CADENCE.] A falling into a lower state; decay.

decadent, dē-kā'dent or dek'a-, *a.* In decadence; decaying; deteriorating.

decagon, dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A figure having ten angles and ten sides.—**decagonal**, de-kag'o-nal, *a.* Of or belonging to a decagon.

decagram, **décagramme**, dek'a-gram, dā-ka-gram, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*, Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French weight of 10 grammes, equal to 5·644 drams avoirdupois.

decagyn, dek'a-jin, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gynē*, a female.] A plant having ten pistils.

decagynian, **decagynous**, dek-a-jin'i-an, dē-kaj'i-nus, *a.* Having ten pistils.

decahedral, dek-a-hē'dral, *a.* Having ten sides.

decahedron, dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid figure or body having ten sides.

decalcification, dē-kal'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [See next.] The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones.

decalcify, dē-kal'si-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decalcified*, dē-kal'si-fīd; ppr. *decalcifying*, dē-kal'si-fī-ing. [L. *de*, priv., and *calx*, *calcis*, lime, chalk.] To deprive of lime, as bones of their hardening matter.

décalitre, dā-ka-lē-tr, *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity containing 10 litres, or 610·27 cubic inches, or about 2¼ imperial gallons.

decalogist, de-kal'o-jist, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

decalogue, dek'a-log, *n.* [Fr. *décalogue*, fr. L.L. *decalogus*, fr. Gr. *dekalogos*—Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, word, discourse.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses.

décamètre, dā-ka-mā-tr, *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *deka*, ten, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length consisting of 10 metres, and equal to 393·7 English inches or 32·8 feet.

decamp, dē-kamp', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *decamped*, dē-kampt'; ppr. *decamping*, dē-kamp'ing. [Fr. *décamper*—prefix *de*, from, and *camp*.] To remove or depart from a camp or camping ground; to march off; to depart; to take one's self off secretly.

decampment, dē-kamp'ment, *n.* Act of decamping; departure from a camp; a marching off.

decanal, dek'an-al, *a.* [L. *decanus*, a dean. DEAN.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

decandrian, **decandrous**, dek-an'dri-an, dek-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* having ten stamens.

decangular, dek-ang'gū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *angular*.] Having ten angles.

decant, dē-kant', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decanted*, dē-kant'ed; ppr. *decanting*, dē-kant'ing. [Fr. *décanter*, to decant, fr. *de*, from, and O. Fr. *cant*, a rim, an edge: lit. to pour out by canting or tilting. CANT (an angle).] To pour off gently from a vessel; to pour from one vessel into another.—**decantation**, dē-kant-ā'shon, *n.* Act of decanting.

decanter, dē-kant'ėr, *n.* [See prec.] A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors; one who decants.

decapitate, dē-kap'it-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decapitated*, dē-kap'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *decapitating*, dē-kap'i-tāt-ing. [L.L. *decapito*, *decapitatum*—L. *de*, from, and *caput*, the head. CAPITAL.] To cut off the head of; to behead.

decapitation, dē-kap'it-ā"shon, *n.* Act of decapitating or beheading.

decapod, dek'a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal having ten feet, as crabs and lobsters.——*a.* Having ten feet; belonging to the decapods.—**decapodal**, **decapodous**, de-kap'o-dal, de-kap'o-dus, *a.* Belonging to the order of decapods; having ten feet.

decarbonization, **decarburization**, dē-kär'bo-ni-zā"shon, dē-kär'bū-ri-zā"shon, *n.* The process of depriving of carbon.

decarbonize, **decarburize**, dē-kär'bon-īz, dē-kär'bū-rīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decarbonized*, *decarburized*, dē-kär'bon-īzd, dē-kär'bū-rīzed; ppr. *decarbonizing*, *decarburizing*, dē-kär'bon-īz-ing, dē-kär'bū-rīz-ing. [Prefix *de*, from, and *carbon*.] To deprive of carbon.

decastyle, dek'a-stīl, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stylos*, a pillar, a column.] Having or consisting of ten columns.

decasyllabic, dek'a-sil-lab"ik, *a.* Gr. *deka*, ten, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables.

decay, dē-kā', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *decayed*, dē-kād', ppr. *decaying*, dē-kā'ing. [O. Fr. *decaer*, *decaïr*, fr. L. *de*, down, and *cadere*, to fall; seen also in *cadence*, *chance*, *casual*, *incident*, &c.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state or toward destruction; to become weaker; to decline; to waste; to diminish; to wither; to fade; to fail.——*n.* The state or process of decaying; gradual loss of strength, health, wealth, rank, excellence, or perfection; corruption; putrefaction.

decease, dē-sēs', *n.* [Fr. *décès*, fr. L. *decessus*, departure—*de*, from, and *cedo*, *cessum*, I go. CEDE.] Departure from this life; death.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *deceased*, dē-sēst'; ppr. *deceasing*, dē-sēs'ing. To depart from this life; to die.—**deceased**, dē-sēst', *p.* Departed from life; dead: often used as a noun (with *the*).

deceit, dē-sēt', *n.* [O. Fr. *deceit*, *decepte*, fr. L. *deceptus*, deceit, a deceiving, fr. *decipio*, *deceptum*, I deceive, lit. I take down—*de*, down, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] The quality or act of deceiving; guilefulness; deception; fraud; artifice; guile; duplicity; art; cunning; wile; fraud; cheat.

deceitful, dē-sēt'fụl, *a.* Given to deceive; full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; fraudulent; fallacious; delusive; false; hypocritical; hollow.

deceitfully, dē-sēt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.

deceitfulness, dē-sēt'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being deceitful; disposition or tendency to mislead or deceive.

deceivable, dē-sēv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being misled or deceived; exposed to imposture.

deceivableness, dē-sēv'a-bl-nes, *n.* Liability to be deceived.

deceive, dē-sēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deceived*, dē-sēvd'; ppr. *deceiving*, dē-sēv'ing. [O. Fr. *decever*, *deceveir*, fr. L. *decipere*, to deceive. DECEIT.] To mislead the mind of, especially intentionally; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to lead into error; to beguile; to delude; to frustrate or disappoint (hopes, &c.).

deceiver, dē-sēv'ėr, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat; an impostor.

December, dē-sem'bėr, *n.* [L., fr. *decem*, ten, this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The twelfth and last month in the year.—

Decemberly, dē-sem'bėr-li, *a.* Resembling December; chilly; gloomy; cheerless.

decemvir, dē-sem'vėr, *n.*; pl. **decemviri** or **decemvirs**, dē-sem'vī-rī, dē-sem'vėrz. [L. *decemvir*, *decemviri*—*decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome from B.C. 449 to 447.—**decemviral**, dē-sem'vėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.—**decemvirate**, dē-sem'vėr-āt, *n.* [L. *decemviratus*.] The office or term of office of the decemvirs; the decemvirs collectively.

decency, dē'sen-si, *n.* [Fr. *décence*, fr. L. *decentia*, fr. *decens*, decent, becoming. DECENT.] The state or quality of being decent; propriety in actions or discourse; decorum; proper formality; modesty.

decennial, dē-sen'ni-al, *a.* [L. *decennium*, a period of ten years—*decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; happening every ten years.

decent, dē'sent, *a.* [Fr. *décent*, fr. L. *decens*, *decentis*, fr. the impers. verb *decet*, it is seemly, comely, or becoming; akin to Gr. *dokeō*, I seem; akin *decorate*, *decorum*.] Becoming; seemly; fit; suitable; comely; not gaudy or ostentatious; decorous; proper; modest; respectable; passable; moderate.

decently, dē'sent-li, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner; tolerably; passably; fairly.

decentralization, dē-sen'tral-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of decentralizing.

decentralize, dē-sen'tral-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decentralized*, dē-sen'tral-īzd; ppr. *decentralizing*, dē-sen'tral-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *centralize*.] To spread from a centre; to remove from direct connection or dependence on a central authority.

deception, dē-sep'shon, *n.* [Fr. *déception*, L. *deceptio*. DECEIT.] Act of deceiving or misleading; state of being deceived or misled; deceit; duplicity; guile; fraud; imposition; double-dealing; delusion.

deceptive, dē-sep'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *déceptif*, fr. L. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*. DECEIVE.] Tending to deceive; misleading; deceitful; false; delusive; fallacious.

deceptively, dē-sep'tiv-li, *adv.* In a deceptive manner; so as to deceive.

deceptiveness, dē-sep'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being deceptive; tendency or aptness to deceive.

decern, dē-sėrn', *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *decerned*, dē-sėrnd'; ppr. *decerning*, dē-sėrn'ing. [L. *decerno*, *decretum*, I decree—prefix *de*, and *cerno*. DISCERN.] *Scots law*, to adjudge; to decree; to pass judgment.

dechristianize, dē-kris'tyan-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dechristianized*, dē-kris'tyan-īzd; ppr. *dechristianizing*, dē-kris'tyan-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *Christianize*.] To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.

decidable, dē-sīd'a-bl, *a.* That may be decided.

decide, dē-sīd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decided*, dē-sīd'ed; ppr. *deciding*, dē-sīd'ing. [Fr. *décider*, fr. L. *decidère*—*de*, off or away, and *cædo*, I cut; seen also in *concise*, *precise*, *excision*, *incision*, &c.] To determine; to settle; to fix the event of; to resolve; to conclude; to end.——*v.i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to pronounce a judgment.

decided, dē-sīd'ed, *p.a.* Well-marked; clear; unequivocal; unmistakable; resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering.

decidedly, dē-sīd'ed-li, *adv.* In a decided

or determined manner; clearly; indisputably.

decider, dē-sīd'ér, *n.* One who decides.

decidua, dē-sid'ū-a, *n.* [For *decidua membrana*, the membrane that falls off. DECIDUOUS.] A membrane of the uterus, in man and certain animals, which is discharged after parturition.—**deciduate**, dē-sid'ū-āt, *a.* Applied to those mammals which throw off a decidua after parturition.

deciduous, dē-sid'ū-us, *a.* [L. *deciduus*, fr. *decidere*, to fall—*de*, down, and *cado*, I fall. CADENCE.] Not perennial or permanent; having leaves that fall in autumn.

décigramme, dā-si-gram, *n.* [Fr.] A French weight of one-tenth of a gramme.

décilitre, dā-si-lē-tr, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre.

decillion, dē-sil'yon, *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *million* without the *m*.] In English notation a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; in French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power.

decimal, de'si-mal, *a.* [L. *decimus*, tenth, fr. *decem*, ten; a word cog. with G. *deka*, Skr. *daçan*, ten, and with E. *ten*. TEN.] Tenth; numbered or reckoned by ten; increasing or diminishing by tens.—**Decimal fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10, its value being indicated by a *decimal point* without writing down the denominator; thus $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{3}{1000}$, are written '7, '003.—**Decimal system**, a system of weights, measures, and moneys based on multiples of 10; the metric system.—*n.* A tenth.

decimalize, de'si-mal-īz, *v.t.* To reduce to the decimal system.

decimally, de'si-mal-li, *adv.* In a decimal manner; by tens; by means of decimals.

decimate, de'si-māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decimated*, de'si-māt-ed; ppr. *decimating*, de'si-māt-ing. [L. *decimo*, *decimatus*, fr. *decem*, ten. DECIMAL.] To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of; to take or select a tenth part of; to tithe; to destroy a large indefinite number of.

decimation, de-si-mā'shon, *n.* Act of decimating; a tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot; the destruction of a large but indefinite number of people.

decimator, de'si-māt-ér, *n.* One who or that which decimates.

décimetre, dā-si-mā-tr, *n.* [Fr.—L. *decimus*, tenth, Gr. *metron*, measure.] A French measure equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3·9371 inches.

decipher, dē-sī'fér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deciphered*, dē-sī'fērd; ppr. *deciphering*, dē-sī'fēr-ing. [Prefix *de*, from, and *cipher*=Fr. *déchiffrer*, to decipher. CIPHER.] To explain what is written in ciphers; to read what is written in obscure or badly formed characters; to discover or explain the meaning of; to unravel; to interpret.

decipherable, dē-sī'fér-a-bl, *a.* That may be deciphered or explained.

decipherer, dē-sī'fér-ér, *n.* One who deciphers.

decipherment, dē-sī'fér-ment, *n.* Act of deciphering.

decision, dē-si'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *décision*, L. *decisio*, *-onis*. DECIDE.] The act of deciding; determination of a difference, doubt, or event; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; conclusion; firmness and stability of purpose; firmness of character; prompt action; fixed determination.

decisive, dē-sī'siv, *a.* [L. *decisus*, and *-ive* =Fr. *décisif*. DECIDE.] Having the power or quality of deciding or determining; final; conclusive; convincing; absolute; marked by prompt determination.

decisively, dē-sī'siv-li, *adv.* In a decisive manner.

decisiveness, dē-sī'siv-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being decisive; decision of character.

deck, dek, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decked*, dekt; ppr. *decking*, dek'ing. [Of Low German origin. Same word as L.G. and D. *dekken*, Dan. *dække*, G. *decken*, to cover, with the corresponding nouns, D. *dek*, L.G. *decke*, Dan. *dæk*, a cover, a ship's deck, G. *decke*, a cover, *deck*, a deck; closely akin to A.Sax. *theccan*, E. *thatch* (Sc. *thack*), the root being that of L. *tego*, I cover. THATCH.] To clothe; to dress elegantly; to array; to adorn; to embellish; to ornament; to decorate; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.——*n.* The platform or floor which extends from side to side of a ship, and is formed of planking, and supported by the beams, large vessels having upper, main, and lower decks.

deck, dek, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A pack of cards; the part remaining after the others are dealt out.

deck-cargo, **deck-load**, dek'kär-gō, dek'lōd, *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel.

decker, dek'ér, *n.* One who or that which decks or adorns; a ship having decks; as, a three-*decker*.

deck-hand, dek'hand, *n.* One whose duties are confined to the deck of a vessel, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called.

declaim, dē-klām', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *declaimed*, dē-klāmd'; ppr. *declaiming*, dē-klām'ing. [Fr. *déclamer*, fr. L. *declamare*, to declaim—prefix *de*, intens., and *clamo*, I call, I cry out. CLAIM.] To speak a set oration in public; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; to inveigh; to hold forth; to speak or write merely for display.

declaimant, dē-klā'mant, *n.* [*Declaim* and *-ant*.] A declaimer.

declaimer, dē-klām'ér, *n.* One who declaims; a speaker in public for rhetorical display; one who attempts to convince by a harangue; an inveigher.

declamation, dek-la-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *declamatio*.] The art or act of declaiming; a harangue; a set speech made in public; a showy rhetorical oration.

declamatory, dē-klam'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *declamatorius*.] Relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions; rhetorical, without solid sense or argument.

declarable, dē-klār'a-bl, *a.* That may be declared or proved.

declaration, dek-la-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *declaratio*.] Act of declaring; that which is declared; a proclamation; affirmation; announciation; an explicit and open statement; a solemn affirmation or affidavit; an affirmation.

declarative, dē-kla'ra-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *déclaratif*; L. *declarativus*.] Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation; making proclamation or publication; declaratory.

declarator, dē-kla'ra-tėr, *n.* [DECLARE.] *Scots law*, a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact (as the existence of a marriage) declared judicially.

declaratory, dē-kla'ra-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *déclaratoire*.] Making declaration, clear manifestation or exhibition; expressive.

declare, dē-klār', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *declared*, dē-klārd'; ppr. *declaring*, dē-klār'ing. [Fr. *déclarer*, fr. L. *declaro*, *declarare*, to declare, —*de* intens., and *claro*, I make clear, fr. *clarus*, clear. CLEAR.] To show clearly, plainly, openly, and manifestly; to make known by words; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly; to publish; to proclaim; to announce; to assert; to affirm; to pronounce; to testify; to utter; to reveal.—**To declare one's self**, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.——*v.i.* To make a declaration; to proclaim or announce clearly some purpose or resolution.—**To declare off**, to refuse to co-operate in any undertaking; to break off from one's party engagements, &c.

declared, dē-klārd', *p.a.* Made known by declaration; told explicitly; avowed; openly professed (a *declared* enemy).

declaredly, dē-kla'red-li, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

declarer, dē-klā'rér, *n.* One who declares.

declension, dē-klen'shon, *n.* [Fr. *déclinaison*, L. *declinatio*, *-onis*, fr. *declinare*, to decline. In the grammatical sense it refers to the leaning away or differing of the other cases from the nominative; so, *case* is lit. a falling. DECLINE.] The act or state of declining; a decline; a falling or declining toward a worse state; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection; refusal; non-acceptance; the inflection or change of the terminations of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to form the oblique cases; the act of declining a word.

declinable, dē-klīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases.

declinal, dē-klī'nal, *a.* [*Decline* and *-al*.] Bending downwards; declining; in *geol.* applied to the slope of strata from an axis.

declinate, **declinous**, dek'li-nāt, dē-klī'nus, *a.* [From *decline*.] Bending or bent downward: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower.

declination, dek-li-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *declinatio*. DECLINE.] A bending downwards; decline; descent; decay; deterioration; deviation from a straight line; deviation from rectitude; declension; angular distance of a heavenly body north or south from the equator; the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place; declination of the compass or magnetic declination.—**declinator**, dek'li-nā-tėr, *n.* An instrument used in ascertaining declination.

declinatory, dē-klī'na-to-ri, *a.* [DECLINE.] Of or pertaining to declination; intimating declinature or refusal.

declinature, dē-klī'na-tūr, *n.* [*Decline* and *-ture*.] The act of declining or refusing; a refusal.

decline, dē-klīn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *declined*, dē-klīnd'; ppr. *declining*, dē-klīn'ing. [Fr. *décliner*, L. *declinare*, to bend down or aside —*de*, down, and a hypothetical *clino*=Gr. *klinō*, I bend. Root seen in L. *clivus*, sloping (*declivity*, *acclivity*), and also in E. to *lean*.] To lean or bend aside or downwards; to lean or deviate from a right line or from rectitude; to swerve; to fall; to fail; to decay; to sink; to droop; to diminish; to refuse; not to comply.——*v.t.* To bend downward; to shun or avoid; to refuse; to reject; not to accept or comply with; to inflect; to change the termination of a noun, &c., for forming the oblique cases.——*n.* A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; a gradual decay of health or vigour; consumption.

declining, dē-klīn'ing, *p.a.* Leaning or bending downwards; sinking; decaying; tending to a worse state; drooping; coming to an end.

declinometer, dek-li-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [*Decline*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations.

declivity, dē-kli'vi-ti, *n.* [L. *declivitas*, a declivity, fr. *declivis*, sloping downwards—*de*, down, and *clivus*, sloping, fr. same root as *clino*, I bend or incline. DECLINE.] Inclination downward; a downward slope; a gradual descent; the opposite of acclivity.

declivous, dē-klī'vus, *a.* (See prec.) Gradually descending; not precipitous; sloping.

decoct, dē-kokt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decocted*, dē-kokt'ed; ppr. *decocting*, dē-kokt'ing. [L. *decoquo*, *decoctum*—*de*, down, and *coquo*, I boil. COOK.] To prepare by boiling; to digest by heat.

decoction, dē-kok'shon, *n.* [L. *decoctio*, *-onis*, fr. *decoquo*. DECOCT.] The act of boiling a substance in water for extracting its virtues; the water in which a substance has been thus boiled.

decollate, dē-kol'lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decollated*, dē-kol'lāt-ed; ppr. *decollating*, dē-kol'lāt-ing. [L. *decollo*, *decollatum*, I behead—*de*, from, and *collum*, the neck (whence *collar*).] To behead; to decapitate.

decollation, dē-kol-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *decollatio* (see prec.).] Act of beheading.

decolorant, dē-kul'ér-ant, *n.* [See next.] A substance which removes colour, or bleaches.

decolorate, dē-kul'ér-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decolorated*, dē-kul'ér-āt-ed; ppr. *decolorating*, dē-kul'ér-āt-ing. [L. *decolоro*, *decoloratus* —*de*, from, and *color*, colour.] To deprive of colour.—**decoloration**, dē-kul'ér-a"shon, *n.* [L. *decoloratio* (see prec.).] The removal of colour.

decolorization, dē-kul'ér-i-zā"shon, *n.* [See next.] The process of depriving of colour.

decolorize, dē-kul'ér-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decolorized*, dē-kul'ér-īzd; ppr. *decolorizing*, dē-kul'ér-īz-ing. [L. *de*, from, *color*, colour, and *-ize*.] To deprive of colour.

decolour, dē-kul'ér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decoloured*, dē-kul'érd; ppr. *decolouring*, dē-kul'ér-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *colour*.] To deprive of colour; to decolorize.

decomplex, dē'kom-pleks, *a.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *complex*.] Made up of complex constituents.

decomposable, dē-kom-pō'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

decompose, dē-kom-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decomposed*, dē-kom-pōzd'; ppr. *decomposing*, dē-kom-pōz'ing. [Fr. *décomposer*—*dé*, from, and *composer*, to compose. COMPOSE.] To separate the constituent parts or elementary particles of; to resolve into original elements.——**v.i.** To become resolved into elementary particles; to decay, rot, or putrefy.

decomposite, dē-kom'po-zit, *a.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *compositе*.] Compounded a second time; decompound.

decomposition, dē-kom'po-zi"shon, *n.* Act or process of decomposing; resolution; analysis; disintegration; decay; putrescence; the state or process of becoming rotten; putrefaction.

decompound, dē-kom-pound', *a.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *compound*.] Compounded a second time; *bot.* divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle.

deconcentrate, dē-kon-sen'trāt or dē-kon', *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *deconcentrated*, dē-kon-sen'trāt-ed; ppr. *deconcentrating*, dē-kon-sen'trāt-ing. [Prefix *de*, from, and *concentrate*.] To spread or scatter from a point or centre, or after being concentrated.

deconsecrate, dē-kon'sē-krāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deconsecrated*, dē-kon'sē-krāt-ed; ppr. *deconsecrating*, dē-kon'sē-krāt-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *consecrate*.] To deprive of sacred character or of the virtue conferred by consecration; to unconsecrate; to secularize.—**deconsecration**, dē-kon'sē-krā"shon, *n.* The act of deconsecrating.

decorate, dek'ō-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decorated*, dek'ō-rāt-ed; ppr. *decorating*, dek'ō-rāt-ing. [L. *decoro*, *decoratus*, fr. *decus*, *decōris*, comeliness, grace; allied to *decet*, it is seemly, becoming. DECENT.] To adorn; to ornament; to beautify; to deck; to embellish.

decorated, dek'ō-rāt-ed, *p. a.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.

—Decorated style, the most perfect of the styles of Gothic architecture, distinguished by the flowing or wavy lines of the tracery, especially of the windows, and generally the richness of its ornamentation.

Window—Decorated style.

decoration, dek-ō-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *décoration*, L. *L. decoratio*, *-onis*.] Act of decorating; that which adorns; ornament; embellishment; a badge or medal such as are bestowed for distinguished services.

decorative, dek'ō-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Decorate* and *-ive*.] Serving to decorate; adorning; suited to embellish.

decorativeness, dek'ō-rāt-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being decorative.

decorator, dek'ō-rāt-ér, *n.* One who decorates or embellishes; one whose business is to decorate the interior of buildings by painting, &c.

decorous, dē-kō'rus, *a.* [L. *decōrus*, becoming, seemly, fr. *decor*, *decōris*, seemliness, elegance; akin to *decus*, *decōris*, grace, elegance. DECORATE.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; seemly; becoming; proper; behaving with strict propriety.

decorously, dē-kō'rus-li, *adv.* In a decorous or becoming manner.

decorticate, dē-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decorticated*, dē-kor'ti-kāt-ed; ppr. *decorticating*, dē-kor'ti-kāt-ing. [L. *decortico*, *decorticatum*—*de*, from, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] To strip off bark from; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat of.

decortication, dē-kor'ti-kā"shon, *n.* Act of decorticating or stripping off bark or husk.

decorum, dē-kō'rum, *n.* [L., neut. of *decōrus*, fr. *decor*, *decōris*. DECOROUS.] Propriety of speech or behaviour; seemliness; decency; order; becoming formality.

decoy, dē-koi', *n.* [Properly *duck-coy*; *coy* being a provincial word meaning a decoy for ducks, fr. D. *kooi*, a cage, an apparatus for entrapping water-fowl. *Coy-duck* is the name given to the duck that decoys others.] An inclosure for catching ducks or other wild fowls, being a structure of net-work covering in a piece of water; a fowl, or the likeness of one, employed to entice other fowl into a net or within range of shot; anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *decoyed*, dē-koid'; ppr. *decoying*, dē-koi'ing. To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to entrap by any means which deceive; to allure, attract, or entice.

decoy-duck, dē-koi'duk, *n.* A duck or other bird employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken; a person employed to decoy other persons.

decrease, dē-krēs', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *decreased*, dē-krēst'; ppr. *decreasing*, dē-krēs'ing. [O. Fr. *decresser*, L. *decrescere*, to decrease—*de*, down, and *cresco*, I grow; seen also in *increase*, *crescent*, *accrue*.] To be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; to diminish; to subside.——**v.t.** To cause to become less; to lessen; to make smaller; to diminish gradually or by small deductions.——**n.** A growing or becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; the wane of the moon.

decreasingly, dē-krēs'ing-li, *adv.* In a decreasing manner.

decree, dē-krē', *n.* [Fr. *décret*, L. *decretum*, fr. *decerno*, *decretum*, I judge—*de*, and *cerno*, I judge; also seen in *concern*, *discern*, *secret*, &c. CRIME.] An ordinance; an edict; an order or law; predetermined purpose; judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; judgment or award.—**Decree nisi**, nī'sī (decree unless), the order made by an English divorce court after satisfactory proof is given in support of a petition for dissolution of marriage; it remains conditional for at least six months, after which, unless sufficient cause is shown, it is made absolute, and the dissolution takes effect.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *decreed*, dē-krēd'; *decreeing*, dē-krē'ing. To adjudge; to ordain; to enact; to order; to establish; to award; to appoint or fix; to determine judicially; to constitute by edict.—**v.i.** To make an edict; to appoint by edict.—**decreeable**, dē-krē'a-bl, *a.* That may be decreed.—**decreer**, dē-krē'ér, *n.* One who decrees.

decreet, dē-krēt, *n.* In *Scots law*, a decree.

decrement, de'krē-ment, *n.* [L. L. *decrementum*, fr. *decresco*. DECREASE.] Decrease; the quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; in *math.* the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

decrepit, dē-krep'it, *a.* [Fr. *décrépit*, L. *decrepitus*, broken down, worn out—*de*, from, and *crepare*, to make a noise, hence originally noiseless; akin *crepitate*, *crevice*, *discrepant*.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay.

decrepitate, dē-krep'it-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decrepitated*, dē-krep'it-āt-ed; ppr. *decrepitating*, dē-krep'it-āt-ing. [L. *de*, intens., and *crepitare*, *crepitatus*, frequent. fr. *crepare*, *crepitum*, to crack. See prec.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual crackling of the substance.——**v.i.** To crackle when roasting.

decrepitation, dē-krep'it-ā"shon, *n.* Act of decrepitating; the separation of parts with a crackling noise.

decrepitude, **decrepitness**, dē-krep'it-ūd, dē-krep'it-nes, *n.* State of being decrepit; the broken, crazy state of the body produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

decrescendo, dā-kre-shen'dō, *n.* [It., lit. decreasing.] In *music*, a term which denotes the gradual weakening of the sound.

decrescent, dē-kres'ent, *a.* [L. *decrescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *decresco*. DECREASE.] Growing less; decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution.

decretal, dē-krēt'al, *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum*, a decree. DECREE.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.——**n.** An authoritative order or decree; a decree of the pope; a collection of the pope's decrees.

decretist, dē-krēt'ist, *n.* [L. *decretum*, decree, and *-ist*.] One who studies or professes a knowledge of the decretals.

decretive, dē-krēt'iv, *a.* Having the force of a decree; making a decree; disposing.

decretory, de'krē-to-ri, *a.* [L. *decretorius*, fr. *decretum*, a decree.] Established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

decrial, dē-krī'al, *n.* [*Decry* and *-al*.] The act of decrying; a crying down.

decrier, dē-krī'ér, *n.* One who decries.

decrustation, dē-krus-tā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *de*, from, and *crust*.] The removal of a crust.

decry, dē-krī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decried*, dē-krīd'; ppr. *decrying*, dē-krī'ing. [Fr. *décrier*, O. Fr. *descrier*—*des* (=L. *dis*), and *crier*, to cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, improper, or unnecessary; to rail or clamour against; to depreciate; to traduce.

decuman, **decumane**, dek'ū-man, dek'ū-mān, *a.* [L. *decumanus*, fr. *decimus*, tenth, fr. *decem*, ten.] Tenth; and from the old notion of every tenth wave being large, large; immense. Sometimes used substantively for the tenth or largest wave.

decumbence, **decumbency**, dē-kum'bens, dē-kum'ben-si, *n.* The state of being decumbent.

decumbent, dē-kum'bent, *a.* [From L. *decumbens*, *-bentis*, ppr. of *decumbo*, I lie down—*de*, down, and *cumbo* for *cubo*, I lie.] Lying down; recumbent; prostrate.

decumbently, dē-kum'bent-li, *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

decuple, de'kū-pl, *a.* [L. L. *decuplus*, fr. L. *decem*, ten, and term. *-plus* (as in *amplus*, ample).] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.——**n.** A number ten times repeated.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *decupled*, de'kū-pld; ppr. *decupling*, de'kū-pl-ing. To make tenfold.

decurion, dē-kū'ri-on, *n.* [L. *decurio*, *-onis*, fr. *decem*, ten.] An officer in the Roman army who commanded a *decuria*, that is, a body of ten soldiers.

decurrency, dē-kur'en-si, *n.* The state of being decurrent; the prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.

decurrent, dē-ku'rent, *a.* [L. *decurrens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *decurro*, *decursum*—*de*, down, and *curro*, I run.] In *bot.* applied to a sessile leaf having its base extended downward along the stem.—**decurrently**, dē-ku'rent-li, *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

decussate, dē-kus'āt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *decussated*, dē-kus'āt-ed; ppr. *decussating*, dē-kus'āt-ing. [L. *decusso*, to divide crosswise in the form of a ×, fr. *decussis*, the number 10, which the Romans represented by X.] To intersect in the form of a cross, thus ×; to intersect; to cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or nerves in the body.—**decussate**, **decussated**, dē-kus'āt, dē-kus'āt-ed, *a.*

Crossed; intersected; arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at right angles. —**decussately**, dē-kus'āt-li, *adv.* In a decussate manner.—**decussation**, dē-kus-ā'-shon, *n.* The act of decussating or state of being decussate; the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge.

Decussate Leaves.

dedal, dedalian, dē'-dal, dē-dā'li-an, *a.* Same as *Dædal*.

dedicate, ded'i-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dedicated*, ded'-i-kāt-ed; ppr. *dedicating*, ded'i-kāt-ing. [L. *dedico, dedicatum—de*, intens., and *dico, dicare*, I devote, dedicate; akin *addicate, diction, predict*, &c. DICTION.] To set apart and consecrate to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use; to appropriate; to give up wholly; to devote (often refl.); to apportion; to allot; to inscribe or address to a patron or friend.

dedicatee, ded'i-kā-tē", *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated.

dedication, ded-i-kā'shon, *n.* Act of dedicating; consecration; act of devoting or giving to some person, use, or thing; inscription or address, as to a patron or friend. —**Dedication day, dedication feast**, an annual festival commemorating the consecration of a church.

dedicator, ded'i-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who dedicates.

dedicatory, dedicatorial, ded'i-ka-to-ri, ded'i-ka-tō"ri-al, *a.* Serving to dedicate; serving as a dedication.

deduce, dē-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deduced*, dē-dūst'; ppr. *deducing*, dē-dūs'ing. [L. *deduco*, I lead or draw away, bring down, derive—*de*, from, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To draw or bring; to trace; to gather from premises; to infer from what precedes; to infer; to derive.

deducibility, deducibleness, dē-dū'-si-bil"i-ti, dē-dū'si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being deducible.

deducible, dē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be deduced or inferred; inferable.

deduct, dē-dukt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deducted*, dē-dukt'ed; ppr. *deducting*, dē-dukt'ing. [L. *deduco, deductum*. DEDUCE.] To subtract; to separate or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating.

deduction, dē-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *deductio*. The noun answers both to *deduce* and *deduct*.] Act of deducing or of deducting; that which is drawn from premises; an inference; what is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; abatement; discount.

deductive, dē-duk'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to deduction or inference; deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.—**Deductive reasoning**, the process of deriving consequences from admitted or established premises.

deductively, dē-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a deductive manner; by deduction.

deed, dēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *daed*, a deed, a thing done, fr. *dōn*, to do=Icel. *dâd*, D. and Dan. *daad*, Goth. *dêds*, G. *that*, a deed. Do.] That which is done, acted, or effected; an act or action; exploit; achievement; feat; illustrious act; reality; a written agreement or contract; particularly, an instrument conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee.—**deedful**, dēd'ful, *a.* Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits.—**deedless**, dēd'les, *a.* Without deeds or actions; inactive; indolent.

deem, dēm, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deemed*, dēmd; ppr. *deeming*, dēm'ing. [A. Sax. *dēman*, to deem, to judge, fr. *dōm*, doom, judgment (same word as term. *-dom*)=Icel. *dœma*, Sw. *dömma*, Dan. *dömme*, Goth. (*ga*)*dōmjan*, to judge; fr. root of *do*. DOOM.] To judge to be so or so; to think; to consider; to suppose.—*v.i.* To judge; to think; to be of opinion; to estimate; to think or suppose.

deemster, dēm'stėr, *n.* [*Deem* and *-ster*.] The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief-justices of the island.

deep, dēp, *a.* [A. Sax. *dēop*=O. Sax. *diop*, D. *diep*, Dan. *dyb*, Sw. *djup*, Icel. *djúpr*, Goth. *diups*, G. *tief*, deep; fr. root of *dip, dub, dive*. DIP, DIVE.] Extending or being far below the surface or upper part; descending far downward; profound; low in situation; entering a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial; not obvious; not easily fathomed, seen through, or penetrated; sagacious; penetrating; artful; insidious; designing; concealing artifice; grave in sound; very still or solemn; thick; black; still; sunk; sunk low; dark; strongly coloured; unintelligible; heart-felt; affecting greatly; absorbed; swallowed up.——*n.* That which is deep; the sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any abyss.

deepen, dēp'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deepened*, dēp'nd; ppr. *deepening*, dēp'n-ing. [*Deep* with *-en*.] To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; to darken; to increase; to make more intense; to make more sad, grave, or gloomy. ——*v.i.* To become more deep in all its senses.

deep-laid, dēp'lād, *a.* Formed with profound skill or artifice.

deeply, dēp'li, *adv.* In a deep manner; at or to a great depth; profoundly.

deep-mouthed, dēp'mouṫhd, *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice, as in a hound.

deepness, dēp'nes, *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth.

deep-sea, dēp'sē, *a.* Relating or belonging to the deeper parts of the ocean.

deer, dēr, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *deór*, any wild animal, a deer=Goth. *dius*, D. *dier*, Dan. *dyr*, Icel. *dýr*, Sw. *djur*, G. *thier*, a beast, especially a wild beast. Supposed to be a noun fr. A. Sax. *deór*, bold, connected with O.H.G. *tiorlîh*, wild. Not connected with Gr. *thēr*, a wild beast.] A wild animal in general; a name of many ruminant quadrupeds, having solid branching horns which they shed every year, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roebuck, the reindeer, &c.

deer-hair, dēr'hār, *n.* A kind of rushy plant.

deer-hound, dēr'hound, *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

deer-mouse, dēr'mous, *n.* An American rodent animal allied to the mice and the jerboas of the Old World.

deer-stalker, dēr'stąk-ėr, *n.* One who stalks deer.

deer-stalking, dēr'stąk'ing, *n.* The hunting of deer (especially the red-deer) on foot by hiding and stealing within shot of them unawares.

deface, dē-fās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defaced*, dē-fāst'; ppr. *defacing*, dē-fās'ing. [O. Fr. *defacier, desfacier*—prefix *dis*, and *facies*, a face.] To destroy or mar the surface of a thing; to injure the beauty of; to disfigure; to deform; to destroy, spoil, or mar; to erase or obliterate.

defacement, dē-fās'ment, *n.* The act of defacing; injury to the surface or beauty of a thing; obliteration; that which mars or disfigures.

defacer, dē-fā'sėr, *n.* One who defaces.

defalcate, dē-fal'kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defalcated*, dē-fal'kāt-ed; ppr. *defalcating*, dē-fal'kāt-ing. [Fr. *défalquer*, fr. L.L. *defalcare, defalcatum*, to cut off with a sickle, hence, to deduct—L. *de*, down, away, and *falx, falcis*, a sickle.] To take away or deduct.

defalcation, dē-fal-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *défalcation*. See prec.] A deduction or abatement; a deficit in funds intrusted to the care of some one; a fraudulent abstraction of money by a person who has the charge or control of it.—**defalcator**, def'al-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who is guilty of defalcation or embezzlement.

defamation, de-fa-mā'shon, *n.* [DEFAME.] Act of defaming; the uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; slander; calumny.

defamatorily, dē-fam'a-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a defamatory manner.

defamatory, dē-fam'a-to-ri, *a.* Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; false and injurious to reputation.

defame, dē-fām', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defamed*, dē-fāmd'; ppr. *defaming*, dē-fām'ing. [Fr. *diffamer*, fr. L. *diffamare*, to spread a report, defame—*dif* for *dis*, asunder, abroad, and *fama*, a report (whence *fame*).] To accuse or blame falsely and maliciously; to calumniate; to slander; to libel; to revile; to asperse.

defamer, dē-fām'ėr, *n.* One who defames; a slanderer; a calumniator.

default, dē-falt', *n.* [O. Fr. *default*, Fr. *défaut*, fr. *défaillir—de*, and *faillir*, to fail —which see.] A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; fault; offence; in *law*, a failure to appear in court when summoned.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *defaulted*, dē-falt'ed; ppr. *defaulting*, dē-falt'ing. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement.——*v.t.* To give judgment against on account of failing to appear and answer.

defaulter, dē-falt'ėr, *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care; a delinquent; one who fails to meet his claims or fulfil his engagements.

defeasance, dē-fēz'ans, *n.* [O. Fr. *defeisance*, fr. *defaire, desfaire*, Fr. *défaire*, to undo—L. *de*, and *facio*, I make. DEFEAT.] A rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument.—**defensible**, dē-fēz'i-bl, *a.* That may be abrogated or annulled.

defeat, dē-fēt', *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, fr. *défaire*, to undo—*de*, and *faire*, fr. L. *de* or *dis*, and *facere*, to do. Akin *defect, deficient*.] Frustration; a rendering null and void; prevention of success; overthrow; loss of battle. ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *defeated*, dē-fēt'ed; ppr. *defeating*, dē-fēt'ing. To frustrate; to foil; to disappoint; to render null and void; to overthrow in battle; to overcome; to vanquish; to conquer; to rout; to discomfit.

defecate, dē'fē-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defecated*, dē'fē-kāt-ed; ppr. *defecating*, dē'fē-kāt-ing. [L. *defæco, defæcatus—de*, from, and *fæx, fæcis*, lees, dregs. FÆCES.] To clear from lees, dregs, or impurities; to refine; to purify; to clarify.——**a.** Purged from lees; defecated.—**defecation**, de-fē-kā'shon, *n.* Act of defecating or separating from lees or dregs; purification.

defect, dē-fekt', *n.* [L. *defectus*, a failure, defect, fr. *deficère, defectum*, to fail, to be wanting—*de*, priv., and *facio*, I make. *Defeat* is a doublet of this. FACT.] Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection; a falling short in moral conduct or in judgment; a blemish; imperfection; fault; failing; error; mistake; flaw; deformity.

defection, dē-fek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *défection*, L. *defectio*, fr. *deficio*. DEFECT.] The act of abandoning a person or cause; a falling away; apostasy; desertion; revolt from duty or allegiance; backsliding.

defective, dē-fek'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *défectif*, L.L. *defectivus*, fr. L. *defectus*. DEFECT.] Having a defect; wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything necessary; imperfect; deficient; incomplete; insufficient; inadequate; faulty; blamable; in *grammar*, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation.

defectively, dē-fek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

defectiveness, dē-fek'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being defective; faultiness.

defence, dē-fens', *n.* [Fr. *défense*, fr. L.L. *defensa*, defence, fr. L. *defendo, defensum*, I defend—*de*, down, off, and *fendo*, I strike, a verb used only in this and in *offendo*, I offend; akin *fence, fend, fender*. DEFEND.] The act of defending, upholding, or maintaining; anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; a guarding against danger; something employed to ward off danger or injury; guard; protection; se-

curity; fortification; vindication; justification; apology; plea; the method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken; skill in fencing.

defenceless, dē-fens'les, *a.* Being without defence; unarmed; unprotected; unguarded; weak; unable to oppose; unsheltered.

defencelessly, dē-fens'les-li, *adv.* In an unprotected manner.

defencelessness, dē-fens'les-nes, *n.* State of being defenceless.

defend, dē-fend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defended*, dē-fend'ed; ppr. *defending*, dē-fend'ing. [L. *defendo—de*, and obsol. *fendo*, I strike. DEFENCE.] To guard; to fortify; to protect or support against attacks, danger, or injury; to ward off an attack upon; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support; to justify; to vindicate; to uphold; to maintain uninjured by force or by argument (rights and privileges); in *law*, to come forward as the defendant.——v.i. To make defence or opposition.

defendable, dē-fend'a-bl, *a.* That may be defended.

defendant, dē-fend'ant, *n.* [*Defend* and *-ant*=O. Fr. *defendant*, defending.] A defender; in *law*, the party or person that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge.

defendee, dē-fen'dē, *n.* One who is defended: opposed to *defender*.

defender, dē-fend'ėr, *n.* One who defends; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates; a protector, supporter, or vindicator; in *Scots law*, a defendant in a suit.—**Defender of the Faith**, a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, first conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther.

defense, *n.* American spelling of *Defence*.

defensibility, dē-fens'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capable of being defended; defensibleness.

defensible, dē-fens'i-bl, *a.* That may be defended, vindicated, maintained, or justified.

defensive, dē-fens'iv, *a.* [Fr. *défensif*, fr. L. *defensus*, pp. of *defendo*. DEFEND.] That serves to defend; proper for defence; carried on in resisting attack or aggression; in a state or posture to defend.——n. That which defends; state or posture of defence.—**To be on the defensive, to stand on the defensive**, to be or stand in a posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

defensively, dē-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defence.

defensory, dē-fens'o-ri, *a.* [L.L. *defensorius*.] Tending to defend; defensive.

defer, dē-fėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deferred*, dē-fėrd'; ppr. *deferring*, dē-fer'ing. [O. Fr. *differer*, fr. L. *differre*, to delay, put off, scatter—*dis*, from, and *fero*, I carry, cog. with E. to *bear*. *Differ* is really the same word.] To put off to a future time; to delay; to postpone; to adjourn.

defer, dē-fėr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deferred*, dē-fėrd'; ppr. *deferring*, dē-fer'ing. [Fr. *déférer*, fr. L. *deferre*, to carry down, hand over, refer—*de*, down, and *fero*, I carry. See prec.] To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; to submit or give way courteously or from respect (to *defer* to a friend).

deference, def'ėr-ens, *n.* [Fr. *déférence*, fr. L. *deferens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *deferre*. See prec.] A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another; regard; respect; submission.

deferent, def'ėr-ent, *a.* [See prec.] Carrying off or away, as ducts or canals in the human body.

deferential, de-fėr-en'shal, *a.* Expressing or implying deference; respectful.

deferentially, de-fėr-en'shal-li, *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

deferment, dē-fėr'ment, *n.* The act of deferring; postponement or delay.

deferrer, dē-fer'ėr, *n.* One who defers or delays; one who defers in regard to opinion.

defervescence, **defervescency**, dē-fėr-ves'ens, dē-fėr-ves'en-si, *n.* [L. *defervesco*, I cool down—*de*, priv., and *fervesco*, I boil.] Abatement of heat; abatement of fever or feverish symptoms.

defiance, dē-fī'ans, *n.* [*Defy* and *-ance*. DEFY.] Act of defying, daring, or challenging; a challenge to fight or to meet in any contest; invitation to combat; contempt of opposition or danger; a contemptuous daring, braving, or resistance.—**To bid defiance to, to set at defiance**, to defy; to brave.

defiant, dē-fī'ant, *a.* Characterized by defiance, boldness, or insolence.

defiantly, dē-fī'ant-li, *adv.* In a defiant manner; daringly; insolently.

defiantness, dē-fī'ant-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being defiant; defiance.

defibrination, dē-fī'bri-nā"shon, *n.* Act or process of defibrinizing.

defibrinize, **defibrinate**, dē-fī'brin-īz, dē-fī'brin-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defibrinized*, *defibrinated*, dē-fī'brin-īzd, dē-fī'brin-āt-ed; ppr. *defibrinizing*, *defibrinating*, dē-fī'brin-īz-ing, dē-fī'brin-āt-ing. To deprive of fibrin; to remove fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.

deficiency, **deficience**, de-fi'shen-si, dē-fi'shens, *n.* [L. *deficiens*, *deficientis*. See next.] The state of being deficient; a failing or falling short; want, either total or partial; defect; absence; something less than is necessary.

deficient, de-fi'shent, *a.* [L. *deficiens*, *deficientis*, ppr. of *deficere*, to fail, lack, want. DEFECT.] Wanting; defective; imperfect; falling short; failing; not sufficient or adequate; not having a full or adequate supply.

deficiently, de-fi'shent-li, *adv.* In a defective manner.

deficit, def'i-sit, *n.* [L., there is wanting, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *deficio*. DEFICIENT.] A falling short of a requisite sum or amount; a deficiency (a *deficit* in revenue); a shortage.

defier, **defyer**, dē-fī'ėr, *n.* One who defies; one who dares; one who sets at naught.

defilade, dē-fī-lād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defiladed*, dē-fī-lād'ed; ppr. *defilading*, dē-fī-lād'ing. [Fr. *défilade*, fr. *défiler*, to march. DEFILE, *v.t.*] *Fort.* to surround by defensive works so as to protect the interior when in danger of being commanded by an enemy's guns.

defile, dē-fīl', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *defiled*, dē-fīld'; ppr. *defiling*, dē-fī'ing. [Fr. *défiler—de*, and *file*, a line or row, fr. L. *filum*, a thread. FILE (thread).] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.——v.t. *Fort.* to defilade.——n. [Fr. *défilé*, a defile, a pass, pp. of *défiler*.] A narrow passage or way in which troops may march only in a line or file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

defile, dē-fīl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defiled*, dē-fīld'; ppr. *defiling*, dē-fī'ing. [L. prefix *de*, and O. E. and Sc. *file*, to defile, fr. A. Sax. *fýlan*, to make foul, fr. *fúl*, foul. FOUL.] To make foul, filthy, or unclean; to pollute; to contaminate; to corrupt; to stain; to sully; to dirty; to tarnish; to violate the chastity of; to debauch.

defilement, dē-fīl'ment, *n.* Act of defiling or state of being defiled; uncleanness; impurity; pollution by sin.

defiler, dē-fī'ėr, *n.* One who or that which defiles.

definable, dē-fīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be defined; capable of having its limits or signification expressed with precision.—**definably**, dē-fīn'a-bli, *adv.* In a definable manner.

define, dē-fīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defined*, dē-fīnd'; ppr. *defining*, dē-fīn'ing. [Fr. *définir*, O.Fr. *definer*, fr. L. *definire—de*, and *finire*, to limit, fr. *finis*, end, limit, boundary, whence also *final*, *finish*, *finite*, &c.] To determine or describe the limits of; to determine with precision; to mark the limit of; to express precisely; to ascertain and explain clearly and exactly, as the signification of a word or term; to explain or describe by properties and circumstances.——v.i. To give a definition.

defined, dē-fīnd', *p.a.* Having the limits marked; clearly marked out as to form; having the outlines clear.

definer, dē-fīn'ėr, *n.* One who defines.

definite, def'i-nit, *a.* [L. *definitus*, pp. of *definire*, to define. DEFINE.] Having fixed or marked limits; bounded with precision; determinate; certain; precise; exact; clear; fixed and settled with precision.

definitely, def'i-nit-li, *adv.* In a definite manner; precisely.

definiteness, def'i-nit-nes, *n.* State or character of being definite.

definition, de-fi-ni'shon, *n.* [Fr. *définition*, L. *definitio*, *-onis*, fr. *definio*. DEFINE.] The act of defining; a brief and precise description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term; the quality or power in a telescope or other optical instrument of showing distinctly the outlines or features of any object.

definitional, de-fi-ni'shon-al, *a.* Of or belonging to a definition.

definitive, dē-fin'it-iv, *a.* [Fr. *définitif*, L. *definitivus*, fr. *definitus*, pp. of *definio*. DEFINE.] Limiting; determinate; positive; express; conclusive; final; conducive and settling.——n. A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a noun as an article or demonstrative pronoun.

definitively, dē-fin'it-iv-li, *adv.* In a definitive manner; positively; conclusively; unconditionally.—**definitiveness**, **definitude**, dē-fin'i-tiv-nes, dē-fin'i-tūd, *n.* Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

deflagrate, de'fla-grāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deflagrated*, de'fla-grāt-ed; ppr. *deflagrating*, de'fla-grāt-ing. [L. *deflagro*, *deflagratum*, to burn up or consume—*de*, intens., and *flagro*, *flagratum*, to burn. FLAGRANT.] To set fire to; to burn or consume rapidly.——v.i. To burn with a sudden and violent combustion.

deflagration, de-fla-grā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *déflagration*. See prec.] A sudden and violent combustion; destruction by fire; the process of oxidizing substances by means of nitre; the rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.—**deflagrator**, de'fla-grā-tėr, *n.* An instrument for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

deflect, dē-flekt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deflected*, dē-flekt'ed; ppr. *deflecting*, dē-flekt'ing. [L. *deflecto—de*, down, away, and *flecto*, I bend. FLEXIBLE.] To turn away or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.——v.t. To cause to turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

deflected, **deflexed**, dē-flek'ted, dē-flekst', *p.* and *a.* [DEFLECT.] Turned aside; bending downward archwise.

deflection, **deflexion**, **deflexure**, dē-flek'shon, dē-flek'shūr, *n.* [DEFLECT.] Deviation; a turning from a true line or the regular course.

deflective, dē-flekt'iv, *a.* [*Deflect* and *-ive*.] Causing deflection or deviation.

deflector, dē-flek'tėr, *n.* [DEFLECT.] A diaphragm in a lamp, stove, &c., by means of which air and gas are mingled and made to burn completely.

defloratе, dē-flō'rāt, *a.* [L.L. *defloratus*. DEFLOWER.] In *bot.* having shed their pollen on their flowers.

defloration, dē-flō-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *défloration*. DEFLOWER.] Act of deflowering; rape.

deflower, **deflour**, dē-flou'ėr, dē-flour', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deflowered*, *defloured*, dē-flou'ėrd, dē-flourd'; ppr. *deflowering*, *defluring*, dē-flou'ėr-ing, dē-flour'ing. [Fr. *déflorer*, fr. L. L. *deflorare*, to deflower, to deprive of flowers—L. *de*, from, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower, whence *flower*, *flour*.] To strip of flowers, or of bloom and beauty; to deprive of virginity; to violate, ravish, seduce.

deflowerer, **deflourer**, dē-flou'ėr-ėr, dē-flour'ėr, *n.* One who deflowers.

defluxion, dē-fluk'shon, *n.* [L. *defluxio*, *defluxionis*, fr. *defluo*, *defluxum*, I flow down—*de*, and *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] A discharge of fluid matter from a mucous membrane, as from the nose in catarrh.

defoliate, **defoliated**, dē-fō'li-āt, dē-fō'li-ā-ted, *a.* [L. *de*, priv., and *folium*, a leaf.] Deprived of leaves.

defoliation, dē-fō'li-ā''shon, *n.* [See prec.] The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves.

deforce, dē-fōrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deforced*, dē-fōrst'; ppr. *deforcing*, dē-fōrs'ing. [O.Fr. *deforcer—de* (for L. *dis*) and *force*.] *Law*, to keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to resist (an officer of the law) in the execution of official duty.—**deforcement**, dē-fōrs'ment, *n.* The act of deforcing.—**deforciation**, dē-fōr'si-ā''shon, *n.* Seizure of goods for the satisfaction of debt.

deform, dē-fōrm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deformed*, dē-fōrmd'; ppr. *deforming*, dē-fōrm'ing. [Fr. *déformer*, to deform, fr. L. *deformare*, to deform—*de*, away, and *forma*, form.] To mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; to render ugly or displeasing; to disfigure the moral beauty of; to dishonour.

deformation, dē-for-mā'shon, *n.* The act of deforming; a disfiguring or defacing.

deformed, dē-fōrmd', *a.* [DEFORM.] Not of the natural form; disfigured; distorted; misshapen.

deformedly, dē-fōr'med-li, *adv.* In an ugly or deformed manner.

deformedness, dē-fōr'med-nes, *n.* The state or character of being deformed.

deformer, dē-fōr'mėr, *n.* One who deforms.

deformity, dē-fōr'mi-ti, *n.* [L. *deformitas*, *-tatis*, fr. *deformis*, deformed. DEFORM.] The state of being deformed; some deformed or misshapen part of the body; a malformation; distortion; defect; disfigurement; gross deviation from beauty, grace, or propriety.

defraud, dē-frąd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defrauded*, dē-frąd'ed; ppr. *defrauding*, dē-frąd'ing. [Fr. *défrauder*, fr. L. *defraudare*, to defraud—*de*, and *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud (q.v.).] To deprive of something by deception, artifice, or trick; to deprive of something or withhold something from wrongfully; to cheat; to keep out of just rights: with *of* before the thing.—**defraudation**, **defraudment**, dē-frą-dā'shon, dē-frąd'ment, *n.* The act of defrauding.—**defrauder**, dē-frą'dėr, *n.* One who defrauds.

defray, dē-frā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defrayed*, dē-frād'; ppr. *defraying*, dē-frā'ing. [Fr. *défrayer—de*, and *frais*, expense, fr. L.L. *fractus* or *fractum*, expense, compensation, fr. L. *frango*, *fractum*, 1 break, whence *fraction*, *fragile*, &c.; or, Fr. *frais* represents L.L. *fredum*, a fine, a composition, fr. O.G. *fridu* =G. *friede*, A. Sax. *frithu*, peace.] To discharge or pay, as the expenses of anything; to pay; to discharge; to bear.—**defrayal**, **defrayment**, dē-frā'al, dē-frā'ment, *n.* The act of defraying.—**defrayer**, dē-frā'ėr, *n.* One who defrays or pays expenses.

deft, deft, *a.* [A. Sax. *(ge)dæft*, gentle, suitable, fit, fr. *(ge)dafan*, to become, to befit=Goth. *gadaban*, to befit.] Dexterous; clever; apt.—**deftly**, deft'li, *adv.* In a deft manner; aptly; neatly; dexterously.—**deftness**, deft'nes, *n.* The quality of being deft; dexterity.

defunct, dē-fungkt', *a.* [L. *defunctus*, having finished, discharged, or performed, fr. *defungor*, I perform—*de*, intens., and *fungor*, I perform, I engage in anything, I execute. FUNCTION.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.——*n.* A dead person; one deceased, or persons deceased.

defy, dē-fī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defied*, dē-fīd'; ppr. *defying*, dē-fī'ing. [Fr. *défier*, O. Fr. *desfier*, lit. to renounce faith or allegiance, fr. L.L. *diffidare*, to renounce faith, defy—L. *dis*, apart, and *fides*, faith. FAITH. *Diffident* is closely akin.] To provoke to combat or strife by appealing to the courage of another; to dare; to challenge; to brave with contempt of opposition; to set at nought; to despise.

degeneracy, dē-jen'ė-ra-si, *n.* [*Degenerate* and *-cy*.] State of being degenerate; a growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; a departure from the virtue of ancestors; decay of virtue or goodness; meanness.

degenerate, dē-jen'ė-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *degenerated*, dē-jen'ė-rāt-ed; ppr. *degenerating*, dē-jen'ė-rāt-ing. [L. *degenerare*, *degeneratum*, to become unlike one's race, fr. *degener*, ignoble, base—*de*, from, and *genus*, *generis*, race, stock, descent. GENUS.] To fall off from the qualities proper to the race or kind; to become of a lower type, physically or morally; to become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state.——*a.* Having fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having declined in physical or moral worth; low; base; mean; corrupt.

degenerately, dē-jen'ė-rāt-li, *adv.* In a degenerate manner; unworthily.

degenerateness, dē-jen'ė-rāt-nes, *n.* State of being degenerate; degeneracy.

degeneration, dē-jen'ė-rā''shon, *n.* Act of degenerating; a degenerate state; degeneracy; deterioration.

deglutition, dē-glū-ti'shon, *n.* [Fr. *déglutition*, L.L. *deglutitio*, *-onis*, fr. L. *deglutio*, I swallow—*de*, down, and *glutio*, I swallow. GLUT.] Act or power of swallowing.—**deglutitory**, dē-glū'ti-to-ri, *a.* Serving for deglutition.

degradation, dē-gra-dā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dégradation*. DEGRADE.] Act of degrading; state of being degraded; a reducing in rank, office, or dignity; removal or dismission from office; debasement; disgrace; dishonour; baseness; a gradual wasting away, as in the strata of rocks.

degrade, dē-grād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *degraded*, dē-grād'ed; ppr. *degrading*, dē-grād'ing. [Fr. *dégrader*, L.L. *degradare*—L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step or degree. GRADE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of office or dignity; to strip of honours; to reduce in estimation; to lower; to humble; to debase; to depose; to dishonour or disgrace.——*v.i.* To degenerate; to become lower in character.

degraded, dē-grād'ed, *p.a.* Sunk to an abject or vile state; exhibiting degradation; debased; low.

degrading, dē-grād'ing, *p.a.* Serving to degrade; dishonouring; disgracing the character; causing degradation.—**degradingly**, dē-grād'ing-li, *adv.* In a degrading manner.

degree, dē-grē', *n.* [Fr. *degré*, fr. L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step. DEGRADE.] A step or single movement towards some end; a step or stage in progress, promotion, or advancement; step in relationship, rank, order, class, quality, dignity; relative position attained; rank; station; measure, amount, proportion, or extent; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; an interval of musical sound, marked by a line on the scale; a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as a thermometer or barometer; a mark of distinction or honour conferred by universities on students and men eminent for learning.—**A degree of latitude**, the 360th part of any meridian on the earth's surface; **a degree of longitude**, the same part of any given parallel of latitude.—**By degrees**, step by step; gradually; by moderate advances.—**To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly.—**Forbidden degrees**, degrees of family relationship within which persons are forbidden to marry.—**Degrees of comparison**, comparative steps in the signification of adjectives and adverbs expressed by terminations or separate words.

dehisce, dē-his', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dehisced*, dē-hist'; ppr. *dehiscing*, dē-his'ing. [L. *dehiscere*, to gape—*de*, intens., and *hiscere*, to gape.] To open, as the seed-vessels of plants, along certain joinings or sutures.—**dehiscence**, dē-his'ens, *n.* The opening of capsules in plants, and of the cells of anthers, for emitting pollen, &c.—**dehiscent**, dē-his'ent, *a.* [L. *dehiscens*, *dehiscentis*.] Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

dehort, dē-hort', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dehorted*, dē-hort'ed; ppr. *dehorting*, dē-hort'ing. [L. *dehortor—de*, from, and *hortor*, I advise, as in *exhort*.] To dissuade; to exhort against.—**dehortation**, dē-hor-tā'shon, *n.* Dissuasion.—**dehortative**, dē-hor'ta-tiv, *a.* Dissuasive; dehortatory.—**dehortatory**, dē-hor'ta-to-ri, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.——*n.* A dissuasive argument or reason.

dehumanize, dē-hū'man-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dehumanized*, dē-hū'man-īzd; ppr. *dehumanizing*, dē-hū'man-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *humanize*.] To deprive of the character of humanity; to deprive of tenderness or softness of feeling.

dehydration, dē-hī-drā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *de*, and Gr. *hydōr*, water.] In *chemistry*, the process of freeing a compound from the water contained in it.

deicide, dē'i-sīd, *n.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *cædo*, I kill.] The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Saviour; one concerned in that act.

deictic, dīk'tik, *a.* [Gr. *deiktikos*, serving to show, fr. *deiknȳmi*, I show.] Direct; by direct argument: applied to reasoning.—**deictically**, dik'ti-kal-li, *adv.* Directly.

deific, dē-if'ik, *a.* [DEIFY.] Making a god; making divine.

deification, dē'if-ik-ā''shon, *n.* Act of deifying.

deiform, dē'i-form, *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *forma*, form.] Of a godlike form; like a god.

deify, dē'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deified*, dē'i-fīd; ppr. *deifying*, dē'i-fī-ing. [Fr. *déifier*, fr. L. *deus*, a god, and *-ficare*, to make, fr. *facere*, to make.] To make into a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among deities; to treat as if a deity or god; to extol and adore as an object of supreme régard; to elevate spiritually.

deign, dān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deigned*, dānd; ppr. *deigning*, dān'ing. [Fr. *daigner*, fr. L. *dignare*, to think worthy. fr. *dignus*, worthy, whence *dignity*, *-daire* in *disdain*, &c.] To vouchsafe; to condescend.——*v.t.* To condescend to give.

deinornis, **deinosaur**, **deinotherium**. DINORNIS, DINOSAUR, &c.

deiparous, dē-ip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *pario*, I bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: applied to the Virgin Mary.

deism, dē'izm, *n.* [Fr. *déisme*, fr. L. *Deus*, God, and *-ism*.] The doctrine or creed of a deist.

deist, dē'ist, *n.* [Fr. *déiste*, fr. L. *Deus*, God, and *-ist*. DEITY.] One who acknowledges the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; a freethinker, basing his belief on the light of nature and reason.—**deistic**, **deistical**, dē-ist'ik, dē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists.—**deistically**, dē-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a deistical manner.

deity, dē'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **deities**, dē'i-tiz. [Fr. *déité*, L.L. *deitas*, fr. L. *deus*, a god; akin to Gr. *Zeus* (genit. *Dios*), the supreme deity, L. *Diespiter*, *Jupiter*, and *dies*, a day; Skr. *deva*, a god; W. *Duw*, God; Gael and Ir. *dia*, god; *Tiw*, the A. Sax. god whose name appears in *Tuesday*; all fr. a root implying brightness.] Godhead; divinity; the Supreme Being; God; a fabulous god or goddess; a divinity

deject, dē-jekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dejected*, dē-jekt'ed; ppr. *dejecting*, dē-jekt'ing. [O.Fr. *dejecter*, fr. L. *dejicio*, *dejectum*, I cast down—*de*, down, and *jacio*, I throw; seen also in *abject*, *eject*, *jet*, *jut*, &c.] To cast down, as with grief; to depress; to sadden; to dispirit, dishearten, discourage.

dejected, dē-jekt'ed, *p.a.* Cast down; downcast; showing grief; melancholy; sad.

dejectedly, dē-jekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; gloomily.

dejectedness, dē-jekt'ed-nes, *n.* State of being cast down; dejection.

dejection, dē-jek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *déjection*, L. *dejectio*, *-onis*. DEJECT.] The state of being downcast; depression; melancholy; lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune.

déjeuner, dā-zhū-nā, *n.* [Fr., fr. *de*, priv., and *jeûner*, L. *dis*, and *jejunare*, to fast. JEJUNE.] Breakfast; the morning meal; luncheon.

delaine, dē-lān', *n.* [Fr. *de*, of, and *laine*, L. *lana*, wool.] A muslin made originally of wool, generally now of cotton and wool, and used chiefly as a printing cloth.

delate, dē-lāt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delated*, dē-lāt′ed; ppr. *delating*, dē-lāt′ing. [From L. *delatus*, pp. of *defero*—*de*, and *latus*, carried, borne.] To bear a charge against; to accuse; to inform against.—**delation**, dē-lā′shon, *n.* Accusation; act of charging with a crime; information against.

delay, dē-lā′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delayed*, dē-lād′; ppr. *delaying*, dē-lā′ing. [Fr. *délayer*, to delay, It. *dilatare*; Fr. *délai*, It. *dilata*, delay; fr. L. *dilatus*, put off—*dis*, apart, and *latus*, pp. of *fero*, I carry.] To prolong the time of doing or proceeding with; to defer; to put off; to postpone; to hinder; to retard; to detain; to stop; to prolong; to procrastinate; to protract.——**v.i.** To linger; to move slowly; to stop for a time.——**n.** A deferring or putting off; a lingering; stay; stop; procrastination; hindrance.

delayer, dē-lā′ėr, *n.* One who delays.

del credere, del kred′e-re, *n.* [It.] A guarantee which an agent or factor gives his principal regarding purchasers.

delectable, dē-lekt′a-bl, *a.* [L. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare*, to delight. DELIGHT.] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure.—**delectably**, dē-lekt′a-bli, *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully.—**delectation**, dē-lek-tā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *délectation*, L. *delectatio*.] A giving of pleasure or delight.

delegate, de′lē-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delegated*, de′lē-gāt-ed; ppr. *delegating*, de′lē-gāt-ing. [L. *delēgo*, *delegatus*—*de*, and *lēgo*, I send as ambassador. LEGATE.] To send with power to transact business, as a representative; to depute; to intrust, commit, or deliver to another's care and management.——**n.** A person sent and commissioned by another to act as his representative; a representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a substitute.

delegation, de-lē-gā′shon, *n.* Act of delegating; persons delegated; a commission; deputation.

delete, dē-lēt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deleted*, dē-lēt′ed; ppr. *deleting*, dē-lēt′ing. [L. *deleo*, *delētum*, I delete—*de*, and root of *letum*, death.] To blot out; to efface; to erase.

deleterious, de-lē-tē′ri-us, *a.* [Gr. *dēlētērios*, fr. *dēlētēr*, a destroyer, fr. *dēleisthai*, to hurt, to injure.] Hurtful; noxious; injurious; destructive; poisonous; pernicious.

deletion, dē-lē′shon, *n.* [L. *deletio*.] The act of deleting; an erasure; a passage deleted.

delf, delft, delf, delft, *n.* [From *Delft*, in Holland, a centre of the manufacture.] Earthenware covered with white glazing, in imitation of chinaware or porcelain; glazed earthenware dishes collectively.

Delian, dē′li-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Delos*, a small island in the Ægean Sea, the birthplace of Apollo.

deliberate, dē-lib′ė-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deliberated*, dē-lib′ė-rāt-ed; ppr. *deliberating*, dē-lib′ė-rāt-ing. [L. *delibero*, *deliberatum*—*de*, and *libro*, I weigh, I cause to swing, fr. *libra*, a balance. LIBRATE.] To weigh well the result of action; to consider the reasons for and against a measure; to ponder; to reflect; to consider what is best or preferable; to consult; to debate.——v.t. To balance well in the mind; to weigh; to consider.——a. Slow in determining; cautious; circumspect; cool; discreet; well-advised or considered; not hasty.

deliberately, dē-lib′ė-rāt-li, *adv.* In a deliberate manner; slowly; cautiously.

deliberateness, dē-lib′ė-rāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being deliberate.

deliberation, dē-lib′ė-rā″shon, *n.* [Fr. *délibération*, L. *deliberatio*. DELIBERATE.] Act of deliberating; thoughtful consideration; circumspection; caution; prudence; discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; the act or habit of doing anything coolly or without hurry or excitement.

deliberative, dē-lib′ė-rāt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *délibératif*.] Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation; having a right or power to deliberate or discuss.

delicacy, de′li-ka-si, *n.* [*Delicate* and *-cy*.] The quality of being delicate; daintiness; fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness; nicety; minute accuracy; softness of manners; scrupulousness; nice perception of beauty and deformity; refined taste; tenderness or weakness of constitution; smallness; slenderness; a luxury; a dainty.

delicate, de′li-kāt, *a.* [Fr. *délicat*, L. *delicatus*, fr. *deliciæ*, delight, fr. *delicio*, I allure—*de*, from, and *lacio*, I draw gently; akin *delight*, *delicious*, *delectable*.] Pleasing to the taste or senses; nice; dainty; choice; excellent; fine; soft; smooth; accurate; nice in forms; easily hurt or injured; slender; minute; that must be touched with care; nicely interwoven; soft and smooth to the touch; tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; feeble; not sound or robust.

delicately, de′li-kāt-li, *adv.* In a delicate manner; finely; daintily; luxuriously.

delicateness, de′li-kāt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being delicate; delicacy.

delicious, dē-li′shus, *a.* [Fr. *délicieux*, fr. L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciæ*, delight. DELICATE.] Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; charming; exquisite; delightful; entrancing.—**deliciously**, dē-li′shus-li, *adv.* In a delicious manner.—**deliciousness**, dē-li′shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being delicious.

delight, dē-līt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delighted*, dē-līt′ed; ppr. *delighting*, dē-līt′ing. [O.E. *delite*, fr. O. Fr. *deliter*, *deleiter*, fr. L. *delectare*, to delight, fr. *delicio*, I allure. DELICATE. The spelling in this word has been accommodated to that of such words as *light*, *might*, *sight*, &c.] To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy to.——v.i. To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by *in*.——n. [From the verb.] That which yields great pleasure, or fills with highly pleasing emotions; a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; rapture; charm; joy; gratification; satisfaction.

delighted, dē-līt′ed, *p.a.* Experiencing delight; overjoyed; charmed.

delightedly, dē-līt′ed-li, *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

delightful, dē-līt′ful, *a.* Affording delight; highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; charming; gratifying; exquisite.

delightfully, dē-līt′ful-li, *adv.* In a delightful manner; charmingly; exquisitely.

delightfulness, dē-līt′ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being delightful.

delightless, dē-līt′les, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

delightsome, dē-līt′sum, *a.* [*Delight* and *-some*.] Delightful.—**delightsomeness**, dē-līt′sum-nes, *n.* Delightfulness.

delimit, dē-lim′it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delimited*, dē-lim′it-ed; ppr. *delimiting*, dē-lim′it-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *limit*.] To mark or settle distinctly the limits of.

delimitation, dē-lim′i-tā″shon, *n.* The act of delimiting; the fixing of limits or boundaries.

delineate, dē-lin′ē-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delineated*, dē-lin′ē-āt-ed; ppr. *delineating*, dē-lin′ē-āt-ing. [L. *delineo*, *delineatum*—*de*, down, and *linea*, a line. LINE.] To draw the lines which exhibit the form of; to mark out with lines; to make a drawing of; to paint; to depict; to portray; to design; to sketch; to describe.

delineation, dē-lin′ē-ā″shon, *n.* [Fr. *délinéation*, L. *delineatio*.] Act of delineating; outline; sketch; design; description.

delinquency, dē-lin′kwen-si, *n.* [L.L. *delinquentia*, fr. L. *delinquens*, ppr. of *delinquo*—*de*, away, and *linquo*, I leave, fr. root seen in Gr. *leipō*, I leave. RELIC.] A failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; an offence; a crime.

delinquent, dē-lin′kwent, *n.* [L. *delinquens*, *-quentis*, ppr. of *delinquo*. See prec.] One who fails to perform his duty; one who commits a fault or crime; an offender; a criminal; a transgressor.——a. Leaving or neglecting duty.

deliquesce, dē-li-kwes′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deliquesced*, dē-li-kwest′; ppr. *deliquescing*, dē-li-kwes′ing. [L. *deliquescĕre*, to melt or dissolve—*de*, away, and *liquescere*, inceptive fr. *liquēre*, to be fluid or liquid. LIQUID.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalis.—**deliquescence**, dē-li-kwes′ens, *n.* [*Deliquesce* and *-ence*.] Act or process of deliquescing.—**deliquescent**, dē-li-kwes′ent, *a.* [*Deliquescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *deliquescere*.] That deliquesces; liquefying in the air.

deliquium, dē-lik′wi-um, *n.* [L., a flowing down—*de*, down, and *liquēre*, to be liquid. DELIQUESCE.] A melting or dissolution in the air or in a moist place; a liquid state; a swoon or faint; a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

delirant, dē-lir′i-ant, *a.* [*Delirium*, and *-ant*.] Causing, or tending to cause, delirium.

delirifacient, dē-lir′i-fā″shi-ent, *a.* [L. *delirium*, and *faciens*, *facientis*, pres. part. of *facere*, to make.] Causing delirium.

delirious, dē-li′ri-us, *a.* [From *delirium* (q.v.).] Affected with delirium; disordered in intellect; crazy; light-headed; raving; frenzied; insane.—**deliriously**, dē-li′ri-us-li, *adv.* In a delirious manner.—**deliriousness**, dē-li′ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

delirium, dē-li′ri-um, *n.* [L. *delirium*, fr. *delirus*, raving, mad, fr. *delirare*, to draw the furrow awry in ploughing, to deviate from a straight line, hence to be crazy, to rave—*de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.] A temporary disordered state of the mental faculties occurring during illness; a wandering of the mind connected with fever; disorder of the intellect; violent excitement; great enthusiasm; rapture.—**Delirium tremens** (tré′menz), an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits.

delitescence, **delitescency**, del-i-tes′ens, del-i-tes′en-si, *n.* [L. *delitescens*, ppr. of *delitesco*, I lie hid—*de*, and *latesco*, fr. *lateo*, I lie hid. LATENT.] The state of being concealed, latent, or not active or manifest.—**delitescent**, del-i-tes′ent, *a.* Concealed; latent.

deliver, dē-liv′ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delivered*, dē-liv′ėrd; ppr. *delivering*, dē-liv′ėr-ing. [Fr. *délivrer*, fr. L.L. *deliberare*, to set free—L. *de*, from, *liberare*, to free, fr. *liber*, free, whence also *liberal*, *liberate*, *livery*, *liberty*. LIBERAL.] To free, as from danger, bondage, restraint, &c.; to disburden a woman of a child; to give forth in words or in action; to release; to liberate; to rescue; to save; to extricate; to give, offer, or present; to surrender; to resign; to commit; to yield up; to transfer; to cede; to pronounce; to utter.

deliverable, dē-liv′ėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being delivered.

deliverance, dē-liv′ėr-ans, *n.* [*Deliver* and *-ance*=Fr. *délivrance*.] Release, as from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint; liberation; rescue; redemption; escape; delivery; decision; judgment authoritatively pronounced.

deliverer, dē-liv′ėr-ėr, *n.* One who delivers or rescues; a saviour.

delivery, dē-liv′ėr-i, *n.*; pl. **deliveries**, dē-liv′ėr-iz. [*Deliver* and *-y*.] Act of delivering; release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger; the act of handing over or transferring; surrender; a giving up; a giving or passing from one to another; the distribution of letters; utterance, pronunciation, or manner of speaking; childbirth.

dell, del, *n.* [Akin to *dale*, and same as D. *del*, a dale. DALE.] A small narrow valley; a glen; a ravine.

Delphian, **Delphic**, del′fi-an, del′fik, *a.* Relating to *Delphi*, a town in Greece, and to the celebrated oracle of that place; hence, oracular; inspired.

delta, del′ta, *n.* The Greek letter Δ, answer-

ing to the English D; a tract of alluvial or other land, resembling in form the Greek Δ, between the diverging mouths of a river, such as the Nile.—**deltaic**, del-tā'ik, *a.* Relating to or like a delta.—**deltoid**, del'toid, *a.* [Gr. *delta*, and *-oid.*] Resembling the Greek *delta*; triangular; expressing the shape of a leaf: applied to a muscle of the shoulder.

deludable, dē-lūd'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be deluded or imposed on.

delude, dē-lūd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deluded*, dē-lūd'ed; ppr. *deluding*, dē-lūd'ing. [L. *deludo, delusum—de*, and *ludo*, I play, fr. *ludus*, sport, whence also *ludicrous, elude, illusion*, &c.] To cause to entertain foolish or erroneous notions; to impose on; to deceive; to beguile; to lead astray; to cheat; to circumvent: often refl. (to *delude one's self* with vain hopes).

deluder, dē-lūd'ér, *n.* One who deludes; a deceiver; an impostor.

deluge, del'ūj, *n.* [Fr. *déluge*, fr. L. *diluvium*, a flood, a deluge—*di* for *dis*, asunder, away, and *luo=lavo*, I wash; akin *lave, ablution*, &c.] A flood; an inundation; specifically, the great flood in the days of Noah; a sweeping or overwhelming calamity. —v.t. pret. & pp. *deluged*, del'ūjd; ppr. *deluging*, del'ūj-ing. To inundate; to drown; to overwhelm as with a great wide-spread calamity.

delusion, dē-lū'zhon, *n.* [L. *delusio, -onis*, fr. *deludo, delusum.* DELUDE.] Act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; a false belief; illusion; fallacy; error; the state of being deluded or misled.

delusive, dē-lū'siv, *a.* [L. *deludo, delusum.* See prec.] Apt to delude or deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

delusively, dē-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In a delusive manner.

delusiveness, dē-lū'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

delusory, dē-lū'so-ri, *a.* [L. *delusor*, a deluder, fr. *deludo.* DELUDE.] Apt to delude or deceive; delusive; deceptive.

delve, delv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delved*, delvd; ppr. *delving*, delv'ing. [A. Sax. *delfan*=D. *delven*, O. Fris. *delva*, to dig; seen also in O. Sax. *bidelbhan*, O.H.G. *bitelban*, to bury.] To dig; to labour with a spade.

delver, delv'ér, *n.* One who delves.

demagnetization, dē-mag'net-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or process of demagnetizing.

demagnetize, dē-mag'net-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demagnetized*, dē-mag'net-īzd; ppr. *demagnetizing*, dē-mag'net-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *magnetize.*] To deprive of magnetic polarity, or free from mesmeric influence.

demagogic, **demagogical**, dem-a-goj'-ik, dem-a-goj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to or like a demagogue; factious.

demagogism, **demagogueism**, dem'-a-gog-izm, *n.* The practices and principles of a demagogue.

demagogue, dem'a-gog, *n.* [Gr. *dēmagōgos—dēmos*, the people, and *agōgos*, a leader, fr. *agō*, I lead. ACT.] A leader of the people; a person who sways the people by his oratory; un unprincipled factious orator; one who acquires influence with the populace by pandering to their prejudices or playing on their ignorance.

demain. See DEMESNE.

demand, dē-mand', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demanded*, dē-mand'ed; ppr. *demanding*, dē-mand'ing. [Fr. *demander*, to demand, to ask, fr. L. *demandare*, in its late sense of to demand—*de*, away, and *mandare*, to intrust, being thus the opposite of *mandare*, lit. to put into one's hand, fr. *manus*, the hand, and *dare*, to give; whence *mandate.*] To claim or seek as due by right; to ask by authority; to require; to call for; to seek; to exact; to question; to interrogate; to necessitate.—v.i. To make a demand; to inquire; to ask.—n. An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; that which is or may be claimed as due; debt; the calling for in order to purchase; the desire to purchase or possess along with ability to pay.—**In demand**, in request; much sought after.—**On demand**, on being claimed; on presentation (a bill payable *on demand*).

demandable, dē-mand'a-bl, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, or required.

demandant, dē-mand'ant, *n.* [*Demand* and *-ant.*] One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

demander, dē-maud'ér, *n.* One who demands.

demarcation, dē-mär-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *démarcation—de*, down, and *marquer*, to mark. MARK.] Act of marking off, or of ascertaining and setting a limit; a limit or bound ascertained and fixed; separation; distinction.

deme, dēm, *n.* [Gr. *dēmos.*] A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

demean, dē-mēn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demeaned*, dē-mēnd'; ppr. *demeaning*, dē-mēn'ing. [Fr. *démener*, formerly to behave—*de*, intens., and *mener*, to lead, to manage, fr. L. *minare*, to drive with threats, fr. *mina*, a threat, whence also *menace, minatory.*] To behave; to carry; to conduct: used refl. From confusion with the adj. *mean* the word is sometimes used in sense of to lower or degrade (one's self).

demeanour, dē-mēn'ér, *n.* [*Demean* and *-our*, as in *behaviour.*] Manner of conducting or behaving one's self; behaviour; carriage; deportment; conduct.

demented, dē-ment'ed, *p.a.* [L. *demens, dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, out of, and *mens*, the mind. MENTAL.] Insane; crazy; infatuated.

dementia, dē-men'shi-a, *n.* [L. See prec.] A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind.

demerit, dē-me'rit, *n.* [Fr. *démérite—de*, neg., and *mérite*, merit. MERIT.] The opposite or absence of *merit*; that which deserves punishment or blame; vice or crime.

demesmerize, dē-mez'mér-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demesmerized*, dē-mez'mér-īzd; ppr. *demesmerizing*, dē-mez'mér-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv. and *mesmerize.*] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne, **demain**, dē-mān' (the former sometimes dē-mēn'), *n.* [O. Fr. *demaine, domaine*, fr. L. *dominus*, a lord; akin *dame, damsel, dominate*, &c.] An estate in land; the land adjacent to a manor-house or mansion kept in the proprietor's own hands; a domain or region.

demi-bastion, dem'i-bas-ti-on, *n.* A bastion that has only one face and one flank.

demi-cadence, dem'i-kā-dens, *n.* An imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.

demi-devil, dem'i-de-vil, *n.* Half a devil; a being partaking of the diabolic nature.

demi-god, dem'i-god, *n.* Half a god; an inferior deity; one partaking of the divine nature.

demijohn, dem'i-jon, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; by some traced ultimately to *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan once famous for its glass-works. Others derive it through It. *damigiana*, fr. a L. *dimidiana*, fr. *dimidium*, half, as lit. a half-measure.] A large glass vessel or bottle inclosed in wicker-work.

demi-lance, dem'i-lans, *n.* A half lance or pike.

demi-lune, dem'i-lūn, *n.* [Fr. *demilune—demi*, half, and L. *luna*, the moon.] *Fort.*, an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

demi-monde, dem'i-mond, *n.* [Fr. *demi-monde—demi*, half, and *monde*, the world, society.] Those women that live as ladies of wealth, but whose character is equivocal; courtesans.

demi-quaver, dem'i-kwā-vėr, *n.* A note in music of half the length of the quaver.

demirep, dem'i-rep, *n.* [From *demi*, half, and *reputation.*] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity.

demisable, dē-mīz'a-bl, *a.* That may be demised.

demise, dē-mīz', *n.* [Lit. a laying aside, fr. Fr. *démis, démise*, pp. of *démettre*, to lay aside—L. *dis*, apart, and *mittere*, to send.] The death of any distinguished individual; decease; a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will.—v.t. pret. & pp. *demised*, dē-mīzd'; ppr. *demising*, dē-mīz'ing. To transfer or convey; to lease; to bequeath; to grant by will.

demi-semi-quaver, dem'i-se-mi-kwā-vėr, *n.* A note in music equal to half a semi-quaver.

demission, dē-mi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *demission*, L. *dimissio, -onis.* See next.] The act of demitting; a laying down office; resignation; transference.

demit, dē-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demitted*, dē-mit'ed; ppr. *demitting*, dē-mit'ing. [Fr. *démettre*, fr. L. *dimittere*, dismiss, let go—*dis*, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To lay down formally, as an office; to resign; to relinquish; to transfer.

demiurge, **demiurgus**, dē'mi-ėrj, dē-mi-ėr-gus, *n.* [Gr. *dēmiourgos*, fr. *dēmios*, public, *dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work.] A maker or framer; the Creator; the name given by the Gnostics to the creator of the world of sense.—**demiurgic**, **demiurgical**, dē-mi-ėr'jik, dē-mi-ėr'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power.

demi-volt, dem'i-volt, *n.* [Fr. *demivolte—demi*, and *volte*, a leap. VAULT (leap).] A kind of leap or curvet of a horse.

demi-wolf, dem'i-wulf, *n.* A cross between a dog and a wolf.

demobilisation, dē-mō'bi-li-zā"shon, *n.* The act of demobilising.

demobilise, dē-mō'bil-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demobilised*, dē-mō'bil-īzd; ppr. *demobilising*, dē-mō'bil-īz-ing. [Fr. *démobiliser—de*, and *mobiliser*, to mobilise.] To disarm and dismiss (troops) home; to disband.

democracy, dē-mok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *dēmokratius—dēmos*, people, and *kratos*, strength, power.] That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in and exercised by the people at large; the populace regarded as rulers.

democrat, **democratist**, dem'ō-krat, dem'ō-krat-ist, *n.* [Fr. *démocrate.* See prec.] One who adheres to democracy or a government by the people.

democratic, **democratical**, dem-ō-krat'ik, dem-ō-krat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *démocratique.* Gr. *dēmokratikos.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy

democratically, dem-ō-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a democratical manner.

democratize, dē-mok'ra-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *democratized*, dē-mok'ra-tīzd; ppr. *democratizing*, dē-mok'ra-tīz-ing. [*Democratic* and *-ize.*] To render democratic.

demogorgon, dē-mō-gor'gon, *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, a demon, and *gorgos*, terrible.] A terrifying and mysterious divinity in classical or ancient mythology.

demographic, dē-mō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to demography.

demography, dē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*, people, and *graphō*, I write.] The description of communities in regard to their social relations and institutions, especially as compared with other communities.

demoiselle, dem-wä-zel', *n.* [Fr. DAMSEL.] A young lady; a damsel; a bird, the Numidian crane, so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

demolish, dē-mol'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demolished*, dē-mol'isht; ppr. *demolishing*, dē-mol'ish-ing. [Fr. *démolir, démolissant*, fr. L. *demoliri*, to demolish—*de*, priv., and *molior*, I build, fr. *moles*, mass, whence *molecule.*] To throw, cast, or pull down; to destroy, raze, dismantle, ruin; to destroy; to overthrow.

demolisher, dē-mol'ish-ėr, *n.* One who demolishes.

demolition, dē-mō-li'shon, *n.* [Fr. *démo-*

lition, L. *demolitio*. DEMOLISH.] Act of demolishing; ruin; destruction.

demon, dē'mon, *n.* [L. *dæmon*, fr. Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, evil or good, fr. a root meaning to know; or fr. a root meaning to divide or distribute; or fr. a root meaning to burn.] A spirit or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans; an evil spirit; a devil; an infuriated or fiend-like man.

demonetization, dē-mon'e-tī-zā"shon, *n.* The act of demonetizing.

demonetize, dē-mon'e-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demonetized*, dē-mon'e-tīzd; ppr. *demonetizing*, dē-mon'e-tīz-ing. [L. *de*, priv., and *moneta*, money. MONEY.] To deprive of standard value, as money; to withdraw from circulation.

demoniac, **demoniacal**, **demonian**, dē-mō'nī-ak, dē-mō-nī'ak-al, dē-mō'nī-an, *a.* Pertaining to demons or evil spirits; influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits; extremely wicked or cruel.—**demoniac**, dē-mō'ni-ak, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.—**demoniacally**, dē-mō-nī'ak-al-li, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.—**demoniacism**, dē-mō-nī'a-sizm, *n.* A demoniacal state, or demoniacal practices.

demonic, dē-mon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a demon; demoniac.

demonism, dē'mon-izm, *n.* [*Demon* and *-ism.*] The belief in demons.

demonist, dē'mon-ist, *n.* [*Demon* and *-ist.*] A worshipper of or believer in demons.

demonize, dē'mon-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demonized*, dē'mon-īzd; ppr. *demonizing*, dē'mon-īz-ing. [*Demon* and *-ize.*] To fill with the spirit of a demon; to render demoniacal.

demonolatry, dē-mon-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *latreia*, service, worship.] The worship of demons or of evil spirits.

demonologic, **demonological**, dē'-mon-o-loj"ik, dē'mon-o-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

demonologist, dē-mon-ol'o-jist, *n.* A writer on demonology.

demonology, dē-mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* [*Demon* and *-ology*; Gr. *daimōn*, a demon, and *logos*, discourse.] Knowledge of, or a treatise on, evil spirits.

demonstrable, dē-mon'stra-bl, *a.* [L.L. *demonstrabilis*. DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated or proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence.

demonstrableness, **demonstrability**, dē-mon'stra-bl-nes, dē-mon'stra-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably, dē-mon'stra-bli, *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; so as to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

demonstrate, dē-mon'strāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demonstrated*, dē-mon'strāt-ed; ppr. *demonstrating*, dē-mon'strāt-ing, or dem'on-strāt-ing, &c. [L. *demonstrare*, *demonstratum* —*de*, and *monstrare*, to show, to point out, fr. *monstrum*, a portent, a monster.] To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to show clearly; to make evident; to exhibit; to exhibit the parts of when dissected, as of a dead body.

demonstration, de-mon-strā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *démonstration*, L. *demonstratio*.] The act or process of demonstrating; exhibition; manifestation; proof; a proof by logical or mathematical reasoning; the exhibition of parts dissected for the study of anatomy; the massing of troops at a certain point, often with intent to deceive the enemy; a public gathering to exhibit sympathy with some person or cause.

demonstrative, dē-mon'strat-iv, *a.* [L. *demonstrativus*. DEMONSTRATE.] Serving to demonstrate; showing or proving by certain evidence; invincibly conclusive; characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling; outwardly expressive of feelings or emotions.—**Demonstrative pronoun**, one that clearly indicates the object to which it refers, as *this* man, *that* book.

demonstratively, dē-mon'strāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a demonstrative manner; by demonstration; with complete proof; with the energetic outward exhibition of feeling.

demonstrativeness, dē-mon'strāt-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.

demonstrator, de'mon-strāt-ėr, *n.* One who demonstrates; one who exhibits the parts of dead bodies when dissected.

demoralization, dē-mo'ral-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of demoralizing; state of being demoralized.

demoralize, dē-mo'ral-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demoralized*, dē-mo'ral-īzd; ppr. *demoralizing*, dē-mo'ral-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv., *moral*, and *-ize*=Fr. *démoraliser*.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to deprave; to deprive of courage or self-reliance; to render distrustful and hopeless.

demoralizing, dē-mo'ral-īz-ing, *p. a.* Tending to demoralize or destroy morals or moral principles.

demos, dē'mos, *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*, the people.] The people at large; the populace; the democracy.

demotic, dē-mot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dēmotikos*, fr. *dēmos*, the people.] Pertaining to the people; applied to the alphabet used by the people of ancient Egypt, as distinguished from that of the priestly caste, the *hieratic*.

demulcent, dē-mul'sent, *a.* [L. *demulcens*, *-centis*, fr. *demulceo*—*de*, intens., and *mulceo*, I stroke, I touch lightly, I soothe.] Softening; mollifying; lenient.——*n.* Any medicine which lessons the effects of irritation.

demur, dē-mėr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *demurred*, dē-mėrd'; ppr. *demurring*, dē-mėr'ing. [O.Fr. *demurer*, *demeurer*, &c., Fr. *demeurer*, to delay, fr. L. *demorari*, to delay—*de*, intens. and *morari*, to delay, fr. *mora*, delay.] To hesitate; to have or to state scruples or difficulties; to object hesitatingly; to take exceptions; to object; in *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings.——*n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision; exception taken; objection stated.

demure, dē-mūr', *a.* [From Fr. *de mœurs*, of manners, having manners, fr. L. *mores*, manners, whence *moral*, &c.] Making a show of gravity or decorousness; consciously grave; affectedly modest.

demurely, dē-mūr'li, *adv.* In a demure manner; with affected modesty.

demureness, dē-mūr'nes, *n.* Character of being demure; gravity of countenance real or affected; prudery.

demurrable, dē-mu'ra-bl, *a.* That may be demurred to.

demurrage, dē-mu'rāj, *n.* [*Demur* and *-age.*] The time during which a vessel is detained beyond that originally stipulated, in loading or unloading; the compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay; applied also to detention of railway wagons, &c.; the charge made by the Bank of England for the exchange of notes or coin into bullion.

demurrer, dē-mu'rėr, *n.* [In second meaning fr. O. Fr. *demurer*, an infinitive as a noun.] One who demurs; in *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law.

demy, dē-mī', *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half, fr. L. *dimidius*, half—*de*, and *medius*, middle.] A particular size of paper, generally 22×17 inches; at Magdalen College, Oxford, a term now equivalent to *scholar* in other colleges.

den, den, *n.* [A. Sax. *denn*, a cave or lurking-place; O.D. *denne*, a cave; akin A. Sax. *denu*, E. *dene*, a valley.] A cave or hollow place in the earth; a pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security; a dell or ravine (mostly Scotch); any place likened to a den; a low haunt.

denarius, dē-nā'ri-us, *n.* [L. See next.] An ancient Roman silver coin latterly equivalent to about 7½*d.* English money.

denary, dē'na-ri, *a.* [L. *denarius*, fr. *deni*, ten by ten.] Containing ten; proceeding by tens.——*n.* The number ten.

denationalization, dē-na'shon-al-i-zā"-shon, *n.* The act of denationalizing.

denationalize, dē-na'shon-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denationalized*, dē-na'shon-al-īzd; ppr. *denationalizing*, dē-na'shon-al-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *nationalize*.] To divest of national character or rights.

denaturalize, dē-na'tūr-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denaturalized*, dē-na'tūr-al-īzd; ppr. *denaturalizing*, dē-na'tūr-al-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *naturalize*.] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature; to deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

dendriform, den'dri-form, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree.] Having the form or appearance of a tree.—**dendrite**, den'drit, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *-ite*.] A stone or mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses.—**dendritic**, **dendritical**, den-drit'ik, den-drit'i-kal, *a.* Resembling a tree; tree-like; marked by figures resembling shrubs, moss, &c.—**dendroid**, **dendroidal**, den'droid, den-droid'al, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a tree or shrub.—**dendrolite**, den'dro-līt, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, and *lithos*, stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.—**dendrologist**, den-drol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in dendrology.—**dendrology**, den-drol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, and *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of trees.

dene, dēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *denu*. DEN.] A dell or valley: often used as an ending of place-names.

dengue, deng'gā, *n.* [Sp.] A febrile epidemic disease of the East and West Indies.

deniable, dē-nī'a-bl, *a.* That may be denied or contradicted.

denial, dē-nī'al, *n.* [*Deny* and *-al*, as in *trial*, &c.] Act of denying; negation; contradiction; an affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; refusal to grant; a rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.

denier, dē-nī'ėr, *n.* One who denies or contradicts.

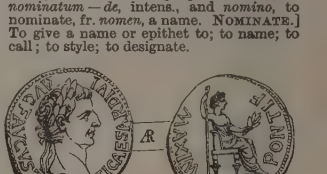
denier, den'i-ėr, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *denarius* (which see).] An old French copper coin, the twelfth part of a sou.

denization, de-ni-zā'shon, *n.* Act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

denizen, de'ni-zn, *n.* [O. Fr. *deinzein*, one living within a city, fr. *deins*, *dens*, Fr. *dans*, in, within, a contr. of L. *de intus*, from within, and thus opposed to *foreign*.] In England, an alien who is made a subject by royal letters-patent; a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *denizened*, de'ni-znd; ppr. *denizening*, de'ni-zn-ing. To make a denizen of; to naturalize: to enfranchise.—**denizenship**, de'ni-zn-ship, *n.* State of being a denizen.

denominable, dē-nom'in-a-bl, *a.* That may be denominated or named.

denominate, dē-nom'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denominated*, dē-nom'in-āt-ed; ppr. *denominating*, dē-nom'in-āt-ing. [L. *denomino*, *denominatum* —*de*, intens., and *nomino*, to nominate, fr. *nomen*, a name. NOMINATE.] To give a name or epithet to; to name; to call; to style; to designate.



Denarius of Tiberius Cæsar.

denomination, dē-nom'in-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *dénomination*, L. *denominatio*.] Act of denominating or naming; a name, title, or

appellation; a society or collection of individuals called by the same name; a class; a religious sect.

denominational, dē-nom'i-nā''shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a denomination or denominations.

denominationalism, dē-nom'in-ā''shon-al-izm, *n.* A denominational or class spirit; devotion to a denomination; the system of religious sects having each their own schools.

denominationally, dē-nom'in-ā''shon-al-li, *adv.* By denominations or sects.

denominative, dē-nom'in-āt-iv, *a.* [*Denominate* and *-ive.*] That denominates or gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.—n. That which has the character of a denomination; a verb formed from a noun or an adjective.—**denominatively**, dē-nom'in-āt-iv-li, *adv.* By denomination.

denominator, dē-nom'in-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which denominates; that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions which shows into how many equal parts the integer is divided.

denotable, dē-nōt'a-bl, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

denotation, dē-nō-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *denotatio.*] The act of denoting or marking off; what any word or sign denotes.

denotative, dē-nō'ta-tiv, *a.* Having power to denote.

denote, dē-nōt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denoted*, dē-nōt'ed; ppr. *denoting*, dē-nōt'ing. [L. *denoto*, I mark, I point out, I denote—*de*, intens., and *noto*, I mark, fr. *nota*, a mark. NOTE.] To signify by some mark or sign; to indicate, express, show, betoken, orimply.

dénouement, dā-nö'mäñ, *n.* [Fr., fr. *denouer*—*de*, away, and *nouer*, to tie, fr. L. *nodus*, a knot. NODE.] The winding up or catastrophe of a plot in a novel or drama; the solution of any mystery; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

denounce, dē-nouns', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denounced*, dē-nounst'; ppr. *denouncing*, dē-nouns'ing. [Fr. *dénoncer*, fr. L. *denuntiare*—*de*, and *nuntiare*, to declare, fr. *nuntius*, a messenger; seen also in *announce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*, &c. NUNCIO.] To declare or utter, as a threat; to make a threat or menace; to accuse publicly; to inform against; to stigmatize; to brand.

denouncement, dē-nouns'ment, *n.* Act of denouncing; denunciation.

denouncer, dē-nouns'ėr, *n.* One who denounces.

dense, dens, *a.* [Fr. *dense*, fr. L. *densus*, thick; allied to Gr. *dasys*, thick, shaggy, bushy.] Thick; close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; crowded.

densely, dens'li, *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly.

denseness, dens'nes, *n.* State of being dense; density.

densimeter, den-sim'e-tėr, *n.* [L. *densus*, dense, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining specific gravities.

density, dens'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *densité*, fr. L. *densitas*. DENSE.] The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness.

dent, dent, *n.* [A form of *dint.*] A mark made by a blow; especially, a hollow or depression made on the surface of a solid body.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dented*, dent'ed; ppr. *denting*, dent'ing. To make a dent on or in.

dent, dent, *n.* [Fr. *dent*, a tooth, fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. TOOTH.] A projection or something resembling a tooth.

dental, den'tal, *a.* [Fr. *dental*, L. *dentalis*, dental, fr. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, a word cog. with E. *tooth.*] Pertaining to the teeth; formed or pronounced by the teeth and the tip of the tongue.—n. A dental letter or sound, as *d*, *t*, *th*.—Dental formula, a formula for showing briefly the number and kinds of teeth of an animal.

dentate, **dentated**, den'tāt, den'tāt-ed, *a.* [L. *dentatus*, fr. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. See prec.] Toothed; notched; having points like teeth, as a leaf.

dentately, den'tāt-li, *adv.* In a dentate manner.—**denticle**, den'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth. A small tooth or projecting point.—**denticulate**, **denticulated**, den-tik'ū-lāt, den-tik'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *denticulatus.* See prec.] Having small teeth, as a leaf, calyx, or seed.—**denticulately**, den-tik'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* In a denticulate manner.—**denticulation**, den-tik'ū-lā''shon, *n.* State of being denticulate; a small tooth; a denticle.

dentiform, den'ti-form, *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tooth.

dentifrice, den'ti-fris, *n.* [Fr. *dentifrice*, fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth (whence *dental*), and *frico*, I rub (whence *friction*).] A powder or other substance to be used in rubbing or cleaning the teeth.

dentigerous, den-tij'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *gero*, I carry.] Bearing or carrying teeth.

dentil, den'til, *n.* [A dim. fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. DENTAL.] The name of the little cubes or square blocks often cut for ornament on Greek cornices.

dentine, den'tin, *n.* [Fr. *dentine*, fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. DENTAL.] The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth.

dentirostral, den-ti-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak or bill.] Having a tooth-like process on each side of the upper mandible: said of various birds, such as the shrikes.

dentist, den'tist, *n.* [Fr. *dentiste*, fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. DENTAL.] One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair or replace them when decayed.

dentistry, den'tist-ri, *n.* [*Dentist* and *-ry.*] The art or profession of a dentist.

dentition, den-ti'shon, *n.* [L. *dentitio*, fr. *dentire*, to cut teeth, fr. *dens*, a tooth. DENTAL.] The cutting of teeth in infancy; the time of the teeth growing; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

denudation, dē-nūd-ā'shon, *n.* The act of denuding or making bare; the carrying away, by the action of water, of a portion of soil by which the underlying rocks are laid bare.

denude, dē-nūd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denuded*, dē-nūd'ed; ppr. *denuding*, dē-nūd'ing. [L. *denudare*, to denude or strip bare—*de*, away, and *nudus*, naked. NUDE.] To strip off all covering from; to make bare or naked; to divest; to lay bare; to uncover.

denunciate, dē-nun'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denunciated*, dē-nun'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *denunciating*, dē-nun'shi-āt-ing. [L. *denuncio*, *denunciatum.* DENOUNCE.] To denounce; to threaten.

denunciation, dē-nun'shi-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *denunciatio.* DENOUNCE.] Act of denouncing; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; arraignment.

denunciator, dē-nun'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who denounces or publicly threatens.

denunciatory, **denunciative**, dē-nun'shi-a-to-ri, dē-nun'shi-ā-tiv, *a.* Characterized by denunciation; ready to denounce.

deny, dē-ni', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denied*, dē-nīd'; ppr. *denying*, dē-ni'ing. [Fr. *dénier*=It. *denegare*, Sp. and Pg. *denegar*, fr. L. *denegare*—*de*, intens., and *negare*, to say no, fr. *nec*, nor. NEGATION.] To declare not to be true; to contradict; to gainsay; to disavow; to disclaim; to renounce; to abjure; to refuse to grant; to withhold; to disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; to reject; not to afford or yield.—**To deny one's self**, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires.—**To deny one's self something**, to abstain from it although desiring it.—v.i. To answer in the negative; to refuse; not to comply.

denyingly, dē-ni'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

deobstruct, dē-ob-strukt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deobstructed*, dē-ob-strukt'ed; ppr. *deobstructing*, dē-ob-strukt'ing. [Prefix *de*, and *obstruct.*] To remove obstructions or impediments from; to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body.

deobstruent, dē-ob'strū-ent, *a.* [L. *deobstruens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *deobstruo*—*de*, and *obstruo*, I obstruct.] Having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body.—n. Any medicine which has this effect; an aperient.

deodand, dē'ō-dand, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.] Formerly an article which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a person, and for that reason forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses.

deodar, dē'ō-där, *n.* [Skr. *devadāru*, that is, divine tree.] A kind of Indian cedar yielding valuable timber.

deodorization, dē-ō'dėr-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act or process of deodorizing.

deodorize, dē-ō'dėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deodorized*, dē-ō'dėr-īzd; ppr. *deodorizing*, dē-ō'dėr-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, *odour*, and *-ize.*] To deprive of fetid odour or smell.

deodorizer, **deodorant**, dē-ō'dėr-ī-zėr, dē-ō'dėr-ant, *n.* That which deodorizes; a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chloride of lime, &c.

deontological, dē-on'to-lo''jik-al, *a.* Relating to deontology.

deontologist, dē-on-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in deontology.

deontology, dē-on-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *deon*, *deontos*, that which is binding or, right, duty, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of duty; ethics.

deoxidate, dē-ok'sid-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deoxidated*, dē-ok'sid-āt-ed; ppr. *deoxidating*, dē-ok'sid-āt-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *oxidate.* To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.—**deoxidation**, dē-ok'si-dā''shon, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.—**deoxidize**, dē-ok'sid-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deoxidized*, dē-ok'sid-īzd; ppr. *deoxidizing*, dē-ok'sid-īz-ing. To deoxidate.

depart, dē-pärt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *departed*, dē-pärt'ed; ppr. *departing*, dē-pärt'ing. [Fr. *départir*, divide, part, separate—L. *dis*, and *partiri*, to divide, to distribute. PART.] To leave; to go away; to go elsewhere; to leave or desist, as from a practice; to forsake, abandon, deviate, not to adhere to or follow (commonly with *from*); to leave the world; to die.—**departed**, dē-pärt'ed, *p. a.* Gone; vanished; dead; with the definite article, used as a noun for a dead person or persons.

department, dē-pärt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *département*, fr. *départir*. DEPART.] A separate branch of business or sphere of action; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; a distinct branch, as of science, &c.; a division of territory, as in France; a district into which a country is formed for governmental or other purposes.

departmental, dē-pärt'ment-al, *a.* Pertaining to a department, division, district, branch.

departure, dē-pärt'ūr, *n.* [*Depart* and *-ure.*] Act of departing or of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; withdrawal; relinquishment; deviation; abandonment; exit; death; decease.

depasture, dē-pas'tur, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depastured*, dē-pas'tūrd; ppr. *depasturing*, dē-pas'tūr-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *pasture.* PASTURE.] To feed upon; to eat up; to consume.—v.i. To feed; to graze.

depauperate, dē-pa'pėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depauperated*, dē-pa'pėr-āt-ed; ppr. *depauperating*, dē-pa'pėr-āt-ing. [L. *depaupero*, *depauperatus*—*de*, intens., and *pauper*, poor. PAUPER.] To impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness.

depauperize, dē-pa'pėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depauperized*, dē-pa'pėr-īzd; ppr. *depauperizing*, dē-pa'pėr-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *pauperize.*] To raise from a condition of pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism.

depend, dē-pend', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *depended*,

dē-pend'ed; ppr. *depending*, **dē-pend'ing**. [Fr. *dépendre*, to hang down, to depend, fr. L. *dependēre*, to hang down—*de*, down, and *pendēre*, to hang; seen also in *pendant*, *pendulum*, *pendulous*, *impend*, &c. PENDANT.] To be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; to hang down; to be related to anything in regard to existence, operation, or effects; to be contingent or conditioned; to rest or rely solely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence; to trust or rely. (Generally followed by *on* or *upon*.)

dependable, dē-pend'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.

dependance. [See DEPENDENCE.]

dependant, dependent, dē-pend'ant, dē-pend'ent, *n.* [Fr. *dependant*, L. *dependens*, *-dentis*, ppr. of *dependēre*. DEPEND.] One who depends on another; one who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by, or who relies on, another; a retainer; a servant. (The spelling with *-ant* is the more common in the case of the noun, with *-ent* in the case of the adj. So *dependence* is better than *dependance*.)

dependence, dependance, dē-pend'ens, dē-pend'ans, *n.* [DEPENDENT.] A state of being dependent; connection and support; mutual connection; inter-relation; a state of relying on another; a state of being subject to the operation of some cause; reliance; confidence; trust.

dependency, dē-pend'en-si, *n.* [*Dependence* and *-y*.] The state of being dependent; that which is dependent; a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion.

dependent, dependant, dē-pend'ent, dē-pend'ant, *a.* [DEPENDANT (*n*).] Hanging down; subordinate; subject to another's control or power; at the disposal of some person; not able to exist or sustain itself alone; relying solely on another; contingent. ——*n.* One who depends on another; one who is at the disposal of another; a dependant.

dependently, dependantly, dē-pend'ent-li, dē-pend'ant-li, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

depender, dē-pend'ėr, *n.* One who depends; a dependant.

dephlegmate, dē-fleg'māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dephlegmated*, dē-fleg'māt-ed; ppr. *dephlegmating*, dē-fleg'māt-ing. [Prefix *de*, from, and Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm.] To clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.

dephlogisticate, dē-flo-jis'ti-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dephlogisticated*, dē-flo-jis'ti-kāt-ed; ppr. *dephlogisticating*, dē-flo-jis'ti-kāt-ing. [Prefix *de*, from, and *phlogiston*.] An old chemical term meaning to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability.

dephosphorize, dē-fos'for-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dephosphorized*, dē-fos'for-īzd; ppr. *dephosphorizing*, dē-fos'for-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, and *phosphorus*.] To deprive or free from phosphorus.

depict, dē-pikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depicted*, dē-pikt'ed; ppr. *depicting*, dē-pikt'ing. [L. *depingo*, *depictum*—*de*, and *pingo*, I paint. PICTURE.] To form a likeness of in colours; to represent in words; to delineate; to paint; to portray; to describe.

depicture, dē-pik'tūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depictured*, dē-pik'tūrd; ppr. *depicturing*, dē-pik'tūr-ing. To depict; to picture.

depilate, dep'i-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depilated*, dep'i-lāt-ed; ppr. *depilating*, dep'i-lāt-ing. [L. *depilo*, *depilatum*—*de*, priv., and *pilus*, the hair. PILE.] To strip of hair; to remove the hair from.—**depilation**, dep'i-lā-shon, *n.* [L. *depilatio*.] The removal of hair.—**depilatory**, dē-pil'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *depilatorius*. See prec.] Having the power to remove hair from the skin.——*n.* Any application which is used to remove hair without injuring the skin.

deplete, dē-plēt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depleted*, dē-plēt'ed; ppr. *depleting*, dē-plēt'ing. [L. *deplео*, *depletum*, I empty out—*de*, priv., and *pleo*, I fill, as in *complete*, &c. PLENTY.] To empty, reduce, or exhaust by draining away.

depletion, dē-plē'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of depleting; in *med.* the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by blood-letting.

depletive, dē-plē'tiv, *a.* [*Deplete* and *-ive*.] Tending to deplete; producing depletion. ——*n.* That which depletes; any medical agent of depletion.—**depletory**, dē-plē'to-ri, *a.* [*Deplete*, and *-ory*.] Calculated to deplete.

deplorable, dē-plōr'a-bl, *a.* To be deplored or lamented; lamentable; sad; grievous; miserable; pitiable; wretched.

deplorableness, deplorability, dē-plōr'a-bl-nes, dē-plōr'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being deplorable.

deplorably, dē-plōr'a-bli, *adv.* In a deplorable manner; lamentably; wretchedly.

deplore, dē-plōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deplored*, dē-plōrd'; ppr. *deploring*; dē-plōr'ing. [L. *deploro*—*de*, intens., and *ploro*, I wail, I let tears flow (same root as *plaudo*, I applaud); seen also in *explore*, *implore*.] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to bewail, lament, mourn, or bemoan.

deplorer, dē-plōr'er, *n.* One who deplores.

deploy, dē-ploi', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deployed*, dē-ploid'; ppr. *deploying*, dē-ploi'ing. [O.Fr. *desployer*, Fr. *déployer*—*de*, *des* (for L. *dis*), and *ployer* (as in *employ*), equivalent to *plier*, to fold, fr. L. *plicare*, to fold. *Display* is another form of this word. PLY.] To open out; to extend with a longer front, as a body of troops.——v.i. To open out; to form a more extended front or line.—**deployment**, dē-ploi'ment, *n.* The act of deploying.

deplume, dē-plūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deplumed*, dē-plūmd'; ppr. *depluming*, dē-plūm'ing. [Fr. *déplumer*, L.L. *deplumare*—L. *de*, priv., and *pluma*, a feather. PLUME.] To strip off feathers; to deprive of plumage.

depolarization, dē-pō'lār-īz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of depolarizing; the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former state.

depolarize, dē-pō'lār-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depolarized*, dē-pō'lār-īzd; ppr. *depolarizing*, dē-pō'lār-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity.

depone, dē-pōn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deponed*, dē-pōnd'; ppr. *deponing*, dē-pōn'ing. [L. *depono*—*de*, down, and *pono*, *positum*, I place. POSITION.] To give testimony; to depose: chiefly a Scots law term.

deponent, dē-pōn'ent, *a.* [L. *deponens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *depono*. See prec.] Laying down.——*n.* One who gives testimony under oath; a deponent verb.—**Deponent verb**, in *Latin gram.* a verb which has a passive termination with an active signification.

depopulate, dē-po'pū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depopulated*, dē-po'pū-lāt-ed; ppr. *depopulating*, dē-po'pū-lāt-ing. [L. *depopulari*, *depopulatus*, to depopulate—*de*, priv., and *populus*, the people.] To deprive of inhabitants; to diminish the inhabitants of.

depopulation, dē-po'pū-lā"shon, *n.* Act or process of depopulating; a stripping; a decrease of population.

depopulator, dē-po'pū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which depopulates.

deport, dē-pōrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deported*, dē-pōrt'ed; ppr. *deporting*, dē-pōrt'ing. [Fr. *déporter*, to banish; O.Fr. *se deporter*, to amuse one's self; fr. L. *deportare*, to banish—*de*, down, away, and *portare*, to carry, as in *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, &c. PORTER.] To transport or carry away; to convey from one country to another; to demean; to behave; to conduct (with the reflective pronoun).

deportation, dē-pōrt-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *deportatio*. See prec.] A removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.

deportment, dē-pōrt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *déportement*. DEPORT.] A person's carriage, bearing, or behaviour; conduct; demeanour; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.

deposable, dē-pōz'a-bl, *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office.

depose, dē-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deposed*, dē-pōzd'; ppr. *deposing*, dē-pōz'ing. [Fr. *déposer*, O. Fr. *deposer*, in form fr. *de*, and *poser*, to place, but with the senses of L. *depono*, *depositum*—*de*, and *pono*, I lay or put. COMPOSE.] To remove from a throne or other high station; to divest of office; to dethrone; to degrade; to reduce or bring down.—— v.i. To lay down testimony; to bear witness; to give testimony in writing according to due form of law.

deposer, dē-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who deposes.

deposit, dē-poz'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deposited*, dē-poz'it-ed; ppr. *depositing*, dē-poz'it-ing. [O. Fr. *depositer*, L. L. *depositare*, fr. L. *depono*, *depositum*. DEPOSE.] To lay down; to place or put; to lay in a place for preservation; to lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to intrust; to commit as a pledge; to carry and lodge in a place, as matter conveyed by a stream.—— n. That which is laid or set down; any matter laid or thrown down or lodged, as sediment carried by water; an accumulation of mud, gravel, stones, &c., lodged by the agency of water; anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a thing given as security or for preservation.

depositary, dē-poz'it-a-ri, *n.* [*Deposit*, and *-ary*=Fr. *dépositaire*.] A person with whom anything is deposited or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a recipient; a guardian.

deposition, dē-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [L. *depositio*. DEPOSIT, DEPOSE.] The act of depositing and the act of deposing; the act of laying or placing; the act of conveying and lodging in some position, as sediment; the attested written testimony of a witness; declaration; the act of dethroning a king, or removing a person from an office or station.

depositor, dē-poz'it-ėr, *n.* One who makes a deposit; one who lodges money in a bank.

depository, dē-poz'it-o-ri, *n.* [*Deposit*, and *-ory*, L.L. *depositorium*.] A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping.

deposit-receipt, dē-poz'it-rē-sēt, *n.* An acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker and intended to lie for some time.

depot, dep'ō or dē'pō, *n.* [Fr. *dépôt*, O. Fr. *depost*, fr. L. *depositum*, a deposit. DEPOSIT.] A place of deposit; a depository; a building for receiving goods for storage or sale; the head-quarters of a regiment; a railway-station (American).

depravation, de-pra-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *depravatio*.] Act of depraving or of corrupting; state of being made bad or worse; deterioration; degeneracy; vitiation.

deprave, dē-prāv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depraved*, dē-prāvd'; ppr. *depraving*, dē-prāv'ing. [L. *depravo*—*de*, and *pravus*, crooked, distorted. PRAVITY.] To make bad or worse; to impair the good qualities of; to corrupt; to vitiate.

depraved, dē-prāvd', *p.a.* [See prec.] Given to evil courses; corrupted; immoral; profligate; abandoned; vitiated; perverted.

depravedly, dē-prāv'ed-li, *adv.* In a depraved manner.

depravedness, dē-prāv'ed-nes, *n.* State of being depraved; a vitiated state.

depraver, dē-prāv'ėr, *n.* One who depraves.

depravity, dē-prav'i-ti, *n.* [*Deprave*, and *-ity*, as if fr. an adj. *depravus*.] State of being depraved; a vitiated state; a corruption of moral principles; wickedness; vice; profligacy.

deprecate, de'prē-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deprecated*, de'prē-kāt-ed; ppr. *deprecating*, de'prē-kāt-ing. [L. *deprecor*, *deprecatus*, I pray against, I ward off by prayer—*de*, off, and *precor*, I pray. PRAY.] To pray for deliverance from or for the prevention of; to plead against; to express disapproval of or regret for.

deprecatingly, de'prē-kāt-ing-li, *adv.* In a deprecating manner.

deprecation, de-prē-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *deprecatio*, fr. *deprecor*, *deprecatus*. See above.] Act of deprecating; a praying that an evil

may be removed or prevented; protest; disapproval; condemnation.

deprecator, de'prē-kā-tėr, *n.* One who deprecates.

deprecatory, deprecative, de'prē-kā-to-ri, de'prē-kāt-iv, *a.* [L.L. *deprecatorius*, and *deprecativus*, fr. *deprecor*. DEPRECATE.] That serves to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; containing protest or entreaty.

depreciate, dē-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depreciated*, dē-prē'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *depreciating*, dē-prē'shi-āt-ing. [L.L. *depreciare*, for L. *depretiare*, *depretiatum*, to lower the price of, undervalue—*de*, down, and *pretium*, price. PRICE.] To bring down the price or value of; to reduce in value; to disparage; to decry; to underrate; to belittle; to traduce.—v.i. To fall in value; to become of less worth.

depreciation, dē-prē'shi-ā'shon, *n.* Act of depreciating; the falling of value; the act of decrying or speaking in disparagement; the state of being undervalued.

depreciative, depreciatory, dē-prē'shi-āt-iv, dē-prē'shi-ā-to-ri, *a.* Tending to depreciate or undervalue.

depredate, de'prē-dāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depredated*, de'prē-dāt-ed; ppr. *depredating*, de'prē-dāt-ing. [L. *deprædor*, *deprædatus*, I pillage—*de*, intens., and *prædor*, I plunder, fr. *præda*, prey. PREY.] To plunder; to ravage; to waste; to spoil.

depredation, de-prē-dā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *depredatio*. See prec.] Act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging; a taking away by any act of violence.

depredator, de'prē-dāt-ėr, *n.* [L.L. *deprædator*. See prec.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

depredatory, de'prē-dā-to-ri, *a.* [*Depredate* and *-ory*.] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.

depress, dē-pres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depressed*, dē-prest'; ppr. *depressing*, dē-pres'ing. [O.Fr. *depresser*, fr. L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimo*, *depressum*—*de*, down, and *premo*, I press. PRESS.] To press, weigh, or cause to sink down; to press to a lower state or position; to let fall; to bring down; to sink; to lower; to abase; to cast down; to deject; to humble; to lower in value.

depressed, dē-prest', *p.a.* In low spirits; suffering from depression; dejected; dispirited; sad; flattened in shape; flattened as regards the under and upper surfaces.

depressingly, dē-pres'ing-li, *adv.* In a depressing manner.

depression, dē-pre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *depression*, L. *depressio*. DEPRESS.] Act of depressing or state of being depressed; a low state; a hollow; a sinking or sunk portion of a surface; a sinking of the spirits; a state of sadness; melancholy; dejection; a low state of strength; a sinking of strength; a state of debility; a state of dulness or inactivity; a period of commercial dulness; an operation for cataract; couching.

depressive, dē-pres'iv, *a.* [*Depress* and *-ive*.] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

depressor, dē-pres'ėr, *n.* One who or that which depresses; in *anatomy*, a muscle which draws down the part to which it is attached.

deprivation, de-pri-vā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *deprivatio*. DEPRIVE.] Act of depriving; a taking away; state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; deposition of a clergyman; the act of divesting a clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity.

deprive, dē-prīv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deprived*, dē-prīvd'; ppr. *depriving*, dē-prīv'ing. [O. Fr. *deprīver*, L.L. *deprivare*, to deprive—L. *de*, away, and *privo*, I deprive, fr. *privus*, one's own, private. PRIVATE.] To take from; to dispossess; to despoil; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office.

depriver, dē-prīv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which deprives or bereaves.

deprivement, dē-prīv'ment, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.

depth, depth, *n.* [From *deep*; comp. *width*, *breadth*, *length*, &c. DEEP.] The distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; the measure from the anterior to the posterior part; deepness in a vertical direction: opposed to *height*; a deep place; an abyss; a gulf; the darkest or stillest part, as of the night; the inner part; abstruseness; obscurity; unsearchableness; infinity; profoundness; intensity (*depth of* despair); extent of penetration or of the capacity of penetrating.—**Out of, or beyond, one's depth**, in water so deep as to cause danger of drowning.

depurate, de'pūr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depurated*, de'pūr-āt-ed; ppr. *depurating*, de'pūr-āt-ing. [L. L. *depuro*, *depuratum*, I purify—L. *de*, intens., and *puro*, *puratum*, I purify, fr. *purus*, pure. PURE.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to purify; to clarify.

depuration, de-pūr-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of depurating or purifying; the cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

depurator, de'pūr-ā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which depurates.

depuratory, de'pūr-a-to-ri, *a.* [*Depurate* and *-ory*=Fr. *dépuratoire*.] Purifying, or tending to purify, as the blood.

deputation, de-pū-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *députation*. DEPUTE.] Act of deputing, or of sending as a deputy; the person or persons sent to act or transact business for another.

depute, dē-pūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deputed*, dē-pūt'ed; ppr. *deputing*, dē-pūt'ing. [Fr. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare*, to prune off, consider, judge, and latterly also to destine, allot—*de*, and *putare*, to prune, set in order, reckon, as in *compute*, *dispute*, *impute*, &c.; same root as L. *purus*, pure (q.v.).] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act for the sender; to assign or transfer to a deputy.

deputy, de'pū-ti, *n.* [Fr. *député*, lit. one who is deputed, pp. of *députer*, to depute. DEPUTE.] A person appointed or elected to act for another; a substitute; a representative; a delegate; an agent.

deracinate, dē-ras'i-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deracinated*, dē-ras'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *deracinating*, dē-ras'i-nāt-ing. [Fr. *déraciner*—*de*, from, and *racine*, a root, fr. L. *radix*, a root. RADICAL.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate.

derange, dē-rānj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deranged*, dē-rānjd'; ppr. *deranging*, dē-rānj'ing. [Fr. *déranger*—*dé-*, and *ranger*, to set in order, fr. *rang*, rank. RANGE.] To disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion or disorder; to disturb; to disarrange; to unsettle; to displace; to discompose; to disconcert; to disorder the mind of.

deranged, dē-rānjd', *p.a.* Disordered in mind; insane; distracted.

derangement, dē-rānj'ment, *n.* The act of deranging; a putting out of order; disorder; confusion; disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

derelict, de're-likt, *a.* [L. *derelictus*, left behind, abandoned, pp. of *derelinquo*, I forsake utterly—*de*, intens., *re*, behind, and *linquo*, I leave; seen in *relinquish*, *relict*, &c. RELIC.] Left; abandoned, especially abandoned at sea; neglectful or unmindful of duty.—*n.* Anything forsaken or left, especially a vessel abandoned and left floating about at sea.

dereliction, de-re-lik'shon, *n.* [L. *derelictio*. DERELICT.] Act of leaving or forsaking, or state of being forsaken; abandonment; relinquishment; desertion; neglect; want of faithfulness.

deride, dē-rīd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *derided*, dē-rīd'ed; ppr. *deriding*, dē-rīd'ing. [O. Fr. *derider*, fr. L. *deridēre* — *de*, intens., and *ridere* to laugh. RIDICULE.] To laugh at in contempt or scorn; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to treat with scorn by laughter; to ridicule; to mock; to scoff at; to jeer.

derider, dē-rīd'ėr, *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

deridingly, dē-rīd'ing-li, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

derision, dē-ri'zhon, *n.* [L. *derisio*, fr. *derideo*, *derisus*. DERIDE.] Act of deriding or laughing at in contempt; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn; mockery; ridicule.

derisive, dē-rīs'iv, *a.* [See prec.] Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

derisively, dē-rīs'iv-li, *adv.* With derision; with mockery or contempt.

derivable, dē-rīv'a-bl, *a.* That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source or origin, or from ancestors; deducible.

derivably, dē-rīv'a-bli, *adv.* By derivation.

derivation, de-ri-vā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dérivation*, L. *derivatio*. DERIVE.] Act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; deduction; descent; etymology.

derivational, de-ri-vā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to derivation.

derivative, dē-rīv'at-iv, *a.* [L. *derivativus*, derivative. DERIVE.] Derived; taken or having proceeded from another; secondary in origin.—*n.* That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it; a chord in music not fundamental.

derivatively, dē-rīv'at-iv-li, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

derive, dē-rīv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *derived*, dē-rīvd'; ppr. *deriving*, dē-rīv'ing. [L. *derivare*, to divert a stream from its channel, to derive—*de*, from, and *rivus*, a stream, whence also *rivulet*, *rival*. RIVAL.] To receive from a source by a regular channel; to draw or receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce or draw, as from a root or primitive word; to trace the etymology of.—v.i. To come or proceed from.

deriver, dē-rīv'ėr, *n.* One who derives.

derma, dermis, derm, dėr'ma, dėr'mis, dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, fr. *derō*, I flay, cog, with E. to *tear* (q.v.).] The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin; integument.—**dermal**, dėr'mal, *a.* Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin; cutaneous.—**dermatic**, dėr-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.—**dermatography**, dėr-ma-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, and *graphō*, I write.] The anatomical description of the skin.—**dermatoid**, dėr'ma-toid, *a.* Resembling skin; skin-like.—**dermatological**, dėr-ma-tol'o-jikt, *a.* One versed in dermatology.—**dermatology**, dėr-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases.—**dermatophyte**, dėr'ma-tō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, and *phyton*, a plant.] A parasitic plant infesting the skin.—**dermic**, dėr'mik, *a.* Relating to the skin.—**dermoid**, dėr'moid, *a.* [Gr. *derma*, *eidos*, form.] Resembling skin.—**dermo-skeleton**, dėr'mō-skel-e-ton, *n.* The hard leathery, horny, shelly, or bony outer integument of animals.

derogate, de'rō-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *derogated*, de'rō-gāt-ed; ppr. *derogating*, de'rō-gāt-ing. [L. *derogare*, *derogatum*, to repeal part of a law, to modify, to detract—*de*, priv., and *rogo*, I ask, I propose. ROGATION.] To detract from; to disparage; to take away.—v.i. To detract; to have the effect of lowering or diminishing, as in reputation; to lessen by taking away a part: with *from*.

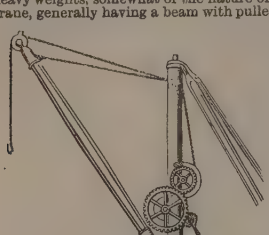
derogation, de-rō-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *derogatio*.] Act of derogating; a diminishing of value, reputation, or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

derogatoriness, dē-rog'a-to-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

derogatory, dē-rog'a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *derogatorius*. DEROGATE.] Having the effect of derogating or detracting; tending to lessen in estimation or repute; that lessens the extent, effect, or value.

derrick, de'rik, *n.* [The name of a London hangman of the 17th century, applied first

to the gallows, and hence to a contrivance resembling it.] An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, somewhat of the nature of a crane, generally having a beam with pulleys



Derrick-crane.

supported on a strong upright post.—**Derrick crane**, a crane that can be readily adjusted to various positions.

derringer, de'rin-jėr, *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barrelled pistol of large calibre.

dervish, dervis, dėr'vish, dėr'vis, *n.* [Turk. *dervish*, Ar. and Per. *darwish*, poor, indigent, a dervish.] A Mohammedan priest

Dervish.

or monk, who professes extreme poverty and leads an austere life. The woodcut shows the usual dress of the dervish.

descant, des'kant, *n.* [O. Fr. *descant, deschant*, fr. L.L. *discantus*—L. *dis*, apart, and *cantus*, singing, a song. CHANT.] A discourse, discussion, or disputation; in *music*, an addition of a part or parts to a subject or melody; a song or tune with various modulations.—v.i. des-kant'. pret & pp. *descanted*, des-kant'ed; ppr. *descanting*, des-kant'ing. [O. Fr. *descanter*, L.L. *discantare*, to sing, to descant.] To discourse, comment, or animadvert freely; to add a part or variation to a melody.—**descanter**, des-kant'ėr, *n.* One who descants.

descend, dė-send', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *descended*, dė-send'ed; ppr. *descending*, dė-send'ing. [Fr. *descendre*, fr. L. *descendere*, to descend, come, or go down, sink, &c.—*de*, down, and *scando*, I climb. SCAN.] To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward; to rush, come, or fall suddenly or violently; to invade, as an enemy; to proceed from a source or original; to be derived; to pass from one heir to another; to pass from general to particular considerations; to degrade one's self; to stoop.—v.t. To walk, move, or pass downward, on, or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of.

descendable, dė-send'a-bl, *a.* [*Descend* and *-able*.] Capable of descending 'by inheritance; descendible.

descendant, dė-send'ant, *n.* [Fr. *descendant*, a descendant, descending; ppr. of *descendre*. DESCEND.] Any person descending or proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; offspring; issue.

descendent, dė-send'ent, *a.* [L. *descendens, -entis*, ppr. of *descendere*. DESCEND.] Descending; falling; sinking; proceeding from an original or ancestor.

descender, dė-send'ėr, *n.* One who descends.

descendibility, dė-send'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors.

descendible, dė-send'i-bl, *a.* [*Descend* and *-ible*.] That may be descended or passed down; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

descending, dė-send'ing, *p. a.* Moving downward; bent or turned downwards; gradually decreasing.—**Descending series**, a mathematical series in which each term is less than that preceding it.

descension, dė-sen'shon, *n.* [L. *descensio*.] Act of descending or going downward; descent; declension; degradation.

descensional, dė-sen'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to descension or to descent.

descent, dė-sent', *n.* [Fr. *descente*, fr. *descendre*, to descend. DESCEND.] Act of descending or passing from a higher to a lower place; inclination downward; declivity; slope; progress downward; fall from a higher to a lower state or station; a landing from ships; invasion; a passing from an ancestor to an heir; a proceeding from an original or progenitor; origin; extraction; lineage; pedigree; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor; descendants; a rank in the scale of subordination.

describable, dė-skrīb'a-bl, *a.* That may be described.

describe, dė-skrīb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *described*, dė-skrībd'; ppr. *describing*, dė-skrīb'ing. [L. *describo*, I write down, I delineate —*de*, down, and *scribo*, I write, as in *ascribe, inscribe*, &c.; akin *scribe, scripture*. SCRIBE.] To delineate or mark the form or figure of; to trace out; to form or trace by motion; to show or represent in words; to set forth, define, depict, or portray in words; to recount; to narrate; to represent on paper or other material.

describer, dė-skrī'bėr, *n.* One who describes.

descrier, dė-skrī'ėr, *n.* One who descries.

description, dė-skrip'shon, *n.* [L. *descriptio, -onis*, fr. *descriptus*, pp. of *describo*, I describe. DESCRIBE.] Act of describing, delineating, or representing anything; the act of representing a thing by words; an account of the properties or appearance of something; statement intended to depict some scene; account; relation; the combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, or individual; hence, class, species, variety, kind.

descriptive, dė-skrip'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *descriptif*, L.L. *descriptivus*, fr. L. *descriptus*, pp. of *describo*.] Containing description; having the quality of representing.

descriptively, dė-skrip'tiv-li, *adv.* In a descriptive manner.

descriptiveness, dė-skrip'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being descriptive.

descry, dė-skrī' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *descried*, dė-skrīd'; ppr. *descrying*, dė-skrī'ing. [Originally to proclaim or announce, fr. O. Fr. *descrier*, to decry, to make an outcry on discovering something. *Decry* is another form of the same word. See DECRY.] To espy; to discover or get a sight of from a distance; to see; to behold; to discern.

desecrate, de'sė-krāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desecrated*, de'sė-krāt-ed; ppr. *desecrating*, de'sė-krāt-ing. [From L. *de*, from, away, and *sacer*, sacred, being thus the opposite of *consecrate*. SACRED.] To divert from a sacred purpose; to divest of a sacred character; to profane; to pollute; to outrage the sacred character of.

desecrater, desecrator, de'sė-krāt-ėr, *n.* One who desecrates.

desecration, de-sė-krā'shon, *n.* Act of desecrating; profanation.

desert, de'zėrt, *a.* [Fr. *désert*, desert, waste, a desert, fr. L. *desertus*, deserted, waste, *desertum*, a desert, pp. of *desero, desertum*, I forsake—*de*, priv., and *sero, sertum*, I unite, I join together, fr. root seen in *series* (q.v.).] Lying waste; uninhabited; wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated; pertaining to a wilderness.——n. An uncultivated and uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; particularly, a vast sandy plain or rocky expanse without vegetation.

desert, dė-zėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deserted*, dė-zėrt'ed; ppr. *deserting*, dė-zėrt'ing. [Fr. *déserter*, to desert, fr. L.L. *desertare*, to desert, fr. L. *desertus*, deserted, pp. of *desero, desertum*. See prec.] To quit with a view not to return to; to forsake, leave, or abandon in violation of duty; to relinquish; to quit.——v.i. To run away; to quit a service without permission.

desert, dė-zėrt', *n.* [O.Fr. *deserte*, merit, fr. *deservir*, to deserve. DESERVE.] The quality of deserving either reward or punishment; merit or demerit; what is deserved on account of good or evil done; reward or punishment merited; due return.

deserter, dė-zėrt'ėr, *n.* One who deserts; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.

desertion, dė-zėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *désertion*, L.L. *desertio*. DESERT, v.] Act of deserting; the act of quitting with an intention not to return; state of being forsaken or deserted.

deserve, dė-zėrv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deserved*, dė-zėrvd'; ppr. *deserving*, dė-zėrv'ing. [O. Fr. *deservir, desservir*, fr. L. *deservio*, I serve diligently—*de*, intens., and *servio*, I serve. SERVE.] To merit; to merit by qualities, labour, or services; to be worthy of, whether of good or evil.——v.i. To merit; to be worthy of or deserving.

deservedly, dė-zėrv'ed-li, *adv.* According to desert, whether of good or evil; justly; rightly.

deserver, dė-zėrv'ėr, *n.* One who deserves or merits: used generally in a good sense.

deserving, dė-zėrv'ing, *p.a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious.——n. Act of meriting; desert; merit.

deservingly, dė-zėrv'ing-li, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

deshabille, dez-a-bēl', *n.* [Fr. *deshabille* —*des* = prefix *dis*; and *habiller*, to dress; akin *habiliment*.] The state of being in undress. cr of not being properly or fully dressed.

desiccant, desiccative, des'i-kant or dė-sik'ant, dė-sik'a-tiv, *a.* [See prec.] Drying.——n. A medicine or application that dries a sore.

desiccate, des'i-kāt or dė-sik'āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desiccated*, des'i-kāt-ed or dė-sik'āt-ed; ppr. *desiccating*, des'i-kāt-ing or dė-sik'āt-ing. [L. *desiccare*, to dry up—*de*, intens., and *siccare*, to dry, fr. *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.

desiccation, des-i-kā'shon, *n.* [DESICCATE.] Act of making dry; the state of being dried; the withdrawal of moisture.

desiccator, des'i-kā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which desiccates; an apparatus for drying goods or articles.

desiderate, dė-sid'ėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desiderated*, dė-sid'ėr-āt-ed; ppr. *desiderating*, dė-sid'ėr-āt-ing. [L. *desidero, desideratum*, I long for, I feel the want of—prefix *de*, and the same word as in *consider*. DESIRE.] To desire; to require; to want; to miss.

desiderative, dė-sid'ėr-āt-iv, *a.* [*Desiderate* and *-ive*.] Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire.——n. A verb formed from another verb and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum, dė-sid'ėr-ā''tum, *n.*; pl. **desiderata**, dė-sid'ėr-ā''ta. [L. DESID-

ERATE.] That which is not possessed, but which is desirable; something much wanted.

design, dē-zīn′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *designed*, dē-zīnd′; ppr. *designing*, dē-zīn′ing. [Fr. *désigner*, fr. L. *designare*, to mark out, point out, contrive, design—*de*, and *signare*, to seal or stamp, fr. *signum*, a sign. SIGN.] To delineate by drawing the outline of a form or figure; to form an outline or representation of in the mind; to form in idea; to form a plan, purpose, or intention of; to establish, form, or set apart for some end; to plan; to purpose; to intend; to propose; to project; to mean.——v.i. To intend; to purpose.——n. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; first idea represented by lines, as in painting or architecture; a sketch; a drawing; a tracing; a plan drawn out in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; project; contrivance.

designate, de′sig-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *designated*, de′sig-nāt-ed; ppr. *designating*, de′sig-nāt-ing. [L. *designo*, *designatus*. DESIGN.] To mark or indicate by visible lines, description, or something known and determinate; to point out; to distinguish from others by indication; to name; to denominate; to style; to characterize; to describe; to appoint; to assign; to allot.

designation, de-sig-nā′shon, *n.* [L. *designatio*.] Act of designating, pointing out, or indicating; a selecting and appointing; appointment; assignment; nomination; distinctive appellation.

designative, designatory, de′sig-nā-tiv, de′sig-na-to-ri, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

designator, de′sig-nā-tėr, *n.* [L. *designator*.] One who designates or points out.

designedly, dē-zīn′ed-li, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

designer, dē-zīn′ėr, *n.* One who designs, especially one who designs figures and patterns; a contriver; a plotter.

designing, dē-zīn′ing, *a.* Forming artful or insidious designs; artful; intriguing; deceitful; treacherous.

desirability, desirableness, dē-zīr′a-bil′i-ti, dē-zīr′a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being desirable.

desirable, dē-zīr′a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *désirable*=L. *desiderabilis*, fr. *desidero*. DESIRE.] Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness; pleasing; agreeable.

desirably, dē-zīr′a-bli, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

desire, dē-zīr′, *n.* [Fr. *désir*, desire, *désirer*, to desire, fr. L. *desiderare*, *desideratum*, to desire (*desiderate* being thus the same word)—prefix *de*, and *sidero*, as in *considero*. CONSIDER.] A passion excited by the love of an object from which pleasure is expected; eagerness to obtain or to enjoy; aspiration; longing; a prayer or request to obtain; the object of desire; love; lust.——v.t. pret. & pp. *desired*, dē-zīrd′; ppr. *desiring*, dē-zīr′ing. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of; to hanker after; to covet; to express a wish for; to ask; to request; to solicit; to petition.——v.i. To be in a state of desire or anxiety.

desirer, dē-zīr′ėr, *n.* One who desires.

desirous, dē-zīr′us, *a.* [*Desire* and *-ous*.] Full of desire; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy; eager; covetous.

desist, dē-zist′, *v.i* pret. & pp. *desisted*, dē-zist′ed; *desisting*, dē-zist′ing. [Fr. *désister*, fr. L. *desistere*, to desist—*de*, away from, and *sisto*, I stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, *persist*, &c., the root being that of *stand*. STAND.] To cease to act or proceed; to stop; to forbear; to leave off; to discontinue: followed by *from*.

desk, desk, *n.* [Probably fr. It. *desco*, a table, a round table (through the French), *desco* being fr. L. *discus*, Gr. *diskos*, a disc, a quoit; *dais*, *dish*, *disk* are forms of the same word. DISH.] A table with a sloping top to write or read upon; a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose; a lectern; a pulpit.

desman, des′man, *n.* [Said to be a Tartar word.] The European musk-rat.

desmology, des-mol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, a ligament (fr. *deō*, I bind), and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

desolate, de′sō-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desolated*, de′sō-lāt-ed; ppr. *desolating*, de′sō-lāt-ing. [L. *desolo*, *desolatum*, I leave alone, I forsake—*de*, intens., and *solo*, I lay waste. I make lonely, fr. *solus*, alone. SOLE, *a.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.——a. [L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolo*. See above.] Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; waste; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; afflicted; deserted; forlorn; lonely.

desolately, de′sō-lāt-li, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

desolateness, de′sō-lāt-nes, *n.* State of being desolate.

desolator, desolator, de′sō-lā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which desolates.

desolation, de-sō-lā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *désolation*, L. L. *desolatio*. DESOLATE.] Act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; waste; ruin; destruction; devastation; a desolate state or place; melancholy; gloom; sadness.

despair, dē-spār′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *despaired*, dē-spārd′; ppr. *despairing*, dē-spār′ing. [O.Fr. *desperer* (now *désespérer*), fr. L. *despēro*, *desperatum*—*de*, priv., and *spero*, I hope, fr. *spes*, hope, desire. *Desperate* is of same origin and *prosper* is from same root, which is also that of *speed*.] To give up all hope or expectation: followed by *of*; to be hopeless or sunk in utter want of hope; to despond.——n. [From the verb.] A hopeless state; hopelessness; desperation; despondency; that which causes despair; that of which there is no hope; loss of hope in the mercy of God.

despairer, dē-spār′ėr, *n.* One who despairs.

despairing, dē-spār′ing, *p.a.* Giving up all hope or expectation; prone to despair; indulging in despair; showing despair.

despairingly, dē-spār′ing-li, *adv.* In a despairing manner.

despatch, dispatch, des-pach′, dis-pach′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *despatched*, *dispatched*, des-pacht′, dis-pacht′; ppr. *despatching*, *dispatching*, des-pach′ing; dis-pach′ing. [O. Fr. *despeecher*, Fr. *dépêcher*, to despatch, to expedite, fr. (hypothetical) L.L. *dispedicare* (corresponding to *impedicare*)—L. *dis*, apart, and *pedica*, a snare, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot (cog. with *foot*).] To send away in haste, as a messenger, letters, &c.; to expedite; to hasten; to accelerate; to send out of the world; to put to death; to execute speedily; to perform quickly; to conclude; to finish.——n. The act of despatching; the act of sending off; message or communication on public business, sent with expedition; a message sent by special messenger; speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence; expedition; due diligence.

despatcher, dispatcher, des-pach′ėr, dis-pach′ėr, *n.* One who despatches.

desperado, des-pe-rā′dō, *n.* pl. **desperados** (or **-does**), des-pe-rā′dōz. [O. Sp. *desperado*, fr. L. *desperatus*, desperate. See next.] A desperate fellow; a reckless ruffian; one regardless of safety and ready for crime.

desperate, des′pe-rāt, *a.* [L. *desperatus*, pp. of *despēro*, I despair. DESPAIR.] Without hope; despairing; reduced to extremity and reckless of consequences; without care of safety; reckless; rash; headlong; frantic; despaired of; beyond hope; past cure.

desperately, des′pe-rāt-li, *adv.* In a desperate manner; recklessly; violently; madly.

desperation, des-pe-rā′shon, *n.* [L. *desperatio*. DESPERATE.] The state of being desperate; a giving up of hope; despair; fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; violence.

despicable, des′pik-a-bl, *a.* [L.L. *despicabilis*, fr. L. *despicor*, *despicatus*, I despise, fr. *despicio*, I look down upon, I despise. DESPISE.] Deserving to be despised; deserving contempt and reprobation; vile and contemptible; worthless; low; base.

despicableness, des′pik-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable.

despicably, des′pik-a-bli, *adv.* In a despicable manner; basely; vilely; contemptibly.

despisable, dē-spīz′a-bl, *a.* That may be despised; despicable; contemptible.

despise, dē-spīz′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *despised*, dē-spīzd′; ppr. *despising*, dē-spīz′ing. [O.Fr. *despiser*, fr. *despis*, *despiz*, pp. of *despire*, to despise, fr. L. *despicere*, to despise—*de*, down, and *specio*, I look. SPECIES. Akin *despicable*, *despite*.] To hold in contempt; to have the lowest opinion of; to contemn; to scorn; to disdain.

despiser, dē-spīz′ėr, *n.* One who despises; a contemner; a scorner.

despisingly, dē-spīz′ing-li, *adv.* With contempt.

despite, dē-spīt′, *n.* [O. Fr. *despit*, Mod. Fr. *dépit*, fr. L. *despectus*, a looking-down upon, a despising, fr. *despicio*, I despise. DESPISE. Hence the shorter form *spite*.] Extreme malice; active malignity; angry hatred; spite; defiance with contempt, or triumph over opposition; an act of malice or contempt.——v.t. pret. & pp. *despited*, de-spīt′ed; ppr. *despiting*, de-spīt′ing. To despise; to offend; to spite.——prep. In spite of; notwithstanding.

despiteful, de-spīt′ful, *a.* Full of spite or despite; malicious; malignant.

despitefully, de-spīt′ful-li, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

despitefulness, de-spīt′ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being despiteful; malice; malignity.

despoil, dē-spoil′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *despoiled*, dē-spoild′; ppr. *despoiling*, dē-spoil′ing. [O. Fr. *despoiller* (Mod. Fr. *dépouiller*), fr. L. *despoliare*, to rob, plunder—*de*, intens., and *spolio*, I spoil. SPOIL.] To take from by force; to strip; to deprive; to rob; to bereave; to rifle (to *despoil* a person *of* a thing).

despoiler, dē-spoil′ėr, *n.* One who despoils; a plunderer.

despoliation, dē-spō′li-ā″shon, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.

despond, dē-spond′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *desponded*, dē-spond′ed; ppr. *desponding*, dē-spond′ing. [L. *despondeo*, I promise in marriage, I promise away, I give up, I lose courage, I despond—*de*, away, and *spondeo*, *sponsum*, I promise solemnly, whence *sponsor*, *spouse*, *respond*.] To be quite cast down; to be utterly depressed or dejected in mind; to lose all heart, hope, or resolution.

despondence, despondency, dē-spond′ens, dē-spond′en-si, *n.* [See next.] The state or quality of being despondent.

despondent, dē-spond′ent, *a.* [L. *despondens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *despondeo*. DESPOND.] Desponding; losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.

despondently, despondingly, dē-spond′ent-li, dē-spond′ing-li, *adv.* In a despondent manner; without hope.

desponder, de-spond′ėr, *n.* One who desponds.

despot, des′pot, *n.* [Gr. *despotēs*, a ruler, a master, a despot, fr. a prefix *des*, and a word equivalent to Gr. *posis*, Lith. and Skr. *patis*, lord, husband; akin to L. *potis*, able, *potestas*, power. POTENT.] A monarch who rules without any control from men, constitution, or laws; a tyrant; one who enforces his will regardless of the interests or feelings of others.

despotic, despotical, des-pot′ik, des-pot′ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *despotikos*. DESPOT.] Belonging to a despot; absolute in power; independent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary; tyrannical.

despotically, des-pot′ik-al-li, *adv.* In a despotic manner; arbitrarily.

despotism, des′pot-izm, *n.* [*Despot* and *-ism*=Fr. *despotisme*.] The rule of a despot; absolute power; authority unlimited and

uncontrolled; an arbitrary government; absolutism; autocracy; tyranny.

desquamate, dē-skwā'māt, *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *desquamated*, dē-skwā'māt-ed; ppr. *desquamating*, dē-skwā'māt-ing. [L. *desquamo, desquamatum—de*, away, and *squama*, a scale.] To come off in scales; to peel off.

desquamation, des-kwa-mā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A scaling off; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.—**desquamative**, **desquamatory**, des-kwam'a-tiv, des-kwam'a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to desquamation.

dessert, de-zėrt', *n.* [Fr. *dessert*, fr. *desservir*, to clear the table—*des* (=L. *dis*), and *servir*, to serve. SERVE.] That which is served at the close of a dinner, as sweetmeats or fruits.—**dessert-spoon**, de-zėrt'-spōn, *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and tea-spoon, used for dessert.

destinate, des'tin-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *destinated*, des'tin-āt-ed; ppr. *destinating*, des'tin-āt-ing. [L. *destino, destinatus.* DESTINE.] To destine.

destination, des-tin-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *destinatio.*] Act of destining or appointing; the purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; predetermined object or use; end; purpose; the predetermined end or goal of a journey.

destine, des'tin, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *destined*, des'tind; ppr. *destining*, des'tin-ing. [Fr. *destiner*, L. *destinare*, to place down, to make firm or secure, to destine or intend—*de*, and a root *stan*, a stronger form of *sta*, root of *stare*, to stand, E. *stand* being of the same root.] To set or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; to design; to mark out; to devote; to doom; to ordain; to fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; to appoint unalterably.

destinist, des'ti-nist, *n.* [*Destiny* and *-ist.*] A believer in destiny.

destiny, des'ti-ni, *n.* [Fr. *destinée*, fr. L. *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare.* DESTINE.] A destined or appointed fate or lot; a state or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; doom; fortune; invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree; *pl.* the Fates.

destitute, des'ti-tūt, *a.* [L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituo, destitutum*, I set down, put away, leave, forsake—*de*, down, and *statuo*, I set, fr. *status*, a position, a state. STATE, STATUE, &c.] Not having or possessing; wanting; needy; in abject poverty; comfortless; friendless; forlorn.

destitution, des-ti-tū'shon, *n.* [L. *destitutio*, See prec.] State of being destitute; a state of utter want; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty; indigence.

destroy, dē-stroi', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *destroyed*, dē-stroid'; ppr. *destroying*, dē-stroi'ing. [O. Fr. *destruire* (now *détruire*), fr. L. *destruere*, to destroy or pull down—*de*, priv., and *struo*, I pile, I build. STRUCTURE.] To pull down; to demolish; to overturn; to raze; to ruin; to overthrow; to subvert; to lay waste; to throw down; to devastate; to kill; to devour; to extirpate; to annihilate; to bring to nought; to put an end to.

destroyable, dē-stroi'a-bl, *a.* That may be destroyed.

destroyer, dē-stroi'ėr, *n.* One who or that which destroys.

destructibility, **destructibleness**, dē-struk'ti-bil"i-ti, dē-struk'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being destructible.

destructible, dē-struk'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *destructible*, L.L. *destructibilis*, fr. L. *destruo, destructum.* DESTROY.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

destruction, dē-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *destructio.* DESTROY.] Act of destroying; a pulling down; ruin, by whatever means; demolition; subversion; overthrow; desolation; death; slaughter; cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

destructionist, dē-struk'shon-ist, *n.* One in favour of destruction.

destructive, dē-struk'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *destructif*, L. L. *destructivus.*] Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying or tendency to destroy; mortal; deadly; fatal; ruinous; pernicious; mischievous.—Destructive distillation, the distillation of organic products at high temperatures, by which the elements are separated or evolved in new combinations.

destructively, dē-struk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a destructive manner; with destruction; ruinously.

destructiveness, dē-struk'tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being destructive.

desudation, dē-sū-dā'shon, *n.* [L. L. *desudatio, -onis*, fr. L. *desudare—de*, intens., and *sudo*, I sweat. SWEAT, SUDORIFIC.] A profuse sweating.

desuetude, des'wē-tūd, *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, fr. *desuesco—de*, priv., and *suesco*, I become used or accustomed; incept. fr. *sueo*, I am used, a word which also forms an element in *custom* (q.v.).] The state of being no longer practised; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

desulphurize, **desulphurate**, dē-sul'fū-rīz, dē-sul'fū-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desulphurized*, *desulphurated*, dē-sul'fū-rīzd, dē-sul'fū-rāt-ed; ppr. *desulphurizing*, *desulphurating*, dē-sul'fū-rīz-ing, dē-sul'fū-rāt-ing. [*De*, priv., and *sulphur.*] To deprive of sulphur.

desultorily, de'sul-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

desultoriness, de'sul-to-ri-nes, *n.* The character of being desultory.

desultory, de'sul-to-ri, *a.* [L. *desultorius*, pertaining to a *desultor*, or rider in the circus, fr. *desilio, desultum*, I leap down—*de*, down, and *salio*, I leap. SALIENT.] Moving by leaps †; passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; rambling; immethodical; cursory; hasty; unconnected.

desynonymize, dē-si-non'i-mīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desynonymized*, dē-si-non'i-mīzd; ppr. *desynonymizing*, dē-si-non'i-mīz-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv., *synonym*, and *-ize.*] To give a turn of meaning to so as to prevent from being absolutely synonymous: to use with kindred but not the same meanings.

detach, dē-tach', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detached*, dē-tacht'; ppr. *detaching*, dē-tach'ing. [Fr. *détacher—de*, priv., and the verb seen also in *attach*, fr. the root of the English noun *tack.* TACK, ATTACH.] To break off; to separate; to disengage; to part from; to disjoin; to withdraw; to draw off; to separate and send away, as a part of a military force, or of a fleet.

detached, dē-tacht', *p.a.* Not attached or joined; separated; disunited; standing apart or separately; sent on separate service.

detachment, dē-tach'ment, *n.* Act of detaching; a body of troops, or number of ships, selected or taken from the main army or fleet, and employed on some special service or expedition.

detail, dē-tāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detailed*, dē-tāld'; ppr. *detailing*, dē-tāl'ing. [Fr. *détailler*, to cut in pieces—*de*, and *tailler*, L.L. *taleare, taliare*, to cut, fr. L. *talea*, a cutting for planting (whence *tally*). RETAIL, TAILOR.] To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; to particularize; to specify; to relate minutely and distinctly; in military affairs, to appoint to a particular service.—n. dē-tāl' or dē'tal. An individual fact, circumstance, or portion going along with others; an item; a particular; a minute account; a narrative or report of particulars.

detailed, dē-tāld', *p. a.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; exact; particular.

detailer, dē-tāl'ėr, *n.* One who details.

detain, dē-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detained*, dē-tānd'; ppr. *detaining*, dē-tān'ing. [Fr. *détenir*, fr. L. *detinēre*, to detain, hold off, keep away—*de*, off, and *teneo*, I hold, as in *contain, retain*, &c.; seen also in *tenant, tenacious.* TENANT.] To keep back or from; to keep what belongs to another; to withhold; to stop; to arrest; to check; to retard; to delay; to hinder; to hold in custody.

detainer, dē-tān'ėr, *n.* One who detains; in *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another.

detainment, dē-tān'ment, *n.* Act of detaining; detention.

detect, dē-tekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detected*, dē-tekt'ed; ppr. *detecting*, dē-tekt'ing. [L. *detego, detectum*, I uncover, expose—*de*, priv., and *tego*, I cover. DECK.] To discover or expose; to bring to light something hidden or unobserved.

detectable, dē-tek'ta-bl, *a.* That may be detected.

detection, dē-tek'shon, *n.* Act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; discovery of anything before hidden or unknown.

detective, dē-tek'tiv, *a.* [*Detect* and *-ive.*] Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting crime.——n. A police officer whose special duty it is to detect and apprehend criminals; also a private person who engages to investigate cases for hire.

detector, **detecter**, dē-tek'tėr, *n.* One who, or that which, detects or brings to light; a revealer; a discoverer.

detent, dē-tent', *n.* [L. *detentus*, a keeping back. DETAIN.] A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine; a click or pawl.

detention, dē-ten'shon, *n.* [From L. *detineo, detentum.* DETAIN.] Act of detaining; a wrongful withholding of what belongs to another; confinement; restraint; delay from necessity or accident.

deter, dē-tėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deterred*, dē-tėrd'; ppr. *deterring*, dē-tėr'ing. [O. Fr. *deterrer*, fr. L. *deterrēre*, to frighten from, to prevent—*de*, from, and *terreo*, I frighten. TERROR.] To discourage, stop, or prevent by fear, terror, danger, difficulty, &c.; to prevent by prohibition, warning, or danger.

deterge, dē-tėrj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deterged*, dē-tėrjd'; ppr. *deterging*, dē-tėr'jing. [L. *detergo*, I wipe away—*de*, from, and *tergeo* or *tergo, tersum*, I wipe. TERSE.] To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter from.—**detergence**, **detergency**, dē-tėr'jens, dē-tėr'jen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.—**detergent**, dē-tėr'jent, *a.* [L. *detergens, -entis*, ppr. of *detergeo.* DETERGE.] Cleansing; purging.——n. That which cleanses or purges away.

deteriorate, dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deteriorated*, dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt-ed; ppr. *deteriorating*, dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt-ing. [Fr. *détériorer*, fr. L. *deterior*, worse, compar. of an obsolete adj. *deterus*, fr. *de*, in a downward direction, down from.] To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.——v.t. To make worse; to reduce in quality.

deterioration, dē-tē'ri-ō-rā'shon, *n.* The state or process of deteriorating or growing worse.

determent, dē-tėr'ment, *n.* Act of deterring; that which deters.

determinability, dē-tėr'min-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being determinable.

determinable, dē-tėr'min-a-bl, *a.* That may be determined or decided.

determinant, dē-tėr'min-ant, *a.* [L. *determinans, -antis*, ppr. of *determino.* DETERMINE.] Serving to determine; determinative.——n. That which determines or causes determination; the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws.

determinate, dē-tėr'min-āt, *a.* [L. *determinatus*, pp. of *determino.* DETERMINE.] Limited; fixed; definite; established; settled; positive; decisive; resolved on; resolute.

determinately, dē-tėr'min-āt-li, *adv.* In a determinate manner; definitely; with exact specification; resolutely.

determinateness, dē-tėr'min-āt-nes, *n.* The state of being determinate.

determination, dē-tėr'min-ā"shon. *n.* [Fr. *détermination*, L. *determinatio.* DETERMINE.] Act of determining or deciding; decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; decision; conclusion; purpose; resolution; resolve; firmness; judgment;

award; strong direction to a given point; end; an ending; in *chem.* the ascertainment of the exact proportion of any substance in a compound body; in *med.* affix; tendency of blood to flow to any part more copiously than is normal.

determinative, dē-tėr'min-ā-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *déterminatif.*] That determines or makes a limitation; that uncontrollably directs to a certain end; limiting; that limits or bounds; that is employed in determining.

determinator, dē-tėr'min-ā-tėr, *n.* One who determines.

determine, dē-tėr'min, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *determined*, dē-tėr'mind; ppr. *determining*, dē-tėr'min-ing. [Fr. *déterminer*, L. *determinare*, to bound, to limit—*de*, intens., and *terminare*, fr. *terminus*, a bound or limit. TERM, TERMINATE.] To bound; to limit; to end; to fix permanently; to settle; to adjust; to conclude; to decide; to end and fix; to settle ultimately; to fix on; to establish; to give a direction to; to influence; to resolve on; to purpose; to design; to cause to come to a conclusion; to terminate; to bring to an end.——v.i. To come to a decision; to resolve; to conclude; to come to an end; to terminate.

determined, dē-tėr'mind, *a.* Having determination or firm resolution; having a firm or fixed purpose; resolute; unflinching.

determinedly, dē-tėr'mind-li, *adv.* In a determined manner.

determiner, dē-tėr'min-ėr, *n.* One who decides or determines.

determinism, dē-tėr'min-izm, *n.* [*Determine* and *-ism.*] A system of philosophy which holds that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives.

determinist, dē-tėr'min-ist, *n.* One who supports or favours determinism.

deterrent, dē-tėr'ent, *a.* [L. *deterrens, -entis*, ppr. of *deterrēre.* DETER.] Having the power or tendency to deter.——n. That which deters.

detersion, dē-tėr'shon, *n.* [From L. *detersus*, wiped off, pp. of *detergeo.* DETERGE.] Act of cleansing, as a sore.

detersive, dē-tėrs'iv, *a.* [Fr. *détersif*, fr. L. *detersus.* See prec.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter.——n. A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers or carrying off foul matter.

detest, dē-test', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detested*, dē-test'ed; ppr. *detesting*, dē-test'ing. [Fr. *détester*, fr. L. *detestari*, to invoke a deity in cursing, imprecate, abominate, detest—*de*, intens., and *testor*, I call to witness, fr. *testis*, a witness; so *attest*, *contest*, *protest*; akin also *testify*, *testament.*] To abhor; to loathe; to abominate.

detestable, dē-tes'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *detestabilis.*] Deserving to be detested; extremely hateful; abominable; odious; execrable; abhorred.

detestableness, dē-tes'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

detestably, dē-tes'ta-bli, *adv.* In a detestable manner; abominably; odiously.

detestation, dē-tes-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *détestation*, L. *detestatio.* DETEST.] Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.

detester, dē-tes'tėr, *n.* One who detests.

dethrone, dē-thrōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dethroned*, dē-thrōnd'; ppr. *dethroning*, dē-thrōn'ing. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *throne.*] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity, or of supreme power.

dethronement, dē-thrōn'ment, *n.* The act of dethroning; removal from a throne; deposition.

dethroner, dē-thrōn'ėr, *n.* One who dethrones.

detonate, de'tō-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detonated*, de'tō-nāt-ed; ppr. *detonating*, de'tō-nāting. [L. *detonare, detonatum—de*, intens., and *tōnare*, to thunder=Fr. *détoner.* THUNDER.] To explode or cause to explode; to cause to burn with a sudden report.——v.i. To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

detonating, de'tō-nāt-ing, *a.* Easily made to detonate or explode; exploding; explosive.

detonation, de-tō-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *détonation.* DETONATE.] An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.

detonator, de'tō-nāt-ėr, *n.* That which detonates.

detonization, de'tō-ni-zā''shon, *n.* The act of exploding.

detonize, de'tō-nīz, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *detonized*, de'tō-nīzd; ppr. *detonizing*, de'tō-nīz-ing. To detonate; to explode.

detour, de-tōr', *n.* [Fr. *détour*—prefix *de*, and *tour*=E. *turn.*] A roundabout or circuitous way; a going round about.

detract, dē-trakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detracted*, dē-trakt'ed; ppr. *detracting*, dē-trakt'ing. [L. *detracto—de*, from, and *tracto*, I draw, fr. *traho*, *tractum*, I draw, whence *tract*, *trace*, &c. TRACT.] To take away; to withdraw; to disparage.——v.i. To take away a part; especially, to take away reputation; to derogate: followed by *from.*

detracter, dē-trak'tėr, *n.* One who detracts; a detractor.

detraction, dē-trak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *détraction*, L. *detractio.* DETRACT.] Act of detracting, or taking something from the reputation or worth of another; depreciation; slander; defamation; derogation.

detractive, dē-trak'tiv, *a.* [*Detract* and *-ive.*] Having the quality or tendency to detract.

detractor, dē-trak'tėr, *n.* [L. *detractor.* DETRACT.] One who detracts; a slanderer; a defamer; a muscle that draws the part to which it is attached away from some other part.

detractory, dē-trak'to-ri, *a.* [*Detract* and *-ory.*] Containing detraction; depreciatory.

detrain, dē-trān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detrained*, dē-trānd'; ppr. *detraining*, dē-trān'ing. [Prefix *de*, from, and *train.*] To remove from a railway train: said especially of bodies of men (to *detrain* troops).——v.i. To quit a railway train.

detriment, de'tri-ment, *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, fr. *detero, detritum*, I rub off or down, I wear—*de*, down, and *tero*, I rub, whence *trite.*] A certain degree of loss; damage; injury; prejudice; hurt; mischief; harm.

detrimental, de-tri-ment'al, *a.* Causing detriment, loss, or damage; injurious; hurtful.

detrimentally, de-tri-ment'al-li, *adv.* In a detrimental manner; with loss or damage.

détrital, dē-trīt'al, *a.* [*Detritus* and *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of detritus.

detrition, dē-trī'shon, *n.* [L.L. *detritio*, fr. L. *detero, detritum.* DETRIMENT.] A rubbing or wearing off.

detritus, dē-trīt'us, *n.* [L. *detritus*, fr. *detero, detritum.* DETRIMENT.] A mass of matter worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions; disintegrated materials of rocks.

detrude, dē-tröd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detruded*, dē-tröd'ed; ppr. *detruding*, dē-tröd'ing. [L. *detrudo—de*, down, and *trudo*, I thrust (as in *intrude*, *obtrude*, *abstruse*). THRUST.] To thrust down; to push down with force.

detruncate, dē-trung'kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detruncated*, dē-trung'kāt-ed; ppr. *detruncating*, dē-trung'kāt-ing. [L. *detrunco, detruncatus—de*, and *trunco*, I cut shorter, fr. *truncus*, cut short. TRUNK.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

detruncation, dē-trung-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *detruncatio.* See prec.] Act of cutting or lopping off.

détrusion, dē-trö'zhon, *n.* [From L. *detrusus*, pp. of *detrudo.* DETRUDE.] Act of thrusting or driving down.

deuce, dūs, *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two, fr. L. *duos*, two.] A card with two spots; a die with two spots.

deuce, dūs, *n.* [Probably from L.G. *duus*, G. *daus*, used similarly, this again being perhaps fr. the *deuce* in dice-playing, as a very disappointing throw. See prec.] The devil; perdition; used only in exclamatory or interjectional phrases.—**deuced**, dū'sed or dūst, *a.* and *adv.* Devilish; excessive; confounded. —**deucedly**, dū'sed-li, *adv.* Confoundedly.

deuterogamist, dū-tėr-og'a-mist, *n.* [See next.] One who marries the second time.

deuterogamy, dū-tėr-og'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deuteronomy, dū-tėr-on'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

deuteropathy, dū-tėr-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *pathos*, suffering.] A secondary disease or sympathetic affection of one part with another.

deuteroscopy, dū-tėr-os'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, *skopeō*, I see.] Second-sight.

deutoplasm, dū'tō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *plasma*, thing formed.] That portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo.

devastate, de'vas-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devastated*, de'vas-tāt-ed; ppr. *devastating*, de'vas-tāt-ing. [L. *devasto, devastatus*, I lay waste—*de*, intens., and *vasto*, I waste. WASTE.] To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy.

devastation, de-vas-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dévastation*, L. *devastatio.*] Act of devastating; state of being devastated; desolation; ravage; havoc; destruction.

devastator, de-vas-tāt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which devastates.

develop, dē-vel'up, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *developed*, dē-vel'upt; ppr. *developing*, dē-vel'up-ing. [Fr. *développer*, O. Fr. *desveloper*—prefix *des*, L. *dis*, apart, and a verb which some suppose to be of Teutonic origin and equivalent to O. E. *wlappe*, E. *wrap*; similarly *envelop.*] To unfold; to uncover; to disclose something concealed; to lay open part by part; to exhibit in all its ramifications; to make to pass through a process of natural evolution.——v.i. To be unfolded; to become manifest in all its parts; to grow or expand by a natural process; to be evolved; to proceed or come forth naturally from some vivifying source.

developable, dē-vel'up-a-bl, *a.* Capable of developing or of being developed.

developer, dē-vel'up-ėr, *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.

development, dē-vel'up-ment, *n.* [*Develop* and *-ment*=Fr. *développement.*] The act or process of developing; an unfolding; the unravelling of a plot; a gradual growth or advance through progressive changes; the organic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embryo state until they arrive at maturity; the progress made by plants and animals in the course of ages from a lower to a higher stage of organization; in *photography*, the process by which the image on the plate is made visible.

developmental, dē-vel'up-men-tal, *a.* Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development.

devest, dē-vest', *v.t.* See DIVEST.

deviate, dē'vi-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deviated*, dē'vi-āt-ed; ppr. *deviating*, dē'vi-āt-ing. [L. *devio, deviatum—de*, from, and *via*, a way; seen also in *viaduct*, *obvious*, &c. VOYAGE.] To turn aside from the common or right way, course, or line; to stray from the path of duty; to wander; to swerve; to stray; to digress; to vary; to err.——v.t. To cause to deviate.

deviation, dē-vi-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *déviation*, L.L. *deviatio.*] The act of deviating; a turning aside from the right way, course, or line; variation from a common or established rule; wandering from the path of duty.—**Deviation of the compass**, the deviation of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the near presence of iron.

device, dē-vīs', *n.* [Formerly *devise*, fr. Fr. *devise*, a device, motto, plan, division, difference, fr. L. *divisus*, divided, pp. of *divido, divisum*, I divide. DIVIDE, DEVISE.] That

which is devised, formed, or invented; a contrivance, design, scheme, or project; stratagem; shift; an emblem or figure borne to distinguish an individual or a party.

Device of Henry VII. (Westminster Abbey).

devil, de'vil, *n.* [A. Sax. *déofol*, fr. L. *diabolus*, Gr. *diabolos*, the accuser, fr. *diaballō*, I accuse—*dia*, through, and *ballō*, I throw. See also Fr. *diable*, Sp. *diablo*, It. *diavolo*, D. *duivel*, G. *teufel*.] An evil spirit or being; the evil one, represented in Scripture as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c.; Satan; a very wicked, cruel, or hateful person; a fiendish man; a person in contempt or pity (with some epithet); a ferocious marsupial animal of Tasmania; a printer's errand-boy; a name for various machines or appliances; a machine for cutting or tearing up rags; a dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled and seasoned with pepper.—**The devil**, a phrase used as an expletive, and in various colloquial expressions being equivalent to ruin; the deuce.—**Devil's advocate**, *R. Cath. Ch.* a person appointed to raise doubts against the claims of a candidate for canonization.——v.t. pret. & pp. *devilled*, de'vild; ppr. *devilling*, de'vil-ing. To pepper or season excessively and broil; to tease or cut up by an instrument called a devil.

devil-fish, de'vil-fish, *n.* The name given to several fishes, as the angler and a large kind of ray.

devilish, de'vil-ish, *a.* [*Devil* and *-ish.*] Partaking of the qualities of the devil; very evil and mischievous; pertaining to the devil; diabolical; infernal; wicked; excessive.—**devilishly**, de'vil-ish-li, *adv.* In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.—**devilishness**, de'vil-ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being devilish.

devil-may-care, devʹil-mā-kār, *a.* Rollicking; reckless.

devilment, de'vil-ment, *n.* [*Devil* and *-ment.*] Roguery; mischief; prank.

devilry, de'vil-ri, *n.* [*Devil* and *-ry.*] Extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

devil's-bit, de'vilz-bit, *n.* A common British composite plant allied to the teasel, having a fleshy root, which is, as it were, cut or bitten off abruptly.

devil's-dust, de'vilz-dust, *n.* The name given to flock made by the machine called the *devil* out of old woollen materials; shoddy.

devilship, de'vil-ship, *n.* The character of a devil.

devious, dē'vi-us, *a.* [L. *devius—de*, from, and *via*, way. DEVIATE.] Out of the common way or track; following circuitous or winding paths; erring; going astray; wandering; rambling.—**deviously**, dē'vi-us-li, *adv.* In a devious manner.—**deviousness**, dē'vi-us-nes, *n.* The character or state of being devious.

devisable, dē-vīz'a-bl, *a.* That may be devised or given by will.

devise, dē-vīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devised*, dē-vīzd'; ppr. *devising*, dē-vīz'ing. [O. Fr. *deviser*, to devise, to invent, dispose, arrange, fr. L. *divisus*, divided. DIVIDE.] To form in the mind; to imagine; to contrive; to invent; to plan; to scheme; to give or bequeath by will.——v.t. To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.——*n.* Act of bequeathing by will; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed.

devisee, dev-I-zē', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made.

deviser, dē-vīz'ėr, *n.* One who devises, contrives, or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

devisor, dē-vīz'ėr, *n.* One who bequeaths, devises, or gives by will.

devitalize, dē-vī'tal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devitalized*, dē-vī'tal-īzd; ppr. *devitalizing*, dē-vī'tal-īz-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *vitalize.*] To deprive of vitality; to take away life from.

devitrification, dē-vit'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of devitrifying; the process or state of being devitrified or made no longer like glass.

devitrify, dē-vit'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devitrified*, dē-vit'ri-fīd; ppr. *devitrifying*, dē-vit'ri-fi-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *vitrify.*] To deprive of the character or appearance of glass; to make no longer vitreous.

devoid, dē-voidʹ, *a.* [Prefix *de*, out, from, and *void.*] Destitute; not possessing; free from; with *of* before the thing absent.

devoir, de-vwär', *n.* [Fr. *devoir*, duty, an infinitive used as a noun, fr. L. *debere*, to owe. DEBT.] Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

devolution, de-vō-lū'shon, *n.* [L.L. *devolutio*, fr. L. *devolvo*, *devolutum.* DEVOLVE.] Act of rolling down; transference from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor; the handing over of power or duty from one authority to another.

devolve, dē-volv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devolved*, dē-volvd'; ppr. *devolving*, dē-volv'ing. [L. *devolvo—de*, down, and *volvo*, I roll; seen also in *revolve*, *convolve*, *volume*, *voluble*, &c. VOLUBLE.] To roll down; to transfer or hand over; to deliver over, as from one possessor to a successor.——v.i. To pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor.

devolvement, dē-volv'ment, *n.* Act of devolving.

Devonian, de-vō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Devonshire in England; in *geol.* a term applied to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, and sometimes used as synonymous with 'old red sandstone'.

devonport, devʹon-pōrt, *n.* [From *Devonport* as a personal name.] A sort of small, generally ornamental, writing-table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences.

devote, dē-vōt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devoted*, dē-vōt'ed; ppr. *devoting*, dē-vōt'ing. [L. *devotus*, pp. of *devoveo*, *devotum*, I vow something to a deity, I devote—*de*, intens., and *voveo*, I vow. VOW, VOTE.] To appropriate by vow; to set apart by a solemn act; to dedicate; to consecrate; to give up wholly; to resign; to destine; to doom; to addict (one's self); to apply closely to; to consign.

devoted, dē-vōt'ed, *p.a.* Strongly attached or given up to a person or cause; ardent; zealous; enthusiastic.

devotedly, dē-vōt'ed-li, *adv.* In a devoted manner; with strong attachment.

devotedness, dē-vōt'ed-nes, *n.* State of being devoted.

devotee, dev-o-tē', *n.* [*Devote* and suffix *-ee.*] One who is wholly devoted; particularly, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a votary.

devotement, dē-vōt'ment, *n.* The act of devoting.

devoter, dē-vōt'ėr, *n.* One that devotes.

devotion, dē-vō'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dévotion*, L. *devotio.* DEVOTE.] The act of devoting or state of being devoted; a yielding of the heart and affections to God in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness; external worship; performance of religious duties or exercises; prayer; ardent love or affection; attachment; devoted attention; ardour; earnestness.

devotional, dē-vō'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion or religious exercises; suited to devotion.

devotionally, dē-vō'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a devotional manner; towards devotion.

devour, dē-vour', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devoured*, dē-vourd'; ppr. *devouring*, dē-vour'ing. [Fr. *dévorer*, L. *devorare—de*, intens., and *voro*, I eat greedily, whence *voracious.* VORACIOUS.] To eat up; to eat with greediness or ravenously; to consume with rapidity; to waste; to destroy; to swallow in or absorb; to look on with keen delight.——v.t. To act as a devourer; to consume.

devourable, dē-vour'a-bl, *a.* Capable of or fit for being devoured.

devourer, dē-vour'ėr, *n.* One who devours.

devout, dē-vout', *a.* [Fr. *dévot*, devout, fr. L. *devotus*, pp. of *devoveo.* DEVOTE.] Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises; pious; expressing devotion or piety; religious; earnest; solemn.

devoutly, dē-vout'li, *adv.* In a devout manner; piously; earnestly.

devoutness, dē-vout'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being devout.

dew, dū, *n.* [A. Sax. *deáw*=D. *dauw*, O. Fris. *daw*, Dan. *dug*, Icel. *dögg*, Sw. *dagg*, G. *thau*—dew; from root seen in Skr. as *dhas*, to trickle.] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed and deposited in small drops on the surface of cold bodies, as leaves, grass, &c.; wetness; damp.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dewed*, dūd; ppr. *dewing*, dū'ing. To wet with dew; to moisten; to damp.

dew-berry, dū'be-ri, *n.* A species of bramble, the fruit of which is black, and has an agreeable acid taste.

dew-claw, dū'klą, *n.* The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground.

dewdrop, dū'drop, *n.* A drop or spangle of dew.

dewfall, dū'fąl, *n.* The falling of dew, or the time when dew begins to fall.

dewiness, dū'i-nes, *n.* State of being dewy.

dewlap, dū'lap, *n.* [*Dew*, and *lap* in sense of flap, loose piece.] The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen, cows, and other animals.

dewlapped, **dewlapt**, dū'lapt, *a.* Furnished with a dewlap or similar appendage.

dew-point, dū'point, *n.* The temperature at which dew begins to form.

dewy, dū'i, *a.* [*Dew* and *-y*=A. Sax. *deáwig.*] Of or pertaining to dew; like dew; moist with, or as with, dew; accompanied with dew; abounding in dew; falling gently, or refreshing, like dew.

dexter, deks'tėr, *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, on the right side, a compar. form like Gr. *dexiteros*, fr. *dexios*, right=Skr. *daksha*, on the right hand; cog. Goth. *taihsva*, right; Gael. and Ir. *deas*, right.] Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to left.

dexterity, deks-te'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *dextérité*, L. *dexteritas*, fr. *dexter.* See prec.] Righthandedness; that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion; readiness in action; expertness; cleverness; skill; address; tact; facility; aptitude; promptness in contriving or devising expedients.

dexterous, deks'tėr-us, *a.* [*Dexter*, *dexterity*, and *-ous.*] Characterized by dexterity; skilful and active in manual employment; adroit; expert; skilful; clever; ready; apt; prompt in contrivance; done with dexterity. Sometimes written **Dextrous**, deks'trus.

dexterously, deks'tėr-us-li, *adv.* In a dexterous manner; with dexterity; skilfully; adroitly; promptly.

dexterousness, deks'tėr-us-nes, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.

dextral, deks'tral, *a.* [*Dexter* and *-al.*] Relating to the right hand; right, as opposed to left.

dextrine, deks'trin, *n.* [L. *dexter*, right, from right-handed polarization.] A gummy matter prepared from starch and used in medicine and the arts, remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand.

dextro-gyrate, deks-trō-jīr'āt, *a.* [*Dexter* and *gyrate.*] Causing to turn towards the right hand; as, a *dextro-gyrate* crystal.

dextrorse, **dextrorsal**, deks-trors', deks-tror'sal, *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*, towards the right side—*dexter*, right, and *vorsum*, for *versum*, turned.] Turned towards the right; rising from left to right, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant.

dextrose, deks'-tros, *n.* [See above.] A name for grape-sugar, from its solution rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right.

dey, dā, *n.* [Turk. *dâi*, an uncle.] The title of the old rulers of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, under the Sultan of Turkey.

dhole, dōl, *n.* The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India.

dhow, dou, *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, employed in mercantile trading, and also in carrying slaves.

dhurra, dur'ra, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of millet largely cultivated in Africa and elsewhere.

diabase, dī'a-bās, *n.* [*Dia* for *di*, double, and *base.*] A kind of basaltic rock.

diabetes, dī-a-bē'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *diabētēs*, fr. *diabainō*, I pass through—*dia*, through, and *bainō*, I go or pass.] A disease characterized by an excessive and morbid discharge of urine, especially of urine containing sugar —this being a dangerous form of the disease.

diabetic, **diabetical**, dī-a-bet'ik, dī-a-bet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

diablerie, di-ab'lēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie*, fr. *diable*, devil.] Devilry; mischief; wickedness; sorcery; witchcraft.

diabolic, **diabolical**, dī-a-bol'ik, dī-a-bol'ik-al, *a.* [L. *diabolicus*, Gr. *diabolikos*, fr. *diabolos*, the devil (q.v.).] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; extremely malicious; impious; atrocious.

diabolically, dī-a-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly.

diabolicalness, dī-a-bol'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical.

diabolism, dī-ab'ol-izm, *n.* The actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

diabrosis, dī-a-brō'sis, *n.* [Gr., corrosion —*dia*, intens., and *bibrōskō*, I eat.] The action of corrosive substances on flesh.

diacaustic, dī-a-kąs'tik, *a.* [Gr. prefix *dia*, through, and E. *caustic*.] Belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction.——*n.* A diacaustic curve; in *medicine*, cautery by a burning-glass.

diachylon, **diachylum**, dī-ak'i-lon, dī-ak'i-lum, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *chylos*, juice.] A plaster formerly made with juices of herbs, now made of olive-oil and finely pounded litharge.

diaconal, dī-ak'on-al, *a.* [From L. *diaconus*, Gr. *diakonos*, a deacon. DEACON.] Pertaining to a deacon.—**diaconate**, dī-ak'on-āt, *n.* [Fr. *diaconat*.] The office of a deacon; a body of deacons.

diacoustic, dī-a-kous'tik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *akouō*, I hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

diacoustics, dī-a-kous'tiks, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

diacritical, **diacritic**, dī-a-krit'ik-al, dī-a-krit'ik, *a.* [Gr. *diakritikos*, fr. *diakrinō* —*dia*, through, and *krinō*, I separate. CRITIC.] That separates or distinguishes; distinctive.—**Diacritical mark**, a mark used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form.

diactinic, dī-ak-tin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

diadelph, dī'a-delf, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.] A plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments.—**diadelphous**, dī-a-del'fus, *a.* Having the stamens united in two bundles.

diadem, dī'a-dem, *n.* [Gr. *diadēma*, fr. *diadeō*, I bind round—*dia*, through, and *deō*, I bind.] A head-band or fillet formerly worn as a badge of royalty; any mark or badge of royalty worn on the head; a crown; a coronet.—**diademed**, dī'a-demd, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

diaeresis, dī-ē're-sis, *n.* [Gr. *diairesis*, fr. *diaireō*, I divide.] Separation of one syllable into two; a mark which signifies such a division, as in naïf, aërial.

diaglyph, dī-a-glif, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *glyphō*, I carve.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

—diaglyphic, dī-a-glif'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of a diaglyph.

diagnose, dī-ag-nōs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diagnosed*, dī-ag-nōst'; ppr. *diagnosing*, dī-ag-nōs'ing. [See next.] To discriminate or ascertain from symptoms the true nature of; to subject to diagnosis.—**diagnosis**, dī-ag-nō'sis, *n.*; pl. **diagnoses**, dī-ag-nō'sēz. [Gr. *diagnōsis*—*dia*, through, and *gignōskō*, I know. GNOSTIC.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; specifically, the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms.

diagnostic, dī-ag-nos'tik, *a.* [Gr. *diagnōstikos*. See prec.] Pertaining to diagnosis; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.——*n.* A sign or symptom by which a disease is diagnosed.—**diagnostics**, dī-ag-nos'tiks, *n.* The department of medicine which treats of the diagnosis of diseases; symptomatology.

diagonal, dī-ag'on-al, *a.* [L. *diagonalis*, fr. Gr. *diagōnios*—*dia*, through, and *gōnia*, an angle.] Extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; similarly dividing any figure; lying in an angular or oblique direction.——*n.* A straight line drawn between opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.—**diagonally**, dī-ag'on-al-li, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

diagram, dī'a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *diagramma*, fr. *diagraphō*, I draw or describe—*dia*, through, and *graphō*, I write or delineate.] A figure or drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any definite figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c.; any illustrative figure drawn in outline.—**diagrammatic**, dī'a-gram-mat''ik, *a.* Pertaining or partaking of the nature of a diagram.—**diagrammatically**, dī'a-gram-mat''i-kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of a diagram.

diaheliotropic, dī-a-hē'li-o-trop''ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.] Turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant.—**diaheliotropism**, dī-a-hē'li-ot''ro-pizm, *n.* The peculiarity of being diaheliotropic.

dial, dī'al, *n.* [L. *dialis*, daily, fr. L. *dies*, a day, whence also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, &c.; L. *dies* is cog. with Skr. *dyaus*, sky.] An instrument for showing the hour of the day from a shadow thrown upon a surface; the face of a watch, clock, or other time-keeper; any somewhat similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dialled*, dī'ald; ppr. *dialling*, dī'al-ing. To measure with, or as with, a dial.

dialect, dī'a-lekt, *n.* [Fr. *dialecte*, L. *dialectus*, fr. Gr. *dialektos*, talk, language, dialect—*dia*, through, between, and *legō*, I speak.] The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people; language; tongue; manner of speaking.

dialectal, dī-a-lek'tal, *a.* [*Dialect* and *-al.*] Pertaining to a dialect.

dialectic, **dialectical**, dī-a-lek'tik, dī-a-lek'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *dialektikos*. DIALECTICS, DIALECT.] Relating to dialectics; pertaining to a dialect or dialects.

dialectically, dī-a-lek'tik-al-li, *adv.* In dialectical manner.

dialectician, dī'a-lek-ti''shan, *n.* One skilled in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.

1, Parthian Diadem. 2, Roman Jewelled Diadem.

dialectics dī-a-lek'tiks, *n. sing.* [Gr. *dialektikē* (*technē*), the art of discussing, fr. *dialektos*, discussion, disputation, dialect. DIALECT.] The art of reasoning or disputing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth; word-fence. Also

dialectic in same sense.

dialectology, dī'a-lek-tol''o-ji, *n.* [*Dialect* and *-ology.*] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

dialist, dī'al-ist, *n.* [*Dial* and *-ist.*] A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling.

diallage, dī'a-lāj, *n.* [Fr. *diallage*, fr. Gr. *diallagē*, an interchange, difference.] A greenish mineral, a variety of pyroxene.

dialling, dī'al-ling, *n.* The science which explains the principles of measuring time by dials; the art of constructing dials.

dialogical, **dialogistic**, **dialogistical**, dī-a-loj'i-kal, dī-al'o-jis''tik, dī-al'o-jis''tik-al, *a.* [From *dialogue.*] Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue; having the form of a dialogue.

dialogically, **dialogistically**, dī-a-loj'ik-al-li, dī-al'o-jis''tik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

dialogism, dī-al'o-jizm, *n.* [*Dialogue* and *-ism.*] Dialogue in the third person; oblique or indirect narrative.—**dialogist**, dī-al'o-jist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.

dialogize, dī-al'o-jīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dialogized*, dī-al'o-jīzd; ppr. *dialogizing*, dī-al'o-jīz-ing. To discourse in dialogue.

dialogue, dī'a-log, *n.* [Fr. *dialogue*, fr. L. *dialogus*, fr. Gr. *dialogos*, dialogue, fr. *dialegomai*, I converse—*dia*, and *legō*, I speak.] A conversation between two or more persons; a formal conversation, as in a drama; a composition in which two or more persons converse.

dial-plate, dī'al-plāt, *n.* The plate or face of a dial, clock, or watch.

dialyse, **dialyze**, dī'al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dialysed*, *dialyzed*, dī'al-īzd; ppr. *dialysing*, *dialyzing*, dī'al-īz-ing. To treat by dialysis.

dialyser, **dialyzer**, dī'a-lī-zer, *n.* [DIALYSIS.] The parchment, paper, or septum, stretched over a ring, used in the operation of dialysis.

dialysis, dī-al'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *dialysis*, a separation—*dia*, apart, and *lyō*, I dissolve.] Separation of parts; the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid; in *writing* or *printing*, same as *Diæresis*.—**dialytic**, dī-a-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to dialysis.

diamagnetic, dī'a-mag-net'ik, *a.* [Prefix *dia*, through, and *magnetic*.] Applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, point east and west.—**diamagnetism**, dī-a-mag'net-izm, *n.* The characteristic phenomena of diamagnetic bodies.

diamesogamous, dī'a-me-sog''a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *mesos*, middle, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* requiring an intermediate agent to produce fertilization.

diameter, dī-am'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *diametros*—*dia*, through, and *metron*, measure.] A straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts; a straight line passing through the centre of a sphere, from one side to the other; the distance through the centre of any object; thickness.

diametric, **diametrical**, **diametral**, dī-a-met'rik, dī-a-met'ri-kal, dī-a-met'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a diameter.

diametrically, **diametrally**, dī-a-met'rik-al-li, dī-a-met'ral-li, *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

diamond, dī'a-mond, *n.* [Fr. *diamant*, fr. L. *adamas*, *adamantos*, fr. Gr. *ądamas*, *ądamantos*. ADAMANT.] A gem of the most valuable kind, consisting of pure carbon and remarkable for its hardness and clear transparency, though sometimes coloured; a small diamond fixed to a handle and used for cutting glass; a very small printing type; a four-sided figure, otherwise

called a *rhombus*; one of a set of playing-cards marked with one or more such figures in red.——**a.** Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds.

diamond-drill, dī'a-mond-dril, *n.* A metal bar armed at the boring extremity with one or more small diamonds, by the action of which, as it rapidly revolves, rocks, gems, &c., are speedily perforated.

diamonded, dī'a-mond-ed, *a.* Furnished with diamonds; marked with lozenges or squares.

diander, dī-an'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *anēr, andros*, a male.] A plant having two stamens.—**diandrous**, dī-an'drus, *a.* Having two stamens.

dianoetic, dī'a-nō-et''ik, *a.* [Gr. *dianoētikos*, fr. *dia*, through, and *noeō*, I revolve in the mind, fr. *nous*, mind.] Capable of thought; thinking; intellectual.

diapason, dī-a-pā'zon, *n.* [Gr. *diapasōn*, lit. through all (tones or notes).] An old Greek term for the octave; the entire compass of a voice or an instrument; a rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, &c., are correctly adjusted; a name of certain stops in the organ.

diapedesis, dī'a-pē-dē''sis, *n.* [Gr. *diapēdēsis—dia*, through, *pēdaō*, I leap.] The passing of blood corpuscles through the walls of the vessels without rupture of tissue.

diaper, dī'a-pėr, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, to variegate with different colours, fr. L.L. *diasprus*, a kind of precious cloth= It. *diaspro*, jasper, fr. L. *jaspis*, jasper. *Diaper* and *jasper* are thus doublets. JASPER.] A linen or cotton cloth woven with a pattern of flowers or figures constantly repeated; a somewhat simple pattern either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a flat surface.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *diapered*, dī'a-pėrd; ppr. *diapering*, dī'a-pėr-ing. To variegate or diversify with figures; to flower.——**v.i.** To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

diaphaneity, dī'a-fa-nē''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *diaphanéité*. See next.] Transparency; pellucidness.

diaphanous, dī-af'an-us, *a.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, fr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, I show.] Having power to transmit rays of light; allowing light to pass through; pellucid; transparent; clear.—**diaphanously**, dī-af'an-us-li, *adv.* In a diaphanous manner; transparently.—**diaphonics**, dī-a-fon'iks, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

diaphoresis, dī'a-fo-rē''sis, *n.* [Gr. *diaphorēsis*, perspiration—*dia*, through, and *phorēo*, I carry.] A greater degree of perspiration than is natural.

diaphoretic, dī'a-fo-ret''ik, *a.* [Gr. *diaphorētikos*, promoting perspiration, fr. *diaphorēsis*, perspiration. See prec.] Having the power to increase perspiration; sweating.——**n.** A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.—**diaphoretically**, dī'a-fo-ret''ik-al-li, *adv.* In a diaphoretic manner.

diaphragm, dī'a-fram, *n.* [Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition, the diaphragm—*dia*, through, and *phragnumi*, I fence.] The midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; a partition of various kinds; a septum; a circular ring used in optical instruments; a calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain molluscous shells.—**diaphragmatic**, dī'a-frag-mat''ik, *a.* Pertaining to the diaphragm.—**diaphragmatitis**, dī-a-frag'-ma-tī''tis, *n.* Inflammation of the diaphragm.

diarchy, dī'ar-ki, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *archē*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

diarian, dī-a'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a diary; daily.

diarist, dī'a-rist, *n.* [*Diary* and *-ist.*] One who keeps a diary.

diarrhœa, dī-a-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *diarrhoia—dia*, through, and *rheō*, I flow.] An ailment consisting in a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.—**diarrhœtic**, dī-a-rē't'ik, *a.* Producing or pertaining to diarrhœa.

diarthrosis, dī-ar-thrō'sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *dia*, through, asunder, and *arthron*, a joint.] A joint in which the bones revolve freely in every direction, as in the shoulder-joint.

diary, dī'a-ri, *n.* [L. *diarium*, a journal, a diary, fr. *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diurnal*, *journal*.] A book in which daily events or transactions are noted; a journal.

diaskeuast, dī-as-kū'ast, *n.* [Gr. *diaskeuastēs*, a reviser.] A reviser; one who goes over a work and alters it.

diastase, dī'as-tās, *n.* [Gr. *diastasis*, separation—*dia*, asunder, and root *sta*, to stand.] A substance existing in barley, oats, &c., after germination.

diastema, dī-as-tē'ma, *n.* [Gr. *diastēma*, an interval. See prec.] The natural interval between some of the series of teeth in animals.

diastole, dī-as'to-lē, *n.* [Gr. *diastolē*, fr. *diastellō*—*dia*, apart, and *stellō*, I set, I place.] The extension of a syllable which is naturally short; a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries: opposed to *systole*.

diastolic, dī-a-stol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the diastole.

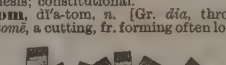
diathermal, **diathermic**, **diathermous**, dī-a-thėr'mal, dī-a-thėr'mik, dī-a-thėr'mus, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *thermē*, heat.] Permeable to radiant heat.

diathermanous, dī-a-thėr'ma-nus, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *thermainō*, I heat.] Having the property of transmitting or suffering radiant heat to pass through.

diathesis, dī-ath'e-sis, *n.* [Gr., arrangement, disposition.] Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad; predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others.

diathetic, dī-a-thet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to diathesis; constitutional.

diatom, dī'a-tom, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *tomē*, a cutting, fr. forming often loosely



Diatoms.

connected chains.] One of a natural order of microscopic vegetable organisms with siliceous coverings.

diatomaceous, dī'a-to-ma''shus, *a.* Pertaining to diatoms; containing or made up of the siliceous parts of diatoms.

diatomic, dī-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom.] Consisting of two atoms.

diatomite, dī-at'o-mīt, *n.* [*Diatom* and *-ite.*] A name for certain earthy deposits, consisting of the minute siliceous parts of diatoms, forming a fine powder, and used in making dynamite, polishing, &c.

diatonic, dī-a-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *diatonikos—dia*, through, and *tonos*, tone.] In *mus.* applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one scale.—**diatonically**, dī-a-ton'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

diatribe, dī'a-trīb, *n.* [Gr. *diatribē*, a discussion, amusement, passing of time—*dia*, through, and *tribō*, I rub.] A continued disputation; a lengthy invective; a harangue in which a person inveighs against something or somebody.—**diatribist**, dī'a-trīb-ist, *n.* The author of a diatribe.

dibber, dib'ėr, *n.* [See next.] A dibble.

dibble, dib'l, *n.* [From *dib*, a form of *dip*, the term. here having the force of *-er.*] A pointed instrument used in gardening to make holes for planting seeds, &c.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *dibbled*, dib'ld; ppr. *dibbling*, dib'ling. To plant with a dibble, or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

Dibble.

dibbler, dib'lėr, *n.* One who dibbles.

dibranchiate, dī-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *branchia*, gills.] Having two gills.——**n.** A member of an order of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two in number.

dicast, dī'kast, *n.* [Gr. *dikastēs*, fr. *dikē*, justice.] An officer of ancient Athens, answering nearly to the modern juryman.

dicastery, dī-kas'tėr-i, *n.* [See prec.] A court of justice in which dicasts used to sit.

dice, dīs, *n.*; *pl.* of *die*, for gaming.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *diced*, dīst; ppr. *dicing*, dīs'ing. To play with dice.

dice-box, dīs'boks, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

diced, dīst, *a.* Ornamented with square or diamond-shaped figures.

dicephalous, dī-sef'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *kephalē*, a head. CEPHALIC.] Having two heads on one body.

dicer, dīs'ėr, *n.* A player at dice.

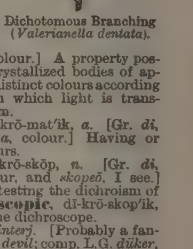
dicing, dis'ing, *n.* The practice of playing at dice.

dichlamydeous, dī-kla-mid'ē-us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, *chlamys*, a garment.] Having both a calyx and a corolla.

dichogamous, dī-kog'a-mus, *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

dichogamy, dī-kog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *gamos*, marriage.] A provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, the stamens and pistils not being matured at the same time.

dichotomous, dī-kot'o-mus, *a.* [Gr. *dicha*, doubly, by pairs, and *temnō*, I cut.] In *bot.* regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.—**dichotomously**, dī-kot'o-mus-li, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.—**dichotomy**, dī-kot'o-mi, *n.* A mode of branching by constant forking.



Dichotomous Branching (*Valerianella dentata*).

dichroic, dī-krō'-ik, *a.* Characterized by dichroism.

dichroism, dī'-krō-izm, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *chroa*, colour.] A property possessed by several crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.

dichromatic, dī-krō-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having or producing two colours.

dichroscope, dī'krō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, *chroa*, colour, and *skopeō*, I see.] An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals.—**dichroscopic**, dī-krō-skop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the dichroscope.

dickens, dik'enz, *interj.* [Probably a fanciful euphemism for *devil*; comp. L.G. *dūker*, *duks*, the deuce.] Devil; deuce: used interjectionally.

dicker, dik'ėr, *n.* [L.G. and Sw. *deker*, G. *decher*, ten hides, fr. L.L. *ducra*, *decara*, *dicora*, fr. L. *decem*, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins.

dickey, **dicky**, dik'i, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] An article of dress like the front of a dress-shirt, and worn instead; the seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not.

dicky-bird, dik'i-bėrd, *n.* A pet name for a little bird.

diclinic, dī-klin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *klinō*, I incline.] Applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

diclinous, dī'kli-nus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *klinē*, a bed.] In *bot.* having the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another.

dicœlous, dī-sē'lus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, two, and *koilos*, hollow.] In *anat.* characterized by having two cavities; amphicœlous.

dicotyledon, dī'kot-i-lē''don, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *kotylēdōn.*] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons or seed-leaves, which are always opposite to each other.—

dicotyledonous, dī'kot-il-ē"don-us, *a.* Having two seed-leaves or cotyledons.

dictate, dik'tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dictated*, dik'tāt-ed; ppr. *dictating*, dik'tāt-ing. [L. *dicto, dictatum*, freq. fr. *dico, dictum*, I speak. DICTION.] To declare, enounce, or deliver with authority, as an order, command, or direction; to prescribe; to direct; to tell or instruct what to say or to write; to utter, so that another may write out; to direct by impulse on the mind; to instigate. —n. An order delivered; a command; an injunction; an authoritative precept or maxim; a suggestion; an impulse.

dictation, dik-tā'shon, *n.* Act of dictating; the act or practice of speaking or reading that another may write down what is spoken.

dictator, dik'tāt-ėr, *n.* [L., a supreme magistrate appointed on special occasions with unlimited power. DICTATE.] A person who is invested with absolute authority; a supreme leader or guide; one who assumes imperious ways.—**dictatorial**, dik'ta-tō'-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing.—**dictatorially**, dik-ta-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a dictatorial manner.—**dictatorship, dictature**, dik-tāt'ėr-ship, dik-tā'tūr, *n.* The office of a dictator.—**dictatory**, dik'ta-tori, *a.* Dictatorial.—**dictatress, dictatrix**, dik-tā'tres, dik-tā'triks, *n.* A female dictator.

diction, dik'shon, *n.* [L. *dictio, dictionis*, a saying, speech, expression, diction, fr. *dicere, dictum*, to speak; allied to *dicare, dicatum*, to declare; same root as Gr. *deiknūmi*, I show, Sans. *diç*, to show, Goth. *(ga)teihan*, to notify, E. *teach, token*. Many E. words are ultimately from same source as this, as *addict, edict, predict, verdict, dictate, indite, abdicate, predicate*, &c.] A person's choice or selection of words in speaking or writing; general mode of expressing one's self; style; phraseology.

dictionary, dik'shon-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire*, fr. L.L. *dictionarium*, fr. L. *dictio*, a saying, a word. See prec.] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings, and often their etymologies, &c.; a lexicon; a work which communicates information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under entries or heads arranged alphabetically. —a. Pertaining to, contained in, or given by a dictionary or dictionaries.

dictum, dik'tum, *n.*; pl. **dicta**, dik'ta. [L. DICTION.] An authoritative saying or positive assertion.

did, did, *pret.* of *do*.

didactic, didactical, di-dak'tik, di-dak'-tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *didaktikos*, fr. *didaskō*, I teach, fr. same root as L. *doceo*, I teach (whence *docile*), and *disco*, I learn.] Adapted to teach; instructive; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules.—**didactically**, di-dak'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a didactic manner.—**didactics**, di-dak'tiks, *n. pl.* The art or science of teaching.

didactylous, didactyle, di-dak'ti-lus, di-dak'til, *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *daktylos*, the finger.] Having two toes or two fingers.

didapper, did'a-pėr, *n.* [For *divedapper* (*Shak.*), fr. *dive*, and *dap=dip*. DABCHICK.] The dabchick or little grebe.

diddle, did'l, *v.t.* [Perhaps fr. A. Sax. *dyderian*, to deceive or delude, originally perhaps by rapid movements or sleight of hand.] To cheat or trick, especially in money matters (slang); to dandle (provincial).

Didelphia, dī-del'fi-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *delphys*, womb.] One of the three subclasses of Mammalia, being animals that have the young born in an immature state, and carried in a pouch; the marsupials, as the kangaroos, opossums, &c.—**didelphian, didelphic**, dī-del'fi-an, dī-del'fik, *a.* Pertaining to the Didelphia.

didunculus, dī-dung'kū-lus, *n.* [Dim. fr. *didus*, the generic name of the dodo.] The nearest living ally of the dodo, the toothbilled pigeon of Samoa.

didymium, dī-dim'ī-um, *n.* [Gr. *didymos*, double, twin, being regarded as twin with another element.] A rare metallic substance discovered in 1841 in the oxide of cerium.

didymous, did'i-mus, *a.* [See prec.] In *bot.* twin; growing double.

didynamous, di-din'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *dynamis*, power, fr. the two larger stamens appearing to domineer over the shorter.] Having four stamens disposed in pairs, one pair longer than the other.

die, dī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *died*, did; ppr. *dying*, dī'ing. [Not an A. Sax. word, but borrowed fr. the Scand.=Icel. *deyja*, Dan. *döe*, Sw. *dö*, O. Sax. *doian*, O. Fris. *deia*, to die; A. Sax. *dead*, dead, is a kind of participial form; *death*, death, an abstract noun.] To cease to live; to be deprived of life, either animal or vegetable; to perish; to expire; to faint; to sink gradually; to languish; to come to an end; to come to nothing; to cease; to vanish; to be lost; to become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the sight or hearing: generally followed by *away*. —**To die game**, to die while keeping up courage to the last (like a *game*-cock).—**To die hard**, to die with a struggle; to struggle against death.—**To die off**, to die in numbers. —**To die out**, to become extinct gradually.

die, dī, *n.*; pl. **dice**, dīs, in first sense, in the others **dies**, dīz. [Fr. *dé*, O. Fr. *det*, pl. *dets, dez*=It. *dado*, Sp. *dado*, fr. L. *datum*, lit. something given, hence what is given or got in a game, fr. *datus*, pp. of *dare*, to give, whence *date, datum*, &c.] A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming; any cubic body; the cubical part or dado of a pedestal; a stamp used in coining money; an implement or contrivance for turning out things of a regular shape.

dielectric, dī-ē-lek'trik, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and E. *electric*.] Any medium through or across which electric induction takes place between two conductors.

diæresis, dī-ē're-sis, *n.* Same as *Dieresis*.

die-sinker, dī'singk-ėr, *n.* An engraver of dies.—**die-sinking**, dī'singk-ing, *n.* The process of engraving dies.

diet, dī'et, *n.* [Fr. *diète*, It. *dieta*, L.L. *dieta, dieta*, fr. Gr. *diaita*, way of living, diet—*dia*, through, and *ainumai*, I take.] A person's regular food or victuals; manner of living as regards food and drink; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease; allowance of provisions.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dieted*, dī'et-ed; ppr. *dieting*, dī'et-ing. To furnish diet or provisions for; to prescribe a particular diet for.—v.i. To eat according to rules prescribed; to eat; to feed.

diet, dī'et, *n.* [Fr. *diète*, fr. L.L. *dieta*, the space of a day, fr. L. *dies*, a day, whence also *dial, diary*, &c. DIAL.] A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, or other purposes; a session; the legislative or administrative assemblies in the German Empire, Austria, &c.

dietarian, dī-e-tā'ri-an, *n.* [See next.] One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; a dietetist.

dietary, dī'et-a-ri, *a.* [*Diet* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—n. A system or course of diet; allowance of food.

dieter, dī'et-ėr, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating.

dietetic, dietetical, dī-et-et'ik, dī-et-et'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *diaitētikos*, pertaining to diet, fr. *diaita*, diet. DIET (1).] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating diet.—**dietetically**, dī-et-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dietetical manner.—**dietetics**, dī-et-et'iks, *n.* Principles for regulating the diet; that department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.—**dietist, dietetist**, dī'et-ist, dī-et-et'ist, *n.* One skilled in diet.

differ, dif'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *differed*, dif'ėrd; ppr. *differing*, dif'ėr-ing. [Fr. *différer*, to differ, fr. L. *differre*—prefix *dif*, for *dis*, and *fero*, I bear, I carry, seen also in *confer, offer, refer, suffer, inter*, &c.; root also in *fertile* (q.v.).] To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities; not to accord; to disagree; to vary; to dissent; not to accord; to be of another opinion (we *differ with* or *from* a person); to dispute; to contend; to be at variance; to quarrel.

difference, dif'ėr-ens, *n.* [Fr. *différence*, L. *differentia*, fr. *differens, -entis*, ppr. of *differo*. DIFFER.] State of differing or being different, unlike, or distinct; the state or condition in virtue of which things differ from each other; dissimilarity; diversity; unlikeness; disparity; the quality, point, or feature which distinguishes one thing from another; distinction; contention; dispute; debate; controversy; quarrel; contest; ground of controversy; point in dispute; a logical distinction; remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. —v.t. pret. & pp. *differenced*, dif'ėr-enst; ppr. *differencing*, dif'ėr-ens-ing. To cause a difference or distinction; to distinguish; to discriminate.

different, dif'ėr-ent, *a.* [Fr. *différent*, L. *differens*. See prec.] Distinct; separate; not the same; various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar: followed by *from* (or *to*).

differentia, dif-ėr-en'shi-a, *n.* [L *differentia*, difference.] *Logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference.

differential, dif-ėr-en'shal, *a.* [Fr. *différentiel*.] Creating a difference; distinguishing; discriminating; in *mathematics*, an epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ; pertaining to mathematical processes in which such quantities are employed.—**Differential calculus**, a branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities.—**Differential duties**, in *commerce*, duties which are not levied equally upon goods, as when a heavier duty is laid on certain commodities from one country than on the same commodities from another country.—n. In *mathematics*, an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity.

differentiate, dif-ėr-en'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *differentiated*, dif-ėr-en'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *differentiating*, dif-ėr-en'shi-āt-ing. [L. *differentia*, difference. DIFFERENCE.] To form a feature of difference in or between; to mark or distinguish by a difference; to set aside for a definite or specific purpose; *math.* to obtain the differential of.—v.i. To acquire a distinct and separate character.

differentiation, dif-ėr-en'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of differentiating; the formation or appearance of differences in animal or vegetable organs; the formation of different parts, organs, &c., through a process of evolution or development.

differently, dif'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

difficult, dif'fi-kult, *a.* [An adjective developed fr. the noun *difficulty*. The older word for difficult was *difficile*, fr. L. *difficilis*. DIFFICULTY.] Not easy to be made, done, borne, &c.; hard; arduous; laborious; painful; perplexed; hard to do or to practise; hard to be pleased; unaccommodating; unyielding; hard to understand.

difficultly, dif'fi-kult-li, *adv.* With difficulty; hardly.

difficulty, dif'fi-kul-ti, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*, fr. L. *difficultas*, a difficulty, for *difficilitas*, fr. *difficilis*, difficult, hard to do—*dif* for *dis*, apart, and *facilis*, easy (fr. *facio*, I do), whence *facio, facility*.] Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; that which is hard to be performed or surmounted; obstacle to belief or understanding; impediment; obstruction; embarrassment; perplexity; exigency; trouble; trial; objection; cavil; an embroilment; a falling out; a controversy; a quarrel.

diffidence, dif'fi-dens, *n.* [L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, fr. *diffidens, -dentis*, ppr. of *diffido*, I distrust—*dis*, priv., and *fido*, I trust. FAITH.] Mistrust; distrust; want

of confidence in one's self; a doubt respecting some personal qualification; modest reserve; excessive modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

diffident, dif'fi-dent, *a.* [L. *diffidens, diffidentis*, ppr. of *diffido*. See prec.] Distrustful†; distrusting†; wanting confidence or trust in one's self; distrustful or doubtful of one's own power, qualifications, or competency; hesitating; excessively modest; bashful; backward.

diffidently, dif'fi-dent-li, *adv.* In a diffident manner; with distrust of self; modestly; bashfully.

diffluent, dif'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *diffluens, diffluentis*, ppr. of *diffluo—dis*, asunder, and *fluo*, I flow.] Flowing or falling away on all sides.

difform, dif'form, *a.* [Fr. *difforme*, fr. L. *dis* for *dis*, and *forma*, shape.] Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; dissimilar.

difformity, dif-for'mi-ti, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity.

diffract, dif-frakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diffracted*, dif-frakt'ed; ppr. *diffracting*, dif-frakt'ing. [L. *diffringo, diffractum*—prefix *dif, dis*, and *frango*, I break. FRACTURE.] To break; to bend from a straight line; to deflect.—**diffraction**, dif-frak'shon, *n.* In *optics*, the peculiar modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body; deflection.—**diffractive**, dif-frak'tiv, *a.* Causing diffraction.

diffuse, dif-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diffused*, dif-fūzd'; ppr. *diffusing*, dif-fūz'ing. [Fr. *diffus*, diffuse (adj.), *diffuser*, to diffuse, fr. L. *diffundo, diffusus—dif* for *dis*, and *fundo, fusum*, I pour out. FUSE.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread; to spread; to circulate; to send out or extend in all directions; to disperse; to publish; to proclaim.——a. dif-fūs'. Widely spread; dispersed; using too many words to express meaning; wanting conciseness and due condensation; copious; prolix; verbose; expansive; in *bot.* spreading widely, horizontally, and irregularly.

diffusely, dif-fūs'li, *adv.* In a diffuse manner; copiously; with too many words; fully.

diffuseness, dif'fūs'nes, *n.* Quality of being diffuse; lack of conciseness; want of due concentration in the use of words.

diffuser, dif-fu'zer, *n.* One who or that which diffuses.

diffusibility, diffusibleness, dif-fū'zi-bil''i-ti, dif-fū'zi-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being diffusible.

diffusible, dif-fūz'i-bl, *a.* That may be diffused; that may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.

diffusion, dif-fū'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *diffusion*, L. *diffusio.* DIFFUSE.] Act of diffusing; a spreading or scattering; state of being diffused or scattered; dispersion; spread; propagation; dissemination.

diffusive, dif-fūs'iv, *a.* [*Diffuse* and *-ive.*] Having the quality of diffusing, spreading, or dispersing; extended; spread widely; extensive; widely reaching; using many words.

diffusively, dif-fūs'iv-li, *adv.* In a diffusive manner; extensively; widely.

diffusiveness, dif-fūs'iv-nes, *n.* The character of being diffusive or diffuse.

dig, dig, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *digged*, digd, or *dug*, dug; ppr. *digging*, dig'ing. [Formerly *diggen, diken, dikien*, apparently by an abnormal change fr. A. Sax. *dician*, to make a ditch, fr. *dic*, a ditch. See DIKE and DITCH.] To open and break or turn up with a spade or other sharp instrument; to excavate; to raise from the earth by digging.——v.i. To work with a spade or other similar instrument.

digamma, di-gam'ma, *n.* [Gr., lit. double gamma—*di*, double, and *gamma*, the letter gamma (=E. *g* hard), because in form it resembled two gammas, the one set above the other, somewhat like our F.] A letter which once belonged to the alphabet of the Greeks, and appears to have had the force of *v* or *f*.

digastric, dī-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *gastēr*, the belly.] Having a double belly or parts like bellies.—**Digastric muscle**, a double muscle that pulls the lower jaw downwards and backwards.

digenesis, dī-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *genesis.*] In *physiology*, generation by two modes, sexual and asexual; parthenogenesis.

digest, di-jest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *digested*, di-jest'ed; ppr. *digesting*, di-jest'ing. [L. *digero, digestum*, I distribute, dispose, digest food—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *gero, gestum*, I bear; also in *congest, suggest, gesture*, &c. GESTATION.] To arrange under proper heads or titles; to dispose in due method; to arrange methodically in the mind; to think out; to separate or dissolve in the stomach; to assimilate by means of the organs concerned in nutrition; to soften and prepare by a heated liquid; to bear with patience or with an effort; to brook; to put up with.——v.i. To undergo digestion, as food.——n. dī'jest. [L.L. *digestum*, lit. what is digested or arranged.] A collection of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; any orderly or systematic summary.

digester, di-jest'ėr, *n.* One who or that which digests; that which assists the digestion of food; a close vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to heat in water or other liquid, especially to a higher degree of heat than could be attained in an open vessel.

digestibility, di-jest'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being digestible.

digestible, di-jest'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being digested.

digestibleness, di-jest'i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being digestible.

digestion, di-jest'yon, *n.* [Fr. *digestion*, L. *digestio.* DIGEST.] Act of digesting; the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach, and preparing it for absorption into the system; the operation of gently heating a substance with some solvent; the treatment of substances by a digester.

digestive, di-jest'iv, *a.* [*Digest* and *-ive*= Fr. *digestif.*] Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach.——n. Any medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; a stomachic.

diggable, dig'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being digged.

digger, dig'ėr, *n.* One who digs; an instrument for digging.

digging, dig'ing, *n.* The act of one who digs; *pl.* a word applied to various localities where gold is obtained by excavation.

dight, dīt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dight*, dīt, or *dighted*, dīt'ed; ppr. *dighting*, dīt'ing. [A. Sax. *dihtan*, to order, arrange, or dispose, fr. L. *dictare*, to write, prescribe, dictate. DICTATE.] To put in order; to dress; to array. [Now only poet.]

digit, di'jit, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger; akin Gr. *daktylos*, a finger; fr. root *dik*, to point out, as in Gr. *deiknymi*, I show, L. *dico*, I say.] A finger: sometimes used scientifically to signify toe, when speaking of animals; the measure of a finger's breadth, or three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any integer under 10 (so called from counting on the fingers).

digital, di'jit-al, *a.* [L. *digitalis.*] Pertaining to the fingers or digits.——n. One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalin, di'ji-ta-lin, *n.* [*Digitalis* and *-in.*] A strong poison and drug obtained from digitalis.

digitalis, di-ji-tā'lis, *n.* [From L. *digitus*, a finger; suggested by the popular name *foxglove.* DIGIT.] A genus of plants one species of which, the foxglove, is a common wild flower in Britain.

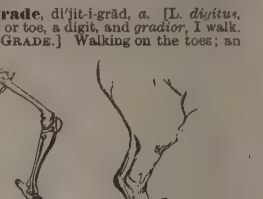
digitate, digitated, di'jit-āt, di'jit-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *digitātus.* DIGIT.] Branching into divisions like fingers, as a leaf.

digitately, di'ji-tāt-li, *adv.* In a digitate manner.

digitation, di-ji-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr.] A division into finger-like processes.

digitiform, di'ji-ti-form, *a.* Formed like fingers.

digitigrade, di'jit-i-grād, *a.* [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, a digit, and *gradior*, I walk. DIGIT, GRADE.] Walking on the toes; an



Digitigrade Foot.—Hind-leg of Lion.
e, Sole of foot. *f*, Toes.

epithet chiefly applied to certain carnivorous animals, as the lion, cat, dog, &c.; opposed to *plantigrade.*——n. An animal that walks on its toes.

digitorium, di-ji-tō'ri-um, *n.* [*Digit* and the term. *-orium.*] A small portable instrument for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers for piano playing; a dumb piano.

dignified, dig'ni-fīd, *p.a.* Marked with dignity; stately; stately or lofty in mien or deportment; grave.

dignify, dig'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dignified*, dig'ni-fīd; ppr. *dignifying*, dig'ni-fī-ing. [Fr. *dignifier*, fr. L.L. *dignificare*, L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, I make.] To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank or office; to honour; to make illustrious; to adorn.

dignitary, dig'ni-ta-ri, *n.* [Fr. *dignitaire*, fr. L. *dignitas*, dignity.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; an ecclesiastic who holds a higher rank or has some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons.

dignity, dig'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *dignité*, fr. L. *dignitas*, dignity, honour, merit, worthiness, fr. *dignus*, worthy; same root as *dico*, I say, Gr. *deiknymi*, I show. *Deign, dainty, digit*, are of same origin.] Nobleness or elevation of mind; honourable place or rank; degree of excellence; elevation of aspect or of deportment; grandeur of mien; an elevated office; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it; one who holds high rank.

digraph, dī'graf, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *graphō*, I write.] A union of two vowels or of two consonants, representing a single sound of the voice (as *ea* in head).

digress, di-gres', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *digressed*, di-gres'; ppr. *digressing*, di-gres'ing, or dī'gres, &c. [L. *digredior, digressus*, I step apart—prefix *dis*, apart, and *gradior*, I step. GRADE.] To depart from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration; to deviate; to turn aside.

digression, di-gre'shon, or dī-, *n.* [Fr. *digression*, L. *digressio, -onis.*] Act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; the part or passage of a discourse, argument, or narration which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design.

digressional, digressive, di-gre'shonal, di-gres'iv, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression.

digressively, di-gres'iv-li, *adv.* In a digressive manner; by way of digression.

digyn, dī'jin, *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, twice, and *gynē*, a female.] A plant having two pistils.

digynian, digynous, dī-jin'i-an, dī'ji-nus, *a.* Having two pistils.

dihedral, dī-hē'dral, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *hedra*, a side, a base.] Having two sides or plane faces, as a crystal.

dihedron, dī-hē'dron, *n.* A figure with two plane sides or surfaces.

dijudicate, dī-jū'di-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dijudicated*, dī-jū'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *dijudicating*, dī-jū'di-kāt-ing. [L. *dijudico, dijudicatum*, I judge between—prefix *di* for *dis*, apart, and *judico*, I judge. JUDGE.] To judge, determine, or decide.

dijudication, di-jū'di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of adjudicating.

dike, dyke, dīk, *n.* [A. Sax. *dīc*, a dike, a ditch, a trench, a bank=O. Fris. *dīk*, D. *dijk*, a dam or dike; Icel. *dik*, a ditch; Sw. *dike*, Dan. *dige*, a bank of earth, a ditch; G. *teich*, a pond. The meanings ditch and bank arise from the fact that the ditch is excavated and the bank formed by the same operation. *Ditch* is a softened form of this.] A ditch or channel for water; a barrier of earth, stones, or other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated; a low wall forming a fence; a vein of igneous rock which has intruded in a melted state into rents or fissures of other rocks.—v.t. pret. & pret. *diked*, dīkt; ppr. *diking*, dīk'ing. To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank; to drain by one or more dikes or ditches.—**diked**, dīkt, *p.a.* Protected or secured by a dike.

dilacerate, di-la'sē-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dilacerated*, di-la'sē-rāt-ed; ppr. *dilacerating*, di-la'sē-rāt-ing. [L. *dilacero*, *dilaceratus*—*dis*, apart, and *lacero*, I tear or rend. LACERATE.] To tear or rend asunder; to tear in pieces; to separate by force.—**dilaceration**, di-la'sē-rā"shon, *n.* Act of dilacerating; a tearing or rending.

dilapidate, di-lap'i-dāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dilapidated*, di-lap'i-dāt-ed; ppr. *dilapidating*, di-lap'i-dāt-ing. [L. *dilapido*, *dilapidatum*, I destroy or squander—prefix *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone. LAPIDARY.] To make ruinous; to suffer to go to ruin by neglect; to waste; to squander. —v.i. To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

dilapidated, di-lap'i-dāt-ed, *p.a.* In a ruinous condition; suffered to go to ruin; showing dilapidation.

dilapidation, di-lap'i-dā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *dilapidation*, L. L. *dilapidatio*.] State of being dilapidated; decay; ruin; destruction; demolition; in the English Church, the ruining or suffering to go to decay of any building in possession of an incumbent.

dilapidator, di-lap'i-dāt-èr, *n.* One who dilapidates.

dilatability, di-lāt'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *dilatabilité*.] Quality of being dilatable.

dilatable, di-lāt'a-bl, *a.* [*Dilate* and *-able*=Fr. *dilatable*.] Capable of being dilated; capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.

dilatation, dilation, dil-at-ā'shon, dī-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dilatation*, L. L. *dilatatio*.] Act of dilating or expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended.

dilate, dī-lāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dilated*, di-lāt'ed; ppr. *dilating*, di-lāt'ing. [Fr. *dilater*, fr. L. *dilatare*, to make wider, fr. *dilatus*, spread out—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *latus*, spread, carried, used as pp. of *fero*, I carry. DELAY.] To expand or swell out, especially by filling; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions; to relate at large.—v.i. To expand, swell, or extend in all directions; to speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration; to descant: with *on* or *upon*.—**dilater**, dī-lāt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dilates; a muscle that dilates.—**dilative**, dī-lāt'iv, *a.* Tending to dilate.—**dilator**, dī-lāt'ėr, *n.* A muscle that dilates; a surgical implement for dilating openings.

dilatorily, di'la-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

dilatoriness, di'la-to-ri-nes, *n.* Quality of being dilatory; slowness in proceeding; tardiness.

dilatory, di'la-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire*, fr. L. L. *dilatorius*, delaying, tending to delay, fr. *dilator*, a delayer, fr. *differo*, *dilatum*. DELAY, DILATE.] Marked with or given to procrastination or delay; making delay or resulting in delay; tardy; given to procrastination; sluggish; intended or tending to cause delay.

dilemma, di-lem'ma, *n.* [L. L. *dilemma*, Gr. *dilēmma*, a double proposition, a dilemma—prefix *di* for *dis*, double, and *lēmma*, an assumption, a proposition, fr. *lambanō*, I take.] An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, each of which is equally conclusive against him; a difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

dilettante, dil-e-tan'tā, *n.*; pl. **dilettanti**, dil-e-tan'tē. [It., fr. *dilettare*, L. *delectare*, to delight. DELIGHT.] An amateur or trifler in art; one who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement.—**dilettantism**, dil-e-tan'tizm, *n.* [*Dilettante* and *-ism*.] The characteristics of a dilettante.

diligence, di'li-jens, *n.* [Fr. *diligence*, L. *diligentia*, carefulness, diligence, fr. *diligens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *diligo*. DILIGENT.] The quality of being diligent; steady application in business of any kind; industry; assiduity; constant exertion or effort; steady perseverance in performing or executing; watchful attention; constancy; heed; heedfulness; attention; *Scots law*, a kind of warrant, and also a process by which persons or effects are attached.

diligence, dē-lē-zhāns, *n.* [Fr.—a special application of the above word.] A kind of four-wheeled stage-coach.

diligent, di'li-jent, *a.* [Fr. *diligent*, L. *diligens*, *diligentis*, careful, attentive, diligent; ppr. of *diligo*, I love or esteem highly—*di* for *dis*, intens., and *lego*, I choose (as in *elect*, *select*, &c.).] Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; sedulous; industrious; persevering; steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort.

diligently, di'li-jent-li, *adv.* In a diligent manner.

dill, dil, *n.* [A. Sax. *dile*=D. *dille*, G. *dill*, Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill*, old G. *tilli*; etymol. unknown.] An annual umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are moderately pungent and aromatic, and are used as a carminative and otherwise.

dilly-dally, dil'i-dal-i, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dilly-dallied*, dil'i-dal-id; ppr. *dilly-dallying*, dil'i-dal-i-ing. [A reduplication of *dally*.] To loiter; to delay; to trifle.

dilucidate, di-lū'si-dāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dilucidated*, di-lū'si-dāt-ed; ppr. *dilucidating*, di-lū'si-dāt-ing. [L. *dilucidus*, clear—*di* for *dis*, and *lucidus*, shining.] To make clear; to elucidate.

diluent, dil'ū-ent, *a.* [L. *diluens*, ppr. of *diluo*. DILUTE.] Diluting; making liquid or more fluid; attenuating; weakening the strength of by mixture with water.—n. That which dilutes; a substance which increases the proportion of fluid in the blood.

dilute, di-lūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diluted*, di-lūt'ed; ppr. *diluting*, di-lūt'ing, or di-. [From L. *diluo*, *dilutum*, I dissolve, dilute, wash away—prefix *di* for *dis*, apart, and *luo*, I wash, as in *ablution*, &c. DELUGE.] To render liquid or more liquid; to make thin or more fluid; to weaken by an admixture of water.—v.i. To become attenuated or diluted.—a. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength by admixture.

dilution, di-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dilution*.] Act of diluting, or of making thin, weak, or more liquid.

diluvial, diluvian, di-lū'vi-al, di-lū'vi-an, *a.* [L. *diluvialis*, fr. *diluvium*, a flood, a deluge, fr. *diluo*, I wash away. DILUTE, DELUGE.] Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days. —**Diluvial formation**, a name of superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c., conveyed to their present sites by any unusual or extraordinary rush of water.—**diluvialist**, di-lū'vi-al-ist, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge.

diluvium, diluvion, di-lū'vi-um, di-lū'vi-on, *n.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge. See prec.] A deluge or inundation; a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by the extraordinary action of water.

dim, dim, *a.* [A. Sax. *dim*, *dimm*, dark, obscure=O. Fris. *dim*, Icel. *dimm(r)*, dim; comp. Sw. *dimma*, a fog or mist: other connections doubtful.] Not seeing clearly: not clearly seen; obscure; dusky; mysterious; vague; indistinct; dull of apprehension; sullied; tarnished.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dimmed*, dimd; ppr. *dimming*, dim'ing. To make dim; to cloud; to impair the powers of vision; to obscure; to render dull; to tarnish or sully.

dime, dīm, *n.* [Fr. *dime*, a tenth, a tithe, O. Fr. *disme*, fr. L. *decimus*, tenth, fr. *decem*, ten. DECIMAL.] A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents; the tenth of a dollar, or about 5*d*.

dimension, di-men'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dimension*, L. *dimensio*, *dimensionis*, fr. *dimetior*, *dimensus*, I measure—*dis*, and *metior*, *mensus*, I measure—which see.] Extension in a single direction, as length, breadth, and thickness or depth; the measure or compass of a thing, its size, extent, capacity (usually in pl.).—**dimensional**, di-men'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to extension or dimension.—**dimensioned**, di-men'shond, *a.* Having dimensions.

dimerous, dim'ėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *meros*, part.] Having its parts in pairs.

dimeter, dim'e-tėr, *a.* [Gr. *dimetros*—*di*, twice, and *metron*, a measure.] Having two poetical measures.——n. A verse of two measures.

dimidiate, di-mid'i-āt, *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, fr. *dimidium*, half—*dis*, asunder, and *medius*, the middle. MID.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; having one side or half very different from the other.

diminish, di-min'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diminished*, di-min'isht; ppr. *diminishing*, di-min'ish-ing. [Prefix *di*, intens., and *minish* =O. Fr. *demenuiser*, to diminish. MINISH, MINUTE.] To make smaller or less; to lessen: opposed to *increase* and *augment*; to abate; to reduce; to impair; to degrade. ——v.i. To become or appear less or smaller; to lessen, decrease.

diminishable, di-min'ish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being diminished.

diminisher, di-min'ish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

diminuendo, di-min'ū-en"dō. [It.] A direction in music to lessen the sound from loud to soft; marked thus >

diminution, di-min-ū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *diminution*, fr. L. *deminutio*, fr. *deminuo*, *deminutum*, I lessen—*de*, from, and *minuo*, I lessen. MINUTE.] Act of diminishing or lessening; a making smaller; state of becoming or appearing less; decrease; abatement; decay; deduction; discredit; degradation.

diminutive, di-min'ūt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif*. See prec.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.——n. A word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind.

diminutively, di-min'ūt-iv-li, *adv.* In a diminutive manner.

diminutiveness, di-min'ūt-iv-nes, *n.* State of being diminutive; smallness; littleness; insignificance.

dimissory, di-mis'so-ri, *a.* [L. L. *dimissorius*, fr. L. *dimissus*, ppr. of *dimitto*. DISMISS.] Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.

dimity, di'mi-ti, *n.* [Sp. *dimite*, It. *dimito*, L. L. *dimitum*, fr. Gr. *dimitos*, dimity—*di*, double, and *mitos*, a thread.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures, usually undyed.

dimly, dim'li, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight; not brightly or clearly; with a faint light.

dimmish, dim'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim; obscure.

dimness, dim'nes, *a.* State of being dim.

dimorphism, di-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *morphē*, form.] The existence of a thing in two forms; the property shown by some mineral bodies of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other; the condition when analogous organs of plants of the same species appear under two very dissimilar forms; difference of form between animals of the same species.

dimorphous, dī-mor'fus, *a.* [See prec.] Characterized by dimorphism; assuming two forms.

dimple, dim'pl, *n.* [Probably a diminutive form connected with *dip* or *deep*; comp. G. *dümpel*, *tümpel*, a pool.] A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face; a slight indentation on any surface.——v.i. pret. & pp. *dimpled*, dim'pld; ppr. *dimpling*, dim'pling. To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.——v.t. To mark with dimples.

dimpled, dim'pld, *a.* Set with dimples, or what resembles such.

dimply, dim'pli, *a.* Full of dimples or small depressions.

dimyarian, dimyary, dim-i-ā'ri-an, dim'i-a-ri, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *mys*, a muscle.] A bivalve mollusc which closes its shell by means of two special muscles.

din, din, *n.* [A. Sax. *dyn*, *dyne*, noise, thunder=Icel. *dynr*), din (whence *dynja*, to resound), Dan. *dön*, Sw. *den*, din; fr. same root as Skr. *dhvan*, to sound.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound long continued.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dinned*, dind; ppr. *dinning*, din'ing. To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

dine, din, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dined*, dīnd; ppr. *dining*, din'ing. [Fr. *dîner*, O. Fr. *disner*, L.L. *disnare*, fr. L. *de*, intens. (as in *devour*), and *cœnare*, to dine, fr. *cœna*, *coena*, dinner; or fr. L.L. *disjejunare—dis*, priv., and *jejunare*, to fast, fr. L. *jejunus*, hungry.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to take dinner.—To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.——v.t. To give a dinner to.

diner-out, dīn'ér-out, *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home; one who receives and accepts many invitations to dinner.

dinette, dē-net', *n.* [A dim. fr. dinner.] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon.

ding, ding, *v.t.* pret. *dung*, dung, or *dinged*, dingd; ppr. *dinging*, ding'ing. [A Scand. word=Icel. *dengja*, Dan. *dænge*, Sw. *dänga*, to knock, to beat.] To strike; to drive; to thrust or dash with violence.

dingdong, ding'dong. [Imitative of sound.] The sound of bells or any similar continuous sound.

dinghy, dingey, ding'gi, *n.* [Bengali *dingi*.] An East Indian boat varying in size in different localities; a small boat used by a ship.

dinginess, din'ji-nes, *n.* Quality of being dingy; a dusky hue.

dingle, ding'gl, *n.* [Apparently a form of O.E. *dimble*, a dell or dingle, and akin to *dimple*.] A narrow dale or valley between hills; a small secluded and embowered valley.

dingo, ding'gō, *n.* [Native Australian name.] The wild Australian dog, of a wolf-like appearance and extremely fierce.

dingy, din'ji, *a.* [Equivalent to *dung-y*, fr. *dung*.] Of a dusky colour; soiled; sullied.

dining-room, din'ing-rōm, *n.* A room to dine in; a place for public dining.

dinner, din'ér, *n.* [Fr. *dîner*, fr. *dîner*, to dine. DINE.] A meal taken about the middle of the day; the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening, or at least sometime before going to bed.

dinner-hour, din'ér-our, *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; the hour spent in dining.

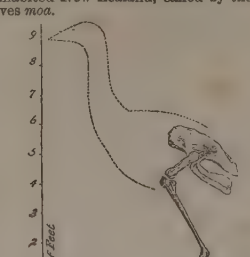
dinnerless, din'ér-les, *a.* Having no dinner.

dinner-table, din'ér-tā-bl, *n.* A table at which dinner is taken.

dinner-time, din'ér-tīm, *n.* The usual time of dining.

dinoceras, dī-nos'e-ras, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, *keras*, horn.] A fossil animal as large as an elephant, and with three pairs of horns.

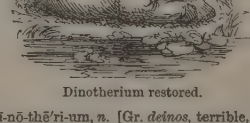
dinornis, dī-nor'nis, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.] An extinct running bird of gigantic size which formerly inhabited New Zealand, called by the natives *moa*.



Dinornis (pelvic and leg bones and outline of body).

dinosaur, dinosaurian, dī'nō-sar, dī-nō-sa'ri-an, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *sauros*, a lizard.] One of a group of huge fossil reptiles.

dinothere, dinotherium, dī'nō-thē\, dī-nō-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, wild beast.] A gigantic extinct mammal allied to the elephant, with two tusks curving downwards. [These and preceding words are also spelled *Dei-*.]



Dinotherium restored.

dint, dint, *n.* [A. Sax. *dynt*, a blow, O. E. and Sc. *dunt*=Icel. *dyntr*, a stroke; perhaps akin to *din* and *ding*, or formed from the sound of a blow. *Dent* is the same word.] The mark or impression made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure; a dent; power exerted.—By dint of, by the force or power of; by means of.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dinted*, dint'ed; ppr. *dinting*, dint'ing. To make a mark on a substance by a blow or by pressure; to dent.

diocesan, dī-os'es-an or dī'ō-sē-san, *a.* [L. L. *diœcesanus*, fr. *diœcesis*, a diocese. See next.] Pertaining to a diocese.——n. A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

diocese, dī'ō-sēs, *n.* [Fr. *diocèse*, L. *diœcesis*, fr. Gr. *dioikēsis*, a diocese—*dia*, through, and *oikēsis*, residence, fr. *oikos*, a house. ECONOMY.] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a state, subject to the authority of a bishop.

diodon, dī'o-don, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A name of certain fishes having each jaw appearing as a single bony piece.

dioecious, diœcian, dī-ē'shus, dī-ē'shi-an, *a.* [Gr. *di*, two, and *oikos*, a house.] Having stamens on one plant and pistils on another: opposed to *monœcious*.

Dionysiac, Dionysian, dī-ō-niz'i-ak, dī-ō-niz'i-an, *a.* [From *Dionysos*, the Greek name of Bacchus.] Pertaining to Bacchus or Bacchic revels.

diopside, dī-op'sīd, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *opsis*, a view, from being sometimes transparent.] A variety of sugite of a greenish or yellowish colour.

dioptase, dī-op'tās, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *optasia*, a view.] Emerald copper ore, a transluscent mineral of a beautiful green.

dioptric, dioptrical, dī-op'trik, dī-op'trik-al, *a.* [Gr. *dioptrikos*, fr. *dioptra*, an optical instrument—*dia*, through, and the root *op*, to see. OPTICS.] Pertaining to light that passes through instruments or substances; pertaining to refraction.

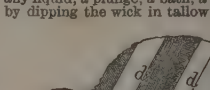
dioptrics, dī-op'triks, *n.* [See prec.] That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through mediums, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses.

diorama, dī-ō-rā'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horāma*, a view, fr. *horaō*, I see.] A contrivance for giving a high degree of optical illusion to scenes viewed through a large aperture, the light and shade being produced by coloured screens.—**dioramic**, dī-ō-ram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

diorite, dī'o-rīt, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horos*, boundary, the stone being formed of distinct portions.] A tough crystalline trap-rock of a whitish colour speckled with black or greenish black.

dioxide, dī-ok'sīd, *n.* [Prefix *di*, double, and *oxide*.] An oxide consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen.

dip, dip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dipped*, dipt, or *dipt*, dipt; ppr. *dipping*, dip'ing. [A. Sax. *dippan*, *dyppan*, to dip=Fris. *dippe*, D. *doopen*, Sw. *döpe*, Dan. *döbe*, G. *taufen*, to dip, to baptize; akin *deep*, *dive*.] To plunge or immerse in water or other liquid; to put into a fluid and withdraw; to lift with a ladle or other vessel; to baptize by immersion.——v.i. To dive into a liquid and quickly emerge; to engage in something in a desultory way; to take a concern slightly; to read passages here and there; to choose by chance; to thrust and take; to incline or slope.——n. Act of dipping or immersing in any liquid; a plunge; a bath; a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow; inclination



Geological Dip. *d d*, Direction or angle of dip.

or slope; in *geol.* the downward inclination of strata.

dipetalous, dī-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *petalon*, a leaf or petal.] Two-petaled; having two flower-leaves or petals.

diphtheria, dif-thē'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *diphthēra*, a membrane.] An epidemic inflammatory disease of the throat, which is accompanied by the formation of a false membrane.

diphtheritic, dif-the-rit'ik, *a.* Connected with, relating to, or formed by diphtheria.

diphthong, dif'thong or dip'-, *n.* [Gr. *diphthongos—di*, double, and *phthongos*, sound.] A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable.

diphthongal, dif-thong'gal or dip-, *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

diphthongally, dif-thong'gal-li or dip-, *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

diphthongation, diphthongization, dif-thong-gā'shon or dip-, dif'thong-gi-zā'-shon or dip'-, *n.* The formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong.

diphthongize, dif'thong-gīz or dip'-, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diphthongized*, dif'thong-gīzd or dip'-; ppr. *diphthongizing*, dif'thong-giz-ing or dip'-. To form into a diphthong.

diphycerc, diphycercal, dī'fi-sėrk, dī-fi-sėr'kal, *a.* [Gr. *diphyēs*, of a double nature, and *kerkos*, a tail.] Applied to those fishes whose tail is of symmetrical form.

diphyllous, dī-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Having two leaves.

diphyodont, dī'fi-o-dont, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, *phyō*, I produce, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

One of that group of the mammalia which possess two successive sets of teeth.

diplex, dī'pleks, *a.* [Modification of *duplex.*] Said of a mode of sending two messages at once over a telegraph wire in same direction.

diploe, dip'lō-ē, *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double.] The soft substance or porous part existing between the plates of the skull.

diploma, di-plō'ma, *n.* [L. *diploma*, Gr. *diplōma*, a paper folded double, a license, fr. *diploō*, I double or fold, fr. *diploos*, double. DOUBLE.] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour, as that given to university graduates.

diplomacy, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* [Fr. *diplomatie*, fr. *diploma.*] The art, practice, or science of conducting negotiations, and making treaties between nations; customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, &c.; skill or dexterity in securing advantages.

diplomat, **diplomate**, dip'lō-mat, dip'lō-māt, *n.* [Fr. *diplomate.*] A diplomatist.

diplomatic, **diplomatical**, dip-lō-mat'ik, dip-lō-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy, or to the management of any negotiations; skilful in gaining one's ends by tact and cleverness; conferred by diploma; relating to diplomatics.

diplomatically, dip-lō-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a diplomatic manner.

diplomatics, dip-lō-mat'iks, *n.* The science of deciphering ancient writings, as *diplomas*, charters, &c., and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c.; paleography.

diplomatist, di-plō'mat-ist, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

diplomatize, di-plō'ma-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diplomatized*, di-plō'ma-tīzd; ppr. *diplomatizing*, di-plō'ma-tīz-ing. To practise diplomacy.

diplopia, **diplopy**, di-plō'pi-a, dip'lo-pi, *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *ōps*, the eye.] A disease of the eye in which the patient sees an object double or even triple.

dipnoi, dip'noi, *n.pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pnoē*, breath.] An order of fishes that breathe by gills and lungs, as the singular mudfishes (*Lepidosiren*).

dipolar, dī-pō'lėr, *a.* [Prefix *di*, double, and *polar.*] Having two poles; doubly polar, as certain crystals.

dipper, dip'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dips; a ladle; a bird, the water-ousel.

diprismatic, dī-priz-mat'ik, *a.* [Prefix *di*, twice, and *prismatic.*] Doubly prismatic.

diprotodon, dī-prō'to-don, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, *prōtos*, first, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.] An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal found in Australia.

dipsomania, dip-sō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness.] That morbid condition to which habitual drunkards reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants.—

dipsomaniac, dip-sō-mā'ni-ak, *n.* A victim of dipsomania.—**dipsomaniacal**, dip-sō-mā'ni-a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to dipsomania.

dipteral, **dipterous**, dip'tėr-al, dip'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *pteron*, a wing.] Having two wings only; belonging to an order of insects called *Diptera*; a temple with a double row of columns on each flank.

—*n.* A dipteral temple.

diptych, dip'tik, *n.* [Gr. *diptychos*—*di*, double, and *ptychē*, a fold.] Anciently, a list consisting of two leaves folded; a design, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets.

dire, dīr, *a.* [L. *dirus*, terrible: origin and connections doubtful.] Dreadful; dismal; terrible; gloomy; destructive; evil in a great degree.

direct, di-rekt', *a.* [L. *directus*, fr. *dirigo*, *directum*, I set in a straight line, I direct—*di* for *dis*, intens., and *rego*, *rectum*, I make straight. REGENT, RIGHT.] Straight; right: opposite to *crooked*, *circuitous*, *winding*, *oblique*; *astron.* appearing to move from west to east: opposed to *retrograde*; in the line of father and son: opposed to *collateral*; leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous; open; not ambiguous or doubtful; plain; express; not ambiguous.—v.t. pret. & pp. *directed*, di-rekt'ed; ppr. *directing*, di-rekt'ing. To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object; to point; to show the right road or course; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; to manage; to conduct; to lead; to guide; to dispose; to regulate; to order; to prescribe; to point out; to instruct; to inscribe.—v.i. To act as a guide; to point out a course.

direction, di-rek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *direction*, L. *directio*, the act of directing or of making straight. DIRECT.] Act of directing; aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; the line in which a body moves by impulse; course; a straight line or course; line in which anything is observed; course with respect to other objects; act of guiding; guidance; management; superintendence; administration; adjustment; instruction in what manner to proceed; a putting into the right path or course; a guide; a clue; prescription; order; command; the address on a letter; a body or board of directors.

directive, di-rekt'iv, *a.* [*Direct* and *-ive.*] Having the power of direction; informing; instructing; showing the way.

directly, di-rekt'li, *adv.* In a direct manner; in a straight line or course; without delay; immediately; promptly; instantly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

directness, di-rekt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being direct.

director, di-rek'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *directeur*, L. *director*, fr. *dirigo*, *directum.* DIRECT.] One who or that which directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counsellor; one of a body appointed to govern the affairs of a company.

directorate, di-rek'tėr-āt, *n.* [*Director* and *-ate* = Fr. *directorat.*] The office of a director; a body of directors.

directorial, di-rek-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

directorship, di-rek'tėr-ship, *n.* The condition or office of director.

directory, di-rek'to-ri, *a.* [*Direct* and *-ory* = Fr. *directoire*, L.L. *directorius.*] Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

n. A rule to direct; a book containing directions for public worship or religious services; a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a place, with their places of abode; a board of directors.

directress, di-rek'tres, *n.* [*Director* and *-ess.*] A female who governs or directs.

directrix, di-rek'triks, *n.* A directress; *geom.* a straight line of importance in the doctrine of conic sections.

direful, dīr'ful, *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous.

direfully, dīr'ful-li, *adv.* In a direful manner; dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

direfulness, dīr'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being direful.

dirge, dėrj, *n.* [A contraction of L. *dirige* ('direct', imperative of *dirigere*, to direct), the first word in a psalm or hymn formerly sung at funerals. DIRECT.] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning.

dirigible, di'ri-ji-bl, *a.* [L. *dirigo.* DIRECT.] That may be directed, guided, or steered.

dirk, dėrk, *n.* [Sc. *durk*, Ir. and Gael. *duirc*, a dirk.] A kind of Highland dagger or poniard.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dirkėd*, dėrkt; ppr. *dirking*, dėrk'ing. To poniard; to stab.

dirt, dėrt, *n.* [By transposition of letters fr. Icel. *drit*, dirt, excrement, whence *drita* = Sc. *drite*, A.Sax. (*ge*)*drītan*, to go to stool.] Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean; a gold-miner's name for the material put into his cradle to be washed.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dirted*, dėrt'ed; ppr. *dirting*, dėrt'ing. To make foul or filthy; to soil; to defile.

dirt-bed, dėrt'bed, *n.* In *geol.* a layer of mould with the remains of trees and plants, found especially in working Portland freestone.

dirtily, dėrt'i-li, *adv.* In a dirty manner; foully; filthily; meanly; sordidly.

dirtiness, dėrt'i-nes, *n.* State of being dirty.

dirt-pie, dėrt'pī, *n.* Clay moulded by children in the form of a pie.

dirty, dėrt'i, *a.* [*Dirt* and *-y.*] Covered or soiled with dirt; foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; not pure; turbid; mean; base; low; despicable; sleety, rainy, squally, as the weather.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dirtied*, dėrt'id; ppr. *dirtying*, dėrt'i-ing. To make dirty or foul; to soil; to tarnish; to sully.

disability, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *ability.*] Want of ability; incapacity; inability; incompetence; want of legal qualification.

disable, dis-ā'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disabled*, dis-ā'bld; ppr. *disabling*, dis-ā'bling. [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *able.*] To render unable; to deprive of competent physical or mental strength or power; to injure so as to render unfit for service; to deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources; to weaken; to unfit; to deprive of legal qualifications; to incapacitate.

disabuse, dis-a-būz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disabused*, dis-a-būzd'; ppr. *disabusing*, dis-a-būz'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *abuse* = Fr. *désabuser*—*des* for *dis*, and *abuser*, to abuse.] To free from erroneous notions; to set right.

disaccustom, dis-ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disaccustomed*, dis-ak-kus'tumd; ppr. *disaccustoming*, dis-ak-kus'tum-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *accustom.*] To destroy the force of habit in by disuse; to render unaccustomed.

disadvantage, dis-ad-van'tāj, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *advantage* = Fr. *désavantage.*] Want of advantage; that which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favourable to successful operation; any unfavourable state; detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage.—v.t. pret. & pp. *disadvantaged*, dis-ad-van'tājd; ppr. *disadvantaging*, dis-ad-van'tāj-ing. To deprive of advantage; to injure in interest; to prejudice.

disadvantageous, dis-ad'van-tāj"us, *a.* Not advantageous; unfavourable to success or prosperity; prejudicial.

disadvantageously, dis-ad'van-tāj"us-li, *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner.

disadvantageousness, dis-ad'van-tāj"us-nes, *n.*

disaffect, dis-af-fekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disaffected*, dis-af-fekt'ed; ppr. *disaffecting*, dis-af-fekt'ing. [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *affect.*] To alienate the affections of; to make less friendly or faithful to a person, party, or cause; to make discontented or unfriendly.

disaffected, dis-af-fekt'ed, *p.a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly; hostile to the governing power.

disaffection, dis-af-fek'shon, *n.* The state of being disaffected; alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; enmity on the part of those under rule or government; dislike; ill-will; disloyalty; hostility.

disaffirm, dis-af-fėrm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disaffirmed*, dis-af-fėrmd'; ppr. *disaffirming*, dis-af-fėrm'ing. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *affirm.*] To deny; to contradict; to annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

disafforest, dis-af-fo'rest, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disafforested*, dis-af-fo'rest-ed; ppr. *disafforesting*, dis-af-fo'rest-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *afforest.*] To strip of the privileges of forest laws; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground.

disaggregate, dis-ag'grē-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disaggregated*, dis-ag'grē-gāt-ed; ppr. *disaggregating*, dis-ag'grē-gāt-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *aggregate.*] To separate or break up into component parts.

disaggregation, dis-ag'grē-gā"shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act or operation of separating into component parts.

disagree, dis-a-grē', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dis-*

agreed, dis-a-grēd′; ppr. *disagrceing*, dis-a-grē′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *agree*.] Not to agree; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same, or not exactly similar; to be of a different opinion; to differ; not to accord or harmonize; to dissent; to be unfriendly; to quarrel; to be unsuitable or unfitted.

disagreeable, dis-a-grē′a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *agreeable*. See prec.] Not agreeable; the reverse of agreeable; unpleasant; offensive; displeasing; obnoxious; repugnant.

disagreeableness, dis-a-grē′a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being disagreeable.

disagreeably, dis-a-grē′a-bli, *adv.* In a disagreeable manner; unpleasantly; offensively.

disagreement, dis-a-grē′ment, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *agreement*, or *disagree* and *-ment*.] State of disagreeing; want of agreement; difference; unsuitableness; diversity; dissimilitude; discrepancy; variance; dissension; discord; a quarrel.

disallow, dis-al-lou′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disallowed*, dis-al-loud′; ppr. *disallowing*, dis-al-lou′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *allow*.] To refuse to allow, sanction, or permit; not to grant; not to authorize; to refuse assent to; to disapprove of; to prohibit; to reject.

disallowable, dis-al-lou′a-bl, *a.* Not allowable; not to be permitted.

disallowance, dis-al-lou′ans, *n.* [*Disallow* and *-ance*.] Act of disallowing; refusal to allow, sanction, or permit; disapprobation; prohibition; rejection.

disanimate, dis-an′i-māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disanimated*, dis-an′i-māt-ed; ppr. *disanimating*, dis-an′i-māt-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *animate*.] To discourage; to dishearten.

disannex, dis-an-neks′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disannexed*, dis-an-nekst′; ppr. *disannexing*, dis-an-neks′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *annex*.] To separate after having been annexed; to disunite, disjoin, or dissever.

disannul, dis-an-nul′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disannulled*, dis-an-nuld′; ppr. *disannulling*, dis-an-nul′ing. [Prefix *dis*, intens., and *annul*.] To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force.—**disannulment**, dis-an-nul′ment, *n.* [See prec.] Annulment.

disapparel, dis-ap-par′el, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disapparelled*, dis-ap-par′eld; ppr. *disapparelling*, dis-ap-par′el-ing. To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

disappear, dis-ap-pēr′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *disappeared*, dis-ap-pērd′; ppr. *disappearing*, dis-ap-pēr′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *appear*.] To cease to appear or to be perceived; to vanish or recede from the sight or view; to become invisible; to withdraw from observation; to cease, or seem to cease, to be or exist.

disappearance, dis-ap-pēr′ans, *n.* [*Disappear* and *-ance*.] Act of disappearing; a removal from sight.

disappoint, dis-ap-point′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disappointed*, dis-ap-point′ed; ppr. *disappointing*, dis-ap-point′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *appoint*=Fr. *désappointer*, originally to remove from an appointment or office.] To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected; to frustrate; to balk.

disappointed, dis-ap-point′ed, *p.a.* Having suffered disappointment; balked; defeated in hopes or desires; soured in life; mortified.

disappointedly, dis-ap-point′ed-li, *adv.* With a feeling of disappointment.

disappointment, dis-ap-point′ment, *n.* State of being disappointed or act of disappointing; defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, or intention; failure of design or plan; vexation; mortification.

disapprobation, dis-ap′prō-bā″shon, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *approbation*.] The reverse of approbation; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

disappropriate, dis-ap-prō′pri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disappropriated*, dis-ap-prō′pri-āt-ed; ppr. *disappropriating*, dis-ap-prō′pri-āt-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *appropriate*.] To deprive of appropriated property; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

disapproval, dis-ap-prōv′al, *n.* [*Disapprove* and *-al*.] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

disapprove, dis-ap-prōv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disapproved*, dis-ap-prōvd′; ppr. *disapproving*, dis-ap-prōv′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *approve*=Fr. *désapprouver*.] To censure as wrong; to regard with dislike or disapprobation; to reject; to condemn.

disapprovingly, dis-ap-prōv′ing-li, *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

disarm, dis-ärm′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disarmed*, dis-ärmd′; ppr. *disarming*, dis-ärm′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *arm*=Fr. *désarmer*.] To take the arms or weapons from; to deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless.——v.i. To lay down arms; to disband armed forces.

disarmament, dis-ärm′a-ment, *n.* [Fr. *désarmement*. DISARM.] Act of disarming.

disarrange, dis-a-rānj′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disarranged*, dis-a-rānjd′; ppr. *disarranging*, dis-a-rānj′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *arrange*.] To put out of due arrangement or order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of.—**disarrangement**, dis-a-rānj′ment, *n.* Act of disarranging, or of disturbing order or method; disorder.

disarray, dis-a-rā′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disarrayed*, dis-a-rād′; ppr. *disarraying*, dis-a-rā′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *array*.] To undress; to divest of clothes; to throw into disorder.——n. Disorder; confusion; loss of regular order; disarray; undress.

disassociate, dis-as-sō′shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disassociated*, dis-as-sō′shi-āt-ed; ppr. *disassociating*, dis-as-sō′shi-āt-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *associate*.] To dissociate; to treat as apart and distinct; to disunite; to disconnect, as things associated.

disaster, diz-as′tėr, *n.* [Fr. *désastre*—prefix *dis*, and *astre*, L. *astrum*, Gr. *astron*, a star; a word of astrological origin. Compare the adj. *disastrous* with *ill-starred*. STAR.] Any unfortunate event, especially a great and sudden misfortune; mishap; calamity; catastrophe; reverse.

disastrous, diz-as′trus, *a.* Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous; threatening disaster, or a fatal result; gloomy; dismal.—**disastrously**, diz-as′trus-li, *adv.* In a disastrous manner.

disavouch, dis-a-vouch′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disavouched*, dis-a-voucht′; ppr. *disavouching*, dis-a-vouch′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *avouch*.] To disavow; to retract; to deny.

disavow, dis-a-vou′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disavowed*, dis-a-voud′; ppr. *disavowing*, dis-a-vou′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *avow*.] To deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; to disclaim; to repudiate; to reject; to dissent from.—**disavowal**, dis-a-vou′al, *n.* [*Disavow* and *-al*.] The act of disavowing; denial; repudiation.—**disavower**, dis-a-vou′ėr, *n.* One who disavows.

disband, dis-band′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disbanded*, dis-band′ed; ppr. *disbanding*, dis-band′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *band*.] To dismiss from military service, as troops; to break up, as a band or body of men; to disperse.——v.i. To retire from military service; to break up; to disperse; to dissolve connection.

disbandment, dis-band′ment, *n.* Act of disbanding.

disbar, dis-bär′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disbarred*, dis-bärd′; ppr. *disbarring*, dis-bär′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *bar*, the *bar* of a court.] To expel from being a member of the bar; to remove from the list of barristers.

disbelief, dis-bē-lēf′, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *belief*.] The reverse of belief; refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; distrust; unbelief; scepticism.

disbelieve, dis-bē-lēv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disbelieved*, dis-bē-lēvd′; ppr. *disbelieving*, dis-bē-lēv′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *believe*.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.—— v.i. To deny the truth of any position; to refuse to believe.

disbeliever, dis-bē-lēv′ėr, *n.* One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

disbud, dis-bud′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disbudded*, dis-bud′ed; ppr. *disbudding*, dis-bud′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *bud*.] To deprive of buds or shoots.

disburden, dis-bėr′dn, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *disburdened*, dis-bėr′dnd; ppr. *disburdening*, dis-bėr′dn-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *burden*.] To remove a burden from; to throw off; to disencumber; to free; to relieve.

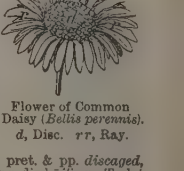
disburse, dis-bėrs′, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *disbursed*, dis-bėrst′; ppr. *disbursing*, dis-bėrs′ing. [O. Fr. *desbourser*, Fr. *débourser*—prefix *dis*, and L.L. *bursa*, a purse. BOURSE, PURSE.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; to expend.

disbursement, dis-bėrs′ment, *n.* [*Disburse* and *-ment*.] Act of disbursing or of paying out; the money or sum paid out.

disburser, dis-bėr′sėr, *n.* One who disburses.

disburthen, dis-bėr′THen. A different orthography of *disburden*.

disc, **disk**, disk, *n.* [L. *discus*, a quoit, fr. Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, a disc, a dish, &c. DISH, DESK.] A kind of ancient quoit; any flat circular plate or surface; the face of the sun, moon, or a planet as it appears to us; the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a composite flower, surrounded by what is called the ray.



Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *d*, Disc. *rr*, Ray.

discage, dis-kāj′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discaged*, dis-kājd′; ppr. *discaging*, dis-kāj′ing. To let out of a cage. [*Tenn.*]

discal, dis′kal, *a.* [*Disc* and *-al*.] Pertaining to a disc; like a disc.

discard, dis-kärd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp *discarded*, dis-kärd′ed; ppr. *discarding*, dis-kärd′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *card*.] To throw out of the hand such cards as are for the time useless; to dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; to discharge; to put away from one's mind.

discern, dis-sėrn′ or di-zėrn′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discerned*, dis-sėrnd′, di-zėrnd′; ppr. *discerning*, dis-sėrn′ing, di-zėrn′ing. [Fr. *discerner*, fr. L. *discernere*, to discern, distinguish, discriminate—prefix *dis*, and *cerno*, I separate or distinguish, akin to Gr. *krinō*, I judge (whence *critic*); Skr. *kri*, to separate. *Discreet*, *discretion*, &c., are of like origin. CRIME.] To perceive or note as being different; to discriminate by the eye or the intellect; to distinguish or mark as being distinct; to discover by the eye; to see; to perceive; to descry; to gain knowledge of.——v.i. To see or understand differences; to make distinction; to have clearness of mental sight.

discerner, dis-sėrn′ėr, *n.* One who discerns; one who observes and judges; a clear-sighted observer.

discernible, dis-sėrn′i-bl, *a.* That may be discerned; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; perceptible; distinguishable.

discernibly, dis-sėrn′i-bli, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered; visibly.

discerning, dis-sėrn′ing, *p.a.* Having power to discern; capable of discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute.

discerningly, dis-sėrn′ing-li, *adv.* In a discerning manner; with discernment; acutely; with judgment.

discernment, dis-sėrn′ment, *n.* Act of discerning; the power or faculty of discerning or distinguishing; judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

discharge, dis-chärj′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discharged*, dis-chärjd′; ppr. *discharging*, dis-chärj′ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *charge*=O. Fr. *descharger*, Fr. *décharger*.] To remove the cargo or contents of; to disburden; to unload; to let go the charge of; to let fly or go,

as a missile; to shoot; to fire off; to emit or let run out; to give vent to; to express; to pay; to clear off by payment; to free from an obligation, duty, or labour; to clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to put away; to remove or dismiss from an office or employment; to pay off and cease to employ; to perform or execute; to carry on or fulfil; to set at liberty; to release; in *dyeing*, to free from dye or colour. ——v.i. To get rid of or let out a charge or contents.——**n.** Act of discharging; an unloading, as of a ship; the act of firing off; emission; a flowing or issuing out; the removal of a charge from an electrical jar, battery, &c.; matter emitted; dismissal from office or service; writing which evidences the dismissal; release from obligation, debt, or penalty; an acquittance; absolution from a crime or accusation; ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance; performance; execution, as of an office or duty; liberation; release from confinement; exemption; escape; payment, as of a debt; a written acknowledgment of payment; a substance used in calico-printing to remove colour.

discharger, dis-chär'jėr, *n.* One who or that who discharges.

dischurch, dis-chėrch', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dischurched*, dis-chėrcht'; ppr. *dischurching*, dis-chėrch'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *church*.] To deprive of the rank of a church.

disciple, dis-sī'pl, *n.* [L. *discipulus*, fr. *disco*, I learn, fr. the root *dic*, seen in *dico*, I say or declare. DICTION.] A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; an adherent to the doctrines of another; a pupil; a follower; an adherent; a partisan.

discipleship, dis-sī'pl-ship, *n.* The state or position of a disciple.

disciplinable, dis'si-plin-a-bl, *a.* Capable of discipline; that may be subjected to discipline.

disciplinarian, dis'si-plin-a″ri-an, *a.* [L.L. *disciplinarius*.] Pertaining to discipline.——**n.** One who enforces discipline or adherence to stated rules; a martinet.

disciplinary, dis'si-plin-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *disciplinaire*, fr. L.L. *disciplinarius*, fr. L. *disciplina*, discipline.] Pertaining to discipline, or government by strict rules; intended for discipline or training.

discipline, dis'si-plin, *n.* [Fr. *discipline*, fr. L. *disciplina*, instruction, training, fr. *discipulus*, a disciple (which see).] Education; training; method of government; order; rule; subjection to laws, rules, orders, precepts, or regulations; the training to act in accordance with rules; drill; method of regulating principles and practice; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; punishment; chastisement; correction; execution of ecclesiastical laws.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *disciplined*, dis'si-plind; ppr. *disciplining*, dis'si-plin-ing. To subject to discipline; to train; to train up in good order, method, regularity, good conduct, and habits; to drill; to correct; to chastise; to punish.

disclaim, dis-klām', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disclaimed*, dis-klāmd'; ppr. *disclaiming*, dis-klām'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *claim*.] To deny all claim to; to reject as not belonging to one's self; to reject any union or connection with; to disown; to renounce.

disclaimer, dis-klām'ėr, *n.* A person who disclaims; a formal disavowal; renunciation; relinquishment.

disclose, dis-klōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disclosed*, dis-klōzd'; ppr. *disclosing*, dis-klōz'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *close*.] To uncover or lay open to view; to open; to unveil; to let be seen or known; to reveal; to divulge.

disclosure, dis-klō'zhūr, *n.* [*Disclose* and *-ure*.] Act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; act of revealing or making known; utterance of what was secret; that which is disclosed or made known.

discoid, discoidal, disk'oid, disk-oid'al, *a.* [Gr. *diskoeidēs—diskos*, a disc, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a disc.

discoloration, dis-kul'ėr-a″shon, *n.* Act of discolouring; alteration of colour; a discoloured spot or marking.

discolour, dis-kul'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discoloured*, dis-kul'ėrd; ppr. *discolouring*, dis-kul'ėr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *colour*; Fr. *decolorer*.] To alter the hue or colour of; to stain; to tinge.

discomfit, dis-kom'fit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discomfited*, dis-kom'fit-ed; ppr. *discomfiting*, dis-kom'fit-ing. [O.Fr. *desconfit*, pp. of *desconfire*; Fr. *déconfire*, *déconfit*—L. *dis*, priv., and *conficere*, to achieve. COMFIT.] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.——**n.** Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

discomfiture, dis-kom'fit-ūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *descomfiture*. DISCOMFIT.] Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow; frustration; disappointment.

discomfort, dis-kum'fėrt, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *comfort*.] Want of comfort; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; annoyance; inquietude.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *discomforted*, dis-kum'fėrt-ed; ppr. *discomforting*, dis-kum'fėrt-ing. To deprive of comfort; to disturb the peace or happiness of; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

discomfortable, dis-kum'fėrt-a-bl, *a.* Causing discomfort.

discommend, dis-kom-mend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discommended*, dis-kom-mend'ed; ppr. *discommending*, dis-kom-mend'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *commend*.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

discommodity, dis-kom-mod'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *commodity*.] Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble; cause of harm.

discommon, dis-kom'mon, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discommoned*, dis-kom'mond; ppr. *discommoning*, dis-kom'mon-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *common*.] To deprive of the right of common; to make to be no longer common land; to appropriate to one's self; to deprive of the privileges of a place.

discompose, dis-kom-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discomposed*, dis-kom-pōzd'; ppr. *discomposing*, dis-kom-pōz'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *compose*.] To deprive of composure; to disturb; to disconcert; to agitate; to ruffle; to vex; to put out.

discomposure, dis-kom-pō'zhur, *n.* [*Discompose* and *-ure*.] State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation.

disconcert, dis-kon-sėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disconcerted*, dis-kon-sėrt'ed; ppr. *disconcerting*, dis-kon-sėrt'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *concert*.] To defeat that which has been concerted; to break or interrupt what has been arranged; to unsettle the mind of; to disturb; to confuse; to discompose; to ruffle; to defeat; to frustrate.

disconnect, dis-kon-nekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disconnected*, dis-kon-nekt'ed; ppr. *disconnecting*, dis-kon-nekt'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *connect*.] To separate, as things connected together; to sever the connection between; to separate; to disunite; to disjoin.

disconnection, dis-kon-nek'shon, *n.* Act of disconnecting or separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

disconsolate, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and L. *consolatus*, consoled, fr. *consolor*, I console. CONSOLE.] Destitute of consolation; sorrowful; hopeless; sad; dejected; melancholy; saddening; gloomy; cheerless.

disconsolately, dis-kon'sō-lāt-li, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

discontent, dis-kon-tent', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *content*.] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *discontented*, dis-kon-tent'ed; ppr. *discontenting*, dis-kon-tent'ing. To dissatisfy.

discontented, dis-kon-tent'ed, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *contented*.] Not contented; dissatisfied; not pleased with one's circumstances; given to grumble.

discontentedly, dis-kon-tent'ed-li, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

discontentedness, dis-kon-tent'ed-nes, *n.* State of being discontented; dissatisfaction.

discontentment, dis-kon-tent'ment, *n.* State of being discontented or uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

discontinuance, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* [*Discontinue* and *-ance*.] The act of discontinuing; a breaking off; cessation; intermission.

discontinuation, dis-kon-tin'ū-ā″shon, *n.* Act of discontinuing; discontinuance.

discontinue, dis-kon-tin'ū, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discontinued*, dis-kon-tin'ūd; ppr. *discontinuing*, dis-kon-tin'ū-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *continue*=Fr. *discontinuer*.] Not to continue; to leave off; to cause to cease; to stop; to put an end to; to break off; to interrupt; to cease to take or receive.——**v.i.** To cease.

discontinuity, dis-kon'tin-ū″i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *discontinuité*.] The state of being discontinuous.

discontinuous, dis-kon-tin'ū-us, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *continuous*.] Not continuous; broken off; interrupted.

Discophora, dis-kof'o-ra, *n.pl.* [Gr. *diskos*, a disc, and *phérō*, I carry.] A group of animals, popularly known as sea-jellies, jelly-fishes, or sea-nettles.

discord, dis'kord, *n.* [Fr. *discorde*, discord, dissension, fr. L. *discordia*, disagreement, fr. *discors*, *discordis*, discordant—*dis*, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, as in *concord*, *accord*, *cordial*. CORDIAL.] Want of concord or agreement; opposition of opinions; a state of variance or disunion; disagreement; variance; difference; opposition; dissension; contention; strife; disagreement of sounds; dissonance; the opposite of concord.

discordance, discordancy, dis-kord'ans, dis-kord'an-si, *n.* [Fr. *discordance*. DISCORDANT.] The state of being discordant; want of concord; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; discord.

discordant, dis-kord'ant, *a.* [Fr. *discordant*, fr. L. *discordans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *discordare*, to disagree. DISCORD.] Wanting concord or agreement; in a state of opposition; being at variance; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; contrary; not in unison; dissonant; inharmonious; harsh; jarring.

discordantly, dis-kord'ant-li, *adv.* In a discordant manner.

discount, dis'kount, *n.* [=*dis*, apart, and *count*, to reckon; O.Fr. *descompte*, discount; *descompter*, *disconter*, to compute or reckon off, fr. L. *dis*, apart, and *computare*, to reckon. COUNT, COMPUTE.] A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction, according to the rate of interest, for money advanced before it is due; an allowance on a debt not yet due in consideration of immediate payment; a deduction from the customary price; the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending; the sum deducted or refunded; the act of discounting.—**At a discount**, below par or normal value; hence, in low esteem; in disfavour. ——**v.t.** dis-kount', pret. & pp. *discounted*, dis-kount'ed; ppr. *discounting*, dis-kount'ing. To lend or advance the amount of (a bill or similar document), deducting a certain rate per cent from the principal; to deduct something or make an allowance on because of supposed exaggeration; to leave out of account or disregard; to estimate or take into account beforehand; to enjoy or suffer by anticipation.——**v.i.** To lend, or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.

discountable, dis-kount'a-bl, *a.* That may be discounted.

discountenance, dis-kount'en-ans, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discountenanced*, dis-kount'enanst; ppr. *discountenancing*, dis-kount'enans-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *countenance*.] To put out of countenance†; to set one's countenance against; to discourage, check, restrain, by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment.

discountenancer, dis-kount'en-an-sėr, *n.* One who discountenances.

discounter, dis'kount-ėr, *n.* One who discounts bills and other financial documents, especially one who makes a practice of this.

discourage, dis-ku'rāj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discouraged*, dis-ku'rāj-d; ppr. *discouraging*, dis-ku'rāj-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *courage*= O.Fr. *descourager*, Fr. *décourager*.] To lessen or extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to deprive of confidence; to deter from anything; to attempt to repress or prevent by pointing out difficulties or obstacles; to dispirit; to depress; to dissuade.

discouragement, dis-ku'rāj-ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *descouragement*, Fr. *découragement*.] The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; that which destroys or abates ardour, confidence, or hope; that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of anything.

discourager, dis-ku'rāj-ėr, *n.* One who or that which discourages.

discouraging, dis-ku'rāj-ing, *p.a.* Tending to discourage, deter, or dishearten.

discouragingly, dis-ku'rāj-ing-li, *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

discourse, dis-kōrs', *n.* [From Fr. *discours*, discourse, fr. L. *discursus*, a running about, latterly also a discourse or a conversation, fr. *discurro*, I ramble or run about—prefix *dis*, and *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] A running over a subject in speech, hence, a talking together or discussing; conversation; talk; speech or a speech; a treatise; a dissertation; a homily, sermon, or other production.——v.i. pret. & pp. *discoursed*, dis-kōrst'; ppr. *discoursing*, dis-kōrs'ing. To talk; to converse; to communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to hold forth; to expatiate; to converse.——v.t. To treat of; to talk over; to utter or give forth.

discourser, dis-kōr'sėr, *n.* One who discourses.

discourteous, dis-kōr'tē-us, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *courteous*.] Uncourteous; void of courtesy; uncivil; rude.—**discourteously**, dis-kōr'tē-us-li, *adv.* In a discourteous or uncivil manner.—**discourteousness**, dis-kōr'tē-us-nes, *n.* Incivility; discourtesy.

discourtesy, dis-kōr'te-si, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *courtesy*.] Want of courtesy; incivility; rudeness of behaviour or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

discous, disk'us, *a.* [From L. *discus*, a disc. DISC.] Resembling a discus or disk; broad and round; discoid.

discover, dis-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discovered*, dis-kuv'ėrd; ppr. *discovering*, dis-kuv'ėr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *cover*=O.Fr. *descovrir*, *descouvrir*, Mod. Fr. *découvrir*, to discover=L. *dis*, and *cooperire*, to cover.] To lay open to view; to disclose or reveal; to manifest, exhibit, or let appear; to espy; to have the first sight of; to find out, as something hidden or not known before; to ascertain; to detect.

discoverable, dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be discovered or seen.

discoverer, dis-kuv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; an explorer; one who finds out or first learns.

discovery, dis-kuv'ė-ri, *n.* [*Discover* and *-y*. A verbal noun = *discovering*.] Act of discovering; disclosure; manifestation; a making known; act of finding something hidden; act of finding out or coming to the knowledge of; act of espying; first sight of that which is discovered; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known.

discredit, dis-kred'it, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *credit*=Fr. *discrédit*, fr. *discréditer*, *décréditer*. CREDIT, CREED.] Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disesteem; disrepute; dishonour; disbelief; distrust.——v.t. pret. & pp. *discredited*, dis-kred'it-ed; ppr. *discrediting*, dis-kred'it-ing. To give no credit or belief to; to disbelieve; to distrust; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honourable; to bring into some degree of disgrace or disrepute; to deprive of credibility.

discreditable, dis-kred'it-a-bl, *a.* Tending to discredit; injurious to one's reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

discreditably, dis-kred'it-a-bli, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

discreet, dis-krēt', *a.* [Fr. *discret*, fr. L. *discretus*, pp. of *discerno*, I discern—*dis*, and *cerno*, I separate. DISCERN. *Discrete* is another form of this.] Wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent in conduct; heedful; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

discreetly, dis-krēt'li, *adv.* In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

discreetness, dis-krēt'nes, *n.* Quality of being discreet; discretion.

discrepance, **discrepancy**, dis-krep'ans, dis-krep'an-si, *n.* [L. *discrepantia*, fr. *discrepans*, *discrepantis*, ppr. of *discrepare*. DISCREPANT.] A difference or inconsistency between facts, stories, theories, &c.; discordance; divergence; disagreement; contrariety.

discrepant, dis-krep'ant, *a.* [L. *discrepans*, *discrepantis*, ppr. of *discrepare*, to differ, disagree; lit. to differ in sound—prefix *dis*, apart, and *crepare*, to sound, make a noise, creak; whence *crepitate*, *decrepit*.] Differing, diverging, or disagreeing; not consistent or in harmony; at variance; inconsistent.

discrete, dis'krēt, *a.* [L. *discretus*. DISCREET.] Separate; distinct; disjunct from others; formed of distinct parts or units; disjunctive.—**A discrete quantity**, quantity not continued in its parts, as any number, since a number consists of units.

discretion, dis-kre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *discrétion*, fr. L. L. *discretio*, power, of distinguishing, discernment. DISCREET.] Quality of being discreet; prudence, or knowledge and prudence; true discernment united with caution; discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection; sound judgment; circumspection; wariness; caution; capacity for wise management; exercise of judgment and prudence; liberty or power of acting according to one's own judgment.

discretional, dis-kre'shon-al, *a.* Discretionary.

discretionarily, **discretionally**, dis-kre'shon-a-ri-li, dis-kre'shon-al-li, *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

discretionary, dis-kre'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Discretion* and *-ary*.] Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

discretive, dis-krēt'iv, *a.* [DISCRETE.] Disjunctive; implying opposition or distinction; separate; distinct.—**discretively**, dis-krēt'iv-li, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

discriminate, dis-krim'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discriminated*, dis-krim'in-āt-ed; ppr. *discriminating*, dis-krim'in-āt-ing. [L. *discrimino*, *discriminatum*, I distinguish, fr. *discrimen*, difference—*dis*, asunder, and the root seen in *crimen*, accusation, *cerno*, I sift or separate. DISCERN, DISCREET, CRIME.] To distinguish from other things by observing differences; to distinguish; to observe the difference between; to select from others; to distinguish by some note or mark.——v.i. To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish.——a. Having the difference marked; distinct; distinguishing or discriminating.

discriminately, dis-krim'in-āt-li, *adv.* In a discriminate manner; distinctly; with minute distinction.

discriminating, dis-krim'in-āt-ing, *p.a.* Serving to discriminate; distinguishing; distinctive; able to make nice distinctions.

discrimination, dis-krim'in-ā"shon, *n.* The act or faculty of discriminating or distinguishing; discernment; penetration; acuteness; judgment; state of being discriminate; distinction; mark of distinction.

discriminative, dis-krim'in-āt-iv, *a.* That discriminates or distinguishes.

discriminatively, dis-krim'in-āt-iv-li, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

discriminator, dis-krim'in-āt-ėr, *n.* One who discriminates.

discrown, dis-krown', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discrowned*, dis-krownd'; ppr. *discrowning*, dis-krown'ing. [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *crown*.] To deprive of a crown.

discursive, dis-kėrs'iv, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*, fr. L. *discursus*. DISCOURSE.] Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.—**discursively**, dis-kėrs'iv-li, *adv.* In a discursive manner.—**discursiveness**, dis-kėrs'iv-nes, *n.* The property of being discursive.

discus, dis'kus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *diskos*, whence also *disc*, *dish*, *desk*.] Among the Greeks and Romans a round, flat piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play; a quoit.

discuss, dis-kus', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discussed*, dis-kust'; ppr. *discussing*, dis-kus'ing. [L. *discutio*, *discussum*, I scatter, dissipate—*dis*, asunder, and *quatio*, I shake, as in *concussion*, *percussion*. QUASH.] To drive away, dissolve, or resolve (a tumour, &c.: a medical use); to agitate, debate, or investigate by argument; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on; to make a trial of, by eating or drinking; to consume (colloq.).

discussable, dis-kus'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being discussed or debated.

discusser, dis-kus'ėr, *n.* One who discusses.

discussion, dis-ku'shon, *n.* [Fr. *discussion*, L. *discussio*. DISCUSS.] Act of discussing or sifting; debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument; dispersion or resolution of tumours or coagulated matter.

discussive, dis-kus'iv, *a.* [*Discuss* and *-ive*.] Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumours or coagulated matter.

discutient, dis-kū'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *discutiens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *discutio*. DISCUSS.] Discussing or dispersing morbid matter.——n. A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or morbid matter.

disdain, dis-dān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disdained*, dis-dānd'; ppr. *disdaining*, dis-dān'ing. [O. Fr. *desdaigner*, Fr. *dédaigner*, It. *disdegnare*, fr. L. *dis*, priv., and *dignor*, I deem worthy, deign, fr. *dignus*, worthy. DEIGN.] To think or deem unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn.——n. [O. Fr. *desdaign*, *desdain*; fr. the verb.] A feeling of contempt mingled with indignation; the looking upon anything as beneath one; contempt; scorn; haughtiness; pride.

disdainful, dis-dān'ful, *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant.

disdainfully, dis-dān'ful-li, *adv.* In a disdainful manner; contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

disdainfulness, dis-dān'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being disdainful; contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

disease, diz-ēz', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *ease*= O. Fr. *desaise*, Fr. *désaise*, Pr. *desaise*, It. *disagio*. EASE.] Want of ease†; uneasiness†; any deviation from health in function or structure; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed; distemper; ailment; malady; disorder; illness; indisposition; any morbid or depraved condition, moral, mental, social, political, &c.; corrupt state of morals; political or civil disorder.——v.t. pret. & pp. *diseased*, diz-ēzd'; ppr. *diseasing*, diz-ēz'ing. To afflict with disease; to infect; to disorder; to derange.

diseased, diz-ēzd', *p.a.* Affected with disease; having the vital functions deranged; disordered; distempered; sick.

diseasedness, diz-ēz'ed-nes, *n.* State of being diseased: a morbid state; sickness.

disembark, dis-em-bärk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembarked*, dis-em-bärkt'; ppr. *disembarking*, dis-em-bärk'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embark*=Fr. *désembarquer*—*des* for *dis*, and

embarquer, to embark.] To remove from a bark or vessel to the land; to land; to put on shore.——v.i. To go out of a ship to the land; to land; to go ashore.

disembarkation, disembarkment, dis-em'bärk-ā''shon, dis-em-bärk'ment, *n.* Act of disembarking.

disembarrass, dis-em-ba'ras, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembarrassed*, dis-em-ba'rast; ppr. *disembarrassing*, dis-em-ba'ras-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to set free; to clear; to extricate.

disembellish, dis-em-bel'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembellished*, dis-em-bel'isht; ppr. *disembellishing*, dis-em-bel'ish-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embellish*.] To deprive of embellishment.

disembitter, dis-em-bit'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembittered*, dis-em-bit'ėrd; ppr. *disembittering*, dis-em-bit'ėr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; to render sweet or pleasant.

disembody, dis-em-bo'di, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembodied*, dis-em-bo'did; ppr. *disembodying*, dis-em-bo'di-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embody*.] To divest of body; to free from connection with the human body (a *disembodied* spirit=a ghost); to discharge from military array; to disband (troops).

disembogue, dis-em-bōg', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembogued*, dis-em-bōgd'; ppr. *disemboguing*, dis-em-bōg'ing. [Formerly *disemboque*, fr. Sp. *desembocar*, to disembogue, to enter by the mouth—Prefix *des*, L. *dis*, *em*, L. *in*, and *boca*, mouth (Fr. *bouche*), fr. L. *bucca*, cheek.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to discharge into the ocean, a river, or a lake.——v.i. To flow out at the mouth, as a river.

disemboguement, dis-em-bōg'ment, *n.* The act of disemboguing; discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.

disembosom, dis-em-bo'zum, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembosomed*, dis-em-bo'zumd; ppr. *disembosoming*, dis-em-bo'zum-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *emboson*.] To separate from the bosom.

disembowel, dis-em-bou'el, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembowelled*, dis-em-bou'eld; ppr. *disembowelling*, dis-em-bou'el-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embowel*.] To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate; to gut.

disembowelment, dis-em-bou'el-ment, *n.* The act of disembowelling; evisceration.

disembroil, dis-em-broil', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembroiled*, dis-em-broild'; ppr. *disembroiling*, dis-em-broil'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embroil*.] To free from broil; to disentangle; to free from perplexity or confusion.

disenable, dis-en-ā'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disenabled*, dis-en-ā'bld; ppr. *disenabling*, dis-en-ā'bl-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *enable*.] To disable.

disenchant, dis-en-chant', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disenchanted*, dis-en-chant'ed; ppr. *disenchanting*, dis-en-chant'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

disenchanter, dis-en-chant'ėr, *n.* One who or that which disenchants.

disenchantment, dis-en-chant'ment, *n.* Act of disenchanting.

disenchantress, dis-en-chant'res, *n.* A female who disenchants.

disencumber, dis-en-kum'bėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disencumbered*, dis-en-kum'bėrd; ppr. *disencumbering*, dis-en-kum'bėr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; to free from any obstruction.—**disencumbrance**, dis-en-kum'brans, *n.* The act of disencumbering.

disendow, dis-en-dou', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disendowed*, dis-en-doud'; ppr. *disendowing*, dis-en-dou'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution.

disendowment, dis-en-dou'ment, *n.* The act of disendowing.

disengage, dis-en-gāj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disengaged*, dis-en-gājd'; ppr. *disengaging*, dis-en-gāj'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *engage*.] To free from engagement; to separate or set free from union or attachment; to detach; to disunite; to set free; to release; to extricate; to clear; to disentangle; to set free from any obligation, attachment, or pursuit; to withdraw; to wean.

disengaged, dis-en-gājd', *p. a.* Being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.—**disengagedness**, dis-en-gāj'ed-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being disengaged.

disengagement, dis-en-gāj'ment, *n.* The act or process of disengaging or state of being disengaged; a setting free; separation; extrication; freedom from occupation; vacancy; leisure.

disennoble, dis-en-nō'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disennobled*, dis-en-nō'bld; ppr. *disennobling*, dis-en-nō'bling. [Prefix *dis*, and *ennoble*.] To deprive of that which ennobles; to deprive of title.

disenroll, dis-en-rōl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disenrolled*, dis-en-rōld'; ppr. *disenrolling*, dis-en-rōl'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *enroll*.] To erase from a roll or list.

disenslave, dis-en-slāv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disenslaved*, dis-en-slāvd'; ppr. *disenslaving*, dis-en-slāv'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *enslave*.] To free from slavery or bondage.

disentail, dis-en-tāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disentailed*, dis-en-tāld'; ppr. *disentailing*, dis-en-tāl'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *entail*.] To free from being entailed; to break the entail of.——n. The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle, dis-en-tang'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disentangled*, dis-en-tang'gld; ppr. *disentangling*, dis-en-tang'gl-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *entangle*.] To free from entanglement; to set free from impediments or difficulties, to unravel, unfold, or untwist; to extricate; to disembarrass; to clear; to disengage.

disentanglement, dis-en-tang'gl-ment, n. Act of disentangling.

disenthrall, dis-en-thrąl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disenthralled*, dis-en-thrąld'; ppr. *disenthralling*, dis-en-thrąl'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *enthrall*.] To free from the state of a thrall; to liberate from slavery, bondage, or oppression.—**disenthralment**, dis-en-thrąl'ment, *n.* Act of disenthralling; emancipation.

disenthrone, dis-en-thrōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disenthroned*, dis-en-thrōnd'; ppr. *disenthroning*, dis-en-thrōn'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *enthrone*.] To remove from a throne; to dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority.

disentitle, dis-en-tī'tl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disentitled*, dis-en-tī'tld; ppr. *disentitling*, dis-en-tī'tl-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *entitle*.] To deprive of title.

disentomb, dis-en-tōm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disentombed*, dis-en-tōmd'; ppr. *disentombing*, dis-en-tōm'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *entomb*.] To take out of a tomb; to disinter.

disentrance, dis-en-trans', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disentranced*, dis-en-transt'; ppr. *disentrancing*, dis-en-trans'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *entrance*.] To free or awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie.

disestablish, dis-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disestablished*, dis-es-tab'lisht; ppr. *disestablishing*, dis-es-tab'lish-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *establish*.] To cause to cease to be established; to withdraw (a church) from its connection with the state.

disestablishment, dis-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of disestablishing; the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the state.

disesteem, dis-es-tēm', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *esteem*.] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.——v.t. pret. & pp. *disesteemed*, dis-es-tēmd'; ppr. *disesteeming*, dis-es-tēm'ing. Not to esteem; to dislike in a moderate degree; to slight.

disestimation, dis-es'ti-mā''shon, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

disfavour, disfavor, dis-fā'vėr, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *favour*.] Want of favour; a feeling of some dislike or slight displeasure; unfavourable regard; disesteem.——v.t. pret. & pp. *disfavoured, disfavored*, dis-fā'vėrd; ppr. *disfavouring, disfavoring*, dis-fā'vėr-ing. To withhold favour from; to discountenance.

disfeature, dis-fē'tūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disfeatured*, dis-fē'tūrd; ppr. *disfeaturing*, dis-fē'tūr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *feature*.] To deprive of features; to disfigure.

disfiguration, dis-fi'gūr-ā''shon, *n.* Act of disfiguring; state of being disfigured: some degree of deformity.

disfigure, dis-fi'gūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disfigured*, dis-fi'gūrd; ppr. *disfiguring*, dis-fi'gūr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *figure*.] To mar or spoil the external figure of; to deform; to deface; to impair so as to render less perfect and beautiful; to impair the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of.

disfigurement, dis-fi'gūr-ment, *n.* The act of disfiguring, or that which disfigures; change of external form to the worse; defacement; blemish.

disfigurer, dis-fig'ūr-ėr, *n.* One who disfigures.

disforest, dis-for'est, *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, and *forest*.] Same as disafforest.

disfranchise, dis-fran'chīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disfranchised*, dis-fran'chīzd; ppr. *disfranchising*, dis-fran'chīz-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *franchise*.] To deprive of a franchise; to deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of the right of voting in elections, &c.—**disfranchisement**, dis-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* Act of disfranchising.

disfurnish, dis-fėr'nish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disfurnished*, dis-fėr'nisht; ppr. *disfurnishing*, dis-fėr'nish-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *furnish*.] To deprive of what serves to furnish or equip; to deprive of furniture.

disgorge, dis-gōrj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disgorged*, dis-gōrjd'; ppr. *disgorging*, dis-gōrj'ing. [O. Fr. *desgorger*, to vomit, to spue out; Fr. *dégorger*—prefix *dis*, from, and *gorge*, the throat. GORGE.] To eject or discharge from the gorge or throat, or from the stomach or mouth; to vomit; to belch; to throw out or discharge violently; to yield up or give back what had been seized or obtained wrongfully; to relinquish; to surrender.

disgorgement, dis-gōrj'ment, *n.* Act of disgorging; a vomiting.

disgorger, dis-gōrj'ėr, *n.* One who or that which disgorges.

disgrace, dis-grās', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *grace*=O. Fr. *disgrace*, L. *dis*, and *gratia*, favour.] State of being deprived of grace or favour; state of ignominy; a cause of shame; reproach; discredit; dishonour; shame; infamy.——v.t. pret. & pp. *disgraced*, dis-grāst'; ppr. *disgracing*, dis-grās'ing. To bring disgrace on; to bring to shame; to degrade; to debase; to dishonour; to defame; to humiliate; to humble.

disgraceful, dis-grās'ful, *a.* Entailing disgrace; shameful; infamous; dishonourable; causing shame; sinking reputation.

disgracefully, dis-grās'ful-li, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; shamefully.

disgracefulness, dis-grās'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being disgraceful; shamefulness.

disgracer, dis-grās'ėr, *n.* One who disgraces.

disguise, dis-gīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disguised*, dis-gīzd'; ppr. *disguising*, dis-gīz'ing. [=*dis* and *guise*: O. Fr. *desguiser*, to counterfeit or put a false appearance or gloss on; Fr. *déguiser*—prefix *des* for *dis*, and *guise*, way, fancy, manner. GUISE.] To conceal the ordinary guise or appearance of by an unusual habit or mask; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, false language, or an artificial manner; to alter the form of and cause to exhibit an unusual appearance; to change in manners or behaviour by spirituous liquor; to intoxicate.——n. A dress intended to conceal the identity of the person who wears it; a false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive.

disguisedly, dis-gīz'ed-li, *adv.* With disguise; so as to be concealed.

disguisement, dis-gīz'ment, *n.* The act of disguising; disguise.

disguiser, dis-gīz'ėr, *n.* One who disguises.

disgust, dis-gust', *n.* [O. Fr. *desgoust*, Fr.

dégoût, fr. L. *dis*, priv., and *gustus*, taste. GUST.] Distaste; disrelish; aversion of the palate; nausea; loathing; an unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive; repugnance; strong dislike.——v.t. pret. & pp. *disgusted*, dis-gust'ed; ppr. *disgusting*, dis-gust'ing. [O. Fr. *desgouster*, Fr. *dégoûter*.] To cause distaste, disrelish, dislike, or loathing in; to excite aversion in the stomach of; to offend the taste of; to displease; to offend the mind or moral taste of; to excite to loathing or repugnance.

disgustful, dis-gust'ful, *a.* Causing disgust; nauseous; exciting aversion.

disgustfulness, dis-gust'fụl-nes, *n.* State of being disgustful.

disgusting, dis-gust'ing, *p.a.* Producing or causing disgust; nauseous; loathsome; nasty.—**disgustingly**, dis-gust'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust.

dish, dish, *n.* [A. Sax. *disc*, a dish, a plate; like D. *disch*, G. *tisch*, O.G. *tisc*, a table; Icel. *diskr*, Sw. and Dan. *disk*, a dish, fr. L. *discus*, discus, disc, piate, &c., fr. Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, a dish, for *dikskos*, fr. *dikein*, to throw. Hence *desk*, *disc*, *dais*.] A broad, round open vessel, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at table; something in shape of a dish; the meat or provisions served in a dish; any particular kind of food served at table.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dished*, disht; ppr. *dishing*, dish'ing. To put in a dish; to make (a wheel) hollow or concave towards the centre.

dishabille, dis'a-bil, *n.* See DESHABILLE.

dish-clout, **dish-clout**, dish'kloth, dish'klout, *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes.

dishearten, dis-härt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disheartened*, dis-härt'nd; ppr. *disheartening*, dis-härt'n-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *hearten*.] To deprive of heart or courage; to dispirit; to discourage; to depress.

dishevel, di-she'vel, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dishevelled*, di-she'veld; ppr. *dishevelling*, di-she'vel-ing. [O. Fr. *descheveler*, Fr. *décheveler*, to put the hair out of order—*des* for *dis*, priv., and O. Fr. *chevel*, Fr. *cheveu*, hair, fr. L. *capillus*, the hair of the head (whence *capillary*).] To put out of order or spread loosely, as the hair; to suffer it to hang negligently and without confinement. (Not often used but in the passive participle.)

dishing, dish'ing, *a.* [DISH, *v.t.*] Concave in the centre: said of wheels; having the hollow form of a dish.

dishonest, dis-on'est, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *honest*.] Void of honesty; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraud; proceeding from fraud or marked by it; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; perfidious.

dishonestly, dis-on'est-li, *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

dishonesty, dis-on'est-i, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *honesty*.] The opposite of honesty; the state or quality of being dishonest; want of honesty, probity, or integrity.

dishonour, **dishonor**, dis-on'ér, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *honour*.] The opposite of honour; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish on the reputation; disgrace; ignominy; shame; opprobrium.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dishonoured*, *dishonored*, dis-on'érd; ppr. *dishonouring*, *dishonoring*, dis-on'ér-ing. To deprive of honour; to bring disbonour or shame on; to disgrace; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to debauch; to pollute; to refuse or decline to accept or pay, as a draft or bill of exchange.

dishonourable, **dishonorable**, dis-on'ér-a-bl, *a.* Marked or stamped by dishonour; destitute of honour; shameful; base; vile; staining the character and lessening reputation.

dishonourableness, dis-on'ér-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being dishonourable.

dishonourably, dis-on'ér-a-bli, *adv.* In a dishonourable manner.

dishorse, dis-hors', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dishorsed*, dis-horst'; ppr. *dishorsing*, dis-hors'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *horse*.] To dismount from horseback. [*Tenn.*]

disillusionize, dis-il-lū'zhon-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disillusionized*, dis-il-lū'zhon-īzd; ppr. *disillusionizing*, dis-il-lū'zhon-īz-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *illusionize*.] To free from illusion; to disenchant.

disinclination, dis-in'klin-ā"shon, *n.* Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection; unwillingness; dislike; repugnance; slight aversion.

disincline, dis-in-klīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinclined*, dis-in-klīnd'; ppr. *disinclining*, dis-in-klīn'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *incline*.] To take away inclination from; to excite dislike or slight aversion in; to make disaffected.

disincorporate, dis-in-kor'po-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disincorporated*, dis-in-kor'po-rāt-ed; ppr. *disincorporating*, dis-in-kor'po-rāt'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *incorporate*; Fr. *désincorporer*.] To deprive of corporate powers or rights; to cause to cease to be a corporation.—**disincorporation**, dis-in-kor'po-rā"shon, *n.* The act of disincorporating.

disinfect, dis-in-fekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinfected*, dis-in-fekt'ed; ppr. *disinfecting*, dis-in-fekt'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *infect*; Fr. *désinfecter*.] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter; to destroy the disease germs in or about.

disinfectant, dis-in-fekt'ant, *n.* [*Disinfect* and *-ant*.] That which disinfects; an agent for removing the causes of infection, as chlorine; a substance that destroys disease germs or poisons.

disinfection, dis-in-fek'shon, *n.* The act of disinfecting.

disingenuous, dis-in-jen'ū-us, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *ingenuous*.] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; crafty; sly; cunning.

disingenuously, dis-in-jen'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; artfully.

disingenuousness, dis-in-jen'ū-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being disingenuous.

disinherit, dis-in-he'rit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinherited*, dis-in-he'rit-ed; ppr. *disinheriting*, dis-in-he'rit-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right.

disinheritance, dis-in-he'rit-ans, *n.* [*Disinherit* and *-ance*.] Act of disinheriting.

disinhume, dis-in-hūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinhumed*, dis-in-hūmd'; ppr. *disinhuming*, dis-in-hūm'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *inhume*.] To disinter.

disintegrable, dis-in'tē-gra-bl, *a.* That may be disintegrated.

disintegrate, dis-in'tē-grāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disintegrated*, dis-in'tē-grāt-ed; ppr. *disintegrating*, dis-in'tē-grāt-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and L. *integer*, entire, whole. INTEGRAL.] To separate as the integral parts of a body by mechanical division; to reduce to powder or to small fragments.—**disintegration**, dis-in'tē-grā"shon, *n.* Act of disintegrating or breaking up the integral parts of a substance; the gradual wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influence.

disinter, dis-in-tér', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinterred*, dis-in-térd'; ppr. *disinterring*, dis-in-tér'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *inter*.] To take out of a grave or out of the earth; to exhume; to bring from obscurity into view.

disinterested, dis-in'tèr-est-ed, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *interested*.] Not interested; free from self-interest; having no personal interest; not influenced or dictated by private advantage; impartial; unselfish.

disinterestedly, dis-in'tèr-est-ed-li, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

disinterestedness, dis-in'tèr-est-ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being disinterested; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; indifference.

disinterment, dis-in-tèr'ment, *n.* Act of disinterring or taking out of the earth.

disinthrall, **disinthrallment**, dis-in-thral', dis-in-thral'ment. DISENTHRALL.

disinvestiture, dis-in-vest'i-tūr, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *investiture*.] Act of depriving of investiture.

disjoin, dis-join', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disjoined*, dis-joind'; ppr. *disjoining*, dis-join'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *join* = O.Fr. *desjoindre*, Fr. *déjoindre*.] To separate what has been joined; to part asunder; to disunite; to sever; to detach.——v.i. To be separated; to part.

disjoint, dis-joint', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disjointed*, dis-joint'ed; ppr. *disjointing*, dis-joint'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *joint*.] To separate as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to dislocate; to separate at joinings; to break the natural order and relations of; to make incoherent.

disjointed, dis-joint'ed, *p.a.* Unconnected; incoherent; out of joint; out of order; ill joined together.

disjointedness, dis-joint'ed-nes, *n.* State of being disjointed.

disjunct, dis-jungkt', *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, fr. *disjungo* — *dis*, and *jungo*, *junctum*, I join.] Disjoined; separated.

disjunction, dis-jungk'shon, *n.* [L. *disjunctio*. DISJUNCT.] Act of disjoining; disunion; separation.

disjunctive, dis-jungk'tiv, *a.* [From L. *disjunctus*. DISJUNCT.] Serving to disjoin or separate; separating; disjoining; uniting words or sentences in construction, but disjoining the sense.——n. A word that disjoins, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*.

disjunctively, dis-jungk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

disk, disk. See DISC.

dislike, dis-lik', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *like*.] A feeling the opposite of liking; distaste; a moderate degree of hatred; disapprobation; disinclination; aversion; antipathy; repugnance.——v.t. pret. & pp. *disliked*, dis-likt'; ppr. *disliking*, dis-lik'ing. To feel dislike for; to disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure; to disrelish; to regard with some disgust, as food.

dislink, dis-lingk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dislinked*, dis-lingkt'; ppr. *dislinking*, dis-lingk'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *link*.] To unlink; to disjoin; to separate. [*Tenn.*]

dislocate, dis'lō-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dislocated*, dis'lō-kāt-ed; ppr. *dislocating*, dis'lō-kāt-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and L. *loco*, *locatus*, I place, fr. *locus*, a place. LOCATE.] To put out of its proper place; to displace; to put out of joint; to move (a bone) from its socket-cavity or place of articulation.

dislocation, dis-lō-kā'shon, *n.* [DISLOCATE.] Act of dislocating or moving from its proper place; act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; displacement; luxation; the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied.

dislodge, dis-loj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dislodged*, dis-lojd'; ppr. *dislodging*, dis-loj'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *lodge*.] To remove or drive from the fixed position or place occupied; to drive from the place where it naturally rests or remains; to drive from a place of rest, retirement, hiding, or defence, or from any station occupied.——v.i. To go from a place of rest.—**dislodgement**, dis-loj'ment, *n.* Act of dislodging.

disloyal, dis-loi'al, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *loyal*—O. Fr. *desloyal*; Fr. *déloyal*.] Void of loyalty; not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; perfidious; treacherous.

disloyally, dis-loi'al-li, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

disloyalty, dis-loi'al-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *desloyauté*; Fr. *déloyauté*.] The character of being disloyal; want of loyalty or fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority; want of fidelity in love.

dismal, diz'mal, *a.* [From L. *dies malus*, an evil day—*dies*, day, and *malus*, evil. According to a superstition of the middle ages there were a certain number of unlucky days—*dies mali*—occurring throughout the year, and it was from these that this word arose, 'the *dismal*' and 'the *dismal* days' being the earliest expressions in which it appears.] Dark, gloomy, or cheerless to look at; depressing; dreary; doleful; dire-

ful; calamitous; sorrowful; melancholy; unfortunate.

dismally, diz'mal-li, *adv.* In a dismal manner; gloomily; dolefully; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

dismalness, diz'mal-nes, *n.* The state of being dismal; gloominess; horror.

dismantle, dis-man'tl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dismantled*, dis-man'tld; ppr. *dismantling*, dis-man'tl-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *mantle*—O. Fr. *desmanteler*, *désmanteller*, lit. to deprive of cloak or mantle, hence to knock down a wall, to dismantle.] To deprive of dress†; to strip; to divest; to deprive or strip, as of apparatus or furniture; to unrig, as a ship; to deprive or strip, as of military equipment or defences; to deprive of outworks or forts; to break down.

dismask, dis-mask', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dismasked*, dis-maskt'; ppr. *dismasking*, dis-mask'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *mask*.] To strip off a mask from; to uncover; to remove that which conceals.

dismast, dis-mást', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dismasted*, dis-mást'ed; ppr. *dismasting*, dis-mást'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *mast*.] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.

dismastment, dis-mást'ment, *n.* Act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.

dismay, dis-má', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dismayed*, dis-mád'; ppr. *dismaying*, dis-má'ing. [Same word as Sp. *desmayar*, to dismay, to depress, to discourage; Pg. *desmaiar*, to astonish, to fall into a swoon; but no doubt directly from the Fr. (though Fr. *desmayer*, *dismayer*, is not found, but *esmayer*), from prefix *dis*, and O.H.G. *magan*, to be able (=E. *may*).] To deprive entirely of strength or firmness of mind; to produce fright or terror in; to terrify; to frighten; to appal; to daunt; to dishearten; to dispirit; to depress.——*n.* A complete giving way of boldness or spirit; loss of courage together with consternation; a yielding to fear; fright; terror.

dismember, dis-mem'bèr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dismembered*, dis-mem'bèrd; ppr. *dismembering*, dis-mem'bèr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *member*=O.Fr. *desmembrer*, Fr. *démembrer*.] To sever limb from limb; to separate, as a part from the main body; to mutilate; to sever and distribute the parts of; to divide into separate portions (a kingdom, &c.).

dismemberment, dis-mem'bèr-ment, *n.* The act of dismembering.

dismiss, dis-mis', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dismissed*, dis-mist'; ppr. *dismissing*, dis-mis'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and L. *missus*, sent away, pp. of *mitto*, I send (as in *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, &c.). MISSION.] To send away; to permit to depart; to discard; to discharge; to remove from office, service, or employment.

dismissal, dis-mis'al, *n.* [*Dismiss*, and *-al*, as in *retiral*, &c.] The act of dismissing; dismission; discharge.

dismission, dis-mi'shon, *n.* [From *dimiss*.] Act of dismissing or sending away; leave to depart; removal from office or employment; discharge.

dismissory, dis-mis'o-ri, *a.* Dismissing; sending away; giving leave to go away.

dismount, dis-mount', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dismounted*, dis-mount'ed; ppr. *dismounting*, dis-mount'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *mount*.] To descend or alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; to descend from an elevation.——*v.t.* To cause to descend; to throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages or fixed positions.

disnaturalize, dis-na'tūr-al-Iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disnaturalized*, dis-na'tūr-al-Izd; ppr. *disnaturalizing*, dis-na'tūr-al-Iz-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *naturalize*.] To deprive of naturalization; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

disnature, dis-na'tūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disnatured*, dis-na'tūrd; ppr. *disnaturing*, dis-na'tūr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *nature*.] To change the nature of; to give an unnatural character to.

disobedience, dis-ō-bē'di-ens, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *obedience*; O. Fr. *désobedience*.] The character or act of being disobedient; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.

disobedient, dis-ō-bē'di-ent, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *obedient*; O. Fr. *desobedient*.] Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority.

disobediently, dis-ō-bē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

disobey, dis-ō-bá', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disobeyed*, dis-ō-bád'; ppr. *disobeying*, dis-ō-bá'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *obey*; Fr. *désobéir*.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.—— v.i. To refuse obedience; to disregard orders.

disoblige, dis-ō-blīj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disobliged*, dis-ō-blījd'; ppr. *disobliging*, dis-ō-blīj'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *oblige*; Fr. *désobliger*.] To fail to oblige or do a friendly service to; to be unaccommodating to.—**disobligement**, dis-ō-blīj'ment, *n.* Act of disobliging.

disobliging, dis-ō-blīj'ing, *p.a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to render slight services or favours; unaccommodating.

disobligingly, dis-ō-blīj'ing-li, *adv.* In a disobliging manner.

disomatous, dI-sō'ma-tus, *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *sōma*, body.] Two-bodied; consisting of two bodies united.

disorder, dis-or'dèr, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *order*; Fr. *désordre*.] Want of order or regular disposition; confusion; derangement; turbulence; tumult; disturbance; indisposition; malady; disease.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *disordered*, dis-or'dèrd; ppr. *disordering*, dis-or'dèr-ing. To put out of order, or throw into disorder; to break the order of; to disturb, as any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to disarrange; to derange; to confuse; to ruffle; to discompose; to produce sickness or indisposition; to disturb as regards the reason or judgment; to craze.

disordered, dis-or'dèrd, *p.a.* Deranged; crazed; having the mental faculties unhinged.

disorderliness, dis-or'dèr-li-nes, *n.* State of being disorderly.

disorderly, dis-or'dèr-li, *a.* Being without proper order or disposition; acting without regularity; irregular; confused; tumultuous; turbulent; unruly; lawless; contrary to law or good order.—— adv.† In a disorderly manner.

disorganization, dis-or'gan-Iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of disorganizing; state of being disorganized.

disorganize, dis-or'gan-Iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disorganized*, dis-or'gan-Izd; ppr. *disorganizing*, dis-or'gan-Iz-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *organize*.] To destroy organic structure or connected system in; to dissolve the regular system or union of parts in; to throw into confusion or disorder (a government, society, &c.).—**disorganizer**, dis-or'gan-Iz-ėr, *n.* One who disorganizes.

disown, dis-ōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disowned*, dis-ōnd'; ppr. *disowning*, dis-ōn'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *own*.] To refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self; not to allow or admit as belonging to or proceeding from one's self; to disavow; to disclaim; to deny; to renounce; to repudiate (a child, a book).—**disownment**, dis-ōn'ment, *n.* Act of disowning.

disparage, dis-pa'rāj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disparaged*, dis-pa'rājd; ppr. *disparaging*, dis-pa'rāj-ing. [O. Fr. *desparager*, to offer to a woman, or impose on her as husband, a man not her equal in point of rank or condition, to impose unworthy conditions, disparage—prefix *des* for *dis*, and *parage*, equality, fr. L. *par*, equal (with suffix *-age*), whence also *peer*, *pair*.] To injure or dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence; to treat with detraction or in a depreciatory manner; to depreciate; to undervalue; to detract or derogate from; to decry; to lower in estimation; to discredit.

disparagement, dis-pa'rāj-ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *désparagement*. DISPARAGE.] The act of disparaging; injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence; diminution of value or excellence; what lowers in value or esteem; indignity; derogation; detraction; dishonour; degradation; disgrace.

disparager, dis-pa'rāj-ėr, *n.* One who disparages.

disparagingly, dis-pa'rāj-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonour.

disparate, dis'pa-rāt, *a.* [Fr. *disparate*, L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparo*, I part, separate—*dis*, asunder, and *par*, equal. DISPARAGE.] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.—— *n.* One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

disparity, dis-pa'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *disparité*, fr. L. *dispar*, unequal—*dis*, and *par*, equal. DISPARAGE.] Inequality; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude; disproportion.

dispark, dis-pārk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disparked*, dis-pārkt'; ppr. *disparking*, dis-pārk'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *park*.] To cause to be no longer a park; to throw open to ordinary uses.

dispart, dis-pārt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disparted*, dis-pārt'ed; ppr. *disparting*, dis-pārt'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *part*; O. Fr. *despartir*, Fr. *départir*, fr. L. *dispartire*, to separate, divide.] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever.——v.i. To separate; to open; to divide into pieces.——n. dis'pārt. The difference between the semi-diameter of a piece of ordnance of old type at the ring round the mouth and at the breech ring.

dispassion, dis-pa'shon, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *passion*.] Want of or freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.—**dispassionate**, dis-pa'shon-āt, *a.* Free from passion; not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; calm; cool; impartial.—**dispassionately** dis-pa'shon-āt-li, *adv.* In a dispassionate manner; without passion; calmly; coolly.

dispatch, dis-pach'. See DESPATCH.

dispauper, dis-pa'pėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispaupered*, dis-pa'pėrd; ppr. *dispaupering*, dis-pa'pėr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *pauper*.] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support.

dispauperize, dis-pa'pėr-Iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispauperized*, dis-pa'pėr-Izd; ppr. *dispauperizing*, dis-pa'pėr-Iz-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *pauperize*.] To free from the state of pauperism; to free from paupers.

dispeace, dis-pēs', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *peace*.] Want of peace or quiet; dissension; quarrelling.

dispel, dis-pel', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispelled*, dis-peld'; ppr. *dispelling*, dis-pel'ing. [L. *dispello*, I dispel, drive apart—*dis*, and *pello*, *pulsum*, I drive, as in *compel*, *repel*, &c. PULSE.] To drive apart in different directions; to scatter by driving or force; to dissipate; to disperse; to drive away; to banish.—— v.i. To fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear, as clouds.

dispeller, dis-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dispels.

dispensable, dis-pens'a-bl, *a.* That may be dispensed with.

dispensary, dis-pens'a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *dispensaire*, a dispensary, fr. L.L. *dispensa*, provisions, a larder. DISPENSE.] A house, place, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis; a shop or place in which medicines are compounded.

dispensation, dis-pens-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *dispensatio*, *-onis*, management, stewardship, fr. *dispenso*, *dispensatum*, I manage, arrange, dispense. DISPENSE.] Act of dispensing; distribution or dealing out; the distribution of good and evil in the divine

government; system established by God settling the relations of man towards Him as regards religion and morality; good or evil dealt out by providence; the granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded; exemption; that which is dispensed or bestowed.

dispensatory, dis-pens'a-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *dispensatoire*, L.L. *dispensatorius*, fr. L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses. DISPENSE.] Having power to grant dispensations; pertaining to dispensing.—— n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines.

dispense, dis-pens', *v.t.* pret & pp. *dispensed*, dis-penst'; ppr. *dispensing*, dis-pens'ing. [Fr. *dispenser*, fr. L. *dispensare*, to weigh out or pay, manage, act as a steward, freq. fr. *dispendo*, *dispensum*, I weigh out-*dis*, distrib., and *pendo*, I weigh, whence *pension*, *poise*, *expend*, *spend*. PENDANT.] To disburse or pay out; to deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute, as justice; to allow; to give leave to do or not to do; to exempt; to excuse; to grant dispensation to.——v.i. To bargain for, grant, or receive a dispensation; to compound.—**To dispense with**, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a ceremony, an oath, and the like; to give up or do without, as services, attendance, articles of dress, &c.

dispenser, dis-pens'ér, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers.

dispensing, dis-pens'ing, *p.a.* Granting dispensation; granting license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids.

dispeople, dis-pē'pl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispeopled*, dis-pē'pld; ppr. *dispeopling*, dis-pē'pl-ing. [*Dis*, and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.—**dispeopler**, dis-pē'plér, *n.* One who or that which dispeoples.

dispermous, dī-spėrm'us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *sperma*, seed.] Two-seeded, as certain plants; containing two seeds only.

dispersal, dis-pėrs'al, *n.* [*Disperse* and *-al*.] The act of dispersing; dispersion.

disperse, dis-pėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispersed*, dis-pėrst'; ppr. *dispersing*, dis-pėrs'ing. [Fr. *disperser*, fr. L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergo—di* for *dis*, distrib., and *spargo*, I scatter, whence also *sparse*. SPARSE.] To scatter about or on all sides; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; to dissipate; to dispel; to spread; to diffuse; to distribute; to deal out.——v.i. To scatter or be scattered; to separate or move apart; to go or move into different parts; to vanish, as fog or vapours.

dispersedly, dis-pėrs'ed-li, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.

disperser, dis-pėrs'ér, *n.* One who disperses.

dispersion, dis-pėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dispersion*, L.L. *dispersio*, a scattering, fr. *dispersus*, scattered. DISPERSE.] Act of dispersing or scattering; state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; diffusion; dissipation; *optics*, the separation of the different coloured rays of a beam of light by means of a prism; *med.* the removal of inflammation.

dispersive, dis-pėrs'iv, *a.* [*Disperse*, and *-ive*.] Tending to disperse or dissipate; having the power to disperse.

dispirit, dis-pi'rit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispirited*, dis-pi'rit-ed; ppr. *dispiriting*, dis-pi'riting. [Prefix *dis*, and *spirit*.] To deprive of spirit or courage; to impress with discouragement or fear; to disheartен; to discourage; to damp; to depress; to cast down; to daunt; to intimidate.

dispirited, dis-pi'rit-ed, *p.a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; spiritless; wanting energy; tame.

dispiritedly, dis-pi'rit-ed-li, *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

dispiriting, dis-pi'rit-ing, *p.a.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

displace, dis-plās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *displaced*, dis-plāst'; ppr. *displacing*, dis-plās'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *place*=O. Fr. *desplacer*, Fr. *déplacer*.] To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; to remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; to disarrange; to dismiss; to discard; to take the place of.

displaceable, dis-plās'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being displaced or removed.

displacement, dis-plās'ment, *n.* [*Displace* and *-ment*=Fr. *déplacement*.] Act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place; removal; substitution; the quantity of water displaced by a body floating at rest, as a ship.

displant, dis-plant', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *displanted*, dis-plant'ed; ppr. *displanting*, dis-plant'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *plant*.] To pluck up from the spot where planted; to drive away or remove from the usual place of residence, as a nation; to strip of inhabitants, as a country.—**displantation**, dis-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of displanting.

display, dis-plā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *displayed*, dis-plād'; ppr. *displaying*, dis-plā'ing. [O. Fr. *desployer*, *desplier*, Fr. *déployer—des*, equal to L. *dis*, priv., and *ployer*, same as *plier*, fr. L. *plicare*, to fold (fr. *plica*, a fold), as in *deploy*, *employ*; akin *plait*, &c. PLY.] To unfold, lay open, spread wide; to spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest; to exhibit; to show; to set to view ostentatiously; to show off; to parade.—— v.i. To make a show; to talk without restraint; to make a great show of words.—— n. An opening or unfolding; manifestation; an exhibition of anything to the view or to the thoughts; show; parade; pomp; exhibition.

displayer, dis-plā'ér, *n.* One who or that which displays.

displease, dis-plēz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *displeased*, dis-plēzd'; ppr. *displeasing*, dis-plēz'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *please*=O. Fr. *desplaisir*, Fr. *déplaire*.] To make angry; to offend, especially in no great degree; to dissatisfy; to provoke; to vex; to irritate; to disgust; to be disagreeable to; to raise aversion in.—— v.i. To disgust; to raise aversion.

displeased, dis-plēzd', *p.a.* Not well-pleased; offended; annoyed (to be *displeased with* a person).—**displeasedly**, dis-plēz'ed-li, *adv.* In a displeased manner.

displeaser, dis-plēz'ér, *n.* One who displeases.

displeasing, dis-plēz'ing, *p.a.* Giving offence; offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.

displeasure, dis-ple'zhūr, *n.* [*Displease*, and *-ure*.] The feeling of one who is displeased; dissatisfaction; disapprobation; anger; indignation; resentment.

displode†, dis-plōd', *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *disploded*, dis-plōd'ed; ppr. *disploding*, dis-plōd'ing. [L. *displodo—dis*, asunder, and *plaudo*, I clap, beat.] To burst with a loud noise; to explode. [*Mil.*]

displume, dis-plūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *displumed*, dis-plūmd'; ppr. *displuming*, dis-plūm'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *plume*.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honour.

dispondee, dī-spon'dē, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *spondee*.] A double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

dispone, dis-pōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disponed*, dis-pōnd'; ppr. *disponing*, dis-pōn'ing. [L. *dispono*, I dispose—*dis*, distrib., and *pono*, I place.] *Scots law*, to make over or convey (property) to another in legal form.

disport, dis-pōrt', *n.* [O. Fr. *desport*, Fr. *déport*, properly amusement resorted to in order to divert the thoughts—prefix *dis*, and L. *portare*, to carry (whence *export*, &c.). *Sport* is an abbrev. of *disport*.] Sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *disported*, dis-pōrt'ed; ppr. *disporting*, dis-pōrt'ing. To sport; to play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gaiety.

disposable, dis-pōz'a-bl, *a.* [*Dispose* and *-able*.] Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed.

disposal, dis-pōz'al, *n.* [*Dispose* and *-al*.] Act or power of disposing; a settling or arranging; disposition; arrangement; management; control; power or right of employing or using.

dispose, dis-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disposed*, dis-pōzd'; ppr. *disposing*, dis-pōz'ing. [Fr. *disposer*, to dispose, arrange, fr. prefix *dis*, and *poser*, to place (E. *pose*), but influenced by L. *dispono*, *dispositum—dis*, and *pono*, I place. COMPOSE.] To arrange, place out, or distribute; to set in a particular order; to apply to a particular end or purpose; to set the mind of in a particular frame; to incline.——v.i. To regulate, determine, or settle.—**To dispose of**, to part with; to sell; to put into another's keeping; to bestow; to do with, make use of, use, or employ (one's self, one's time, &c.); to put away or get rid of.

disposed, dis-pōzd', *p.a.* Inclined; minded; in a certain condition of health.

disposer, dis-pōz'ér, *n.* One who disposes.

disposition, dis-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *disposition*, L. *dispositio*, *-onis*, fr. *dispono*, *dispositum*, I arrange.] Act of disposing or state of being disposed; disposal; manner in which things are arranged; arrangement; distribution; order; natural fitness or tendency; temper or natural constitution of the mind; frame of mind; predisposition; inclination; propensity.

dispossess, dis-poz-zes', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispossessed*, dis-poz-zest'; ppr. *dispossessing*, dis-poz-zes'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *possess*.] To put out of or deprive of possession; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing: with *of* before the thing taken away.

dispossession, dis-poz-ze'shon, *n.* Act of dispossessing or putting out of possession.

disposure†, dis-pō'zhūr, *n.* Disposal; management; distribution; allotment.

dispraise, dis-prāz', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *praise*.] The opposite of praise; blame; censure.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dispraised*, dis-prāzd'; ppr. *dispraising*, dis-prāz'ing. To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

disproof, dis-prōf', *n.* [From *disprove*.] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.

disproportion, dis-prō-pōr'shon, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *proportion*.] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness.——v.t. pret. & pp. *disproportioned*, dis-prō-pōr'shond; ppr. *disproportioning*, dis-prō-pōr'shon-ing. To violate proportion or symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.

disproportionable, dis-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl, *a.* Disproportional; disproportionate.

disproportional, dis-prō-pōr'shon-al, *a.* Showing disproportion; not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate.

disproportionally, dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-li, *adv.* Without proportion; disproportionately.

disproportionate, dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt, *a.* Not duly proportioned; disproportional; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value; inadequate.

disproportionately, dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-li, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

disproval, dis-prōv'al, *n.* Act of disproving; disproof.

disprove, dis-prōv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disproved*, dis-prōvd'; ppr. *disproving*, dis-prōv'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *prove*=O. Fr. *desprouver*.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to refute; to confute; to show to be not well founded or genuine.

disputable, dis-pūt'a-bl or dis'pūt-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *disputable*, fr. L.L. *disputabilis*, fr. L. *disputare*, to dispute.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted,

or contested; of doubtful certainty; controvertible.

disputant, dis'pūt-ant, *n.* [L. *disputans, -antis*, ppr. of *disputare*. DISPUTE.] One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist.

disputation, dis-pūt-ā'shus, *a.* Inclined to disputation; apt to cavil or controvert.

disputative, dis-pūt'at-iv, *a.* Disposed to dispute; disputatious.

dispute, dis-pūt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *disputed*, dis-pūt'ed; ppr. *disputing*, dis-pūt'ing. [Fr. *disputer*, fr. L. *disputare*, to compute, to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss—*dis*, asunder, apart, and *puto*, I clean, prune, clear up, reckon. COMPUTE.] To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; to strive or contend in opposition to a competitor.—*v.t.* To attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to controvert; to call in question; to impugn; to contest; to strive or contend for; to strive to maintain.—*n.* Strife or contest in words or by arguments; debate; difference of opinion vigorously maintained; controversy in words; a wordy war; contention; strife.

disputer, dis-pūt'ér, *n.* One who disputes or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

disqualification, dis-kwo'li-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *qualification*.] Act of disqualifying; that which disqualifies; disability.

disqualify, dis-kwo'li-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disqualified*, dis-kwo'li-fīd; ppr. *disqualifying*, dis-kwo'li-fi-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *qualify*.] To divest of qualifications; to make unfit; to disable; to incapacitate.

disquiet, dis-kwī'et, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *quiet*.] Want of quiet; uneasiness; want of tranquillity; anxiety.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *disquieted*, dis-kwī'et-ed; ppr. *disquieting*, dis-kwī'et-ing. To deprive of quiet; to disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless.

disquieting, dis-kwī'et-ing, *p.a.* Tending to disturb the mind.

disquietude, dis-kwī'et-ūd, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *quietude*.] Want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; anxiety.

disquisition, dis-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *disquisition*, fr. L. *disquisitio, -onis*, investigation, inquiry, fr. *disquiro, disquisitum*, I investigate—*dis*, distrib., and *quæro, quæsitum*, I ask, whence *query, question, inquire, &c.* QUERY.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject by arguments or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; a treatise, essay, or dissertation.—**disquisitional**, **disquisitory**, dis-kwi-zi'shon-al, dis-kwiz'i-to-ri, *a.* Relating to disquisition.

disregard, dis-rē-gärd', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *regard*.] A withholding of regard; neglect; omission of notice; slight.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *disregarded*, dis-rē-gärd'ed; ppr. *disregarding*, dis-rē-gärd'ing. Not to regard; to omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

disregardful, dis-rē-gärd'fụl, *a.* Showing disregard; neglectful; negligent; heedless.

disrelish, dis-rel'ish, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *relish*.] Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust; aversion.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *disrelished*, dis-rel'isht; ppr. *disrelishing*, dis-rel'ish-ing. To dislike the taste of; to dislike; to feel some disgust at.

disrepair, dis-rē-pār', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *repair*.] A state of being not in repair or good condition.

disreputable, dis-re'pūt-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *reputable*.] Not reputable; not in good repute; disgracing reputation; tending to impair one's good name; discreditable; low; mean.

disreputably, dis-re'pūt-a-bli, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

disrepute, dis-rē-pūt', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *repute*.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonour; disgrace.

disrespect, dis-rē-spekt', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *respect*.] Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; irreverence; rudeness.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *disrespected*, dis-rē-spekt'ed; ppr. *disrespecting*, dis-rē-spekt'ing. To show disrespect to.

disrespectable, dis-rē-spekt'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *respectable*.] Not respectable; unworthy of respect.

disrespectful, dis-rē-spekt'fụl, *a.* Showing disrespect; irreverent; uncivil; discourteous; unpolite; rude.

disrespectfully, dis-rē-spekt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; rudely; irreverently; uncivilly.

disrobe, dis-rōb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disrobed*, dis-rōbd'; ppr. *disrobing*, dis-rōb'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *robe*.] To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage.

disroot, dis-rōt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disrooted*, dis-rōt'ed; ppr. *disrooting*, dis-rōt'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *root*.] To tear up by the roots; to tear from a foundation.

disrupt, dis-rupt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disrupted*, dis-rupt'ed; ppr. *disrupting*, dis-rupt'ing. [L. *disruptus* (*diruptus*), pp. of *disrumpo* (*dirumpo*), I break or burst asunder—*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, I burst, whence *rupture, &c.* RUPTURE.] To tear or rive apart; to burst or rend asunder; to separate; to sever.

disruption, dis-rup'shon, *n.* Act of disrupting or rending asunder; act of bursting and separating; breach; rent; break-up.—**The Disruption**, the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, resulting in the foundation of the Free Church.

disruptive, dis-rupt'iv, *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; produced by or following on disruption.

diss, **dis**, dis, *n.* A grass growing in Algeria, and used in the manufacture of paper.

dissatisfaction, dis-sa'tis-fak''shon, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *satisfaction*.] State of being dissatisfied; want of satisfaction; discontent; discontentment; uneasiness from disappointed wishes and expectations.

dissatisfactory, dis-sa'tis-fak''to-ri, *a.* Not satisfactory; causing dissatisfaction or discontent; displeasing.

dissatisfied, dis-sa'tis-fīd, *p.a.* Not satisfied; showing dissatisfaction; discontented; offended.

dissatisfy, dis-sa'tis-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissatisfied*, dis-sa'tis-fīd; ppr. *dissatisfying*, dis-sa'tis-fi-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *satisfy*.] To fail to satisfy; to render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

dissect, dis-sekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissected*, dis-sekt'ed; ppr. *dissecting*, dis-sekt'ing. [L. *dissĕco, dissectum*—*dis*, asunder, and *seco, sectum*, I cut, whence *section, segment, intersect, &c.* SECT.] To cut up; to cut up systematically, as an animal or plant, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its several parts; to anatomize; to divide and examine minutely or carefully; to analyse critically; to describe with minute detail.

dissectible, dis-sekt'i-bl, *a.* That may be dissected.

dissecting, dis-sekt'ing *p.a.* Used in dissection.

dissection, dis-sek'shon, *n.* Act of dissecting or cutting up anatomically; act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

dissector, dis-sekt'ér, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

disseize, dis-sēz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disseized*, dis-sēzd'; ppr. *disseizing*, dis-sēz'ing. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *seize* = Fr. *dessaisir*, to dispossess. SEIZE.] In *law*, to deprive of seizin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully of lands or tenements.—**disseizin**, dis-sēz'in, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *seizin*, possession.] In *law*, the act of disseizing.—**disseizor**, dis-sēz-or', *n.* One who disseizes or puts another out of possession wrongfully.

dissemble, dis-sem'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissembled*, dis-sem'bld; ppr. *dissembling*, dis-sem'bling. [Partly fr. O. Fr. *dissembler*, to differ, not to be like, partly fr. *dissimuler*, to feign, to disguise, fr. L. *dissimulare*, to dissemble or dissimulate, both fr. prefix *dis*, and *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] To hide under a false appearance or assumed manner; to conceal or disguise by a false outward show; to hide by false pretences (to *dissemble* love, hate, opinions, &c.).—*v.i.* To assume a false appearance; to be hypocritical; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.

dissembler, dis-sem'blér, *n.* One who dissembles.

disseminate, dis-se'min-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disseminated*, dis-se'min-āt-ed; ppr. *disseminating*, dis-se'min-āt-ing. [L. *dissemino, disseminatum*, I scatter seed, fr. prefix *dis*, and *semino*, I sow, fr. *semen, seminis*, seed. SEMINARY.] To scatter for growth and propagation, as seed; to spread abroad among people; to cause to reach as many persons as possible (religious doctrines, knowledge, &c.); to diffuse; to propagate; to circulate.

dissemination, dis-se'min-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *dissemination*, L. *disseminatio*.] Act of disseminating or spreading abroad; propagation; diffusion.

disseminator, dis-se'min-āt-ér, *n.* One who disseminates.

dissension, dis-sen'shon, *n.* [L. *dissensio*. DISSENT.] Difference or disagreement in opinion; contrariety of sentiment or feeling; breach of friendship and union; contention; discord; strife; quarrel.

dissent, dis-sent', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dissented*, dis-sent'ed; ppr. *dissenting*, dis-sent'ing. [Fr. *dissentir*, fr. L. *dissentire*, to differ in opinion, dissent, think otherwise—prefix *dis*, and *sentio*, I think, as in *consent, resent*, &c. SENSE, SENTIMENT.] To differ in sentiment or opinion; to disagree in opinion; to think in a different or contrary manner; to differ or separate from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.—*n.* Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in opinion; a differing or separation from an established church.

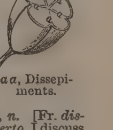
dissenter, dis-sent'ér, *n.* One who dissents; one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.

dissenterism, dis-sen'tér-izm, *n.* The spirit or the principles of dissent or dissenters.

dissentient, dis-sen'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *dissentiens, dissentientis*, ppr. of *dissentire*, to dissent.] Declaring dissent; disagreeing.—*n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

dissenting, dis-sent'ing, *p.a.* Disagreeing in opinion; having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters (a *dissenting* chapel).

dissepiment, dis-sep'i-ment, *n.* [L. *dissepimentum*—*dis*, asunder, and *sepio*, I inclose, fr. *sepes*, a hedge.] A partition in certain hollow parts of animals and plants; one of the partitions in the seed-vessel of some plants.



a a, Dissepiments.

dissertation, dis-sér-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dissertation*, L. *dissertatio*, fr. *disserto*, I discuss or discourse, a freq. of *dissero*, I argue, discuss, lit. set out in due order—*dis*, asunder, and *sero*, I join, fr. root of *series*.] A formal discourse intended to illustrate a subject; an essay, treatise, or disquisition.

dissertational, dis-sér-tā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to dissertations; disquisitional.

dissertator, dis'sér-tāt-ér, *n.* One who writes a dissertation.

disserve, dis-sérv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disserved*,

dis-sĕrv'd'; ppr. *disserving*, dis-sĕrv'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *serve*.] To do an ill service or bad office to; to injure; to hurt; to harm.

disservice, dis-sĕr'vis, *n.* An ill-service; an injury; harm; mischief.

dissever, dis-sev'ĕr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *severed*, dis-sev'ĕrd; ppr. *dissevering*, dis-sev'ĕr-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *sever*=O. Fr. *desseverer*.] To part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite.

disseverance, dis-sev'ĕr-ans, *n.* Act of dissevering; separation.

dissidence, dis'si-dens, *n.* [From *dissident*.] Disagreement; dissent; nonconformity.

dissident, dis'si-dent, *a.* [L. *dissidens, dissidentis*, ppr. of *dissideo*, I disagree—*dis*, asunder, and *sedeo*, I sit; seen also in *supersede, sedentary, session*, &c. SEDATE.] Dissenting; specifically, dissenting from an established church.—n. One who disagrees or dissents; a dissenter; one who separates from the established religion.

dissilience, dis-si'li-ens, *n.* [From L. *dissiliens, -entis*, ppr. of *dissilio*, I leap apart—prefix *dis*, and *salio*, I leap.] Act of leaping or starting asunder.

dissilient, dis-si'li-ent, *a.* [See prec.] Leaping or bursting asunder; starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force.

dissimilar, dis-si'mi-lĕr, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *similar*=Fr. *dissimilaire*.] Unlike either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; heterogeneous.

dissimilarity, dis-si'mi-la'ri-ti, *n.* The state or fact of being dissimilar; unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

dissimilarly, dis-si'mi-lĕr-li, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

dissimilation, dis-sim'i-lā-shon, *n.* [DISSIMILAR.] The act of rendering dissimilar or different; *philol.* the change of a sound to another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other.

dissimilitude, dis-si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *similitude*=Fr. *dissimilitude*, L. *dissimilitudo*—prefix *dis*, and *similis*, like.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

dissimulate, dis-sim'ū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dissimulated*, dis-sim'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *dissimulating*, dis-sim'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *dissimulare*—prefix *dis*, and *simulo*, same. SIMILAR.] To dissemble; to make pretence; to feign.—v.t. To cause to appear different.

dissimulation, dis-sim'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *dissimulation*, fr. L. *dissimulatio*. See prec.] Act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

dissimulator, dis-sim'ū-lāt"ĕr, *n.* One who dissimulates or dissembles.

dissipate, dis'si-pāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissipated*, dis'si-pāt-ed; ppr. *dissipating*, dis'si-pāt-ing. [L. *dissipo, dissipatum*—*dis*, asunder, and the rare *sipo, supo*, I throw.] To scatter, disperse, or drive away; to scatter in wasteful extravagance; to scatter, as the attention or energies; to spend; to expend; to squander; to waste.—v.i. To scatter, disperse, or separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

dissipated, dis'si-pāt-ed, *p.a.* Given to dissipation or loose behaviour; dissolute; devoted to pleasure and vice.

dissipation, dis-si-pā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dissipation*, L. *dissipatio*.] Act of dissipating or scattering; dispersion; act of squandering or wasting; waste; that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject; a dissolute, irregular course of life; dissolute conduct.

dissociate, dis-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissociated*, dis-sō'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *dissociating*, dis-sō'shi-āt-ing. [L. *dissocio, dissociatus*—prefix *dis*, and *socio*, I unite, fr. *socius*, a companion. SOCIAL.] To separate, as from society, fellowship, or company; to separate; to disunite; to part.

dissociation, dis-sō'shi-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *dissociatio*.] Act of dissociating; a state of separation; disunion; *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements.

dissolubility, dis-so'lū-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being dissoluble.

dissoluble, dis'so-lū-bl, *a.* [Fr. *dissoluble*, fr. L. *dissolubilis*, fr. *dissolvo*, I dissolve. DISSOLVE.] Capable of being dissolved; having its parts or particles separable; susceptible of decomposition or decay.

dissolute, dis'sō-lūt, *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvo*. DISSOLVE.] Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; licentious; luxurious; debauched.

dissolutely, dis'sō-lūt-li, *adv.* In a dissolute manner.

dissoluteness, dis'sō-lūt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being dissolute; vicious indulgence in pleasure; dissipation.

dissolution, dis-sō-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dissolution*, fr. L. *dissolutio, -onis*, fr. *dissolvo*. DISSOLVE.] Act of dissolving; act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting or liquefaction; the resolution of a body into its constituent elements; decomposition; separation of the soul and body; death; separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; destruction; the breaking up of an assembly or the putting an end to its existence.

dissolvable, diz-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That may be dissolved, melted, or converted into a fluid.

dissolve, diz-zolv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissolved*, diz-zolvd'; ppr. *dissolving*, diz-zolv'ing. [L. *dissolvo*, I break up, I separate—*dis*, asunder, and *solvo, solutum*, I loose, set free, whence also *solve, soluble, solution, absolve*, &c. SOLVE.] To melt, especially by the use of a fluid; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state; to disunite, break up, separate, or loosen; to destroy any connected system or body; to put an end to (parliament, a government); to break or make no longer binding (an alliance, &c.); to destroy the power of or render ineffectual (a spell or enchantment); to destroy or consume; to cause to vanish.—v.i. To be melted or converted from a solid to a fluid state; to lose strength and firmness; to melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid; to fall asunder; to crumble; to waste away; to perish; to be decomposed; to come to an end by a separation of parts; to break up; to be dismissed, as a meeting.—Dissolving views, views painted on glass slides, which, by means of magic lanterns, can be made to appear and vanish at pleasure, others replacing them.

dissolvent, diz-zolv'ent, *a.* [L. *dissolvens, -ventis*, ppr. of *dissolvo*. DISSOLVE.] Having power to melt or dissolve.—n. That which has the power of dissolving or melting; a solvent.

dissolver, diz-zolv'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which dissolves.

dissonance, dis'so-nans, *n.* [Fr. *dissonance*, fr. L.L. *dissonantia*, fr. *dissonans, -antis*, ppr. of *dissŏno*. DISSONANT.] Disagreement in sound; discord: a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, grating or unpleasing to the ear; disagreement.

dissonant, dis'so-nant, *a.* [Fr. *dissonant*, fr L. *dissŏnans, -antis*, ppr. of *dissŏno*, I disagree in sound—prefix *dis*, and *sonus*, a sound.] Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; incongruous.

dissuade, dis-swād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissuaded*, dis-swād'ed; ppr. *dissuading*, dis-swād'ing. [Fr. *dissuader*, fr. L. *dissuadere*—*dis* and *suadeo*, I advise or exhort. SUASION.] To advise or exhort against something; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure by reason, importunity, or offering motives; to turn from a purpose by argument; the opposite of *persuade*.

dissuasion, dis-swā'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *dissuasion*, L. *dissuasio*, fr. *dissuasus*, pp. of *dissuadeo*. See prec.] Act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; dehortation.

dissuasive, dis-swā'siv, *a.* [See prec.] Tending to dissuade or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.—n. That which dissuades or tends to dissuade; reason, argument, or motive that deters.

dissuasively, dis-swā'siv-li, *adv.* In a way to dissuade.

dissyllabic, dis-sil-lab'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a dissyllable; consisting of two syllables only.

dissyllabism, dis-sil'lab-izm, *n.* The character of being dissyllabic.

dissyllable, dis'sil-la-bl, *n.* [From Gr. *dis, di*, double, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only.

dissymetry, dis-sim'met-ri, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *symmetry*.] Want of symmetry.

distaff, dis'taf, *n.* [A. Sax. *distæf*, that is, *dis-* or *dise-staff*—*dis*=O.E. *dise*, to put the flax on the distaff, *dizen*, to deck, to bedizen; allied to L.G. *diesse*, the flax on the distaff; G. *dusse*, tow, oakum.] The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

distain, dis-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distained*, dis-tānd'; ppr. *distaining*, dis-tān'ing. [O.Fr. *desteindre*, Fr. *déteindre*, to cause to lose colour—*des* for L. *dis*, priv., and *teindre*, fr. L. *tingere*, to stain, whence *tinge, tint, taint. Stain* is an abbreviation of this.] To stain; to discolour; to sully, defile, tarnish.

distal, dis'tal, *a.* [From *distant*: formed on the type of *central*.] Applied to the end of a bone, limb, or organ in plants and animals farthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion.—**distally**, dis'tal-li, *adv.* Towards the distal end; towards the extremity.

distance, dis'tans, *n.* [Fr. *distance*, fr. L. *distantia*, distance, remoteness, lit. a standing apart, fr. *distans, distantis*, ppr. of *disto*, I stand apart—*dis*, apart, and *sto*, I stand. STATE, STATUE, &c.] Remoteness in place or time; extent of space or interval between two objects or things; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between things; interval, space, or length of time; ideal space or separation, as between things that differ from each other; the remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect; reserve; coldness; remoteness in succession or relation; the interval between two notes in music.—v.t. pret. & pp. *distanced*, dis'tanst; ppr. *distancing*, dis'tans-ing. To leave behind in a race; to leave at a great distance behind; to outdo or excel greatly.

distant, dis'tant, *a.* [Fr. *distant*, fr. L. *distans, distantis*, ppr. of *disto*, I stand apart. DISTANCE.] Standing apart or at a distance; remote in place, time, relationship or consanguinity, &c.; not close or near; far-off; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; cool; shy.

distantly, dis'tant-li, *adv.* In a distant manner; remotely; at a distance; with reserve or coldness.

distaste, dis-tāst', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *taste*.] Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink in a greater or less degree; disrelish; aversion of mind; dislike.—v.t. pret. & pp. *distasted*, dis-tāst'ed; ppr. *distasting*, dis-tāst'ing. To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe; to offend; to disgust.

distasteful, dis-tāst'fụl, *a.* Causing distaste; unpleasant to the taste; nauseous; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory.

distastefully, dis-tāst'fụl-li, *adv.* In a distasteful manner.

distastefulness, dis-tāst'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being distasteful; disagreeableness; dislike.

distemper, dis-tem'pĕr, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *temper*, in old sense of mixture or proportion of bodily fluids or humours.] Any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; disorder; disease; sickness; malady; a disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder; bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite.—v.t. pret. & pp. *distempered*, dis-tem'pĕrd; ppr. *distempering*, dis-tem'pĕr-ing. To change the due temper

or mixture of†; to disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind; to disturb; to ruffle; to deprive of temper or moderation.

distemper, dis-tem'pėr, *n.* [It. *distemperare*, to dissolve or mix with liquid—prefix *dis*, and *temperare* to temper.] A kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size, and chiefly used for scene-painting and interior decoration, also called *tempera*; a pigment used in this style of painting.

distemperature, dis-tem'pėr-ā-tūr, *n.* [From *distemper*, a disorder.] Tumult; outrageousness; perturbation of mind; confusion; loss of regularity; disorder.

distempered, dis-tem'pėrd, *p.a.* Diseased in body or disordered in mind; disturbed; ruffled; intemperate; prejudiced or perverted; biassed.

distend, dis-tend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distended*, dis-tend'ed; ppr. *distending*, dis-tend'ing. [L. *distendo—dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, I stretch or stretch out, I tend, as in *extend*, *contend*. TENT, TEND.] To stretch or swell out by force acting from within; to dilate; to extend; to expand; to swell; to spread apart; to widen.—— v.i. To become inflated or distended; to swell; to dilate.

distensibility, dis-tens'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

distensible, dis-tens'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

distensive, dis-tens'iv, *a.* That distends or may be distended.

distention, dis-ten'shon, *n.* [Fr. *distension*, fr. L. *distentio*. DISTEND.] Act of distending; state of being distended; inflation; dilatation; expansion.

distich, dis'tik, *n.* [Gr. *distichos—di*, twice, double, and *stichos*, a row, a line, a verse.] A couplet; a couple of poetic lines; an epigram of two verses.

distichous, dis'tik-us, *a.* [See prec.] Having two rows, or disposed in two rows.

distil, dis-til', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distilled*, dis-tild'; ppr. *distilling*, dis-til'ing. [Fr. *distiller*, fr. L. *destillare*, to trickle down, to distil—*de*, down, and *stillare*, to drop, fr. *stilla*, a drop. *Still* (n.) is an abbreviation of this.] To drop or drip down; to fall in drops; to drip; to trickle down; to flow gently or in a small stream; to use a still; to practise distillation.—— v.t. To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops; to extract by heat; to separate, as spirit or essential oils, from liquor, by heat or evaporation; to extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; to extract, as the pure part of a fluid.

distillable, dis-til'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.

distillate, dis-til'āt, *n.* [*Di til* and *-ate*.] A fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.

distillation, dis-til-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *distillation*.] Act of distilling; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance (especially a fermented liquor) by evaporation and condensation.

distillatory, dis-til'a-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *distillatoire*.] Belonging to distillation; used for distilling.——n. An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

distiller, dis-til'ėr, *n.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

distillery, dis-til'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *distillerie*.] The building and works where distilling is carried on.

distinct, dis-tingkt', *a.* [L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguo*. DISTINGUISH.] Separated or distinguished by some mark, note, or character; not the same in number or kind; separate in place; having well-marked characteristics; standing clearly or boldly out; well-defined; clear; plain; obvious; unmistakable.

distinction, dis-tingk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *distinction*, L. *distinctio, -onis*. DISTINGUISH.] The act of distinguishing; that which distinguishes or marks as different; difference; elevation of rank in society; honourable estimation; superiority; rank; eminence; note; that which confers or marks eminence or superiority; a title or honour.

distinctive, dis-tingkt'iv, *a.* [Fr. *distinctif*, L. *distinctivus*. DISTINCT.] That makes distinct; that marks distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish and discern.

distinctively, dis-tingkt'iv-li, *adv.* In a distinctive manner; with distinction; plainly.

distinctly, dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In a distinct manner; clearly; plainly; obviously.

distinctness, dis-tingkt'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct; plainness; clearness, precision.

distinguish, dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distinguished*, dis-ting'gwisht; ppr. *distinguishing*, dis-ting'gwish-ing. [Fr. *distinguer*, fr. L. *distinguère*, to mark off, distinguish—*dis*, and *stinguere*, lit. to prick, fr. the root *stig*, as in Gr. *stizō*, I mark with a pointed instrument, I prick. STING.] To mark or set apart as different or separate from others; to perceive or recognize the individuality of; to indicate by something characteristic; to point or mark out by some peculiarity; to separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to discern critically; to discriminate; to perceive; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known; to signalize; to honour.—— v.i. To make a distinction; to find or show the difference.

distinguishable, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being distinguished or recognized; that may be separated, known, or made known; worthy of note or special regard.

distinguishably, dis-ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

distinguished, dis-ting'gwisht, *p. a.* Separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect; marked; noted; conspicuous; celebrated; eminent; illustrious.

distinguishing, dis-ting'gwish-ing, *p. a.* Constituting difference or distinction; peculiar; characteristic.

distinguishingly, dis-ting'gwish-ing-li, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner.

distort, dis-tôrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distorted*, dis-tôrt'ed; ppr. *distorting*, dis-tôrt'ing. [L. *distorqueo*, *distortus—dis*, asunder, and *torqueo*, I twist. TORTURE.] To twist or turn out of natural or regular shape; to force or put out of the true bent or direction; to bias; to turn aside from the true meaning; to wrest; to pervert.

distorted, dis-tôrt'ed, *p.a.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; shaped abnormally; malformed; misshapen.

distortion, dis-tôr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *distorsion*, fr. L. *distortio*.] Act of distorting; a twisting or writhing motion; state of being distorted in shape; an unnatural direction of parts; crookedness; deformity; a perversion of the true meaning of words.

distortive, dis-tôrt'iv, *a.* Causing distortion.

distract, dis-trakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distracted*, dis-trakt'ed; ppr. *distracting*, dis-trakt'ing. [L. *distraho*, *distractum*, I pull asunder, I perplex—*dis*, asunder, and *traho*, I draw; whence *tractable*, *trace*, &c. TRACE.] To draw or pull asunder or apart†; to divert from any point or object toward another point, or toward various other objects; to draw toward different objects; to perplex, confound, harass; to disorder the reason of; to render raving or furious.

distracted, dis-trakt'ed, *p.a.* Disordered in intellect; deranged; crazy; frantic; insane.

distractedly, dis-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* In a distracted manner; madly; furiously; wildly.

distractedness, dis-trakt'ed-nes, *n.* A state of being distracted; madness.

distracting, dis-trakt'ing, *p.a.* Causing distraction; perplexing; harassing.

distraction, dis-trak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *distraction*, L. *distractio.*] Act of distracting or state of being distracted; perplexity; derangement of the intellect; frenzy; frantic state; violent perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief; anything giving the mind a new and less onerous occupation; a diversion.

distrain, dis-trān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distrained*, dis-trānd'; ppr. *distraining*, dis-trān'ing. [O.Fr. *destraindre*, fr. L. *distringere*, to draw apart, bind, molest, later to exact a pledge—*dis*, asunder, and *stringere*, to strain (as in *constrain*, *restrain*). STRAIN. Akin *distress*, *district*.] To seize or take possession of; specifically to seize, as goods and chattels, for debt.—— v.i. To make seizure of goods for debt.

distrainable, dis-trān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be destrained.—**distrainer**, **distrainor**, dis-trān'ėr, *n.* One who seizes goods for debt.—**distraint**, dis-trānt', *n.* A distress or distraining.

distrait, dis-trā, *a.* [Fr. *distrait*, fr. L. *distractus*. DISTRACT.] Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

distraught, dis-trąt', *a.* [Old pp. of *distract*.] Distracted; perplexed.

distress, dis-tres', *n.* [O.Fr. *destresse*, *destrece* (Mod. Fr. *détresse*), oppression, fr. *destrecer*, to oppress, fr. a hypothetical L.L. *destrictiare*, fr. L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*, I draw apart, hinder, molest. DISTRAIN.] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; suffering; agony; misery; affliction, as of a nation; calamity; adversity; a state of danger or destitution; *law*, the act of distraining; the seizure of any personal chattel as a pledge for the payment of rent or debt, or the satisfaction of a claim.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *distressed*, dis-trest'; ppr. *distressing*, dis-tres'ing. To afflict with pain, anguish, or calamity; to make miserable; to pain; to grieve; to trouble; to harass; to perplex.

distressed, dis-trest', *p.a.* Suffering distress; afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.

distressful, dis-tres'fụl, *a.* Full of distress or trouble; inflicting or bringing distress; indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; calamitous.

distressfully, dis-tres'fụl-li, *adv.* In a distressful or painful manner.

distressing, dis-tres'ing, *p.a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain; grievous.

distressingly, dis-tres'ing-li, *adv.* In a distressing manner; with great pain.

distributable, dis-tri'būt-a-bl, *a.* That may be distributed.

distribute, dis-tri'būt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distributed*, dis-tri'būt-ed; ppr. *distributing*, dis-tri'būt-ing. [L. *distribuo*, *distributum—dis*, apart, and *tribuo*, I give. TRIBUTE.] To divide among two or more; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to apportion; to deal out; to assign; to allot; to administer, as justice; to dispense; to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to class; to classify; to give in charity.

distributer, dis-tri'būt-ėr, *n.* One who distributes, divides, or deals out in parts; a dispenser.

distribution, dis-tri-bū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *distribution*, L. *distributio.*] Act of distributing; a dealing out in parts or portions; allotment; apportionment; dispensation; act of separating into distinct parts or classes; division and disposition of the parts of anything; *printing*, the separating of the types and arranging of them in their proper places in the case; the manner of being distributed or spread over the earth.

distributive, dis-tri'būt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *distributif*.] That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; expressing separation or division; *gram.* denoting the persons or things that make a number taken separately and singly.—— n. A word that divides or distributes, as *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*.

distributively, dis-tri'būt-iv-li, *adv.* In a distributive manner; singly; not collectively.

district, dis'trikt, *n.* [Fr. *district*, a district, L.L. *districtus*, a district subject to one jurisdiction or within which the lord might distrain, fr. L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*. DISTRAIN.] A limited extent of

country; a circuit within which a certain authority may be exercised, and to which it is restricted; a territory within given lines; a portion of territory without very definite limits; a tract; a region; a country.

distrust, dis-trust', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distrusted*, dis-trust'ed; ppr. *distrusting*, dis-trust'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *trust*.] To have no trust or confidence in; to doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on; to doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm.——n. Want of trust, confidence, faith, or reliance; doubt or suspicion; discredit; loss of confidence on the part of others.

distrustful, dis-trust'fụl, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; diffident.

distrustfully, dis-trust'fụl-li, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

distrustfulness, dis-trust'fụl-nes, *n.* State of being distrustful; want of confidence.

disturb, dis-tėrb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disturbed*, dis-tėrbd'; ppr. *disturbing*, dis-tėrb'ing. [O. Fr. *destourber*, L. *disturbare*, to throw into disorder, drive apart—*dis*, asunder, and *turbo*, I confuse, fr. *turba*, a crowd, tumult, whence also *perturb*, *turbid*, *turbulent*. TURBID.] To excite from a state of rest or tranquillity; to throw into disorder; to disorder; to disarrange; to put into confusion; to disquiet; to agitate; to discompose; to molest; to trouble; to hinder; to stir; to ruffle; to move.

disturbance, dis-tėrb'ans, *n.* [*Disturb* and *-ance*.] State of being disturbed; a stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; interruption of a settled state of things; tumult; brawl; disorder; commotion; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation; interruption of a right.

disturber, dis-tėrb'ėr, *n.* One who or that which disturbs.

disunion, dis-ū'nyon, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *union*.] A severing or breaking up of union; separation; disjunction; rupture; breach of concord; contention; dissension.

disunite, dis-ū-nīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disunited*, dis-ū-nīt'ed; ppr. *disuniting*, dis-ū-nīt'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *unite*.] To break up or destroy the unity of; to separate; to disjoin; to part.——v.i. To part; to fall asunder; to become separate.

disusage, dis-ūz'āj, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *usage*.] A desisting from usage; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

disuse, dis-ūs', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *use* (n.).] Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; cessation of custom; desuetude.

disuse, dis-ūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disused*, dis-ūzd'; ppr. *disusing*, dis-ūz'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *use*, verb.] To cease to use, employ, or make use of; to neglect or omit to practise: to disaccustom.

disyoke, dis-yōk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disyoked*, dis-yōkt'; ppr. *disyoking*, dis-yōk'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *yoke*.] To unyoke; to free from any trammel.

ditch, dich, *n.* [A softened form of *dike* (comp. *church* and *kirk*, &c.), both being formerly applied to the embankment as well as to the ditch. DIKE, DIG.] A trench in the earth made by digging; a trench for draining wet land; a trench to guard inclosures; a fosse or moat; any long channel of water in the ground.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ditched*, dicht; ppr. *ditching*, dich'ing. To dig or make a ditch or ditches.——v.t. To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; to surround with a ditch.

ditcher, dich'ėr, *n.* One who digs ditches.

ditheism, dī'thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *theos*, a god. THEIST.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, the one good and the other evil; dualism; manicheism.—**ditheist**, dī'thē-ist, *n.* One who believes in ditheism.—**ditheistic**, **ditheistical**, dī-thē-is'tik, dī-thē-is'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ditheism.

dithyramb, **dithyrambus**, dī'thi-ramb, dī-thi-ramb'us, *n.* [L. *dithyrambus*, fr. Gr. *dithyrambos*. Etymol. unknown.] An ancient hymn or ode in honour of Bacchus, full of poetic fire; a song in honour of other gods, composed in an elevated or wildly enthusiastic style; hence, any poem of an impetuous and irregular character.

dithyrambic, dī-thi-ramb'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a dithyramb.——n. A dithyramb.

ditone, dī'tōn, *n.* [Gr. *di*, two, and *tonos*, tone. TONE.] An interval in music comprehending two tones.

dittany, dit'ta-ni, *n.* [L. *dictamnum*, *dictamnus*, fr. Gr. *diktamnon*, *diktamnos*, fr. growing abundantly on Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] A plant of the Mediterranean region, with large white or rose-coloured flowers, and having glands containing a fragrant volatile oil.

ditto, dit'tō, *n.* [It. *ditto*, what has been said, fr. L. *dictum*, something said. DICTION.] A word used chiefly in lists, accounts, &c., to save writing, equivalent to same as above, or aforesaid: often contracted into *Do.*

ditty, dit'i, *n.* [O. Fr. *dité*, a story, poem, &c., fr. L. *dictatum*, pp. of *dictare*, to dictate. DICTATE.] A song; a sonnet; a little poem to be sung; the song of a bird.

diuretic, dī-ū-ret'ik, *a.* [Fr. *diurétique*, fr. Gr. *diourētikos*, fr. *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine (q.v.).] Having the power to excite the secretion of urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.——n. A medicine that has this effect.

diurnal, dī-ėrn'al, *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr. *diurnus*, daily, fr. *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diary*, &c. *Journal* is the same word. DIAL.] Relating to day, or the daytime; daily; happening every day; performed in a day, or in twenty-four hours; quotidian.——n. A day-book†; a journal†; in the Roman Catholic Church, a book containing the office of each day.

diurnally, dī-ėrn'al-li, *adv.* In a diurnal manner; daily; every day.

divagation, dī-va-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *divagor*, *divagatus*, I wander about—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vagor*, I wander. VAGUE.] A going astray; deviation; digression.

divan, di-van', *n.* [Ar. and Per. *dīvān*.] Among the Turks and other orientals, a court of justice; a council or council-chamber; a state or reception room; a kind of coffee-house; a cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a collection of poems by one author.

divaricate, dī-va'ri-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *divaricated*, dī-va'ri-kāt-ed; ppr. *divaricating*, dī-va'ri-kāt-ing. [L. *divarico*, *divaricatus*, to spread apart—*dis*, apart, and *varico*, I straddle, fr. *varicus*, with feet spread apart, fr. *varus*, straddling, bow-legged.] To spread asunder; to branch off; to fork; to part into two branches.——a. Branching; divergent; forked.—**divarication**, dī-va'ri-kā"shon, *n.* A parting into two branches; a forking; a crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

dive, dīv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dived*, dīvd; ppr. *diving*, dīv'ing. [A. Sax. *dȳfan*, to dive (also *dūfan*)=Icel. *dýfa*, to dip, to dive; akin *deep*, *dip*.] To descend or plunge into water head foremost; to go under water for the purpose of executing some work; to dart down from a height or elevated position; to go deep into any subject; to plunge into any business or condition.——n. An act of diving; a plunge into water.

diver, dīv'ėr, *n.* One who dives; a person employed in work under water by the aid of a special dress and apparatus; a bird which dives, one of a family of marine swimming birds preying upon fish, which they pursue under water.

diverge, di-vėrj', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *diverged*, di-vėrjd'; ppr. *diverging*, di-vėrj'ing. [L.L. *divergo*, fr. L. *dis*, apart, and *vergo*, I incline. VERGE.] To proceed from a point in different directions; to deviate from a given course or line: opposed to *converge*; to differ or vary.

divergence, di-vėrj'ens, *n.* [Fr. *divergence*. DIVERGE.] Act of diverging; a receding from each other; a going further apart.

divergency, di-vėrj'en-si, *n.* Same as *divergence*.

divergent, di-vėrj'ent, *a.* [Fr. *divergent*. DIVERGE.] Diverging; departing or receding from each other, as lines or rays which proceed from the same point.

divers, dī'vėrz, *a.* [Fr. *divers*, fr. L. *diversus*, diverse, turned away, fr. *dȳ* for *dis*, asunder, and *verto*, *versum*, I turn. VERSE. The same word as *diverse* used in a slightly different way.] Different; various; several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number.

diverse, dī-vėrs' or dī'vėrs, *a.* [L. *diversus*. See prec.] Different; differing; unlike; not the same; various; multiform.

diversely, dī-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a diverse manner; variously.

diversifiable, di-vėr'si-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being diversified or varied.

diversification, di-vėr'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of diversifying; variation; variegation; variety of forms; change; alteration.

diversified, di-vėr'si-fīd, *p.a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; variegated.

diversify, di-vėr'si-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diversified*, di-vėr'si-fīd; ppr. *diversifying*, di-vėr'si-fī-ing. [Fr. *diversifier*, to diversify, fr. L.L. *diversificare*, fr. L. *diversus*, different, diverse, and *facio*, I make.] To make diverse in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate; to give diversity to.

diversion, di-vėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *diversion*, L.L. *diversio*, fr. L. *diverto*, *diversus*. DIVERT.] Act of diverting or turning aside from any course; that which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; amusement; entertainment; pastime; sport; play; act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made.

diversity, di-vėrs'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *diversité*, fr. L. *diversitas*, fr. *diversus*. DIVERSE.] State of being diverse; contrariety; difference; unlikeness; variety.

divert, di-vėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diverted*, di-vėrt'ed; ppr. *diverting*, di-vėrt'ing. [Fr. *divertir*, fr. L. *divertere*, to turn aside—*dis*, apart, and *verto*, I turn. DIVERS.] To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; to change in direction; to turn, as the mind from business or study; to please; to amuse; to entertain.

diverting, di-vėrt'ing, *p.a.* Causing diversion or amusement; amusing; entertaining; comical.—**divertingly**, di-vėrt'ing-li, *adv.* In a diverting manner.

divertissement, dē-ver-tēs-mäṅ, *n.* [Fr., fr. *divertir*, to divert.] A short entertainment between the acts of longer theatrical pieces.

divest, di-vest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *divested*, di-vest'ed; ppr. *divesting*, di-vest'ing. [O. Fr. *devestir*, Fr. *dévêtir*, fr. L. *devestire*, to undress—*de*, priv., and *vestio*, I clothe, fr. *vestis*, a garment, whence also *vest*, *vesture*. VEST.] To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage: opposed to *invest*; to deprive or strip of anything that covers, surrounds, or attends: with *of* before the thing removed.

dividable, di-vīd'a-bl, *a.* That may be divided; divisible.

divide, di-vīd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *divided*, di-vīd'ed; ppr. *dividing*, di-vīd'ing.] L. *divido*, *divisum*, divide—*dis*, apart, asunder, and root of *viduus*, deprived, bereaved, *vidua*, a widow. WIDOW.] To part asunder; to separate; to part or separate, as an entire thing; to part, as a thing into two or more pieces; to sever; to sunder; to cause to be separate; to keep apart; to interpose a barrier between; to distribute, share, allot, deal out; to give in parts or shares; to apportion, as dividends, profits, &c.; to disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant; to set at variance; to separate into two parts for giving votes.——v.i. To part; to open; to cleave; to separate; to be of different opinions; to vote by the division of a legislative house into parties.

dividend, di'vi-dend, *n.* [L. *dividendum*: lit. a thing to be divided.] A sum or number which is to be divided into equal parts;

a part or share; particularly the profit or gain made by a joint-stock company and which falls to be divided among the shareholders according to the stock of each; the sum that falls to the share of each; a part or share divided to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt; the interest due to any holder of a share in the public debt.

divider, di-vīd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which divides; a distributor; *pl.* a pair of small compasses.

divi-divi, divi-divi, *n.* [Native name.] A tropical American tree and its pods, the latter containing much tannic acid, and used by tanners and dyers.

dividual, di-vid'ū-al, *a.* [L. *dividuus.* DIVIDE.] Shared with others; divisible.

divination, di-vin-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *divinatio.*] Act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by magical means; conjectural presage; presentiment.

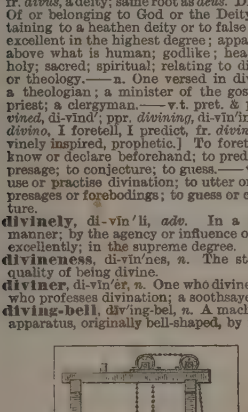
divine, di-vīn', *a.* [Fr. *divin*, fr. L. *divinus*, fr. *divus*, a deity; same root as *deus.* DEITY.] Of or belonging to God or the Deity; pertaining to a heathen deity or to false gods; excellent in the highest degree; apparently above what is human; godlike; heavenly; holy; sacred; spiritual; relating to divinity or theology.——*n.* One versed in divinity; a theologian; a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.——v.t. pret. & pp. *divined*, di-vīnd'; ppr. *divining*, di-vīn'ing. [L. *divino*, I foretell, I predict, fr. *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic.] To foretell; to know or declare beforehand; to predict; to presage; to conjecture; to guess.——v.i. To use or practise divination; to utter or have presages or forebodings; to guess or conjecture.

divinely, di-vīn'li, *adv.* In a divine manner; by the agency or influence of God; excellently; in the supreme degree.

divineness, di-vīn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being divine.

diviner, di-vīn'ėr, *n.* One who divines; one who professes divination; a soothsayer.

diving-bell, div'ing-bel, *n.* A machine or apparatus, originally bell-shaped, by means



A, Diving-bell. B, Air-pump.

of which persons may descend below the surface of the water, and remain for some time, so as to execute various operations.

diving-dress, div'ing-dres, *n.* A waterproof dress used by professional divers, and constructed in various ways.

divining-rod, di-vin'ing-rod, *n.* A rod, usually of hazel, which, if carried by certain persons, points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over a spot where water or treasure is to be found.

divinity, di-vin'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *divinité*, L. *divinitas*, fr. *divinus*, divine. DIVINE.] The state of being divine; divineness; deity; godhead; God; the Supreme Being; a celestial being, one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion; supernatural power or virtue; awe-inspiring character or influence; sacredness; the science of divine things; theology.

divisibility, di-viz'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité.*] Quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of being separated into minute parts.

divisible, di-viz'i-bl, *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, fr. *divido*, *divisum*, I divide—which see.] Capable of division; that may be divided or disunited; separable.

divisibly, di-viz'i-bli, *adv.* In a divisible manner.

division, di-vi'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *division*, L. *divisio*, fr. *divido*, *divisum*, I divide. DIVIDE.] Act of dividing or separating into parts; state of being divided; that which divides, separates, or keeps apart; separation; partition; the part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; a portion; a section; a separate body of men; a part or distinct portion; a divided state; disunion; discord; dissension; variance; difference; the separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote; in *arith.* the dividing of a number or quantity into any part assigned, or the rule by which this is effected.

divisional, di-vizh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to division; marking or making division; belonging to a division or district.

divisive, di-vīz'iv, *a.* Forming division or distribution; creating division or discord.

divisor, di-vīz'or, *n.* [L. *divisor*, a divider.] In *arith.* the number by which the dividend is divided.

divorce, di-vōrs', *n.* [Fr. *divorce*, fr. L. *divortium*, a separation, a divorce, fr. *divorto*, same as *diverto*, I turn away. DIVERT.] A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony; the separation by law of husband and wife; disunion of things closely united; separation; parting asunder.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *divorced*, di-vōrst'; ppr. *divorcing*, di-vōrs'ing. [Fr. *divorcer*, fr. the noun.] To dissolve the marriage contract between; to separate from the condition of husband or wife; to procure or pass a sentence of divorce against; to put away; to separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to take away.

divorceable, di-vōr'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being divorced.

divorcee, di-vōr-sē', *n.* A person divorced.

divorcement, di-vōrs'ment, *n.* The act of divorcing.

divorcer, di-vōr'sėr, *n.* The person or cause that produces divorce.

divorcive, di-vōr'siv, *a.* Having power to divorce.

divulge, di-vulj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *divulged*, di-vuljd'; ppr. *divulging*, di-vulj'ing. [Fr. *divulguer*, fr. L. *divulgare*, to spread among the people—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *vulgus*, the common people, whence also *vulgar.* VULGAR.] To spread among people; to make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to disclose; to reveal; to spread abroad.

divulsion, di-vul'shon, *n.* [L. *divulsio*, *-onis*, fr. *divello*, *divulsum*, I pluck or pull asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, I pull. CONVULSION.] A pulling, tearing, or rending asunder, or separating.

divulsive, di-vul'siv, *a.* [See prec.] That pulls asunder; that rends.

dizen, diz'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dizened*, diz'nd; ppr. *dizening*, diz'n-ing. [From obsolete *dise*, *dyse*, the first part of *distaff.* Hence *bedizen.*] To dress; to deck; to bedizen.

dizzily, diz'i-li, *adv.* In a dizzy manner.

dizziness, diz'i-nes, *n.* State of being dizzy; giddiness; vertigo.

dizzy, diz'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *dysig*, foolish; akin to L.G. *dusig*, *dösig*, O.D. *duyzigh*, Mod. D. *duizelig*, dizzy, Dan. *dösig*, drowsy. Allied are *daze*, *dazzle*, *dose.*] Having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; giddy; vertiginous; causing giddiness.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dizzied*, diz'id; ppr. *dizzying*, diz'i-ing. To make dizzy or giddy; to confuse.

djereed, **djerid**, je-rēd', *n.* [Ar. *jerid.*] A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports.

do, dö, *v.t.* or *auxiliary*; pret. *did*, did; pp. *done*, dun; ppr. *doing*, dö'ing. When transitive the present tense singular is, I *do*, thou *doest* or *dost* (dö'est, dust), he *does* or *doth* (duz, duth); when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost.* [A. Sax. *dón*, to do, *dó*, I do=D. *doen*, G. *thun*, to do; cog. L. *do* in *abdo*, I put away, *condo*, I put together, Skr. *dhā*, to place. From same stem are *deed*, *deem*, *doom.*] To perform, execute, carry into effect; to bring about, produce, effect; to give, confer, or pay (as honour, reverence, &c.); to transact; to finish or complete; to prepare; to cook.—**To do away**, to remove; to put away; to annul; to put an end to.—**To do into**, to translate or render (in another language).—**To do over**, to perform again; to repeat; to put a coating, as of paint, upon.—**To do up**, to put up, as a parcel; to tie up; to pack.—**To do with**, to dispose of; to employ; to deal with.——v.i. [In this usage *do* is partly fr. A. Sax. *dugan*, to avail, be worth=Icel. *duga*, Dan. *due*, D. *deugen*, Goth. *dugan*, G. *taugen*, to be worth, but the senses are intermingled.] To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; to succeed; to accomplish a purpose; to serve an end; to suffice; to find means; to shift.—**To do for**, to suit; to answer in place of; to be sufficient for.—**To do without**, to shift without; to dispense with.—**To have done**, to have made an end; to have finished.—**To have done with**, to have finished with; to cease to have part or interest in or connection with.—*Do* is often used for a verb to save repetition.—As an auxiliary it is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences. It is also used to express emphasis, as, I *do* love her. In the imperative it expresses an urgent request or command (as, *do* come; help me, *do*).—The past participle has some colloquial or special uses; as, *done!* an exclamation expressing agreement to a proposal, that is, it is agreed, or I accept; **done up**, ruined in any manner, completely exhausted, very tired or fatigued.

doab, dō'ab, *n.* [Hind., lit. 'two rivers'.] In India, a tract of country between two rivers.

docile, dō'sil, *a.* [L. *docilis*, fr. *doceo*, I teach. DOCTRINE.] Easily taught; teachable; ready to learn; easily managed; tractable; pliant; yielding.

docility, dō'si-li-ti, *n.* [Fr. *docilité*, fr. L. *docilitas*, fr. *doceo*, I teach. DOCILE.] The quality of being docile; teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

docimastic, do'si-mas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *dokimastikos.* See next.] Belonging to examination, assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of ores or metals.

docimasy, do'si-ma-si, *n.* [Gr. *dokimasia*, fr. *dokimazō*, I try, examine, fr. *dokimos*, proved, tested.] The art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy.

dock, dok, *n.* [A. Sax. *docce*=O.D. *dokke*, Dan. *dokke*, G. *docke.*] The common name of various species of perennial herbs, most of them troublesome weeds with erect stems and broad leaves.

dock, dok, *n.* [Same as Icel. *dock(r)*, a short tail; G. *docke*, a thick short piece; Fris. *dok*, a small bundle, bunch.] The tail of a beast cut short; the stump of a tail.——v.t. pret. & pp. *docked*, dokt; ppr. *docking*, dok'ng. To cut or lop off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to shorten; to deduct from.

dock, dok, *n.* [Same as D. *dok*, whence Dan. *dok*, *dokke*, G. *dock*, Sw. *docka*, a dock; of doubtful origin; comp. Flem. *docke*, a kind of cage; perhaps from L. *doga*, a kind of vessel, fr. Gr. *dochē*, receptacle, fr. *dechomai*, I receive.] An inclosed area on the

side of a harbour or the bank of a river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates; the place where a criminal stands in court.—**Dry** or **graving dock**, a dock from which the water may be excluded, thus allowing the bottom of a vessel to be inspected and repaired.—**Wet dock**, a dock in which there is always water, the water being kept at about a uniform level by means of gates, so that vessels are always kept afloat.—**Floating dock**, a structure which serves as a graving dock, being sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *docked*, dokt; ppr. *docking*, dok'ing. To place in a dock.—**dockage**, dok'āj, *n.* Money paid for the use of a dock.

docket, dok'et, *n.* [A dim. of *dock*, in general sense of something curtailed or cut short.] A summary of a larger writing; a note containing the heads of a writing; a list of cases in a court of law; a ticket attached to goods giving some particulars or instructions.—— **v.t.** pret. & pp. *docketed*, dok'et-ed; ppr. *docketing*, dok'et-ing. To attach a docket to; to make an abstract of, and write it down; to enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back; to mark with a docket.

dock-warrant, dok'wo-rant, *n.* A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused at a dock.

dockyard, dok'yärd, *n.* A yard or place of storage near a dock, for containing naval stores, timber, &c.

doctor, dok'tėr, *n.* [L., fr. *doceo*, *doctum*, I teach=Fr. *docteur*. DOCTRINE.] A teacher†; one who has passed all the degrees of a university faculty, and is empowered to teach the subjects connected with it; a person who has received the degree of this name from a university, being thus a *doctor* of divinity, laws, medicine, &c.; a learned man; a man licensed to practise medicine; a physician.

doctoral, dok'tėr-al, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

doctorate, dok'tėr-āt, *n.* [*Doctor* and *-ate* =Fr. *doctorat*.] The degree of a doctor.

doctress, doctress, dok'tėr-es, dok'tres, *n.* A female physician.

doctorship, dok'tėr-ship, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

doctrinaire, dok-tri-nār', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *doctrina*, doctrine; the name was originally given to certain French politicians after the restoration of 1815.] One who theorizes or advocates important changes in political or social matters without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist.

doctrinal, dok'trin-al, *a.* Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine, or something taught.

doctrinally, dok'trin-al-li, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine.

doctrinarian, dok-tri-nā'ri-an, *n.* A doctrinaire.

doctrine, dok'trin, *n.* [Fr. *doctrine*, fr. L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning, fr. *doceo*, I teach, whence *doctor*, *docile*, *document*, &c.] Teaching; instruction; whatever is taught; a principle or opinion, or set of opinions, in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; a dogma; one or more of the truths of the gospel.

document, dok'ū-ment, *n.* [Fr. *document*, L. *documentum*, a lesson, a proof, example, &c., fr. *doceo*, I teach. DOCTRINE.] Written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *documented*, dok'ū-ment-ed; ppr. *documenting*, dok'ū-ment-ing. To furnish with documents, proofs, or necessary papers.—**documentary, documental**, dok'ū-men-ta-ri, dok'ū-men-tal, *a.* Pertaining to documents or written evidence; consisting in documents.

dodder, dod'ėr, *n.* [Same as Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*, G. *dotter*, dodder; of unknown derivation.] The name of certain slender, twining, leafless parasitic plants, species of which are found on nettles, vetches, furze, flax, &c.—**doddered**, dod'ėrd, *a.* Overgrown with dodder.

dodecagon, dō-de'ka-gon, *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, having twelve equal angles and sides.

dodecahedral, dō-de'ka-hē''dral, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron.

dodecahedron, dō-de'ka-hē''dron, *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a side.] A regular solid, having twelve equal pentagonal sides or faces.

dodecandrous, dō-de-kan'drus, *a.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* having twelve stamens.

dodecasyllable, dō-de'ka-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *syllable*.] A word of twelve syllables.

dodge, doj, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dodged*, dojd; ppr. *dodging*, doj'ing. [Etym. uncertain; perhaps connected with *duck*, to stoop or bend down the head, G. *ducken*, to bow, to stoop.] To start suddenly aside; to follow a person's footsteps, but so as to escape observation; to play fast and loose; to quibble.——v.t. To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape from by starting aside; to baffle by shifts and pretexts.——*n.* A trick; an artifice; an evasion.—**dodger**, doj'ėr, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

dodo, dō'dō, *n.* [Pg. *doudo*, silly.] An extinct bird of Mauritius, having a massive, clumsy body, short tail, short strong legs, and wings useless for flight.

doe, dō, *n.* [A. Sax. *dā*, Dan. *daa*, a doe; connections unknown.] A female deer; the female of the fallow-deer.

doer, dō'ėr, *n.* One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent.

doeskin, dō'skin, *n.* The skin of a doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth with a nap or pile.

doff, dof, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *doffed*, doft; ppr. *doffing*, dof'ing. [From *do* and *off*, the opposite of *don*—*do* and *on*.] To put off, as dress; to put or thrust away; to get rid of; to lay aside.

dog, dog, *n.* [A. Sax. *docga*, *dogga*, a dog; same as D. *dog*, Dan. *dogge*, Sw. *dogg*, G. *dogge*, which are all supposed to be from the English word. *Hound* (A. Sax. *hund*) was originally the common English word for dog. HOUND.] A well-known domestic animal of many varieties, closely allied to the wolf and the fox, noted for its sagacity, acute senses, and great attachment to man; a term of contempt given to a man; a mean, worthless fellow; a gay young man; a name applied to several tools, articles, &c., generally iron; as, an andiron or fire-*dog*. *Dog* is used in composition for male: as, *dog*-fox, *dog*-otter, &c.; as also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, *dog*-Latin, *dog*-rose.—**To give** or **throw to the dogs**, to throw away as useless.—**To go to the dogs**, to go to ruin in life.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dogged*, dogd; ppr. *dogging*, dog'ing. To follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to worry with importunity.

dogal, dō'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a doge.

dogate, dō'gāt, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

dog-cart, dog'kärt, *n.* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of double-seated gig, the occupants before and behind sitting back to back.

dog-cheap, dog'chēp, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat or offal; very cheap.

dog-day, dog'dā, *n.* One of the days when Sirius, or the Dog-star, rises and sets with the sun.

doge, dōj, *n.* [It. *doge*, fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader. DUKE.] The chief magistrate in Venice when it was a republic.

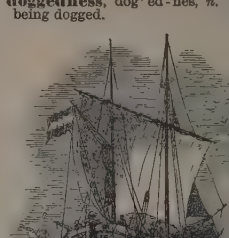
dog-eared, dog'ērd, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down from careless handling or *dog-eared* book).

dogfish, dog'fish, *n.* A name for several species of sharks.

dogged, dog'ed, *a.* Like a dog in pertinacity or obstinacy; determined; pertinacious.

doggedly, dog'ed-li, *adv.* In a dogged manner; with obstinate resolution.

doggedness, dog'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being dogged.



Dutch Dogger.

dogger, dog'ėr, *n.* [D.] A two-masted Dutch fishing-boat.

doggerel, dog'ė-rel, *n.* [Possibly fr. *dog*.] A loose, irregular kind of rhyme or versification; mean or poor poetry; wretched verse.

doggish, dog'ish, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; currish.

dog-grass, dog'gras, *n.* A kind of coarse grass supposed to be eaten by dogs.

dog-hole, dog'hōl, *n.* A hole fit only for a dog; a wretched abode.

dog-Latin, dog'la-tin, *n.* Barbarous Latin.

dogma, dog'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dogma*, that which seems true, an opinion, fr. *dokein*, to think, seem, appear right.] A settled opinion or belief; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal point, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy.

dogmatic, dogmatical, dog-mat'ik, dog-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *dogmatique*, Gr. *dogmatikos*.] Pertaining to a dogma or dogmas; having the character of a dogma; asserting or disposed to assert with authority, or with overbearing and arrogance; asserted with authority; positive; confident; dictatorial; arrogant; overbearing in assertion.

dogmatically, dog-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dogmatic manner; positively; arrogantly.

dogmatics, dog-mat'iks, *n.* [A pl. used as a sing. DOGMATIC.] Doctrinal theology; the essential doctrines of Christianity.

dogmatism, dog'mat-izm, *n.* [Fr. *dogmatisme*.] The act of one who dogmatizes; positiveness in assertion; arrogant assertion; arrogance in opinion.

dogmatist, dog'mat-ist, *n.* [Fr. *dogmatiste*.] One who dogmatizes or is dogmatic; a dogmatic asserter; an arrogant advancer of principles.

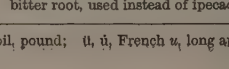
dogmatize, dog'mat-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dogmatized*, dog'mat-īzd; ppr. *dogmatizing*, dog'mat-īz-ing. [Fr. *dogmatiser*, Gr. *dogmatizein*. DOGMA.] To lay down an opinion or opinions with full confidence or belief; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance principles with arrogance.

dogmatizer, dog'mat-īz-ėr, *n.* One who dogmatizes.

dog-parsley, dog'pär-sli, *n.* A British umbelliferous weed having a nauseous smell, and being a virulent poison; fool's-parsley.

dog-rose, dog'rōz, *n.* The wild brier or rose that bears hips.

dog's-bane, dogz'bān, *n.* A N. American



Small-spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium canicula*).

plant (genus Apocynum) with an intensely bitter root, used instead of ipecacuanha.

dog's-ear, dogz'ēr, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dog's-eared*, dogz'-ērd; ppr. *dog's-earing*, dogz'ēr-ing. To turn down in dog's-ears.

dog-sick, dog'sik, *a.* Sick as a dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit.

dogskin, dog'skin, *n.* Leather from a dog's skin; a kind of leather from sheepskins.

dog-sleep, dog'slēp, *n.* Pretended sleep, like that of a watch-dog.

dog-star, dog'stär, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun give name to the dog-days.

dog-tooth, dog'tōth, *n.*; pl. **dog-teeth**, dog'tēth. A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the fore teeth and grinders; a canine tooth; an eye-tooth.

dog-trot, dog'trot, *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

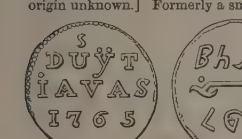
dog-watch, dog'woch, *n.* Among seamen the name of the two watches of two hours each instead of four (between 4 and 8 p.m.).

dogwood, dog'wụd, *n.* A name of several trees or shrubs, one of them common in England, with small cream-white flowers in dense roundish clusters. CORNEL.

doily, doi'li, *n.* [Said to be so called after the first maker.] A small ornamental mat used at table to put glasses on during dessert.

doings, dō'ingz, *n.pl.* Things done; transactions; actions, good or bad; behaviour; conduct; stir; bustle.

doit, doit, *n.* [D. *duit*, L.G. and G. *deut*: origin unknown.] Formerly a small Dutch



Doit, from British Museum.

copper coin worth about half a farthing: any small piece of money; a trifle.

dolabra, do-lā'bra, *n.* [L., fr. *dolo*, I chip, I hew.] A variety of celt or ancient hatchet.—**dolabriform**, dō-lab'ri-form, *a.* Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

doldrums, dol'drumz, *n. pl.* [Perhaps connected with *dold*.] Low spirits; the dumps; *naut.* the parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds.

dole, dōl', *n.* [A. Sax. *dál*, *gedál*, a division. Same as *deal*, part, portion. DEAL.] That which is dealt out or distributed; share or portion; that which is given in charity; gratuity.——v.t. pret. & pp. *doled*, dōld; ppr. *doling*, dōl'ing. To give out in doles; to deal out; to distribute; especially to deal out niggardly or in small quantities.

dole, dōl, *n.* [O. Fr. *dole*, Fr. *deuil*, mourning (=Sp. *duelo*, It. *duolo*, Pr. *dol*), fr. O. Fr. *doloir*, fr. L. *dolere*, to grieve; akin *dolour*, *condole*.] Grief; sorrow.

doleful, dōl'fụl, *a.* [See prec.] Full of dolour, pain, grief, sorrow, &c.; expressing grief; producing sorrow; piteous; sorrowful; woful; sad; gloomy; dismal.

dolefully, dōl'fụl-li, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

dolefulness, dōl'fụl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being doleful; sorrow; melancholy.

dolent, dōl'ent, *a.* [L. *dolens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *doleo*, I grieve. DOLE (grief).] Grieving; mournful.

dolerite, dol'ēr-īt, *n.* [Gr. *dolcros*, deceptive, because not easily identified.] A variety of trap-rock.

dolesome, dōl'sum, *a.* [*Dole* and *some*.] Doleful; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.

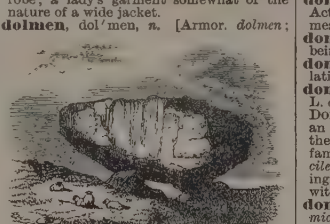
dolichocephalic, **dolichocephalous**, dol'i-kō-se-fal''ik, dol'i-kō-sef''a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephalē*, the head.] A term used of skulls in which the diameter from side to side is small in proportion to the diameter from front to back.—**dolichocephalism**, dol'i-kō-sef''a-lizm, *n.* The condition of being dolichocephalic.

doll, dol, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps for *Doll*, contr. for *Dorothy*.] A puppet in the human form for the amusement of children; a woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence.

dollar, dol'ėr, *n.* [L. G., O. D., Dan., and Sw. *daller*, fr. G. *thaler*, fr. *thal*, a dale, because first coined in Joachim's *Thal*, in Bohemia. DALE.] A name of certain European coins formerly current; a coin or monetary unit of Canada and the United States, of the value of 100 cents, or about 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling; a silver coin of the same general value current in Mexico, Singapore, &c.

dolman, dol'man, *n.* [Fr. *dolman*, *doliman*, fr. Turk. *dōlāman*.] A long outer Turkish robe; a lady's garment somewhat of the nature of a wide jacket.

dolmen, dol'men, *n.* [Armor. *dolmen*;



Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall.

Gael. *tolmen*—*dol*, *tol*, a table, and *men*, a stone.] A rude ancient structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more others placed erect; a cromlech.

dolomite, dol'ō-mīt, *n.* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu*.] A granular, crystalline, or schistose rock, a compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime.

dolorous, dō'lėr-us, *a.* [Fr. *douloureux*. DOLOUR.] Full of dolour; sorrowful; doleful; dismal; expressing pain or grief.

doloroush, dō'lėr-us-li, *adv.* In a dolorous manner; sorrowfully.

dolour, **dolor**, dō'lėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *doleur*, Fr. *douleur*, fr. L. *dolor*, *doloris*, grief, pain, fr. *doleo*, I grieve. Akin *dole*, *doleful*. DOLE.] Grief; sorrow; lamentation.

dolphin, dol'fin, *n.* [O. Fr. *daulphin*, Mod. Fr. *dauphin*, a dolphin, the dauphin, fr. L. *delphinus*, fr. Gr. *delphis*, *delphinos*, a dolphin.] A small species of whale remarkable for tumbling and gamboling in the water; a fish about 5 feet long celebrated for its changes of colour when dying.

dolt, dōlt, *n.* [Probably connected with E. *dull*, A. Sax. *dol*, dull, stupid; *dwelan*, to err, to be stupid. DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-skull.—**doltish**, dōlt'ish, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

domain, dō-mān', *n.* [Fr. *domaine*, fr. L. L. *domanium*, a form of L. *dominium*, ownership, property, fr. *dominus*, a lord. DAME.] The territory over which dominion is exercised; territory governed; landed estate; the land or grounds about a mansion-house; a demesne; a sphere of action.—**domanial**, dō-mā'ni-al, *a.* Relating to domains or landed estates.

dome, dōm, *n.* [Fr. *dôme*, a dome, fr. Eccles. L. *doma*, a house, fr. Gr. *dōma*, a house, fr. *demō*, I build. DOMESTIC.] The hemispherical roof of a building; a large cupola; a roof rising up in the form of an inverted cup; something resembling a dome.—**domed**, dōmd, *a.* Furnished with a dome or domes.

domestic, dō-mes'tik, *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus*, a house; fr. root seen in Gr. *demō*, I build, and in E. *timber*; akin *domicile*, *dome*.] Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence and family; remaining much at home; living in retirement; tame; not wild; pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; not foreign; made in one's own house, nation, or country.—**Domestic economy**, the economical management of all household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.——n. One who lives in the family of another and is paid for service; a household servant.

domestically, dō-mes'tik-al-li, *adv.* In relation to domestic affairs.

domesticate, dō-mes'tik-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *domesticated*, dō-mes'tik-āt-ed; ppr. *domesticating*, dō-mes'tik-āt-ing. [Fr. *domestiquer*, L. L. *domesticare*, fr. *domesticus*. DOMESTIC.] To make domestic; to accustom to remain much at home; to make familiar, as if at home; to tame.

domestication, dō-mes'tik-ā''shon, *n.* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated; act of taming or reclaiming.

domesticity, dō-mes-tis'i-ti, *n.* State of being domestic.

domical, dōm'ik-al, *a.* [From DOME.] Relating to or shaped like a dome.

domicile, do'mi-sil, *n.* [Fr. *domicile*, fr. L. *domicilium*, an abode, fr. *domus*, a house. DOMESTIC.] A habitation; a dwelling-house; an abode; a place of permanent residence; the place where a person has his home or family residence.——v.t. pret. & pp. *domiciled*, do'mi-sild; ppr. *domiciling*, do'mi-sil-ing. To establish in a residence; to furnish with a residence; to domiciliate.

domiciliary, do-mi-si'li-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *domiciliaire*.] Pertaining to a domicile or abode.—**Domiciliary visit**, a visit to a private dwelling for some purpose connected with the administration of the laws.

domiciliate, do-mi-si'li-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *domiciliated*, do-mi-si'li-āt-ed; ppr. *domiciliating*, do-mi-si'li-āt-ing. [Fr. *domicilier*.] To establish in a domicile or fixed residence; to domicile.—**domiciliation**, do-mi-si'li-ā''shon, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

dominant, dom'in-ant, *a.* [L. *dominans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *dominor*, I rule, fr. *dominus*, lord, master. DAME.] Being lord or master; governing; ruling; predominant; ascendant.——n. *Mus.* the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; thus G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the scale of G.

dominate, dom'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *dominated*, dom'in-āt-ed; ppr. *dominating*, dom'in-āt-ing. [L. *dominor*, *dominatus*, fr. *dominus*, a lord. DAME.] To be lord or master over; to rule; to govern; to predominate over.——v.i. To predominate.

domination, dom-in-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *domination*=L. *dominatio*. DOMINATE.] Rule; dominion; the exercise of power in ruling; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny.

dominator, dom'in-ā-tėr, *n.* One that dominates; a ruler.

domineer, dom-in-ēr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *domineered*, dom-in-ērd'; ppr. *domineering*, dom-in-ēr'ing. [From O.D. *domineren*, to feast (like a lord), fr. Fr. *dominer*, L. *dominari*, to rule, be master. DOMINATE.] To govern tyrannically; to rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector; followed by *over*.

domineering, dom-in-ēr'ing, *p.a.* Given to domineer; overbearing; arrogant; dictatorial; insolent.

dominical, dō-min'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *dominical*, connected with Sunday or the Lord's-day, fr. L. *dominicus* (*dies dominica*, Sunday), pertaining to a lord or master, fr. *dominus*, lord. DOMINATE.] Marking the Lord's-day or Sunday; relating to our Lord.—**Dominical letter**, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, &c., to mark the Sundays throughout the year.

Dominican, dō-min'ik-an, *n.* A member of a religious order instituted in 1216 at Toulouse, by Dominic de Guzman (afterwards St. Dominic) called also *Black-friar*, from the colour of the dress.

dominie, dom'i-ni, *n.* [From L. *domine*,

vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master.] A schoolmaster; a pedagogue.

dominion, dō-min'yon, *n.* [O.Fr. *dominion*, L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus*, a lord. DOMAIN.] Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; sovereignty; control; rule; sway; government; ascendency; district governed, or under the authority of a prince or state; territory; domain; region.

domino, do'mi-nō, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *dominus*, lord: the name originally applied to a clerical dress, and the game is said to have been named from the black undersurface of the pieces.] A masquerade dress, consisting of a cloak or mantle with a hood and wide sleeves; a half-mask formerly worn by ladies; a person wearing a domino; *pl.* **(dominoes)**, a game played with flat, oblong pieces of ivory or bone, dotted somewhat after the manner of dice.

don, don, *n.* [Sp. *don*, fr. L. *dominus*, a lord. DAME.] A Spanish title corresponding to Eng. Mr.; a Spanish gentleman; a fellow or person holding high office in an English college (colloq.).

don, don, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *donned*, dond; ppr. *donning*, don'ing. [From *do on*, comp. *doff*.] To do on; to put on; to invest with.

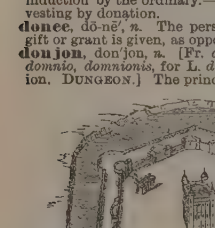
donate, dō'nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *donated*, dō'nāt-ed; ppr. *donating*, dō'nāt-ing. [L. *donari*, *donatum*, fr. *donum*, a gift. See next.] To give; to grant; to bestow, as a benefaction.

donation, dō-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *donation*, L. *donatio*, fr. *dono*, I give, I present, fr. *donum*, a gift, fr. *do*, I give, whence *datum*, *date*, &c.] Act of presenting, giving, or bestowing; that which is given or bestowed; a gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

donative, don'at-iv, *n.* [Fr. *donatif*, L.L. *donativum*, fr. *donare*, to give. DONATION.] A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a benefice given by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.——*a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

donee, dō-nē', *n.* The person to whom a gift or grant is given, as opposed to *donor*.

donjon, don'jon, *n.* [Fr. *donjon*, fr. L.L. *domnio*, *domnionis*, for L. *dominio*, dominion. DUNGEON.] The principal tower of a



Donjon or Keep (A), Tower of London.

castle, usually situated in the innermost court, and into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity: also called the *Keep*.

donkey, dong'ki, *n.* [Lit. a little *dun* animal, fr. *dun*, and diminutive term *-key*.] An ass; a stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine, dong'ki-en-jin, *n.* A small steam-engine used to perform some subsidiary operation, as to load or unload cargo on board ships.

donna, don'na, *n.* [It., fr. L. *domina*, a lady or mistress. DAME.] A lady; as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, &c.

donnish, don'ish, *a.* Like a don; belonging to a university don.

donor, dō'nèr, *n.* [O. Fr. *donor*, Fr. *donneur*, fr. L. *donator*, fr. *donare*, to give. DONATION.] One who presents, gives, or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a giver.

dooly, dō'li, *n.* [Hindustani.] A kind of light palanquin or litter used in India.

doom, dōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *dóm*, judgment, sentence, decree=O. Sax. O. Fris. *dom*, Goth. *doms*, Sw. and Dan. *dom*, Icel. *dómr*, doom, judgment, the same word as the suffix *-dom* in king*dom*, &c., and derived probably fr. verb *to do*. Akin *deem*.] A judgment or judicial sentence; passing of sentence; the final judgment; the state to which one is doomed or destined; fate; fortune, generally evil; adverse issue; ruin; destruction. —**Crack of doom**, dissolution of nature.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *doomed*, dōmd; ppr. *dooming*, dōm'ing. To condemn to punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; to pronounce sentence or judgment on; to ordain as a penalty; to decree; to destine.

doomed, dōmd, *p. a.* Having the doom or fate settled; destined to speedy destruction.

doomsday, dōmz'dā, *n.* [From *doom* and *day*=A. Sax. *domes dœg*, day of judgment.] The day of the final doom or judgment; the judgment-day.—**Doomsday Book**, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, and containing a survey and particulars of all the lands in England.

doomsman, dōmz'man, *n.* A judge; an umpire.

door, dōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *dúru*, *dor*, a door=O. Sax. *dur*, *dor*, L.G. *door*, D. *deur*, Sw. *dörr*, Dan. *dör*, Icel. *dyr*, Goth. *daur*, G. *thür*, *thor*; a widely spread word=L. *fores*, Gr. *thura*, Ir. *dorus*, Skr. *dvára*, door. The root is doubtful.] An opening or passage into a house or other building, or into any room or apartment by which persons enter; the frame of boards or other material that shuts such an opening, and usually turns on hinges; means of approach or access; avenue; passage.—**To lie** or **be at one's door** (*fig.*), to be imputable or chargeable to one.—**Out of doors**, out of the house; in the open air; abroad.—**In doors**, within the house; at home.

doorkeeper, dōr'kēp-èr, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

door-nail, dōr'nāl, *n.* The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck.

door-plate, dōr'plāt, *n.* A plate upon a door bearing the name of the resident.

door-post, dōr'pōst, *n.* The post or upright piece at the side of a door.

door-step, dōr'step, *n.* The stone at the threshold.

doorway, dōr'wā, *n.* The passage of a door; the entrance to a building.

dor, **dorr**, dor, *n.* [A. Sax. *dora*, a drone, a wild bee.] A common British beetle, of a stout form and black colour, often heard droning through the air in summer evenings.

dor-hawk, dor'hąk, *n.* The night-jar, or common British goatsucker.

Dorian, dō'ri-an, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to Doris in Greece, or to the Greek race which had its first residence there.——*n.* A Greek of Doris, or of the race traced to that locality, latterly occupying Sparta and other regions.

Doric, dor'ik, *a.* [L. *Doricus*, Gr. *Dōrikos*, fr. *Dōris*, a locality in Northern Greece.] Pertaining to Doris or the Dorians in Greece; denoting one of the orders in architecture —the earliest and plainest of the Grecian orders, characterized by the columns having no base, and the flutings few, large, and not deep, the capital of simple character.——*n.* The language of the Dorians, a Greek dialect characterized by broadness and hardness; hence, a dialect with similar characteristics, as the Scottish.

dormancy, dor'man-si, *n.* State of being dormant; quiescence; sleep; abeyance.

dormant, dor'mant, *a.* [Fr. *dormant*, ppr. of *dormir*, to sleep, fr. L. *dormire*, to sleep; same root as Gr. *darthanō*, I sleep.] Sleeping; sunk in the winter sleep or torpid state of certain animals; at rest; not in action; neglected; not used; suspended; inactive; not in exercise.—**Dormant partner**, a partner who takes no active part in a commercial concern.

dormer, **dormer-window**, dor'mèr, dor'mèr-win-dō, *n.* [O. Fr. *dormeor*, *dormor*, fr. L. *dormitorium*, a dormitory or sleeping

Dormer-window.

place. DORMITORY.] A window pierced through a sloping roof, the frame being placed vertically.

dormitive, dor'mit-iv, *a.* [Fr. *dormitif*. See above.] Causing sleep; somniferous.

dormitory, dor'mi-to-ri, *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, fr. *dormio*, I sleep. DORMANT.] A place, building, or room to sleep in; a room in which a number of persons are accustomed to sleep.

dormouse, dor'mous, *n.*; pl. **dormice**, dor'mis. [Prov. E. *dorm*, to sleep, Fr. *dormir*, and *mouse*, lit. the sleeping-mouse. DORMANT, MOUSE.] A small rodent which passes the winter in a lethargic or torpid state.

dorr, dor, *n.* DOR.

dorsal, dor'sal, *a.* [L. *dorsalis*, fr. L. *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back.

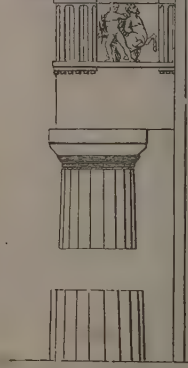
dorse, dors, *n.* [L.G. and G. *dorsch*, the dorse; a form equivalent to the Scandinavian *torsk*.] A small variety of the codfish.

dory, dō'ri, *n.* [Fr. *dorée*, golden yellow, gilt, from its colour; pp. of *dorer*, to gild, L.L. *deaurare*, fr. L. *de*, and *aurum*, gold.] A European fish of a yellow colour, having a compressed body and a curious protrusible mouth.

dory, dō'ri, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of small boat.

dosage, dōs'āj, *n.* [*Dose* and *-age*.] The act or method of dosing.

dose, dōs, *n.* [Fr. *dose*, fr. Gr. *dosis*, lit. a giving, fr. *didōmi*, I give; same root as *donation*.] The quantity of medicine given or



Grecian Doric Order.

prescribed to be taken at one time; something given to be swallowed; something nauseous that one is obliged to take; as

much as a man can swallow.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *dosed*, dōst; ppr. *dosing*, dōs'ing. [Fr. *doser*.] To give in doses; to give medicine or physic to; to physic; to give anything nauseous to; to ply with (to *dose* with flattery).

dossil, dos'il, *n.* [O. Fr. *dosil*, *dousil*, a spigot, L.L. *ducticulus*, fr. L. *duco*, I lead or conduct.] *Surg.* a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form.

dost, dust. See Do.

dot, dot, *n.* [A. Sax. *dott*, a spot, head of a boil=D. *dot*, a small bundle; Fris. *dot*, *dotte*, a clump; L.G. *dutte*, a plug, *dott*, the yolk of an egg; Scot. *dottle*, a small round mass, is a dim.] A small point or spot as made with a pen or other instrument; a speck.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *dotted*, dot'ed; ppr. *dotting*, dot'ing. To mark with a dot or dots; to mark or diversify with small detached objects.——**v.i.** To make dots or spots.

dotage, dōt'āj, *n.* [From *dote* and *-age*.] A doting; feebleness or imbecility of mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; excessive fondness.

dotal, dōt'al, *a.* [Fr. *dotal*, fr. L. *dotalis*, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, a dower, fr. root of *do*, *dare*, to give. DOWER.] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower or comprised in it.

dotard, dōt'ērd, *n.* [From *dote*, with suffix *-ard*.] One who dotes; a man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood; one foolishly fond.

dotation, dō-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dotation*, L.L. *dotatio*, *dotare*, to dower, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, a dower. DOTAL.] Act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of an hospital or eleemosynary institution.

dote, dōt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *doted*, dōt'ed; ppr. *doting*, dōt'ing. [The same word as O.D. *doten*, to dote; akin to D. *dut*, a nap, *dutten*, to take a nap; Icel. *dotta*, to nod with sleep.] To have the intellect impaired by age; to be silly or insane; to entertain excessive fondness.

doter, dōt'ėr, *n.* One who dotes; one who is silly or foolishly fond.

doting, dōt'ing, *p.a.* Given to dote; having the mind impaired or enfeebled by age; excessively or foolishly fond.—**dotingly**, dōt'ing-li, *adv.* In a doting manner.

dotterel, dottrel, dot'ėr-el, dot'trel, *n.* [From *dote*, from the bird's supposed stupidity.] A species of plover, breeding in high latitudes in Asia and Europe, and visiting Britain; a booby; a dupe; a gull.

double, dw'bl, *a.* [Fr. *double*, fr. L. *duplus*, double—*duo*, two, and term. *-plus*, fr. root of *pleo*, I fill, *plenus*, full. FULL.] Forming a pair; consisting of two in a set together; composed of two corresponding parts; twofold; twice as much; of extra size, strength, or quality; having many more petals than the regular number; deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *doubled*, du'bld; ppr. *doubling*, du'bling. [Fr. *doubler*.] To make double or twofold; to put one part over another of; to fold, as paper; to increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; to contain twice as much as; to sail or proceed round (a cape, point, &c.).——**v.i.** To increase or grow to twice as much; to turn back or wind in running, as a hare; to play tricks; to use sleights.——**n.** Twice as much; twice the number, sum, or quantity; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a trick; a shift; a fold; a duplicate or counterpart; a wraith or apparition.

double-acting, du'bl-akt-ing, *p.* and *a.* *Mach.* acting or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.

double-barrelled, du'bl-ba-reld, *a.* Having two barrels, as a gun.

double-bass, du'bl-bās, *n.* The lowest-toned instrument of music of the violin class.

double-breasted, du'bl-brest-ed, *a.* Applied to a waistcoat or coat, either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button.

double-dealer, du'bl-dēl-ėr, *n.* One who practises double-dealing.

double-dealing, du'bl-dēl-ing, *n.* Deceitful practice; duplicity; dissimulation.

double-dyed, du'bl-dīd, *p.* and *a.* Twice dyed; thorough; complete; utter (a *double-dyed* villain).

double-edged, du'bl-ejd, *a.* Having two edges; *fig.* applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it.

double-entry, du'bl-en-tri, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered twice—on the Dr. side of one account and the Cr. side of another account—to guard against error.

double-faced, du'bl-fāst, *a.* Showing two faces; deceitful; hypocritical.

double-first, du'bl-fėrst, *n.* In Oxford University, one who gains the highest place both in classics and mathematics; the honour itself.

double-hearted, du'bl-härt-ed, *a.* False-hearted; deceitful; treacherous.

double-lock, du'bl-lok, *v.t.* To lock with two bolts; to fasten with double security.

double-minded, du'bl-mīnd-ed, *a.* Wavering; unstable.

doubleness, du'bl-nes, *n.* State of being doubled or double; duplicity.

double-quick, du'bl-kwik, *n.* *Milit.* the quickest step next to the run.——**a.** Pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick; very quick or rapid.

doubler, du'blėr, *n.* One who or that which doubles.

double-star, du'bl-stär, *n.* A star which usually appears single, but in the telescope is resolved into two stars.

doublet, du'blet, *n.* [Fr. *doublet*, a dim. fr. *double*.] A close-fitting body garment formerly worn by men; one of a pair; a simple form of microscope formed by a combination of two plano-convex lenses; one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form (as *ant* and *emmet*).

Doublet, time of Elizabeth.

double-tongued, du'bl-tungd, *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

doubling, du'bling, *n.* Act of making double; a fold; a plait; a lining.

doubloon, dub-lōn', *n.* [Fr. *doublon*, fr. Sp. *doblon*, so called because originally *double* the value of the pistole.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, value about 21*s.* sterling.

doubly, du'bli, *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

doubt, dout, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *doubted*, dout'ed; ppr. *doubting*, dout'ing. [O.E. *doute*, fr. O.Fr. *douter*, *doubter*, fr. L. *dubitare*, to doubt, fr. same stem as *dubius*, doubtful, fr. *duo*, two; comp. A. Sax. *tweó*, doubt; D. *twijfel*, G. *zweifel*, doubt, similarly connected with *two*. Akin *dubious*, *dual*, &c.] To waver in opinion or judgment; to be uncertain; to be in suspense; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; to hesitate; to question; to suspect.——v.t. To hold in doubt; to hold questionable; to deem uncertain; to question; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; to fear; to suspect; to distrust; to withhold confidence from.——n. [O. Fr. *doubte*, Fr. *doute*, fr. the verb.] A wavering in opinion or judgment; a being uncertain; a fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; uncertainty of condition; suspicion; apprehension; difficulty objected or put forward.

doubtable, dout'a-bl, *a.* That may be doubted.

doubter, dout'ėr, *n.* One who doubts.

doubtful, dout'ful, *a.* Full of doubt or doubts; dubious; not settled in opinion; wavering; hesitating; not clear in meaning; uncertain; equivocal; obscure; ambiguous; admitting of doubt; of uncertain issue; suspicious; precarious; hazardous; not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.

doubtfully, dout'ful-li, *adv.* In a doubtful manner; dubiously.

doubtfulness, dout'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being doubtful.

doubtless, dout'les, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

doubtlessly, dout'les-li, *adv.* Unquestionably; doubtless.

douceur, dö-sėr', *n.* [Fr., a gift, a present, fr. L.L. *dulcor*, sweetness, fr. L. *dulcis*, sweet. DULCET.] A present or gift; a bribe; a gratuity.

douche, dösh, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *duco*, *ductus*, to lead, to conduct. DUCT.] A kind of bath consisting in a jet or current of water directed with considerable force on some part of the body.

dough, dō, *n.* [A. Sax. *dág*, *dáh*=D. and L.G. *deeg*, Icel. and Dan. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*, G. *teig*, dough; akin Goth. *deigan*, to mould, to form; same root as L. *fingo*, to form or mould (whence *feign*, *figure*, &c.); Gr. *teichos*, a wall.] A mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked; paste of bread.

dough-nut, dō'nut, *n.* A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard.

doughtily, dou'ti-li, *adv.* In a doughty manner.

doughtiness, dou'ti-nes, *n.* Quality of being doughty; valour; bravery.

doughty, dou'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *dohtig*, valiant, strong, good (=Dan. *dygtig*, Sw. *dugtig*, G. *tüchtig*), fr. *dugan*, to be able, to be good for, to be of force or power=Scot. *dow*, to be able, to avail, to profit; akin G. *tugend*, virtue, *taugen*, to be of worth or value. DO (v.i.).] Noble; stout; brave; valiant.

dought, dout, *n.* [*Dough* and *-y*.] Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale.

douse, dowse, dous, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *doused*, *dowsed*, dousd; ppr. *dousing*, *dowsing*, dous'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. Sw. *dunsa*, to plump; D. *doesen*, to strike.] To thrust or plunge into water; to immerse; to dip; to drench.——v.i. To fall or be plunged suddenly into water.

doute, dout, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *douted*, dout'ed; ppr. *douting*, dout'ing. [Contr. for *do out*. Comp. *doff*, *don*.] To put out; to quench; to extinguish. [*Shak.*]

dove, duv, *n.* [A. Sax. *dúfa*, *dúfe*, fr. *dúfan*, to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight=D. *duif*, L.G. *duve*, Icel. *dúfa*, Dan. *due*, Sc. *doo*, G. *taube*.] A pigeon, some varieties being distinguished by an additional term prefixed, as *ring-dove*, *turtle-dove*, &c.; a word of endearment.

dove-cot, dove-cote, duv'kot, duv'kōt, *n.* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed; a house for doves.

dovelet, doveling, duv'let, duv'ling, *n.* A young or small dove.

dovetail, duv'tāl, *n.* A mode of fastening

Dovetail Joints.

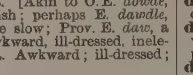
boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed.——**v.t.** pret.

& pp. *dovetailed*, duv'tāld; ppr. *dovetailing*, duv'tāl-ing. *Carp.* to unite by the above method; *fig.* to fit or adjust exactly and firmly.

dowager, dou'a-jėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *douagiere*, fr. *douage*, dower, fr. *douer*, to endow. DOWER.] A name given to the widow of a person of title to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same title.

dowdy, dou'di, *n.* [Akin to O.E. *dowde*, *dowd*, dull, sluggish; perhaps E. *dawdle*, L.G. *dödeln*, to be slow; Prov. E. *daw*, a sluggard.] An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.——a. Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking.

dowel, dou'el, *n.* [Fr. *douille*, a groove or socket, fr. L.L. *ductile*, a gutter, fr. L. *duco*, I lead, whence *duct*, con*duit*, &c.] A pin of wood or iron used in joining together pieces of timber, or for connecting the joints of boards, the ends of the felloes of wheels, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dowelled*, dou'eld; ppr. *dowelling*, dou'el-ing. To fasten by means of dowels.



Barrel-end in three pieces, joined by Dowels.

dower, dou'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *douaire*, fr. L.L. *dotarium*, fr. L. *doto*, *dotatum*, I endow, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, a dower, fr. root of *do*, I give, whence also *dotal*, *dowager*, *endow*. DONATION.] That with which one is endowed; that portion of the property of a man which his widow enjoys during her life; the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dowry.—**dowered**, dou'ėrd, *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion.—**dowerless**, dou'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of dower.

dowlas, dou'las, *n.* [Perhaps fr. *Doullens*, in France.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

dowle, **dowl**, doul, *n.* [O. Fr. *douille*, *doille*, soft, fr. L. *ductilis*, ductile, fr. *duco*, I lead. DOWEL.] One of the filaments of a feather; a fibre of down; down.

down, doun, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *dúnn*, Dan. *dunn*, Sw. and Dan. *dun*, L.G. *dûne* (whence G. *daune*), down; root doubtful.] The fine soft warm covering of birds under the feathers proper; the under plumage of birds; fine hair, as on the face; the pubescence of plants; the pappus or little feathery crown of certain seeds of plants.

down, doun, *n.* [A. Sax. *dún*, a hill=L.G. *düne*, Fris. *dune*, D. *duin*, a dune; O. H. G. *tûn*, *dûna*, pronontory; Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; also W. Ir. and Gael. *dun*, a hill, hillock; the word being perhaps originally Celtic; cog. Gr. *this*, *thinos*, the beach, a heap of sand; also E. *toun*. The adv. *down* is from this.] A hill or rising ground; a low rounded grassy hill; a dune or sand-hill; a tract of naked, hilly land, used for pasturing sheep.

down, doun, *adv.* [Short for *adoun*, fr. A. Sax. *adúne*, *of dúne*—*of*, from, and *dún*, a hill. DOWN, a hill.] In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; from the metropolis of a country, or from the main terminus of a railway to the subordinate stations; on the ground or at the bottom; below the horizon, as the sun; in the direction from a higher to a lower condition; into disrepute or disgrace; into subjection; into less bulk and due consistence; at length; extended or prostrate on the ground, or on any flat surface; paid or handed over in ready money.——prep. Along in descent; from a higher to a lower place on; toward the mouth of.——a. Downcast; dejected.

downcast, doun'kást, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; dejected.

down-come, doun'kum, *n.* A tumbling or falling down; a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

down-draught, doun'dráft, *n.* A draught or current of air down a chimney, shaft of a mine, &c.

downfall, doun'fal, *n.* A falling down; loss of wealth or high position; fall; ruin; destruction; overthrow.

down-hearted, doun'härt-ed, *a.* Dejected in spirits; downcast.

downhill, doun'hil, *a.* Descending; sloping downwards; figuratively, easy.——adv. Down a hill or slope.

downiness, doun'i-nes, *n.* State of being downy.

down-line, doun'lin, *n.* The line of a railway leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces.

downlooked, doun'lukt, *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy.

downpour, doun'pōr, *n.* A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

downright, doun'rīt, *adv.* Right down; straight down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; completely; utterly.——a. Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; blunt; mere; sheer; utter.

down-sitting, doun'sit-ing, *n.* The act of sitting down.

down-stairs, doun'stārz, *a.* or *adv.* Descending the stairs; pertaining or relating to the lower flat of a house.

downthrow, doun'thrō, *n.* A throwing down; *geol.* a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds: opposed to *upheaval* or *upthrow*.

down-train, doun'trān, *n.* A railway train proceeding from the chief terminus.

downtrodden, doun'trod-n, *p.a.* Trodden down; trampled down; oppressed; held in subjection.

downward, **downwards**, doun'wėrd, doun'wėrdz, *adv.* [*Down*, adv., and *-ward*, *-wards*, the latter a genit.] From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course; in a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source; in a course of lineal descent from an ancestor considered as a head; in the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.—**downward**, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place; sloping down; declivous; descending from a head, origin, or source; tending to a lower condition or state.

downy, doun'i, *a.* [*Down* and *-y.*] Covered with, pertaining to, or resembling down; covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant; soft; calm; soothing, as sleep.

dowry, dou'ri, *n.* [See DOWER.] Dower; the money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; a gift; an endowment.

doxological, doks-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to doxology.

doxology, doks-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *doxologia*, a praising, fr. *doxologos*, giving praise or glory—Gr. *doxa*, opinion, honour, glory, and *logos*, word.] A short hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

doxy, dok'si, *n.* [Comp. L.G. *dokke*, Fris. *dok*, *dokke*, G. *docke*; Sw. *docka*, a doll, a plaything.] An old low term for a sweetheart or mistress.

doze, dōz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dozed*, dōzd; ppr. *dozing*, dōz'ing. [Akin to Dan. *döse*, to dose; *dos*, drowsiness; Icel. *dúsa*, to doze; G. *döseln*, *doseln*, to doze; Prov. G. *dosen*; to slumber; allied to *dizzy* and to *daze*.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep.——v.t. To pass or spend in drowsiness.——n. A slight sleep; a slumber.

dozen, du'zn, *n.* [Fr. *douzaine*, fr. *douze*, twelve, with suffix *-aine*, fr. L. *duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten. TWO, TEN.] A collection of twelve the surrounding things regarded as forming an aggregate; an indefinite or round number comprising more or less than twelve.

dozer, dō'zėr, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.

dozy, dō'zi, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

drab, drab, *n.* [A Celtic word; Ir. *drabhog*, a slut, dregs, fr. *drab*, a spot, a stain; Gael. *drabach*, dirty; slovenly; *drabag*, a drab; akin to *draff*.] A low, sluttish, dirty woman; a strumpet; a prostitute.

drab, drab, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, L.L. *drappus*, cloth, fr. a Teut. root seen in E. *trappings*, horse furniture; akin *drape*, *draper*.] A thick woollen cloth of a dun or dull-brown colour; a dull brownish-yellow colour.——a. Being of a dull-brown or pale-brown colour, like the cloth so called.

drachm, dram, *n.* [See next.] Same as *Drachma*, *Dram*.

drachma, drak'ma, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *drachmē*, a drachma, fr. *drassomai*, to grasp with the hand. *Dram* is the same word.] An ancient Grecian silver coin; a modern Greek silver coin value one franc; a weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 grains troy.—**drachm**, dram, *n.* A dram of three scruples.

draconic, **draconian**, drā-kon'ik, drā-kō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver; hence (applied to laws), extremely severe; sanguinary.

draff, dráf, *n.* [Same as Icel. *draf*, D. *draf*, also *drab*, Dan. *drav*, dregs, hog's-wash, allied perhaps to *drab*, a slut. DRAB.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter.

draffy, dráf'i, *a.* Consisting of or like draff; waste; worthless.

draft, dráft, *n.* [A form of *draught*. No very strict line can be drawn between the two forms, and the meanings attached to them; but the meanings here given are those that commonly belong to this spelling, and similarly with the form *draught*. DRAUGHT.] A drawing away or selection of men or things for a special purpose; a body of men drawn from a larger body; an order directing the payment of money; an order authorizing a man to draw a certain sum of money; the first sketch or outlines of any writing; a writing roughly drawn out and intended to receive modifications or alterations if necessary; a drawing, delineation, or sketch in outline.——v.t. pret. & pp. *drafted*, dráft'ed; ppr. *drafting*, dráft'-ing. To make a draft of; to compose and write the first outlines of; to delineate in outline; to draw from a larger body; to select.

draftsman, dráfts'man, &c. See *Draughtsman*, &c.

drag, drag, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dragged*, dragd; ppr. *dragging*, drag'ing. [Probably directly fr. the Scand. or L.G., and not fr. A. Sax. *dragan*, to draw or drag, which normally gives *draw*, this being, however, another form of the same word. Comp. Icel. *dragna*, to trail or drag; Sw. *dragga*, to drag with a grapnel; L.G. *dragge*, a grapnel. *Draggle* is a dim., and *drawl*, *dray*, *dredge* are akin. DRAW.] To draw; to pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; to draw along slowly or heavily; to draw, as anything burdensome; to draw in pain or with difficulty; to search (a river, pond, &c.) with a net, hooked instrument, &c., for drowned persons, &c.——v.i. To be drawn along; to hang so as to trail on the ground; to move slowly; to move on lingeringly or with effort.——n. Something to be drawn along the ground; a net drawn along the bottom of the water; a particular kind of harrow; a low cart; a grapnel or instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a machine for dredging docks, clearing rivers, &c.; a long coach or carriage, uncovered, and seated round the sides; a contrivance for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, &c.; whatever serves to retard progress; a person or thing that is an obstacle to progress or prosperity.

draggle, drag'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *draggled*, drag'ld; ppr. *draggling*, drag'ling. [Dim. fr. *drag*, or, as some think, a form of *drabble*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.——v.i. To become wet or dirty by being drawn on mud or wet grass.

draggle-tail, drag'l-tāl, *n.* A slut.

draggle-tailed, drag'l-tāld, *a.* Untidy; sluttish.

drag-net, drag'net, *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

dragoman, drag'ō-man, *n.*; pl. **dragomans**, drag'ō-manz. [Fr. *dragoman*, Sp. *dragoman*, ultimately fr. Ar. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, fr. *tarjama*, to interpret; Chal. *taryem*, to interpret; akin *targum*.] An interpreter and travellers' guide or agent; an interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate: a term in general use in the Levant.

dragon, dra'gon, *n.* [Fr. *dragon*, fr. L. *draco*, *draconis*, fr. Gr. *drakōn*, fr. root *drak* or *derk*, as in *derkomai*, I see; Skr. *darç*, to see; so called from its fiery eyes. Akin *dragoon*.] A fabulous animal, a sort of winged monster with crested head and enormous claws, often regarded as an embodiment of watchfulness; a fierce, violent person, male or female; a spiteful, watchful woman; a short species of carbine formerly carried by dragoons; a kind of lizard with wing-like appendages on each side.

dragonet, dra'gon-et, *n.* A little dragon; a small fish of the goby family.

dragon-fly, dra'gon-flī, *n.* The name of certain large neuropterous insects that prey upon other insects.

dragonish, dra'gon-ish, *a.* In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

dragon's-blood, dra'gonz-blud, *n.* The red inspissated juice of certain tropical plants, used for colouring varnishes, staining marble, &c.

dragon-tree, dra'gon-trē, *n.* An evergreen tree of the Canary Islands, one of the plants that produce dragon's-blood.

dragoon, dra-gön', *n.* [Fr. *dragon*, a dragoon, fr. *dragon*, the carbine carried by the original dragoons, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked.] Originally a soldier serving both on foot and horseback; now a heavy cavalry soldier. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *dragooned*, dra-gönd'; ppr. *dragooning*, dra-gön'ing. [Fr. *dragonner*.] To abandon to the rage of dragoons or soldiers; to harass; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force.

drain, drān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drained*, drānd; ppr. *draining*, drān'ing. [From A. Sax. *drehnian*, *dreahnian*, *drehnigean*, to strain, a word based on *dragan*, *draw*.] To draw off; to filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance; to empty or clear off liquor by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; to make dry; to exhaust of water by making channels to carry it off; to draw off gradually; to deprive by drawing off gradually (to *drain* a country *of* men).——v.i. To flow off gradually; to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping.——n. The act of draining or drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow or withdrawal; a channel through which water or other liquid flows off; a covered trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink.

drainable, drān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being drained.

drainage, drān'āj, *n.* [*Drain* and *-age*.] A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid; the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; the act or art of draining; the system of drains; that which flows out of drains.

drainer, drān'ėr, *n.* One who or that which drains; one who constructs channels for draining land; a utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

drain-tile, drān'til, *n.* A hollow tile employed in the formation of drains.

drain-trap, drān'trap, *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them.

drake, drāk, *n.* [Contr. from a form *enedrace*, *endrake* (Icel. *andrika*, O.H.G. *antrecho*, *antricho*, G. *enterich*, a drake), a hypothetical masculine of A. Sax. *ened*, a duck, the termination being akin to that in *bishopric*, and to A. Sax. *rice*, mighty, E. *rich*. A. Sax. *ened* is cog. with L. *anas*, *anatis*, a duck.] The male of ducks.

dram, dram, *n.* [Contracted fr. L. *drachma* (q.v.).] A weight that forms the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains apothecaries' measure; the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once.

drama, dra'ma, *n.* [Gr. *drāma*, fr. *draō*, I do, I act, I accomplish.] A representation of an act or actions by players on a stage; a plot or series of events represented on the stage; a poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action; dramatic literature; a series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

dramatic, **dramatical**, dra-mat'ik, dra-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *dramatique*, Gr. *drǫmatikos*.] Pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a drama; theatrical; characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama.

dramatically, dra-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dramatic manner, vividly and strikingly.

dramatist, dra'mat-ist, *n.* [Fr. *dramatiste* —*drama* and *-ist*.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

dramatize, dra'mat-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dramatized*, dra'mat-īzd; ppr. *dramatizing*, dra'mat-īz-ing. [*Drama* and *-ize*=Fr. *dramatiser*.] To compose in the form of the drama, or to give to a composition the form of a play.

dramaturgic, dram-a-tėr'jik, *a.* Pertaining to dramaturgy; theatrical; hence, unreal.

dramaturgy, dram'a-tėr-ji, *n.* [Gr. *dramaergia*, dramatic composition—*drama*, *dramatos*, drama, and *ergon*, work.] The science which treats of the rules of composing dramas and representing them on the stage; dramatic representation.

dram-shop, dram'shop, *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in small quantities.

drank, drangk, *pret.* of *drink*.

drape, drāp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *draped*, drāpt; ppr. *draping*, drāp'ing. [Fr. *draper*, to drape, fr. *drap*, cloth. DRAB.] To cover or invest with clothing or cloth; to dispose drapery about *for* use or ornament.

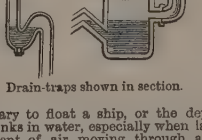
draper, drāp'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *drapier*, fr. *drap*, cloth. DRAPE.] One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloth or fabrics for clothing.

draperied, drāp'ė-rid, *a.* Furnished with drapery.

drapery, drāp'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *draperie*, fr. *drap*, cloth. See above.] The occupation of a draper; fabrics of wool or linen; the clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung; the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c., in sculpture and painting.

drastic, dras'tik, *a.* [Fr. *drastique*, Gr. *drastikos*, fr. *draō*, I do, I act. DRAMA.] Acting with strength or violence; powerful; vigorous; thorough; efficacious.——n. A strong purgative.

draught, dráft, *n.* [From A. Sax. *dragan*, to draw=D. and Dan. *dragt*, G. *tracht*. See DRAFT, DRAW.] The act of drawing; the capacity of being drawn; the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines; a draft or first sketch; that which is taken by sweeping with a net; the depth of water



Drain-traps shown in section.

necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; a current of air moving through an inclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney; *pl.* a game resembling chess played on a board divided into sixty-four checkered squares.—**On draught**, drawn or to be had directly from the cask, as ale, porter, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *draughted*, dráft'ed; ppr. *draughting*, dráft'ing. To draw out; to sketch roughly; to draft.——a. Used for drawing; drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kept (*draught* ale).

draught-bar, dráft'bär, *n.* A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses for draught purposes; a swing-tree or swingle-tree.

draught-board, dráft'bōrd, *n.* A checkered board for playing draughts.

draughtsman, dráfts'man, *n.* A man who draws plans or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.

draughtsmanship, dráfts'man-ship, *n.* The office or work of a draughtsman.

draughty, dráf'ti, *a.* Of or pertaining to draughts of air; exposed to draughts.

drave, drāv, old and poetical pret. of *drive*.

Dravidian, dra-vid'yan, *a.* Pertaining to Dravida, the name of an old province of India; applied to a distinct family of tongues spoken in South India, Ceylon, &c.

draw, drą, *v.t.* pret. *drew*, drö; pp. *drawn*, drąn; ppr. *drawing*, dra'ing. [A. Sax. *dragan*, to draw, drag, &c.=Icel. & Sw. *draga*, Dan. *drage*, to draw or drag, O. Sax. *dragen*, O. Fris. *draga*, D. *dragen*, Goth. *dragan*, G. *tragen*, to bear or carry. Kindred words are *drag*, *draggle*, *drain*, *draft*, *draught*, *dredge*, &c. L. *traho*, I draw, is unconnected (=*transveho*).] To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved; to pull towards one, or at the fore-end; to pull more closely together or apart (to *draw* a curtain); to pull out; to unsheathe; to bring by compulsion; to cause to come; to pull up or out; to raise from any depth; to suck; to inhale; to take into the lungs; to attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself; to cause to turn toward itself; to take out; to let out, as a liquid; to extract; to obtain; to get; to fetch; to produce; to receive, procure, or take; to receive from customers or patrons, or from a bank; to extort; to force out (groans, tears); to lead, as a motive; to lengthen; to stretch; to extend in length; to represent by lines upon a surface; to delineate; to form a picture of; to describe; to represent by words or in fancy; to deduce; to infer; to derive; to allure; to entice; to persuade; to win; to gain; to compose or write according to a given form; to draft; to require a certain depth of water for floating; to inhale; to bend (a bow); to eviscerate; to finish, as a game, battle, &c., so as neither party can claim the victory.—**To draw in**, to contract; to pull back.—**To draw off**, to draw away; to withdraw; to abstract (the mind).—**To draw on**, to allure; to entice.—**To draw out**, to pull out; to lengthen; to extend; to compose or form in writing; to cause to issue forth; to elicit; to call forth.—**To draw up**, to raise; to lift; to form in order of battle; to array; to compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing.——v.i. To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to act as a weight; to shrink; to contract; to move; to advance; to be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; to unsheathe a sword; to use or practise the art of delineating figures; to make a draft or written demand for payment of money.—**To draw back**, to retire; to withdraw.—**To draw near or nigh**, to approach; to come near.—**To draw off**, to retire; to retreat.—**To draw up**, to form themselves in regular order (as troops); to stop a horse by pulling the reins.——n. Act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn; a drawn game.

drawable, drą'a-bl, *a.* That may be drawn.

drawback, drą'bak, *n.* What detracts from profit or pleasure; a disadvantage; discouragement; duties on goods paid back or remitted when they are exported.

drawbridge, drą'brij, *n.* A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder communication.

drawee, drą-ē′, *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.

drawer, drą′ėr, *n.* One who or that which draws; one who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money; a sliding box in a desk, cabinet, table, &c., which is drawn out at pleasure; *pl.* an under-garment made to draw over the limbs and lower part of the body.

drawing, drą′ing, *n.* Act of one who draws; a representation of objects by lines and shades; delineation.

drawing-board, drą′ing-bōrd, *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting in water-colours, &c.

drawing-master, drą′ing-mās-tėr, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

drawing-paper, drą′ing-pā-pėr, *n.* A large-sized variety of stout paper used for making drawings on.

drawing-room, drą′ing-röm, *n.* [Shortened for *withdrawing-room.*] A room appropriated for the reception of company; the formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station.

drawl, drąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drawled*, drąld; ppr. *drawling*, drąl′ing. [A dim. or freq. form from *draw* (q.v.).] To speak with slow, prolonged utterance.——v.t. To utter in a slow, lengthened tone; to while away in an indolent manner.——n. A lengthened utterance of the voice.

drawlingly, drąl′ing-li, *adv.* In a drawling manner.

draw-well, drą′wel, *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

dray, drā, *n.* [From stem of *draw*; comp. A. Sax. *dræge*, *dræge-net*, a draw-net; Sw. *dräg*, a dray or sledge. DRAW.] A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse.

drayage, drā′ąj, *n.* The use of a dray; charge for the use of a dray.

dray-horse, drā′hors, *n.* A horse used in a dray.

drayman, drā′man, *n.* A man who attends a dray.

dread, dred, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dreaded*, dred′ed; ppr. *dreading*, dred′ing. [A. Sax. *draedan*, to dread, seen in the compounds *on-draedan*, *a-draedan*, *of-draedan*, to dread; of unknown root.] To fear in a great degree.——v.i. To be in great fear.——n. Fear, united with respect; fear of great danger or destruction; awe; affright; terror; cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.——a. Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful; awful; venerable in the highest degree.

dreadful, dred′fųl, *a.* Full of dread; impressing great fear; awful; fearful; frightful; terrible.

dreadfully, dred′fųl-li, *adv.* In a dreadful manner: terribly: in a manner to be dreaded.

dreadfulness, dred′fųl-nes, *n.* Quality of being dreadful.

dreadless, dred′les, *a.* Free from fear or dread; undaunted; intrepid.

dreadnought, dred′nąt, *n.* A person that fears nothing; a thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or to keep off rain; a garment made of such cloth.

dream, drēm, *n.* [Same word as L.G. and D. *droom*, Icel. *draum(r)*, Dan. and Sw. *dröm*, G. *traum*, a dream; perhaps fr. a root meaning to deceive, seen in G. *trügen*, to deceive. A. Sax. *dredm* corresponds in form but means melody, joy, and may be a different word.] The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep; a matter which has only an imaginary reality; a vain fancy; a wild scheme or conceit; an unfounded suspicion.——v.i. pret. *dreamed*, drēmd, or *dreamt*, dremt; ppr. *dreaming*, drēm′ing. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; to think; to imagine; to think idly.——v.t. To see in a dream; to spend idly or vainly; to waste or while away.

dreamer, drēm′ėr, *n.* One who dreams; a fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes.

dreamily, drēm′i-li, *adv.* In a dreamy manner.

dreaminess, drēm′i-nes, *n.* State of being dreamy.

dreamland, drēm′land, *n.* The land of dreams; the region of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

dreamless, drēm′les, *a.* Free from dreams.

dreamlessly, drēm′les-li, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

dreamt, dremt, pp. from *dream*.

dreamy, drēm′i, *a.* Full of dreams; relating to dreams; giving rise to dreams; dreamlike; visionary; unreal.

drear, drēr, *a.* [A shortened form of *dreary.*] Dreary; dismal; gloomy with solitude. [Poetic.]

drearily, drē′ri-li, *adv.* In a dreary manner; gloomily; dismally.

dreariness, drē′ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dreary; dismalness; gloomy solitude.

dreary, drē′ri, *a.* [A. Sax. *dreórig*, bloody, sad, sorrowful, fr. *dreór*, blood, fr. *dreósan* (Goth. *driusan*), to fall, with common conversion of *s* into *r*; akin to G. *taurig*, sad, *trauern*, to mourn.] Dismal; gloomy; waste and desolate; distressing; oppressively monotonous.

dredge, drej, *n.* [Ultimately fr. verb equivalent to *drag*, perhaps directly fr. O. Fr. *drege*, a net for oysters, fr. the Dutch.] A net or drag for taking oysters, &c.; a dredging-machine.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dredged*, drejd; ppr. *dredging*, drej′ing. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging-machine.

dredge, drej, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dredged*, drejd; ppr. *dredging*, drej′ing. [O.Fr. *dragie*, *dragee*, Fr. *dragée*, a kind of sugar-plum or sweetmeat, &c., ultimately of Gr. origin, fr. *tragémata*, dried fruits, sweetmeats.] To sprinkle; to powder; to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting.

dredger, drej′ėr, *n.* One who uses a dredge; a utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting; a dredging-machine.

dredging-machine, **dredging-vessel**, drej′ing-ma-shēn, drej′ing-ves-el, *n.* A machine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.

dreggy, dreg′i, *a.* [*Dreg*, *dregs*, and *-y.*] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

dregs, dregz, *n. pl.* [Icel. *dregg*, Sw. *drägg*, dregs, lees; probably connected with *drag*, *drain*—the dregs being what remains after the liquor is drained off.] The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; the most vile and despicable part.

drench, drensh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drenched*, drensht; ppr. *drenching*, drensh′ing. [A. Sax. *drencan*, *drencean*, to give to drink, to drench, caus. fr. *drincan*, to drink=D. *drenken*, Sw. *dränka*, G. *tränken*. DRINK.] To wet thoroughly; to soak; to steep: to saturate with drink; to purge violently.——n. A draught; a large portion of liquid medicine given to an animal by pouring down the throat.

dress, dres, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dressed*, drest, or *drest*, drest; ppr. *dressing*, dres′ing. [Fr. *dresser*, to make right, prepare, fr. a L.L. verb *directiare*, *drictiare*, to make straight, fr. L. *directus*, straight. DIRECT.] To make straight or a straight line (as troops); to adjust to a right line; to put to rights; to put in good order; to till or cultivate; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments; to prepare; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; to curry, rub, and comb; to put clothes on; to attire; to apparel; to clothe; to array; to trim; to deck; to adorn; to embellish.—v.i. To arrange in a line; to put on clothes; to pay particular regard to dress or raiment.——n. Apparel; raiment; clothing; clothes; vestments; garments; attire; a suit of clothes; a lady's gown.

dress-circle, dres′sėr-kl, *n.* A portion of a theatre, concert-room, &c., set apart for spectators in evening dress.

dress-coat, dres′kōt, *n.* A coat with narrow pointed tails, being the coat in which gentlemen go to full-dress parties, operas, &c.

dresser, dres′ėr, *n.* [In last sense directly fr. Fr. *dressoir*, a sideboard or dresser.] One who dresses; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use; a kind of low cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils.

dressing, dres′ing, *n.* Act of one who dresses; that which is used as an application to a wound or sore; manure spread over land; the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.; oily matter for a salad; gum, starch, and other articles used in finishing silk, linen, and other fabrics; a moulding round doors, windows, &c.

dressing-case, dres′ing-kās, *n.* A box containing articles necessary for the toilet.

dressing-gown, dres′ing-goun, *n.* A gown or wide and flowing coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study, &c.

dressing-room, dres′ing-röm, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

dressing-table, dres′ing-tā-bl, *n.* A table provided with conveniences for the toilet; a toilet-table.

dressmaker, dres′māk-ėr, *n.* A maker of ladies' dresses.

dressy, dres′i, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.

drest, drest, *pp.* of *dress*, for *dressed*.

drew, drö, *pret.* fr. *draw*.

dribble, drib′l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dribbled*, drib′ld; ppr. *dribbling*, drib′ling. [A dim. and freq. fr. *drip*, and properly *dripple.*] To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to trickle slowly.——v.t. To throw down in drops.

driblet, **dribblet**, drib′let, *n.* [From *dribble.*] A very small drop; a small sum, as one of a series.

drier, dri′ėr, *n.* One who or that which dries; a machine for drying articles.

drift, drift, *n.* [From *drive*, A. Sax. *drífan* = Icel. *drift*, a snow-drift; Dan. *drift*, Sw. *drift*, impulse, drove; D. *drift*, drove, course. See DRIVE, and as to form of word comp. *rive*, *rift*; *shrive*, *shrift*; *thrive*, *thrift.*] That which is driven by wind or water; a number of things driven together; a heap of any matter driven together; a driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; course of anything; tendency; aim; scope; design; purpose; a passage cut between shafts in mines; leeway made by a vessel; velocity of a current at sea; the distance which a vessel driven through wind or current when lying-to or hove-to during a gale; *geol.* earth and rocks which have been conveyed by icebergs and glaciers and deposited over a country while submerged; lateral pressure or thrust, as of an arch; an instrument of steel used to enlarge holes in metal.——v.t. pret. & pp. *drifted*, drift′ed; ppr. *drifting*, drift′ing. To move along like anything driven; to accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; to float or be driven along by a current of water; to be carried by the force of the wind or tide.——v.t. To drive into heaps.——a. Drifted by wind or currents (*drift* sand, *drift* ice).

driftless, drift′les, *a.* Without drift or aim: purposeless; aimless.

drift-net, drift′net, *n.* A large kind of net used in fishing for pilchard, herring, mackerel, &c.

drift-weed, drift′wēd, *n.* Same as *Gulf-weed*.

drift-wood, drift′wųd, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

drifty, drif′ti, *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

drill, dril, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drilled*, drild; ppr. *drilling*, dril′ing. [From D. *drillen*, to bore, to turn round, to drill soldiers; L.G. *drillen*, to bore, also to tire (whence G. *drillen*, to bore), Dan. *drille*, bore, drill soldiers, sow in furrows; D. *dril*, L.G. and Sw. *dril*, Dan. *dril*, a drill (from the verb). All fr. same root as *through*, *thrill*, *-tril* in *nostril*. (In the agricultural sense, however,

perhaps of different root.]† To pierce or perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument; to bore and make by turning an instrument; to teach soldiers their proper movements and exercises, such as turning to the right, left, &c.; to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts; to sow in rows, drills, or furrows; to make drills or furrows in.——v.i. To sow in drills; to flow gently; to muster for exercise.——n. A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; act of training soldiers to their duty; a row of seeds deposited, or the trench or channel in which they are deposited; an implement for sowing in drills.

drill, drilling, dril, dril'ing, *n.* [G. *drillich*, fr. *drei*, three, a fabric in which the threads are divided in a threefold way. THREE.] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth.

drill-harrow, dril'ha-rō, *n.* A small harrow employed in drill-husbandry.

drill-master, dril'más-tėr, *n.* One who teaches drill; one who teaches drill as a branch of gymnastics.

drill-plough, dril'plou, *n.* A plough for sowing grain in drills.

drill-sergeant, dril'sär-jent, *n.* A sergeant who drills soldiers.

drily, dri'li. Same as *Dryly*.

drink, dringk, *v.t.* pret. *drank*, drangk, pp. *drunk*, drungk, or *drunken*, drungk'n, the latter commonly used adjectively; ppr. *drinking*, dringk'ing. [A.Sax. *drincan* (pret. *dranc*, pp. *druncen*) = O. Sax. *drinkan*, O. Fris. *drinka*, D. *drinken*, Icel. *drekka*, Dan. *drikke*, Sw. *dricka*, G. *trinken*, Goth. *drigkan*, to drink. Hence *drench* and *drown*.] To quench one's thirst; to swallow liquor for quenching thirst or other purpose; to take spirituous liquors to excess; to be a habitual drunkard; to be entertained with liquors.——v.t. To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; to suck, absorb, imbibe; to take in through the senses; to inhale.—**To drink down**, to take away thought or consideration of (care, &c.) by drinking.—**To drink off**, to drink the whole at a draught.—**To drink the health, or to the health of**, to drink while expressing good wishes for; to signify good-will to by drinking; to pledge.——n. Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach; beverage; potion.—**In drink**, drunk; tipsy.

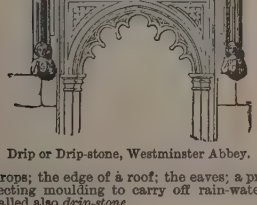
drinkable, dringk'a-bl, *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

drinker, dringk'ėr, *n.* One who drinks; one who drinks spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

drinking-fountain, dringk'ing-foun-tān, *n.* A public fountain for supplying water to quench thirst.

drink-offering, dringk'of-fėr-ing, *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, &c.

drip, drip, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dripped*, dript; ppr. *dripping*, drip'ing. [A.Sax. *drypan*, *dreópan*, to drip, to drop=Dan. *dryppe*, Icel. *drjúpa*, D. *druipen*, G. *triefen*, to drip or drop. Akin *drop*, *dribble*. DROP.] To fall in drops; to have any liquid falling from it in drops.——v.t. To let fall in drops.——n. A falling in drops, or that which falls in



Drip or Drip-stone, Westminster Abbey.

drops; the edge of a roof; the eaves; a projecting moulding to carry off rain-water: called also *drip-stone*.

dripping, drip'ing, *n.* A falling in drops; the fat which falls from meat in roasting.

drive, drīv, *v.t.* pret. *drove*, drōv, formerly *drave*, drāv; pp. *driven*, driv'n; ppr. *driving*, drīv'ing. [A. Sax. *drīfan*, to drive, in various senses trans. and intrans.=O. Fris. *driva*, Goth. *dreiban*, D. *drijven*, Icel. *drífa*, Dan. *drive*, G. *treiben*, to drive, to urge or hurry on. *Drift* and *drove* are derivatives.] To impel or urge forward by force; to force or move by physical means; to compel or force along; to impel; to hurry on; to chase; to hunt; to pursue; to impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them; to convey in a carriage; to impel to greater speed; to compel; to hurry on inconsiderately; to impel by the influence of passion; to urge; to press; to impel by moral influence; to carry on, prosecute, engage in; to keep in motion.——v.i. To be forced or impelled along; to rush and press with violence; to pass in a carriage; to aim or tend to press toward a point; to aim a blow; to strike with force.—**To let drive**, to aim a blow; to strike.——n. A journey or airing in a vehicle; a course on which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving; a strong or sweeping blow or impulsion.

drivel, dri'vel, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drivelled*, dri'veld; ppr. *drivelling*, dri'vel-ing. [O.E. *drivelen*, *dravelen*, akin probably to *drab* or *draf*, or to *dribble*.] To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote.——n. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth; silly unmeaning talk; senseless twaddle.

driveller, dri'vel-ėr, *n.* One who drivels; a poor foolish person; an idiot; a dotard.

driver, drīv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which drives; the person who drives a carriage or who conducts a team; a large fore-and-aft quadrilateral sail on a mizzen mast; the main wheel by which others are driven; a driving-wheel; a kind of golf club.

driving-shaft, drīv'ing-shaft, *n.* A shaft from a driving-wheel communicating motion to a machine.—**driving-wheel**, drīv'ing-whēl, *n.* A wheel that communicates motion to another or to others; the large wheel in a locomotive engine.

drizzle, driz'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drizzled*, driz'ld; ppr. *drizzling*, driz'ling. [A dim. fr. A. Sax. *dreósan*, Goth. *driusan*, to fall; like Prov. G. *drieseln*, to drizzle; akin *dross*, *dreary*.] To fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles; to rain in small drops.——v.t. To shed in small drops or particles.——n. A small or fine rain.—**drizzly**, driz'li, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

droit, droit, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *directus*, direct.] Right; law; justice; a fiscal charge or duty.—**Droits of admiralty**, perquisites attached to the office of admiral, or lord high-admiral, of England.

droll, drōl, *a.* [Same word as Fr. *drôle*, odd, D. *drol*, a droll or merry-andrew, *drollig*, droll; G. *droll*, a thick, short person, a droll; not connected with Icel. and Sw. *troll*, a kind of imp or hobgoblin.] Comical; farcical; queer; odd; facetious; merry; laughable; ludicrous.——n. A jester; a buffoon; a farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.

drollery, drōl'é-ri, *n.* [Fr. *drôlerie*. DROLL.] The quality of being droll; the tricks of a droll; something done to raise mirth; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth.

dromedary, drum'ē-da-ri, *n.* [O. Fr. *dromedaire*, Fr. *dromadaire*, fr. L.L. *dromedarius*, a dromedary, formed fr. Gr. *dromas*, *dromados*, running, fr. stem of *dramein*, to run.] A swift breed of camel, usually the Arabian camel, with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two humps.

dromond, drom'ond, *n.* [Gr. *dromōn*, fr. *dramein*, to run.] A kind of fast-sailing ship of war formerly in use.

drone, drōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *drān*, the drone-bee=L.G. and Dan. *drone*, Sw. *dron*, *drönje*, Ger. *drohne*; probably from the sound it makes; comp. *humble-bee*, G. *hummel*, and the verb *hum*.] The male or non-working bee; an idler; one who earns nothing by industry; a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming; one of the large tubes of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note.

drone, drōn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *droned*, drōnd; ppr. *droning*, drōn'ing. [Same as L.G. *drönen*, G. *dröhnen*, Dan. *drøne*, Sw. *dröna*, to drone; akin Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, and probably Gr. *thrēnos*, a dirge, Skr. *dhran*, sound.] To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound; to hum; to snore; to make use of a dull monotonous tone.——v.t. To read or speak in a dull, monotonous manner.

dronish, drōn'ish, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow.

droop, drōp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drooped*, drōpt; ppr. *drooping*, drōp'ing. [From Icel. *drúpa*, to droop: akin to *drjúpa* and A.Sax. *dreópan*, to drop; also to *drip*, *drop*.] To sink or hang down; to lean downwards, as a body that is weak or languishing; to languish or pine from grief or other cause; to fail or sink; to decline; to faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.——v.t. To let sink or hang down.——n. The act of drooping or of falling or hanging down; a drooping position or state.—**droopingly**, drōp'ing-li, *adv.* In a drooping manner.

drop, drop, *n.* [A. Sax. *dropa*, a drop=O. Sax. *dropo*, Icel. *dropi*, Sw. *droppe*, D. *drop*, G. *tropfen*, a drop; akin *dribble*, *drip*, *droop*.] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form which falls, or hangs as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; something hanging in form of a drop; an earring; a glass pendant of a chandelier, &c.; a very small quantity of liquor; the part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped; also the distance which he has to fall; the curtain which conceals the stage of a theatre from the audience; *pl.* a liquid medicine, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dropped*, dropt; ppr. *dropping*, drop'ing. [A. Sax. *dropian*, to drop, fr. the noun=D. *droppen*, G. *tropfen*. Allied verbs are D. *druipen*, Icel. *drjúpa*, G. *triefen*, to drop or drip.] To pour or let fall in drops; to let fall, lower, or let down; to let go, dismiss, lay aside, break off from; to quit, leave, omit; to utter slightly, briefly, or casually, to send in an off-hand informal manner (*drop* me a few lines).——v.i. To fall in small globules or drops, as a liquid; to let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops; to fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; to die, or to die suddenly; to come to an end; to be allowed to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; to come unexpectedly; to fall lower: with *in* or *into*.

drop-hammer, drop-press, drop'-ham-ėr, drop'pres, *n.* A machine worked by the foot, consisting of a weight raised vertically by a cord and pulley, and allowed to drop suddenly on an anvil: used for embossing, punching, &c.

droplet, drop'let, *n.* A little drop.

dropper, drop'ėr, *n.* One who or that which drops.

dropping, drop'ing, *n.* The act of one who or that which drops; a falling in drops; that which drops; *pl.* the dung of animals.

drop-scene, drop'sēn, *n.* A scenic picture, suspended by pulleys, which descends or drops in front of the stage in theatres.

dropsical, drop'sik-al, *a.* [*Dropsy* and *-ic-al*.] Diseased with dropsy; inclined to the dropsy; partaking of the nature of dropsy.

dropsied, drop'sid, *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

dropsy, drop'si, *n.* [Formerly *hydropsy* (the *hy* being now omitted), fr. Fr. *hydropisie*, Gr. *hydropiasis*, *hydrōps*, dropsy, fr. *hydōr*, water.] An unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in some tissue; a disease in succulent plants from an excess of water.

dropwort, drop'wėrt, *n.* A plant, a species of Spiræa or meadow-sweet with finely-cut leaves.

drosky, dros'ki, *n.* [Rus. *droshki*.] A kind of light four-wheeled open carriage used in Russia and Prussia; in Germany applied often to a cab.

drosometer, dro-som'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew deposited on a body.

dross, dros, *n.* [A. Sax. *dros*, *drosn*, fr. *dreósan*, to fall = L.G. *dros*, D. *droes*, *droesem*, G. *drusen*, Icel. *tros*, rubbish; Sc. *drush*, dregs; akin *drizzle*, *dreary*. DREARY.] The scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of melting; waste matter; refuse.

drossiness, dros'i-nes, *n.* A state of being drossy; foulness; rust; impurity.

drossy, dros'i, *a.* Like dross; pertaining to dross; full of dross; foul; impure.

drought, drout, *n.* [Contr. fr. A. Sax. *drúgath*, *drúgoth*, an abstract noun (like *warmth*, *breadth*, &c.), fr. *drúge*, older form of *drýge*, dry = D. *droogte*, fr. *droog*, dry. The word is equivalent to *dry-th*, the terminal *-th* having been changed to *t*, as in *height*, while it still remains in the form *drouth*. DRY.] Dryness of the weather; long continuance of dry weather; want of rain; aridness; aridity; dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink, scarcity; lack.

droughtiness, drout'i-nes, *n.* A state of being droughty; dryness of the weather; want of rain.

droughty, drout'i, *a.* Characterized by drought; wanting rain; thirsty; dry.

drouth, drouth, *n.* [Form of *drought*.] Drought; aridity; dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.

drouthy, drou'thi, *a.* Droughty; thirsty, especially for strong drink.

drove, drōv, *pret.* of *drive*.

drove, drōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *dráf*, fr. *drífan*, to drive—which see.] A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals driven in a body or moving forward; a crowd of people in motion; a flock.

drover, drōv'ėr, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market.

drown, droun, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drowned*, dround; ppr. *drowning*, droun'ing. [From A. Sax. *druncnian*, to sink in water, to be drunk, fr. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, to drink; comp. Dan. *drukne*, to drown. DRINK, DRENCH.] To deprive of life by immersion in water or other fluid; to suspend animation by submersion; to overwhelm in water; to overflow; to deluge; to inundate, as the earth; to plunge and lose in anything (to *drown* grief); to overwhelm; to overpower (to *drown* one's voice).——v.i. To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

drowse, drouz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drowsed*, drouzd; ppr. *drowsing*, drouz'ing. [A. Sax. *drúsan*, *drúsian*, to be slow, to languish; allied to *dreósan*, to fall, to droop; D. *droosen*, to doze, to slumber. Akin to *dross*, *drizzle*, *dreary*. DREARY.] To nod in slumber; to sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to doze; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness; to look heavy.——v.t. To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.

drowsily, drou'zi-li, *adv.* In a drowsy manner; sleepily; sluggishly; lazily.

drowsiness, drou'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being drowsy; sleepiness; sluggishness.

drowsy, drou'zi, *a.* [*Drowse* and *-y*.] Inclined to drowse or sleep; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose; dull; sluggish; stupid; disposing to sleep; lulling.

drub, drub, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drubbed*, drubd; ppr. *drubbing*, drub'ing. [Of doubtful origin; comp. Prov. E. *drab*; Icel. and Sw. *drabba*, to beat; A. Sax. *drepan*, to strike; L.G. *drapen*; Icel. *drepa*, to slay; G. *treffen*, to hit.] To beat or strike with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.——n. A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

drubbing, drub'ing, *n.* A cudgelling; a sound beating.

drudge, druj, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drudged*, drujd; ppr. *drudging*, druj'ing. [Softened form of O.E. *drugge*, *drug*, to work laboriously; origin doubtful. Perhaps akin to *dredge*, *drag*. Comp. Ir. *drugaire*, a slave.] To do laborious work; to work hard; to labour in mean offices; to labour with toil and fatigue.——n. One who labours with toil and fatigue; one who labours hard in servile employments; a slave; a menial.

drudgery, druj'ė-ri, *n.* [*Drudge* and *-ery*.] Hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

drudgingly, druj'ing-li, *adv.* With the labour and fatigue of a drudge; laboriously.

drug, drug, *n.* [Fr. *drogue* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *droga*, a drug; all fr. D. *droog*, dry, the same word as A. Sax. *dryge*, dry, the ancient medicines being chiefly dried herbs. DRY.] Any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, used in the composition or preparation of medicines; medicinal preparation; any commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable; an article of slow sale or in no demand in market.——v.t. pret. & pp. *drugged*, drugd; ppr. *drugging*, drug'ing. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.——v.t. To mix with drugs; to introduce some narcotic into with the design of rendering the person who drinks the mixture insensible; to dose to excess with drugs or medicines; to render insensible with a narcotic drug.

drugget, drug'et, *n.* [Fr. *droguet* = It. *droghetto*, Sp. and Pg. *droguete*; origin unknown.] A coarse woollen cloth or felted stuff used as a covering and protection for carpets; formerly applied to other fabrics.

druggist, drug'ist, *n.* [*Drug* and *-ist* = Fr. *droguiste*.] One who deals in drugs; one who makes up and dispenses medicines.

Druid, drū'id, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *druidh*, a sorcerer, a Druid; W. *derwydd*, a Druid. Usually, but unwarrantably, connected with Gr. *drus*, an oak.] A priest or minister of religion who superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judge among the ancient Celtic nations.—**Druidical stones**, the name popularly given to large upright stones of unknown history, found in various localities and sometimes forming circles.—**Druidic**, **Druidical**, drū-id'ik, drū-id'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.—**Druidism**, drū'id-izm, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the Druids; or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

drum, drum, *n.* [Probably like *drone*, a word of imitative origin; Dan. *tromme*, G. *trommel*, a drum, Dan. *drum*, a booming sound; Goth. *drunjus*, sound.] An instrument of music commonly in the form of a hollow cylinder, covered at the ends with vellum, the ends being beaten with sticks to produce the sound; something resembling a drum in shape, &c.; the tympanum or barrel of the ear; a round box containing figs; a tea before dinner; a kettle-drum, a name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party; a storm-drum.——v.i. pret. & pp. *drummed*, drumd; ppr. *drumming*, drum'ing. To beat a drum; to beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes.——v.t. To perform on a drum; to expel with beat of drum; to summon by beat of drum; to din.—**To drum up**, to assemble or call together by beat of drum.

drumhead, drum'hed, *n.* The head of a drum; the top part of a capstan.—**Drumhead court-martial**, a court-martial called suddenly on the field.

drum-major, drum'mā-jėr, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

drummer, drum'ėr, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

drum-stick, drum'stik, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; what resembles a drum-stick, as the upper joint of the leg of a turkey.

drunk, drungk, *a.* [From *drunken*.] Overcome with alcoholic liquor; inebriated; tipsy; intoxicated.

drunkard, drungk'ėrd, *n.* [*Drunk* and *-ard*.] One addicted to strong drink; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

drunken, drungk'en, *a.* [The older form of the pp. *drunk*. DRINK.] Intoxicated; inebriated; given to drunkenness; intemperate in drinking; proceeding from intoxication; done or arising in drunkenness.

drunkenness, drungk'en-nes, *n.* State of being drunken; intoxication; inebriation; inebriety.

drupaceous, drū-pā'shus, *a.* [*Drupe* and *-aceous*.] Producing drupes; pertaining to drupes, or consisting of drupes.

drupe, drōp, *n.* [Fr. *drupe*, L. *drupa*, a word of Greek origin.] *Bot.* a stone fruit, such as the cherry or plum; a fruit in which the outer part is fleshy, while the inner forms a stone with a kernel.

druse, drōs, *n.* [G. *druse*.] A cavity in a mineral having its interior surface studded with crystals.

dry, drī, *a.* comp. *dryer*, *drier*, drī'ėr; superl. *dryest*, *driest*, drī'est. [A.Sax. *drýge*, *drýge*, *drie*, dry; L.G. *dreuge*, D. *droog*, G. *trocken*, dry; akin Icel. *draugr*, dry wood. The verb in A. Sax. is *drýgan*, *drígan*, to dry, *drúgian*, to become dry. *Drought* and *drug* are derivatives.] Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; not rainy; free from rain or mist; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green; without tears; not giving milk; thirsty; barren; jejune; unembellished; uninteresting; severe; sarcastic; harsh; frigid; cold.—**Dry goods**, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.—**Dry steam**, superheated steam.—**Dry stone walls**, walls built of stone without mortar.—**Dry wines**, those in which no sweetness is perceptible.——v.t. pret. & pp. *dried*, drid; ppr. *drying*, drī'ing. To make dry; to free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to desiccate; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; to scorch or parch with thirst; to deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust.——v.i. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled.

dryad, drī'ad, *n.* [Gr. *dryas*, *dryados*, fr. *drys*, an oak, a tree.] A female deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

dryer, **drier**, drī'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

dryly, **drily**, drī'li, *adv.* In a dry manner; without moisture; coldly; in a cold, sarcastic manner; sarcastically; barrenly; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

dryness, drī'nes, *n.* State or quality of being dry; aridity; aridness; barrenness; jejuneness; causticity.

dry-nurse, drī'nėrs, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast; one who stands to another in a similar relationship to that of a dry-nurse.

dry-point, drī'point, *n.* A sharp etching needle, used to cut fine lines in copper without the plate being covered with etching-ground or the lines bit in by acid.

dry-rot, drī'rot, *n.* A well-known disease

Dry-rot Fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*).

affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycellum of which penetrates the timber, destroying it.

drysalter, drī'salt-ėr, *n.* Originally a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c., but now a dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.—**drysaltery**, drī'salt-ė-ri, *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter.

dry-shod, drī'shod, *adv.* Without wetting the feet.

dual, dū'al, *a.* [L. *dualis*, fr. *duo*, two; akin *duel*, *double*, *doubt*, *dubious*, &c.] Expressing the number two; existing as two; consisting of two; twofold; a term applied to a special form of a noun or verb used in some languages when two persons or things are spoken of.——n. *Gram.* that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of.

dualism, dū'al-izm, *n.* [*Dual* and *-ism.*] A twofold division; a system founded on a double basis, or based in belief of two fundamental existences; the belief in two antagonistic supernatural beings, the one good, the other evil; the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct entities.

dualist, dū'al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism.

dualistic, dū-al-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to dualism; characterized by duality.

duality, dū-al'i-ti, *n.* [*Dual* and *-ity.*] The state of being dual or twofold; twoness.

duan, dū'an, *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] A division of a poem; a canto; a poem; a song.

dub, dub, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dubbed*, dubd; ppr. *dubbing*, dub'ing. [A. Sax. *dubban*, to dub knight=Icel. *dubba*, to dub, to arm, to dress; both probably borrowed from O. Fr. *douber*, *adouber*, to equip, to arm, which itself is supposed to be of Germanic origin; comp. Fris. *dubba*, to beat, Sw. *dubba*, to strike.] To strike with a sword and make a knight; to give the accolade to; to entitle; to speak of as; to make smooth of surface; to smoothe with an adze; to rub with grease, as leather when being curried; to dress or trim.

dubiety, dū-bī'e-ti, *n.* [L. *dubietas*, fr. *dubius*, doubtful. See next.] Doubtfulness; a feeling of doubt.

dubious, dū'bi-us, *a.* [L. *dubius*, doubtful, moving alternately in two opposite directions, fr. root of *duo*, two. DOUBT.] Wavering or fluctuating in opinion; doubting; doubtful; unsettled; undetermined; not clear; not plain; ambiguous; equivocal; uncertain; precarious.

dubiously, dū'bi-us-li, *adv.* In a dubious manner; doubtfully; uncertainly.

dubiousness, dū'bi-us-nes, *n.* The state of being dubious; doubtfulness; dubiety.

dubitate, dū'bi-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dubitated*, dū'bi-tāt-ed; ppr. *dubitating*, dū'bi-tāt-ing. [L. *dubito*, fr. *dubius*, doubtful. DUBIOUS.] To hesitate.

dubitation, dū-bi-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *dubitatio.*] The act of doubting or hesitating; doubt.

ducal, dūk'al, *a.* [Fr. *ducal*, L. L. *ducalis*, pertaining to a leader, fr. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader. DUKE.] Pertaining to a duke.

ducally, dūk'al-li, *adv.* In a ducal manner; after the manner of a duke.

ducat, duk'at, *n.* [Fr. *ducat*, It. *ducato*, fr. L. L. *ducatus*, a duchy (the particular duchy originating the name being uncertain), fr. L. *dux*. DUKE.] A coin formerly common in several European states, either of silver or gold; average value of the former 3*s.* to 4*s.*, and of the latter about 9*s.* 4*d.*

ducatoon, duk-a-tōn', *n.* [Fr. *ducaton*, fr. *ducat.*] A silver coin once common on the Continent, of different values.

duchess, duch'es, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, fr. *duc*, a duke.] The consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

duchy, duch'i, *n.* [Fr. *duché*=It. *ducato*, fr. L. L. *ducatus*, a duchy, fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader, a duke. DUKE.] A dukedom; the territory or dominions of a duke.

duck, duk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ducked*, dukt; ppr. *ducking*, duk'ing. [Akin to D. *duiken*, to bend the head, duck, dive; Dan. *dukke*, to dive, L.G. *duken*, Sw. *dyka*, G. *tauchen*, to dip, to dive.] To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; to bow, stoop, or nod in order to avoid a blow or the like.——v.i. To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge (the head) in water or other liquid; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.——n. [From the verb to *duck.*] A name of various water-fowls akin to swans and geese but having broader bills and a more waddling gait from their legs being placed further back; a term of endearment; an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.—To make ducks and drakes, to throw a flat stone, piece of slate, &c., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly; hence, *to make ducks and drakes of one's money*, to squander it in a foolish manner.

duck, duk, *n.* [Same word as D. *doek*, Sw. *duk*, Dan. *dug*, Icel. *dúkr*, G. *tuch*, cloth.] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

duck-bill, **duck-mole**, duk'bil, duk'mōl, *n.* A remarkable Australian animal with jaws which resemble the bill of a duck. ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

duck-billed, duk'bild, *a.* Having a bill like a duck.

ducker, duk'ėr, *n.* One who ducks; a plunger; a diver; a cringer; a fawner.

ducking-stool, duk'ing-stōl, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water by way of punishment.

duckling, duk'ling, *n.* [*Duck* and *-ling.*] A young duck.

duck-mole. See DUCK-BILL.

duck-weed, duk'wēd, *n.* The popular name of several plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and floating on the surface, serving for food for ducks and geese.

duct, dukt, *n.* [L. *ductus*, a leading, conducting, fr. *duco*, *ductum*, I lead. DUKE.] Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed, especially in the internal structure of animals and plants.

ductile, duk'til, *a.* [Fr. *ductile*, fr. L. *ductilis*, fr. *duco*, *ductus*. DUCT.] That may be drawn out; easy to be led or drawn; docile; tractable; complying; yielding; flexible; pliable; that may be drawn out into wire or threads, as a metal.

ductilely, duk'til-li, *adv.* In a ductile manner.

ductileness, duk'til-nes, *n.* Quality of being ductile; ductility.

ductility, duk-til'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *ductilité.*] Property of being ductile; the property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking; obsequiousness; ready compliance.

dude, dūd, *n.* [A colloq. term of recent introduction and unknown derivation; whether a product of England or America is uncertain.] A dandy of the first water; a brainless exquisite.

dudgeon, du'jon, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small dagger, or the handle of a dagger.

dudgeon, du'jon, *n.* [Probably fr. W. *dygen*, anger, grudge, *dygn*, severe, hard, painful.] Inward anger or resentment; sullenness; ill-will; discord.

due, dū, *a.* [Fr. *deu*, Fr. *dû*, pp. of *devoir*, to owe, fr. L. *debere*, *debitum*, to owe. DEBT.] Owed; owing; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; seasonable; exact; that ought to have arrived or to be present by the time specified; owing origin or existence; attributable; to be attributed or assigned as causing.——adv. Directly; exactly (*due* east).——n. That which is owed or owing; that which law, justice, office, rank, station, rules of decorum, &c., require to be given, paid, or done; toll, tribute, or fee; right; just title.

duel, dū'el, *n.* [Fr. *duel*, fr. It. *duello*, fr. L. *duellum*, old form of *bellum*, war, fr. *duo*, two; whence *dual*, &c. TWO.] A premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel; a single combat; a fight between two fortresses, two encamped armies, and the like; any contention or contest.——v.i. pret. & pp. *duelled*, dū'eld; ppr. *duelling*, dū'el-ing. To engage in a duel.

duelling, dū'el-ing, *n.* Act or practice of fighting in duels or single combat.

duellist, dū'el-ist, *n.* [*Duel* and *-ist.*] One who fights duels; one who maintains the propriety of duelling.

duello, dū-el'lō, *n.* [It.] A duel; the art or practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulate it. [*Shak.*]

duenna, dō-en'na, *n.* [Sp. *druenna*, *dueña*, a form of *doña*, fem. of *don*, fr. L. *domina*, a mistress. DOMINATE.] The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain; an elderly woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess.

duet, **duetto**, dū'et, dū-et'tō, *n.* [It. *duetto*, fr. L. *duo*, two.] A piece of music composed for two performers, vocal or instrumental.

duffel, **duffle**, duf'el, duf'l, *n.* [From *Duffel*, a Belgian manufacturing town.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap; frieze.

duffer, duf'ėr, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A useless character; a stupid person; a fogey: colloq. word.

dug, dug, *n.* [Akin to Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle; fr. root seen in Skr. *duh*, to milk, *daughter* also being from this root.] The pap or nipple: now applied only to a cow or other beast, unless in contempt.

dug, dug, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig.*

dugong, dū-gong', *n.* [Of Malayan origin.] An herbivorous animal of the Indian seas, allied to the manatee or sea-cow.

duke, dūk, *n.* [Fr. *duc*, fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader, fr. *duco*, I lead (seen also in *duct*, *ducat*, *ductile*, *conduct*, *adduce*, *introduce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *produce*, *educate*, *conduit*, *viaduct*, &c.); cog. A. Sax. *toga*, a leader, E. *tug* and *tow.*] A leader†; a chief†; one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below the princes; in some European countries a sovereign prince.

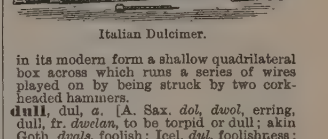
dukedom, dūk'dum, *n.* [*Duke* and *-dom.*] The jurisdiction or possessions of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

dulcamara, dul-ka-mā'ra, *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. Lit. bitter-sweet.] A common British hedge-plant, the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade.

dulcet, dul'set, *a.* [O. Fr. *dolcet*, fr. L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet to the taste; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

dulcify, dul'si-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dulcified*, dul'si-fid; ppr. *dulcifying*, dul'si-fi-ing. [Fr. *dulcifier*, fr. L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, I make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony; to render more agreeable to the taste.

dulcimer, dul'si-mėr, *n.* [Sp. *dulcemele*, fr. L. *dulcis*, sweet, and Gr. *melos*, a tune, air, strain, song.] An instrument of music,



Italian Dulcimer.

in its modern form a shallow quadrilateral box across which runs a series of wires played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers.

dull, dul, *a.* [A. Sax. *dol*, *dwol*, erring, dull, fr. *dwelan*, to be torpid or dull; akin Goth. *dvals*, foolish; Icel. *dul*, foolishness; D. *dol*, L.G. *dull*, G. *toll*, mad.] Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; slow of hearing or seeing; slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward; sleepy; drowsy; sad; melancholy; not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheer-

less; not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; not briskly burning; dim; obscure; not vivid; blunt; obtuse; cloudy; overcast; not enlivening; not lively or animated.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dulled*, duld; ppr. *dulling*, dul'ing. To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt, as edge-tools; to make sad or melancholy; to make insensible or slow to perceive, as the intellect; to damp; to render lifeless, as the attention; to make heavy or slow of motion; to sully; to tarnish or cloud.—v.i. To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

dullard, dul'ẽrd, *a.* [*Dull* and *-ard.*] Doltish; stupid.—n. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dunce; a dolt.

dull-brained, dul'brānd, *a.* Stupid; doltish; of dull intellect.

dullish, dul'ish, *a.* Somewhat dull; somewhat stupid; tiresome.

dull-sighted, dul'sīt-ed, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.

dull-witted, dul'wit-ed, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

dully, dul'li, *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

dulness, **dullness**, dul'nes, *n.* State or quality of being dull; stupidity; slowness of comprehension; want of quick perception; heaviness; drowsiness; sluggishness; slowness; dimness; bluntness; want of brightness or vividness.

dulse, duls, *n.* [Gael. *duilliasg*, Ir. *duileasg*, dulse.] A kind of edible sea-weed having a reddish-brown or purple frond, found at low water adhering to the rocks.

duly, dū'li, *adv.* [From *due.*] In a due, right, or proper manner; properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; regularly; at the proper time.

dumb, dum, *a.* [A. Sax. *dumb* = Goth. *dumbs*, L.G. *dum*, D. *dom*, Icel. *dumbr*, Sw. *dumb*, Dan. *dum*, G. *dumm*, dumb, stupid; allied to *dim*, and perhaps Goth. *daubs*, deaf.] Mute; silent; not speaking; speechless; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; not accompanied with speech; effected by signs (*dumb* show).

dumb-bell, dum'bel, *n.* One of a pair of weights consisting of two iron balls with a short piece for grasping between them, swung for exercise.

dumbly, dum'li, *adv.* In a dumb manner; mutely; silently; without words or speech.

dumbness, dum'nes, *n.* State of being dumb.

dumb-waiter, dum'wā-tėr, *n.* A table or framework used in serving up dishes at meals.

dumfound, **dumbfound**, dum-found', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dumfounded*, *dumbfounded*, dum-found'ed; ppr. *dumfounding*, *dumbfounding*, dum-found'ing. [From *dumb* and *-found*, as in *confound.*] To strike dumb; to confuse. [Colloq.]

dummy, dum'i, *n.* [For *dumby—dumb* and *-y.*] One who is dumb; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist; a sham article made to imitate a real one.—**Double dummy**, whist with only two players, each having a hand exposed.

dump, dump, *n.* [Allied to *damp*; Dan. *dump*, dull; G. *dumpf*, dull in sound or sensation, *dampf*, steam, vapour; comp. *dumps*, melancholy, with *vapours*, in the sense of nervousness or depression.] A dull, gloomy state of the mind; melancholy; a melancholy tune or air; *pl.* low spirits; melancholy; gloom.

dump, dump, *n.* [Connected with Scandinavian words meaning to fall suddenly or heavily, probably from the sound of a heavy body falling.] A thud; a lump or clumsy piece; a clumsy leaden medal or counter; in America, a place where rubbish is shot.

dumpish, dump'ish, *a.* [See prec.] Melancholy; depressed in spirits.

dumpling, dump'ling, *n.* [*Dump*, a lump, and *-ling.*] A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called apple-dumpling.

dumpy, dump'i, *a.* [*Dump*, and *-y.*] Short and thick.

dun, dun, *a.* [A. Sax. *dunn*, perhaps fr. the Celtic; comp. W. *dwn*, Gael. *donn*, dun.] Of a dark dull colour; of a colour partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown colour; swarthy.

dun, dun, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dunned*, dund; ppr. *dunning*, dun'ing. [A form of *din.*] To clamour for payment of a debt from; to urge for payment; to urge importunately for anything.—n. An importunate creditor who urges for payment; an urgent request or demand for payment.

dunce, duns, *n.* [From *Duns Scotus*, the leader of the schoolmen in the 14th century who were violently opposed to classical learning.] An ignoramus; a pupil too stupid to learn; a dullard; a dolt; a thick-skull.

duncery, dun'sėr-i, *n.* Dulness; stupidity.

dunder, dun'dėr, *n.* [West Indian.] The lees or dregs of the juice of the sugar-cane used for distilling rum.

dune, dūn, *n.* [A. Sax. *dún.* DOWN (hill).] A sand-hill on the sea-coast.

dung, dung, *n.* [A. Sax. *dung*=O. Fris. *dung*, Sw. *dynga*, G. *dung*, dung; comp. Dan. *dynge*, a heap; connections doubtful.] The excrement of animals; animal excrement mixed with straw, &c., and used as manure.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dunged*, dungd; ppr. *dunging*, dung'ing. To manure with dung; to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water, as calico in connection with the printing of it.—v.i. To void excrement.

dungeon, dun'jon, *n.* [Same as *donjon* (q.v.).] A strong tower in the middle of a castle; a close prison; a deep, dark place of confinement.

dung-fork, dung'fork, *n.* A fork with three or more prongs, used to lift dung.

dunghill, dung'hil, *n.* A heap or collection of dung; a mean or vile abode.—a. Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.

dunniewassal, **dunniewassal**, dū-ni-was'sal, *n.* [Gael. *duin' uasal*, fr. *duine*, a man, and *uasal*, gentle.] A gentleman of secondary rank among the Scottish Highlanders; a cadet of a family of rank.

dunlin, dun'lin, *n.* [From *dun*, the colour, with dim. termination *-ling.*] A species of sandpiper, about 8 inches in length, occurring along the shores of Britain.

dunnage, dun'āj, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Branches or brushwood, &c., laid on the bottom of a ship as a support for cargo; loose articles wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady.

dunner, dun'ėr, *n.* One who duns.

dunnish, dun'ish, *a.* Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.

duo, dū'ō, *n.* [L., two.] A duet.

duodecimal, dū-ō-de'si-mal, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves; twelfth.—n. pl. A system of numbers the base of which is twelve; a method of ascertaining the number of square feet and inches in a rectangular surface whose sides are given in feet and inches.

duodecimo, dū-ō-de'si-mō, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve.] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet: often indicated 12mo.—n. A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

duodenary, dū-ō-den'a-ri, *a.* [L. *duodenarius.* See prec.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.

duodenum, dū-ō-dē'num, *n.* [From L. *duodeni*, twelve each, because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] The first portion of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.

dupability, dū-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Liability to be duped; gullibility.

dupable, dū'pa-bl, *a.* Liable to be, or capable of being, duped.

dupe, dūp, *n.* [Fr. *dupe*, a name for the hoopoe, and, from the bird being regarded as stupid, applied to a stupid person. Comp. *goose*, *gull*, *booby*, *pigeon.*] A person who is cheated or deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity.—v.t. pret. & pp. *duped*, dūpt; ppr. *duping*, dūp'ing. [Fr. *duper*, fr. *dupe.*] To make a dupe of; to cheat; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

duper, dū'pėr, *n.* One who dupes; a cheat.

dupery, dū'pėr-i, *n.* The art or practice of duping.

duple, dū'pl, *a.* [L. *duplus*, double (q.v.).] Double.—v.t. pret. & pp. *dupled*, dū'pld; ppr. *dupling*, dū'pling. To double.

duplex, dū'pleks, *a.* [L. See next.] Double; twofold.

duplicate, dū'pli-kāt, *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplico*, I double, fr. *duplex*, double—*duo*, two, and *plico*, I fold. DUAL, PLY.] Double; twofold.—n. A double or second copy; another corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind; a copy; a transcript.—v.t. pret. & pp. *duplicated*, dū'pli-kāt-ed; ppr. *duplicating*, dū'pli-kāting. To double; to fold.

duplication, dū-pli-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *duplicatio.* See prec.] Act of duplicating or doubling; a doubling; a fold; the multiplication of a number by 2.—**Duplication of the cube**, a problem for determining the side of a cube which shall be exactly the double in solid contents of a given cube.

duplicative, dū'pli-kā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of duplicating or doubling.

duplicature, dū'pli-kā-tūr, *n.* A doubling; a fold.

duplicity, dū-pli'si-ti, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*, L.L. *duplicitas*, fr. L. *duplex*, *duplicis*, double. DUPLICATE.] A being double; doubleness; doubleness of heart or speech; act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a design to mislead; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit; guile; deception.

durability, dūr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being durable; durableness.

durable, dūr'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *durable*, fr. L. *durabilis*, fr. *duro*, I last, fr. *durus*, hard, whence *durance*, *duration*, *endure*, &c.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out; permanent; lasting; firm; stable; constant.

durableness, dūr'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being durable; durability; permanence.

durably, dūr'a-bli, *adv.* In a durable manner; with long continuance.

dura-mater, dū'ra-mā-tėr, *n.* [L., lit. hard mother: called *mother* as protecting the brain.] The outer membrane of the brain.

duramen, dū-rā'men, *n.* [L. *duramen*, hardness, fr. *durus*, hard.] The central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of a tree.

durance, dūr'ans, *n.* [Apparently shortened fr. *endurance*, fr. the hardships of imprisonment; comp. *duress.*] Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody.

duration, dūr-a'shon, *n.* [L.L. *duratio.* DURABLE.] Continuance in time; length or extension of existence indefinitely; power of continuance; permanency.

durbar, dėr'bär, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *darbār*—Per. *dar*, door, and *bār*, court, assembly.] An audience room in India; a state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by a native prince; an official reception.

duress, dūr'es, *n.* (O. Fr. *duresse*, hardship, constraint, fr. L. *duritia*, harshness, hardness, fr. *durus*, hard, whence *durable*, &c.] Constraint; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

durian, **durion**, dū'ri-an, dū'ri-on, *n.* [The Malay name.] A tree and fruit of the Malayan Archipelago. Durian (*Durio zibethinus*).

during, dūr'ing, *prep.* [Ppr. of old *dure*, to last or continue; comp. *concerning*, *not-*

withstanding. DURABLE.] For the time of the continuance of; throughout the course of.

durmast, dėr'mast, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A highly valued species of oak, closely allied to the common oak.

durra, dur'a, *n.* [Ar.] A species of grain much cultivated in Africa, Asia, and south of Europe; Indian millet; Guinea corn.

durst, dėrst, pret. of *dare*.

dusk, dusk, *a.* [Probably akin to Sw. *dusk*, dull weather, *duska*, Dan. *duske*, to drizzle, and to E. *dark*.] Tending to darkness, or moderately dark; tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black.——*n.* A tending to darkness; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; tendency to a black colour; darkness of colour.——*v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *dusked*, dusk't; ppr. *dusking*, dusk'ing. To make or become dusky, or somewhat dark.

duskily, dusk'i-li, *adv.* In a dusky manner; with partial darkness.

duskiness, dusk'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being dusky.

duskish, dusk'ish, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black.

dusky, dusk'i, *a.* [*Dusk* and *-y.*] Dusk; partially dark; tending to darkness or blackness; dark-coloured; dim; not bright.

dust, dust, *n.* [A. Sax. *dust*, dust; same word as Icel. Fris. and L.D. and G. *dust*, D. *duist*, dust; akin to Sw. Dan. and G. *dunst*, vapour.] Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; fine earth; anything finely pulverized; earth or earthy matter as symbolic of mortality; the body when it has mouldered in the grave; a low condition; gold-dust, hence, money (colloq.).—**To throw dust in one's eyes**, to mislead; to blind as to the true character of something.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *dusted*, dust'ed; ppr. *dusting*, dust'ing. To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from; to sprinkle, as with dust.

dust-ball, dust'bal, *n.* A disease in horses, in which a hard ball is formed in the intestinal canal.

dust-brand, dust'brand, *n.* Smut, a disease of cereals.

dust-cart, dust'kärt, *n.* A cart for conveying dust and refuse from the streets.

duster, dust'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dusts; a light overcoat; a sieve.

dust-man, dust'man, *n.* One whose employment is to remove dust, &c., in towns.

dusty, dust'i, *a.* [*Dust* and *-y*=A. Sax. *dystig.*] Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; like dust; of the colour of dust.

Dutch, duch, *a.* [D. *duitsch*, Dutch=G. *deutsch*, German, Germanic; O.H.G. *diutisc*, fr. *diot*, A. Sax. *theod*, Goth. *thiuda*, people. *Low Dutch* means Dutch or Low German (*Plattdeutsch*), as opposed to *High Dutch* (*Hochdeutsch*) or German proper.] Pertaining to Holland or to its inhabitants.——*n.pl.* The people of Holland; *sing.* the language spoken in Holland.—**Dutch auction**, an auction at which the auctioneer comes down from the starting price till he meets with a bidder.—**Dutch clover**, white clover, a valuable pasture plant.—**Dutch gold, Dutch metal**, an alloy of copper and zinc.—**Dutch leaf**, false gold-leaf.—**Dutch oven**, a tin hanging screen for cooking before a fire.

duteous, dū'ti-us, *a.* [*Duty*, and *-ous*; comp. *beauteous.*] Pertaining to duty; obedient; dutiful.—**duteously**, dū'ti-us-li, *adv.* In a duteous manner.

dutiable, dū'ti-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs.

dutiful, dū'ti-ful, *a.* Regularly performing the duties or obligations required toward natural or legal superiors; obedient; submissive to superiors; reverential; respectful; expressive of respect or a sense of duty; required by duty.

dutifully, dū'ti-ful-li, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.

dutifulness, dū'ti-ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being dutiful; obedience; submission to just authority.

duty, dū'ti, *n.* [From *due*, with suffix *-ty.* DUE.] That which a person is bound, by any kind of obligation, to perform; obligation; obedience; submission; act of reverence or respect; any business, service, or office, particularly the business of a soldier on active service; military or naval service; tax; toll; impost or customs; the work done by a steam-engine.

duumvir, dų-um'vėr, *n.* [L.—*duo*, two, *vir*, man.] One of two Roman magistrates holding office jointly.—**duumvirate**, dų-um'vėr-at, *n.* Position of a duumvir.

dux, duks, *n.* [L., a leader, a chief. DUKE.] The head or chief pupil of a class or division in a school.

dwale, dwāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *dwala*, *dvola*, error, fr. *dwelian*, to err, to be torpid or dull. DULL.] The deadly nightshade, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

dwarf, dwarf, *n.* [A. Sax. *dweorg*, *dweorh*, the guttural having changed to *f* as in *laugh* and in L.G. *dwarf*=D. *dwerg*, Icel. *dvergr*, Dan. and Sw. *dverg*, G. *zwerg*, a dwarf.] An animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind; a man or woman that never grows beyond two or three feet in height.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *dwarfed*, dwarft; ppr. *dwarfing*, dwarf'ing. To hinder from growing to the natural size; to treat so as to keep from full development; to stunt; to make or keep small; to cause to look small or insignificant by comparison.——*a.* Being below the common size; stunted; dwarfish.

dwarfish, dwarf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; diminutive; very small; petty.

dwarfishly, dwarf'ish-li, *adv.* In a dwarfish manner; like a dwarf.

dwarfishness, dwarf'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being dwarfish.

dwell, dwel, *v.i.* pret. *dwelled*, dweld, usually contracted into *dwelt*, dwelt; ppr. *dwelling*, dwel'ing. [A. Sax. *dwellan*, to deceive, mislead, prevent, hinder, also *dwelian*, to mislead, to remain=Icel. *dvelja*, to hinder, to delay, to tarry, Dan. *dvæle*, to loiter, delay, dwell; akin *dull.* The transition of sense seems to have been from error and wandering to loitering and dwelling.] To delay or linger; to live in a place; to have a habitation; to reside; to sojourn; to stay; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness; to continue long.

dweller, dwel'ėr, *n.* One who dwells; an inhabitant; a resident.

dwelling, dwel'ing, *n.* A habitation or place of residence; abode; domicile.

dwelling-house, dwel'ing-hous, *n.* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, and not for business or other purposes.

dwindle, dwin'dl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dwindled*, dwin'dld; ppr. *dwindling*, dwin'dling. [Freq. from O.E. and Sc. *dwine*=A. Sax. *dwinan*, to pine, waste away=D. *dwijnen*, Icel. *dvina*, Dan. *tvine*, to pine.] To diminish gradually; to become small and insignificant; to shrink; to degenerate; to sink; to fall away.

dyad, dī'ad, *n.* [Gr. *dyas*, *dyados*, fr. *dyo*, two.] Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

dye, dī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dyed*, dīd; ppr. *dyeing*, dī'ing. [A. Sax. *dedgan*, *decgian*, fr. *dedg*, dye, colour, perhaps akin to *dew.*] To stain; to tinge; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth.——*n.* A colouring liquid or matter; colour; tinge.

dye-house, dī'hous, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dyer, dī'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

dyer's-weed, dī'ėrz-wēd, *n.* A British plant of the same genus as mignonette, affording a beautiful yellow dye.

dye-stuff, dī'stuf, *n.* Material used in dyeing.

dye-wood, dī'wud, *n.* A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted.

dye-work, dī'wėrk, *n.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

dying, dī'ing, *a.* Mortal; destined to death; given, uttered, or manifested, just before death; pertaining to death; drawing to a close; fading away.——*n.* The act of expiring; death.

dyingly, dī'ing-li, *adv.* In a dying manner.

dyke, dīk. See DIKE.

dynamic, dynamical, dī-nam'ik, dī-nam'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *dynamikos*, fr. *dynamis*, power, force, fr. *dynasthai*, to be able.] Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

dynamically, dī-nam'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dynamical manner.

dynamics, dī-nam'iks, *n. sing.* or *pl.* The science which investigates the action of force, now usually divided into *Statics* and *Kinetics*, the former dealing with forces such as compel rest or prevent change of motion, the latter with forces that cause motion or change of motion (this being formerly the meaning of the word).

dynamitard, dynamiter, din'a-mīt-ārd, din'a-mīt-ėr, *n.* [*Dynamite* and *-ard*, *-er.*] One who uses dynamite for destroying public buildings or other criminal purposes.

dynamite, din'a-mīt, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, force, and term. *-ite.*] An explosive substance consisting of some powdery matter impregnated with nitro-glycerine, and having a disruptive force estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder.

dynamo, dynamo-machine, dī'na-mō, dī'na-mō-ma-shēn, *n.* [Short for *dynamo-electric machine.*] A machine for producing an electric current by means of mechanical power, that is for converting energy from a mechanical into an electrical form by the use of electro-magnets.

dynamo-electric, dī-nam'ō-ē-lek'trik, *a.* [Gr. *dynamis*, force, and *electric.*] Producing force by means of electricity.

dynamometer, din-a-mom'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, force, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, the strength of materials, &c.

dynastic, di-nas'tik, *a.* Relating to a dynasty.

dynasty, di'nas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *dynasteia*, fr. *dynastes*, a lord or chief, fr. *dynasthai*, to be able, strong, or powerful.] A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country.

dyne, dīn, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power.] In *physics*, a unit of force, a force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second.

dyscrasia, dyscrasy, dis-krā'si-a, dis'krā-si, *n.* [Gr. *dyskrasia—dys*, evil, and *krasis*, habit.] *Med.* a bad habit of body.

dysenteric, dis-en-te'rik, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery.

dysentery, dis'en-te-ri, *n.* [L. and Gr. *dysenteria*—Gr. *dys*, bad, and *enteron*, intestines, fr. *entos*, within, inside.] A disorder of the intestines; a flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus, accompanied with griping of the bowels.

dyslogistic, dis-lō-jis'tik, *a.* [Formed on the model of *eulogistic*, *dys* signifying ill, and the word meaning the opposite of *eulogistic.*] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

dyslogy, dis'lō-ji, *n.* [See prec.] Dispraise; opposite of *eulogy.*

dysmenorrhœa, dis'men-o-rē''a, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, difficult, *mēn*, month, *rheō*, I flow.] Difficult or painful menstruation.

dyspepsia, dyspepsy, dis-pep'si-a, dis-pep'si, *n.* [Gr. *dyspepsia—dys*, ill, and *peptō*, *pepsō*, I digest (same root as L. *coquo*, *cook*).] Bad digestion; indigestion or difficulty of digestion.—**dyspeptic**, dis-pep'tik, *a* Afflicted with dyspepsia; pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsia.——*n.* A person afflicted with bad digestion.

dyspnœa, disp-nē'a, *n.* [Gr. *dyspnoia—dys*, ill, and *pneō*, I breathe.] *Med.* difficulty of breathing.

dysuria, dysury, dis-ū'ri-a, dis'ū-ri, *n.* [Gr. *dysouria—dys*, and *ouron*, urine (q.v.).] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.—**dysuric**, dis-ū'rik, *a.* Pertaining to dysuria.

dziggetai, dzig'ge-tī, *n.* The wild ass of Central Asia, a fine swift animal.

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, occurring more frequently than any other letter. In *mus.* the third note or degree of the natural or diatonic scale.

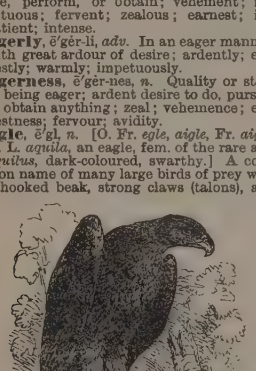
each, ēch, *a.* and *pron.* [O.E. *eche, ech, ych, uch, elch, elc, ilk*; A. Sax. *ælc*, fr. *d=aye*, ever, and *lic*, like; similar to D. and L.G. *elk*, G. *jeglich*. Comp. *such* and *which*.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated; every one of two or more considered individually. With *-other* it is used reciprocally.

eager, ē'gėr, *a.* [O.E. *egre*, O. Fr. *aigre, aigre*, Fr. *aigre*, eager, sharp, biting, fr. L. *acer, acris*, sharp, fr. root which appears in *acute, acid, acrid*, &c.] Sharp, biting, sour, acid; keen; ardent; excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; vehement; impetuous; fervent; zealous; earnest; impatient; intense.

eagerly, ē'gėr-li, *adv.* In an eager manner; with great ardour of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; impetuously.

eagerness, ē'gėr-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being eager; ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain anything; zeal; vehemence; earnestness; fervour; avidity.

eagle, ē'gl, *n.* [O. Fr. *egle, aigle*, Fr. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila*, an eagle, fem. of the rare adj. *aquilus*, dark-coloured, swarthy.] A common name of many large birds of prey with a hooked beak, strong claws (talons), and



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

great powers of flight and vision; a military standard having the figure of an eagle; a gold coin of the United States of the value of ten dollars, or about forty-two shillings sterling; a reading-desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings.

eagle-eyed, ē'gl-īd, *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute physical or mental sight.

eagle-owl, ē'gl-oul, *n.* A horned owl little inferior in size to the golden eagle.

eaglet, ē'glet, *n.* [Fr. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle*. EAGLE.] A small or young eagle.

eagle-wood, ē'gl-wụd, *n.* A highly fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense.

eagre, eager, ā'gėr, ē'gėr, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tidal wave moving up a river or estuary at spring-tide, as in the Severn, Solway, &c.; a bore.

ealdorman. ALDERMAN.

eanling†, ēn'ling, *n.* [A. Sax. *ednian*, to bring forth, and *-ling*, dim. term.] A lamb just brought forth. [*Shak.*]

ear, ēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *edre*, the ear = O. Fris. *âre*, O. Sax. *ôra, ôre*, D. *oor*, Icel. *eyra*, Dan. *øre*, Sw. *öra*, G. *ohr*, O.H.G. *ôra*, Goth. *auso*; cog. with. Lith. *ausis*, L. *auris*, Gr. *ous*, the ear; L. *audio*, I hear (whence *audit, audience*, &c.) is fr. same root.] The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived, both the external and internal part being often understood by the term, though the external ear alone is frequently implied; the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differences of musical sounds; a favourable hearing; attention; heed; regard; anything resembling an ear or ears; a projecting part from the side of anything; a handle of a tub, pitcher, &c.—**All ear**, all attention.—**To set by the ears**, to make strife between; to cause to quarrel.—**Up to the ears, over head and ears**, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed.

ear, ēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ear, æhher, æchir*, an ear of corn = D. *aar*, G. *ähre*, O. G. *ahir*, Goth. *ahs*; probably of same root as *awn*.] A spike, as of corn; that part of cereal plants which bears the flowers and seeds. —— v.i. pret. & pp. *eared*, ērd; ppr. *earing*, ēr'ing. To shoot as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

ear, ēr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eared*, ērd; ppr. *earing*, ēr'ing. [A. Sax. *erian*, to plough=O. Fris. *era*, O. D. *erien*, Icel. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, to plough; cog. with L. *aro*, Gr. *aroô*, I plough. ARABLE.] To plough or till. [O.T.] —**earing**, ēr'ing, *n.* A ploughing of land; tilling. [O.T.]

ear-ache, ēr'āk, *n.* Pain in the ear.

ear-cockle, ēr'kok-l, *n.* A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of a worm.

ear-drop, ēr'drop, *n.* An ornamental pendant for the ear.

ear-drum, ēr'drum, *n.* The tympanum or middle ear.

eared, ērd, *a.* Having ears: generally in compound words.

ear-hole, ēr'hōl, *n.* The aperture or opening of the external ear.

earl, ėrl, *n.* [A. Sax. *eorl*, a nobleman, a man of rank=O. Sax. *erl*, a warrior, O. Icel. *earl*, Icel. Sw. and Dan. *jarl*; origin doubtful.] A British title of nobility, the third in rank, being next below a marquis and next above a viscount.

earldom, ėrl'dum, *n.* [*Earl* and *-dom*.] The domain, title, or dignity of an earl.

earless, ēr'les, *a.* Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen; not having the sense of hearing.

earliness, ėr'li-nes, *n.* State of being early; state of advance or forwardness.

earl-marshal, ėrl-mär'shal, *n.* An officer of state in Great Britain who takes cognizance of all matters relating to honour, pedigree, and military solemnities.

early, ėr'li, *adv.* [A. Sax. *ærlice, árlice* (adv.), fr. *aer=ere*, and *lie=like*. ERE, LIKE. The word was long used only as an adverb.] Soon, or sooner than usual or than others; near the beginning of some period of time; in good season; betimes; being before in point of time; forward; in advance of something else; prior in time; being at the beginning of the day; being in good season; before the usual time; being at the beginning or at an initial stage; first.—**Early English architecture**, that phase of the Gothic into which the Norman

Windows—Early English style.

passed, showing as its most distinctive features acutely pointed arches, long, narrow, lancet-shaped windows without mullions, and a peculiar projecting ornament in the hollows of the mouldings called the dog-tooth ornament; called also the *First Pointed* or *Lancet Style*.

ear-mark, ēr'märk, *n.* A mark on the ear by which sheep, pigs, &c., are distinguished; any mark that serves to identify or distinguish. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *ear-marked*, ēr'märkt; ppr. *ear-marking*, ēr'märk-ing. To distinguish by putting an ear-mark on.

earn, ėrn, *v.t.* pret & pp. *earned*, ėrnd; ppr. *earning*, ėrn'ing. [A. Sax. *earnian*, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours; connected with O. D. *erne*, G. *ernte*, harvest; A. Sax. *esne*, a serf, a labourer.] To merit or deserve by labour, or by any performance; to gain by labour, service, or work done; to deserve and receive as compensation.

earnest, ėrn'est, *a.* [A. Sax. *eornest*, earnestness, seriousness, whence *eorneste* (adj.), earnest, serious=O. Fris. L.G. D. and G. *ernst*, earnestness, seriousness; root doubtful.] Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; eager; zealous; warm; springing from or connected with strong desire; intent; serious.——n. Seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

earnest, ėrn'est, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; probably connected with O. Fr. *erres*, an earnest.] Something given by way of token or pledge, to bind a bargain and prove a sale; a part paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole, or as a token of more to come; anything which gives assurance, promise, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits; token.

earnestly, ėrn'est-li, *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly.

earnest-money, ėrn'est-mun-i, *n.* Money paid as earnest, to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale.

earnestness, ėrn'est-nes, *n.* Quality of being earnest; ardour; zeal; fervour; importunity; fixed desire; seriousness.

earning, ėrn'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *earnung*, fr. *earnian*. EARN.] The giving of labour for recompense; generally in *pl.*; that which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward.

ear-pick, ēr'pik, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear-piercing, ēr'pērs-ing, *a.* Piercing the ear; a sharp shrill sound.

ear-ring, ēr'ring, *n.* A jewel or ornament worn in the ear; a pendant.

ear-shell, ēr'shel, *n.* One of a genus of molluscs having a small spiral shell like an ear.

ear-shot, ēr'shot, *n.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard.

earth, ėrth, *n.* [A. Sax. *eorthe*, ground, soil, land, world=O. Sax. *ertha*, Goth, *airtha*, Icel. *jorth*, Sw. and Dan. *jord*, D. *aarde*, G. *erde*; allied to O.H.G. *ero*, earth, Gr. *era*, Skr. *íra*, earth, and perhaps to L. *aro*, I plough.] The particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the fine mould on the surface of the globe; the globe which we inhabit; the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, opposed to the sea; the ground; the hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself; the surface of the earth; in *chem.* the name of certain substances, such as lime, magnesia, &c.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *earthed*, ėrtht; ppr. *earthing*, ėrth'ing. To hide in the earth; to cover with earth or mould.—— v.i. To retire underground; to burrow.

earth-born, ėrth'bōrn, *a.* Born of the earth; earthly; produced by earthly things; of low birth.

earth-bound, érth'bound, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth; firmly fixed in the earth.

earth-closet, érth'klo-zet, *n.* A night-stool or convenience of the same kind, in which the fæces are received in a quantity of earth.

earthen, érth'en, *a.* Made of earth; made of clay.

earthenware, érth'en-wār, *n.* Ware made of clay; crockery; pottery.

earth-flax, érth'flaks, *n.* Asbestos; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance.

earth-hog, **earth-pig**, érth'hog, érth'pig, *n.* The aardvark.

earthiness, érth'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness.

earthliness, érth'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being earthly.

earthling, érth'ling, *n.* [*Earth* and *-ling.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature; a worldling.

earthly, érth'li, *a.* [*Earth* and *-ly.*] Pertaining to the earth, or to this world; belonging to our present state; gross; vile; opposed to spiritual; sordid; mean; base; worldly; sensual; corporeal; not mental; of anything on earth; possible; conceivable.

earthly-minded, érth'li-mīnd-ed, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

earthly-mindedness, érth'li-mīnd-ednes, *n.* Extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

earth-nut, érth'nut, *n.* An umbelliferous plant of Britain, producing a brown tuber or nut about the size of a chestnut, of which swine are fond; also a name given to the ground-nut.

earth-plate, érth'plāt, *n.* In *telegraphy*, a buried plate of metal connected with the battery or line wire, by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit.

earthquake, érth'kwāk, *n.* [*Earth* and *quake.*] A quaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor, at other times a violent shaking or convulsion, in which vast chasms open, swallowing up sometimes whole cities.

earth-shine, érth'shīn, *n.* The faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her.

earth-tremor, érth'trē-mor, *n.* A slight shaking of part of the earth's surface that may be noted by special instruments, cause unknown.

earthward, érth'wérd, *adv.* Toward the earth.

earth-wolf, érth'wulf, *n.* The aardwolf.

earthwork, érth'wérk, *n.* A rampart or other fortification built up or earth.

earthworm, érth'wérm, *n.* The common worm found in the soil, having a long body divided into a great number of rings, and destitute of legs, visible appendages, and organs of sight; a mean, sordid wretch.

earthy, érth'i, *a.* [*Earth* and *-y.*] Consisting of earth; resembling earth; partaking of earth; relating to earth; gross; not refined.

ear-trumpet, ēr'trum-pet, *n.* An instrument, in the form of a tube, used to aid in hearing.

ear-wax, ēr'waks, *n.* A thick viscous substance secreted by the glands of the ear; cerumen.

earwig, ēr'wig, *n.* [A. Sax. *edrwiega—edre*, the ear, and *wioga*, a kind of beetle, an earwig; comp. G. *ohrwurm*, 'ear-worm'.] A well-known insect, which has been erroneously supposed to get into the human head through the ear.

ear-witness, ēr'wit-nes, *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

ease, ēz, *n.* [From Fr. *aise*, ease, O. Fr. *aise*, *ayse*, *aize*=Pr. *aise*, It. *agio*, O. It. *asio*; origin doubtful; perhaps fr. Armor. *éaz*, ease, facility, or Goth. *azets*, easy, light.] Freedom from toil, pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance; freedom from mental pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; freedom from difficulty or great labour; freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement, as, *ease* of style; freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness.——v.t. pret. & pp. *eased*, ēzd; ppr. *easing*, ēz'ing. To give ease or rest to; to free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance; to relieve; to free from anxiety, care, or disturbance; to tranquillize; to calm; to assuage; to remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to mitigate; to alleviate; to appease; to release pressure gently; to shift a little.

easeful, ēz'ful, *a.* Giving ease. [Poet.]

easel, ē'zel, *n.* [G. *esel*, an ass, a wooden horse or stand. Ass.] The wooden frame on which painters place pictures while at work upon them.

easement, ēz'ment, *n.* [*Ease* and *-ment*= O. Fr. *aisement.*] That which gives ease, relief, or assistance; convenience; accommodation; privilege; any privilege which one proprietor has of another, by charter or prescription, as a right of way.

easily, ēz'i-li, *adv.* In an easy manner; with ease.

easiness, ēz'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being easy.

east, ēst, *n.* [A. Sax. *edst*, *edstan*, as an *adv.* =D. and L.G. *oost*, Sw. Dan. and G. *ost*, Icel. *austr*; of cog. origin with L. *aurora* (anc. *ausosa*), Lith. *auszra*, the red of morning, Skr. *ushas*, the dawn, fr. a root *us*, to burn, as in L. *urere*, to burn.] One of the four cardinal points, being the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; that point of the horizon lying on the right hand when one's face is turned towards the north pole; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe; the oriental countries.——a. Toward or in the direction of the rising sun; opposite from west.——adv. In an easterly direction; eastwards.

Easter, ēs'tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *Éastre*, Easter, fr. A. Sax. *Édstre*, *Éostre*, O.H.G. *Ostarâ*, a goddess of light or spring, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated; connected with *east*, the point of the horizon in the direction of the sun's rising.] The festival of the Christian church, observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection, and occurring in March or April, on the first Sunday after Good Friday.

easterling, ēst'ėr-ling, *n.* An old name for a native of some country lying eastward of Britain; a Baltic trader.

easterly, ēst'ėr-li, *a.* Coming from the eastward, as wind; situated or looking toward the east.——adv. On the east; in the direction of east.

eastern, ēst'ėrn, *a.* [A. Sax. *easterne.*] Belonging to, being, or dwelling in the east; situated toward the east; on the east part; going towards or in an easterly direction; oriental.

Easterntide, ēst'ėr-tīd, *n.* [*Easter*, and *tide*, time.] The time at which Easter is celebrated.

easting, ēst'ing, *n.* The distance made good or gained by a ship to the eastward.

eastward, ēst'wėrd, *adv.* [*East* and *-ward*=A. Sax. *edstweard*, *edstewearl.*] Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.——a. Facing, pointing, or having its direction towards the east.

easy, ēz'i, *a.* [From *ease.*] Being at ease or rest; having ease; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; tranquil; secure; free from anxiety, care, or the like; not difficult; smooth; not uneven; not rough; gentle; moderate; yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous; ready; not unwilling; contented; satisfied; giving ease; not straitened for money; affluent; not constrained; not stiff or formal; not harsh; not heavy or burdensome.

easy-chair, ēz'i-chār, *n.* An arm-chair padded for resting or reposing in; a chair for reclining in.

eat, ēt, *v.t.* pret. *eat*, et, or *ate*, āt; pp. *eaten*, ēt'n, or *eat*, et; ppr. *eating*, ēt'ing. [A. Sax. *etan* (pret. *æt*, pp. *eten*)=D. and L.G. *eten*, Icel. *eta*, Sw. *äta*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *itan*, G. *essen*; fr. root seen also in L. *edo*, Gr. *edō*, Skr. *ad*, eat.] To masticate or chew and swallow, as food; to wear away; to gnaw; to corrode; to waste or absorb gradually; to consume.—**To eat one's words**, to retract one's assertions.——v.i. To take food; to feed; to take a meal; to taste or relish; to corrode.

eatable, ēt'a-bl, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food.——n. Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

eatage, ēt'tāj, *n.* Same as *Eddish.*

eater, ēt'ėr, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

eating, ēt'ing, *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing food; what is eaten.

eating-house, ēt'ing-hous, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

eau, ō, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *aqua*, water.] A word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes.—**eau de Cologne**, ō dė ko-lōn, *n.* A perfumed spirit, originally invented at *Cologne.*—**eau de vie**, ō dė vē, *n.* [Lit. water of life.] The French name for brandy.

eaves, ēvz, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *efese*, *yfese* (sing.), the eave, the edge, whence *efesian*, to shave, to trim; same word as Goth. *ubizwa*, O.H.G. *obasa*, *obisa*, a portico, a hall; fr. root of *over.* Like *riches* it is a sing. converted by usage into a pl.] That part of the roof of a building which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

eavesdrop, ēvz'drop, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *eavesdropped*, ēvz'drop†; ppr. *eavesdropping*, ēvz'drop-ing. To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.—— n. The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

eavesdropper, ēvz'drop-ėr, *n.* [See prec.] One who eavesdrops; one who tries to hear private conversation.

ebb, eb, *n.* [A. Sax. *ebba*, ebb, whence *ebbian*, to ebb=D. *eb*, *ebbe*, L.G. G. and Dan. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*; allied to E. *even*, G. *aben*, to fall off, to sink.] The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flood* or *flow*; decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *ebbed*, ebd; ppr. *ebbing*, eb'ing. To flow back, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state; to decay; to decrease; to sink; to decline.

ebb-tide, eb'tīd, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

Eblis, eb'lis, *n.* In *Mohammedan myth.* an evil spirit or devil, thus chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns.

ebon, eb'on, *a.* [Ebony.] Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

ebonite, eb'o-nīt, *n.* Same as *Vulcanite.*

ebonize, eb'o-nīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ebonized*; eb'on-īzd; ppr. *ebonizing*, eb'on-īz-ing. To make black or like ebony; to tinge with the colour of ebony.

ebony, eb'on-i, *n.* [From L. *ebenus*, Gr. *ebenos*, *ebenē*, ebony; probably a word of oriental origin.] A hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss.

eboulement, ā-bōl-mān, *n.* [Fr., fr. *ébouler*, to tumble down.] The crumbling of the wall of a fortification; a sudden rockfall and earth-slip.

ebracteate, ē-brak'tē-āt, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *bractea*, a thin plate.] *Bot.* without bracts.

ebriety, ē-brī'e-ti, *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, fr. *ebrius*, drunken, intoxicated.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

ebullient, ē-bul'yent, *a.* [L. *ebulliens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *ebullio.* Ebullition.] Boiling over, as a liquor; over enthusiastic; over demonstrative. — **ebullience**, **ebulliency**, ē-bul'yens, ē-bul'yen-si, *n.* A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.

ebullition, ē-bul-li'shon, *n.* [Fr. *ebullition*, fr. L.L. *ebullitio*, fr. *ebullio—e*, *ex*, and *bullio*, I boil. Boil.] The operation of

boiling; the agitation of a liquor in boiling; an outburst of feeling; a sudden burst, as of passion; an overflowing; outbreak.

eburnean, ē-bėr'nē-an, *a.* [L. *eburneus*, fr. *ebur*, ivory.] Relating to or made of ivory.

eburnine, ē-bėr'nīn, *a.* [L. *eburnus*, fr. *ebur*, ivory.] Made of ivory.

écarté, ā-kär-tā, *n.* [Fr., lit. discarded, fr. *écarter*, to discard—*é*, out, and *carte*, card.] A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six being excluded.

ecaudate, ē-ka'dāt, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *cauda*, tail.] Not having a tail; tailless.

ecbatic, ek-bat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ekbasis*, event—*ek*, out, *bainō*, I go.] *Gram.* pertaining to an event that has happened; denoting a mere consequence or result.

ecbolic, ek-bol'ik, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ekbolē*, a throwing out—*ek*, out, *ballō*, I cast.] Promoting parturition; a drug that aids childbirth.

eccentric, ek-sen'trik, *a.* [Fr. *excentrique*, fr. L. L. *eccentricus*, Gr. *ekkentrikos—ek*, out, and *kentron*, a centre (which see).] Deviating or departing from the centre; not having its axis in the centre; not having the same centre, as circles or spheres; deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course; given to act in a way peculiar to one's self and different from other people; singular; odd; strange; whimsical.——*n.* An eccentric person; a term applied to several mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of variously shaped discs attached to a revolving shaft.

eccentrical, ek-sen'trik-al, *a.* Eccentric; anomalous; exceptional.

eccentrically, ek-sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

eccentricity, ek-sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *excentricité*. ECCENTRIC.] State or quality of being eccentric; the having a centre different from that of another circle; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; irregularity; singularity in conduct or manners; oddness; whimsicality.

ecchymosis, ek-ki-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ekchymōsis*, fr. *ek*, out, and *chymos*, juice, fr. *cheō*, I pour.] A livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood caused by a contusion.

ecclesiast, ek-klē'zi-ast, *n.* An ecclesiastic; a preacher.

Ecclesiastes, ek-klē'zi-as"tēz, *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsiastēs*. ECCLESIASTIC.] A canonical book of the Old Testament.

ecclesiastic, ek-klē'zi-as-tik, *a.* Ecclesiastical.——*n.* A person consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion; a priest; a clergyman.

ecclesiastical, ek-klē'zi-as'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*, fr. *ekklēsia*, a meeting, an assembly, a church, fr. *ekkaleō—ek*, out, and *kaleō*, I call.] Pertaining or relating to the church; not civil or secular.

ecclesiastically, ek-klē'zi-as"tik-al-li, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

ecclesiasticism, ek-klē'zi-as"ti-sizm, *n.* [*Ecclesiastic* and *-ism*.] Strong adherence to the principles of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c.

ecclesiologist, ek-klē'zi-ol"o-gist, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

ecclesiology, ek-klē'zi-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsia*, the church, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities as applied to ecclesiastical buildings, dress, customs, &c.; the theory of church building and decoration.

eccoprotic, ek-ko-prot'ik, *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, from, and *kopros*, dung.] A medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic.

ecdysis, ek'di-sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *ekdyō*, I strip off—*ek*, out of, and *dyō*, I enter.] The act of casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents, &c.

echelon, esh'e-lon, *n.* [Fr., fr. *échelle*, a ladder, fr. L. *scala*, a ladder. SCALE.] The position of an army in parallel lines, each line being a little to the left or right of the preceding one.

echidna, ē-kid'na, *n.* [Gr., an adder, a fabulous monster.] A burrowing mammal of Australia somewhat resembling the hedgehog, but having a long slender muzzle with a small aperture at the extremity through which is protruded its long flexible tongue; otherwise called the porcupine ant-eater.

echinate, **echinated**, ē-kī'nāt, ē-kī'nā-ted, *a.* [L. *echinus*, fr. Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, a sea-urchin.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points.

echinite, ē-kī'nīt, *n.* [ECHINUS.] A fossil sea-urchin.

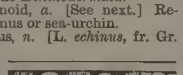
echinoderm, ē-kī'nō-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *derma*, skin, fr. their prickly skins.] An animal of the class *Echinodermata*.

Echinodermata, ē-kī'nō-dėr"ma-ta, *n. pl.* [ECHINODERM.] A class of marine invertebrate animals of the annuloid type, characterized by having a kind of shell like that of the sea-urchin, and including the sea-urchins, star-fishes, sea-cucumbers, &c.

echinodermatous, ē-kī'nō-dėr"ma-tus, *a.* Relating to the *Echinodermata*.

echinoid, ē-kī'noid, *a.* [See next.] Resembling an echinus or sea-urchin.

echinus, ē-kī'nus, *n.* [L. *echinus*, fr. Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, a sea-urchin.] The generic name of the sea-urchin, or of certain species of the sea-urchin; an egg-shaped moulding or ornament alternating with an anchor-shaped or dart-shaped body.


Echinus.

echo, e'kō, *n.*; pl. **echoes**, e'kōz. [L. *ēcho*, fr. Gr. *ēchō*, a sound, an echo.] A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body at a distance; sound returned; repercussion of sound; repetition with assent; close imitation either in words or sentiments; a person who slavishly follows another in uttering sentiments.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *echoed*, e'kōd; ppr. *echoing*, e'kō-ing. To give out an echo; to produce a sound that reverberates.——*v.t.* To reverberate or send back, as sound; to repeat with assent; to adopt as one's own sentiments or opinion.

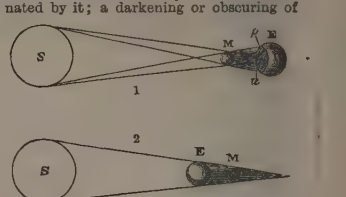
éclaircissement, ā-klār-sēs-mäṅ, *n.* [Fr., from *éclaircir*—L. *ex*, and *clarus*, clear.] The clearing up of a plot, mystery, or the like; explanation.

eclampsia, **eclampsy**, ek-lamp'si-a, ek-lamp'si, *n.* [Gr. *eklampsis—ek*, out, and *lampō*, I shine.] A flashing of light before the eyes; convulsive motions; convulsions; epilepsy.

éclat, ā-klä', *n.* [Fr. *éclat*, a splinter, brightness, magnificence, fr. *éclater*, O. Fr. *esclater*, to split, to glitter; fr. O.H.G. *skleizan*, G. *schleissen*, to split; akin E. *slit*, *slice*, *slate*.] A burst of applause; acclamation; applause; approbation; renown; splendour; brilliancy of success; glory.

eclectic, ek-lek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *eklektikos*, eclectic, selecting—*ek*, out, and *legō*, I choose.] Proceeding by the method of selection; choosing what seems best from others; specifically applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who selected from the opinions and principles of various schools what they thought solid and good.—— *n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like.—**eclectically**, ek-lek'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an eclectic manner; by way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.—**eclecticism**, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrine or practice of an eclectic.

eclipse, ē-klips', *n.* [L. *eclipsis*, an eclipse, fr. Gr. *ekleipsis*, an eclipse, lit. a failure, a leaving, fr. *ekleipō*, I fail—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, I leave.] An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; a darkening or obscuring of



1, Solar Eclipse. 2, Lunar Eclipse.

S, Sun. M, Moon. E, Earth. a, Umbra, or area of total obscuration. p, Penumbra, or partial obscuration.

splendour, brightness, or glory.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *eclipsed*, ē-klipst'; ppr. *eclipsing*, ē-klips'ing. To cause an eclipse or obscuration of; to cloud; to darken, obscure, throw into the shade; to cloud the glory of; to outshine or excel.——*v.i.* To suffer an eclipse.

ecliptic, ē-klip'tik, *n.* [L.L. *linea ecliptica*, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses take place—L.L. *eclipticus*, Gr. *ekleiptikos*. ECLIPSE.] The path which the sun, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, appears to describe among the fixed stars; a great circle in the heavens coinciding with the plane of the earth's orbit and inclined to the equinoctial about 23° 27′ (this inclination being the *obliquity of the ecliptic*); a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.——*a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; suffering an eclipse; pertaining to an eclipse.

eclogue, ek'log, *n.* [L. *eclōga*, fr. Gr. *eklōgē*, a selection, fr. *eklegō*, I select. Originally applied to Virgil's pastoral poems or bucolics. ECLECTIC.] A pastoral poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic.

economic, **economical**, ē-kon-om'ik, ē-kon-om'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *économique*, fr. Gr. *oikonomikos*. ECONOMY.] Pertaining to economy; managing pecuniary concerns with frugality; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; frugal; sparing; thrifty; careful; relating to the science of economics or political economy.

economically, ē-kon-om'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an economic manner; with economy; with frugality.

economics, ē-kon-om'iks, *n.* [ECONOMIC.] The science of the useful application of the wealth or material resources of a country; political economy.

economist, ē-kon'om-ist, *n.* [*Economy* and *-ist*=Fr. *économiste*.] One who practises economy; one who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who is versed in economics or the science of political economy.

economization, ē-kon'om-ī-zā"shon, *n.* The act or practice of economizing.

economize, ē-kon'om-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *economized*, ē-kon'om-īzd; ppr. *economizing*, ē-kon'om-īz-ing. [*Economy* and *-ize*=Fr. *économiser*.] To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money; to be thrifty or saving.——*v.t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

economy, ē-kon'o-mi, *n.* [Fr. *économie*, fr. L. *œconomia*, Gr. *oikonomia*, domestic management, administration—*oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, law, rule, fr. *nēmō*, I deal out, I distribute.] The management, regulation, and government of a household; the management of pecuniary concerns or the expenditure of money; a frugal and judicious use of money; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money; a system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies; the regular operations of nature in the genera-

tion, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants; distribution or due order of things; judicious and frugal management of public affairs; system of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.—**Domestic economy, political economy.** See the adjs.

ecostate, ē-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *é*, priv., and *costa*, a rib.] A term applied to leaves that have no central rib.

écraseur, ā-kra-zĕr', *n.* [Fr., fr. *écraser*, to crush to pieces.] A surgical instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths.

ecstasied, ek'sta-sid, *p. a.* Filled with ecstasy; enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted.

ecstasy, ek'sta-si, *n.*; pl. **ecstasies**, ek'sta-siz. [O. Fr. *extasie*, Fr. *extase*, fr. Gr. *ekstásis*, a standing aside, distraction—*ek*, out, and *stasis*, a standing, fr. *histanai*, to stand: same root as *stand*. Comp. 'to be beside one's self.'] A state in which the mind is carried away, as it were, from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object; a kind of trance; excessive joy; rapture; transport; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight.

ecstatic, ecstatical, ek-stat'ik, ek-stat'-ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *extatique*, Fr. Gr. *extatikos*. ECSTASY.] Causing or pertaining to ecstasy; entrancing; rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure.

ecstatically, ek-stat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an ecstatic manner.

ecthlipsis, ek-thlip'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ekthlipsis*, a squeezing out—*ek*, out, and *thlibō*, I press.] In Latin prosody, the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel.

ectoblast, ek'tō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, outside, and *blastos*, bud, germ.] The membrane composing the walls of a cell.

ectoparasite, ek-tō-par'a-sit, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, outside, and *parasite*.] A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals.

ectopia, ek-tō'pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, *topos*, place.] A displacement of internal parts of the body.

ectoplasm, ek'tō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, outside, and *plasma*. PLASMA.] In *biology*, the exterior portion of a cell; matter forming a cell-wall.

ectozoa, ek'tō-zō-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ektos*, outside, *zoon*, a living being.] Parasites (as lice, &c.) which infest the external parts of other animals.

ectypal, ek-tī'pal, *a.* [ECTYPE.] Taken from the original; imitated.

ectype, ek'tīp, *n.* [Gr. *ektypos*, worked in relief—*ek*, out, and *typos*, type.] A reproduction of or very close resemblance to an original: opposed to *prototype* or *archetype*.

ecumenic, ecumenical, ek-ū-men'ik, ek-ū-men'i-kal, *a.* [L. *œcumenicus*, Gr. *oikoumenikos*, pertaining to the whole world, universal, fr. *oikoumenē* (*gē*, earth), the inhabited world, fr. *oikoumenos*, inhabited, fr. *oikos*, house.] General; universal: an epithet applied to ecclesiastical councils regarded as representing the whole Christian Church, or the Roman Catholic Church.

eczema, ek'ze-ma, *n.* [Gr. *ekzēma*, fr. *ekzein*, to boil out—*ek*, out, and *zein*, to boil.] A disease of the skin characterized by minute vesicles which burst and discharge a thin acrid fluid, often giving rise to excoriation; one form is popularly known as grocers' itch.

eczematous, ek-zem'a-tus, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by eczema.

edacious, ē-dā'shus, *a.* [L. *edax*, *edacis*, fr. *edo*, I eat. EAT.] Voracious; gluttonous; eating; given to eating; greedy.—**edaciously**, ē-dā'shus-li, *adv.* In an edacious manner.—**edacity**, ē-das'i-ti, *n.* [L. *edacitas*.] Voracity; gluttony; greediness.

eddish, ed'ish, *n.* [A. Sax. *edisc*, an inclosed pasture, probably from *ed*, a prefix signifying again, anew.] The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping.

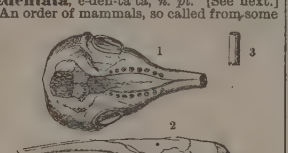
eddy, ed'i, *n.* [Connected with Icel. *itha*, an eddy, fr. prefix *ith*=Goth. *id*, A. Sax. *ed*, again, back.] A vortex or whirlpool; a current of water or air with a circular direction or rotary movement.——a. Whirling; moving circularly.——v.t. pret. & pp. *eddied*, ed'id; ppr. *eddying*, ed'i-ing. To move circularly, or as an eddy.

edelweiss, ā'del-vis, *n.* [G., fr. *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white.] A plant inhabiting the Alps, and having a specially woolly foliage, now cultivated in Britain and elsewhere.

edema. See ŒDEMA.

Eden, ē'den, *n.* [Heb. *eden*, delight, pleasure.] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God; hence, a delightful region or residence.—**Edenic**, ē-den'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Eden; blissful.

Edentata, ē-den-tā'ta, *n. pl.* [See next.] An order of mammals, so called from some



Edentata.

1, 3, Skull and Tooth of *Chlamydophorus truncatus*. 2, Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

of the genera being absolutely toothless, while the remainder have teeth of a rudimentary structure, as sloths, armadillos, ant-eaters, &c.

edentate, ē-dent'āt, *a.* [L. *edentatus*—*e*, out, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth (q.v.).] Destitute or deprived of teeth, or of the front teeth, as certain animals.——n. An animal belonging to the order Edentata.

edentulous, ē-den'tū-lus, *a.* [See prec.] Without teeth; toothless.

edge, ej, *n.* [A. Sax. *ecg*, edge = O. Sax. *eggia*, D. *egge*, Icel. and Sw. *egg*, G. *ecke*, edge, corner; fr. an Indo-European root *ak*, seen in L. *acies*, an edge, *acus*, a needle, *acuo*, I sharpen; akin *acid*, *acute*, *eager*. ACID.] The thin cutting side of an instrument; an abrupt border or margin; the brink; the border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; sharpness; acrimony.—**To set the teeth on edge**, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.——v.t. pret. & pp. *edged*, ejd; ppr. *edging*, ej'ing. To bring to an edge: to furnish with an edge; to sharpen; to border; to fringe; to furnish with an ornamental border; to exasperate; to embitter; to egg on; to move forward; to move by little and little; to push slowly.——v.i. To move sideways or edgeways; to move gradually; to advance or retire gradually.

edge-bone, ej'bōn, *n.* AITCH-BONE.

edged, ejd, *a.* Having an edge; sharp; keen; bordered; fringed.

edgeless, ej'les, *a.* Not having a sharp edge; blunt.

edge-tool, ej'tōl, *n.* An instrument having a sharp or cutting edge; something dangerous to deal or sport with.

edgeways, edgewise, ej'wāz, ej'wīz, *adv.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.

edging, ej'ing, *n.* That which forms the edge or border, or is added as trimming to a garment; a border; a fringe; trimming; a row of plants round a flower-bed.

edgy, ej'i, *a.* Having an edge or edges; sharp; keen.

edibility, edibleness, ed-i-bil'i-ti, ed'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being edible.

edible, ed'i-bl, *a.* [L.L. *edibilis*, fr. L. *edo*, I eat. EAT.] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent.

edict, ē'dikt, *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edico*, I utter aloud or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dico*, *dictum*, I speak. DICTION.] An order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a decree; proclamation; manifesto.—**edictal**, ē-dikt'al, *a.* Pertaining to an edict.

edification, ed'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *ædificatio*, fr. *ædificare*. EDIFY.] The act of edifying or building up; improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness; intellectual advantage or profit; instructiou.

edifice, ed'i-fis, *n.* [Fr. *édifice*, fr. L. *ædificium*, a building, fr. *ædis*, a house, and *facio*, I make. EDIFY.] A building; a structure; a fabric; but appropriately, a large or splendid building.

edificial, ed-i-fi'shal, *a.* Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

edify, ed'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *edified*, ed'i-fid; ppr. *edifying*, ed'i-fi-ing. [Fr. *édifier*, fr. L. *ædificare*—*ædis*, *ædes*, a building, and *-ficare*, to make, fr. *facere*, to make. *Ædis* is cog. with Gr. *aithō*, I burn, Ir. *æd*, fire, A. Sax. *ād*, funeral pyre, as a building in which fire is kept up.] To build up, in a moral sense; to instruct and improve in knowledge, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness; to inform, improve, or instruct generally; to give useful information to.

edifying, ed'i-fi-ing, *p.a.* Tending to edify; instructing; improving; adapted to instruct.

edifyingly, ed'i-fi-ing-li, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

edile, ē'dil, *n.* Same as *Ædile*.

edit, ed'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *edited*, ed'it-ed; ppr. *editing*, ed'it-ing. [L. *edo*, *editum*, I give forth, I publish—*e*, forth, and *do*, *datum*, I give, whence *date*, *dative*.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare, as a book or paper, for publication; to conduct, to manage, as regards literary contents or matter; to publish.

edition, ē-di'shon, *n.* [Fr. *édition*, fr. L. *editio*, lit. a giving out, fr. *edo*, *editum*. EDIT.] A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published or subsequently; one of the forms in which a work may be brought out; a work as characterized by editorial labours; the whole number of copies of a work published at once.

editor, ed'it-ėr, *n.* [L. *editor*, Fr. *éditeur*. EDIT.] One who edits; a person who superintends, revises, corrects, and prepares a book, newspaper, or magazine for publication.

editorial, ed-i-tō'ri-al, *a.* [*Editor* and *-ial*.] Pertaining to or written by an editor.——n. An article from an editor in a newspaper; a leading article.

editorially, ed-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an editorial manner; in the manner of an editor.

editorship, ed'it-ėr-ship, *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication.

editress, ed'it-res, *n.* A female editor.

educable, ed'ū-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being educated.

educate, ed'ū-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *educated*, ed'ū-kāt-ed; ppr. *educating*, ed'ū-kāt-ing. [L. *educo*, *educatum*, I bring up, rear, nourish, educate, fr. *educo*, *eductum*, I lead forth, I bring up a child—*e*, out, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To inform and enlighten the understanding of; to cultivate and train the mental powers of; to qualify for the business and duties of life; to teach; to instruct; to train; to discipline; to inform and enlighten; to develop or cultivate some special faculty or aptitude (to *educate* the ear).

education, ed-ū-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *éducation*, L. *educatio*.] The act of educating, teaching, or training; the art of developing and cultivating the physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral faculties; formation of

manners and improvement of the mind, especially in youth; instruction and discipline; tuition; learning; schooling.

educational, ed-ū-kā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education.

educationally, ed-ū-kā'shon-al-li, *adv.* By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education.

educationist, **educationalist**, ed-ū-kā'shon-ist, ed-ū-kā'shon-al-ist, *n.* One who is versed in or promotes education.

educative, ed'ū-kāt-iv, *a.* [*Educate* and *-ive.*] Tending or having the power to educate; imparting education.

educator, ed'ū-kāt-ėr, *n.* [L.] One who or that which educates.

educe, ē-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *educed*, ē-dūst'; ppr. *educing*, ē-dūs'ing. [L. *ēdūco*, *eductum* —*e*, out, and *duco*, *ductum*, I lead. EDUCATE.] To lead forth; to draw out; to extract; to elicit.—**educible**, ē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be educed.

educt, ē'dukt, *n.* [L. *eductum*. EDUCE.] Extracted matter; a substance brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition; anything educed; an inference.—**eduction**, ē-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *eductio.*] Act of drawing out or bringing into view.

eduction-pipe, ē-duk'shon-pīp, *n.* [See prec.] The pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder of a steam-engine into the condenser or the atmosphere.

edulcorate, ē-dul'kō-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *edulcorated*, ē-dul'kō-rāt-ed; ppr. *edulcorating*, ē-dul'kō-rāt-ing. [L. *e*, out, and *dulcoro*, *dulcoratum*, to sweeten, fr. *dulcor*, sweetness, *dulcis*, sweet.] To free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.—**edulcoration**, ē-dul'kō-rā''shon, *n.* The act of edulcorating.—**edulcorative**, ē-dul'kō-rā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening or removing acidity.

eel, ēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *æl*=Dan. D. and G. *aal*, Icel. *dil*, an eel; other connections unknown.] A fish characterized by its slimy serpent-like body, some species being marine, some fresh-water, and many considered excellent food.

eel-basket, **eel-buck**, ēl'bás-ket, ēl'buk, *n.* A kind of basket set in a river, having a sort of funnel-shaped entrance converging inwards to a point, so that eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape.

eel-pout, ēl'pout, *n.* [A. Sax. *æele-puta.*] A name for the burbot and the blenny, two fresh-water fish somewhat resembling the eel in appearance.

eel-spear, ēl'spēr, *n.* A forked instrument used for catching eels.

e'en, ēn. A contraction for *even.*

e'er, ār. Contracted fr. *ever.*

eerie, ē'ri, *a.* [A. Sax. *earh*, timid.] Calculated to inspire fear, especially superstitious fear; lonely; weird; superstitiously affected by fear.—**eeriness**, ē'ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being eerie.

effable, ef'fa-bl, *a.* [L. *effabilis*—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fari*, to speak. FABLE.] That may be spoken; utterable.

efface, ef-fās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effaced*, ef-fāst'; ppr. *effacing*, ef-fās'ing. [Fr. *effacer*, to efface, fr. L. *ef* for *ex*, out, and *facies*, face. FACE.] To remove from the face or surface of anything, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to destroy or render illegible; to blot out; to erase; to obliterate; to expunge; to cancel; to destroy, as any impression on the mind; to wear away.

effaceable, ef-fās'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being effaced.

effacement, ef-fās'ment, *n.* Act of effacing; state of being effaced.

effect, ef-fekt', *n.* [O. Fr. *effect*, Mod. Fr. *effet*, fr. L. *effectus*, an effect, a doing, accomplishment, fr. *efficio*, *effectum*, to accomplish—*ef* for *ex*, and *facio*, I do. FACT.] That which is produced by an operating agent or cause; the result of the action of a cause or agent; result; consequence; event; consequence intended; force; validity; purport, import, tenor, or general intent; completion; perfection; reality, not mere appearance; fact; striking appearance; the impression produced by a work of art, musical composition, natural scenery, or the like as a whole before its details are examined; *pl.* goods; movables; personal estate.—— *v.t.* pret. and pp. *effected*, ef-fekt'ed; ppr. *effecting*, ef-fekt'ing. To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be; to bring to pass; to accomplish; to fulfil; to achieve; to complete; to execute.

effecter, **effector**, ef-fekt'ėr, *n.* One who effects, produces, causes, or brings about.

effectible, ef-fekt'i-bl, *a.* That may be effected; practicable; feasible.

effective, ef-fekt'iv, *a.* [*Effect* and *-ive*=Fr. *effectif*, L. *effectivus.*] Having the power to effect, cause, or produce; producing effect; efficacious; efficient; effectual; operative; active; serviceable; fit for duty or service, especially military or naval.

effectively, ef-fekt'iv-li, *adv.* In an effective manner; with due effect; powerfully; completely.

effectiveness, ef-fekt'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being effective.

effectless, ef-fekt'les, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless.

effector, ef-fekt'ėr, *n.* See EFFECTER.

effectual, ef-fek't ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *effectuel*, L.L. *effectualis*, fr. L. *effectus*, effect.] Producing an effect, especially the effect desired or intended; having adequate power or force to produce the effect; valid.

effectually, ef-fek't ū-al-li, *adv.* In an effectual manner; with effect; efficaciously; thoroughly.

effectuate, ef-fek'tū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effectuated*, ef-fek'tū-āt-ed; ppr. *effectuating*, ef-fek'tū-āt-ing. [Fr. *effectuer*, L.L. *effectuo*, *effectuatus*, L. *effectus*, effect.] To carry into effect; to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil.—**effectuation**, ef-fek'tū-ā''shon, *n.* Act of effectuating.

effeminacy, ef-fem'in-a-si, *n.* [*Effeminate* and *-cy.*] The state or character of being effeminate.

effeminate, ef-fem'in-āt, *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare*, *effeminatum*, to make womanish—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman. FEMININE.] Having the qualities of a woman or the female sex instead of those of a man; soft or delicate in an unmanly degree; womanish; unmanly; resembling the practice or qualities of the female sex; voluptuous.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *effeminated*, ef-fem'in-āt-ed; ppr. *effeminating*, ef-fem'in-āt-ing. [L. *effemino*, *effeminatus.*] To make womanish; to unman; to weaken.—— v.i. To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

effeminately, ef-fem'in-āt-li, *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly; softly.

effeminateness, ef-fem'in-āt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being effeminate; effeminacy.

effendi, ef-fen'di, *n.* [Turk., fr. Gr. *authentēs*, lord.] A title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish dignitaries.

efferent, ef'fėr-ent, *a.* [L. *efferens*, *efferentis*, ppr. of *effero*, I carry out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fero*, I carry.] *Physiol.* conveying outwards or discharging.—— n. A vessel or nerve which conveys outward; a river draining a lake.

effervesce, ef-fėr-ves', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *effervesced*, ef-fėr-vest'; ppr. *effervescing*, ef-fėr-ves'ing. [L. *effervescere*—*ef* for *ex*, out of, and *fervescere*, to begin boiling, fr. *fervēre*, to be hot. FERVENT.] To bubble and hiss or sparkle and foam as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part of it escapes in a gaseous form; to exhibit signs of excitement, or feelings which cannot be suppressed.

effervescence, ef-fėr-ves'ens, *n.* [Fr. *effervescence*, fr. L. *effervescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *effervesco.* See prec.] Act of effervescing; a kind of natural ebullition; strong excitement or manifestation of feeling; flow of animal spirits.

effervescent, ef-fėr-ves'ent, *a.* [L. *effervescens.* See prec.] Boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas.

effervescible, ef-fėr-ves'i-bl, *a.* Having the quality of effervescing.

effete, ef-fēt', *a.* [L. *effetus*, exhausted, worn out by bearing—*ex*, and *fetus*, fruitful, pregnant. FETUS.] Having the energies worn out or exhausted; having the vigour lost or dissipated; barren.

efficacious, ef-fi-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *efficax*, *efficacis*, fr. *efficio.* EFFECT.] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful.

efficaciously, ef-fi-kā'shus-li, *adv.* In an efficacious manner; effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired.

efficaciousness, ef-fi-kā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being efficacious.

efficacy, ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* [L. *efficacia*, fr. *efficax*, *efficacis.* EFFICACIOUS.] The quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; effectiveness; efficiency; virtue; force; energy.

efficiency, ef-fi'shen-si, *n.* [L. *efficientia*, fr. L. *efficiens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *efficio*, I effect —*ef*, *ex*, and *facio*, I make. EFFECT.] The state or character of being efficient; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended.

efficient, ef-fi'shent, *a.* [L. *efficiens*, *-entis.* See prec.] Causing effects; causing anything to be what it is; competent; capable; qualified for duty.—— n. One who is competent to perform the duties of a service.

efficiently, ef-fi'shent-li, *adv.* In an efficient manner; with effect; effectively.

effigy, ef'fi-ji, *n.* [Fr. *effigie*, fr. L. *effigies*, an image or likeness, fr. *ef* for *ex*, out, and *fig*, the stem of *fingo*, I make, form, fashion. FEIGN.] The image or likeness or representation of a person; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person; portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting.—**To burn in effigy**, to make a figure resembling a person and burn it, in order to show indignation or contempt for the person.

efflorese, ef-flo-res', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *effloresced*, ef-flo-rest'; ppr. *efflorescing*, ef-flo-res'ing. [L. *efflorescere*—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *florescere*, inceptive fr. *florere*, to flower or flourish, fr. *flos*, *floris*, a flower—which see.] To blow or blossom forth; to bloom; to flourish; to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation; to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change; to show a powdery substance on the surface.

efflorescence, ef-flo-res'ens, *n.* [Fr. *efflorescence.* See next.] The act or process of efflorescing; the act of blooming or flourishing; the time of flowering; a redness of the skin; eruption; mealy powder or minute crystals forming on a surface.

efflorescent, ef-flo-res'ent, *a.* [L. *efflorescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *effloresco.* EFFLORESCE.] Showing efflorescence; incrusted or covered with efflorescence; liable to efflorese.

effluence, ef'flu-ens, *n.* [Fr. *effluence*, fr. L. *effluens*, *effluentis*, ppr. of *effluo*—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

effluent, ef'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *effluens.* See prec. *Affluent*, *influent*, are similar forms.] Flowing out.——n. A stream that flows out of another stream, or out of a lake.

effluvial, ef-flō'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

effluvium, ef-flō'vi-um, *n.*; pl. **effluvia**, ef-flō'vi-a. [L. *effluvium*, fr. *effluere*, to flow out. EFFLUENCE.] Something flowing out in a subtle or invisible form; a disagreeable odour or smell; a noxious exhalation.

efflux, ef'fluks, *n.* [From L. *effluo*, *effluxum.* EFFLUENCE.] Act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; outflow; emanation.

efluxion, ef-fluk'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of flowing out; that which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

effodient, ef-fō'di-ent, *a.* [L. *effodiens*, *effodientis*, ppr. of *effodio*, I dig out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fodio*, I dig.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

effoliation, ef-fō'li-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *ef* for *ex*, out, and *folium*, a leaf.] Deprivation of a plant of its leaves.

effort, ef'fŏrt, *n.* [Fr. *effort*, prefix *ef* for *ex*, out, and *fort*, strong, L. *fortis*. FORT.] An exertion of strength or power; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; endeavour; exertion; struggle; attempt.

effortless, ef'fert-les, *a.* Making no effort.

effrontery, ef-frun'te-ri, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, fr. L. *effrons*, *effrontis*, barefaced, shameless —*ef* for *ex*, and *frons*, the forehead. FRONT.] Audacious impudence; shameless boldness; assurance; brazenness.

effulge, ef-fulj', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *effulged*, ef-fuljd'; ppr. *effulging*, ef-fulj'ing. [L. *effulgeo* —*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fulgeo*, I shine.] To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendour.

effulgence, ef-fulj'ens, *n.* [See next.] A flood of light; great lustre or brightness; splendour.

effulgent, ef-fulj'ent, *a.* [L. *effulgens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *effulgeo*, I shine forth. EFFULGE.] Sending out a flood of light; shining; gleaming; bright; splendid.

effulgently, ef-fulj'ent-li, *adv.* With effulgence.

effuse, ef-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effused*, ef-fūzd'; ppr. *effusing*, ef-fūz'ing. [L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundo*, *effusum*, I pour out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour. FUSE.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.—*v.i.* To emanate; to come forth.—*a.* effūs' Poured out; loosely spreading.

effusion, ef-fū'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *effusion*, L. *effusio*. EFFUSE.] Act of pouring out, as a liquid; that which is poured out; in *pathol.* the escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part; cordiality of manner; overflowing or demonstrative kindness.

effusive, ef-fūs'iv, *a.* [*Effuse* and *-ive.*] Pouring out; that pours forth largely; showing overflowing kindness or cordiality of manner.—**effusively**, ef-fūs'iv-li, *adv.* In an effusive manner; with overflowing cordiality.—**effusiveness**, ef-fūs'iv-nes, *n.* State of being effusive.

efreet, ef'rēt, *n.* AFRIT.

eft, eft, *n.* [O.E. *evete*, *evte*, A. Sax. *efete*, an eft or newt. *Newt* is fr. the form *evte*, the *n* of the art. *an* having adhered to the noun.] A newt.

egad, e-gad', *exclam.* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of 'by God'.] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

egence, ē'jens, *n.* [L. *egens*, ppr. of *ego*, I suffer want.] The state of suffering from the need of something.

egest, ē-jest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *egested*, ē-jest'ed; ppr. *egesting*, ē-jest'ing. [L. *egero*, *egestum*, I carry or bear out—*e*, out, and *gero*, I carry.] To cast or throw out; to void excrement.

egesta, ē-jes'ta, *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of *egestus*, pp. of *egero*. EGEST.] Excrementitious or waste matters passed from the body.

egestion, ē-jest'yon, *n.* The act of voiding excrement or waste matters from the body.

egg, eg, *n.* [Directly fr. the Scandinavian= Icel. *egg*, Dan. *æg*, Sw. *ägg*. The A. Sax. form *æg* became *ey*, *ay* in later times, and corresponds to O. Sax. D. and G. *ei*, an egg. Probably allied in origin to L. *ovum*, Gr. *ōon*, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, an egg.] A roundish body covered with a shell or membrane, formed in a special organ of many female animals besides birds, and in which the development of the young animals takes place; an ovum; something resembling an egg.

egg, eg, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *egged*, egd; ppr. *egging*, eg'ing. [Icel. *eggja*, to egg. EDGE.] To incite or urge on; to stimulate; to instigate; to provoke.

egg-apple, eg'ap-l, *n.* The fruit of the egg-plant.

egg-bird, eg'bėrd, *n.* A species of tern, the eggs of which are of commercial importance in the West Indies.

egg-cup, eg'kup, *n.* A cup used to hold an egg at table.

egger, **eggler**, eg'ėr, eg'lėr, *n.* A collector of or dealer in eggs.

eggery, eg'ėr-i, *n.* A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are deposited, as those of seabirds.

egg-flip, eg'flip, *n.* A drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it.

egg-glass, eg'glas, *n.* A sand-glass for regulating the boiling of eggs.

egg-nog, eg'nog, *n.* [*Nog* is a name for ale in some parts of England.] A drink made with eggs and beer, cider, or the like.

egg-plant, eg'plant, *n.* A plant of the potato family, with white egg-shaped fruits.

egg-shell, eg'shel, *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg; anything very brittle, easily broken, or destroyed.

egg-slice, eg'slīs, *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

egg-spoon, eg'spōn, *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs with.

egis, ē'jis, *n.* Same as *Ægis*.

eglandulose, **eglandulous**, ē-glan'dū-lōs, ē-glan'dū-lus, *a.* [L. *e*, out, and *glandulosus*, glandulous.] Destitute of glands.

eglantine, eg'lan-tīn, *n.* [Fr. *églantine*, O. Fr. *aiglent*, fr. a form *aculentus*, prickly, fr. L. *aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, *acus*, a needle. ACID.] An old and poetical name for the sweet-brier or wild rose.

ego, e'gō, or ē', *n.* [L. *ego*, I.] I; one's self; self; the conscious thinking subject; the subject, as opposed to the *non-ego*, the not-self, the object.

egoism, e'gō-izm, or ē', *n.* [Fr. *égoïsme*, fr. L. *ego*, I.] The doctrine which refers the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence; subjective idealism; a passionate love of self; egotism; selfishness.

egoist, e'gō-ist, or ē', *n.* [Fr. *égoïste*, an egotist.] An egotist; a selfish person; one holding the doctrine of egoism.

egoistic, **egoistical**, e-gō-is'tik, e-gō-is'tikal, or ē-, *a.* Pertaining to egoism; addicted to or manifesting egoism; egotistic.

egoistically, e-gō-is'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In an egoistic manner.

egotheism, e-gō-thē'izm, *n.* [Gr. *egō*, I, and *theos*, a god.] The deification of self; self-worship.

egotism, eg'ot-izm, or ē', *n.* [From L. *ego*, I, and *-ism*, with inserted *t*.] The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; an exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance; self-exaltation; self-commendation; self-conceit.

egotist, eg'ot-ist, or ē', *n.* [See prec.] One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements.

egotistic, **egotistical**, eg-ot-is'tik, eg-otis'tik-al, or ē-, *a.* Addicted to egotism; conceited; vain; self-important; containing egotism.

egotistically, eg-ot-is'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an egotistic manner.

egotize, eg'ot-īz, or ē', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *egotized*, eg'ot-īzd; ppr. *egotizing*, eg'ot-īz-ing. To show egotism; to talk or write much of one's self.

egregious, e-grē'jus, *a.* [L. *egregius*, lit. out of the common flock or herd — *e*, out, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock (whence *gregarious*). GREGARIOUS.] Extraordinary; remarkable; singular; monstrous.

egregiously, e-grē'jus-li, *adv.* In an egregious manner; greatly; enormously; shamefully.

egress, ē'gres, *n.* [L. *egressus*, fr. *egredior* —*e*, out, and *gradior*, I go, I step. GRADE.] Act of going or issuing out; the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place; the passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit; an exit; an outlet.—*v.i.* ē-gres', pret. & pp. *egressed*, ē-grest'; ppr. *egressing*, ē-gres'ing. To go out; to depart; to leave.—**egression**, ē-gre'shon, *n.* [L. *egressio*.] Act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement. —**egressor**, ē-gres'ėr, *n.* One who goes out.

egret, eg'ret or ē'gret, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette*, a dim. fr. an old form *aigre*, fr. O.H.G. *heigro*, a heron=Sw. *häger*, Icel. *hegri*, a heron. *Heron* has the same origin.] A name of some species of herons; the small white heron; a plume of herons' feathers, or of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an aigret; the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.

Egyptian, ē-jip'shan, *a.* [From *Egypt*, and *-ian*=L. *Ægyptius*.] Pertaining to Egypt.—*n.* A native of Egypt; an old designation for a gypsy.—**Egyptological**, ē-jip'to-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology.—**Egyptologist**, ē-jip-tol'o-jist, *n.* One well acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt. — **Egyptology**, ē-jip-tol'o-ji, *n.* [*Egypt* and *-ology*.] The science which treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

eh, eh, *exclam.* Denoting inquiry or slight surprise.

eider, **eider-duck**, ī'dėr, ī'dėr-duk, *n.* [G. *eider*, Sw. *eider*, Dan. *ederfugl*, Icel. *æthar*.] A species of duck, of the northern regions, about twice the size of the common duck, the down of which is much valued from its warmth, lightness, and elasticity.

eider-down, ī'dėr-doun, *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck.

eidograph, ī'do-graf, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *graphō*, I write.] An instrument to copy drawings or designs, reduced or enlarged in proportions within certain limits.

eidoloclast, ī-dol'o-klast, *n.* IDOLOCLAST.

eight, āt, *a.* [A. Sax. *ahta*, *eahta*=O. Fris. *achta*, *acht*, O. Sax. *ahto*, G. and D. *acht*, Icel. *átta*, Sw. *otta*, Dan. *otte*, Goth. *ahtau*; cog. L. *octo*, Gr. *oktō*, Ir. and Gael. *ochd*, Skr. *ashtau*.] One of the cardinal numeral adjectives; one more than seven and less than nine.——*n.* The number composed of seven and one; the symbol representing this number.

eight-day, āt'dā, *a.* That goes for eight days (an *eight-day* clock).

eighteen, ā'tēn', *a.* and *n.* [Equivalent to *eight* and *ten*; A. Sax. *eahtatýne*, *ehtatýne*, D. *achttien*, G. *achtzehn*.] Eight and ten united: the symbol representing this sum.

eighteenmo, āt'ēn-mō, *n.* [From *eighteen* and last syllable of L. *decimo*, tenth.] Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves: written often 18*mo*.

eighteenth, āt'ēnth, *a.* and *n.* [*Eighteen* and *-th*, as in *fourth*.] Next in order after the seventeenth; one of eighteen parts into which anything is divided.

eightfold, āt'fōld, *a.* [*Eight* and *-fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

eighth, āth, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *eahtotha*.] Next after the seventh; the ordinal of eight; an octave.

eighthly, āth'li, *adv.* In the eighth place.

eightieth, āt'i-eth, *a.* and *n.* [*Eighty* and *-th*.] The eighth-tenth; next in order to the seventy-ninth.

eighty, āt'i, *a.* and *n.* [*Eight* and *-ty*, as in *twenty*, *thirty*, &c.=A. Sax. *-tig*, implying ten.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

eikon, ī'kōn, *n.* [Gr.] A likeness; an image; an icon.

eirenicon, ī-rē'ni-kon, *n.* [Gr. *eirēnikos*, making for peace, fr. *eirēnē*, peace.] A proposal for the making of peace or getting rid of dissensions.

eisteddfod, īs-teTH-vōd', *n.* [W.] A meeting of bards and minstrels in Wales; a periodical Welsh festival for the recitation of poems and performances on the harp.

either, ē'THėr or ī'THėr (the former is more in accordance with analogy), *a.* or *pron.* [A. Sax. *aegther*, contracted from *aeghwæther*, compounded of *d=aye*, always, ever, the augment *ge*, and *hwæther*, whether. EACH, WHETHER.] One or the other; one of two; each; both, separately considered. —— conj. or adv. Used disjunctively as correlative to and preceding *or* (*either* the one *or* the other).

ejaculate, ē-jak'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ejaculated*, ē-jak'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *ejaculating*, ē-jak'-

ū-lāt-ing. [L. *ejaculor, ejaculatus—e,* out, and *jaculor,* I dart, fr. *jaculum,* a dart, fr. *jacio,* I throw or cast, as in *eject, reject,* &c. JET.] To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter suddenly and briefly; to dart; to utter, as a short prayer.

ejaculation, ē-jak′ū-lā″shon, *n.* [See prec.] The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation; the exclamation uttered; a prayer consisting of a few words.—**ejaculatory**, ē-jak′ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Of the nature of an ejaculation.

eject, ē-jekt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ejected,* ē-jekt′-ed; ppr. *ejecting,* ē-jekt′-ing. [L. *ejicio, ejectum—e,* out, and *jacio,* I throw or cast. EJACULATE.] To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out; to discharge; to dismiss from an office; to turn out; to dispossess of land or estate; to drive away; to expel.

ejection, ē-jek′shon, *n.* [L. *ejectio.*] Act of ejecting or casting out; expulsion; dismission from office.

ejectment, ē-jekt′ment, *n.* The act or process of ejecting; a dispossession; in *law,* the removal of a person from the wrongful possession of land or tenements.

ejector, ē-jekt′or, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

eke, ēk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eked,* ēkt; ppr. *eking,* ēk′ing. [A. Sax. *edca,* an increase, an eke; *ēcan,* to increase, to eke=Icel. *auka,* Goth. *aukan,* to increase, cog. with L. *augeo* (whence *augment*), Gr. *auxanō,* I increase.] To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen; to prolong. ——*n.* Something added to another; an addition.——*adv.* [A. Sax. *edc,* D. *ook,* Sw. *och,* Dan. *og,* G. *auch,* and.] Also; likewise; in addition.

elaborate, ē-lab′o-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elaborated,* ē-lab′o-rāt-ed; ppr. *elaborating,* ē-lab′o-rāt-ing. [L. *elaboro, elaboratus—e,* out, and *laboro,* I labour, fr. *labor,* labour. LABOUR.] To produce with labour; to improve or refine by successive operations.——*a.* [L. *elaboratus.*] Wrought with labour; finished with great diligence; executed with exactness; laboured; studied; high-wrought.

elaborately, ē-lab′o-rāt-li, *adv.* In an elaborate manner.

elaborateness, ē-lab′o-rāt-nes, *n.* Quality of being elaborate.

elaboration, ē-lab′o-rā″shon, *n.* [Fr. *elaboration,* L.L. *elaboratio.*] Act of elaborating; improvement or refinement by successive operations; in *physiology,* the process performed by the living organs in animals and plants by which something is produced.

elaborative, ē-lab′o-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Elaborate* and *-ive.*] Serving or tending to elaborate.

elaborator, ē-lab′o-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which elaborates.

élan, ā-lāñ, *n.* [Fr.] Ardour inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; unhesitating dash.

eland, ē′land, *n.* [D. *eland,* an elk.] An African species of antelope, and the largest of all antelopes; a name sometimes given to the moose.

elapse, ē-laps′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *elapsed,* ē-lapst′; ppr. *elapsing,* ē-laps′ing. [L. *elabor, elapsus—e,* out, and *labor, lapsus,* I fall, slip, or slide. LAPSE.] To slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.

elapsion, ē-lap′shon, *n.* The act of elapsing; lapse.

elasmobranchiate, ē-las′mō-brang″ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *elasmos,* a plate, and *brangchia,* gills.] Of or belonging to an order of fishes including the sharks, dog-fishes, rays, &c.

elastic, ē-las′tik, *a.* [Fr. *élastique,* L.L. *elasticus,* fr. Gr. *elastos,* beaten out, extensible, fr. *elaunō,* I drive, I beat out.] Having the power of returning to or recovering the form from which it is bent, extended, depressed, or distorted; rebounding; flying back; used figuratively to denote the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion.

elastically, ē-las′tik-al-li, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

elasticity, ē-las-tis′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *élasticité.*] State or property of being elastic.

elate, ē-lāt′, *a.* [L. *elatus,* pp. of *effero, elatus—e,* out, and *latus,* borne, carried.] Elevated in mind; flushed, as with success; puffed up; haughty; swelling.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *elated,* ē-lāt′ed; ppr. *elating,* ē-lāt′ing. To exalt; to raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.

elated, ē-lāt′ed, *p. a.* Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up; elate.

elatedly, ē-lāt′ed-li, *adv.* In an elated manner; with elation.

elater, el′at-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *elatēr,* a driver. See next.] An elastic filament in certain liverworts and scale-mosses; a name of various small leaping beetles.

elaterium, ē-la-tē′ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *elatērion,* fr. *elatērios,* driving, purgative, fr. *elatēr,* a driver, fr. *elaunō,* I drive.] A substance obtained from the fruit of the squirting cucumber, serving as a drastic purge, and administered in dropsy.

elation, ē-lā′shon, *n.* [L. *elatio.* ELATE.] The state of being elate or elated; an inflation or elevation of mind; elevation of spirits; feeling of joy or satisfaction; buoyancy.

elbow, el′bō, *n.* [A. Sax. *elboga, elnboga,* fr. *el, elm,* forearm, an ell (akin to L. *ulna,* Gr. *ōlenē,* the forearm), and *boga,* a bow; D. *elleboog,* G. *ellbogen, ellenbogen,* Icel. *ainbogi, ölnbogi, ölbogi.* ELL, BOW.] The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; anything somewhat resembling an elbow.—Out at elbows, having holes in the elbows of one's clothes; shabbily dressed.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *elbowed,* el′bōd; ppr. *elbowing,* el′bō-ing. To push with the elbow; to push or drive, as through a crowd; to crush aside. ——*v.i.* To form an elbow; to project; to push one's way.

elbow-chair, el′bō-chār, *n.* An arm-chair.

elbow-grease, el′bō-grēs, *n.* A colloquial expression for energetic and continuous hand-labour, as rubbing, scouring, &c.

elbow-room, el′bō-rūm, *n.* Freedom from confinement; room for motion or action.

eld, eld, *n.* [A. Sax. *eldo,* old age, fr. *ald, eald,* old. OLD.] Old age; decrepitude; old time; former ages. [Poet.]

elder, eld′ėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *yldra, eldra,* the compar. degree of *eald,* old. OLD.] Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; pertaining to earlier times; earlier.——*n.* One who is older than another or others; an ancestor; a person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office; an office-bearer in the Presbyterian Church who has an equal vote with the minister in all church courts.

elder, eld′ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ellærn, ellen;* the *d* has been inserted in later times=D. *elloorn,* the elder; perhaps akin to *alder.*] A small tree having a spongy pith, and bearing dark purple or red berries, which are used for making a kind of wine.

elder-berry, eld′ėr-be-ri, *n.* The fruit of the elder.

elderly, eld′ėr-li, *a.* [*Elder* and *-ly.*] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

eldership, eld′ėr-ship, *n.* State of being older; seniority; the office of an elder in the Presbyterian Church; order of elders.

elder-wine, elder-flower wine, eld′ėr-wīn, eld′ėr-flou-ėr-wīn, *n.* A wine made of elder berries.

eldest, eld′est, *a.* [A. Sax. *eldesta,* superl. of *ald, eald,* old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

El Dorado, el dō-rä′dō, *n.* [Sp., the golden —*el,* the, and *dorado,* gilt (L. *de,* and *aurum,* gold).] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to be rich beyond all others, especially in gold; any region rich in gold or treasure.

elecampane, el′ē-kam-pān″, *n.* [Fr. *énulecampane,* L. L. *enula campana,* fr. L. *inula,* elecampane, and (probably) *campus,* a field.] A British perennial composite plant which grows in moist meadows, formerly regarded as expectorant; a coarse candy.

elect, ē-lekt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elected,* ē-lekt′-ed; ppr. *electing,* ē-lekt′ing. [L. *eligo, electum—e,* out, and *lego, lectum,* I pick, choose, as in *collect, select,* &c.; *legend, lecture,* &c., being also akin. LEGEND.] To pick, select, or choose out; to select for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to manifest preference for by vote or designation; to choose or determine in favour of.——a. [L. *electus.*] Picked out; chosen; taken by preference from among two or more; chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life; chosen to an office, but not yet in office; predestinated in the divine counsels.——*n. sing.* or *pl.* One or several chosen or set apart; those especially favoured by God.

election, ē-lek′shon, *n.* [Fr. *élection,* L. *electio.* ELECT.] Act of electing or choosing; act of selecting one or more from others; act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment by any manifestation of preference, by vote, uplifted hands, *viva voce,* or ballot; voluntary preference; choice; liberty to act or not; power of choosing or selecting; divine choice; predestination; predetermination.

electioneer, ē-lek′shon-ēr″, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *electioneered,* ē-lek′shon-ērd″; ppr. *electioneering,* ē-lek′shon-ēr″ing. [*Election* and *-eer.*] To work for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.—**electioneering**, ē-lek′shon-ēr″ing, *n.* The arts or practices used for securing the election of a candidate to office.

elective, ē-lekt′iv, *a.* [*Elect* and *-ive*=Fr. *électif.*] Dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; exerting the power of choice.

electively, ē-lekt′iv-li, *adv.* In an elective manner; by election or choice.

elector, ē-lekt′ėr, *n.* [L. *elector,* Fr. *électeur.*] One who elects or has the right of electing; a person who has the right of voting for any functionary; a voter for a representative; forming a title of certain German princes who joined in electing the emperor.

electoral, ē-lekt′ėr-al, *a.* [*Elector* and *-al.*] Pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

electorate, ē-lekt′ėr-āt, *n.* [*Elector* and *-ate.*] A body of electors.

electorship, ē-lekt′ėr-ship, *n.* The office of an elector.

electric, electrical, ē-lek′trik, ē-lek′tri-kal, *a.* [Fr. *électrique,* fr. L. *electrum,* Gr. *ēlektron,* amber, from the fact that the earliest electric phenomenon observed was the attraction of amber for light substances when rubbed. The compounds *electro* appears as the first element corresponding to this word.] Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it; pertaining to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity; conveying electricity; communicating a shock by electricity; full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others.—**Electric alarm,** an electric apparatus for giving a signal in case of fire or otherwise.—**Electric battery,** a number of electric jars connected with each other, for obtaining a powerful discharge of electricity.—**Electric clock,** a clock in which the moving power is the action of a current of electricity; or one in which electricity is only used for controlling or governing the motion.—**Electric condenser,** an instrument by which small quantities of electricity may be accumulated and rendered apparent; an accumulator.—**Electric eel,** a fish resembling the eel, which is capable of giving electric shocks.—**Electric jar,** a glass jar partly coated both outside and inside with tinfoil; a Leyden jar.—**Electric lamp,** the contrivance by which the electric light is produced.—**Electric light,** a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity.—**Electric machine,** a machine for generating

electricity, constructed in various ways: the one shown generates the electricity by the friction of the glass plate against cushions covered with an amalgam of mercury, zinc,

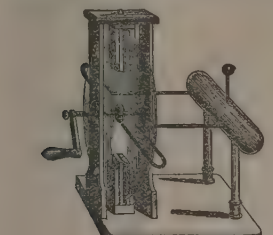


Plate Electric Machine.

and tin, positive electricity passing off to the insulated prime conductor at the side. —**Electric railway**, a railway on which electricity is the motor.—**Electric spark**, one of the forms in which accumulated electricity discharges itself.—**Electric storm**, a violent disturbance in the conditions of the earth's electricity.

electrically, ē-lek'tri-kal-li, *adv.* In an electric manner; in the manner of electricity or by means of it.

electrician, ē-lek-trish'an, *n.* One who studies electricity; one versed in the science of electricity.

electricity, ē-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* [*Electric* and *-ity.*] A name for the cause or agent underlying certain phenomena called *electric*, and formerly spoken of as a fluid; the force that manifests itself in lightning and in many other phenomena; the science which deals with these phenomena.

electricute, ē-lek'tri-kūt, *v. t.* [*Electric* and the *-cute* of *execute.*] To put to death by electricity. ELECTROCUTE.

electrifiable, ē-lek'tri-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being electrified.

electrification, ē-lek'tri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being electrified.

electrify, ē-lek'tri-fī, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *electrified.* ē-lek'tri-fīd; ppr. *electrifying*, ē-lek'tri-fī-ing. [*Electric* and *-fy.*] To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect; to thrill.——v. i. To become electric.

electro, ē-lek'trō, *n.* A contraction for *electrotype.* [Also used as the first element in a number of compounds. See ELECTRO.]

electro-ballistic, ē-lek'trō-bal-lis"tik, *a.* Applied to an instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight.

electro-biologist, ē-lek'trō-bī-ol"o-jist, *n.* One versed in electro-biology.

electro - biology, ē-lek'trō-bī-ol"o-ji, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms; also mesmerism or animal magnetism, or a phase of this.

electro-chemistry, ē-lek'trō-kem"ist-ri, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

electrocute, ē-lek'trō-kūt, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *electrocuted*, ē-lek'trō-kūt-ed; ppr. *electrocuting*, ē-lek'trō-kūt-ing. [*Electro* and the *-cute* of *execute.*] To execute or put to death by electricity. [Of recent and American origin.]—**electrocution**, ē-lek-trō-kū'shon, *n.* The act or process of putting to death by electricity.

electro-dynamic, ē-lek'trō-di-nam"ik, *a.* Pertaining to electro-dynamics.

electro-dynamics, ē-lek'trō-di-nam"iks, *n.* The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents.

electro-dynamometer, ē-lek'trō-di-na-mom"e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action.

electrogild, ē-lek'trō-gild, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *electrogilded*, *electrogilt*, ē-lek'trō-gild-ed, ē-lek'trō-gilt; ppr. *electrogilding*, ē-lek'trō-gild-ing. To gild by means of the electric current.

electro-kinetic, ē-lek'trō-ki-net"ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-kinetics or electricity in motion.

electro-kinetics, ē-lek'trō-ki-net"iks, *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion.

electrolyse, ē-lek'tro-līz, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *electrolysed*, ē-lek'trō-līzd; ppr. *electrolysing*, ē-lek'trō-līz-ing. [From *electrolysis.*] To subject to electrolysis; to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism. —**electrolysis**, ē-lek-trol'i-sis, *n.* [*Electro*, and Gr. *lysis*, a loosing, solution, fr. *lyō*, I loose.] The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or groups of elements, by a current of electricity.—**electrolyte**, ē-lek'tro-līt, *n.* A compound which is decomposable by an electric current.—**electrolytic**, **electrolytical**, ē-lek'tro-lit"ik, ē-lek'tro-lit"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis.

electro-magnet, ē-lek'trō-mag"net, *n.* A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a wire coiled round it.—**electro-magnetic**, ē-lek'trō-mag-net"ik, *a.* Pertaining to magnetism occasioned by electricity.

electro-metallurgy, ē-lek'trō-me-tal"ėr-ji, *n.* The art of depositing metals from solutions upon surfaces by the agency of electric currents.

electrometer, ē-lek-trom'e-tėr, *n.* [*Electro*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring electricity.—**electrometric**, **electrometrical**, ē-lek'trō-met"rik, ē-lek'trō-met"ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the measurement of electricity.—**electrometry**, ē-lek-trom'et-ri, *n.* That branch of electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity.

electromotive, ē-lek'trō-mō'tiv, *a.* Producing mechanical effects by means of electricity.——**electromotor**, ē-lek'trō-mō-tėr, *n.* Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current; an engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effect.

electro-negative, ē-lek-trō-neg'a-tiv, *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

electrophorus, ē-lek-trof'o-rus, *n.* [*Electro* and Gr. *phoros*, bearing.] A simple instrument for collecting electricity.

electro-physiology, ē-lek'trō-phiz-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

electroplate, ē-lek'trō-plāt, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *electroplated*, ē-lek'trō-plāt-ed; ppr. *electroplating*, ē-lek'trō-plāt-ing. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents.——n. Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electro-plating.

electro-positive, ē-lek-trō-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified.

electroscope, ē-lek'trō-skōp, *n.* [*Electro* and Gr. *skopeō*, I see.] An instrument for detecting the existence of free electricity.

electrotype, ē-lek'trō-tīp, *n.* The art of producing copies of types, wood-cuts, medals, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original; a copy thus produced.——v. t. pret. & pp. *electrotyped*, ē-lek'trō-tīpt: ppr. *electrotyping*, ē-lek'trō-tīp-ing. To stereotype or take copies of by electrotype.—**electrotypic**, ē-lek'trō-tīp"ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotype.

electuary, ē-lek'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *electuarium*, a word of doubtful origin.] A mixture composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

eleemosynary, el-ē-mos'i-na-ri, *a.* [L.L. *eleemosynarius*, fr. Gr. *eleemosynē*, alms. ALMS.] Given in charity or alms; given or appropriated to support the poor; relating to charitable donations; founded for the purpose of dispensing some gratuity or benefit.—— n. One who subsists on charity.

elegance, el'ē-gans, *n.* [Fr. *élégance*, fr. L. *elegantia*, elegance. See next.] The quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety; refinement; an elegant characteristic or feature.—**elegancy**, el'ē-gan-si, *n.* Elegance.

elegant, el'ē-gant, *a.* [Fr. *élégant*, fr. L. *elegans*, *elegantis*, elegant, equivalent to *elēgens*, ppr. of *elēgo—e*, out and *lego*, I pick, I choose. ELECT.] Having beauty or a pleasing effect resulting from grace, refinement, or polish; pleasing to good taste; graceful; refined; having the words or style polished and appropriate; giving expression to thought with propriety and grace; having grace of form or delicacy of colour; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; showing fine harmony or symmetry.

elegantly, el'ē-gant-li, *adv.* In an elegant manner.

elegiac, el-ē-jī'ak, *a.* [Fr. *élégiaque*, L.L. *elegiacus*, fr. Gr. *elegeiakos*, elegiac, fr. *elegeia*, *elegeion*, an *elegy.*] Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies; said especially of a style of Greek and Latin verse composed of couplets consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter lines.—— n. Elegiac verse.

elegiast, **elegist**, e-lē'ji-ast, el'ē-jist, *n.* A writer of elegies.

elegize, el'ē-jīz, *v. t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *elegized*, el'ē-jīzd; ppr. *elegizing*, el'ē-jīz-ing. [*Elegy* and *-ize.*] To write or compose elegies; to celebrate or lament in an elegy; to bewail.

elegy, el'ē-ji, *n.* [Fr. *élégie*, fr. L. *elegia*, fr. Gr. *elegeia*, fr. *elegos*, *elegeion*, a lament or mournful song.] A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a poetical composition in elegiac verse.

element, el'ē-ment, *n.* [Fr. *élément*, fr. L. *elementum*, an element, generally in pl., first principles, elements, or rudiments. Etym. unknown.] One of the simplest constituent principles, or parts, of which anything consists; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; an ingredient; one of the simple substances which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis; one of the four constituents of the material world according to an old and still popular classification—fire, air, earth, water (hence such expressions as 'war of the *elements*' for a storm); the proper state or sphere of anything; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits; *pl.* the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; data employed in a calculation; the bread and wine used in the Lord's supper.

elemental, el-ē-ment'al, *a.* [*Element* and *-al.*] Pertaining to or produced by elements; arising from or pertaining to first principles; pertaining to the four elements.

elementally, el-ē-ment'al-li, *adv.* In an elemental manner; according to elements.

elementarily, **elementariness**, el'ē-men-tar"i-ti, el-ē-men'ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being elementary.

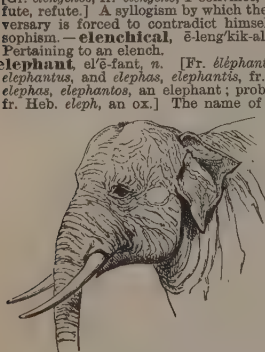
elementary, el-ē-ment'ar-i, *a.* [Fr. *élémentaire*, fr. L. *elementarius*, belonging to elements or first principles.] Having the character of an element or primary substance; primary; simple; uncompounded; teaching or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; elemental.—**Elementary analysis**, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—**Elementary school**, a school for teaching the first rudiments of education.

elemi, el'e-mi, *n.* [Fr. *élémi*, It. and Sp. *elemí*: origin unknown.] The resinous exud-

ation from various trees, used in plasters, ointments, and varnishes.

elench, elenchus, ē-leng', ē-leng'kus, *n.* [Gr. *elengchos*, fr. *elengchō*, I convince, confute, refute.] A syllogism by which the adversary is forced to contradict himself; a sophism.—**elenchical,** ē-leng'kik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

elephant, el'ē-fant, *n.* [Fr. *élèphant*, L. *elephantus*, and *elephas, elephantis*, fr. Gr. *elephas, elephantos*, an elephant; probably fr. Heb. *eleph*, an ox.] The name of two



Head of Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*). (The African elephant has much larger ears.)

species of huge quadrupeds, one inhabiting India, the other Africa, and both remarkable for having their nose prolonged into a long proboscis or trunk with the nostrils at its extremity, and for their large tusks; a large size of writing or drawing paper.

elephantiasis, el'ē-fan-tī"a-sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *elephas*, elephant.] A skin disease in which the limbs have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.

elephantine, el-ē-fant'īn, *a.* [*Elephant* and *-ine.*] Pertaining to the elephant; huge; large and clumsy.

elephantoid, el-ē-fan'toid, *a.* [*Elephant* and *-oid.*] Having the form of an elephant.

Eleusinian, el-ū-sin'i-an, *a.* Relating to *Eleusis*, in Greece; as, *Eleusinian mysteries* or festivals, the mysteries and festivals of Dēmētēr (Ceres), celebrated there.

eleutheromania, e-lū'thėr-ō-mā"ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *mania*, madness.] A mania for freedom.—**eleutheromaniac,** e-lū'thėr-ō-mā"ni-ak, *n.* A fanatic on the subject of freedom.

elevate, el'ē-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elevated*, el'ē-vāt-ed; ppr. *elevating*, el'ē-vāt-ing. [L. *elevo, elevatum*, I lift up—*e*, out, up, and *levo*, I raise, fr. *levis*, light in weight, whence *levity, lever, levy*, &c. LEVITY.] To lift up; to raise; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher; to raise to higher state or station; to exalt; to advance; to promote; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; to elate; to cheer; to animate; to make louder; to render more acute; to swell; to render somewhat tipsy (colloq.).

elevation, el-ē-vā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *élévation*, L. *elevatio.*] Act of elevating; state of being elevated; exaltation; dignity; exaltation of mind, character, or style; height; altitude; an elevated place or station; elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain; a geometrical representation of a building in vertical section, as opposed to *ground-plan.*

elevator, el'ē-vāt-ėr, *n.* [L.L. *elevator.*] One who or that which elevates or raises; a mechanical contrivance for raising passengers or goods from a lower place to a higher; a hoist; a large grain store with special apparatus for raising the grain into it.

elevatory, el'ē-va-to-ri, *a.* Tending to or having power to elevate.

eleven, ē-lev'n, *a.* [A. Sax. *endleofan, endlufon*=Icel. *ellifu*, Dan. *elleve*, D. *elf*, G. *eilf, elf*, Goth. *ainlif*; compounded of two elements, the first meaning one, the second being probably cog. with L. *linguo*, Gr. *leipō*, I leave.] Ten and one added.——*n.* The sum of ten and one; a symbol representing eleven units; the number of players forming a side in cricket, football, &c.

eleventh, ē-lev'nth, *a.* [*Eleven* and *-th*=A. Sax. *endlyfta, enleofetha.*] Next in order to the tenth; one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

elf, elf, *n.*; pl. **elves,** elvz. [A. Sax. *ælf, elf*=L.G. *elf*, Dan. *alf*, Icel. *álf(r)*, O.H.G. *alp*, an elf. Perhaps of same origin as L. *albus*, white, and the name *Alps.*] A kind of inferior spiritual being formerly believed in; a fairy; a goblin; a mischievous person; a pet name for a child.

elf-arrow, elf-bolt, elf'a-rō, elf'bōlt, *n.* Names for the ancient flint arrow-heads still often found. Also called *Elf-dart.*

elfin, elf'in, *a.* [*Elf* and *-in*, the term. being of doubtful origin.] Relating or pertaining to elves or dwarfs.——*n.* A little elf; a little urchin.

elfish, elf'ish, *a.* Resembling, pertaining to, or suggestive of elves.

elf-land, elf'land, *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

elf-lock, elf'lok, *n.* A knot of hair twisted as if the work of fairies.

elicit, ē-lis'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elicited*, ē-lis'it-ed; ppr. *eliciting*, ē-lis'it-ing. [L. *elicio, elicitus—e*, out, and ancient *lacio*, I entice, I draw, whence *laqueus*, a noose. LACE.] To draw out by reasoning, discussion, examination, or the like; to bring to light; to educe; to deduce.

elide, ē-līd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elided*, ē-līd'ed; ppr. *eliding*, ē-līd'ing. [L. *elido—e*, out, and *lædo*, I strike or dash. LESION.] To strike out; to cut off or suppress (a syllable).

eligibility, el'i-ji-bil"i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *éligibilité.*] Quality or state of being eligible; worthiness or fitness to be elected.

eligible, el'i-ji-bl, *a.* [Fr. *éligible*, fr. L. *eligo—e*, out, and *lego*, I choose. ELECT.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; suitable; proper; legally qualified.

eligibly, el'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an eligible manner; suitably.

eliminable, ē-lim'in-a-bl, *a.* That may be eliminated.

eliminate, ē-lim'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eliminated*, ē-lim'in-āt-ed; ppr. *eliminating*, ē-lim'in-āt-ing. [L. *emino, eliminatus—e*, out, and *limen*, threshold. LIMIT.] To discharge or throw off; to take out or separate as not being an element of value or necessary; to set aside as unimportant; to leave out of consideration; to cause to disappear from an equation.

elimination, ē-lim'in-ā"shon, *n.* Act of eliminating.

eliquation, ē-li-kwā'shon, *n.* [L. *eliquo, eliquatum—e*, out, and *liquo*, I melt. LIQUID.] An operation for the separation of silver from copper by means of lead.

elision, ē-li'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *élision*, L. *elisio.* ELIDE.] The act of eliding; the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable.

élite, ā-lēt', *n. pl.* [Fr. *élite*, fr. *élire*, to choose, to elect. ELECT.] A choice or select body; the flower; the best.

elixate, ē-lik'sāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elixated*, ē-lik'sāt-ed; ppr. *elixating*, ē-lik'sāt-ing. [L. *elixo, elixatum—e*, and *lix*, lye.] To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling.

elixir, ē-lik'sėr, *n.* [Fr. *élixir*, fr. Sp. *elixir*, fr. Ar. *el-iksir*, the philosopher's stone, fr. *el*, the, and Gr. *xēros*, dry.] A liquor sought for by the alchemists for transmuting metals into gold or for prolonging life; quintessence; a cordial; a tincture or medical preparation.

Elizabethan, ē-liz'a-beth"an, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.—**Elizabethan architecture,** the architectural style of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the debased Gothic and Italian were combined, characterized by large windows, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and much strap ornament.

elk, elk, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *elch*, Icel. *elgr*, O.H.G. *elaho*, Sw. *elg*; akin to L. *alces*, an elk.] The largest existing species of the deer family, found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the *Moose.*

ell, el, *n.* [A. Sax. *eln*, an ell=D. *ell, elle*, G. *elle*, O.H.G. *elna*, Sw. *aln*, Icel. *alin*, Goth. *aleina*; cog. with L. *ulna*, Gr. *ōlenē*, the forearm, and hence, a measure of length. Comp. *cubit.*] A measure of different lengths in different countries, the English ell being 45 inches, the Flemish ell 27, the Scotch 37·2, and the French 54.

ellagic, el-laj'ik, *a.* [From Fr. *galle*, gall, reversed.] Pertaining to or derived from gall-nuts.

ellipse, el-lips', *n.* [Fr. *ellipse*, Gr. *elleipsis*, an ellipse, lit. a coming short, the cutting plane coming short of the base of the cone, fr. *elleipō*, I leave out, come short—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, I leave.] In *geometry*, an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base; a closed curve in which the distances of any point from two points called the *foci* have always the same sum.

ellipsis, el-lips'is, *n.*; pl. **ellipses,** el-lips'ēz. [Gr. *elleipsis.* ELLIPSE.] A figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted; in *printing*, the marks, thus —— or * * * or . . ., denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words.

ellipsograph, elliptograph, el-lip'so-graf, el-lip'to-graf, *n.* An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel.

ellipsoid, el-lip'soid, *n.* [*Ellipse* and *-oid.*] A solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**ellipsoidal,** el-lip-soi'dal, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid.

elliptic, elliptical, el-lip'tik, el-lip'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *elleiptikos.* ELLIPSE.] Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; pertaining to an ellipsis; having a part omitted.

elliptically, el-lip'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an elliptical manner; according to an ellipse, or to an ellipsis; with a part omitted.

ellipticity, el-lip-tis'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being an ellipse; amount of divergence from a circle.

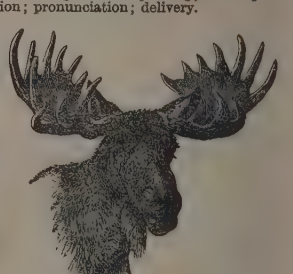
elm, elm, *n.* [A. Sax. *elm*, an elm=D. *olm*, Icel. *álmr*, Dan. *ælm, alm*; cog. L. *ulmus*, Ir. *lem*, Rus. *ilemu*, an elm.] A well-known tree found in Europe and America, several species of which are valuable for their timber.

elmen, el'men, *a.* Made of elm.

Elmo's-fire, el'mōz-fīr, *n.* [After Saint *Elmo*, whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship.

elmy, el'mi, *a.* Abounding with elms.

elocution, e-lō-kū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *élocution*, L. *elocutio, -onis*, fr. *eloquor, elocutus*, I speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, I speak. LOCUTION.] The art of delivering a discourse impressively in public; management of the voice and gesture in speaking; oral expression; pronunciation; delivery.



Head of Elk (*Cervus alces*).

elocutionary, e-lō-kū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

elocutionist, e-lō-kū'shon-ist, *n.* [*Elocu-*

tion and *-ist.*] One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

éloge, ā-lōzh, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *elogium*, a funeral oration.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead; a discourse pronounced in public in honour of an illustrious person recently deceased.

elogy, elogium, el'ō-ji, ē-lō'ji-um, *n.* [ELOGE.] A panegyric; an éloge.

Elohim, ē-lō'him, *n.* One of the Hebrew names of God.—**Elohist**, ē-lō'hist, *n.* The supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to the *Jehovist.*—**Elohistic**, ē-lō-his'tik, *a.* A term applied to passages in Scripture in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim.*

elongate, ē-long'gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elongated*, ē-long'gāt-ed; ppr. *elongating*, ē-long'gāt-ing. [L.L. *elongo*, *elongatum*—L. *e*, out, and *longus*, long.] To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out so as to be longer.——v.i. To recede apparently from the sun: said of a planet in its orbit.——a. Lengthened; long and slender.

elongation, ē-long-gā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *élongation.* ELONGATE.] The act of elongating or lengthening; state of being extended; what forms an extension or continuation; the distance of a planet from the sun as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth.

elope, ē-lōp', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *eloped*, ē-lōpt'; *eloping*, ē-lōp'ing. [Equivalent to 'leap away or off', suggested by *slope*, an old pp. of *leap.* Comp. D. *ontloopen*, G. *entlaufen*, to run away. LEAP.] To run away; to escape privately; to run away with a lover or paramour: said especially of a woman.

elopement, ē-lōp'ment, *n.* Act of eloping; the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

eloquence, el'ō-kwens, *n.* [Fr. *éloquence*, fr. L. *eloquentia*, eloquence. ELOQUENT.] The quality or faculty of being eloquent; the art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion; oratory; the power of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force.

eloquent, el'ō-kwent, *a.* [Fr. *éloquent*, L. *eloquens*, *eloquentis*, eloquent; ppr. of *eloquor*, *elocutus*, I speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS.] Having eloquence; having the power of fluent, elegant, or forcible speech; characterized by eloquence; exciting emotion or interest (*eloquent* looks).

eloquently, el'ō-kwent-li, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner.

else, els, *a.* or *adv.* [A. Sax. *elles*, else, otherwise an adverbial genitive=O. Fris. and O.H.G. *elles*; akin to O.H.G. *eli*, *ali*, Goth. *aljis*, L. *alius* (see ALIEN), Gr. *allos*, another.] Other; besides; in addition; as in, who *else*? nothing or nobody *else*, nowhere *else*——conj. Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; as, he was ill, *else* he would have come.

elsewhere, els'whār, *adv.* In any other place: in some other place.

eltchi, elt'shē, *n.* An ambassador or envoy; a Persian or Turkish name.

elucidate, ē-lū'sid-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elucidated*, ē-lū'sid-āt-ed; ppr. *elucidating*, ē-lū'sid-āt-ing. [L.L. *elucido*, *elucidatum*—L. *e*, out, and *lucidus*, clear, bright, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light. LUCID.] To make clear, bright, or manifest; to free from obscurity; to illustrate; to clear up; to explain.

elucidation, ē-lū'sid-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *élucidation*, L.L. *elucidatio.*] Act of elucidating; explanation; illustration; exposition.

elucidative, ē-lū'sid-āt-iv, *a.* [*Elucidate* and *-ive.*] Tending to elucidate; making clear; explanatory.

elucidator, ē-lū'sid-āt-ėr, *n.* One who explains or elucidates; an expositor.

elude, ē-lūd', *v.t.* pret. &pp. *eluded*, ē-lūd'ed; ppr. *eluding*, ē-lūd'ing. [Fr. *éluder*, fr. L. *eludere*, *elusum*—*e*, out, and *ludo*, I play, as in *allude*, *collude*, *delude*, &c. LUDICROUS.] To avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; to baffle; to foil; to evade; to escape.

eludible, ē-lūd'i-bl, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

elusion, ē-lū'zhon, *n.* [L.L. *elusio.* ELUDE.] Act of eluding; an escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

elusive, ē-lū'siv, *a.* [L. *elusus*, and *-ive.* ELUDE.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape; evasive; delusive.

elusoriness, ē-lū'so-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being elusory.

elusory, ē-lū'so-ri, *a.* [L.L. *elusorius.*] Tending to elude or deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious.

elul, ē'lul, *n.* [Heb.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding nearly to our August.

elutriate, ē-lū'tri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elutriated*, ē-lū'tri-āt-ed; ppr. *elutriating*, ē-lū'tri-āt-ing. [L. *elutrio*, *elutriatum*, fr. *æluo*, *elutum*, I wash off—*e*, out, and *luo*, *lutum*, I wash, as in *dilute*, &c. LAVE.] To purify by washing; to cleanse, as ores, by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor from the substance washed.

elutriation, ē-lū'tri-ā'shon, *n.* The operation of elutriating.

elvan, el'van, *n.* [Cornish.] A kind of rock in Cornwall, often forming dikes in other rocks; a granitic and felspar porphyritic rock.

elvish, elv'ish, *a.* Pertaining to elves or fairies; mischievous; elfish.—**elvishly**, elv'ish-li, *adv.* In an elvish manner.

elysian, ē-li'zhi-an, *a.* [L. *elysius*, Gr. *ēlysios.*] Pertaining to Elysium or the seat of delight; exceedingly delightful.

Elysium, ē-li'zhi-um, *n.* [L. *Elysium*, fr. Gr. *elysion pedion*, the Elysian field; also later *elysion*, probably fr. *ēlysios*, coming, fr. root of *elthein*, to come or go.] A place assigned, in ancient mythology, to happy souls after death; the seat of happiness to come; any delightful place.

elytron, elytrum, el'i-tron, el'i-trum, *n.*; pl. **elytra**, el'i-tra. [Gr., a cover, sheath, fr. *elyō*, I roll round.] The wing-sheath which forms the superior wing in beetles, serving to cover and protect the true wing.

Elzevir, el'ze-vēr, *a.* Belonging to the *Elzevir* family: applied to editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680; also applied to a variety of type consisting of tall thin letters.

em, em, *n.* [From the name of the letter *m.*] In printing, the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth.

emaciate, ē-mā'shi-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *emaciated*, ē-mā'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *emaciating*, ē-mā'shi-āt-ing. [L. *emacio*, *emaciatum*—*e*, out, and *macies*, leanness, fr. *macer*, lean, meagre. MEAGRE.] To become lean; to lose flesh gradually.——v.t. To cause to lose flesh gradually; to reduce to leanness.——a. Thin; wasted.—**emaciated**, ē-mā'shi-āt-ed, *p.a.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

emaciation, ē-mā'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Act of emaciating; state of being reduced to leanness; leanness.

emanant, em'a-nant, *a.* Emanating, issuing, or flowing from something else.

emanate, em'a-nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *emanated*, em'a-nāt-ed; ppr. *emanating*, em'a-nāt-ing. [L. *emano*, *emanatum*—*e*, out, and *mano*, I flow.] To flow out; to issue from a source; to arise; to issue; to spring.

emanation, em-a-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *émanation*, L.L. *emanatio.*] Act of emanating; that which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium.

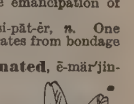
emancipate, ē-man'si-pāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emancipated*, ē-man'si-pāt-ed; ppr. *emancipating*, ē-man'si-pāt-ing. [L. *emancipo*, *emancipatum*—*e*, out, and *mancipium*, a formal purchase among the Romans, by taking a thing or its symbol in the hand, fr. *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, I take. MANAGE, CAPABLE.] To set free from servitude or slavery; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; to free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence.

emancipation, ē-man'si-pā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *émancipation*, L. *emancipatio.*] Act of emancipating; deliverance from bondage or slavery; liberation; freedom; release; enfranchisement.

emancipationist, ē-man'si-pā"shon-ist, *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

emancipator, ē-man'si-pāt-ėr, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

emarginate, emarginated, ē-mär'jināt, ē-mär'jin-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *emarginatus*, fr. *e*, priv., and *margo*, *marginis*, an edge or margin.] Having the margin or extremity taken away; having a blunt or obtuse notch in the margin; notched at the blunt apex: applied most commonly to a leaf, petal, &c.


Emarginate Leaves of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*); Emargination at *a.*

emargination, ē-mär'ji-nā"shon, *n.* The condition of being emarginate; a blunt notch in the extremity or margin.

emasculate, ē-mas'kū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emasculated*, ē-mas'kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *emasculating*, ē-mas'kū-lāt-ing. [L.L. *emasculo*, *emasculatum*—*e*, out, away, and *masculus*, male, dim. of *mas*, a male. MASCULINE.] To castrate; to geld; to deprive of virility; to weaken; to render effeminate; to expurgate by removing coarse passages from (a book).—**emaculation**, ē-mas'kū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of emasculating; the state of being emasculated; castration; effeminacy.—**emasculatory**, ē-mas'kū-la-to-ri, *a.* Serving to emasculate.

embalm, em-bäm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embalmed*, em-bämd'; ppr. *embalming*, em-bäm'ing. [Fr. *embaumer*—*en*, in, and *baume*, balm, balsam. BALM.] To preserve a dead body by taking out the intestines, and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction; to preserve with care and affection; to cherish tenderly the memory of.

embalmer, em-bäm'ėr, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

embank, em-bangk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embanked*, em-bangkt'; ppr. *embanking*, em-bangk'ing. [Prefix *em*, and *bank.*] To inclose with a bank; to defend with a bank, mound, or dike.

embankment, em-bangk'ment, *n.* Act of embanking; a mound or bank raised for protecting against inundation, or for other purposes, as for the passage of a railway over a hollow.

embargo, em-bär'gō, *n.* [Fr. *embargo*, fr. Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, embarrassment, lit. what serves as a bar—prefix *em* for *in*, and L.L. *barra*, a bar; akin *embarrass.*] A restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing for a limited time; a prohibition of ships to leave a port; a restraint or hindrance imposed on anything.——v.t. pret. & pp. *embargoed*, em-bär'gōd; ppr. *embargoing*, em-bär'gō-ing. To put an embargo on; to subject to an embargo.

embark, em-bärk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embarked*, em-bärkt'; ppr. *embarking*, em-bärk'ing. [Fr. *embarquer*, fr. prefix *em*, in, and *barque*, a bark. BARQUE.] To put on board or cause to enter a ship or boat; to engage; to put to risk or venture; to enter on any affair.——v.i. To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage in any business; to take a share in any affair; to enlist.

embarkation, em-bärk-ā'shon, *n.* Act of embarking; that which is embarked.

embarrass, em-ba'ras, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embarrassed*, em-ba'rast; ppr. *embarrassing*, em-ba'ras-ing. [Fr. *embarrasser*, to embarrass, *embarras*, embarrassment—prefix *em*, in, and *barre*, L.L. *barra*, a bar; akin *embargo.* BAR.] To derange, confuse, or entangle (affairs, business, &c.); to involve in pecuniary or other difficulties; to entangle; to confuse or disconcert; to abash.

embarrassed, em-ba'rast, *p.a.* Entangled; involved; in a confused state; confused; disconcerted; unable to pay.

embarrassment, em-ba'ras-ment, *n.* Act of embarrassing; the state of being embarrassed; perplexity; entanglement; pecuniary trouble; confusion of mind; abashment.

embassador, em-bas'sa-dor, *n.* An ambassador. [This spelling is not now used, though *embassy* and not *ambassy* is the correct form.]

embassy, em'bas-si, *n.* [A form of O.E. and Fr. *embassade.* AMBASSADOR.] The mission, charge, or employment of an ambassador or envoy; an important message; a legation; the official residence of an ambassador.

embattle, em-bat'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embattled*, em-bat'ld; ppr. *embattling*, em-bat'ling. [Prefix *em*, and *battle.*] To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle; to furnish with battlements.——v.i. To be ranged in order of battle.—**embattled**, em-bat'ld, *p.a.* Furnished with battlements; indented like a battlement.

embay, em-bā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embayed*, em-bād'; ppr. *embaying*, em-bā'ing. [Prefix *em*, and *bay.*] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock; to inclose between capes or promontories.—**embayment**, em-bā'ment, *n.* A portion of the sea closed in by capes or promontories.

embed, em-bed', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embedded*, em-bed'ed; ppr. *embedding*, em-bed'ing. [Prefix *em*, and *bed.*] To lay in or as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.

embellish, em-bel'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embellished*, em-bel'isht; ppr. *embellishing*, em-bel'ish-ing. [Fr. *embellir, embellissant*—prefix *em*, and *belle*, beautiful, L. *bellus*, pretty, beautiful. BEAUTY, BEAU, BELLE.] To make beautiful; to make graceful or elegant; to adorn; to deck; to decorate; to ornament; to beautify.

embellishment, em-bel'ish-ment, *n.* [Fr. *embellissement.*] Act of embellishing or adorning, or state of being embellished; that which embellishes; anything that adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration; adornment.

ember, em'bėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *aemerge*, Dan. *emmer*, Icel. *eimyrja*, embers; etymol. unknown.] A small live coal, glowing piece of wood, &c.: used chiefly in the plural for live cinders; the smouldering remains of a fire.

ember-days, em'bėr-dāz, *n.pl.* [A. Sax. *ymbren-dagas*, pl. of *ymbren-dæg*, fr. *ymbrine, ymbren, embren*, the circle or course of the year, fr. *ymbe*, or *embe*, round, and *rinnan*, to run.] Days returning at certain seasons, being a Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, in the four seasons of the year, appointed in the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church for fasting and abstinence.

ember-tide, em'bėr-tīd, *n.* The season at which ember-days occur.

ember-week, em'bėr-wēk, *n.* A week in which ember-days occur.

ember-goose, em'bėr-gōs, *n.* [N. *embergaas*, G. *imber*; etymol. uncertain.] A swimming bird, known also as the great northern diver.

embezzle, em-bez'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embezzled*, em-bez'ld; ppr. *embezzling*, em-bez'ling. [Prefix *em*, and obsol. *bezzle*, to waste or make away with, fr. O. Fr. *besillier*, to destroy: origin doubtful.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant; to misappropriate.

embezzlement, em-bez'l-ment, *n.* Act of embezzling, or of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care and management.

embezzler, em-bez'lėr, *n.* One who embezzles.

embitter, em-bit'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embittered*, em-bit'ėrd; ppr. *embittering*, em-bit'ėr-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *bitter.*] To make bitter or more bitter; to render distressing; to render more violent or malignant; to exasperate.—**embitterment**, em-bit'ėr-ment, *n.* The act of embittering.

emblaze, em-blāz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emblazed*, em-blāzd'; ppr. *emblazing*, em-blāz'ing. [Prefix *em*, and *blaze.*] To set in a blaze; to kindle; to adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon.

emblazon, em-blā'zn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emblazoned*, em-blā'znd; ppr. *emblazoning*, em-blā'zn-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *blazon.*] To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial; to depict or represent on a shield; to set off with ornaments: to celebrate in laudatory terms; to sing the praises of.

emblazoner, em-blā'zn-ėr, *n.* A blazoner; one who emblazons; a herald.

emblazonment, em-blā'zn-ment, *n.* The act of emblazoning; that which is emblazoned.

emblazonry, em-blā'zn-ri, *n.* The act or art of emblazoning; blazonry; heraldic decoration on shields, standards, &c.

emblem, em'blem, *n.* [Fr. *emblème*, fr. L. *emblema*, inlaid wood ornamentation, fr. Gr. *emblēma*, an insertion, fr. *emballō*, I put in—*en*, in, and *ballō*, I throw or cast.] A kind of inlaid work or mosaic; a picture, figure, or other work of art, representing one thing to the eye and suggesting another to the understanding; a symbolic figure; an allusive picture; a symbol; type; device.

emblematic, emblematical, em-blemat'ik, em-ble-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *emblematique.*] Pertaining to or comprising an emblem or symbolic figure; symbolic.

emblematically, em-blem-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an emblematic manner; in the manner of emblems.

emblematist, em-blem'at-ist, *n.* An inventor of emblems.

emblematize, em-blem'at-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emblematized*, em-blem'at-īzd; ppr. *emblematizing*, em-blem'at-īz-ing. To represent by an emblem; to serve as the emblem of.

emblement, em'blė-ment, *n.* [From O.Fr. *embler*, to sow with corn—prefix *em*, and *blé, bled*, L.L. *bladum*, corn, fr. L. *ablatum*, what is carried away.] In *law*, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted; growing crops annually produced: used chiefly in the plural.

embodiment, em-bo'di-ment, *n.* Act of embodying; the state of being embodied; that in which something is embodied; that which serves to embody or body forth; type or incarnation.

embody, em-bo'di, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embodied*, em-bo'did; ppr. *embodying*, em-bo'di-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *body.*] To invest or clothe with a body; to form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal; to form into a collection or system; to bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage; to render obvious to the senses or mental perception; to collect into a whole.——v.i. To unite in a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce.

embolden, em-bōld'en, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emboldened*, em-bōld'end; ppr. *emboldening*, em-bōld'en-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *bold.*] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

embolism, em'bol-izm, *n.* [Fr. *embolisme*, fr. L.L. *embolismus*, fr. Gr. *emballō—en*, and *ballō*, I throw or cast.] The intercalation or insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalated time; the obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of fibrine.—**embolismal, embolismic**, em-bol-iz'mal, em-bol-iz'mik, *a.* Pertaining to an embolism; intercalated; inserted.

embonpoint, áṅ-boṅ-pwaṅ, *n.* [Fr., fr. *en*, in, *bon*, good, and *point*, condition.] Plumpness; fleshiness; rotundity of figure; stoutness.

embosom, em-bō'zum, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embosomed*, em-bō'zumd; ppr. *embosoming*, em-bō'zum-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *bosom.*] To take into or hold in the bosom; to admit to the heart or affection; to cherish; to inclose; to surround.

emboss, em-bos', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embossed*, em-bost'; ppr. *embossing*, em-bos'ing. [Prefix *em*, and *boss*=O.Fr. *embosser.*] To raise or form bosses or protuberances on; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to represent in worked figures.—**embossment**, em-bos'ment, *n.* The act of embossing; figures in relievo; raised work.

embouchure, áṅ-bō-shūr, *n.* [Fr., fr. prefix *em*, and *bouche*, mouth.] A mouth of a river; the mouth-hole of a wind-instrument of music; the shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

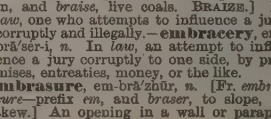
embowel, em-bou'el, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embowelled*, em-bou'eld; ppr. *embowelling*, em-bou'el-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *bowel.*] To take out the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; to imbed; to bury.—**embowelment**, em-bou'el-ment, *n.* Act of embowelling; evisceration.

embower, em-bou'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *embowered*, em-bou'ėrd; ppr. *embowering*, em-bou'ėr-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *bower.*] To lodge or rest in a bower.——v.t. To inclose in or cover with a bower; to shelter with trees; to shade.

embrace, em-brās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embraced*, em-brāst'; ppr. *embracing*, em-brās'ing. [O. Fr. *embracer*, Fr. *embrasser*, fr. L. *in*, in, and *brachium*, the arm. BRACE.] To take, clasp, or inclose within the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to hug; to clasp; to inclose; to seize eagerly or ardently; to lay hold on; to comprehend; to comprise; to encompass; to encircle; to include; to contain; to receive; to admit; to accept.——v.i. To join in an embrace.——n. Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms; a hug; a clasp; conjugal endearment.—**embracement**, em-brās'ment, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace.

embraceor, embrasor, em-brā'sėr, *n.* [From O.Fr. *embraceor, embraseor*, one who instigates, lit. one who sets on fire, fr. *embracer, embraser*, to set on fire—prefix *em*, in, and *braise*, live coals. BRAIZE.] In *law*, one who attempts to influence a jury corruptly and illegally.—**embracery**, em-brā'sėr-i, *n.* In *law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, entreaties, money, or the like.

embrasure, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* [Fr. *embrasure*—prefix *em*, and *braser*, to slope, to skew.] An opening in a wall or parapet



E E, Embrasures. A A, Merlons.

through which cannon are pointed and fired; the indent or crenelle of an embattlement; the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall.

embrocate, em'brō-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embrocated*, em'brō-kāt-ed; ppr. *embrocating*, em'brō-kāt-ing. [L.L. *embroco, embrocatum*, fr. Gr. *embrōchē*, a fomentation, fr. *embrechō*, I foment—*en*, and *brechō*, I wet, I steep.] To moisten and rub, as a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance.

embrocation, em-brō-kā'shon, *n.* [EMBROCATE.] Act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance; the liquid with which an affected part is washed or rubbed.

embroider, em-broi'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embroidered*, em-broi'dėrd; ppr. *embroidering*, em-broi'dėr-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *broider.*] To adorn with ornamental needlework or figures, often raised above the surface.

embroidery, em-broi'dėr-i, *n.* [*Embroider* and *-y.*] Embroidered work; work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegated needlework; variegation or diversity of figures and colours.

embroil, em-broil', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embroiled*, em-broild'; ppr. *embroiling*, em-broil'ing. [Prefix *em*, and *broil* = O. Fr. *embroillir*, Mod. Fr. *embrouiller*. BROIL.] To intermix in confusion; to involve in troubles or contentions; to entangle; to entangle in a quarrel or disturbance; to disturb; to disorder; to trouble.——v.i. To be in commotion; to become disturbed.

embroilment, em-broil'ment, *n.* The act of embroiling; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

embrown, em-broun', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embrowned*, em-bround'; ppr. *embrowning*, em-broun'ing. [Prefix *em*, and *brown*.] To make brown; to imbrown.

embrue, em-brö'. IMBRUE.

embryo, em'bri-ō, *n.*; pl. **embryos**, em'bri-ōz. [Gr. *embryon*, an embryo—*en*, and *bryein*, to be full of anything, to swell.] The first rudiments of an animal in the womb before the several members are distinctly formed; the rudimentary plant engendered within the seed: the beginning or first state of anything while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition.——**a.** Pertaining to or being in its first rudiments or undeveloped state.

embryogeny, em-bri-oj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, an embryo, and root *gen*, to produce.] The formation and development of embryos; that department of science that treats of such formation and development.

embryologic, **embryological**, em'bri-ō-loj''ik, em'bri-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Of or belonging to embryology.

embryology, em-bri-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of embryos.

embryon, em'bri-on, *n.* [More correct but rather uncommon form of *embryo*.] An embryo.

embryonal, **embryonic**, em'bri-on-al, em-bri-on'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an embryo or the embryo stage. Also **embryonary**, em'bri-o-na-ri, and **embryotic**, em-bri-ot'ik.

embryotomy, em-bri-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The division of the fœtus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery.

emend, ē-mend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emended*, ē-mend'ed; ppr. *emending*, ē-mend'ing. [Fr. *émender*, L. *emendare*, to correct—*e*, priv., and *menda*, a spot or blemish. *Amend* and *mend* are virtually the same as this.] To remove faults or blemishes from; to amend, especially by criticism of the text; to improve the reading of.

emendation, ē-mend-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *emendatio*. EMEND.] Act of emending; a correcting what is erroneous or faulty, as in a book, text, or writing; an alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault.

emendator, ē-mend'āt-ėr, *n.* [L.] One who emends; one who corrects or improves.

emendatory, ē-mend'a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *emendatorius*.] Contributing to emendation.

emerald, e'me-rald, *n.* [Fr. *émeraude*, O.Fr. *esmeraude*, Sp. *esmeralda*, It. *smeraldo*, fr. L. *smaragdus*, fr. Gr. *smaragdos*, an emerald or similar stone.] A precious stone of a pale yellowish, bluish or lively green colour, and akin to the beryl; a printing type in size between minion and nonpareil.——**a.** Of a bright green, like emerald; printed with a size of type known as emerald.——**Emerald green**, a durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper.

emerge, ē-mėrj', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *emerged*, ē-mėrjd'; ppr. *emerging*, ē-mėrj'ing. [Fr. *émerger*, fr. L. *emergēre*—*e*, out, and *mergo*, I plunge. MERGE.] To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; to issue; to reappear after being eclipsed; to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view or notice; to present itself; to crop up.

emergence, ē-mėrj'ens, *n.* [Fr. *émergence*.] The act of emerging; the act of rising after being submerged; an issuing forth from some state or condition.

emergency, ē-mėrj'en-si, *n.* [Longer form of *emergence*. EMERGENT.] The act of emerging; sudden occasion; unexpected casualty; unforeseen occurrence; any event or combination of circumstances calling for immediate action; pressing necessity.

emergent, ē-mėrj'ent, *a.* [Fr. *émergent*, fr. L. *emergens*, *-gentis*, ppr. of *emergēre*, to emerge.] Emerging out of a fluid or anything that covers or surrounds; issuing or proceeding from; rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity; coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; urgent; pressing.

emergently, ē-mėrj'ent-li, *adv.* In an emergent manner.

emeritus, ē-me'ri-tus, *a.* [L., having served out his time—*e*, out, and *mereor*, *meritus*, I merit, earn, serve. MERIT.] Discharged from the performance of public duty with honour, on account of infirmity, age, or long service; as, a professor *emeritus*. Sometimes used as a noun.

emerods†, ē'me-rodz, *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*.] Hemorrhoids; piles.

emersion, ē-mėr'shon, *n.* [From L. *emergo*, *emersum*. EMERGE.] Act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation.

emery, em'e-ri, *n.* [Fr. *émeri*, *émeril*, fr. It. *smeriglio*, fr. Gr. *smyris*, *smiris*, *smēris*, emery, used by lapidaries as polishing-powder, fr. *smaō*, I rub.] A variety of corundum, distinguished for its extreme hardness, and used in cutting gems, and for polishing steel, marble, &c.—**Emery cloth, emery paper**, cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder, used for polishing.

emetic, ē-met'ik, *a.* [Fr. *émétique*, L. *emeticus*, fr. Gr. *emetikos*, fr. *emeō*, I vomit, akin to L. *vomo*, I vomit. VOMIT.] Inducing to vomit; causing vomiting.——*n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

emetically, ē-met'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of an emetic; in such a manner as to excite vomiting.

emeu, **emew**, e'mū, *n.* EMU.

émeute, ā-mėt', *n.* [Fr. *émeute*, fr. L. *emotus*—*e*, intens., and *moveo*, *motum*, I move.] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

emigrant, em'i-grant, *a.* [Fr. *émigrant*, fr. L. *emigrans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *emigro*. EMIGRATE.] Emigrating; pertaining to emigration or emigrants.——*n.* One who emigrates.

emigrate, em'i-grāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *emigrated*, em'i-grāt-ed; ppr. *emigrating*, em'i-grāt-ing. [L. *emigro*, *emigratus*—*e*, out, and *migro*, I remove from one place to another. MIGRATE.] To quit one country, state, or region, and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

emigration, em-i-grā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *émigration*, L.L. *emigratio*.] Act of emigrating; a removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence; a body of emigrants.

emigrational, em-i-grā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to emigration.

emigrationist, em-i-grā'shon-ist, *n.* An advocate for, or promoter of, emigration.

émigré, ā-mē-grā, *n.* [Fr.] One of the French nobles who became refugees during the revolution which commenced in 1789.

eminence, em'in-ens, *n.* [Fr. *éminence*, L. *eminentia*, fr. *eminens*, *eminentis*. EMINENT.] A rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation; elevation; height; highest part; summit; top; a conspicuous place or position; exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; a title of honour given to cardinals and others.

eminent, em'in-ent, *a.* [Fr. *éminent*, fr. L. *eminens*, *eminentis*, prominent, eminent, ppr. of *eminēre*, to stand out, excel—*e*, out, and *minere*, to jut, to project.] Rising up or above others; high; lofty; elevated; exalted; exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished; conspicuous; prominent; famous; illustrious.

eminently, em'in-ent-li, *adv.* In an eminent manner or position.

emir, e-mėr', *n.* [Ar. *amīr*, a commander, fr. *amara*, Heb. *āmar*, to command.] The title given by Mohammedans to all independent chiefs, to the heads of certain departments, and to all the real or supposed descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatimah. *Emeer*, *Ameer*, are forms of the same word.

emissary, em'is-sa-ri, *n.* [Fr. *émissaire*, fr. L. *emissarius*, fr. *emitto*, *emissum*, I send out. EMIT.] A person sent on a mission; a person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent; a spy; an outlet or channel from a lake.

emission, ē-mi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *émission*, L. *emissio*, fr. *emitto*. EMIT.] Act of emitting or sending or throwing out; that which is sent out or issued or emitted.

emissive, ē-mis'iv, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to emission; sending out; emitting.

emissory, ē-mis'o-ri, *a.* [EMIT.] Sending or conveying out; excretory.

emit, ē-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emitted*, ē-mit'ed; ppr. *emitting*, ē-mit'ing. [L. *emitto*, *emissum*, I send out, let out—*e*, out, and *mitto*, *missum*, I send, whence *mission*, *missile*, *missive*, *message*, &c. MISSION.] To throw or give out; to let fly; to discharge; to vent; to issue forth or allow to emanate.

emmenagogue, em-mē'na-gog, *n.* [Gr. *emmēna*, the *menses*—*en*, in, *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, and *agōgos*, drawing forth, fr. *agō*, I lead.] A medicine taken to promote the menstrual discharge.—**emmenagogic**, em-mē'na-goj''ik, *a.* Pertaining to an emmenagogue.

emmensite, em'menz-īt, *n.* [From *Emmens*, the inventor.] A powerful explosive recently introduced for use in torpedoes, &c.

emmet, em'met, *n.* [See ANT.] An ant or pismire.

emmetropia, em-me-trō'pi-a, *n.* [From Gr. *en*, in, *metron*, measure, and *ōps*, the eye.] The state of the eye being normal as regards the focal length.

emollescence, em-ol-les'ens, *n.* [L. *e*, and *mollesco*, I grow soft, fr. *mollis*, soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first stage of fusibility.

emollient, ē-mol'li-ent, *a.* [L. *emolliens*, *emollientis*, ppr. of *emollire*, to soften—*e*, out, and *mollire*, to soften, fr. *mollis*, soft, whence *mollify*.] Softening; making supple; relaxing solid parts.——*n.* A medicine or substance which softens, soothes, or allays irritation, and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain.

emolument, ē-mol'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, exertion, effort, advantage gained, profit—*e*, out, and *molīri*, to exert one's self, fr. *moles*, a shapeless, heavy mass, whence *mole* (pier) and *molecule*; akin also *demolish*.] The profit arising from office or employment; compensation for services; remuneration; salary; income; profit; advantage or gain in general.

emotion, ē-mō'shon, *n.* [L. *emotio*, fr. *emoveo*, *emotus*—*e*, out, and *moveo*, I move. MOTION.] A moving of the mind or soul; any agitation of mind, as in grief, joy, pleasure, pain; feeling; one of the three fundamental properties of the human mind, the other two being *volition* and *intellect*.

emotional, ē-mō'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by emotion; liable to emotion.

emotionalism, ē-mō'shon-al-izm, *n.* The character of being emotional; tendency to emotional excitement.

empale, em-pāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *empaled*, em-pāld'; ppr. *empaling*, em-pāl'ing. [Fr. *empaler*, fr. L.L. *impalare*—L. *in*, and *palus*, a stake, whence *pale* (stake), *paling*.]

To put to death by fixing on a stake; to impale.

empannel, em-pan'nel, *v.t.* To impannel (which see).

emperor, em'pėr-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*, fr. L. *imperator*, an emperor, a commander-in-chief, fr. *impero*, I command—*in*, and *paro*, I prepare, furnish. PARE.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.

empery, em'pe-ri, *n.* Empire; power. [Poet.]

emphasis, em'fa-sis, *n.* [Gr. *emphasis*, a setting forth, fr. *emphainō*, I indicate—*em*, in, and *phainō*, I show (whence *phenomenon*).] A stress or force of voice laid on a word or clause of a sentence, in order to enforce a meaning; a distinctive intonation given to one or more words in reading and speaking, in order to draw attention to their value in the sentence; impressiveness; strong significance; vividness.

emphasize, em'fa-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emphasized*, em'fa-sīzd; ppr. *emphasizing*, em'fa-sīz-ing. [From *emphasis*.] To place emphasis on; to make emphatical.

emphatic, emphatical, em-fat'ik, em-fat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *emphatique*, Gr. *emphatikos*.] Characterized by emphasis; expressive; forcible; earnest; strong; energetic; expressed in strong terms.

emphatically, em-fat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an emphatic manner; with emphasis; strongly; forcibly.

emphysema, em-fi-sē'ma, *n.* [Gr. *emphysēma*, fr. *emphysaō*, I inflate—*en*, in, and *physaō*, I blow.] Any white, shining, elastic, indolent tumour of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the cellular tissue.

empire, em'pīr, *n.* [Fr. *empire*, fr. L. *imperium*, command, power, dominion, sovereign power, empire, fr. *impero*, I command. EMPEROR.] Supreme power in governing; imperial power; sovereignty; supremacy; the territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor; supreme control; governing influence; sway; rule; any region, land or water, over which dominion is extended.

empiric, em-pi'rik, *n.* [L. *empiricus*, fr. Gr. *empeirikos*, experienced—*en*, in, and *peira*, a trial.] One who relies only on experience and observation, as opposed to theory based on scientific conclusions; a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a quack; a charlatan.

empirical, em-pi'rik-al, *a.* [*Empiric* and *-al*.] Pertaining to experiments or experience; based on or derived from experience; depending altogether upon the observation of phenomena; following or relying upon experience or observation without due regard to science and theory.

empirically, em-pi'rik-al-li, *adv.* In an empirical manner.

empiricism, em-pi'ri-sizm, *n.* [*Empiric* and *-ism*.] The quality or method of being empirical; the methods or practice of an empiric; the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery; the doctrine that knowledge is solely derived from experience.

employ, em-ploi', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *employed*, em-ploid'; ppr. *employing*, em-ploi'ing. [Fr. *employer*, fr. L. *implicare*, to enfold, involve, engage—*in*, and *plicare*, to fold; seen also in *deploy*, *display*. PLY.] To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to engage; to occupy; to make busy; to keep at work; to engross; to make use of; to use; to engage as an agent, instrument, or means; to engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to apply or devote to an object.——n. Business; employment; occupation; engagement.

employable, em-ploi'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being employed.

employee, em-ploi'ē, *n.* [The English form of the Fr. *employé*, one who is employed, especially a clerk.] One who works for an employer or master; a person working for salary or wages.

employer, em-ploi'ėr, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who keeps men in service.

employment, em-ploi'ment, *n.* Act of employing or using; the state of being employed; that which engages the head or hands; business; vocation; occupation; avocation; engagement; agency; office; trade; profession; post; function.

empoison, em-poi'zn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *empoisoned*, em-poi'znd; ppr. *empoisoning*, em-poi'zn-ing. [Fr. *empoisonner*—prefix *en*, and *poison*.] To poison; to taint with poison or venom; to render noxious; to embitter; to destroy all pleasure in.

emporium, em-pō'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **emporia, emporiums**, em-pō'ri-a, em-pō'ri-umz. [L., fr. Gr. *emporion*, an emporium or mart, fr. *emporos*, a merchant—*en*, in, and *poros*, a way, of same root as A. Sax. *faran*, to go, E. *fare*.] A place which is a centre of commerce, or to which sellers and buyers resort; a commercial centre; a warehouse or shop.

empower, em-pou'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *empowered*, em-pou'ėrd; ppr. *empowering*, em-pou'ėr-ing. [Prefix *em*, and *power*.] To give legal or moral power or authority to; to confer authority upon; to authorize; to commission; to enable; to give power or authority for any purpose; to warrant; to license.

empress, em'pres, *n.* [Formerly *emperesse*, fr. O. Fr. *emperesse*, the fem. corresponding to *emperere*, an emperor—Mod. Fr. *impératrice*, fr. L. *imperātrix*.] The consort or spouse of an emperor; a woman invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

empressement, ăn-prās-măn, *n.* [Fr.] Eagerness; cordiality.

emprise, emprize, em-prīz', *n.* [O. Fr. *emprise*—prefix *em*, and *prise*, a taking, fr. *prendre*, to take.] An undertaking; an enterprise; adventure. [Poet.]

emptier, em'ti-ėr, *n.* One who or that which empties.

emptiness, em'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being empty; vacuity; worthlessness; vanity.

empty, em'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *aemetig*, *aemtig*, *ǽmtig*, empty, at leisure, idle; hence *aemtian*, *ge-aemtigian*, to be at leisure, to be vacant; fr. *aemetta*, *aemta*, quiet, leisure. The *p* has been inserted for euphony.] Containing nothing, or nothing but air; not filled; void; devoid; destitute of force or effect; of sense or sincerity; wanting substance or solidity; wanting reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; unsupplied; unburdened; having nothing to carry; hungry; vacant of head; destitute of sense, knowledge, or judgment; ignorant.——v.t. pret. & pp. *emptied*, em'tid; ppr. *emptying*, em'ti-ing. To make empty, void, or destitute; to deprive of the contents; to pour out the contents of.——v.i. To become empty; to pour out or discharge its contents.——n. An empty packing-case or the like.

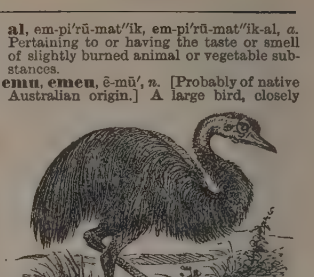
empurple, em-pėr'pl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *empurpled*, em-pėr'pld; ppr. *empurpling*, em-pėr'pling. [Prefix *em*, and *purple*.] To tinge or die of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

empyema, em-pi-ē'ma, *n.* [Gr. *empyēma*, fr. *em*, in, and *pyon*, pus.] A collection of pus in some cavity of the body.

empyreal, em-pi-rē'al or em-pi'rē-al, *a.* [L.L. *empyræus*, fr. Gr. *empyros*, prepared by fire, fiery, scorched—*en*, in, and *pyr*, fire. FIRE.] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest region of heaven.—**empyrean**, em-pi-rē'an, em-pi'rē-an, *a.* [L.L. *empyræum* (*cælum*, heaven, understood).] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was by the ancients supposed to subsist.

empyreuma, em-pi-rū'ma, *n.* [Gr. *empyreuma*, a coal to keep a fire in, fr. *empyreuō*, I set on fire—*en*, in, and *pyr*, *pyros*, fire.] The odour of animal or vegetable substances when slightly burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation. —**empyreumatic, empyreumatical**, em-pi'rū-mat''ik, em-pi'rū-mat''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.

emu, emeu, ē-mū', *n.* [Probably of native Australian origin.] A large bird, closely



Emu (*Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*).

allied to the ostrich and the cassowary, but differing from the former in having three toes, found in Australia.

emulate, em'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emulated*, em'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *emulating*, em'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *æmulari*, *æmulatus*, to make one's self a rival, fr. *æmulus*, that strives earnestly, striving as a rival. EMULOUS.] To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to imitate with a view to equal or excel; to rival; to vie with.

emulation, em-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *émulation*, L. *æmulatio*.] Act of emulating; desire of superiority; effort to equal or excel; competition; rivalry; envy; jealousy or malicious rivalry.

emulative, em'ū-lāt-iv, *a.* [*Emulate* and *-ive*.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

emulatively, em'ū-lāt-iv-li, *adv.* In an emulative manner.

emulator, em'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* [L. *æmulator*, Fr. *émulateur*.] One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

emulatory, em'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Arising out of emulation; indicating emulation.

emulgent, ē-mul'jent, *a.* [L. *emulgens*, *-gentis*, ppr. of *emulgeo*—*e*, out, and *mulgeo*, I milk. MILK.] Milking or draining out: said of certain arteries.

emulous, em'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *æmulus*. Etym. doubtful.] Desirous or eager to emulate, or to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; rivalling; engaged in competition.—**emulously**, em'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In an emulous manner.

emulsify, ē-mul'si-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emulsified*, ē-mul'si-fīd; ppr. *emulsifying*, ē-mul'si-fī-ing. [L. *emulsus* and *-fy*. EMULSION.] To make or form into an emulsion. — Also **emulsionize**, ē-mul'shon-īz, in same sense.

emulsion, ē-mul'shon, *n.* [Fr. *émulsion*, fr. L. *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgeo*. EMULGENT.] A soft liquid remedy resembling milk; any milk-like mixture.

emulsive, ē-muls'iv, *a.* [See prec.] Milk-like; softening; producing or yielding a milk-like substance.

emunctory, ē-mungk'to-ri, *n.* [From L. *emungo*, *emunctum* — *e*, out, and *mungo*, I blow my nose, cog. with Gr. *myssō*, in same sense, and akin to *mucus*.] Any organ of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct.

enable, en-ā'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enabled*, en-ā'bld; ppr. *enabling*, en-ā'bling. [Prefix *en* (make), and *able*.] To make able; to furnish with sufficient power or ability; to empower; to strengthen; to authorize.

enact, en-akt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enacted*, en-akt'ed; ppr. *enacting*, en-akt'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *act*.] To establish by law; to pass as a law; to institute; to decree; to order; to act; to represent in action.

enactive, en-akt'iv, *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law.

enactment, en-akt'ment, *n.* [*Enact* and *-ment.*] The act of enacting; the passing of a bill into a law; a decree; an act.

enactor, en-akt'ẽr, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law.

enallage, en-al'la-jē, *n.* [Gr. *enallagē*, change, fr. *enallassō*—*en*, in, and *allassō*, I make *other* than it is, I change, fr. *allos*=L. *alius*, another. ALIENATE.] A change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another, as, 'We, the king'.

enamel, en-am'el, *n.* [Prefix *en*, in, and old *amel*, *enamel*, *amail*, enamel, fr. O. Fr. *esmal*, *esmail*, Mod. Fr. *émail*, enamel, fr. L.L. *smaltum*, fr. O.H.G. *smeltan*, G. *schmelzen*, to smelt. SMELT.] A substance of the nature of glass, used as an ornamental coating for various articles; that which is enamelled; a smooth glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel; the smooth hard substance which covers the visible part of a tooth.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *enamelled*, en-am'eld; ppr. *enamelling*, en-am'el-ing. To lay enamel on; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel; to variegate or adorn with different colours.—— v.i. To practise the art of enamelling.

enameller, **enamellist**, en-am'el-ẽr, en-am'el-ist, *n.* One who enamels.

enamour, en-am'ẽr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enamoured*, en-am'ẽrd; ppr. *enamouring*, en-am'ẽr-ing. [O. Fr. *enamourer—en*, in, and *amour*, L. *amor*, love. AMOUR.] To inflame or inspire with love; to charm; to captivate; to fill with delight.

enantiosis, ē-nan'ti-ō"sis, *n.* [Gr., contradiction, fr. *enantios*, opposite—*en*, in, *anti*, opposite.] A figure of speech by which what is meant to be conveyed in the affirmative is stated in the negative, and *vice versâ*.

enarthrosis, en-är-thrō"sis, *n.* [Gr. *enarthrōsis—en*, in, and *arthron*, a joint.] A ball-and-socket joint.

encage, en-kāj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encaged*, en-kājd'; ppr. *encaging*, en-kāj'ing. [Prefix *en*, in, and *cage*.] To put into a cage; to shut up or confine in a cage; to coop up.

encamp, en-kamp', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *encamped*, en-kampt'; ppr. *encamping*, en-kamp'ing. [Prefix *en*, in, and *camp*.] To take up position in a camp; to make a camp.——v.t. To form into or place in a camp.

encampment, en-kamp'ment, *n.* [See prec.] Act of encamping; the place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

encaustic, en-kas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *en*, and *kaustikos*, burning, caustic, fr. *kaiō*, *kausō*, I burn. CAUSTIC.] Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in colours that are fixed by burning.—**Encaustic painting**, a kind of painting in which, by heating or burning, the colours are rendered permanent in all their original splendour.—**Encaustic tiles**, decorated tiles of baked pottery, used in ornamental pavements, to cover parts of walls, &c.

encave, en-kāv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encaved*, en-kāvd'; ppr. *encaving*, en-kāv'ing. To put into a cave; to hide in a cave or recess.

enceinte, äṅ-saṅt, *n.* [Fr., pp. of *enceindre*, fr. L. *incingere*, to gird in—*in*, and *cingere*, to gird. CINCTURE.] The wall or rampart which surrounds a fortress; the area thus surrounded.

enceinte, äṅ-saṅt, *a.* [Fr., L. *in*, not, and *cintus*, pp. of *cingo*, I gird. See prec.] Pregnant; with child.

encenia, en-sē'ni-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *en*, in, *kainos*, new.] A feast commemorative of a foundation or consecration; a commemorative ceremonial.

encephalic, en-sē-fal'ik, *a.* Belonging to the encephelon or brain.

encephalitis, en-sef'a-lī"tis, *n.* [*Encephalon* and *-itis*.] Inflammation of the brain.

encephaloid, en-sef'a-loid, *a.* [*Encephalon* and *-oid*.] Resembling the matter of the brain.

encephalon, en-sef'a-lon, *n.* [Gr. *enkephalos*, within the head—*en*, in, and *kephalē*, the head.] The contents of the skull; the brain.—**encephalous**, en-sef'a-lus, *a.* In *zool.* possessing a distinct head: opposed to *acephalous*.

enchain, en-chān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enchained*, en-chānd'; ppr. *enchaining*, en-chān'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *chain*.] To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage; to enslave; to enthral; to hold fast; to restrain; to confine.

enchainment, en-chān'ment, *n.* Act of enchaining or state of being enchained; concatenation.

enchant, en-chánt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enchanted*, en-chánt'ed; ppr. *enchanting*, en-chánt'ing. [Fr. *enchanter*, fr. L. *incantare*, to enchant, bewitch, utter magic words over—*in*, in, and *canto*, I sing, freq. fr. *cano*, I sing. CHANT.] To practise sorcery or witchcraft on anything; to subdue by charms or spells; to charm; to captivate; to fascinate; to enrapture; to bewitch.

enchanted, en-chánt'ed, *p.a.* Affected by sorcery; fascinated; delighted beyond measure.

enchanter, en-chánt'ẽr, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who charms or delights.

enchanting, en-chánt'ing, *p.a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.

enchantingly, en-chánt'ing-li, *adv.* In an enchanting manner; in a manner to delight or charm.

enchantment, en-chánt'ment, *n.* [*Enchant* and *-ment*=Fr. *enchantement*.] Act of enchanting; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; an incantation; magic; spell; sorcery; witchery; witchcraft; irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight; fascination.

enchantress, en-chánt'res, *n.* A female enchanter; a sorceress.

enchase, en-chās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enchased*, en-chāst'; ppr. *enchasing*, en-chās'ing. [Fr. *enchâsser—en*, and *châsse*, a frame, fr. L. *capsa*, a repository, a chest, box, or case. CASE (box).] To encase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold; to adorn by embossed work; to beautify by some design or figure in low relief.

enchorial, **enchoric**, en-kō'ri-al, en-kor'ik, *a.* [Gr. *enchōrios*, in or of the country—*en*, in, and *chōra*, a country.] Belonging to or used in a country; native; indigenous; demotic (which see).

encircle, en-sẽr'kl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encircled*, en-sẽr'kld; ppr. *encircling*, en-sẽr'kling. [Prefix *en*, and *circle*.] To inclose or surround with a circle; to encompass; to inclose; to surround; to environ; to embrace.

enclasp, en-klasp', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enclasped*, en-klaspt'; ppr. *enclasping*, en-klasp'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *clasp*.] To clasp; to inclose; to embrace; to fasten with a clasp.

enclave, äṅ-klāv, *n.* [Fr.—*en*, in, and L. *clavis*, a key.] A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power.

enclitic, **enclitical**, en-klit'ik, en-klit'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *engklitikos—en*, in, and *klinō*, I bend. DECLINE, INCLINE.] Said of a particle or word so closely united to the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it; throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.—— n. An enclitic word.—**enclitically**, en-klit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an enclitic manner.

enclose, en-klōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enclosed*, en-klōzd'; ppr. *enclosing*, en-klōz'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *close*.] To inclose.

enclosure, en-klō'zhūr, *n.* Inclosure.

encomiast, en-kō'mi-ast, *n.* [Gr. *engkōmiastēs*, fr. *engkōmiazō*, I praise, I laud, fr. *engkōmion*, an encomium (q. v.).] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who writes encomiums.

encomiastic, **encomiastical**, en-kō'mi-ast"ik, en-kō'mi-ast"ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *engkōmiastikos*.] Containing encomium or praise; bestowing praise; laudatory.—**encomiastically**, en-kō'mi-ast"ik-al-li, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

encomium, en-kō'mi-um, *n.*; pl. **encomiums**, en-kō'mi-umz. [L. *encomium*, fr. Gr. *engkōmion*, a laudatory ode, an encomium—*en*, in, and *kōmos*, a revel, a procession in honour. COMEDY.] A high commendation; panegyric; eulogy; praise.

encompass, en-kum'pas, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encompassed*, en-kum'past; ppr. *encompassing*, en-kum'pas-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *compass*.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to shut in and confine; to hem in; to go or sail round.—**encompassment**, en-kum'pas-ment, *n.* The act of encompassing.

encore, äṅ-kōr, *adv.* [Fr., fr. L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, (to) this hour.] Again; once more: used by auditors and spectators in calling for a repetition of a particular performance, song, or the like.——v.t. pret. & pp. *encored*, äṅ-kōrd'; ppr. *encoring*, äṅ-kōr'ing. To call for a repetition of; to call upon to repeat.

encounter, en-koun'tẽr, *n.* [Fr. *encontre*, an encounter, fr. O. Fr. *encontrer*, to encounter—*en*, and *contre*, L. *contra*, against.] A meeting in opposition or in contest; a conflict; a fight; a battle; a combat; attack; assault; onset; a meeting; sudden or accidental meeting of two or more; controversy; debate.——v.t. pret. & pp. *encountered*, en-koun'tẽrd; ppr. *encountering*, en-koun'tẽr-ing. To meet face to face; to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in contest; to engage with in battle; to resist; to strive against; to come upon or light upon; to meet with.——v.i. To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly; to rush together in combat; to conflict; to meet in opposition or debate.

encourage, en-ku'rāj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encouraged*, en-ku'rājd; ppr. *encouraging*, en-ku'rāj-ing. [Fr. *encourager*—prefix *en*, and *courage*.] To give courage to; to give confidence of success to; to increase the confidence of; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to stimulate; to cheer; to inspirit; to support; to countenance.

encouragement, en-ku'rāj-ment, *n.* [*Encourage* and *-ment*=Fr. *encouragement*.] Act of encouraging; incitement; incentive; that which encourages; favour; countenance.

encourager, en-ku'rāj-ẽr, *n.* One who encourages.

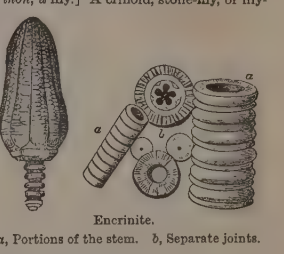
encouraging, en-ku'rāj-ing, *p.a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success.

encouragingly, en-ku'rāj-ing-li, *adv.* In an encouraging manner.

encrimson, en-krim'zn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encrimsoned*, en-krim'znd; ppr. *encrimsoning*, en-krim'zn-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *crimson*.] To cover with a crimson colour.

encrinal, **encrinic**, en-krī'nal, en-krin'ik, *a.* Relating to or containing encrinites.—Also **encrinital**, en-kri-nī'tal, and **encrinitic**, en-kri-nit'ik.

encrinite, en'krin-īt, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily.] A crinoid, stone-lily, or lily-



Encrinite.

a a, Portions of the stem. *b*, Separate joints.

star, a name of echinodermatous animals resembling flowers with stalks.

encroach, en-krōch', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *encroached*, en-krōcht'; ppr. *encroaching*, en-krōch'ing. [O. Fr. *encrocher*, fr. *en*, in, on, and *croc*, a hook, E. *crook*.] To trespass or intrude upon the rights and possessions of

another; to make inroad; to pass the proper bounds; to intrude; to infringe; to trench upon; to invade: followed by *on* or *upon*.

encroacher, en-krōch'ėr, *n.* One who encroaches.

encroachment, en-krōch'ment, *n.* [*Encroach* and *-ment*.] Act of encroaching; unlawful intrusion; advance into the possessions, rights, or jurisdiction of another by silent means or without right; invasion; inroad; that which is taken by encroaching.

encrust, en-krust', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encrusted*, en-krust'ed; ppr. *encrusting*, en-krust'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *crust*.] To cover with a crust.

encumber, en-kum'bėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encumbered*, en-kum'bėrd; ppr. *encumbering*, en-kum'bėr-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *cumber*=O. Fr. *encombrer*.] To impede the motion of with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient; to load; to clog; to embarrass; to load with debts or legal claims.

encumbrance, en-kum'brans, *n.* [*Encumber* and *-ance*=O. Fr. *encombrance*, fr. *encombrer*.] That which encumbers; burden; load; clog; impediment; hindrance; embarrassment; legal claims or liabilities; mortgage; dependent members of a family.

encumbrancer, en-kum'bran-sėr, *n.* One who holds an encumbrance on an estate.

encyclic, encyclical, en-sī'klik, en-sī'kli-kal, *a.* [Gr. *enkyklikos*—*en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.] Sent to many persons or places; intended for many or for a whole order of men; circular: used often as a substantive in both forms, and generally applied to a letter on some important occasion sent by the pope to the bishops.

encyclopædia, encyclopedia, en-sī'klō-pē''di-a, *n.* [Fr. *encyclopédie*, fr. Gr. *en*, in, *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction, fr. *pais*, *paidos*, a child, a boy.] A collection of articles on one or more branches of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order; a cyclopædia.

encyclopædic, encyclopedic, en-sī'klō-pē''dik, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopædia; universal as regards knowledge and information.

encyclopædism, encyclopedism, en-sī'klō-pē-dizm, *n.* The making of encyclopædias; the possession of a wide range of information; extensive learning.

encyclopædist, encyclopedist, en-sī'klō-pēd-ist, *n.* [Fr. *encyclopédiste*.] The compiler of an encyclopædia or one who assists in such compilation; a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range.

encyst, en-sist', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encysted*, en-sist'ed; ppr. *encysting*, en-sist'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *cyst*.] To inclose in a cyst, vesicle, or sac.—**encystation, encystment**, en-sis-tā'-shon, en-sist'ment, *n.* The process of becoming encysted.

end, end, *n.* [A. Sax. *ende*=D. *eind*, *einde*, O.Fris. *enda*, *einde*, O.Sax. *endi*, L.G. *ende*, Icel. *endi*, Sw. *ände*, Dan. and G. *ende*, G. *ends*, Goth. *andeis*; cog. with Skr. *anta*, end, boundary; O.H.G. *andi*, *endi*, forehead; and with *and*, as in *answer*.] The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; either extremity of such a thing; the extremity or last part; close or conclusion; ultimate or final state or condition; point beyond which no progression can be made; termination; extreme limit; utmost bound; final determination; completion; conclusion; close of life; death; cessation; issue; result; conclusive event; the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift.—**End on**, with the end fronting.—**To have at one's finger ends**, to be thoroughly acquainted with and master of.—**On end**, resting on one end; upright; also continuously; uninterruptedly.—**To make both ends meet**, to keep one's expenditure within one's income, or at least to keep them equal.——v.i. pret. & pp. *ended*, end'ed; ppr. *ending* end'ing. To come to an end or to the ultimate point; to be finished; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to complete; to cease; to come to a close.——v.t. To bring to an end or termination; to finish; to terminate; to conclude; to close; to destroy; to put to death.

endamage, en-dam'āj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endamaged*, en-dam'ājd; ppr. *endamaging*, en-dam'āj-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *damage*.] To bring loss or damage upon or to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice.

endanger, en-dān'jėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endangered*, en-dān'jėrd; ppr. *endangering*, en-dān'jėr-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *danger*.] To put or bring into danger or peril; to put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury.

endear, en-dēr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endeared*, en-dērd'; ppr. *endearing*, en-dēr'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *dear*.] To make dear or precious; to make more beloved.

endearing, en-dēr'ing, *p.a.* Making dear or more beloved; exciting affection; affectionate.

endearment, en-dēr'ment, *n.* The act of endearing; tender affection; a caress (in this sense chiefly plural).

endeavour, endeavor, en-dev'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *en*, in, and-*devoir*, duty, fr. such expressions as *se mettre en devoir*, to try to do, to set about; *devoir* (whence *due*, *duty*) is fr. L. *debere*, to owe, to be under obligation (whence *debt*).] An exertion of physical strength or of the intellectual powers toward the attainment of an object or the accomplishment of a purpose; effort; attempt; exertion; essay; aim.——v.i. pret. & pp. *endeavoured*, *endeavored*, en-dev'ėrd; ppr. *endeavouring*, *endeavoring*, en-dev'ėr-ing. To aim at the accomplishment of; to try; to attempt; to strive; to labour; to struggle; to essay; to aim.——v.t. To try to effect; to strive after: often governing an infinitive.

endecagon, en-dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

endeictic, en-dīk'tik, *a.* [Gr. *endeiktikos*, fr. *endeiknymi*, I display—*en*, and *deiknymi*, I show.] Displaying; exhibiting; in the Platonic philosophy an *endeictic* dialogue is one which exhibits a specimen of skill.

endemic, endemical, en-dem'ik, en-dem'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *endémique*, fr. Gr. *endēmios*—*en*, and *dēmos*, people.] Peculiar to a people or region, as a disease.——*n.* A disease of an endemic nature.—**endemically**, en-dem'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an endemic manner.—**endemicity**, en-dem-is'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being endemic.

ender, end'ėr, *n.* One who ends or finishes.

endermatic, endermic, en-dėr-mat'ik, en-dėr'mik, *a.* [Gr. *en*, and *derma*, skin.] Applied or effected by rubbing into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed.

ending, end'ing, *n.* The act of putting or coming to an end; termination; conclusion; the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

endive, en'div, *n.* [Fr. *endive*, fr. L. *intybum*; probably fr. Ar. *hindeb*.] A composite plant allied to chicory, used as a salad; garden succory.

endless, end'les, *a.* Without end; having no end or conclusion; eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; unlimited; incessant; perpetual; uninterrupted; continual; perpetually recurring; seemingly without end; without object; fruitless.—**Endless screw**, a screw on a revolving shaft, the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth.

endlessly, end'les-li, *adv.* In an endless manner; continually.

endlessness, end'les-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being endless.

endlong, end'long, *adv.* [A.Sax. *andlang*, =D. *onlang*, G. *entlang*. ALONG (prep.).] With the end forward; lengthwise.

endocardiac, en-dō-kär-dī''-ak, *a.* Relating to the endocardium.

endocarditis, en'dō-kär-dī''tis, *n.* [*Endocardium* and *-itis*.] An inflammatory disease of the internal parts of the heart.

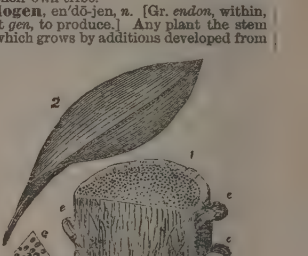
endocardium, en-dō-kär'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart.] A membrane which lines the interior of the heart.

endocarp, en'dō-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *karpos*, fruit.] The inner layer of the pericarp of fruits, when its texture differs from the outer layer, as the stone of a plum or the flesh of an orange.

endogamous, en-dog'a-mus, *a.* Pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy.

endogamy, en-dog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *gamos*, marriage.] A custom among some savage peoples of marrying only within their own tribe.

endogen, en'dō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, root *gen*, to produce.] Any plant the stem of which grows by additions developed from the inside, and in which there is no distinction into bark, wood, and pith, the leaves also being commonly parallel-veined, as in the grasses, lilies, and palms.



Endogen.

1, Section of the stem of a Palm: *c*, Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fibre; *e*, Remains of leaf-stalks; *f*, Bundles of woody fibre. 2, Endogenous Leaf, showing its parallel veins.

endogenous, en-doj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to endogens; growing, developing, originating from within.

endogenously, en-doj'e-nus-li, *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

endolymph, en'dō-limf, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, E. *lymph*.] A limpid fluid in the labyrinth of the ear.

endomorph, en'dō-morf, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *morphē*, form.] A mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral.

endoparasite, en-dō-par'a-sīt, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and E. *parasite*.] A parasite living on the internal organs of animals, as opposed to an *ectoparasite*.

endophlœum, en-dō-flē''um, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *phloios*, bark.] The inner layer or liber of bark containing woody tissue lying next the wood.

endophyllous, en-dō-fil'lus, *a.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *phyllon*, a leaf.] Applied to the young leaves of monocotyledons, from their being formed within a sheath.

endoplasm, en'dō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *plasma*. PLASMA.] Internal matter of a cell; internal protoplasm.—**endoplast**, en'dō-plast, *n.* The nucleus of a cell.

endopleura, en'dō-plū-ra, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *pleura*, the side.] In *botany*, the innermost skin of a seed-coat.

endorhizal, endorhizous, en-dō-rī'zal, en-dō-rī'zus, *a.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *rhiza*, root.] In *botany*, having the radicle protected in its early stage by a sheath, as in endogenous plants.

endorsable, en-dōr'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being endorsed.

endorse, en-dōrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endorsed*, en-dōrst'; ppr. *endorsing*, en-dōrs'ing. [Prefix *en*, and L. *dorsum*, a back.] To write something on the back of, as one's name on the back of a bill; to assign by writing one's name on the back; to assign or transfer by endorsement; to sanction, ratify, or approve.

endorsement, en-dōrs'ment, *n.* [*Endorse* and *-ment*.] The act of endorsing; a note or docket of the contents of any paper on its back; the signature of the holder of a cheque

or bill of exchange written on its back; ratification, sanction, or approval.

endorser, en-dôr'sér, *n.* One who endorses.

endoskeleton, en'dō-skel-ē-ton, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *skeleton*.] The internal bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*.

endosmometer, en-dos-mom'e-tèr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmosis, endosmose, en-dos-mō'sis, en'dos-mōs, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *ōsmos*, impulsion, fr. *ōthéō*, I push.] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous partitions, from the exterior to the interior.

endosmotic, endosmosmic, en-dos-mot'ik, en-dos-mos'mik, *a.* Pertaining to endosmosis.

endosperm, en'dō-spérm, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* the albuminous tissue which surrounds the embryo in many seeds, and serves to nourish it when germinating: called also *Albumen* or *Perisperm*.

endospermic, en-dō-spér'mik, *a.* Belonging to or containing endosperm.

endosteum, en-dos'tē-um, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *osteon*, bone.] The lining membrane of the marrow cavity of a bone.

endostitis, en-dos-tī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the endosteum.

endostome, en'dō-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *stoma*, the mouth.] The passage through the inner integument of a seed or ovule.

endow, en-dou', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endowed*, en-doud'; ppr. *endowing*, en-dou'ing. [O. Fr. *endouer*—prefix *en*, and Fr. *douer*, to endow, fr. L. *dos, dotis*, a dowry, from root seen in L. *do*, Gr. *didōmi*, I give. DOWER.] To settle a dower on; to settle any permanent provision or fund on; to enrich or furnish, as with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue.

endower, en-dou'ér, *n.* One who endows.

endowment, en-dou'ment, *n.* [*Endow* and *-ment*.] Act of endowing; that which is bestowed or settled; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; any quality with which one is endowed; gift of nature; natural capacity.

endue, en-dū', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endued*, en-dūd'; ppr. *enduing*, en-dū'ing. [From L. *induo*, I put on. INDUE.] To invest; to clothe; to indue; to endow.

endurable, en-dūr'a-bl, *a.* That can be endured; that can be borne or suffered.

endurableness, en-dūr'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being endurable.

endurably, en-dūr'a-bli, *adv.* In an endurable manner; so as to be endured.

endurance, en-dūr'ans, *n.* [*Endure* and *-ance*.] State of enduring; continuance; duration; a suffering or bearing up against hardships; ability to endure or suffer what is distressing or unpleasant; sufferance; patience; resignation; fortitude.

endure, en-dūr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *endured*, en-dūrd'; ppr. *enduring*, en-dūr'ing. [Fr. *endurer*, fr. L. *indurare*, to make hard or harder—*in*, intens., and *durare*, to harden, fr. *durus*, hard. DURABLE.] To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; to continue; to remain; to abide; to suffer without resistance or without yielding; to bear; to submit.—v.t. To support without breaking or yielding; to sustain; to bear; to bear, as hardships; to bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure; to undergo; to support; to suffer; to tolerate.

enduring, en-dur'ing, *p.a.* Lasting long; permanent.

enduringly, en-dur'ing-li, *adv.* Lastingly; for all time.

endwise, end'wīz, *adv.* [From *end*, and *wise*, manner.] In an upright position; with the end forward.

enema, en'e-ma, *n.* [Gr. *enēma*, fr. *enēmi*, I send in—*en*, in, and *hiēmi*, I send.] A liquid or gaseous form of medicine thrown into the rectum; a clyster.

enemy, en'e-mi, *n.* [O. Fr. *enemi*, Fr. *ennemi*, an enemy, fr. L. *inimicus*, an enemy—*in*, priv., and *amīcus*, a friend. AMICABLE.] One who is unfriendly; one who is hostile to another; a foe; an adversary; an opponent; an antagonist; one who hates or dislikes; a hostile army or force; the devil.

energetic, energetical, en-ėr-jet'ik, en-ėr-jet'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *energētikos*, doing, active. ENERGY.] Acting with or manifesting energy; operating with force, vigour, and effect; forcible; powerful, efficacious; potent; active; operative; vigorous.

energetically, en-ėr-jet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an energetic manner; with energy; with force and vigour.

energic, energical, e-nėr'jik, e-nėr'jik-al, *a.* [Fr. *énergique*, energetic, fr. Gr. *energos*, active. ENERGY.] Exhibiting energy or force; producing directly a certain physical effect.

energize, en'ėr-jīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *energized*, en'ėr-jīzd; ppr. *energizing*, en'ėr-jīz-ing. [*Energy* and *-ize*.] To act with energy; to operate with vigour; to act in producing an effect.—v.t. To give energy or strength or force to; to give active vigour to.

energy, en'ėr-ji, *n.* [Fr. *énergie*, energy, L.L. *energia*, fr. Gr. *energeia*, energy, fr. *energos*, active, working—*en*, in, and *ergon*, work, a word cog. with E. *work*.] Internal or inherent power to operate or act; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous operation; vigorous power in action; effectual operation; force; power; vigour; spirit; life; efficiency; efficacy; potency; strength of expression; life; spirit; emphasis; capability for performing work; the action of a power to move a machine.

enervate, en'ėr-vāt or ē-nėr'vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enervated*, en'ėr-vāt-ed, ē-nėr'vāt-ed; ppr. *enervating*, en'ėr-vāt-ing, ē-nėr'vāt-ing. [L. *enervo, enervatus*—*e*, out, and *nervus*, a nerve, or rather sinew. NERVE.] To deprive of vigour, strength, or force; to unnerve; to weaken; to enfeeble; to debilitate.—a. ē-nėr'vāt. Without strength or force; weakened; debilitated.

enervation, en-ėr-vā'shon, *n.* The act of enervating; the state of being enervated; effeminacy.

enfeeble, en-fē'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfeebled*, en-fē'bld; ppr. *enfeebling*, en-fē'bling. [Prefix *en*, and *feeble*.] To make feeble; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate.

enfeeblement, en-fē'bl-ment, *n.* The act of enfeebling or weakening; the state of being enfeebled.

enfeebler, en-fē'blėr, *n.* One who or that which makes feeble or weakens.

enfeoff, en-fef', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfeoffed*, en-fefd'; ppr. *enfeoffing*, en-fef'ing. [O. Fr. *enfeffer, enfeofer*—prefix *en*, in, and L.L. *feoffare*, to confer a fief on one. FIEF.] To give a fief to; to invest with the fee of an estate; to give lands or tenements to in fee.

enfeoffment, en-fef'ment, *n.* [*Enfeoff* and *-ment*.] Act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed; the property or estate thus given.

enfilade, en-fi-lād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfiladed*, en-fi-lād'ed; ppr. *enfilading*, en-fi-lād'ing. [Fr. *enfilade*, a raking fire, *enfiler*, to rake with shot, to thread—*en*, in, and *file*, a row a rank, fr. *fil*, a thread, L. *filum*, a thread. FILE (line).] To rake or sweep with shot through the whole length of, as through a work or line of troops; to fire in the flank of a line.—n. A firing in such a manner; the line of fire.

enfold, en-fōld', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfolded*, en-fōld'ed; ppr. *enfolding*, en-fōld'ing. To infold.

enforce, en-fōrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enforced*, en-fōrst'; ppr. *enforcing*, en-fōrs'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *force*=Fr. *enforcir*, O. Fr. *enforcier*, L.L. *infortiare*, to strengthen—*in*, in, and *fortis*, strong. FORCE.] To give force or strength to†; to urge with energy; to impress on the mind; to compel; to constrain; to put in force or in execution; to cause to take effect.

enforceable, enforcible, en-fōrs'a-bl; en-fōr'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being enforced.

enforcement, en-fōrs'ment, *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion; that which urges, compels, or constrains; a giving of force or effect to; a putting in execution, as law.

enforest, en-fo'rest, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enforested*, en-fo'rest-ed; ppr. *enforesting*, en-fo'rest-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *forest*.] To turn into or lay under forest.

enfranchise, en-fran'chīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfranchised*, en-fran'chīzd; ppr. *enfranchising*, en-fran'chīz-ing. [O. Fr. *enfranchir, efranchissant*, to set free—prefix *en*, and *franc*, free. FRANK, FRANCHISE.] To set free; to liberate from bondage or slavery; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; to endow with the franchise or right of voting for a member of parliament.

enfranchisement, en-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* [*Enfranchise* and *-ment*.] Act of enfranchising, or the state of being enfranchised.

engage, en-gāj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engaged*, en-gājd'; ppr. *engaging*, en-gāj'ing. [Fr. *engager*—prefix *en*, in, and *gager*, fr. *gage*, a pledge. GAGE.] To bind by pledge or contract; to pledge: generally with reflective pron.; to pawn, stake, or pledge; to enlist; to bring into a party; to bespeak, as for service or the like; to win and attach; to attract and fix; to win; to allure; to occupy; to employ assiduously; to attack in contest; to encounter.—v.i. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self; to embark in any business; to take a concern in; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict.

Engaged Column.

engaged, en-gājd', *p.a.* Pledged; promised; affianced; earnestly employed.—**Engaged column**, a column attached to a wall so that part of it is concealed.

engagement, en-gāj'ment, *n.* Act of engaging; obligation by agreement or contract; the act of betrothing or state of being betrothed; contract; promise; adherence to a party or cause; employment of one's time and attention; avocation; occupation; an affair of business; an appointment; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; fight; contest; a general action.

engaging, en-gāj'ing, *p.a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or fix the affections; pleasing.

engagingly, en-gāj'ing-li, *adv.* In an engaging manner.

engender, en-jen'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engendered*, en-jen'dėrd; ppr. *engendering*, en-jen'dėr-ing. [Fr. *engendrer*, fr. L. *ingenerare—in*, and *generare*, to beget, generate, fr. *genus, generis*, birth, descent, origin. GENUS.] To generate; to procreate; to beget; to breed; to produce; to cause; to bring forth; to occasion, excite, or stir up.—v.i. To be caused or produced; to meet in sexual embrace.

engine, en'jin, *n.* [Fr. *engin*, a machine, a tool, ingenuity, fr. L. *ingenium*, disposition, ability, invention; latterly an engine or machine—*in*, and root *gen*, to produce, as in *genius*. INGENIOUS.] Any instrument in some degree complicated; a tool, instrument, or appliance by which any effect is produced; any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine; a machine for applying steam to drive machinery, to propel vessels, railway trains, &c.; a steam-engine.—v.t. pret. & pp. *engined*, en'jind; ppr. *engining*, en'jin-ing. To furnish with an engine or engines.

engine-driver, en'jin-drīv'ér, *n.* One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine.

engineer, en-ji-nēr′, *n.* [*Engine* and *-eer*; formed on type of *charioteer*, *musketeer*, &c.] Originally one who managed military engines or artillery; now one who manages a steam-engine or constructs steam-engines and steam-machinery; or a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *engineered*, en-ji-nērd′; ppr. *engineering*, en-ji-nēr′ing. To direct or superintend the making of in the capacity of engineer; to perform the office of an engineer in respect of.

engineering, en-ji-nēr′ing, *n.* The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing great works required for the operations of war and peace—*civil* engineering embracing the making of roads, railways, bridges, canals, docks, &c.; *military* engineering the construction of fortifications or works for defence and attack; while *mechanical* engineering deals with machinery.

engineman, en′jin-man, *n.* A man who manages a steam-engine.

engine-turning, en′jin-tėrn-ing, *n.* A method of turning used for ornamental work, such as the wat-work of curved lines on the backs of watches.

engird, en-gėrd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engirded*, en-gėrd′ed, *engirt*, en-gėrt′; ppr. *engirding*, en-gėrd-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *gird*.] To gird round; to surround; to encircle; to encompass.

engiscope, en′ji-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *engys*, near, and *skopeō*, I view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

English, ing′glish, *a.* [A. Sax. *Englisc*, fr. the *Engle* or *Angles*, a North German tribe who settled in Britain, giving to the south part of it the name of *Engla-land* or *England*.] Belonging to England or to its inhabitants.——*n.* The language of England, one of the Low German group of languages, now spoken by the people of Britain and the descendants of natives of that country, as the Americans, Canadian and Australian colonists, &c.; as a collective noun, the people of England; a size of type between greatprimer and pica.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Englished*, ing′glisht; ppr. *Englishing*, ing′-glish-ing. To translate into the English language; to represent or render in English.

Englishman, ing′glish-man, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of England.

Englishry, ing′glish-ri, *n.* A population of English descent; the persons of English descent in Ireland.

engorge, en-gorj′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engorged*, en-gorjd′; ppr. *engorging*, en-gorj′ing. [Fr. *engorger*—prefix *en*, and *gorge*, the throat.] To swallow; to gorge.

engorged, en-gorjd′, *p.a. Med.* filled to excess with blood; congested.

engorgement, en-gorj′ment, *n.* The act of engorging; *med.* congestion.

engraft, en-gräft′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engrafted*, en-gräft′ed; ppr. *engrafting*, en-gräft′ing. To ingraft.

engrail, en-grāl′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engrailed*, en-grāld′; ppr. *engrailing*, en-grāl′ing. [Fr. *engrêler*, to engrail, to spot as with hail—*en*, and *grêle*, for *gresle*, hail.] To notch; to indent; to jag at the edges.—**engrailed**, en-grāld′, *a.* Having an indented outline; indented by curves with the points outwards.

Engrailed.

engrailment, en-grāl′ment, *n.* An engrailed formation; the ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

engrain, en-grān′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engrained*, en-grānd′; ppr. *engraining*, en-grān′ing. [Prefix *en*, and *grain*—which see.] To dye with grain or kermes; to dye deep; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain.

engrainer, en-grān′ėr, *n.* One who engrains or paints articles in imitation of wood.

engrave, en-grāv′, *v.t.* pret. *engraved*, en-grāvd′; pp. *engraved*, en-grāvd′, or *engraven*, en-grāv′en; ppr. *engraving*, en-grāv′ing. [Prefix *en*, and *grave*—which see.] To cut figures, letters, or devices on by means of sunk or incised lines, and often by means of a burin or graver; to picture or represent by incisions; to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix, as in the memory.

engraver, en-grāv′ėr, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood.

engraving, en-grāv′ing, *n.* Act of one who engraves; art of producing figures or designs on the surface of metal plates or blocks of wood, by incision, for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper; an engraved plate; a print; an impression from an engraved plate.

engross, en-grōs′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engrossed*, en-grōst′; ppr. *engrossing*, en-grōs′ing. [Fr. *en*, and *grossir*, to enlarge, to make greater, fr. *gros*, big. GROSS.] To seize, occupy, or take up the whole of (*engross* one's time or attention); to swallow up, absorb, occupy, engage; to buy up in large quantities, in order to make a demand, and sell again at a higher price; to write a fair, correct copy in large or distinct legible characters; to take or assume in undue quantities or degrees.——v.i. To be employed in engrossing, or making fair copies of writings.

engrosser, en-grōs′ėr, *n.* One who engrosses; one who buys up large quantities of goods, intending in this way to raise the price; a monopolist.

engrossment, en-grōs′ment, *n.* Act of engrossing or state of being engrossed; exorbitant acquisition; a copy of a written instrument in a large fair hand.

engulf, en-gulf′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engulfed*, en-gulft′; ppr. *engulfing*, en-gulf′ing. [Prefix *en*, and *gulf*.] To ingulf; to swallow up.

engyscope, en′ji-skōp. Same as *Engiscope*.

enhance, en-hans′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enhanced*, en-hanst′; ppr. *enhancing*, en-hans′ing. [O.Fr. *enhaucer*, *enhaucer*; the former being a corrupted form, the origin probably being *en*, in, on, and *haut*, high, fr. L. *altus*, high (whence *altitude*). Comp. however, Pr. *enansar*, to advance, enhance, fr. *enant*, *enans*, forward, fr. L. *in*, in, to, *ante*, before.] To raise to a higher point; to heighten (price, pleasure, difficulty, beauty, evil, or other non-physical object); to increase; to aggravate.——v.i. To increase; to grow larger.

enhancement, en-hans′ment, *n.* Act of enhancing; rise; increase; augmentation; aggravation.

enhancer, en-hans′ėr, *n.* One who or that which enhances.

enharmonic, **enharmonical**, en-här-mon′ik, en-här-mon′i-kal, *a.* [Fr. *enharmonique*, Gr. *enarmonikos*, in harmony—*en*, in, and *harmonia*, harmony.] Pertaining to a musical scale or instrument of perfect intonation which recognizes intervals less than semitones.

enharmonically, en-här-mon′i-kal-li, *adv.* In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

enhydrous, en-hī′drus, *a.* [Gr. *enydros*—*en*, in, *hydōr*, water.] Having water within; containing water or other fluid.

enigma, ē-nig′ma, *n.* [L. *ænigma*, fr. Gr. *ainigma*, fr. *ainissomai*, I speak darkly, fr. *ainos*, a tale, a story.] A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle; something containing a hidden meaning which is proposed to be guessed; anything inexplicable to an observer; a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable.

enigmatic, **enigmatical**, ē-nig-mat′ik, ē-nig-mat′ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *enigmatique*, fr. L.L. *ænigmaticus*.] Relating to or containing an enigma or a riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous.

enigmatically, ē-nig-mat′ik-al-li, *adv.* In an enigmatic manner.

enigmatist, ē-nig′mat-ist, *n.* [Gr. *ainigmatistēs*.] A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.

enjoin, en-join′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enjoined*, en-joind′; ppr. *enjoining*, en-join′ing. [Fr. *enjoindre*, fr. L. *injungere*, to enjoin or charge—*in*, and *jungere*, to join. JOIN.] To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command; to prescribe.

enjoinment, en-join′ment, *n.* The act of enjoining.

enjoy, en-joi′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enjoyed*, en-joid′; ppr. *enjoying*, en-joi′ing. [O.Fr. *enjoter*, to receive with joy—prefix *en*, and *joie*=E. *joy*. JOY.] To have or feel gladness, joy, pleasure, or delight in; to feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to have, possess, and use with satisfaction, or as a good or desirable thing.—**To enjoy one's self**, to experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy.

enjoyable, en-joi′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

enjoyer, en-joi′ėr, *n.* One who enjoys.

enjoyment, en-joi′ment, *n.* [*Enjoy* and *-ment*.] State of enjoying; pleasure; gratification; satisfaction in the possession of what is good or desirable; happiness; that which gives pleasure or satisfaction; cause of joy or gratification; delight.

enkindle, en-kin′dl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enkindled*, en-kin′dld; ppr. *enkindling*, en-kin′dling. [Prefix *en*, and *kindle*.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action.——v.i. To take fire.

enlace, en-lās′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlaced*, en-lāst′; ppr. *enlacing*, en-lās′ing. [Prefix *en*, and *lace*.] To fasten with or as with a lace; to lace; to encircle.

enlacement, en-lās′ment, *n.* Act of enlacing; state of being enlaced; an encircling.

enlarge, en-lärj′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlarged*, en-lärjd′; ppr. *enlarging*, en-lärj′ing. [Prefix *en*, and *large*=O.Fr. *enlarger*, *enlargir*.] To make large or larger; to extend in limits; to increase; to magnify; to augment; to extend; to set at large; to set free or give freedom to.——v.i. To grow large or larger; to expand; to dilate; to speak or write at length or in detail; to be diffuse; to expatiate.

enlarged, en-lärjd′, *p.a.* Not narrow nor confined; broad; comprehensive; liberal (*enlarged* views).

enlargement, en-lärj′ment, *n.* Act of enlarging; state of being enlarged; dilatation; expansion; extension; augmentation; increase; release from confinement; liberation; an expatiating; something added on; an addition.

enlarger, en-lärj′ėr, *n.* One who or that which enlarges.

enlighten, en-lī′ten, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlightened*, en-lī′tend; ppr. *enlightening*, en-lī′en-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *lighten*, to make light, to illumine.] To make light or clear; to shed light on; to enable to see more clearly; to give clearer views or perceptions to; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend.

enlightened, en-lī′tend, *p. a.* Illuminated; instructed; furnished with clear views; well-informed; unprejudiced; free from bigotry or narrowness of view.

enlightener, en-lī′en-ėr, *n.* One who or that which enlightens or illuminates.

enlightenment, en-lī′en-ment, *n.* [*Enlighten* and *-ment*.] Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened or instructed.

enlist, en-list′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlisted*, en-list′ed; ppr. *enlisting*, en-list′ing. [Prefix *en*, and *list*.] To enrol or enter on a list; to engage in public service, especially military service, by entering the name of in a register; to unite firmly to a cause; to employ in advancing some object or interest; to engage the services of.——v.i. To engage voluntarily in public service, especially military service; to enter heartily into a cause, as one devoted to its interests.

enlistment, en-list′ment, *n.* [*Enlist* and *-ment*.] Act of enlisting; voluntary engagement to serve as a soldier or sailor.

enliven, en-līv′en, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlivened*, en-līv′end; ppr. *enlivening*, en-līv′en-ing.

[Prefix *en*, and *life* (pl. *lives*); comp. *alive*= *on life*.] To give life to; to make alive; to animate; to give vivacity, spirit, or sprightliness to; to exhilarate; to cheer; to inspirit; to gladden; to invigorate.

enlivener, en-līv'en-ėr, *n.* One who or that which enlivens or animates.

enlivenment, en-līv'en-ment, *n.* The act of enlivening.

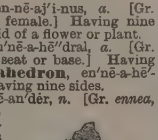
enmity, en'mi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié*, O. Fr. *ennemite, enemistie*, corresponding to a L. form *inimicitas*, fr. *inimicus*, unfriendly—*in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend. ENEMY, AMICABLE.] Quality or state of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; unfriendly disposition; hostility; animosity; ill-will; a state of opposition.

enneagon, en'nē-a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gōnia*, an angle.] In *geom.* a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

enneagynous, en-nē-aj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, *gynē*, female.] Having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant.

enneahedral, en'nē-a-hē''dral, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, *hedra*, seat or base.] Having nine sides.—**enneahedron**, en'nē-a-hē'dron, *n.* A solid having nine sides.

enneander, en-nē-an'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, *anēr, andros*, a male.] A plant having nine stamens and hermaphrodite flowers.



Enneander.—Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*.

ennoble, en-nō'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ennobled*, en-nō'bld; ppr. *ennobling*, en-nō'bling. [Fr. *ennoblir—en*, and *noble*, noble.] To make noble; to raise to nobility; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; to dignify; to exalt.

ennoblement, en-nō'bl-ment, *n.* [*Ennoble*, and *-ment*.] The act of ennobling; the state of being ennobled; exaltation; elevation.

ennui, áń-nwē, *n.* [Fr. *ennui*, O. Fr. *anui*, anoy, like O. Venet. *inodio*, fr. L. *in odio*, in hate, in disgust. ODIUM, ANNOY.] Languor of mind from lack of occupation; want of interest; dulness of spirit; weariness; listlessness; tedium.—**ennuyé**, áń-nwē-yā, *a.* [Fr.] Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure.——**n.** One affected with ennui.

enormity, ē-nor'mi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *enormité*, L. *enormitas*, fr. *enormis*. ENORMOUS.] The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or excessive; depravity; wickedness; atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; atrociousness; an atrocity.

enormous, ē-nor'mus, *a.* [L. *enormis—e*, out, and *norma*, a rule; Fr. *énorme*. NORMAL.] Great beyond the common measure; excessive; immoderate; exceeding in bulk or height the common measure; huge; vast; prodigious; outrageous; heinous; flagitious.

enormously, ē-nor'mus-li, *adv.* In an enormous manner or degree; excessively; beyond measure.

enough, ē-nuf', *a.* [O.E. *inoh, enow*, A.Sax. *genōh, genōg*=O. Sax. *ginog*, O. Fris. *enoch*, D. *genoeg*, Icel. *nógr* (Sw. *nog*, Dan. *nok*), Goth. *ganohs*, G. *genug*, enough; akin to A. Sax. *geneah*, it suffices, fr. root seen in L. *nactus*, obtained. *Enough* usually follows the word with which it is connected.] That satisfies desire or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants; meeting reasonable expectations.——**adv.** Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies; fully; quite; tolerably.——**n.** A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants; that which is equal to the powers or abilities.

enounce, ē-nouns', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enounced*, ē-nounst'; ppr. *enouncing*, ē-nouns'ing. [Fr. *énoncer*, L. *enunciare—e*, out, and *nuncio*, I declare, as in *announce, denounce, renounce*.] To declare; to enunciate; to state, as a proposition or argument.

enouncement, ē-nouns'ment, *n.* Act of enouncing; enunciation; distinct statement.

enow, ē-nou'. An old form of *enough*.

enquire, en-kwīr'. See INQUIRE.

enrage, en-rāj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enraged*, en-rājd'; ppr. *enraging*, en-rāj'ing. [Fr. *enrager—en* and *rage*.] To excite rage in; to make furious; to irritate; to incense; to inflame; to exasperate.

enrapture, en-rap'tūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enraptured*, en-rap'tūrd; ppr. *enrapturing*, en-rap'tūr-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *rapture*.] To transport with rapture; to delight beyond measure.

enrich, en-rich', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enriched*, en-richt'; ppr. *enriching*, en-rich'ing. [Fr. *enrichir*—prefix *en*, and *riche*, rich.] To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to fertilize; to make productive or fruitful; to supply with an abundance of anything desirable; to ornament or embellish; to adorn.

enrichment, en-rich'ment, *n.* Act of enriching; something that enriches or adorns.

enring, en-ring', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enringed*, en-ringd'; ppr. *enringing*, en-ring'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *ring*.] To form a circle about; to encircle; to inclose.

enrobe, en-rōb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enrobed*, en-rōbd'; ppr. *enrobing*, en-rōb'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *robe*.] To clothe with attire; to attire; to invest.

enrockment, en-rok'ment, *n.* [Prefix *en*, *rock*, and *-ment*.] A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the bases of piers, quays, breakwaters, &c.

enroll, **enrol**, en-rōl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enrolled*, en-rōld'; ppr. *enrolling*, en-rōl'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *roll*—O. Fr. *enroller*, Fr. *enrôler*.] To write in a roll or register; to insert or enter in a list or catalogue; to record; to insert in records; to leave in writing.

enroller, en-rōl'ėr, *n.* One who enrolls or registers.

enrolment, en-rōl'ment, *n.* Act of enrolling; a register; a record.

ens, enz, *n.*; pl. **entia**, en'shi-a. [L. *ens*, being or thing, neuter of ppr. of verb *esse*, to be, whence *essence*.] Entity; being; existence; an actually existing thing.

ensample, en-sām'pl, *n.* [O. Fr. *ensample*, for *essample*, L. *exemplum*. EXAMPLE.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation.

ensanguine, en-sang'gwin, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensanguined*, en-sang'gwind; ppr. *ensanguining*, en-sang'gwin-ing. [Prefix *en*, and L. *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood.] To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.

ensconce, en-skons', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensconced*, en-skonst'; ppr. *ensconcing*, en-skons'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *sconce*.] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to hide securely; to take shelter behind something; to hide: with the reflexive pronoun.

ensemble, áń-sāń-bl, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *insimul*, at the same time—*in*, and *simul*, together.] All the parts of anything considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect of a whole work of art, as a picture, piece of music, drama, &c.

enshrine, en-shrīn', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *enshrined*, en-shrīnd'; ppr. *enshrining*, en-shrīn'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet; to cherish.

enshroud, en-shroud', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enshrouded*, en-shroud'ed; ppr. *enshrouding*, en-shroud'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *shroud*.] To cover with a shroud; to clothe; to envelop with anything.

ensiform, en'si-form, *a.* [L. *ensiformis—ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a sword; sword-shaped: said of leaves of plants, of a cartilage of the breastbone, &c.

ensign, en'sīn, *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*, a sign, an ensign, fr. L. *insigne*, a sign, a badge—*in*, and *signum*, a mark, a sign. SIGN, SIGNAL.] A distinguishing sign; a mark or badge of distinction, rank, or office; any mark or note of distinction; the flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel; the colours; any signal to assemble or to give notice; in the British navy, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff; formerly a commissioned officer of lowest rank in a British regiment of infantry, the equivalent rank now being that of second lieutenant; the lowest commissioned officer in the U.S. navy.

ensign-bearer, en'sīn-bār-ėr, *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.

ensigncy, **ensignship**, en'sīn-si, en'sīn-ship, *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ensilage, en'sil-āj, *n.* [Fr. *ensilage*, fr. *ensiler*, Sp. *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, fr. *en*, in, and *silo*, fr. L. *sirus*, Gr. *siros*, a pit.] A mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c., by burying in pits or silos dug or built, the substance stored being pressed down with heavy weights and undergoing a slight fermentation; the substance thus treated.

ensile, en-sīl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensiled*, en-sīld'; ppr. *ensiling*, en-sīl'ing. [Fr. *ensiler*, Sp. *ensilar*. See prec.] To store by the process of ensilage; to preserve in a silo.

ensky, en-skī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enskied*, en-skīd'; ppr. *enskying*, en-skī'ing. To place in heaven or among the gods. [*Shak.*]

enslave, en-slāv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enslaved*, en-slāvd'; ppr. *enslaving*, en-slāv'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *slave*.] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to master or overpower, as the passions.

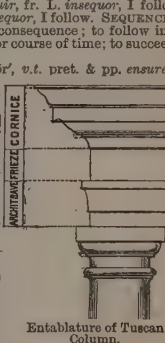
enslavement, en-slāv'ment, *n.* Act of enslaving; slavery; bondage; servitude.

enslaver, en-slā'vėr, *n.* One who or that which enslaves; a female charmer.

ensnare, en-snār', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensnared*, en-snārd'; ppr. *ensnaring*, en-snār'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *snare*.] To take in a snare; to entrap; to insnare.

ensue, en-sū', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ensued*, en-sūd'; ppr. *ensuing*, en-sū'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *sue*=O. Fr. *ensuir*, fr. L. *insequor*, I follow upon—*in*, and *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] To follow as a consequence; to follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.

ensure, en-shōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensured*, en-shōrd'; ppr. *ensuring*, en-shōr'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *sure*.] To make sure or secure; to make certain to turn out, arise, or follow.



Entablature of Tuscan Column.

entablature, en-tab'la-tūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *entablature*—prefix *en*, in, and *table*, L. *tabula*, a board. TABLE.] In classical *arch.* that part of a structure which lies upon the capitals of columns, comprehending the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

entail, en-tāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entailed*, en-tāld'; ppr. *entailing*, en-tāl'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *tail*, in legal sense of restriction or limitation in regard to the descent of property, fr. *tailler*, to cut, hence to restrict. TAIL, TAILOR.] To cut off an estate from the heirs general; to limit or settle, as the descent of lands and tenements by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified; to fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; to transmit in an unalterable course; to devolve as a consequence or of necessity.—— n. In *law*, the act of entailing; an estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs; rule of descent settled for an estate; transmission in some settled or unavoidable way.

entailer, en-tāl'ér, *n.* One who entails or executes an entail.

entailment, en-tāl'ment, *n.* Act of entailing; state of being entailed.

entangle, en-tang'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entangled*, en-tang'gld; ppr. *entangling*, en-tang'gling. [Prefix *en*, and *tangle*.] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; to involve; to cause to be complicated, or intricate; to involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to puzzle; to hamper.

entanglement, en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* [*Entangle* and *-ment*.] Act of entangling; state of being entangled; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

entasis, en'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr., lit. a stretching —*en*, and *teinō*, I stretch.] In *arch.* the almost imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column.

entelechy, en-tel'e-ki, *n.* [L. *entelechia*, fr. Gr. *entelecheia*.] A philosophical term for actuality as opposed to potentiality; realization.

entellus, en-tel'lus, *n.* [Fr. *entelle*, fr. Gr. *entellō*, I command.] An East Indian species of monkey, the sacred monkey of the Hindus.

entente cordiale, äṅ-täṅt kor-di-äl, *n.* [Fr., cordial understanding.] Cordial understanding; the friendly disposition and relations existing between one government and another.

enter, en'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entered*, en'tėrd; ppr. *entering*, en'tėr-ing. [Fr. *entrer*, to enter, fr. L. *intrare*, to enter, fr. *intro*, into the inside, fr. *inter*, within, fr. *in*, in. IN.] To go into or come into; to move or pass, as into a place, in any manner whatever; to pierce or penetrate; to advance into; to begin, as a business, employment, or service; to engage in; to admit or introduce; to set down in writing; to set or record in a book or register; to enrol; to inscribe; to report (a ship) at the custom-house on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest; in *law*, to go in or upon and take possession of; to place in regular form before a court.——*v.i.* To go or come in; to make entrance.—To enter into, to get into the inside or interior of; to penetrate; to engage in; to deal with or treat by way of discussion, argument, and the like; to be an ingredient in; to form a constituent part in.—To enter on or upon, to begin; to commence; to treat or deal with; to discuss or talk of; to examine.

enteralgy, **enteralgia**, en'tėr-al-ji, en-tėr-al'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *algos*, pain.] Intestinal neuralgia.

enteric, en-ter'ik, *a.* [Gr. *enterikos*, fr. *enteron*, intestine.] Belonging to the intestines.—Enteric fever, same as *Typhoid Fever*.

enteritis, en-tėr-Ī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *entera*, intestines, and *-itis*.] Inflammation of the intestines.

enterocele, en-ter'ō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *enterokēlē* —*enteron*, intestine, and *kēlē*, tumour.] A hernial tumour in any situation, whose contents are intestine.

enterolite, **enterolith**, en'tėr-ō-līt, en'tėr-ō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *lithos*, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus.

enteropathy, en-tėr-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *pathos*, disease.] Disease of the intestines.

enterotomy, en-tėr-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Dissection of the bowels or intestines; incision of the bowels.

enterprise, en'tėr-prīz, *n.* [Fr., fr. *entreprendre*, pp. *enterpris*, *enterprise*—*entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take, to lay hold of, fr. L. *prehendere*, as in *apprehend*, *comprehend*. APPREHEND.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking; undertaking; adventure; attempt; adventurous spirit; hardihood.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *enterprised*, en'tėr-prīzd; ppr. *enterprising*, en'tėr-prīz-ing. To undertake; to venture; to begin and attempt to perform.

enterprising, en'tėr-prīz-ing, *p.a.* Having a disposition to engage in enterprises; adventurous; venturesome; active or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes.

enterprisingly, en'tėr-priz-ing-li, *adv.* In an enterprising manner.

entertain, en-tėr-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entertained*, en-tėr-tānd'; ppr. *entertaining*, en-tėr-tān'ing. [Fr. *entretenir*, to maintain, keep up, entertain, converse with—*entre*=L. *inter*, between, and *tenir*=L. *tenere*, to hold, as in *contain*, *detain*, *retain*, &c. TENANT.] To receive, as a guest; to treat hospitably; to treat at table; to feed; to lodge; to reserve or cherish in the mind; to hold in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish; to treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; to please; to amuse; to divert; to receive or admit, with a view to consider and decide.——*v.i.* To give entertainments; to receive company.

entertainer, en-tėr-tān'ėr, *n.* One who entertains.

entertaining, en-tėr-tān'ing, *p.a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting.

entertainment, en-tėr-tān'ment, *n.* [*Entertain* and *-ment*=Fr. *entretènement*.] Act of entertaining; hospitable treatment at table; provisions of the table; a feast; a treat; a banquet; a repast; a festival; that which entertains; amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; an exhibition or performance given to amuse; reception or admission into the mind.

enthrall, **enthral**, en-thrąl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enthralled*, en-thrąld'; ppr. *enthralling*, en-thrąl'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *thrall*.] To reduce to the condition of a thrall or bondsman; to enslave.

enthralment, en-thrąl'ment, *n.* The act of enthralling, or state of being enthralled; anything that enthralls.

enthrone, en-thrōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enthroned*, en-thrōnd'; ppr. *enthroning*, en-thrōn'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *throne*.] To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty; to exalt to an elevated place or seat; to invest with sovereign authority; to induct or install as a bishop into a vacant see.

enthronement, en-thrōn'ment, *n.* Act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned.

enthronization, en-thrōn'i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of enthroning; the placing of a bishop on his throne in his cathedral.

enthronize, en'thrōn-īz or en-thrōn'īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enthronized*, en'thrōn-izd; ppr. *enthronizing*, en'thrōn-īz-ing. [Prefix *en*, *throne*, and *-ize*=Gr. *enthronizein*, to enthrone.] To enthrone.

enthusiasm, en-thū'zi-azm, *n.* [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, fr. *enthousiazein*, to infuse a divine spirit, to be inspired by a god, fr. *enthous*, *entheos*, inspired, divine—*en*, in, and *theos*, god (whence *theist*).] An ecstasy of mind, as if from divine or spiritual influence; complete possession of the mind by any subject; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

enthusiast, en-thū'zi-ast, *n.* [Fr. *enthousiaste*, Gr. *enthousiastēs*. See prec.] One who is possessed of enthusiasm; a visionary; a person of ardent zeal; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; one of elevated fancy; a highly imaginative person.

enthusiastic, **enthusiastical**, en-thū'-zi-as"tik, en-thū'zi-as"tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *enthousiastikos*.] Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm; prone to enthusiasm; highly excited in the pursuit of an object; warm; ardent; zealous; devoted; visionary.

enthusiastically, en-thū'zi-as"tik-al-li, *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

enthymeme, en'thi-mēm, *n.* [Gr. *enthymēma*—*en*, and *thymos*, mind.] In *logic*, an argument consisting of only two premises or propositions, a third proposition required to complete the syllogism being suppressed or kept in mind.

entice, en-tīs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enticed*, en-tīst'; ppr. *enticing*, en-tīs'ing. [O.Fr. *enticier*, *enticer*, *entiser* (=Mod. Fr. *attiser*), fr. L. *titio*, a firebrand.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure, attract, invite; to lead astray; to induce to evil.

enticeable, en-tīs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being enticed.

enticement, en-tīs'ment, *n.* [*Entice* and *-ment*=O.Fr. *enticement*.] Act or means of enticing; act or practice of tempting to evil; blandishment; allurement; instigation; temptation; wile.

enticer, en-tīs'ėr, *n.* One who or that which entices.

enticing, en-tīs'ing, *p.a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure; charming; fascinating.

enticingly, en-tīs'ing-li, *adv.* In an enticing manner.

entire, en-tīr', *a.* [Fr. *entier*, fr. L. *integer*, entire, whole, unharmed (whence *integer*, *integrity*)—*in*, not, and root of *tango*, I touch. TACT.] Whole; unbroken; complete in its parts; not participated with others; full; unshared; complete; sincere; hearty; wholly devoted; faithful; in full strength.—Entire horse, a stallion.

entirely, en-tīr'li, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; altogether.

entireness, en-tīr'nes, *n.* State or quality of being entire; completeness; totality.

entirety, en-tīr'ti, *n.* The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness; the whole.

entitle, en-tī'tl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entitled*, en-tī'tld; ppr. *entitling*, en-tī'tling. [Fr. *intituler*—L. *in*, and *titulus*, a title—which see.] To give a name or title to; to designate; to denominate; to style; to characterize; to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive; to qualify.

entity, en'ti-ti, *n.* [Fr. *entité*, L.L. *entitas*, fr. *ens*, *entis*, fr. *esse*, to be. ENS.] Being; essence; existence; a real being, or species of being; an existing thing.

entomb, en-tōm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entombed*, en-tōmd'; ppr. *entombing*, en-tōm'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *tomb*.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

entombment, en-tōm'ment, *n.* [*Entomb* and *-ment*.] The act of entombing; burial.

entomic, **entomical**, en-tom'ik, en-tom'ik-al, *a.* Relating to insects.

entomoid, en'to-moid, *a.* [Gr. *entomon*, insect, and *-oid*.] Like an insect.

entomologic, **entomological**, en'tom-o-loj"ik, en'tom-o-loj"ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *entomologique*.] Pertaining to entomology.

entomologically, en'tom-o-loj"ik-al-li, *adv.* In an entomological manner.

entomologist, en-tom-ol'o-jist, *n.* [Fr. *entomologiste*.] One versed in entomology.

entomology, en-to-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, fr. *entomos*, cut in—*en*, in, and *temnō*, I cut; fr. the thorax being almost divided from the abdomen.] That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of insects.

entomophagous, en-to-mof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *entomon*, insect, and *phagein*, to eat.] Insectivorous; eating insects.

entomophilous, en-to-mof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *entomon*, insect, and *philos*, loving.] *Bot.* applied to flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of insects.

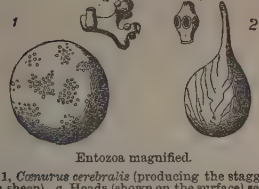
Entomostraca, en-to-mos'tra-ka, *n.pl.* [Gr. *entomon*, insect, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] A division of the crustaceous animals containing a number of the lower forms, as brine-shrimps, water-fleas, &c.

entonic, en-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *entonos*, strained —*en*, and *teinō*, I stretch.] Strained; intense as regards physiological action.

entoperipheral, en'to-pe-rif"ėr-al, *a.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and E. *peripheral*.] Within the periphery or external surface.

entophyte, en'to-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant growing in the interior of animal or vegetable structures.—**entophytic**, en-to-fit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to entophytes.

entozoal, entozoic, en-to-zō'al, en-to-zō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Entozoa.
entozoologist, en'to-zō-ol''o-jist, *n.* A student of entozoology.
entozoology, en'to-zō-ol''o-ji, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.
entozoon, en-to-zō'on, *n.*; pl. **entozoa**, en-to-zō'a. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an



Entozoa magnified.

1, *Cœnurus cerebralis* (producing the staggers in sheep). *a*, Heads (shown on the surface) separately. 2, *Cysticercus cellulosæ* (causing the measles in pigs). *b*, Head.

animal.] An intestinal worm; an animal living in some part of another animal.
entr'acte, äN-trakt, *n.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *acte*, act.] The interval between the acts of a drama; a short musical entertainment performed during such interval.
entrail, en'trāl, *n.* [Fr. *entrailles*, fr. L.L. *intralia*, the entrails, internal parts, fr. *inter*, between, among. INTERIOR.] One of the intestines: generally in *pl.*; the internal parts of animals; the bowels; the viscera; the intestines.
entrain, en-trān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entrained*, en-trānd'; ppr. *entraining*, en-trān'ing. [Prefix *en*, in, and *train*.] To put on board a railway train: opposed to *detrain*.—— v.i. To take places in a railway train.
entrance, en'trans, *n.* [O. Fr. *entrance*, fr. *entrant*, entering, ppr. of *entrer*, to enter. ENTER.] Act of entering into a place; power of entering; admission; the door, gate, passage, or avenue by which a place may be entered; commencement; initiation; beginning; act of taking possession.
entrance, en-trans', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entranced*, en-transt'; ppr. *entrancing*, en-trans'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *trance*.] To put in a trance; to put in an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture; to transport.
entrancement, en-trans'ment, *n.* The act of entrancing or state of being entranced; a state of trance or ecstasy.
entrant, en'trant, *n.* [Fr. *entrant*, ppr. of *entrer*, to enter (q.v.).] One who enters; one who begins a new course of life; one becoming a member for the first time of any association or body.
entrap, en-trap', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entrapped*, en-trapt'; ppr. *entrapping*, en-trap'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *trap*.] To catch as in a trap; to insnare; to inveigle; to decoy.
entreat, en-trēt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entreated*, en-trēt'ed; ppr. *entreating*, en-trēt'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *treat*=O. Fr. *entraiter*, to treat of.] To beg earnestly; to petition or pray with urgency; to beseech; to solicit; to supplicate; to importune; to implore.—— v.i. To make an earnest petition or request; to supplicate; to pray.
entreatable, en-trēt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being entreated or influenced by entreaty.
entreater, en-trēt'ėr, *n.* One that entreats.
entreatingly, en-trēt'ing-li, *adv.* In an entreating manner.
entreaty, en-trēt'i, *n.* {*Entreat* and *-y*.] Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.
entrée, äN-trā, *n.* [Fr. ENTRY.] Entry; freedom of access; a made-dish served in the first course at table.
entremets, äN-tr-mā, *n.* [Fr.—*entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish.] A side-dish or minor dish at table, as an omelet, a jelly, &c.
entrench, entrenchment, en-trensh', en-trensh'ment, *n.* Same as *Intrench, Intrenchment*.
entrepôt, äN-tr-pō, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *inter*, between, *positum*, placed.] A warehouse for the depositing of goods; an emporium or centre for the distribution of merchandise.
entresol, en'tėr-sol or äN-tr-sol, *n.* [Fr. —*entre*, between, and *sol*, soil, ground.] A low story between the ground story and one of greater height above.
entrochal, en'tro-kal, *a.* [See next.] Belonging to or consisting of entrochite.
entrochite, en'tro-kīt, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *trochos*, a wheel.] A term applied to the wheel-like joints of encrinites.
entroplum, en-trō'pi-um, *n.* [Gr. *entropia* —*en*, in, *trepō*, I turn.] An ailment consisting in the turning in of the edge of the eyelid.
entrust, en-trust', *v.t.* INTRUST.
entry, en'tri, *n.*; pl. **entries**, en'triz. [Fr. *entrée*=Pr. *intrada*, It. *intrata*, L.L. *intrata*, entry, fr. L. *intrare*, to enter. ENTER.] Act of entering; way, path, or passage in or into; entrance; ingress; inlet; the passage by which persons enter a house or other building; in *law*, act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate; the giving an account of a ship's cargo or exhibition of her papers; act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book.
entry-money, en'tri-mu-ni, *n.* Money paid for entry; money paid when a person becomes a member of a society, or that he may be allowed to take part in a competition.
entwine, en-twīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entwined*, en-twīnd'; ppr. *entwining*, en-twīn'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *twine*.] To twine; to twist round; to intwine.—— v.i. To become twisted or twined.—**entwinement**, en-twīn'ment, *n.* A twining or twisting round or together.
entwist, en-twist', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entwisted*, en-twist'ed; ppr. *entwisting*, en-twist'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *twist*.] To twist or wreathe round.
enucleate, ē-nū'klē-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enucleated*, ē-nū'klē-āt-ed; ppr. *enucleating*, ē-nū'klē-āt-ing. [L. *enucleo*, *enucleatum*—*e*, priv., and *nucleus*, a kernel.] To make manifest or plain; to disentangle; to solve.—**enucleation**, ē-nū'klē-ā''shon, *n.* The act of enucleating; explanation.
enumerate, ē-nū'me-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enumerated*, ē-nū'me-rāt-ed; ppr. *enumerating*, ē-nū'me-rāt-ing. [L. *enumero*, *enumeratum*—*e*, out, and *numero*, I number, fr. *numerus*, number—which see.] To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately; to count; to recount.
enumeration, ē-nū'me-rā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *enumération*, L. *enumeratio*.] Act of enumerating; an account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article; recapitulation; a summing up.
enumerator, ē-nū'me-rā-tėr, *n.* One who enumerates; one who helps to take a census or counts votes.
enunciable, ē-nun'shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being enunciated or expressed.
enunciate, ē-nun'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enunciated*, ē-nun'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *enunciating*, ē-nun'shi-āt-ing. [L. *enuncio*, *enunciatum*—*e*, out, and *nuncio*, I tell, I declare, fr. *nuncius*, a messenger. NUNCIO.] To utter, as words or syllables; to pronounce; to declare; to assert; to proclaim; to state.—— v.i. To utter words or syllables.
enunciation, ē-nun'shi-ā''shon, *n.* [L. *enunciatio*.] Act of enunciating; utterance; declaration; announcement; statement.
enunciative, ē-nun'shi-ā-tiv, *a.* [*Enunciate* and *-ive*.] Pertaining to enunciation: declarative.
enunciator, ē-nun'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* [L.L. *enunciator*.] One who enunciates.
enunciatory, ē-nun'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Containing enunciation; declarative.
enure, en-ūr', *v.t.* [Same as *inure*.] To take or have effect in law.
enuresis, en-ū-rē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *ouron*, urine.] Involuntary discharge of urine.
envelop, en-vel'op, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enveloped*, en-vel'opt; ppr. *enveloping*, en-vel'oping. [O.Fr. *enveloper*, Fr. *envelopper*, It. *invilluppare*, to envelop—prefix *en*, in, and perhaps a Germanic verb (unrecorded) equivalent to E. *wrap*, an old form of which is *wlap*; so also *develop*.] To cover by wrapping or folding; to inwrap; to infold; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to lie around and conceal.
envelope, en'vel-ōp, *n.* [Fr. *enveloppe*. ENVELOP.] That which infolds or inwraps; a wrapper; a cover; a covering for a letter, parcel, &c.; an investing integument; an outward covering or case; in *botany*, one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils.
envelopment, en-vel'up-ment, *n.* The act of enveloping; that which envelops.
envenom, en-ven'om, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *envenomed*, en-ven'omd; ppr. *envenoming*, en-ven'om-ing. [Prefix *en*, and *venom*=Fr. *envenimer*.] To impregnate with venom; to poison; to taint with bitterness or malice; to exasperate.
enviable, en'vi-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *enviable*. ENVY.] Worthy of envy; exciting or capable of exciting envy.
enviably, en'vi-a-bli, *adv.* In an enviable manner.
envier, en'vi-ėr, *n.* One who envies.
envious, en'vi-us, *a.* [Fr. *envieux*, fr. L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia*, envy (q.v.). *Invidious* is the same word.] Feeling or harbouring envy, uneasiness, or mortification at the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; tinctured with envy; excited or directed by envy.
enviously, en'vi-us-li, *adv.* In an envious manner; with envy.
environ, en-vī'ron, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *environed*, en-vī'rond; ppr. *environing*, en-vī'ron-ing. [Fr. *environner*, to surround, fr. *environ*, around—*en*, and O. Fr. *vironner*, to veer, to environ, *viron*, a turn, fr. *virer*, to veer. VEER.] To surround; to encompass; to encircle; to hem in; to envelop; to besiege; to inclose; to invest.
environment, en-vī'ron-ment, *n.* [*Environ* and *-ment*=Fr. *environnement*.] Act of environing or surrounding; state of being environed; that which environs; surroundings; conditions under which one lives.
environs, en'vi-ronz, *n. pl.* [Fr. See the verb.] The parts or places which surround another place or lie in its neighbourhood on different sides; neighbourhood; vicinity.
envisage, en-viz'āj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *envisaged*, en-viz'ājd; ppr. *envisaging*, en-viz'āj-ing. [Fr. *envisager*—*en*, in, and *visage*, face.] To look in the face of; to face; to perceive or apprehend directly or by intuition.—**envisagement**, en-viz'āj-ment, *n.* The act of envisaging.
envoy, en'voi, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé*, one who is sent, fr. *envoyer*, to send—*en*, and *voie*, L. *via*, a way, as in *convoy*, *voyage*, &c. WAY.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; a person next in rank to an ambassador, deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government; a diplomatic agent sent on a special occasion.—**envoyship**, en'voi-ship, *n.* The office of an envoy.
envy, en'vi, *n.* [Fr. *envie*, fr. L. *invidia*, envy, odium, jealousy, hatred, fr. *invidus*, envious, fr. *invidere*, to envy—*in*, against, and *vidēre*, to look. VISION.] Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success; a feeling that makes a person begrudge another his good fortune; malice; object of envy.——v.t. pret. & pp. *envied*, en'vid; ppr. *envying*, en'vi-ing. [Fr. *envier*, fr. the noun.] To feel envy towards or on account of; to begrudge; to regard with malice on account of having what one wishes: often with two objects (to *envy* a person his wealth).—— v.i. To be affected with envy; to have envious feelings.
enwrap, en-rap', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enwrapped*,

en-rapt'; ppr. *enwrapping*, en-rap'ing. [Prefix *en*, and *wrap*.] To envelop; to inwrap.

enzootic, en-zō-ot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *en*, among, and *zōon*, an animal.] Limited to the animals of a district: specifically applied to diseases.——**n.** A disease restricted to the animals of a district.

Eocene, ē'ō-sēn, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.] A term applied to the series of strata at the base of the tertiary formations, at the dawn, as it were, of recent times.

eolian, eolic. See ÆOLIAN.

eolipile, ē-ol'i-pīl, *n.* [L. *Æolus*, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used for exhibiting the elastic power of steam.

eon, æon, ē'on, *n.* [Gr. *aiōn*, age, duration, eternity.] A long indefinite space of time; a great cycle of years; an age; an era; in Platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity; a sort of divine beings believed in by the Gnostics.

eozoic, ē-ō-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *zōē*, life.] Pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks.

epacris, ep'a-kris, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, on, *akron*, top—alluding to the flowers.] A genus of shrubby flowering plants, allied to the heaths and mostly Australian.

epact, ē'pakt, *n.* [Gr. *epaktos*, brought in —*epi*, upon, and *agō*, I lead.] Days forming the excess of the solar over the lunar year; the moon's age at the end of the year, that is, the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year.

eparch, ep'ärk, *n.* [Gr. *eparchos*—*epi*, upon, and *archē*, dominion.] In Greece, the governor of a division or eparchy.—**eparchy**, ep'är-ki, *n.* [Gr. *eparchia*.] The territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

epaule, e-pal', *n.* [Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder, O. Fr. *espaule*, fr. L. *spatula*, *spathula*, a broad, flat thing, dim. of *spatha*, a broad blade; allied to *spade*.] The shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.—**epaulement**, e-pal'ment, *n.* [Fr. *épaulement*.] *Fort.* a mass of earth, &c., protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or forming a wing or shoulder of a battery; a kind of parapet.

epaulet, epaulette, e'pal-et, *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*, fr. *épaule*, the shoulder. EPAULE.] A shoulder knot or piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men or naval officers.—**epauletted**, e'pal-et-ed, *a.* Furnished with epaulets.

epencephalon, ep-en-sef'a-lon, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, on, and *enkephalon*, the brain.] The hindmost of the divisions of the brain.

epenthesis, e-pen'the-sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, on, *en*, in, and *tithēmi*, to put.] The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.—**epenthetic**, ep-en-thet'ik, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word.

epergne, e-pärn', *n.* [Apparently fr. Fr. *épargne*, thrift, economy, but how it should have got this name is difficult to say.] An ornamental stand or piece for the centre of a table.

epexegesis, e-pek'se-jē''sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *exegesis*. EXEGESIS.] An explanation or interpretation of something immediately preceding; an added explanation.—**epexegetical**, e-pek'sē-jet''i-kal, *a.* Explanatory; exegetical.

epha, ephah, ē'fä, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing, according to one estimate, 8·6696 gallons; according to another, 4·4286.

ephemera, e-fem'e-ra, *n.*; pl. **ephemeræ**, e-fem'e-rē. [Gr. *ephēmeros*, lasting but a day, short-lived—*epi*, on, and *hēmera*, a day.] The day-fly or May-fly; a fly that lives one day only; a short-lived insect.

ephemeral, e-fem'e-ral, *a.* [See prec.] Continuing or existing one day only; beginning and ending in a day; short-lived; fleeting.—**ephemerality**, e-fem'e-ral''i-ti, *n.* The state of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral.

ephemeridian, e-fem'e-rid''i-an, *a.* [See next.] Relating to an ephemeris.

ephemeris, e-fem'e-ris, *n.*; pl. **ephemerides**, e-fe-me'ri-dēz. [Gr. *ephēmeris*—*epi*, on, and *hēmera*, a day.] A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary; an astronomical almanac; a collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature.—**ephemerist**, e-fem'e-rist, *n.* One who keeps an ephemeris.

ephemeron, e-fem'e-ron, *n.* [Gr. *ephēmeron*. EPHEMERA.] Anything ephemeral.

Ephesian, e-fē'zhi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor or to the worship of Artemis (Diana) there.——**n.** A native or inhabitant of Ephesus.

ephod, e'fod, *n.* [Heb., fr. *aphad*, to gird on, to put on.] A vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest over the second tunic, and consisting of two main pieces, one covering the back, the other the breast and upper part of the body.

ephor, ef'or, *n.* [Gr. *ephoros*.] A name of certain magistrates among the ancient Spartans.

epic, ep'ik, *a.* [Fr. *épique*, fr. L. *epicus*, Gr. *epikos*, fr. *epos*, a word, a song, an epic.] Composed in a lofty narrative style of poetry; pertaining to such a style; narrative; heroic.——**n.** A narrative poem of elevated character, describing often the exploits of heroes.

epicalyx, ep-i-kā'liks, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *calyx*.] *Bot.* an outer calyx formed either of sepals or bracts.

epicarp, ep'i-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit.] The outer skin of fruits.

epicene, ep'i-sēn, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *epikoinos*—*epi*, on, and *koinos*, common.] A term applied to nouns that have only one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes.

epicentral, ep-i-kī'tral, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *kinē*, a bed.] In *bot.* placed upon the disc or receptacle of a flower.

epicure, ep'i-kūr, *n.* [After *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher who taught that pleasure and pain are the chief good and chief evil.] A man devoted to sensual enjoyments; one who indulges in the luxuries of the table; a voluptuary; a sensualist.

epicurean, ep'i-kū-rē''an, *a.* [L. *Epicurēus*.] Pertaining to Epicurus or to an epicure; luxurious; given to luxury.——**n.** A follower of Epicurus; one given to the luxuries of the table; an epicure.

epicureanism, ep'i-kū-rē''an-izm, *n.* [*Epicurean* and *-ism*.] The doctrines of epicureans; attachment to luxurious habits.

epicurism, ep'i-kūr-izm, *n.* [*Epicure* and *-ism*—Fr. *épicurisme*.] The doctrines or practice of epicures.

epicycle, ep'i-sī-kl, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, on, and *kyklos*, a circle. CYCLE.] In old astronomy, a little circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.

epicycloid, ep-i-sī'kloid, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, on, and *kyklos*, a circle.] A curve generated by the movement of a point in the circumference of a circle moving along the convex or concave side of another circle.—**epicycloidal**, ep'i-sī-kloi''dal, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.

epideictic, epideictical, ep-i-dīk'tik, ep-i-dīk'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *epideiktikos*—*epi*, on, and *deiknymi*, I show.] Serving to display or show off; having a rhetorical or declamatory character; demonstrative.

epidemic, epidemical, ep-i-dem'ik, ep-i-dem'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *epidēmios*—*epi*, on, and *dēmos*, the people. DEMOCRACY.] Common to or affecting a whole community or a great number of people, as a disease; general; generally prevailing; prevalent.—**epidemic**, e-pi-dem'ik, *n.* A disease which attacks many people at the same period and in the same country.—**epidemically**, ep-i-dem'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

epidemiological, ep-i-dē''mi-o-loj''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to epidemiology.

epidemiology, ep-i-dē''mi-ol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *epidēmios*, epidemic, and *logos*, doctrine. EPIDEMIC.] The doctrine of or method of investigating epidemic diseases.

epidermal, epidermic, ep-i-dėr'mal, ep-i-dėr'mik, *a.* Relating to the epidermis.

epidermis, epiderm, ep'i-dėr'mis, ep'i-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *epidermis*—*epi*, and *derma*, the skin.] The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the true skin of animals; the exterior coating of the leaf or stem of a plant.

epidictic, epidictical, ep-i-dik'tik, ep-i-dik'ti-kal, *a.* Same as EPIDEICTIC.

epidote, ep'i-dōt, *n.* [Fr. *épidote*, fr. Gr. *epi*, over and above, and *didōmi*, I give, fr. the enlargement of the base in certain forms.] A mineral of a green or gray colour, a member of the garnet family.

epigæous, epigeous, ep-i-jē'us, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gē, gaia*, the earth.] Growing on or close to the earth.

epigastric, ep-i-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *gastēr*, belly.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.—**epigastrium**, ep-i-gas'tri-um, *n.* The upper part of the abdomen.

epigene, ep'i-jēn, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and root *gen*, to produce.] In *geol.* formed or originating on the surface of the earth.

epigenesis, ep-i-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *genesis*, generation.] The biological theory that organic bodies and parts are produced by superadded vital activity and not merely developed from pre-existing bodies.—**epigenetic**, ep'i-je-net''ik, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by epigenesis.

epigenous, ep-ij'e-nus, *a.* In *bot.* growing upon the surface of a part.

epiglottic, ep-i-glot'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

epiglottis, ep-i-glot'is, *n.* [Gr. *epiglōttis*—*epi*, upon, and *glōttis*, the mouth of the windpipe. GLOTTIS.] The cartilage plate at the root of the tongue that covers the glottis like a lid during the act of swallowing.

epigram, ep'i-gram, *n.* [Fr. *épigramme*, L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. *epigramma*—*epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, fr. *graphō*, I write. GRAPHIC.] An inscription; a short poem, usually keenly satirical, the last line of which generally contains the sting or pointed allusion; also an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

epigrammatic, epigrammatical, ep'i-gram-mat''ik, ep'i-gram-mat''ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *épigrammatique*, Gr. *epigrammatikos*.] Relating to, characterized by, or producing epigrams; like an epigram; pointed; antithetical.

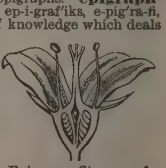
epigrammatically, ep'i-gram-mat''ik-al-li, *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner; tersely; pointedly.

epigrammatist, ep-i-gram'mat-ist, *n.* [Fr. *épigrammatiste*.] One who composes epigrams, or deals in them.

epigrammatize, ep-i-gram'mat-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *epigrammatized*, ep-i-gram'mat-īzd; ppr. *epigrammatizing*, ep-i-gram'mat-īz-ing. [Gr. *epigrammatizō*.] To represent or express by epigrams.

epigraph, ep'i-graf, *n.* [Gr. *epigraphē*—*epi*, on, and *graphō*, I write.] An inscription; a quotation or a motto placed at the commencement of a work, or one of its separate divisions.—**epigraphic**, ep-i-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to epigraphs.—**epigraphics, epigraphy**, ep-i-graf'iks, e-pig'ra-fi, *n.* That branch of knowledge which deals with inscriptions.

epigynous, e-pij'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gynē*, female.] In *bot.* growing, or appearing to grow, upon the top of the ovary.



Epigynous Stamens of *Philadelphus coronarius*.

epilepsy, ep'i-lep-si, *n.* [Gr. *epilēpsia*—*epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, *lēpsomai*, I seize, fr. root *lab*, to seize.] A disease which suddenly causes the sufferer to fall to the ground; the falling-sickness; a

disease characterized by spasms or convulsions and loss of sense.

epileptic, ep-i-lep'tik, *a.* [Fr. *épileptique*, fr. *epilēptikos.*] Pertaining to epilepsy; affected with epilepsy.—— n. One affected with epilepsy; a medicine for the cure of epilepsy.

epileptoid, ep-i-lep'toid, *a.* Of or pertaining to epilepsy; resembling epilepsy.

epilogic, **epilogical**, ep-i-loj'ik, ep-i-loj'-i-kal, *a.* Relating to or like an epilogue. Also **epilogistic**, e-pil'o-jis''tik.

epilogize, ep'i-lo-jīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *epilogized*, ep-i-lo-jīzd; ppr. *epilogizing*, ep'i-lo-jīz-ing. [*Epilogue* and *-ize.*] To produce or utter an epilogue.

epilogue, ep'i-log, *n.* [Fr. *épilogue*, fr. L. *epilogus*, Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion— *epi*, on, and *legō*, I speak.] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors in a drama after the conclusion of the play.

epiloguize, ep'i-lo-gīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *epiloguized*, ep'i-lo-gīzd; ppr. *epiloguizing*, ep'-i-lo-gīz-ing. Same as EPILOGIZE.

epinasty, ep'i-nas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *nastos*, pressed.] In *bot.* a bending downwards of an organ owing to the more rapid growth of its upper than its under surface.

epiperipheral, ep'i-pe-rif''e-ral, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *peripheral.*] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface.

epipetalous, ep-i-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *petalon*, a leaf.] Inserted in or growing on a petal.

epiphany, ē-pif'a-ni, *n.* [Gr. *epiphaneia*, fr. *epiphainēs*, appearing—*epi*, on, and *phainō*, I show. PHENOMENON.] An appearance or manifestation; a church festival celebrated on the 6th day of January, in commemoration of the manifestation of the newly-born Saviour to the wise men of the East, and so to the Gentiles generally.

epiphlœum, ep-i-flē'um, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phloios*, bark.] The layer of bark immediately below the epidermis.

epiphragm, ep'i-fram, *n.* [Gr. *epiphragma*, a lid—*epi*, on, *phrassein*, to fence in.] A lid-like organ in animals or plants; the disc or plate with which certain molluscs close the aperture of their shell.

epiphyllous, ep-i-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Inserted or growing upon a leaf.

epiphysis, e-pif'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *epiphysis—epi*, upon, and *physis*, growth.] Any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage which becomes converted into bone by age.

epiphyte, ep'i-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant growing upon another plant, but not deriving its nourishment from it, or an air-plant.—**epiphytic**, **epiphytical**, ep-i-fit'ik, ep-i-fit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte. Also **epiphytal**, ep-i-fī'tal.

epiploic, ep-i-plō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the epiploon or omentum.

epiploon, e-pip'lō-on, *n.* [Gr. *epiploon—epi*, upon, and *pleō*, I swim.] The caul or omentum, a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines.

epirhizous, ep-i-rī'zus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *rhiza*, a root.] Growing on a root.

episcopacy, ē-pis'kō-pa-si, *n.* [*Episcopate*, *episcopal*, and *-cy*, *-acy.*] That form of ecclesiastical government in which bishops are established as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters; episcopal rank; the collective body of bishops.

episcopal, ē-pis'kō-pal, *a.* [L.L. *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus*, a bishop, Gr. *episkopos.* BISHOP.] Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops.

episcopalian, ē-pis'kō-pā''li-an, *a.* [*Episcopal* and *-ian.*] Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal.—— n. One who belongs to an episcopal church, or favours episcopacy.

episcopalianism, ē-pis'kō-pā''li-an-izm, *n.* [*Episcopalian* and *-ism.*] The system of episcopal government, or government of the Church by bishops.

episcopally, ē-pis'kō-pal-li, *adv.* In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority.

episcopate, ē-pis'kō-pāt, *n.* [Fr. *episcopat*, L.L. *episcopatus*, fr. *episcopus*, a bishop. EPISCOPAL.] A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the collective body of bishops.

episode, ep'i-sōd, *n.* [Gr. *epeisodion—epi*, on, and *eisodos*, an entrance—*eis*, in, and *hodos*, a way.] A separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in a poem, romance, &c.; an incident or action connected with a series of incidents or actions.—**episodic**, **episodical**, **episodial**, ep-i-sōd'ik, ep-i-sōd'ik-al, ep-i-sōd'i-al, *a.* [Gr. *epeisodios.*] Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode or digression.—**episodically**, ep-i-sōd'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an episodic manner; by way of episode.

epispastic, ep-i-spas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *epispaō*, I draw.] In *med.* drawing; blistering.—— n. A vesicatory; a blister.

episperm, ep'i-spėrm, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, a seed.] The outer integument of a seed.

epistaxis, ep-i-stak'sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *staxis*, a dropping.] Bleeding from the nose.

epistemology, e-pis'tē-mol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of metaphysics which investigates and explains the doctrine or theory of knowing.

epistle, ē-pis'l, *n.* [L. *epistola*, fr. Gr. *epistolē*, fr. *epistellō*, I send to—*epi*, to, and *stellō*, I send.] A writing sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; applied particularly to the letters of the apostles or of the ancients.

epistler, ē-pis'lėr, *n.* A writer of epistles; one who reads the epistle in a church service.

epistolary, ē-pis'tō-la-ri, *a.* [L.L. *epistolaris.* EPISTLE.] Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; contained in or consisting of letters.

epistolic, **epistolical**, ē-pis-tol'ik, ē-pis-tol'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *epistolikos.*] Epistolary.

epistolist, ē-pis'to-list, *n.* A writer of letters or epistles.

epistolize, ē-pis'to-līz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *epistolized*, ē-pis'to-līzd; ppr. *epistolizing*, ē-pis'-to-līz-ing. To write epistles or letters.

epitaph, ep'i-taf, *n.* [Fr. *épitaphe*, fr. L. *epitaphium*, *epitaphius*, Gr. *epitaphios*—Gr. *epi*, upon, and *taphos*, *taphē*, a grave, a tomb, fr. root *taph*, to bury.] That which is written or inscribed on a tomb; an inscription on a monument in honour or memory of the dead, or a composition which might be so used.—**epitaphic**, **epitaphian**, ep-i-taf'ik, ep-i-taf'i-an, *a.* [Gr. *epitaphios.*] Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature or serving as an epitaph.—**epitaphist**, ep'i-taf-ist, *n.* [*Epitaph* and *-ist.*] A writer of epitaphs.

epithalamic, ep'i-tha-lam''ik, *a.* Pertaining to an epithalamium.

epithalamium, ep'i-tha-lā''mi-um, *n.* (pl. *in s or a*). [L. *epithalamium*, fr. Gr. *epithalamion*, the bridal song—*epi*, on, and *thalamos*, a bride-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in praise of a bride and bridegroom; a poem in honour of a newly-married pair.

epithelial, ep-i-thē'li-al, *a.* Pertaining to the epithelium.

epithelioma, ep'i-thē-li-ō''ma, *n.* [EPITHELIUM.] Cancer of the skin.

epithelium, ep-i-thē'li-um, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thēlē*, the nipple.] A thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple; the thin cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body as the mouth, nose, &c.; any similar layer.

epithet, ep'i-thet, *n.* [Gr. *epitheton*, neut. of *epithetos*, added—*epi*, upon, and *tithēmi*, I place.] Any word or name implying a quality attached to a person or thing.—**epithetic**, **epithetical**, ep-i-thet'ik, ep-i-thet'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *epithetikos.*] Pertaining to an epithet; containing or consisting of epithets; abounding with epithets.

epitome, e-pit'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *epitomē*, an abridgment—*epi*, on, and *temnō*, I cut. TOME.] A brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; an abridgment; a summary; anything which represents another or others in a condensed form.

epitomist, **epitomizer**, e-pit'o-mist, e-pit'o-mī-zėr, *n.* One who epitomizes; the writer of an epitome. Also **epitomator**, ē-pit'o-māt-ėr.

epitomize, e-pit'om-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *epitomized*, e-pit'om-īzd; ppr. *epitomizing*, e-pit'om-īz-ing. [*Epitome* and *-ize.*] To make an epitome of; to abstract; to reduce into smaller compass; to condense.

epizoon, ep-i-zō'on, *n.*; *pl.* **epizoa**, ep-i-zō'a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *zōon*, animal.] A term applied to those parasitic animals which live on or in the skin of other animals. Also **epizoan**, ep-i-zō'an.—**epizootic**, ep'i-zō-ot''ik, *a.* and *n.* Applied to diseases prevalent among the lower animals.

epoch, ē'pok, *n.* [L. *epocha*, an epoch, fr. Gr. *epochē*, retention, delay, a halting, an epoch, fr. *epechō*, I hold back—*epi*, upon, and *echō*, I hold.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; any fixed time or period; a memorable term of years; period; era; date; age.

epochal, ē'po-kal, *a.* Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch.

epode, ep'ōd, *n.* [Gr. *epōdē—epi*, upon, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode.] The third part of the ode, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; a lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.—**epodic**, e-pōd'ik, *a.* [Gr. *epōdikos.*] Pertaining to or resembling an epode.

eponym, ep'o-nim, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *onoma*, a name.] A name of a place or people derived from that of a person; a name of a personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people, as *Italus*, *Romulus*, for *Italy*, *Rome.*—**eponymic**, **eponymous**, ep-o-nim'ik, e-pon'i-mus, *a.* Of or relating to or connected with an eponym.

epopee, e-po-pē', *n.* [Fr. *epopée*, fr. Gr. *epopoiia—epos*, a word, an epic poem, and *poieō*, I make.] An epic poem; the subject of an epic poem.

epos, ep'os, *n.* [Gr.] An epic poem or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

éprouvette, ā-prō-vet, *n.* [Fr., fr. *éprouver*, to try, assay, prove.] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder.

Epsom-salt, ep'sum-salt, *n.* [From *Epsom*, in the neighbourhood of London.] The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.

epulotic, ep-ū-lot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *epoulōtikos—* fr. *epi*, upon, and *oulē*, a scar.] Healing; cicatrizing.

epyornis. See ÆPYORNIS.

equability, **equableness**, ē-kwa-bil'i-ti, ē'kwa-bi-nes, *n.* [L. *æquabilitas.*] State or quality of being equable.

equable, ē'kwa-bl, *a.* [L. *æquabilis*, fr. *æquo*, I make equal, fr. *æquus*, equal. EQUAL.] Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; uniform in action or intensity; not varying; steady; even.

equably, ē'kwa-bli, *adv.* In an equable or uniform manner.

equal, ē'kwal, *a.* [L. *æqualis*, equal, level, fr. *æquus*, equal, favourable, fair (seen also in *equity*, *adequate*, *iniquity*, &c.); same root as Skr. *eka*, one, the same.] The same in extent, magnitude, measure, degree, weight, number, rank, &c.; the same in qualities; equable; uniform; being in just proportion; proportionate; commensurate; adequate; impartial; fair; just; equitable; being on the same terms.—— n. One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *equalled*, ē'kwald; ppr. *equalling*, ē'kwal-ing. To make equal to; to make like; to equalize;

to rise to the same state, rank, or estimation with; to become or be equal to.

equality, ē-kwol'i-ti, *n.* [L. *æqualitas*, fr. *æqualis*, equal.] State or quality of being equal or alike in anything; likeness; uniformity; similarity; evenness; plainness; sameness in state, condition, or course.

equalization, ē'kwal-iz-ā'shon, *n.* Act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

equalize, ē'kwal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equalized*, ē'kwal-īzd; ppr. *equalizing*, ē'kwal-īz-ing. [*Equal* and *-ize.*] To make equal or alike; to make even or uniform; to bring or reduce to an equality.

equally, ē'kwal-li, *adv.* In an equal manner or degree; in the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares or proportions: impartially.

equalness, ē'kwal-nes, *n.* Equality; a state of being equal.

equanimity, ē-kwa-nim'i-ti, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*, fr. *æquanimis*, of an even mind—*æquus*, equal, even, and *animus*, mind. EQUAL, ANIMATE.] Evenness of mind; uniformity and steadiness of temper; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed; steadfastness even in trying circumstances.—**equanimous**, ē-kwan'i-mus, *a.* [EQUANIMITY.] Even-minded; possessing equanimity.—**equanimously**, e-kwan'i-mus-li, *adv.* With equanimity. [*Thack.*]

equate, ē-kwāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equated*, ē-kwāt'ed; ppr. *equating*, ē-kwāt'ing. [L. *æquo*, *æquatum*, I make equal, fr. *æquus*, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average; to reduce to mean time or motion.

equation, ē-kwā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *équation*, L. *æquatio*. EQUATE.] The act of equating; a statement or expression asserting the equality of two quantities, equality being denoted by the sign = (equal to) between them; a quantity which from some imperfect method has to be taken into account in order to give a true result.—**Equation of time**, the difference between mean and apparent time, or the difference between the time given by the sun or a dial and that given by a clock.—**Personal equation**, in astronomical observations the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly; hence, personal liability to error in other matters.

equator, ē-kwā'tėr, *n.* [L.L. *æquator*, lit. that which makes equal, fr. *æquo*, I make equal.] That great circle of our globe which divides it into two hemispheres (the northern and southern), and every point of which is 90° from the poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth; also, the equinoctial or celestial equator, a circle in the heavens coinciding with the plane of the earth's equator.

equatorial, ē-kwa-tō'ri-al, *a.* [*Equator* and *-ial* (as if from *equatory*)=Fr. *équatorial.*] Pertaining to the equator.——*n.* An astronomical instrument, with a telescope so fixed that when a celestial object is once within the field of view it continues so while above the horizon.

equatorially, ē-kwa-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an equatorial manner; in a line with the equator.

equery, **equerry**, e'kwe-ri or ē-kwe'ri, *n.* [Fr. *écurie*, a stable, so that the word means really stable (man); fr. L.L. *scuria*, a stable; fr. O.H.G. *skur*, *skiura*, the Mod.G. *scheuer*, a barn or shed. The form of the word has been influenced by L. *equus*, a horse.] An officer of princes or nobles who has the care of their horses; in England, certain officers of the royal household in the department of the master of the horse.

equestrian, ē-kwes'tri-an, *a.* [L. *equestris*, equestrian, fr. *eques*, a horseman, fr. *equus*, a horse; cog. with Sans. *ashva*, Gr. *hippos*, a horse; Lith. *aszwa*, a mare; A.Sax. *eoh*, Goth. *aihwa*, a horse.] Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; being on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; celebrated by horse-races, as games; pertaining to the class or rank of knights in ancient Rome.——*n.* A rider on horseback; one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.—**equestrianism**, ē-kwes'tri-an-izm, *n.* The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

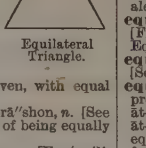
equestrienne, ē-kwes'tri-en, *n.* [Spurious French form, intended to correspond with *equestrian.*] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equiangular, ē-kwi-ang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle.] Consisting of or having equal angles.

equidifferent, ē-kwi-dif'fėr-ent, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *differens*, differing.] Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

equidistant, ē-kwi-dis'tant, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.] Being at an equal distance from some point or thing.—**equidistantly**, ē-kwi-dis'tant-li, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

equilateral, ē-kwi-lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *lateralis*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having all the sides equal.


Equilateral Triangle.

equilibrate, ē-kwil'i-brāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equilibrated*, ē-kwil'i-brāt-ed; ppr. *equilibrating*, ē-kwil'i-brāt-ing. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *libro*, *libratus*, I weigh, I poise, fr. *libra*, a balance. LIBRATE.] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even, with equal weight on each side.

equilibration, ē'kwil-i-brā"shon, *n.* [See prec.] Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced.

equilibrist, ē-kwil'i-brist, *n.* [Fr. *équilibriste*, fr. L. *equilibris*, balanced, and *-ist.* EQUILIBRIUM.] One who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer.

equilibrium, ē-kwi-li'bri-um, *n.* [L. *æquilibrium*, even balance, equilibrium, fr. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced—*æquus*, equal, and *libra*, a balance.] Equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces; equipoise; balance of power or weight; just poise or balance; a position of due balance.

equimultiple, ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl, *a.* [Fr. *équimultiple*; L. *æquus*, equal, and *multiple.*] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.——*n.* Any number or quantity multiplied by the same number or quantity as another.

equine, ē-kwin', *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus*, a horse. EQUESTRIAN.] Pertaining to a horse; having the characters of the horse kind.

equinoctial, ē-kwi-nok'shal or ek-, *a.* [Fr. *équinoxial*, L. *æquinoctialis*. EQUINOX.] Pertaining to the equinoxes, or to the time of the equinoxes; occurring or manifested about that time (*equinoctial* gales); pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator.—**Equinoctial points**, the two points of the heavens at which the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other.——*n.* The celestial equator, so named because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

equinox, ē'kwi-noks or ek'-, *n.* [L. *æquinoctium*, the equinox, fr. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, *noctis*, night. EQUAL, NOCTURNAL.] The time when the sun enters one of the *equinoctial* points, making the day and the night everywhere of equal length, the vernal equinox being about the 21st of March, and the autumnal equinox about the 23d of September; also applied to the equinoctial points, the first point of Aries and of Libra.

equip, ē-kwip', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equipped*, ē-kwipt'; ppr. *equipping*, ē-kwip'ing. [Fr. *équiper*, O.Fr. *esquiper*, to equip, to fit out a ship, fr. Icel. & Sw. *skipa*, to arrange; akin E. *ship*, *shape.*] To fit out or furnish; to furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship; to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service; to dress; to array.

equipage, e'kwi-pāj, *n.* [Fr. *équipage*=*equip* and *-age.*] An equipment; things with which a ship, a military man, an army, or a body of troops is fitted out for service; retinue; a carriage of state and those attending on it; accoutrements; habiliments.

equipment, ē-kwip'ment, *n.* [*Equip* and *-ment*=Fr. *équipement.*] Act of equipping; anything that is used in equipping; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage; necessary adjuncts; retinue.

equipoise, ē'kwi-poiz, *n.* [From *equi-*, L. *æquus*, equal, and *poise.*] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

equipollence, **equipollency**, ē-kwi-pol'lens, ē-kwi-pol'len-si, *n.* [Fr. *équipollence*, fr. L. *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, powerful. See next.] Equality of power or force; an equivalence between two or more propositions.

equipollent, ē-kwi-pol'lent, *a.* [Fr. *équipollent*, fr. L. *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, *pollentis*, ppr. of *pollēre*, to be strong or powerful; supposed to be of same root as L. *plenus*, full, E. *full.*] Having equal power, strength, or force; equivalent; having equivalent signification.

equiponderance, ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ans, *n.* [Fr. *équipondérance*. EQUIPONDERATE.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant, ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ant, *a.* [See next.] Being of the same weight.

equiponderate, ē-kwi-pon'dėr-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *equiponderated*, ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ā-ted; ppr. *equiponderating*, ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ā-ting. [L.L. *æquiponderare*, fr. L. *æquus*, equal, and *ponderare*, *ponderatum*, to weigh, fr. *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight. PONDER.] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing; to balance.

equisetum, ek-wi-sē'tum, *n.* [L. *equisetum—equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.] The name of cryptogamous plants, popularly known as horse-tails, and growing in marshy places.—**equisetaceous**, ek-wis'e-tā"shus, *a.* Pertaining to the nat. order of equisetums.

equitable, ek'wit-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *équitable*, fr. L. *æquitas*, equity, fr. *æquus*, equal. EQUAL.] Fair, just, or equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; just; upright; impartial.

equitableness, ek'wit-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being equitable or just; equity.

equitably, ek'wit-a-bli, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.

equitant, ek'wi-tant, *a.* [L. *equitans*, ppr. of *equito*, I ride, fr. *eques*, *equitis*, a horseman, fr. *equus*, a horse.] Overlapping, as leaves; straddling.—**equitation**, ek-wi-tā'shon, *n.* The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

equity, ek'wi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *équité*, fr. L. *æquitas*, equity, fr. *æquus*, equal, fair, just. EQUAL.] The giving, or disposition to give, to each man his due, or what is right and just; impartial distribution of justice; impartiality; fairness; uprightness; in *law*, a system of supplemental law founded upon precedents and established principles, and liberally interpreted by the judges.

equivalence, ē-kwiv'a-lens, *n.* [Fr. *équivalence*. EQUIVALENT.] State of being equivalent; equal power or force; equality of value; equal value or worth.—**equivalency**, ē-kwiv'a-len-si, *n.* Same as *Equivalence.*

equivalent, ē-kwiv'a-lent, *a.* [Fr. *équivalent*, fr. L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, *valentis*, ppr. of *valēre*, to be strong, to be able, to be worth (seen also in *avail*, *prevail*, &c.). VALOUR.] Equal in force, power, or effect; equal in value, excellence, worth, or weight; of the same import or meaning; tantamount; virtually the same; the same in relative position or function.——*n.* Something that is equivalent; something given as a fair exchange; compensation; something having the same relative position or function; in *chem.* the proportion expressing the weight

of any substance which combines with another substance to make a definite compound.—**equivalently**, ē-kwiv'a-lent-li, *adv.* In an equivalent manner.

equivalve, ē'kwi-valv, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, a valve.] Having the valves or shells equal in size and form, as certain bivalve shell-fish.

equivocal, ē-kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *vocis*, voice, word. EQUAL, VOCAL.] Being of doubtful signification; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; dubious; unsatisfactory; deserving to be suspected; capable of being ascribed to different motives; doubtful; questionable.

equivocally, ē-kwiv'ō-kal-li, *adv.* In an equivocal manner; ambiguously; in terms susceptible of different senses.

equivocalness, ē-kwiv'ō-kal-nes, *n.* State of being equivocal.

equivocate, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *equivocated*, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt-ed; ppr. *equivocating*, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt-ing. [*Equivocal* and *-ate*= Fr. *équivoquer*, It. *equivocare*.] To speak ambiguously; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to prevaricate; to shuffle; to quibble; to evade.—— v.t. To render capable of a double interpretation.

equivocation, ē-kwiv'ō-kā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *équivocation*, L. L. *æquivocatio*.] Act of equivocating; ambiguity of speech; quibble; prevarication; shuffling; evasion.

equivocator, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt-ėr, *n.* [L. L. *æquivocator*.] One who equivocates.

equivocatory, ē-kwiv'ō-ka-to-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Savouring of equivocation; partaking of equivocation.

equivoke, **equivoque**, ē'kwi-vōk, *n.* [Fr. *équivoque*, L.L. *æquivocus*, equivocal (q.v.).] An ambiguous term; equivocation.

era, ē'ra, *n.* [L.L. *æra*, a date, an item of an account, fr. L. *æra*, counters, pl. of *æs*, brass, coin.] A fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian *era*; a series of years proceeding or reckoned from a fixed point; an epoch; a historical period; a date; an age.

eradicable, ē-rad'i-ka-bl, *a.* That may be eradicated.

eradicate, ē-rad'i-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eradicated*, ē-rad'i-kāt-ed; ppr. *eradicating*, ē-rad'i-kāt-ing. [L. *eradico*, *eradicatum*—*e*, out, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root. RADICAL.] To pull up the roots of, or by the roots; to root out; to destroy, as anything that grows; to destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; to exterminate.

eradication, ē-rad'i-kā''shon, *n.* [L. L. *eradicatio*.] Act of eradicating or plucking up by the roots; state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.

eradicative, ē-rad'i-kāt-iv, *a.* Serving to eradicate, uproot, extirpate, or destroy.

eradicator, ē-rad'i-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which eradicates.

erase, ē-rās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *erased*, ē-rāst'; ppr. *erasing*, ē-rās'ing. [From L. *erado*, *erasum*, I erase or scrape out—*e*, out, and *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape, I scratch. RAZE.] To rub, scratch, or scrape out; to efface; to obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; to destroy, as from the memory; to raze.

erasement, ē-rās'ment, *n.* [*Erase* and *-ment*.] Act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration; destruction.

eraser, ē-rās'ėr, *n.* One who erases; an appliance used to erase writing, &c.

erasion, ē-rā'zhon, *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.

Erastian, ē-ras'ti-an, *n.* A follower of Thomas Erastus, a German writer of the sixteenth century, who maintained that the church is dependent on the state for its government and discipline.—— a. Relating to the Erastians or their principles.—**Erastianism**, ē-ras'ti-an-izm, *n.* The principles of the Erastians; the doctrine that an established church should be under the complete control of the state.

erasure, ē-rā'zhūr, *n.* [*Erase* and *-ure*.] Act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration; place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

erbium, ėr'bi-um, *n.* [From *Ytterby* in Sweden.] A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and other rare elements, in some minerals.

ere, ār, *adv.* *conj.* and *prep.* [A. Sax. *ær*, ere, before, sooner, earlier=D. *eer*, O. Sax. and O. Fris. *êr*, Icel. *ár*, G. *eher*, Goth. *air*, before, sooner, earlier. It is the comparative form, of which *erst* is the superlative. *Early* is a derivative. EARLY.] Before; sooner than.

erect, ē-rekt', *a.* [L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigo*, *erectum*, I erect, I set upright—*e*, out, and *rego*, I make straight. REGENT.] Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; directed upward; elevated; upright and firm; bold; unshaken; undismayed.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *erected*, ē-rekt'ed; ppr. *erecting*, ē-rekt'ing. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; to set up; to raise; to rear; to build; to set up or establish; to institute; to found; to raise or exalt; to animate; to encourage; to cheer.

erecter, **erector**, ē-rekt'ėr, *n.* One who erects: one who raises or builds.

erectile, ē-rekt'il, *a.* [Fr. *érectile*=*erect* and *-ile*.] That may be erected.—**erectility**, ē-rek-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being erectile.

erection, ē-rek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *érection*, L. *erectio*, fr. *erigo*. ERECT.] Act of erecting; a setting upright; act of building; establishment; settlement; formation; anything erected; a building of any kind; a structure.

erective, ē-rekt'iv, *a.* [*Erect* and *-ive*.] Setting upright; raising; erecting.

erectly, ē-rekt'li, *adv.* In an erect posture.

erectness, ē-rekt'nes, *n.* State of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

erector, see ERECTER.

erelong, ār'long, *adv.* [*Ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed; before a long time shall elapse; before long.

eremacausis, er'e-ma-kȧ''sis, *n.* [Gr. *ērema*, slowly, gently, and *kausis*, burning.] A slow combustion.

eremite, e'rē-mīt, *n.* [L.L. *erēmīta*, fr. L. Gr. *erēmitēs*, fr. Gr. *erēmia*, a desert, fr. *erēmos*, desert.] One who lives in a desert or wilderness; a hermit.—**eremitic**, **eremitical**, e-re-mit'ik, e-rē-mit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an eremite.—**eremitism**, e'rē-mīt-izm, *n.* State of being an eremite.

erenow, ār'nou, *adv.* [*Ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

erethism, e're-thizm, *n.* [Gr. *erethismos*, irritation, fr. *erethizō*, I stir, fr. *erethō*, I stir.] *Med.* a morbid degree of energy and excitement in any organ or tissue.—**erethistic**, er-e-this'tik, *a.* Relating to erethism.

erg, erg, *n.* [Gr. *ergon*, work.] In *physics*, a unit of work, being the work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme (15·4 grains troy) produces a velocity of a centimetre ('3937 inch) per second.

ergo, ėr'gō, *adv.* [L.] Therefore.

ergot, ėr'got, *n.* [Fr. *ergot*, *argot*, a spur, ergot; origin unknown.] A disease of rye and other grasses, caused by the attack of a minute fungus on the seeds; the diseased growth thus caused, used in medicine.—**ergoted**, ėr'go-ted, *a.* Diseased with ergot.—**ergotine**, ėr'go-tin, *n.* [*Ergot* and *-ine*.] The narcotic and poisonous principle of the ergot of rye.—**ergotism**, ėr'go-tizm, *n.* [*Ergot* and *-ism*.] An epidemic occurring in moist districts from the use of ergoted rye in food.

1, Heads of Ergot (*a a*) produced on a Grass. 2, Fungus, *Claviceps purpurea* (*b b*) springing from the Ergot.

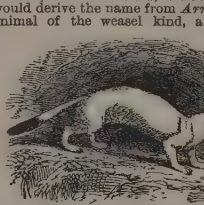
ericaceous, er-i-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *erica*, heath.] Of or belonging to the nat. order of heaths.

eringo, ē-ring'gō, *n.* Same as *Eryngo*.

erioneter, e-ri-on'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres.

eristic, **eristical**, ē-ris'tik, ē-ris'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *eristikos*, contentious, fr. *eris*, strife.] Pertaining to disputation or controversy; polemical; controversial; captious.

ermine, ėr'mīn, *n.* [O. Fr. *ermine*, Mod. Fr. *hermine*, fr. the Teut.; comp. Dan. Sw. and G. *hermelin*, O.H.G. *harm*, *harmo*, an ermine; A. Sax. *hearma*, a weasel. Some would derive the name from *Armenia*.] An animal of the weasel kind, a native of


Ermine (*Mustela Erminea*).

Northern Europe and America, valued for its fur, which in high latitudes becomes during winter of a snowy white; the fur of the ermine; an emblem of the purity of judges and magistrates, and also of their dignity.—**ermined**, ėr'mīnd, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

erne, ėrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *earn*=Icel. *örn*, Dan. and Sw. *ørn*, an eagle, allied to Icel. *arí*, O.H.G. *aro*, G. *aar*, Goth. *ara*, an eagle, perhaps Gr. *ornis*, a bird.] A name for the white-tailed sea-eagle, the bald-eagle, and other allied species.

erode, ē-rōd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eroded*, ē-rōd'ed; ppr. *eroding*, ē-rōd'ing. [Fr. *éroder*, L. *erodere*, to gnaw or eat away—*e*, out, and *rodo*, I gnaw. RODENT.] To gnaw off or away; to eat into or away; to corrode.

erodent, ē-rō'dent, *n.* [ERODE.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

erose, ē-rōs', *a.* [L. *erosus*. ERODE.] *Bot.* having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.

erosion, ē-rō'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *érosion*, L. *erosio*, fr. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*. ERODE.] Act or operation of eroding; an eating away; state of being eaten away; corrosion; *geol.* the wearing away of soil or rock by the influence of water and ice (especially in the form of glaciers).

erosive, ē-rō'siv, *a.* Having the property of eroding or eating away; causing erosion.

erotetic, ē-rō-tet'ik, *n.* [Gr. *erōtētikos*, fr. *erōtān*, to question.] Interrogatory.

erotic, ē-rot'ik, *a.* [Fr. *érotique*, fr. Gr. *erōtikos*, fr. *erōs*, *erōtos*, love.] Pertaining to love; treating of love.——n. An amorous composition or poem.

erotomania, e-rō'to-mā''ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *erōs*, *erōtos*, and *mania*, madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

erpetology, ėr-pe-tol'o-ji, &c. Same as *Herpetology*, &c.

err, er, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *erred*, erd; ppr. *erring*, er'ing. [Fr. *errer*, fr. L. *errare*, to wander, to go astray, to err; cog. with Goth. *airzjan*, to mislead; G. *irren*, to err, to stray.] To wander from the right way; to stray; to go astray; to rove; to ramble; to deviate from the true course or purpose; to deviate or depart from rectitude; to mistake; to commit errors; to transgress; to blunder.

errand, e'rand, *n.* [A. Sax. *ærende*, a message=Dan. *ærinde*, *ærend*, Sw. *ærende*, Icel. *erindi*, *eyrindi*, O.H.G. *ôrunti*, *ârunti*, a

message; akin to Goth. *airus*, a message, a messenger; perhaps same root as Sans. *ri*, to go.] A message; a verbal message; a mandate or order; any special business to be transacted by a messenger.

errant, e'rant, *a.* [*Fr. errant*, ppr. of *errer*, to wander, to err=L. *errans*, *errantis*, ppr. of *erro*, I wander. ERR. *Arrant* is a form of this word.] Wandering; roving; rambling; wandering about in search of adventures, as a knight-errant; erring; straying from the proper course.

errantry, e'rant-ri, *n.* [*Errant* and *-ry.*] An errant, or wandering state; a wandering, roving, or rambling; the employment of a knight-errant.

erratic, e-rat'ik, *a.* [Fr. *erratique*, L. *erraticus*, fr. *errare*, to wander. ERR.] Wandering; having no certain course; devious; irregular; peculiar in movements or actions; eccentric; queer.—**Erratic blocks**, or **Erratics**, in *geol.* boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice, and carried often to great distances.

erratically, e-rat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an erratic manner; without rule; irregularly.

erratum, e-rā'tum, *n.*; pl. **errata**, e-rā'ta. [L. *erratum*, a blunder, neut. of pp. of *errare*. ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

errhine, e'rin, *a.* [Gr. *errhinon—en*, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.——n. A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus.

erroneous, e-rō'nē-us, *a.* [L. *erroneus*, wandering, straying, fr. *erro*. ERR.] Characterized by or containing error or errors; wrong; mistaken; false; inaccurate; not conformable to truth, right, or justice.

erroneously, e-rō'nē-us-li, *adv.* In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly.

error, e'rer, *n.* [Fr. *erreur*, L. *error*, fr. *errare*, to err. ERR.] An unintentional deviation from truth or what is right; a going wrong; a mistake in judgment; misapprehension; a mistake made in writing, printing, calculation, or other performance; a blunder; an inaccuracy; an oversight; a fault; an offence.

errorist, e'rer-ist, *n.* One who errs or who encourages and propagates error.

Erse, ėrs, *n.* [A corruption of *Irish.*] The Celtic language of the Highlands of Scotland; Gaelic.

erst, ėrst, *adv.* [A. Sax. *arest*, superl. of *aer*, now *ere*, early, before. ERE.] At first; at the beginning; once; formerly; long ago; till then or now; hitherto.

erstwhile, ėrst'whīl, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.

erubescence, e-rū-bes'ens, *n.* [See next.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

erubescent, e-rū-bes'ent, *a.* [L. *erubescens*, ppr. of *erubescere*, to grow red, to blush—*e*, out, *rubesco*, grow red, fr. *ruber*, red. RUBRIC.] Red or reddish; blushing.

eructate, ē-rukt'āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eructated*, ē-rukt'āt-ed; ppr. *eructating*, ē-rukt'āt-ing. [L. *eructo*, *eructatum—e*, out, and *ructo*, I belch.] To belch or vomit up; to eject from the stomach, as wind. Also **eruct**, ē-rukt'.

eructation, ē-ruk-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *éructation*, L.L. *eructatio*. ERUCTATE.] Act of belching; a belch; a violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

erudite, e'rū-dīt, *a.* [L. *eruditus*, learned, instructed, polished, pp. of *erudio*, I polish, I instruct—*e*, out, and *rudis*, rough, rude. RUDE.] Fully instructed; deeply read; learned; conversant with books.

eruditely, e'rū-dīt-li, *adv.* In an erudite manner; learnedly.

eruditeness, e'rū-dīt-nes, *n.* The quality of being erudite.

erudition, e-rū-di'shon, *n.* [Fr. *érudition*, L. *eruditio*. ERUDITE.] Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; learning in literature; scholarship.

eruginous. Same as *Æruginous*.

erupt, ē-rupt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *erupted*, ē-rupt'ed; ppr. *erupting*, ē-rupt'ing. [From L. *erumpo*, *eruptum*, I break out—*e*, out, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I burst or break, as in *corrupt*, *disrupt*, &c. RUPTURE.] To throw out or emit by internal and especially by volcanic action; to cast out, as lava from a volcano.

eruption, ē-rup'shon, *n.* [Fr. *éruption*, L. *eruptio*. ERUPT.] A breaking or bursting out or forth; a sudden or violent emission; a violent emission of flames, lava, &c., from a volcano; outburst; a sudden rushing or sallying forth of men; a sudden hostile excursion; a breaking out of pimples, pustules, &c., upon the skin; the rash, pustules, vesicles, &c., accompanying a disease.

eruptional, ē-rup'shon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to eruptions.

eruptive, ē-rupt'iv, *a.* [*Erupt* of *eruption*, and *-ive*=Fr. *éruptif.*] Belonging to an eruption; bursting out or forth; produced by eruption.

eryngo, ē-ring'gō, *n.* [Gr., *ēryngion*, a prickly plant.] An umbelliferous plant found in Britain, having fleshy roots which were formerly candied as a sweetmeat: called also *Sea Holly*; the candied root.

erysipelas, e-ri-si'pe-las, *n.* [Gr., fr. *erythros*, red, and *pella*, skin.] A disease called also *St. Anthony's fire*, accompanied by fever and an eruption of a fiery acrid humour on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face; rose.—**erysipelatous**, e'ri-si-pel''-at-us, *a.* Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

erythema, e-ri-thē'ma, *n.* [Gr., fr. *erythros*, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin, without blisters and uninfectious.—**erythematic**, **erythematous**, er'i-thē-mat''ik, er-i-them'a-tus, *a.* Of the nature of erythema.

erythrite, e-rith'rīt, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red.] A mineral, a hydrous arseniate of cobalt; also a rose-red felspar.

escalade, es-ka-lād', *n.* [Fr. *escalade*, fr. Sp. *escalada*, or It. *scalata*, scaling, escalade, fr. L. *scala*, a ladder. SCALE.] The assault of a fortress by scaling the walls; a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.——v.t. pret. & pp. *escaladed*, es-ka-lād'ed; ppr. *escalading*, es-ka-lad'ing. To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders.

escallop, es-kol'lop, *n.* [O. Fr. *escalope*. SCALLOP.] A bivalve shell; a scallop.

escapable, es-kā'pa-bl, *a.* Capable of being escaped; avoidable.

escapade, es-ka-pād', *n.* [Fr., fr. Sp. and Pg. *escapada*, fr. *escapar*, to escape. See next.] A runaway adventure; a breaking loose from restraint; a freak; a mad prank; a wild adventure.

escape, es-kāp', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *escaped*, es-kāpt'; ppr. *escaping*, es-kāp'ing. [O. Fr. *escaper*, Fr. *échapper*=Sp. Pg. Pr. *escapar*, It. *scappare*, to escape; fr. *ex*, out, and L.L. *cappa*, *capa*, a mantle (comp. *cape*, *cap*), lit. to slip out of one's mantle, to fling it off and run.] To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way of; to shun; to pass without harm; to pass unobserved; to evade; to avoid the danger of; to elude.——v.i. To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil; to be free, or get free, from any injury; to hasten or get away; to free one's self from custody or restraint; to regain one's liberty.——n. Flight, to shun danger or injury; act of fleeing from danger; a being passed by without receiving injury; an evasion of legal restraint or custody.

escapement, es-kāp'ment, *n.* [*Escape* and *-ment*=Fr. *échappement.*] Escape†; flight†; means of escaping; that part of a clock or watch by which the circular motion of the wheels is converted into a vibrating one, as that of the pendulum in a clock, or the balance of a watch; a mechanical contrivance for transmitting the maintaining power of a clock or watch to the regulator, whether balance or pendulum.

escaper, es-kāp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which escapes.

escarp, es-kärp', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *escarped*, es-kärpt'; ppr. *escarping*, es-kärp'ing. [Fr. *escarper*, to scarp. SCARP.] To form into a scarp; to make to slope suddenly.——n. A sudden slope; a scarp.

escarpment, es-kärp'ment, *n.* [Fr. *escarpement.*] A steep declivity; a precipitous side of any hill or rock; a cliff; ground cut away nearly vertically about a position, in order to prevent an enemy from arriving at the latter.

eschalot, e-sha-lot', *n.* Same as *Shallot.*

eschar, es'kär, *n.* [Gr. *eschara*, a fireplace; a scar.] A scar or scab on a wound caused by burning; the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications.

escharotic, es-ka-rot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *escharōtikos*. See prec.] Causing an eschar; caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.——n. A caustic application.

eschatologic, es'ka-to-loj''ik, *a.* Pertaining to eschatology.

eschatology, es-ka-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

escheat, es-chēt', *n.* [O. Fr. *eschet*, *escheit*, fr. *escheir*, *escheoir*, to fall out, to fall to one's share, Mod. Fr. *échoir*; fr. L. *excadere—ex*, out, and *cadere*, to fall (whence *cadence*, *decay*, &c.). *Cheat* is shortened from this. CADENCE.] The reversion of property to the original proprietor, or to the state, through failure of heirs or by forfeiture; the property which falls to the state in this way.——v.i. pret. & pp. *escheated*, es-chēt'ed; ppr. *escheating*, es-chēt'ing. To revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by failure of heirs; to become an escheat.——v.t. To cause to be an escheat; to forfeit.

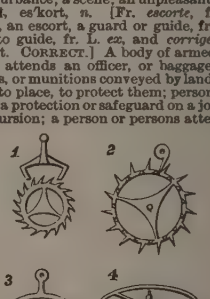
escheatable, es-chēt'a-bl, *a.* Liable to escheat.

escheator, es-chēt'ėr, *n.* [ESCHEAT.] An officer anciently appointed to look after the escheats of the sovereign.

eschew, es-chō', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eschewed*, es-chōd'; ppr. *eschewing*, es-chō'ing. [O.Fr. *eschuer*, *eschever*, Fr. *esquiver*, to avoid, to shun, fr. O.H.G. *skiuhan*, G. *scheuen*, to avoid; akin to E. *shy.*] To shun; to avoid; to fly from.

esclandre, es-klan-dr, *n.* [Fr., a scandal.] A disturbance; a scene; an unpleasant broil.

escort, es'kort, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*, fr. It. *scorta*, an escort, a guard or guide, fr. *scorgere*, to guide, fr. L. *ex*, and *corrigere*, to correct. CORRECT.] A body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them; persons acting as a protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion; a person or persons attending



Watch and Clock Escapements.

1, Anchor escapement of a common clock. 2, Duplex escapement. 3, Lever escapement. 4, Horizontal or cylinder escapement.

one as a mark of respect, honour, or attention.——v.t. es-kōrt'; pret. & pp. *escorted*,

es-kōrt'ed; ppr. *escorting*, es-kōrt'ing. To form an escort for; to attend and guard on a journey or excursion.

escritoire, es-kri-twär', *n.* [O. Fr. *escriptoire*, fr. L. *scriptorius*, connected with writing, fr. *scribo*, *scriptum*, I write. SCRIBE.] A desk or chest of drawers with appliances for writing; a writing-desk.

escuage, es'kū-āj, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuage*, fr. *escu*, L. *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIRE.] A tenure of land by military service; soutage.

Esculapian. Same as *Æsculapian*.

esculent, es'kū-lent, *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *esca*, food, fr. *edo*, I eat. EDIBLE.] Eatable; edible; that is or may be used by man for food.——n. Something that is eatable; an edible.

escutcheon, es-kuch'on, *n.* [O. Fr. *escusson*, fr. L. *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIRE.] A shield; the shield on which a coat of arms is represented; a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door.—**escutcheoned**, es-kuch'ond, *a.* Having an escutcheon or coat of arms.

eskar, esker, es'kėr, *n.* [Ir. *eiscir.*] A ridge of sand and gravel formed by ice action in former ages.

Eskimo, Esquimau, es'ki-mō, *n.*; pl. **Eskimos, Esquimaux**, es'ki-mōz. One of a race of men, generally short in stature, with broad oval faces and small oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland.

esophagous, ē-sof'a-gus, *n.* Same as *Œsophagus*.

esoteric, es-ō-te'rik, *a.* [Fr. *ésotérique*, fr. Gr. *esōterikos*, inner, intimate, fr. *esō*, into, within, fr. *es*, into, to.] Taught to a select few, and not intended for people in general; designed for, and understood only by, the initiated; private; select; confidential: opposed to *exoteric* or public.—**esoterically**, es-ō-te'rik-al-li, *adv.* In an esoteric manner.—**esoterism, esotericism**, es-ō'tėr-izm, es-ō-te'ri-sizm, *n.* [*Esoteric* and *-ism.*] Esoteric doctrines or principles, or the holding of such.

espalier, es-pa'li-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *espalier*, fr. It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders, fr. *spalla*, a shoulder, L. *spathula*, *spatula*, a broad blade, dim. of *spatha*. EPAULET.] A trellis-work or lattice-work on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs; a tree or row of trees so trained.——v.t. pret. & pp. *espaliered*, es-pa'li-ėrd; ppr. *espaliering*, es-pa'li-ėr-ing. To form an espalier of; to train on an espalier.

esparto, es-pär'tō, *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *spartum*, Gr. *sparton*, *spartos*, a broom-like plant.] A name of two or three species of grass found in southern Spain and North Africa, and extensively exported for the manufacture of paper, matting, baskets, &c.

especial, es-pe'shal, *a.* [O. Fr. *especial*, Fr. *spécial*, fr. L. *specialis*, of particular sort or kind, special, fr. *species*, kind. SPECIES, SPECIAL.] Of a distinct sort or kind; distinguished above or among others; principal; chief; special.

especially, es-pe'shal-li, *adv.* In an especial or uncommon degree; specially; principally; chiefly; particularly; peculiarly.

espial, es-pī'al, *n.* [*Espy*, and *-al*, as in *trial.*] The act of espying; scrutiny; watch.

espier, es-pī'ėr, *n.* One who espies.

espionage, es'pi-on-āj, *n.* [Fr. *espionnage*, fr. *espion*, espy. ESPY.] Practice or employment of spies; the watching of others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

espanade, es-pa-nād', *n.* [Fr. *esplanade* (Sp. and Pg. *esplanada*), fr. O. Fr. *esplaner*, to make level, fr. L. *explanare*, to level—*ex*, out, and *planus*, plain, level. PLAIN.] An open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town; any open level space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the sea-side, for public walks or drives.

espousal, es-pouz'al, *n.* [O. Fr. *espousailles*, Fr. *épousailles*, fr. L. *sponsalia*, espousals, betrothal, pl. n. of *sponsalis*, relating to betrothal. See next.] Act of espousing or betrothing; a contract or mutual promise of marriage; betrothal; nuptials: in this sense generally in pl.; the adopting or taking up of a cause.

espouse, es-pouz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *espoused*, es-pouzd'; ppr. *espousing*, es-pouz'ing. [O. Fr. *espouser* (Fr. *épouser*), fr. L. *sponsare*, to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo*, *sponsum*, I pledge myself, whence *despond*, *respond*. SPOUSE.] To give or take in marriage; to promise, engage, or bestow in marriage by contract or pledge; to marry; to wed; to embrace or adopt; to uphold; to champion; to take to one's self with a view to maintain (to *espouse* a cause).

espouser, es-pouz'ėr, *n.* One who espouses.

esprit, es-prē, *n.* [Fr.=*spirit.* SPIRIT.] Soul; spirit; intellect; mind; wit.—**Esprit de corps**, attachment to the class or body of which one is a member; the common spirit or disposition formed by men associated in some corps or body.

espy, es-pī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *espied*, es-pīd'; ppr. *espying*, es-pī'ing. [O. Fr. *espier*, It. *spiare*; a word of German origin; same as *spy* (q.v.).] To see at a distance; to have the first sight of; to behold; to discern; to descry; to discover; to spy.

Esquimaux, *n.* See ESKIMO.

esquire, es-kwīr', *n.* [O. Fr. *escuyer*, Fr. *écuyer*, lit. a shield-bearer, fr. L. *scutarius*, a soldier armed with a *scutum* or shield, fr. same root as Gr. *skutos*, hide, *skia*, shadow, Skr. *sku*, to cover or protect. HIDE (n.).] A shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight; a title of dignity next in degree below a knight; a title of justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other magistrates, landed proprietors, &c.; now a title of courtesy used as an adjunct to a name in addressing letters, &c., to almost any person of respectable standing.——v.t. pret. & pp. *esquired*, es-kwīrd'; ppr. *esquiring*, es-kwīr'ing. To attend; to wait on.

essay, es-sā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *essayed*, es-sād'; ppr. *essaying*, es-sā'ing. [Fr. *essayer*, to assay or attempt, fr. the noun *essai*, formerly also *assai*; same as *assay.* ASSAY.] To try;

Esparto Grasses.

1, *Macrochloa tenacissima*. 2, Fruit of do. 3, *Lygeum Spartum*. 4, Flowering stem and (5) fruit of do.

to attempt; to endeavour; to make experiment of; to assay.——n. es'sā. An endeavour, trial, or attempt; test or experiment; a literary composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject; a short treatise or dissertation, especially one on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life.

essayer, es-sā'ėr, *n.* One who essays; one who writes essays; an essayist (pronounced es'sā-ėr).

essayist, es'sā-ist, *n.* [*Essay* and *-ist*=Fr. *essayiste.*] A writer of an essay or of essays.

essayistic, es-sā-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the character of a literary essay.

essence, es'sens, *n.* [Fr. *essence*, fr. L. *essentia*, being, essence, fr. *esse*, to be, as if fr. a ppr. *essens*, *essentis*; akin *entity.* Same root as *am.*] The nature, substance, or being of anything; that which makes anything to be what it is; the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; existence; the quality of being; species of being; constituent substance; the predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug separated from grosser matter; an extract; perfume; odour; scent; the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions of any statement, dissertation, or the like.——v.t. pret. & pp. *essenced*, es'senst; ppr. *essencing*, es'sens-ing. To perfume; to scent.

Essene, es-sēn', *n.* [Gr. *Essēnoi*, L. *Essenī.*] Among the Jews a member of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

essential, es-sen'shal, *a.* [Fr. *essentiel*, fr. L.L. *essentialis*, fr. *essentia*, essence (q.v.).] Relating to or containing the essence; necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; vital; indispensable; important in the highest degree; highly rectified; volatile; diffusible (*essential* oils).——n. Something that is essential or necessary; the chief point; the most prominent characteristic; first or constituent principle.

essentiality, es-sen'shal-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being essential.

essentially, es-sen'shal-li, *adv.* In an essential manner or degree; fundamentally.

establish, es-tab'lish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *established*, es-tab'lisht; ppr. *establishing*, es-tab'lish-ing. [O. Fr. *establir*, *establissant* (Fr. *établir*), fr. L. *stabilire*, to make firm, to establish, fr. *stabilis*, stable, fr. *sta*, root of *sto*, I stand. STABLE.] To make stable, firm, or steadfast; to settle on a firm or permanent basis; to found permanently; to institute; to enact or decree; to ordain; to ratify; to make firm; to confirm; to make good; to settle in some place or position: often *refl.*; to set up in business.

established, es-tab'lisht, *p. a.* Set up or settled by establishing; set up and supported by the state; having certain ecclesiastical privileges sanctioned and supported by the state (an *established* church).

establisher, es-tab'lish-ėr, *n.* One who establishes or confirms.

establishment, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* [*Establish* and *-ment*=O. Fr. *establissement*, Fr. *établissement.*] Act of establishing or settling firmly; state of being established; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; ratification; sanction; that which is fixed or established; a permanent civil or military force or organization; a local government and connected officials; form of doctrine and church government established under state control in any country; the place where a person is settled for residence or transacting business; a person's residence and all connected with it, such as servants, carriages, &c.; an institution, whether public or private; the quota or number of men in an army, regiment, &c.

establishmentarian, es-tab'lish-men-tā''ri-an, *n.* [*Establishment* and *-arian.*] One who supports the doctrine of establishment in religion.

estafette, es-ta-fet', *n.* [Fr. *estafette*, fr. It. *staffetta*, a courier, fr. *staffa*, a stirrup, fr. O.H.G. *stapho*=E. *step.*] A military courier; an express of any kind.

estaminet, ās-tam-i-nā, *n.* [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

estate, es-tāt', *n.* [O. Fr. *estat*, Fr. *état*, fr. L. *status*, a standing, state, fr. *sto*, *statum*, I stand. STATE.] Condition or circumstances of any person or thing; state; condition; rank; quality; a piece of landed property; a definite portion of land, usually of some size, in the ownership of some one; property; possessions; property left by a deceased person; in *law*, the title or interest which a man has in lands, tenements, &c.; an order or class of men in the body politic, the three **estates** of the realm, in

Britain, being the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.—The fourth estate, the newspaper press; journalists.

esteem, es-tēm′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *esteemed*, es-tēmd′; ppr. *esteeming*, es-tēm′ing. [Fr. *estimer* (=Sp. Pg. Pr. *estimar*, It. *estimare*), fr. L. *æstimare*, *æstumare*, to value, estimate, perhaps fr. *æs*, copper, brass, copper coin, money. *Estimate* and *aim* are practically the same as this.] To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value; to appreciate; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to prize.——n. [Fr. *estime*.] Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; high value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion.—**esteemable**, es-tēm′a-bl, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

esthete, esthetic, &c. Same as *Æsthete*, &c.

estimable, es′tim-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *estimable*. ESTEEM.] Capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion or regard.—**estimableness**, es′ti-ma-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being estimable.—**estimably**, es′tim-a-bli, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

estimate, es′tim-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *estimated*, es′tim-āt-ed; ppr. *estimating*, es′tim-āt-ing. [L. *æstimo*, *æstimatum*. ESTEEM.] To form a judgment or opinion regarding: especially applied in reference to value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, &c.; to rate by judgment, opinion, or a rough calculation; to calculate; to compute; to reckon; to appraise; to prize; to esteem.——n. A judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of anything; valuation; estimation; approximate calculation of the probable cost of any undertaking.

estimation, es-tim-ā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *estimation*, L. *æstimatio*.] Act of estimating; valuation; computation; opinion; judgment; esteem; regard.

estival, es-tīv′al, *a.* Same as *Æstival*.

estivation, es-tiv-ā′shon, *n.* Same as *Æstivation*.

estop, es-top′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *estopped*, es-topt′; ppr. *estopping*, es-top′ing. [O. Fr. *estoper*, Fr. *étouper*, to stop with tow, fr. L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow.] To bar or debar; in *law*, to impede or bar by one's own act.—**estoppel**, es-top′el, *n.* *Law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act.

estovers, es-tō′vėrz, *n.pl.* [O. Fr. *estoveir*, *estovoir*, to be needful.] *Law*, the right of taking wood from an estate for fuel, fences, and other reasonable purposes.

estrade, es-trād, *n.* [Fr. *estrade*, fr. Sp. *estrado*, fr. L. *stratum*, floor, couch, &c.] An elevated part of a floor; a platform.

estrange, es-trānj′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *estranged*, es-trānjd′; ppr. *estranging*, es-trānj′ing. [O.Fr. *estranger* (Fr. *étranger*), fr. *estrange*, strange, fr. L. *extraneus*, foreign, strange, alien, fr. *extra*, without, outward; hence *strange*.] To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence; to keep apart or out of friendly relations; to make to cease from being familiar.

estrangement, es-trānj′ment, *n.* [*Estrange* and *-ment*.] The act of estranging or state of being estranged; alienation of affection or friendship.

estray, es-trā′, *n.* [O.Fr. *estrayer*, to stray. STRAY.] A domestic animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found straying or wandering or without an owner; a stray; something without any owner.

estreat, es-trēt′, *n.* [O.Fr. *estraite*, fr. L. *extraho*, *extractum*, I draw out. EXTRACT.] *Law*, a true copy of an original writing, under which fines are to be levied.——v.t. pret. & pp. *estreated*, es-trēt′ed; ppr. *estreating*, es-trēt′ing. *Law*, to levy (fines) under an estreat.

estuarian, estuarine, es-tū-ā′ri-an, es′tū-a-rīn, *a.* Pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

estuary, es′tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, fr. *æstuare*, to be in violent commotion, to boil up, fr. *æstus*, heat, the ebb and flow of the sea. ÆSTIVAL.] The wide mouth of a river where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs; a firth.

esurience, esuriency, ē-sū′ri-ens, ē-sū′ri-en-si, *n.* State of being esurient; desire of eating.

esurient, ē-sū′ri-ent, *a.* [L. *esuriens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *esurio*, I desire to eat, desiderative verb derived fr. *edo*, *esum*, I eat. EAT.] Desiring to eat; hungry.—**esuriently**, ē-sū′ri-ent-li, *adv.* In an esurient manner.

etagère, ā-tā-zhār, *n.* [Fr., fr. *étage*, stage.] A piece of cabinet furniture with shelves for holding ornamental articles.

et cætera, et set′ē-ra. [L. *et*, and, *cætera*, other things, the rest.] And others of the like kind; and so forth; and so on: an expression used to indicate that a statement might have been continued by other particulars similar to those already given: written also *Etcætera*, *Etcetera*, and commonly contracted *etc.*, *&c.* It is sometimes treated as a noun, forming the plural with *s*.

etch, ech, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *etched*, echt; ppr. *etching*, ech′ing. [D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen*, to etch, to corrode by acid, fr. O.H.G. *ezjan*, to cause to eat, fr. *ezan*, to eat. EAT.] To produce figures or designs on a copper or other plate by means of lines drawn through a thin coating covering the plate, these lines being *bitten in* by some strong acid, which can only affect the plate where the coating has been removed by the etching instrument.——v.i. To practise etching.

etcher, ech′ėr, *n.* One who etches.

etching, ech′ing, *n.* The act or art of the etcher, a mode of engraving; the impression taken from an etched plate.

etching-ground, ech′ing-ground, *n.* The varnish or coating with which plates to be etched are covered.

etching-needle, ech′ing-nē-dl, *n.* An instrument of steel with a fine point, for tracing outlines, &c., in etching.

etern, ē-tėrn′, *a.* An old or poetic form of *Eternal*.

eternal, ē-tėr′nal, *a.* [Fr. *éternel*, fr. L.L. *æternalis*, fr. L. *æternus*, eternal, everlasting, for *æviternus*—*ævum*, an age, and term. *-ternus*, *-turnus*. *Eternal* and *age* have the same origin. AGE.] Everlasting; without beginning or end of existence; that has always been and always shall be; having no end; endless; immortal; ceaseless; perpetual; uninterminable; unchangeable; immutable.—**The Eternal**, an appellation of God.

eternalist, ē-tėr′nal-ist, *n.* One who holds the existence of the world to be infinite.

eternalize ē-tėr′nal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eternalized*, ē-tėr′nal-īzd; ppr. *eternalizing*, ē-tėr′nal-īz-ing. To make eternal; to give endless duration to.

eternally, ē-tėr′nal-li, *adv.* In an eternal manner; without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; for ever; unchangeably; invariably; at all times; perpetually; without intermission.

eternity, ē-tėr′ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *éternité*, fr. L. *æternitas*, eternity.] The condition or quality of being eternal; duration or continuance without beginning or end; duration without end; endless past time or endless future time; the state or time after death.

eternize, ē-tėr′nīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eternized*, ē-tėr′nīzd; ppr. *eternizing*, ē-tėr′nīz-ing. [Fr. *éterniser* = *etern* and *-ize*.] To make eternal or endless; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous; to immortalize.

etesian, e-tē′zi-an, *a.* [L. *etesius*, fr. Gr. *ētēsios*, annual, fr. *etos*, a year.] Recurring every year; annual; yearly; periodical; blowing at stated times of the year, as certain winds of the Mediterranean.

etheling, eth′el-ing, *n.* Same as *Atheling*.

ether, ē′thėr, *n.* [Fr. *éther*, L. *æther*, fr. Gr. *aithēr*, the ether, the upper and purer air, fr. *aithō*, I kindle, I burn or blaze; cog. L. *æstas*, summer, *æstus*, heat, *Ætna*, Skr. *idh*, to set on fire; A. Sax. *ād*, funeral pile.] The clear upper air; the higher regions of the heavens; refined air; a thin, subtle matter, much finer and rarer than air, occupying the heavenly space; a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be universally diffused in space, and to be the medium of the transmission of light, heat, electricity, &c.; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid obtained from alcohol, an excellent solvent of fats and resins, and used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anæsthetic.

ethereal, ē-thē′rē-al, *a.* [L. *ætherius*, Gr. *ætherios*.] Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; heavenly; celestial; aerial; intangible.

ethereality, ē-thē′rē-al″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being ethereal.

etherialization, ē-thē′rē-al-i-zā″shon, *n.* The act of etherealizing or state of being etherealized.

etherialize, ē-thē′rē-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *etherealized*, ē-thē′rē-al-īzd; ppr. *etherealizing*, ē-thē′rē-al-īz-ing. [*Ethereal* and *-ize*.] To convert into ether or into a very subtle fluid; to render ethereal or spiritual.

etherially, ē-thē′rē-al-li, *adv.* In an ethereal or heavenly manner.

etheriform, ē′thėr-i-form, *a.* Having the form of ether.

etherify, ē′thėr-i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *etherified*, ē′thėr-i-fīd; ppr. *etherifying*, ē′thėr-i-fī-ing. [*Ether* and *-fy*.] To convert into ether.

etherism, ē′thėr-izm, *n.* [*Ether* and *-ism*.] *Med.* the phenomena produced by administering ether.

etherization, ē′thėr-i-zā″shon, *n.* The act of etherizing.

etherize, ē′thėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *etherized*, ē′thėr-īzd; ppr. *etherizing*, ē′thėr-īz-ing. [*Ether* and *-ize*.] To convert into ether; to treat with ether; to stupefy with ether.

ethic, ethical, eth′ik, eth′i-kal, *a.* [From L. *ethicus*, fr. Gr. *ēthikos*, from *ēthos*, custom, usage, in pl. manners, habits.] Relating to morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality.

ethically, eth′ik-al-li, *adv.* In an ethical manner; according to morality.

ethicist, eth′i-sist, *n.* A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science.

ethics, eth′iks, *n.* [Gr. *ēthika*. ETHIC.] The doctrines of morals or morality; moral philosophy; the science of moral duty; a system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions of men.

Ethiop, Ethiopian, ē′thi-ōp, ē-thi-ō′pi-an, *n.* [Gr. *Aithiops*—supposed to be fr. *aithō*, I burn, and *ōps*, countenance.] A native of Ethiopia, the region lying south of Egypt; a negro or black man.—**Ethiopic**, ē-thi-op′ik, *a.* Relating to Ethiopia.——n. The language of Ethiopia; the literary and ecclesiastical language of Abyssinia, one of the Semitic tongues. Also called *Ethiopian*.

ethmoid, ethmoidal, eth′moid, eth-moi′-dal, *a.* [Gr. *ēthmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a sieve.—**Ethmoid bone**, a light spongy bone at the root of the nose, its pores forming passages for the olfactory nerves.

ethnic, ethnical, eth′nik, eth′nik-al, *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, fr. Gr. *ethnikos*, fr. *ethnos*, a nation or people; *pl. ta ethnē*, the nations, heathens, gentiles.] Pertaining to the gentiles; heathen; pagan; pertaining to race; ethnological.

ethnically, eth′ni-kal-li, *adv.* In an ethnical manner.

ethnicism, eth′ni-sizm, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

ethnographer, eth-nog′ra-fer, *n.* One who cultivates ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical, eth-no-graf′ik, eth-no-graf′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ethnography.

ethnographically, eth-no-graf′i-kal-li, *adv.* In an ethnographic manner.

ethnography, eth-nog′ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and *graphō*, I describe.] That branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, or the manners, customs, religion, &c., peculiar to different nations.

ethnologic, ethnological, eth-no-loj′ik, eth-no-loj′ik-al, *a.* Relating to ethnology.

ethnologist, eth-nol′o-jist, *n.* One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

ethnology, eth-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the different races of men and their distinguishing characteristics, mental and physical.

ethology, eth-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ēthos*, character, manners, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of ethics; the doctrine of the formation of character.

ethos, ē'thos, *n.* [Gr. *ēthos*, character, disposition.] Character; characteristic spirit, tone, or genius.

ethyl, ē'thil, *n.* [*Ether*, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] In *chem.* the radical of ordinary alcohol and ether.—**ethylene**, ē'thi-lēn, *n.* A gas to which is largely due the illuminating power of coal-gas.

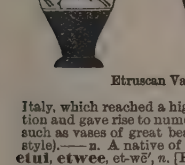
etiolate ē'ti-ō-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *etiolated*, ē'ti-ō-lāt-ed; ppr. *etiolating*, ē'ti-ō-lāt-ing. [Fr. *étioler*, to blanch, fr. *éteule*, stubble, fr. L. *stipula*, a straw, whence *stipulate*.] To be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.——v.t. To blanch or whiten by excluding the light or by disease.—**etiolation**, ē'ti-ō-lā''shon, *n.* The act of etiolating or state of being etiolated or blanched.

etiology, ē-ti-ol'o-ji. See ÆTIOLOGY.

etiquette, et-i-ket', *n.* [Fr. *étiquette*, O. Fr. *estiquette*, a thing attached, a label, fr. G. *stecken*, to stick, to put. *Ticket* is same word, and the modern meaning has arisen from ceremonies to be observed on particular occasions being set down on tickets.] Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places; social observances required by good breeding; rules to be observed by the members of certain professions in their professional capacity.

etna, ēt'na, *n.* [From *Etna*, the Sicilian volcano.] A table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit-lamp.

Etruscan, ē-trus'kan, *a.* [L. *Etruscus*.] Relating to Etruria, an ancient country in



Etruscan Vases.

Italy, which reached a high state of civilization and gave rise to numerous works of art, such as vases of great beauty (in the Greek style).——*n.* A native of ancient Etruria.

etui, etwee, et-wē', *n.* [Fr. *étui*.] A pocket-case for small articles, such as needles, pins, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

etymic, e-tim'ik, *a.* [*Etymon* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to an etymon.

etymologic, etymological, et'i-mo-loj''ik, et'i-mo-loj''ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *étymologique*, Gr. *etymologikos*.] Pertaining to etymology; according to or by means of etymology.

etymologically et'i-mo-loj''ik-al-li, *adv.* In an etymological manner; according to etymology.

etymologist, et-i-mol'o-jist, *n.* [*Etymology* and *-ist*=Fr. *étymologiste*.] One versed in etymology; one who searches into the origin and relation of words.

etymologize, et-i-mol'o-jīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *etymologized*, et-i-mol'o-jīzd; ppr. *etymologizing*, et-i-mol'o-jīz-ing. [*Etymology* and *-ize*.] To search into the origin of words.——v.t. To trace the etymology of; to give the etymology of.

etymology, et-i-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *étymologie*, L. and Gr. *etymologia*, fr. Gr. *etymos*, true, real, genuine, *etymon*, the true, literal sense of a word according to its derivation, the derivation of a word, and *logos*, account.] That part of philology which traces and explains the origin and derivation of words; the derivation or history of any word.

etymon, et'i-mon, *n.* [Gr. *etymon*. See prec.] An original root or primitive word.

etypical, etypic, ē-tip'i-kal, ē-tip'ik, *a.* [Prefix *e*, priv., and *typic*, *typical*.] Diverging from, or not conforming to a type.

eucalypt, ū'ka-lipt, *n.* A eucalyptus, or tree of the genus Eucalyptus.

eucalyptol, ū-ka-lip'tol, *n.* [*Eucalyptus*, and L. *oleum*, oil.] A clear aromatic oil obtained from one of the eucalypti (*Eucalyptus globulus*), used as a remedy for asthma and other ailments.

eucalyptus, ū-ka-lip'tus, *n.*; pl. **eucalyptuses, eucalypti**, ū-ka-lip'tus-ez, ū-ka-lip'ti. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *kalyptō*, I cover, referring to the calyptra or covering of the flower before it opens.] The common and generic name of some large trees of the myrtle order, natives of Australia, and usually called gum-trees, from the gum that exudes from their trunks.

eucharist, ū'ka-rist, *n.* [Gr. *eucharistia*, thanksgiving, the eucharist, fr. *eucharistos*, grateful, fr. *eu*, well, and *charizesthai*, to show favour, fr. *charis*, favour, grace; root in *chairō*, I rejoice.] The sacrament of the Lord's supper, so named in allusion to the thanksgiving at the beginning and end of the last supper of Christ and the disciples; the communion; the consecrated elements.

eucharistic, eucharistical, ū-ka-rist'ik, ū-ka-rist'ik-al, *a.* [L.L. *eucharisticus*.] Pertaining to the eucharist or Lord's supper.

euchologion, euchology, ū-kō-loj'i-on, ū-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *euchē*, prayer, and *legō*, I say.] A prayer-book; a liturgy.

euchre, eucre, ū'kėr, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A game of cards played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two, twenty-eight, or twenty-four highest cards of the pack, each player getting five.

eudæmonism, eudemonism, ū-dē'mon-izm, *n.* [Gr. *eudaimōn*, happy—*eu*, well, and *daimōn*, a genius, spirit, demon.] The system of philosophy which makes human happiness the highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue.—**eudæmonist, eudemonist**, ū-dē'mon-ist, *n.* A believer in eudæmonism.

eudiometer, ū-di-om'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *eudios*, *serene*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument, originally for ascertaining the purity of the air, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases by the electric spark.

eudiometry, ū-di-om'et-ri, *n.* The art or practice of using the eudiometer.

eugenic, ū-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, root *gen*, to produce.] Pertaining to the production of fine offspring by careful selection or otherwise.—**eugenics**, ū-jen'iks, *n.* The science or department dealing with this subject.

euhemerism, ū-hem'ėr-izm, *n.* [After the Greek *Euēmeros*, who explained myths in this way.] That system of interpreting myths by which the gods are regarded as representing distinguished men who formerly lived, and so the myths are considered as founded on real histories.

eulogic, eulogical, ū-loj'ik, ū-loj'ik-al, *a.* Containing eulogy or praise; commendatory.

eulogist, ū'lo-jist, *n.* [*Eulogy* and *-ist*.] One who eulogizes, or pronounces a eulogy.

eulogistic, ū-lo-jis'tik, *a.* Containing eulogy; commendatory; full of praise.

eulogistically, ū-lo-jis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a eulogistic manner.

eulogium, ū-lō'ji-um, *n.* [L.L. EULOGY.] Eulogy; encomium.

eulogize, ū'lo-jīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eulogized*, ū'lo-jīzd; ppr. *eulogizing*, ū'lo-jīz-ing. [*Eulogy* and *-ize*.] To utter a eulogy on; to speak well of; to praise; to extol.

eulogy, ū'lo-ji, *n.* [Gr. *eulogia*—*eu*, well, and *-logia*, a saying or speaking, fr. *legō*, I speak.] A speaking well of; a speech or writing in commendation of a person; praise; encomium; panegyric.

eunuch, ū'nuk, *n.* [L. *eunuchus*, fr. Gr. *eunouchos*, lit. a bed-keeper, a guard of the bed-chambers; and because this office was in oriental countries intrusted to eunuchs—a eunuch; fr. Gr. *eunē*, a bed, a couch, and *echō*, I hold.] A male of the human species castrated, especially one employed about a harem.

eupepsia, eupepsy, ū-pep'si-a, ū-pep'si, *n.* [Gr. *eupepsia*—*eu*, well, and *pepsis*, digestion, fr. *peptō*, I digest.] Good digestion: the opposite of *dyspepsia*.

eupeptic, ū-pep'tik, *a.* [See prec.] Having good digestion; easy of digestion.

euphemism, ū'fem-izm, *n.* [Gr. *euphēmismos*, a euphemism, fr. *euphēmizein*, to euphemize, ultimately fr. *eu*, well, and *phēmi*, I speak.] A mode of speaking by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive, or which is associated with ideas desirable to avoid; a word or expression substituted in this way.—**euphemistic**, ū-fem-ist'ik, *a.* Containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.—**euphemize**, ū'fem-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *euphemized*, ū'fem-īzd; ppr. *euphemizing*, ū'fem-īz-ing. To express by a euphemism.

euphonic, ū-fōn'ik, *a.* Having euphony.

euphonious, ū-fō'ni-us, *a.* [From *euphony*.] Having euphony; agreeable in sound; euphonic.

euphoniously, ū-fō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a euphonious manner; with euphony; harmoniously.

euphonium, ū-fō'ni-um, *n.* [EUPHONY.] A brass bass instrument with three or four valves, used as a substitute for the trombone.

euphony, ū'fo-ni, *n.* [Fr. *euphonie*, L.L. *euphonia*, fr. Gr. *euphōnia*, euphony, fr. *euphōnos*, well-sounding—*eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound. PHONETIC.] An easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; an agreeable combination of sounds; harmony of sound.

Euphorbia, ū-for'bi-a, *n.* [L. *euphorbia*, fr. the name of an ancient Greek physician.] A genus of plants, some British species of which are called *spurges*, while tropical species reach the size of trees.—**euphorbium**, ū-for'bi-um, *n.* A purgative and emetic substance obtained from several species of Euphorbia.

euphrasy, ū'fra-si, *n.* [Gr. *euphrasia*, delight.] The herb popularly called eyebright, formerly a specific for diseases of the eye.

euphuism, ū'fū-izm, *n.* [From the name of the hero of two works by John Lyly (appearing 1579 and 1580), written in a strange and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth. *Euphues* is the Gr. *euphyēs*, well-shaped—*eu*, well, and *phyē*, growth, stature.] An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown diction.—**euphuist**, ū'fū-ist, *n.* One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language.—**euphuistic**, ū-fū-ist'ik, *a.* Belonging to euphuism or the euphuists.

eupnœa, ūp-nē'a, *n.* [Gr. *eupnoia*—*eu*, well, *pneō*, I breathe.] Easy and natural breathing.

Eurasian, ū-rā'shi-an, *n.* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*.] One born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and European father.

eureka, ū-rē'ka. [Gr. (*h*)*eurēka*, I have found, perf. of (*h*)*euriskō*, I find.] The exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown; hence, a discovery.

European, ū-rō-pē'an, *a.* [L. *Europæus*, fr. *Europa*, Europe.] Pertaining to Europe.——*n.* A native of Europe.—**Europeanize**, ū-rō-pē'an-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Europeanized*, ū-rō-pē'an-īzd; ppr. *Europeanizing*, ū-rō-pē'an-īz-ing. To cause to become European; to assimilate to Europeans in manners, character, and usages.

eustachian, ū-stā'ki-an, *a.* Named after *Eustachius* or *Eustachi*, an Italian physician, who died 1574.—**Eustachian tube**, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back of the mouth. —**Eustachian valve**, a valve of the heart.

eutaxy, ū'tak-si, *n.* [Gr. *eutaxia*, good arrangement — *eu*, well, and *taxis*, order.] Good or established order.

euthanasia, ū-tha-nā'zi-a, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.] An easy death; a putting to death by painless means.

evacuant, ē-vak'ū-ant, *a.* [L. *evacuans*, ppr. of *evacuo*. EVACUATE.] Emptying; purgative; cathartic.

evacuate, ē-vak'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evacuated*, ē-vak'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *evacuating*, ē-vak'ū-āt-ing. [L. *evacuo*, *evacuatus*—*e*, out, and *vacuo*, I empty, fr. *vacuus*, empty. VACUOUS, VACANT.] To make empty; to make empty by removing one's self from (an army *evacuates* a town or a country); to quit; to withdraw from.

evacuation, ē-vak'ū-ā"shon, *n.* [L.L. *evacuatio*.] Act of evacuating; act of emptying or clearing of contents; act of quitting or withdrawing from; that which is evacuated or discharged, especially from the bowels.

evade, ē-vād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evaded*, ē-vād'ed; ppr. *evading*, ē-vād'ing. [Fr. *évader*, L. *evadère*, to go out or away—*e*, out, and *vado*, I go, as in *invade*, *pervade*; akin to E. *wade*. WADE.] To avoid, escape from, or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to slip away from; to elude; to escape the grasp or comprehension of; to baffle or foil.——v.i. To practise evasion.—**evadable**, **evadible**, ē-vād'a-bl, ē-vād'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being evaded.

evaginate, ē-vaj'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evaginated*, ē-vaj'in-āt-ed; ppr. *evaginating*, ē-vaj'in-āt-ing. [L. *e*, out, *vagina*, a sheath.] To turn inside out: said of tubular parts of animal bodies.

evaluate, ē-val'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evaluated*, ē-val'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *evaluating*, ē-val'ū-āt-ing. [Fr. *évaluer*—*é*, intens., and *valuer*, to value.] To value carefully; to ascertain the amount of.—**evaluation**, ē-val'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Exhaustive valuation or appraisement.

evanesce, ev-a-nes', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *evanesced*, ev-a-nest'; ppr. *evanescing*, ev-a-nes'ing. [L. *evanesco*—*e*, out, and *vanesco*, I vanish, fr. *vanus*, vain, empty. VAIN.] To vanish; to disappear; to be dissipated, as vapour.

evanescence, ev-an-es'sens, *n.* [See next.] The state of being evanescent; a vanishing away; state of being liable to vanish.

evanescent, ev-an-es'sent, *a.* [L. *evanescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *evanesco*, I vanish. EVANESCE.] Vanishing away; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to disappear or come to an end.

evanescently, ev-an-es'sent-li, *adv.* In an evanescent manner.

evangel, ē-van'jel, *n.* [L. *evangelium*, the gospel, fr. Gr. *euangelion*, good tidings, the gospel—*eu*, well, good, and *angellō*, I announce, fr. *angelos*, a messenger, an angel.] The gospel; one of the gospels or four New Testament books under the names of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

evangelic, **evangelical**, ē-van-jel'ik, ē-van-jel'ik-al, *a.* [L.L. *evangelicus*. EVANGEL.] Pertaining to or according to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; contained in the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; fervent and devout; often distinctively applied to Protestants or Protestant churches that give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through Christ, of free and unmerited grace, of the inadequacy of good works or sacraments to save, and of the paramount authority of the Bible.

evangelicalism, ē-van-jel'i-kal-izm, *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.

evangelically, ē-van-jel'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an evangelical manner.

evangelicism, ē-van-jel'i-sizm, *n.* Evangelical principles.

evangelist, ē-van'jel-ist, *n.* [Gr. *euangelistēs*, a preacher of the gospel, a writer of one of the gospels. EVANGEL.] A writer of gospel history; one of the four writers of the history of Jesus Christ as given in the four gospels; a preacher of the gospel; a missionary; a layman engaged in preaching or missionary work.

evangelization, ē-van'jel-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of evangelizing.

evangelize, ē-van'jel-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evangelized*, ē-van'jel-īzd; ppr. *evangelizing*, ē-van'jel-īz-ing. [*Evangel* and *-ize* = Fr. *évangéliser*, L. L. *evangelizare*, Gr. *euangelizomai*.] To instruct in the gospel; to teach or preach the gospel to and convert.——v.i. To preach the gospel.

evanish, ē-van'ish, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *evanished*, ē-van'isht; ppr. *evanishing*, ē-van'ish-ing. [O. Fr. *evanir*, *evanissant*, fr. L. *evanescere*. EVANESCE.] To vanish away; to disappear. [Poetical.]

evaporable, ē-vāp'ér-a-bl, *a.* That may evaporate or be evaporated.

evaporate, ē-vap'ér-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *evaporated*, ē-vap'ér-āt-ed; ppr. *evaporating*, ē-vap'ér-āt-ing. [Fr. *évaporer*, L. *evaporare*, *evaporatum*—*e*, out, and *vapor*, steam, vapour. VAPOUR.] To escape or pass off in vapour or fumes, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated; to exhale; to escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted.——v.t. To convert into vapour; to disperse in vapours; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles.

evaporation, ē-vap'ér-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *évaporation*, L. *evaporatio*.] Act of evaporating; the conversion of a fluid or solid into vapour or steam.

evaporative, ē-vap'ér-āt-iv, *a.* [*Evaporate* and *-ive*.] Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation.

evasion, ē-vā'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *évasion*, L. *evasio*, fr. *evado*, *evasum*. EVADE.] Act of evading, eluding, or avoiding; artifice to elude; shift; subterfuge; shuffling; prevarication; equivocation.

evasive, ē-vā'siv, *a.* [Fr. *évasif*. EVADE.] That evades; using evasion; shuffling; equivocating; containing evasion.

evasively, ē-vā'siv-li, *adv.* In an evasive manner; elusively.

eve, ēv, *n.* [Short for *even*, *evening*.] The close of the day; the evening; the day or the latter part of the day before a church festival; the period just preceding some event (on the *eve* of a revolution).

even, *n.* [A.Sax. *æfen*, *ēfen*, evening; cog. with D. and Fris. *avond*, G. *abend*, evening, and more remotely perhaps with Sw. *afton*, Icel. *aftan*, Dan. *aften*; root doubtful.] The close of the day; the evening. [Now almost always in poetry.]

even, ē'vn, *a.* [A. Sax. *ēfen*, even, level, equal = O. Fris. *even*, D. *even*, Dan. *jævn*, Icel. *jafn*, Sw. *jemn*, Goth. *ibns*, G. *eben*, even, level: connections doubtful.] Having a surface without inequalities; level; smooth; flat; equable; not easily ruffled; on an equality; fair; just; owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced; settled; balanced; capable of being divided by 2 without a remainder; not odd.——v.t. pret. & pp. *evened*, ē'vnd; ppr. *evening*, ē'vn-ing. To make even or level; to equalize; to place in an equal state; to balance.——adv. [A. Sax. *ēfne*, an adverb, fr. the adj.] Just; exactly; likewise; moreover; nay more.

even-handed, ē'vn-hand-ed, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just.

evening, ē'vn-ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *æfnung*, evening, a verbal noun, fr. *æfnian*, to draw towards evening, fr. *æfen*, even. EVEN (n.).] The close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the time from sunset till darkness; the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night; the decline or latter part of life; the decline of anything.——a. Being at the close of day.—**Evening star**, the planet Venus when visible in the evening.

evenly, ē'vn-li, *adv.* In an even manner. smoothly; equally; uniformly; impartially.

evenness, ē'vn-nes, *n.* State of being even; uniformity; impartiality; equanimity.

event, ē-vent', *n.* [L. *eventus*, an event, fr. *evenire*, *eventum*, to come out, to happen or fall out—*e*, out, and *venio*, I come; seen also in *advent*, *convene*, *prevent*, *venture*, &c. VENTURE.] That which falls out or happens; an incident; an occurrence; the consequence of anything; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates; issue; result; termination; conclusion.

eventful, ē-vent'fụl, *a.* Full of events or incidents, especially remarkable ones; producing or characterized by great changes, either in public or private affairs.

eventide, ē'vn-tīd, *n.* [From *even*, evening, and A. Sax. *tīd*, time. TIDE.] The time of evening; evening.

eventration, ē-ven-trā'shon, *n.* [L. *e*, out, *venter*, the belly.] The act of opening the belly; protrusion of an organ from the abdomen.

eventual, ē-vent'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *éventuel*, fr. L. *eventus*, an event.] Pertaining to an event or final issue; happening as a consequence or result; final; terminating; ultimate.

eventuality, ē-vent'ū-al"i-ti, *n.* That which eventuates or happens; a contingent result.

eventually, ē-vent'ū-al-li, *adv.* In an eventual manner; in the event; in the final issue.

eventuate, ē-vent'ū-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *eventuated*, ē-vent'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *eventuating*, ē-vent'ū-āt-ing. [L. *eventus*, an event, and *-ate*.] To issue as an event or consequence; to fall out; to happen; to come to pass.

ever, ev'ér, *adv.* [A. Sax. *æfre*, always; supposed to be from *á*, ever, aye; comp. Goth. *aivs*, time, *aiv*, ever; Icel. *æfi*, an age, the space of life; L. *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, Skr. *áyus*, an age. Akin *every*.] At all times; at any time past or future; always; eternally; constantly; incessantly; continually; in any degree.—For ever, eternally; to perpetuity: sometimes with a repetition for the sake of emphasis (*for ever and ever*). —Ever and anon, now and then; again and again; time after time.—Ever so, to whatever extent or degree.—Ever, in *composition*, signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity; as *ever*-active, *ever*-living.

evergreen, ev'ér-grēn, *n.* A plant that retains its greenness or verdure through all the seasons.——a. Always green; verdant throughout the year.

everlasting, ev-ér-last'ing, *a.* Lasting or enduring for ever; continuing without end; eternal; perpetual; endless; unceasing; continual.——*n.* Eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their form, colour, and brightness for many months after being gathered. —The Everlasting, the Eternal Being; God.

everlastingly, ev-ér-last'ing-li, *adv.* In an everlasting manner; eternally; perpetually; continually.

everliving, ev'ér-liv-ing, *a.* Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

evermore, ev'ér-mōr, *adv.* Always; eternally; at all times.

eversion, ē-vér'shon, *n.* [L. *eversio*, fr. *everto*, *eversum*, I turn out, I overturn—*e*, out, and *verto*, I turn, as in *convert*, *invert*, *revert*, *verse*, &c. VERSE.] An overthrowing; destruction; subversion.—Eversion of the eyelids, an ailment in which the eyelids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal coat.

every, ev'ri, *a.* [O.E. *everich*, *everilk*, fr. A. Sax. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each. EVER, EACH.] Ever each; each one; each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number; all taken separately.

everybody, ev'ri-bod-i, *n.* Every person.

everyday, ev'ri-dā, *a.* Used, occurring, or that may be seen or met with every day; common; usual.

everyone, ev'ri-wun, *n.* Every person; everybody.

everywhere, ev'ri-whār, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

evict, ē-vikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evicted*, ē-vikt'ed;

ppr. *evicting*, ē-vikt'ing. [L. *evinco*, *evictum*, I vanquish utterly—*e*, intens., and *vinco*, I overcome, as in *convince*, *convict*, *evince*. VICTOR.] To dispossess by judicial process or course of legal proceedings; to expel from lands or tenements by law.

eviction, ē-vik'shon, *n.* The act of evicting; the expulsion of a tenant from lands or tenements by law.

evictor, ē-vik'tėr, *n.* One who evicts.

evidence, ev'i-dens, *n.* [Fr. *évidence*, fr. L. *evidentia*, plainness, clearness, in L.L. proof, fr. *evidens*, *evidentis*, evident. EVIDENT.] That which demonstrates or makes clear that a fact is so; testimony; proof; that which is submitted to a court of law as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation. —**King's or Queen's evidence**, evidence given by an accomplice on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *evidenced*, ev'i-denst; ppr. *evidencing*, ev'i-dens-ing. To make clear or evident; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show.

evident, ev'i-dent, *a.* [Fr. *évident*, fr. L. *evidens*, *evidentis*, clear, evident—*e*, out, and *videns*, ppr. of *video*, I see. VISION.] Clearly seen; obvious; plain; manifest; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye.

evidential, ev-i-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to evidence; affording evidence; clearly proving.

evidentially, ev-i-den'shal-li, *adv.* In an evidential manner.

evidently, ev'i-dent-li, *adv.* In an evident manner; plainly; clearly; manifestly; certainly; notoriously.

evil, ē'vil, *a.* [A. Sax. *efel*, *yfel*, adj. and noun=D. *euvel*, O. Fris. *evel*, O. Sax. *ubil*, G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*. *Ill* is a contracted form of *evil*, coming into English fr. the Scandinavian.] Not good; having bad qualities of a natural or moral kind; bad; ill; mischievous; pernicious; injurious; hurtful; wicked; corrupt; destructive; wrong; vicious; sinful; unhappy; unfortunate; calamitous. —**The evil one**, the devil.——*n.* That which is not good; anything which produces pain, suffering, distress, loss, or calamity; mischief; misfortune; harm; ill; injury; calamity; wrong; depravity; wickedness; malignity; sin; malady.——**adv.** Not well; ill.

evildoer, ē'vil-dū-ėr, *n.* One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

evilness, ē'vil-nes, *n.* The quality of being evil; badness; viciousness; malignity of sin.

evince, ē-vins', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evinced*, ē-vinst'; ppr. *evincing*, ē-vins'ing. [Fr. *évincer*, fr. L. *evincere*—*e*, out, and *vinco*, I vanquish, I overcome. EVICT.] To show in a clear manner; to serve to prove; to make evident; to demonstrate; to manifest; to display as something belonging to one's self (to *evince* fear).

eviscerate, ē-vis'ė-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eviscerated*, ē-vis'ė-rāt-ed; ppr. *eviscerating*, ē-vis'ė-rāt-ing. [L. *eviscero*, *evisceratus*—*e*, out, and *viscera*, the entrails.] To take out the entrails or bowels of; to embowel or disembowel.—**evisceration**, ē-vis'ė-rā''shon, *n.* Act of eviscerating or of taking out the bowels.

evocation, ev-ō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of evoking; a calling forth.

evoke, ē-vōk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evoked*, ē-vōkt'; ppr. *evoking*, ē-vōk'ing. [Fr. *évoquer*, fr. L. *evocare*—*e*, out, and *voco*, I call. VOCAL.] To call forth or out; to summon forth.

evolution, ev-o-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *évolution*, L. *evolutio*, *-onis*, fr. *evolvo*, *evolutum*. EVOLVE.] An unfolding, unrolling, or extending; a development; the extraction of roots in arithmetic and algebra: the reverse of *involution*; a regulated or systematic series of movements which troops or ships make when changing a previous formation or position; that theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a development from simplicity to complexity; a gradual advance from a simple or rudimentary condition to one that is more complex and of a higher character; the development theory.

evolutional, **evolutionary**, ev-o-lū'shon-al, ev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution.

evolutionism, ev-o-lū'shon-izm, *n.* The doctrines of evolution or development.

evolutionist, ev-o-lū'shon-ist, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of evolution: often used as an adj.

evolutive, ē-vol'ū-tiv, *a.* [*Evolution* and *-ive.*] Pertaining to or causing evolution or development.

evolve, ē-volv', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *evolved*; ē-volvd'; ppr. *evolving*, ē-volv'ing. [L. *evolvo*, *evolutum*, I roll out, unroll, disclose—*e*, out, and *volvo*, I roll, which is cog. with E. to *wallow*, and is seen also in *convolve*, *devolve*, *revolve*, *voluble*, *volume*, &c.] To unfold, unroll, or unwind; to develop; to disclose; to open and expand; to work out.——*v.i.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

evolvement, ē-volv'ment, *n.* Act of evolving; the state of being evolved.

evolver, ē-volv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which evolves.

evulsion, ē-vul'shon, *n.* [L. *evulsio*—*e*, out, *vello*, I pluck.] Act of plucking out.

ewe, ū, *n.* [A. Sax. *eowu*, a ewe=D. *oot*, O. Fris. *ei*, L.G. *ouwe*, O.H.G. *awi*, Icel. *ær*; cog. L. *ovis*, Gr. *ois*, Lith. *avis*, Skr. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep.

ewer, ū'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *ewer*, fr. *ewe*=Mod. Fr. *eau*, water, fr. L. *aqua*, water (whence *aquatic*, &c.). AQUA.] A kind of pitcher or vessel for holding water, which accompanies a wash-hand basin; a pitcher for water to wash the hands.

exacerbate, eks-as'ėr-bāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exacerbated*, eks-as'ėr-bāt-ed; ppr. *exacerbating*, eks-as'ėr-bāt-ing. [L. *exacerbo*, *exacerbatum*—*ex*, intens., and *acerbus*, harsh, sharp, sour. ACERB.] To exasperate; to embitter; to irritate; to provoke; to incense; to inflame; to increase the violence of.

exacerbation, eks-as'ėr-bā''shon, *n.* [Fr., fr. L.L. *exacerbatio*.] Act of exacerbating or exasperating; increase of malignity; a periodical increase of violence in a disease.

exact, egz-akt', *a.* [Fr. *exact*, fr. L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigo*, I drive out, I measure, examine—*ex*, out, and *ago*, I drive, I do, as in *agent*, *act*, *agitate*, &c. ACT.] Strictly accurate; closely correct or regular; scrupulously careful; conformed to rule; methodical; nice; strict; careful; punctual; precise; accurate; true.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *exacted*, egz-akt'ed; ppr. *exacting*, egz-akt'ing. [O. Fr. *exacter*, fr. L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigo*, *exactum*.] To demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority; to demand of right; to claim; to enjoin; to compel.——*v.i.* To practise extortion.

exacter, egz-akt'ėr, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

exacting, egz-akt'ing, *p. a.* Disposed to exact or claim too much.

exaction, egz-ak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exaction*, L. *exactio*.] Act of exacting or of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; extortion; that which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions levied with severity or injustice.

exactitude, egz-ak'ti-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *exactitude*. EXACT.] Exactness; accuracy; nicety.

exactly, egz-akt'li, *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely; nicely; accurately; correctly.

exactness, egz-akt'nes, *n.* Quality of being exact; accuracy; nicety; precision.

exactor, egz-akt'ėr, *n.* [L. *exactor*.] One who exacts; an extortioner; one who is unreasonably severe in his demands.

exaggerate, egz-aj'ė-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exaggerated*, egz-aj'ė-rāt-ed; ppr. *exaggerating*, egz-aj'ė-rāt-ing. [L. *exaggero*, *exaggeratum*—*ex*, out, and *aggero*, *aggeratum*, I heap, fr. *agger*, a heap—*ad*, and *gero*, I bear, I carry. GESTATION.] To increase or amplify beyond due limits; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant; to depict or delineate extravagantly; to heighten unduly; to magnify.

exaggeration, egz-aj'ė-rā''shon, *n.* [L. *exaggeratio*.] The act of exaggerating; hyperbolical representation; representation of things too strong for the life.

exaggerative, egz-aj'ė-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Exaggerate* and *-ive.*] Having the power or tendency to exaggerate.

exaggerator, egz-aj'ė-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who exaggerates.

exaggeratory, egz-aj'ė-ra-to-ri, *a.* Containing exaggertion.

exalbuminous, ek-sal-bū'mi-nus, *a.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *albumen*.] *Bot.* having no albumen about the embryo, or no albumen but that of the cotyledons.

exalt, egz-ąlt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exalted*, egz-ąlt'ed; ppr. *exalting*, egz-ąlt'ing. [Fr. *exalter*, fr. L. *exaltare*, to exalt, raise, elevate —*ex*, out, and *altus*, elevated, lofty, fr. *alo*, I nourish. ALTITUDE.] To raise high; to lift up; to elevate; to raise to power, wealth, dignity, rank, honour, &c.; to raise with pride; to magnify; to praise; to extol.

exaltation, egz-ąlt-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exaltation*, L. L. *exaltatio*.] Act of exalting; elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

exalter, eg-ząl'tėr, *n.* One who exalts.

examinable, egz-am'in-a-bl, *a.* That may be examined.

examinant, egz-am'in-ant, *n.* [L. *examinans*, *-antis*, pp. of *examinare*.] An examiner.

examination, egz-am'in-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *examination*, L.L. *examinatio*.] Act of examining; careful observation or inspection; close inquiry into facts, circumstances, qualifications, &c., by interrogation; a process for testing qualifications, knowledge, progress, of students, candidates, &c.; scrutiny by study or experiment; investigation; trial; scrutiny; inquisition.

examinator, egz-am'in-āt-ėr, *n.* [L. L. *examinator*.] An examiner.

examine, egz-am'in, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *examined*, egz-am'ind; ppr. *examining*, egz-am'-in-ing. [Fr. *examiner*, L. *examinare*, fr. *examen*, probably for *exagimen*, the tongue or beam of a balance—*ex*, and *ago*, I set in motion, a balance being necessarily put in motion in the process of weighing. ACT.] To inspect or observe carefully; to search or inquire into; to interrogate, as a witness, a student, &c.; to put questions to; to try by questioning; to search; to scrutinize; to explore; to investigate; to discuss; to try.

examinee, egz-am'in-ē'', *n.* [*Examine* and *-ee.*] One who undergoes an examination.

examiner, egz-am'in-ėr, *n.* One who examines.

examining, egz-am'in-ing, *p. a.* Having the duty or function of carrying on an examination: appointed to examine.

example, egz-ąm'pl, *n.* [O. Fr. *example*, fr. L. *exemplum*, sample, pattern, copy, lit. what is taken out to show, fr. *eximo*, I take out or away, I remove—*ex*, and *emo*, I take, I receive, I buy, I purchase. EXEMPT. *Sample* is the same word.] A sample; a pattern; a copy; a model; one who or that which is proposed to be imitated; a precedent to be followed or avoided; a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth; an instance; an exemplification; an illustration.

exanthema, ek-san-thē'ma, *n.*; pl. **exanthemata**, ek-san-them'a-ta. [Gr. *exanthēma*, *exanthematos*, fr. *exanthein*, to blossom, break out—*ex*, out, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Med.* an eruption or breaking out, as in measles, small-pox, &c.

exanthematous, **exanthematic**, ek-san-them'a-tus, ek-san'the-mat''ik, *a.* Pertaining to exanthema; eruptive.

exarch, ek'sārk, *n.* [Gr. *exarchos*—*ex*, out, and *archos*, a chief.] A viceroy or governor of a province under the Byzantine Empire.

exarchate, ek'sär-kāt, *n.* [*Exarch* and *-ate.*] The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

exasperate, egz-as'pė-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exasperated*, egz-as'pė-rāt-ed; ppr. *exasperat-*

ing, egz-as'pĕ-rāt-ing. [L. *exaspero*, *exasperātum*—*ex*, out, and *aspero*, I make harsh, fr. *asper*, rough, harsh. ASPIRATE.] To irritate in a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to anger; to increase the malignity of; to make worse; to aggravate.

exasperating, egz-as'pĕ-rāt-ing, *p.a.* Causing exasperation or irritation; irritating; vexatious; keenly annoying.

exasperation, egz-as'pĕ-rā''shon, *n.* [L.L. *exasperatio*.] Act of exasperating; irritation; extreme degree of anger; rage; fury.

excamb, eks-kămb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excambed*, eks-kambd'; ppr. *excambing*, eks-kamb'ing. [L.L. *excambio*, I exchange. EXCHANGE.] In *Scots law*, to exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land.

ex-cathedra, eks-ka-thed'ra, *a.* [L. *ex*, from, and *cathedra*, Gr. *kathedra*, a chair (whence *cathedral*).] *Lit.* from the chair, as of authority or instruction; hence, given or stated in an authoritative manner.

excavate, eks'ka-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excavated*, eks'ka-vāt-ed; ppr. *excavating*, eks'ka-vāt-ing. [L. *excavo*, *excavatum*—*ex*, out, and *cavo*, I hollow, fr. *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] To hollow out; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything.

excavation, eks-ka-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *excavatio*.] Act of excavating or hollowing out; a hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance.

excavator, eks'ka-vāt-ėr, *n.* One who excavates; a machine for excavating, especially one worked by steam-power.

exceed, ek-sēd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exceeded*, ek-sēd'ed; ppr. *exceeding*, ek-sēd'ing. [Fr. *excéder*, L. *excedere*—*ex*, out, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of; to surpass; to excel; to outgo; to transcend; to outdo; to outvie.—— *v.i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to bear the greater proportion.

exceeding, ek-sēd'ing, *p.a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very large.—— *adv.* In a very great degree; exceedingly.

exceedingly, ek-sēd'ing-li, *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

excel, ek-sel', *v.t.* pret. & pp., *excelled*, ek-seld'; ppr. *excelling*, ek-sel'ing. [L. *excello*—*ex*, and obsol. *cello*=Gr. *kellō*, I impel, I urge on; same root as L. *celsus*, raised high.] To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo in comparison; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond; to transcend; to outdo.——*v.i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

excellence, **excellency**, ek'sel-lens, ek'sel-len-si, *n.* [Fr. *excellence*, L. *excellentia*.] State or quality of being excellent; superiority; pre-eminence; supereminence; any valuable quality; goodness; a title of honour given to certain persons in high official situations.

excellent, ek'sel-lent, *a.* [Fr. *excellent*, L. *excellens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *excello*.] Eminent or distinguished for what is valuable or laudable; being of great worth, value, or use; remarkable for good properties; distinguished for superior attainments; choice; prime; exquisite; transcendent.

excellently, ek'sel-lent-li, *adv.* In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree.

excentric. EOCENTRIC.

except, ek-sept', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excepted*, ek-sept'ed; ppr. *excepting*, ek-sept'ing. [Fr. *excepter*, fr. L. *exceptare*, fr. *exceptus*, pp. of *excipio*, *exceptus*, I take out—*ex*, out, and *capio*, I take; seen also in *captious*, *capacious*, *capable*, *accept*, *conceive*, &c. CAPABLE.] To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; to take or leave out, as any particular or particulars from a general description.——*v.i.* To object; to make objection: followed by *to*.—— *prep.* Exclusively of; without; unless.

excepting, ek-sept'ing, *prep.* and *conj.* [A ppr., like *concerning*, *during*, *notwithstanding*, &c.] With exception of; excluding; except.

exception, ek-sep'shon, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *exceptio*.] Act of excepting or excluding; state of being excepted; exclusion; that which is excepted or excluded; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, statement, or allegation; offence; slight anger or resentment (to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said).

exceptionable, ek-sep'shon-a-bl, *a.* Liable to exception or objection; objectionable.

exceptional, ek-sep'shon-al, *a.* Forming or making an exception; out of the ordinary course.

exceptionally, ek-sep'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an exceptional manner; unprecedentedly; extraordinarily; especially.

excerpt, ek-sėrpt', *n.* [L. *excerptum*, fr. *excerpo*, *excerptum*, I pick out—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, I pluck, I gather. CARP (v.), SCARCE.] That which is picked out; an extract; a passage selected from an author.—— *v.t.* To pick out or extract from a book or other literary composition; to cull; to select; to cite.—**excerption**, ek-sėrp'shon, *n.* [L. *excerptio*.] The act of excerpting; a gleaning; selection.

excess, ek-ses', *n.* [Fr. *excès*, fr. L. *excessus*, a going out, fr. *excedo*, *excessum*. EXCEED.] That which exceeds any measure or limit; superfluity; superabundance; redundancy; that which is beyond the due measure, proportion, or quantity; any transgression of due limits; immoderate and intemperate conduct; riotousness; extravagance; profusion; the amount by which one number, quantity, or magnitude exceeds another.

excessive, ek-ses'iv, *a.* [Fr. *excessif*.] Being in excess or beyond any given degree, measure, or limit; beyond due bounds; immoderate; intemperate; extreme; extravagant; vehement.

excessively, ek-ses'iv-li, *adv.* In an excessive manner; beyond measure; exceedingly.

exchange, eks-chānj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exchanged*, eks-chānjd'; ppr. *exchanging*, eks-chānj'ing. [Prefix *ex*, and *change*=O.Fr. *eschanger*, Fr. *échanger*, fr. *ex*, and L.L. *cambiare*, to change, fr. *cambium*, change, L. *cambire*. CHANGE.] To change or give, as one thing or commodity for another; to barter; to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to give and receive reciprocally; to change; to commute; to interchange; to bargain.——*n.* Act of exchanging, or of giving one thing or commodity for another; traffic by permutation; interchange; barter; act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another; act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the thing interchanged; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business at certain hours; a method of finding how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another.—**Bill of Exchange.** See BILL.

exchangeability, eks-chānj'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being exchangeable.

exchangeable, eks-chānj'a-bl, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged.

exchanger, eks-chānj'ėr, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

exchequer, eks-chek'ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *eschequier*, *eschekier*, *escheker*, Fr. *échiquier*, originally a chess-board: the term was applied to a court of finance from its having at first held meetings round a table covered with *checked* cloth, the accounts being kept by means of counters on the checks. CHECK, CHEQUER, CHESS.] An ancient English tribunal and court, founded chiefly for the collection and care of the royal revenues, now a division of the High Court of Justice (with capital letter in this sense); a state treasury; hence, pecuniary property in general; a person's finances or pecuniary resources.—**Exchequer bills**, bills for money issued from the exchequer, pledging the government to repay the sum with a certain rate of interest; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government, and forming a part of the public debt. —**Exchequer bonds** are similar.

excipient, ek-sip'i-ent, *n.* [L. *excipiens*, *excipientis*, ppr. of *excipio*, I take out. EXCEPT.] *Med.* a substance employed as the medium for the administration of medicine.

exclsable, ek-slz'a-bl, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.

excise, ek-sīz', *n.* [Probably from O.D. *aksijs*, G. *accise*, excise, L.L. *accisia*, corruption of O.Fr. *assise*, an assize, a tax, the corruption being brought about by influence of L. *accisus*, cut down—L. *ad*, and *cædo*, I cut. ASSIZE.] A tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as beer, spirits, &c.; or levied for licenses to pursue certain callings, deal in certain commodities, use certain things, &c.; that branch of the civil service which is connected with the collection of such duties.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excised*, ek-sīzd'; ppr. *excising*, ek-slz'ing. To lay or impose a duty on articles produced and consumed at home.

exciseman, ek-sīz'man, *n.* An officer engaged in collecting excise duties, or in preventing the evasion of them.

excision, ek-si'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *excision*, L. *excisio*—*ex*, out, and *cædo*, *cæsum*, I cut. CÆSURA.] A cutting out or cutting off any part, as of the body; amputation; extirpation; excommunication.

excitability, **excitableness**, ek-sīt'a-bil''i-ti, ek-sī'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being excitable.

excitable, ek-sīt'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *excitable*, L.L. *excitabilis*.] Capable of being excited; prone to or characterized by excitement.

excitant, ek'si-tant or ek-sīt'ant, *n.* [L. *excitans*, ppr. of *excito*. EXCITE.] That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

excitation, ek-sit-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *excitation*, L.L. *excitatio*.] Act of exciting; excitement.

excitative, **excitatory**, ek-sī'ta-tiv, ek-sī'ta-to-ri, *a.* Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

excite, ek-sīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excited*, ek-sīt'ed; ppr. *exciting*, ek-sīt'ing. [Fr. *exciter*, fr. L. *excitare*, to excite, rouse, call forth—*ex*, out, and *cito*, I rouse, stimulate, call, or summon to (as in *incite*, *recite*); freq. fr. *cieo*, I put in motion, I shake, I rouse. CITE.] To call into action; to stir up; to awaken; to animate; to incite; to rouse, provoke, or stir up; to stimulate.

excitement, ek-sīt'ment, *n.* [*Excite* and *-ment*.] Act of exciting; stimulation; state of being roused into action; agitation.

exciter, ek-sīt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which excites.

exciting, ek-sīt'ing, *p.a.* Producing excitement; deeply interesting; thrilling.

exclaim, eks-klām', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *exclaimed*, eks-klāmd'; ppr. *exclaiming*, eks-klām'ing. [Fr. *exclamer*, L. *exclamare*, to exclaim, call out—*ex*, out, and *clamo*, I call, I cry out. CLAIM, CLAMOUR.] To call or cry out; to raise an outcry; to shout. ——*v.t.* To utter with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation.—**exclaimer**, eks-klām'ėr, *n.* One who exclaims.

exclamation, eks-klam-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exclamation*, L. *exclamatio*, fr. *exclamo*. EXCLAIM.] Act of exclaiming; outcry; a sentence of passionate import, or passionately uttered; a note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked, thus, !; a word expressing outcry; an interjection.

exclamatory, eks-klam'a-to-ri, *a.* Using exclamation; containing or expressing exclamation.

exclave, eks'klāv, *n.* [From *ex*, out, and the *-clave* of *enclave*.] A part of a country, province, or the like, which is disjoined from the main part.

exclude, eks-klōd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excluded*,

eks-klōd'ed; ppr. *excluding*, eks-klōd'ing. [L. *excludo*, *exclusum*, I exclude or shut out—*ex*, out, and *claudo*, *clausum*, I shut, whence *clause*, *close*, &c. CLAUSE.] To shut out; to thrust out; to eject; to hinder from entering or admission; to debar; to prohibit; to preclude; to except; not to comprehend or include.

exclusion, eks-klō'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *exclusion*, L. *exclusio*. EXCLUDE.] Act of excluding; a shutting or thrusting out; ejection; act of debarring; state of being excluded; prohibition; preclusion; rejection; ejection.

exclusionist, eks-klō'zhon-ist, *n.* [*Exclusion* and *-ist*.] One who would preclude another from some privilege.

exclusive, eks-klō'siv, *a.* [Fr. *exclusif*.] Having the power or effect of excluding; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; not taking into account something or certain individuals; not including or comprehending: often with *of*; debarring from fellowship; not admitting to social intercourse; fastidious as to the social rank of associates; illiberal.——n. One of a coterie who exclude others from their society or fellowship.

exclusively, eks-klō'siv-li, *adv.* In an exclusive manner.

exclusiveness, eks-klō'siv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being exclusive.

exclusivism, eks-klū'siv-izm, *n.* [*Exclusive* and *-ism*.] Act or practice of being exclusive or fastidious in the choice of associates.

excogitate, eks-ko'jit-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excogitated*, eks-ko'jit-āt-ed; ppr. *excogitating*, eks-ko'jit-āt-ing. [L. *excogito*, *excogitatus*—*ex*, and *cogito*, I think. COGITATE.] To strike out by thinking; to invent, contrive, or devise by serious thinking or consideration; to think out.

excogitation, eks-ko'jit-ā''shon, *n.* [L. *excogitatio*.] Act of excogitating; cogitation.

excommunicable, eks-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; punishable by excommunication.

excommunicate, eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excommunicated*, eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt-ed; ppr. *excommunicating*, eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt-ing. [L. *ex*, and *communico*, *communicatus*, I communicate. COMMUNICATE.] To expel or exclude from communion or fellowship; to eject or interdict from the communion of the church, and deprive of spiritual advantages.——n. One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.

excommunication, eks-kom-mū'ni-kā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *excommunication*, L.L. *excommunicatio*.] Act of excommunicating; expulsion or exclusion from the communion of a church.

excoriate, eks-kō'ri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excoriated*, eks-kō'ri-āt-ed; ppr. *excoriating*, eks-kō'ri-āt-ing. [L.L. *excorio*, *excoriatum*, to excoriate—L. *ex*, out, and *corium*, skin, hide.] To break or wear off the cuticle of; to abrade a part of the skin so as to reach the flesh; to gall.—**excoriation**, eks-kō'ri-ā''shon, *n.* The act of excoriating; a galling; abrasion.

excorticate, eks-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excorticated*, eks-kor'ti-kāt-ed; ppr. *excorticating*, eks-kor'ti-kāt-ing. [L. *ex*, priv., and *cortex*, *corticis*, the bark.] To strip of the bark or rind.—**excortication**, eks-kor'ti-kā''shon, *n.* The act of excorticating.

excrement, eks-krē-ment, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excerno*, *excretus*—*ex*, and *cerno*, I separate, I sift. DISCERN.] That which is separated from the nutriment by digestion, and discharged from the animal body; fæcal matter; ordure; dung.—**excremental**, **excrementitial**, **excrementitious**, eks-krē-men'tal, eks'krē-men-tish''al, eks'krē-men-tish''us, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of excrement.

excrescence, eks-kres'ens, *n.* [Fr. *excrescence*, L.L. *excrescentia*, fr. L. *exorescens*, ppr. of *excresco*—*ex*, and *cresco*, I grow (in *crescent*, *concrete*, *increase*, &c.). CRESCENT.] Anything which grows out of something else and is useless or disfiguring (as a tumour); a useless or troublesome outgrowth; hence, a troublesome superfluity.

excrescent, eks-kres'ent, *a.* [L. *excrescens*. See prec.] Growing out of something else in an abnormal manner; superfluous.

excreta, eks-krē'ta, *n. pl.* [Pl. neut. of *excretus*, pp. of *excerno*. EXCRETE.] Matter excreted or eliminated from the body.

excrete, eks-krēt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excreted*, eks-krēt'ed; ppr. *excreting*, eks-krēt'ing. [L. *excerno*, *excretus*. EXCREMENT.] To separate and discharge from the body by vital action; to discharge; to eject.

excretion, eks-krē'shon, *n.* [Fr. *excrétion*, L. *excretio*.] Act or process of excreting; that which is excreted or discharged.

excretive, eks-krē'tiv, *a.* Having the power of excreting; excretory.

excretory, eks'krē-to-ri or eks-krē'to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *excrétoire*, L.L. *excretorius*.] That excretes; having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.——n. A duct or vessel destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them.

excruciate, eks-krō'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excruciated*, eks-krō'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *excruciating*, eks-krō'shi-āt-ing. [L. *excrucio*, *excruciatum*—*ex*, out, and *crucio*, I torment, fr. *crux*, a cross (q.v.).] To torture or torment excessively, as if on a cross; to afflict with extreme pain or agony; to rack.

excruciating, eks-krō'shi-āt-ing, *p.a.* Extremely painful; agonizing; distressing.

excruciatingly, eks-krō'shi-āt-ing-li, *adv.* In an excruciating manner.

excruciation, eks-krō'shi-ā''shon, *n.* Act of excruciating; extreme pain; agony; torture; vexation.

exculpate, eks-kul'pāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exculpated*, eks-kul'pāt-ed; ppr. *exculpating*, eks-kul'pāt-ing. [L.L. *exculpo*, *exculpatum*—L. *ex*, out, and *culpo*, I blame, fr. *culpa*, a crime, a fault. CULPABLE.] To free from crime, fault, blame, or censure; to clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to exonerate; to regard as innocent; to absolve; to excuse; to justify; to vindicate.

exculpation, eks-kul-pā'shon, *n.* Act of exculpating; what exculpates; excuse.

exculpatory, eks-kul'pa-to-ri, *a.* Serving to exculpate or clear of guilt; containing excuse; clearing from blame.

excurrent, eks-kur'ent, *a.* [L. *excurrens*, *excurrentis*, ppr. of *excurro*—*ex*, out, and *curro*, I run. *Bot.* projecting or running beyond the edge or point, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex.

excursion, eks-kėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *excursion*, L. *excursio*, lit. a running out, fr. *excurro*, *excursum*, I run out—*ex*, out, and *curro*, *cursum*, I run. CURRENT.] A running out or forth; a journey for pleasure or health, with the view of return; a ramble; a tour; a trip or jaunt for pleasure.—Excursion train, a railway train specially put on for carrying passengers on a pleasure trip for a certain distance and at a low fare.—**excursionist**, eks-kėr'shon-ist, *n.* One who joins in an excursion for pleasure.

excursive, eks-kėr'siv, *a.* [L. *excursus*, and *-ive*. EXCURSION.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.—**excursively**, eks-kėr'siv-li, *adv.* In an excursive or wandering manner.

excursus, eks-kėr'sus, *n.*; pl. **excursuses**, eks-kėr'sus-ez. [L. EXCURSION.] A dissertation appended to a book.

excusable, eks-kūz'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *excusable*, L. *excusabilis*.] That may be excused; pardonable; admitting of excuse or justification.—**excusableness**, eks-kūz'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being excusable.—**excusably**, eks-kūz'a-bli, *adv.* In an excusable manner; pardonably.—**excusatory**, eks-kūz'a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *excusatorius*.] Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

excuse, eks-kūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excused*, eks-kūzd'; ppr. *excusing*, eks-kūz'ing. [Fr. *excuser*, L. *excusare*—*ex*, out, and *causa*, a charge, a suit, a process. CAUSE.] To acquit of guilt or wrong-doing; to pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; to free from an obligation or duty; to release; to remit; not to exact; to admit an apology for; to throw off an imputation by apology; to exculpate; to absolve; to pardon; to justify; to vindicate.——n. eks-kūs'. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; that which excuses or extenuates a fault.

excuseless, eks-kūs'les, *a.* Having no excuse; such as to exclude excuse or apology.

excuser, eks-kūz'ėr, *n.* One who offers excuses, or pleads for another.

exeat, ek'sē-at, *n.* [L., let him depart.] Leave of absence given to a student in English universities; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

execrable, ek'sē-kra-bl, *a.* [Fr. *exécrable*, L. *exsecrabilis*.] Deserving to be execrated or cursed; hateful; detestable.

execrably, ek'sē-kra-bli, *adv.* In an execrable manner; cursedly; detestably.

execrate, ek'sē-krāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *execrated*, ek'sē-krāt-ed; ppr. *execrating*, ek'sē-krāt-ing. [Fr. *exécrer*, L. *exsecrari*, *exsecratus*, to execrate, to curse, call imprecations on—*ex*, out, and *sacer*, consecrated, sacred. SACRED.] To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

execration, ek-sē-krā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exécration*, L. *exsecratio*.] Act of execrating or cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation.

execrative, **execratory**, ek'sē-krā-tiv, ek'sē-kra-to-ri, *a.* [*Execrate* and *-ive*, *-ory*.] Denouncing evil; cursing; vilifying.

executable, ek-sē-kūt'a-bl, *a.* That may be executed.

executant, egz-ek'ū-tant, *n.* One who executes or performs; a performer.

execute, ek'sē-kūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *executed*, ek'sē-kūt-ed; ppr. *executing*, ek'sē-kūt-ing. [Fr. *exécuter*, L. *exsequor*, *exsecutus*—*ex*, out, and *sequor*, I follow, as in *sequence*, *prosecute*, *persecute*, *pursue*, *ensue*, &c. SEQUENCE.] To follow out; to carry out, accomplish, perform, effect, or do; to fulfil; to achieve; to finish; to complete; to carry into effect; to inflict; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; to slay; to perform what is required to give validity, as by signing and sealing; to perform on an instrument or with the voice.——v.i. To perform a work or carry out some plan.

executer, ek'sē-kūt-ėr, *n.* One who executes, performs, or carries into effect.

execution, ek-sē-kū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exécution*, L. *exsecutio*, execution, performance.] Act of executing or carrying out; the carrying out of the sentence of the law by putting a criminal to death; act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or of giving it effect; the mode of producing or performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished; a facility of voice or finger in music in difficult and intricate passages.—To do execution, to cause great damage; to have a destructive effect (as a storm or a cannon-ball).

executioner, ek-sē-kū'shon-ėr, *n.* One who puts to death criminals condemned by law.

executive, egz-ek'ūt-iv, *a.* [*Execute* and *-ive*=Fr. *exécutif*.] That executes; having the quality of carrying the laws into effect, or superintending the enforcement of the laws; governing.——n. Executive power or authority in government; the person or persons that administer the government.

executor, egz-ek'ūt-ėr, *n.* One who executes or performs; the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.

executorial, egz-ek'ū-tō''ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an executor.

executorship, egz-ek'ūt-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of an executor.

executory, egz-ek'ū-to-ri, *a.* [*Execute* and *-ory*=Fr. *exécutoire*.] That executes; performing official duties; executive.

executrix, egz-ek'ū-triks, *n.* [L.L.; Fr. *exécutrice*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

exegesis, eks-ē-jē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *exēgēsis*, explanation or interpretation, fr. *exēgeomai*, I explain, lead, guide—*ex*, out, and *hēgeomai*, I lead the way, fr. *agō*, I lead. AGENT.] An exposition, explanation, or interpretation; the science or art of literary interpretation, particularly interpretation of the Holy Scriptures; exegetics; hermeneutics.

exegete, exegetist, ek'sē-jēt, eks-ē-jēt'ist, *n.* One versed in exegetics or exegesis.

exegetic, exegetical, eks-ē-jet'ik, eks-ē-jet'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *exégétique*, Gr. *exēgētikos*.] Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository.

exegetics, eks-ē-jet'iks, *n. pl.* [See prec.] A branch of theology which lays down the principles of the art of scriptural interpretation; exegesis; hermeneutics.

exemplar, egz-em'plėr, *n.* [L. *exemplar*, fr. *exemplum*, an example. EXAMPLE.] A model or pattern to be copied or imitated; a copy; a person to be followed as a pattern in life.

exemplarily, egz'em-pla-ri-li, *adv.* In an exemplary manner.

exemplary, egz'em-pla-ri, *a.* [Fr. *exemplaire*, L. *exemplaris*. EXEMPLAR.] Serving as a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation; such as may deter (*exemplary* punishment); such as may attract notice and imitation; illustrating; explanatory.

exemplification, egz-em'pli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of exemplification; a showing or illustrating by example; that which exemplifies; an illustration or instance.

exemplifier, egz-em'pli-fī-ėr, *n.* One that exemplifies.

exemplify, egz-em'pli-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exemplified*, egz-em'pli-fīd; ppr. *exemplifying*, egz-em'pli-fī-ing. [L. L. *exemplificō*, *exemplificare*, fr. L. *exemplum*, an example, and *facio*, I make.] To show or illustrate by example; to serve as an example or instance of.

exempt, egz-emt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exempted*, egz-emt'ed; ppr. *exempting*, egz-emt'ing. [Fr. *exempter*, fr. L. *eximo*, *exemptum*, I take out, I remove—*ex*, out, and *emo*, I buy, I take. EXAMPLE.] To take out from among others by showing special privilege to; to free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, &c., to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity to.——**a.** Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition, or peril of any kind to which others are subject; not subject; not liable; freed; free.——**n.** One who is exempted; one not subject.

exemption, egz-em'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exemption*, L. *exemptio*.] Act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from any service, charge, &c., to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.

exequatur, ek-sē-kwā'tėr, *n.* [L., let him perform or execute. EXECUTE.] A written and authoritative warrant; an official permission.

exequial, egz-ē'kwi-al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to exequies or funerals.

exequies, eks'ē-kwiz, *n.pl.* [L. *exsequiæ*, a funeral, fr. *exsequor—ex*, and *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial.

exercise, eks'ėr-sīz, *n.* [Fr. *exercice*, fr. L. *exercitium*, exercise, training, fr. *exerceo*, *exercitum*, I exercise, employ, keep at work, practise—*ex*, out, *arceo*, I inclose, shut in, ward off; cog. with Gr. *arkeō*, I keep off. The verb *exercise* is from the noun.] A putting or keeping in practice, in use, or in constant and regular employment; work; use; practice; employment; application; labour or bodily exertion for health or amusement; exertion of the body, mind, or faculties for improvement; use or practice to acquire skill; training in the management of arms and in military evolutions; drill; moral training; discipline; exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers; that which is appointed for one to perform; act of divine worship; a lesson or example for practice.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *exercised*, eks'ėr-sīzd; ppr. *exercising*, eks'ėr-sīz-ing. To set in exercise or operation; to employ or make use of; to set or keep in a state of activity; to put in practice; to carry out in action; to train, discipline, or improve by practice; to task; to keep employed or busy; to cause to think earnestly and laboriously; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy; to task or try with something grievous; to pain or afflict.——**v.i.** To exercise one's self; to take exercise.

exerciser, eks'ėr-sī-zėr, *n.* One who or that which exercises.

exercitation, ek-sėr'si-tā"shon, *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, fr. *exercito*, *exercitatum*, fr. *exerceo*, *exercitum*. EXERCISE.] Exercise; practice; use.

exergue, eg-zėrg', *n.* [Gr. *ex*, out, and *ergon*, work.] The small space beneath a subject or figure on a coin or medal.

exert, egz-ėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exerted*, egz-ėrt'ed; ppr. *exerting*, egz-ėrt'ing. [L. *exerto*, *exsertō*, I stretch out, I thrust forth, freq. fr. *exsero*, *exsertum*, I thrust out or forth—*ex*, out, and *sero*, I join. SERIES.] To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to put in action; to bring into active operation; *refl.* to use efforts; to strive; to put forth one's powers.

exertion, egz-ėr'shon, *n.* Act of exerting.

exfoliate, eks-fō'li-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *exfoliated*, eks-fō'li-āt-ed; ppr. *exfoliating*, eks-fō'li-āt-ing. [L. *exfolio*, *exfoliatus—ex*, out, and *folium*, a leaf. FOLIO.] To separate and come off in scales; to scale off.——**v.t.** To scale off; to free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation, eks-fō'li-ā"shon, *n.* The process of exfoliating or separation in scales; separation into scales or laminæ, as in a mineral.

exhalable, egz-hāl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being exhaled or evaporated.

exhalant, egz-hāl'ant, *a.* [L. *exhālans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *exhalare*. EXHALE.] Having the quality of exhaling.

exhalation, egz-hal-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exhalation*, L. *exhalatio*, an exhalation.] Act or process of exhaling or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapour; that which is exhaled or emitted; vapour; emanation; effluvia.

exhale, egz-hāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhaled*, egz-hāld'; ppr. *exhaling*, egz-hāl'ing. [L. *exhalo*, *exhalatum—ex*, out, and *hālo*, I breathe.] To breathe out; to send out, as breath, vapour, or odour; to emit, as minute particles of a fluid or other substance; to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles; to evaporate.——v.i. To rise or fly off as vapour.

exhalement, egz-hāl'ment, *n.* The act of exhaling.

exhalent, egz-hāl'ent, *a.* Exhalant.

exhaust, egz-ąst', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhausted*, egz-ąst'ed; ppr. *exhausting*, egz-ąst'ing. [From *exhaustus*, pp. of L. *exhaurio*, *exhaustum*, I draw up, empty, drain—*ex*, out, and *haurio*, *haustum*, I draw up or out.] To empty by drawing out the contents of; to drain of contents; to use and expend the whole of; to consume or use up; to use or expend by exertion; to wear out; to tire; to treat thoroughly; to leave nothing unsaid regarding.

exhausted, egz-ąst'ed, *p.a.* Having the strength gone or used up; quite fatigued.

exhaustible, egz-ąst'i-bl, *a.* That may be exhausted.

exhausting, egz-ąst'ing, *p.a.* Tending to exhaust; fatiguing or tiring out.

exhaustion, egz-ąst'shon, *n.* Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted; a state of complete fatigue and bodily weakness.

exhaustive, egz-ąst'iv, *a.* [*Exhaust* and *-ive*.] Causing exhaustion; tending to exhaust; treating thoroughly of a subject; thorough.

exhaustively, egz-ąst'iv-li, *adv.* In an exhaustive manner.

exhaustless, egz-ąst'les, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible.

exhaust-pipe, egz-ąst'pīp, *n.* The pipe of a steam-engine that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

exhaust-steam, egz-ąst'stēm, *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston.

exhaust-valve, egz-ąst'valv, *n.* The valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder.

exhibit, egz-ib'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhibited*, egz-ib'it-ed; ppr. *exhibiting*, egz-ib'it-ing. [L. *exhibeo*, *exhibitum—ex*, out, and *habeo*, I hold, as in *prohibit*, &c. HABIT.] To hold out, offer, or present to view; to show; to display; to manifest publicly; to present; *med.* to administer by way of medicine or remedy.——v.t. To exhibit or show one's manufactures or productions at a public exhibition.——**n.** Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition; something shown as evidence in a trial or case at law.

exhibiter, egz-ib'it-ėr, *n.* One who exhibits.

exhibition, eks-i-bi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exhibition*, L. *exhibitio*.] Act of exhibiting; show; display; any public show, especially of works of art, industry, manufactures, &c.; a benefaction settled for the maintenance of students in English universities.

exhibitioner, eks-i-bi'shon-ėr, *n.* One who is maintained at an English university by an exhibition or benefaction.

exhibitive, egz-ib'it-iv, *a.* Serving to exhibit; representative.

exhibitor, egz-ib'it-ėr, *n.* One who exhibits.

exhibitory, egz-ib'it-to-ri, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; intended to exhibit or display.

exhilarant, egz-il'a-rant, *a.* [L. *exhilarans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *exhilaro*. See next.] Exhilarating; exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.——**n.** That which exhilarates.

exhilarate, egz-il'a-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhilarated*, egz-hil'a-rāt-ed; ppr. *exhilarating*, egz-il'a-rāt-ing. [L. *exhilaro*, *exhilaratum—ex*, intens., and *hilāro*, I cheer or make merry, fr. *hilaris*, cheerful, lively, gay. HILARIOUS.] To make cheerful or merry; to make glad or joyous; to cheer; to enliven; to animate; to inspirit; to delight.

exhilaration, egz-il'a-rā"shon, *n.* [L.] Act of exhilarating or enlivening; state of being enlivened or cheerful; gladness; cheerfulness; gaiety.

exhort, egz-hôrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhorted*, egz-hôrt'ed; ppr. *exhorting*, egz-hôrt'ing. [Fr. *exhorter*, fr. L. *exhortari*, *exhortatus*, to exhort — *ex*, intens., and *hortor*, I encourage (probably cog. with Gr. *chairō*, I rejoice, E. *yearn*). HORTATORY.] To animate or urge by arguments to a good deed; to encourage to do well; to advise; to warn; to caution; to admonish.——v.i. To deliver exhortation.

exhortation, eks-hôr-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *exhortatio*. See prec.] Act or practice of exhorting; a persuasive discourse; a homily; advice; counsel; admonition.

exhortative, egz-hôr'ta-tiv, *a.* [L. *exhortativus*.] Pertaining to or containing exhortation.

exhortatory, egz-hôr'ta-to-ri, *a.* [L. L. *exhortatorius*.] Containing exhortation; tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

exhorter, egz-hôrt'ėr, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

exhumation, eks-hūm-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exhumation*.] Act of exhuming or disinterring; the disinterring of a corpse.

exhume, eks-hūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhumed*, eks-hūmd'; ppr. *exhuming*, eks-hūm'ing. [Fr. *exhumer*, L. L. *exhumare—L. ex*, out, and *humus*, earth, ground.] To dig up after having been buried; to unbury; to disinter.

exigence, exigency, eks'i-jens, eks'i-jen-si, *n.* [Fr. *exigence*, L. L. *exigentia*, fr. L. *exigens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *exigo*, I drive out, demand, exact—*ex*, out, and *ago*, I drive. EXACT.] The state of being urgent or pressing; urgent need or want; pressing necessity; urgency; pressure; emergency; necessity.

exigent, eks'i-jent, *a.* [L. *exigens*. See prec.] Urgent; pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.

exigible, eks'i-ji-bl, *a.* That may be exacted; demandable; requirable.

exiguous, ek-sig'ū-us, *a.* [L. *exiguus*, scanty.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. —**exiguity**, ek-si-gū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *exiguitas.*] Smallness; slenderness.

exile, eks'īl or egz'īl, *n.* [Fr. *exil*, banishment, *exilé*, an exiled person (this being pp. of *exiler*, to exile), fr. L. *exsilium*, banishment, *exsul*, a banished person—*ex*, out, and root of *salio*, I leap (whence *salient*, *sally*); Skr. *sar*, to go.] The state of being expelled from one's native country; banishment; expatriation; removal to a foreign country for residence; the person banished or separated from his country.——v.t. egz'īl or eks'īl, pret. & pp. *exiled*, egz'īld; ppr. *exiling*, egz'īl-ing. [Fr. *exiler*, to exile or banish.] To banish, expel, or transport from one's country; to drive from one's country; to cause to be an exile.

exist, egz-ist', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *existed*, egz-ist'ed; ppr. *existing*, egz-ist'ing. [Fr. *exister*, fr. L. *exsistere—ex*, out, and *sisto*, I stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, &c. STATE, STAND.] To have being whether as matter or spirit; to be; to live; to have life or animation; to endure; to continue in being.

existence, egz-ist'ens, *n.* [Fr. *existence*, L.L. *exsistentia*, fr. L. *exsistens*, ppr. of *existere*, to exist.] State of being or existing; life; continued being; duration; continuation; anything that exists; a being; an entity.

existent, egz-ist'ent, *a.* [L. *exsistens.* See prec.] Being; existing; having being or existence.

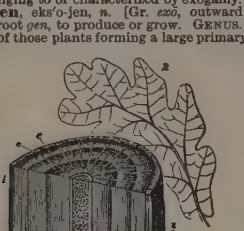
existential, egz-is-ten'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting in existence.

exit, eks'it, *n.* [L., 'he goes out,' the third person sing. pres. indic. of *exeo*, I go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, I go.] A going out; the departure of a player from the stage; death; decease; a way of departure; passage out of a place.

exodus, eks'o-dus, *n.* [Gr. *exodos*, a going out—*ek* or *ex*, out, and *hodos*, way, path.] Way or passage out; departure in numbers from a place; the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses; the second book of the old Testament.

exogamy, ek-sog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *gamos*, a marriage.] A custom among certain savages which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe. —**exogamous**, ek-sog'a-mus, *a.* Belonging to or characterized by exogamy.

exogen, eks'o-jen, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outward, and root *gen*, to produce or grow. GENUS.] One of those plants forming a large primary



Exogen.

1, Section of a Branch of three years' growth. *a*, Medulla or pith. *b*, Medullary sheath. *c c*, Medullary rays. *c c*, Circles of annual growth. *d*, Bark. 2, Netted-veined Leaf (Oak).

class of the vegetable kingdom, so named because the stem grows in thickness by successive additions to the outside of the wood, such plants also having leaves with veins reticulated or net-like, and seeds with two cotyledons or seed-leaves.

exogenous, eks-oj'en-us, *a.* Pertaining to the exogens or their mode of growth.

exon, ek'son, *n.* [Modified fr. *exempt.*] In England, the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal bodyguard.

exonerate, egz-on'e-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exonerated*, egz-on'e-rāt-ed; ppr. *exonerating*, egz-on'e-rāt-ing. [L. *exonero*, *exoneratum—ex*, priv., and *onus*, *oneris*, a load, a burden; whence also *onerous*. ONEROUS.] To relieve of a charge or of blame; to clear from an imputation; to acquit, clear, justify, discharge.

exoneration, egz-on'e-rā"shon, *n.* Act of exonerating or freeing from a charge.

exonerative, egz-on'e-rāt-iv, *a.* That exonerates; freeing from an obligation.

exorable, ek'so-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, fr. *exoro*, *exoratus—ex*, out, and *oro*, I entreat, I pray. ORATOR.] That can be persuaded by entreaty; placable.

exorbitance, **exorbitancy**, egz-or'bi-tans, egz-or'bit-an-si, *n.* [L.L. *exorbitantia*, fr. *exorbitans*, ppr. of *exorbito*, I leave the track—L. *ex*, out, and *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, fr. *orbis*, a circle, a ring. ORB.] A going beyond reasonable, fair, or usual limits; enormity; extravagance; excess in amount demanded.

exorbitant, egz-or'bit-ant, *a.* [See prec.] Excessive in amount; beyond what is reasonsonable or proper; extravagant; enormous.

exorbitantly, egz-or'bit-ant-li, *adv.* In an exorbitant manner; excessively.

exorcise, eks'or-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exorcised*, eks'or-sīzd; ppr. *exorcising*, eks'or-sīz-ing. [Fr. *exorciser*, fr. L.L. *exorcizare*, fr. Gr. *exorkizein*, to exorcise, to drive out by adjuration—*ex*, intens., and *horkizō*, I bind by oath, fr. *horkos*, an oath; akin to *herkos*, fence.] To adjure (an evil spirit) by some holy name, prayers, and ceremonies to leave a person or place; to purify from evil spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits.

exorciser, ek'sor-sīz-ėr, *n.* One who exorcises.

exorcism, eks'or-sizm, *n.* [L. *exorcismus.* Gr. *exorkismos*. EXORCISE.] The act or ceremony of exorcising; the expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by adjurations and ceremonies.

exorcist, eks'or-sist, *n.* [L.L. *exorcista*, Gr. *exorkistēs*.] One who exorcises; a functionary of the Roman Catholic Church.

exorcize. Same as *Exorcise*.

exordial, egz-or'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to an exordium.

exordium, egz-or'di-um, *n.* [L. *exordium*, a beginning, fr. *exordiri*, to begin—*ex*, out, and *ordior*, I begin; perhaps fr. same root as *order*. ORDER.] The introductory part of a discourse; the prefatory part of a speech, oration, or composition.

exoskeleton, ek'sō-skel-e-ton, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *skeleton*.] The external skeleton; all the hard or crustaceous structures on the exterior of certain animals; the dermoskeleton.—**exoskeletal**, ek'sō-skel-e-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the exoskeleton.

exosmose, **exosmosis**, ek'sos-mōs, ek-sos-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *ōsmos*, impulsion, fr. *ōtheō*, I thrust. I push.] The passage of gases or liquids through membranes or porous media, from within outward, the reverse process being called *endosmose*.—**exosmotic**, ek-sos-mot'ik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to exosmose.

exoteric, **exoterical**, eks-ō-te'rik, eks-ō-te'rik-al, *a.* [Fr. *exotérique*, fr. Gr. *exōterikos*, belonging to the outside, fr. *exō*, outward.] Suitable to be imparted to the public; public: opposed to *esoteric* or secret.

exoterically, ek-sō-ter'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an exoteric manner.—**exotericism**, eks-ō-te'ri-sizm, *n.* Exoteric doctrine or principles.

exotic, egz-ot'ik, *a.* [Fr. *exotique*, fr. Gr. *exōtikos*, fr. *exō*, outward.] Foreign; introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous.——n. A plant, shrub, or tree not native, but introduced from a foreign country; anything of foreign origin introduced into a country.

expand, ek-spand', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expanded*, ek-spand'ed; ppr. *expanding*, ek-spand'ing. [L. *expando*, *expansum* (whence *expanse*, *expansion*)—*ex*, out, and *pando*, I spread, whence *pace*, *pass*, &c.; akin *patent*.] To spread out so as to give greater extent to; to spread apart; to open out; to enlarge in surface; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; to enlarge; to extend or widen.——v.i. To become opened or spread out; to spread; to dilate; to extend in bulk or surface; to enlarge.

expanse, ek-spans', *n.* [L. *expansum*, fr. *expando*. EXPAND.] That which is spread or stretched out; a surface widely extended; extent; a wide extent of space or body.

expansibility, ek-spans'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state of being expansible.

expansible, ek-spans'i-bl, *a.* [*Expanse* and *-ible*=Fr. *expansible*.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

expansile, ek-spans'īl, *a.* [*Expanse* and *-ile*.] Capable of being expanded; producing expansion.

expansion, ek-span'shon, *n.* [Fr. *expansion*, L.L. *expansio*.] Act of expanding; state of being expanded; enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation; enlargement; distension; a part forming an extension or enlargement of something.

expansive, ek-spans'iv, *a.* [*Expanse* and *-ive*=Fr. *expansif*.] Having the power to expand, spread, or dilate; having the capacity of being expanded; widely extended; embracing a large number of objects; wide-extending; sympathetic.

expansively, ek-spans'iv-li, *adv.* In an expansive manner.

expansiveness, ek-spans'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being expansive.

ex-parte, eks-pär'te, *a.* [L. *ex parte*, fr. the part or side.] Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial; *law*, made or done by or on behalf of one party in a suit.

expatiate, ek-spā'shi-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *expatiated*, ek-spā'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *expatiating*, ek-spā'shi-āt-ing. [L. *exspatior*, *exspatiatus—ex*, out, and *spatior*, I walk, roam, fr. *spatium*, space, room, area. SPACE.] To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.—**expatiation**, ek-spā'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Act of expatiating.—**expatiator**, ek-spā'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who expatiates.—**expatiatory**, ek-spā'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Expatiating; amplificatory.

expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expatriated*, eks-pā'tri-āt-ed; ppr. *expatriating*, eks-pā'tri-āt-ing. [L. *ex*, out, and *patria*, one's fatherland, fr. *patrius*, fatherly, fr. *pater*, a father. PATRIOT.] To expel or remove from one's country; to banish; to exile: often refl.

expatriation, eks-pā'tri-ā"shon, *n.* Act of expatriating; banishment; the forsaking of one's own country; exile.

expect, ek-spekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expected*, ek-spekt'ed; ppr. *expecting*, ek-spekt'ing. [O. Fr. *expecter*, L. *exspectare*, *exspectatum—ex*, out, and *specto*, I look at, I behold. SPECTACLE.] To wait for or await; to look forward to in the future; to look for to happen; to entertain some belief in the happening of; to anticipate; to reckon or count upon.

expectance, **expectancy**, ek-spekt'ans, ek-spekt'an-si, *n.* [L.L. *exspectantia*. See next.] Act or state of expecting; expectation; something expected; hope.

expectant, ek-spekt'ant, *a.* [L. *exspectans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *exspectare*. EXPECT.] Expecting; looking forward; awaiting.——n. One who expects; one who waits in expectation.

expectation, ek-spekt-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *expectation*, L. *exspectatio*. EXPECT.] Act or state of expecting; anticipation of something future; prospect of good to come, especially of future possessions, wealth, or other good fortune; wealth in prospect; the value of anything depending on the hap-

pening of some uncertain event; prospect of reaching a certain age.

expectative, ek-spek'ta-tiv, *a.* Giving rise to expectation; anticipatory.

expecter, ek-spekt'ér, *n.* One who expects.

expectorant, eks-pek'tō-rant, *a.* [L. *expectorans*, ppr. of *expectoro*. EXPECTORATE.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the chest or lungs.——*n.* A medicine which promotes expectoration.

expectorate, eks-pek'tō-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expectorated*, eks-pek'tō-rāt-ed; ppr. *expectorating*, eks-pek'tō-rāt-ing. [L. *expectoro*, *expectoratum*—*ex*, out, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast. PECTORAL.] To expel from the breast or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm, &c., by coughing; to spit out.

expectoration, eks-pek'tō-rā"shon, *n.* Act of expectorating; the matter expectorated.

expectorative, eks-pek'tō-rāt-iv, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration; expectorant.——*n.* A medicine which has this effect.

expediency, eks-pē'di-en-si, *n.* [=L.L. *expedientia*. See next.] Quality of being expedient; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; advisability; the seeking of immediate advantage at the expense of principle.

expedient, eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* [L. *expediens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *expedio*. EXPEDITE.] Tending to promote the object proposed; proper under the circumstances; profitable; advantageous.——*n.* That which serves to promote or advance; a means which may be employed to accomplish an end; means devised or employed in an exigency; shift; contrivance; resort; device; plan.

expediently, eks-pē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably.

expedite, eks'pē-dīt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expedited*, eks'pē-dīt-ed; ppr. *expediting*, eks'pē-dīt-ing. [L. *expedio*, *expeditum*, lit. to free the feet (opposite to *impedo*); hence, to be serviceable, despatch, advance—*ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, seen also in *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, &c. PEDAL.] To free from hindrance or impediment; to hasten, quicken, or accelerate the motion or progress of; to hasten by rendering easier.——**a.** [L. *expeditus*.] Unimpeded; expeditious; easy; unencumbered.

expedition, eks-pē-di'shon, *n.* [Fr. *expédition*, L. *expeditio*. EXPEDITE.] State of being unimpeded; promptness; speed; quickness; despatch; the march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes; journey or voyage made by a body of men for some valuable end; such body of men, together with their equipments, &c.—**expeditionary**, eks-pē-di'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Expedition* and *-ary*.] Consisting in or forming an expedition.

expeditious, eks-pē-di'shus, *a.* [*Expedition* and *-ous*.] Having or showing expedition; done with expedition; quick; speedy; prompt; nimble; active; swift.

expeditiously, eks-pē-di'shus-li, *adv.* In an expeditious manner; speedily; hastily; with celerity or despatch.

expel, eks-pel', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expelled*, eks-peld'; ppr. *expelling*, eks-pel'ing. [L. *expello*, I expel—*ex*, out, and *pello*, I drive or thrust, as in *impel*, *repel*, *compel*, &c. PULSE.] To drive or thrust out or away; to force to leave; to eject; to throw out; to banish; to exile; to reject; to exclude; to drive out, as from any society or institution.

expellable, eks-pel'a-bl, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.

expeller, eks-pel'ér, *n.* One who or that which expels.

expend, ek-spend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expended*, ek-spend'ed; ppr. *expending*, ek-spend'ing. [L. *expendere*, *expensum*, to expend, lit. weigh out—*ex*, out, and *pendere*, to weigh; akin to *pendēre*, to hang. The same word takes another form in *spend*. PENDANT.] To lay out in paying, purchasing, or giving; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute; to use, employ, or consume, as time or labour; to dissipate; to waste.

expenditure, ek-spend'i-tūr, *n.* [As if fr. a form *expenditum*, for *expensum*. EXPEND.] Act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement; money expended; expense.

expense, ek-spens', *n.* [L. *expensum*, what is spent, neut. of *expensus*, pp. of *expendo*. EXPEND.] That which is expended or spent; money expended; cost; charge; price: cost, with the idea of loss, damage, or discredit (he did this at the *expense* of his character).

expensive, ek-spens'iv, *a.* [*Expense* and *-ive*.] Requiring much expense; costly; dear; extravagant; lavish.

expensively, ek-spens'iv-li, *adv.* In an expensive manner; at great cost or charge.

expensiveness, ek-spens'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being expensive; costliness.

experience, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* [Fr. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, fr. *experior*, I make trial, prove, test—*ex*, and obsol. *perior*, I try, fr. a root *per*, to try, to pass through, seen also in *periculum*, danger (whence *peril*), same as in E. *ferry*, &c.] Personal trial, proof, or test; continued and varied observation; the knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation; practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life; trial and knowledge from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; an occasion giving a new opportunity of trying or suffering.——v.t. pret. & pp. *experienced*, eks-pē'ri-enst; ppr. *experiencing*, eks-pē'ri-ens-ing. [From the noun.] To try by use, suffering, or enjoyment; to know by practice or trial; to make personal acquaintance and feeling of; to have happen; to undergo; to suffer.

experienced, eks-pē'ri-enst, *a.* Taught by experience; skilful or wise by means of trial, use, or observation.

experiential, eks-pē'ri-en"shal, *a.* [L. *experientia* and *-al*.] Relating to experience; derived from or based on experience, trial, or observation; empirical.

experientialism, eks-pē'ri-en"shal-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all knowledge or ideas are derived from experience, and none of them intuitive.—**experientialist**, eks-pē'ri-en"shal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of experientialism.

experiment, eks-pe'ri-ment, *n.* [L. *experimentum*, fr. *experior*, I try. EXPERIENCE.] A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered; a test.——v.i. pret. & pp. *experimented*, eks-pe'ri-ment-ed; ppr. *experimenting*, eks-pe'ri-ment-ing. To make trial or experiment; to make experiments so as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known.

experimental, eks-pe'ri-men"tal, *a.* [*Experiment* and *-al* = Fr. *expérimental*.] Pertaining to, known by, or derived from experiment; built on experiments; having personal experience.

experimentalist, eks-pe'ri-men"tal-ist, *n.* One who makes experiments.

experimentalize, eks-pe'ri-men"tal-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *experimentalized*, eks-pe'ri-men'-tal-īzd; ppr. *experimentalizing*, eks-pe'ri-men'tal-īz-ing. To make experiments.

experimentally, eks-pe'ri-men"tal-li, *adv.* In an experimental way; by experiment or experience; by trial.

experimentation, eks-pe'ri-men-tā"shon, *n.* The act or practice of making experiments.

experimenter, experimentist, eks-pe'ri-men-tėr, eks-pe'ri-men-tist, *n.* One who experiments or makes experiments.

expert, eks-pėrt', *a.* [Fr. *expert*, L. *expertus*, having made trial, experienced, pp. of *experior*, I try. EXPERIENCE.] Skilful; dexterous; adroit; clever; having a facility of operation or performance from practice.

expertly, eks-pėrt'li, *adv.* In an expert, skilful, or dexterous manner; adroitly.

expertness, eks-pėrt'nes, *n.* Quality of being expert; dexterity; adroitness.

expiable, eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* That may be expiated or atoned for.

expiate, eks'pi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expiated*, eks'pi-āt-ed; ppr. *expiating*, eks'pi-āt-ing. [L. *expio*, *expiatum*—*ex*, out, and *pio*, I make atonement, propitiate, fr. *pius*, dutiful, pious, devout. PIOUS.] To make satisfaction or atonement for; to atone for; to suffer penaltv for; to make reparation for.

expiation, eks-pi-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *expiation*, L. *expiatio*. EXPIATE.] Act of expiating or atoning for a crime; atonement; satisfaction; reparation.

expiator, eks'pi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who expiates.

expiatory, eks'pi-a-to-ri, *a.* [*Expiate* and *-ory*=Fr. *expiatoire*, L.L. *expiatorius*.] Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

expirable, eks-pīr'a-bl, *a.* That may be expired or breathed out.

expiration, eks-pir-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *expiration*, L. *exspiratio*. EXPIRE.] Act of breathing out air from the lungs: opposed to *inspiration*; the lastemission of breath; death; end; conclusion; expiry.—**expiratory**, eks-pīr'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath.

expire, eks-pīr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expired*, eks-pīrd'; ppr. *expiring*, eks-pīr'ing. [L. *exspiro*, I breathe out, exhale, die—*ex*, out, and *spiro*, I breathe (as in *aspire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*). SPIRIT.] To breathe out; to expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration: opposed to *inspire*; to exhale or emit in minute particles.——v.i. To emit the last breath; to die; to breathe the last; to perish; to come to an end; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period.

expiry, eks'pi-ri, *n.* [*Expire* and *-y*.] Expiration; termination.

expiscate, eks-pis'kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expiscated*, eks-pis'kāt-ed; ppr. *expiscating*, eks-pis'kāt-ing. [L. *expiscor*, *expiscatus*, lit. I fish out—*ex*, out, and *piscor*, *piscātus*, I fish, fr. *piscis*, a fish. PISCATORY.] To fish out; to search out; to ascertain by artful means, or by careful examination.—**expiscation**, eks-pis-kā'shon, *n.* The act of episcating.

explain, eks-plān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *explained*, eks-plānd'; ppr. *explaining*, eks-plān'ing. [L. *explano*, I explain or make smooth—*ex*, out, and *plano*, I make plain, fr. *planus*, even, level, flat, plain. PLAIN.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to interpret; to elucidate; to clear up.——v.i. To give explanations.—**explainable**, eks-plān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being explained.—**explainer**, eks-plān'ėr, *n.* One who explains.

explanation, eks-plan-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *explanatio*.] Act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter; interpretation; the clearing up of matters between parties who have been at variance.

explanatory, eks-plan'a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *explanatorius*. EXPLAIN.] Serving to explain; containing explanation.

expletive, eks'plēt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *explétif*, L.L. *expletivus*, fr. *expleo*, *expletus*, I fill full—*ex*, intens., and *pleo*, I fill (as in *complete*, &c.). PLENARY.] Serving to fill out or to supply a vacancy; superfluous: said of words.——*n.* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament; an oath or a needless interjection.—**expletory**, eks'-ple-to-ri, *a.* Expletive.

explicable, eks'pli-ka-bl, *a.* [L. *explicabilis*.] Capable of being explicated or explained.

explicate, eks'pli-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *explicated*, eks'pli-kāt-ed; ppr. *explicating*, eks'pli-kāt-ing. [L. *explico*, *explicatum*, *explicitum*, I unfold—*ex*, priv., and *plico*, I fold, as in *complicate*, *implicate*, *apply*, &c. PLY.] To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to interpret.—**explication**, eks-pli-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *explicatio*.] Act of explicating; explanation.—**explicative**, **explicatory**, eks'pli-kāt-iv, eks'pli-ka-to-ri, *a.* [*Explicate* and *-ive*, *-ory*.] Serving to unfold or explain.

explicit, eks-plis'it, *a.* [Fr. *explicite*, L. *explicitus*, disentangled, fr. *explico*, *explicitum*, I unfold, I disentangle. EXPLICATE.]

Plain in language; not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied: opposed to *implicit*; open; unreserved; outspoken.

explicitly, eks-plis'it-li, *adv.* In an explicit manner; plainly; expressly.

explicitness, eks-plis'it-nes, *n.* State or quality of being explicit; clearness.

explode, eks-plōd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exploded*, eks-plōd'ed; ppr. *exploding*, eks-plōd'ing. [L. *explodo*, I hoot off the stage, cast out, reject—*ex*, out, and *plaudo*, I clap, clap the hands to, applaud. PLAUDIT.] To drive from the stage†; to cause to be no longer practised, held, or believed in (generally in pp.: an *exploded* custom or theory); to cause to burst with violence and noise; to cause to expand suddenly into gaseous matter or fly into fragments.——v.i. To burst with a report and sudden violence; to burst and expand with force and a violent report; to burst or change suddenly to gaseous matter or fly into pieces; to detonate; to burst into activity or into a passion.

exploit, eks-ploit', *n.* [Fr. *exploit*, O. Fr. *expliot*, fr. L. *explico*, *explicatum*, *explicitum*, I unfold, the lit. meaning being something unfolded. EXPLICATE.] A deed or act, more especially a deed of note; a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble feat or achievement.

exploit, eks-ploit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exploited*, eks-ploit'ed; ppr. *exploiting*, eks-ploit'ing. [Recently borrowed fr. Fr. *exploiter*, to cultivate, to work; same origin as prec.] To make use of; to cultivate; to work; to utilize; to make profit out of.—**exploitable**, eks-ploi'ta-bl, *a.* That may be exploited.—**exploitage**, eks-ploi'tāj, *n.* Exploitation.—**exploitation**, eks-ploi-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exploitation*, fr. *exploiter.*] The act or process of exploiting or employing successfully; utilization; the successful application of industry on any object, as land, mines, &c.—**exploiter**, eks-ploi'tėr, *n.* One who exploits.

explorable, eks-plōr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being explored.

exploration, eks-plōr-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exploration*, L. *exploratio.*] Act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.

exploratory, eks-plōr'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *exploratorius.*] Serving to explore; searching out; examining.

explore, eks-plōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *explored*, eks-plōrd'; ppr. *exploring*, eks-plōr'ing. [Fr. *explorer*, L. *explorare*, to explore, search out, lit. by calling or talking—*ex*, and *ploro*, I cry out, I wail, as in *deplore* (perhaps akin to *plaudo* in *explode*).] To travel or range over with the view of making discovery; to search by any means; to scrutinize; to inquire into with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth.

explorer, eks-plōr'ėr, *n.* One who explores; a traveller in little known or unknown regions.

explosion, eks-plō'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *explosion*, L.L. *explosio.* EXPLODE.] Act of exploding; a bursting with noise of a quantity of very inflammable matter, as gunpowder; a bursting into gaseous matter with force and a loud report; the discharge of a piece of ordnance or similar discharge; a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage.

explosive, eks-plō'siv, *a.* [*Explosion* and *-ive.*] Causing explosion; readily exploding; *philol.* forming a complete vocal stop: said of certain consonants.——n. Anything liable or with a tendency to explode, as gunpowder, dynamite, &c.; *philol.* a mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k*, *t*, *b*.

explosively, eks-plō'siv-li, *adv.* In an explosive manner.

exponent, eks-pō'nent, *n.* [L. *exponens*, *exponentis*, ppr. of *expono*, I expose or set forth—*ex*, out, and *pono*, I set, I place. POSITION.] One who expounds or explains; one who stands forth to explain the principles or doctrines of a party; that which sets forth; that which points out or indicates; the index of a power in algebra; a small number denoting to what power the quantity must be understood to be raised.

exponential, eks-pō-nen'shal, *a.* Pertaining to an exponent or exponents.

export, eks-pōrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exported*, eks-pōrt'ed; ppr. *exporting*, eks-pōrt'ing. [Fr. *exporter*, fr. L. *exportare*, lit. to carry out or forth—*ex*, and *porto*, I bear or carry, as in *import*, *report*, *support*, *sport.* PORTER.] To convey or transport, in traffic, from one country to another; to send for sale or consumption in foreign countries.——n. eks'pōrt. The act of exporting; exportation; quantity of goods exported; a commodity that is exported.

exportable, eks-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be exported.

exportation, eks-pōrt-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exportation*, L. *exportatio.* EXPORT.] Act of exporting; act of conveying goods from one country or state to another.

exporter, eks-pōrt'ėr, *n.* The person who exports; a merchant who ships goods or merchandise to a foreign country.

expose, eks-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exposed*, eks-pōzd'; ppr. *exposing*, eks-pōz'ing. [Fr. *exposer*—fr. *ex*, out, and *poser*, to set, to place; there being a certain mixing up with L. *expono*, *expositum*—*ex*, out, and *ponere*, to place. See also COMPOSE, DEPOSE, &c.] To put or set out; to set out to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; to show openly; to remove from shelter; to lay open to attack, danger, censure, &c.; to make liable; to subject; to put in danger; to cast out to chance; to place in an unprotected state; to make public; to display; to exhibit; to offer for sale.

exposé, eks-po-zā, *n.* [Fr.] Exposure; the exposure of something which it was desirable to keep concealed.

exposed, eks-pōzd', *p. a.* Put in danger; unprotected; liable; subject; open to the wind or the cold; unsheltered.

exposedness, eks-pō'zed-nes, *n.* A state of being exposed.

exposer, eks-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who exposes.

exposition, eks-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *exposition*, L. *expositio*, fr. *expositus*, pp. of *expono*, *expositum.* EXPOSE.] Act of exposing; a laying open; a setting to public view; the act of expounding; explanation; interpretation; a work containing explanations or interpretations; exhibition; show.

expositive, eks-poz'it-iv, *a.* [Fr. *expositif.*] Containing exposition; explanatory.

expositor, eks-poz'it-ėr, *n.* [L. *expositor*, fr. *expono*, *expositum.* EXPOSITION.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter.

expository, eks-poz'i-to-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Containing exposition; explanatory; serving to explain or illustrate.

ex-post-facto, eks-pōst-fak'tō, *a.* [L. *ex postfacto—ex*, from, and *postfactum*, something done afterwards.] *Law*, done after another thing; after the deed is done; retrospective.

expostulate, eks-pos'tū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *expostulated*, eks-pos'tū-lāt-ed; ppr. *expostulating*, eks-pos'tū-lāt-ing. [L. *expostulo*, *expostulatum*, I demand, find fault, expostulate—*ex*, and *postulo*, I ask, I demand, fr. *posco*, I ask for urgently, I beg. POSTULATE.] To remonstrate; to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct.

expostulation, eks-pos'tū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *expostulatio.*] Act of expostulating; reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; remonstrance.

expostulator, eks-pos'tū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who expostulates.

expostulatory, eks-pos'tū-la-to-ri, *a.* Containing expostulation.

exposure, eks-pō'zhūr, *n.* [*Expose* and *-ure.* EXPOSE.] Act of exposing or laying open; state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience; the situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air and light.

expound, eks-pound', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expounded*, eks-pound'ed; ppr. *expounding*, eks-pound'ing. [O.E. *expoune*, O. Fr. *expondre*, fr. L. *exponere*, to set forth, to explain—*ex*, out, and *pono*, I place. *Compound* is similarly formed. POSITION.] To explain or lay open the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to explain; to interpret; to unfold.

expounder, eks-pound'ėr, *n.* One who expounds; an explainer; an interpreter.

express, eks-pres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expressed*, eks-prest'; ppr. *expressing*, eks-pres'ing. [O.Fr. *expresser*, fr. L. *exprimo*, *expressum*, I press out, form, give shape to, portray, express—*ex*, out, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press, as in *compress*, *depress*, *impress*, *repress*, &c. PRESS.] To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; to set forth in words; to utter; to declare; to intimate; to make known; to tell; to make known by any means; *refl.* to say what one has got to say.—— a. [Fr. *exprès*, L. *expressus*, plain, clear, distinct.] Clearly exhibited; distinct; plain; explicit; not ambiguous; given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference; intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand; employed for speedy conveyance; travelling with special speed (an *express* train).——n. A messenger or vehicle sent on a particular occasion; a message specially sent; a despatch; a regular conveyance for messages, packages, &c.; a railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed; an express-rifle.—— adv. For a particular purpose; with special haste; as or by an express.

expressible, eks-pres'i-bl, *a.* [*Express* and *-ible.*] That may be squeezed out; that may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

expression, eks-pre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *expression*, L. *expressio.* EXPRESS.] Act of expressing; act of forcing out by pressure; act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; a phrase or mode of speech; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment; a natural and lively character given to the subject in painting and sculpture; the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound in music, suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments; the outward signs that make known internal feeling; play of features; the appearance of the countenance; the representation of any quantity in algebra by its appropriate characters or symbols.

expressional, eks-pre'shon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to expression.

expressionless, eks-pre'shon-les, *a.* Destitute of expression.

expressive, eks-pres'iv, *a.* [*Express* and *-ive*=Fr. *expressif.*] Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; representing with force; full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical; showing; representing.

expressively, eks-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an expressive manner; with expression.

expressiveness, eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being expressive.

expressly, eks-pres'li, *adv.* In an express manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly.

express-rifle, eks-pres'ri-fl, *n.* A rifle carrying a light bullet with a large charge of powder, very effective against large game.

express-train, eks-pres'trān, *n.* A train that runs regularly at a high rate of speed.

expropriate, eks-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expropriated*, eks-prō'pri-āt-ed; ppr. *expropriating*, eks-prō'pri-āt-ing. [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *proprius*, one's own. PROPER, PROPRIETY.] To give up a claim to the exclusive property of; to take for public use; to dispossess.—**expropriation**, eks-prō'pri-ā"shon, *n.* The act of expropriating; the act of dispossessing of proprietary rights.

expugn†, eks-pūn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expugned*, eks-pūnd'; ppr. *expugning*, eks-pūn'ing. [O.Fr. *expugner*, L. *expugnare*—*ex*, and *pugnare*, to fight, fr. *pugna*, a fight. Comp. *impugn.* PUGNACIOUS.] To take by assault; to storm; to capture; to reduce; to subdue.

expulsion, eks-pul'shon, *n.* [Fr. *expulsion*, L. *expulsio*, fr. *expello*, *expulsus.* EXPEL.]

Act of expelling; a driving away by violence; state of being driven out or away.

expulsive, eks-puls'iv, *a.* [Fr. *expulsif*. See prec.] Having the power of expelling or driving out; serving to expel.

expunge, ek-spunj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expunged*, ek-spunjd'; ppr. *expunging*, ek-spunj'ing. [L. *expungo*, I prick out, I cross or blot out—*ex*, out, and *pungo*, I prick. POINT.] To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface; to erase; to obliterate; to do away or wipe out.

expurgate, eks-pèr'gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expurgated*, eks-pèr'gāt-ed; ppr. *expurgating*, eks-pèr'gāt-ing. [L. *expurgo, expurgatus*—*ex*, out, and *purgo*, I purge, fr. *purus*, clean, pure. PURGE.] To render clean or pure; to purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to strike obscene, coarse, or offensive passages out of (a book).

expurgation, eks-pèr-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *expurgatio.*] Act of expurgating or of purging or cleansing; a cleansing; purification.

expurgator, eks-pèr'gāt-èr, *n.* [L.] One who expurgates or purifies.

expurgatory, eks-pèr'ga-to-ri, *a.* [L. *expurgatorius.* EXPURGATE.] Serving to expurgate or purify.

exquisite, eks'kwi-zit, *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, exquisite, fr. *exquiro, exquisitum*, I seek out—*ex*, out, and *quæro*, I seek, whence *question, quest, query*, &c. QUERY.] Of great excellence or fineness; choice; select; nice; exact; highly finished or perfected; capable of great delicacy of perception or nicety of discrimination; delicate; refined; existing in the highest degree; extreme; matchless, as pain or pleasure; very sensibly felt.——n. One dressed with extreme care; a dandy of the first water; a fop; a superfine coxcomb.

exquisitely, eks'kwi-zit-li, *adv.* In an exquisite manner; with great perfection; with keen sensation or with nice perception.

exquisiteness, eks'kwi-zit-nes, *n.* The quality of being exquisite.

exsanguinous, exsanguineous, eks-sang'gwi-nus, eks-sang-gwin'ē-us, *a.* [L. *exsanguis—ex*, priv., and *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood. SANGUINE.] Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal.

exscind, ek-sind', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exscinded*, ek-sind'ed; ppr. *exscinding*, ek-sind'ing. [L. *exscindo—ex*, out, and *scindo*, I cut. SCISSORS.] To cut out or off.

exserted, ek-sèr'ted, *a.* [L. *exsertus*, fr. *exsero*, I stretch out. EXERT.] Standing out; projected beyond some other part.—**exsertile**, ek-sèr'til, *a.* Capable of being protruded.

exsiccate, ek-sik'kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exsiccated*, ek-sik'kāt-ed; ppr. *exsiccating*, ek-sik'kāt-ing; also ek'sik-kat, &c. [L. *exsicco, exsiccatum*, I dry up—*ex*, intens., and *sicco*, I dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to dry up completely.—**exsiccant**, ek-sik'kant or ek', *a.* Having the quality of drying.——n. A drug having drying properties.—**exsiccator**, ek-sik'kā-tèr or ek', *n.* An apparatus or contrivance for drying moist substances.

extant, eks'tant, *a.* [L. *extans, extantis*, ppr. of *exto, exsto*, I stand out—*ex*, out, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] Still existing; in being; now subsisting; not destroyed or lost.

extasy, extatic, eks'ta-si, eks-tat'ik. See ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.

extemporaneous, eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us, *a.* [L. *extemporaneus—ex*, out of, and *tempus, temporis*, time. TEMPORAL.] Arising out of the time or occasion; uttered on the spur of the moment; without premeditation; unpremeditated; off-hand.

extemporaneously, eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-li, *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner; on the spur of the moment.

extemporarily, eks-tem'pō-ra-ri-li, *adv.* In an extemporary manner.

extemporary, eks-tem'pō-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *ex*, out of, and *tempus, temporis*, time.] Arising out of the time or occasion; extemporaneous.

extempore, eks-tem'po-rē, *adv.* and *a.* [L. *ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment. See prec.] In an extemporary manner; without previous study or preparation; extemporary.

extemporize, eks-tem'pō-rīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *extemporized*, eks-tem'pō-rīzd; ppr. *extemporizing*, eks-tem'pō-rīz-ing. [See prec.] To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition.——v.t. To make without forethought; to prepare in haste with the means at hand (to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner).

extemporizer, eks-tem'pō-rīz-èr, *n.* One who extemporizes.

extend, eks-tend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extended*, eks-tend'ed; ppr. *extending*, eks-tend'ing. [L. *extendo, extentum, extensum*, I stretch out—*ex*, out, and *tendo*, I stretch (as in *contend, pretend, tend*); same root as L. *tenuis*, thin, *tenax*, tenacious, E. *thin*. TEND, THIN.] To stretch or spread out; to stretch in any direction; to carry forward or continue in length; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; to stretch forth; to reach out; to spread over; to spread forth on every side; to enlarge; to expand; to widen; to diffuse; to continue; to prolong; to bestow on; to impart.——v.i. To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth; to become larger or more comprehensive.

extender, eks-tend'èr, *n.* One who or that which extends.

extendible, eks-tend'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being extended.

extensibility, eks-tens'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being extensible or of suffering extension.

extensible, eks-tens'i-bl, *a.* [L. *extensus* and *-ible*=Fr. *extensible.*] That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.

extensile, eks-tens'il, *a.* [L. *extensus* and *-ile.*] Capable of being extended.

extension, eks-ten'shon, *n.* [Fr. *extension*, L. *extensio, -onis.* EXTEND.] Act of extending; a stretching, expansion, dilatation, continuation, or prolongation; state of being extended; enlargement in breadth or continuation of length; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space; an extended or added piece.

extensity, eks-ten'si-ti, *n.* [L. *extensus* and *-ity.*] The faculty or sensation which gives the notion of extension.

extensive, eks-tens'iv, *a.* [Fr. *extensif*, L.L. *extensivus*—L. *extensus*, extended, and *-ive.*] Having great extent or enlargement; wide; large; comprehensive; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; widely diffused.

extensively, eks-tens'iv-li, *adv.* In an extensive manner; to a great extent.

extensiveness, eks-tens'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being extensive; largeness; extent.

extensor, eks-ten'sèr, *n.* [L.L. *extensor*, fr. L. *extendo, extensum.* EXTEND.] A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor*.

extent, eks-tent', *n.* [L.L. *extentus*, a stretching out, fr. L. *extentus*, extended, pp. of *extendo.* EXTEND.] Space or degree to which a thing is extended; extension; compass; bulk; size; length.

extenuate, eks-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extenuated*, eks-ten'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *extenuating*, eks-ten'ū-āt-ing. [L. *extenuo, extenuatum*, I make thin or small, I lessen—*ex*, and *tenuis*, thin, fine (whence *tenuity*); same root as E. *thin*. TENUITY.] To lessen or diminish; to weaken the force of; to show to be less blamable or serious; to palliate.

extenuation, eks-ten'ū-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *extenuation*, L. *extenuatio.*] Act of extenuating; palliation; mitigation: as opposed to *aggravation*.

extenuator, eks-ten'ū-āt-èr, *n.* One who extenuates.

extenuatory, eks-ten'ū-a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *extenuatorius.*] That extenuates; palliative.

exterior, eks-tē'ri-èr, *a.* [L. compar. of *exter* or *externus*, on the outside, outward, fr. *ex*, out of or from=Fr. *extérieur*. Akin *external, extreme, estrange, strange.*] External; outward; outer; not interior; on the outside; extrinsic; foreign.——n. The outward surface; that which is external; outward features; external appearance.

exteriority, eks-tē-ri-or'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being exterior; outwardness; externality.

exteriorly, eks-tē'ri-èr-li, *adv.* In an exterior manner; outwardly; externally.

exterminable, eks-tèr'mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being exterminated.

exterminate, eks-tèr'min-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exterminated*, eks-tèr'min-āt-ed; ppr. *exterminating*, eks-tèr'min-āt-ing. [L. *extermino, exterminatum*, I remove—*ex*, and *termino*, I terminate, fr. *terminus*, a limit. TERM.] To destroy utterly; to extirpate; to eradicate; to root out; to cause to disappear.

extermination, eks-tèr'min-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *extermination*, L.L. *exterminatio.*] Act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation.

exterminative, eks-tèr'min-āt-iv, *a.* That exterminates or destroys.

exterminator, eks-tèr'min-āt-èr, *n.* One who or that which exterminates.

exterminatory, eks-tèr'min-a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to exterminate.

extern, eks-tèrn', *a.* External; outside. [Poetic.]

external, eks-tèrn'al, *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter*, on the outside. EXTERIOR.] On the outside: opposite to *internal*; on the exterior; exterior; not being or arising within, as causes or effects; visible; apparent; foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations.—**externals**, eks-tèrn'alz, *n. pl.* The outward parts; exterior form; outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.

externalism, eks-tèrn'al-izm, *n.* Phenomenalism; undue attention to external things, as rites and ceremonies.

externality, eks-tèrn-al'i-ti, *n.* [*External* and *-ity.*] State of being external; exteriority.

externalization, eks-tèrn'al-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or condition of being externalized or embodied in outward form.

externalize, eks-tèr'nal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *externalized*, eks-tèrn'al-īzd; ppr. *externalizing*, eks-tèrn'al-īz-ing. [*External* and *-ize.*] To embody in an external or outward form; to give shape and form to; to give objectivity to.

externally, eks-tèrn'al-li, *adv.* In an external manner or position; outwardly; on the outside; in appearance; visibly.

exterritorial, eks-ter'i-tō"ri-al, *a.* [Prefix *ex*, and *territorial.*] Beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides.—**exterritoriality**, eks-ter'i-tō'ri-al'i-ti, *n.* Immunity from a country's laws, such as that enjoyed by an ambassador.

extinct, ek-stingkt', *a.* [L. *extinctus*, pp. of *exstinguo.* EXTINGUISH.] Extinguished; being at an end; annulled; annihilated; abolished; no longer in existence; having died out; not represented by descendants (a family or race is *extinct*).

extincteur, eks-tankt'ēr, *n.* [Fr., an extinguisher.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, consisting of a metallic case containing water and materials for generating carbonic acid.

extinction, ek-stingk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *extinction*, L. *extinctio.*] Act of extinguishing or putting out; state of being extinguished; the process or fact of becoming extinct; destruction; extermination; annihilation; a putting an end to, as of hopes.

extinguish, ek-sting'gwish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extinguished*, ek-sting'gwisht; ppr. *extinguishing*, ek-sting'gwish-ing. [L. *extinguo, extinguo—ex*, and *stinguo*, I scratch out, fr. the root *stig*, allied to Gr. *stizō*, I prick; comp. *distinguish.*] To put out; to quench (as fire or light); to destroy; to put an end to; to suppress; to annihilate; to cloud or obscure by superior splendour; to eclipse.

extinguishable, ek-sting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

extinguisher, ek-sting′gwish-ẽr, *n.* One who or that which extinguishes; a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

extinguishment, ek-sting′gwish-ment, *n.* Act of extinguishing; extinction.

extirpable, ek-stėrp′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being extirpated.

extirpate, ek-stėrp′āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extirpated*, ek-stėrp′āt-ed; ppr. *extirpating*, eks-stėrp′āt-ing. [L. *exstirpo*, *exstirpatus*—*ex*, out, and *stirps*, the trunk of a tree, stock, root.] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; to exterminate; to cut out; to remove completely.

extirpation, ek-stėrp-ā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *extirpation*, L. *extirpatio*.] Act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; complete removal.

extirpator, ek-stėrp′āt-ėr, *n.* [L. *extirpator*.] One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.—**extirpatory**, ek-stėrp′a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to extirpate, root out, or destroy.

extol, eks-tol′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extolled*, eks-told′; ppr. *extolling*, eks-tol′ing. [L. *extollo*, I raise up—*ex*, out, and *tollo*, I lift or raise up, I raise, fr. the root *tol*, as in *tolero*, I endure, I tolerate. TOLERATE.] To raise in words or eulogy; to exalt in commendation; to praise; to laud; to magnify; to commend highly; to glorify.

extoller, eks-tol′ėr, *n.* One who extols; a praiser or magnifier.

extort, eks-tôrt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extorted*, eks-tôrt′ed; ppr. *extorting*, eks-tôrt′ing. [L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorqueo*, *extortum*, I twist or force out—*ex*, out, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, I turn, I twist. TORTURE.] To twist or wrest away; to exact by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring; to take or gain by violence or oppression; to exact violently.

extortion, eks-tôr′shon, *n.* [L.L. *extortio*, fr. L. *extortus*. EXTORT.] Act of extorting; act or practice of wresting things from people; illegal exaction of money or goods; rapacity; oppressive exaction; that which is extorted.

extortionary, eks-tôr′shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Extortion* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to or implying extortion.

extortionate, eks-tôr′shon-āt, *a.* Characterized by extortion; excessive and oppressive in amount; oppressive in exacting money.

extortionately, eks-tôr′shon-āt-li, *adv.* In an extortionate manner.

extortioner, **extortionist**, eks-tôr′shon-ėr, eks-tôr′shon-ist, *n.* One who practises extortion.

extra, eks′tra, *a.* [Contr. fr. *extraordinary*, or other words beginning with *extra*, or directly fr. L. *extra*, beyond.] Extraordinary; more than what is usual; beyond what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional.—*n.* Something in addition to what is due, expected, or usual; something over and above; something given or charged for in addition.

extract, eks-trakt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extracted*, eks-trakt′ed; ppr. *extracting*, eks-trakt′ing. [L. *extractus*, pp. of *extraho*, *exstractum*, I draw out, extract—*ex*, out, and *traho*, I draw; seen also in *contract*, *detract*, *retract*, *trace*, *tract*, &c. TRACT.] To draw out or forth; to draw from by any means or operation; to force out; to take out or from; to take out or select, as a part; to draw, write, or copy out; to find the root of a number.—*n.* eks′trakt. That which is extracted or drawn from something; a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a quotation; an essence, tincture, &c., drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, or other process.

extractible, eks-trakt′i-bl, *a.* That may be extracted.

extraction, eks-trak′shon, *n.* [Fr. *extraction*, L. *extractio*.] Act of extracting or drawing out; derivation of persons from a stock or family; descent; lineage; genealogy; origin; birth; the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c., from a substance; operation of finding the roots of numbers or quantities.

extractive, eks-trakt′iv, *a.* [*Extract* and *-ive*=Fr. *extractif*.] Capable of being extracted; tending or serving to extract; extracting.—*n.* A peculiar base or principle supposed to exist in all vegetable extracts.

extractor, eks-trakt′ėr, *n.* One who or that which extracts; an instrument used in extracting teeth or otherwise.

extradite, eks′tra-dīt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extradited*, eks′tra-dīt-ed; ppr. *extraditing*, eks′tra-dīt-ing. [Formed from the noun *extradition*.] To deliver or give up (a criminal) to the authorities of the country from which he has come.

extradition, eks-tra-di′shon, *n.* [Fr. *extradition*, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *traditio*, a giving up, fr. *trado*, *traditus*, I give or deliver up. TRADITION.] The delivery, under a treaty, of a fugitive from justice by one government to another, to which he naturally belongs, with a view to trial and punishment.

extrados, eks-trā′dos, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *extra*, without, and *dorsum*, the back.] The exterior curve of an arch, or the outer curve of a voussoir.

extrajudicial, eks′tra-jū-di″shal, *a.* [Prefix *extra*, beyond, and *judicial*.] Out of or beyond the ordinary course of legal procedure; out of the proper court.

extrajudicially, eks′tra-jū-di″shal-li, *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner; out of court.

extramundane, eks-tra-mun′dān, *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world. MUNDANE.] Beyond the limit of the material world.

extramural, eks-tra-mūr′al, *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *murus*, a wall.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city.

extraneous, eks-trā′nē-us, *a.* [L. *extraneus*, fr. *extra*, beyond; akin *strange*.] That is without, external, or strange; foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; irrelevant.

extraneously, eks-trā′nē-us-li, *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

extraofficial, eks′tra-of-fish″al, *a.* [Prefix *extra*, beyond, and *official*.] Not within the limits of official duty.

extraordinarily, eks-trôr′din-a-ri-li, *adv.* In an extraordinary manner; uncommonly; remarkably; unusually; particularly; eminently.

extraordinariness, eks-trôr′din-a-ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being extraordinary; remarkableness.

extraordinary, eks-trôr′din-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *extraordinaire*, L. *extraordinarius*—*extra*, beyond, and *ordinarius*, ordinary. ORDINARY.] Beyond that which is ordinary or usual; unusual; unwonted; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; uncommon; eminent; rare; wonderful; special; specially employed; supernumerary.—*n.* Something that is extraordinary; an extra.

extraparochial, eks′tra-pa-rō″ki-al, *a.* [Prefix *extra*, beyond, and *parochial*.] Not within or reckoned within the limits of any parish.—**extraparochially**, eks′tra-pa-rō″ki-al-li, *adv.* Out of a parish.

extratropical, eks-tra-trop′i-kal, *a.* [Prefix *extra*, beyond, and *tropical*.] Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south.

extravagance, **extravagancy**, eks-trav′a-gans, eks-trav′a-gan-si, *n.* [Fr. *extravagance*, fr. L. *extra*, beyond, and *vagans*, *vagantis*, ppr. of *vago*, I wander. VAGABOND.] A going beyond due bounds or limits; want of restraint or moderation; excess; irregularity; prodigality; wastefulness; dissipation; lavish expenditure.

extravagant, eks-trav′a-gant, *a.* [Fr. *extravagant*, fr. L. *extra*, beyond, and *vagans*, wandering. See prec.] Exceeding due bounds; excessive; unreasonable; immoderate; irregular; wild; fantastic; wasteful; prodigal; lavish; profuse.

extravagantly, eks-trav′a-gant-li, *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; excessively; wastefully; profusely; lavishly.

extravaganza, eks-trav′a-gan″za, *n.* [It. *extravaganza*. EXTRAVAGANT.] A literary or musical composition noted for its wildness and incoherence; a burlesque.

extravasate, eks-trav′a-sāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extravasated*, eks-trav′a-sāt-ed; ppr. *extravasating*, eks-trav′a-sāt-ing. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vas*, a vessel.] To force or let out of the proper vessels, as out of the blood-vessels.—**extravasation**, eks-trav′a-sā″shon, *n.* The act of extravasating; state of being forced or let out of the blood-vessels and into adjoining tissue; effusion.

extreme, eks-trēm′, *a.* [Fr. *extrême*, fr. L. *extremus*, super. of *exter* or *externus*, on the outside, outward, external. EXTERIOR.] Outermost; utmost; farthest from a mean; excessive; far out of the ordinary course; greatest; most violent; last; beyond which there is none; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; most pressing, as want or necessity.—**Extreme unction**, in the *Roman ritual*, the anointing of a sick person with oil when on the point of death.—*n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing; extremity; utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible; height or extravagant pitch; *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other; predicate and subject of a conclusion; first and last terms of a proportion.

extremely, eks-trēm′li, *adv.* In the extreme or utmost degree; to the utmost point; very much; greatly; exceedingly.

extremist, eks-trēm′ist, *n.* [*Extreme* and *-ist*.] A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

extremity, eks-trem′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *extrémité*, L. *extremitas*, fr. *extremus*, extreme.] That which is extreme; the utmost point, part, or side; the highest degree; extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; utmost rigour or violence; most aggravated state; a limb or organ of locomotion, as opposed to the trunk of the body and the head.

extricable, eks′tri-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being extricated.

extricate, eks′tri-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extricated*, eks′tri-kāt-ed; ppr. *extricating*, eks′tri-kāt-ing. [L. *extrico*, *extricatus*—*ex*, out of, and *tricæ*, trifles, perplexity, embarrassments; similarly *intricate*.] To free from difficulties, impediments, embarrassments, or perplexities; to disentangle; to disengage; to relieve; to set free; to evolve; to give out.—**extrication**, eks-tri-kā′shon, *n.* [L.L. *extricatio*.] Act of extricating.

extrinsic, **extrinsical**, eks-trin′sik, eks-trin′sik-al, *a.* [Fr. *extrinsèque*, L. *extrinsecus*, from without—*exter*, outward (as in *exterior*), and *secus*, by, along with.] Being on the outside; external; outward; coming from without; extraneous; foreign; accessory; adventitious.—**extrinsicality**, eks-trin′sik-al″i-ti, *n.* The state of being extrinsical; externality.—**extrinsically**, eks-trin′sik-al-li, *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; from without; externally.

extrorsal, **extrorse**, eks-tror′sal, eks-trors′, *a.* [Fr. *extrorse*, fr. L. *extra*, on the outside, and *versus*, turned.] *Bot.* turned or directed outwards, or turned away from the axis: opposed to *introrse*.

extrude, eks-tröd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extruded*, eks-tröd′ed; ppr. *extruding*, eks-tröd′ing. [L. *extrudo*—*ex*, out, and *trudo*, *trusum*, I thrust, as in *detrude*, *intrude* (cog. with *thrust*).] To thrust out or forth; to drive out, away, or off; to urge, force, or press out; to expel.

extrusion, eks-trö′zhon, *n.* Act of extruding; a driving out; expulsion.

exuberance, **exuberancy**, eks-ū′bē-rans, eks-ū′bē-ran-si, *n.* [Fr. *exubérance*, fr. L.L. *exuberantia*. See next.] The state of being exuberant; superabundance; overflowing fulness; richness; abundance; copiousness; rankness; luxuriance.

exuberant, eks-ū′bē-rant, *a.* [L. *exuberans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *exuberare*, to be abundant, *ex*, intens., and *uberare*, to be fruitful, fr. *uber*, rich, fruitful, abundant, fr. *uber*, a teat,

dug. UDDER.] Superabundant; overflowing; luxuriant; plenteous; rich; pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty.

exuberantly, eks-ū'bĕ-rant-lĭ, *adv.* In an exuberant manner; abundantly; copiously.

exudation, eks-ūd-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *exsudatio.* EXUDE.] The act or process of exuding or oozing out; something exuded.

exude, eks-ūd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exuded*, eks-ūd'ed; ppr. *exuding*, eks-ūd'ing. [L. *exudare, exsudare*, to discharge by sweating, to sweat out—*ex*, and *sudare*, to sweat, fr. same root as E. *sweat.*] To sweat out; to discharge through the pores or fine openings, as moisture or other liquid matter; to give out, like sweat or juice; to let ooze out.—*v.i.* To flow from a body through pores; to ooze out like sweat.

exulcerate, eg-zul'sĕr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exulcerated*, eg-zul'sĕr-āt-ed; ppr. *exulcerating*, eg-zul'sĕr-āt-ing. [L. *exulcero, exulceratum*—*ex*, intens., and *ulcus, ulceris*, an ulcer. ULCER.] To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; to ulcerate; to exasperate or irritate.

exult, egz-ult', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *exulted*, egz-ult'ed; ppr. *exulting*, egz-ult'ing. [L. *exultare, exsultare*, to leap or jump about—*ex*, and *salio, saltum*, I leap; seen also in *insult, result, salient, &c.* SALIENT.] To rejoice with triumph; to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph.

exultant, egz-ult'ant, *a.* [L. *exultans, -antis*, ppr. of *exultare.*] Rejoicing triumphantly.

exultation, eks-ult-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *exultatio.*] Act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory; rapturous delight; triumph; transport; rapture; ecstasy.

exuviæ, egz-ū'vi-ē, *n. pl.* [L. *exuviæ*, lit. that which is stripped or cast off, fr. *exuo*, I draw off—*ex*, and a verbal root meaning to clothe.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents, &c.

exuvial, egz-ū'vi-al, *a.* Relating to or containing exuviæ.

exuviate, eks-ū'vi-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *exuviated*, eks-ū'vi-āt-ed; ppr. *exuviating*, eks-ū'vi-āt-ing. [EXUVIÆ.] To cast or throw off exuviæ.—**exuviation**, eks-ū'vi-ā"shon, *n.* [EXUVIÆ.] The casting off of exuviæ.

ex-voto, eks-vō'tō, *n.* [L., in consequence of a vow.] A votive offering.

eyas, ī'as, *n.* [Fr. *niais*, lit. a nestling falcon, fr. L. L. *nidax, nidacis*, still in the nest, L. *nidus*, a nest; with loss of *n* as in *adder.* NEST.] A nestling; a young hawk taken from the nest and not able to prey for itself. —Eyas-musket, a young sparrow-hawk.

eye, ī, *n.* [O.E. *eye, eye, eighe*, &c., A. Sax. *ēage*, the eye=O. Sax. *ôga*, O. Fris. *âge, âge, ôge*, L.G. *oge*, D. *oog*, Icel. *auga*, Sw. *öga*, Dan. *öie*, G. *auge*, Goth. *augo*; cog. L. *oculus*, Gr. root *op* (in *optic*), Skr. *akshi*, Lith. *akis*, Slav. *oko*—eye; fr. a root meaning to see.] The organ of vision, which in man and the higher animals consists of a globular body set in a socket and forming an optical apparatus by means of which the figures of external objects form sensible impressions; sight; view; look; countenance; regard; respect; view of the mind; sight or view, either in a literal or figurative sense; power of perception; something resembling or suggesting an eye; the bud or shoot of a plant or tuber; a small hole or perforation; the circular catch of a hook-and-eye; the loop or ring on a rope.—**The wind's eye**, the direction right opposite to that of the wind.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *eyed*, īd; ppr. *eying*, ī'ing. To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly.

eyeball, ī'bąl, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

eye-bright, ī'brīt, *n.* A beautiful little British plant, formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

eyebrow, ī'brou, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

eyed, īd, *a.* Having eyes.

eye-glass, ī'glas, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; a single lens to be placed before one of the eyes; the lens of a telescope, microscope, &c., to which the eye is applied.

eyelash, ī'lash, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

eyeless, ī'les, *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

eyelet, eyelet-hole, ī'let, ī'let-hōl, *n.* [In form fr. *eye*, and *-let*, but suggested by Fr. *œillet*, a dim. of *œil*, eye, fr. L. *oculus*, the eye.] A small eye or hole to receive a lace or small rope or cord.

eyelid, ī'lid, *n.* The cover of the eye; the movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure.

eye-piece, ī'pēs, *n.* In a telescope, the lens or combination of lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified.

eye-servant, ī'sĕr-vant, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

eye-service, ī'sĕr-vis, *n.* Service performed only under the eye of an employer.

eyeshot, ī'shot, *n.* Range of vision; sight; view.

eyesight, ī'sīt, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing.

eyesore, ī'sōr, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

eye-tooth, ī'tōth, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a canine tooth; a fang.

eye-water, ī'wą-tĕr, *n.* The water of the eye; a medicated water for the eyes.

eye-witness, ī'wit-nes, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of anything.

eyot, ī'ot, *n.* [O.E. *ey*, Icel. *ey*, A. Sax. *ig*, an island, and dim. term. *-ot.*] A small river islet; an ait.

eyre, ār, *n.* [O. Fr. *erre, eirre*, a journey, fr. L. *iter, itineris*, a journey. ITINERANT.] A journey or circuit of a court of justice; a court of itinerant justices.—**Justices in eyre**, itinerant justices who formerly travelled to hold courts in the different English counties.

eyry, ī'ri, *n.* [AERIE.] An aerie; the nest of a bird of prey.

F.

F, the sixth letter and fourth consonant, of the English alphabet. In *mus.* the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

fa, fä, *n.* *Mus.* the Italian name of the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

fabaceous, fā-bā'shus, *a.* [L. *faba*, a bean, and *-aceous.*] Having the nature of the bean; like the bean.

Fabian, fā'bi-an, *a.* Like the generalship of *Fabius* Maximus, who harassed the troops of Hannibal in various ways, but took care to avoid a battle (*Fabian strategy*).

fable, fā'bl, *n.* [Fr. *fable*, fr. L. *fabula*, a story, narrative, fr. *fari*, to speak, to say, to tell, to narrate; akin to Gr. *phēmí*, I speak; *phainō*, I show; Sans. *bha*, to shine.] A fictitious narrative, tale, or story, intended to instruct or amuse, often to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue; a fiction; an idle fabricated story; the plot in an epic or dramatic poem.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *fabled*, fā'bld; ppr. *fabling*, fā'bl-ing. To tell falsehoods or fables.—— *v.t.* To speak of as true or real; to fabricate or invent.

fabled, fā'bld, *p.a.* Told or celebrated in fables; fabulous.

fabliau, fab-lē-ō, *n.*; pl. **fabliaux**, fab-lē-ō. [Fr.] A kind of metrical tale common in French literature of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

fabric, fab'rik, *n.* [Fr. *fabrique*, fr. L. *fabrica*, a fabric, fr. *faber*, a worker in hard materials; perhaps fr. root of *facio*, I make. *Forge* is really the same word.] The frame or structure of anything; frame or structure of a building; a structure, building, or edifice; any system composed of connected parts; texture; tissue; woven material; cloth.

fabricate, fab'rik-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fabricated*; fab'rik-āt-ed; ppr. *fabricating*, fab'rik-āt-ing. [Fr. *fabriquer*, fr. L. *fabrico, fabricatum*, or *fabricor, fabricatus*, to construct, fr. *fabrica*, a fabric. See prec.] To make, frame, or fashion; to make out of wood, stone, metal, or other material; to build; to construct; to manufacture; to devise; to invent; to form by art and labour; to form or devise falsely.

fabrication, fab-rik-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fabrication*, L. *fabricatio.*] Act of fabricating; that which is fabricated; a falsehood; a fiction.

fabricator, fab'rik-āt-ĕr, *n.* [L. *fabricator*, Fr. *fabricateur.*] One who fabricates.

fabulist, fa'bū-list, *n.* [Fr. *fabuliste*, fr. L. *fabula.* FABLE.] The inventor or writer of fables.

fabulosity, fa-bū-los'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness.

fabulous, fa'bu-lus, *a.* [L. *fabulosus*, Fr. *fabuleux*, fr. L. *fabula*, a fable. FABLE.] Containing or abounding in fable or fiction; feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; related, described or celebrated in fables; not real; mythical; hardly to be received as truth; incredible; amazing.—**fabulously**, fa'bū-lus-li, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

façade, fa-sād' or fas-sād', *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *facciata*, fr. *faccia*, fr. L. *facies*, a face. FACE.] Front view or elevation of an edifice; the front which a building of considerable size presents to a street, court, garden, &c.

face, fās, *n.* [Fr. *face*=It. *faccia*, fr. L. *facies*, face, figure, form; probably fr. *facio*, I make, whence *fact.*] The front part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head; the visage; aspect or air of the face; cast of features; look; countenance; expression of the face; bold expression; effrontery; audacity; assurance; the surface or side of a thing which presents itself to the view of the spectator; the front; the forepart; a plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid; the dial of a clock, watch, compass, &c.; operating edge or surface in certain implements.—**To make a face**, to distort the countenance; to make a grimace.—**To fly in the face of**, to act in direct opposition to or disregard of; to defy.—**Face to face**, both parties being present and confronting each other.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *faced*, fāst; ppr. *facing*, fās'ing. To meet in front; to stand with the face or front toward; to stand opposite to; to oppose with firmness; to confront; to finish or protect with a thin external covering; to smooth or dress the face of (a stone, &c.).—**To face down**, to oppose boldly or impudently.—**To face out**, to persist in; to persist in an assertion which is not true; to brave (an accusation) with effrontery.—**To face to**, to adulterate it by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances.—— *v.i.* To turn the face (*to face* to the right or left).

face-ache, fās'āk, *n.* Tic-douloureux, a kind of neuralgia in the face.

faced, fāst, *p. a.* Having a face; marked with a face (as a court-card).

facer, fās'ĕr, *n.* One who faces; a blow in the face.

facet, facette, fas'et, fa-set', *n.* [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face.*] A small flat portion of a surface; one of the small smooth surfaces on a gem or crystal.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp.

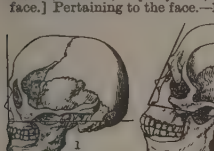
faceted, facetted, fas'et-ed, fa-set'ed; ppr. *facéting, facetting*, fas'et-ing, fa-set'ing. To cut a facet or facets on.

facete, fa-sēt', *a.* [L. *facetus*. FACETIOUS.] Witty; facetious.

facetiæ, fa-sē'shi-ē, *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus*, merry. See next.] Witty or humorous sayings; jests; witticisms.

facetious, fa-sē'shus, *a.* [Fr. *facétieux*, fr. L. *facetia*, wit, fr. *facetus*, witty, elegant, fr. *facio*, I make. FACT.] Merry; witty; humorous; jocular; sprightly; full of pleasantry; exciting laughter.—**facetiously**, fa-sē'shus-li, *adv.* In a facetious manner; merrily; wittily.—**facetiousness**, fa-sē'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being facetious.

facial, fā'shi-al, *a.* [Fr. *facial*, fr. L. *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face.—**Facial angle**,



Facial Angle.—1, European. 2, Negro.

the angle formed by lines drawn to show to what extent the jaws are protruding and the forehead receding.

facially, fā'shi-al-li, *adv.* In a facial manner; so far as the face is concerned.

facile, fa'sil, *a.* [Fr. *facile*, fr. L. *facilis*, easy to do, easy, good-natured, compliant, fr. *facio*, I make. FACT.] Easy to be done or performed; not difficult; easy of access or converse; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault; dexterous.—**facileness**, fa'sil-nes, *n.* The state of being facile.

facilitate, fa-sil'it-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *facilitated*, fa-sil'it-āt-ed; ppr. *facilitating*, fa-sil'it-āt-ing. [Fr. *faciliter*, fr. L. *facilitas*, easiness, facility, fr. *facilis*, fr. *facio*, I make. FACILE.] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labour of.

facility, fa-sil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*, L. *facilitas*, fr. *facilis*, facile. FACILE.] Quality of being facile or easy; easiness to be performed; ease; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance; pliancy in character; *pl.* means by which anything is rendered easy; convenient advantages or opportunities.

facing, fās'ing, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defence; a thin covering, of better material; a mode of adulterating tea by mixing with colouring matter and other substances; the movement of soldiers in turning round to the left, right, &c.; *pl.* the distinctive trimmings on a regimental garment.

facsimile, fak-sim'i-lē, *n.* [L. *facio*, I make, and *similis*, like.] That which is made exactly like; an exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.—**facsimilist**, fak-sim'i-list, *n.* The producer of a facsimile.

fact fakt, *n.* [L. *factum*, a thing done, a deed, a fact, fr. *facio*, I do or make, a word of which the root is doubtful. This verb in one way or other enters into a great many English words, as *affect, affair, artifice, beneficence, beneficent, counterfeit, defeat, difficult, faculty, fashion, feat, defect, edifice, effect, infect, forfeit, office, perfect, profits*, &c.] Anything done or that comes to pass; a deed; an event; an incident; an occurrence; a circumstance; an effect produced or achieved; a matter of reality; reality; truth; verity.

faction, fak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *faction*, L. *factio*, a making or doing, a party or faction, fr. *facio*, I make. FACT.] A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to another party or to the ruling power; a party unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good; a junto; discord; dissension.—**factionary**, fak'shon-a-ri, *n.* A party man; one of a faction.—**factionist**, fak'shon-ist, *n.* One who takes part in or promotes faction.

factious, fak'shus, *a.* [Fr. *factieux*, L. *factiosus*, factious, fr. *factio*. FACTION.] Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions in a state; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.—**factiously**, fak'shus-li, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction.—**factiousness**, fak'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being factious.

factitious, fak-ti'shus, *a.* [L. *factitius*, made by art, fr. *facio*, I make. FACT.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial. — **factitiously**, fak-ti'shus-li, *adv.* In a factitious manner.

factitive, fak'ti-tiv, *a.* [From L. *facio, factum*, I make. FACT.] Causative; tending to make or cause; *gram.* expressing the result of an action that produces a new condition in the object (in 'he struck him dead', *struck* is factitive).

factor, fak'tėr, *n.* [L. *factor*, a maker, a doer, an agent, fr. *facio*, I make.] An agent, particularly a mercantile agent; a commission merchant; in Scotland, a person appointed by a landholder or house proprietor to manage an estate, collect rents, &c.; one of two or more numbers or quantities, which when multiplied together form a product; *alg.* any expression considered as part of a product; hence, generally, one of several elements or influences which tend to the production of a result.

factorage, fak'tėr-āj, *n.* [*Factor* and *-age.*] Agency of a factor; the commission paid to a factor.

factorial, fak-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a factor or factors in any sense.

factorship, fak'tėr-ship, *n.* The business of a factor.

factory, fak'to-ri, *n.* [Partly from *factor.*] An establishment where factors in foreign countries reside to transact business for their employers; (contr. from *manufactory*) a building or collection of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

factotum, fak-tō'tum, *n.* [L. *facio*, I do, and *totus*, all, whole. FACT, TOTAL.] Lit. a person employed to do all kinds of work; a confidential agent that manages all kinds of matters for his employer.

facula, fak'ū-la, *n.*; pl. **faculæ**, fak'ū-lē. [L. *facula*, a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] One of those spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.—**facular**, fak'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining or relating to faculæ.

facultative, fak'ul-tāt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *facultatif*, fr. L. *facultas*. FACULTY.] Optional; contingent; not obligatory.

faculty, fa'kul-ti, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, possibility, power, opportunity, fr. *facilis*, easy to do, fr. *facio*, I do. FACT.] Any mental or bodily power; capacity for any action or function; skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; special power or endowment; capacity; capability; a right or power granted to a person; a special power or authority; persons having a special position and privileges; the body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions, and more specifically the medical profession; the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves.

fad, fad, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A favourite theory; crotchet; hobby. [Colloq.]—**faddy**, fad'i, *a.* Given to fads or crotchets. [Colloq.]—**faddist**, fad'ist, *n.* One who deals in fads. Also *Fad-monger.*—**faddish**, fad'ish, *a.* Pertaining or given to fads; faddy.—**faddishness**, fad'ish-nes, *n.*

fade, fād, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *faded*, fād'ed; ppr. *fading*, fād'ing. [O. Fr. *fader*, to fade, to become pale or weak, fr. *fade*, insipid, formerly also pale, fr. L. *vapidus*, vapid, tasteless, insipid.] To lose colour; to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually; to decay; to lose freshness; to wither, as a plant; to perish; to gradually disappear; to grow dim or indistinct to view.——v.t. To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

fade, fād, *a.* [Fr. *fade*, insipid. See prec.] Insipid; flat; tame; dull; without brightness, spirit, or interest.

fadedly, fād'ed-li, *adv.* In a faded or decayed manner.

fadeless, fād'les, *a.* Unfading.

fadge, faj, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fadged*, fajd; ppr. *fadging*, faj'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. A. Sax. *fégan, gefégan*, to fit or join (which, however, became *fay* in O.E.); G. *fügen*, D. *voegen*, Sw. *foga*, to fit.] To suit; to fit; to be found suitable or successful.

fading, fād'ing, *p.a.* Liable to fade; not durable; transient.—**fadingly**, fād'ing-li, *adv.* In a fading manner.

fæcal, fē'kal, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fæces or dregs.

fæces, fē'sēz, *n.pl.* [L., pl. of *fæx, fæcis*, dregs.] Grounds; sediment; dregs; excrement.

fæcula, fek'ū-la. See FECULA.

faery, fā'ė-ri, *a.* or *n.* See FAIRY.

fag, fag, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fagged*, fagd; ppr. *fagging*, fag'ing. [Perhaps from verb to *flag*, by omission of *l.*] To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness; to labour hard or assiduously; to work till wearied; to act as a fag.—— v.t. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; to tire by labour; to exhaust.——n. A laborious drudge; one who labours to weariness; a schoolboy who acts as a drudge for another in a higher form or class, in some great English schools.

fag-end, fag'end, *n.* [The end which *flags* or hangs loose.] The end of a web of cloth; the untwisted end of a rope; the refuse or meaner part of anything.

fagot, faggot, fag'ot, *n.* [Fr. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, a fagot, perhaps fr. L. *fax, facis*, a fagot, a torch.] A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees; a bundle of pieces of iron or steel for remanufacture; a person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company; a term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled old woman.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fagoted, faggoted*, fag'ot-ed; ppr. *fagoting, faggoting*, fag'ot-ing. To tie up in a fagot or similar bundle; to collect promiscuously.

fagotto, fa-got'tō, *n.* [It. *fagotto*, said to be so called fr. its fagot-like appearance. FAGOT.] The Italian name for the *bassoon.*

fagot-vote, fag'ot-vōt, *n.* A vote procured by the purchase of property, which is divided among a number of persons so as to constitute a nominal voting qualification for each.—**fagot-voter**, fag'ot-vōt-ėr, *n.* One who holds a fagot-vote.

Fahrenheit, fä'ren-hīt, *a.* [After *Fahrenheit*, who first employed quicksilver in thermometers about 1720.] The name distinguishing that kind of thermometer and its scale in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 180°; the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°.

faience, fā-i-ens' or fā-yäns', *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *faenza*, fr. *Faenza*, a town in Italy.] A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs.

fail, fāl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *failed*, fāld; ppr. *failing*, fāl'ing. [Fr. *faillir*, to fail, fr. L. *fallere, falsus*, to deceive, whence also *false, fallible, fault, falter.* The root is supposed to be that of E. *dull, doit*, Ir. *dail*, blind, having the form of *dhvl* or *dhvol.*] To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; to come short; not to have the due measure or degree; to decay, decline, sink, or be diminished; to become weaker; to become extinct; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced, furnished, or supplied; not to produce the effect; to miscarry; to be unsuccessful; to miss the object or result intended or expected; to come short; to be guilty of omission or neglect; to become insolvent or bank-

rupt.——v.t. To cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength to; to be wanting to; to desert; to disappoint; to forsake; to abandon; to be out of the reach of when required.——n. Failure; deficiency; want; omission; non-performance.—**Without fail**, without omission to perform something; without doubt; certainly; infallibly.

failing, fāl'ing, *n.* A natural weakness or imperfection; foible; fault in character or disposition.

faille, fī-yé or fāl, *n.* [Fr.] A heavy silk fabric of superior quality.

failure, fāl'ūr, *n.* [*Fail* and *-ure.*] A failing or becoming deficient or wanting; cessation of supply or total defect; omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay; the having failed to attain an object; want of success; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt.

fain, fān, *a.* [A. Sax. *fægen*, joyful, *fægnian*, to rejoice; Goth. *faginon*, Icel. *fagna*, to be glad. *Favn* (verb) is of same origin, and *fair* (adj.) is akin. The root is supposed to be *pac*, *pak*, to make firm, as in L. *paciscor*, to make a bargain (whence *pact*, *paction*).] Glad; pleased; generally glad or pleased under some kind of necessity; inclined; content to accept of or do something for want of better.——adv. Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

faint, fānt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fainted*, fānt'ed; ppr. *fainting*, fānt'ing. [O. Fr. *faint*, sluggish, negligent, pp. of *feindre*, to feign, to work carelessly, L. *fingere*, to feign, to form, whence also *feign*, *fiction*, &c. FEIGN.] To become feeble; to lose strength and vigour; to become senseless and motionless; to swoon; to sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to disappear; to fade; to vanish.——a. Enfeebled so as to be inclined to swoon; enfeebled with exhaustion; weak; languid; feeble; hardly perceptible by or feebly striking the senses; indistinct; not bright or vivid; not loud, as sound; not striking, as a resemblance; not vigorous; not active; dejected; depressed; dispirited.——n. A fainting fit; a swoon; *pl.* the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky.

faint-hearted, fānt'härt-ed, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.—**faint-heartedly**, fānt'härt-ed-li, *adv.* In a faint-hearted manner.—**faint-heartedness**, fānt'härt-ed-nes, *n.* Want of courage.

faintly, fānt'li, *adv.* In a faint, feeble, or languid manner; feebly; languidly; without vigour or activity; without vividness or distinctness.

faintness, fānt'nes, *n.* State of being faint; feebleness; want of vigour, energy, force, or distinctness; irresolution.

fair, fār, *a.* [A. Sax. *fæger*, fair, pleasant, beautiful=Icel. *fagr*, Dan. *feir*, Sw. *fager*, Goth. *fagrs*, fit. FAIN.] Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; handsome; white or light coloured in respect of skin or complexion; not dark or swarthy; not stormy or wet; not cloudy or overcast; favourable; prosperous; unobstructed; frank; honest; equal; just; reasonable; impartial; peaceful; not violent; not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; honourable; equitable and just; plain; legible; free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; passably or moderately good; better than indifferent; middling; medium.—**Fair way**, the tract or course that is clear of obstacles and is therefore taken by vessels in navigating a narrow bay, river, or harbour.——adv. Openly; frankly; civilly; honestly; equitably; successfully; on good terms.—**To bid fair**, to promise well; to be in a fair way; to be likely.——n. Elliptically, a fair woman; a handsome female; *the fair*, the female sex.

fair, fār, *n.* [O. Fr. *feire*, *foire*, Fr. *foire*, a fair=Sp. *feria*, It. *fiera*, a fair, *feria*, a holiday, fr. L. *feriæ*, holidays, for *fesiæ*, same root as *festus*, a feast (q.v.).] A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.

fairily, fā'ri-li, *adv.* In a fairy-like manner.

fairing, fār'ing, *n.* A present given at a fair or market.

fairish, fār'ish, *a.* Reasonably or moderately fair.

fairly, fār'li, *adv.* In a fair manner; honestly, justly, equitably, reasonably, tolerably, &c.

fair-minded, fār'mīnd-ed, *a.* Having just and equitable views; unbiased; upright.

fairness, fār'nes, *n.* Quality or character of being fair in any sense of the word; lightness of complexion, beauty, honesty, justice, &c.

fair-spoken, fār'spōk-en, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

fair-weather, fār'weтн-ėr, *a.* Showing only in fair weather or in favourable circumstances (a *fair-weather* friend).

fairy, fā'ri, *n.* [O. Fr. *faerie*, Fr. *féerie*, the power of a fairy, enchantment; fr. O. Fr. *fae*, Fr. *fée*, It. *fata*, a fairy, lit. a fate, fr. L. *fatum*, fate. FATE.] A fay; an imaginary being or spirit having a human form, but very small size, supposed to dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks; an enchantress†.——a. Belonging to fairies; given by fairies; pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies (*fairy tale*, *fairy queen*, &c.).—**Fairy ring** or **circle**, a ring of greener grass than that around, popularly said to be caused by fairies in their dances, but really caused by fungi.

fairy-land, fā'ri-land, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies; a wonderful scene.

faith, fāth, *n.* [O. E. *feid*, *feith*, fr. O. Fr. *feid*, faith (Mod. Fr. *foi*), fr. L. *fides*, faith, fr. same root as Gr. *peithō*, I persuade, E. to *bid*. Of similar origin are *fidelity*, *confide*, *defy*, *infidel*, *perfidy*, *diffident*, &c.] Belief; trust; confidence; trust in what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; trust in the honesty or veracity of another, or in what is stated by another; belief on probable evidence; belief in what is given forth as a revelation of man's relation to God and the infinite; a settled conviction in regard to religion; a system of religious beliefs; that which is believed on any subject; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a strict adherence to duty and fulfilment of promises; word or honour pledged; faithfulness; fidelity; loyalty; promise given.—**In good faith**, in real honesty; with perfect sincerity.

faith-cure, fāth'kūr, *n.* A cure of some ailment or hurt effected, or believed to be so, by faith and prayer alone.

faithful, fāth'ful, *a.* Full of faith; having faith, trust, or fidelity; firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; trusty; observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, &c.; true to one's word; true; exact.—**The faithful**, those who adhere to the true faith, as contrasted with the adherents of another faith.

faithfully, fāth'ful-li, *adv.* In a faithful manner; loyally; sincerely.

faithfulness, fāth'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being faithful; fidelity; constancy; loyalty.

faithless, fāth'les, *a.* Destitute of faith; perfidious; unfaithful; false; not observant of promises; deceptive.

faithlessly, fāth'les-li, *adv.* In a faithless manner.

faithlessness, fāth'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being faithless; perfidy; disloyalty.

fake, fāk, *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *fæc*, a space or interval; Sw. *vecka*, to fold.] One of the coils or windings of a rope as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

fakir, **fakeer**, fā-kēr', *n.* [Ar., lit. a poor man.] An oriental ascetic or begging monk.

falcate, **falcated**, fal'kāt, fal'kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *falcatus*, fr. *falx*, a sickle, a reaping-hook, a scythe.] Bent like a sickle or scythe; hooked; curved.—**falcation**, fal-kā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *falcatio*.] State of being hooked or falcated; crookedness.

falchion, fal'shon, *n.* [It. *falcione*, a scimitar, L.L. *falcio*, *-onis*, fr. L. *falx*, a sickle. FALCATE.] A short, broad sword with a slightly curved point and convex edge; poetically applied to any sword; a scimitar.

falcon, fa'kn or fal'kon, *n.* [O. Fr. *falcon*, Fr. *faucon*, L.L. *falco*, probably fr. L. *falx*, a reaping-hook, from the curved claws and beak. FALCHION.] The name of various small or medium-sized raptorial birds, remarkable for their elegant form and powers of flight; a falcon or hawk of any kind trained to hunt wild fowl or other game, and strictly the female bird; an old kind of cannon.

falconer, fa'kn-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier*, O.Fr. *fauconnier*.] A person who breeds and trains falcons; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

falconet, fa'kn-et, *n.* [*Falcon* and *-et.*] A little falcon; a piece of ordnance formerly used.

falcon-gentil, fa-kn-jen'til, *n.* The female of the goshawk.

falconine, fal'kon-īn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the falcons.

falconry, fa'kn-ri, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie*, O.Fr. *faulconnerie*.] The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking; the practice of pursuing birds or quadrupeds by means of falcons or hawks.

faldstool, fald'stōl, *n.* [*Fald*, for *fold*, and *stool.*] A kind of folding stool; a small desk at which in churches litany is said.

fall, fal, *v.i.* pret. *fell*, fel; pp. *fallen*, fal'en; ppr. *falling*, fal'ing. [A. Sax. *feallan*, to fall (pret. *feóll*, pp. *feallen*)=O. Sax. *fallan*, O. Fris. *falla*, D. *vallen*, Dan. *falde*, Icel. *falla*, G. *fallen*, to fall; cog. with L. *fallo*, I deceive (whence *fail*, &c.; see FAIL), and by some supposed to be connected with Gr. *sphallein*, to make to fall; Skr. *sphal*, to tremble. *Fell* is the causal of this. The noun comes from the verb.] To sink from a higher to a lower position; to descend by the power of gravity; to drop down; to sink; to empty, disembogue, or discharge; to depart from faith or rectitude; to sink into sin; to die, particularly by violence; to come to an end suddenly; to perish, be overthrown, or ruined; to sink into weakness; to become faint or feeble; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to decline; to pass into a new state (to *fall* asleep, or into error); to decrease; to be diminished in amount or intensity; to assume an expression of dejection, discontent, &c.; to happen; to befall; to take place; to pass or be transferred by lot, inheritance, or otherwise; to belong or appertain; to be dropped or uttered carelessly; to sink in tone or loudness; to droop or hang.—**To fall among**, to come among accidentally and unexpectedly.—**To fall away**, to lose flesh; to desert allegiance, faith, or duty; to revolt; to apostatize; to decline gradually; to languish or become faint.—**To fall back**, to recede; to give way; to retrograde.—**To fall back upon**, to have recourse to.—**To fall down**, to prostrate one's self in worship or supplication.—**To fall foul of**, to attack; to make an assault upon.—**To fall from**, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere to.—**To fall in**, to take one's place in the ranks of a body of men, as soldiers; to terminate or lapse (an annuity *falls in* when the annuitant dies).—**To fall in with**, to meet casually; to happen to meet; to concur, agree, or comply with.—**To fall off**, to apostatize; to fail away; to decline; to become less valuable or interesting; to decrease.—**To fall on or upon**, to begin an attack on; to assail; to light on; to come upon.—**To fall out**, to quarrel; to begin a broil; to happen; to befall; to chance.—**To fall short**, to be deficient.—**To fall to**, to begin hastily and eagerly; to apply one's self to.—**To fall under**, to come under or within the limits of; to be subjected to; to become the subject of.——n. The act of one who or that which falls; a dropping or descending; descent; a tumble; death; destruction; overthrow; downfall; degradation; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; diminution; decrease of price or value: a sinking of tone; cadence; descent of water; a cascade or cataract; extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or may fall; amount

of slope; declivity; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn; that which falls; a shower; a kind of ladies' veil; lapse or declension from innocence or goodness, the *fall* being specifically the lapse into sin of our first parents Adam and Eve; *naut.* the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.—**To try a fall**, to try a bout at wrestling.

fallacious, fal-lā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*, L.L. *fallaciosus*, fr. *fallax*, *fallacis*, deceitful, fr. *fallo*, I deceive. FAIL.] Pertaining to or embodying something deceptive or misleading; producing error or mistake; tending to mislead; deceitful; deceptive; misleading; sophistical; delusive.—**fallaciously**, fal-lā'shus-li, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully.—**fallaciousness**, fal-lā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being fallacious.

fallacy, fal'la-si, *n.* [L. *fallacia*, deceit, fr. *fallax*, deceitful. FALLACIOUS.] Deception; deceitfulness; a misleading or mistaken argument; an argument or proposition apparently sound but really containing some undetected error.

fallibility, fal-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being fallible.

fallible, fal'i-bl, *a.* [L.L. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallo*, I deceive. FALLACIOUS.] Liable to mistake or be mistaken; that may err or be deceived in judgment; liable to error; not above the failings incident to humanity.

fallibly, fal'i-bli, *adv.* In a fallible manner.

falling-sickness, fal'ing-sik-nes, *n.* A name for epilepsy.

falling-star, fal'ing-stär, *n.* A meteor seen darting through the sky and leaving a train of light behind it.

Fallopian, fal-lō'pi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Fallopius*, an Italian anatomist of the 16th century.—**Fallopian tubes**, the two canals or tubes which arise at each side of the uterus in females, and pass towards the ovary.

fallow, fal'ō, *a.* [A. Sax. *fealo*, *fealu*, pale red or pale yellow=O. Sax. *falu*, G. *fahl*, *falb*; L.G. and D. *vaal*, fallow; same root as L. *pallidus*, pallid, pale; Lith. *palvas*, white. The term was applied to land from the colour of ploughed land.] Pale red or pale yellow; ploughed, but not sowed; left to rest after a year or more of tillage; uncultivated; neglected; unoccupied; unused. ——*n.* Land ploughed but not cropped; land left unsown after being ploughed; the ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fallowed*, fal'ōd; ppr. *fallowing*, fal'ō-ing. To plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it.

fallow-chat, **fallow-finch**, fal'ō-chat, fal'ō-finsh, *n.* The bird otherwise called the wheat-ear.

fallow-deer, fal'ō-dēr, *n.* [From its *fallow* or pale-yellow colour.] A kind of deer smaller than the stag, and common in England in gentlemen's parks.

fallowness, fal'ō-nes, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

fall-trap, fal'trap, *n.* A trap in which a part is meant to fall and kill or imprison the victim.

false, fals, *a.* [O. Fr. *fals*, Mod. Fr. *faux*, fr. L. *falsus*, false, fr. *fallo*, *falsum*, I deceive. FAIL.] Not true; not conformable to fact; intended to mislead; counterfeit; forged; not real or genuine; hypocritical; feigned; spurious; not honest or just; fraudulent; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; not well founded or based; constructed for show or a subsidiary purpose (a *false* bottom, a *false* key).

false-hearted, fals'härt-ed, *a.* Having a false or deceitful heart; deceitful; treacherous; perfidious.—**false-heartedness**, fals'härt-ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being false-hearted.

falsehood, fals'hōd, *n.* [*False*, and *hood*, state, degree, quality.] Quality of being false; want of truth or veracity; error; an untrue assertion; untruth; falsity; fiction; fabrication; a lie; want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

falsely, fals'li, *adv.* In a false manner; not truly; untruly; erroneously.

falseness, fals'nes, *n.* Quality of being false; want of veracity; untruthfulness; duplicity; deceit; treachery; perfidy.

falsetto, fal-set'tō, *n.* [It. *falsetto*, dim. of *falso*, fr. L. *falsus*, false.] A false or artificial voice; that part of a person's voice which lies above its natural compass.

falsification, fals'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *falsificatio*.] Act of falsifying; wilful misstatement or misrepresentation.

falsifier, fals'i-fi-ėr, *n.* One who falsifies.

falsify, fals'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *falsified*, fals'i-fid; ppr. *falsifying*, fals'i-fi-ing. [Fr. *falsifier*, fr. L. *falsus*, false, and *facio*, I make.] To make false; to represent falsely; to vitiate with false and misleading elements; to garble; to make not genuine; to disprove; to prove to be false; to break by falsehood.——*v.i.* To violate the truth.

falsism, fals'izm, *n.* [*False* and *-ism.*] A statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent; opposed to *truism*.

falsity, fals'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *falsitas*, fr. *falsus*, false. FALSE.] The quality of being false; that which is false; a falsehood.

falter, fal'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *faltered*, fal'tėrd; ppr. *faltering*, fal'tėr-ing. [A freq. connected with *fault*, fr. a supposed Fr. verb corresponding to Sp. *faltar*, It. *fallare*, to fail, fr. L. *fallere*, to deceive. FAULT, FAIL.] To hesitate in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer; to fail, tremble, or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady; to fail in the regular exercise of the understanding.

faltering, fal'tėr-ing, *p.a.* Belonging to one who falters; broken or trembling in utterance.—**falteringly**, fal'tėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a faltering manner; hesitatingly.

fama, fā'ma, *n.* [L. *fama*, fame. FAME.] A widely prevailing rumour affecting the moral character of any one.

fame, fām, *n.* [Fr. *fame*=It. Sp. and Pg. *fama*, fr. L. *fama*, fame, renown, fr. *fari*, to speak; whence also *fable*, *fate*. FATE.] A public report or rumour; favourable report; report or opinion widely diffused; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown; reputation; credit; honour.

famed, fāmd, *a.* Having fame; famous; renowned; celebrated.

fameless, fām'les, *a.* Without fame or renown.

familiar, fa-mil'yėr, *a.* [Fr. *familier*, fr. L. *familiaris*, fr. *familia*, a household, the servants of a household, fr. *famulus*, a servant. FAMILY.] Well acquainted; on terms of intimacy; intimate; affable; exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; not formal or distant; easy in conversation; well acquainted or conversant; well known; learned or well understood by frequent use; unceremonious; free; unconstrained.—**Familiar spirit**, a spirit or demon supposed to be constantly at the command of some person.——*n.* An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call.

familiarity, fa-mil'i-a''ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *familiarité*, L. *familiaritas*, fr. *familiaris*. See prec.] State of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse or association in company; affability; freedom from ceremony, intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse; *pl.* actions characterized by too much license; liberties.

familiarize, fa-mil'yėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *familiarized*, fa-mil'yėr-īzd; ppr. *familiarizing*, fa-mil'yėr-īz-ing. [*Familiar* and *-ize*=Fr. *familiariser*.] To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known by practice or converse.

familiarly, fa-mil'yėr-li, *adv.* In a familiar manner.

family, fam'i-li, *n.* [L. *familia*, domestics, the slaves or servants of a house, fr. *famulus*, a slave, fr. Oscan (a language formerly spoken in the south of Italy) *famel*, a slave, fr. *faama*, Skr. *dhāman*, a house.] The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head; the parents and children alone; the children as distinguished from the parents; those who descend from one common progenitor; kindred; lineage; line of ancestors; honourable descent; a group of animals or plants more comprehensive than a genus, and less so than an order; a group of individuals related in some way.

famine, fam'in, *n.* [Fr. *famine*, famine, fr. L. *fames*, hunger, probably through a L.L. form *famina*; the root probably means to gape, being that of Gr. *chainō*, I yawn.] Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of sufficient provisions; want; destitution.

famish, fam'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *famished*, fam'isht; ppr. *famishing*, fam'ish-ing. [From O.Fr. *afamer*, to famish, with term. *-ish* added. FAMINE.] To kill or destroy with hunger; to starve; to exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger; to kill by deprivation or denial of anything necessary for life.——*v.i.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to come near to perish by destitution.

famishment, fam'ish-ment, *n.* Act of famishing; extreme want of sustenance.

famous, fām'us, *a.* [Fr. *fameux*, fr. L. *famosus*, fr. *fama*, fame. FAME.] Celebrated in fame or public report; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story; renowned; illustrious; eminent; noted; exceedingly good; admirable; first-rate (a *famous* hand at a story).

famously, fām'us-li, *adv.* In a famous manner; capitally.

famulus, fam'ū-lus, *n.* [L., a servant. FAMILY.] A servant or attendant; an attendant and pupil.

fan, fan, *n.* [A. Sax. *fann*, *fan*, fr. L. *vannus*, a fan for winnowing; akin to L. *ventus*, wind, and E. *wind*, *winnow*.] An instrument for winnowing grain by agitating the air; an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face, in warm weather; something in the form of a woman's fan when spread; something by which the air is moved; a wing; an instrument for blowing a fire.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fanned*, fand; ppr. *fanning*, fan'ing. To cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to winnow; *fig.* to produce effects on analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; to excite or stir up to activity; to stimulate.

fanatic, **fanatical**, fa-nat'ik, fa-nat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *fanatique*, L. *fanaticus*, lit. inspired by a deity, fr. *fanum*, a place dedicated to some deity, a temple. FANE.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy.—**fanatic**, fa-nat'ik, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion; an enthusiast; a visionary.—**fanatically**, fa-nat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with wild enthusiasm.

fanaticism, fa-nat'i-sizm, *n.* [*Fanatic* and *-ism.*] Quality of a fanatic; excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

fanaticize, fa-nat'i-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fanaticized*, fa-nat'i-sizd; ppr. *fanaticizing*, fa-nat'i-siz-ing. To make fanatic.

fancied, fan'sid, *p.a.* Conceived by the fancy; imagined; imaginary; fanciful.

fancier, fan'si-ėr, *n.* One who fancies or takes a fancy; one who has a hobby or fancy for certain things; one who is influenced by his fancies.

fanciful, fan'si-ful, *a.* Full of fancy; guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience; dictated by fancy; full of wild images; visionary; chimerical; whimsical; fantastical; wild.—**fancifully**, fan'si-fuli, *adv.* In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically.—**fancifulness**, fan'si-ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being fanciful.—**fanciless**, fan'si-les, *a.* Destitute of fancy.

fancy, fan'si, *n.*; pl. **fancies**, fan'siz. [Contr. for *fantasy*, *phantasy*, fr. O. Fr. *fantasie*, Fr. *fantaisie*, L. and Gr. *phantasia*, a fancy, fr. Gr. *phantazō*, I make visible, fr.

phainō, I show; akin *phantom, phenomenon.*] A phase of the intellectual faculty of a lighter cast than the imagination; the active play of this lighter faculty; a new and pleasing thought due to this faculty; the happy and poetical embodiment of such in words; a poetical illustration or ornament, as a simile, metaphor, and the like; an opinion or notion; an impression; a supposition; inclination; liking; caprice; humour; whim; conceit; false notion; something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fancied*, fan'sid; ppr. *fancying*, fan'si-ing. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof.——v.t. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners.——a. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy; beyond intrinsic value; extravagant (*a fancy* price).

fancy-ball, fan'si-bâl, *n.* A ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.

fancy-fair, fan'si-fâr, *n.* A kind of temporary market for some benevolent or charitable purpose; a bazaar.

fancy-free, fan'si-frē, *a.* Free from the power of love.

fancy-work, fan'si-wėrk, *n.* Ornamental knitting, embroidery, &c., performed by ladies.

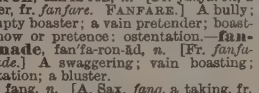
fandango, fan-dang'gō, *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance performed by two persons, male and female.

fane, fān, *n.* [L. *fanum*, a place dedicated to a deity, fr. *fari*, to speak, to utter in prophecy, to sing in verse. FATE.] A place consecrated to religion; a temple; a church. (Used in poetry.)

fanfare, fan'fār, *n.* [Fr. *fanfare*, the sound of trumpets. Probably formed from the sound.] A flourish of trumpets; a short lively tune used in the chase; an ostentatious boast; a bravado.

fanfaron, fan'fa-ron, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaron*, a boaster, fr. *fanfare*. FANFARE.] A bully; an empty boaster; a vain pretender; boastful show or pretence; ostentation.—**fanfaronade**, fan'fa-ron-ād, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaronnade*.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster.

fang, fang, *n.* [A. Sax. *fang*, a taking, fr. *fōn*, to take=L.G. *fangen*, D. *vangen*, Dan. *fange*, G. *fangen*, Goth. *fahan*, to catch or lay hold of; perhaps fr. same root as L. *pango*, *pactum*, to make fast or firm, and hence akin to *fair* and *fain*.] A long pointed tooth; the tusk of an animal; the hollow poison tooth of a serpent; the root of a tooth; a prong; a claw or talon.



Fangs of Serpent (Rattlesnake). *a*, Fangs; *b*, Poison-bag; *c*, Tube which conveys the poison to the fangs.

fanged, fangd, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed.

fan-light, fan'līt, *n.* A window over a door and forming part of the door-opening, originally a window with a round head.

fanner, fan'ėr, *n.* One who fans; a ventilator; *pl.* a machine for winnowing grain.

fan-palm, fan'pām, *n.* A palm of the East Indies with enormous leaves, the taliput-palm (genus Corypha).

fantail, fan'tāl, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the form of its tail.

fantasia, fan-tā'zē-a, *n.* [It., lit. a fantasy or fancy, fr. L. and Gr. *phantasia*, a fancy, whence also E. *fancy*. FANCY.] A species of musical composition having no particular theme, but ranging amidst various airs and movements.

fantasm, fan'tazm, *n.* Same as *Phantasm*.

fantast, fan'tast, *n.* One whose mind is full of fantastic notions.

fantastic, fantastical, fan-tas'tik, fan-tas'tik-al, *a.* [Fr. *fantastique*, fr. Gr. *phantastikos*, fr. *phantasia*. FANCY.] Pertaining to or partaking of fantasy or fancy; chimerical; whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination; odd; whimsically shaped; grotesque.

fantastically, fan-tas'ti-kal''i-ti, *n.* Fantasticalness.

fantastically, fan-tas'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a fantastic manner; fancifully; whimsically; capriciously.

fantasticalness, fantasticism, fan-tas'tik-al-nes, fan-tas'ti-sizm, *n.* State of being fantastical.

fantasy, fan'ta-si, *n.*; pl. **fantasies**, fan'ta-siz. [Same as *Fancy* (q.v.).] Fancy; a strange or odd fancy; a vagary or caprice of the imagination; fantastic or distorted product of thought; an unrealizable dream or mental vision; a fanciful artistic or other production.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fantasied*, fan'ta-sid; ppr. *fantasying*, fan'ta-si-ing. To picture in fancy; to conceive as a fantasy; to imagine or conjure up.

fantoccini, fan-to-chē'nē, *n. pl.* [It.] Puppets worked by concealed wires or strings; a puppet-show; marionettes.

fantom, fan'tom, *n.* See PHANTOM.

fan-tracery, fan'trās-ė-ri, *n.* A species of

Fan-tracery, Fan-vaulting.

architectural ornamentation accompanying fan-vaulting.

fan-vaulting, fan'vąlt-ing, *n.* An arrangement in vaulted roofs of the Perpendicular style of architecture, in which all the principal lines diverge from a point.

far, fär, *a.* Comp. *farther*, fär'ŦHėr; superl. *farthest*, fär'ŦHest. [A. Sax. *feor, feorr, a.* and *adv.*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *fer*, D. *ver*, Icel. *fjarri*, Goth. *fairra*, G. *fern*, far—allied to *fore*, *forth*, *ferry*, *fare*; the root being same as that of L. *per*, through; Gr. *pera*, beyond; Skr. *para*, other. The comp. and superl. are modern forms that have arisen under influence of *further*, *furthest*; *farrer* and *farrest*, found in dialects, are the normal forms.] Remote; distant; extending to a distance; more or most distant of the two: said of the right side of a horse.——adv. To a great extent or distance in space or in time; to a remote period; in great part; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; to a certain point, degree, or distance; to whatever point, degree, or distance (as *far* as).—**By far**, in a great degree; very much.—**From far**, from a great distance; from a remote place.—**Far other**, very different.

farad, far'ad, *n.* [In honour of Prof. *Faraday.*] The name given in electricity to the electromagnetic unit of capacity.—**faradic**, fa-rad'ik, *a.* Applied to induction electricity.—**faradization**, far'a-di-zā''shon, *n.* The medical application of the magneto-electric currents which *Faraday* discovered in 1837.

farce, fārs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *farced*, fārst; ppr. *farcing*, fārs'ing. [Fr. *farcir*, fr. L. *farcire*, to stuff.] To stuff with forcemeat; to fill with mingled ingredients.

farce, fārs, *n.* [Fr. *farce*, fr. *farcer*, to stuff =Sp. and It. *farsa*, fr. L. *farcio*, I stuff. The word was formerly applied to comic matter interpolated by actors in religious plays, hence a comic performance.] A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character; a comedy full of extravagant drollery; ridiculous parade; empty pageantry; mere show.

farceur, fär-sėr', *n.* [Fr.] A writer or player of farces; a joker.

farcical, fārs'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.—**farcically**, fārs'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a farcical manner; ludicrously.—**farcicalness**, fārs'ik-al-nes, *n.* Quality of being farcical.

farcing, fārs'ing, *n.* [FARCE, *v.*] Stuffing; forcemeat.

farcy, fär'si, *n.* [Fr. *farcin*, It. *farcino*, farcy: origin doubtful.] A disease of horses intimately connected with glanders, the two diseases generally running into each other.—**farcy-bud**, fär'si-bud, *n.* A tumour which appears early in the disease farcy.

fardage, fär'dāj, *n.* [Fr. *fardel.*] *Naut.* same as *Dunnage*.

fardel, fär'del, *n.* [O. Fr. *fardel*, Fr. *fardeau*, a bundle, fr. the Arabic. Hence *furl.*] A bundle or pack; a burden; anything cumbersome or irksome.

fare, fār, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fared*, fārd; ppr. *faring*, fār'ing. [A. Sax. *faran*, to go, to fare=O. Fris. Icel. and Sw. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, D. *varen*, G. *fahren*, to go; same root as L. *per*, through, *porta*, gate, *portus*, harbour (*port*), *periculum*, danger (*peril*); Gr. *poros*, passage, *peirō*, I pierce; E. *far*, *ferry*, &c.] To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate; to be entertained with food; to happen well or ill; to turn out or result.——n. The sum charged for conveying a person by land or water; food; provisions of the table; person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

farewell, fār'wel, *interj.* [From *fare* in the imperative, and *well.*] May you fare or prosper well; a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left, often merely a salute at parting; good-bye; adieu. It sometimes has the pronoun inserted between its two elements; as, *fare* you *well.*——n. Good-bye; adieu; leave; departure; final look, reference, or attention.——a. Leave-taking; valedictory.

far-fetched, fär'fecht, *a.* Brought from a remote place; studiously sought; not easily or naturally introduced; forced; strained.

farina, fa-rī'na, *n.* [L. *farina*, flour, fr. *far*, *farris*, a sort of grain, spelt.] Meal; flour; a soft, tasteless, and commonly white powder, obtained from the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato.

farinaceous, fa-rin-ā'shus, *a.* [*Farina* and *-aceous*=L. L. *farinaceus.*] Consisting or made of farina; yielding farina or flour; mealy; pertaining to meal.

farinaceously, fa-rin-ā'shus-li, *adv.* After the manner of farinaceous substances.

farm, färm, *n.* [From Fr. *ferme*, a farm, fr. L. L. *firma*, fr. L. *firmus*, firm. It meant originally a fixed payment; then a rent, lease, ground let on lease, farm. FIRM.] A portion of land under cultivation, taken on lease and rented, or cultivated by the owner, and usually divided into fields; ground let to a tenant for tillage, pasture, &c., on condition of his paying a certain sum, annually or otherwise, for the use of it.——v.t. pret. & pp. *farmed*, färmd; ppr. *farming*, färm'ing. To let out, as lands, to tenants at a certain rent; to take on lease at a certain rent or rate; to hold and cultivate either as tenant or as owner; to lease or let, as taxes, imposts, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent.——v.i. To be employed in agriculture; to cultivate the soil.

farmable, färm'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being farmed.

farm-bailiff, färm'bā-lif, *n.* An overseer appointed to direct and superintend farming operations.

farmer, färm'ėr, *n.* One who farms or cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; a husband-

man; one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.

farmership, fārm'ėr-ship, *n.* Skill in farming; husbandry.

farmhouse, fārm'hous, *n.* A house attached to a farm for the residence of a farmer.

farming, fārm'ing, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture.——**n.** The business of a farmer; agriculture; husbandry; tillage of land.

farmost, fär'mōst, *a.* [A superl. of *far*.] Most distant or remote.

farmstead, fārm'sted, *n.* The system of buildings connected with a farm; a homestead.

farmyard, fārm'yärd, *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm buildings.

farness, fär'nes, *n.* The state of being far: the opposite of *nearness*.

faro, fa'rō, *n.* [Said to be from *Pharaoh* having formerly been depicted on one of the cards.] A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank.

far-off, fär'of, *a.* Distant; remote.

farrago, fa-rā'gō, *n.* [L., fr. *far*, *farris*, a kind of grain, meal.] A mass composed of various materials; a medley.

far-reaching, fär'rēch-ing, *a.* Having influence or consequences that reach far.

farrier, fa'ri-ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *ferrier*, fr. L. *ferrarius*, a smith, fr. *ferrum*, iron.] A smith who shoes horses; one who combines horse-shoeing with veterinary surgery.

farriery, fa'ri-ė-ri, *n.* The art of the farrier; the art of curing diseases of horses and cattle; the veterinary art.

farrow, fa'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *fearh*, a pig; akin to O.H.G. *farah*, G. *ferkel*, D. *varken*, a pig; cog. with L. *porcus*, a pig (whence *pork*); Lit. *parszas*, a pig.] A pig; a litter of pigs.——v.t. or i. pret. & pp. *farrowed*, fa'rōd; ppr. *farrowing*, fa'rō-ing. To bring forth pigs.

far-sighted, fär'sīt-ed, *a.* Seeing to a great distance; calculating the distant or remote results of present action; not capable of perceiving objects near at hand distinctly; long-sighted.—**far-sightedness**, fär'sīt-ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being far-sighted.

far-sought, fär'sąt, *a.* Sought for at a distance; far-fetched.

farther, fär'ŦHėr, *a. comp.* [Compar. of *far* (q.v.), which has arisen under influence of *further*.] More remote; more distant than something else.——**adv.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover; by way of progression in a subject.

farthermore, fär'ŦHėr-mōr, *adv.* Furthermore; moreover; besides.

farthermost, fär'ŦHėr-mōst, *a. superl.* [*Farther* and *most*.] Being at the greatest distance.

farthest, fär'ŦHest, *a. superl.* [Superl. of *far*. See FARTHER, FAR, FURTHEST.] Most distant or remote.——**adv.** At or to the greatest distance.

farthing, fär'ŦHing, *n.* [A. Sax. *ferthing*, *feorthung*, *feórthling*, the fourth part of a thing, fr. *feórtha*, fourth, fr. *feówer*, four. FOUR.] A British coin, the fourth of a penny; a very small piece or value.

farthingale, fär'ŦHing-gāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *vertugalle*, *verdugalle*, *vertugade*, fr. Sp. *verdugo*, a rod or shoot of a tree, hence a hoop; fr. L. *viridis*, green.] A hoop-petticoat, or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, formerly used to extend the petticoat.

Fasces.

fasces, fas'sēz, *n.pl.* [L., pl. of *fascis*, a bundle; akin Gr. *phaskōlos*, a wallet.] In Roman antiquities, a bundle of rods, bound round the helve of an axe, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

fascia, fash'i-a, *n.*; pl. **fasciæ**, fash'i-ē. [L.] A band, sash, or fillet, or something resembling this in shape; a surgical bandage; *anat.* a band or sheet of fibrous matter; *arch.* a long band of stone or brick forming a slight projection.—**fasciate**, **fasciated**, fash'i-āt, fash'i-ā-ted, *a.* Banded or bound together; *bot.* applied to the peculiar flattened shoots or branches which occur occasionally in trees.—**fasciation**, fash-i-ā'shon, *n.* The state of being fasciated.

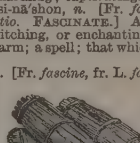
fascicle, fas'si-kl, *n.* [Fr. *fascicule*, L. *fasciculus*, a dim. fr. *fascis*, a bundle. FASCES.] A small bundle or package; a collection; in *botany*, a cluster of closely-arranged flowers, whose footstalks spring irregularly from several points at the top of the main stem.—**fascicular**, fas-sik'ū-lar, *a.* [L.L. *fasciicularis*.] United in a bundle.—**fascicularly**, fas-sik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In the form of fascicles or bundles.—**fasciculated**, **fascicled**, fas-sik'u-lāt-ed, fas'si-kld, *a.* Growing in fascicles.—**fasciculе**, fas'si-kūl, *n.* A fascicle.—**fasciculus**, fas-sik'-ū-lus, *n.* A fascicle; one of the separate divisions or numbers in which a book is published.

fasciate, fas'si-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fascinated*, fas'si-nāt-ed; ppr. *fascinating*, fas'si-nāt-ing. [Fr. *fasciner*, L. *fascinare*, *fascinatum*, to fascinate, to bewitch; akin to Gr. *baskainō*, I bewitch.] To enchant; to bewitch; to charm; to captivate; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to allure irresistibly or powerfully.

fascinating, fas'si-nāt-ing, *p.a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.

fascination, fas-si-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fascination*, L. *fascinatio*. FASCINATE.] Act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; a charm; a spell; that which fascinates.

fascine, fas-sēn', *n.* [Fr. *fascine*, fr. L. *fascina*, a faggot or bundle of sticks, fr. *fascis*, a bundle. FASCES.] A fagot or bundle of rods or sticks used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, &c.



Fascines.

fash, fash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fashed*, fasht; ppr. *fashing*, fash'ing. [Fr. *fâcher*, O. Fr. *fascher*, to annoy or trouble, fr. L. *fastidium*, disgust. FASTIDIOUS.] To annoy, trouble, or put out. (Chiefly Scotch.)

fashion, fa'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *fachon*, *facion*, Fr. *façon*, fr. L. *factio*, a making, fr. *facio*, I make. *Faction* is thus the same word in another form. FACT.] The make or form of anything; external appearance; shape; form; form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes; prevailing mode of dress or ornament; manner; part; way; mode; custom; prevailing mode or practice; genteel life or good breeding.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fashioned*, fa'shond; ppr. *fashioning*, fa'shoning. To give shape or figure to; to mould; to shape; to fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

fashionable, fa'shon-a-bl, *a.* Made according to the fashion or prevailing form or mode; taking the public taste and being in vogue; established by custom; prevailing at a particular time; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; well-bred; modish; stylish.——n. A person of fashion.

fashionably, fa'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In a fashionable manner; according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice.

fashioner, fa'shon-ėr, *n.* One who fashions.

fashious, fash'us, *a.* [Fr. *fâcheux*, troublesome, fr. *fâcher*, to trouble. FASH.] Troublesome, annoying. (Chiefly Scotch.)

fast, fäst, *a.* [A.Sax. *fæst*, fast, firm=O.Sax. and L.G. *fast*, D. *vast*, Icel. *fastr*, Dan. and Sw. *fast*, G. *fest*, firm, solid—with corresponding adverbs. Hence *fast*, quickly, quick, *fasten*, and verb to *fast*.] Firmly fixed; close; tight; closely adhering; made close; strong against attack; firm in adherence; not easily alienated; steadfast; faithful; lasting; durable (a *fast* colour).——**adv.** Firmly; immovably.—**To play fast and loose**, to act in an inconstant manner; to say one thing and do another.

fast, fäst, *adv.* [The same word as *fast*, fixed, firm, or steadfast (one who runs fast runs steadfastly)=Icel. *fast*, rapidly, quickly, fr. *fastr*, firm.] In a swift or quick manner; swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; durably; permanently; near; prodigally and wastefully; with dissipation.——**a.** Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; rapid; dissipated; devoted to pleasure; indulging in sensual vices: said of a man; imitating the manners and habits of a man: said of a female.

fast, fäst, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fasted*, fäst'ed; ppr. *fasting*, fäst'ing. [A. Sax. *fæstan*, to fast; probably fr. *fæst*, firm, steadfast, the meaning being to be steadfast in abstaining=D. *vasten*, Dan. *faste*, Icel. and Sw. *fasta*, G. *fasten*, Goth. *fastan*, to fast.] To abstain from eating and drinking; to keep or abstain from food beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals for a time; to go hungry; to abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food, especially from religious motives.——n. Abstinence from food, either partial or total; an abstinence from particular kinds of food for a certain time; a religious mortification or humiliation by abstinence; the time of fasting.

fast-day, fäst'dā, *n.* A day on which fasting is observed.

fasten, fäs'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fastened*, fäs'nd; ppr. *fastening*, fäs'n-ing. [A. Sax. *fæstnan*, to make fast, fr. *fæst*, firm. See FAST, in the sense of firm.] To fix firmly, closely, or tightly; to make fast or close; to lock, bolt, or bar; to secure; to hold together; to unite closely in any way; to attach; to affix; to annex.——v.i. To become fixed or fast; to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to become attached.

fastener, fäs'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which fastens.

fastening, fäs'n-ing, *n.* Anything that fastens; that which binds and makes fast, or is intended for that purpose.

faster, fäst'ėr, *n.* One who fasts.

fastidious, fas-tid'i-us-li, *a.* [Fr. *fastidieux*, L. *fastidiosus*, fr. *fastidium*, loathing, aversion, fr. *fastus*, contempt, and *tædium*, weariness.] Squeamish; delicate to a fault; overnice; difficult to please; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; dainty.

fastidiously, fas-tid'i-us-li, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; squeamishly.

fastidiousness, fas-tid'i-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being fastidious; squeamishness.

fastigiate, **fastigiated**, fas-tij'i-āt, fas-tij'i-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *fastigiatus*, fr. *fastigium*, a top or peak.] Peaked or pointed at top; tapering to a narrow point.

fastly, fäst'li, *adv.* In a fast manner; firmly; surely.

fastness, fäst'nes, *n.* [Partly the ordinary abstract noun of *fast*, partly=A. Sax. *fæstnes*, a stronghold, firmness, which is an equivalent form.] The state or quality of being fast in any sense; a stronghold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified.

fat, fat, *a.* [A. Sax. *fæt*, *fætt*, for *facted*, fatted, a pp.=D. *vet*, Dan. *fed*, Icel. *feitr*, G. *fett*, fat. Hence, to *fatten*, *fatling*.] Fleshy; plump; corpulent; obese; unctuous; coarse; gross, dull; heavy; stupid; rich; producing a large income; fertile; fruitful.——**n.** A solid oily substance of whitish or yellow colour found in certain parts of animal bodies, lard and tallow being varieties of it; a substance of similar nature in plants; the best or richest part of a thing.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fatted*, fat'ed; ppr. *fatting*, fat'ing. To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

fat, fat, *n.* A vat. See VAT.

fatal, fāt'al, *a.* [Fr. *fatal*, L. *fatalis*, fatal, fated, fr. *fatum*, fate. FATE.] Proceeding from fate or destiny; causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous, as an event.

fatalism, fāt'al-izm, *n.* [*Fatal* and *-ism*=

Fr. *fatalisme*.] The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

fatalist, fāt'al-ist, *n.* [*Fatal* and *-ist*=Fr. *fataliste*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.—**fatalistic**, fā-tal-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism.

fatality, fat-al'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fatalité*, L.L. *fatalitas*, fr. L. *fatalis*, fatal.] The state of being fatal; fixed unalterable course of things; invincible necessity; fatalism; fatal effect; deadliness; a fatal occurrence; a calamitous accident.

fatally, fāt'al-li, *adv.* In a fatal manner; by decree of fate or destiny; mortally; destructively; in death or ruin.

fat-brained, fat'brānd, *a.* Dull and stupid.

fate, fāt, *n.* [L. *fatum* (lit. that which has been spoken), destiny as pronounced by the gods, fate, fr. *fari*, to speak (whence also *fama*, fame, and *fanum*, a fane), fr. a root which appears also in Gr. *phanai*, to speak, and *phaos*, light; akin *fable*, *fairy*, *fay*, *affable*, &c.] Fixed decree by which the order of things is prescribed; inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause, and uncontrollable; result predetermined; final fortune or lot of anything or any person; death; destruction; doom; lot; *pl.* (with capital) the Destinies or Parcæ; the three goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men, called Clotho, Lachēsis, and Atrōpos.

fated, fāt'ed, *a.* Decreed by fate; doomed; destined; gifted with a certain fate; regulated by fate.

fateful, fāt'ful, *a.* Bearing fate or destiny; producing fatal events.

fatefully, fāt'fụl-i, *adv.* In a fateful manner.

father, fä'ᴛʜĕr, *n.* [A word common to most of the Indo-European tongues. A.Sax. *fæder*=D. and L.G. *vader*, Icel. *fathir*, Dan. and Sw. *fader*, Goth. *fadar*, G. *vater*, L. *pater* (whence Fr. *père*, It. and Sp. *padre*), Gr. *patēr*, Per. *pidar*, Skr. *pitri*—father; probably fr. a root *pa*, to feed, or *pa*, to protect.] He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; a male parent; the first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family; a term of respect given to aged or reverend men; the oldest member of any society or profession; one who acts with paternal kindness or care; a guardian, protector, or preserver; the first to practise any art; a distinguished example; a teacher; a creator, maker, inventor, author, originator, instructor, or founder; a name given to God; the appellation of the first person in the Trinity; the title given to church dignitaries, superiors of convents, priests, or confessors. —**Fathers of the Church**, the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, whose writings have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fathered*, fä'ᴛʜĕrd; ppr. *fathering*, fä'ᴛʜĕr-ing. To become a father to; to adopt; to assume as one's own; to profess to be the author; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production.

fatherhood, fä'ᴛʜĕr-hụd, *n.* State of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

father-in-law, fä'ᴛʜĕr-in-lą, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

fatherland, fä'ᴛʜĕr-land, *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *Vaterland*.] One's native country; the country of one's fathers or ancestors.

fatherlasher, fä'ᴛʜĕr-lash-ėr, *n.* A fish; the bull-head (which see).

fatherless, fä'ᴛʜĕr-les, *a.* Destitute of a living father; without a known author.

fatherliness, fä'ᴛʜĕr-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being fatherly; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

fatherly, fä'ᴛʜĕr-li, *a.* Like a father in affection and care; pertaining to a father; tender; paternal; protecting.

fathership, fä'ᴛʜĕr-ship, *n.* State of being a father.

fathom, faᴛʜ'um, *n.* [A. Sax. *fæthm*, the bosom, the space of both arms extended= D. *vadem*, Icel. *fathmr*, Sw. *famn*, Dan. *favn*, G. *faden*; fr. a root meaning to stretch, seen in Gr. *petannymi*, I stretch, *petalon*, a leaf (a petal).] Originally the space between the extremities of both arms extended; hence a measure of length containing 6 feet.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fathomed*, faᴛʜ'umd; ppr. *fathoming*, faᴛʜ'um-ing. To try the depth of; to find the bottom or extent of; to sound; *fig.* to master; to comprehend; to reach in depth.

fathomable, faᴛʜ'um-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

fathomless, faᴛʜ'um-les, *a.* Not to be fathomed; bottomless; incomprehensible.

fatigue, fa-tēg', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fatigued*, fa-tēgd'; ppr. *fatiguing*, fa-tēg'ing. [Fr. *fatiguer*, to fatigue, fr. L. *fatigare*, to weary or fatigue; perhaps fr. root of *fatiscere*, to gape. FATUOUS. The noun is fr. the verb.] To employ to weariness; to weary; to tire; to harass with toil or labour; to exhaust the strength of by severe or long-continued exertion, bodily or mental; to weary by importunity; to harass.——*n.* Weariness from bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude; exhaustion; cause of weariness; labour undergone; toil; labours of military men distinct from the use of arms.

fatling, fat'ling, *n.* [*Fat* and dim. *-ling*.] A young animal, as a lamb, kid, &c. fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

fatly, fat'li, *adv.* In a fat manner; greasily; grossly.

fatness, fat'nes, *n.* [A. Sax. *fætnes*, fatness. FAT.] Quality or state of being fat, plump, or full-fed; corpulency; unctuous or greasy matter; unctuousness; richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

fatten, fat'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fattened*, fat'nd; ppr. *fattening*, fat'n-ing. [From *fat*, and *-en*, verbal suffix=A. Sax. *ge-fætnian*, to fatten.] To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat; to make fertile and fruitful; to enrich.——*v.i.* To grow fat or corpulent.

fattener, fat'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which fattens.

fattiness, fat'i-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being fatty.

fatty, fat'i, *a.* [*Fat* and *-y*.] Having the qualities of fat; greasy; unctuous; oleaginous.

fatuity, fa-tū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fatuité*, L. *fatuitas*, fr. *fatuus*, foolish. See next.] State or quality of being fatuous; foolishness; silliness; imbecility.

fatuous, fa'tū-us, *a.* [L. *fatuus*, foolish, silly, perhaps originally 'gaping', fr. same root as *fatigue* and *confess* (q.v.).] Foolish; silly; simple; feeble in mind; imbecile; stupid.

fauces, fą'sēz, *n. pl.* [L.] The upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet; the back part of the mouth.

faucet, fą'set, *n.* [Fr. *fausset*, fr. L. *falsus*, false.] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot; the peg or spigot itself.

faugh, fą, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

fault, fąlt, *n.* [O.Fr. *faulte*, Fr. *faute*, It. and Sp. *falta*, fault, defect, fr. a L. freq. *fallitare*, fr. *fallo*, I deceive. FAIL, FALTER.] A slight offence; a neglect of duty or propriety; something worthy of some blame or censure; a defect; a blemish; a flaw; a lost scent; a break or dislocation of strata; an interruption in the continuity of strata such that the strata on either side appear elevated or depressed.—**At fault**, puzzled; in some difficulty or perplexity; also, to blame; deserving censure.—**To find fault**, to express blame; to take exception.—**To find fault with**, to take exception to; to censure; to express displeasure with.

fault-finder, fąlt'find-ėr, *n.* One who censures or objects.

faultily, fąlt'i-li, *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively; imperfectly; wrongly.

faultiness, fąlt'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being faulty, defective, or erroneous.

faultless, fąlt'les, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect.

faultlessly, fąlt'les-li, *adv.* In a faultless manner; without being guilty of a fault.

faultlessness, fąlt'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

faulty, fąlt'i, *a.* [*Fault* and *-y*.] Marked by faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; blamable; wrong; imperfect; bad.

faun, fąn, *n.* [L. *Faunus*, a deity of the woods and fields, fr. *favere*, to favour, to protect.] Among the Romans, a rural deity, the protector of agriculture and of shepherds; a sylvan deity.

fauna, fą'na, *n.* [Fr. *Fauna*, a Roman goddess of fields, cattle, &c.] A collective term for the animals peculiar to a region or epoch, corresponding to the word *flora* in respect of plants.—**faunist**, fą'nist, *n.* One who treats of the fauna of a country or district.—**faunal**, fą'nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a fauna.

faussebraye, fōs'brā, *n.* [Fr.] *Fort*, a small mount of earth thrown up about a rampart.

fauteuil, fō-tē-yē, *n.* [Fr., fr. O.H.G. *faltstuol*, lit. a folding-stool. FALDSTOOL.] An arm-chair; the seat of a member of the French Academy.

faux-pas, fō-pä, *n.* [Fr. *faux*, false, *pas*, step.] A false step; a breach of manners or moral conduct; a lapse from chastity.

faveolate, fa-vē'o-lāt, *a.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb; alveolate; cellular.

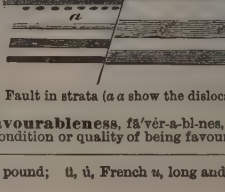
favonian, fa-vō'ni-an, *a.* [L. *favonius*, the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind.

favor, fā'vėr. See FAVOUR.

favose, fa-vōs', *a.* [L. *favosus*, fr. *favus*, a honey-comb.] Resembling a honey-comb.

favour, **favor**, fā'vėr, *n.* [Fr. *faveur*, favour = Sp. and Pg. *favor*, It. *favore*, fr. L. *favor*, *favoris*, favour, kind regard, goodwill, fr. *favēre*, to favour, cherish, &c.] Goodwill; kind regard; friendly disposition; a disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote, or justify; a kind act or office; any act of grace or good-will; mildness or mitigation of punishment; leave; a yielding or concession to another; pardon; something bestowed as an evidence of good-will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection; advantage; aid; assistance; benefit; bias; prejudice.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *favoured*, *favored*, fā'vėrd; ppr. *favouring*, *favoring*, fā'vėr-ing. To regard with favour or kindness; to support; to aid, or have the disposition to aid; to be propitious to; to befriend; to show favour or partiality to; to afford advantages for success to; to render easier; to facilitate; to resemble in features.

favourable, fā'vėr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *favorable*, L. *favorabilis*.] Feeling or showing favour; kindly disposed; giving encouragement; propitious; friendly; conducive; advantageous; tending to promote; affording facilities.



Fault in strata (*a a* show the dislocation).

favourableness, fā'vėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being favourable.

favourably, fā'vėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a favourable manner.

favoured, fā'vėrd, *p.a.* Regarded or treated with favour; preferred above others; having special advantages or facilities; featured.

favourer, fā'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who favours; a well-wisher.

favourite, fā'vėr-it, *n.* [Fr. *favori*, masc.; *favorite*, fem., fr. It. *favorito*, *favorita*, a favourite, fr. *favore*, favour (q.v.).] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved; a darling; often one unduly favoured; one treated with undue partiality. —— a. Regarded with particular favour, kindness, affection, esteem, or preference.

favouritism, fā'vėr-it-izm, *n.* [*Favourite* and *-ism.*] The disposition to have favourites, or to favour one or more persons to the neglect of others having equal claims; exercise of power by favourites.

favus, fā'vus, *n.* [L., a honey-comb.] A disease attacking the scalp, and characterized by yellowish dry incrustations.

fawn, fąn, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, fr. a form *fetonus*, fr. L. *fetus*, progeny.] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.—— a. Resembling a fawn in colour; light brown. Also used as *n.*—— v.i. pret. & pp. *fawned*, fąnd; ppr. *fawning*, fąn'ing. To bring forth a fawn.

fawn, fąn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fawned*, fąnd; ppr. *fawning*, fąn'ing. [A. Sax. *fægnian*, to be glad or fain, fr. *fægen*, glad, fain = Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice, be glad. FAIN.] To show a servile attachment; to court favour by low cringing, and the like; to cringe and bow to gain favour; to show attachment to by frisking about one, as a dog. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)——n. A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

fawner, fąn'ėr, *n.* One who fawns.

fay, fā, *n.*; pl. **fays**, fāz. [Fr. *fée*, L.L. *fata*, a fairy. FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

fay, fā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fayed*, fād; ppr. *faying*, fā'ing. [A. Sax. *fegian*, to fit. FADGE.] To fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fair.

fealty, fē'al-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *fealté*, *fecauté*, &c., fealty, fr. *fidelitas*, faithfulness, fidelity; it is thus the same word as *fidelity*.] Fidelity or faithfulness to a superior; a faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty.

fear, fēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *faer*, fear, peril=Icel. *fár*, harm, mischief; Sw. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, danger; O.H.G. *fára*, danger, fright; Mod. G. *ge-fahr*, danger; fr. root of E. *fare*, to travel; seen also in L. *periculum*, danger (E. *peril*). FARE.] A painful emotion excited by expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; solicitude; dread; terror; alarm; the object of fear; slavish dread; filial regard mingled with awe or reverence; holy awe and reverence for God and his laws; reverence; respect; due regard.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *feared*, fērd; ppr. *fearing*, fēr'ing. [Sax. *færan*, *afæran*.] To feel fear or a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to apprehend; to dread; to suspect, to have a reverential awe of; to reverence; to venerate; to affright or to terrify†.—— v.i. To be in fear or apprehension of evil; to be afraid.

fearful, fēr'fųl, *a.* Filled with fear; afraid; apprehensive; timid; timorous; impressing fear; terrible; dreadful; awful.

fearfully, fēr'fųl-li, *adv.* In a fearful manner.

fearfulness, fēr'fųl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being fearful; timidity; awe; dread; terror; alarm.

fearless, fēr'les, *a.* Free from fear; undaunted; courageous; bold; intrepid; daring; brave; dauntless.

fearlessly, fēr'les-li, *adv.* In a fearless manner; bravely; dauntlessly; intrepidly.

fearlessness, fēr'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being fearless; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

feasibility, fēz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being feasible; practicability.

feasible, fēz'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *faisable*, fr. *faire*, *faisant*, to do, fr. L. *facere*, to do, to make. FACT.] That may be done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable.

feasibly, fēz'i-bli, *adv.* In a feasible manner; practicably.

feast, fēst, *n.* [O. Fr. *feste*, Fr. *fête*, fr. L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast, fr. *festus*, solemn, festive; whence also *festal*, *festival*, *festive*. L. *feriæ*, holidays, is perhaps fr. same root; hence *fair* (n.).] A holiday; a festal day; a sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake; a sumptuous treat; a banquet; something delicious to the palate; a ceremony of feasting; an anniversary, periodical, or stated celebration of some event; a festival; something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; that which delights and entertains.——v.i. pret. & pp. *feasted*, fēst'ed; ppr. *feasting*, fēst'ing. To partake of a feast; to eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; to be highly gratified or delighted.—— v.t. To entertain with sumptuous food; to treat at the table magnificently; to delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

feaster, fēst'ėr, *n.* One who feasts.

feat, fēt, *n.* [Fr. *fait*, fr. L. *factum*, a deed, something done, fr. *facio*, I do or make. *Fact* is the same word.] An exploit; an achievement; some extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning.

feather, feᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *fether*, a feather, a pen=O. Sax. *fethera*, D. *veder*, Sw. *fjäder*, Dan. *fjeder*, Icel. *fjöthr*, G. *feder*; same root as L. *penna* (=*petna*), a feather, Gr. *pteron* (for *petteron*), a wing; Skr. *pattra*, a wing, fr. root *pat*, to fly, also to go, to seek, as in L. *peto* (whence *petition*).] One of the growths which form the distinguishing covering of birds; a plume; something resembling a feather; a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board; kind; nature (as in, birds of a *feather*); birds collectively as the objects of sport; a trifle.—A feather in the cap, an honour or mark of distinction.—The white feather, *fig.* indications of cowardice (a white feather in a fighting cock showed that it was not of the true game breed).—— v.t. pret. & pp. *feathered*, feᴛʜ'ėrd; ppr. *feathering*, feᴛʜ'ėr-ing. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers: to cover with feathers.—To feather one's nest, to collect wealth, particularly when acting in some capacity for others.—To feather an oar, to turn the blade horizontally as it leaves the water.

feathered, feᴛʜ'ėrd, *p.a.* Having feathers; fitted or furnished with feathers.

feather-edge, feᴛʜ'ėr-ej, *n.* The thinner edge of a board or plank. — **feather-edged**, feᴛʜ'ėr-ejd, *a.* Having one edge thinner than the other and overlapping.

feathering, feᴛʜ'ėr-ing, *n. Arch.* an arrangement of small arcs or curves used as ornaments in Gothic architecture.

featherless, feᴛʜ'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged.

feather-star, feᴛʜ'ėr-stär, *n.* A beautiful crinoid or encrinite, with processes that give a feather-like appearance.

feather-weight, feᴛʜ'ėr-wāt, *n.* A weight as light as a feather; the lightest weight that is placed on a racing-horse.

feathery, feᴛʜ'ėr-i, *a.* Feathered; clothed or covered with feathers; having the appearance of feathers; plumose.

feature, fē'tūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *faiture*, *faicture*, fr. L. *factura*, a making, fr. *facio*, *factum*, I make. FACT.] The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape; a prominent part or characteristic.

featured, fē'tūrd, *a.* Having features of a certain cast.

featureless, fē'tūr-les, *a.* Having no distinct features; shapeless; without well-marked characters.

feaze, fēz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *feazed*, fēzd; ppr. *feazing*, fēz'ing. [A. Sax. *fæs*, a fringe; akin G. *fasen*, *faseln*, to ravel out, *faser*, a fibre.] To outwist the end of anything made of threads or fibres; to ravel out.

febricula, fe-brik'ū-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *febris*, fever.] A slight fever.—**febriculose**, fe-brik'ū-lōs, *a.* Affected with slight fever.

febrifacient, feb-ri-fā'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *facio*, I make.] Causing fever.—**febriferous**, fe-brif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fero*, I bring.] Producing fever.

febrifugal, fe-brif'ū-gal, *a.* [*Febrifuge* and *-al.*] Lessening or removing fever.

febrifuge, fe'bri-fūj, *n.* [Fr. *febrifuge*, L. *febris*, a fever, and *fugo*, I put to flight. FEVER, FUGITIVE.] Any medicine that drives away or removes, or that mitigates fever.—— a. Having the quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

febrile, fē'brīl, *a.* [Fr. *fébrile*, fr. L. *febris*, fever.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

February, feb'rū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *Februarius*, fr. *februa*, purification, because a great feast of purification was held on the 15th.] The second month in the year, consisting in common years of twenty-eight days, in leap-year of twenty-nine.

fecal, fē'kal, *a.* See FÆCAL.

feces, fē'sēz, *n. pl.* See FÆCES.

fecula, fek'ū-la, *n.* [L. *fæcula*, lees of wine, dim. of *fæx*, *fæcis*, dregs.] Powdery matter obtained from plants by crushing, washing with water, and subsidence; starch or farina.

feculence, fe'kū-lens, *n.* [Fr. *féculence*, fr. L.L. *fæculentia*, fr. *fæculentus*, feculent.] State or quality of being feculent, foul, or filthy; foulness; muddiness; impurity; lees; sediment; dregs.

feculent, fe'kū-lent, *a.* [Fr. *féculent*, L. *fæculentus*, fr. *fæx*, *fæcis*, dregs, sediment.] Abounding with dregs or sediment; foul or filthy; muddy; impure.

fecund, fē'kund, *a.* [Fr. *fécond*, L. *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile, fr. the root *fe*, to produce, bring forth, or perhaps originally to give suck, seen also in *felo*, I suck, *femina*, a woman, *fetus*, *felix*, happy, &c.] Fruitful in progeny: said of plants and animals; prolific; fertile; productive.

fecundate, fē'kund-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fecundated*, fē'kund-āt-ed; ppr. *fecundating*, fē'kund-āt-ing. [L. *fecundo*, *fecundatus*, fr. *fecundus*. See prec.] To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

fecundation, fē-kund-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fécondation.*] Act of fecundating; impregnation.

fecundity, fē-kund'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fécondité*, L. *fecunditas*. FECUND.] The state or quality of being fecund or prolific; power of producing or bringing forth; fertility; richness of invention.

federal, fed'ėr-al, *a.* [Fr. *fédéral*, fr. L. *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a league or treaty, seen also in *confederate*; akin to *fidus*, faithful, *fides*, faith. FAITH.] Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract, particularly between states or nations; united in a federation; confederated; founded on alliance between several states which unite for national or general purposes, each state retaining control of its home affairs, civil and criminal law, &c. (a *federal* republic).—— n. One who upholds federal government.

federalism, fed'ėr-al-izm, *n.* [*Federal* and *-ism*=Fr. *fédéralisme.*] The principles of federal government; the upholding and strengthening of the central government in a federal republic.

federalist, fed'ėr-al-ist, *n.* One who upholds federalism; a federal.

federalize, fed'ėr-al-īz, *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *federalized*, fed'ėr-al-īzd; ppr. *federalizing*, fed'ėr-al-īz-ing. [*Federal* and *-ize.*] To unite in a federal compact.

federate, fed'ėr-āt, *a.* [L. *fœderatus*, fr. *fœdero*, *fœderatus*, fr. *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a league. FEDERAL.] Leagued; united by compact; joined in confederacy.

federation, fed-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of uniting in a confederation or league; a league; a confederacy.

federative, fed'ėr-āt-iv, *a.* [*Federate* and *-ive*=Fr. *fédératif.*] Uniting or joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

fee, fē, *n.* [A. Sax. *feoh*, cattle, property, money = D. *vee*, L.G. *fee*, Icel. *fé*, Sw. *fä*, Dan. *fæ*, G. *vieh*, cattle; Goth. *faihu*, goods, money; cog. with L. *pecus*, cattle (whence *pecuniary*), Skr. *paçu*, cattle. *Fief* is really the same word.] A reward or compensation for services; recompense: applied particularly to the reward of professional services; stipend; reward; a fief; *law*, a freehold estate held by one who is absolute owner; absolute possession or ownership. — **Fee simple**, a fee or estate held in absolute ownership; also called a *Fee*.—**Fee tail**, an estate limited in some way.——v.t. pret. & pp. *feed*, fēd; ppr. *feeing*, fē'ing. To pay a fee to; to engage in one's service by advancing a fee to, as a lawyer.

feeble, fē'bl, *a.* [Fr. *faible*, O. Fr. *fleble*, *floible*, *foible*, It. *fievole*, weak, feeble, fr. L. *flebilis*, lamentable, fr. *fleo*, I weep.] Having little physical strength; infirm; weak; impotent; deficient in vigour, strength, or force, as mental powers, sound, light, &c.

feebleness, fē'bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being feeble; weakness of body or mind; debility; want of force or vigour of any kind.

feebly, fē'bli, *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; without strength.

feed, fēd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fed*, fed; ppr. *feeding*, fē'ding. [A.Sax. *fédan*, to feed, fr. *fóda*, food = D. *voeden*, O. Fris. *feda*, Fris. *fleden*, Sw. *föda*, Dan. *föde*, Icel. *fæstha*, Goth. *fodjan*, to feed. Food.] To give food to; to supply with nourishment; to supply; *fig.* to entertain, indulge, delight, (to *feed* one's self with hope); to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption, waste, or use; to make fat; to fatten.——v.i. To take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; to prey; to pasture; to graze; to grow fat.——n. That which is eaten; provender; fodder; a certain portion or allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.

feeder, fēd'ér, *n.* One who feeds; one who gives food or supplies nourishment; an encourager; an exciter; one who eats; that which supplies something (the *feeder* of a lake); an affluent; a branch railway.

feeding, fēd'ing, *n.* Act of giving food; act of eating; that which is eaten; pasture; provender.

feeding-bottle, fēd'ing-bot-l, *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or liquid nutriment to an infant.

feed-pipe, fēd'pīp, *n.* The pipe that carries water to the boiler of a steam-engine or for some other purpose.

feed-pump, fēd'pump, *n.* The pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

feel, fēl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *felt*, felt; ppr. *feeling*, fēl'ing. [A. Sax. *félan*, *gefélan*, to feel =D. *voelen*, G. *fühlen*, Dan. *føle*, to feel; fr. root seen in A. Sax. *folm*, hand, L. *palma*, the palm (of the hand), Gr. *palamē*; akin also *fumble*.] To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of with the body; to have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy; to experience; to have a sense of; to be affected by; to be sensitive of (pain, pleasure, disgrace); to experience; to suffer; to examine by touching.——v.i. To have perception by the touch; to have the sensibility or the emotions moved or excited; to give perception; to excite sensation; to have perception mentally.——n. The act of feeling; the perception caused by the touch.

feeler, fēl'ér, *n.* One who feels; an observation, remark, &c., put forth or thrown out, as if casually, in order to ascertain the views of others; an organ of touch in the lower animals, as antennæ, tentacles, &c.

feeling, fēl'ing, *a.* Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved; sensitive; sympathetic.——n. The sense of touch, one of the five senses; sensation; sensibility; emotion; sympathy with the distressed; tenderness of heart.

feelingly, fēl'ing-li, *adv.* In a feeling manner; tenderly.

feet, fēt, *n. pl.* of *foot*. See Foot.

feign, fān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *feigned*, fānd; ppr. *feigning*, fān'ing. [Fr. *feindre*, fr. L. *fingere*, to shape, invent, feign, fr. Latin root seen also in *figment*, *figure*, *fiction*, *faint*, &c.; cog. with Gr. *thingganō*, I touch, Goth. *deigan*, to mould, E. *dough*.] To pretend; to assume a false appearance of; to counterfeit; to simulate; to represent falsely.——v.i. To represent falsely; to pretend.

feigned, fānd, *p.a.* Simulated; counterfeited; put on merely; assumed.

feignedly, fān'ed-li, *adv.* In a feigned manner; in pretence; not really.

feigner, fān'ér, *n.* One who feigns.

feint, fānt, *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, fr. *feindre*, to feign. Feign.] A pretence; a pretence of doing something not intended to be done; a mock attack; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.——v.i. pret. & pp. *feinted*, fānt'ed; ppr. *feinting*, fānt'ing. To make a feint; to make a false or feigned blow or thrust.

feldspar. See Felspar.

felicitate, fē-lis'it-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *felicitated*, fē-lis'it-āt-ed; ppr. *felicitating*, fē-lis'-it-āt-ing. [Fr. *féliciter*, L.L. *felicitare*, *felicitatus*, fr. L. *felicitas*, felicity, fr. *felix*, prosperous, happy; root *fe*, as in *fecund*, *fetus*, *female*, &c. Fecund.] To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to on account of the other person's good fortune; to compliment; *refl.* to congratulate one's self.

felicitation, fē-lis'it-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *félicitation*.] The act of felicitating; congratulation.

felicitous, fē-lis'it-us, *a.* [*Felicity* and *-ous*.] Happy; extremely appropriate or well expressed; managed with skill and success.

felicitously, fē-lis'it-us-li, *adv.* In a felicitous manner.

felicity, fē-lis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *félicité*, L. *felicitas*, happiness. Felicitate.] The state of being happy or in extreme enjoyment; happiness; bliss; the joys of heaven; blissfulness; source of happiness; skilfulness; a skilful or happy turn; appropriateness.

feline, fē'līn, *a.* [L.L. *felinus*, fr. L. *feles*, or *felis*, a cat.] Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat; belonging to the family to which the cats, lion, tiger, &c., belong.

fell, fel, *pret.* of *fall*.

fell, fel, *a.* [A. Sax. *fell*=D. *fel*, cruel; O. Fr. *fel*, *felle*, sharp, fierce, cruel; a word perhaps of Celtic origin.] Cruel; ruthless; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ranorous; bloody.

fell, fel, [A.Sax. *fell*=O.Sax. and O.Fris. *fel*, Icel. *fell*, G. *fell*, D. *vel*, Goth. *fill*, skin. Cog. L. *pellis*, skin, whence *peltry*, *pelisse*, *surplice*.] The skin or hide of an animal; the skin with the hair on; the hairy covering of the head; a seam or hem sewed down level with the cloth.——v.t. To lay a seam or hem and sew it down level with the cloth.

fell, fel, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *felled*, feld; ppr. *felling*, fel'ing. [A. Sax. *fellan*, fr. *feallan*, to fall; causative form of *fall*: similarly Icel. *fella*, Sw. *fälla*, D. *vellen*, G. *fällen*. Comp. *sit*, *set*; *lie*, *lay*; *rise*, *raise*; &c. Fall.] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to knock down; to bring to the ground by cutting or striking; to hew down, as trees.

fell, fel, *n.* [Icel. *fell*, a hill, *fjall*, a mountain; Dan. *fjäld*, *fjeld*, a mountain, a rock; G. *fels*, a rock, a cliff.] A barren or stony hill; high land not fit for pasture.

fellah, fel'lä, *n.* [Ar., a peasant; pl. *fellahin*.] An Egyptian peasant or agricultural labourer.

feller, fel'ér, *n.* One who fells or knocks down.

fellmonger, fel'mung-gėr, *n.* One who deals in fells or hides.

fellness, fel'nes, *n.* The quality of being fell; cruelty; barbarity; rage; rancour.

felloe, fel'ō. Felly.

fellow, fel'ō, *n.* [Icel. *félagi*, a partner, a sharer in goods, fr. *félag*, a community of goods, lit. a *fee-laying*, fr. *fé*, money, *fee*, and *lag*, partnership, laying (akin to *law*, *lay*).] A partner; a companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal; one of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other; one equal or like another; an appellation of contempt, especially for a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; also, familiar for person, individual; a graduate and member of a college that shares its revenues; a fully privileged member of an incorporated society (as of the Royal Society of London): much used in composition to denote community in nature or circumstances; mutual association on equal terms, as *fellow*-citizen, *fellow*-labourer, bed-*fellow*, school-*fellow*.

fellow-citizen, fel'ō-sit'i-zen, *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation.

fellow-commoner, fel'ō-kom'on-ėr, *n.* In Cambridge University, a student who dines with the fellows.

fellow-countryman, fel'ō-kun'tri-man, *n.* One of the same country.

fellow-creature, fel'ō-krē'tūr, *n.* One of the same race or kind.

fellow-feeling, fel'ō-fēl'ing, *n.* A like or kindred feeling; sympathy.

fellow-heir, fel'ō-ār', *n.* A co-heir or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.

fellow-man, fel'ō-man', *n.* A man partaking of the same common nature.

fellow-servant, fel'ō-sėr'vant, *n.* One who has the same master.

fellowship, fel'lō-ship, *n.* The condition of being a fellow; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; companionship; partnership; joint interest; communion; intimate familiarity; an association of persons; a brotherhood; an establishment in colleges for the maintenance of a fellow.

felly, fel'li, *adv.* [From *fell* and *-ly*.] In a fell manner; cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

felly, fel'i, *n.*; pl. **fellies**, fel'iz. [A. Sax. *felg*, a felly = Dan. *fælge*, D. *velg*, G. *felge*, a felly; connections doubtful.] One of the curved pieces which being joined together form the circumference or circular rim of a wheel. Written also *Felloe*.

felo-de-se, fē'lō-dē-sē. [L.L., lit. a felon upon himself.] In *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.

felon, fe'lon, *n.* [Fr. *felon*, felon, a felon= Pr. *felon*, O. Sp. *fellon*, It. *fellone*, L.L. *fello*, *felo*, a felon, O. Fr. *fel*, It. *fello*, wicked, cruel; probably of Celtic origin (comp. *fell*, a.), and of same root as L. *fallo*, I deceive (whence *fail*, *false*, *fallacious*, &c.).] A person who has committed felony or other serious crime; a convict; a culprit; a whitlow.——a. Fierce; malignant; malicious.

felonious, fe-lō'ni-us, *a.* [*Felony* and *-ous*.] Villainous; traitorous; perfidious; malignant; *law*, done with purpose to commit a crime.—**feloniously**, fe-lō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a felonious manner.

felony, fe'lon-i, *n.* [Fr. *félonie*, fr. *felon*, a felon. Felon.] Any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods; a serious crime, or one graver than a misdemeanour.

felsite, fel'sīt, *n.* [From the *felst-* of *felspar*, *felstone*, and *-ite*.] A hard eruptive rock.

felspar, fel'spär, *n.* [For G. *feldspath*—*feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.] A mineral widely distributed, consisting of silica and alumina, with potash, soda, or lime, a principal constituent in granite, gneiss, porphyry, &c. Called also *Feldspar*, *Felspath*.—**felspathic**, **felspathose**, fel-spath'ik, fel-spath'ōs, *a.* Pertaining to felspar or containing it; written also *Feldspathic*, *Feldspathose*.

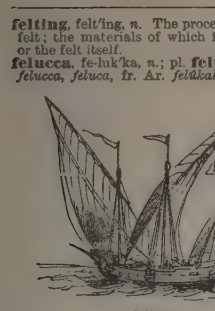
felstone, fel'stōn, *n.* [*Fel-* in *felspar*, and *stone*.] Compact felspar occurring in amorphous or vitreous rock masses.

felt, felt, *pret.* and *pp.* of *feel*.

felt, felt, *n.* [A. Sax. *felt*=L.G. Sw. and Dan. *filt*, D. *vilt*, G. *filz*, felt; cog. Gr. *pilos*, wool wrought into felt; L. *pilleus*, a felt hat or cap. *Filter* is a derivative.] A fabric made of wool, or wool and fur, wrought into a compact substance by rolling, beating, and pressure; a hat or other article of felt.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *felted*, felt'ed; ppr. *felting*, felt'ing. To make cloth or stuff of wool by fulling.

felting, felt'ing, *n.* The process of making felt; the materials of which felt is made, or the felt itself.

felucca, fe-luk'ka, *n.*; pl. **feluccas**. [It. *felucca*, *feluca*, fr. Ar. *felûkah* fr. *fulk*, a



Felucca.

ship.] A long narrow vessel, once common in the Mediterranean, with lateen sails, and capable of being propelled by oars.

female, fē'māl, *n.* [Fr. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, a young girl, a dim. fr. *femina*, a woman, fr. the root of L. *fecundus*, *fecund*, *felix*, happy (whence *felicity*), *fetus*, &c. FECUND.] One of that sex which conceives and brings forth young, whether a woman, a girl, or an animal; a plant which produces fruit; the flower that bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers. —**a.** Belonging to the sex which produces young; not male; pertaining to females; feminine; womanly; soft; weak; *bot.* pistil-bearing; producing pistillate flowers.—**Female rhymes**, double rhymes, such as *motion*, *notion*, the second syllable being short.—**Female screw**, a concave screw, corresponding to the convex or male screw which works in it.

feme-covert, **femme-covert**, fem-kuv'ért, *n.* [Norm. Fr.] *Law*, a married woman who is under covert of her husband. —**feme-sole**, **femme-sole**, fem-sōl', *n.* An unmarried woman.

feminine, fem'in-in, *a.* [Fr. *féminin*, L. *femininus*, of the feminine gender, fr. *femina*, a woman. See prec.] Pertaining to a woman, to women, or to females; having the qualities belonging to a woman; womanly; effeminate; womanish; destitute of manly qualities; denoting the gender of words which signify females, or the terminations of such words.

femininely, fem'in-in-li, *adv.* In a feminine manner.

femininess, **femininity**, fem'in-innes, fem-in-in'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being feminine.

femme-de-chambre, fam-dē-shäñ-br, *n.* [Fr.] A lady's-maid; a chambermaid.

femoral, fem'o-ral, *a.* [Fr. *fémoral*, L.L. *femoralis*, fr. L. *femur*, *femoris*, the thigh.] Belonging to the thigh.

femur, fē'mėr, *n.* [L.] The first or uppermost bone of the leg; the thigh-bone.

fen, fen, *n.* [A. Sax. *fen*, *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt=D. *veen*, O. Fris. *fenne*, G. *fenne*, Icel. *fen*, fen, peat-bog; Goth. *fani*, mud, clay.] A stretch of boggy land; a marsh; a bog; a swamp where water stagnates.

fence, fens, *n.* [An abbreviation of *defence*, like *fend* for *defend*, *sport* for *disport*, *spite* for *despite*.] That which fends or defends; that which guards, protects, or confines; a wall, hedge, ditch, railing, bank, &c., forming a boundary or inclosing some area; that which defends from attack, approach, or injury; security; defence; fencing; skill in fencing; hence, skill in argument and repartee; a purchaser or receiver of stolen goods.—**v.t.** pret. & pp. *fenced*, fenst; ppr. *fencing*, fens'ing. To defend; to guard; to fortify; to inclose with a fence; to secure by an inclosure; to hedge in; to ward off or parry by argument or reasoning.—**v.i.** To use a sword or foil for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defence; to practise the swordsman's art; to fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts; to parry arguments; to equivocate; to prevaricate.

fenced, fenst, *p.a.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

fencer, fens'ėr, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

fencible, fen'si-bl, *n.* A soldier for defence of the country against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad.

fencing, fens'ing, *n.* The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defence; material used in making fences; that which fences; a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery.

fend, fend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fended*, fend'ed; ppr. *fending*, fend'ing. [Contr. fr. *defend*. See FENCE.] To keep off; to ward off; to shut out: usually followed by *off* (to *fend off* blows).—**v.i.** To act on the defensive; to shift for one's self; to provide a livelihood.

fender, fend'ėr, *n.* That which fends, defends or wards off; a utensil to prevent coals from rolling from a fire to the floor; something hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against any body.

fenestral, fē-nes'tral, *a.* [L. *fenestralis*, fr. *fenestra*, a window.] Pertaining to a window.

fenestrate, fe-nes'trāt, *a.* Having windows or openings; *bot.* having interstices between the veins.—**fenestration**, fen-es-trā'shon, *n.* The series or arrangement of windows in a building.

Fenian, fē'ni-an, *n.* [A name assumed fr. Ir. *Fionna*, a race of heroes in Irish legend.] A member of a secret society having for its principal object the erection of Ireland into a republic.—**a.** Of or belonging to the Fenians.—**Fenianism**, fē'ni-an-izm, *n.* The principles or politics of the Fenians.

fennec, fen'ek, *n.* [Moorish name.] A north African animal allied to the fox.

fennel, fen'el, *n.* [A. Sax. *finol*, *finul*, fennel; like D. *venkel*, G. *fenchel*, &c., borrowed fr. the L. *fœniculum*, fennel, dim. fr. *fœnum*, hay.] An umbelliferous plant much cultivated for the agreeable aromatic flavour and medicinal properties of its seeds, and for its leaves, that are used in sauces.

fenny, fen'i, *a.* Belonging to or having the character of a fen; growing in fens; boggy; marshy; moorish.

fent, fent, *n.* [Fr. *fente*, a slit, fr. *fendre*, L. *findere*, to split (whence *fissile*, &c.).] The opening left in an article of dress, as at the top of the skirt in a gown, &c., for the convenience of putting it on; a placket.

fenugreek, fē'nū-grēk, *n.* [L. *fœnum græcum*, Greek hay.] A leguminous annual plant whose bitter and mucilaginous seeds are used in veterinary practice.

feod, **feodal**, **feodary**, fūd, fū'dal, fū'da-ri. Same as *Feud*, &c.

feoff, fef, *n.* [A form of *fief* (q.v.).] A fief or fee.—**feoffee**, fef'fē, *n.* A person who is invested with land in fee.—**feoffer**, **feoffor**, fef'ėr, *n.* One who enfeoffs or grants a fee.—**feoffment**, fef'ment, *n.* The legal gift or transference to a person of a fee or freehold estate; the instrument or deed by which such property is conveyed.

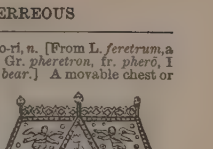
feracious, fē-rā'shus, *a.* [L. *ferax*, *feracis*, fr. *fero*, I bear; cog. with E. to *bear* (q.v.).] Fruitful; producing abundantly.—**feracity**, fē-ras'i-ti, *n.* Fruitfulness.

feræ, fē'rē, *n. pl.* [L. See next.] Wild animals: often in the law phrase *feræ naturæ*, animals naturally wild: as opposed to domestic animals.

feral, fē'ral, *a.* [L. *fera*, a wild beast, fr. *ferus*, wild. FIERCE.] In a natural state of wildness; not domesticated; having become wild from a state of domestication, as animals, or from a state of cultivation, as plants.

fer-de-lance, fer-dē-läñs, *n.* [Fr., iron of a lance, lance-head.] The lance-headed viper, a very venomous serpent of Brazil and the West Indies.

feretory, fe'rē-to-ri, *n.* [From L. *feretrum*, a bier or litter, fr. Gr. *pheretron*, fr. *pherō*, I carry; cog. E. to *bear*.] A movable chest or shrine in which the relics of saints were deposited.



Feretory.

ferial, fē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *ferialis*, fr. *feriæ*, holidays.] Pertaining to holidays or days in which business is not transacted.

ferine, fē'rīn, *a.* [L. *ferinus*, fr. *fera*, a wild beast. FERAL.] Pertaining to wild beasts; wild; undomesticated.

Feringee, **Feringhee**, fe-ring'gē, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *Frank*.] The name given to Europeans by the Hindus.

ferity, fe'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *feritas*, fr. *ferus*, wild. FERAL.] Wildness.

ferment, fėr'ment, *n.* [Fr. *ferment*, a ferment, *fermenter*, to ferment, fr. L. *fermentum*, a ferment, for *fervimentum*, fr. *fervere*, to boil, to boil up. FERVENT.] That which causes fermentation, as yeast, leaven, &c.; intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation. —**v.t.** fėr-ment', pret. & pp. *fermented*, fėr-ment'ed; ppr. *fermenting*, fėr-ment'ing. [Fr. *fermenter*, L. *fermentare*.] To cause to ferment or produce fermentation in; to set in agitation.—**v.i.** To undergo fermentation; to work; to be in agitation or excited, as by violent emotions; to be excited into sensible internal motion.

fermentable, fėr-ment'a-bl, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

fermentation, fėr-ment-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fermentation*. FERMENT.] Act or process of fermenting; the decomposition or conversion of an organic substance into new compounds through the agency of a ferment, generally indicated by a sensible internal motion, the development of heat, and the liberation of bubbles of gas; in common language, the process by which grape juice is converted into wine and the wort of malt into beer; *fig.* the state of being in commotion; agitation; excitement.

fermentative, fėr-ment'a-tiv, *a.* [*Ferment* and *-ative* = Fr. *fermentatif*.] Causing or having power to cause fermentation; consisting in fermentation.

fermentescible, fėr-men-tes'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being fermented.

fern, fėrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *fearn*, a fern=D. *varen*, G. and O.H.G. *farn*, cog. with Skr. *parna*, a wing or feather.] The name of many cryptogams, consisting of herbaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants, producing leaves called fronds, which are simple or more or less divided, and bear on their under surface or edge the capsules containing the minute reproductive spores.

fernery, fėr'nėri, *n.* A place where ferns are artificially grown.

fern-owl, fėrn'oul, *n.* The common goat-sucker or night-jar.

fern-seed, fėrn'sēd, *n.* The seed, or more correctly the spores, of fern, formerly believed to possess magical properties.

ferny, fėrn'i, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern.

ferocious, fē-rō'shus, *a.* [From L. *ferox*, *ferōcis*, fr. *ferus*, wild. FERAL.] Fierce; savage; cruel; barbarous; expressive of or indicating ferocity.—**ferociously**, fē-rō'shus-li, *adv.* In a ferocious manner; fiercely; with savage cruelty.—**ferociousness**, fē-rō'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being ferocious; ferocity.

ferocity, fē-ros'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *férocité*, L. *ferocitas*, fr. *ferox*, *ferocis*, ferocious (q. v.).] Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; fierceness indicating a savage heart.

ferreous, fe'rē-us, *a.* [L. *ferreus*, made of iron, fr. *ferrum*, iron (whence *farrier*), a word of unknown root or connections.] Partaking of or pertaining to iron; like iron.

ferret, fe'ret, *n.* [Same as D. *furet*, *ferret*, *fret*; G. *frett*, *frettchen*, O.G. *frette*, *furette*, Fr. *furet*, It. *furetto*, a ferret, fr. L. *fur*, a thief.] An animal allied to the weasel and polecat, about 14 inches in length, a native of Africa, employed in unearthing rabbits or driving them out of their holes.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ferreted*, fe'ret-ed; ppr. *ferreting*, fe'ret-ing. To hunt with ferrets; to search or hunt out like a ferret; to search out cunningly or with perseverance.

ferret, fer'et, *n.* [By loss of *l* fr. Fr. *fleuret*, coarse ferret silk, fr. *fleur*, a flower.] A kind of narrow tape, made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk.

ferreter, fer'e-tėr, *n.* One who ferrets.

ferriage, fe'ri-āj, *n.* [*Ferry* and *-age*.] The fare to be paid at a ferry.

ferric, fe'rik, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron. FERREOUS.] Pertaining to or extracted from iron.

ferriferous, fe-rif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *fero*, I produce.] Producing or yielding iron.

ferrotype, fer'ō-tīp, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *type*.] A term applied to photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents; a photograph taken on japanned sheet-iron by a collodion process.

ferruginous, fe-rū'jin-us, *a.* [L. *ferrugineus*, fr. *ferrugo*, *ferruginis*, iron rust, fr. *ferrum*, iron. FERREOUS.] Of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron; partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.

ferrugo, fe-rō'gō, *n.* [See prec.] A disease of plants, commonly called *Rust*.

ferrule, fe'rūl, *n.* [Formerly *verril*, fr. Fr. *virole*, ferrule, fr. L.L. *virola*, a ring, dim. fr. L. *viria*, a bracelet; the form having been modified by the influence of L. *ferrum*, iron. VERR.] A ring of metal put round the end of a cane, staff, or other thing, to strengthen it.

ferry, fe'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ferried*, fe'rid; ppr. *ferrying*, fe'ri-ing. [A. Sax. *ferian*, to carry, to convey, causative of *faran*, to go. FARE.] To carry, convey, or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat or other vessel.——n. [From the verb; comp. Icel. *ferja*, Dan. *færge*, G. *fähre*, D. *veer*, a ferry.] The place where boats pass over water to convey passengers; regular conveyance provided at such a place; a ferry-boat.

ferry-boat, fe'ri-bōt, *n.* A boat that plies at a ferry.—**ferryman**, fe'ri-man, *n.* One who keeps a ferry.

fertile, fėr'til, *a.* [Fr. *fertile*, L. *fertilis*, fertile, fruitful, fr. *fero*, I bear or produce; same root as E. to *bear* (BEAR); seen also in *confer*, *differ*, *refer*, &c.] Fruitful; producing fruit or crops in abundance; rich; prolific or productive of anything, as of ideas, poetry, &c.; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; *bot.* capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing.

fertilely, fėr'til-li, *adv.* In a fertile manner.

fertility, fėr-til'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fertilité*, L. *fertilitas*. FERTILE.] The state or quality of being fertile; fruitfulness; productiveness; richness; fertile invention.

fertilization, fer'til-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or process of fertilizing; fecundation; impregnation.

fertilize, fėr'til-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fertilized*, fer'til-īzd; ppr. *fertilizing*, fer'til-īz-ing. [*Fertile* and *-ize*=Fr. *fertiliser*.] To make fertile or fruitful; to enrich; to fecundate; to impregnate; to impart the male element to.

fertilizer, fėr'ti-līz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; a manure of some kind.

ferulaceous, fer-ū-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *ferula*, a reed.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; growing similar to a reed.

ferule, fe'rūl, *n.* [L. *ferula*, a twig, a rod, a cane, a switch, fr. L. *ferio*, I strike, I smite.] A flat piece of wood used to punish children by striking them on the palm of the hand; a rod used for the same purpose.——v.t. pret. & pp. *feruled*, fe'rūld; ppr. *feruling*, fe'rūl-ing. To punish with a ferule.

fervency, fėr'ven-si, *n.* [*Fervent* and *-cy*.] State or quality of being fervent; ardour; eagerness; warmth of devotion.

fervent, fėr'vent, *a.* [L. *fervens*, *ferventis*, ppr. of *fervēre*, to be boiling hot, to glow, to rage, ferment; akin *fermentum*, *fervid*, *fervour*.] Intensely warm or hot; glowing; burning; vehement; ardent; earnest; animated; glowing with religious feeling; zealous.

fervently, fėr'vent-li, *adv.* In a fervent manner.

fervid, fėr'vid, *a.* [L. *fervidus*, fr. *ferveo*, FERVENT.] Very hot; glowing; burning; fervent; ardent; very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest.

fervidity, fėr-vid'i-ti, *n.* Heat; fervency.

fervidly, fėr'vid-li, *adv.* In a fervid manner; with glowing warmth.

fervidness, fėr'vid-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being fervid; fervour.

fervour, **fervor**, fėr'vėr, *n.* [L. *fervor*, heat, fr. *ferveo*. FERVENT.] State of being hot, burning, or glowing; heat or warmth; heat of mind; ardour; intensity of feeling; burning zeal; extreme earnestness.

fesse, fes'sē, *n.* [O.E. *festue*, fr. O. Fr. *festu* (Fr. *fétu*), a straw, fr. L. *festūca*, a shoot or twig.] A straw, wire, pin, or the like, used to point out letters to children learning to read; a kind of grass, some species being excellent meadow and pasture grasses.

fesse, fes, *n.* [O. Fr. *fesse*, Fr. *fasce*, L. *fascia*, a band.] In *her.* a band comprising the centre third part of the escutcheon, which it crosses horizontally.—**Fesse point**, the exact centre of the escutcheon.

festal, fest'al, *a.* [From L. *festum*, a feast, *festus*, festive. FEAST.] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

festally, fest'al-li, *adv.* In a festal or festive manner.

fester, fes'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *festered*, fes'tėrd; ppr. *festering*, fes'tėr-ing. [Etym. uncertain; perhaps fr. L. *fistula*, a sort of ulcer, a fistula (like *chapter*, fr. L. *capitulum*, *capitellum*).] To suppurate; to disparage or become full of pus or purulent matter; to rankle; to putrefy; to corrupt; to grow virulent.——n. A small inflammatory tumour.

festinate†, fes'ti-nāt, *a.* [L. *festino*, *festinatum*, I hasten.] Hasty; hurried. [*Shak.*]

festival, fes'tiv-al, *a.* [L. *festivus*, fr. *festum*, a feast. FEAST.] Pertaining to a feast; festive; festal; joyous; mirthful.——n. The time of feasting; a feast; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

festive, fes'tiv, *a.* [L. *festivus*. See prec.] Feast-like; pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

festively, fes'tiv-li, *adv.* In a festive manner.

festivity, fes-tiv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *festivitas*, fr. *festivus*. FESTIVE.] Festive gaiety; the mirth of a feast; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment.

festoon, fes-tōn', *n.* [Fr. *feston*=Sp. *feston*, It. *festone*, a festal garland, fr. L. *festum*, a feast. FEAST.] A string, chain, or garland of flowers, foliage, &c., suspended in a curve or curves; an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, fruits, or leaves.——v.t. pret. & pp. *festooned*, fes-tōnd'; *festooning*, fes-tōn'ing. To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

fetal, **fœtal**, fē'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fetus.

fetation, **fœtation**, fē-tā'shon, *n.* The formation of a fetus.

fetch, fech, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fetched*, fecht; ppr. *fetching*, fech'ing. [A. Sax. *feccan*, *fecean*, *gefeccan*, to fetch, probably fr. *fetian*, to fetch, fr. *fōt*=Icel. *fet*, a step, akin to *foot* (q.v.).] To go and bring, or simply to bring; to bring or draw; to bear toward the person speaking; to cause to come; to recall or bring back; to make, perform, accomplish: with certain objects (to *fetch* a blow, a sigh); to bring or obtain as its price.——v.i. To bring things; to move or turn.—**To fetch and carry**, to perform menial services; to become a servile drudge.——n. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass; a trick; an artifice; the apparition of a living person; a wraith.

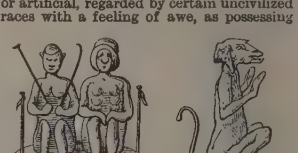
fête, fāt, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *festum*, a feast. FEAST.] A feast or festival; a holiday; a festival-day.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fêted*, fāt'ed; ppr. *fêting*, fāt'ing. To entertain with a feast; to honour with a festive entertainment.—**fête-champêtre**, fāt-shān-pā-tr, *n.* [Fr.] A festival or entertainment in the open air.

feticidal, fē'ti-sīd-al, *a.* Pertaining to feticide.

feticide, **fœticide**, fē'ti-sīd, *n.* [L. *fetus*, *fœtus*, and *cædo*, I kill.] The destruction of the fetus in the womb; the act by which criminal abortion is produced.

fetid, fē'tid, *a.* [L. *fetidus*, *fœtidus*, fetid, fr. *fœtere*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; stinking; having a strong or rancid scent.—**fetidness**, fē'tid-nes, *n.* The quality of being fetid.

fetish, **fetich**, fē'tish, *n.* [Fr. *fétiche*, fr. Pg. *feitiço*, sorcery, witchcraft, fr. L. *factitius*, artificial, fr. *facio*, I make. FACT.] Any object, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, regarded by certain uncivilized races with a feeling of awe, as possessing



Fetiches of Dahomey.

mysterious powers or as being the representative or habitation of a deity; hence, any object of exclusive devotion.—**fetishism**, **fetichism**, fē'tish-izm, *n.* [*Fetish*, *fetich*, and *-ism*.] The practice of worshipping fetishes, practised by some African tribes.—**fetishistic**, fē-tish-is'tik, *a.* Of or pertaining to fetishism.

fetlock, fet'lok, *n.* [From *foot* or *feet* and *lock*.] The tuft of hair that grows behind on a horse's feet; the joint on which this hair grows; an instrument fixed on the leg of a horse at pasture to prevent him from running off.

fetlocked, fet'lokt, *a.* Having fetlocks; tied by the fetlock.

fetor, fē'tėr, *n.* [L. *fœtor*. FETID.] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

fetter, fet'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *feter*, *fetor*, a fetter=O.H.G. *fezzera*, G. *fessel*, Icel. *fiōtur*, Sw. *fjetter*, a fetter. Probably connected with *foot*.] A chain or something else for confining the feet; anything that confines or restrains from motion. (Generally used in the plural.)——v.t. pret. & pp. *fettered*, fet'ėrd; ppr. *fettering*, fet'ėr-ing. To put fetters upon; to enchain; to confine; to impose restraints on.

fetterless, fet'ėr-les, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.

fetterlock, fet'ėr-lok, *n.* An instrument for confining a horse's leg; a fetlock.

fettle, fet'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fettled*, fet'ld; ppr. *fettling*, fet'ling. [Akin to Icel. *fitla*, to touch lightly; L.G. *fisseln*, to be occupied in cleaning.] To put in right order or trim.——n. Good trim or order; good condition.

fetus, **fœtus**, fē'tus, *n.*; pl. **fetuses**, **fœtuses**, fē'tus-ez. [L. *fetus*, less correctly *fœtus*, fr. the root *fe*, implying fruitfulness, productiveness, increase; seen in *female*, *fecund*, &c., by some identified with that of verb to *be*. FECUND.] The young of an animal in the womb, or in the egg, after being perfectly formed.

feu, fū, *n.* [O. Fr. *fieu*, *fief*, a fief. FEUD.] In Scotland, a piece of ground granted in perpetuity in consideration of an annual payment called *feu-duty*.

feud, fūd, *n.* [O.E. *feide*, *fede*, fr. A. Sax. *faehth*, hostility, fr. *fāh*, hostile (whence *foe*)=D. *veede*, G. *fehde*, Dan. *fejde*, a feud; the spelling being modified through confusion

with L.L. *feudum*, a feud or fief. Akin *fiend*.] Hostility; often hostility or declared warfare between families or parties in a state; a hereditary quarrel.

feud, fūd, *n.* [L.L. *feudum*, a fief; the same word as *fief*, *feu*, *fee*, though the presence of the *d* is difficult to explain.] A fief; an estate held on the terms of performing certain conditions, as military service, &c.

feudal, fū'dal, *a.* [L.L. *feudalis*, fr. *feudum*. See prec.] Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; founded upon or pertaining to the system of holding lands by military services. —**Feudal system**, a system according to which land was held on condition that the possessor should do military service in return.—

feudalism, fūd'al-izm, *n.* The feudal system. See FEUDAL.—**feudalist**, fūd'-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of the feudal system; one versed in feudal law.—**feudality**, fūd-al'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.—**feudalize**, fūd'al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *feudalized*, fūd'al-īzd; ppr. *feudalizing*, fūd'al-iz-ing. To reduce to a feudal tenure.—**feudally**, fūd'al-li, *adv.* In a feudal manner; by feudal tenure.

feudary, fū'da-ri, *a.* [L.L. *feudarius*. FEUDAL.] Held by or pertaining to feudal tenure.——**n.** A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.

feudatory, **feudatary**, fūd'a-to-ri, fūd'-a-ta-ri, *n.* [O. Fr. *feudataire*, L.L. *feudatarius*, fr. *feudum*, a fief. FEUDAL.] The tenant of a feud or fief; a tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior on condition of military service.—**a.** Holding from another on some conditional tenure.

feu-de-joie, fē-dē-zhwā. [Fr., fire of joy.] A bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

feuilleton, fwēl-toń, *n.* [Fr., fr. *feuille*, a leaf; lit. a small leaf.] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism.

fever, fē'vėr, *n.* [Either fr. A. Sax. *fefer*, fever, fr. L. *febris*, a fever, or fr. O.Fr. *fevre*, Mod. Fr. *fièvre*, of same origin; root and connections unknown.] A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with great thirst; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *fevered*, fē'vėrd; ppr. *fevering*, fē'vėr-ing. To put in a fever.——**v.i.** To be seized with fever.

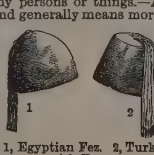
feverfew, fē'vėr-fū, *n.* [A. Sax. *feferfuge*, fr. L. *febrifugia*, fr. *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, I drive away.] A European composite plant with much-divided leaves, and white flowers, once supposed to be a valuable febrifuge, hence the name.

feverish, fē'vėr-ish, *a.* Having fever or a slight fever; indicating or pertaining to fever; in an agitated or excited state; inconstant; liable to sudden changes.—**feverishly**, fē'vėr-ish-li, *adv.* In a feverish manner.—**feverishness**, fē'vėr-ish-nes, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

few, fū, *a.* [A. Sax. *feówe*, few=O. Sax. *fā*, O. Fris. *fē*, Icel. *fár*, Dan. *faa*, Goth. *fawa*, pl. *fawai*, little, few; of cognate origin with L. *paucus*, few, *paulus*, Gr. *pauros*, little; L. *pauper*, poor.] Not many; small in number: used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun, for not many persons or things.—**A few** is often used and generally means more than *few* alone.—

fewness, fū'nes, *n.* Quality of being few; smallness of number; paucity.

fez, fez, *n.* [From *Fez*, in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A red cap of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, much worn in Turkey, Egypt, and North Africa generally. (Plural, **Fezzes**.)



1, Egyptian Fez. 2, Turkish Fez.

fiacre, fē-ä-kr, *n.* [Fr.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach or similar vehicle plying for hire.

fiancé, **fiancée**, fē-äṅ-sā, *n. masc.* and *fem.* [Fr.] An affianced or betrothed person.

fiasco, fē-as'kō, *n.*; pl. **fiascos**, fē-as'kōz. [It. *fiasco*, a flask or bottle, a cry in Italy when a singer fails to please, perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle.] A failure in a musical performance; an ignominious and notorious failure generally.

fiat, fī'at, *n.* [L., 'let it be done'.] A decree; a command to do something.

fib, fib, *n.* [Probably an abbreviation and corruption from *fable*.] A falsehood; a white lie; a word used as a softer expression than *lie*.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *fibbed*, fibd; ppr. *fibbing*, fib'ing. To tell fibs; to speak falsely.—**fibber**, **fibster**, fib'ėr, fib'stėr, *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.

fibre, fī'bėr, *n.* [Fr. *fibre*, fr. L. *fibra*, a fibre; allied to *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT.] A thread; a filament; a fine, slender body which constitutes a part of animals, plants, or minerals; any fine, slender thread.

fibriform, fī'bri-form, *a.* Like or in the form of a fibre or fibres.

fibril, fī'bril, *n.* [Fr. *fibrille*, L.L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra*. FIBRE.] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

fibrilla, fī-bril'la, *n.*; pl. **fibrillæ**, fī-bril'-lē. [Dim. of L. *fibra*.] One of the elements or components of fibre; *bot.* one of the hairs on the young roots of plants.—**fibrillation**, fī-bri-lā'shon, *n.* The state of being reduced to fibrils or fibrillæ.—**fibrillous**, fī'bril-us, *a.* Pertaining to fibrils or small fibres.

fibrin, **fibrine**, fī'brin, *n.* [From *fibre*.] A peculiar organic substance found in animals and vegetables, and readily obtained from fresh blood.—**fibrinous**, fī'bri-nus, *a.* Having or partaking of the nature of fibrine.

fibrocartilage, fī-brō-kär'ti-lāj, *n.* [L. *fibra*, fibre, and *cartilage*, cartilage.] A substance intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament.

fibroid, fī'broid, *a.* [From L. *fibra*, fibre, and *-oid*.] Of a fibrous character.—**Fibroid phthisis**, a form of consumption characterized by the growth of fibrous matter in the lungs.

fibroma, fī-brō'ma, *n.* [*Fibre* and *-oma*.] A tumour or growth consisting largely of fibrous matter.

fibrosis, fī-brō'sis, *n.* [*Fibre* and *-osis*.] A morbid growth or development of fibrous matter.

fibrous, fī'brus, *a.* [Fr. *fibreux*, L. *fibrosus*, fr. *fibra*, a fibre.] Composed or consisting of fibres; containing fibres.

fibula, fib'ū-la, *n.*; pl. **fibulæ**, fib'ū-lē. [L., a clasp, a brace, a pin.] An ancient clasp or buckle: the outer and lesser bone of the lower leg; a needle for sewing up wounds.—**fibular**, fib'-ū-lėr, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.

a, Fibula; *b*, tibia.

fichu, fi-shō', *n.* [Fr.] A light piece of dress worn by ladies, covering the neck, throat, and shoulders.

fickle, fik'l, *a.* [A. Sax. *ficol*, inconstant, deceitful; akin to G. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro; also to *fidget*.] Of a changeable mind; not firm in appearance or purpose; irresolute; inconstant; wavering; unsteady; vacillating; variable; capricious.

fickleness, fik'l-nes, *n.* Quality of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; changeableness, as of fortune.

fico, fē'kō, *n.* [It., fr. L. *ficus*, a fig.] A fig, as used in expressions of scorn or contempt.

fictile, fik'tīl, *a.* [L. *fictilis*, fr. *fictus*, formed, fr. *fingo*, I form, shape, or fashion. FEIGN.] Moulded into form or shape by art; made of clay; manufactured by the potter.

fiction, fik'shon, *n.* [L. *fictio*, a shaping, a fashioning, a feigning, fr. *fingo*, *fictum*, I fashion. FEIGN.] A feigned or invented story; a tale or story composed for amusement or entertainment; literature in the form of romances, novels, tales, and the like; a falsehood; a lie; a fabrication.—

fictional, fik'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by fiction.—**fictionist**, fik'-shon-ist, *n.* A writer of fiction.

fictitious, fik-ti'shus, *a.* [L. *ficticius*, *fictitius*, fr. *fictus*, pp. of *fingo*, I feign. FICTION.] Containing fiction; feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine; invented to give literary pleasure; dealing with imaginary characters and events.—**fictitiously**, fik-ti'shus-li, *adv.* In a fictitious manner.

fictive, fik'tiv, *a.* [*Fiction* and *-ive*.] Feigned; imaginary; hypothetical.

fid, fid, *n.* [Origin and connections obscure.] A bar or short piece of wood or metal; a wooden pin for various purposes on board ship.

fiddle, fid'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *fithele*=L.G. *fidel*, Dan. *fiddel*, Icel. *fithla*, D. *vedel*; perhaps borrowed fr. L.L. *vidula*, a viol. VIOL.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *fiddled*, fid'ld; ppr. *fiddling*, fid'ling. To play on a fiddle or violin; to trifle; to trifle with the hands.——**v.t.** To play on a fiddle.

fiddle-bow, fid'l-bō, *n.* The bow strung with horse-hair for playing the fiddle.

fiddle-faddle, fid'l-fad'l, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [Colloq.]

fiddler, fid'lėr, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

fiddle-stick, fid'l-stik, *n.* The bow with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

fiddle-wood, fid'l-wud, *n.* A tropical American timber tree which yields a hard wood valuable for carpenter work.

fidelity, fi-del'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fidélité*, L. *fidelitas*, fr. *fidelis*, faithful, fr. *fides*, trust, faith, fr. *fido*, I trust. FAITH.] Faithfulness; trustiness; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations; firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty; honesty; integrity.

fidget, fij'et, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fidgeted*, fij'et-ed; ppr. *fidgeting*, fij'et-ing. [Dim. of provincial *fidge*, *fike*, *fyke*, to be restless; akin to Icel. *fika*, to hasten; G. *ficken*, O.Sw. *fika*, to move quickly to and fro; E. *fickle*.] To move uneasily one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts.——**n.** An uneasy restless motion; restlessness.

fidgetiness, fij'et-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fidgety.

fidgety, fij'et-i, *a.* [*Fidget* and *-y*.] Given to fidget; restless; uneasy.

fiducial, fi-dū'shal, *a.* [L.L. *fiducialis*, fr. L. *fiducia*, faith, trust, fr. *fido*, I trust. FAITH.] Having faith or trust; fiduciary; having a fixed and standard position.

fiduciary, fi-dū'shi-a-ri, *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, fr. *fiducia*, trust, trustiness. See prec.] Relating to a thing held in trust; held in trust; having the nature of a trust.——**n.** One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

fie, fī, *interj.* [An expression corresponding to Sc. *feigh*, Fr. *fi*, G. *pfui*, *fi*, Dan. *fy*, &c.] An exclamation denoting impatience, contempt, or dislike.

fief, fēf, *n.* [Fr. *fief*, fr. O.H.G. *fihu*, property, lit. cattle. FEE, FEUD.] An estate held of a superior on condition of military service.

field, fēld, *n.* [A. Sax. *feld*, a field=L.G. O. Sax. and O. Fris. *feld*, D. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, G. *feld*; allied to A. Sax. *folde*, the earth; perhaps to *fell*, a hill.] A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture; a distinct or separate division of a farm; cleared land; cultivated ground; the open country; the ground where a battle is fought; a battle; action in the field; open space for action or operation; scope; compass; extent; sphere;

the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; the general surface of a heraldic shield or escutcheon; those taking part in a hunt; all the horses, dogs, or the like, taking part in a race.—**To hold the field**, to hold a position to the exclusion of others.—**To keep the field**, to continue active military operations in the field.—**To take the field**, to begin military operations.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fielded*, fēld'ed; ppr. *fielding*, fēld'ing. In certain games at ball, to be one of those whose duty is to watch and catch the ball.

field-artillery, fēld'är-til-ē-ri, *n.* Light ordnance fitted for active operations in the field.

field-book, fēld'bu̇k, *n.* A book used in surveying fields, &c., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, &c.

field-day, fēld'dā, *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.

fielder, fēld'ėr, *n.* A player who fields at cricket or other games.

fieldfare, fēld'fār, *n.* [From *field*, and *fare*, to go.] A species of thrush found in Great Britain during the winter.

field-glass, fēld'glas, *n.* A kind of binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator.

field-gun, fēld'gun, *n.* A small cannon for use in the field.

field-marshal, fēld-mär'shal, *n.* The commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank.

field-mouse, fēld'mous, *n.* One of several species of mouse that live in the field.

field-officer, fēld'of-fis-ėr, *n.* A military officer of the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

field-preacher, fēld'prēch-ėr, *n.* One who preaches in the open air.

field-sport, fēld'spōrt, *n.* A kind of sport practised in the field or out of doors, as shooting and hunting.

field-train, fēld'trān, *n.* A department of artillery that has to attend to the supply of ammunition on the field.

field-work, fēld'wėrk, *n.* All the out-of-doors operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, &c.; a temporary fortification thrown up.

fiend, fēnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *feónd*, *fýnd*, a fiend, an enemy, fr. *feón*, to hate; like D. *vijand*, Icel. *fjandi*, Goth. *fijands*, G. *feind*, enemy; originally a present participle, fr. A. Sax. *feón*, to hate; fr. root seen in Skr. *pi*, to hate: akin *foe*. *Friend* is a similar form.] An infernal being; a demon; the devil; a person with devilish qualities; a wicked, cruel, or malicious person.

fiendish, fēnd'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a fiend; infernal; diabolic; devilish.

fiendishness, fēnd'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being fiendish.

fierce, fėrs, *a.* [O.Fr. *fers*, *fiers*, fr. L. *ferus*, wild, rude, cruel, whence *fera*, a wild beast: akin *ferocious*, *feral*.] Wild; vehement; furious; rushing; savage; ravenous; easily enraged; violent; outrageous; passionate; angry; ardent.

fiercely, fėrs'li, *adv.* In a fierce manner; violently; furiously; with rage.

fierceness, fėrs'nes, *n.* Quality of being fierce; ferocity; fury; impetuosity; savageness; violence; outrageous passion.

fierily, fī'ė-ri-li, *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; passionately.

fieriness, fī'ė-ri-nes, *n.* Quality of being fiery; heat of temper; irritability.

fiery, fī'ė-ri, *a.* [Formerly *firy*, fr. *fire* and *-y*.] Consisting of fire; like fire; bright; glaring; hot like fire; vehement; ardent; impetuous; easily provoked; irritable; fierce.

fife, fīf, *n.* [Fr. *fifre*, a fife, fr. G. *pfeife* (=E. *pipe*), a word of onomatopoetic origin. PIPE.] A small musical instrument of the flute kind, having but one key, and a compass of two octaves, used chiefly for martial music with drums.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fifed*, fīft; ppr. *fifing*, fīf'ing. To play on a fife.

fife-major, fīf'mā-jėr, *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers.

fifer, fīf'ėr, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

fifteen, fīf'tēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftýne*, *fiftêne*, lit. 'five-ten'=L.G. *feftein*, D. *vijftien*, G. *fünfzehn*, &c.] Five and ten.——n. The number which consists of five and ten; a symbol representing this number, as 15 or XV.

fifteenth, fīf'tēnth, *a.* [From *fifteen*, with the ordinal suffix *-th*=A. Sax. *fiftéotha*.] The fifth after the tenth; the ordinal of fifteen; containing one part in fifteen.——n. A fifteenth part.

fifth, fifth, *a.* [Formerly *fift*, fr. A. Sax. *fifta*, L.G. *fifte*, D. *vijfde*, G. *fünfte*, &c.= *five* and *-th*. FIVE.] The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.——n. A fifth part.

fifthly, fifth'li, *adv.* In the fifth place.

fiftieth, fif'ti-eth, *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftigotha*, fr. *fiftig*, fifty.] The ordinal of fifty.——n. A fiftieth part.

fifty, fif'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftig*—*fif*, five, and *tig*, a form equivalent to ten; so D. *vijftig*, G. *fünfzig*, &c.] Five tens; five times ten.——n. The number which consists of five times ten; a symbol representing this number.

Fig (*Ficus Carica*).

fig, fig, *n.* [Fr. *figue*, like D. *vijg*, G. *feige*, fr. L. *ficus*, fig.] The fruit of a tree of the mulberry family composed of a hollow pulpy receptacle containing a multitude of minute flowers; the tree itself; something of little value; a mere trifle.

fig, fig, *n.* [A contr. for *figure*.] Dress: employed chiefly in the colloquial phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress.

fight, fīt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fought*, fąt; ppr. *fighting*, fīt'ing. [A. Sax. *feohtan*, to fight = O. Fris. *fiuchta*, G. *fechten*, D. *vechten*, Dan. *fegte*, Icel. *fikta*, to fight; root doubtful.] To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms; to strive; to struggle: with *with* or *against* before an object—**To fight shy of**, to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, &c.——v.t. To carry on contention against; to maintain, as a struggle for victory over enemies; to contend with in battle; to war against; to cause to fight; to win or gain by struggle (to *fight* one's way); to manage or manœuvre in a fight (to *fight* one's ship).—To fight it out, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.——n. A struggle for victory; a battle; an engagement; a combat; a contest; an encounter; a duel.

fighter, fīt'ėr, *n.* One who fights; a combatant; a warrior.

fighting, fīt'ing, *p.a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle; occupied in war.

figment, fig'ment, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingo*, I form, fashion, or shape. FEIGN.] A fiction; something feigned or imagined; an invention; a fabrication.

figuline, fig'ū-lin, *a.* [L. *figulus*, a potter, fr. *fingo*, I fashion. FEIGN.] Made of potter's clay; made by a potter.

figurable, fig'ūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be figured.

figural, fig'ūr-al, *a.* [*Figure* and *-al*.] Represented by figure or pertaining to figures; figurate.

figurant, fig'ūr-ant, *n. masc.*; **figurante**, fig'ūr-ant. *n. fem.* [Fr., ppr. of *figurer*, to figure.] One who dances at the opera in groups or figures; a character on the stage who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.

figurate, fig'ūr-āt, *a.* [L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figūro*, I form, fr. *figūra*, figure (q.v.).] Of a certain determinate form.—**Figurate numbers**, such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, being thus called triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., numbers.

figuration, fig-ūr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *figuratio*.] Act of giving figure or form; configuration; form; the giving of a certain ornamental or florid character to music.

figurative, fig'ūr-ąt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*, L.L. *figurativus*—*figurate* and *-ive*.] Containing a figure or figures; representing by means of a figure or type; typical; symbolical; used in a metaphorical sense; having the character of a figure or trope; metaphoric; not literal or direct; abounding with figures of speech.

figuratively, fig'ūr-ąt-iv-li, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by a figure; not literally.

figurativeness, fig'ūr-ąt-iv-nes, *n.* State of being figurative.

figure, fig'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *figure*, fr. L. *figura*, figure, shape, fr. *fig*, root of *fingo*, I fashion, I shape; whence also *feign*, *fiction*, &c. FEIGN.] A form, shape, or fashion; the form of anything as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities; person; distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character; appearance of any kind; a statue; an image; representation; character denoting a number; a digit; a diagram; type; representative; emblem; symbol; a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification; amount; price; value.—To cut a figure, to make one's self celebrated or notorious; to appear to advantage or disadvantage.——v.t. pret. & pp. *figured*, fig'ūrd; ppr. *figuring*, fig'ūr-ing. [Fr. *figurer*, L. *figūrare*, to figure.] To make a figure or likeness of; to represent by drawing, sculpture, carving, embroidery, &c.; to cover or adorn with figures; to mark with figures; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to imagine; to image in the mind.——v.i. To make a figure; to be a prominent or distinguished person.

figured, fig'ūrd, *a.* Adorned with figures; having figures or designs on the surface; free and florid.

figure-head, fig'ūr-hed, *n.* The ornamental figure on a ship immediately under the bowsprit.

figurine, fig-ū-rēn', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *figure*.] A small ornamental figure or piece of statuary; a statuette.

figuring, fig'ūr-ing, *n.* Act of making figures; figures collectively.

filaceous, fil-ā'shus, *a.* [From L. *filum*, a thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

filament, fil'a-ment, *n.* [L.L. *filamentum*, from L. *filum*, a thread, whence also *file* (a line), *fillet*, *profile*. Etymol. uncertain; probably same root as *fibra*, a fibre.] A slender thread or body like a thread; a fine fibre.

filamentary, **filamentose**, **filamentous**, fil-a-men'ta-ri, fil-a-men'tōs, fil-a-men'tus, *a.* [*Filament* and *-ary*, *-ose*, *-ous*.] Consisting of filaments.

filamentoid, fil-a-men'toid, *a.* [*Filament* and *-oid*.] Like a filament.

filar, fī'lėr, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT.] Pertaining to a thread: applied to a microscope, or other optical instrument, into whose construction one or more threads or fine wires are introduced.

filatory, fil'a-to-ri, *n.* [From L. *filum*, a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads.

filature, fil'a-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *filature*, L.L. *filatura*, fr. L. *filare*, to spin, fr. *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT.] The reeling off silk from cocoons; an establishment for reeling silk; a filatory.

filbert, fil'bert, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] The fruit of the cultivated hazel.

filch, filsh or filch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filched*, filsht or filcht; ppr. *filching*, filsh'ing or filch'ing. [Perhaps for *filk*, fr. O.E. *fele*, hide, steal, Icel. *fela*, to steal, like *talk* and *tell*, *stalk* (verb) and *steal*.] To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage; to take wrongfully.

filcher, filsh'ėr or filch'ėr, *n.* One who filches; a petty thief.

file, fīl, *n.* [Fr. *file*, fr. L. *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT.] A line or wire on which papers are strung; the whole number of papers

strung on a line or wire; a bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each endorsed; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; hence, rank and file, the lines of soldiers from side to side, and from front to back.——v.t. pret. & pp. *filed*, fīld; ppr. *filing*, fīl'ing. To arrange or place on or in a file; to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers (to *file* a bill in chancery).——v.i. To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

file, fīl, *n.* [A. Sax. *fil*, *fīl*, *fēol*, a file=L.G. *file*, D. *vijl*, Dan. *viil*, G. *feile*, O.H.G. *fīla*, *fīhala*, a file; root doubtful.] A hard steel instrument, having minute teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading, and smoothing metal, ivory, wood, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *filed*, fīld; ppr. *filing*, fīl'ing. To rub or cut with a file; to polish; to wear off or away.

file-cutter, fīl'kut-ėr, *n.* A maker of files.

file-fish, fīl'fish, *n.* A name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file.

filemot, fīl'e-mot, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*, a leaf, and *morte*, dead.] The colour of a faded leaf; a yellowish-brown colour.

filer, fīl'ėr, *n.* One who uses a file.

filial, fil'i-al, *a.* [Fr. *filial*, fr. L.L. *filialis*, fr. L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, daughter; perhaps fr. same root as Gr. *phylon*, a tribe; E. to *be*.] Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a son.

filially, fil'i-al-li, *adv.* In a filial manner.

filiate, fil'i-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filiated*, fil'i-āt-ed; ppr. *filiating*, fil'i-āt-ing. [From L. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter. FILIAL. Comp. *affiliate*.] To affiliate; to adopt as a son or daughter.—**filiation**, fil-i-ā'shon, *n.* Act of filiating or affiliating; affiliation.

filibeg, fil'i-beg, *n.* Same as *Fillibeg*.

filibuster, fil'i-bus-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *flibustier*, formerly *fribustier*, a form of D. *vrijbuiter*, G. *freibeuter*, E. *freebooter*.] A buccaneer; one of those lawless adventurers who in the present century have sometimes invaded, with the view of occupying, a foreign country.——v.i. pret. & pp. *filibustered*, fil'i-bus-tėrd; ppr. *filibustering*, fil'i-bus-tėr-ing. To act as a filibuster.—**filibusterism**, fil'i-bus-tėr-izm, *n.* The act or practice of filibustering.

filical, fil'i-kal, *a.* [L. *filix*, *filicis*, a fern.] Belonging to the family of ferns.—**filicoid**, fil'i-koid, *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.

filiform, fil'i-form, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a thread or filament; slender, like a thread.

filigree, fil'i-grē, *n.* [Formerly *filigrane*, fr. Fr. *filigrane*, It. *filigrana*, fr. L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain: originally it is said to have had beads in it.] Ornamental open work executed in fine gold or silver wire, formed into fanciful designs; something resembling this; something showy but unsubstantial.—**filigreed**, fil'i-grēd, *a.* Ornamented with filigree.

filings, fil'ingz, *n. pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

fill, fil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filled*, fild; ppr. *filling*, fil'ing. [A. Sax. *fyllan*, to fill, fr. the adjective *ful*, full=Icel. and Sw. *fylla*, Dan. *fylde*, Goth. *fulljan*, G. *füllen*, D. *vullen*, to fill. FULL.] To make full; to put or pour in till the thing will hold no more; to occupy, as a void space; to pervade or extend through; to supply with abundance; to satisfy; to content; to surfeit; to press and dilate on all sides (a sail); to supply with an occupant or holder; to hold; to possess and perform the duties of.—**To fill in**, to pour or put in for the purpose of filling something; to write in.—**To fill out**, to distend or enlarge from within.—**To fill up**, to make quite full; to occupy the whole extent of; to engage or employ (time).——v.i. To grow or become full.——n. As much as fills or quite supplies; as much as supplies want (eat your *fill*).

filler, fil'ėr, *n.* One who or that which fills.

fillet, fil'et, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, a thread, a band, the chine of an animal, &c., dim. of *fil*, thread, fr. L. *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT, FILE (thread).] A little band to tie about the hair; a band or narrow strip on various things and for various purposes; the fleshy part of the thigh in veal; meat rolled together and tied round; something resembling a fillet or band; a small moulding having the appearance of a narrow band.——v.t. pret. & pp. *filleted*, fil'et-ed; ppr. *filleting*, fil'et-ing. To bind with a fillet or little band.

filleting, fil'et-ing, *n.* Material of which fillets are made; fillets collectively.

fillibeg, fil'i-beg, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg*, lit. little plaid—*filleadh*, a plaid, and *beg*, little.] The Gaelic name of the kilt worn by the Highlanders of Scotland.

fillibuster, fil'i-bus-tėr, *n.* Same as *Filibuster*.

filling, fil'ing, *n.* A making full; materials used for occupying some vacant space' stopping up a hole, or the like; woof of a fabric.

fillip, fil'ip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filliped*, fil'ipt; ppr. *filliping*, fil'ip-ing. [Same as *flip*.] To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the thumb with a sudden spring; to strike smartly.——n. A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow or stroke; something which tends to rouse or stimulate at once.

fillister, fil'is-tėr, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of plane used for grooving timber.

filly, fil'i, *n.* [A dim. form of *foal*=Icel. *fylja*, a filly, fr. *fola*, a foal. FOAL.] A female or mare colt; a young mare; a wanton girl.

film, film, *n.* [A. Sax. *fylmen*, a thin skin; perhaps allied to *fell*, a skin.] A thin skin; a pellicle; a very thin layer or coating on something; a fine thread, as of a spider's web.——v.t. pret. & pp. *filmed*, filmd; ppr. *filming*, film'ing. To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

filminess, film'i-nes, *n.* State of being filmy.

filmy, film'i, *a.* [*Film* and *-y.*] Like a film; composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

fioplume, fī'lō-plōm, *n.* [L. *filum*, hair, *pluma*, feather.] One of the thread-like or hair-like feathers of a bird.

filose, fil'ōs, *a.* [From L. *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT.] That ends in a thread-like process.

filter, fil'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *filtre*, fr. L.L. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt or fulled wool, used originally as a strainer. FELT.] A strainer; any substance or apparatus through which liquors are passed for defecation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *filtered*, fil'tėrd; ppr. *filtering*, fil'tėr-ing. To purify by passing through a filter, or a porous substance that retains feculent or foul matter.——v.i. To percolate; to pass through a filter.

filth, filth, *n.* [A. Sax. *fylth*, fr. *fūl*, foul (being thus equivalent to *foul-th*). FOUL. Comp. *broad*, *breadth*, &c.] That which fouls or defiles; dirt; nastiness; pollution; anything that sullies or defiles the moral character.

filthily, filth'i-li, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

filthiness, filth'i-nes, *n.* State of being filthy; foulness; dirtiness.

filthy, filth'i, *a.* [*Filth* and *-y.*] Abounding in filth; dirty; foul; nasty; unclean; obscene; licentious; morally impure; obtained by base and dishonest means.

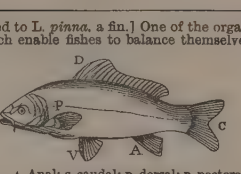
filtrate, fil'trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filtrated*, fil'trāt-ed; ppr. *filtrating*, fil'trāt-ing. [L. *filtro*, *filtratus*. FILTER.] To filter.

filtration, fil-trā'shon, *n.* Act or process of filtering.

fimbriate, **fimbriated**, fim'bri-āt, fim'bri-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *fimbriæ*, threads, a fringe.] Fringed; having a sort of fringe or border; having fibres, hairs, or bristles on the edge.——v.t. To hem; to fringe.

fimetarious, fī-mē-tā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *fimētum*, a dunghill, fr. *fimus*, dung.] Growing on or amidst dung.

fin, fin, *n.* [A. Sax. *fin*, *finn*, a fin=L.G. and Dan. *finne*, D. *vin*, Sw. *fena*; perhaps allied to L. *pinna*, a fin.] One of the organs which enable fishes to balance themselves,



Fins.—A, Anal; C, caudal; D, dorsal; P, pectoral; V, ventral.

and assist in regulating their movements in the water; anything resembling a fin.

finable, fin'a-bl, *a.* That admits a fine; subject to a fine or penalty.

final, fin'al, *a.* [Fr. *final*, L. *finalis*, fr. *finis*, end; seen also in *fine*, adj. and noun, *confine*, *define*, *affinity*, *finance*, *finish*, &c. FINE (a.).] Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive; respecting a purpose or ultimate end in view (a *final* cause).

finale, fē-nā'lā, *n.* [It. *finale*, fr. L. *finalis*, final. See prec.] *Mus.* the last part of a concerted piece, sonata, symphony, or opera; hence, the last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition.

finality, fi-nal'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *finalitas*, fr. L. *finalis*, final (q.v.).] Final state; the state of being final; conclusion; the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end.

finally, fī'nal-li, *adv.* [*Final* and *-ly.*] At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; completely; beyond recovery.

finance, fi-nans', *n.* [Fr. *finance*, fr. L.L. *financia*, a money payment, fr. *finare*, to pay a fine, fr. L. *finis*, in late sense of a sum paid in final settlement of a claim. FINE (n.).] The system or science of public revenue and expenditure; management of money matters; *pl.* funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money; also the income or pecuniary resources of individuals.——v.i. pret. & pp. *financed*, fi-nanst'; ppr. *financing*, fi-nans'ing. To conduct financial operations.——v.t. To manage the financial affairs of.

financial, fi-nan'shal, *a.* [*Finance* and *-al.*] Pertaining to finance, or to public revenue.

financially, fi-nan'shal-li, *adv.* In a financial manner; in relation to finances.

financier, fi-nan'sėr, *n.* [*Finance* and *-ier*=Fr. *financier*.] One who is skilled in financial matters or in the principles or system of public revenue.

finback, fin'bak, *n.* A whale having a kind of fin on its back.

finch, finsh, *n.* [A. Sax. *finc*=G. Dan. and Sw. *fink*, *finke*, D. *vink*; comp. W. *pinc*, a finch, Prov. E. and Sc. *pink*, *spink*: probably imitative of the cry.] The name given to many small conirostral singing birds.

find, find, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *found*, found; ppr. *finding*, find'ing. [A. Sax. *findan*, to find=O. Sax. *findan*, O. Fris. *finda*, D. *vinden*, G. *finden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel. *finna* (for *finda*), Goth. *finthan*, to find: connections doubtful.] To come upon; to meet with; to discover; to gain first sight or knowledge of, as of something lost; to recover; to obtain by searching or by accident; to light upon; to gain, get, obtain, procure; to detect; to catch; to perceive; to learn; to remark; to supply; to furnish; to procure; *law*, to determine and declare by verdict.—**To find one's self**, to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; to provide one's necessaries at one's own expense.—**To find one in** (something), to supply, furnish, or provide one with (something).—**To find out**, to detect; to discover.——n. A discovery of anything valuable; the thing found.

finder, find'ėr, *n.* One who or that which finds or discovers; a smaller telescope attached to a larger, for finding an object more readily.

finding, find'ing, *n.* Discovery; act of discovering; that which is found; *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

fine, fīn, *a.* [Fr. *fin*, fine, delicate, &c.=G. *fein*, D. *fijn*, Dan. *fin*, Sw. *fin*, Icel. *finn*—all fr. L. *finitus*, finished, perfect, pp. of *finio*, I finish, fr. *finis*, an end. FINAL. *Fine* and *finite* are thus the same word.] Of very small diameter; slender; minute; keen; smoothly sharp; made of delicate materials; not coarse; in very small particles; pure; refined; nice; delicate; exquisite; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; elegant; beautiful in thought; very handsome; accomplished; elegant in manners; finically or affectedly elegant; aiming too much at show or effect; excellent; superior or perfect in its own particular kind; brilliant or acute; amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent; showy; splendid.—**Fine arts**, the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, generally restricted to painting and sculpture.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fined*, find; ppr. *fining*, fīn'ing. To make fine; to refine; to purify; to free from foreign matter.

fine, fīn, *n.* [From L. *finis*, an end, and in a feudal sense a final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement. FINAL.] A payment of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for an offence.—**In fine**, in conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fined*, fīnd; ppr. *fining*, fīn'ing. To impose a fine or pecuniary penalty on; to punish by fine.

finedraw, fīn'drą, *v.t.* pret. *finedrew*, fīn'drō; pp. *finedrawn*, fīn'drąn. To sew up with so much nicety that the rent is not perceived.—**finedrawn**, fīn'drąn, *p.a.* Drawn out to too great a degree of fineness or tenuity; drawn out with too much subtlety.

finely, fīn'li, *adv.* In a fine manner; gaily; handsomely; elegantly; delicately.

fineness, fīn'nes, *n.* Quality of being fine in any of its senses.

finer, fīn'ėr, *n.* One who fines, refines, or purifies.

finery, fīn'é-ri, *n.* [*Fine* and *-ery*.] Fine things; showy articles of dress; gay clothes; jewels, trinkets, &c.; a furnace where cast-iron is converted into malleable iron.

fine-spoken, fīn'spōk-n, *a.* Using fine phrases.

finespun, fīn'spun, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtle.

finesse, fi-nes', *n.* [Fr. *finesse*, lit. fineness. FINE (a).] Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *finessed*, fi-nest'; ppr. *finessing*, fi-nes'ing. To use finesse or artifice.

fin-footed, fin'fut-ed, *a.* Having feet with toes connected by a membrane.

finger, fing'gėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *finger*=D. *vinger*, L.G. G. Sw. and Dan. *finger*, Icel. *fingr*, Goth. *figgrs*, by some connected with *fist* or with *fang*.] One of the five members of the hand, or any of them but the thumb; a digit; something resembling a finger; an index; the length or breadth of a finger; skill in playing on a keyed instrument.—**To have at one's finger ends**, to be quite familiar with; to be able to make available readily.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fingered*, fing'gėrd; ppr. *fingering*, fing'gėr-ing. To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy with; to pilfer; to apply the fingers to, as to an instrument of music.—*v.i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

finger-alphabet, fing'gėr-al-fa-bet, *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers answering to the common written alphabet, and used by deaf-mutes.

finger-board, fing'gėr-bōrd, *n.* The board at the neck of a stringed musical instrument, where the fingers act on the strings; the range of keys of a pianoforte, organ, &c.

fingered, fing'gėrd, *a.* Having fingers, or parts like fingers.

finger-glass, fing'gėr-glās, *n.* A glass introduced at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner.

fingering, fing'gėr-ing, *n.* Act of touching lightly or handling; manner of touching an instrument of music with the fingers in playing; marking of the notes of music to guide the fingers in playing; a thick loose worsted used for knitting stockings.

finger-plate, fing'gėr-plāt, *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain on the edge of a door where the handle is.

finger-post, fing'gėr-pōst, *n.* A post set up for the direction of travellers.

finger-stall, fing'gėr-stąl, *n.* A cover for protection of a finger when injured.

finial, fin'i-al, *n.* [From L. *finis*, an end. FINAL.] The ornamental termination of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like.

finical, fin'ik-al, *a.* [From *fine* (a.), but the form of the word is difficult to explain.] Very fine in drawing distinctions; unduly particular about trifles; pretending to superfluous elegance; affectedly nice or showy.—**finically**, fin'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a finical manner.—**finicalness**, **finicality**, fin'i-kal-nes, fin-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being finical.

finicking, **finikin**, fin'i-king, fin'i-kin, *a.* [Equivalent to *finical*.] Precise in trifles; idly busy.

fining, fīn'ing, *n.* The process of refining, purifying, or clarifying, as liquors; what is used to fine liquors.

finis, fī'nis, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion: often placed at the end of a book.

finish, fin'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *finished*, fin'isht; ppr. *finishing*, fin'ish-ing. [Fr. *finir*, ppr. *finissant*, fr. L. *finire*, *finitus*, to finish, fr. *finis*, end. FINAL.] To bring to an end, make an end of, arrive at the end of; to complete; to terminate; to conclude; to accomplish; to bestow the last required labour upon; to perfect; to polish to a high degree; to elaborate carefully.—*v.i.* To come to an end; to terminate; to expire.—*n.* Completion; the last touch to a work; that which gives perfection to a work of art; polish; careful elaboration.

finisher, fin'ish-ėr, *n.* One who finishes.

finite, fī'nīt, *a.* [L. *finitus*, fr. *finio*, I finish, fr. *finis*, end, limit. FINAL.] Having a limit; limited; bounded; circumscribed; not infinite; *gram.* applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative.—**finitely**, fī'nīt-li, *adv.* In a finite manner or degree.—**finiteness**, fī'nīt-nes, *n.* State of being finite.

finitude, fin'i-tūd, *n.* [From *finite*.] State of being finite; limitation.

finless, fin'les, *a.* Destitute of fins.

Finn, fin, *n.* A native of Finland, or person of the same race.—**Finnish**, fin'ish, *a.* Relating to the Finns.—*n.* A language, allied to the Turkish and Hungarian, spoken by the Finns.

finned, find, *a.* Having fins.

finner, fin'ėr, *n.* A whale having a sort of fin on its back.

finny, fin'i, *a.* Furnished with fins.

fin-ray, fin'rā, *n.* One of the rays or stiff supporting pieces in a fish's fin.

fiord, **fjord**, fyord, *n.* [Dan. and Norw. *fiord*; Icel. *fjörthr*. FIRTH.] An inlet from the sea, usually long, narrow, and very irregularly shaped, such as are common on the coast of Norway.

fiorin, fī'o-rin, *n.* [Comp. Ir. *fiothran*, a kind of grass, Ir. and Gael. *feur*, grass.] A common British grass not of much agricultural value.

fir, fėr, *n.* [An irregular representative of A. Sax. *furh*, Icel. Sw. *fura*, Dan. *fyr*, *fyrre*, G. *föhre*, a fir. *Fir* represents an ancient word, which appears in L. as *quercus*, an oak, and probably meant originally tree in general.] A name for various coniferous trees, sometimes restricted to those which have their leaves growing singly, and the scales of the cones smooth, round, and thin.

fire, fīr, *n.* [A. Sax. *fȳr*, fire=O. Sax. *fiur*, O. Fris. *fior*, D. *vier*, *vuur*, Icel. *fȳri*, Dan. and Sw. *fyr*, G. *feuer*, fire; cog. Gr. *pyr*, fire; allied to Skr. *pu*, to blaze.] Heat and light emanating from a body; the effect of combustion; the fuel burning on a hearth or in any other place; a conflagration; the discharge of a number of firearms; a spark from hot iron accidentally lodged in the eye; light; lustre; splendour; ardour of temper; violence of passion; liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; animation; force of sentiment or expression; ardent affection; severe trouble; affliction.—**On fire**, ignited; burning; hence, *fig.* eager; ardent.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fired*, fīrd; ppr. *firing*, fīr'ing. To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to irritate, as the passions; to animate; to give life or spirit to; to expose to the action of fire; to bake; to cause to explode; to discharge; to throw.—*v.i.* To take fire; to be kindled; to be irritated or inflamed with passion; to discharge artillery or firearms.

fire-alarm, fīr'a-lārm, *n.* An apparatus for instantaneously communicating information of fire, as by telegraphic signal.

firearm, fīr'ārm, *n.* A weapon which expels its projectile by the combustion of powder.

fireball, fīr'bąl, *n.* A ball filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies; a meteor like a globular mass of light.

fire-balloon, fīr'ba-lōn, *n.* A balloon sent up through the buoyancy of heated air.

fire-box, fīr'boks, *n.* The box in which the fire in a locomotive is placed.

firebrand, fīr'brand, *n.* A piece of wood kindled or on fire; an incendiary; one who inflames factions or causes contention.

fire-brick, fīr'brik, *n.* A brick of clay that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

fire-brigade, fīr'bri-gād, *n.* A body of men organized to extinguish fires.

fire-bucket, fīr'buk-et, *n.* A bucket to convey water for extinguishing fire.

fire-clay, fīr'klā, *n.* A kind of clay capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making fire-bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.

fire-damp, fīr'damp, *n.* The explosive carburetted hydrogen gas of coal-mines which often causes dreadful accidents.

fire-dog, fīr'dog, *n.* An andiron.

fire-eater, fīr'ēt-ėr, *n.* One who pretends to eat fire; one who has a passion for fighting; a confirmed duellist.

fire-engine, fīr'en-jin, *n.* An engine, act-

Steam Fire-engine.

ing on the force-pump principle, for throwing water to extinguish fire.

fire-escape, fīr'es-kāp, *n.* An apparatus for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire, commonly composed of an arrangement of long ladders mounted on wheels.

firefly, fīr'flī, *n.* A winged insect which emits a brilliant light at night.

fire-guard, fīr'gārd, *n.* A framework of iron, to be placed in front of a fire-place.

fire-irons, fīr'ī-ėrnz, *n. pl.* A shovel, tongs, poker, &c.

firelock, fīr'lok, *n.* A musket or other gun with a flint-lock.

fireman, fīr'man, *n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires; a man who tends the fires of a steam-engine, &c.

fire-new, fīr'nū, *a.* Fresh from the forge; brand-new.

fire-pan, fīr'pan, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire.

fireplace, fīr'plās, *n.* The lower part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, the part in which the grate is set.

fire-plug, fīr'plug, *n.* A plug for drawing water from the pipes in the street to extinguish fire.

fire-pot, fīr'pot, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.

fire-proof, fīr'prōf, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.

firer, fīr'ėr, *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire-raising, fīr'rāz-ing, *n.* The name given in Scots law to the crime of arson.

fire-screen, fīr'skrēn, *n.* A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat.

fire-ship, fīr'ship, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.

fireside, fīr'sīd, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement: often used adjectively.

firewood, fīr'wụd, *n.* Wood for fuel.

firework, fīr'wėrk, *n.* A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, &c., used for making a show, a signal, &c.

fire-worship, fīr'wėr-ship, *n.* The worship of fire, which prevailed chiefly in Persia. —**fire-worshipper**, fīr'wėr-ship-ėr, *n.* A worshipper of fire; a Guebre or Parsee.

firing, fīr'ing, *n.* Act of one who fires; act of discharging firearms; application of fire or of a cautery; fuel; the process of treating articles with fire.

firkin, fėr'kin, *n.* [From *four*, with dim. suffix *-kin*, being the fourth of a barrel.] An old measure of capacity equal to ¼ gallons; a small wooden vessel for butter.

firm, fėrm, *a.* [Fr. *ferme*, L. *firmus*, firm, seen also in *affirm*, *confirm*, *firmament*, *farm*, *infirm*, &c.: probably of same root as L. *fidus*, faithful, *fides*, faith.] Steadfast; steady; stable; fixed; strong; robust; sturdy; closely compressed; compact; dense; hard; solid; not fluid; not easily moved; fast; unshaken; constant; resolute; staunch; not giving way.——*n.* [Originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid=it. and Sp. *firma*.] A partnership of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; the name under which a company transacts business.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *firmed*, fėrmd; ppr. *firming*, fėrm'ing. To make firm or solid.——*v.i.* To become firm or solid.

firmament, fėrm'a-ment, *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmo*, *firmatum*, fr. *firmus*, firm (q.v.). The vault of heaven was anciently regarded as solid and immovable.] The sky or heavens; the region of the air; an expanse; a wide extent.—**firmamental**, fėrm-a-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament.

firman, fėr'man or fėr-mān', *n.* [Per. *fermān*, *farmān*, a decree.] A decree, order, or grant of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, &c., issued for various special purposes; a license or grant of privileges.

firmly, fėrm'li, *adv.* In a firm manner; steadfastly; strongly; solidly; resolutely; immovably.

firmness, fėrm'nes, *n.* Quality of being firm; stability; strength; steadfastness; fixedness; constancy; certainty; compactness; hardness; solidity.

firry, fėr'i, *a.* Pertaining to fir; made of fir; abounding in firs.

first, fėrst, *a.* [A superlative, of which *fore* may be regarded as the positive. A. Sax. *fyrst*, first, most to the fore=Icel. *fyrstr*, Dan. *förste*, Sw. *första*, D. *voorste*, G. *fürst* (a prince). FORE.] The ordinal of *one*; preceding all others in a series; foremost in time, place, progression, rank, importance, estimation, excellence; earliest; chief; highest; principal.—**First floor**, the floor or story of a house next above the ground floor.—At **first**, at the first, at the beginning or origin. —**First and last**, within the whole time or period; altogether.—**First** or **last**, at one time or another.——*adv.* Before all others in time, place, value, progression, or rank.

first-born, fėrst'bōrn, *a.* First brought forth; eldest.

first-class, fėrst'klās, *a.* First-rate; of the highest excellence or quality. [Colloq.]

first-fruit, fėrst'frōt, *n.* The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season; first profits of anything; first or earliest effect, in a good or bad sense.

first-hand, fėrst'hand, *a.* Obtained direct from the first source; obtained direct from the producer, maker, &c.

firstling, fėrst'ling, *n.* [*First* and term. *-ling*.] The first produce or offspring, as of sheep or cattle.

firstly, fėrst'li, *adv.* In the first place; first.

first-rate, fėrst'rāt, *a.* Of the first rate or estimate; of highest excellence; pre-eminent; of the largest size, as a ship of war.

first-water, fėrst-wą'tėr, *n.* The first or highest quality; purest lustre: applied principally to diamonds and pearls.

firth, fėrth, *n.* [From Icel. *fjörthr*, Dan. *fiord*, N. *fjord*, a firth; same root as *fare*, *ferry*. FORD.] A name given to several estuaries or arms of the sea into which rivers discharge themselves in Scotland; a channel or arm of the sea (the Pentland *Firth*); written also *frith*.

fisc, fisk, *n.* [Fr. *fisc*, L. *fiscus*, a state treasury.] The treasury of a prince or state.

fiscal, fis'kal, *a.* [Fr. *fiscal*, L.L. *fiscalis*. See prec.] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.——*n.* A treasurer; a public prosecutor, as in Scotland.

fish, fish, *n.*; pl. **fishes**, fish'ez, instead of which the sing. is often used collectively. [A. Sax. *fisc*=Icel. *fiskr*, Dan. and Sw. *fisk*, D. *visch*, G. *fisch*, Goth. *fisks*; cog. L. *piscis*, W. *pysg*, Gael. and Ir. *iasg*, fish (the *p* initial being regularly dropped).] A vertebrate animal that lives in water, breathes by gills, and has cold blood, with limbs in the form of fins; popularly applied also to whales and various other marine animals; a contemptuous or familiar term for a person; as, a queer *fish*; the flesh of fish used as food.—**Neither flesh nor fish**, neither one thing nor another; having no decided character or qualities; nondescript.—**To have other fish to fry**, to have other business on hand.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *fished*, fisht; ppr. *fishing*, fish'ing. To employ one's self in catching fish; to endeavour to take fish by a rod and line or other means; to seek to obtain by artifice or indirectly (to *fish* for compliments).——*v.t.* To catch, or attempt to catch, fish in; to catch or get hold of in water; to draw out or up when in water; to search by dragging, raking, or sweeping.

fish-carver, fish'kär-vėr, *n.* A broad knife for carving fish at table; a fish-slice.

fisher, fish'ėr, *n.* One who fishes or is employed in catching fish.

fisherman, fish'ėr-man, *n.*; pl. **fishermen**, fish'ėr-men. One whose occupation is to catch fish.

fishery, fish'ė-ri, *n.* [*Fish* and *-ery*.] The business of catching fish; a place where fish are regularly caught.

fish-fag, fish'fag, *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fishwife.

fishgig, **fizgig**, fish'gig, fiz'gig, *n.* [From *fish*, and *gig*, a dart.] A kind of dart or harpoon which is hurled at fish as they swim.

fish-hook, fish'hōk, *n.* A hook to catch fish.

fishiness, fish'i-nes, *n.* State of being fishy.

fishing, fish'ing, *a.* Used or employed in catching fish or by fishermen.——*n.* Art or practice of catching fish.

fishing-rod, fish'ing-rod, *n.* A long slender rod to which a line is fastened for angling.

fish-joint, fish'joint, *n.* A railway contrivance for connecting two rails meeting end to end.

fish-louse, fish'lous, *n.* A name for several crustaceans parasitic on fishes.

fishmonger, fish'mung-gėr, *n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

fish-plate, fish'plāt, *n.* One of the plates composing a fish-joint in a rail.

fish-salesman, fish'sālz-man, *n.* One who receives consignments of fish for sale, generally by auction, to retail dealers.

fish-slice, fish'slīs, *n.* Same as *Fish-carver*.

fish-spear, fish'spēr, *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.

fish-strainer, fish'strān-ėr, *n.* A utensil to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-torpedo, fish'tor-pē-dō, *n.* A torpedo or explosive apparatus for use under water, self-propelling, and shaped like a fish.

fishwife, **fishwoman**, fish'wif, fish-wụ'man, *n.* A woman who sells fish.

fishy, fish'i, *a.* [*Fish* and *-y*.] Consisting of fish; like fish; as a slang term, worn out, as if by dissipation; also dubious; equivocal; unsafe; unsound: applied to a project or speculation.

fissile, fis'sīl, *a.* [L. *fissilis*, fr. *findo*, *fissus*, I split or cleave, whence also *fission*, *fissure*, &c., the root being same as in E. *bite*.] That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain or of natural joints.

fissilingual, fis-i-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft, *lingua*, tongue.] Having the tongue cleft or forked, as certain lizards.

fission, fis'hon, *n.* [L. *fissio*. FISSILE.] The act of splitting or breaking up into parts; reproduction in animals of a low type through the body dividing into parts, each of which becomes a separate individual.

fissiparous, fis-sip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *fissus*, split, and *pario*, I produce.] Reproducing by fission or spontaneous division.

fissirostral, fis-si-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *fissus*, split, and *rostrum*, a bill.] Having a bill with a very wide gape, as certain birds, swallows for instance.

fissure, fi'shūr, *n.* [Fr. *fissure*, fr. L. *fissura*, fr. *findo*, I split. FISSILE.] A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fissured*, fi'shūrd; ppr. *fissuring*, fi'shūr-ing. To cleave or make a fissure in; to crack or fracture.

fist, fist, *n.* [A. Sax. *fyst*=L.G. *fust*, O. Fris. *fest*, G. *faust*, D. *vuist*, Rus. *pjast*; same root as L. *pugnus*, Gr. *pygmē*, the fist.] The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fisted*, fist'ed; ppr. *fisting*, fist'ing. To strike with the fist.

fistic, fis'tik, *a.* [*Fist* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic.

fisticuffs, fist'i-kufs, *n.* [*Fist* and *cuff*.] A blow with the fist; commonly in *pl.* fighting with the fists; boxing.

fistula, fis'tū-la, *n.* [L. *fistula*, a pipe, a sort of ulcer.] A musical pipe; a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer extending between the surface of the body and an internal cavity.

fistular, fis'tū-lėr, *a.* [L. *fistularis*. See prec.] Hollow like a pipe or reed:

fistulose, **fistulous**, fis'tū-lōs, fis'tūl-us, *a.* [FISTULA.] Having the nature of a fistula; hollow, like a pipe or reed.

fisty, fis'ti, *n.* [*Fist* and *-y*.] Pertaining to the fist or fists, or to pugilism; fistic.

fit, fit, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. A. Sax. *fit*, *fitt*, a song, a struggle, Icel. *fet*, a pace, a step.] A sudden activity followed by a relaxation; a temporary but violent mental attack; a paroxysm; a temporary attack of a disease or pain; a sudden and violent attack in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; a convulsion.

fit, fit, *a.* [Allied to Icel. *fitja*, to knit together, Goth. *fetjan*, to arrange, to adorn, E. *fettle*; or equivalent to *feat* (adj.), O.Fr. *feit*, L. *factum*, made.] Conformable to a standard of right, duty, taste, or propriety; of suitable kind; suitable; meet; becoming; suited to the nature and propriety of things; proper; appropriate; congruous; qualified; competent; adequate.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fitted*, fit'ed; ppr. *fitting*, fit'ing. To make fit or suitable; to bring into some required form; to furnish or accommodate with anything; to adapt; to suit; to prepare; to put in order for; to qualify to be the right size for; to become.—**To fit out**, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means.—**To fit up**, to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for reception or use.——*v.i.* To be proper or becoming; to suit or be suitable;

to be adjusted to the shape intended; to be adapted.——n. The due adjustment of dress to the body.

fitch, fich, *n.* [A form of *vetch.*] A vetch; a chick-pea.

fitch, fich, *n.* [O.D. *vitsche*, O.Fr. *fisau*, a polecat; akin *foist.*] The polecat; also its fur.

fitchet, fitchew, fich'et, fich'ū, *n.* [See prec.] A polecat; a foumart.

fitful, fit'ful, *a.* Full of fits; varied by sudden impulses; spasmodic; varied by events; chequered.

fitfully, fit'ful-li, *adv.* In a fitful manner; by fits; at intervals.

fitfulness, fit'ful-nes, *n.* State of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness.

fitly, fit'li, *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety.

fitness, fit'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being fit; suitableness; adaptedness; propriety; expediency; preparation; qualification.

fitter, fit'er, *n.* One who fits; one who puts the parts of machinery together.

fitting, fit'ing, *p.a.* Fit or appropriate; proper; becoming.—**fittingly**, fit'ing-li, *adv.* In a fitting manner; suitably; properly.

five, fiv, *a.* [A. Sax. *fif* = Goth. *fimf*, Icel. *fimm*, Sw. and Dan. *fem*, D. *vijf*, G. *fünf*, Lith. *penki*, Russ. *pyati*, W. *pump*, Gael. *coig*, L. *quinque* (whence Fr. *cinq*, It. *cinque*, Sp. *cinco*), Gr. *pempe, pente*, Skr. *pancha*—five.] Four and one added; the half of ten.——n. The number which consists of four and one; a symbol representing this number.

fivefold, fiv'fōld, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five times repeated.

fives, fivz, *n.* A kind of play with a ball, resembling tennis, in which three fives, or fifteen, are counted to the game.

fix, fiks, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fixed*, fikst; ppr. *fixing*, fiks'ing. [Fr. *fixer*, fr. L. *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figo, fixum*, I fasten, seen also in *affix, prefix, suffix.*] To make fast, firm, or stable; to fasten; to attach firmly; to establish; to settle; to determine; to define; to appoint; to set; to institute; to establish immovably; to set, settle, or direct steadily or intently; to make firm or solid; to deprive of volatility; to withhold from motion.——v.i. To settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering; to become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal.——n. A condition of difficulty; dilemma. [Colloq.]

fixable, fiks'a-bl, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

fixation, fiks-ā'shon, *n.* Act of fixing; state of a body in which it resists evaporation or volatilization by heat.

fixative, fiks'a-tiv, *a.* Tending or causing to fix.——n. A substance that causes something to be stable or not fleeting.

fixed, fikst, *p. a.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable; deprived or destitute of volatility; not volatile.—**Fixed oils**, oils obtained by simple pressure and not readily volatilized.—**Fixed stars**, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets.

fixedly, fiks'ed-li, *adv.* In a fixed, settled, or established manner; steadfastly.

fixedness, fiks'ed-nes, *n.* A state of being fixed.

fixity, fiks'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fixité*, fr. L. *fixus*, fixed.] Fixedness; fixed or settled character; fixedness; stability.

fixture, fiks'tūr, *n.* [*Fix* and *-ture.*] That which is fixed or made fast; that which is permanently attached to something as an appendage; something fixed or immovable.

fizgig, fiz'gig, *n.* See FISHGIG.

fizz, fizzle, fiz, fiz'l *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fizzed, fizzled*, fizd, fiz'ld; ppr. *fizzing, fizzling*, fiz'ing, fiz'ling. [Imitative of the sound.] To make a hissing sound. Also used as a noun.

flabbergast, flab'er-gast, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flabbergasted*, flab'er-gast-ed; ppr. *flabbergasting*, flab'er-gast-ing. [Of doubtful origin; but *flabby* and *aghast* may have had some influence in its formation.] To strike with astonishment or dismay. [Colloq.]

flabbily, flab'i-li, *adv.* In a flabby manner.

flabbiness, flab'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being flabby; flaccidity.

flabby, flab'i, *a.* [Akin to *flap*, and to G. *flabbe*, Sw. *flabb*, Dan. *flab*, hanging lips.] Soft and yielding to the touch; hanging loose by its own weight; wanting firmness of mind or spirit; languid; feeble.

flabelliate, flabelliform, fla-bel'lāt, fla-bel'li-form, *a.* [See next.] Fan-shaped.

flabellum, fla-bel'lum, *n.*; pl. **flabella**, fla-bel'la. [L.] A fan; specifically, an ecclesiastical fan anciently used to drive away flies from the chalice during the eucharist.

flaccid, flak'sid, *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus*, flabby; allied to *flecto*, I bend.] Flabby; soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; yielding to pressure.—**flaccidly**, flak'sid-li, *adv.* In a flaccid manner.—**flaccidness, flaccidity**, flak'sid-nes, flak-sid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being flaccid; laxity; want of firmness or stiffness.

flag, flag, *n.* [Not found in A. Sax.; same as D. *vlag*, Sw. *flagg*, *flagga*, Dan. *flag*, G. *flagge*, banner; connected with *flag*, to hang loose.] A cloth, usually bearing certain figures or devices, attached to a pole or staff, and employed to distinguish one party or nationality from another; a standard on which are certain emblems expressive of nationality, party, or opinion; a banner.—Black flag, the flag carried by pirates.—Flag of truce, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and as a notification that the fighting shall meantime cease.—To strike or lower the flag, to pull it down in token of respect or submission.

flag, flag, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flagged*, flagd; ppr. *flagging*, flag'ing. [Formerly written *flack*, and connected with Icel. *flaka*, to hang loosely, G. *flacken*, to become languid, O.D. *flaggeren*, to be loose; akin also *flicker.*] To hang loose or without stiffness; to grow faint, languid, weak, or dejected; to droop, decline, fail, languish; to slacken; to relax.

flag, flag, *n.* [From Icel. *flaga*, a flag, Sw. *flaga*, a flake or scale; allied to L.G. *flage*, a flat marshy place, and to E. *flake*, and perhaps to L. *planus*, plane, Gr. *plax*, a tablet.] A flat stone used for paving.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flagged*, flagd; ppr. *flagging*, flag'ing. To lay with broad flat stones.

flag, flag, *n.* [Probably named from its broad leaves resembling *flags* or standards.] A name for many endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, particularly a species of iris.

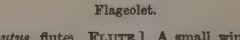
flagellant, fla'jel-lant, *n.* [Fr. *flagellant*, fr. L. *flagellans, -antis*, ppr. of *flagello.* FLAGELLATE.] One who whips himself in religious discipline.

flagellate, fla'jel-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flagellated*, fla'jel-lāt-ed; ppr. *flagellating*, fla'jel-lāt-ing. [L. *flagello, flagellatus*, fr. *flagellum*, a whip or scourge, fr. *flagrum*, a scourge; akin *flail, flog.*] To whip; to scourge.

flagellation, fla-jel-lā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *flagellatio.* See prec.] A flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

flagellum, fla-jel'lum, *n.*; pl. **flagella**, fla-jel'la. [FLAGELLATE.] *Bot.* a runner or creeping branch, as in the strawberry; *zool.* the lash-like appendage exhibited by many infusoria.

flageolet, flaj'ol-et, *n.* [Fr. *flageolet* dim. of O. Fr. *flajol, flageol*, a dim. fr. L.L. *flauta,*



Flageolet.

flautus, flute. FLUTE.] A small wind-instrument of music, played by a mouthpiece, and holed and keyed like the flute.

flagginess, flag'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being flaggy.

flagging, flag'ing, *n.* Flag-stones; a pavement or side-walk of flag-stones.

flaggy, flag'i, *a.* [From the different words *flag* in their several senses.] Flexible; limber; abounding with the plant **flag**; resembling flag-stone.

flagitious, fla-ji'shus, *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium*, burning desire, a disgraceful act, fr. *flagito*, I demand fiercely or violently; fr. the root *flag*, whence *flagro*, I burn (whence *flagrant*).] Deeply or scandalously criminal; grossly wicked; corrupt; profligate; heinous.

flagitiously, fla-ji'shus-li, *adv.* In a flagitious manner; with extreme wickedness.

flagitiousness, fla-ji'shus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being flagitious.

flag-officer, flag'of-is-ér, *n.* An admiral of any grade; the commanding officer of a squadron.

flagon, fla'gon, *n.* [O. Fr. *flagon*, Fr. *flacon*, *flascon*, fr. L.L. *flasca*, a flask. FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

flagrancy, flā'gran-si, *n.* [*Flagrant* and *-cy.*] Quality of being flagrant; enormity.

flagrant, flā'grant, *a.* [L. *flagrans, flagrantis*, ppr. of *flagro*, I burn (seen in *conflagration*), the root being same as in *flamma*, flame, *flagitium*, a flagitious act.] Flaming into notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.

flagrantly, flā'grant-li, *adv.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

flail, flāl, [O. Fr. *flael, flaiel, flaial*, fr. L. *flagellum*, a whip or scourge, whence also *flagellate.* FLAGELLATE.] A wooden instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear by hand.

flake, flāk, *n.* [Allied to Icel. *flakna*, to flake off, *flyka*, a flake; E. *flag*, a stone for paving, *flay* and *flaw*; Sw. *flaga*, Dan. *flage*, a flake.] A loose, filmy or scale-like mass of anything; a scale; a small fleecy or feathery particle, as of snow; a flock, as of wool.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flaked*, flākt; ppr. *flaking*, flāk'ing. To form into flakes.——v.i. To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

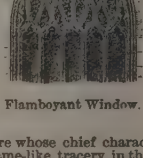
flake-white, flak'whīt, *n.* The purest white-lead, a fine white pigment in the form of scales or flakes.

flakiness, flāk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being flaky.

flaky, flāk'i, *a.* Consisting of flakes; lying in flakes; like flakes or scales.

flam, flam, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A falsehood; a deception; a hoax.

flambeau, flam'bō, *n.* [Fr., fr. *flambe*, a blaze, for *famble*, fr. L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma*, a flame. FLAME.] A light made of thick wicks covered with wax; a kind of torch.



Flamboyant Window.

flamboyant, flam-boi'ant, *a.* [Fr., flaming. See prec.] A term applied to that style of Gothic architecture whose chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows.

flame, flām, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*, fr. L. *flamma*, a flame, fr. *flugma*, fr. the root *flag*, whence *flagro*, I burn, I blaze, as in *flagrant, conflagration*: root also in Gr. *phlegō*, I burn; Skr. *bhrāj*, to shine.] Light emitted from fire; a blaze; fire; heat of passion; tumult; violent contention; ardour of temper or imagination; warmth of affection; ardent love; rage; violence; one beloved.——v.i. pret. & pp. *flamed*, flāmd; ppr. *flaming*, flām'ing. To give out flame; to blaze; to glow; to shine like flame; to break out in violence of passion; to rage.

flamen, flā'men, *n.* [L.] The name in ancient Rome for any priest devoted to the service of one particular deity.

flaming, flām'ing, *p. a.* Emitting a blaze or flame; violent; vehement.—**flamingly**, flām'ing-li, *adv.* In a flaming manner.

flamingo, fla-ming'gō, *n.* [Sp. and Pg.

flamenco, fr. L. *flamma*, flame, from its red colour.] A web-footed bird, with very long neck and long slender legs, standing from 5 to 6 feet high.

flamy, flām'i, *a.* [*Flame* and *-y.*] Having the nature of flame; having the colour of flame.

flaneur, flä-nër, *n.* [Fr., fr. *flâner*, to saunter about.] A lounger, a gossiper.

flange, flanj, *n.* [A form of *flank*, which first became *flanch*, then *flange*.] A projecting rim or edge on any substance, such as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together; a raised edge on the rim of a wheel, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flanged*, flanjd; ppr. *flanging*, flanj'ing. To furnish with a flange; to make a flange on.

flank, flangk, *n.* [Fr. *flanc*=Sp. and Pg. *flanco*, It. *fianco*, a word of Germanic origin =O.H.G. *hlanca*, side, loin, flank; akin G. *gelenk*, joint.] The part of the side of an animal between the ribs and the hip; anything similar in position; the side of an army, or of any division of an army, or of a fleet; the extreme right or left; any part of a fortified work defending another work by a fire along its face; the side of any building.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flanked*, flangkt; ppr. *flanking*, flangk'ing. To stand or be posted or situated at the flank or side of; to pass round or turn the flank of; to outflank.

flanker, flangk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which flanks.

flannel, flan'el, *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *flannen*, fr. W. *gwlanen*, fr. *gwlan*, wool.] A soft, napped, woollen cloth of loose texture.

flannelette, flan-el-et', *n.* [*Flannel* and *-ette.*] A cotton cloth with a soft nap.

flap, flap. *n.* [Probably imitative of noise made by a blow with a pliant flat surface. Comp. D. *flap*, a blow; *flabby* is a kindred form.] Something broad and flexible that hangs loose; the motion or sound of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it; a lappet, a lobe, a skirt or tail of a coat.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flapped*, flapt; ppr. *flapping*, flap'ing. To beat with a flap; to move, as something broad (a bird's wings).——v.i. To move, as wings, or as something broad or loose; to wave loosely or flutter.

flap-dragon, flap'drag-on, *n.* A play in which the players snatch raisins out of burning brandy; snap-dragon.

flap-eared, flap'ērd, *a.* Having broad loose ears.

flap-jack, flap'jak, *n.* A sort of broad pancake; an apple-puff.

flap-mouthed, flap'mouᴛHd, *a.* Having loose hanging lips.

flapper, flap'ėr, *n.* One who or that which flaps; a young wild duck.

flare, v.i. pret. & pp. *flared*, flārd; ppr. *flaring*, flār'ing. [Probably akin to *flash*=N. *flara*, to blaze.] To burn with an unsteady, wavering, or fluttering light; to flutter with gaudy show; to glitter with transient lustre; to give out a dazzling light.—**To flare up**, to become suddenly angry or excited.——n. An unsteady, broad, offensive light.—**flaring**, flār'ing, *p. a.* Gaudy; glittering; showy.

flash, flash, *n.* [Akin to Sw. *flasa*, to blaze, and to *flare*; comp. also Icel. *flasa*, to rush.] A sudden burst of flame and light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam; a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; a short transient state.——a. Vulgarly showy or gaudy; counterfeit.——v.i. pret. & pp. *flashed*, flasht; ppr. *flashing*, flash'ing. To break or burst forth with a flash or flame; to give out a flash or gleam; to break into some dazzling condition; to burst out; to come, appear, or pass suddenly; to dart (a thought *flashes* through the mind).——v.t. To emit or to throw out like a burst of light.

flashily, flash'i-li, *adv.* In a flashy manner; gaudily; showily.

flash-point, **flashing-point**, flash'-point, flash'ing-point, *n.* The temperature at which the vapour of oils will ignite and flash.

flashy, flash'i, *a.* [*Flash* and *-y.*] Characterized by empty show; showy; gaudy; impulsive; fiery.

flask, flask, *n.* [A. Sax. *flæsce*, *flaxe*, a flask or bottle=Dan. *flaske*, Sw. *flaska*; ultimate origin doubtful; comp. O. Fr. *flasche*, *flascon* (E. *flagon*); Sp. *frasco*, It. *fiasco*, L.L. *fiasco*, *fiasca*, a flask.] A kind of bottle; a narrow-necked globular glass bottle; a metal or other pocket dram-bottle; a vessel for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen.

flat, flat, *a.* [Not in A. Sax.=Icel. *flatr*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, *flad*, *flat*; comp. Gr. *platys*, Skr. *prithus*, broad.] Having an even surface without elevations or depressions; level; prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; fallen; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; dull; frigid; depressed; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright, as a refusal; *mus.* below the natural or the true pitch; not sharp or shrill; not acute.——n. A flat surface; a level; a flat stretch of ground; a shoal; a shallow; a sand-bank under water; the broad or flat side of something; something broad and flat; a flat-bottomed boat; *mus.* a mark (♭) placed on a line or in a space of the staff, which indicates that all notes on the same degree are lowered a semitone; a story or floor of a building; a foolish fellow; a simpleton.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flatted*, flat'ed; ppr. *flatting*, flat'ing. To make flat or level; to flatten.

flat-fish, flat'fish, *n.* One of those fish which have their body of a flattened form, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, and sole.

flat-iron, flat'i-ėrn, *n.* An iron with a flat face for smoothing cloth.

flatling, **flatlong**, flat'ling, flat'long, *adv.* [*Flat* and *-ling*, *-long.*] Flatwise; with the flat side.

flatly, flat'li, *adv.* In a flat manner; horizontally; evenly; without spirit; positively; plainly.

flatness, flat'nes, *n.* State or quality of being flat.

flat-race, flat'rās, *n.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a *hurdle-race* or *steeple-chase*.

flatten, flat'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flattened*, flat'nd; ppr. *flattening*, flat'n-ing. [From *flat* and *-en.*] To make flat; to level; *mus.* to render less acute or sharp, as a sound; to lower in pitch.——v.i. To grow or become flat.

flatter, flat'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flattered*, flat'ėrd; ppr. *flattering*, flat'ėr-ing. [Same as Fr. *flatter*, Pr. *flatar*, to pat, stroke, caress, flatter; perhaps fr. Icel. *flatr*, E. *flat*; comp. also Icel. *flathra*, to fawn or flatter, *flathr*, flattery.] To gratify by praise or obsequiousness; to please by favourable notice, respectful attention, or anything that confirms one's good opinion of one's self; to compliment; to praise falsely; to encourage by favourable notice, representations, or indications; to raise false hopes in; *refl.* to entertain views or impressions pleasing to one's self.

flatterer, flat'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing but undue praise.

flattering, flat'ėr-ing, *a.* Bestowing flattery; agreeable to one's self-love; gratifying.

flatteringly, flat'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a flattering manner.

flattery, flat'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie*. FLATTER.] Act of one who flatters; false praise; adulation; sycophancy; cajolery.

flatting, flat'ing, *n.* [From *flat* in sense of dull.] A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss.

flatulence, **flatulency**, flat'ū-lens, flat'ū-len-si, *n.* State of being flatulent, or troubled with gases in the alimentary canal.

flatulent, flat'ū-lent, *a.* [L.L. *flatulentus*, L. *flatus*, a blowing, fr. *flo*, *flatum*, I blow (as in *inflate*). *Flageolet*, *flute*, *flue* are of kindred origin.] Affected with gases in the stomach and intestines; generating, or apt to generate, wind in the stomach; windy; empty; vain; puffy.—**flatulently**, flat'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In a flatulent manner.

flatwise, flat'wiz, *a.* or *adv.* [From *flat*, and *wise*, manner.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

flat-worm, flat'wėrm, *n.* A kind of tapeworm.

flaunt, flant, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flaunted*, flant'ed; ppr. *flaunting*, flant'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. prov. G. *flander*, a rag or tatter, *flandern*, to flutter, Sw. *flanka*, to waver.] To make an ostentatious display; to display one's self ostentatiously; to act ostentatiously; to be glaring or gaudy.——v.t. To display ostentatiously; to display impudently or offensively.——n. The act of flaunting; bold or impudent parade.

flaunter, flant'ėr, *n.* One who flaunts.

flaunty, **flaunting**, flant'i, flant'ing, *a.* Apt to flaunt; ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy.

flautist, flâ'tist, *n.* [It. *flauto*, a flute.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

flavescent, flā-ves'ent, *a.* [L. *flavescere*, to become yellow, fr. *flavus*, yellow.] Yellowish or turning yellow.

flavorous, **flavourous**, flā'vėr-us, *a.* Having flavour; pleasant to the taste or smell.

flavour, **flavor**, flā'vėr, *n.* [From L.L. *flavor*, yellowness, the meaning of colour being changed to that of taste or smell; fr. L. *flavus*, yellow.] The quality of a substance which affects the smell or taste in any manner; that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flavoured*, flā'vėrd; ppr. *flavouring*, flā'ver-ing. To communicate some quality to a thing that may affect the smell or taste.

flavoured, flā'vėrd, *p. a.* Having flavour of this or that kind.

flavourless, flā'vėr-les, *a.* Without flavour; tasteless.

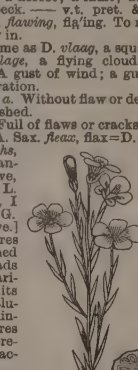
flaw, flą, *n.* [A. Sax. *flôh*, that which has flown off, a fragment=Dan. *flage*, a flake; Sw. *flaga*, a flaw, a flake, *flaga sig*, to scale off; akin to *flake* and *flag* (stone), *flay*, *floe*.] A crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a blemish; a defect; a fault; an imperfection; a speck.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flawed*, flą̈d; ppr. *flawing*, flą'ing. To make or produce a flaw in.

flaw, flą, *n.* [Same as D. *vlaag*, a squall, a shower; L.G. *vlage*, a flying cloud; N. *flaga*, a gust.] A gust of wind; a gust or blast of short duration.

flawless, flą'les, *a.* Without flaw or defect; perfect; unblemished.

flawy, flą'i, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks.

flax, flaks, *n.* [A. Sax. *fleax*, flax=D. *vlas*, Fris. *flax*, G. *flachs*, flax, fr. a root meaning to plait, weave, or twist, seen in L. *plecto*, Gr. *plekō*, I weave or plait; G. *flechten*, to weave.] A plant the fibres of which are formed into linen threads and fabrics of various kinds, while its seeds are also valuable, yielding linseed-oil; the fibres of the plant prepared for manufacture.



Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), with section of seed-vessel.

flax-dresser, flaks'dres-ėr, *n.* One who combs and prepares flax for the spinner.

flaxen, flaks'n, *a.* [*Flax* and *-en.*] Made of flax; resembling flax; of the colour of flax; fair.

flax-mill, flaks'mil, *n.* A mill where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

flax-seed, flaks'sēd, *n.* The seed of the flax; linseed.

flaxy, flaks'i, *a.* Like flax; flaxen.

flay, flā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flayed*, flād; ppr. *flaying*, flā'ing. [A. Sax. *flēan*, to flay=O.D. *vlaegen*, *vlaen*, to flay; Icel. *flá*, Dan. *flaae*,

Sw. *flå*; akin *flake*, *flaw*.] To skin; to strip the skin from an animal.

flayer, flā'ėr, *n.* One who flays.

flayflint, flā'flint, *n.* [*Flay* and *flint*.] A skinflint; a miserly fellow.

flea, flē, *n.* [A. Sax. *flea*, *fleáh*, a flea=Sc. *flech*, D. *vlo*, L. G. *flo*, Icel. *flō*, G. *floh*, a flea; akin to A. Sax. *flēon*, to flee, and meaning fugitive. FLEE.] A well-known insect, that leaps with great agility, and whose bite is troublesome.

flea-bane, flē'bān, *n.* A name given to several composite plants, from their supposed efficacy in driving away fleas.

fleabite, flē'bīt, *n.* The bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain: a slight inconvenience: a thing of no moment.

fleabitten, flē'bit-n, *a.* Bitten by a flea; marked with small reddish specks on a light ground: said of horses.

fleam, flēm, *n.* [From O. Fr. *flieme*, D. *vlijm*, O.H.G. *fliedimā*, fr. L.L. *flevotomum*, *flebotomum*, *phlebotomon*, a lancet. PHLEBOTOMY.] A sharp instrument used for opening the veins of animals for letting blood.

flèche, flāsh, *n.* [Fr.] *Fort.* a fieldwork with two faces forming an angle pointing forward; *arch.* a slender spire at the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church.

fleck, flek, *n.* [From Icel. *flekkr*, Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, G. *fleck*, a spot: allied to *flick*.] A spot: a streak: a dapple: a stain. —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *flecked*, flekt: ppr. *flecking*, flek'ing. To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

fleckless, flek'les, *a.* Spotless; blameless.

flection, flek'shon, *n.* [L. *flectio*, fr. *flecto*, I bend.] Act of bending, or state of being bent.—**flectional**, flek'shon-al, *a.* [*Flection* and *-al*.] Pertaining to flection or inflection.

fled, fled, pret. and pp. of *flee*.

fledge, flej, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fledged*, flejd: ppr. *fledging*, flej'ing. [From obsol. *fledge*, feathered=Icel. *fleygr*, able to fly, fr. *fljuga*, to fly: comp. G. *flück*, *flügge*, feathered, fr. *fliegen*, to fly. FLY.] To furnish with feathers: to supply with the feathers necessary for flight: to furnish with something resembling feathers: generally in pp.

fledgeling, flej'ling, *n.* [*Fledge* and *-ling*.] a young bird just fledged.

flee, flē, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fled*, fled: ppr. *fleeing*, flē'ing. [A. Sax. *fleon*, to flee, to *flēa*, I flee=O. Sax. *fliohan*, O. Fris. *flia*, Icel. *flýja*, Dan. *flye*, Sw. *fly*, G. *fliehen*, to flee=Goth. *thliuhan*, to flee, the initial consonant of which points to an altogether different root from that of *fly*.] To run away; to run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil; to hasten away.—*v.t.* To shun; to avoid; to keep at a distance from.

fleece, flēs, *n.* [A. Sax. *fleos*, *flys*, *flys*, a fleece, wool=D. *vlies*, L. G. *flus*, G. *fliess*; connections doubtful.] The coat of wool that covers a sheep or is shorn from a sheep at one time —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fleeced*, flēst; ppr. *fleecing*, flēs'ing. To strip of the fleece: hence, to strip of money or property; to rob or cheat heartlessly; to cover as with a fleece.

fleeced, flēst, *a.* Furnished with a fleece.

fleecer, flēs'ėr, *n.* One who fleeces.

fleece-wool, flēs'wul, *n.* Wool that is shorn from the living sheep: opposed to skin-wool, from the skins of dead animals.

fleecy, flēs'i, *a.* Covered with a fleece; woolly: resembling wool or a fleece.

fleer, flēr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fleered*, flērd: ppr. *fleering*, flēr'ing. [Comp. Dan. dial. *flire*, to laugh, to sneer: Sw. and N. *flina*, to titter.] To grin with an air of civility; to make a wry face in contempt; to mock; to gibe; to leer.—*n.* A leer; derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

fleerer, flēr'ėr, *n.* One who fleers.

fleet, flēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *fleot*, *flēot*, a ship, fr. *flēotan*, to float; akin D. *vloot*, G. *flotte*, fleet. FLEET (v.), FLOAT.] A squadron, company, or body of ships; a number of ships in company, more especially ships of war.

fleet, flēt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fleeted*, flēt'ed; ppr. *fleeting*, flēt'ing. [A. Sax. *flēotan*, to float=D. *vlieten*, L.G. *fleten*, to flow: Icel. *fljóta*, Sw. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*, to float, to flow; akin *flow*, *float*, *flit*.] To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance; to be in a transient state.

fleet, flēt, *a.* [From the verb *fleet*=Icel. *fljótr*, quick, swift, nimble.] Moving along swiftly; swift of pace: nimble; light and quick in motion.

fleeting, flēt'ing, *a.* [See prec.] Not durable; transient; momentary; transitory; evanescent.

fleetly, flēt'li, *adv.* In a fleet manner: rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.

fleetness, flēt'nes, *n.* The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity; celerity; speed.

Fleming, flem'ing, *n.* A native of Flanders, of same race as the Dutch.—**Flemish**, flem'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.—*n.* The language of the Flemings, closely akin to Dutch; *pl.* the people of Flanders.

flense, flens, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flensed*, flenst; ppr. *flensing*, flens'ing. [Same as Dan. *flense*, D. *vlensen*, to flense.] To cut up and obtain the blubber of a whale.

flesh, flesh, *n.* [A. Sax. *flæsc*=D. *vleesch*, O. Sax. *flēsc*, L. G. *fleesch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh: Icel. and Dan. *flesk*, Sw. *fläsk*, bacon or pork: connections doubtful.] The muscular part of an animal, or the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids: animal food, in distinction from vegetable; beasts and birds used as food; the body as distinguished from the soul; the bodily frame; the human race; mankind: human nature: bodily appetite; kindred; family: the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fleshed*, flesht; ppr. *fleshing*, flesh'ing. To initiate to the taste of flesh (as dogs used in hunting); to give the first experience of flesh; to feed with flesh: to accustom to flesh.

flesh-brush, flesh'brush, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

flesh-coloured, flesh'kul-ėrd, *a.* Being of the colour of flesh.

fleshed, flesht, *a.* Fat: fleshy: having flesh of a particular kind.

flesher, flesh'ėr, *n.* A butcher.

flesh-fly, flesh'flī, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

flesh-hook, flesh'hok, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot.

fleshiness, flesh'i-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

fleshings, flesh'ingz, *n. pl.* Tight-fitting flesh-coloured garments.

fleshless, flesh'les, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

fleshliness, flesh'li-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

fleshly, flesh'li, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; worldly; lascivious; human: not spiritual or divine.

flesh-meat, flesh'mēt, *n.* Animal food.

fleshpot, flesh'pot, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked. [O.T.]

flesh-tints, flesh'tints, *n. pl.* The colours which best represent the human body in painting.

flesh-wound, flesh'wönd, *n.* A wound which affects the flesh only.

fleshy, flesh'i, *a.* [*Flesh* and *-y*.] Full of flesh; plump; muscular: fat; corpulent; corporeal: full of pulp; pulpy, as fruit.

Fleur-de-lis.

fleur-de-lis, flėr-dė-lē', *n.* Fr. flower of the lily.] A heraldic figure representing either a lily or the head of a lance: the distinctive bearing of the kingdom of France; *bot.* the iris.

fleuret, flö'ret, *n.* [Fr. *fleuret*, dim. of *fleur*, a flower.] A floweret; a light foil for fencing.

flew, flö, pret. of *fly*.

flex, fleks, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flexed*, flekst; ppr. *flexing*, fleks'ing. [From L. *flecto*, *flexum*, I bend; seen also in *flexible*, *flexuous*, *flexure*, *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*, &c.] To bend; to bend by the action of opposed muscles.

flexibility, fleks-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *flexibilité*, L.L. *flexibilitas*.] Quality of being flexible: pliancy; flexibleness; readiness to comply; facility.

flexible, fleks'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *flexible*, fr. L. *flexibilis*, fr. *flecto*, *flexum*, I bend. FLEX.] That may be bent; readily bending without breaking; pliant; pliable; supple; not stiff or rigid; tractable; easily managed or turned; capable of being moulded into different forms or styles: plastic: capable of being adapted or accommodated.

flexibleness, fleks'i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being flexible; flexibility.

flexibly, fleks'i-bli, *adv.* In a flexible manner.

flexile, fleks'il, *a.* [L. *flexilis*, fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flecto*, I bend. FLEX.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

flexion, flek'shon, *n.* [L. *flexio*. FLEX.] Act of bending; a bending; a bend; a flexure: a part bent; a fold.

flexor, fleks'ėr, *n.* [L. *flecto*, *flexum*. FLECT.] A muscle whose office is to produce flexion.

flexuous, **flexuose**, fleks'ū-us, fleks'ū-ōs, *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus*, a bending, fr. *flecto*, *flexum*, I bend. FLEX.] Winding; having turns or windings: bending: bent.

flexure, fleks'ūr, *n.* [L. *flexura*, fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flecto*. FLEX.] A bending; the form in which a thing is bent; part bent; a bend; a bending of the body.

flick, flik, *n.* [akin to *flip*, *flap*.] A sharp sudden stroke, as with a whip; a flip.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *flicked*, flikt; ppr. *flicking*, flik'ing. To strike with a flick; to flip.

flicker, flik'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flickered*, flik'ėrd: ppr. *flickering*, flik'ėr-ing. [A.Sax. *flicerian*, to flutter or move the wings; akin G. *flackern*, to flare, to blaze, to flutter; D. *flikkeren*, to twinkle or sparkle; Icel. *flakra*, to flap.] To flutter; to waver or fluctuate, as an unsteady flame.—*n.* A wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle: a flutter.

flier, **flyer**, flī'ėr, *n.* One who flies or flees; one who runs very swiftly: a fugitive; a part of a machine which moves very rapidly.

flight, flīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *flyht*, fr. *flēogan*, to fly as a bird; but it also came to be regarded as the noun of the different verb *flēon*, to flee, the verbs having themselves become mixed up in meaning. FLY, FLEE.] Act of flying or fleeing; a passing through the air by the help of wings; the act or power of flying; volitation; manner of flying; a flock of birds or a number of beings flying in company; a number of things passing through the air together; a volley, as of arrows; space passed by flying; a mounting or soaring; lofty elevation, as of fancy; extravagant sally; a series of steps or stairs; act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure; headlong retreat.

flightily, flīt'i-li, *adv.* In a flighty manner.

flightiness, flīt'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being flighty or volatile; levity; giddiness; wildness; volatility.

flighty, flīt'i, *a.* [*Flight* and *-y*=D. *vlugtig*, G. *flüchtig*.] Full of flights or sallies of imagination, caprice, &c.; unsettled; volatile; giddy; fickle.

flimsily, flim'zi-li, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flimsiness, flim'zi-nes, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin or weak texture; weakness; want of solidity.

flimsy, flim'zi, *a.* [Origin unknown.] Without strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility; superficial; shallow.

flinch, flinsh, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flinched*, flinsht; ppr. *flinching*, flinsh'ing. [Perhaps fr. O.E. *flecche*, to flinch, Fr. *fléchir*, fr. L. *flectere*, to bend.] To draw back from pain or danger: to shrink; to wince; to withdraw; to fail of proceeding, or of performing anything.

fling, fling, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flung*, flung; ppr.

flinging, fling'ing. [Akin to Icel. *Aengja*, O. Sw. *Aengva*, to strike or beat, Dan. *Aenge*, N. *Aengja*, to slash.] To cause to fly from the hand; to throw; to hurl; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth; to emit; to scatter; to drive by violence, to throw to the ground; to prostrate.—— v.i. To flounce; to fly into violent and irregular motions; to throw out the legs violently; to start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; to rush away angrily.——n. A throw; a gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; unrestrained enjoyment of pleasure; a lively Scotch dance, the Highland *fling*.

flint, flint, *n.* [A. Sax. *flint*, flint=Dan. *flint*, Sw. *flinta*, flint; perhaps same root as Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.] A very hard siliceous stone (a species of quartz) which strikes fire with steel; a piece of this stone formerly used in firearms, to strike fire; anything proverbially hard.

flint-glass, flint'glas, *n.* A species of glass of which flint was formerly an ingredient, used for table-ware, &c.

flintiness, flint'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being flinty or hard.

flint-lock, flint'lok, *n.* A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking on the steel pan.

flinty, flint'i, *a.* [*Flint* and *-y.*] Consisting of flint; like flint; very hard; not impressible; cruel; unmerciful; inexorable.

flip, flip, *n.* [A form of *flap* or *fillip*.] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick; a drink consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron.—v.t. pret. & pp. *flipped*, flipt; ppr. *flipping*, flip'ing. To flick.

flippancy, flip'an-si, *n.* [*Flippant* and *-cy.*] Quality of being flippant; heedless pertness; undue levity.

flippant, flip'ant, *a.* [Apparently formed from *flip*, but comp. Icel. *Aeipr*, tattle, *Aeipan*, pert, petulant.] Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; heedlessly pert; showing undue levity; petulant; shallow; disrespectful; smart or witty in a disrespectful way.

flippantly, flip'ant-li, *adv.* In a flippant manner.

flipper, flip'ėr, *n.* [Equivalent to *flapper*, fr. *flap*.] The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal.

flirt, flėrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flirted*, flėrt'ed; ppr. *flirting*, flėrt'ing. [Probably connected with A. Sax. *fleard*, trifle, folly; *fleardian*, to trifle; comp. G. *flirren*, trifles, *flirren*, to make a confused noise.] To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion; to toss or throw; to move suddenly; to make coquettish motions with (a fan).—— v.i. To run and dart about; to act with levity or giddiness; to play the coquette; to play at courtship.—— n. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; one who flirts; a woman who plays at courtship; a coquette.

flirtation, flėrt-ā'shon, *n.* [*Flirt* and *-ation.*] A flirting; playing at courtship; coquetry.

flit, flit, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flitted*, flit'ed; ppr. *flitting*, flit'ing. [Same as Icel. *flytja*, Dan. *flytte*, Sw. *flytta*, to remove; akin to *fleet* (v.), *flutter*.] To fly or dart along; to move with celerity through the air; to flutter; to rove on the wing; to remove from one habitation to another (Scotch in this sense).

flitch, flich, *n.* [A. Sax. *flicce*, a flitch of bacon=Icel. *flikki*, a flitch; comp. Icel. *flik*, a flap; perhaps akin to *flake*.] The side of a hog salted and cured as bacon.

flitter, flit'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flittered*, flit'ėrd; ppr. *flittering*, flit'ėr-ing. [A form of *flutter*.] To flutter.

flittermouse, flit'ėr-mous, *n.* [Equivalent to *flutter-mouse*—D. *vleder-muis*, G. *fledermaus*.] A bat.

float, flōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *flota*, a boat=Icel. *floti*, a float or raft, Sw. *flotta*, G. *floss*, a float, a raft; from the verb. See below.] That which swims or is borne on water; a floating mass; a raft; anything that floats on the surface of a fluid, as the water-gauge of a steam-engine.——v.i. pret. & pp. *floated*, flōt'ed; ppr. *floating*, flōt'ing. [A. Sax. *flotian*, to float, fr. *flotan*, to fleet; *fleet*, *float*, *flood* are closely allied. FLOW.] To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim, to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground, to move or be conveyed on water; to be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air; to move with a light, irregular course.——v.t. To cause to float; to cause to be conveyed on water; to flood; to inundate; to overflow.—**To float a scheme**, to bring it prominently before public notice; to raise funds for carrying it on.

floatage, flōt'āj, *n.* Anything that floats on the water; floating capacity or buoyancy.

floatation, flōt-ā'shon, *n.* See FLOTATION.

float-board, flōt'bord, *n.* A board of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water strikes: one of the boards of a paddle-wheel.

floater, flōt'ėr, *n.* One that floats.

floating, flōt'ing, *p. a.* Resting on and buoyed up by a fluid; fluctuating; circulating; not fixed or invested (*floating* capital; *floating* debt); disconnected; unattached (the *floating* ribs in some fishes).

flocculation, flok-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [As if fr. a form *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] A delirious picking of the bed-clothes by a sick person.

floccose, flok'ōs, *a.* [L. *floccosus*, fr. L. *floccus*, a flock of wool.] Covered with little tufts like wool.

flocculence, flok'ū-lens, *n.* State of being flocculent; adhesion in small flakes.

flocculent, flok'ū-lent, *a.* [From L. *floccus*, a flock of wool.] Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes; fleecy.

flock, flok, *n.* Perhaps fr. O. Fr. *floc*, L. *floccus*, a lock of wool; but comp. G. *flocke*, O.G. *flocche*, A. Sax. Sw. *flocka*, Dan. *flokke*, a flock, which may be of independent origin.] A lock of wool or hair; the refuse of cotton and wool, or shreds of woollen goods, used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

flock, flok, *n.* [A. Sax. *floc*, *flocc*, a flock, a company of men=Dan. *flok*, Sw. *flock*, Icel. *flokkr*, flock; other connections doubtful.] A company or collection, as of sheep, goats, birds, &c.; a Christian congregation in relation to their spiritual pastor.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *flocked*, flokt; ppr. *flocking*, flok'ing. To gather in company or crowds; to collect or assemble in multitudes; to crowd together; to move in crowds.

flock-bed, flok'bed, *n.* A bed stuffed with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

flock-master, flok'mas-tėr, *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

flock-paper, flok'pā-pėr, *n.* A wall-paper having raised figures made of powdered wool attached by size or varnish.

flocky, flok'i, *a.* Abounding with flocks or little tufts like wool; floccose.

floe, flō, *n.* [Same as Dan. *flage*, Sw. *flaga*, a floe; akin to *flake*.] A large mass of ice floating in the ocean.

flog, flog, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flogged*, flogd; ppr. *flogging*, flog'ing. [Allied perhaps to Prov. E. *flock*, to beat; *flacket*, to flap about; perhaps also to *flap* or *flay*.] To whip; to lash; to scourge; to beat or strike with a rod or whip; to chastise with repeated blows.

flogger, flog'ėr, *n.* One who flogs.

flogging, flog'ing, *n.* A whipping for punishment.

flood, flud, *n.* [A. Sax. *flod*, a flood, flowing water=Fris. Dan. and Sw. *flod*, Icel. *flodi*, D. *vloed*, L.G. *fluud*, G. *fluth*, *flut*, a flood, fr. the root of *flow*.] A great flow of water; a body of water rising and overflowing land; an inundation; a deluge; a river; the flowing or rising of the tide; a great quantity; an overflowing abundance; superabundance; a great body or stream of any fluid.——v.t. pret. & pp. *flooded*, flud'ed; ppr. *flooding*, flud'ing. To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; to overwhelm.

flood-gate, flud'gāt, *n.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it.

flooding, flud'ing, *n.* The act of overflowing or inundating; a morbid discharge of blood from the uterus.

flood-mark, flud'mārk, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

flood-tide, flud'tīd, *n.* The rising tide.

floor, flōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *flor*, a floor=D. *vloer*, L.G. *fluer*, a floor; G. *flur*, a field, a floor; Ir. and Gael. *lar* (for *plar*); W. *llawr*, the ground, a floor.] That part of a building or room on which we walk; a platform of boards or planks laid on timbers; a story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level; a flat, hard surface, made of loam, lime, &c., used in some kinds of business, as in malting.——v.t. pret. & pp. *floored*, flōrd; ppr. *flooring*, flōr'ing. To lay a floor upon; to furnish with a floor; to strike down; to prostrate.

floorer, flōr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which floors: a blow which floors a person (colloq.).

flooring, flōr'ing, *n.* A floor; material for floors.

flop, flop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flopped*, flopt; ppr. *flopping*, flop'ing. [A form of *flap*.] To clap or flap: to let down suddenly.——v.i. To strike about with something broad and flat; to flap: to plump down suddenly.——n. A sudden sinking to the ground.—**floppy**, flop'i, *a.* Having a tendency to flop.

flora, flō'ra, *n.* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, fr. *flos*, *floris*, a flower (whence also *florid*, *florist*, *flower*, *flour*, *flourish*, &c.) The root is the same as that of *blow*, *bloom*, *blossom*. FLOWER.] A work describing the plants of a certain district or region; a collective term for the plants of a district, region, or period.

floral, flōral, *a.* [L. *floralis*. See prec.] Pertaining to flowers; containing or connected with the flower; made of flowers.

florally, flō'ral-li, *adv.* In a floral manner.

floreated, flō're-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *flores*, flowers, fr. *flos*, *floris*, a flower. FLORA.] Decorated with floral ornament.

Florentine, flor'en-tīn, *a.* [L. *Florentinus*, fr. *Florentia*, Florence.] Of or pertaining to Florence.——n. A native of Florence; (without cap.) a kind of silk cloth; a sort of pie.

florescence, flō-res'ens, *n.* [From L. *florescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *florescere*, incep. fr. *florere*, to bloom, to blossom, fr. *flos*, *floris*, a flower. FLORA.] Flowering; a putting forth of blossoms or flowers; the season when plants expand their flowers.

floret, flō'ret, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur*, a flower. FLOWER.] A floweret: the separate little flower of an aggregate flower; a fencing foil: silk yarn or floss.

floricultural, flō-ri-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Relating to floriculture.

floriculture, flō'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower, and *cultura*, culture.] The culture of flowers or flowering plants.

floriculturist, flō'ri-kul-tūr-ist, *n.* [*Floriculture* and *-ist.*] One skilled in floriculture.

florid, flo'rid, *a.* [L. *floridus*, fr. *flos*, *floris*, a flower. FLORA.] Flowery: bright in colour: flushed with red (as the complexion); of a lively red colour: embellished with flowers of rhetoric: enriched with profuse ornamentation: highly ornate.—**floridity**, **floridness**, flo-rid'i-ti, flo'rid-nes, *n.* Quality, state, or character of being florid.—**floridly**, flo'rid-li, *adv.* In a florid manner.

florilegium, flo-ri-lē'jī-um, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower, and *lego*, I gather.] An anthology or collection of choice extracts.

florin, flo'rin, *n.* [Fr. *florin*, fr. It. *fiorino*, first applied to a coin stamped with a lily, fr. It. *fiore*, a flower, fr. L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] A name given to different coins and moneys of account in different countries; especially an English coin, value 2*s.* or one-tenth of a pound sterling.

florist, flō'rist, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower, and *-ist*=Fr. *fleuriste*.] A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers; one who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

floscular, **flosculous**, flos'kūl-ėr, flos'kūl-us, *a.* [From L. *floscullus*. See next.] Composed of floscules or florets.

floscule, flos'kūl, *n.* [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower.] A little flower; a floret.

floss, flos, *n.* [It. *floscio*, *fiosso*, soft, flaccid,

fr. L. *fluxus*, flowing, loose. FLUX.] A downy or silky substance in plants; floss-silk.

floss-silk, flos'silk, *n.* Fine silk fibres untwisted and used in embroidery, &c.

flossy, flos'i, *a.* Composed of or resembling floss.

flotation, flō-tā'shon, *n.* [From *float*.] Act of floating; the doctrine of floating bodies.

flotilla, flō-til'la, *n.* [Sp. *flotilla*, dim. of *flota*, a fleet.] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

flotsam, flot'sam, *n.* [Probably fr. Fr. *flotaison*, *flottaison*, fr. *floter*, *flotter*, to float, fr. L. *fluctuare*, to float.] Such a portion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating.

flounce, flouns, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flounced*, flounst; ppr. *flouncing*, flouns'ing. [Akin N. and O. Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge about in water.] To spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort; to move with jerks or agitation; to start away in anger or petulance.

flounce, flouns, *n.* [Originally *frounce*, fr. Fr. *froncis*, a plait, fr. *froncer*, *fronser*, to wrinkle, fr. L. *frons*, *frontis*, the front or forehead. FRONT.] A strip of cloth sewed horizontally round a frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *flounced*, flounst; ppr. *flouncing*, flouns'ing. To deck with a flounce or flounces.

flounder, floun'dėr, *n.* [Same as G. *flunder*, Sw. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*, flounder.] A common flat-fish found in the sea and near the mouths of rivers.

flounder, floun'dėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *floundered*, floun'dėrd; ppr. *floundering*, floun'dėr-ing. [Origin doubtful.] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle as in mire; to roll, toss, or tumble about.

flour, flour, *n.* [Fr. *fleur*, a flower (fr. L. *flos*, *floris*), *fleur de farine*, flour, lit. 'flower of meal', the finest part of the meal; comp. *flowers of sulphur*. *Flower* is merely another form. FLOWER.] The meal of wheat or other grain finely ground and sifted; the finer part of meal separated by bolting; the fine and soft powder of any substance.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *floured*, flourd; ppr. *flouring*, flour'ing. To convert into flour; to sprinkle with flour.

flourish, flu'rish, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flourished*, flu'risht; ppr. *flourishing*, flu'rish-ing. [O. Fr. *flourir*, *florissant*, Fr. *fleurir*, *florissant*, fr. L. *florescēre*, fr. *florēre*, to flower, to bloom, fr. *flos*, *floris*, a flower. FLORA.] To grow luxuriantly; to thrive; to be prosperous or successful; to live at a certain period (said of authors, painters, &c.); to use florid or flowery language; to make ornamental strokes in writing; to move or be moved in fantastic irregular figures; to play with bold and irregular notes.—— v.t. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; to ornament with anything showy; to make bold or irregular movements with; to hold in the hand and swing about; to brandish; to adorn with flourishes or irregular strokes.—— n. Something forming an ostentatious embellishment; parade of words and figures; show; a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a brandishing; decorative notes which a singer or musical performer adds to a passage.—— Flourish of trumpets, a fanfare or prelude by trumpets on the approach of a person of distinction; any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings.

flourishing, flu'rish-ing, *p.a.* Thriving; prosperous; growing luxuriantly.

floury, flour'i, *a.* Resembling or having the character of flour.

flout, flout, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flouted*, flout'ed; ppr. *flouting*, flout'ing. [D. *fluiten*, *fluyten*, to play on the flute, to whistle, to jeer, fr. *fluit*, a flute. FLUTE.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt; to jeer or jibe at.—— n. A mock; an insult.

flouter, flout'ėr, *n.* One who flouts.

flow, flō, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flowed*, flōd; ppr. *flowing*, flō'ing. [A. SAX. *flōwan* (pret. *flēow*, pp. *flōwen*), to flow = D. *vloeijen*, to flow; Icel. *flóa*, to flood, O.H.G. *flawan*, to wash; from a root seen in L. *pluvius*, rain, Gr. *pleō*, I swim; Skr. *plu*, to flow. Akin are *flood*, *float*, *fleet*, &c.] To move or run, as water from its spring or source; to move with the motion of a fluid; to melt; to proceed; to issue; to abound; to have in abundance; to be full; to glide along smoothly; to be smooth, as composition or utterance; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide (opposed to *ebb*); to circulate, as blood; to move in a stream, as air.—— v.t. [Icel. *flóa*, to inundate.] To flow over; to overflow; to flood.—— n. A moving along, as of water; a stream of water or other fluid; a current; an outflow; the rise of the tide; a stream of anything; fulness; abundance; free expression; feeling or sentiment.

flowage, flō'āj, *n.* [*Flow* and *-age*.] Act of flowing; state of being overflowed.

flower, flou'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *flour*, Mod. Fr. *fleur*, a flower, fr. L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower, whence also *floral*, *florid*, *florin*, &c. *Flour* is really the same word though it has taken a different signification and spelling. FLORA.] The delicate and gaily-coloured leaves or petals on a plant; a bloom or blossom; the organs of reproduction in a phanerogamous plant; the early part of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth; the best or most valuable part; the essence; one who is most distinguished; a figure or ornamental expression; *pl.* a powdery or mealy substance (as *flowers* of sulphur).—— v.t. pret. & pp. *flowered*, flou'ėrd; ppr. *flowering*, flou'ėr-ing. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals.—— To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

flower-clock, flou'ėr-klok, *n.* A means of measuring time by growing flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the day.

flower-de-lis, **flower-de-luce**, flou'ėr-de-lē, flou'ėr-de-lūs, *n.* [Fr. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily.] Same as *Fleur-de-lis*.

flowered, flou'ėrd, *p.a.* Flowery; embellished with figures of flowers.

floweret, flou'ėr-et, *n.* [*Flower* and *-et* = Fr. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur*. FLOWER.] A small flower; a floret.

floweriness, flou'ėr-i-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being flowery.

flowering, flou'ėr-ing, *p.a.* Having or producing flowers; phanerogamous.

flowerless, flou'ėr-les, *a.* Having no flowers.

flower-pot, flou'ėr-pot, *n.* A pot in which plants are grown.

flower-stalk, flou'ėr-stąk, *n.* The stem that supports the flower or fructification.

flowery, flou'ėr-i, *a.* [*Flower* and *-y*.] Full of flowers or blossoms; highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

flowing, flō'ing, *p.a.* Moving as a stream; abounding; fluent; formed with fine easy graceful lines; undulating.

flown, flōn, *pp.* of *fly*.

fluctuant, fluk'tū-ant, *a.* [L. *fluctuans*, *fluctuantis*, ppr. of *fluctuo*. FLUCTUATE.] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.

fluctuate, fluk'tū-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fluctuated*, fluk'tū-āt-ed; ppr. *fluctuating*, fluk'tū-āt-ing. [L. *fluctuo*, *fluctuatum*, fr. *fluctus*, a wave, fr. *fluo*, I flow, whence *fluent*, &c. FLUENT.] To move as a wave; to undulate; to be wavering or unsteady; to waver; to vacillate; to hesitate; to rise and fall; to be unsettled; to experience vicissitudes.—— **fluctuating**, fluk'tū-āt-ing, *p.a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable.

fluctuation, fluk-tū-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *fluctuatio*. See prec.] The act of fluctuating; a rising and falling; change; vicissitude.

flue, flō, *n.* [Comp. O. Fr. *flue*, a flowing, fr. *fluer*, L. *fluere*, to flow. FLUENT.] A passage for smoke or heated air; a pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers.

flue, flō, *n.* [Probably akin to *fluff*.] Light downy matter, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur, or hair; fluff.

fluency, flu'en-si, *n.* [*Fluent* and *-cy* = L.L. *fluentia*, a flowing. FLUENT.] Quality of being fluent; facility of words; volubility.

fluent, flu'ent, *a.* [L. *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr. of *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow, as in *affluence*, *confluence*, *influence*, *flux*, *fluid*, &c.; akin Gr. *phlyein*, to bubble over. No connection with *flow*.] Flowing; ready in the use of words; having words at command and uttering them with facility; voluble; smooth.

fluently, flu'ent-li, *adv.* In a fluent manner; with ready flow of words.

fluff, fluf, *n.* [Also *flue*; akin to *flock*, L.G. *flog*, *flok*, flue.] Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; flue.—— **fluffy**, fluf'i, *a.* Containing or resembling fluff; giving off fluff.

flügel-horn, flü'gl-hōrn, *n.* [G.] A musical instrument, a kind of keyed bugle.

Flügel-horn.

fluid, flu'id, *a.* [Fr. *fluide*, L. *fluidus*, fluid, flowing, fr. *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] Capable of flowing or moving like water; liquid or gaseous, as water, spirit, air.—— *n.* Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure; a liquid: opposed to a *solid*.

fluidity, flu-id'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fluidité*, fr. L. *fluidus*, fluid. FLUID.] Quality or state of being fluid.

fluke, flōk, *n.* [Akin perhaps to G. *fluuk*, a wing, the fluke of an anchor; comp. also Sw. *fink*, Dan. *fig*, a flap or lappet; Dan. *anker-fig*, anchor-fluke.] That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; the lobe or half of the tail of a whale; an accidental successful stroke in billiards; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage.

fluke, flōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *flōc*, a flat-fish.] A name for the flounder or other flat-fish; a species of parasitic worm which infests the liver of the sheep: also called *Fluke-worm*.

flume, flōm, *n.* [O. Fr. *flum*, fr. L. *flumen*, a river.] The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; an artificial channel for gold-washing.

flummery, flum'me-ri, *n.* [W. *llymry*, oatmeal steeped till sour, fr. *llym*, sharp.] A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; a light preparation of flour and milk, &c.; flattery; nonsense; empty compliments.

flung, flung, pret. & pp. of *fling*.

flunkey, **flunky**, flung'ki, *n.* [Perhaps fr. L.G. *flunkern*, to flaunt; D. *flonkeren*, *flinkeren*, to glitter; or fr. *flank*, one that keeps at his master's flank.] A male servant in livery; a cringing flatterer; a toady.—— **flunkeyism**, **flunkyism**, flung'ki-izm, *n.* Servility; toadyism.

fluor, flō'or, *n.* Fluor-spar, which see.

fluorescence, flō-o-res'ens, *n.* [From the colour of *fluor*-spar in certain cases.] The emission of bluish or greenish light by certain substances when exposed to sunlight.—— **fluorescent**, flō-o-res'ent, *a.* Possessing fluorescence.

fluoric, flō-or'ik, *a.* Pertaining to fluor-spar.—— **fluorite**, flō'or-īt, *n.* A name equivalent to *fluor-spar*.

fluor-spar, flō'or-spär, *n.* [L. *fluor*, a flowing (fr. *fluo*, I flow), and *spar*, as in *felspar*; named fr. its fusibility and fr. being used as a flux.] A mineral, generally exhibiting tints of yellow, green, blue, and red, and manufactured into ornamental articles.

flurry, flu'ri, *n.* [Of doubtful origin and connections; comp. Sw. *flurig*, disordered, *flur*, disordered hair.] Bustle; hurry; agitation; commotion; a gust or flaw of wind; light things carried by the wind.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *flurried*, flu'rid; ppr. *flurrying*, flu'ri-ing. To put in agitation; to agitate, excite, or alarm.

flush, flush, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flushed*, flusht; ppr. *flushing*, flush'ing. [In some of the senses perhaps akin to *flash* or to *fluster*; in

some fr. O. Fr. *flux*, a flowing, a flush at cards, fr. L. *fluxus*, a flow, a flux. The etym. of the word in its different applications is very difficult.] To become suffused, as the face in blushing; to become suddenly red; to blush.——v.t. To cause to blush or redden suddenly; to elate; to excite; to animate with joy; to wash out by copious supplies of water; to cause to start up or fly off, as an animal hunted; to spring.——n. A sudden flow of blood to the face; warm glow; sudden thrill or shock of feeling; bloom; vigour; a rush or flow of water; a run of cards of the same suit in cribbage.——a. Fresh; full of vigour; well supplied with money (slang); having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface.

fluster, flus'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flustered*, flus'tėrd; ppr. *flustering*, flus'tėr-ing. [Comp. Icel. *flaustr*, fluster, *flaustra*, to be in a fluster; N. *flosa*, passion.] To agitate; to flurry; to embarrass; to confuse; to make hot with drinking; to heat.——n. Agitation; confusion of mind; heat; glow.

flute, flōt, *n.* [Fr. *flûte*, O. Fr. *fleüte*, fr. *fleüter*, fr. a L. *flatuare* (giving *flautare* by metathesis), fr. L. *flatus*, a blowing, fr. L. *flo*, *flatum*, I blow (as in *inflate*); same root as E. *blow*. Akin *flageolet*.] A small wind-instrument, a pipe with holes and keys, played by blowing with the mouth and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers; a furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; any similar channel.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fluted*, flōt'ed; ppr. *fluting*, flōt'ing. To play on a flute.——v.t. To play or sing in notes resembling those of a flute; to form flutes or channels in.

fluted, flōt'ed, *p.a.* Having flutes or channels; channelled; furrowed.

flutina, flō-tē'na, *n.* [From *flute*.] A musical instrument of the accordion kind.

fluting, flōt'ing, *n.* The act of playing the flute; sound like that of a flute; a channel or furrow; fluted work.

flutist, flōt'ist, *n.* A performer on the flute.

flutter, flut'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fluttered*, flut'ėrd; ppr. *fluttering*, flut'ėr-ing. [A. Sax. *flotteran*, to flutter, to fluctuate, fr. *flot*, the sea, or *flotian*, to float; allied to *float*, and to L.G. *fluttern*, to flutter.] To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying or with short flights; to move with quick irregular motions; to be in agitation; to waver; to fluctuate.——v.t. To agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.——n. Quick and irregular motion; agitation of the mind; confusion; disorder.

fluty, flōt'i, *a.* Having the sound of a flute.

fluvial, flō'vi-al, *a.* [Fr. *fluvial*, fr. L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius*, a river, fr. *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] Belonging or pertaining to rivers.

fluviatile, flō'vi-a-tīl, *a.* [Fr. *fluviatile*, fr. L. *fluviatilis*, fr. *fluvius*, a river. See prec.] Belonging to rivers; existing in rivers; produced by river action.

flux, fluks, *n.* [Fr. *flux*, a flowing, a flow, fr. L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] Act of flowing; the moving or passing of anything in continued succession; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery or diarrhœa; the flow of the tide: opposed to *ebb* or *reflux*; any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals; fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fluxed*, fluksт; ppr. *fluxing*, fluks'ing. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

fluxible, fluk'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being fluxed or fused, as a mineral.

fluxion, fluk'shon, *n.* [L. *fluxio*, a flowing. FLUENT.] Act of flowing; flux; *med.* a flow or determination of blood or other fluid; *math.* an infinitely small quantity; a differential quantity; *pl.* the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities: now called the *differential calculus*.—**fluxional**, **fluxionary**, fluk'shon-al, fluk'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.

fly, flī, *v.i.* pret. *flew*, flō; pp. *flown*, flōn; ppr. *flowing*, flō'ing. [A. Sax. *fleógan* (pret. *fleáh*, pp. *flogen*), to fly=Fris. *flega*, D. *vliegen*, G. *fliegen*, Icel. *fljúga*, Sw. *flyga*, Dan. *flyve*, to fly. The root is different from that of *flee*, but the words have been mixed up in meaning.] To move through air by wings; to move in air by the force of wind or other impulse; to rise in air; to move rapidly in any manner; to pass away; to depart suddenly or swiftly; to flee; to pass rapidly, as time; to break or part suddenly; to burst; to spring by an elastic force; to flutter, vibrate, or play as a flag in the wind.—**To fly at**, to rush or fall on suddenly.—**To fly in the face of**, to set at defiance; to act in direct opposition to.—**To fly open**, to open suddenly.—**To let fly**, to discharge; to throw or drive with violence.——v.t. To flee from; to shun; to cause to fly or float in the air.——n. [Partly fr. A. Sax. *fleóge*, the insect, fr. *fleógan*, to fly, like G. *fliege*, fr. *fliegen*; partly from the verb directly.] A winged insect, especially a two-winged one; a hook dressed to resemble a fly or other insect, and used by anglers; a revolving mechanism to regulate the motion of machinery; a light carriage formed for rapid motion; a hackney-coach; a cab; a gallery in a theatre along the side of the stage at a high level; the outer or loose end of a flag.

flybitten, flī'bit-n, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies.

fly-blow, flī'blō, *v.t.* pret. *fly-blew*, flī'blō; pp. *fly-blown*, flī'blōn; ppr. *fly-blowing*, flī'blō-ing. To taint with the eggs which produce maggots.——n. The egg of a fly laid on meat.

fly-boat, flī'bōt, *n.* A light swift kind of boat used on canals.

fly-catcher, flī'kach-ėr, *n.* One who or that which catches flies; a name of various birds which feed on flies.

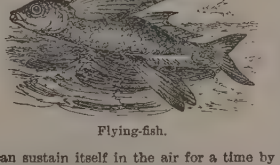
flyer, flī'ėr, *n.* See FLIER.

fly-fisher, flī'fish-ėr, *n.* One who fishes with flies.

fly-fishing, flī'fish-ing, *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial.

flying-buttress, flī'ing-but-res, *n.* A buttress in the form of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry.

flying-fish, flī'ing-fish, *n.* A fish which



Flying-fish.

can sustain itself in the air for a time by means of the long pectoral fins.

flying-fox, flī'ing-foks, *n.* A bat of the Eastern Archipelago, so named from the resemblance of its head to that of a fox.

flying-lemur, flī'ing-lē-mur, *n.* A lemur with wide lateral folds of skin, which serve to bear it up when leaping.

flying-squid, flī'ing-skwid, *n.* A cephalopod having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap high out of the water.

flying-squirrel, flī'ing-skwi-rel, *n.* One of those squirrels that have a lateral fold of skin so as to bear them up and enable them to make great leaps.

fly-leaf, flī'lēf, *n.* A leaf of blank paper at the beginning and end of a book.

fly-paper, flī'pā-pėr, *n.* A kind of porous paper impregnated with poison for destroying flies.

fly-trap, flī'trap, *n.* A trap to catch or kill flies; an American sensitive plant, the leaves of which close upon and capture insects.

fly-wheel, flī'whēl, *n.* A heavy wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements when the motive power is irregular or intermittent.

foal, fōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *fola*, a foal=Icel. *foli*, Dan. *fole*, Fris. *fole*, D. *veulen*, G. *fohlen*; cog. Gr. *pōlos*, a foal; L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken. *Filly* is a dim. from *foal*.] The offspring or young of a mare, she-ass, &c.; a colt or filly.——v.t. pret. & pp. *foaled*, fōld; ppr. *foaling*, fōl'ing. To bring forth, as a colt or filly: said of a mare or she-ass.——v.i. To bring forth a foal.

foam, fōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *fám*=G. *feim*, and dial. *faum*, foam; cog. with Skr. *phéna*, Slav. *pjena*, foam.] Froth; spume; the aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquids by fermentation or violent agitation.——v.i. pret. & pp. *foamed*, fōmd; ppr. *foaming*, fōm'ing. [A. Sax. *fæeman*, to foam, fr. the noun.] To froth; to gather foam; to show froth at the mouth, as in rage.——v.t. To cause to froth or give out foam; to throw out with rage or violence.

foamy, fōm'i, *a.* [*Foam* and *-y*=A. Sax. *fámig*.] Covered with foam; frothy.

fob, fob, *n.* [Allied to Prov. G. *fuppe*, a pocket.] A little pocket in men's breeches or trousers for a watch.

fob, fob, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fobbed*, fobd; ppr. *fobbing*, fob'ing. [Comp. O. *foppen*, to mock, to banter.] To cheat; to trick. [*Shak.*]

focal, fō'kal, *a.* [From L. *focus* (q.v.).] Belonging to a focus.—**focalize**, fō'kal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *focalized*, fō'kal-izd; ppr. *focalizing*, fō'kal-īz-ing. To bring to a focus.

focus, fō'kus, *n.*; pl. **focuses** or **foci**, fō'kus-ez, fō'sī. [L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth, whence also *fuel*, *fusil*, *fuse*.] A point in which rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted; point of convergence or concentration; a name of two important points on the principal axis of the ellipse, and of other points in geometry.——v.t. pret. & pp. *focused*, fō'kust; ppr. *focusing*, fō'kus-ing. To bring or adjust to a focus.

fodder, fod'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *fódder*, *fóder*, fr. *fóda*, food=Icel. *fóthr*, L. G. *foder*, D. *voeder*, G. *futter*, fodder. FOOD. *Forage*, *foray* are of kindred origin.] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *foddered*, fod'ėrd; ppr. *foddering*, fod'ėr-ing. To furnish with fodder.

foe, fō, *n.* [A. Sax. *fá*, *fáh*, an enemy, fr. same stem as *fiend*. FEUD.] An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, malice, or hostility; an enemy in war; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary; one who opposes anything (a *foe* to virtue).—**foeman**, fō'man, *n.*; pl. **foemen**, fō'men. An active enemy; a personal antagonist.

fœtus, fē'tus. See FŒTUS.

fog, fog, *n.* [Same as *fog* in Dan. *snee-fog*, a snow-storm: akin to *fyge*, to drive with the wind, Dan. dial. *fuge*, to rain fine and blow, Icel. *fok*, snow-storm.] A dense watery vapour near the surface of the land or water; a cloud of dust or smoke; mental confusion or dimness.

fog, fog, *n.* [Comp. W. *fwg*, dry grass.] After-grass; a second growth of grass; long grass that remains in pastures till winter.

fog-bank, fog'bangk, *n.* At sea a bank of fog sometimes resembling land at a distance.

fogey, **fogy**, fō'gi, *n.*; pl. **fogeys**, **fogies**, fō'giz. [Origin doubtful; perhaps lit. one who is in a *fog*; or fr. *fog*, after-grass.] A stupid fellow; an old-fashioned person; a man with the conservative habits of elderly life. [Colloq.]—**fogeyism**, **fogyism**, fō'gi-izm, *n.* The habits or practices of a fogey.

foggage, fog'āj, *n.* [*Fog*, grass, and *-age*.] Rank or coarse grass not eaten down.

foggily, fog'i-li, *adv.* In a foggy manner; mistily; darkly; cloudily.

fogginess, fog'i-nes, *n.* State of being foggy.

foggy, fog'i, *a.* [*Fog* and *-y*.] Filled or abounding with fog or humid vapours; misty; producing fogs; stupid; beclouded.

fog-horn, fog'hōrn, *n.* A sounding instrument in which steam produces the sound, to warn vessels during a fog.

fog-signal, fog'sig-nal, *n.* Any signal made during fog to prevent accidents, especially a detonating body placed on a railway and exploded by the engine passing over it.

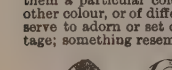
foh, fo. An exclamation of disgust or contempt; like *faugh*, *poh*, and *fy*.

foible, foi'bl, *n.* [Fr. *foible*, feeble, weak. FEEBLE.] A weak point in character; a failing; a failing of not a very serious kind; the weak part of a sword or that between the middle and point.

foil, foil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foiled*, foild; ppr. *foiling*, foil'ing. [Fr. *fouler*, to press, to crush, to oppress, fr. L.L. *fullare*, to full cloth by beating and treading it, fr. L. *fullo*, a fuller, whence to *full* (cloth) and *fuller*.] To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to baffle; to balk.——n. Defeat; frustration.

foil, foil, *n.* [Probably connected with verb to *foil*.] A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end, used in fencing; a sword-like implement used in fencing practice.

foil, foil, *n.* [O. Fr. *foil*, *foille*, &c., Mod. Fr. *feuille*, a leaf, sheet, lamina, fr. L. *folium*, a leaf (whence *foliage*); cog. with Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.] A leaf or thin plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to increase their brilliancy or to give them a particular colour; anything of another colour, or of different qualities, which serve to adorn or set off a thing to advantage; something resembling a leaf; in *arch.*



1, 2, Trefoil and Quatrefoil Openings. 3, Cinquefoil Arch.

one of the small arcs or hollow curves in the tracery of Gothic windows, panels, &c.

foiler, foi'er, *n.* One who foils.

foin, foin, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *foined*, foind; ppr. *foining*, foin'ing. [From Fr. *fouine*, a fish-spear; or O. Fr. *foigner*, to *feign*, to make a feint.] To push in fencing. [*Shak.*]

foison, foi'zn, *n.* [Fr. *foison*, fr. L. *fusio*, *fusionis*, outpouring, fr. *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour. FUSE.] Plenty; abundance. [*Shak.*]

foist, foist, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foisted*, foist'ed; ppr. *foisting*, foist'ing. [Probably from D. *vuist*, the fist, the meaning originally having reference to sleight of hand; comp. to *palm* off a thing. FIST.] To introduce or insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to pass or palm off.

fold, fōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *fald*, *feald*, a plait, a fold, fr. *fealdan*, to fold = Fris. *fald*, Icel. *fald(r)*, Dan. *fold*, G. *falte*, Goth. *faiths*, a doubling, a plait; Icel. *falda*, Dan. *folde*, Goth. *faltban*, D. *vouwen*, O.D. *vouden*, to fold: same as *-fold* in *twofold*, *fourfold*, &c.; cog. with *-plasios* in Gr. *diplasios*, double.] The doubling or doubled part of any flexible substance, as cloth; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another.——v.t. pret. & pp. *folded*, fōld'ed; ppr. *folding*, fōld'ing. To double; to lap or lay in plaits; to lay one part over another part of; to double or lay together as the arms; to enfold; to embrace.——v.i. To close together; to become doubled or folded.—**Folding door**, a door in two upright pieces which meet in the middle.—**Folding stool**, a camp-stool, or similar stool.

fold, fōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *fald*=Dan. *fold*, a fold. Origin and connections doubtful.] A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept; a flock of sheep; hence, figuratively, the Church.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *folded*, fōld'ed; ppr. *folding*, fōld'ing. To shut up or confine, as sheep in a fold.

folder, fōld'er, *n.* One who folds; a flat instrument used in folding paper.

foliaceous, fō-li-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium*, a leaf, whence *foil* (a leaf).] Leafy; of the nature or form of a leaf.

foliage, fō'li-āj, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage*, fr. L. *folium*, a leaf. See prec.] Leaves collectively; the leaves of a plant; ornamental representation of leaves.—**Foliage plant**, a plant cultivated for the beauty of its foliage.

foliar, fō'li-er, *a.* [From L. *folium*, a leaf.] Pertaining to leaves.

foliate, fō'li-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foliated*, fō'li-āt-ed; ppr. *foliating*, fō'li-āt-ing. [L. *foliatus*, leaved, leafy, fr. *folium*, a leaf. FOLIAGE.] To beat into a leaf or thin plate or lamina.—**foliated**, fō'li-āt-ed, *p.a.* [L. *foliatus*.] Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil; being in laminæ; having leaf-shaped ornaments.

foliation, fō-li-ā'shon, *n.* [FOLIATE.] The leafing of plants; vernation; the operation of spreading foil over a surface; the property in certain rocks of dividing into laminæ or plates; *arch.* the foils, cusps, &c., in the tracery of Gothic windows.

folio, fō'li-ō, *n.* [Ablative case of L. *folium*, a leaf, a sheet, short for *in folio*, a book being in folio when each sheet makes only two leaves.] A book formed by sheets of paper once doubled, and thus having pages of the largest size; a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure; the number appended to each page; a written page of a certain number of words.

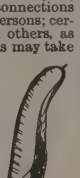
foliole, fō'li-ōl, *n.* [L. *foliolum*, dim. of *folium*, a leaf. FOLIAGE.] A little leaf of a plant; a leaflet.

folk, fōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *folc*, folk, a people or nation=L.G. Fris. Dan. and Sw. *folk*; Icel. *fólk*; D. and G. *volk*; connections doubtful.] People in general; persons; certain people discriminated from others, as old *folks* and young *folks*: it thus may take a plural form though plural in signification.

folk-land, fōk'land, *n.* Land in ancient England held by the people in common, or granted for a term to individuals.

folk-lore, fōk'lōr, *n.* Rural superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.——**folk-lorist**, fōk'lōr-ist, *n.* One who makes a study of folk-lore.

folk-speech, fōk'spēch, *n.* The dialect of common or uneducated people.



Follicle.

follicle, fol'li-kl, *n.* [L. *folliculus*, dim. fr. *follis*, a bag.] A little bag or vesicle in animals and plants; a cavity; a seed-vessel opening on one side longitudinally; a gland.

follow, fol'ō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *followed*, fol'ōd; ppr. *following*, fol'ō-ing. [A. Sax. *folgian*, *fylgian*, *fyligean*, to follow = Fris. *folgia*, D. *volgen*, G. *folgen*, Dan. *følge*, Icel. *fylgja*, to follow. By some regarded as connected with *full*.] To go or come after or behind; to walk, ride, or move behind in the same direction; to pursue; to chase; to attend for any purpose; to succeed in order of time; to come after; to result from, as an effect, a cause, or as an inference; to accept as authority; to take as an example; to imitate; to copy; to observe; to practise; to seek or pursue after; to endeavour to obtain; to be occupied with; to make the chief business; to serve; to be led or guided by; to keep the attention fixed upon; to understand the meaning, connection, or force of; to walk in (a road or course).—**To follow suit**, in *card-playing*, to play a card of the same suit as another played; hence, to follow the line of conduct adopted by a predecessor.——v.i. To come after another; to be posterior in time; to ensue; to result.

follower, fol'ō-er, *n.* One who follows; an adherent; a disciple; an imitator; a copier; an attendant; a dependant.

following, fol'ō-ing, *n.* A body of followers or retainers.——p.a. Being next after; succeeding; related, described, or explained next after.

folly, fol'i, *n.* [Fr. *folie*, fr. *fol*, a fool. FOOL.] Foolishness; imbecility of mind; a weak or foolish act; silly, weak, or light-minded conduct; criminal weakness.

foment, fō-ment', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fomented*, fō-ment'ed; ppr. *fomenting*, fō-ment'ing. [Fr. *fomenter*, fr. L. *fomentare*, to foment, fr. *fomentum*, for *fovimentum*, a warm application, fr. *foveo*, I warm, I cherish.] To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquids, or simply warm water; to encourage; to abet; to stir up (in a bad sense).

fomentation, fō-ment-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *fomentatio*.] Act of fomenting, or what is used to foment; warm lotion applied; instigation; encouragement.

fomenter, fō-ment'er, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates.

fond, fond, *a.* [Properly a pp. from O.E. *fonne*, to be foolish, fr. *fon*, a fool; akin to Icel. *fánn*, to play the fool; Sw. *fåne*, a fool.] Foolish; weak; foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; loving ardently; relishing highly: with *of* before an object.

fondle, fon'dl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fondled*, fon'dld; ppr. *fondling*, fond'ling. [From *fond*.] To treat with fondness; to caress.

fondling, fond'ling, *n.* [*Fond* and *-ling*.] A person or thing fondled or caressed.

fondly, fond'li, *adv.* In a fond manner; foolishly; weakly; with indiscreet affection; with great or extreme affection.

fondness, fond'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fond; attachment; affection; love; great liking or relish.

font, font, *n.* [From L. *fons*, *fontis*, a spring or fountain. FOUNT.] A large basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.

font, font, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*, fr. *fondre*, to melt, to cast, whence also *found*, *foundry*. FOUND (to cast).] A casting; a complete assortment of printing types of one size.

fontal, font'al, *a.* [*Font* and *-al*.] Pertaining to a fount, font, source, or origin.

fontanel, font'a-nel, *n.* [Fr. *fontanelle*, dimin. of *fontaine*, a fountain.] An opening for the discharge of pus; a vacancy in the infant cranium between certain of the bones, afterwards closing up.

food, fōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *fóda*, food, whence *fédan*, to feed=Dan. *føde*, Sw. *föda*, Goth. *fodeins*, food, fr. root meaning to feed, seen in L. *paseo*, I feed, *pastor*, a shepherd. Akin *foster*, *fodder*.] Whatever supplies animals or plants with nutriment; aliment; nutriment; sustenance; victuals; provisions; what feeds, sustains, nourishes, or augments.

foodless, fōd'les, *a.* Not having or not supplying food.

fool, fōl, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, a fool, fr. L.L. *follus*, foolish, fr. L. *folles*, bellows, cheeks puffed out, the *follis* or fool being originally one who made grimaces.] One destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a person somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; a simpleton; a silly person; a person who acts unwisely; one who does not exercise his reason; a buffoon; a jester.—**To make a fool of**, to cause to appear ridiculous.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fooled*, fōld; ppr. *fooling*, fōl'ing. To play the fool; to trifle; to toy; to act foolishly.——v.t. To make a fool of; to befool; to beguile; to deceive; to impose on; to cheat.—**To fool away**, to waste or spend foolishly.

foolery, fōl'e-ri, *n.* [*Fool* and *-ery*.] The practice of folly; habitual folly; any act of folly or weakness; object of folly; absurdity.

foolhardiness, fōl'här-di-nes, *n.* The quality of being foolhardy; mad rashness.

foolhardy, fōl'här-di, *a.* [O.Fr. *fol-hardi*, foolishly bold or hardy.] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold; venturesome; precipitate.

foolish, fōl'ish, *a.* [*Fool* and *-ish*.] Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; unwise; acting without judgment or discretion; proceeding from or marked with folly; silly; ridiculous.

foolishly, fōl'ish-li, *adv.* In a foolish manner; unwisely.

foolishness, fōl'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being foolish; folly.

foolscap, fōlz'kap, *n.* Paper of the smallest regular size but one, its water-mark in early times being a fool's head and cap.

fool's-parsley, fōlz'pär-sli, *n.* A British plant resembling parsley, commonly believed to be poisonous.

foot, fut, *n.*; pl. **feet**, fēt. [A. Sax. *fót*, pl. *fét*=O. Fris. *fót*, L.G. *foot*, D. *voet*, Icel. *fótr*, Sw. *fot*, Goth. *fotus*, G. *fuss*; cog. with L. *pes*, *pedis*, Gr. *pous*, *podos*, Skr. *pâda*, Lith.

padas, a foot, fr. a root *pad*, to go. Akin *fetter*, *fetlock*, also the numerous words fr. L. *pes*, a foot. PEDAL.] The lower extremity of an animal's leg; the part of the leg on which we walk or stand; any part serving a similar purpose; that which bears some resemblance to a foot in shape or office; the lower end of anything; the bottom; the base; foundation; the part opposite to the head or top; soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry; a measure consisting of twelve lineal inches; a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse.—**By foot, on foot, by walking.**—**To set on foot**, to originate; to begin; to put in motion.—**To put one's best foot foremost**, to adopt all the means at command.—**Foot and mouth disease**, a highly contagious affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *footed*, fụt'ed; ppr. *footing*, fụt'ing. To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip; to walk.—— v.t. To tread; to dance; to trip; to add or make a foot to.

football, fụt'bal, *n.* A ball made of an inflated ox-bladder, or of india-rubber cased in leather, to be driven by the foot; a game played with such a ball by two parties of players.

foot-board, fụt'bōrd, *n.* A support for the foot in a carriage or elsewhere.

foot-boy, fụt'boi, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery.

footbridge, fụt'brij, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot-passengers.

foot-cloth, fụt'kloth, *n.* The covering of a horse, reaching down to his heels.

footed, fụt'ed, *a.* Having feet of this or that kind: usually in composition.

footfall, fụt'fal, *n.* A footstep; tread of the foot; a trip or stumble.

footgear, fụt'gēr, *n.* The covering of the feet; shoes or boots.

foot-hill, fụt'hil, *n.* A minor hill at the foot of a range or chain.

foothold, fụt'hōld, *n.* That on which one may tread or rest securely; firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement.

footing, fụt'ing, *n.* Ground for the foot; established place; permanent settlement; foothold; basis; foundation; tread; walk; relative condition; state (on a *footing* of equality).—**To pay one's footing**, to pay something by way of entrance money.

foot-lights, fụt'līts, *n. pl.* A row of lights in a theatre on the front of the stage.

footman, fụt'man, *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot; a menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

footmark, fụt'märk, *n.* Mark of a foot; a track.

foot-note, fụt'nōt, *n.* A note of reference at the bottom of a page.

footpad, fụt'pad, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

footpath, fụt'path, *n.* A narrow path for foot-passengers only.

foot-pound, fụt'pound, *n.* A unit of work representing one pound weight raised through a height of one foot; the unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force.

footprint, fụt'print, *n.* The impression of the foot.

foot-race, fụt'rās, *n.* A race performed by men on foot.

foot-rot, fụt'rot, *n.* A disease in the feet of sheep.

foot-rule, fụt'rōl, *n.* A rule of 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

foot-soldier, fụt'sōl-jėr, *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

foot-sore, fụt'sōr, *a.* Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking.

foot-stalk, fụt'stȧk, *n.* The stalk of a leaf; a partial stem supporting the leaf.

footstep, fụt'step, *n.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot; token; mark; trace; vestige; visible sign of a course pursued; *pl.* example; way; course.

footstool, fụt'stōl, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.

foot-warmer, fụt'warm-ėr, *n.* A contrivance for warming or keeping warm the feet.

foot-worn, fụt'wōrn, *a.* Worn by the feet; foot-sore.

footway, fụt'wā, *n.* A path for passengers on foot.

fop, fop, *n.* [Akin to D. *foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of, *fopper*, a wag.] A vain, silly man given to ostentation; one who seeks to gain admiration by showy dress; a coxcomb; a dandy.

fopling, fop'ling, *n.* [*Fop* and *-ling*.] A petty fop.

foppery, fop'é-ri, *n.* [*Fop* and *-ery*.] Quality of being foppish; showy folly; idle affectation.

foppish, fop'ish, *a.* [*Fop* and *-ish*.] Pertaining to or like a fop; dandyish; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in manners.

foppishly, fop'ish-li, *adv.* In a foppish manner; like a fop or dandy.

foppishness, fop'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being foppish; showy vanity.

for, for, *prep.* [A. Sax. *for*, for, because of, instead of = O. Sax. and O. Fris. *for*, D. *voor*, Dan. *for*, Sw. *för*, G. *für*, Goth. *faur*, for—allied to E. *fore*, *forth*, *far*, *fare*; L. *pro*, for or in place of; Gr. *pro*, before, for; Skr. *para*, beyond: before, in advance, is the root-meaning. The prefix *for*, in *forbid*, &c., is of kindred origin with this.] Because of; in the place of; instead of; in exchange of; in the character of; toward; in advantage of; on account of; conducive to; in favour of; leading or inducing to; as a motive; toward the obtaining of; in opposition to; to prevent or relieve; by reason of; with respect or regard to; on the part of; through the space of; during; in quest of; according to; as far as; of tendency to; on the part or side of; notwithstanding; in opposition to; in recompense of; in proportion to; regarding; by means of; as being; in the character of. ✝*For* was at one time common before the infinitives of verbs to denote purpose; but this usage is now vulgar. —— conj. Because; for the cause or reason that; on this account that: properly, *for that*.

forage, fo'rāj, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*, O. Fr. *forrage*, fr. *forre*, forage; fr. the old German or Scandinavian word equivalent to E. *fodder*. *Foray* is a form of this.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle; act of providing forage or provisions.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *foraged*, fo'rājd; ppr. *foraging*, fo'rāj-ing. To collect forage; to roam in search of food or provender; to feed on spoil.—— v.t. To strip of provisions for horses, &c.; to supply with forage or fodder.

forage-cap, fo'rāj-kap, *n.* A military cap worn by soldiers sent out to forage, or when in ordinary dress.

forager, fo'rāj-ėr, *n.* One who forages or goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

foramen, fō-rā'men, *n.*; pl. **foramina**, fō-ram'in-a. [L., fr. *foro*, I bore, I pierce. BORE.] A small natural opening or perforation in parts of animals or plants.

foraminated, fō-ram'in-āt-ed, *a.* [L.L. *foraminatus*, fr. *foramen* (q.v.).] Having foramina or little holes.

foraminifer fō-ra-min'i-fėr, *n.* An individual of the Foraminifera.—**Foraminifera**, fō-ram'i-nif''ėr-a, *n. pl.* [L. *foramen*, *foraminis*, a hole, and *fero*, I bear.] An order of minute animals belonging to the protozoa, furnished with a shell, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (whence the name).—**foraminiferal**, **foraminiferous**, fō-ram'i-nif''ėr-al, fō-ram'i-nif''ėr-us, *a.* Belonging to the Foraminifera.—**foraminule**, fō-ram'i-nūl, *n.* A minute foramen.

Foraminifera.

foraminous, fō-ram'in-us, *a.* [From L. *foramen* (q.v.).] Full of minute holes or pores; perforated in many places; porous.

forasmuch, for-az-much', *conj.* [*For*, *as*, and *much*.] In consideration of; because that.

foray, fo'rā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forayed*, fo'rād; ppr. *foraying*, fo'rā-ing. [A form of *forage*.] To ravage; to pillage.—— n. A predatory excursion; a raid.—**forayer**, fo'rā-ėr, *n.* One who takes part in a foray; a marauder.

forbade, for-bad', pret. of *forbid*.

forbear, for-bār', *v.i.* pret. *forbore*, for-bōr'; pp. *forborne*, for-bōrn'; ppr. *forbearing*, for-bār'ing. [A. Sax. *forberan*—prefix *for*, away, and *beran*, to bear.] To hold or keep away; to cease; to hold from proceeding; to pause; to delay; to be patient; to restrain one's self from action or violence.—— v.t. To avoid voluntarily; to abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing.

forbearance, for-bār'ans, *n.* [*Forbear* and *-ance*.] Act of forbearing; command of temper; restraint of passion; the exercise of patience; long-suffering; lenity; mildness.

forbearant, for-bār'ant, *a.* Forbearing.

forbearer, for-bār'ėr, *n.* One who forbears.

forbearing, for-bār'ing, *p. a.* Patient; long-suffering.

forbid, for-bid', *v.t.* pret. *forbade*, for-bad' or for-bād'; pp. *forbid* or *forbidden*, for-bid', for-bid'n; ppr. *forbidding*, for-bid'ing. [Prefix *for*, implying negation, and *bid*=A. Sax. *forbeódan*, D. *verbieden*, Dan. *forbyde*, G. *verbieten*.] To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do; to oppose; to hinder; to obstruct.—— v.i. To utter a prohibition.

forbidden, for-bid'n, *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted; not allowed.—**Forbidden fruit**, the fruit of the tree of knowledge prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise; the fruit of the shaddock when of small size.

forbidding, for-bid'ing, *p. a.* Repelling approach; disagreeable; repellent; repulsive.—**forbiddingly**, for-bid'ing-li, *adv.* In a forbidding manner; repulsively.

forbore, for-bōr', *pret.* of *forbear*.

forborne, for-bōrn', *pp.* of *forbear*.

forçat, for-sä, *n.* [Fr., fr. *forcer*, to force.] A French convict condemned to forced labour.

force, fōrs, *n.* [Fr. *force* = It. *forza*, Pr. *forsa*, Sp. *fuerza*, Pg. *força*, fr. L.L. *forcia*, *fortia*, fr. L. *fortis*, strong. O. L. *forctis*, fr. *forctus*, sound; cog. with Gr. *phraktos*, fenced; of like origin are *fort*, *fortitude*, *fortress*, *comfort*, *effort*, &c.] Strength; active power; vigour; might; energy; that which is the source of all the active phenomena of the material world; that which produces or tends to produce change; that which causes an operation or moral effect; violence; compulsion; coercion; moral power to convince the mind; cogency; virtue; efficacy; validity; power for war; troops; an army or navy; an organized body of men.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *forced*, fōrst; ppr. *forcing*, fōrs'ing. [Fr. *forcer*, to force, fr. the noun.] To compel; to constrain; to cause to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; to impel; to draw or push by main strength; to compel by strength of evidence; to assault and take by violence; to ravish; to twist, wrest, or overstrain; to ripen or bring to maturity by heat artificially applied.—— v.t. To use force or violence.

force, fōrs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forced*, fōrst; ppr. *forcing*, fōrs'ing. [Same as *farce*; or perhaps fr. *force*, in old sense of to season, *forcemeat* being thus highly seasoned meat.] To stuff; to farce.

force, fōrs, *n.* [Icel. *fors*, Dan. *fos*, a waterfall.] A waterfall. [North of England.]

forced, först, *p.a.* Assumed unnaturally and against inclination; affected; overstrained; unnatural.—**forcedly**, för'sed-li, *adv.* In a forced manner.

forceful, förs'ful, *a.* Possessing force; acting with power; virulent; impetuous.

forcefully, förs'ful-li, *adv.* In a forceful manner; violently; impetuously.

forceless, förs'les, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

forcemeat, förs'mēt, *n.* Meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing.

forceps, for'seps, *n.* [L., fr. *for* in *formus*, warm, and *capio*, I take.] An instrument on the principle of pincers or tongs for holding anything difficult to be held by the hand: used by surgeons, dentists, &c.

force-pump, förs'pump, *n.* A pump which delivers the water by means of pressure directly applied, and not, in contradistinction, by the pressure of the air simply.

forcer, förs'er, *n.* One who or that which forces; the solid piston of a force-pump.

forcible, förs'i-bl, *a.* Having force or efficacy; powerful; potent; weighty; cogent; done by force; suffered by force.

forcibleness, förs'si-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.

forcibly, förs'i-bli, *adv.* In a forcible manner; powerfully; by violence or force.

forcing, förs'ing, *n.* The art of raising plants or fruits at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat.

forcipated, for'sip-āt-ed, *a.* [From L. *forceps*, *forcipis*, a forceps (q.v.).] Formed like a forceps, to open and inclose.—**forcipation**, for-si-pā'shon, *n.* Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

forclose, **forclosure**. Same as *Foreclose*, *Foreclosure*, and more correct etymologically.

ford, förd, *n.* [A. Sax. *ford*, a ford=O. Fris. *forda*, D. *vord*, E. *furt*, a ford; fr. root of *faran*, to go, to fare; cog. Gr. *poros*, passage. FARE, FERRY.] A shallow place in a river or other piece of water, where it may be passed on foot, or by wading.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *forded*, förd'ed; ppr. *fording*, förd'ing. To pass or cross by wading; to wade through.

fordable, förd'a-bl, *a.* That may be forded or waded.—**fordableness**, förd'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being fordable.

fordo, for-dö', *v.t.* pret. *fordid*, for-did'; pp. *fordone*, for-dun'; ppr. *fordoing*, for-dö'ing. [Prefix *for-*, away, and *do*.] To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by toil.

fore, för, *a.* [A. Sax. *fore*, *foran*, before= D. *voor*, Dan. *for*, G. *vor*, before; Goth. *faura*, for; cog. L. *præ*, before, *pro*, for, *por* (as in *porrigere*, to extend), Gr. *paros*, Skr. *pra*, *puras*, before. Akin *far*, *for*, *fare*. *First* and *foremost* are its superlatives.] In front of something else; locally in advance of something; anterior; opposed to *hind* or *hinder*; coming first in time; opposed to *after*; prior; antecedent; in front or toward the face; situated towards the stem of a ship. —— *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.

fore-and-aft, för'and-aft, *a.* *Naut.* in a direction from stem to stern: *fore-and-aft* sail, a sail, such as a jib or spanker, that has a position more or less in this direction.

fore-arm, för'ärm, *n.* That part of the arm which is farthest advanced; the part between the elbow and the wrist.

forearm, för-ärm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forearmed*, för-ärmd'; ppr. *forearming*, för-ärm'ing. To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

forebode, för-böd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foreboded*, för-böd'ed; ppr. *foreboding*, för-böd'ing. [*Fore* and *bode*=A. Sax. *forebodian*. BODE.] To bode beforehand; foretell; to presage; to be prescient of; to have a secret sense, as of something future and evil.—**forebodement**, för-böd'ment, *n.* The act of foreboding.

forecast, för-kást', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forecast*, för-kast'; ppr. *forecasting*, för-kast'ing. To scheme beforehand; to foresee; to provide against.—— *v.i.* To foresee.—— *n.* för'kást. Contrivance beforehand; foresight; forethought; a guess or estimate of what will happen.

forecastle, för'kás-l, *n.* [From the castle or raised structure formerly placed here.] That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast; the forward part of a merchant vessel, under the deck where the sailors live.

forechosen, för-chōz'n, *a.* Chosen beforehand; pre-elected.

fore-cited, för-sīt'ed, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

foreclose, för-klōz', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *foreclosed*, för-klōzd'; ppr. *foreclosing*, för-klōz'ing. [Lit. to close or shut out, *fore-* being for Fr. prefix *for* (as in *forfeit*), fr. L. *foris*, away, out of doors.] To preclude; to stop; to prevent.—**To foreclose a mortgage**, to compel the mortgager to pay the money due on it, or forfeit his right to the estate.

foreclosure, för-klōz'ür, *n.* Act of foreclosing; prevention.

foredate, för-dāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foredated*, för-dāt'ed; ppr. *foredating*, för-dāt'ing. To date before the true time.

foredoom, för-döm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foredoomed*, för-dömd'; ppr. *foredooming*, för-döm'ing. To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

forefather, för'fä-THėr, *n.* An ancestor; a progenitor.

forefend, för-fend'. See FORFEND.

forefinger, för'fing-gėr, *n.* The finger before the others, which is next to the thumb.

fore-foot, för'fut, *n.*; pl. **fore-feet**, för'fēt. One of the anterior feet of an animal.

forefront, för'frunt, *n.* The foremost part.

foregather, för-gaTH'ėr. See FORGATHER.

forego, för-gō'. See FORGO.

forego, för-gō', *v.t.* pret. *forewent*, för-went'; pp. *foregone*, för-gon'; ppr. *foregoing*, för-gō'ing. To go before; to precede.

foregoer, för-gō'er, *n.* One who goes before another; an ancestor; a progenitor.

foregoing, för-gō'ing or för'gō-ing, *p. a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent.

foregone, för-gon' or för'gon, *p. a.* Past; preceding; predetermined; made up beforehand.

foreground, för'ground, *n.* The part of a scene or picture which is represented or is nearest the eye of the observer.

forehand, för'hand, *a.* Done sooner than is regular or necessary; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

forehanded, för'hand-ed, *a.* Early; timely; seasonable; well-to-do; prosperous; having money accumulated.

forehead, for'hed or fo'red, *n.* The front part of the head; the part of the face above the eyes; the brow; confidence; assurance.

foreign, fo'rin, *a.* [Fr. *forain*, fr. L.L. *forancus*, fr. L. *foras*, out of doors (also in *forest*, *forensic*)—same root as E. *door*. As in *sovereign* the *g* has been improperly inserted.] Belonging or relating to another nation or country; not of the country in which one resides; coming or brought from another country; alien; extraneous; not our own; remote; not belonging; not connected; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to* or *from*.

foreigner, fo'rin-ėr, *n.* A person who is foreign or born in a foreign country; an alien.

foreignness, fo'rin-nes, *n.* State or quality of being foreign; remoteness; want of relation.

forejudge, för-juj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forejudged*, för-jujd'; ppr. *forejudging*, för-juj'ing. To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.

forejudgment, för-juj'ment, *n.* Judgment previously formed.

foreknow, för-nō', *v.t.* pret. *foreknew*, för-nū'; pp. *foreknown*, för-nōn'; ppr. *foreknowing*, för-nō'ing. To know beforehand; to have previous knowledge of; to foresee.

forknowable, för-nō'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being foreknown.

foreknowledge, för-nol'ej, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience; *theol.* the knowledge which God possesses of all that is to take place in the future.

foreland, för'land, *n.* Land which projects forward; a promontory or cape; a headland.

foreleg, för'leg, *n.* One of the front or anterior legs, as of an animal, a chair, &c.

forelock, för'lok, *n.* The lock or hair that grows from the fore part of the head.—To take time by the forelock, to be prompt in acting; to let no opportunity escape.

foreman, för'man, *n.*; pl. **foremen**, för'men. The first or chief man; the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker; a chief workman who is set over others.

foremast, för'mást, *n.* The forward mast in any vessel, that is, the mast placed before the other or the others.

forementioned, för-men'shond, *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse.

foremost, för'mōst, *a.* [Should have been *formest* (so correspond with *former*), being the A. Sax. *formest*, a double superlative, fr. *forma*, first. Foremost (itself a superlative), and the *-est* of superlatives: the spelling has been modified by confusion with *most*; so also *hindmost*, *inmost*, *outmost*.] First in place, rank, or dignity; most advanced; first in time.

forenamed, för-nāmd', *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

forenoon, for'nön, *n.* The part of the day before noon; the part from morning or breakfast to mid-day.

forensic, fō-ren'sik, *a.* [From L. *forensis*, pertaining to the forum, delivered in the forum, public, forensic, fr. *forum*, a marketplace. FORUM.] Belonging to courts of justice or to public discussion and debate; used in courts or legal proceedings.—**Forensic medicine**, medical jurisprudence.

foreordain, för-or-dān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foreordained*, för-or-dānd'; ppr. *foreordaining*, för-or-dān'ing. To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate; to predetermine.—**foreordination**, för-or'din-ā''shon, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

forepart, för'pärt, *n.* The anterior part or portion; the part first in time; the part most advanced in place; the beginning.

forepayment, för'pā-ment, *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

forepeak, för'pēk, *n.* *Naut.* the part of a vessel in the angle of the bow.

forerun, för-run', *v.t.* pret. *foreran*, för-ran'; pp. *forerun*, för-run'; ppr. *forerunning*, för-run'ing. To run before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger; to usher in; to prognosticate; to betoken.

forerunner, för'run-ėr, *n.* One who runs or advances before; a messenger sent before; a harbinger; a precursor; a herald; a prognostic.

foresaid, för'sed, *p. a.* Said or spoken before; aforesaid.

foresail, för'sāl, *n.* *Naut.* the lowermost square sail set on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel; a large fore-and-aft sail on a schooner's foremast; a triangular sail in front of a sloop's mast.

foresee, för-sē', *v.t.* pret. *foresaw*, för-sa'; pp. *foreseen*, för-sēn'; ppr. *foreseeing*, för-sē'ing. To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

foreshadow, för-sha'dō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foreshadowed*, för-sha'dōd; ppr. *foreshadowing*, för-sha'dō-ing. To shadow or typify beforehand.

foreshew, för-shō', *v.t.* Same as *Foreshow*.

foreshore, för'shōr, *n.* The sloping part of a shore between high and low water-mark.

foreshorten, för-short'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foreshortened*, för-short'nd; ppr. *foreshortening*, för-short'n-ing. To shorten, in drawing

and painting, the parts of figures that stand forward; to represent in such a manner as to convey the impression of the entire length

Foreshortened (after figure by Raphaël).

of an object that points towards the spectator.

foreshow, fōr-shō′, *v.t.* pret. *foreshowed*, fōr-shōd′; pp. *foreshown*, fōr-shōn′; ppr. *foreshowing*, fōr-shō′ing. To show beforehand; to prognosticate; to predict; to foretell; to represent beforehand.

foreside, fōr′sīd, *n.* The front side.

foresight, fōr′sīt, *n.* Act of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; provident care for the future; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence; forethought.

fore-signify, fōr-sig′ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fore-signified*, fōr-sig′ni-fīd; ppr. *fore-signifying*, fōr-sig′ni-fī-ing. To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.

foreskin, fōr′skin, *n.* The fold of skin that covers the anterior extremity of the male member of generation; the prepuce.

forest, fo′rest, *n.* [O. Fr. *forest*, Mod. Fr. *forêt*, fr. L.L. *foresta*, a forest, fr. L. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad; akin *foreign*, *forensic*.] An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; a tract of mingled woodland and open uncultivated ground; a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase; a royal domain kept separate for purposes of the chase, and subject to its own laws, courts, and officers; a tract that was once a royal forest.—a. Relating to a forest; sylvan; rustic.—v.t. pret. & pp. *forested*, fo′rest-ed; ppr. *foresting*, fo′rest-ing. To convert into a forest.

forestal, for′es-tal, *a.* [*Forest* and *-al*.] Pertaining to a forest.

forestall, fōr-stal′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forestalled*, fōr-stald′; ppr. *forestalling*, fōr-stal′ing. [From *fore* and *stall*, lit. to intercept and buy up corn or provisions before they arrive at the market stalls, with intent to sell them at higher prices.] To anticipate; to hinder by pre-occupation; to take action regarding, so as to be before someone else; to realize beforehand.—To forestall the market, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price: formerly an offence at law in England.—**forestaller**, fōr-stal′er, *n.* One who forestalls.

forester, fo-rest′ėr, *n.* An officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game; one who has the charge of a forest or forests; one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate; an inhabitant of a forest.

forestine, for′es-tīn, *a.* Pertaining to forests; living in forests.

forest-oak, fo′rest-ōk, *n.* The commercial term for the timber of the beef-wood trees of Australia.

forestry, fo′rest-ri, *n.* The art of cultivating or of forming forests; the art of managing growing timber.

forest-tree, fo′rest-trē, *n.* A tree of the forest, not a fruit-tree; a timber tree.

foretaste, fōr′tāst, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.—v.t. fōr-tāst′; pret. & pp. *foretasted*, fōr-tāst′ed; ppr. *foretasting*, fōr-tāst′ing. To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience, as of something; to anticipate.

foretell, fōr-tel′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foretold*, fōr-tōld′; ppr. *foretelling*, fōr-tel′ing. To tell beforehand; to tell before it happens; to foretoken; to foreshow; to predict; to prophesy.—v.i. To utter prediction or prophecy.

foreteller, fōr-tel′ėr, *n.* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies.

forethought, fōr′thąt, *n.* A thinking beforehand; premeditation; foresight; provident care.

foretoken, fōr-tō′kn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foretokened*, fōr-tō′knd; ppr. *foretokening*, fōr-tō′kn-ing. To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to prognosticate.—n. A previous sign; a prognostic.

foretooth, fōr′tōth, *n.*; pl. **foreteeth**, fōr′tēth. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

foretop, fōr′top, *n.* Hair on the forepart of the head; *naut.* the platform erected at the head of the foremast.—**foretop-mast**, fōr′top-mąst, *n.* The mast above the foremast and below the foretop-gallant mast.

forever, for-ev′ėr, *adv.* [*For* and *ever*: often as two words.] At all times; to eternity; constantly; continually; always; everlastingly; endlessly; eternally.

forewarn, fōr-warn′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forewarned*, fōr-warnd′; ppr. *forewarning*, fōr-warn′ing. To warn or admonish beforehand; to inform previously; to give previous notice to; to caution beforehand.

forewoman, fōr′wu-man, *n.*; pl. **forewomen**, fōr′wim-en. A woman who superintends others in a workshop or other establishment.

foreword, fōr′wėrd, *n.* A preface.

forfeit, for′fit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forfeited*, for′fit-ed; ppr. *forfeiting*, for′fit-ing. [Fr. *forfait*, a crime, misdeed, fr. *forfaire*, to transgress, L.L. *foriafacère*, to offend—L. *foris*, out of doors, beyond (seen also in *foreclose*, *forest*), and *facere*, to do.] To lose the right to by some fault, crime, or neglect; to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of (an estate, one's life).—n. That which is forfeited, or the right to which is alienated by a crime or offence; a fine; a penalty; a sportive fine or penalty, whence the game of *forfeits*.

forfeitable, for′fit-a-bl, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

forfeiter, for′fit-ėr, *n.* One who forfeits.

forfeiture, for′fit-ūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *forfeiture*, Fr. *forfaiture*. FORFEIT.] Act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, &c., by an offence, crime, breach of condition, &c.; a fine; a penalty.

forfend, for-fend′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forfended*, for-fend′ed; ppr. *forfending*, for-fend′ing. [Prefix *for*, and *fend*.] To fend or ward off; to avert.

forgather, for-gaᴛʜ′ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *forgathered*, for-gaᴛʜ′ėrd; ppr. *forgathering*, for-gaᴛʜ′ėr-ing. [Prefix *for*, intens., and *gather*; comp. O. Fris. *forgathera*, to assemble.] To meet; to convene; to come or meet together accidentally.

forgave, for-gāv′, *pret.* of *forgive*.

forge, fōrj, *n.* [Fr. *forge*=It. *forgia*, Sp. and Pg. *forja*, fr. L. *fabrica*, a workshop, fr. *faber*, a workman, a smith. So that *forge* =*fabric*. FABRIC.] A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form; a workshop for this purpose; a smithy; any place where anything is made or shaped; a workshop.—v.t. pret. & pp. *forged*, fōrjd; ppr. *forging*, fōrj′ing. To frame, construct, or fabricate; to form by heating and hammering; to make by any means; to make falsely; to counterfeit, as a signature or document.—v.i. To commit forgery.

forge, fōrj, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *forged*, fōrjd; ppr. *forging*, fōrj′ing. [Perhaps fr. Icel. *farga*, to press.] *Naut.* to move on slowly and laboriously; to work one's way: usually with *ahead*, *off*, *past*, &c.

forger, fōrj′ėr, *n.* One who forges; one who is guilty of forgery.

forgery, fōrj′ė-ri, *n.* Act of forging; the act of fabricating or producing falsely; the crime of counterfeiting a person's signature on a document; that which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited.

forget, for-get′, *v.t.* pret. *forgot*, for-got′; pp. *forgot*, *forgotten*, for-got′, for-got′n; ppr. *forgetting*, for-get′ing. [A. Sax. *forgītan*, to forget—*for*, priv. or neg., and *gītan*, to get =D. *vergeten*, G. *vergessen*. GET.] To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; not to remember; to slight; to neglect.

forgetful, for-get′fųl, *a.* Apt to forget; neglectful; inattentive; oblivious.

forgetfully, for-get′fųl-li, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

forgetfulness, for-get′fųl-nes, *n.* Quality of being forgetful; oblivion; obliviousness; careless omission; inattention.

forget-me-not, for-get′mē-not, *n.* A well-known plant of the borage family, with a bright blue flower and yellow eye.

forging, fōrj′ing, *n.* The act of one who forges; an article of metal forged.

forgivable, for-giv′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being forgiven; pardonable.

forgive, for-giv′, *v.t.* pret. *forgave*, for-gāv′, pp. *forgiven*, for-giv′n; ppr. *forgiving*, for-giv′ing. [A. Sax. *forgīfan*, to forgive—*for*, away, and *gīfan*, to give; similarly D. *vergeven*, G. *vergeben*.] To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of; to remit; to pardon, as an offence; to overlook.

forgiveness, for-giv′nes, *n.* [A. Sax. *forgīfnes*, forgifennes, that is, *forgiven-ness*, the state of being forgiven.] Act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, or of an offence or crime; disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive; remission.

forgiving, for-giv′ing, *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; clement; merciful; compassionate.

forgo, for-gō′, *v.t.* pret. *forwent*, for-went′; pp. *forgone*, for-gon′; ppr. *forgoing*, for-gō′ing. [Also spelled less correctly *forego*, fr. prefix *for*, with sense of away, and *go*; A. Sax. *forgān*, to forgo, pass over, neglect.] To forbear to enjoy or posses; to voluntarily avoid enjoying or possessing; to give up, renounce, resign.—**forgoer**, for-gō′ėr, *n.* One who forgoes.

forgot, **forgotten**, *pp.* or *a.* from *forget*.

forisfamiliate, fō′ris-fa-mil′i-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forisfamiliated*, fō′ris-fa-mil′i-āt-ed; ppr. *forisfamiliating*, fō′ris-fa-mil′i-āt-ing. [L. *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, family.] To free from parental authority; to put in possession of property in his father's lifetime.—**forisfamiliation**, fō′ris-fa-mil-i-ā″shon, *n.* The act of forisfamiliating.

fork, fōrk, *n.* [A. Sax. *fore*, *furc*, fr. L. *furca*, a fork, which is also the parent of D. *vork*, L.G. and Dan. *fork*, Icel. *forkr*, Fr. *fourche*, &c. The L. word is by some derived fr. *fur*, a thief, as originally the instrument for punishing thieves.] An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, and used for lifting or pitching anything; something resembling a fork; a branch or division striking off; one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated; a prong.—v.i. pret. & pp. *forked*, fōrkt; ppr. *forking*, fōrk′ing. To shoot into forks or branches; to divide into two.—v.t. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, &c.

forked, fōrkt, *a.* Having prongs or divisions like a fork; opening into two or more prongs, points, or shoots; furcated.

forky, fōrk′i, *a.* Forked; furcate.

forlorn, for-lōrn′, *a.* [A. Sax. *forloren*, pp. of *forlēosan*, to lose; prefix *for*, intens., *lēosan*, to lose; comp. D. and G. *verloren*, forlorn, lost. LOSE.] Deserted; left without resource; abandoned; forsaken; solitary; friendless; wretched; miserable.—Forlorn hope. [From D. *verloren hoop*, lost troop—*hoop*, a troop, akin to *heap*.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform some service attended with special peril.—**forlornly**, for-lōrn′li, *adv.* In a forlorn manner.

form, fôrm, *n.* [Fr. *forme*, form, shape, manner, bench, bed of a hare, fr. L. *forma*, form (of unknown etym.), whence *conform*, *inform*, *reform*, &c.] Figure, shape, or external appearance of a body; the conformation or make; a shape; a phantom; manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; model, draught, pattern; proper shape or trim; high condition or fitness for any undertaking; external appearance without the essential qualities; empty show; stated method; established practice; prescribed mode; ceremony; formality; a long seat without a back; a class; a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare; an assemblage of types arranged in order and ready for printing.—v.t. pret. & pp. *formed*, formd; ppr. *forming*, form'ing. [Fr. *former*, fr. L. *formare*, to form, fr. *forma*.] To give form or shape to; to make; to create; to construct; to plan; to combine in a particular manner; to contrive; to invent; to make up; to settle by deductions of reason, as an opinion; to model by instruction and discipline, as one's character; to constitute; to enact; to ordain; to be an element or constituent of; to combine to make up; to answer as; to take the shape of.—v.i. To take a form.

formal, fôrm'al, *a.* [L. *formalis*, fr. *forma*, form.] Relating to outward form; external; according to form; regular; methodical; strictly ceremonious; precise; stiff in manners; done in due form or with solemnity; having mere form or appearance.

formalism, fôrm'al-izm, *n.* [*Formal* and *-ism*.] Quality of being formal or addicted to mere forms; outside and ceremonial religion.

formalist, fôrm'al-ist, *n.* [*Formal* and *-ist* = Fr. *formaliste*.] One who observes forms; one who rests in external religious forms or ceremonies.

formality, fôrm-al'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *formalité*, fr. L.L. *formalitas*.] Quality of being formal; the practice or observance of forms; ceremony; conformity to customary modes; rule of proceeding; mode; method; order; conventionality; a mere form.

formally, fôrm'al-li, *adv.* In a formal manner.

formation, fôrm-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *formation*, L. L. *formatio*.] Act of forming; production; manner in which a thing is formed; any assemblage of rocks, deposits, or strata, referred to a common origin or period; an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

formative, fôrm'at-iv, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; serving to form; derivative.——n. That which serves to give form to a word, and is no part of the root.

forme, fôrm, *n.* Same as *Form*, in printing.

former, fôrm'ėr, *n.* One who forms; a maker; an author.

former, fôrm'ėr, *a. comp. deg.* [A compar. fr. A. Sax. *forma*, first, itself the superl. of *fore*. FOREMOST.] Prior; anterior; antecedent; before in time; long past; preceding; mentioned before another.

formerly, fôrm'ėr-li, *adv.* In former times; in time past; of old; anciently; in days of yore.

formic, fôr'mik, *a.* [L. *formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to or produced by ants.—**Formic acid**, a pungent acid with a peculiar odour, acting as a corrosive on the skin, originally obtained from ants.—**formicary**, fôr'mi-ka-ri, *n.* [L.L. *formicarium*, fr. *formica*, an ant.] A colony of ants; an ant-hill.—**formication**, fôr-mik-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *formicatio*.] A sensation resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

formidable, fôr'mid-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *formidable*, fr. L. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare*, to fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension; such as to deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; difficult to deal with or undertake.—**formidableness**, fôr'mi-da-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being formidable.—**formidably**, fôr'mid-a-bli, *adv.* In a formidable manner.

formless, fôrm'les, *a.* Without a determinate form; shapeless.

formula, fôr'mū-la, *n.*; pl. **formulæ**, fôr'mū-lē. [L. *formula*, dim. of *forma*, form. FORM.] A prescribed form; a prescribed form of words in which something is stated; a confession of faith; a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems in mathematics; an expression by means of symbols of the composition of chemical substances.

formularization, fôr'mū-lėr-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of formularizing.

formularize, fôr'mū-lėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *formularized*, fôr'mū-lėr-īzd; ppr. *formularizing*, fôr'mū-lėr-īz-ing. To reduce to a formula; to formulate.

formulary, fôr'mū-la-ri, *n.* [*Formula* and *-ary* = Fr. *formulaire*.] A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, and the like; a book of precedents.——a. Stated; prescribed; ritual.

formulate, fôr'mū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *formulated*, fôr'mū-lāt-ed; ppr. *formulating*, fôr'mū-lāt-ing. [*Formula* and *-ate*.] To reduce to or express in a formula; to put into a precise and comprehensive statement; to state precisely.—**formulation**, fôr-mū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of formulating.—**formulization**, fôr'mū-li-zā"shon, *n.* The act of formulizing.—**formulize**, fôr'mū-līz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *formulized*, fôr'mū-līzd; ppr. *formulizing*, fôr'mū-līz-ing. [*Formula* and *-ize*.] To reduce to a formula or formulas; to formulate.

fornicate, fôr'ni-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fornicated*, fôr'ni-kāt-ed; ppr. *fornicating*, fôr'ni-kāt-ing. [L. *fornicor*, *fornicatus*, fr. *fornix*, a vault, a brothel, brothels in Rome being generally in vaults or cellars.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.

fornication, fôr-ni-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *fornicatio*. See prec.] The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female.—**fornicator**, fôr'ni-kā-tėr, *n.* One guilty of fornication.—**fornicatress**, fôr'ni-kā-tres, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of fornication.

forsake, for-sāk', *v.t.* pret. *forsook*, for-sōk'; pp. *forsaken*, for-sāk'n; ppr. *forsaking*, for-sāk'ing. [A. Sax. *forsacan*, to oppose, to renounce—prefix *for*, intens., and *sacan*, to contend, accuse = Dan. *forsage*, D. *verzaken*, to deny. SAKE.] To quit or leave entirely, often to leave that to which we are bound by duty or natural affection; to desert; to abandon; to depart from; to renounce; to reject; to withdraw from.

forsaker, for-sāk'ėr, *n.* One that forsakes.

forsooth, for-sōth', *adv.* [*For* and *sooth*, that is, for or in truth = A. Sax. *forsōth*.] In very truth; in fact; certainly; very well. (Chiefly used in irony).

forswear, for-swār', *v.t.* pret. *forswore*, for-swōr'; pp. *forsworn*, for-swōrn'; ppr. *forswearing*, for-swār'ing. [A. Sax. *forswerian*—prefix *for*, away, and *swerian*, to swear—which see.] To reject or renounce upon oath, or with protestations; to abjure; to swear falsely; to perjure one's self (with reflexive pronoun in the last two significations).——v.i. To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

fort, fôrt, *n.* [Fr. *fort*, lit. strong place, fr. the adj. *fort*, strong, fr. L. *fortis*, strong. FORCE.] A fortified place; a fortress; usually a small fortified place occupied only by troops.

fortalice, fôr'ta-lis, *n.* [O. Fr. *fortelesse*, L.L. *fortalitium*, fr. L. *fortis*, strong. FORT.] A small fort; the outwork of a fortification.

forte, fôr'tā, *adv.* [It., fr. L. *fortis*, strong. FORT.] A direction to sing or play with force or loudness.

forte, fôrt, *n.* [Fr. *fort*, strong part, also a person's forte (the final *e* being an English insertion). FORT.] The strong portion of a sword-blade or rapier; peculiar talent or faculty a person has; a strong point; chief excellence.

forted, fôrt'ed, *a.* Furnished with forts; fortified.

forth, fôrth, *adv.* [A. Sax. *forth*, fr. *fore*, before = G. *fort*, on, further; D. *voort*, Dan. *fort*, forward. FORE.] Forward; forward in place or order; beyond the boundary of a place; out into public view or character; abroad; onward in time.

forthcoming, fôrth-kum'ing, *a.* Coming forth; ready to appear; making appearance.

forthgoing, fôrth-gō'ing, *n.* A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from.——a. Going forth.

forthright, fôrth'rīt, *adv.* [A. Sax. *forthriht*—*forth*, forth, and *riht*, right.] Straight forward; straightway.——a. Straightforward; direct; immediate.

forthwith, fôrth-with', *adv.* [*Forth* and *with*, 'forth along with that'.] Without delay; immediately; directly.

fortieth, fôr'ti-eth, *a.* [A. Sax. *feówertigotha*, fr. *feówertig*, forty (which see).] Next after the thirty-ninth; being one of forty equal parts of a thing.——n. One of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.

fortifiable, fôr'ti-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being fortified.

fortification, fôr'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *fortification*, L.L. *fortificatio*. FORTIFY.] Act of fortifying; the art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy; the works erected to defend a place against attack; a fortified place; a fort; a castle; additional strength.

fortifier, fôr'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which fortifies.

fortify, fôr'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fortified*, fôr'ti-fīd; ppr. *fortifying*, fôr'ti-fī-ing. [Fr. *fortifier*, fr. L.L. *fortificare*, to fortify—*fortis*, strong, and *facio*, I make.] To make strong; to add to the strength of; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; to strengthen against any attack; to invigorate; to confirm; to furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault; to increase the strength of wine by adding spirit.

fortissimo, for-tis'sē-mō, *adv.* [It., superl. of *forte*, strong.] *Mus.* a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

fortitude, fôr'ti-tūd, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis*, strong. FORT, FORCE.] That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency; passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness of mind.

fortlet, fôrt'let, *n.* [*Fort* and *-let*.] A little fort.

fortnight, fôrt'nīt, *n.* [Contracted fr. *fourteen nights*, time being formerly often reckoned by nights.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fortnightly, fôrt'nīt-li, *adv.* Once a fortnight; every fortnight.——a. Occurring or appearing once a fortnight.

fortress, fôrt'res, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*, O. Fr. *fortelesse*: same word as *fortalice*.] A fortified place, especially one of considerable extent and complication; a stronghold; a place of security.

fortuitous, for-tū'it-us, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, fr. *fors*, *fortis*, chance, hap, luck, hazard. FORTUNE.] Happening by chance; coming or occurring without any known cause; accidental; incidental; chance.—**fortuitously**, for-tū'it-us-li, *adv.* In a fortuitous manner; accidentally; casually.—**fortuitousness**, **fortuity**, for-tū'i-tus-nes, for-tū'i-ti, *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

fortunate, fôr'tū-nāt, *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, fr. *fortunare*, to prosper, fr. *fortūna*, fortune. FORTUNE.] Having good fortune; lucky; prosperous; successful; coming by good luck; bringing some unexpected good; receiving unforeseen or unexpected good.

fortunately, fôr'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune.

fortune, fôr'tūn, *n.* [L. *fortuna*, fortune, chance, luck, prosperity, fr. *fors*, *fortis*, chance, hap, luck, fr. *fero*, I bring, carry, bear (cog. with E. to *bear*).] Chance; hap; luck; fate; accident; the good or ill that befalls man; success, good or bad; the chance of life; means of living; wealth;

estate; possessions; great wealth; destiny; the personified or deified power regarded as determining the lots of life.

fortune-hunter, fôr'tūn-hunt-ėr, *n.* A man who hunts after, or seeks to marry, a woman with a large fortune.

fortune-teller, fôr'tūn-tel-ėr, *n.* One who tells or pretends to foretell the fortunes or events of one's life.

fortune-telling, fôr'tūn-tel-ing, *n.* The act or practice of telling fortunes.

forty, fôr'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *fēowertig—fēower*, four, and *tig*, ten.] Four times ten.—— *n.* The number which consists of four times ten, or a symbol expressing it.

forum, fō'rum, *n.* [L. *forum*, a marketplace, a forum, allied to *foris*, *foras*, out of doors; akin *forest*, *foreign*, and *forensic*.] A public or market place; a public place in ancient Rome, where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people; a tribunal; a court; jurisdiction.

forward, for'wėrd, *adv.* [A. Sax. *fore-weard*, *forweard—fore*, before, and *weard*, used to signify direction. Comp. G. *vorwärts*, D. *voorwaarts*.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward: opposed to *backward*.—— *a.* Near or towards the fore-part; in advance of something else; anterior; fore; ready; prompt; strongly inclined; ardent; eager; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; pert; saucy; advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season; quick; hasty; too ready.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forwarded*, for'wėrd-ed; ppr. *forwarding*, for'wėrd-ing. To advance; to help onward; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; to send forward; to transmit, as a letter.

forwarder, for'wėrd-ėr, *n.* One who forwards; one who promotes or advances.

forwardly, for'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a forward manner; eagerly; hastily; quickly; pertly; saucily.

forwardness, for'wėrd-nes, *n.* State or quality of being forward; cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; want of due reserve or modesty; pertness; a state of advance beyond the usual degree; earliness.

forwards, for'wėrdz, *adv.* [An adverbial genitive of *forward*.] Same as *Forward*.

foss, fos, *n.* Same as *Fosse*.

fossa, fos'sa, *n.*; pl. **fossæ**, fos'sē. [Fosse.] A name for cavities, pits, or hollows of some kind in animal structures, especially in bones.

fosse, fos, *n.* [Fr. *fosse*, L. *fossa*, a ditch, a trench, fr. *fodio*, *fossum*, I dig, whence also *fossil*.] A ditch or moat, commonly full of water, outside a castle or fortified place; *anat.* a kind of cavity in a bone.

fossick, fos'ik, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fossicked*, fos'ikt; ppr. *fossicking*, fos'ik-ing. [Etymol. unknown.] In gold-digging, to search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, &c.

fossil, fos'sil, *a.* [Fr. *fossile*, fr. L. *fossilis*, dug up, fr. *fodio*, I dig. Fosse.] Dug out of the earth; petrified and preserved in rocks.—— *n.* Originally, any substance dug out of the earth; now applied to the petrified remains of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe.—**Fossil cork**, Fossil flax, popular names for special varieties of asbestos.—**Fossil ivory**, the ivory from mammoths preserved in parts of Northern Siberia.

fossiliferous, fos-sil-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fossil, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing or containing fossils, or the petrified remains of animal or vegetable substances.

fossilization, fos'sil-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act or process of fossilizing; the state of being fossilized.

fossilize, fos'sil-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fossilized*, fos'sil-īzd; ppr. *fossilizing*, fos'sil-īz-ing. [*Fossil* and *-ize*.] To convert into a fossil or petrified state; *fig.* to render permanently antiquated; to cause to be out of harmony with present time and circumstances.—— *v.i.* To be changed into a fossil state; to become antiquated, rigid, and fixed.

fossorial, fos-sō'ri-al, *a.* [From L. *fossor*, a digger, fr. *fodio*, I dig. Foss.] Digging; burrowing: pertaining to animals which dig dwellings and seek their food in the earth.

foster, fos'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fostered*, fos'tėrd; ppr. *fostering*, fos'tėr-ing. [A. Sax. *fóstrian*, to nourish, fr. *fóster*, food, fr. *fódan*, food. Food.] To nurse; to nourish; to bring up; to cherish; to forward; to promote the growth of; to harbour or indulge; to encourage; to sustain and promote.

foster-brother, fos'tėr-bruᴛʜ-ėr, *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

foster-child, fos'tėr-child, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

foster-daughter, fos'tėr-dą-tėr, *n.* A female brought up like a daughter, though not one by birth.

fosterer, fos'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who fosters.

foster-father, fos'tėr-fäᴛʜ-ėr, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in bringing up a child.

fostering, fos'tėr-ing, *n.* [*Foster* and *-ing*.] A foster-child.

foster-mother, fos'tėr-muᴛʜ-ėr, *n.* A female who nurses and acts as a mother.

foster-parent, fos'tėr-pā-rent, *n.* A foster-father or foster-mother.

foster-sister, fos'tėr-sis-tėr, *n.* A female brought up as a sister, though not of the same parents.

foster-son, fos'tėr-sun, *n.* One brought up like a son, though not a son by birth.

fother, foᴛʜ'ėr, *v.t.* [From Icel. *fothra*, to line, fr. *fothr*, lining—A. Sax. *fodder*, a covering or case, G. *futter*, lining.] To stop a leak by letting down a sail over it lined with oakum, spun yarn, &c.

fother, foᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *fóther*, a cartload=L.G. *foder*, D. *voeder*, G. *fuder*.] A weight for lead=19½ cwts.

fought, fąt, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fight*.

foul, foul, *a.* [A. Sax. *fúl*, foul=Icel. *fúll*, Dan. *ful*, D. *vuil*, G. *faul*, Goth. *fuls*, putrid, corrupt; same root as that in *pus*, *putrid*, Skr. *pūy*, to be putrid.] Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; impure; not clean; turbid; muddy; scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; coarse; stormy, rainy, or tempestuous (*foul* weather); detestable; vile; shameful; odious; unfair; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; *naut.* entangled or in collision.—**To run or fall foul of**, to rush upon; to attack; to run against; to stumble over or upon.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fouled*, fould; ppr. *fouling*, foul'ing. To make foul or filthy; to defile; to dirty; to bemire; to soil.—— *v.i.* To become foul or dirty; *naut.* to come into collision; to become entangled or clogged.—— *n.* A colliding or otherwise impeding due motion or progress.

foulard, fō-lärd', *n.* [Fr.] A kind of thin silk fabric, soft and without twill; a silk handkerchief.

foully, foul'li, *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; hatefully; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; not honestly.

foul-mouthed, foul'mouᴛʜd, *a.* Using foul, scurrilous, opprobrious, or abusive language.

foulness, foul'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being foul or filthy; filthiness; hatefulness; wickedness; unfairness; treachery.

foul-spoken, foul'spōk-n, *a.* Using foul, scurrilous, abusive, or obscene language.

foumart, fō'märt, *n.* [Lit. foul marten, fr. *foul*, and Fr. *marte*, a marten; comp. G. *stinkmarder*, stinking marten.] A name for the polecat.

found, found, pret. & pp. of *find*.

found, found, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *founded*, found'ed; ppr. *founding*, found'ing. [Fr. *fonder*, fr. L. *fundare*, to found or lay the foundation of, fr. *fundus*, bottom or base, same root as *bottom* (q.v.).] To lay the base or foundation of and begin to build; to base; to establish, as on something solid or durable; to form or lay the basis of; to institute; to give birth to; to originate.—— *v.i.* To rest or rely: followed by *on* or *upon*.

found, found, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *founded*, found'ed; ppr. *founding*, found'ing. [Fr. *fondre*, to melt, fr. L. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour out, whence *fuse*, *fusion*, *infuse*, &c.] To form by melting metal and pouring it into a mould; to cast.

foundation, found-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fundation*, L.L. *fundatio*, fr. *fundare*, to found or base. Found (1).] Act of founding or laying the base of; the base of an edifice; the masonry or the solid ground on which the walls of a building rest; the base or groundwork of anything; origin; fund invested for a benevolent purpose; endowment; an endowed institution or charity; institution.

foundationer, found-ā'shon-ėr, *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or endowed school.

foundation-stone, found-ā'shon-stōn, *n.* A stone in the foundation of a building; a stone of a building laid in public with some ceremony.

founder, found'ėr, *n.* One who founds or lays a foundation; one who institutes or establishes; an originator; an endower.

founder, found'ėr, *n.* One who founds or casts metals.

founder, found'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *foundered*, found'ėrd; ppr. *foundering*, found'ėr-ing. [O. Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, to founder, fr. *fond*, ground, bottom, fr. L. *fundus*, bottom. Found, to establish.] To fill with water and sink; to go down at sea: said of a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to go lame, as a horse.—— *n.* A lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse.

foundery, found'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie*.] The art of founding or casting; a foundry.

foundling, found'ling, *n.* [From *found*, pp. of *find*, and dim. term. *-ling*; so D. *vondeling*, G. *findling*.] A child found without a parent or any one to care for it; a deserted or exposed infant.

foundress, found'res, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes.

foundry, found'ri, *n.*; pl. **foundries**, found'driz. [Fr. *fonderie*, fr. *fondre*, to found. Found (2).] An establishment for casting metals; the buildings and appliances through which the casting of metals is carried on.

fount, fount, *n.* [L. *fons*, *fontis*. Font.] A spring of water; a fountain. [Poetical.]

fount, fount, *n.* A complete stock of printing type; a font (which see).

fountain, fount'ān, *n.* [Fr. *fontaine*, L.L. *fontana*, a fountain, fr. L. *fons*, *fontis*, a fountain, a spring of water: root doubtful.] A spring or source of water; the head or source of a river or other stream; an artificial spout, jet, or shower of water; a basin or other structure kept constantly supplied with water for use or ornament; the origin or source of anything; original; source.

fountain-head, fount'ān-hed, *n.* The head or source of a stream; primary source; original; origin.

fountain-pen, fount'ān-pen, *n.* A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

four, fōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *fēower*=Fris. *fiower*, Icel. *fjórir*, Dan. *fire*, G. and D. *vier*, Goth. *fidwor*, L. *quatuor* (whence Fr. *quatre*), Gr. *tettares*, Russ. *cetvero*, W. *pedwar*, Ir. *ceathair*, Skr. *chatvār*.] Twice two; three and one.—— *n.* This number; the symbol representing this number.—**On all fours**, originally on hands and knees; now, similar, consistent, of like kind.

fourchette, fōr-shet', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *fourche*, a fork. Fork.] A small fork-shaped piece or implement; a bird's merrythought.

fourfold, fōr'fōld, *a.* Four times told; quadruple.—— *n.* Four times as much.

four-footed, fōr'fųt-ed, *a.* Having four feet.

fourgon, fōr-goṅ, *n.* [Fr.] An ammunition wagon; a baggage cart.

four-in-hand, fōr'in-hand, *n.* A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins.

fourpence, fourpenny, fōr'pens, fōr'pen-i, *n.* A small silver coin worth four pence.

four-poster, fōr'pōst-ėr, *n.* A large bed having four posts or pillars for the curtains.

fourscore, fōr'skōr, *a.* and *n.* Four times twenty; eighty.

foursquare, fōr'skwār, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular.

fourteen, fōr'tēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *feówer-tíne*; that is, *four-ten.*] The number consisting of ten and four, or its symbol.——a. Four and ten; twice seven.

fourteenth, fōr'tēnth, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen.——n. One of fourteen equal parts in which a whole is divided.

fourth, fōrth, *a.* [*Four* and *-th*=A. Sax. *feórtha.*] The ordinal of four; the next after the third.——*n.* One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided; *mus.* an interval composed of two tones and a semitone.—**fourthly**, fōrth'li, *adv.* In the fourth place.

four-wheeled, fōr'whēld, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.—**four-wheeler**, fōr'whēl-ėr, *n.* A coach, cab, &c., with four wheels.

foveate, foveolate, fō'vē-āt, fō'vē-ō-lāt, *a.* [L. *fovea*, a pit.] *Bot.* marked by little depressions or pits; pitted.

fowl, foul, *n.* [A. Sax. *fugel, fugol*, a fowl, a bird=D. and G. *vogel*, Icel. and Dan. *fugl*, Goth. *fugls*, a bird; possibly connected with *fly.*] A bird: often unchanged in the plural (the *fowl* of the air); a domestic or barn-door bird; one of the poultry tribe.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fowled*, fould; ppr. *fowling*, foul'ing. To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food.

fowler, foul'ėr, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls.

fowling-piece, foul'ing-pēs, *n.* A light gun for shooting wild fowl or other birds.

fox, foks, *n.* [A. Sax. *fox*=G. *fuchs*, L.G. *voss, vos*, Prov. E. *faws*, Goth. *fauho*, fox. *Fixen* (E. *vixen*) was the A. Sax. for she-fox.] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog, remarkable for cunning; a sly, cunning fellow.——v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *foxed*, fokst; ppr. *foxing*, foks'ing. To turn sour: applied to beer; to become marked with reddish spots, as paper.

fox-bat, foks'bat, *n.* A name for some large Australian bats.

fox-brush, foks'brush, *n.* The tail of a fox.

fox-earth, foks'ėrth, *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.

fox-evil, foks'ē-vil, *n.* Alopecia (which see).

foxglove, foks'gluv, *n.* [A. Sax. *foxes glofa*, lit. fox's glove.] A handsome British plant which yields a powerful medicine, both sedative and diuretic; digitalis.

fox-hound, foks'hound, *n.* A hound of special breed for chasing foxes.

fox-hunt, foks'hunt, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox with hounds and horses.

fox-hunter, foks'hunt-ėr, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds and on horseback.

fox-hunting, foks'hunt-ing, *n.* The sport of hunting foxes with hounds and horses.

fox-shark, foks'shārk, *n.* A kind of shark, the *Sea-fox* or *Thresher.*

foxtail-grass, foks'tāl-gras, *n.* A name of various grasses from the close cylindrical panicle in which the spikelets of flowers are arranged.

foxy, foks'i, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily; cunning; stained with reddish marks; sour (as wine or beer in fermenting).

fracas, fra-kä', *n.* [Fr. *fracas*, fr. *fracasser*, to break, fr. It. *fracassare*, to break in pieces—*frā*, between, and *cassare*=L. *quassare*, to shake violently, freq. fr. *quatio*, I shake. QUASH.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a brawl.

fraction, frak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fraction*, fr. L. *fractio*, a breaking, fr. *frango, fractum*, I break; akin *frail, fragile, fragment, fracture, infringe*, &c. Same root as E. to *break* (q.v.).] A fragment; a portion; a very small part; one or more of the equal parts into which a unit or number is divided or supposed to be divided (as $\frac{3}{4}$, two-fifths, $\frac{1}{4}$, one-fourth, called *vulgar fractions*; ·56, ·004, *decimal* fractions).

fractional, frak'shon-al, *a.* Belonging to a fraction; comprising a part or parts of a unit; pertaining to a method of distillation by which products of different kinds are successively got from the substance treated. —**fractionize, fractionate**, frak'shon-īz, frak'shon-āt, *v.t.* To subject to the process of fractional distillation.

fractious, frak'shus, *a.* [From Prov. E. *fratch*, to quarrel or chide.] Snappish; peevish; cross; fretful. — **fractiously**, frak'shus-li, *adv.* In a fractious manner; snappishly. — **fractiousness**, frak'shus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being fractious.

fracture, frak'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *fracture*, L. *fractura*, a breaking, fr. *frango*, I break. FRACTION.] A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a break or rupture; the breaking of a bone; the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fractured*, frak'tūrd; ppr. *fracturing*, frak'tūr-ing. To break; to cause a fracture in.

fragile, fraj'il, *a.* [L. *fragilis*, fr. *frango*, I break. FRACTION. *Frail* is the same word.] Easily broken; brittle; easily destroyed; weak; frail.

fragileness, fragility, fraj'il-nes, fra-jil'i-ti, *n.* [See prec.] The condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; delicacy of substance.

fragment, frag'ment, *n.* [Fr. *fragment*, L. *fragmentum*, fr. stem of *frango*, I break. FRACTION.] A part broken off; a piece separated by breaking; an imperfect or incomplete thing; a small detached portion.

fragmental, frag-ment'al, *a.* Consisting of fragments; fragmentary.

fragmentarily, frag'men-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; by piecemeal.—**fragmentariness**, frag'men-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fragmentary.

fragmentary, frag'ment-a-ri, *a.* [*Fragment* and *-ary.*] Composed of fragments; broken up; not complete or entire; disconnected.

fragrance, fragrancy, frā'grans, frā'gran-si, *n.* [From *fragrant.*] Quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; perfume.

fragrant, frā'grant, *a.* [Fr. *fragrant*, L. *fragrans, fragrantis* ppr. of *fragrare*, to give out odour (in burning); same as *flagrare*, to burn. FLAGRANT.] Emitting or diffusing an agreeable odour; sweet-smelling; odorous; odoriferous; balmy; spicy; aromatic.

fragrantly, frā'grant-li, *adv.* In a fragrant manner; with fragrance.

frail, frāl, *a.* [O. Fr. *fraile*, Fr. *frêle*, fragile, fr. L. *fragilis.* FRAGILE.] Easily broken; fragile; weak; liable to fail and decay; easily destroyed; weak in mind or resolution; liable to fall from virtue.

frail, frāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *frael, frayel*; origin unknown.] A basket made of rushes, in which dried fruit is occasionally imported.

frailty, frāl'ti, *n.* [From *frail.*] State or quality of being frail; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced; a fault proceeding from weakness; a failing; a foible.

fraise, frāz, *n.* [Fr., same word as *frieze* (on a building).] *Fort.* a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

frambœsia, fram-bē'si-a, *n.* [Fr. *framboise*, a raspberry.] The yaws, a contagious skin disease of some warm countries.

frame, frām, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *framed*, frāmd; ppr. *framing*, frām'ing. [A. Sax. *fremman*, to form, make, effect, fr. *fram, from*, strong, bold, forward; akin to *from*, prep., and to Icel. *framr*, forward, excellent; G. *fromm*, pious; so L.G. *framen*, O. Sax. *fremmian*, O. Fris. *frema*, Icel. *fremja*, to accomplish.] To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; to make, compose, contrive, devise, invent, fabricate; to fit; to adjust, accommodate, or make suitable; to place in a frame; to surround with a frame.——n. Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure; bodily structure; make or build of a person; main timbers of a structure fitted and joined together; framework; some kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; particular state, as of the mind; mood, temper, or disposition.

frame-bridge, frām'brij, *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together.

frame-house, frām'hous, *n.* A house constructed with a wooden skeleton.

framer, frām'ėr, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

frame-saw, frām'sa, *n.* A thin saw stretched on a frame, without which it would not have sufficient rigidity for working.

framework, frām'werk, *n.* A structure or fabric for supporting anything; a frame; fabric; structure.

framing, frām'ing, *n.* Act of constructing a frame; the frame thus constructed; the rough timber-work of a house.

frampold, fram'pōld, *a.* [Comp. W. *frompfol*, peevish, testy; *fromsi*, to grow angry.] Unruly; peevish; quarrelsome. [*Shak.*]

franc, frangk, *n.* [Fr., fr. the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John in 1360.] A French silver coin and money of the value about 9½*d.* English, divided into 100 centimes.

franchise, fran'chīz, *n.* [Fr. *franchise*, freedom, fr. *franc*, free. FRANK.] A privilege or right granted by a sovereign or government; the right of voting for a member of parliament or other representative.

Franciscan, fran-sis'kan, *n.* [From L. *Franciscus*, Francis.] A mendicant friar of the order founded by *St. Francis* of Assisi about 1210, called also *Minorites*, or, from the colour of their habit, *Gray Friars.*——a. Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

francolin, frang'ko-lin, *n.* [Dim. of Pg. *frango*, a hen.] A bird allied to the partridges, found in Europe and Asia.

frangibility, fran-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

frangible, fran'ji-bl, *a.* [L. L. *frangibilis*, fr. L. *frango*, I break. FRACTION.] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.

frangipanni, fran-ji-pan'ni, *n.* [From a person's name.] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of a West Indian tree.

Frank, frangk, *n.* [Supposed to be named from the spear they carried=A. Sax. *franca*, a spear.] One of the ancient German race of the Franks; a name given by the Orientals to the inhabitants of Western Europe.—**Frankish**, frang'kish, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

frank, frangk, *a.* [Fr. *franc*, free, originally free like the *Franks*, the word being from the name of this old Germanic tribe or nation.] Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; open; ingenuous; candid; outspoken; freely made known.——n. The signature of a member of parliament or other privileged person formerly securing transmission of a letter free of postage.——v.t. To send by means of a frank; to transmit free of expense.

frankincense, frangk'in-sens, *n.* [*Frank* and *incense*; O. Fr. *franc encens*, that is, pure, unadulterated incense.] An odoriferous gum-resin used as a perfume.

franklin, frangk'lin, *n.* [O. Fr. *frankeleyn, francheleyn*, fr. L. L. *franchilanus*, fr. *francus*, free. FRANK (a.).] Formerly an English freeholder; a yeoman; one whose estate was free of any feudal superior.

frankly, frangk'li, *adv.* In a frank manner; openly; freely; unreservedly; candidly.

frankness, frangk'nes, *n.* Quality of being frank; candour; openness.

frank-pledge, frangk'plej, *n.* [O. Fr. *franc plege*, a pledge given by free men.] An institution in early England by which the members of a tithing were made responsible for each other.

frantic, fran'tik, *a.* [Fr. *frénétique*, fr. L.

phrenetícus, fr. Gr. *phrenítikos*, mad, *phrenîtis*, mental disorder, frenzy, fr. *phrên*, the mind. FRENZY.] Mad; delirious; raving; furious; outrageous; distracted; characterized by violence, fury, and disorder.

frantically, franticly, fran'tik-al-li, fran'tik-li, *adv.* In a frantic manner; madly; distractedly; outrageously.

fraternal, fra-tĕr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*, fr. L. *fraternus*, fr. *frater*, a brother, a word cog. with E. *brother*, which see.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers.

fraternally, fra-tĕr'nal-li, *adv.* In a fraternal or brotherly manner.

fraternity, fra-tĕr'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fraternité*, L. *fraternitas*, fr. *fraternus*, fraternal, fr. *frater*, a brother. FRATERNAL.] State or relationship of a brother; brotherhood; a brotherhood or society of men; a society, class, or profession.

fraternization, fra'tĕr-nĭz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of fraternizing.

fraternize, fra'tĕr-nīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fraternized*, fra'tĕr-nīzd; ppr. *fraternizing*, fra'tĕr-nīz-ing. [Fr. *fraterniser*; L. *fraternus*, fraternal, and *-ize*.] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or disposition.

fratricidal, fra-tri-sīd'al, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.

fratricide, fra'tri-sīd, *n.* [L. *fratricidium*, the crime, *fratricida*, the criminal—*frater*, a brother, and *cædo*, I kill.] The crime of murdering a brother; one who murders a brother.

fraud, frąd, *n.* [Fr. *fraude*, L. *fraus*, *fraudis*, a cheating, imposition; probably same root as E. *brittle*.] A cheating; cheatery; imposition; deception; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

fraudful, frąd'ful, *a.* Full of fraud; deceitful in making bargains; trickish.

fraudfully, frąd'ful-li, *adv.* In a fraudful or fraudulent manner.

fraudless, frąd'les, *a.* Free from fraud.

fraudlessly, frąd'les-li, *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

fraudulence, fraudulency, frąd'ū-lens, frąd'ū-len-si, *n.* [L. *fraudulentia*. See next.] The quality of being fraudulent; fraud in making bargains or otherwise.

fraudulent, frąd'ū-lent, *a.* [L. *fraudulentus*, fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud. FRAUD.] Fraudful; using fraud in making bargains, contracts, &c.; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; dishonest; unfair.

fraudulently, frąd'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud, artifice, or imposition.

fraught, frąt, *a.* [A participial form fr. old verb *fraught*, to load, fr. *fraught*, a load, a form of *freight*. FREIGHT.] Freighted†; *fig.* filled, stored, charged, abounding, pregnant (a scheme *fraught* with mischief).

fray, frā, *n.* [Abbrev. of *affray*. AFFRAY.] An affray; a broil, quarrel, or violent riot; a fight; a combat.

fray, frā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frayed*, frād; ppr. *fraying*, frā'ing. [Fr. *frayer*, fr. L. *fricare*, to rub (whence also *friction*). FRICTION.] To rub; to fret, as cloth, by wearing; to rub away the surface of.——v.i. To become worn by rubbing.——*n.* A frayed or worn place in cloth.

freak, frēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *frec*, greedy, bold =Icel. *frekr*, greedy, exorbitant; Dan. *fræk*, bold, G. *frech*, saucy.] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious prank; a whim; a caprice; frolic; sport.

freak, frēk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *freaked*, frēkt; ppr. *freaking*, frēk'ing. [Connected with *freckle*, *fleck*.] To variegate; to checker.

freakish, frēk'ish, *a.* Addicted to freaks; whimsical; capricious; fanciful; grotesque.

freakishly, frēk'ish-li, *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously.—**freakishness**, frēk'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being freakish.

freckle, frek'l, *n.* [Formerly *freckens*, *frekens*, freckles (akin to *freak*, to variegate) =Icel. *freknur*, Dan. *fregner*, Sw. *fräknor*, freckles; perhaps cog. with Gr. *perknos*, dark coloured.] A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands; any small spot or discoloration.——v.t. or i. pret. & pp. *freckled*, frek'ld; ppr. *freckling*, frek'ling. To give or acquire freckles.—**freckled**, frek'ld, *p.a.* Having freckles.—**freckly**, frek'li, *a.* Covered with freckles; sprinkled with freckles.

free, frē, *a.* [A. Sax. *frí*, *freó*=O. Sax. O. Fris. and L.G. *frí*, Icel. *frí*, Dan. and Sw. *fri*, D. *vrij*, G. *frei*, Goth. *freis*, free; allied to *friend*, Goth. *frijon*, to love; Skr. *pri*, to love. From the adj. comes A. Sax. *freón*, *freógan*, to set free=E. to *free*.] Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent; instituted by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic; not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest; unconstrained; unrestrained; permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; not obstructed; licentious; open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; liberal in expenses; generous; munificent; bountiful; gratuitous; guiltless; innocent; clear; exempt; not encumbered with; open to all; without restriction or without expense; invested with some franchise or immunity; disjoined; disconnected; *bot.* applied to parts which are not united; *chem.* not chemically combined with any other body.—**Free Church of Scotland**, the church which resulted from the large secession from the Established Church at the Disruption in 1843.—**Free labour**, labour performed by free persons in contradistinction to that of slaves.—**Free love**, the right to consort with those we have conceived a passion for, regardless of the shackles of matrimony.—**To make free with**, to intermeddle with; to use liberties with; to help one's self to.—**Free and easy**, unconstrained; regardless of conventionalities.——v.t. pret. & pp. *freed*, frēd; ppr. *freeing*, frē'ing. To set free; to remove an encumbrance or obstruction from; to rid; to strip; to clear; to liberate; to set at liberty; to loose; to disentangle; to disengage; to exempt; to release from obligation or duty; to clear from stain; to absolve from some charge.

freebooter, frē'bōt-ėr, *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter*, G. *freibeuter*. FREE, BOOTY.] One who roves lawlessly in quest of booty or plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.—**freebooting**, frē'bōt-ing, *a.* Living or acting as a freebooter; pertaining to or like freebooters.

freeborn, frē'born, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

freedman, frēd'man, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is set free.

freedom, frē'dum, *n.* [A. Sax. *freódóm*—*freó* and *-dóm*=D. *vrijdom*, L.G. *fridom*.] State of being free; liberty; independence; exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement, control, or constraint; particular privilege; franchise; immunity; ease or facility of doing anything; frankness; boldness; licence; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum.

freehand, frē'hand, *a.* Applied to drawing in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments.

freehanded, frē'hand-ed, *a.* Open-handed; liberal.

free-hearted, frē'härt-ed, *a.* Open or liberal hearted; frank; unreserved; liberal; charitable; generous.

freehold, frē'hōld, *n.* An estate for which the owner owes no duty or service except to the crown; the tenure by which such an estate is held.—**freeholder**, frē'hōld-ėr, *n.* The possessor of a freehold.

free-lance, frē'lans, *n.* One of the mercenary soldiers of the middle ages; one unattached to any party; one who fights for his own hand.

free-liver, frē'liv-ėr, *n.* One who gives great license or indulgence to his appetites.

freely, frē'li, *adv.* In a free manner; at liberty; independently; voluntarily; readily; liberally; generously; bountifully; gratuitously; unreservedly.

freeman, frē'man, *n.* One who is free; one not a slave or vassal; one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.

freemartin, frē'mär-tin, *n.* A cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf: generally barren.

freemason, frē'mā-an, *n.* A person belonging to a society or organization the members of which call themselves *free* and accepted *masons*.—**freemasonry**, frē'mā-sn-ri, *n.* The mysteries in which freemasons are initiated.

freeness, frē'nes, *n.* State or quality of being free, uncoustrained, unconfined, unencumbered, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candour; liberality; generosity; gratuitousness.

free-school, frē'sköl, *n.* A school in which the pupils are free from the payment of fees.

free-spoken, frē'spō-kn, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve or restraint.

free-spokenness, frē'spō-kn-nes, *n.* The quality of being free-spoken.

freestone, frē'stōn, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

free-thinker, frē'thingk-ėr, *n.* One who is free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters; a deist; an unbeliever; a sceptic.—**free-thinking**, frē'thingking, *a.* Holding the principles of a free-thinker.

free-trade, frē'trād, *n.* Trade or commerce free from restrictions, and in particular from customs duties levied on foreign commodities.—**free-trader**, frē'trād-ėr, *n.* An advocate of free-trade.

free-will, frē'wil, *n.* The power of directing our own actions, without restraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness; spontaneousness.——*a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

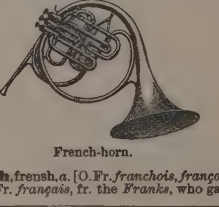
freezable, frēz'a-bl, *a.* That may be frozen.

freeze, frēz, *v.i.* pret. *froze*, frōz; pp. *frozen* or *froze*, frō'zn, frōz; ppr. *freezing*, frēz'ing. [A. Sax. *frýsan*, *freósan*, to freeze=D. *vriezen*, Icel. *frjósa*, Dan. *fryse*, Sw. *frysa*, G. *frieren*; same root as L. *pruina*, hoar-frost. Akin *frore*, *frost*.] To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals; to stagnate, as the blood; to be chilled; to shiver or stiffen with cold.——v.t. To congeal; to harden into ice; to chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering to.—**freezing**, frēz'ing, *a.* Such as to freeze; *fig.* chilling; frigid.—**Freezing mixture**, a mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids.—**Freezing point**, the degree of temperature at which a liquid begins to freeze; the temperature at which ordinarily water freezes, by the Centigrade thermometer 0° or zero, by Fahrenheit's thermometer 32° above zero.

freight, frāt, *n.* [Formerly *fraught*=D. *vragt*, Dan. *fragt*, Sw. *frakt*, G. *fracht*, a freight or cargo. FRAUGHT.] The cargo of a ship; that which is carried by water; lading; load; burden; the hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods.——v.t. pret. & pp. *freighted*, frāt'ed; ppr. *freighting*, frāt'ing. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind; to hire for the transportation of goods.

freightage, frāt'āj, *n.* The act of freighting; money paid for freight.

freighter, frāt'ėr, *n.* One who freights a ship; one who charters and loads a ship.



French-horn.

French, frensh, *a.* [O. Fr. *franchois*, *françois*, Mod. Fr. *français*, fr. the *Franks*, who gave

their name to France.] Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.——n. The language spoken by the people of France.—**French bean**, a species of bean, the kidney-bean.—**French chalk**, a variety of talc resembling chalk, of a pearly white or grayish colour.—**French horn**, a musical instrument of brass having several curves, and gradually widening from the mouthpiece to the other end.—**French merino**, a fine kind of woollen cloth.—**French polish**, gum-lac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface.—**Frenchman**, frensh'man, *n.*; pl. **Frenchmen**, frensh'men. A man of the French nation.

frenetic, frenetical, fre-net'ik, fre-net'-i-kal, *a.* [Same word as *frantic.*] Frenzied; frantic.

frenzied, fren'zid, *a.* Affected with frenzy; proceeding from frenzy; frantic.

frenziedly, fren'zid-li, *adv.* In a frenzied manner; madly; distractedly.

frenzy, fren'zi, *n.* [O.Fr. *frenaisie, frenesie*, Mod. Fr. *frénésie, phrénésie*, fr. Gr. *phrenēsis*, mental derangement, fr. *phrēn*, the mind. FRANTIC.] Delirium; madness; distraction; any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction or temporary derangement.

frequency, frē'kwen-si, *n.* [Fr. *fréquence*, L. *frequentia*, fr. *frequens*, frequent. FREQUENT.] The state or character of being frequent; a return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals.

frequent, frē'kwent, *a.* [Fr. *fréquent*, fr. L. *frequens, frequentis*, common, usual, full, crowded; same root as *farcio*, I cram (whence *farce*).] That takes place repeatedly or often; often seen or done; often happening or occurring; doing a thing often; inclined to indulge in any practice.

frequent, frē-kwent', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frequented*, frē-kwent'ed; ppr. *frequenting*, frē-kwent'ing. [Fr. *fréquenter*, fr. L *frequentare*, to crowd, to frequent, fr. *frequens*, frequent. See prec.] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.

frequentation, frē-kwent-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fréquentation*, L. *frequentatio.*] The act or custom of frequenting; habit of visiting.

frequentative, frē-kwent'at-iv, *a.* [L.L. *frequentativus.* FREQUENT.] Denoting the frequent repetition of an action.——n. A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.

frequenter, frē-kwen'tėr, *n.* One who frequents; a regular visitor; a habitual attender.

frequently, frē'kwent-li, *adv.* With frequent recurrences; often; many times at short intervals; commonly; not seldom.

frequentness, frē'kwent-nes, *n.* Quality of being frequent; frequency.

fresco, fres'kō, *n.*; pl. **frescoes** and **frescos**, fres'kōz. [It. *fresco*, fresh; from being executed on fresh plaster. FRESH.] A method of painting on walls with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry.—**frescoed**, fres'kōd, *a.* Adorned with frescoes.

fresh, fresh, *a.* [A. Sax. *fersc*, whence *fresh* by a common metathesis=D. *versch*, Icel. *ferskr, friskr*, Dan. *fersk, frisk*, G. *frisch*; hence It. Sp. and Pg. *fresco*, Fr. *frais, fraîche*, fresh. *Frisk* is a form of the same word.] Full of health and strength; vigorous; brisk; lively; bright; florid; ruddy; not faded; unimpaired by time; in good condition; not stale; not exhausted with labour or exertion; reinvigorated; refreshing; cool and agreeable; clearly remembered; not effaced; new; recently grown, made, or obtained; not salt or salted; unpractised; unused; raw.

freshen, fresh'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *freshened*, fresh'nd; ppr. *freshening*, fresh'n-ing. [From *fresh* and *-en.*] To make fresh; to give a fresh appearance or character to; to make to feel fresh; to refresh; to revive.——v.i. To grow fresh; to grow brisk or strong.

freshet, fresh'et, *n.* A small stream of fresh water; a flood or overflowing of a river by rains or melted snow.

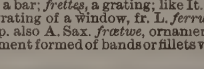
freshly, fresh'li, *adv.* In a fresh manner; with freshness; newly; recently; anew.

freshman, fresh'man, *n.* A novice; a student during his first year's residence at an English university.

freshness, fresh'nes, *n.* State or quality of being fresh, in all senses.

fret, fret, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fretted*, fret'ed; ppr. *fretting*, fret'ing. [A. Sax. *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, devour=L.G. *freten*, D. *vreten*, G. *fressen*, O.H.G. *frezzan*, Goth. *fraïtan*, to eat, all from prefix=E. *for*, intens., and verb to *eat*, so that *fret* is short for *for-eat.*] To eat into; to gnaw; to corrode; to wear away; to hurt or impair by attrition; to fray; to chafe; to gall; to disturb (to *fret* the surface of the sea); *fig.* to chafe the mind of; to irritate; to vex; to make angry.——v.i. To be vexed, chafed, irritated, or angry; to utter peevish expressions; to boil or work as angry feelings; to rankle.——n. Irritation; ill-humour; peevishness; vexation.

fret, fret, *n.* [O. Fr. *freter*, to interlace; *frete*, a bar; *fretté*, a grating; like It. *ferrata*, the grating of a window, fr. L. *ferrum*, iron. Comp. also A. Sax. *fræstwe*, ornaments.] An ornament formed of bands or fillets variously



Grecian Frets.

combined, but most frequently arranged in rectangular forms; a piece of perforated ornamental work; one of the wood, ivory, or metal cross-bars on the finger-boards of some stringed instruments.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fretted*, fret'ed; ppr. *fretting*, fret'ing. To ornament or furnish with frets; to variegate; to diversify.

fretful, fret'ful, *a.* Disposed to fret; peevish; ill-humoured; irritable; captious; petulant; angry.

fretfully, fret'ful-li, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly; angrily.

fretfulness, fret'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being fretful; peevishness; ill-humour.

fretted, fret'ed, *a.* Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms.

fretty, fret'i, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

fretwork, fret'wėrk, *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets.

friability, friableness, frī-a-bil'i-ti, frī'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being friable.

friable, frī'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *friable*, L. *friabilis*, fr. *frio*, I rub, break, or crumble down.] Easily rubbed down, crumbled, or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.

friar, frī'ėr, *n.* [Formerly *frere*, fr. Fr. *frère*, O. Fr. *freire*, a brother, fr. L. *frater, fratris*, a brother. FRATERNAL, BROTHER.] A monk; a male member of a monastery; a person belonging to one of the religious orders or brotherhoods.

fribble, frib'l, *n.* [Perhaps corrupted fr. Fr. *frivole*, frivolous; or allied to *frippery.*] A frivolous, contemptible fellow.——v.i. pret. & pp. *fribbled*, frib'ld; ppr. *fribbling*, frib'ling. To trifle; to act the fribble; also to totter.—**fribbler**, frib'lėr, *n.* A trifler.

fricandeau, frik-an-dō', *n.* [Fr., etymology doubtful.] A fricassee or other preparation of veal.

fricassee, fri-kas-sē', *n.* [Fr. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser*, to cook in this way: origin doubtful.] A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals, into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan, or a like utensil, with strong sauce.—**fricasseed**, fri-kas-sēd', *a.* Fried; dressed in fricassee.

fricative, frik'a-tiv, *n.* [From L. *frico*, I rub. FRICTION.] A consonant characterized by a rubbing or rustling of the breath, as *f, s*, or *th.*

friction, frik'shon, *n.* [Fr. *friction*, L. *frictio*, a rubbing, fr. *frico, frictum*, I rub, I rub down; akin to *frio*, I rub or crumble (whence *friable*); cog. with Gr. *chriō*, I anoint.] A rubbing; act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.

frictional, frik'shon-al, *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction.—**frictionless**, frik'shon-les, *a.* Having no friction.

Friday, frī'dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *Frige-dæg, Frigedæg*=D. *Vrijdag*, G. *Freytag*, the day sacred to *Frigga* or *Freya*, the Teutonic goddess (fr. same root as *free, friend*).] The sixth day of the week.—**Good Friday**, the Friday immediately preceding Easter, kept sacred as the day of Christ's crucifixion.

friend, frend, *n.* [A. Sax. *frēond*, virtually a pres. part. of *frēon*, to love; like Goth. *frijonds*, fr. *frijon*, to love; O. Sax. and O. Fris. *friund*, D. *vriend*, Icel. *frændi*, G. *freund*, a friend; fr. a root meaning to love, seen also in *free. Friend* is similarly formed. FREE.] One who is attached to another by affection; one joined to another by mutual good-will and esteem; a well-wisher; an intimate acquaintance; one not hostile; a favourer; one who is propitious; a favourite; a term of salutation; friendly address; one of the religious sect called Quakers.—**To be friends with**, to feel as a friend towards; to be friendly towards: may be used when a single person is the friend of another.

friendless, frend'les, *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn.—**friendlessness**, frend'les-nes, *n.* The state of being friendless.

friendliness, frend'li-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will; exercise of benevolence or kindness.

friendly, frend'li, *a.* Like or becoming a friend; having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote the good of another; disposed to peace; amicable; neighbourly; not hostile; favourable; propitious.

friendship, frend'ship, *n.* The feeling that subsists between friends or binds them to one another; friendly regard; attachment to a person without the feeling of sexual love; mutual attachment; kind regard; intimacy; kindness; amicable feeling; good offices; aid.

frieze, frēz, *n.* [Fr. *frise*, probably fr. *Friesland*, once the principal seat of its manufacture.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side.——v.t. pret. & pp. *friezed*, frēzd; ppr. *friezing*, frēz'ing. To form a nap on cloth; to frizzle; to curl.

frieze, frēz, *n.* [Fr. *frise*=It. *fregio*, Sp. *friso*, probably fr. Ar. *tfriz*, a ledge on a wall.] That part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented. See cuts at COLUMN, ENTABLATURE.

friezed, frēzd, *p.a.* Napped; shaggy with a naplike frieze.

frigate, frig'at, *n.* [Fr. *frégate*, It. *fregata*, Sp. and Pg. *fragata*, a frigate; origin doubtful.] Among ships of war of the older class, a vessel larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; a ship of war with a high speed and great fighting power.

frigate-bird, frig'at-bėrd, *n.* A tropical sea-bird allied to the cormorants, remarkable for its power of flight.

fright, frīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *fyrhtu, fyrhto*, fear =O. Sax. *forhta*, O. D. *vurcht, vrucht*, Dan. *frygt*, G. *furcht*, fear. The A. Sax. has also *forht*, frightened, timid; *forhtian*, to be afraid; *fyrhtan*, to make afraid. Root doubtful; not connected with *fear.*] Sudden and violent fear; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger; affright; dread; terror; consternation; a person of a shocking, disagreeable, or ridiculous appearance in person or dress.——v.t. pret. & pp. *frighted*, frīt'ed; ppr. *frighting*, frīt'ing. To frighten; to affright; to scare.

frighten, frīt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frightened*, frit'nd; ppr. *frightening*, frit'n-ing. [From *fright* and *-en.*] To strike with fright or fear; to affright; to terrify; to scare; to alarm.

frightful, frit'ful, *a.* Causing fright; exciting alarm; terrible; dreadful; alarming; fearful; awful; horrible.

frightfully, frit'ful-li, *adv.* In a frightful manner; terribly; dreadfully; very disagreeably; shockingly.

frightfulness, frit'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being frightful, or of impressing terror.

frigid, fri'jid, *a.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigeo*, I am cold, akin to *rigeo*, I am numb or stiff; Gr. *rigos*, cold. *Frill* is of same origin.] Cold; chill; wanting heat or warmth; wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling; wanting vivacity or spirit; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; stiff; formal; wanting zeal; dull; lifeless.—Frigid zones, in *geog.* the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are about 23° 28′ from the poles.

frigidity, fri-jid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *frigidité*, L.L. *frigiditas.*] State or quality of being frigid; coldness; coldness of affection; dulness; want of animation or intellectual fire.

frigidly, fri'jid-li, *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; dully; without affection.

frigidness, fri'jid-nes, *n.* Frigidity.

frigorific, fri-go-rif'ik, *a.* [Fr. *frigorifique*, L. *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, I make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold; cooling.

frill, fril, *n.* [Originally the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold; fr. Fr. *friller*, to shiver, fr. L. *frigidulus*, dim. fr. *frigidus*, cold. FRIGID.] A crisped or plaited edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *frilled*, frild; ppr. *frilling*, fril'ing. To decorate with frills or ruffles.

frilling, fril'ing, *n.* Frills collectively; ruffles; gathers, &c.

fringe, frinj, *n.* [Fr. *frange*=Sp. *franje*, It. *frangia*, G. *franse*; L.L. *frangia*, fr. L. *fimbria*, *fimbriæ*, fibres, threads, fringe.] An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of short hanging threads; something resembling a fringe; an open, broken border; an edge; margin; extremity.—— v. t. pret. & pp. *fringed*, frinjd; ppr. *fringing*, frinj'ing. To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

fringed, frinjd, *p.a.* Bordered with fringe; having something a fringe; having a certain kind of border or margin.

fringillaceous, frin-jil-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *fringilla*, a finch.] Pertaining to the finches.

fringy, frin'ji, *a.* Adorned with or of the nature of fringes.

frippery, frip'ẽ-ri, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, old clothes, fr. *friper*, to rumple, to spoil, fr. O. Fr. *frepe*, rag, tatter.] Old worn-out clothes; waste matter; useless things; trifles; trumpery.—— a. Trifling; contemptible.

Frisian, friz'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Friesland.—— n. A native of Friesland; the language of Friesland.

frisk, frisk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *frisked*, friskt; ppr. *frisking*, frisk'ing. [O. Fr. *frisque*, brisk, lively, fr. the Germanic adjective corresponding to E. *fresh*. FRESH.] To dance, skip, and gambol in frolic and gaiety.—— n. A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

frisket, fris'ket, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette*, fr. *frisque*, gay, frisky, so named from the velocity of its motion. FRISK.] A light frame by which the sheets of paper are kept in position while printed by the hand-press.

friskily, fris'ki-li, *adv.* In a frisky manner.

friskiness, fris'ki-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frisky.

frisky, fris'ki, *a.* [*Frisk* and *-y.*] Apt to frisk; jumping with gaiety; gay; frolicsome; lively.

frit, frit, *n.* [Fr. *fritte*, fr. *frit*, fried, pp. of *frire*, fr. L. *frigere*, *frictum*, to roast. FRY.] The matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace.

frith, frith, *n.* Same as *Firth.*

fritillary, frit'il-la-ri, *n.* [L. *fritillus*, a dice-box fr. chequered markings.] The popular name of a genus of herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions; also of several British butterflies.

fritter, frit'ẽr, *n.* [Fr. *friture*, lit. a frying, fr. L. *frigo*, *frictum*, I fry. FRY.] A kind of small cake fried; a small piece of meat fried; a shred; a small piece.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *frittered*, frit'ẽrd; ppr. *frittering*, frit'ẽr-ing. To cut into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.—To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little; to spend frivolously or in trifles.

frivolity, fri-vol'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *frivolité*. See next.] The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; acts or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity.

frivolous, fri'vol-us, *a.* [L. *frivolus*, frivolous, silly, trifling; same root as *friō*, I rub (whence *friction*).] Trivial; trifling; petty; given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.

frivolously, fri'vol-us-li, *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness, fri'vol-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being frivolous; frivolity.

frizz, friz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frizzed*, frizd; ppr. *frizzing*, friz'ing. [Fr. *friser*, O. Fr. *frizer*, to curl (=Sp. and Pg. *frisar*), fr. *frise*, frieze cloth, cloth with a rough curly nap. FRIEZE.] To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls; to form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences, or knobs.

frizzle, friz'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frizzled*, friz'ld; ppr. *frizzling*, friz'ling. [Dim. or frequent fr. *frizz.*] To curl; to crisp, as hair; to make crisp or curled by cooking.—— n. A curl; a lock of hair crisped.—**frizzly**, **frizzy**, friz'li, friz'i, *a.* Curly.

fro, frō, *adv.* [Icel. *frá*, from; short form of *from*. FROM.] From; away; back or backward, in phrase *to and fro.*

frock, frok, *n.* [Fr. *froc*, a monk's habit, fr. L.L. *frocus*, *froccus*, *flocus*, a monk's habit, so called because woolly, fr. L. *floccus*, a flock or lock of wool.] Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks; a kind of gown which opens behind, worn by females and children; a loose garment worn by working men over their other clothes; a frock-coat.

frock-coat, frok'kōt, *n* A coat with full skirts having the same length before and behind; a surtout.

frocked, frokt, *a.* Clothed in a frock.

frog, frog, *n.* [A. Sax. *frogga*, a frog; akin to *frox*, for *froxc*; D. *vorsch*, G. *frosch*, Dan. *frø*, Icel. *froskr*, a frog; farther connections unknown. In last sense may be a different word.] The name of various web-

Frog and its metamorphoses. 1, 2, 3 show the tadpole with gills.

footed amphibians, remarkable for their activity in swimming and leaping, and for the metamorphosis they undergo before arriving at maturity; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot.

frog, frog, *n.* [Comp. Pg. *froco*, a frog or tag on a coat.] A fastening for a coat to be passed through a loop; the loop of a scabbard.—**frogged**, frogd, *a.* Having frogs.

frog-fish, frog'fish, *n.* See ANGLER.

frog-fly, **frog-hopper**, frog'fli, frog'hop-ẽr, *n.* A small leaping insect, the larvæ of which are found on plants inclosed in a frothy liquid known as cuckoo-spit.—**frog-spit**, **frog-spittle**, frog'spit, frog'spit-l, *n.* The frothy liquid of the larvæ of the frog-hopper.

frolic, fro'lik, *a.* [From D. *vrolijk*, fr. *vro*=O. Fris. *fro*, Dan. *fro*, glad, and *lijk* =E. *like*; so G. *fröhlich*, fr. *froh*, joyful, and *lich*, like.] Joyous; gay; merry; frisky; full of pranks. [Poetic.]—— n. A merry prank; merry-making; a flight of gaiety and mirth; a gambol; a freak.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *frolicked*, fro'likt; ppr. *frolicking*, fro'liking. To play merry pranks; to indulge in mirth and gaiety; to gambol.

frolicsome, fro'lik-sum, *a.* [*Frolic* and *-some.*] Full of frolics, or of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks.—**frolicsomely**, fro'lik-sum-li, *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with wild gaiety.—**frolicsomeness**, fro'lik-sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being frolicsome.

from, from, *prep.* [A. Sax. *from*, *fram*= O. Sax. O.H.G. and Goth. *fram*, from; Icel. *fram*, forward, *frá*, from; Dan. *frem*, *fra*, from; cog. with L. *peren* in *perendie*, the day after to-morrow, Gr. *peran*, Skr. *param*, beyond. *Fro* is a shortened form, and *frame* is a derivative; allied also to *far*, *forth*, &c.] Out of the neighbourhood or presence of; by reason of; by aid of; denoting source, beginning, distance, absence, departure, &c.; sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively; its antithesis and correlative being *to.* In certain phrases it is followed by an adverb denoting place or position indefinitely; as *from above*, *from beneath*, *from before*, *from behind*, &c.; and it often precedes another preposition, followed by an object; as, *from amid*, *from among*, *from beneath*, &c.

frond, frond, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis.*] The leaf of a fern or cryptogamic plant; a stem and leaf combined.

frondescence, frond-es'sens, *n.* [From L. *frondescens*, ppr. of *frondescere*, to become leafy, fr. *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf.] The time or state of unfolding leaves; the act of bursting into leaf.

frondiferous, frond-if'ẽr-us, *a.* [L. *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing fronds.

front, frunt, *n.* [Fr. *front*=It. and Pg. *fronte*, Sp. *frente*, fr. L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.] The forehead or part of the face above the eyes; the whole face; boldness of disposition; impudence; the part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the fore part of anything; the van; position before the face; a set of false hair or curls for a lady.—To come to the front, to take a high rank in one's profession, in society, &c.—— a. Relating to the front or face.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *fronted*, frunt'ed; ppr. *fronting*, frunt'ing. To stand with the front or face toward or opposed to; to oppose face to face; to confront; to stand opposed or opposite, or over against; to supply with a front; to adorn in front.—— v.i. To have the face or front toward some direction.

frontage, frunt'āj, *n.* [*Front* and *-age.*] The front part of an edifice, structure, quay, &c.

frontal, front'al, *a.* [Fr. *frontal*, fr. L. *frons*, forehead. FRONT.] Belonging to the forehead.—— n. An ornament for the forehead; a frontlet; a small pediment.

fronted, frunt'ed, *p. a.* Formed with a front; having a front.

frontier, front'ẽr, *n.* [Fr. *frontière*, L.L. *frontaria*, fr. L. *frons*, *frontis.* FRONT.] That part of a country which fronts another country; the marches; the border or extreme part of a country bordering on another country.—— a. Pertaining to a frontier; bordering; conterminous.

frontispiece, fron'tis-pēs, *n.* [O. Fr. *frontispice*, fr. L.L. *frontispicium*, fr. L. *frons*, front, and *specio*, I view. FRONT, SPECIES.] The principal face of a building; an ornamental figure or engraving fronting the title page of a book.

frontless, frunt'les, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident.

frontlet, frunt'let, *n.* [*Front* and *-let.*] A fillet, band, or something else worn on the forehead.

frore, frōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *froren*, pp. of *frēosan*, to freeze. FREEZE.] Frozen; frosty: a poetic word.

frost, frost, *n.* [A. Sax. *frost*, *forst*, fr. *frēosan*, to freeze=Icel. Dan. Sw. and G. *frost*, D. *vorst*. FREEZE.] That state or temperature of the air which causes freezing or the congelation of water; freezing weather; frozen dew; hoar-frost; rime; coldness or severity of manner.——v.t. pret. & pp. *frosted*, frost'ed; ppr. *frosting*, frost'ing. To injure by frost; to cover or ornament with anything resembling hoar-frost, as with white sugar; to furnish with frost-nails.—**Frosted glass**, glass roughened on the surface so as to destroy its transparency.

frost-bite, frost'bīt, *n.* Insensibility or deadness, with arrested circulation, in any part of the body, occasioned by exposure to severe frost.——v.t. pret. *frost-bit*, frost'bit; pp. *frost-bitten*, frost'bit-n; ppr. *frost-biting*, frost'bit-ing. To affect with frost-bite.

frost-bound, frost'bound, *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

frostily, frost'i-li, *adv.* In a frosty manner; with frost or excessive cold; without warmth of affection; coldly.

frostiness, frost'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

frosting, frost'ing, *n.* The composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

frost-nail, frost'nāl, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

frost-smoke, frost'smōk, *n.* A fog resembling smoke, arising from water in severe cold.

frostwork, frost'wėrk, *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar-frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects.

frosty, frost'i, *a.* [*Frost* and *-y*=D. *vorstig*, G. *frostig*, frosty.] Producing, attended with, or characterized by frost; chill in affection; resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.

froth, froth, *n.* [A Scandinavian word= Icel. *frotha*, *frauth*, Dan. *fraade*, froth, foam; connections doubtful.] The bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam; empty talk; mere words; light unsubstantial matter.——v.t. pret. & pp. *frothed*, frotht; ppr. *frothing*, froth'ing. To cause to foam; to vent or give expression to what is light, unsubstantial, or worthless.——v.i. To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles.

frothily, froth'i-li, *adv.* In a frothy manner.

frothiness, froth'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being frothy.

frothy, froth'i, *a.* [*Froth* and *-y.*] Full of foam, or froth; consisting of froth; foamy; not firm or solid; light; empty; unsubstantial: given to empty display.

frounce, frouns, *n.* The old form of *flounce* used with similar meanings.

frouzy, frowzy, frou'zi, *a.* [Origin doubtful. Comp. Prov. E. *froust*, a musty smell, also Prov. E. *frow*, a slattern, fr. D. *vrouw*, G. *frau*, a woman.] Fetid; musty; rank; dingy; ill-coloured; in a state of disorder; slovenly; slatternly.

froward, frō'wėrd, *a.* [From *fro*=from, and *-ward*, denoting direction, being thus the reverse of *to-ward*, and nearly equivalent to *way-ward* (*awayward*).] Perverse; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; waywardt; peevish.—**frowardly**, frō'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a froward manner.—**frowardness**, frō'wėrd-nes, *n.* The quality of being froward; perverseness; peevishness.

frown, froun, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *frowned*, fround; ppr. *frowning*, froun'ing. [From *frogner* in O. Fr. *refrongner*, to frown; origin doubtful.] To express displeasure by contracting the brow and looking surly; to look stern; to scowl; to manifest displeasure in any manner; to lower; to look threatening.——v.t. To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke by surly looks.——n. A wrinkling of the brow, particularly as expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look; a scowl; any expression of displeasure.

frowningly, froun'ing-li, *adv.* In a frowning manner; sternly; with a scowl.

frowzy, frou'zi. See FROUZY.

frozen, frōz'n, *p.a.* [The pp. of *freeze.*] Congealed by cold; cold; frosty; chill; chilling; chill or cold in affection.

fructescence, fruk'tes-sens, *n.* [From L. *fructus*, fruit. FRUIT.] The fruiting season; the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed.

fructiferous, fruk-tif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit, *fero*, I bear.] Bearing fruit.

fructification, fruk'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fructification*. FRUCTIFY.] Act of fructifying; the bearing of fruit; fruiting; the distribution and arrangement of the organs of reproduction in plants.

fructify, fruk'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fructified*, fruk'ti-fīd; ppr. *fructifying*, fruk'ti-fī-ing. [Fr. *fructifier*, fr. L. L. *fructificare*, fr. L. *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, I make.] To make to bear fruit; to make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize.——v.i. To bear fruit.

fructose, fruk'tōs, *n.* [From L. *fructus*, fruit.] A variety of sugar found in fruits.

frugal, frō'gal, *a.* [Fr. *frugal*, L. *frugalis*, frugal, fr. *frugi*, lit. fit for food, hence, worthy, temperate, dat. case of *frux*, *frugis*, fruit; akin to *fruit*. FRUIT.] Economical; careful; thrifty; provident; saving unnecessary expense; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish.

frugality, frō-gal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *frugalité*, L. *frugalitas.*] Quality of being frugal; prudent economy; thrift; good husbandry or housewifery.

frugally, frō'gal-li, *adv.* In a frugal manner; with economy.

frugiferous, frō-jif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *frugifer*—*frux*, *frugis*, fruit, and *fero*, I bear or produce.] Producing fruit or grain.

frugivorous, frō-jiv'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *frux*, *frugis*, fruit, and *voro*, I eat.] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds.

fruit, frōt, *n.* [Fr. *fruit* (It. *frutto*, Sp. and Pg. *fruto*), fr. L. *fructus*, fruit, fr. *fruor*, *fructus*, I enjoy, fr. a root seen in E. verb to *brook*, originally to enjoy; akin *frugal*, *fruition.*] Whatever of a vegetable nature the earth produces of use to man or animals; the reproductive produce of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds; such products collectively; in *bot.* the seed or matured ovary; that which is produced; produce of animals; offspring; young; effect or consequence; result; outcome.——v.i. pret. & pp. *fruited*, frōt'ed; ppr. *fruiting*, frōt'ing. To produce fruit.

fruitage, frōt'āj, *n.* [*Fruit* and *-age*=O. Fr. *fruitage.*] Fruit collectively; product or produce.

fruiterer, frōt'ėr-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *fruitier*, fr. *fruit*, comp. *pouliterer.*] One who deals in fruit.—**fruiteress**, frō'tėr-es, *n.* A female who sells fruit.—**fruitery**, frōt'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*] A repository for fruit.

fruitful, frōt'ful, *a.* Producing fruit in abundance; very productive; fertile; prolific; bearing children; not barren; abounding in anything; productive of anything; plenteous; abundant; plentiful.

fruitfully, frōt'ful-li, *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

fruitfulness, frōt'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being fruitful, or of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; fecundity.

fruition, frō-i'shon, *n.* [From L. *fruor*, *fructus* or *fruitus*, I use or enjoy. FRUIT.] A using or enjoying; use, accompanied with pleasure; enjoyment; gratification; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

fruit-knife, frōt'nīf, *n.* A knife, generally with a silver or plated blade, for paring and cutting fruit.

fruitless, frōt'les, *a.* Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit; barren; unproductive; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual; useless.

fruitlessly, frōt'les-li, *adv.* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

fruitlessness, frōt'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being fruitless; unprofitableness.

fruit-tree, frōt'trē, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or whose principal value consists in its fruit.

fruity, frō'ti, *a.* Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavour of fruit.

frumentaceous, frō-men-tā'shus, *a.* [L. *frumentaceus*, fr. *frumentum*, corn; same root as *fructus*, fruit. FRUIT.] Having the character of wheat or other cereal.

frumenty, frō'men-ti, *n.* [L. *frumentum*, wheat. See prec.] A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned; furmenty.

frump, frump, *n.* Perhaps connected with *frampold*, or with Prov. E. *frumple*, D. *frommelen*, to wrinkle or crumple.] A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.—**frumpish**, frump'ish, *a.* Like a frump; cross-grained; old-fashioned as to dress.

frush, frush, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frushed*, frusht; ppr. *frushing*, frush'ing. [Fr. *froisser*, to crush, to break, fr. L. *frustum*, a fragment.] To crush; to break in pieces. [*Shak.*]

frustrable, frus'trā-bl, *a.* Capable of being frustrated or defeated.

frustrate, frus'trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frustrated*, frus'trāt-ed; ppr. *frustrating*, frus'trāt-ing. [L. *frustror*, *frustratus*, fr. *frustra*, in vain, same root as *fraus*, fraud. FRAUD.] To make to be in vain or of no avail; to defeat; to balk; to bring to nothing; to foil; to render of no effect.

frustration, frus-trā'shon, *n.* [L. *frustratio.*] Act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

frustule, frus'tūl, *n.* [L. *frustulum*, dim. of *frustum* (q.v.).] One of the cells into which certain sea-weeds, as the diatoms, divide.

frustum, frus't tum, *n.*; pl. **frusta** or **frustums**, frus'ta, frus'tumz. [L., a piece, same root as Gr. *thrauō*, I break.] A piece; a solid piece forming the fragment of a whole; in *geom.* the part which remains of a cone, pyramid, &c., when the top part is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.

frutescent, frō-tes'ent, *a.* [From L. *frutex*, *fruticis*, a shrub.] Having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby.—**fruticose**, **fruticous**, frō'tik-ōs, frō'tik-us, *a.* [L. *fruticosus.*] Shrub-like; shrubby.

fry, frī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fried*, frid; ppr. *frying*, frī'ing. [Fr. *frire*, to fry, fr. L. *frigere*, to fry, roast, or parch; cog. Gr. *phrygein*, Ir. *bruighim*, Skr. *bhrij*, to roast.] To cook by roasting in a pan over a fire along with fat or butter.——v.i. To be cooked as above; to simmer; to ferment or be agitated in feelings as if in being fried; to be in agitation; to boil.——n. A dish of anything fried; state of mental ferment or agitation.

fry, frī, *n.* [Icel. *frœ*, *frjó*, spawn=Sw. & Dan. *frö*; Goth. *fraiw*, seed.] Young of fishes at a very early stage; a swarm of small fishes or other small animals, or of young people; small or insignificant objects collectively.

frying-pan, frī'ing-pan, *n.* A shallow iron pan with a handle, used for frying meat.

fuchsia, fū'shi-a, *n.* A well-known beautiful flowering shrub, so called from *Fuchs* (=E. *Fox*), a German botanist.

fucivorous, fū-siv'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *fucus*, sea-weed, and *voro*, I eat.] Eating or living on sea-weed.—**fucoid**, fū'koid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling sea-weed.

fuddle, fud'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fuddled*, fud'ld; ppr. *fuddling*, fud'ling. [From a form *fuzzle*, akin to L.G. *fusslig*, G. *fusselig*, drunk.] To make foolish or stupid by drink; to make tipsy or intoxicated; to spend in drinking.——v.i. To drink to excess.—**fuddler**, fud'lėr, *n.* A drunkard.

fudge, fuj, *n.* or *interj.* Stuff; nonsense; an exclamation of contempt.

fuel, fū'el, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fuayl*, *fouoyle*, *foualle*, fr. L. L. *focale*, fr. L. *focus*, a hearth, a fireplace. FOCUS.] That which serves to feed fire; combustible matter; anything that serves to increase flame, heat, or ex-

citement.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fuelled*, fū'eld; ppr. *fuelling*, fū'el-ing. To feed with fuel; to store or furnish with fuel.

fugacious, fū-gā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *fugace*, fr. L. *fugax*, *fugacis*, fleeing, fleeting, swift, fr. *fugio*, I flee; cog. with Gr. *pheugō*, I flee, Skr. *bhuj*, to bend.] Flying or fleeing away; volatile; transitory; soon shed or dropped, as some appendage of a plant or animal.

fugacity, fū-gas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fugacité*, L.L. *fugacitas*, fr. L. *fugax*, *fugacis*. FUGACIOUS.] The quality of being fugacious; volatility; instability; transitoriness.

fugitive, fū'jit-iv, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif*, L. *fugitivus*, fr. *fugio*, *fugitum*, I flee. FUGACIOUS.] Apt to flee away or dissipate; volatile; unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable (as dyes); fleeing; running from danger or pursuit; eloping; escaping; wandering; vagabond; fleeting; temporary; as a literary term, applied to compositions which are short, unimportant, and published at intervals.——n. One who flees away; one who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger; a refugee.

fugitively, fū'ji-tiv-li, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

fugitiveness, fū'ji-tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fugitive.

fugleman, fū'gl-man, *n.* [G. *flügelmann*, a man at the head of a file or a wing, fr. *flügel*, a wing; same root as to *fly*.] A soldier who stands in front of a line of soldiers when under drill, and whose movements, in the manual exercise, they are all simultaneously to follow; hence, any one who sets an example for others to follow.

fugue, fūg, *n.* [Fr. *fugue*, fr. L. *fuga*, a fleeing, flight. FUGACIOUS.] A musical composition in which the different parts seem to chase or follow each other successively.—**fugal**, fū'gal, *a. Mus.* like a fugue; containing repetitions or imitations of a given theme or melody.—**fuguist**, fūg'ist, *n.* One who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.

fulcrate, ful'krāt, *a.* Having a fulcrum or fulcrums.

fulcrum, ful'krum, *n.*; pl. **fulcra** or **fulcrums**, ful'kra, ful'krumz. [L., the post or foot of a couch, a prop, fr. *fulcio*, I prop up, I support.] A prop or support; that on which anything rests; that by which a lever is sustained, or the point about which it moves.

fulfil, fụl-fil', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fulfilled*, fụl-fild'; ppr. *fulfilling*, fụl-fil'ing. [A compound of *full* and *fill*=A. Sax. *fulfyllan*.] To accomplish or carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, intention, design, desire, prayer, bargain, &c.; to give a result in accordance with; to answer in execution or event; to answer, as a law by obedience; to bring to pass; to perform; to complete.

fulfilment, fụl-fil'ment, *n.* The act of fulfilling; accomplishment; completion; execution; performance.

fulgency, ful'jen-si, *n.* State of being fulgent; brightness; splendour; glitter.

fulgent, ful'jent, *a.* [L. *fulgens*, *fulgentis*, ppr. of *fulgēre*, to flash, to glitter; same root as *flagro*. FLAGRANT.] Glittering; shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

fulgid, ful'jid, *a.* [L. *fulgidus*. FULGENT.] Shining; splendid.

fulguration, ful-gūr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *fulguratio*, fr. *fulgur*, lightning, fr. *fulgēre*, to flash. See FLAGRANT.] The flashing of lightning; the sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver in a cupel when it is assayed.

fulgurite, ful'gū-rīt, *n.* [L. *fulgur*, lightning, and *-ite*.] Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning.

fulgurous, ful'gū-rus, *a.* [L. *fulgur*, lightning, and *-ous*.] Flashing like lightning.

fuliginous, fụ-lij'in-us, *a.* [From L. *fuligo*, *fuliginis*, soot.] Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky; pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke.

full, fụl, *a.* [A. Sax. *ful*=O. Sax., O. Fris. *fol*, L.G. *full*, D. *vol*, Icel. *fullr*, Sw. *full*, Dan. *fuld*, Goth. *fulls*, G. *voll*; all fr. an older form with *n*, seen in Lith. *pilnas*, L. *plenus* (whence *plenitude*, *plenty*), Skr. *pūrna*, full; same root as L. *pleo*, I fill (as in *complete*), Gr. *plērēs*, full. *Fill* is a derivative.] Having within its limits all that it can contain; ..bounding; replete; well supplied; plump; saturated; sated; crowded; having the mind or memory filled; complete; entire; not partial; not deficient; that fills, as a meal; not faint or low, but loud; clear; distinct, as a voice; mature; perfect; denoting the completion of a sentence, as a stop; exhibiting the whole disc or surface illuminated; abundant; plenteous; sufficient; adequate; abounding; copious; ample; giving ample details or arguments.——n. Complete measure; utmost extent; the highest state or degree: usually with *the*.—Full brothers or sisters, children of the same father and the same mother.—**Full** cousin, the son or daughter of an aunt or uncle.—**Full cry**, when all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus; hence, hot pursuit; hard chase.—**Full dress**, a dress which etiquette requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony and the like.—**Full moon**, the moon with its whole disc illuminated; also, the time when the moon is in this condition.——adv. Quite; equally; completely; altogether; straight; to satiety; exactly; directly.

full, fụl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fulled*, fụld; ppr. *fulling*, fụl'ing. [Partly fr. A. Sax. *fullere*, a fuller, a bleacher, fr. L. *fullo*, a fuller; partly fr. Fr. *fouler*, to tread, to full or felt, fr. L. L. *fullare*, to full, also fr. L. *fullo*; fr. a root implying whiteness.] To thicken and condense the fibres of (woollen cloth) by wetting and beating; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

full-blooded, fụl'blud-ed, *a.* Having a full supply of blood; of pure blood or exactly thoroughbred.

full-blown, fụl'blōn, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom; fully developed; in mature condition.

full-bodied, fụl'bo-did, *a.* Having a large stout body.

full-bottomed, fụl'bot-tumd, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

fuller, fụl'er, *n.* [A. Sax. *fullere*, L. *fullo*. See verb to FULL.] One who fulls cloth.

fuller's-earth, fụl'erz-ērth, *n.* A soft, friable clay, which absorbs grease, and is much used in fulling cloth.

fuller's-thistle, fụl'erz-this-l, *n.* A common name of the teasel.

full-eyed, fụl'id, *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

full-faced, fụl'fāst, *a.* Having a broad face; having the face shown in full.

full-fed, fụl'fed, *a.* Fed to fulness; plump with fat.

full-grown, fụl'grōn, *a.* Grown to full size; accompanying fulness of growth.

full-handed, fụl'hand-ed, *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift.

fulling, fụl'ing, *n.* The art or practice of fulling cloth, and making it compact and firm, in a fulling-mill.

fulling-mill, fụl'ing-mil, *n.* An apparatus with rollers and beaters for the purpose of fulling cloth.

full-length, fụl'length, *a.* Embracing the whole length; extending the whole length; as, a *full-length* portrait. Also as *n.*

full-manned, fụl'mand, *a.* Completely furnished with men.

fullness. See FULNESS.

full-orbed, fụl'orbd, *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

fully, fụl'i, *adv.* [*Full* and *-ly*=A. Sax. *fullice*.] In a full manner, extent, or degree; with fulness; completely; entirely; without lack or defect; maturely; abundantly; copiously; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

fulmar, ful'mär, *n.* [Icel. *fúlmár*, lit. foul mew, from its feeding on putrid substances.] A kind of petrel of the northern seas valued for its feathers, down, and the oil it yields.

fulminate, ful'min-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fulminated*, ful'min-āt-ed; ppr. *fulminating*, ful'min-āt-ing. [L. *fulmino*, *fulminatum*—fr. *fulmen*, *fulminis*, lightning, contracted for *fulgimen*, fr. *fulgeo*, I flash. FULGENT.] To lighten and thunder; to explode; to detonate; to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like.——v.t. To utter or send forth as a denunciation or censure; to cause to explode.——n. A compound substance which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat.—**fulminating**, ful'min-āt-ing, *a.* Thundering; detonating.—**Fulminating powder**, an explosive mixture of nitre, sulphur, and potash.

fulmination, ful-min-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *fulminatio*.] The act of fulminating; that which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure; anathema; excommunication; the explosion of certain chemical preparations; detonation.

fulmine, ful'min, *v.i.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *fulmined*, ful'mind; ppr. *fulmining*, ful'min-ing. To fulminate. [Poetic.]

fulminic, ful-min'ik, *a.* Capable of fulmination or detonation: applied to an acid.

fulness, **fullness**, fụl'nes, *n.* State of being full or filled; state of abounding; abundance; copiousness: plenitude; completeness; perfection; repletion; satiety; plenty; wealth; affluence; largeness; extent, loudness.—**In the fulness of time**, at the destined time; when the time comes.

fulsome, fụl'sum, *a.* [Partly fr. *full* and term. *-some*, partly fr. old *ful*, foul: so that the word stands for *full-some* and *foul-some*.] Cloying†; surfeiting†; offensive from excess of praise; gross (flattery, compliments); nauseous; disgusting.—**fulsomely**, fụl'sum-li, *adv.* In a fulsome manner.—**fulsomeness**, fụl'sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being fulsome.

fulvous, ful'vus, *a.* [L. *fulvus*, deep or reddish yellow.] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

fumarole, fū'ma-rōl, *n.* [It. *fumarola*, fr. L. *fumus*, smoke.] A hole from which smoke or gases issue (in a volcanic locality).

fumble, fum'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fumbled*, fum'bld; ppr. *fumbling*, fum'bling. [From D. *fommelen*, L.G. *fummelen*, to fumble= Sw. *fumla*, to handle feebly, Dan. *famle*, to grope, Icel. *fálma*, to fumble; akin to A. Sax. *folm*, the hand; cog. L. *palma*, the palm.] To feel or grope with the hands; to employ the hands awkwardly; to attempt or handle something awkwardly, inefficiently, or bunglingly; to act with imbecile efforts.

fumbler, fum'blėr, *n.* One who fumbles; one who gropes or manages awkwardly.

fume, fūm, *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke, vapour, fume; cog. with Skr. *dhūma*, smoke, the root being that of E. *dust*.] Smoky or vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing remarkable properties; vapour; volatile matter; exhalation from the stomach, as of liquor; mental agitation; rage; heat, as of passion.——v.i. pret. & pp. *fumed*, fūmd; ppr. *fuming*, fūm'ing. To throw off fumes or vapours; to yield vapour or visible exhalations; to pass off in vapours; to be in a rage; to be hot with anger.——v.t. To smoke; to perfume; to offer incense to; to disperse or drive away in vapours.

fumeless, fūm'les, *a.* Free from fumes.

fumette, fū-met', *n.* [Fr. *fumet*, fr. L. *fumus*, smoke. FUME.] The scent of meat, as venison or game when kept too long; the scent from meats cooking.

fumid, fū'mid, *a.* [L. *fumidus*. FUME.] Smoky; vaporous.

fumigate, fūm'i-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fumigated*, fūm'i-gāt-ed; ppr. *fumigating*, fūm'i-gāt-ing. [L. *fumigo*, *fumigatum*, fr. *fumus*, smoke, and *ago*, I do.] To smoke; to apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or vapour (as of sulphur) to purify from infection, &c.

fumigation, fūm-i-gā'shon, *n.* Act of fumigating to purify from infection, &c.

fumitory, fū'mi-to-ri, *n.* [O.E. *fumeterre*, Fr. *fumeterre*, fr. L. *fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, the earth—'smoke of the earth'.] A common plant with much-divided leaves and purplish flowers, formerly used in medicine.

fumy, fūm'i, *a.* [*Fume* and *-y.*] Producing fume or smoke; full of vapour.

fun, fun, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fond*, O.E. *fon*, foolish, *fonne*, to be foolish; or Ir. *fonn*, delight.] Sportive or mirthful acts or words; mirthful drollery; frolicsome amusement; merriment; comicality; quality that causes laughter or amusement.

funambulation, fū-nam'bū-lā''shon, *n.* [FUNAMBULIST.] Rope-dancing.—**funambulatory**, fū-nam'bū-la-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a rope-dancer or rope-dancing.

funambulist, fū-nam'bū-list, *n.* [L. *funambulus*, a rope-walker—*funis*, rope, and *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, I walk. AMBLE.] A rope walker or dancer.

function, fungk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fonction*, L. *functio*, *functionis*, an executing or performing, fr. *fungor*, *functus*, I perform, I execute; same root as Skr. *bhuj*, to enjoy; akin *defunct.*] Performance; fulfilment of duty; office, duty, or business belonging to a person or persons in virtue of a particular station or character; the office or duty of any particular part, organ, or faculty in man or animals; the proper office of any organ in the animal or vegetable economy; an imposing ceremonial, such as a religious service; an important and ceremoniously managed affair in social life; *math.* a quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former.

function, **functionate**, fungk'shon, fungk'shon-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *functioned*, *functionated*, fungk'shond, fungk'shon-āt-ed; ppr. *functioning*, *functionating*, fungk'shon-ing, fungk'shon-āt-ing. To perform some function.

functional, fungk'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to functions; relating to some office or function.

functionally, fungk'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions.

functionary, fungk'shon-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *fonctionnaire.*] One who discharges any function; one who holds an office or trust.

fund, fund, *n.* [Fr. *fond*, land, fund, a merchant's stock, fr. L. *fundus*, foundation, a piece of land, estate, whence also *found* (to base), *founder*, *profound*. FOUND (to base).] A stock or capital; money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation; money which a person can employ; money lent to government, constituting the stock of a national debt, for which interest is paid; a special branch of a national debt; money set apart for any object more or less permanent; a store laid up; stock; supply (a *fund* of amusement).—**Sinking fund**, a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *funded*, fund'ed; ppr. *funding*, fund'ing. To provide and appropriate a fund for paying the interest of, as a debt; to place, as money in a fund.—**Funded debt**, a debt existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; a debt forming part of the permanent debt of a country.

fundable, fun'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being funded or converted into a fund.

fundament, fun'da-ment, *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, a groundwork or foundation, fr. *fundo*, *fundatum*, I found. FUND, FOUND.] The part of the body on which one sits; the anus.

fundamental, fun-da-ment'al, *a.* [Fr. *fondamental=fundament* and *-al.*] Pertaining to a foundation, groundwork, root, or basis; essential; important; necessary; primary; leading.—n. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential.

fundamentally, fun-da-ment'al-li, *adv.* In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation.

funeral, fū'ne-ral, *n.* [Fr. *funerailles* (pl.), fr. L.L. *funeralis*, fr. L. *funus*, *funeris*, a burial.] The ceremony of burying a dead body; burial; interment; obsequies.—a. Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

funereal, fū-nē'rē-al, *a.* [L. *funereus*. See prec.] Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial; dark; dismal; mournful.—**funereally**, fū-nē'rē-al-li, *adv.* In a funereal manner.

fungaceous, fung-gā'shus, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Fungi.—**fungal**, fung'gal, *n.* A plant of the class of fungi and lichens.——a. Relating to Fungi.

fungi. See FUNGUS.

fungiform, fun'ji-form, *a.* Having the form of a fungus.

fungivorous, fun-jiv'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *fungus*, a fungus, and *voro*, I devour.] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi.

fungoid, fung'goid, *a.* [*Fungus* and *-oid.*] Having the appearance or character of a fungus.

fungology, fung-gol'o-ji, *n.* [L. *fungus*, Gr. *logos.*] A treatise on or the science of the fungi; mycology.

fungous, fung'gus, *a.* [L. *fungosus*, fr. *fungus*, a mushroom.] Like a fungus or mushroom; excrescent; spongy; soft; growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

fungus, fung'gus, *n.*; pl. **fungi** or **funguses**, fun'ji, fung'gus-es. [L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fr. Gr. *sponggos*, a sponge.] A cryptogamous plant, typical forms of which are seen in the species of the mushroom tribe; a mushroom; a toad-stool; a plant which forms mould, mildew, &c.; a spongy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds.

funicle, fū'ni-kl, *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord.] A small cord; a small ligament; *bot.* the little stalk by which a seed is attached.

funicular, fū-nik'ū-lėr, *a.* [See prec.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre; dependent upon the tension of a cord.

funnel, fun'el, *n.* [Short for prov. Fr. *enfounil*, a funnel, fr. L. *infundibulum*, a funnel—*in*, into, and *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour, whence *fuse*, to melt. FUSE.] A utensil for conveying liquids into close vessels, generally a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex; the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends; the cylindrical iron chimney of a steamship or locomotive.—**funnelled**, fun'eld, *a.* Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.—**funnel-net**, fun'el-net, *n.* A net shaped like a funnel.

funnily, fun'i-li, *adv.* In a funny, droll, or comical manner.

funny, fun'i, *a.* [From *fun* and *-y.*] Making fun; droll; comical; amusing.

fur, fėr, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure*, fur, O. Fr. *forre*, *fourre*, *fuere*, a case or cover, fr. an old German word corresponding to modern G. *futter*, Goth. *fodr*, A. Sax. *fodder*, covering, case, lining, *fur* being so called from the skins of animals being used for lining or trimming clothes.] The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin, and different from the hair proper, which is longer and coarser; the skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament; furred animals collectively; something resembling fur, as a coat of morbid matter on the tongue of persons affected with fever.——a. Pertaining to or made of fur.——v.t. pret. & pp. *furred*, fėrd; ppr. *furring*, fėr'ing. To line, face, or cover with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.

furbelow, fėr'bē-lō, *n.* [Fr. *falbala*, *farbala*, It. Sp. Pg. *falbala*, Sp. also *farfala*, flounce: origin unknown.] A kind of flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown; something similar to this.—**furbelowed**, fėr'bē-lōd, *a.* Having furbelows; ornamented with furbelows.

furbish, fėr'bish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *furbished*, fėr'bisht; ppr. *furbishing*, fėr'bish-ing. [Fr. *fourbir*, fr. O.H.G. *furban*, to clean, to furbish, G. *fürben*, to sweep.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish.

furbisher, fėr'bish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which furbishes.

furcate, **furcated**, fėr'kāt, fėr'kāt-ed, *a.* [L.L. *furcātus*, fr. L. *furca*, a fork. FORK.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

furcation, fėr-kā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *furcatio*. See prec.] A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork.

furcula, fėr'kū-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *furca*. FORK.] The forked bone formed by the union of the collar-bones in many birds; the merry-thought.

furfur, fėr'fėr, *n.* [L. *furfur*, bran, dandruff.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.

furfuraceous, **furfurous**, fėr-fėr-ā'shus, fėr'fėr-us, *a.* [L. *furfuraceus*, fr. *furfur*. See prec.] Like bran; scaly; branny; scurfy.

furioso, fū-ri-ō'sō, *adv.* [It., mad, raging.] Furiously; vehemently (in music).

furious, fū'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *furieux*, L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia*, rage, fury. FURY.] Full of fury or rage; raging; fierce; violent; impetuous; vehement; frenzied; frantic.

furiously, fū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a furious manner; with fury; fiercely; violently; vehemently.—**furiousness**, fū'ri-us-nes, *n.* State or character of being furious; fury.

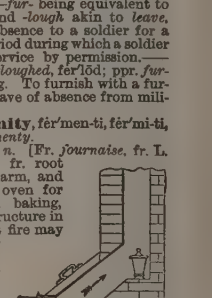
furl, fėrl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *furled*, fėrld; ppr. *furling*, fėrl'ing. [Contr. fr. *furdle*, for *fardle*, *fardel*, to make up in fardels or bundles. FARDEL.] To wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it by a cord; to draw into close compass.

furlong, fėr'long, *n.* [A. Sax. *furlang—furh*, a furrow, and *lang*, long. FURROW, LONG.] The length of a furrow; a measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

furlough, fėr'lō, *n.* [Same as Dan. *forlov*, D *verlof*, G. *verlaub*, leave, furlough, lit. leave off or away—*fur-* being equivalent to *for-* in *forbear*, and *-lough* akin to *leave*, *lief.*] Leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time; a period during which a soldier is absent from service by permission.——v.t. pret. & pp. *furloughed*, fėr'lōd; ppr. *furloughing*, fėr'lō-ing. To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence from military service.

furmenty, **furmity**, fėr'men-ti, fėr'mi-ti, *n.* Same as *Frumenty*.

furnace, fėr'nās, *n.* [Fr. *fournaise*, fr. L. *fornax*, an oven, fr. root seen in *formus*, warm, and in *forceps.*] An oven for heating, melting, baking, &c.; an inclosed structure in which a vehement fire may be maintained, for melting ores, metals, &c., or heating the water in a boiler; *fig.* a place or an occasion of severe torture or trial.



Air Furnace.

furnish, fėr'nish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *furnished*, fėr'nisht; ppr. *furnishing*, fėr'nish-ing. [Fr. *fournir*, to furnish =It. *fornire*, *frunire*, Pr. *formir*, *furmir*, to finish, perfect, furnish; fr. O.H.G. *frumjan*, to perfect, of kindred origin with E. *frame.*] To provide or supply with anything useful or necessary; to supply; to fit up; to equip; to supply with articles of household furniture; to afford, yield, or produce; to provide.

furnished, fėr'nisht, *p. a.* Having furniture, especially articles of household necessity; garnished; fitted with necessaries.

furnisher, fėr'nish-ėr, *n.* One who furnishes.

furniture, fėr'ni-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture*, fr. *fournir*, to furnish (q.v.).] That with which anything is furnished or equipped; equipment; outfit; especially the movable wooden articles in a room or house; the

necessary appendages in various employments or arts; equipage.

furor, fū'ror, *n.* [L. FURY.] Fury; rage; mania; furore.

furore, fū-rō'rā, *n.* [It., fr. L. *furor*. FURY.] Great enthusiasm or excitement; intense passion of admiration; commotion; mania; rage.

furred, fėrd, *p.a.* Covered with fur; lined or ornamented with fur.

furrier, fu'ri-ėr, *n.* [*Fur* and *-ier.*] A dealer in furs; one who dresses furs.—**furriery**, fu'ri-ė-ri, *n.* Furs in general; the trade in furs; dressing of furs.

furring, fėr'ing, *n.* Fur collectively; fur trimming; fur on a person's tongue.

furrow, fu'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *furh*, a furrow = O.Fris. *furch*, L.G. *fore*, D. *voor*, Dan. *fure*, G. *furche*; cog. with L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] A trench in the earth made by a plough; a long, narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove; a hollow made by wrinkles in the face.——v.t. pret. & pp. *furrowed*, fu'rōd; ppr. *furrowing*, fu'rō-ing. To cut a furrow or furrows in; to plough; to make long narrow channels or grooves in; to wrinkle.

furrowy, fu'rō-i, *a.* Furrowed; full of furrows.

furry, fėr'i, *a.* [*Fur* and *-y.*] Pertaining to or consisting of fur; covered with fur; resembling fur; coated with a deposit similar to fur.

further, fėr'ŦHėr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *furthor*, *furthur*, further, more, besides, compar. of *fore*, before, with the same suffix as in *nether*, *whether*, *other*, &c. FORE, FORTH, FARTHER.] More in advance; still onwards; moreover; besides; farther. This word can hardly be said to differ in meaning from *farther*.——a. More distant; farther.——v.t. pret. & pp. *furthered*, fėr'ŦHėrd; ppr. *furthering*, fėr'ŦHėr-ing. To help forward; to promote; to advance; to help or assist.

furtherance, fėr'ŦHėr-ans, *n.* [*Further* (*v.*) and *-ance.*] A helping forward; promotion; advancement.

furtherer, fėr'ŦHėr-ėr, *n.* One who furthers or helps to advance; a promoter.

furthermore, fėr'ŦHėr-mōr, *adv.* [*Further* and *more.*] More in addition; moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

furthermost, fėr'ŦHėr-mōst, *a.* Most remote.

furthest, fėr'ŦHest, *a.* and *adv.* [Formed in imitation of *further*] Most advanced; farthest.

furtive, fėr'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *furtif*, L. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum*, a theft, fr. *fur*, *furis*, a thief.] Obtained by theft; stolen; stealthy; like what belongs to a thief.—**furtively**, fėr'tiv-li, *adv.* In a furtive manner; by stealth.

fury, fū'ri, *n.*; pl. **furies**, fū'riz. [Fr. *furie*, L. *furia*, fury, one of the three goddesses of vengeance, fr. *furo*, I rage.] A raging or raving; rage; a storm of anger; madness; a violent rushing; fierceness; frenzy; enthusiasm; a goddess of vengeance, in ancient mythology (with cap.); a violent woman.

furze, fėrz, *n.* [A. Sax. *fyrs*; connections unknown.] A prickly evergreen shrub, with yellow papilionaceous flowers, known also as *Whin* and *Gorse*.—**furzy**, fėrz'i, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

fusarole, fū'sa-rōl, *n.* [Fr. *fusarolle*, ultimately fr. L. *fusus*, a spindle.] In *arch.* a kind of moulding; an astragal.

fuscous, fus'kus, *a.* [L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky.] Dark; swarthy; dusky; brown.

fuse, fūz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fused*, fūzd; ppr. *fusing*, fūz'ing. [L. *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour out, I melt, I cast; hence *found* (to cast), the word entering also into *confound*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *refuse*, *funnel*, &c.; akin perhaps *futile*.] To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve; to blend or unite as if melted together.——v.t. To be melted; to become intermingled and blended.

fuse, **fuze**, fūz, *n.* [A shortened form of *fusil*, *fusee*, a musket, a match.] A tube or case filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or in discharging a shell, &c.

fusee, fū-zē', *n.* [Fr. *fusée*, a spindleful of thread, fr. L. *fusus*, a spindle.] The cone or conical piece in a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord.

fusee, fū-zē', *n.* [From Fr. *fusil*, which is pronounced similarly. FUSIL.] A fusil; a kind of match for lighting a pipe, &c.

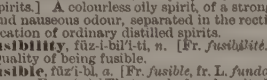
fusel-oil, fū'zel - oil, *n.* [G. *fusel*, coarse spirits.] A colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits.

fusibility, fūz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fusibilité*.] Quality of being fusible.

fusible, fūz'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *fusible*, fr. L. *fundo*, *fusum*. FUSE (*v.*).] That may be fused, melted, or liquefied.—**Fusible metal**, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.

fusiform, fū'zi-form, *a.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a spindle.

fusil, fū'sil, *n.* [Fr. *fusil*, originally the part of the lock that struck fire, L.L. *focile*,



Fusil for projecting Grenades.

steel for striking fire, fr. L. *focus*, a fire (whence also *fuel*). FOCUS.] A light musket or firelock formerly in use.

fusile, fūz'il, *a.* [L. *fusilis*, fr. *fundo*, *fusus*, I pour. FUSE (*v.*).] Capable of being fused or melted; fusible.

fusileer, fū-sil-ėr', *n.* [Fr. *fusilier* = *fusil*, and *-eer*, *-ier.*] Originally a soldier armed with a fusil; an infantry soldier who bore firearms; now a title of several British regiments without distinctive meaning.

fusillade, fū'zi-lād, *n.* [Fr., fr. *fusil.*] A simultaneous discharge of musketry.——v.t. pret. & pp. *fusilladed*, fū'zil-lād-ed; ppr. *fusillading*, fū'zil-lād-ing. To assail with by a fusillade.

fusion, fū'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *fusion*, L. *fusio*, a fusing, fr. *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour. FUSE (*v.*).] Act or operation of fusing or melting by heat; state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a blending or uniting as if melted into one; state of being blended or united; complete union or incorporation.

fuss, fus, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. A. Sax. *fús*, ready, eager, nimble; Icel. *fúss*, eager.] Unnecessary haste or bustle; hurry; undue importance; much ado about trifles.——v.i. pret. & pp. *fussed*, fust; ppr. *fussing*, fus'ing. To make much ado about trifles; to make a fuss or bustle.

fussily, fus'i-li, *adv.* In a fussy, bustling manner.

fussiness, fus'i-nes, *n.* The state of being fussy; needless bustle.

fussy, fus'i, *a.* [*Fuss* and *-y.*] Making a fuss; moving and acting with fuss; bustling.

fusted, fus'ted, *a.* [FUSTY.] Mouldy; ill-smelling.

fustet, fus'tet, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *fustete*, fr. L. *fustis*, a stick, staff.] Venice sumach, a shrub which yields a fine orange dye.

fustian, fus'tyan, *n.* [O. Fr. *fustaine*, Fr. *futaine*, It. *fustagno*, fr. *Fustat* or *Fostat*, a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought.] A coarse cotton stuff with a pile like velvet, but shorter, such as corduroy, moleskin, &c.; mere stuff; bombast; an inflated style of writing.——a. Made of fustian; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.—**fustianist**, fus'tyan-ist, *n.* One who writes bombast.

fustic, fus'tik, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *fustoc*, fr. Sp. *fuste*, wood, timber, fr. L. *fustis*, a stick, a staff.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow.—Young fustic. Same as *Fustet*.

fustigate, fus'ti-gat, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fustigated*, fus'ti-gāt-ed; ppr. *fustigating*, fus'ti-gāt-ing. [L. *fustigo*, fr. *fustis*, a stick.] To beat with a cudgel.

fustiness, fus'ti-nes, *n.* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself.

fusty, fus'ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *fusté*, tasting or smelling of the cask, fr. *fuste*, a cask, fr. L. *fustis*, a stick.] Tasting or smelling of a foul or mouldy cask; mouldy; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

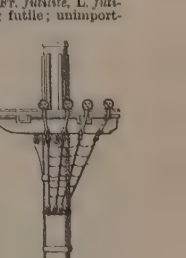
futile, fū'til, *a.* [Fr. *futile*, fr. L. *futilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless, fr. *fundo*, *fusus*, I pour out. FUSE (*v.*).] Serving no useful end; of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; worthless; trivial.

futilely, fū'til-li, *adv.* In a futile manner.

futilitarian, fū-til'i-tā''ri-an, *a.* and *n.* [Formed on the type of *utilitarian*.] Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits or aims; one who is of this character.

futility, fū-til'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *futilité*, L. *futilitas*.] Quality of being futile; unimportance; worthlessness; uselessness.

futtock-shrouds, fut'ok-shroudz, *n. pl.* [Probably for *foot-hook*.] Small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the lower masts to those of the topmasts.



Futtock Shrouds.

future, fū'tūr, *a.* [Fr. *futur*, fr. L. *futurus*, future part. corresponding to *fui*, pret. of the verb *esse*, to be. BE.] That is to be or come hereafter; pertaining to time to come or to something yet to take place.——n. The time to come or subsequent to the present; all that is to happen after the present time; the future tense.

futurity, fū-tūr'i-ti, *n.* [*Future* and *-ity.*] The state of being future or yet to come; time to come; the future state of the world; after ages.

fuze, fūz, *n.* See FUSE.

fuzee, fū-zē', *n.* See FUSEE.

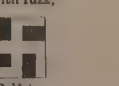
fuzz, fuz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fuzzed*, fuzd; ppr. *fuzzing*, fuz'ing. [Comp. prov. E. *fozy*, spongy, soft, and woolly; D. *voos*, spongy.] To fly off in minute particles.——n. Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

fuzz-ball, fuz'bal, *n.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.

fuzzy, fuz'i, *a.* Like or covered with fuzz; rough and shaggy.

fy, fi, *interj.* Same as *Fie*.

fyl'fot, fil'fot, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A rectangular cross with arms of equal length and each bent at right angles at the end.



Fyl'fot.

fyrd, fėrd, *n.* [A. Sax.] The military array or land force of England in Anglo-Saxon times.

G.

G, the seventh letter and fifth consonant in the English alphabet, with two sounds, a hard, as in *good*; a soft (=*j*), as in *gem*, the former being the original. In *mus.* the fifth note of the normal scale of C, called also *Sol*.

gab, gab, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gabbed*, gabd; ppr. *gabbing*, gab'ing. [Akin to Icel. *gabb*, mockery, *gabba*, to mock; D. *gabberen*, to joke, to chatter; Fr. *gaber*, to deceive; E. *gabble*, *jabber*.] To talk much; to prate; to chatter. [Colloq.] —— n. [Dan. *gab*, Sw. *gap*, the mouth.] Idle talk; chatter. [Colloq.]

gabardine, **gaberdine**, gab'ár-dēn, gab'ér-dēn, *n.* [From Sp. *gabardina*, akin to Sp. and O. Fr. *gaban*, Fr. *caban*, a great-coat, a cape.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment formerly worn.

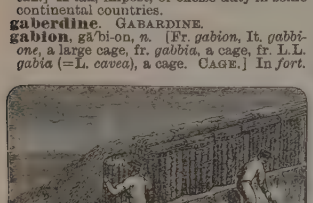
gabble, gab'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gabbled*, gab'ld, ppr. *gabbling*, gab'ling. [Freq. fr. *gab*; akin to *jabber*.] To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.—— n. Loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

gabbler, gab'lér, *n.* One who gabbles.

gabel, **gabelle**, gā'bel, ga-bel', *n.* [Fr. *gabelle*, O. It. *cubella*, *caballa*, fr. Ar. *kabāla*, tax.] A tax, impost, or excise duty in some continental countries.

gaberdine. GABARDINE.

gabion, gā'bi-on, *n.* [Fr. *gabion*, It. *gabbione*, a large cage, fr. *gabbia*, a cage, fr. L.L. *gabia* (=L. *cavea*), a cage. CAGE.] In *fort.*



Part of Trench with Gabions and Fascines.

a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from the enemy's fire.—**gabionage**, gā'bi-on-āj, *n.* [*Gabion* and *-age*.] Gabions collectively.—**gabioned**, gā'bi-ond, *a. Fort.* furnished with or formed of gabions.—**gabionnade**, gā'bi-on-ād, *n.* [Fr. *gabionnade*.] A work consisting of gabions.

gable, gā'bl, *n.* [O.Fr. *gable*, L.L. *gabulum*, from the Teut.; comp. Dan. *gavl*, D. *gevel*, Icel. *gafl*, G. *giebel*, Goth. *gibla*, a gable; root doubtful.] The pointed end of a house; the triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top.

gablet, gā'blet, *n.* [*Gable* and dim. *-et*.] A small ornamental gable, or structure like a small gable.

gaby, gā'bi, *n.*; pl. **gabies**, gā'biz. [Akin to *gape*, *gab*.] A silly, foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton.

gad, gad, *n.* [Same as Icel. *gaddr*, Sw. *gadd*, Goth. *gazds*, a goad, a spike, a sting; akin to *goad*. GOAD.] A spike, style, or other sharp thing; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a pointed wedge-like tool used by miners.

gad, gad, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gadded*, gad'ed; ppr. *gadding*, gad'ing. [Probably from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gad-fly*.] To go or walk about; to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose.—**gadabout**, gad'a-bout, *n.* One who gads or roves about idly.—**gadder**, gad'ér, *n.* One who gads; a gadabout.

gadfly, gad'fl, *n.* [From *gad*, a sting, and *fly*. GAD.] A fly which bites cattle, and causes them to run about wildly.

Gadhelic, gad'e-lik or gāl'lik, *a.* [GAELIC.] Pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man. —— n. The language of the Gadhelic Celts.

gadoid, gā'doid, *a.* [Gr. *gados*, a cod.] Relating to fishes of the cod family.

gadwall, gad'wal, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A duck belonging to Europe, Asia, and North America, not so large as the common wild duck.

Gaelic, gāl'lik, *a.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, Gaelic, fr. *Gaidheal*, a Gael.] Pertaining to the Gaels or Celtic people of the Highlands of Scotland.—— n. The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.—**Gael**, gāl, *n.* A Scottish Highlander.

gaff, gaf, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. & Pg. *gafa*, a hook; of Celtic origin; comp. L.G. D. Dan. and Sw. *gaffel*, a fork.] A strong iron hook used by anglers to assist in landing large fish; *naut.* a spar with a forked end used to extend the upper edge of some fore-and-aft sails.—— v.t. To strike or secure (a salmon) by means of a gaff.

gaff, gaf, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A cheap theatre of the lowest class.

gaffer, gaf'ér, *n.* [Contr. fr. *grandfather*.] An old rustic: originally a title of respect, now of familiarity; the foreman of a squad of workmen.

gag, gag, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gagged*, gagd; ppr. *gagging*, gag'ing. [Perhaps onomatopoetic; comp. *gaggle*.] To prevent from speaking by fixing something in the mouth; to silence by authority or force; in *stage slang*, to interpolate words of one's own into one's part.——n. Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; something interpolated by an actor in the part he has to perform.

gage, gāj, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, fr. L.L. *gadium*, *vadium*, a pledge, fr. Goth. *wadi*, A. Sax. *wedd*, pledge=G. *wette*, a bet; cog. L. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety, a pledge. Akin *wage*, *wed*.] A pledge; something laid down or given as a security; something thrown down as a challenge to combat, to be taken up by the one who accepts the challenge.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gaged*, gājd; ppr. *gaging*, gāj'ing. [Fr. *gager*.] To pledge; to pawn; to bind by pledge or security; to engage.

gage, gāj. See GAUGE.

gage, gāj, *n.* [The name of the person who first introduced them.] A name of several varieties of plum.

gaggle, gag'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gaggled*, gag'ld; ppr. *gaggling*, gag'ling. [Formed fr. the sound.] To make a noise like a goose.

gaiety, gā'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté*, fr. *gai*, gay (q.v.).] The state or quality of being gay; cheerfulness; mirth or festivity; what is bright and enlivening; an entertainment or festival; showiness.

gaily, gā'li, *adv.* [From *gay*.] In a gay manner; joyfully; merrily; splendidly; with finery or showiness.

gain, gān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gained*, gānd; ppr. *gaining*, gān'ing. [Partly fr. Fr. *gagner*, anciently, to earn profit from pasturage, hence, to gain; fr. O.H.G. *weidanjan*, to pasture, fr. *weida*, G. *weide*, pasture; partly also fr. Icel. and Sw. *gagn*, gain, profit.] To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get, as profit or advantage; to obtain by superiority or success; to procure; to receive, as honour; to obtain or receive, as anything good or bad; to draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate; to reach, attain to, arrive at (to *gain* a mountain top).—**To gain over**, to draw to another party or side; to win over.—**To gain ground**, to advance in any undertaking; to make progress.—**To gain time**, to obtain a longer time for a particular purpose.——v.i. To reap advantage or profit; to make progress; to improve.—**To gain on or upon**, to encroach on (the sea *gains on* the land); to advance nearer to, as in a race; to gain ground on.—— n. Something obtained as an advantage; profit; interest; lucre; benefit; anything opposed to loss.

gainer, gān'ér, *n.* One who gains or obtains profit or advantage.

gainful, gān'ful, *a.* Full of gain; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.

gainfully, gān'ful-li, *adv.* In a gainful manner; profitably; advantageously.

gainfulness, gān'ful-nes, *n.* State of being gainful; profit; advantage.

gaining, gān'ing, *n.* That which one gains: usually in the plural; earnings.

gainless, gān'les, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage.

gainly, gān'li, *a.* [From old *gain*, straight, suitable, &c.; Icel. *gegn*, direct, ready; akin to *-gain* in *again*.] Handsome: now chiefly in the compound *ungainly* (which see).

gainsay, gān'sā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gainsaid*, gān'sed; ppr. *gainsaying*, gān-sā'ing. [A. Sax. *gegn*, against, (as in *again*), and *say*.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare to be untrue; to controvert; to dispute.—**gainsayer**, gān'sā-ér, *n.* One who gainsays; an opposer.

'gainst, gānst. See AGAINST.

gair-fowl, gār'foul, *n.* [Prov. E. *gare*, *gair*, to stare.] The great auk, a bird now extinct.

gairish. GARISH.

gait, gāt, *n.* [Same as Sc. *gate*, a way, road, street=Icel. and Sw. *gata*, Dan. *gade*, way, road, path, Goth. *gatwo*, road, G. *gasse*, street: unconnected with *gate* or *go*.] Walk; manner of walking or stepping; carriage.—**gaited**, gāt'ed, *a.* Having a particular gait: used in compounds (slow-*gaited*).

gaiter, gā'tér, *n.* [Fr. *guêtre*, a gaiter; origin unknown.] A covering of cloth for the leg, fitting over the shoe; a spatterdash.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gaitered*, gā'térd; ppr. *gaitering*, gā'tér-ing. To dress with gaiters.

gala, gal'a, gā'la, *n.* [Fr. *gala*, show, feast, entertainment=It. *gala*, ornament, finery; Sp. *gala*, court-dress; of Teut. origin; akin *gallant*.] An occasion of public festivity.

galactagogue, ga-lak'ta-gog, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *agō*, I induce.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk.

galactic, ga-lak'tik, *a.* [Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, fr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] Of or belonging to milk.

galactometer, gal-ak-tom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to test the quality of milk; a lactometer.

gala-day, gal'a-dā, *n.* A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.—**gala-dress**, gal'a-dres, *n.* A holiday dress.

galanga, **galangal**, ga-lang'ga, ga-lang'gal, *n.* [Fr. *galanga*, O. Fr. *garingal*; of Eastern origin.] A dried rhizome brought from China; an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger; galingale.

galantine, gal-an-tēn', *n.* [Fr., equivalent to *gelatine*.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones and served cold.

galaxy, ga'lak-si, *n.* [Fr. *galaxie*, fr. Gr. *galaxias*, the Milky Way, fr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] The Milky Way, that long, white, luminous track which is seen at night stretching across the heavens, and is formed by an immense multitude of stars; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

galbanum, gal'ba-num, *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *chelbnah*, galbanum, fr. *cheleb*, fat.] A fetid gum resin brought from the East, used in making varnish, and also as a medicine.

gale, gāl, *n.* [Perhaps same as Gael. and Ir. *gal*, a gale or puff of wind; or connected with Icel. *gol*, *gola*, a breeze, or Dan. *gal*, Icel. *galinn*, Sw. *galen*, mad, furious.] A strong wind; a breeze; a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest.

gale, gāl, *n.* [O.E. *gawl*, A. Sax. D. and G. *gagel*, wild-myrtle.] A small shrub with a pleasant aromatic odour found in bogs and wet heaths.

gale, gāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *gafol*, rent, tribute, probably fr. W. *gafael*, Ir. and Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, a lease.] A periodical payment of rent.

galea, gā'lē-a, *n.* [L., a helmet.] *Bot.* parts of a calyx or corolla when with the form of a helmet.—**galeated**, **galeate**, gā'lē-ā-ted, gā'lē-āt, *a.* [L. *galeatus*.] Covered as with a helmet; shaped like a helmet.

galena, ga-lē'na, *n.* [Gr. *galēnē*, tranquillity —so named from its supposed effect upon diseases.] The principal ore of lead.—**galenic**, **galenical**, ga-len'ik, ga-len'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or containing galena.

galilee, gal'i-lē, *n.* [Named after the scriptural *Galilee*.] A porch or chapel annexed to some old churches, and used for various purposes.

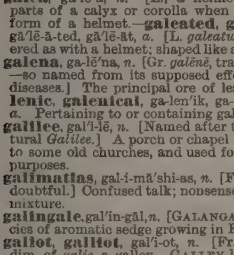
gallimatias, gal-i-mā'shi-as, *n.* [Fr.; origin doubtful.] Confused talk; nonsense; absurd nature.

galingale, gal'in-gāl, *n.* [GALANGA.] Aspecies of aromatic sedge growing in England.

galiot, **galliot**, gal'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *galiote*, dim. of *galie*, a galley. GALLEY.] A two-masted Dutch cargo vessel, with rounded ribs and flattish bottom.

gall, gal, *n.* [A. Sax. *gealla*=O. Sax. *galla*, Icel. *gall*, Sw. *galla*, D. *gal*, G. *galle*, gall, bile; cog. with Gr. *cholē*, L. *fel*, bile.] A bitter fluid secreted in the liver of animals; bile; *fig.* bitterness; rancour; malignity; the gall-bladder.

gall, gal, *n.* [Fr. *gale*, It. *galla*, fr. L. *galla*, an oak-gall, a gall-nut.] An excrescence



Oak Galls and Gall-fly.

produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, especially the oak.

gall, gal, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *galled*, gald; ppr. *galling*, gal'ing. [O. Fr. *galler*, to gall or fret, fr. *galle*, an itching, scurf, perhaps fr. L. *galla*, the diseased vegetable excrescence.] To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing; to excoriate; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; to excite to feelings of bitterness or annoyance; to wound; to harass; to annoy.——*n.* A sore place in the skin from rubbing.

gallant, gal'ant, *a.* [Fr. *galant*, ppr. of O. Fr. verb *galer*, to rejoice, fr. *gale*, mirth, show (It. Sp. and Pg. *gala*), fr. the Teutonic; comp. G. *geil*, wanton, Goth. *gailjan*, to rejoice, A. Sax. *gāl*, merry. Akin *gala*.] Gay, showy, splendid in attire; handsome; fine; manifesting intrepidity or bravery; brave; daring; chivalrous; showing politeness and attention to ladies (in this sense also pron. ga-lant').——*n.* A gay sprightly man; a high-spirited brave young fellow; a daring spirit; (in the following senses pron. also ga-lant') a man who is polite and attentive to ladies; a wooer; a suitor; a paramour.——*v.t.* ga-lant'. pret. & pp. *gallanted*, ga-lant'ed; ppr. *gallanting*, ga-lant'ing. To act the gallant towards; to wait on or be very attentive to (a lady).

gallantly, gal'ant-li, *adv.* In a gallant manner; gaily; splendidly; bravely; nobly; in the manner of a wooer or gallant.

gallantry, gal'ant-ri, *n.* [Fr. *galanterie*. GALLANT.] Splendour of appearance; show; bravery; intrepidity; boldness; daring; courage; polite attention to ladies; vicious love or pretensions to love; court paid to females for the purpose of winning illicit favours.

gall-bladder, gal'blad-ėr, *n.* A small membranous sac which receives the gall or bile from the liver.

galleon, gal'ē-un, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone*, aug. fr. L.L. *galea*, a galley. GALLEY.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with America.

gallery, gal'ė-ri, *n.*; pl. **galleries**, gal'ė-riz. [Fr. *galerie*, It. *galleria*, Sp. and Pg. *galeria*, L.L. *galeria*, perhaps connected with *gallant*, *gala*, or fr. L. Gr. *galē*, a gallery.] An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building, or for the reception of pictures, statues, or curiosities; a platform projecting from the walls of a building and overlooking a ground-floor, as in a church, theatre, and the like; a covered passage; *fort.* any communication covered in both above and at the sides; *naut.* a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship.

galley, gal'i, *n.*; pl. **galleys**, gal'iz. [O Fr. *galie*, It. and L.L. *galea*—probably fr. L.Gr. *galē*, a kind of gallery, *or galeos*, *galē*, a scafish, a kind of shark, which might suggest a swift-sailing vessel.] A ship propelled by oars, or by oars and sails; a low flat-built vessel with one deck, navigated with sails and oars; a rowing boat of no great size; the boat of a warship appropriated for the captain's use; the cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war or other large ship; a frame, in printing, which receives the types from the composing-stick.

galley-slave, gal'i-slāv, *n.* A person condemned to work on board a galley.

gall-fly, **gall-gnat**, gal'fli, gal'nat, *n.* An insect that causes galls on plants. See GALL.

galliard, gal'yard, *n.* [Sp. *gallardo*.] A lively dance, originally Spanish.

Gallic, gal'ik, *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, fr. *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

gallic, gal'ik, *a.* [*Gall* and *-ic*.] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls.

Gallican, gal'i-kan, *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, fr. *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France, and particularly to the R. Catholic Church in France.

Gallicism, gal'i-sizm, *n.* [Fr. *gallicisme*.] A Gallic or French idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.

galligaskins, gal-li-gas'kinz, *n.pl.* [From Fr. *greguesques*, O. Fr. *guarguesques*, *garguesques* (through such forms as *gleguesques*, *galligasks*), fr. It. *grechesco*, Grecian, fr. L. *Græcus*, Greek.] Large open hose; leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

gallimaufry, gal-i-mą'fri, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée*, a ragout; of uncertain origin.] A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge.

gallinaceous, gal-li-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, fr. *gallina*, a hen, fr. *gallus*, a cock; cog. with to *call*.] Designating or pertaining to that order of birds which includes the domestic fowl, pheasant, turkey, &c.

galling, gal'ing, *p.a.* Adapted to gall, fret, or chagrin; vexing; keenly annoying.

gallinule, gal'i-nūl, *n.* [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen. GALLINACEOUS.] The water-hen or moor-hen.

galliot. See GALIOT.

gallipot, gal'li-pot, *n.* [Corrupted fr. O.D. *gleypot*, an earthen pot—*gley*, clay, and *pot*.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used for containing medicines.

gallium, gal'i-um, *n.* [From *Gallia*, France.] A rare metal, of a grayish-white colour and brilliant lustre.

gallivant, gal-i-vant', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gallivanted*, gal-i-vant'ed; ppr. *gallivanting*, gal-i-vant'ing. [Probably a corrupt form of *gallant*.] To gad or run about; to flirt.

gall-nut, gal'nut, *n.* A diseased excrescence in plants caused by an insect's attack.

gallon, gal'lun, *n.* [O. Fr. *galon*, Sp. *galón*; origin doubtful.] A liquid measure of 4 quarts or 8 pints.

galloon, gal-lön', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *galon*, It. *galone*, fr. *gala*, show. GALA.] A kind of narrow close lace made of cotton, wool, silk, gold, or silver threads, &c.

gallooned, gal-lönd', *a.* Furnished or adorned with galloon.

gallop, gal'up, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *galloped*, gal'upt; ppr. *galloping*, gal'up-ing. [Fr. *galoper*, to gallop, *galop*, a gallop, fr. O.Flem. *valop*, or O.G. *valap*, a galop, an extension of *wallen*, A. Sax. *weallan*, to boil. WELL (n.).] To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run or move with speed; to ride at this pace; to move very fast; to scamper. —Galloping consumption, a consumption that proceeds with great rapidity to a fatal termination.——*n.* The pace of a horse by springs or leaps.

gallopade, gal-up-ād', *n.* [Fr. *galopade*, fr. *galoper*, GALLOP.] A sideiong or curvetting kind of gallop; a kind of dance, and the music appropriate to it.—— *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gallopaded*, gal-up-ād'ed; ppr. *gallopading*, gal-up-ād'ing. To gallop; to dance a gallopade.

galloper, gal'up-ėr, *n.* A horse or man that gallops.

galloway, gal'ō-wā, *n.* One of a breed of horses of small size, first raised in Galloway in Scotland.

gallowglass, **gallowglas**, gal'ō-glas, *n.* [Ir. *galloglach*—*gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman, and *oglach*, a youth; from being armed after the English model.] An ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles.

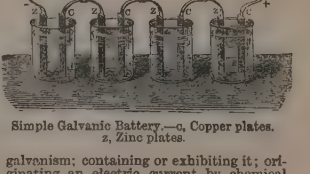
gallows, gal'ōz, *n. sing.* or *pl.*; also **gallowses**, gal'ōz-ez, in pl. [A plural form: A. Sax. *galga*, *gealga* (sing.), a gallows= Dan. and Sw. *galge*, Icel. *gálgi*, D. *galg*, Goth. *galga*, G. *galgen*, gallows.] A structure on which criminals are executed by hanging; a contrivance for suspending things; one of a pair of braces for the trousers (colloq., always with plural *gallowses*).—**gallows-bird**, gal'ōz-bėrd, *n.* A person that deserves the gallows.

galoche, **galosh**, ga-losh', *n.* [Fr. *galoche*, fr. L.L. *calopedia* (through the corruptions *calop'dia*, *calopdja*), fr. Gr. *kalopodion*, a wooden shoe—*kalon*, wood, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry.

galop, ga-lop', *n.* [Fr. GALLOP.] A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat resembling a waltz; the music for the dance.

galore, ga-lōr', *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *go leòr*, enough—*go*, to, and *leòr*, enough.] Abundance; plenty. [Colloq.]

galvanic, gal-van'ik, *a.* Pertaining to



Simple Galvanic Battery.—c, Copper plates. z, Zinc plates.

galvanism; containing or exhibiting it; originating an electric current by chemical

action, as the action of an acid on copper and zinc plates.

galvanism, gal'van-izm, *n.* [From *Galvani*, an Italian physiologist of Bologna, an early investigator of galvanism.] A species of electricity usually developed by the mutual action of various metals and chemical agents upon each other.

galvanist, gal'van-ist, *n.* One versed in galvanism.

galvanization, gal'van-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act of galvanizing; the state of being galvanized.

galvanize, gal'van-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *galvanized*, gal'van-īzd; ppr. *galvanizing*, galvan-īz'ing. [GALVANISM.] To affect with galvanism; to electroplate by galvanism; to coat with tin or zinc in this way; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action; to give spurious life or animation to.

galvanizer, gal'van-īz-ėr, *n.* One who galvanizes.

galvanometer, gal-van-om'et-ėr, *n.* [*Galvanic*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of a galvanic or electric current.—**galvanometry**, gal-van-om'et-ri, *n.* The art or process of determining the force of electric or galvanic currents.

galvanoplasty, gal-van'ō-plas-ti, *n.* [*Galvanic* and *plastic*.] Same as *Electrotypy*.—**galvanoscope**, gal-van'ō-skōp, *n.* [*Galvanic*, and Gr. *skopein*, to view.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current.

gama-grass, gä'ma-gras, *n.* A valuable grass cultivated in the warm parts of America and in Europe.

gambadoes, gam-bā'dōz, *n. pl.* [From It. *gamba*, a leg.] Leather coverings for the legs in riding on horseback.

gambier, **gambir**, gam'bėr, gam'bir, *n.* [Malayan.] A substance procured from the leaves of a Malayan shrub, and used as an astringent, and in tanning and dyeing.

gambit, gam'bit, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs, fr. *gamba*, the leg.] In *chess*, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position.

gamble, gam'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gambled*, gam'bld; ppr. *gambling*, gam'bling. [Freq. of *game*, with *b* inserted, as in *number*, *humble*.] To play or game for money or anything valuable.

gambler, gam'blėr, *n.* One who commonly plays for money or other stake; a gamester.

gamboge, gam-bōj', *n.* [From *Camboja*, *Cambodia*, in Asia.] A concrete vegetable juice, or inspissated sap, employed as a pigment and cathartic.

gambol, gam'bol, *n.* [O.E. *gambolde*, *gambaude*, a gambol, fr. Fr. *gambade*, gambol, *gambiller*, to wag the leg or kick, fr. O. Fr. *gambe*, It. *gamba*, the leg, Fr. *jambe* (whence E. *jamb*).] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.——v.i. pret. & pp. *gambolled*, gam'bold; ppr. *gambolling*, gam'bol-ing. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic.

gambrel, gam'brel, *n.* [Perhaps fr. O. Fr. *gambe*, a leg. GAMBOL.] The prominent bend of a horse's hind leg; a stick crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers.—**Gambrel roof**, a hipped-roof; a mansard-roof.

game, gām, *n.* [A. Sax. *gamen*, joy, pleasure=O. Fris. *game*, Icel. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen*, delight, gratification; O.H.G. *gaman*, jest, sport. *Gamble* is a derivative, and *gammon*, humbug, is of same origin.] Sport of any kind; jest; play; diversion; amusement; a pastime; an exercise or play for recreation, testing skill, and the like; a single contest in any such game; *pl.* diversions or contests, as in wrestling, running, and other athletic exercises; scheme pursued; measures planned; animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field: in this sense without a plural; the animals enumerated in the game-laws.—**To make game of**, to turn into ridicule; to delude or humbug.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *gamed*, gāmd; ppr. *gaming*, gām'ing. To gamble; to play for money; to practise gaming.——**a.** Having the courageous spirit of a game-cock; courageous. [Colloq.]—**To die game**, to maintain a bold, resolute, courageous spirit to the last.

game-cock, gām'kok, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight.

gamekeeper, gām'kēp-ėr, *n.* One who has the care of the game on an estate.

game-law, gām'lą, *n.* Law enacted with regard to, or for the preservation of, the animals called game.

gameness, gām'nes, *n.* The quality of being game; pluckiness. [Colloq.]

game-preserver, gām'prē-zėrv-ėr, *n.* One who strictly preserves for his own sport or profit such animals as are game.

gamesome, gām'sum, *a.* [*Game* and *-some*.] Sportive; playful; frolicsome.—**gamesomely**, gām'sum-li, *adv.* In a gamesome manner; sportively; playfully.

gamester, gām'stėr, *n.* [*Game* and *-ster*.] A person addicted to gaming; a gambler; one engaged at play.

gamin, gām'in, gä-mañ, *n.* [Fr.: origin unknown.] A neglected street boy; an Arab of the streets.

gaming, gām'ing, *n.* The act or practice of gambling.—**gaming-house**, gām'ing-hous, *n.* A house where gaming is practised.—**gaming-table**, gām'ing-tā-bl, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming or playing for stakes.

gammer, gam'ėr, *n.* [Probably an abbreviation of *grandmother*.] An old woman in humble life: a term answering to *gaffer*.

gammon, gam'un, *n.* [O.Fr. *gambon*, It. *gambone*, a big leg, a gammon, fr. *gamba*, a leg.] The thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gammoned*, gam'mund; ppr. *gammoning*, gam'mun-ing. To make into bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.

gammon, gam'un, *n.* [Connected with *game*; comp. Dan. *gammen*, sport.] An imposition or hoax; humbug. [Colloq.]——v.t. pret. & pp. *gammoned*, gam'und; ppr. *gammoning*, gam'un-ing. To delude; to hoax or humbug. [Colloq.]

gamogenesis, gam-o-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *genesis*.] Generation by union of the sexes; sexual generation.—**gamogenetic**, gam'o-je-net''ik, *a.* Of or relating to gamogenesis.

gamopetalous, gam-o-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *petalon*, a flower-leaf.] *Bot.* monopetalous.—**gamophyllous**, gam-o-fil'lus, *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having a single perianth-whorl with coherent leaves.—**gamosepalous**, gam-o-sep'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, and E. *sepal*.] *Bot.* monosepalous.

gamut, gam'ut, *n.* [Gr. *gamma*, the letter G, the last note of the scale, and L. *ut*, the syllable formerly used in singing the first note, the modern *do*.] A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet; *fig.* range or compass of anything.

gamy, **gamey**, gām'i, *a.* [*Game* and *-y*.] Having the flavour of game; having a flavour arising from being kept long without cooking; courageous.

gander, gan'dėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *gandra*, *ganra*, fr. the root *gan* seen in G. *gans*, a goose, *gänserich*, a gander. GOOSE.] The male of the goose.

gang, gang, *n.* [A. Sax. *gang*, a way, a passage, *genge*, a gang, a company, fr. *gangan*, to go. Go.] A company of persons associated for a particular purpose; a crew or band: used especially in a contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons; a number of men working under one person; a squad; a vein in mining; a gangue.

ganger, gang'ėr, *n.* [*Gang* and *-er*.] One who superintends a gang of labourers.

gangliac, gang'gli-ak, *a.* [*Ganglion* and *-ac*.] Relating to a ganglion; ganglionic.

gangliated, gang'gli-āt-ed, *a.* Having ganglions; forming a ganglion.

ganglion, gang'gli-on, *n.*; pl. **ganglia** or **ganglions**, gang'gli-a, gang'gli-onz. [Gr. *ganglion*, a swelling or excrescence, a tumour under the skin.] An enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve; a mass of nervous matter containing nerve-cells, and giving origin to nerve-fibres; a tumour on a tendon.—**ganglionic**, gang-gli-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.

gangrene, gang'grēn, *n.* [Fr. *gangrène*, L. *gangræna*, fr. Gr. *gangraina*, fr. *graïnō*, I gnaw.] An eating away of the flesh; the first stage of mortification; a disease in plants ending in putrid decay.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gangrened*, gang'grēnd; ppr. *gangrening*, gang'grēn-ing. To cause gangrene in; to mortify.——v.i. To become mortified.

gangrenous, gang'grēn-us, *a.* [*Gangrene* and *-ous*.] Attacked by gangrene; mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

gang-saw, gang'są, *n.* An arrangement of several saws in one frame.

gangue, gang, *n.* [Fr. *gangue*, fr. G. *gang*, a vein. GANG.] The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein.

gangway, gang'wā, *n.* [Old and Provincial E. *gang*, to go, and *way*.] A means of access formed of planks or boards; a narrow platform leading into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; a passage across the House of Commons.

ganister, **gannister**, gan'is-tėr, *n.* [Of German origin.] A close-grained sandstone or clay-rock found under certain coal-beds; a mixture of fire-clay and siliceous matter used for lining Bessemer converters.

gannet, gan'et, *n.* [A. Sax. *ganot*, a seafowl, a gannet; allied to *gander*.] The solan-goose, an aquatic bird of the pelican tribe, nearly the size of a domestic goose.

ganoid, gan'oid, *a.* [Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance.] Designating or having scales composed of horny or bony plates covered with glossy enamel.——**n.** A fish with these scales.

gantlet, gänt'let, *n.* Same as *Gauntlet*.

gantlet, **gantlope**, gant'let, gant'lōp, *n.* [From Sw. *gatlopp*, fr. *gata*, a street (akin to E. *gait*), a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course, akin to E. *leap*, D. *loopen*, to run.] A punishment in which the culprit was compelled to run between two ranks of men and receive a blow from each.—**To run the gantlet**, to undergo this punishment; hence, to go through much and severe criticism, controversy, or ill-treatment.

gaol, jāl, **gaoler**, jāl'ėr. JAIL, JAILER.

gap, gap, *n.* [Icel. and Sw. *gap*, a gap or hiatus; akin *gape*, *gaby*.] An opening, as in a fence or wall; a break; a breach; a hiatus; a chasm.—**To stop a gap**, to fill it up; hence, to supply a temporary expedient.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gapped*, gapt; ppr. *gapping*, gap'ing. To make a gap or gaps in; to notch or jag; to cut into teeth.

gape, gāp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gaped*, gāpt'; ppr. *gaping*, gāp'ing. [From Icel. *gapa*, to gaze with open mouth=Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*, D. *gapen*, G. *gaffen*, to gape; akin *gap*, *gaby*.] To open the mouth wide, indicative of drowsiness, dulness, surprise, expectation, &c.; to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as young birds; to open in fissures or crevices; to stand open; to show a chasm or fissure.—**To gape for** or **after**, to crave; to desire or covet earnestly.——n. A gaping; the width of the mouth when opened, as of a bird, fish &c.; *pl.* a disease of young poultry attended with much gaping.

gaper, gā'pėr, *n.* One who gapes; a bivalve mollusc with a shell permanently open at the posterior end.

gap-toothed, gap'tōthd, *a.* Having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

gar, gär, *n.* A garfish.

garb, gärb, *n.* [O.Fr. *garbe*, a garb, appearance, comeliness, fr. O.H.G. *garawi*, *garwi*, attire; akin to A. Sax. *gearwa*, preparation, clothing = E. *gear* and *yare*.] Costume; dress; clothes; an official or other distinguishing dress; habit, fashion, or mode of dress.——v.t. pret. & pp. *garbed*, gärbd; ppr. *garbing*, gärb'ing. To dress or clothe.

garbage, gärb'äj, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Waste or refuse matter that is foul or repulsive; offal; vegetable refuse; worthless, offensive matter; stuff that is morally repulsive.

garble, gär'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *garbled*, gär'bld; ppr. *garbling*, gär'bling. [O.Fr. *garbeller*, fr. Sp. *garbillar*, to sift, *garbillo*, a coarse sieve; fr. Ar. *gharbil*, a sieve.] To sift or bolt; to pick out such parts from as may serve a purpose; to falsify by leaving out parts; to mutilate or alter so as to give a false impression; to sophisticate; to corrupt.

garbler, gär'blėr, *n.* One who garbles.

garboil†, gär'boil, *n.* [O. Fr. *garbouil*, It. *garbuglio*.] Tumult; uproar. [*Shak.*]

gardant, gär'dant, *a.* [Fr., ppr. of *garder*, to look, to *regard*.] *Her.* a term applied to a lion represented as looking with full face at the observer.

garden, gär'dn, *n.* [O.Fr. *gardin*, Mod. Fr. *jardin*, a word of Teutonic origin; comp. L.G. *garden*, G. *garten*, a garden; Goth. *gards*, A. Sax. *geard*, O.E. *garth*, an inclosed place, a yard. YARD.] A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants; a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.——*a.* Pertaining to or produced in a garden.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gardened*, gär'dnd; ppr. *gardening*, gär'dn-ing. To lay out and to cultivate a garden.

gardener, gär'dn-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend or keep a garden.

Gardenia, gär-dē'ni-a, *n.* [After Dr. *Garden*, an American botanist.] A genus of plants of Asia and Africa (madder family) with large flowers, often deliciously fragrant.

gardening, gär'dn-ing, *n.* The act or art of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.

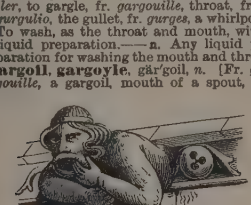
garden-party, gär'dn-pär-ti, *n.* A party held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence.

garfish, **gar**, gär'fish, gär, *n.* [A. Sax. *gâr*, a dart, and *fish*.] A fish, the sea-needle, sea-pike, sword-fish, &c.

gargarism, gär'gär-izm, *n.* [L. *gargarismus*, Gr. *gargarizō*, I wash my mouth.] A gargle.

gargle, gär'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gargled*, gär'gld; ppr. *gargling*, gär'gling. [A word akin to *gurgle*, *gorge*, *gargoil*=Fr. *gargouiller*, to gargle, fr. *gargouille*, throat, fr. L. *gurgulio*, the gullet, fr. *gurges*, a whirlpool.] To wash, as the throat and mouth, with a liquid preparation.——*n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

gargoil, **gargoyle**, gär'goil, *n.* [Fr. *gargouille*, a gargoil, mouth of a spout, the



Gargoil.

throat. See prec.] A projecting spout on a building, frequently representing a part of the human figure, or some animal, with the water issuing from the mouth.

garish, gā'rish, *a.* [From O. E. *gare*, to stare, probably fr. *gaze* with change from *z* sound to *r*, as in *more*, *snooze*; *frore*, *freeze*; &c.] Gaudy; showy; staring; overbright; dazzling.—**garishly**, gā'rish-li, *adv.* In a garish manner.—**garishness**, gā'rish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being garish.

garland, gär'land, *n.* [O. E. *girlond*, *gerlond*, fr. Fr. *guirlande*, a garland, fr. O.H.G. *wiera*, a coronet, through a verb *wierelen*, to plait.] A wreath or chaplet; an ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed; a sculptured representation of a wreath; a collection of little printed pieces of prose or verse.——v.t. pret. & pp. *garlanded*, gär'land-ed; ppr. *garlanding*, gär'land-ing. To deck with a garland.

garlic, gär'lik, *n.* [A. Sax. *gârleac*, fr. *gâr*, a dart or spear—fr. the spear-shaped leaves—and *leác*, a leek='spear-leek'. GORE (v.), LEEK.] A plant allied to the onion, leek, &c., having an acrid pungent taste and very strong odour, a favourite condiment in Southern Europe.—**garlicky**, gär'lik-i, *a.* Like or containing garlic.

garment, gär'ment, *n.* [Fr. *garnement*, O. Fr. *garniment*, fr. *garnir*, to garnish, to deck. GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.; a vestment; a piece of dress.—**garmented**, gär'ment-ed, *a.* Covered with garments; clothed.

garner, gär'nėr, *n.* [Fr. *grenier*, O. Fr. *gernier*, a corn-loft, fr. L. *granaria*, a granary, fr. *granum*, grain. GRANARY.] A granary; a storehouse or store.——v.t. pret. & pp. *garnered*, gär'nėrd; ppr. *garnering*, gär'nėr-ing. To store in a garner; to gather and store up.

garnet, gär'net, *n.* [Fr. *grenat*, It. *granata*, fr. L. *granum*, grain, seed, in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it, the stone being so called on account of its fine crimson colour. GRAIN.] A name for several precious stones, the prevailing colour of which is red of various shades.

garnish, gär'nish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *garnished*, gär'nisht; ppr. *garnishing*, gär'nish-ing. [Fr. *garnir*, to provide or equip=It. *guarnire*, *guernire*, to defend, to warn, to garnish; fr. the German—comp. O.H.G. *warnôn*, G. *warnen*, A. Sax. *warnian*, to take care, to warn. WARN. Akin *garment*, *garrison*.] To adorn; to decorate; to set off; to embellish (a dish) with something laid round.——*n.* Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration; something round a dish at table as an embellishment.—**garnisher**, gär'nish-ėr, *n.* One who garnishes.—**garnishing**, **garnishment**, gär'nish-ing, gär'nish-ment, *n.* That which garnishes; ornament.

garniture, gär'ni-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *garniture*, fr. *garnir*. GARNISH.] Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress.

garotte, **garotter**, ga-rot', ga-rot'ėr. GARROTTE.

garret, ga'ret, *n.* [O. Fr. *garite*, a place of refuge or outlook, fr. *garer*, to beware, fr. O.H.G. *werjan* (*G. wehren*), Goth. *warjan*, to defend. Akin *ward*, *guard*, *wary*, *warn*.] That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under the roof; an apartment in the highest story of a house.

garreteer, ga-ret-ėr', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a hard-up author.

garrison, ga'ri-sn, *n.* [Fr. *garnison*, fr. *garnir*, to garnish, to furnish, to fortify. GARNISH.] A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town; a fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops.——v.t. pret. & pp. *garrisoned*, ga'ri-snd; ppr. *garrisoning*, ga'ri-sn-ing. To place a garrison in; to secure or defend by a garrison or garrisons.

garrot, ga'rot, *n.* The common name given to several ducks, one of them called also the golden-eye.

garrotte, **garrote**, ga-rot', ga-rōt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *garrotted*, *garroted*, ga-rot'ed; ppr. *garrotting*, *garroting*, ga-rot'ing. [Fr. *garrotte*, fr. Sp. *garrote*, a mode of capital punishment by strangling the person by means of an iron collar attached to a post.] To rob by suddenly seizing a person and compressing his windpipe till he become insensible, or at least helpless, usually carried out by two or three accomplices.—**garrotter**, ga-rot'ėr, *n.* One who commits the act of garrotting.

garrulity, ga-rū'li-ti, *n.* [L. *garrulitas*, fr. *garrulus*. See next.] The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much.

garrulous, ga'rū-lus, *a.* [L. *garrulus*, fr. *garrio*, I prate, I chatter; allied to Gr. *gēryō*, *garyō*, I cry; Ir. *gairim*, I bawl—E. to *call*.] Talkative; loquacious; especially, characterized by long prosy talk, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details.—**garrulously**, ga'rū-lus-li, *adv.* In a garrulous manner.

garter, gär'tėr, *n.* [From O. Fr. *gartier*=Fr. *jarretière*, fr. *jarret*, O. Fr. *garret*, ham, hough, fr. the Celtic; Armor. *gâr* or *garr*, W. *gar*, the leg, Gael. *gar*, in *gartan*, a garter.] A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter; the order itself.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gartered*, gär'tėrd; ppr. *gartering*, gär'ter-ing. To bind with a garter.

garth, gärth, *n.* [Icel. *garth(r)*, a yard or court=A. Sax. *geard*, a yard. GARDEN, YARD.] A yard; a small inclosed place; an area within the cloisters of a religious house; a dam or weir for catching fish.

gas, gas, *n.* [A word formed by the Dutch chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644; probably suggested by D. *geest*, spirit, G. *geist*=*ghost*.] An elastic aeriform fluid; a substance the particles of which tend to fly apart from each other, thus causing it to expand indefinitely; coal-gas, the common gas used for lighting purposes; any similar substance.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gassed*, gast; ppr. *gassing*, gas'ing. To clear of loose threads or hair by burning with gas.

gasalier, **gaselier**, gas-a-lēr', gas'e-lēr, *n.* [From *gas*, by an erroneous imitation of *chandelier*.] A hanging apparatus with branches for burning gas.

gas-burner, gas'bėrn-ėr, *n.* That part of a gas lamp or bracket which gives out the light.

gas-coal, gas'kōl, *n.* A coal employed for making gas.

Gascon, gas'kon, *n.* A native of Gascony in France, the people of which are noted for boasting.—**gasconade**, gas-kon-ād', *n.* [Fr.] A boast or boasting; bravado; bragging.——v.i. pret. & pp. *gasconaded*, gas-kon-ād'ed; ppr. *gasconading*, gas-kon-ād'ing. To boast; to brag.

gaseity, gas-ē'i-ti, *n.* State of being gaseous.

gaselier. See GASALIER.

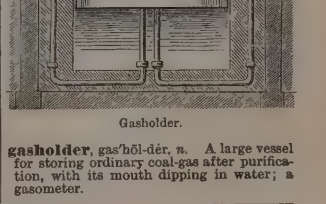
gas-engine, gas'en-jin, *n.* An engine for utilizing coal-gas as a motive power.

gaseous, gā'zē-us, *a.* [From *gas* and *-eous*.] In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.

gas-fitter, gas'fit-ėr, *n.* One who fits up the pipes, brackets, &c., for gas-lighting.

gas-furnace, gas'fer-nās, *n.* A furnace of which the fuel is gas.

gash, gash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gashed*, gasht; ppr. *gashing*, gash'ing. [Perhaps fr. O. Fr. *garser*, to scarify, to pierce with a lancet; L.L. *garsa*, scarification: origin doubtful.] To make a long deep incision in; to cut; to slash.——*n.* A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.



Gasholder.

gasholder, gas'hōl-dėr, *n.* A large vessel for storing ordinary coal-gas after purification, with its mouth dipping in water; a gasometer.

gasification, gaṡ'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act or process of converting into gas.

gasify, gaṡ'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gasified*, gaṡ'i-fid; ppr. *gasifying*, gaṡ'i-fi-ing. [*Gas* and *-fy.*] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by heat.

gas-jet, gaṡ'jet, *n.* A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner; a gas-burner.

gasket, gaṡ'ket, *n.* [Fr. *garcette*, Sp. *garceta*, a gasket.] A band or cord on the yard of a ship to tie the sail to it.

gas-lamp, gaṡ'lamp, *n.* A lamp lighted by gas.

gas-meter, gaṡ'mē-tėr, *n.* An instrument through which the gas is made to pass in order to ascertain the quantity which is consumed at a particular place.

gasogene, gazogene, gaṡ'o-jēn, gaz'o-jēn, *n.* [*Gas*, and Gr. root *gen*, to produce = Fr. *gazogène.*] An apparatus for making aerated water on a small scale for domestic use.

gasometer, gaz-om'et-ėr, *n.* [From *gas*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument or apparatus to measure, collect, preserve, or mix gases; a gasholder (which see).—**gasometry**, ga-zom'e-tri, *n.* The art or practice of measuring gases.—**gasometric**, gaz-o-met'rik, *a.* Pertaining to gasometry.

gasp, gäsp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gasped*, gäspt; ppr. *gasping*, gäsp'ing. [Icel. *geispa*, to yawn; Dan. *gispe*, to gasp; comp. L.G. *japen*, *japsen.*] To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration; to labour for breath; to pant violently.——*v.t.* To emit with a gasp or gasps.——*n.* Act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; the short catch of the breath in the agonies of death; a short painful catching of the breath.—**gaspingly**, gasp'ing-li, *adv.* In a gasping manner.

gassy, gaṡ'i, *a.* Full of gas; relating to gas; gaseous.

gas-tank, gaṡ'tangk, *n.* A gasholder or reservoir for coal-gas. See GASHOLDER.

gas-tar, gaṡ'tär, *n.* Coal-tar.

gasteropod, gastropod, gaṡ'tėr-o-pod, gaṡ'trō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *gastēr*, the belly, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A mollusc such as snails, periwinkles, &c., having a broad muscular organ attached to the ventral surface called the *foot.*—**gasteropodous**, gaṡ-tėr-op'o-dus, *a.* Belonging to the gasteropods.

gas-tight, gaṡ'tīt, *a.* Sufficiently close to prevent the escape of gas.

gastralgia, gastralgy, gaṡ-tral'ji-a, gaṡ-tral'ji, *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros*, the belly, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the stomach or belly.

gastric, gaṡ'trik, *a.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros*, the stomach, the belly.] Belonging to the belly, or rather to the stomach.—**Gastric juice**, a fluid secreted in the stomach, and the principal agent in digestion.—**Gastric fever**, a popular name for *typhoid* or *enteric fever.*

gastritis, gaṡ-trī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *gastēr*, the stomach, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Chronic inflammation of the stomach.

gastrocnemius, gaṡ-trō-knē'mi-us, *n.* [Gr. *gastroknēmia*, the calf, fr. *gastēr*, belly, and *knēmē*, lower leg.] A muscle which forms the chief part of the calf of the leg.

gastronome, gastronomer, gastronomist, gaṡ'tro-nōm, gaṡ-tron'o-mėr, gaṡ-tron'o-mist, *n.* One versed in gastronomy; a judge of the art of cookery; a gourmet; an epicure.

gastronomic, gastronomical, gaṡ-tro-nom'ik, gaṡ-tro-nom'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

gastronomy, gaṡ-tron'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros*, the stomach, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] The art or science of good eating; epicurism; good living.

gastrotomy, gaṡ-trot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *gastēr*, stomach, belly, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the abdomen.

gastrovascular, gaṡ-trō-vas'kū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *gastēr*, belly, and E. *vascular.*] Belonging alike to digestion and circulation (the *gastrovascular* cavity of animals).

gastrula, gaṡ'trụ-la, *n.* [A dim. of L. *gaster*, Gr. *gastēr*, belly.] A germ or embryo, having the character of a double-walled sac with an orifice leading into it.

gas-work, gaṡ'wėrk, *n.* A work where coal-gas is made for illuminating purposes.

gat, gat, old pret. of *get.*

gate, gāt, *n.* [A. Sax. *geat*, a gate or door = O. Sax. O. Fris. L.G. D. Dan. and Icel. *gat*, a hole; fr. same root as *get*, and not connected with *go.*] A large door such as gives entrance into a walled city or large edifice; also, the entrance; a framework of timber, iron, &c., which opens or closes a passage into any inclosure; also, the passage; the frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam, dock, &c.

gated, gāt'ed, *a.* Having gates.

gate-house, gāt'hous, *n.* A house at a gate; a small house or lodge at the entrance to a private mansion, public building, &c.

gateway, gāt'wā, *n.* A way under an arch, or through the gate of some inclosure; the gate or entrance itself.

gather, gaтн'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gathered*, gaтн'ėrd; ppr. *gathering*, gaтн'ėr-ing. [A. Sax. *gaderian, gadrian*, fr. *gador, geador*, together, seen also in *together*; comp. D. *gadern*, to gather, *te gader*, L.G. *to gader*, together. Probably akin to A. Sax. *gegada*, companion, G. *gatte*, a spouse, and also to *good.*] To bring together; to collect; to amass; to collect by picking, or plucking, as fruit; to select; to cull; to gain; to acquire, with or without effort (to *gather* strength); to pucker; to plait; to deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning.—**To gather one's self together**, to collect all one's powers for a strong effort.—**To be gathered to one's fathers**, to be interred along with one's ancestors, or simply to die.——*v.i.* To assemble; to congregate; to collect; to increase; to take origin and grow; to come to a head (as a boil).——*n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing; a wrinkle; a pucker.

gatherer, gaтн'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who gathers.

gathering, gaтн'ėr-ing, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling; a collection; a crowd; an assembly; a collection of pus; an abscess.

Gatling-gun, gat'ling-gun, *n.* A form of machine-gun, so named from the inventor.

gaucherie, gōsh-rē, *n.* [Fr., from *gauche*, left-handed, awkward.] An awkward action; awkwardness.

gaucho, gou'chō, *n.* A native of the Pampas of the La Plata, of Spanish descent.

gaud, gawd, gạd, *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy, gladness; in later times something showy; akin *joy, jewel.*] Something worn for adorning the person; a piece of showy finery.

gaudeamus, gạ-dē-ā'mus, *n.* [L., let us rejoice.] A rejoicing; a festival.

gaudily, gạd'i-li, *adv.* In a gaudy manner; showily; with ostentation of fine dress.

gaudiness, gạd'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being gaudy; showiness.

gaudy, gạd'i, *a.* [From *gaud* and *-y.* GAUD.] Gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste; showy; splendid; gay; ostentatiously fine; tastelessly or glaringly adorned.

gauffer, gạ'fėr. See GOFFER.

gauge, gāj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gauged*, gājd; ppr. *gauging*, gāj'ing. [O. Fr. *gauger*, to gauge, *gauge*, a gauge; perhaps of the same origin with *gallon.*] To measure or to ascertain the contents of; to measure in respect to proportion, capacity, or power; to estimate; to measure; to appraise.——*n.* A measuring-rod; an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a measure; a standard of measure; the distance between the lines of rails in a railway; calibre; size or dimensions.

gaugeable, gāj'a-bl, *a.* That may be gauged or measured.

gauger, gāj'ėr, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

Gaul, gạl, *n.* [L. *Gallus*, a Gaul, an inhabitant of *Gallia*, the country now called France.] An inhabitant of Gaul.—**Gaulish**, gạl'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or ancient France.

gault, gạlt, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *gald, galdr*, hard snow; **N.** *gald*, hard ground.] *Geol.* a series of stiff marls or clays occurring between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation.

gaunt, gạnt, *a.* [Comp. N. *gand*, a slender stick, a thin man.] Emaciated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meagre; thin; famished.

gauntlet, gạnt'let, *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, a glove = D. *want*, Dan. *vante*, Icel. *vöttr* (for *vantr*), a glove.] A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn as armour; a long glove which envelops the hand and wrist. The gauntlet used to be thrown down in token of a challenge; hence, to **throw down the gauntlet**, to challenge; to **take up the gauntlet**, to accept the challenge.—**gauntleted**, gạnt'let-ed, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

gauntly, gạnt'li, *adv.* In a gaunt manner; leanly; meagrely.

gaur, gour, gour, *n.* [Indian name.] One of the largest of the OX tribe, inhabiting the mountain jungles of India.

gauze, gạz, *n.* [Fr. *gaze*, Sp. *gasa*, said to be fr. the town *Gaza*, whence it was first brought.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk, linen, or cotton; any slight open material resembling this (wire *gauze*).

gauzy, gạz'i, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

gave, gāv, pret. of *give.*

gavelkind, gā'vel-kīnd, *n.* [W. *gafael cenedl*, the hold or tenure of a family.] An old land-tenure in England, by which land descends to all the sons in equal shares.

gavotte, ga-vot', *n.* [Fr., fr. *Gavot*, a native of the Pays de *Gap* in the Hautes Alpes, where the dance originated.] A sprightly French dance; the music to which the dance was performed.

gawk, gạk, *n.* [From Icel. *gaukr*, Sc. *gowk*, cuckoo, simpleton.] A simpleton; a booby.

gawky, gạk'i, *a.* [*Gawk* and *-y.*] Awkward; clumsy; clownish; foolish.——*n.* A stupid awkward fellow; a clown.

gay, gā, *a.* [Fr. *gai*, gay = It. *gajo*, Sp. *gayo*, Pg. *gaio*: of Teutonic origin; comp. O.H.G. *gāhi*, swift, excellent, G. *gähe, jähe*, quick. *Jay*, the bird, is of same origin.] Excited with merriment or delight; merry; sportive; frolicsome; fine; showy; ornamented; dressed out; given to pleasure, often to vicious pleasure; dissipated.

gayal, gyal, gī'al, *n.* [Indian name.] A species of ox found wild in Burmah and Assam, and also domesticated.

gayety, gā'e-ti, *n.* See GAIETY.

gayly, gā'li, *adv.* See GAILY.

gayness, gā'nes, *n.* Gaiety.

gaze, gāz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gazed*, gāzd; ppr. *gazing*, gāz'ing. [Same as Sw. *gasa*, to gaze; perhaps allied to E. *agast*, Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; to stare; to gape.——*n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

gaze-hound, gāz'hound, *n.* A hound that hunts by sight; a greyhound.

gazelle, ga-zel', *n.* [Fr. *gazelle*, fr. Sp. *gazela*, fr. Ar. *ghazal*, a gazelle.] A small,

Gazelles (*Antilope dorcas*).

swift, elegantly-formed species of antelope, of North Africa, Syria, Arabia, and Persia, celebrated for the lustre and soft expression of its eyes.

gazer, gāz'ér, *n.* One who gazes.

gazette, ga-zet', *n.* [It. *gazzetta*, a gazette, fr. *gazzetta*, a small Venetian coin (fr. L. or rather Per. *gaza*, treasure), the price of the newspaper; or the name may have been equivalent to 'The Chatterer', *gazzetta* being a dim. of *gazza*, a magpie.] A newspaper, especially an official newspaper, containing notices of appointments to civil or military posts, the names of persons declared bankrupt, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gazetted*, ga-zet'ed; ppr. *gazetting*, ga-zet'ing. To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

gazetteer, ga-zet-tēr', *n.* [*Gazette* and *-eer*.] A writer or publisher of news; a journalist; a book containing geographical information alphabetically arranged; a geographical dictionary.

gazing-stock, gāz'ing-stok, *n.* A person gazed at; an object of curiosity or contempt.

gazogene. See GASOGENE.

gean, gēn, *n.* [Fr. *guigne*, O. Fr. *guisne*; a word of Teutonic origin.] The wild cherry of Britain.

gear, gēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *gearwe*, habiliments, equipments, fr. *gearu*, *geara*, prepared, ready, whence also *yare*, ready; akin *garb*, dress.] That which is prepared, provided, or supplied; dress; ornaments; apparatus; harness of animals; tackle; a train of toothed wheels; appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of mechanism.—To throw into or out of gear, to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings.——v.t. pret. & pp. *geared*, gērd; ppr. *gearing*, gēr'ing. To put gear on; to dress; to harness.

gearing, gēr'ing, *n.* Gear; harness; a train of toothed wheels working into each other, for transmitting motion in machinery.

geck, gek, *n.* [Comp. D. *gek*, G. *geck*, Dan. *gjæk*, Sw. *gäck*, a silly person.] A dupe; a gull. [*Shak.*]

gecko, gek'o, *n.* [From the sound of the animal's voice.] A name of various lizards.

geese, gēs, *n.*; *pl.* *of goose*.

Gehenna, ge-hen'na, *n.* [L. *Gehenna*, Gr. *Geenna*, fr. the Heb. *Ge-hinom*, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch.] In the New Testament, the place of future punishment.

gelatinate, je-lat'in-āt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *gelatinated*, je-lat'in-āt-ed; ppr. *gelatinating*, je-lat'in-āt-ing. [From *gelatine*.] To convert or be converted into gelatine, or into a substance like jelly.

gelatination, je-lat'in-ā''shon, *n.* Act or process of gelatinating.

gelatine, gelatin, jel'a-tin, *n.* [Fr. *gélatine*=It. and Sp. *gelatina*, fr. L. *gelatus*, frozen, pp. of *gelare*, to freeze, to congeal. GELID, CONGEAL.] A concrete, more or less transparent substance obtained by boiling from certain parts of animals, being known in its coarser forms as *glue*, *size*, and *isinglass*; the principle of jelly; glue.

gelatinize, je-lat'in-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gelatinized*, je-lat'in-īzd; ppr. *gelatinizing*, je-lat'in-īz-ing. The same as *Gelatinate*.

gelatinoid, je-lat'in-oid, *a.* [*Gelatine* and *-oid*.] Resembling gelatine; gelatinous.

gelatinous, je-lat'in-us, *a.* [*Gelatine* and *-ous*=Fr. *gélatineux*.] Of the nature or consistence of gelatine; resembling or containing jelly; viscous or moderately stiff.

geld, geld, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gelded* or *gelt*, geld'ed, gelt; ppr. *gelding*, geld'ing. [From Icel. *geldа*, to castrate = Dan. *gilde*, Sw. *gälla*, to geld.] To castrate; to emasculate.

gelder-rose, guelder-rose, gel'dėr-rōz, *n.* [Brought from *Guelder*land in Holland.] A shrub of the woodbine family with handsome flowers.

gelding, geld'ing, *n.* Act of castrating; a castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

gelid, je'lid, *a.* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelare*, to freeze, seen also in *gelatine*, *congeal*, *jelly*, the root being that of *cool*.] Icy cold; very cold; frosty or icy.—**gelidity, gelidness**, je-lid'i-ti, je'lid-nes, *n.* The state of being gelid; extreme cold.—**gelidly**, je'lid-li, *adv.* In a gelid manner.

gelsemium, jel-sē'mi-um, *n.* [It. *gelsomino*, jasmine.] A twining shrub, the yellow jasmine of the U. States; a drug derived from it and used in various diseases.

gem, jem, *n.* [Fr. *gemme*, fr. L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem.] A precious stone of any kind; a jewel; anything resembling a gem, or remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *gemmed*, jemd; ppr. *gemming*, jem'ing. To adorn, as with gems; to bespangle; to embellish, as with detached beauties.

geminate, jem'i-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *geminated*, jem'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *geminating*, jem'i-nāt-ing. [L. *gemino*, *geminatum*, I double, fr. *geminus*, twin.] To double.——a. *Bot.* twin; combined in pairs; binate.—**gemination**, jem-i-nā'shon, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition.

Gemini, jem'i-nī, *n. pl.* [L., fr. *geminus*, twin-born.] The Twins; a constellation or sign of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. [The exclamation *gemini* (jem'i-ni) is this word used as a kind of oath.]

geminous, jem'in-us, *a.* [L. *geminus*, twofold, double.] Double; in pairs.

gemma, jem'a, *n.*; pl. **gemmæ**, jem'ē. [L., a bud. GEM.] A bud; in *bot.* a leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud.

gemmaceous, jem-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *-aceous*.] Pertaining to leaf-buds; gemmous.

gemmate, jem'āt, *a.* [L. *gemmatus*. GEMMA.] Having buds; reproducing by buds.

gemmation, jem-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *gemmatio*. GEM.] A budding; state of budding; arrangement of parts in the bud; a reproductive process in animals of low type whereby a new individual is formed by outgrowth.

gemmeous, jem'ē-us, *a.* [L. *gemmeus*. GEM.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

gemmiparous, jem-ip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, *pario*, I produce.] Producing buds; *zool.* reproducing by buds.

gemmule, jem'ūl, *n.* [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*. GEM.] A little bud; an embryo; a reproductive growth.

gemmy, jem'i, *a.* Full of gems; glittering with gems; brilliant; splendid.

gemsbok, gemz'bok, *n.* [D. *gemsbok*, fr. *gems*, chamois, and *bok*, buck.] A fine large antelope inhabiting South Africa.

gendarme, zhän-därm, jen'därm, *n.* [Fr., fr. the pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.] A private in the armed police of France.

gendarmerie, gendarmery, zhän-därm-rē, jen-därm'e-ri, *n.* [Fr. *gendarmerie*.] The body of gendarmes.

gender, jen'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *genre*, fr. L. *genus*, *generis*, kind or sort, gender; with *d* inserted as in *tender*, adj. GENUS.] Kind or sort; a sex, male or female; in *gram.* a distinction in words according to the sex, natural or metaphorical, of the beings or things they denote. [In English grammar words expressing males are all said to be of the *masculine gender*; those expressing females, of the *feminine gender*; and words expressing things having no sex are of the *neuter gender*; but in other languages gender has a different basis; in French it has comparatively little to do with sex, all nouns being either masculine or feminine.]——v.t. pret. & pp. *gendered*, jen'dėrd; ppr. *gendering*, jen'dėr-ing. To beget; to engender. ——v.i. To copulate; to breed.

genealogical, jen'ē-a-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to genealogy; pertaining to or exhibiting the descent of persons or families. —**Genealogical tree**, the genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree.

genealogically, jen'ē-a-loj''ik-al-li, *adv.* In a genealogical manner.

genealogist, jen-ē-al'o-jist, *n.* [Fr. *généalogiste*.] One who traces genealogies or writes on genealogy.

genealogy, jen-ē-al'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *généalogie*, L. and Gr. *genealogia*—Gr. *genea*, family (root *gen*, to beget), and *logos*, discourse. GENUS.] An account or statement of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage; the study of pedigrees or family history; the descent of an animal or plant from ancestral forms.

genera, jen'é-ra, *n. pl.* See GENUS.

generable, jen'é-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *generabilis*, fr. *generare*, to generate.] That may be generated, begotten, or produced.

general, jen'é-ral, *a.* [Fr. *général*, fr. L. *generalis*, belonging to a genus, generic, general, fr. *genus*, *generis*, a kind. GENUS.] Of or belonging to a genus, kind, class, or order; comprehending many species of individuals; not special or particular; not restricted or limited to a particular import; not specific; public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; common to many, or the greatest number; not directed to a single object; common to the whole; extensive, though not universal; usual; ordinary; taken as a whole; regarded in the gross.—**General Assembly**, under ASSEMBLY. —**General dealer**, a tradesman who deals in all the articles of daily use.—**General officer**, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade.——n. The whole community; a general or comprehensive notion; a military officer of the highest rank; the commander of an army or of a division or brigade; the chief of an order of monks, or of some similar body.—In general, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally; also in the aggregate, or as a whole.

generalissimo, jen'é-ral-is''si-mō, *n.* [It., a superl. form fr. *generale*, general.] The supreme commander; the chief commander of an army or large military force.

generality, jen-é-ral'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *généralité*, L.L. *generalitas*, fr. L. *generalis*, general.] State of being general; the main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

generalization, jen'é-ral-iz-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *généralisation*.] Act of generalizing; a general inference; an induction.

generalize, jen'é-ral-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *generalized*, jen'é-ral-īzd; ppr. *generalizing*, jen'é-ral-īz-ing. [*General* and *-ize*=Fr. *généraliser*.] To make general; to reduce or bring under a general law, rule, or statement; to bring into relation with a wider circle of facts; to deduce from the consideration of many particulars.—— v.i. To form objects into classes; to bring or classify particulars under general heads or rules; to reason by induction.

generally, jen'é-ral-li, *adv.* In general; most frequently; commonly; usually; chiefly; principally; in the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

generalship, jen'é-ral-ship, *n.* The office, skill, or conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander; management or judicious tactics generally.

generant, jen'é-rant, *a.* [L. *generans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *genero*. GENERATE.] Generating; producing.——n. That which generates.

generate, jen'é-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *generated*, jen'é-rāt-ed; ppr. *generating*, jen'é-rāt-ing. [L. *genero*, *generatum*, to generate or beget, fr. *genus*, *generis*, race, kind. GENUS.] To beget; to procreate; to engender; to produce; to cause to be; to give rise or origin to.

generation, jen-é-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *génération*, L. *generatio*. GENERATE.] Act of generating; procreation; production; formation; a single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; average period of time between one succession of children and the next following; the people of the same period, or living at the same time; race; progeny.

generative, jen'é-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Generate* and *-ive*=Fr. *génératif*.] Having the power of generating; belonging to generation or the act of procreating.

generator, jen'é-rāt-ėr, *n.* [L. *generator*, Fr. *générateur*.] One who or that which generates.

generatrix, jen'ėr-ā-triks, *n.* In *math.*

the point, line, or figure which by its motion generates a line, surface, or solid.

generic, generical, jē-ne'rik, jē-ne'rik-al, *a.* [Fr. *générique*, fr. L. *genus, generis.* GENUS.] Pertaining to a genus; belonging to the genus, as distinct from the species or from another genus; referring to a large class.

generically, jē-ne'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a generic manner; with regard to genus.

generosity, jen-ē-ros'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *générosité*, L. *generositas.*] Quality of being generous; nobleness of soul; magnanimity; liberality; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favours; munificence.

generous, jen'ē-rus, *a.* [Fr. *généreux*, fr. L. *generosus*, of honourable birth, generous, fr. *genus, generis*, race, descent, high or noble birth. GENUS.] Noble; honourable; magnanimous; liberal; bountiful; munificent; beneficent; bounteous; free in giving; strong; full of spirit (as wine); sprightly; courageous, as a steed.

generously, jen'ē-rus-li, *adv.* In a generous manner; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

generousness, jen'ē-rus-nes, *n.* Quality of being generous; generosity.

genesis, jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *genesis*, fr. root *gen*, to beget. GENUS.] Act of producing; generation; birth; origin; the first book of the Old Testament.

genet, jen'et, *n.* A horse. See JENNET.

genet, genette, jen'et, je-net', *n.* [Sp. *gineta*, fr. Ar. *jerneti.*] A carnivorous animal belonging to the civet family.

genethliac, je-neth'li-ak, *a.* [Gr. *genethliakos*, fr. *genethlē*, birth, descent, fr. root *gen.* GENUS.] Pertaining to one's birthday; pertaining to one's natal hour, or nativity, as calculated by astrologers.

genetic, genetical, je-net'ik, je-net'i-kal, *a.* [From Gr. *genetēs*, a begetter, or *genesis*, generation. GENUS.] Relating to generation; pertaining to the origin of a thing or its mode of production.—**genetically**, je-net'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a genetic manner.

geneva, je-nē'va, *n.* [No real connection with the town Geneva, but corrupted fr. Fr. *genièvre*, fr. L. *juniperus*, juniper; *gin* is a contraction of this. JUNIPER.] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries; gin.

Genevan, je-nē'van, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva.——*n.* An inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese; a Calvinist.—**Genevese**, jen-ē-vēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Geneva.——*a.* Relating to Geneva.

genial, jē'ni-al, *a.* [L. *genialis*, generative, genial, jovial, fr. *genius*, social disposition, genius, fr. root *gen.* GENIUS, GENUS.] Generative†; cordial; showing kindly warmth; kindly; sympathetically cheerful; enlivening; warming; contributing to life and cheerfulness (the *genial* sun).

geniality, jē-ni-al'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *genialitas.*] State or quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality; cheerfulness.

genially, jē'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a genial manner; cordially; warmly; cheerfully.

genialness, jē'ni-al-nes, *n.* Quality of being genial.

geniculated, geniculate, je-nik'ū-lāt-ed, je-nik'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, fr. *genu*, the knee. KNEE.] Kneed; knee-jointed; knotted; having joints like the knee, a little bent.—**geniculation**, jē-nik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Knottiness; a knot or joint like a knee.

genie, jē-nē, *n.*; pl. **genii**, jē'nē-ī. [A form due to the influence of the word *genius.*] Same as *Jinnee.*

genipap, jen'i-pap, *n.* [From *genipapo*, the name in Guiana.] The fruit of a S. American and W. Indian tree of the madder family, about the size of an orange.

genital, jen'it-al, *a.* [Fr. *génital*, L. *genitalis*, fr. *gigno, genitum*, I beget. GENUS.] Pertaining to generation, birth, or act of begetting.—**genitals**, jen'it-alz, *n. pl.* The parts of generation; sexual organs.

genitive, jen'it-iv, *a.* [L. *genitivus*, relating to birth or origin, fr. *gigno, genitum*, I beget. GENITAL.] *Gram.* a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., in English called the possessive case.——*n.* *Gram.* the genitive case.—**genitival**, jen'i-tī-val, *a.* Relating to the genitive.

genitor, jen'it-ėr, *n.* [L. *genitor*, fr. *gigno, genitum*, I beget.] One who procreates; a sire; a father.

genius, jē'ni-us, *n.*; pl. **geniuses**, jē'ni-us-ez: in first sense **genii**, jē'ni-ī. [L., a genius or tutelary spirit, social disposition, wit or genius, fr. the root *gen*, to beget, fr. being born with a person or innate. GENUS.] A tutelary deity or imaginary being ruling or protecting men, places, or things; the peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; uncommon powers of intellect; a man endowed with uncommon intellectual faculties; mental powers or faculties; nature; disposition; peculiar character; pervading spirit or influence from association or otherwise.

genre, zhän-r, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *genus, generis*, kind. GENUS.] A term applied to the department of painting which depicts scenes of ordinary life.

gens, jens, *n.*; pl. **gentes**, jen'tēz. [L.] In ancient Rome, a clan or house embracing several families with a common name.

gent, jent, *n.* A vulgar or humorous abbreviation for *Gentleman.*

genteel, jen-tēl', [Fr. *gentil*, gentle, polite; same word as E. *gentle* (q.v.).] Having the manners of well-bred people; elegant; elegantly dressed; fashionable; decorous; free from anything low or vulgar; refined; of a station above the common people; furnishing a competence (a *genteel* allowance).—**genteelly**, jen-tēl'li, *adv.* In a genteel manner; politely; in good style; fashionably.—**genteelness**, jen-tēl'nes, *n.* Quality of being genteel; gentility.

gentian, jen'shi-an, *n.* [L. *gentiana*: said to be named after *Gentius*, king of Illyria.] The name of certain bitter herbaceous plants with blue or yellow flowers, the roots of some species being highly valued as a tonic.

gentile, jen'til, *n.* [L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same *gens* or clan, latterly foreign, as opposed to Roman, and heathen, as opposed to Christian; fr. *gens, gentis*, a clan. GENTLE.] Any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen; a pagan; a worshipper of false gods.——*a.* Pertaining to a family, race, or nation; pertaining to pagans or heathens; denoting one's race or country.

gentilitial, gentilitious, jen-ti-li'shal, jen-ti-li'shus, *a.* [L. *gentilitius*, fr. *gens, gentis.* GENTILE.] Peculiar to a people or nation; national; hereditary.

gentility, jen-til'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité*, L. *gentilitas.* GENTEEL.] The quality of being genteel; politeness of manners; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness; genteel or fashionable style or circumstances.

gentle, jen'tl, *a.* [Fr. *gentil*, gentle, courteous, gracious, fr. L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same family or gens, latterly also of good family, noble, fr. *gens, gentis*, a family or clan; same root as *genus* (q.v.). *Genteel* and *gentile* are doublets of this word.] Well-born; of a good family; refined in manners; urbane; courteous; mild; meek; placid; soft; bland; docile; tame; not wild, turbulent, or refractory; soothing, as music; treating with mildness; not violent.——*n.* A person of good birth; a gentleman.

gentlefolk, jen'tl-fōk, *n.* Persons of good breeding and family; more generally used in the plural, *gentlefolks.*

gentleman, jen'tl-man, *n.*; pl. **gentlemen**, jen'tl-men. [*Gentle*, that is, well-born, and *man*; corresponds to Fr. *gentilhomme.* GENTLE.] A man of a good family or good social position; technically any man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen; a man who without a title bears a coat of arms; every man whose education or occupation raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade; a man of good breeding, politeness, and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish; a man of high honour, courtesy, and morality; often used almost as a polite equivalent for 'man': in the plural the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character; a personal attendant on a man of high rank.

gentlemanhood, jen'tl-man-hōd, *n.* The condition or attributes of a gentleman.

gentlemanlike, gentlemanly, jen'tl-man-lik, jen'tl-man-li, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; like a man of birth and good breeding.

gentlemanliness, jen'tl-man-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being gentlemanly; gentlemanly behaviour.

gentleness, jen'tl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gentle; softness of manners; mildness of temper; courteousness; meekness; tenderness; mild treatment.

gentlewoman, jen'tl-wu-man, *n.*; pl. **gentlewomen**, jen'tl-wim-en. A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar; a lady; a woman who waits about the person of a lady of high rank.

gently, jen'tli, *adv.* In a gentle manner; in a gentle condition or one of good birth; meekly; mildly; placidly; softly; with tenderness; gradually.

gentry, jen'tri, *n.* [O. Fr. *genterise*, for *gentilise, gentilesse*, high birth, fr. *gentil*, L. *gentilis.* GENTLE.] Rank or good birth†; people of good position; wealthy or well-born people in general, of a rank below the nobility; also ironically applied to disreputable characters.

genuflect, jen'ū-flekt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *genuflected*, jen'ū-flekt-ed; ppr. *genuflecting*, jen'ū-flekt-ing. [L. *genu*, the knee, and *flecto*, I bend, as in *inflect, reflect*, &c.] To kneel, as in worship.—**genuflection, genuflexion**, jen-ū-flek'shon, *n.* The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

genuine, jen'ū-in, *a.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. root of *gigno*, I beget. GENUS.] Belonging to the original stock; real; pure; true; unalloyed; not spurious, false, or adulterated.

genuinely, jen'ū-in-li, *adv.* In a genuine manner.

genuineness, jen'ū-in-nes, *n.* State or quality of being genuine; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; purity; reality.

genus, jē'nus, *n.*; pl. **genuses** or commonly **genera**, jē'nus-ez, jen'ėr-a. [L. *genus, generis*, a kind, class=Gr. *genos*, race, family; fr. root *gen*, Skr. *jan*, to beget, the same as in E. *kin, kind.* This root is seen in a great many words, as *gender, general, gentle, genteel, genius, generous, genesis, genial, genital, genuine, indigenous, ingenious, progeny*, &c.] A kind, class, or sort; a class of greater extent than a species; an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others (subordinate to *order, tribe, family*).

geocentric, geocentrical, jē-o-sen'trik, jē-o-sen'trik-al, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, a centre.] In *astron.* having reference to the earth as a centre, applied to the position of a celestial object as it would be seen from the earth's centre.—**geocentrically**, jē-o-sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

geodesian, jē-o-dē'si-an, *n.* A geodesist.

geodesic, geodesical, jē-o-des'ik, jē-o-des'ik-al, *a.* Geodetic.

geodesist, jē-od'e-sist, *n.* [*Geodesy* and *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in geodesy.

geodesy, jē-od'e-si, *n.* [Fr. *géodésie*, fr. Gr. *gēodaisia—gē*, the earth, and *daiō*, I divide.] The geometry of the earth; that part of practical geometry which has for its object the determination of the magnitude and figure, either of the whole earth or of any large portion of its surface.

geodetic, geodetical, jē-o-det'ik, jē-o-

det'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to geodesy or its measurements.—**geodetically**, jē-o-det'-ik-al-li, *adv.* In a geodetical manner.

geogeny, jē-oj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *genesis*, &c.] Geogony.

geognostic, **geognostical**, jē-og-nost'ik, jē-og-nost'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to geognosy.

geognosy, jē-og'nō-si, *n.* [Fr. *géognosie*, fr. Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnosis*, knowledge.] The knowledge of the structure of the earth; geology, or a department of it.

geogony, jē-og'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gonē*, generation, fr. root *gen* (as in *genus*).] The doctrine of the origin or formation of the earth.

geographer, jē-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in geography, or who writes on it.

geographic, **geographical**, jē-o-graf'ik, jē-o-graf'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *géographique*, Gr. *geōgraphikos*.] Pertaining to geography; containing information regarding geography.

geographically, jē-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a geographical manuer.

geography, je-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Fr. *géographie*, fr. Gr. *geōgraphia*—*gē*, the earth, and *graphō*, I describe.] The science or branch of knowledge which treats of the world and its inhabitants and products, describing more especially the external features of the world; a book containing a description of the earth or part of it.

geolatry, jē-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *latreia*, worship.] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects.

geological, jē-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to geology.

geologically, jē-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a geological manner.

geologist, **geologian**, jē-ol'o-jist, jē-o-lō'ji-an, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

geologize, jē-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *geologized*, jē-ol'o-jīzd; ppr. *geologizing*, jē-ol'o-jīz-ing. [*Geology* and *-ize*.] To study geology; to make geological investigations.

geology, jē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *logos*, discourse, doctrine.] The doctrine or science of the formation and structure of the earth beneath its surface, as to its rocks, strata, soil, minerals, organic remains, the changes which it has undergone, and the causes of these changes.

geomancer, jē'o-man-sėr, *n.* One versed in or who practises geomancy.

geomancy, jē'o-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines made originally on the ground, but afterwards on paper.—**geomantic**, jē-o-man'-tik, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

geometer, jē-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *geōmetrēs*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

geometric, **geometrical**, jē-o-met'rik, jē-o-met'rik-al, *a.* [Fr. *géométrique*, Gr. *geōmetrikos*.] Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry.

geometrically, jē-o-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a geometrical manner; according to the rules or laws of geometry.

geometrician, jē-om'e-tri"shan, *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

geometry, jē-om'e-tri, *n.* [Gr. *geōmetria*—*gē*, the earth, and *metron*, measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying.] The science of magnitude in general; that science which treats of the properties and relations of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes.

geophagism, jē-of'a-jizm, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *phagō*, I eat.] The act or practice of eating earth, as clay, chalk, &c.—**geophagist**, jē-of'a-jist, *n.* One who eats earth.—**geophagous**, jē-of'a-gus, *a.* Earth-eating.

geoponic, **geoponical**, jē-o-pon'ik, jē-o-pon'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *geōponikos*—*gē*, the earth, and *ponos*, toil, labour.] Pertaining to husbandry or agriculture.—**geoponics**, jē-o-pon'iks, *n.* The art of cultivating the earth.

George, jōrj, *n.* [This proper name is fr. Gr. *geōrgos*, a husbandman—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, labour.] A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the Garter.—**Georgian**, jōr'ji-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain.

georgic, jōr'jik, *n.* [Gr. *geōrgikos*, fr. *geōrgos*, a husbandman—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, work.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on husbandry or rural affairs.

geoselenic, jē'o-sē-len'ik, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *selēnē*, the moon.] Relating to the mutual relations of the earth and moon.

geothermic, jē-o-thėr-mik, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *thermos*, heat.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

geotropism, jē-ot'ro-pizm, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *tropos*, a turning.] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, as in young plants.

geranium, je-rā'ni-um, *n.* [L. *geranium*, Gr. *geranion*, fr. *geranos*, a crane—being named from the long projecting spike of the seed-capsule.] The crane's-bill genus of plants; also the common name of garden plants of a different but allied genus (Pelargonium).

gerfalcon, jėr'fą-kn, *n.* See GYRFALCON.

germ, jėrm, *n.* [Fr. *germe*, fr. L. *germen*, an offshoot, a bud.] The earliest form under which any animal or plant appears; the rudimentary or embryo form of an organism; origin; first principle; that from which anything springs.—**Germ theory**, the theory that living matter cannot be produced from not-living matter, but is produced from germs; also the theory that many diseases are caused by germs or minute organisms that gain entrance into the system.

German, jėr'man, *a.* [L. *germanus*, of the same parents, or at least the same father; probably fr. *germen*, an offshoot.] Come of the same parents; being brothers or sisters that have the same father and mother. Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.

German, jėr'man, *a.* [L. *Germanus*, German, *Germani*, the Germans; not a native German name, but probably borrowed by the Romans from the Celts; of doubtful origin. The native word for German is *Deutsch* (=E. *Dutch*).] Belonging to Germany.—**German silver**, a white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel.—**German tinder**, amadou.——**n.** A native of Germany; the German language; in America, an elaborate form of the dance called the cotillion.—**High German**, the language of the southern and more elevated parts of Germany, and also the literary language of the whole.—**Low German**, the vernacular of the lowland or northern parts of Germany.

germander, jėr-man'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *germandrée*, corrupted fr. L. *chamœdrys*, Gr. *chamaidrys*, germander—*chamai*, on the ground, and *drys*, an oak.] The common name of certain labiate plants, a few of which are British.

germane, jėr'mān, *a.* [L. *germanus*, of same parentage, genuine.] Closely akin; nearly related; allied; relevant; pertinent.

Germanic, jėr-man'ik, *a.* [L. *Germanicus*, fr. *Germania*, Germany.] Pertaining to Germany; a name of certain languages otherwise called *Teutonic*.

germanium, jėr-mā'ni-um, *n.* [From *Germania*, Germany.] A metallic element discovered in 1885, of a grayish-white colour and fine lustre.

germen, jėr'men, *n.* A germ. See GERM.

germicide, jėr'mi-sīd, *n.* [E. *germ*, and L. *cædo*, I kill.] A substance that destroys germs, especially disease germs.

germinal, jėr'min-al, *a.* [From L. *germen*, *germinis*. GERM.] Pertaining to a germ.

germinant, jėr'min-ant, *a.* [L. *germinans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *germinare*, to bud. See next.] Sprouting; budding.

germinate, jėr'min-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *germinated*, jėr'min-āt-ed; ppr. *germinating*, jėr'min-āt-ing. [L. *germinare*, *germinatum*, to bud, to sprout, fr. *germen*, *germinis*, a bud. GERM.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate or grow, as seeds.

germination, jėr-min-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *germination*, L. *germinatio*.] Act of germinating; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.

germinative, jėr'mi-nā-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to germination.

gerontocracy, jer-on-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *gerōn*, *gerontos*, an old man, and *kratos*, power.] Government by old men.

gerupiga, **jerupigia**, jer-o-pij'i-a, jer-u-pij'i-a, *n.* [Sp. *geropigia*, *jeropigia*.] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, colouring matter, &c., used to sophisticate port-wine.

gerrymander, ge'ri-man-dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gerrymandered*, ge'ri-man-dėrd; ppr. *gerrymandering*, ge'ri-man-dėr-ing. [A word that arose in the United States from the name of Elbridge *Gerry*, governor of Massachusetts in 1811.] To arrange so as to get an unfair result from the distribution of voters in political elections.

gerund, je'rund, *n.* [L.L. *gerundium*, fr. *gero*, I carry on or perform, the gerund expressing the doing of something. See GESTATION.] A kind of verbal noun in Latin; a term adopted into other languages, in English being applied to verbal nouns such as 'teaching' in 'fit for teaching boys'.

gerundial, je-run'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to or like a gerund.

gerundive, je-run'div, *n.* In Latin, the future participle passive, a form similar to the gerund.

gestation, jes-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *gestatio*, fr. *gesto*, *gestatum*, freq. fr. *gero*, *gestum*, I carry, seen also in *gesture*, *gesticulate*, *congest*, *digest*, *suggestion*, &c.] The carrying of young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.—**gestatory**, jes'ta-to-ri, *a.* [L. *gestatorius*.] Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

gestic, jes'tik, *a.* [From L. *gestus*, carriage, posture, gesture, fr. *gero*. See prec.] Pertaining to postures or to dancing.

gesticulate, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gesticulated*, jes-tik'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *gesticulating*, jes-tik'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *gesticulor*, *gesticulatus*, fr. *gesticulus*, mimic gesture, dim. fr. *gestus*, a gesture. GESTURE.] To make expressive gestures or motions as in speaking; to use gestures.——**v.t.** To represent by gesture; to act.

gesticulation, jes-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *gesticulation*, L. *gesticulatio*.] Act of gesticulating; a gesture.

gesticulator, jes-tik'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who gesticulates.

gesticulatory, jes-tik'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to gesticulation or gestures.

gestural, jes'tūr-al, *a.* Belonging to gesture.

gesture, jes'tūr, *n.* [L.L. *gestura*, mode of acting, fr. L. *gestus*, posture, motion, fr. *gero*, *gestum*, I carry, carry on. GESTATION.] A posture or motion of the body or limbs; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a feeling, or to enforce an argument or opinion.

get, get, *v.t.* pret. *got*, got (*gat*, gat, obs.); pp. *got*, *gotten*, got, got'n; ppr. *getting*, get'ing. [A. Sax. *gitan*, to obtain; Icel. *geta*, O.H.G. *gezan*, Goth. *gitan*; probably of same root as Gr. *chandanō*, I contain, L. (*pre*)*hendo*, I catch, as in *comprehend*. Hence *beget*, *forget*.] To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to attain; to reach; to realize; to win; to have; to beget; to procreate; to generate; to learn; to con, as a lesson; to prevail on; to induce; to persuade; to procure or cause to be or occur; *refl.* to carry or betake one's self.—**To get in**, to collect and bring under cover.—**To get off**, to put or be able to put off; to take off.—**To get on**, to be able to put on; to draw or pull on.—**To get out**, to draw or be able to draw forth.—**To get up**, to prepare, put in trim, contrive, organize, study, equip.——**v.i.** To arrive at any place, state, or condition by degrees, followed by some modifying word; to become, followed by an adverb or adjective; to make gain or acquisition.

getter, get'ĕr, *n.* One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.
get-up, get'up, *n.* Equipment; dress and other accessories (an actor's *get-up*).
gewgaw, gū'gą, *n.* [Formerly *giguave, gygawe*, for old *givegove*, a reduplicated form fr. *give.*] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bawble; a splendid plaything.
geyser, gī'zĕr, *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, lit. the gusher, fr. *geysa*, to gush; allied to E. *gush.*] A natural fountain of hot water characterized by periodic eruptions.
ghastliness, gâst'li-nes, *n.* State of being ghastly; a death-like look; paleness.
ghastly, gâst'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *gaestlic*, terrible, *gaest* being the same as *ghast* in *aghast*; akin Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify. AGHAST.] Death-like in looks; pale; dismal; horrible; shocking; frightful, as wounds.
ghât, ghaut, gât, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a pass through a mountain; a range of hills; a landing-place to a river.
ghee, gē, *n.* [Hind.] In India, the butter made from the milk of the buffalo converted into a kind of oil.
gherkin, gĕr'kin, *n.* [Same as G. *gurke*, D. *agurkje*, Dan. *agurke*. Of Oriental origin.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber used for pickling.
ghost, gōst, *n.* [A. Sax. *gâst*, breath, a spirit, a ghost=O. Sax. *gest*, L.G. *geest*, Sw. *gast*, D. *geest*, G. *geist*, a spirit; probably fr. a root seen in Icel. *geisa*, to chafe, to rage as fire; Sw. *gäsa*, to ferment; E. *yeast.*] The soul of man; the visible spirit of a dead person; a disembodied spirit; an apparition; a spectre; shadow (not the *ghost* of a chance). —**To give up the ghost**, to yield up the spirit; to die.—The **Holy Ghost**, the third person in the Trinity.
ghostliness, gōst'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly.
ghostly, gōst'li, *a.* Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; not carnal or secular; pertaining to apparitions; suggestive of ghosts.
ghost-seer, gōst'sē-ĕr, *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions.
ghost-story, gōst'stō-ri, *n.* A story about a ghost or ghosts.
ghost-word, gōst'wĕrd, *n.* A word that has arisen through some blunder in writing or printing.
ghoul, gōl, *n.* [Per. *ghûl*, a kind of demon supposed to devour men.] An imaginary evil being among eastern nations, which is supposed to prey upon human bodies.
giant, jī'ant, *n.* [Fr. *géant*, fr. L. *gigas, gigantis*, fr. Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, a giant.] A man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.——*a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size.
giantess, jī'ant-es, *n.* A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature.
giantly, jī'ant-li, *a.* Resembling or appropriate to a giant; characteristic of a giant.
giant-powder, jī'ant-pou-dĕr, *n.* An explosive made of dynamite.
giantry, jī-ant-ri, *n.* Giants collectively. —**giantship**, jī'ant-ship, *n.* The state or character of a giant.
gibber, gib'ĕr, *v.i.* [Akin to *jabber* and *gabble*, perhaps also to *gibe.*] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to gabble or jabber.
gibberish, gib'bĕr-ish, *n.* [See prec.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unmeaning words.
gibbet, jib'bet, *n.* [Fr. *gibet*, O.Fr. *gibbet*; origin doubtful; comp. O.Fr. *gibet*, a large stick.] A kind of gallows; a gallows with a cross-beam or an arm projecting from the top, on which persons were hanged; the projecting beam or jib of a crane on which the pulley is fixed.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *gibbeted*, jib'bet-ed; ppr. *gibbeting*, jib'bet-ing. To hang on a gibbet or gallows; to expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, &c.
gibbon, gib'on, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name of various apes of the Indian Archipelago, slender and with very long arms.
gibbose, gib'ōs, *a.* [L. *gibbosus.*] Same as *Gibbous.*
gibbosity, gib-os'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *gibbosité.*] The state of being gibbous; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.
gibbous, gib'us, *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, fr. *gibbus*, humped, a hump.] Swelling out so as to be protuberant; hunched or humped; convex: applied to the shape of the moon before and after the full moon.
gibbously, gib'us-li, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.
gib-cat, gib'kat, *n.* [*Gib* for *Gilbert*; comp. *Tom-cat.*] A castrated cat.
gibe, jīb, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gibed*, jībd; ppr. *gibing*, jīb'ing. [Perhaps akin to *gibber, gabble, jabber*, &c.; comp. Icel. *geipa*, to talk nonsense; Sw. *gipa*, to wry the mouth.] To utter taunting or sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff; to sneer.——*v.t.* To assail with contemptuous words; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt; to jeer; to mock.——*n.* A scoff; a taunt; a jeer; a sneer; a reproach.
giber, jīb'ĕr, *n.* One who gibes; one who mocks, scoffs, jeers, or derides.
gibingly, jīb'ing-li, *adv.* In a gibing manner; with gibes; scornfully.
giblet, jib'let, *n.* One of those parts of poultry which are usually excluded in roasting, as the head, heart, gizzard, liver, &c.; usually in the pl.
gibus, zhē-bus, *n.* [Fr. *gibus*, fr. the name of a hat-maker.] A crush-hat; an opera hat.
giddily, gid'i-li, *adv.* In a giddy manner; with the head seeming to turn or reel; inconstantly; unsteadily; heedlessly.
giddiness, gid'i-nes, *n.* State of being giddy; dizziness; swimming of the head; inconstancy; volatility; levity; lightness.
giddy, gid'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *gidig*, insane; origin doubtful; a suggested origin is fr. *god*, a god or deity, as referring to one inspired or frenzied by the power of some deity.] Having in the head a sensation of whirling or swimming; affected with vertigo; dizzy; reeling; rendering giddy; inducing giddiness (a *giddy* height); inconstant; changeable; fickle; heedless; thoughtless; rendered wild by excitement or joy.
giddy-headed, gid'i-hed-ed, *a.* Giddy; volatile; flighty; incautious.
giddy-paced, gid'i-pāst, *a.* Moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.
gier-eagle, gēr'ē-gl, *n.* [D. *gier*, G. *geier*, a vulture.] A kind of eagle or vulture. [O.]
gift, gift, *n.* [A. Sax. *gift*, fr. *gifan*, to give. GIVE.] Anything given or bestowed; act of giving or conferring; a present; a donation; a grant; a boon; right or power of giving or bestowing; a natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; endowment; talent; power; faculty.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *gifted*, gift'ed; ppr. *gifting*, gift'ing. To endow with any power or faculty.
gifted, gift'ed, *p. a.* Endowed by nature with any gift or faculty; furnished with any particular talent, power, or ability; talented; having great intellectual power.
gig, gig, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps connected with a Scand. word meaning a fiddle, whence *jig.*] A top or whirligig†; any little thing that is whirled round in play†; a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a fishgig; a ship's light boat, designed for rapid motion; also, a long narrow rowing-boat, adapted for racing.
gigantesque, jī'gan-tesk, *a.* Befitting a giant.
gigantic, jī-gan'tik, *a.* [L. *giganticus*, fr. *gigas*, a giant. GIANT.] Like a giant; of extraordinary size; very large; very great; excessive; huge; prodigious; enormous; colossal; vast; immense.
gigantically, jī-gan'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a gigantic manner.
gigantomachy, jī-gan-ton'a-ki, *n.* [Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, giant, and *machê*, fight.] A war of giants.
giggle, gig'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *giggled*, gig'ld; ppr. *giggling*, gig'ling. [Imitative, like *cackle*; D. *gicken, giekelen*, to cackle; Swiss *gigelen*, to giggle; G. *kichern*, to giggle.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter.——*n.* A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath; a titter.
giggler, gig'lĕr, *n.* One who giggles or titters.
giggling, gig'ling, *p.a.* Given to giggle or to silly laughter.
giglet, giglot, gig'let, gig'lot, *n.* [From *giggle*, or fr. *gig* with a diminutive termination.] A giggler; a wanton; a giddy girl. ——*a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton.
gigot, jig'ot, *n.* [Fr., fr. O. Fr. *gigue*, the thigh, a fiddle, fr. O.G. *gige*, G. *geige*, a violin, fr. its shape.] A leg of mutton, that is, one of the hind-legs.
gild, gild, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gilded* or *gilt*, gild'ed, gilt; ppr. *gilding*, gild'ing. [A. Sax. *gyldan*, fr. *gold.*] To cover or overlay with gold; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; to overlay with gold in leaf or powder; to give a golden hue to; to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn with lustre; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.
gild, gild, *n.* Same as *Guild.*
gilder, gild'ĕr, *n.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold.
gilding, gild'ing, *n.* The art or practice of overlaying things with gold-leaf or a thin coating of gold; a thin coating of gold-leaf; *fig.* fair superficial show.
gill, gil, *n.* [Not in A. Sax. or German; a Scandinavian word=Dan. *giælle*, Sw. *gäl, fisk-gel*, a fish-gill; Icel. *gjölnar*, gills; probably of same root as *yawn.*] The organ of respiration in fishes and other animals which breathe the air that is mixed in water; the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; the flesh on the lower part of the cheeks or under the chin; the radiating plates on the under side of a fungus.
gill, jil, *n.* [O. Fr. *gelle*, a wine measure; akin to *gallon.*] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.
gill, jil, *n.* [Abbrev. of *Gillian*, fr. *Juliana*; hence *jilt.*] A sweetheart; a wanton girl.—**gill-flirt**, jil'flĕrt, *n.* A sportive or wanton girl.
gillie, gil'i, *n.* [Gael. *gille*, a boy, a gillie.] In the Highlands an outdoor male servant, especially one who attends a person while hunting.
gillyflower, jil'li-flou-ĕr, *n.* [From Fr. *giroflée*, fr. L. *caryophyllum*, Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A name for the pink or carnation, the wallflower, or other plants.
gilt, gilt, pp. of *gild.* Overlaid with gold; having a golden colour; brightly adorned. ——*n.* Gold leaf on the surface of a thing; gilding.—Gilt toys, the trade term for trinkets of copper or other metal with a thin coating of gold or silver.
gimbals, gim'balz or jim'balz, *n. pl.* [Formerly *gemmal, gimmal-ring*, fr. Fr. *gemelle*, twin, fr. L. *gemellus*, twin, paired, double, fr. *geminus*, twin.] Two movable rings, supported the one within the other upon two axes at right angles, used to keep the mariner's compass, a chronometer, a lamp, &c., always horizontal.
gimblet, gim'let, *n.* See GIMLET.
gimcrack, jim'krak, *n.* [From Prov. E. *gimp, gim*, neat, spruce, and old *crack*, a pert boy; originally applied to a boy.] A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.
gimlet, gim'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *gimbelet, guimbelet*, same word as E. *wimble*, with dim. term. WIMBLE.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood.
gimp, gimp, *n.* [Perhaps nasalized fr. Fr. *guiper*, to whip about with silk, fr. Goth. *weipan*=E. to *whip*; comp. G. *gimf, gimpf*, a loop, lace, &c.] A kind of silk twist or edging.
gin, jin, *n.* [A contraction of *geneva*, gin, which again is equivalent to *juniper*, the word having nothing to do with the town *Geneva.*] A distilled spirit flavoured with juniper berries.
gin, jin, *n.* [A contraction of *engine*, which

formerly had the accent on the second syllable.] A kind of windlass (or *whim*) worked by a horse for raising minerals; a contrivance for raising weights, consisting of three

Gin for raising heavy weights.

upright poles meeting at top, with block and tackle; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a machine for driving piles; a trap or snare.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ginned*, jind; ppr. *ginning*, jin'ing. To clear of seeds by a cotton-gin; to catch in a gin or trap.

gingelly-oil, jin-jel'i-oil, *n.* [Indian name.] The oil of Indian sesame.

ginger, jin'jėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *gengibre*, Fr. *gingembre*, fr. L. *zingiber*, ultimately fr. Skr. *çringa-vêra—çringa*, horn, *vêra*, shape.] A tropical plant, the root or rhizome of which is much used for culinary and other purposes, on account of its hot, spicy quality.

gingerbeer, jin'jėr-bėr, *n.* A drink impregnated with ginger.

gingerbread, jin'jėr-bred, *n.* A sweet cake having ground ginger in it.

ginger-cordial, jin'jėr-kōr-di-al, *n.* A liqueur made from raisins, ginger, and spirit.

gingerly, jin'jėr-li, *adv.* [Doubtfully connected with prov. *ging*, *gang*, to go.] Cautiously; timidly; delicately; gently.

ginger-wine, jin'jėr-win, *n.* A sweet beverage flavoured with ginger.

gingham, ging'am, *n.* [From *Guingamp*, a town of Brittany.] A kind of striped cotton cloth.

ginglymus, ging'gli-mus, *n.* [Gr. *ginglymos.*] *Anat.* a joint such as that of the elbow or knee, in which there is no rotatory movement.

ginn, jin, *n.* Same as *Jinn*.

gin-palace, jin'pal-ās, *n.* A gin-shop or drinking bar highly decorated.

ginseng, jin'seng, *n.* [Chinese name.] A name of two plants (genus Aralia), the root of which is considered by the Chinese a panacea or remedy for all ailments.

gin-twist, jin't'wist, *n.* An English drink in which gin is the chief ingredient.

gipsology, jip-sol'o-ji, *n.* [*Gipsy* and *-ology*.] The branch of knowledge dealing with Gipsies, their language, &c.

Gipsy, jip'si, *n.*; pl. **Gipsies**, jip'siz. [A corruption of *Egyptian*, fr. an erroneous supposition that the Gipsies originally came fr. Egypt.] One of an oriental vagabond race scattered over Europe and parts of Asia, Africa, and America, having, it is believed, come originally from India; the language of the Gipsies; (no capital) a name of slight reproach or banter to a woman or girl, implying artifice or roguishness.—— a. Pertaining to or resembling the Gipsies.

giraffe, ji-raf', *n.* [Fr. *girafe*, *giraffe*, Sp. *girafa*, fr. Ar. *zurāfa*.] The camelopard, a ruminant inhabiting Africa, the tallest of all animals (owing to the extraordinary length of the neck), reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet.

girandole, jī'ran-dōl, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *girandola*, fr. *girare*, to turn, fr. L. *gyrus*, a turn. GYRATE.] A chandelier; a kind of revolving firework.

girasole, jī'ra-sōl, *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *girasole* —*girare*, to turn, L. *gyrus*, a turn, and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun.] A plant, the European heliotrope; a variety of opal showing a reddish colour when turned toward the sun.

gird, gėrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *gyrd*, a rod (whence also E. *yard*, a measure)=D. *garde*, G. *gerte*, a twig, a switch.] A stroke with a switch or whip; hence a twitch or pang; a sneer; a gibe.——v.t. pret. & pp. *girded*, gėrd'ed; ppr. *girding*, gėrd'ing. To gibe; to lash.——v.i. To gibe; to utter severe sarcasms: with *at*.

gird, gėrd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *girded* or *girt*, gėrd'ed, gėrt; ppr. *girding*, gėrd'ing. [A. Sax. *gyrdan*=Goth. *gairdan*, Icel. *gyrtha*, Dan. *giorde*, G. *gürten*, to gird; akin *garth*, *girth*, garden, *yard*, an inclosure.] To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance; to make fast by binding; to tie on; to invest; to surround; to clothe; to encircle.

girder, gėrd'ėr, *n.* One who girds; a main beam, either of wood or iron, employed for supporting a superstructure or superincumbent weight.—**Girder bridge**, a bridge the roadway of which is supported by girders.

girdle, gėr'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *gyrdel*, fr. *gyrdan*, to gird=Sw. *gördel*, G. *gürtel*. GIRD.] That which girds; a band or belt; something drawn round the waist and tied or buckled.——v.t. pret. & pp. *girdled*, gėr'dld; ppr. *girdling*, gėr'dling. To bind with a girdle, or with a belt or sash; to gird.

girl, gėrl, *n.* [Formerly applied to both sexes, and probably connected with L.G. *gör*, *göre*, a child; Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, depreciatory term for girl; connections doubtful.] A female child; a female not arrived at puberty; a young woman; sometimes familiarly applied to any unmarried woman; a female servant.

girlhood, gėrl'hud, *n.* The state of a girl.

girlish, gėrl'ish, *a.* Like a girl, or a young woman or child; befitting a girl.—**girlishly**, gėrl'ish-li, *adv.* In a girlish manner.—**girlishness**, gėrl'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being girlish.

girt, gėrt, pret. & pp. of *gird*.

girt, gėrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *girted*, gėrt'ed; ppr. *girting*, gėrt'ing. To gird; to surround.

girth, gėrth, *n.* [From Icel. *gerth*, *gjörth*, girth=Sw. and Dan. *gjord*, a girth. GIRD, GIRDLE.] That which girds; the band by which a saddle is made fast on a horse or other beast, by passing under his belly; the measure round a person's body or anything cylindrical; the circumference of a tree, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *girthed*, gėrth't; ppr. *girthing*, gėrth'ing. To bind with a girth.

gist, jist, *n.* [O. Fr. *giste*, (Fr. *gîte*), a lying-place, lodging, fr. *gesir*, L. *jacere*, to lie (as in *adjacent*); *joist* is a doublet.] The main point of a question, or that on which it rests; the substance or pith of a matter.

gittern, git'ėrn, *n.* [O.D. *ghiterne*, fr. L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*, a kind of lyre.] An instrument of the guitar kind; a cittern.

give, giv, *v.t.* pret. *gave*, gāv; pp. *given*, giv'n; ppr. *giving*, giv'ing. [A. Sax. *gifan*=Dan. *give*, Icel. *gefa*, D. and L.G. *geven*, G. *geben*, Goth. *giban*, to give; root doubtful.] To bestow; to confer; to grant or transfer without requiring a recompense; to deliver; to administer; to impart; to communicate; to yield; to lend; to afford; to supply; to furnish; to pay or render, as thanks; to render; to utter; to produce; to show; to exhibit; to send forth; to emit, as heat; to addict (*reflex.*); to devote (one's self); to resign; to yield; to pledge; to present; to allow or admit; to ascribe.—To give back, to return; to restore.—To give birth to, to bring forth; to be the origin of.—To give chase, to pursue.—To give ear, to listen; to give heed.—To give forth, to publish.—To give ground, to retire before an enemy; to yield; to furnish reason or cause.—To give in, to yield; to tender.—To give the lie to, to charge with falsehood.—To give out, to emit; to issue; to report; to proclaim; to publish; to declare or pretend to be.—To give over, to cease; to abandon; to give up.—To give place, to retire so as to make room.—To give tongue, to bark.—To give up, to resign; to yield as hopeless; to surrender; to cede; to deliver or hand over.—To give way, to yield; to withdraw; to yield to force; to break or break down; *naut.* to row after ceasing, or to increase exertions.——v.i. To make gifts; to be liberal; to yield, as to pressure; to recede; to afford entrance or view; to face or be turned (as a house).—To give in, to give way; to confess one's self beaten.—To give in to, to yield assent to.—To give out, to cease from exertion; to yield.—To give over, to cease; to act no more.

given, giv'n, *p. a.* Bestowed; conferred; admitted or supposed; specified; certain; addicted; disposed (much *given* to carping); *math.* supposed or held to be known.

giver, giv'ėr, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower.

gizzard, giz'ėrd, *n.* [Fr. *gésier*, O. Fr. *gezier*, fr. L. *gigeria*, entrails of poultry.] The strong muscular stomach of a bird.

glabrous, glā'brus, *a.* [From L. *glaber*, smooth.] Without hair; smooth; having a surface without hairs.

glacial, glā'shi-al, *a.* [Fr. *glacial*, fr. L. *glacialis*, fr. *glacies*, ice.] Icy; pertaining to ice; frozen; relating to glaciers. — **Glacial period** or **epoch**, in *geol.* that interval in the later tertiary period during which a great part of the temperate regions were covered with a sheet of ice.—**glacialist**, glā'shi-al-ist, *n.* One who studies or writes on glacial phenomena.

glaciate, glā'shi-āt, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *glaciated*, glā'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *glaciating*, glā'shi-āt-ing. [GLACIAL.] To convert into or cover with ice; to act upon by glaciers.—**glaciation**, glā-shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of freezing; the result of glacial action; the smoothing of rock-surfaces by glacial action.

glacier, glā'shi-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *glacier*, fr. L. *glacies*, ice.] A field or immense mass of ice, or ice and snow, formed in valleys above the snow-line, as among the Alps or other mountains, and having a slow movement downwards.

glacis, glā'sis, *n.* [Fr., fr. *glace*, L. *glacies*, ice—from the smoothness of its surface.] The outer slope of a fortification, intended to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire.

glad, glad, *a.* [A. Sax. *glæd*, shining, bright, glad=Dan. and Sw. *glad*, glad, D. *glad*, Icel. *glathr*, smooth, polished, cheerful; G. *glatt*, smooth; cog. with L. *glaber*, smooth or hairless. Allied to *glide* and to *glow*.] Affected with pleasure or moderate joy; pleased; gratified; rendered cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; wearing a gay appearance; affording or imparting pleasure; cheering; pleasing; expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gladded*, glad'ed; ppr *gladding*, glad'ing. To make glad; to gladden.

gladden, glad'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gladdened*, glad'nd; ppr. *gladdening*, glad'n-ing. [From *glad* and *-en.*] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate; to enliven; to gratify.——v.i. To become glad; to rejoice.

glade, glād, *n.* [Lit. a light or bright place, a glad place; fr. *glad*, A. Sax. *glæd*, Icel. *glathr*, bright, glad. GLAD.] An opening or passage made through a wood; a grassy avenue in a wood or forest; any green clear space or opening in a wood.

gladiate, glā'di-āt, *a.* [From L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped.

gladiator, glad'i-ā-tėr, *n.* [L., fr. *gladius*, a sword.] Among the ancient Romans, one who fought with deadly weapons for the entertainment of the people; hence, a combatant in general; a prize-fighter; a disputant.—**gladiatorial**, glad'i-a-tō''ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators.

gladiolus, gla-dī'o-lus, *n.*; pl. **gladioli**, gla-dī'o-lī. [L. *gladiolus*, dim. of *gladius*, a sword, from their leaves.] A beautiful genus of bulbous-rooted plants, found most abundantly in South Africa; sword-lily.

gladly, glad'li, *adv.* With pleasure or gladness; joyfully.

gladness, glad'nes, *n.* State of being glad; joy, or a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

gladsome, glad'sum, *a.* [*Glad* and *-some.*] Glad; pleased; joyful; cheerful; causing joy; pleasing.

glady, glā'di, *a.* [*Glade* and *-y.*] Having glades.

glair, glār, *n.* [Fr. *glaire*, fr. L. *clarus*, clear, the white of an egg, being clear. CLEAR.] The white of an egg, used as a varnish for paintings, &c.; any substance resembling the white of an egg.—**glairy**, glār'i, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

glaive, **glave**, glāv, *n.* [Fr. *glaive*, fr. L. *gladius*, a sword.] A sword; a broadsword; a falchion.

glamour, glam'ėr, *n.* [A modified form of *grammar*—*grammar*, *grammarye*, having formerly signified learning, occult learning, enchantment.] Magic influence causing a person to see objects differently from what they really are; witchery.

glance, glăns, *n.* [Same word as Sw. *glans*, Dan. *glands*, D. *glans*, G. *glanz*, lustre, splendour; *glint*, *glitter*, *glisten*, *gleam*, &c., are connected.] A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a glimpse or sudden look; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; a name given to some minerals which possess a metallic lustre.——v.i. pret. & pp. *glanced*, glanst; ppr. *glancing*, glans'ing. To shine; to sparkle; to glitter; to gleam; to glisten; to shoot or dart a ray of light or splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside; to look with a sudden rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view; to hint; to cast a word or reflection.——v.t. To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment.

glance-coal, glăns'kōl, *n.* Anthracite or other hard coal.

glancingly, glăns'ing-li, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

gland, gland, *n.* [L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn.] An acorn; any acorn-shaped fruit; a roundish organ occurring in many parts of the body, and generally destined to secrete some fluid; a secreting organ in plants.

glanders, glan'dėrz, *n.* [From *gland.*] A disease of the mucous membrane and glands about the mouth in horses, capable of being transmitted to man with fatal results.—**glandered**, glan'dėrd, *p.a.* Affected with glanders.

glandiferous, gland-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn, and *fero*, I bear or produce.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast.

glandiform, glan'di-form, *a.* Having the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.

glandular, gland'ū-lėr, *a.* [*Glandule* and *-ar.*] Having the character of a gland; consisting of a gland or glands.

glandule, gland'ūl, *n.* [Fr. *glandule*, fr. L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*. GLAND.] A small gland or secreting vessel.

glandulous, gland'ū-lus, *a.* [Fr. *glanduleux*, fr. L.L. *glandulosus.*] Containing glands; glandular.

glare, glār, *n.* [Akin to A. Sax. *glær*, amber; Dan. *glar*, Icel. *gler*, glass; L.G. *glaren*, to glow; E. *glass*, *glance*, *gleam*, &c.] A bright dazzling overpowering light; clear brilliant lustre or splendour that dazzles the eyes; a fierce piercing look.——v.i. pret. & pp. *glared*, glārd; ppr. *glaring*, glār'ing. To look with fierce piercing eyes; to shine with excessive lustre; to be ostentatiously splendid.

glareous, glā'rē-us, *a.* [Fr. *glaireux.* GLAIR.] Glairy; like the white of an egg.

glaring, glār'ing, *p.a.* Shining with a glare of light; excessively bright; vulgarly splendid; notorious; open; barefaced.—**glaringly**, glār'ing-li, *adv.* In a glaring manner; openly; notoriously.

glass, glăs, *n.* [A. Sax. *glæs*, glass, as a material; L.G. D. G. Sw. and Icel. *glas*: Icel. also *gler*; A. Sax. *glær*, amber; akin *glisten*, *glance*, *glare*, &c. GLARE.] A hard, brittle, transparent substance, a compound of silica and an alkali; something made of glass, or of which the most important part is glass; a small drinking-vessel of glass; a mirror; a vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time; the quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains; a barometer; a thermometer; a lens; a telescope or other optical instrument; *pl.* spectacles.——a. Made of glass; vitreous.

glass-blower, glăs'blō-ėr, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass vessels.

glass-cutter, glăs'kut-ėr, *n.* One who cuts glass, or grinds it into ornamental forms.

glassful, glăs'fụl, *n.* As much as a glass holds.

glass-house, glăs'hous, *n.* A house where glass is made; also a house made of glass.

glassily, glăs'i-li, *adv.* In a glassy manner; with glassiness.

glassiness, glăs'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being glassy; a vitreous appearance.

glass-painter, **glass-stainer**, glăs'pānt-ėr, glăs'stān-ėr, *n.* One who produces designs in colour on or in glass.

glass-paper, glăs'pā-pėr, *n.* A polishing paper made by strewing finely-pounded glass on paper besmeared with thin glue.

glass-snake, glăs'snāk, *n.* A North American lizard, so called from its brittleness.

glass-ware, glăs'wār, *n.* Articles made of glass.

glass-work, glăs'wėrk, *n.* The manufacture of glass; also a place where glass is made.

glasswort, glăs'wėrt, *n.* A plant yielding soda, which is used in making glass.

glassy, glăs'i, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency.

glauber-salt, glą'bėr-sąlt, *n.* [After *Glauber* (died 1688), a German chemist, who first prepared it.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

glaucescent, glą-ses'ent, *a.* [From *glaucous.*] Of a glaucous colour.

glaucoma, **glaucosis**, glą-kō'ma, glą-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *glaukōma*, fr. *glaukos*, sea-green.] An almost incurable disease of the eye, being an opacity of the vitreous humour, giving the eye a bluish-green tint.—**glaucomatous**, glą-kō'ma-tus, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling glaucoma.

glaucous, glą'kus, *a.* [L. *glaucus*, fr. Gr. *glaukos*, sea-green or bluish-green.] Bluish-green; of a sea-green colour; of a dull green, passing into grayish-blue.

glave. Same as *Glaive.*

glaze, glāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glazed*, glāzd; ppr. *glazing*, glāz'ing. [From *glass.*] To furnish with glass or panes of glass; to incrust with a vitreous substance, as earthenware; to cover with anything smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright, and showy; to polish; to make smooth and glossy, as the surface.——v.i. To assume a dim, glassy lustre: said of the eye.——n. The vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware; a transparent or semi-transparent coat put over a painting.

glazier, glā'zhėr, *n.* One who or that which glazes.

glazing, glāz'ing, *n.* The act or art of one who glazes; the substance with which anything is glazed; enamel; glaze.

gleam, glēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *gleam*, a glittering or gleaming, splendour; comp. O. Sax. *glimo*, splendour, Sw. *glimma*, to flash; allied to *glimmer*, *glow.*] A beam or small stream of light; brightness; splendour.——v.i. pret. & pp. *gleamed*, glēmd; ppr. *gleaming*, glēm'ing. To shoot or dart, as rays of light; to shine; to cast light; to flash.

gleamy, glēm'i, *a.* [*Gleam* and *-y.*] Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

glean, glēn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gleaned*, glēnd; ppr. *gleaning*, glēn'ing. [Fr. *glaner*, fr. L.L. *glenare*, to glean, perhaps fr. Arm. *glan*, W. *glain*, *glân*, clean; comp. A. Sax. *gilm*, a handful.] To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them; to collect things thinly scattered; to pick up here and there; to gather slowly and assiduously.——v.i. To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

gleaner, glēn'ėr, *n.* One who gleans.

glebe, glēb, *n.* [Fr. *glèbe*, fr. L. *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod or lump of earth.] Soil; ground; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.—**glebous**, **gleby**, glē'bus, glē'bi, *a.* Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; cloddy.

gledic, glēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *glida*, the kite, lit. glider, fr. its gliding flight. GLIDE.] A bird of prey, the common kite of Europe.

glee, glē, *n.* [A. Sax. *gleó*, *gliw*, *gíg*, music, sport; Icel. *gly*, laughter.] Joy; merriment; mirth; gaiety; particularly the mirth enjoyed at a feast; a musical composition for voices in three or more parts.

gleed, glēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *glēd*, a live coal, fr. root of *glow.*] A burning coal; a blaze.

gleeful, **gleesome**, glē'fụl, glē'sum, *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.

gleeman, glē'man, *n.* [A. Sax. *gleóman.*] A minstrel or musician of former days.

gleet, glēt, *n.* [O. Fr. *glette*, slime, phlegm; Sc. *glet*, *glit*, phlegm.] A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore.

glen, glen, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *gleann*, W. *glyn*, a glen.] A secluded narrow valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

glib, glib, *a.* [Comp. prov. E. *glibber*, smooth, D. *glibberig*, smooth, slippery, *glibberen*, L.G. *glippen*, to slide.] Smooth; slippery; more commonly voluble; fluent; having plausible words always ready.——**glibly**, glib'li, *adv.* In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly; plausibly.—**glibness**, glib'nes, *n.* The quality of being glib; volubility with plausibility.

glide, glīd, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glided*, glīd'ed; *gliding*, glīd'ing. [A. Sax. *glídan*=O. Sax. *glidan*, O. Fris. *glida*, L.G. *glíden*, D. *glijden*, Dan. *glide*, G. *gleiten*, to slide; allied to *glad.*] To move along without noise or violence, as a river; to flow gently; to pass along without apparent effort; to move or slip along with ease, as on a smooth surface.——n. Act of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labour or obstruction; a sliding; a slur in speech or music.

glimmer, glim'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glimmered*, glim'ėrd; ppr. *glimmering*, glim'ėr-ing. [A freq. and dim. corresponding to *gleam*, prov. E. *glim*, to glance=Dan. *glimre*, to glitter, fr. *glimme*, to gleam; Sw. *glimra*, to glimmer; L.G. and G. *glimmern*, to gleam; G. *glimmer*, a faint light; *glimmen*, to shine.] To gleam or shine faintly and with frequent intermissions; to give a feeble light; to shoot feeble or scattered rays of light; to flicker.——n. A faint light; feeble scattered rays of light; a glitter; a twinkle.

glimmering, glim'ėr-ing, *p.a.* Shining faintly.——n. A faint beaming of light; a glimmer; a faint view; a glimpse.

glimpse, glimps, *n.* Formerly *glimse*, fr. the stem of *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c., the *p* being inserted as in *empty*, *sempstress*, &c. Comp. Swiss *glumsen*, to glow; D. *glimpen*, *glinsen*, to sparkle.] A gleam or flash of light; a short transitory view; short fleeting enjoyment; a glance; a faint resemblance; a slight tinge.——v.i. pret. & pp. *glimpsed*, glimpst; ppr. *glimpsing*, glimps'ing. To appear by glimpses.——v.t. To see by a glimpse or glimpses.

glint, glint, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glinted*, glint'ed; ppr. *glinting*, glint'ing. [Of kindred origin with *glimpse*, *glimmer*, *glance*, &c.; comp. Dan. *glimt*, a gleam, *glimte*, to flash.] To glance; to gleam; to give a flash of light.——n. A glance; a flash; a gleam.

glissade, glis-ād', *n.* [Fr. *glissade*, fr. *glisser*, to glide or slide.] A sliding or gliding.

glisten, glis'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glistened*, glis'nd; ppr. *glistening*, glis'n-ing. [A. Sax. *glisnian*, *glysnian*; akin to G. *gleissen*, Icel. *glyssa*, O.G. *glizan*, to shine; same root as *glitter*, *gleam*, &c.] To shine; to glitter; to sparkle with light; to scintillate.——n. A glitter; sparkle; gleam.

glister, glis'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glistered*, glis'tėrd; ppr. *glistering*, glis'tėr-ing. [Closely

akin to *glisten*=O.D. *glisteren*, D. *glinsteren*, to glisten.] To glisten; to shine; to be bright; to sparkle.——n. Glitter; lustre.

glitter, glit'ér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glittered*, glit'érd; ppr. *glittering*, glit'ér-ing. [A freq. fr. stem *glit*, seen in A. Sax. *glitnian*, to glitter=Sw. *glitra*, Icel. *glitra* (fr. *glita*, to shine), G. *glitzern*, to shine; akin to *gleam*, *glance*, &c.] To glisten; to shine; to gleam; to sparkle with light; to be splendid; to be showy, specious, or striking.——n. Brightness; brilliancy; splendour; lustre.

gloaming, glōm'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *glómung*, twilight, equivalent to *glooming*, a verbal noun, fr. *glóm*, E. *gloom.*] Fall of the evening; the twilight; closing period; decline. [Scotch, but adopted by English writers.]

gloat, glōt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gloated*, glōt'ed; ppr. *gloating*, glōt'ing. [Akin to Sw. *glutta*, *glotta*, to look at with prying eyes; Icel. *glotta*, to grin, G. *glotzen*, to stare.] To look steadfastly or with eagerness; to stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to feast the eyes; to contemplate with evil satisfaction.

globate, **globated**, glōb'āt, glōb'āt-ed, *a.* [L. *globatus*, fr. *globus*, a globe. GLOBE.] Having the form of a globe; spherical.

globe, glōb, *n.* [Fr. *globe*=It. and Sp. *globo*, fr. L. *globus*, a ball or globe; allied to *glomus*, a ball of yarn, and to *clue* or *clew*.] A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; the earth; an artificial sphere on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens.——v.t. pret. & pp. *globed*, glōbd; ppr. *globing*, glōb'ing. To gather into a round mass; to conglobate.

globe-fish, glōb'fish, *n.* A fish of a globular shape, or able to inflate itself so as to assume this shape.

globe-flower, glōb'flou-ér, *n.* A European plant with a globular yellow flower.

globigerina, glō'bi-je-rī"na, *n.* [L. *globus*, a ball, *gerō*, I bear.] A microscopic animal, a foraminifer, both found fossil and still abundant in our seas.

globose, **globous**, glōb'ōs, glōb'us, *a.* [L. *globosus*, fr. *globus*, a globe.] Globular; round; spherical.—**globosity**, glō-bos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being globose.

globular, glob'ū-lér, *a.* [From L. *globulus*, a little globe or ball, dim. of *globus*. GLOBE.] Having the form of a globe or sphere; spherical; round.—**globularity**, glob-ū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State of being globular; sphericity.—**globularly**, glob'ū-ler-li, *adv.* In a globular manner or form; so as to resemble a globe; spherically.

globule, glob'ūl, *n.* [Fr. *globule*, L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*.] A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form; one of the red particles of the blood.

globulet, glob'ūl-et, *n.* [*Globule* and *-et.*] A small globular particle.

globulin, glob'ū-lin, *n.* [From *globule* and *-in.*] The main ingredient of blood globules and resembling albumen.

globulose, **globulous**, glob'ū-lōs, glob'ū-lus, *a.* Having the form of a globule or small sphere; round; globular.

glomerate, glom'é-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glomerated*, glom'é-rāt-ed; ppr. *glomerating*, glom'é-rāt-ing. [L. *glomĕro*, *glomeratum*, fr. *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball or clue of yarn, thread, &c. GLOBE.] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass.——a. Congregated; gathered into a round mass or dense cluster.

glomeration, glom-é-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *glomeratio*. See prec.] Act of gathering into a ball or spherical body; a body formed into a ball; a conglomeration.

gloom, glōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *glóm*, gloom, twilight; whence *glómung*, gloaming; allied to *glum*, *glow*, *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c.] Obscurity; partial darkness; thick shade; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; sullenness; moroseness; melancholy; sadness; aspect of sorrow; darkness of prospect or aspect.——v.i. pret. and pp. *gloomed*, glōmd; ppr. *glooming*, glōm'ing. To shine obscurely or imperfectly; to be cloudy, dark, or obscure; to be sullen, sad, or melancholy.

gloomily, glōm'i-li, *adv.* In a gloomy manner; darkly; dismally; with melancholy aspect; sullenly.

gloominess, glōm'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being gloomy; darkness; dismalness; melancholy; sadness.

gloomy, glōm'i, *a.* [*Gloom* and *-y.*] Involved in or characterized by gloom; dark; dim; dusky; imperfectly illuminated; dismal; cloudy; melancholy; downcast; sad; heavy of heart; doleful.

gloria, glō'ri-a, *n.* [GLORY.] A glory or aureole; a doxology.

glorification, glō'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L.L. *glorificatio.*] Act of glorifying; laudation.

glorify, glō'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glorified*, glō'ri-fīd; ppr. *glorifying*, glō'ri-fī-ing. [Fr. *glorifier*, L.L. *glorificare*, fr. L. *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, I make.] To make glorious; to exalt to glory; to ascribe glory or honour to; to praise; to magnify; to laud; to bless; to honour; to extol.

gloriole, glō'ri-ōl, *n.* [From *glory*; formed on type of *aureole.*] A circle, as of rays, in paintings surrounding the heads of saints.

glorious, glō'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*, L. *gloriosus*, fr. *gloria*, glory.] Full of glory; illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendour; resplendent in majesty and glory; eminent; noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; magnificent; grand; brilliant; splendid; hilarious or elated (collog.).

gloriously, glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a glorious manner; splendidly; illustriously.—**gloriousness**, glō'ri-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being glorious.

glory, glō'ri, *n.* [L. *gloria*, fame, glory; comp. O. Slav. *glasu*, voice; some connect it with Gr. *kleos*, fame, *kleō*, I celebrate, *klyō*, I hear.] Praise, honour, admiration, or distinction, accorded by the public to a person or thing; honourable fame; renown; celebrity; a state of greatness or renown; splendour; magnificence; praise ascribed in adoration; the felicity of heaven; celestial bliss; the divine presence; the divine perfections; distinguished honour or ornament; that of which one may boast or be proud; *painting*, the radiation round the head or figure of a deity, saint, angel, &c.——v.i. pret. & pp. *gloried*, glō'rid; ppr. *glorying*, glō'ri-ing. [O. Fr. *glorier*, L. *gloriari.*] To boast; to exult with joy; to rejoice; to be proud with regard to something.

glory-pea, glō'ri-pē, *n.* A leguminous plant of Australia with fine scarlet blossoms.

gloss, glos, *n.* [Akin to Icel. *glossi*, flame, brightness, *glys*, finery, whence *glysligr*, showy or specious; Sw. *glossa*, to glow; G. *glotzen*, to shine, to glance; allied to *glass*, *glow*, *gloom*, *gleam*, &c.] Brightness or lustre of a body, proceeding from a smooth surface; polish; sheen (the *gloss* of silk); a specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead.——v.t. pret. & pp. *glossed*, glost; ppr. *glossing*, glos'ing. To give gloss or superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining; to give a specious appearance to; to render plausible; to palliate by specious representation.

gloss, glos, *n.* [L. *glossa*, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation, latterly the explanation of such a word, fr. Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, an obsolete or foreign word.] A note or interlineation explaining the meaning of some word in a text; a remark intended to illustrate some point in an author; a comment; annotation; explanation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *glossed*, glost; ppr. *glossing*, glos'ing. To render clear by comments; to annotate; to illustrate.

glossarial, glos-sā'ri-al, *a.* [*Glossary* and *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting in a glossary; containing explanation.

glossarist, glos'a-rist, *n.* [*Glossary* and *-ist.*] A writer of glosses or comments.

glossary, glos'a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *glossaire*, L.L. *glossarium*, fr. Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, a language. GLOSS (2).] A vocabulary, explaining words which are obscure, antiquated, local, &c.; a dictionary of difficult words and phrases in any language or writer.

glosser, glos'ér, *n.* One who glosses; a writer of glosses; a commentator.

glossic, glos'ik, *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.] A system of phonetic spelling, whereby the same sound is invariably represented by the same letter or letters.

glossily, glos'i-li, *adv.* In a glossy manner.

glossiness, glos'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being glossy; the lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.

glossographer, glos-og'ra-fér, *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, a gloss, and *graphō*, I write.] A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.—**glossography**, glos-og'ra-fi, *n.* The writing of glosses; a knowledge of glosses. —**glossological**, glos-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to glossology.—**glossologist**, glos-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in glossology.—**glossology**, glos-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, a tongue, a language, a gloss, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of language; glottology.

glossy, glos'i, *a.* [*Gloss*, lustre, and *-y.*] Having gloss; having a smooth and shining surface; reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished; specious.

glottal, glot'al, *a.* Pertaining to the glottis.

glottic, glot'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to glottology; glottological.

glottis, glot'is, *n.* [Gr. *glōttis*, the glottis, fr. *glōtta*, *glōssa*, the tongue, whence *glossary*, &c.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe and between the vocal chords, which contributes to the modulation of the voice.

glottology, glot-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *glōtta*, language, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of language; comparative philology; glossology. — **glottologist**, glot-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in glottology.

glove, gluv, *n.* [A. Sax. *glóf*; probably fr. prefix *ge*, and *lóf* (not found)=Goth. *lofa*, Sc. *loof*, Icel. *lófi*, the palm of the hand.] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger.—To **throw down the glove**. Same as to **throw down the gauntlet**, under GAUNTLET.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gloved*, gluvd; ppr. *gloving*, gluv'ing. To cover with a glove.

gloved, gluvd, *a.* Covered with a glove.

glover, gluv'ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves.

glow, glō, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glowed*, glōd; ppr. *glowing*, glō'ing. [A. Sax. *glówan*, to glow=D. *gloeijen*, G. *glühen*, to glow; Icel. *glóa*, to glitter; Sw. *glöa*, to sparkle; allied to *gloat*, *gleam*, *gloom*, *gloaming*, *gloss*, &c.] To burn with an intense or white heat, and especially without flame; to exhibit incandescence; to give forth bright light and heat; to feel great heat of body; to be hot or flushed; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to be red or fiery; to shine with brilliance; to be ardent; to be animated; to burn or be vehement; to rage, as with passion.——n. Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence; brightness of colour; redness; vehemence of passion; animation.

glowing, glō'ing, *p.a.* Shining with intense heat; white with heat; exhibiting a bright colour; brilliant; ardent; vehement; animated; inflamed; fervent; fiery.

glowingly, glō'ing-li, *adv.* In a glowing manner; with ardent heat or passion.

glow-light, glō'līt, *n.* A form of the electric light in which the illumination proceeds from incandescence.

glowworm, glō'werm, *n.* The wingless female of a kind of beetle, emitting a shining green light to attract the male.

gloxinia, glok-sin'i-a, *n.* [After *Gloxin*, a German botanist.] A genus of almost stemless plants with fine bell-shaped flowers, natives of tropical America.

gloze, glōz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glozed*, glōzd; ppr. *glozing*, glōz'ing. [From *glose*, an old form of *gloss*, an interpretation; the meaning being influenced by *gloss*, lustre. GLOSS.] To use specious and plausible words; to flatter; to talk smoothly.——v.t. To palliate by specious exposition; to gloss over.——n. Flattery; specious words.

glucinum, glō-sī'num, *n.* [From Gr. *glykys* or *glukus*, sweet, from its salts having a

sweet taste.] A white metal belonging to the group of the alkaline earths.—**glucina**, glō-sī'na, *n.* The oxide of the metal glucinum.

glucose, glō-kōs', *n.* [Gr. *glukus* or *glykys*, sweet.] Grape-sugar, a variety of sugar, less sweet than cane-sugar.

glucosuria, glō-kos-ū'ri-a, *n.* [From *glucose*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] The presence of glucose in the urine.

glue, glō, *n.* [O. Fr. *glu*, fr. L.L. *glus*, *glutis*, fr. stem of L. *gluten*, *glutinis*, glue; cog. with *clay*.] Common or impure gelatine, obtained by boiling animal substances, as skins, hoofs, &c., with water; any similar tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement.——v.t. pret. & pp. *glued*, glōd; ppr. *gluing*, glō'ing. To join with glue or a viscous substance; to unite; to hold together.

gluey, glō'i, *a.* Like glue; viscous; glutinous.

glueyness, glō'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being gluey.

glum, glum, *a.* [A form of *gloom*; comp. Sc. *gloum*, a frown.] Frowning; sullen; moody. [Colloq.]

glumaceous, glō-mā'shus, *a.* Having glumes; consisting of glumes.

glume, glōm, *n.* [L. *gluma*, a husk, fr. *glubo*, I peel, akin to Gr. *glyphō*, I hollow out.] The husk or chaff of grain; a bract of plants such as grasses and sedges.

glumiferous, glō-mif'ėr-us, *a.* Having or bearing glumes.

glumly, glum'li, *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner.—**glumness**, glum'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being glum.

glut, glut, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glutted*, glut'ed; ppr. *glutting*, glut'ing. [From O. Fr. *gloutir*, *glotir*, to swallow, fr. L. *glutire*, *gluttire*, to swallow; whence also *glutton*.] To swallow greedily; to gorge; to cloy; to sate; to satiate; to feast or delight even to satiety; to fill or furnish beyond sufficiency. ——n. Plenty even to loathing; supply of an article beyond the demand; superabundance.

gluteal, glō-tē'al, *a.* [Gr. *gloutos*, the buttock.] Pertaining to certain parts connected with the buttocks.

gluten, glō'ten, *n.* [L. *gluten*, glue. GLUE.] A tough, elastic substance found in the flour of wheat and other grains, nitrogenous in composition.

glutinate, glō'tin-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glutinated*, glō'tin-āt-ed; ppr. *glutinating*, glō'tin-āt-ing. [L. *glutino*, *glutinatum*, fr. *gluten*, glue. GLUE.] To glue; to unite with glue; to cement.

glutinosity, glō-tin-os'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

glutinous, glō'tin-us, *n.* [L. *glutinosus*, fr. *gluten*, glue. GLUE.] Gluey; viscous; viscid; tenacious; resembling glue.

glutton, glut'n, *n.* [Fr. *glouton*, O. Fr. *glotin*, fr. L. *gluto*, *glutto*, a glutton, fr. *glutio*, I swallow. GLUT.] One who indulges to excess in eating, or eating and drinking; one eager of anything to excess; a gormandizer; a carnivorous quadruped, 2½ feet long, inhabiting Northern Europe and America, known also as the *Wolverene*.

gluttonize, glut'n-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gluttonized*, glut'n-īzd; ppr. *gluttonizing*, glut'n-īz-ing. [*Glutton* and *-ize*.] To indulge in gluttony; to indulge the appetite to excess.

gluttonous, glut'n-us, *a.* [*Glutton* and *-ous*.] Characterized by gluttony; given to excessive eating; insatiable. — **gluttonously**, glut'n-us-li, *adv.* In a gluttonous manner.

gluttony, glut'n-i, *n.* [O. Fr. *glotonie*, fr. *glotон*, a glutton (q.v.).] The practice of a glutton; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity of appetite.

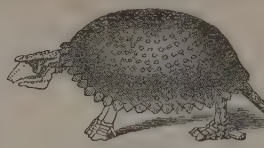
glycerine, glis'ėr-in, *n.* [From Gr. *glykeros*, sweet, fr. *glykys*, sweet.] A transparent colourless liquid with a very sweet taste, obtained from fats.

glyphic, glif'ik, *a.* [Gr. *glyphē*, carving, fr. *glyphō*, I carve.] Pertaining to carving or sculpture.

glyphography, glif-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *glyphō*, I carve, and *graphō*, I write.] An electrotype process by which from an etched plate a design in relief is obtained.

glyptic, glip'tik, *a.* [From Gr. *glyptos*, carved, fr. *glyphō*, I carve.] Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones.——**glyptics**, glip'tiks, *n.* The art of engraving on hard stones or gems.

glyptodon, glip'to-don, *n.* [Gr. *glyptos*, engraved, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth—fr. its



Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*).

fluted teeth.] A gigantic fossil animal, closely allied to the armadillos, and covered with an osseous coat of mail.

glyptotheca, glip-to-thē'ka, *n.* [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, and *thēkē*, a repository.] A place for the preservation of works of sculpture.

gnarl, närl, *n.* [From old *gnar*, a knot, also *knar*, *knurr*, &c.; akin to D. *knorre*, a knot, G. *knorren*, a lump.] A protuberance on the outside of a tree; a knot.—**gnarled**, närld, *a.* Having knots or knotty protuberances; cross-grained; perverse.—**gnarly**, närl'i, *a.* Gnarled; knotty.

gnarr, **gnarl**, när, närl, *v.i.* [Found in similar forms in the other Teut. languages, and probably imitative of snarling.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

gnash, nash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gnashed*, nasht; ppr. *gnashing*, nash'ing. [O.E. *gnaste*, to gnash; akin to Dan. *knaske*, D. *knarsen*, G. *knirrschen*, Sw. *gnissta*, to gnash, probably to some extent an imitative word, formed fr. the sound made by striking or dashing the teeth together.] To bring together (the teeth) with force; to strike together, as the teeth.——v.i. To strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage, pain, or anguish.

gnat, nat, *n.* [A. Sax. *gnæt*, L.G. *gnid*, a gnat; perhaps akin to G. *gnatze*, the itch.] A small two-winged fly the female of which inflicts irritating bites.

gnathic, nath'ik, *a.* [Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] Pertaining to the jaws.

gnathonic, na-thon'ik, *a.* [From *Gnathon*, a parasite in Greek and Latin comedy, fr. Gr. *gnathos*, a jaw.] Parasitical; sycophantic.

gnatling, nat'ling, *n.* A little gnat.

gnaw, nạ, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gnawed*, nạd; ppr. *gnawing*, nạ'ing. [A. Sax. *gnagan*=D. *knagen*, G. *gnagen*, Dan. *gnave*, *nage*, Icel. and Sw. *gnaga*, *naga*, to gnaw; akin verb to *nag*.] To bite by little and little; to wear away by biting; to eat by biting off small portions with the fore-teeth; to bite in agony or rage; to waste; to fret; to corrode.——v.i. To use the teeth in biting; to bite with repeated efforts; to cause or be affected with steady annoying pain.—**gnawer**, nạ'ėr, *n.* One who or that which gnaws; a rodent.

gneiss, nīs, *n.* [G. *gneiss*, gneiss; connections unknown.] A species of rock composed, like granite, mainly of quartz, felspar, and mica, but having a somewhat slaty structure or exhibiting layers.

gnome, nōm, *n.* [Fr. *gnome*, formed fr. Gr. *gnōmē*, intelligence; see next.] A sprite or goblin, fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, &c.; a small misshapen person.

gnome, nōm, *n.* [Gr. *gnōmē*, a maxim, fr. stem of *gnōnai*, L. *gnoscere*, to know. KNOW.] A brief reflection or maxim; a saw; an aphorism.—**gnomic**, **gnomical**, nō'mik, nō'mi-kal, *a.* [Gr. *gnōmikos*.] Containing or dealing in maxims.

gnomon, nō'mon, *n.* [Gr. *gnōmōn*, an index, a gnomon, fr. stem of *gnōnai*, to know; whence also *gnome*, *Gnostic*.] The style or pin of a sun-dial, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; the index of the hour-circle of a globe; the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallelograms about its diagonal is removed.—**gnomonic**, **gnomonical**, nō-mon'ik, nō-mon'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *gnōmōnikos*. See prec.] Pertaining to the art of dialling.—**gnomonics**, nō-mon'iks, *n.* The art or science of dialling.—**gnomonist**, nō'mon-ist, *n.* One versed in gnomonics.

gnosis, nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *gnōsis*, knowledge. See next.] Knowledge; deep insight.

Gnostic, nos'tik, *n.* [L. L. *gnosticus*, Gr. *gnōstikos*, knowing, able to know, fr. *gnōnai*, to know (akin L. *gnosco*, *nosco*, I know); cog. with E. *know*.] One of a sect that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended to superior religious knowledge, and attempted to unite the Platonic philosophy and various oriental notions with Christianity.—*a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines; (without cap.) having deep knowledge or insight.—**Gnosticism**, nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

gnu, **gnoo**, nū, nō, *n.* [Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] A ruminant quadruped, partaking of the form of the antelope, ox, and horse, inhabiting South Africa.

go, gō, *v.i.* pret. *went*, went; pp. *gone*, gon; ppr. *going*, gō'ing. [A. Sax. *gán*, to go=L. G. O. Sax. and O. Fris. *gân*, D. *gaan*, Dan. *gaae*, G. *gehen*, O.H.G. *gân*, *gên*, to go. Usually regarded as contr. fr. A. Sax. *gangan*, to go, but this is doubtful; and another theory is that it is fr. verbal prefix *ga-*, *ge-* (common in Goth. and A. Sax.), and root *i*, to go, as in L. *ire*, to go, seen also in the A. Sax. pret. *eode*, went. *Went*, though now used as the pret., is really the past tense of *wend*, A. Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go.] To walk; to pass, proceed, move, or be in motion; to depart: opposed to *come*; to have currency or use; to circulate; to be reckoned or esteemed; to proceed or happen; to have course; to turn out; to have issue; to be about (usually in ppr.—*going* to say, *going* to begin); to be guided or regulated; to be alienated, sold, or disposed of; to extend, reach, lead; to extend in effect, meaning, or purport; to be of force or value; to proceed or tend; to contribute, conduce, concur; to perish; to sink or die; to become.—**To go against**, to march to attack; to be repugnant to.—**To go down**, to descend; to be received as true or correct.—**To go for nothing**, to have no value, weight, or efficacy.—**To go hard with**, to bring great danger to; to be all but ruinous for: used impers.—**To go in for**, to be in favour of; to make the object of acquirement or attainment.—**To go off**, to depart; to be discharged, as firearms; to be sold.—**To go on**, to proceed; to advance; to be put on, as a garment; to behave.—**To go out**, to issue forth; to go to fight; to become extinct, as light or life.—**To go over**, to peruse; to examine; to view or review (*over* being the prep.); to change sides (*over* adv.).—**To go through**, to pass or penetrate through; to undergo; to sustain to the end.—**To go through with**, to execute effectually.—**To go to pieces**, to become broken up.—**It goes ill or well with** a person, he has ill or good fortune.—**To go without**, to be or remain destitute of.—**To go wrong**, to become unsound, as meat or fruit; to leave the paths of virtue; to take a wrong way.—**To go one's way**, to set forth; to depart; to move on.—**To go a journey**, an errand, a drive, circuit, to go on a journey, on an errand, for a drive, upon circuit.

goad, gōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *gâd*, a goad, a sharp point=Sw. *gadd*, Icel. *gaddr*, a goad, a sting, Goth. *gazds*, a prick, a goad, this last showing that a letter has disappeared from the word, which is really the same as A. Sax. *gierd*, E. *yard* (a rod), and cog. with L. *hasta*, a spear.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster; anything that stimulates or stirs to action.——v.t. pret. & pp. *goaded*, gōd'ed; ppr. *goading*, gōd'ing. To drive with a goad; to incite; to excite; to instigate; to urge by irritating.

goal, gōl, *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, a pole, a word of

Germanic origin, being same as Goth. *vaïus*, O. Fris. *waiu*, Icel. *vöir*, a staff, a rod.] The point set to bound a race; a mark that players in some outdoor sport must attain; a success scored by reaching this; an end or final purpose; the end aimed at.

goat, gōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *gāt*=L. G. D. and Fris. *geit*, G. *geiss*, Icel. *geit*, Sw. *get*, Dan. *ged*, Goth. *gaits*; cog. with L. *hœdus*, a kid.] A well-known ruminant quadruped, with long hair and horns, about the size of a sheep, with a disagreeable smell.

goatherd, gōt'hērd, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.

goatish, gōt'ish, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell.

goatishness, gōt'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being goatish; lustfulness.

goat-skin, gōt'skin, *n.* The skin of a goat; leather made from the skin of goats.

goat-sucker, gōt'suk-ėr, *n.* A name for several allied birds that prey on nocturnal insects, the common goat-sucker of Europe being so called from the opinion that it would suck goats; the night-jar or fern-owl.

gobbet, gob'et, *n.* [Fr. *gobet*, fr. O.Fr. *gob*, a mouthful, fr. the Celtic=Gael. and Ir. *gob*, the mouth.] A mouthful; a small piece; a lump.

gobble, gob'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gobbled*, gob'ld; ppr. *gobbling*, gob'ling. [A freq. fr. Fr. *gober*, to gulp down, fr. Celt. *gob*, the mouth. GOBBET. In sense of noise it is partly imitative.] To swallow greedily or in large pieces; to swallow hastily.——v.i. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.——n. A noise made in the throat, as that of a turkey-cock. — **gobbler**, gob'lėr, *n.* One who gobbles; a greedy eater; a gormandizer; a turkey-cock.

go-between, gō'bē-twēn, *n.* One who acts as an agent for two parties; an intermediary.

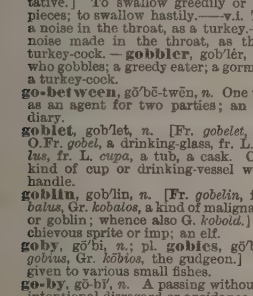
goblet, gob'let, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of O.Fr. *gobet*, a drinking-glass, fr. L.L. *gobellus*, fr. L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask. CUP.] A kind of cup or drinking-vessel without a handle.

goblin, gob'lin, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*, fr. L. *cobalus*, Gr. *kobalos*, a kind of malignant being or goblin; whence also G. *kobold*.] A mischievous sprite or imp; an elf.

goby, gō'bi, *n.*; pl. **gobies**, gō'biz. [L. *gobius*, Gr. *kōbios*, the gudgeon.] A name given to various small fishes.

go-by, gō-bī', *n.* A passing without notice; intentional disregard or avoidance.

go-cart, gō'kärt, *n.* An apparatus with



Go-cart.

small wheels by which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

god, god, *n.* [A. Sax. *god*=O. Sax. O. Fris. and D. *god*, Icel. *goth*, *guth*, Dan. and Sw. *gud*, Goth. *guth*, G. *gott*, God; not connected with *good*. An Indo-European root meaning to call or invoke, or one meaning to sacrifice, has been suggested as the origin of the word.] The Supreme Being (in this sense with a capital); a being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, and the like; **a divinity**; **a deity**; any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or regarded as the chief good; *pl.* the audience in the gallery or upper gallery of a theatre: so called from their elevated position.

godchild, god'child, *n.* A godson or goddaughter.

goddaughter, god'dą-tėr, *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

goddess, god'es, *n.* [*God* and *-ess*, the term. being ultimately of Greek origin.] A female god or deity; a heathen deity of the female sex; a woman of superior charms.

godfather, god'fą-тнėr, *n.* A father in a godly or spiritual sense; a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, a male sponsor.

godhead, god'hed, *n.* [*God*, and suffix *-head*, same as *-hood*.] Godship; deity; divinity: divine nature or essence.—**The Godhead**, the Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

godless, god'les, *a.* Having or acknowledging no god; impious; ungodly; atheistical.

godlessly, god'les-li, *adv.* In a godless manner; impiously; atheistically.

godlessness, god'les-nes, *n.* State of being godless or impious.

godlike, god'lik, *a.* Resembling God; divine; resembling a deity or heathen divinity; of superior excellence.

godlily, god'li-li, *adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.

godliness, god'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being godly; piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws.

godly, god'li, *a.* Reverencing God, and his character and laws; pious; devout; holy; religious; righteous.—— *adv.* Piously; righteously.

godmother, god'muтн-ėr, *n.* A mother in a godly or spiritual sense; a woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

godsend, god'send, *n.* An unexpected acquisition or good fortune, received as coming from God.

godship, god'ship, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank of a god.

godson, god'sun, *n.* A son in a godly or spiritual sense; a male for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

God-speed, god'spēd, *n.* [A contraction of 'I wish that *God* may *speed* you'.] Success; prosperity; a prosperous journey: usually in phrase to *bid* a person *God-speed*.

godward, **godwards**, god'wėrd, god'wėrdz, *adv.* Toward God.

godwit, god'wit, *n.* [Perhaps fr. A. Sax. *gód*, good, and *wiht*, creature, *wight*, from the excellence of their flesh.] A name of several grallatorial birds of no great size, the flesh of which is highly esteemed.

goer, gō'ėr, *n.* One who or that which goes; a runner or walker.

goffer, gof'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *goffered*, gof'ėrd; ppr. *goffering*, gof'ėr-ing. [O. Fr. *gaufrer*, fr. *gaufre*, *gauffre*, *waufre*, a wafer, a honeycomb. \VAFER.] To plait or flute.—**goffer**, **goffering**, gof'ėr, gof'ėr-ing, *n.* An ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, &c.

goggle, gog'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *goggled*, gog'ld; ppr. *goggling*, gog'ling.] Of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gogi*, to shake; Ir. *gog*, a nod, a motion; Gael. *gog*, a nod, *gogach*, nodding.] To roll the eyes; to strain the eyes.—— a. Full or prominent and rolling or staring: said of the eyes.——n. A strained or affected rolling of the eye; *pl.* cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., or tubes intended to cure squinting; blinds for horses.

goggle-eyed, gog'l-īd, *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.

going, gō'ing, *n.* Act of one who goes; act of walking; departure; procedure; way; state of roads.—**Goings-on**, actions; doings; conduct; behaviour: generally in depreciative sense.

goitre, **goiter**, goi'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *goître*, fr. L. *guttur*, the throat.] The diseased condition called bronchocele, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a mass sometimes of extraordinary size on the front part of the neck.—**goitered**, **goitred**, goi'tėrd, *a.* Affected with goitre.—**goitrous**, goi'tėr-us, *a.* [Fr. *goîtreux*.] Pertaining to or affected with the goitre.

Affected with Goitre.

gold, gōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *gold*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *gold*, D. *goud*, Sc. *gowd*, Sw. and Dan. *guld*, Icel. *gull*, Goth. *gulth*; fr. root of *yellow*. Hence *gild*.] A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and one of the heaviest; money; riches; wealth; something pleasing or valuable; a bright yellow colour.—— a. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

gold-beater, gōld'bēt-ėr, *n.* One who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding, &c.—Gold-beater's skin, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by gold-beaters.

gold-crest, gōld'krest, *n.* The smallest British bird; the golden-crested wren.

gold-digger, gōld'dig-ėr, *n.* One who digs for gold.—**gold-digging**, gōld'dig-ing, *n.* The occupation of digging for gold; the locality where it is found.

gold-dust, gōld'dust, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

golden, gōld'n, *a.* Made of gold; of the colour of gold; bright; shining; splendid; excellent; most valuable; happy; pre-eminently favourable or auspicious.—**Golden age**, an early period in history, fabled to have been one of primeval innocence and enjoyment; any period of great brilliancy or prosperity.—**Golden number**, in *chron.* a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.—**Golden pheasant**, a richly-coloured species of pheasant.—**Golden rule**, the rule of doing as we would be done by.

golden-eye, gold'n-ī, *n.* A species of duck; the garrot.

golden-rod, gōld'n-rod, *n.* A name of certain plants with rod-like stems and yellow flowers.

gold-fever, gōld'fē-vėr, *n.* A mania for digging or otherwise searching for gold.

gold-field, gōld'fēld, *n.* A district or region where gold is found.

goldfinch, gōld'finsh, *n.* A beautiful singing bird of the finch family, so called from the yellow markings on its wings.

gold-fish, gōld'fish, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp family having the upper part of the body of a bright orange colour.

gold-lace, gōld'lās, *n.* A lace wrought with gold.

gold-leaf, gōld'lēf, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

goldsmith, gōld'smith, *n.* One who manufactures articles of gold and silver.

gold-stick, gōld'stik, *n.* A term for certain gentlemen in England who bear gilt rods when attending the sovereign.

gold-washer, gōld'wosh-ėr, *n.* One who washes away gravel or other refuse to obtain gold.

goldylocks, gōld'ī-loks, *n.* A name given to certain plants with yellow flowers, especially a ranunculus.

golf, golf, *n.* [Same as D. *kolf*, a club to drive balls with; Dan. and G. *kolbe*, a club.] A game played with clubs and balls, generally over large commons, downs, or links; the object being to drive the ball, with as few strokes as possible, into holes placed at considerable distances apart.—**golfer**, golf'ėr, *n.* One who plays golf.—**golfing**, golf'ing, *n.* The act of playing at golf.

golgotha, gol'go-tha, *n.* [Heb.] A charnel-house.

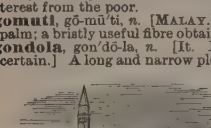
golosh, gō-losh', *n.* A galoche.

gombeen-man, gom-bēn'man, *n.* In Ire-

land, a money-lender who exacts heavy interest from the poor.

gomuti, gō-mū'ti, *n.* [Malay.] The sagopalm; a bristly useful fibre obtained from it.

gondola, gon'dō-la, *n.* [It. Etymol. uncertain.] A long and narrow pleasure-boat,



Gondola.

used at Venice on the canals, having a curtained chamber in the middle.—**gondolier**, gon-dō-lēr', *n.* [Fr.=It. *gondoliere*.] A man who rows a gondola.

gone, gon, pp. of *go*.

gonfalon, **gonfanon**, gon'fa-lon, gon'fa-non, *n.* [Fr. *gonfalon*, O.Fr. *gonfanon*, fr. O.G. *gundfano—gund*, *gunt*, a combat (=A. Sax. *gúth*), and *fano*, a banner.] An ensign or standard. —**gonfalonier**, gon'fal-o-nēr'', *n.* A chief magistrate in medieval Italian cities.

gong, gong, *n.* [Malay.] A kind of metallic drum, like a large round flat dish; a similar article used instead of a bell.

gonidium, go-nid'i-um, *n.*; pl. **gonidia**, go-nid'i-a. [Gr. *gonē*, generation, and *eidos*, appearance.] A name for certain reproductive cells in the thallus of lichens.

goniometer, gō-ni-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *gōnia*, angle, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles of crystals.

gonophore, gon'o-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *gonos*, seed, and *phérō*, I bear.] A short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in some plants; a generative bud in hydrozoa.

gonorrhœa, gon-o-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *gonorrhoia—gonos*, semen, and *rheō*, I flow.] An inflammatory ailment of the male urethra or the female vagina, attended with secretion of mucus intermingled with pus.

good, gụd, *a.* [A. Sax. *gód*, good=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *gōd*, D. *goed*, Dan. and Sw. *god*, Icel. *góth(r)*, Goth. *gods*, G. *gut*; not connected with *god*; probably fr. a root implying fitness or suitability, same as that of *gather* (q.v.).] The opposite of bad; conducive, in general, to any useful end or purpose; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; wholesome; suitable; useful; fit; proper; right; possessing desirable or valuable physical or moral qualities; virtuous, righteous, dutiful, pious, or religious; excellent, valuable, precious; kind, benevolent, humane, merciful, or friendly; clever, skilful, or dexterous; adequate, sufficient, or competent; valid; of unimpaired credit; able to fulfil engagements; considerable; more than a little; not deficient; full or complete; not blemished; unsullied; immaculate; honourable. **Good Friday.** See Friday.—**To make good**, to perform; to make up for defect; to maintain or carry out successfully.—**To stand good**, to be warrant or security.—**To think good, to see good**, to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.—**As good as**, the same in effect as; practically the same as.—**As good as his word**, equalling in fulfilment what was promised.——n. What is good or desirable; benefit; advantage; welfare; prosperity; spiritual advantage or improvement; virtue; righteousness; a valuable possession or piece of property: almost always in the plural in this sense, and equivalent to wares, commodities, movables, household furniture, chattels, effects.—**For good, for good and all**, to close the whole business; for the last time; finally.——interj. Well; right.

good-bye, gụd-bī', *interj.* [Corruption of *God be with you.*] A salutation at parting; farewell.——n. A farewell.

good-day, gụd-dā', *n.* or *interj.* A term of salutation at meeting or parting, equivalent to, I wish you a favourable or prosperous day; farewell.

good-for-nothing, gụd'for-nu-thing, *n.* An idle, worthless person.——a. Worthless.

good-humour, gụd-hū'mėr, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.

good-humoured, gụd-hū'mėrd, *a.* Being of a cheerful temper.

good-humouredly, gụd-hū'mėrd-li, *adv.* With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

goodliness, gụd'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being goodly; beauty of form; grace; elegance.

goodly, gụd'li, *a.* Good-looking; being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; pleasant; agreeable; desirable; large.

good-man, gụd'man, *n.* A familiar appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment; a husband; the master of a family.

good-morning, gụd-morn'ing, *n.* or *interj.* A form of morning salutation, equivalent to, I wish the morning may be happy or favourable to you.

good-nature, gụd-nā'tūr, *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

good-natured, gụd-nā'tūrd, *a.* Having or characterized by good-nature; naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

good-naturedly, gụd-nā'tūrd-li, *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with mildness of temper.

goodness, gụd'nes, *n.* State or quality of being good; excellence; virtue; benevolence, &c.: often as a euphemism for God (thank *Goodness*).

good-night, gụd-nīt', *n.* or *interj.* A form of salutation in parting for the night, equivalent to, I wish you a good, pleasant, or agreeable night.

goods-engine, gụdz'en-jin, *n.* A steam-engine for drawing a goods train, or one carrying goods, not passengers.

good-sense, gụd-sens', *n.* Sound judgment.

goods-train, gụdz'trān, *n.* A railway train conveying goods.

good-tempered, gụd-tem'pėrd, *a.* Having a good temper; good-natured.

good-wife, gụd-wif', *n.* The mistress of a family in rural life.

good-will, gụd-wil', *n.* Benevolence; kind feeling; a hearty wish; entire willingness; the business connection of some established business.

goody, gụd'i, *n.* [Probably contr. fr. *goodwife*.] A term of civility applied to women in humble life.

goody, goody-good, goody-goody, gụd'i, gụd'i-gụd, gụd'i-gụd-i, *a.* Affected with mawkish morality; excessively squeamish in morals.

goosander, gōs'an-dėr, *n.* [Lit. goose-duck, fr. *goose*, and Icel. *andar*, genit. of *önd*, A. Sax. *ened*, a duck. Drake.] A swimming bird allied to the ducks and divers; the merganser.

goose, gōs, *n.*; pl. **geese**, gēs. [A. Sax. *gós* (pl. *gés*), a goose=Icel. *gás*, Dan. *gaas*, D. and G. *gans*, Rus. *gus*; cog. with L. *anser* (for *hanser*), Gr. *chēn*, Skr. *hansa*, a goose; Ir. *geiss*, a swan; fr. a root meaning to gape, seen in E. *yawn*. *Gander* shows the *n* which has disappeared from *goose*. Akin *gannet*.] The name of several well-known swimming birds larger than ducks; a silly, stupid person, from the popular notion as to the stupidity of the goose; a tailor's smoothing-iron, the handle of which somewhat resembles the neck of a goose; a game formerly played with dice on a card divided into small compartments, on certain of which a goose was figured.

gooseberry, gōs'be-ri, *n.*; pl. **gooseberries**, gōs'be-riz. [Probably fr. *goose* and *berry*; or for *grose-berry*, the *grose* being seen in Sc. *grozet*, *grosert*, a gooseberry, Fr. *groseille*, a gooseberry, fr. G. *krausbeere*, *kräuselbeere*, a gooseberry—*kraus*, frizzled, curled, crisp, and *beere*, a berry.] The fruit of a prickly shrub of the same genus as the currant, and the shrub itself.

goose-flesh, goose-skin, gōs'flesh, gōs'skin, *n.* A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold, fear, and other causes, as dyspepsia.

goose-grass, gōs'gràs, *n.* A name given to two British plants, especially to cleavers.

goose-neck, gōs'nek, *n.* A pipe shaped like the letter S.

goose-quill, gōs'kwil, *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.

goosery, gōs'é-ri, *n.* A place for geese; the qualities of a goose; folly.

goose-step, gōs'step, *n.* The act of a soldier marking time by raising the feet alternately without advancing.

gopher, gō'fėr, *n.* [Fr. *gaufre*, honeycomb. Goffer.] The name given in America to several burrowing animals.

gopher-wood, gof'ėr-wụd, *n.* [Heb. *gopher*.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, perhaps cypress.

gor-bellied, gor'bel-lid, *a.* [See next.] Big-bellied.

gor-belly, gor'bel-li, *n.* [A. Sax. *gor*, dirt, dung, E. *gore*, and *belly*.] A prominent belly; a person having a big belly.

gor-cock, gor'kok, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The moorcock or red grouse.

gor-crow, gor'krō, *n.* [From *gore*, blood, and *crow*.] The carrion-crow.

Gordian, gor'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but which was ultimately cut by Alexander the Great; hence, **Gordian knot** for inextricable difficulty; and to **cut the Gordian knot**, to remove a difficulty by bold measures.

gore, gōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *gor*, dung, filth = Icel. and Dan. *gor*, gore, Sw. *gorr*, filth; perhaps akin to Icel. *garnar*, intestines, E. *yarn*.] Blood that is shed; thick or clotted blood.

gore, gōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *gára*, a point or corner of land, fr. *gár*, a spear; like Icel. *geirr*, a triangular piece, fr. *geirr*, a spear= D. *geer*, G. *gehre*, Dan. *gere*, a gore.] A wedge-shaped or triangular piece, as of land; such a piece of cloth sewed into a garment; a gusset.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gored*, gōrd; ppr. *goring*, gōr'ing. To cut in a triangular form.

gore, gōr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gored*, gōrd; ppr. *goring*, gōr'ing. [Same origin as prec.] To stab or pierce with a pointed instrument, as a spear; to pierce with an animal's horns.

gorge, gōrj, *n.* [Fr. *gorge*, fr. It. *gorgia*, L. *gurges*, a whirlpool; akin *gargle*, *gurgle*, &c. Gargle.] The throat; the gullet; food caused to regurgitate through nausea or disgust; a narrow passage between hills or mountains; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fortress.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gorged*, gōrjd; ppr. *gorging*, gōrj'ing. To swallow; to swallow with greediness; to glut; to satiate: often *refl.*——v.i. To feed greedily; to stuff one's self.

gorgeous, gōr'jus, *a.* [O.Fr. *gorgias*, gaudy, flaunting, fr. *gorgias*, a ruff for the neck, fr. *gorge*, the throat (which see).] Extremely showy; splendid; glittering with gay colours; magnificent.—**gorgeously**, gōr'jus-li, *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; splendidly; finely.—**gorgeousness**, gōr'jus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being gorgeous.

gorget, gōr'jet, *n.* [Fr. *gorgette*, fr. *gorge*, the throat. Gorge.] A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a pendant ornament formerly worn by officers on duty.

gorgon, gōr'gon, *n.* [Gr. *gorgo*, or *gorgōn*, *gorgónos*, fr. *gorgos*, fierce, grim.] A monster of Greek mythology, one of three sisters (the best known being Medusa), the sight of which turned the beholder to stone; hence, some one like a gorgon.——a. Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.—**gorgonean, gorgonian**, gor-gō'nē-an, gor-gō'ni-an, *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.—**gorgonize**, gor'gon-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gorgonized*, gor'gon-īzd; ppr. *gorgonizing*, gor'gon-īz-ing. To turn into stone; to petrify.—**gorgonion**, gōr-go-ni'on, *n.* [Gr.] A representation of a gorgon's head.

Gorgonzola, gor-gon-zō'la, *n.* A kind of Italian ewe-milk cheese named after Gorgonzola, a village not far from Milan.

gorilla, gor-il'la, *n.* [Originally an African name, found in use by the Phœnician navi-

Gorilla (*Troglodytes Gorilla*).

gator Hanno in the fifth century B.C.] The largest animal of the ape kind, found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of Africa.

gormand, gor'mand, *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*; origin unknown.] A gourmand; a glutton.

gormandize, gor'mand-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gormandized*, gor'mand-īzd; ppr. *gormandizing*, gor'mand-īz-ing. [*Gormand* and *-ize.*] To eat greedily or to excess; to swallow voraciously.

gormandizer, gor'mand-īz-ėr, *n.* One who gormandizes; a voracious eater; a glutton.

gorse, gors, *n.* [A. Sax. *gorst*, *gost*, furze; connections doubtful.] The shrubby plant known otherwise as furze or whin.

gorsy, gors'i, *a.* Abounding in gorse.

gory, gō'ri, *a.* [*Gore* and *-y.*] Covered with gore, or with congealed or clotted blood; bloody; murderous.

goshawk, gos'hąk, *n.* [A. Sax. *gōshafoc*, that is, 'goose-hawk'.] A large bird of the hawk family, formerly flown at geese, cranes, partridges, &c.

gosling, goz'ling, *n.* [A. Sax. *gós*, goose, and the dim. term. *-ling.*] A young goose; a goose not full grown.

gospel, gos'pel, *n.* [A. Sax. *godspell—gód*, good, and *spell*, history, narration—answering to the Gr. *euangelion*, L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message, evangel; or compounded of A. Sax. *god*, God, and *spell*—lit. God's word.] The history of Jesus Christ; any of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles; the scheme of salvation as taught by Christ and his apostles; system of gospel doctrine or of religious truth; any general doctrine (a political *gospel*); some portion of one of the four gospels appointed to be read in church.——*a.* Relating to the gospel; accordant with the gospel.

gospeller, gos'pel-ėr, *n.* An evangelist; the priest or deacon who reads the gospel in the church service.

gossamer, gos'a-mėr, *n.* [A name apparently applied originally to the period at which gossamer is commonly observed, and equivalent to *goose-summer*, the term having perhaps arisen from geese being then driven out to the stubble and from their well-known connection with Michaelmas; comp. the German names for gossamer, 'our lady's summer', 'flying summer', 'old wives' summer'.] A fine filmy substance, a kind of delicate cobwebs, floating in the air in calm, clear, sunny weather, especially in autumn; a light or thin fabric.—**gossamery**, gos'a-mėr-i. *a.* Like gossamer; filmsy; unsubstantial.

gossip, gos'ip, *n.* [A. Sax. *godsibb*, a sponsor—*God*, and *sib*, related, lit. related in the service of God.] A sponsor†; a neighbour or companion; an idle tattler; mere tattle; idle talk.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *gossiped*, gos'ipt; ppr. *gossiping*, gos'ip-ing. To prate; to chat; to talk much; to run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.—**gossiped**, gos'ip-red, *n.* [*Gossip* and *-red* as in *kindred.*] Relation by baptism; gossip or tattle.—**gossipry**, gos'ip-ri, *n.* Relationship by baptismal rites; idle talk or gossip.—**gossipy**, gos'ip-i, *a.* Full of gossip.

got, **gotten**, got, got'n, pp. of *get.*

Goth, goth, *n.* [L. *Gothus*, Gr. *Gothos*, a Goth, fr. the people's own name for themselves.] One of an ancient Teutonic race, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, and who took an important part in overthrowing the Roman empire; a rude or uncivilized person; a barbarian; one defective in taste.—**Gothic**, goth'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude; barbarous; the term applied to that style of architecture the characteristic feature of which is the pointed arch: originally used in a depreciatory sense.——*n.* The language of the Goths; a bold-faced printing type; the Gothic style or order of architecture.—**Gothicism**, goth'i-sizm, *n.* Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture; rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

gouache, gwāsh, *n.* [Fr.] A method of painting in water-colours so mixed as to present a dead opaque surface.

gouda, gou'da, *a.* A kind of cheese from *Gouda*, a town in Holland.

gouge, gouj, gōj, *n.* [Fr. *gouge*, L.L. *guvia*, a gouge; origin uncertain.] A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *gouged*, goujd, gōjd; ppr. *gouging*, gouj'ing, gōj'ing. To scoop out with a gouge, or as with a gouge.

gourd, görd, *n.* [Fr. *gourde*, O. Fr. *gourde*, *gougorde*, *gouhourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] The popular name of the family of plants represented by the melon, cucumber, pumpkin, &c., or for their fruits; a cup or other vessel made from the rind of a gourd.

gourmand, gör'mänd, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] A glutton; a greedy feeder; a dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.

gourmandize, gör'mand-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gourmandized*, gör'mand-īzd; ppr. *gourmandizing*, gör'mand-īz-ing. [*Gourmand* and *-ize.*] To gormandize.

gourmet, gör-mā or gör'met, *n.* [Fr., a wine-taster, formerly a groom or other servant, fr. *grommet*, fr. the O.D. word=E. *groom.*] A man of keen palate; a connoisseur in food; a nice feeder; an epicure.

gout, gout, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, fr. L. *gutta*, a drop, fr. the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour in the part.] A painful disease, affecting generally the small joints, and often accompanied by calculi or concretions at the joints; a drop; a clot or coagulation.

gout, gö, *n.* [Fr. *goût*, fr. L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

goutily, gout'i-li, *adv.* In a gouty manner.

goutiness, gout'i-nes, *n.* State of being gouty or subject to the gout; gouty affections.

goutwort, **goutweed**, gout'wėrt, gout'wēd, *n.* A British plant formerly believed to be a specific for gout; bishop-weed (q.v.).

gouty, gout'i, *a.* [*Gout* and *-y.*] Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; pertaining to the gout.

govern, gu'vėrn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *governed*, gu'vėrnd; ppr. *governing*, gu'vėrn-ing. [Fr. *gouverner*, fr. L. *gubernare*, to govern, fr. Gr. *kybernaein*, to govern, to steer a ship.] To direct and control; to regulate by authority; to keep within limits prescribed; to sway; to regulate; to influence; to direct; to control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to command, as the feelings; to steer or regulate the course of; to affect so as to determine, the case, mood, &c., in grammar.——*v.i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to maintain the superiority; to have the control.

governable, gu'vėrn-a-bl, *a.* That may be governed; controllable.

governance, gu'vėr-nans, *n.* [*Govern* and *-ance* = Fr. *gouvernance*, L.L. *gubernantia.*] Government; exercise of authority; control; management.

governess, gu'vėrn-es, *n.* [*Govern* and *-ess.*] A female who governs; an instructress; an educated woman who has the care of instructing children in their homes.

government, gu'vėrn-ment, *n.* [*Govern* and *-ment*=O.Fr. *gouvernement*, Fr. *gouvernement.*] The act of governing; regulation; control; rule; restraint; exercise of authority; administration of public affairs; system of polity in a state; the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor; the council or persons who administer the laws of a kingdom or state; the administration or ministry; the executive power; the influence of a word in grammar in regard to construction.

governmental, gu-vėrn-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government; sanctioned by government.

governor, gu'vėrn-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *gouverneur*, a governor, fr. L. *gubernator*, a governor, a pilot. GOVERN.] One who governs, rules, or directs; one invested with supreme authority; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, &c.; a ruler; a tutor; a contrivance in machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance or power; a contrivance in a steam-engine which automatically regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder.

governor-general, gu'vėrn-ėr-jen'ė-ral, *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy.

governorship, gu'vėrn-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a governor.

gowan, gou'an, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *gugan*, a bud, a flower.] The Scotch name for the common daisy.

gown, goun, *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gwn*, Ir. *gunn*, Gael. *gun*, a gown or robe.] A woman's outer garment; a long, loose, upper garment or robe, worn by certain professional men, divines, professors, students, &c.; the dress of peace or of the civil magistracy.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *gowned*, gound; ppr. *gowning*, goun'ing. To put on a gown.

gownsman, gounz'man, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or a lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university.

Graafian, grä'fi-an, *a.* [From Regnier de *Graaf*, a Dutch physician.] Applied to certain vesicles developed in the ovaries of mammals.

grab, grab, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grabbed*, grabd; ppr. *grabbing*, grab'ing. [Same as Sw. *grabba*, to grasp; akin to D. *grabbelen*, to snatch; E. *grapple*, *gripe*, *grasp*, *grope*, &c.] To seize; to snatch; to gripe suddenly. [Colloq.]——*n.* A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; an advantage (colloq.); an implement for clutching objects.—**grabber**, grab'ėr, *n.* One who or that which grabs.

grace, grās, *n.* [Fr. *grâce*, fr. L. *gratia*, favour, gratitude (in pl. the Graces), fr. *gratus*, pleasant, thankful (seen also in *grateful*, *gratitude*, *agree*, *ingrate*, &c.); fr. a root seen in Gr. *chairō*, I rejoice, and perhaps in E. *yearn.*] Favour, favourable regard, good-will, or kindness; disposition to oblige another; the love and favour of God; divine influence renewing the heart and restraining from sin; a state of reconciliation to God; pious disposition proceeding from divine influence; mercy; pardon; favour conferred; a license, dispensation, or peculiar privilege; a short prayer or expression of thanks before or after meals; (with possessive pronouns) a title used in addressing or speaking of a duke or duchess or an archbishop; that external elemental in acting or speaking which renders it appropriate and agreeable; elegance with appropriate dignity; a beauty or element in what pleases the eye; an embellishment; an affectation of elegance, dignity, or refinement (a person's airs and *graces*); beauty or elegance deified; one of three ancient goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and

favour; *mus.* a turn, trill, shake, &c., introduced for embellishment.—**Days of grace,** *com.* three days immediately following the day when a bill becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in.—**A person's good graces,** his favour or friendly regard.—**With a good grace,** graciously; with at least an air of graciousness.—**With a bad grace,** ungracefully; ungraciously.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *graced,* grāst; ppr. *gracing,* grās'ing. To lend or add grace to; to adorn; to serve to embellish or dignify; to honour; to favour.

grace-cup, grās'kup, *n.* The last cup drunk at the conclusion of a meal or banquet.

graceful, grās'ful, *a.* Full of grace; beautiful with dignity; elegant; possessing a peculiar elegance or attraction in mien or appearance.—**gracefully,** grās'ful-li, *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly.—**gracefulness,** grās'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being graceful.

graceless, grās'les, *a.* Void of grace; unregenerate; unsanctified; somewhat careless in regard to religious matters; not at all devout; profligate.—**gracelessly,** grās'les-li, *adv.* In a graceless manner.—**gracelessness,** grās'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being graceless.

grace-note, grās'nōt, *n. Mus.* a note added by way of ornament, in smaller characters; an appoggiatura.

gracile, gras'il, *a.* [L. *gracilis,* slender.] Slender; slight and elegant.—**gracility,** gra-sil'i-ti, *n.* Slenderness.

gracious, grā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *gracieux,* L. *gratiosus.* GRACE.] Full of grace or favour; favourable; kind; friendly; disposed to forgive offences and impart unmerited blessings; beneficent; benignant; merciful; condescending.

graciously, grā'shus-li, *adv.* In a gracious manner; kindly; favourably; with kind condescension.—**graciousness,** grā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being gracious.

grackle, grakle, grak'l, *n.* [L. *graculus,* a jackdaw, imitative of the cry.] A name of certain birds belonging to the starling family.

gradate, grād'āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gradated,* grād'āt-ed; ppr. *gradating,* grād'āt-ing. [See next.] To cause to blend gradually, as different tints or tones of colour.

gradation, gra-dā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *gradation,* L. *gradatio.* GRADE.] The act of grading or state of being graded; arrangement by grades or ranks; a regular advance step by step; a degree in any order or series; order; series; regular process by degrees or steps; the gradual blending of one tint into another.—**gradational,** gra-dā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or according to gradation.

gradatory, grā'da-to-ri, *a.* Proceeding step by step; marking gradation.—*n. Eccles. arch.* a series of steps leading from the cloisters into the church.

grade, grād, *n.* [Fr. *grade,* fr. L. *gradus,* a step, fr. *gradior, gressus,* I go, seen also in *congress, degrade, degree, egress, ingredient, progress, retrograde,* &c.] A step; a degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any ascending or descending series; relative position or standing (officers, teachers, magnitudes, crimes of every *grade*); a gradient in a road or railway.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *graded,* grād'ed; ppr. *grading,* grād'ing. To arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, and the like; to reduce (a road, &c.) to suitable levels or degrees of slope as may make it suitable for being used.

gradient, grā'di-ent, *a.* [L. *gradiens, -entis,* ppr. of *gradior,* I walk. GRADE.] Moving by steps; walking; rising or descending by regular degrees.—*n.* The degree of ascent or descent in a road, railway, or canal; the part of a road which slopes.

gradual, grad'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *graduel,* fr. L. *gradus,* a step. GRADE.] Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; regular and slow; slowly progressive.—*n.* An order of steps; an ancient service-book of the church.

gradually, grad'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly.

graduate, grad'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *graduated,* grad'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *graduating,* grad'ū-āt-ing. [L.L. *graduare, graduatus,* to admit to academical degrees, fr. L. *gradus,* a grade or degree. GRADE.] To divide into small regular intervals or degrees; to mark with such; to arrange by grades or gradations; to characterize or mark with degrees or grades, as of intensity; to confer a university degree on; to reduce to a certain consistency by evaporation.—*v.i.* To receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees; to change gradually.—*n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some incorporated society.—**graduateship,** grad'ū-āt-ship, *n.* The state of a graduate.

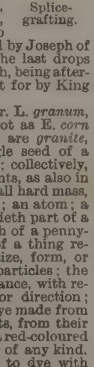
graduation, grad-ū-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *graduation,* L.L. *graduatio.*] The act of graduating, or state of being graduated; the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions; regular progression by succession of degrees; act of conferring or receiving academical degrees.

graduator, grad'ū-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which graduates.

graff, graf, *n.* The old and etymologically better spelling of *graft.*] A graft.

graffito, gráf-fē'tō, *n.*; pl. **graffiti,** gráf-fē'tē. [It. *graffito,* a scribbling, fr. *graffiare,* to scribble.] A class of rude scribblings or figures on walls, dating from ancient Roman times.

graft, gráft, *n.* [O. Fr. *greffe,* Fr. *greffe,* a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting, originally a pointed instrument, fr. L. *graphium,* a style for writing on waxen tablets, fr. Gr. *graphion,* a style, fr. *graphō,* I write. The *t* is an excrescence.] A small slip, shoot, or scion of a tree, inserted in another tree which is to support and nourish the scion, the latter growing as a plant of more desirable characters than the stock.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *grafted,* gráft'ed; ppr. *grafting,* gráft'ing. To insert a graft on; to propagate by a graft; to incorporate after the manner of a graft; to join on as if organically a part.


Splice-grafting.

grafter, gráft'ėr, *n.* One who grafts.

grail, graal, grāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *graal, greal,* L.L. *gradalis, gradale,* &c.; perhaps fr. *cratella,* dim. of L. *crater,* Gr. *kratēr,* a cup.] The holy vessel said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it, and which, being afterwards lost, was eagerly sought for by King Arthur's knights.

grain, grān, *n.* [Fr. *grain,* fr. L. *granum,* a grain, seed, kernel, same root as E. *corn* (which see). Of same origin are *granite, grange, garner,* &c.] A single seed of a plant, especially a cereal plant; collectively, corn or the fruit of cereal plants, as also in the plants themselves; any small hard mass, as of sand; a minute particle; an atom; a small weight, being the twentieth part of a scruple, and the twenty-fourth of a pennyweight troy; the substance of a thing regarded with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; the fibres of wood or other substance, with regard to their arrangement or direction; texture; formerly the scarlet dye made from the kermes or cochineal insects, from their round, seed-like form; hence, a red-coloured dye; also, a permanent colour of any kind.—To dye in grain, originally, to dye with kermes; then, to dye deeply or permanently; now usually to die in the fibre or raw material.—**Grain side of leather,** the side from which the hair has been removed.—**Against the grain,** against the fibres of wood; hence, against the natural temper; unpleasantly; reluctantly.—**Brewers' grains,** the husks of grain that has been used in brewing or distilling.—**Grains of Paradise,** the pungent, somewhat aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family, a native of tropical Western Africa.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *grained,* grānd; ppr. *graining,* grān'ing. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like; to granulate; to paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres.

grain, grān, *n.* [Same as Dan. *green,* a branch, a prong; Sw. *gren,* Icel. *grein,* a branch; akin *groin.*] A tine, prong, or spike; *pl.* a kind of harpoon with four or more barbed points.

grained, grānd, *p.a.* Having a certain grain or texture; having a granular surface (*grained* leather).

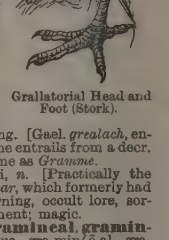
grainer, grān'ėr, *n.* The operation of one who grains; a kind of painting in imitation of the grain or fibres of wood.

grainy, grān'i, *a.* Full of grain or corn; full of kernels.

graip, grāp, *n.* [Same as D. *greep,* Sw. *greve,* Dan. *greb,* a dung-fork; akin to *gripe, grope.*] A dung-fork or fork for digging potatoes.

graith, grāth, *n.* [Icel. *greithi,* preparation, equipment, fr. *greithr,* ready = A. Sax. *gerædе,* trappings, fr. stem of *ready,* with particle *ge-* prefixed.] Apparatus, equipments, implements, or accoutrements.

grallatorial, gral-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *grallæ,* stilts, *grallator* (pl. *grallatores*), one who goes on stilts, fr. *gradior,* I go. GRADE.] Pertaining to the Grallatores, an order of birds characterized by long legs, long necks, and long bills, including cranes, plovers, snipes, rails, &c.; otherwise called the waders.


Grallatorial Head and Foot (Stork).

grallock, gral'ok, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grallocked,* gral'okt; ppr. *grallocking,* gral'ok-ing. [Gael. *grealach,* entrails.] To remove the entrails from a deer.

gram, gram, *n.* Same as *Gramme.*

gramary, gram'a-ri, *n.* [Practically the same word as *grammar,* which formerly had the meaning of learning, occult lore, sorcery, &c.] Enchantment; magic.

graminaceous, gramineal, gramineous, gra-min'ē-shus, gra-min'ē-al, gra-min'ē-us, *a.* [From L. *gramen, graminis,* grass.] Grassy; like or pertaining to grass.

graminivorous, gra-min-iv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *gramen,* grass, and *voro,* I devour.] Feeding or subsisting on grass.

grammar, gram'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire,* fr. a hypothetical L.L. form *grammaria,* fr. Gr. *gramma,* a 'etter, fr. *graphō,* I write (whence *graphic,* &c.). GRAVE (*v.t.*).] The exposition of the principles which underlie the use of language; a system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing such principles and rules; propriety of speech; an outline of the principles of any subject.—*a.* Belonging to grammar.

grammarian, gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* [*Grammar* and *-ian.*] One versed in grammar; one who teaches grammar.

grammar-school, gram'ėr-skōl, *n.* A school in which the learned languages, as Latin and Greek, are chiefly taught.

grammatical, grammatic, gram-mat'-ik-al, gram-mat'ik, *a.* [L. *grammaticus,* Gr. *grammatikos.*] Belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar.

grammatically, gram-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

grammaticize, gram-mat'i-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grammaticized,* gram-mat'i-sīzd; ppr. *grammaticizing,* gram-mat'i-sīz-ing. [*Grammatic* and *-ize.*] To render grammatical.

gramme, gram, *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *gramma*, a letter, a scruple, fr. *graphō*, I write.] The French unit of weight, equal to 15·43 grains.

gramophone, gram'o-fōn, *n.* [PHONOGRAM.] A kind of phonograph.

grampus, gram'pus, *n.* [Sp. *gran pez*, fr. L. *grandis*, great, and *piscis*, a fish; comp. *porpoise*, *porpus*.] A large marine mammal of the dolphin family.

granadilla, gran-a-dil'la, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate.] A species of passion-flower, also its fruit.

granary, gran'a-ri, *n.* [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum*, grain. GRAIN.] A storehouse for grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.

grand, grand, *a.* [Fr. *grand*, fr. L. *grandis*, large, great, a word of doubtful connections.] Great, figuratively; majestic; high in power or dignity; splendid; magnificent; noble; sublime; lofty; elevated; advanced in age, implying an additional or second generation, as in *grand*father, *grand*child, &c.

grandam, gran'dam, *n.* [*Grand* and *dame*.] An old woman; a grandmother.

grandchild, grand'chīld, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

grand-daughter, grand'da-tèr, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

grand-duke, grand'dūk, *n.* The title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany; also applied to members of the imperial family of Russia.

grandee, gran-dē', *n.* [Sp. *grande*, a nobleman, fr. L. *grandis*, grand.] In Spain, a nobleman of the highest rank; hence, a nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station.

grandeur, grand'yur, *n.* [Fr., fr. *grand* (q.v.).] State or quality of being grand; greatness; sublimity; loftiness; splendour; magnificence; elevation; sublimity.

grandfather, grand'fä-ŦHĕr, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

grandiloquence, gran-dil'ō-kwens, *n.* [See next.] Lofty speaking; pompous language; bombast.

grandiloquent, gran-dil'ō-kwent, *a.* [L. *grandiloquens*, *-quentis*—*grandis*, great, and *loquens*, *loquentis*, ppr. of *loquor*, I speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; expressed in high-sounding words; bombastic; pompous.

grandiose, gran'di-ōs, *a.* [Fr.] Impressive from grandeur; imposing; aiming at or affecting grandeur; grandiloquent; bombastic; turgid.—**grandiosity**, gran-di-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being grandiose.

grand-juror, grand'jör-ėr, *n.* A member of a grand-jury.—**grand-jury**, grand'jö-ri, *n.* A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find a true bill against them.

grandly, grand'li, *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

grandmother, grand'muŦH-ėr, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

grandmotherly, grand'muŦH-ėr-li, *a.* Like or pertaining to a grandmother.

grandnephew, grand'nev-ū, *n.* The son of one's nephew or niece.

grandness, grand'nes, *n.* State of being grand; grandeur; greatness; magnificence.

grandniece, grand'nēs, *n.* The daughter of one's nephew or niece.

grand-piano, grand'pi-ä-nō, *n.* A large kind of piano, having great compass and power.

grandsire, grand'sīr, *n.* A grandfather; any ancestor.

grandson, grand'sun, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

grand-stand, grand'stand, *n.* An elevated erection on a race-course or the like, whence a good view can be obtained.

granduncle, grand'ung-kl, *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother.

grange, grānj, *n.* [Fr. *grange*, barn, fr. L.L. *granea*, fr. L. *granum*, grain. GRAIN.] A farm with the buildings, stables, &c.; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman-farmer; in the United States a kind of trades-union or secret association among farmers.

granger, grān'jėr, *n.* A member of a farmers' grange in the United States.

grangerism, grān'jėr-izm, *n.* [After the Rev. James *Granger*, who in 1769 published a *Biographical History of England* that was often illustrated in this way.] The practice of illustrating books by prints or other illustrations from various sources; the mutilation of books for this object. Similarly *grangerize*.

graniferous, gra-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or producing grain or seeds of similar character.

granite, gran'it, *n.* [Fr. *granit*, fr. It. *granito*, lit. grained stone, fr. L. *granum*, a grain. GRAIN.] An unstratified rock, composed of grains of quartz, felspar, and mica, or at least of two of these substances, confusedly crystallized together.

granitic, gran-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to granite; like granite; having the nature of granite; consisting of granite.

granitiform, gran-it'i-form, *a.* [*Granite* and *form*.] Resembling granite in structure or shape.

granitoid, gran'i-toid, *a.* [*Granite* and *-oid*.] Resembling granite.

granivorous, gra-niv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *granum*, and *voro*, I eat.] Feeding on grain or seeds.

grant, grant, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *granted*, grant'ed; ppr. *granting*, grant'ing. [From O. Fr. *graanter*, *graunter*, *craanter*, *creanter*, to promise, to agree, to guarantee, from (hypothetical) L.L. *credentare*, to make to believe or trust, fr. L. *credens*, pp. of *credo*, I believe. CREED.] To bestow, as a gift; to give; to bestow or confer on, without compensation, in answer to request; to admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to cede; to transfer, as the title of a thing to another; to convey by deed or writing; to cede.——n. Act of granting, bestowing, or conferring; the thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon; a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, &c.; the thing conveyed by deed or patent.

grantable, grant'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being granted or conveyed.

grantee, grant-ē', *n.* The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

granter, grant'ėr, *n.* One who grants.

grantor, grant'ėr, *n.* The person who grants or conveys lands, rents, &c.

granular, gran'ū-lėr, *a.* [From *granule* and *-ar*.] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains.—**granularly**, gran'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a granular manner.

granulate, gran'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *granulated*, gran'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *granulating*, gran'ū-lāt-ing. [Fr. *granuler*, fr. *granule*, dim. fr. L. *granum*, grain.] To form into grains or small masses; to raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface.——v.i. To collect or be formed into grains.

granulation, gran-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of granulating or forming into grains; a process by which minute grain-like fleshy bodies are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing; the fleshy grains themselves.

granule, gran'ūl, *n.* [Fr. *granule*, L.L. *granulum*, dim. fr. L. *granum*, grain. GRAIN.] A little grain; a small particle.

granulite, gran'ū-līt, *n.* [*Granule* and *-ite*.] A fine-grained granitic rock.

granulous, **granulose**, gran'ūl-us, gran'ūl-ōs, *a.* [Fr. *granuleux*.] Full of granules or little grains.

grape, grāp, *n.* [O. Fr. *grape*, grape, Mod. Fr. *grappe*, a bunch or cluster, originally a hook (a cluster of grapes being hooked or hung together), fr. O. G. *krapfe*, a hook; akin to *grab*, *grapple*, *gripe*, &c.] A single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made; grape-shot.—**four grapes**, things professedly despised because they are beyond our reach; from Æsop's fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes'.

grapery, grāp'ė-ri, *n.* [*Grape* and *-ery*.] A place for the rearing of grapes.

grape-shot, grāp'shot, *n.* A cluster of small balls, confined in a canvas bag, to be fired from ordnance.

grape-stone, grāp'stōn, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

grape-sugar, grāp'shug-ėr, *n.* A variety of sugar from grapes; glucose.

grape-vine, grāp'vin, *n.* The vine that bears grapes.

graphic, **graphical**, graf'ik, graf'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *graphique*, L. *graphicus*, fr. Gr. *graphikos*, fr. *graphō*, I write—the origin also of *grammar*, *-gram*, *-graphy*, as in *diagram*, *geography*, &c., *graft*. GRAVE (to carve).] Pertaining to the art of writing, engraving, or delineating; written; pictorial; describing with accuracy or vividly; vivid; portraying in vivid and expressive language.—**Graphic granite**, a variety of granite which when cut in one direction exhibits markings resembling Hebrew characters.

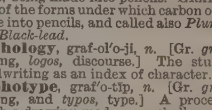
graphically, graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a graphic manner; in a vivid, forcible, and striking way.

graphite, graf'it, *n.* [From Gr. *graphō*, I write, being made into pencils. GRAPHIC.] One of the forms under which carbon occurs, made into pencils, and called also *Plumbago* and *Black-lead*.

graphology, graf-ol'ō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *graphē*, writing, *logos*, discourse.] The study of handwriting as an index of character.

graphotype, graf'o-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *graphē*, writing, and *typos*, type.] A process by which a drawing made on a chalky surface with a special ink is produced in relief, and suitable for printing from.

grapnel, grap'nel, *n.* [Dim. fr. Fr. *grappin*, a grapnel; of same origin as *grape*.] A



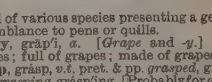
Grapnel.

small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; a grappling-iron.

grapple, grap'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grappled*, grap'ld; ppr. *grappling*, grap'ling. [From O. Fr. *grappil*, *grappin*, a grapnel; akin to *grab* or *gripe*.] To lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks.——v.i. To contend or struggle in close fight, as wrestlers.—To grapple with, to contend with; to struggle with; to confront boldly.——n. A seizing; close hug in contest; close fight; a grappling-iron.

grappling-iron, grap'ling-ī-ėrn, *n.* An instrument consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast; a grapnel (which see).

graptolite, grap'to-līt, *n.* [Gr. *graptos*, written, inscribed, and *lithos*, stone.] A



Block of Stone containing Graptolites.

fossil of various species presenting a general resemblance to pens or quills.

grapy, grāp'i, *a.* [*Grape* and *-y*.] Like grapes; full of grapes; made of grapes.

grasp, grāsp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grasped*, grāspt; ppr. *grasping*, grāsp'ing. [Probably for *grapse* =G. *grapsen*, to snatch; same stem as *grope*, *grab*, *gripe*. Comp. *clasp*, for *clapse*.] To hold or clasp in the hands; to gripe; to seize and hold by the fingers or arms; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of; to seize by the intellect; to comprehend.——v.i. To make a clutch or catch.—To grasp at, to catch at; to try to seize.——n. The gripe or seizure of the hand; reach of the arms; and *fig.* the power of seizing and holding; power of the intellect to seize and comprehend; wide-reaching power of intellect.

graspable, grásp'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being grasped.

grasper, grásp'ér, *n.* One who or that which grasps.

grasping, grásp'ing, *p.a.* Covetous; rapacious; avaricious; greedy; miserly.

grass, grás, *n.* [A. Sax. *græs, gœrs*=Goth. O. Sax. Icel. D. and G. *gras*, Dan. *græs*, Sw. *gräs*; probably akin to *grow* and *green*.] In common usage (and without a plural), herbage; the verdurous covering of the soil; also any plant of the family to which belong the grain-yielding and pasture plants; applied also (with various adjuncts) to plants entirely different from the true grasses; thus China grass is a species of nettle yielding a valuable fibre; Spanish grass is esparto.——v.t. pret. & pp. *grassed*, grást; ppr. *grassing*, grás'ing. To cover with grass or with turf; to furnish with grass; to bleach on the grass.

grass-cloth, grás'kloth, *n.* An oriental cloth made from the fibre of China grass, &c.

grass-green, grás'grēn, *a.* Green like the colour of grass.

grass-grown, grás'grōn, *a.* Overgrown with grass.

grasshopper, grás'hop-ér, *n.* An insect that hops among grass, allied to the locusts.

grassiness, grás'i-nes, *n.* State of being grassy.

grass-land, grás'land, *n.* Land kept perpetually under grass.

grass-oil, grás'oil, *n.* A fragrant Indian oil procured from certain scented grasses.

grass-tree, grás'trē, *n.* An Australian plant of the lily family, having shrubby stems with tufts of long grass-like wiry foliage.

grass-widow, grás'wid-ō, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A wife living temporarily apart from her husband.

grasswrack, grás'rak, *n.* A genus of grass-like marine plants.

grassy, grás'i, *a.* [*Grass* and *-y.*] Covered with grass; abounding with grass; resembling grass; green.

grate, grāt, *n.* [Same as It. *grata*, a grate, lattice, fr. L.L. *grata, crata*, fr. L. *crates*, a hurdle. CRATE.] A frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work used for doors, windows, &c.; a grating; the iron frame and bars for holding coals used as fuel.——v.t. pret. & pp. *grated*, grāt'ed; ppr. *grating*, grāt'ing. To furnish with a grate or grates; to furnish or make with cross bars.

grate, grāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grated*, grāt'ed; ppr. *grating*, grāt'ing. [O. Fr. *grater*, Fr. *gratter*, to scratch, to rub; fr. the Teutonic; comp. O.H.G. *chrazôn*, G. *kratzen*, to scratch; Dan. *kratte, kradse*, to scratch; E. *scratch*.] To rub hard or roughly together, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; to offend; to irritate, as by a harsh or discordant sound.——v.i. To rub roughly with the surface in contact; to have a galling or annoying effect; to make a harsh sound by friction; to sound dissgreeably.

grateful, grāt'fụl, *a.* [From old *grate*, O. Fr. *grat*, L. *gratus*, pleasing, and E. adjectival term. *-ful*. GRACE.] Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; feeling gratitude; thankful; expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude.

gratefully, grāt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a grateful manner; thankfully; in a pleasing manner.

gratefulness, grāt'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being grateful; gratitude; agreeableness.

grater, grāt'ér, *n.* One who or that which grates; an instrument or utensil for grating or rubbing off small particles of a body.

graticulation, gra-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *graticulation*, fr. L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a hurdle, wicker-work. GRATE (n.).] The division of a design or drawing into squares, to assist in producing a copy of it.

gratification, grat'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *gratification*, L. *gratificatio*.] Act of gratifying; that which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight; reward; recompense.

gratifier, grat'i-fi-ér, *n.* One who gratifies.

gratify, grat'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gratified*, grat'i-fid; ppr. *gratifying*, grat'i-fi-ing. [Fr. *gratifier*, fr. L. *gratificari—gratus*, pleasant, agreeable, and *facio*, I make.] To give pleasure to; to indulge, delight, humour; to indulge to satisfaction.

gratifying, grat'i-fi-ing, *p.a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction; pleasing.

grating, grāt'ing, *n.* [Fr. *grate*, n.] A partition or frame of parallel or cross bars; something resembling this.

gratis, grā'tis, *adv.* [L., fr. *gratia*, favour. GRACE.] For nothing; freely; without recompense (to give a thing *gratis*).——a. Given or done for nothing.

gratitude, grat'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *gratitude*, L.L. *gratitudo*, fr. L. *gratus*, grateful, thankful.] Quality of being grateful; an emotion of the heart excited by a favour or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or goodwill toward a benefactor; thankfulness.

gratuitous, gra-tū'it-us, *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, fr. *gratus*, pleasing. GRATEFUL.] That is done out of favour or kindness; given without recompense or reward; free; voluntary; asserted or taken without proof.

gratuitously, grā-tū'it-us-li, *adv.* In a gratuitous manner; freely; voluntarily.

gratuity, gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité*, L.L. *gratuitas*, fr. L. *gratuitus*, given freely. GRATUITOUS.] A free gift; a present; a donation; something given in return for a favour.

gratulate, grat'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gratulated*, grat'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *gratulating*, grat'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *gratulor, gratulatus*, I congratulate, fr. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. GRACE.] To congratulate; to felicitate.

gratulation, grat-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *gratulatio*. See prec.] A congratulation; felicitation; gratification.

gratulatory, grat'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Expressing congratulation; congratulatory.

grauwacke. GRAYWACKE.

gravamen, gra-vā'men, *n.* [L., fr. *gravo*, I weigh down, fr. *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE (a.).] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; ground or burden of complaint in general.

grave, grāv, *v.t.* pret. *graved*, grāvd; pp. *graven* or *graved*, grāv'n, grāvd; ppr. *graving*, grāv'ing. [A. Sax. *grafan*, to dig, to grave or carve=D. and L.G. *graven*, Dan. *grave*, Icel. *grafa*, G. *graben*, to dig, to engrave; Goth. *grafan*; probably not connected with Gr. *graphô*, I grave, I write, which is cog. with *carve*.] To make incisions upon; to scratch or cut, as a stone or other hard substance; to form or shape by cutting; to engrave; to impress deeply, as on the mind.

grave, grāv, *n.* [A. Sax. *græf, graf*, a grave, a trench, fr. stem of *grafan*, to dig or grave =Dan. *grav*, Sw. *graf*, Icel. *gröf*, D. and L.G. *graf*, G. *grab*, a grave. GRAVE, to carve.] An excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited; hence, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulchre; *fig.* death or destruction.

grave, grāv, *a.* [Fr. *grave*, fr. L. *gravis*, heavy (whence also *grief, aggravate, gravid, gravitate*); cog. with Gr. *barys*, heavy, *baros*, weight (in *barometer*); Skr. *guru*, heavy; Goth. *kaurus*, heavy.] Weighty; important; momentous; serious; solemn; sober; sage; staid; thoughtful; sedate; plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry; in *mus.* low or depressed; opposed to sharp or acute.

grave, grāv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *graved*, grāvd; ppr. *graving*, grāv'ing. [From the *graves* or dregs of melted tallow with which ships' hulls were formerly smeared.] To clean a ship's bottom of sea-weeds, &c., and pay it over with pitch or tar.

grave-clothes, grāv'klōTHz, *n. pl.* The clothes in which the dead are interred.

grave-digger, grāv'dig-ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.

gravel, gra'vel, *n.* [O.Fr. *gravele, fr. grave*, sand or gravel, fr. the Celtic; comp. Armor. *grouan*, sand; W. *gro*, Corn. *gro*, gravel.] Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, often intermixed with sand; a disease produced by small calculi or concretions in the kidneys or bladder.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gravelled*, gra'veld; ppr. *gravelling*, gra'vel-ing. To cover with gravel; to cause to stick in the sand or gravel; hence, to puzzle; to stop; to embarrass.

graveless, grāv'les, *a.* Without a grave; unburied.

gravelly, gra'vel-i, *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

gravel-pit, gra'vel-pit, *n.* A pit from which gravel is dug.

gravel-walk, gra'vel-wąk, *n.* A walk covered with gravel.

gravely, grāv'li, *adv.* In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously; without gaudiness or show.

graveness, grāv'nes, *n.* Quality of being grave; gravity; seriousness; solemnity.

graveolent, gra-vē'ō-lent, *a.* [L. *graveolens, graveolentis—gravis*, heavy, and *oleo*, I smell.] Sending forth a strong and offensive smell.

graver, grāv'ér, *n.* One who graves or engraves; an engraving tool; a burin (which see).

graves, **greaves**, grāvz, grēvz, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *greófan*, L.G. *greven*, Dan. *grever*, G. *grieben*, graves; hence also *gravy*.] The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting-pots.

grave-stone, grāv'stōn, *n.* A stone placed at a grave as a monument.

grave-yard, grāv'yārd, *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

gravid, gra'vid, *a.* [L. *gravidus*, fr. *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE (a.).] Heavy from pregnancy; pregnant; being with child.

gravigrade, grav'i-grād, *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and *gradus*, a step.] An animal that moves slowly, as the megatherium, &c.

gravimeter, gra-vim'e-ėr, *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, as a hydrometer.

gravimetric, gra-vi-met'rik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to measurement by weight.

graving-dock, grāv'ing-dok, *n.* A dock in which a ship's bottom may be graved or cleaned; a dry dock.

gravitate, gra'vi-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gravitated*, gra'vi-tāt-ed; ppr. *gravitating*, gra'vi-tāt-ing. [Fr. *graviter*, fr. L. *gravitas*, gravity, fr. *gravis*, heavy. GRAVITY.] To be affected by gravitation; to tend towards a centre; *fig.* to have a tendency towards some attracting influence.

gravitation, gra-vi-tā'shon, *n.* [From *gravitate*=Fr. *gravitation*.] Act of gravitating or of tending to the centre, or of being drawn toward something; the force by which bodies are drawn towards the centre of the earth or towards any other centre; the tendency of all matter in the universe toward all other matter.

gravitative, grav'i-tāt-iv, *a.* [*Gravitate* and *-ive*.] Causing to gravitate or tend to a centre.

gravity, gra'vi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *gravité*, L. *gravitas*, fr. *gravis*, heavy, weighty. GRAVE (a.).] The tendency of a mass of matter toward some attracting body; particularly, the tendency of a body toward the centre of the earth; the state or character of being grave; seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character; weight or weightiness; enormity (the *gravity* of an offence); lowness or depth of sound in music.——Centre of gravity. Under CENTRE.——Specific gravity, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr., which is reckoned unity.

gravy, grā'vi, *n.* [From *graves, greaves*, the dregs of melted tallow.] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking; dripping.

gray, grā, *a.* [A. Sax. *graeg*, gray=O. Fris. *grê*, D. *graauw*, Icel. *grár*, Dan. *graa*, G. *grau*, gray; connections doubtful.] Of the colour of hair whitened by age; hoary; white with a mixture of black: of a mixed colour; of the colour of ashes; having gray hairs; old; mature.—Gray cotton, gray goods, A commercial name for unbleached and un-

dyed cotton cloth.——**n.** A gray colour; an animal of a gray colour, as a horse or a badger; early morning twilight.

gray-beard, grā'bērd, *n.* A man with a gray beard; an old man; a large earthen jar or bottle for holding liquor.

grayhound. GREYHOUND.

grayish, grā'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

gray-lag, grā'lag, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name of the common wild goose of Europe.

grayling, grā'ling, *n.* [From the silvery *gray* of its back and sides.] A fish of the salmon tribe, much esteemed for its flavour.

grayly, grā'li, *adv.* With a gray colour or colours; with a gray tinge.

grayness, grā'nes, *n.* Quality of being gray.

gray-owl, grā'oul, *n.* The tawny owl, a common British species.

graywacke, grauwacke, grā-wak'e, grou-wak'e, *n.* [G. *grauwacke—grau*, gray, and *wacke*, a kind of rock.] A kind of sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals or rocks are embedded in a hard matrix.

gray-wether, grā'weтH-ėr, *n.* [From resembling sheep at some distance.] A large boulder of siliceous sandstone.

graze, grāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grazed*, grāzd; ppr. *grazing*, grāz'ing. [A. Sax. *grasian*, to graze or feed, fr. *græs*, grass; similarly D. *grazen*, to graze, and *gras*, grass, G. *grasen* and *gras*. GRASS.] To feed or supply with growing grass, as cattle; to furnish pasture for; to feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage; to tend, as grazing cattle.——v.i. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; to supply grass.

grazer, grāz'ėr, *n.* One that grazes.

grazier, grā'zhėr, *n.* One who pastures cattle and who rears them for market; a farmer who raises and deals in cattle.

grazing, grāz'ing, *n.* The act of feeding on grass; pasture; growing herbage for cattle.

grease, grēs, *n.* [Fr. *graisse*, O.Fr. *gresse*, fr. L. *crassus*, fat, gross, whence E. *crass*; akin Gael. *creis*, fat.] Animal fat in a soft state; the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals; a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs with secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.——v.t. pret. & pp. *greased*, grēzd; ppr. *greasing*, grēz'ing. To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat.

greasily, grēz'i-li, *adv.* In a greasy manner.

greasiness, grēz'i-nes, *n.* State of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness.

greasy, grēz'i, *a.* [*Grease* and *-y.*] Smeared or defiled with grease; fatty; unctuous; like grease; unctuous to the touch, as some minerals; indecent; affected with the disease called grease.

great, grāt, *a.* [A. Sax. *greát*=L.G. and D. *groot*, O. Sax. *grót*, O. Fris. *grát*, G. *gross*, great; not allied to L. *grandis*, great.] Large in bulk, surface, or dimensions generally; big; being of extended length or breadth; large in number; expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of anything; long-continued; important; weighty; momentous; holding an eminent or prominent position in respect of mental endowments or acquirements, virtue or vice, rank, office, power, or the like; of vast power and excellence; illustrious; extensive; wonderful; admirable; eminent; pre-eminent; elevated; noble; dignified; grand; august; majestic; magnanimous; rich; sumptuous; magnificent; sublime; pregnant; teeming; filled; distant by one more generation in the ascending or descending line, as *great*-grandfather, &c.—**The great**, *pl.* the powerful, the rich, the distinguished, persons of rank and position.

greatcoat, grāt'kōt, *n.* An overcoat; a topcoat.

great-hearted, grāt'hārt-ed, *a.* High-spirited; magnanimous; noble.

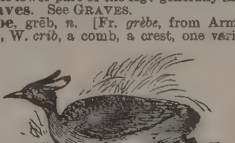
greatly, grāt'li, *adv.* In a great degree; much; nobly; illustriously; magnanimously; generously; bravely.

greatness, grāt'nes, *n.* Quality of being great; magnitude; extent; high degree; high rank; dignity; eminence; nobleness; grandeur.

greave, grēv, *n.* [Fr. *grève*, armour for the leg; Sp. *greba*, Pg. *greva*; probably of Ar. origin.] A piece of armour worn on the front of the lower part of the leg: generally in pl.

greaves. See GRAVES.

grebe, grēb, *n.* [Fr. *grèbe*, from Armor. *krib*, W. *crib*, a comb, a crest, one variety



Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*).

having a crest.] An aquatic bird (genus Podiceps) having no tail, toes fringed by a membrane, and legs set very far back.

Grecian, grē'shan, *a.* [From L. *Græcia*, Greece. GREEK.] Pertaining to Greece; Greek.—— **n.** A native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek; one well versed in the Greek language.

greed, grēd, *n.* [See GREEDY.] An eager desire or longing; greediness.

greedily, grēd'i-li, *adv.* In a greedy manner; voraciously; ravenously; with keen or ardent desire; eagerly.

greediness, grēd'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being greedy; voracity; eagerness; avidity.

greedy, grēd'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *grédig, graedig* =O. Sax. *grádag*, Goth. *gredags*, Icel. *grâthugr*, Dan. *graadig*, D. *gretig*, greedy. Hence *greed*, which is a modern word in English, though a corresponding noun probably existed in A. Sax.=Icel. *gráthr*, Goth. *gredus*, hunger.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; gluttonous; vehemently desirous; covetous; avaricious.

Greek, grēk, *a.* [Fr. *grec*, L. *græcus*, Greek, from the *Graikoi*, a tribe of ancient Greece.] Pertaining to Greece.—**Greek architecture**, that style which embraces the three orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. (See these.) —**Greek Church**, the Eastern church, which separated from the Roman or Western church in the ninth century, and comprises the great bulk of the Christians of Russia, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, &c. — **Greek cross.** See CROSS.—**Greek fire**, an ancient combustible preparation.——**n.** A native of Greece; the language of Greece.

green, grēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *gréne*=O. Fris. *grêne*, Dan. and Sw. *grön*, Icel. *grœnn*, L.G. *grön*, D. *groen*, G. *grün*; akin to *grow*; L. *holus, olus*, green vegetables; Gr. *chloē*, a young shoot, *chlōros*, pale green; Skr. *hari*, green.] Having the colour of herbage and plants when growing; emerald; verdant; new; fresh; recent; undecayed; containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; unripe; immature; immature in age; young; inexperienced; raw; easily imposed upon.—**Green cloth** (Board of), a board or court that formerly had jurisdiction in matters connected with the English sovereign's household.—**Green crop**, a crop that is used in its growing or unripe state, as clover, grass, turnips, potatoes, &c.—**Green tea**, tea of a greenish colour, from the mode in which the leaves are treated, and having a peculiar flavour.—**Green turtle**, the turtle of which the soup is made.—**Green vitriol**, a name of sulphate of iron in a crystallized form.——**n.** A green colour; a grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; a name of several pigments; *pl.* the leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery, especially certain plants of the cabbage kind.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *greened*, grēnd; ppr. *greening*, grēn'ing. To make green.——**v.i.** To grow green.

greenback, grēn'bak, *n.* A note belonging to the paper-money of the United States, first issued in 1862, from the back of the notes being of a green colour.

greenery, grē'nėr-i, *n.* [*Green* and *-ery.*] A mass of green foliage; the green hue of such a mass.

green-eyed, grēn'īd, *a.* Having green eyes; jealous.

green-finch, grēn'finsh, *n.* A common British finch of a greenish colour.

green-gage, grēn'gāj, *n.* [After a person named *Gage*, who introduced it into England.] A species of plum having a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour.

greengrocer, grēn'grō-sėr, *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruit in their fresh or green state.

green-heart, grēn'härt, *n.* BEBEERU.

greenhorn, grēn'horn, *n.* [Alluding to a horned animal whose horns are green or immature.] A person easily imposed upon; a raw inexperienced person.

greenhouse, grēn'hous, *n.* A building principally consisting of glazed frames or sashes, for cultivating plants which are too tender to endure the open air.

greening, grēn'ing, *n.* A name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe.

greenish, grēn'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green.

greenishness, grēn'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being greenish.

greenly, grēn'li, *adv.* With a green colour; newly; freshly; immaturely.

greenness, grēn'nes, *n.* Quality of being green; viridity; immaturity; unripeness; freshness; vigour; newness.

green-room, grēn'röm, *n.* A room in a theatre to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

green-sand, grēn'sand, *n.* In *geol.* a name given (from the colour of some of the beds) to certain strata of the cretaceous series.

green-shank, grēn'shangk, *n.* A species of sandpiper with greenish legs.

green-sickness, grēn'sik-nes, *n.* Same as *Chlorosis*.

green-stone, grēn'stōn, *n.* [From a tinge of green in the colour.] A general designation for crystalline varieties of trap.

green-sward, grēn'swȧrd, *n.* Turf green with grass.

greenth, grēnth, *n.* [*Green* and *-th.*] The quality of being green; greenness.

green-wood, grēn'wụd, *n.* A wood when green, as in summer.—— **a.** Pertaining to a green wood.

greeny, grēn'i, *a.* [*Green* and *-y.*] Green; greenish; having a green hue.

greet, grēt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *greeted*, grēt'ed; ppr. *greeting*, grēt'ing. [A. Sax. *grétan*, to salute, hail, bid farewell=O. Fris. *grêta*, G. *grüssen*, D. *groeten*, to greet; G. *gruss*, D. *groet*, a greeting; connections doubtful.] To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute; to hail; to meet and address with kindness.——**v.i.** To meet and salute.—**greeting**, grēt'ing, *n.* Expression of one who greets; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

gregarious, grē-gā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd; seen also in *aggregate, congregate, egregious.*] Of or belonging to a flock or herd; having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone.

gregariously, grē-gā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a gregarious manner; in a flock or herd; in a company.—**gregariousness**, grē-gā'ri-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being gregarious.

Gregorian, gre-gō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to persons named Gregory.—**Gregorian calendar**, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gre-

gory XIII. in 1582, and now in use.—**Gregorian year**, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.—**Gregorian music**, a style introduced into the service of the church by Pope Gregory I. about the end of the sixth century.—**Gregorian telescope**, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by Prof. James Gregory of Edinburgh.

grenade, gre-nād', *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, fr. Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate, a grennde (the missile somewhat resembling the fruit), fr. L. *granatum*, a pomegranate, fr. *granum*, seed, grain. GRAIN.] A hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, or of annealed glass, filled with powder, fired by means of a fuse, and thrown among enemies.

grenadier, gren-a-dēr', *n.* [*Grenade* and *-ier*=Fr. *grenadier*.] Originally a soldier who threw hand-grenades; afterwards applied to tall soldiers distinguished by a particular dress; now to a regiment of British guards.

grenadine, gren'a-dīn, *n.* [Fr.] A thin gauzy silk or woollen fabric used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

gressorial, gres-sō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *gressus*, a going, step. GRADE.] Adapted for walking.

grew, grō, pret. of *grow*.

grewsome, grō'sum. See GRUESOME.

grey, grā. See GRAY.

greyhound, grā'hound, *n.* [Icel. *greyhundr*—*grey*, a greyhound; Sc. *grew*, a greyhound; origin unknown.] A tall, very slender, and fleet dog kept for the chase.

grice, grīs, *n.* [From. Icel. *griss*, a young pig; Sw. and Dan. *gris*, a pig.] A little pig, or simply a pig.

grid, grid, *n.* [Short for *gridiron*.] A grating; a gridiron.

griddle, grid'l, *n.* [W. *greidell*, fr. *greidiaw*, to heat, to scorch; Ir. *greidell*, fr. *greidaim*, I scorch.] A circular plate of iron, or a pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

gride, grīd, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grided*, grīd'ed; ppr. *griding*, grīd'ing. [Partly fr. O.E. *gȳrden*, to strike, pierce, cut, fr. *gerde*, a rod=*yard*; partly fr. O.E. *grede*, A. Sax. *graedan*, to cry.] To pierce; to cut; to give out a harsh or creaking sound; to jar harshly.——*n.* A grating or harsh sound.

gridiron, grid'i-ērn, *n.* [From *grid-* of *griddle*, and *iron*.] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish; a frame upon which a ship rests, for inspection or repair.

grief, grēf, *n.* [Fr. *grief*, grievance, what oppresses, fr. L. *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE (a.).] The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret; pain accompanying repentance; cause of sorrow; that which afflicts; affliction; trouble.—**To come to grief**, to come to a bad end; to meet with an accident.

grievance, grēv'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *grevance*, fr. *grevant*, pp. of *grever*, to grieve. GRIEVE.] A wrong suffered; cause of complaint; hardship; trouble.

grieve, grēv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grieved*, grēvd; ppr. *grieving*, grēv'ing. [O.Fr. *grever*, *grever*, fr. L. *gravare*, to burden, to grieve, fr. *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE (a.).] To cause grief to; to give pain of mind to; to afflict; to make sorrowful; to excite regret in; to sorrow over; to deplore.—— v.i. To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn; to lament.

grievous, grēv'us, *a.* [From *grief*, *grieve*, and *-ous*.] Causing grief; hard to be borne; distressing; great; atrocious; indicating grief.—**grievously**, grēv'us-li, *adv.* In a grievous manner.—**grievousness**, grēv'us-nes, *n.* Quality of being grievous.

griffin, **griffon**, grif'in, grif'on, *n.* [Fr. *griffon*, It. *grifone*, fr. L. *gryphus*, *gryps*, fr. Gr. *grypos*, a griffon, fr. *grypos*, hook-beaked.] A fabled monster, in the fore part represented as an eagle, in the hinder part as a lion; a vulture found in Southern Europe and North Africa; a severe and distasteful guardian; a new-comer or greenhorn (slang).

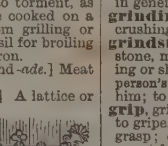
grig, grig, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *cricket*; in second sense with Sw. *kräka*, to creep.] A cricket; a grasshopper; the sand-eel.

grill, gril, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grilled*, grild; ppr. *grilling*, gril'ing. [From Fr. *griller*, to broil, fr. *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grate, O. Fr. *graille*; fr. L. L. *graticula*, corrupted for L. *craticula*, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates*, a hurdle. GRATE, CRATE.] To broil on a gridiron or similar utensil; to torment, as if by broiling.—— v.i. To be cooked on a gridiron; to suffer as if from grilling or broiling.—— *n.* A grated utensil for broiling meat, &c., over a fire; a gridiron.

grillade, gril-lād', *n.* [*Grill* and *-ade*.] Meat or fish broiled on a grill.

grille, gril, *n.* [Fr. GRILL.] A lattice or grating; a piece of grated work.

grill-room, gril'-rōm, *n.* A room where meat, &c., is grilled; a room in a restaurant where grilling is done.



Grille of Door.

grilse, grils, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The young of the salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water.

grim, grim, *a.* [A. Sax. *grim*, fierce, ferocious; akin to *gram*, furious; Icel. *grimmr*, savage, angry, *gramr*, wrath; Dan. *grim*, ugly; D. *graun*, angry, *grimmen*, to growl; G. *grimm*, furious, *grimmen*, to rage.] Of a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect; fierce; stern; sullen; sour; surly; ugly.

grimace, gri-mās', *n.* [Fr., a wry face, fr. the Teutonic; comp. D. *grimmen*, to snarl, to make faces. GRIM.] A distortion of the countenance; an air of affectation; a smirk; a wry face.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *grimaced*, gri-māst'; ppr. *grimacing*, gri-mās'ing. To make grimaces.

grimalkin, gri-mal'kin, *n.* [For *graymalkin*—*gray*, and *malkin*, that is *Mollkin*, dim. fr. *Mary*; comp. *Tom-cat*.] An old cat, especially a female cat.

grime, grīm, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *grime*, a spot or streak, *grim*, soot, lampblack.] Foul matter; dirt.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *grimed*, grīmd; ppr. *griming*, grīm'ing. To sully or soil deeply; to dirty.

grimily, grī'mi-li, *adv.* In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess, grī'mi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being grimy.

grimly, grim'li, *adv.* In a grim manner; fiercely; ferociously; sourly; sullenly; sternly.

grimness, grim'nes, *n.* Quality of being grim; fierceness of look; sternness.

grimy, grī'mi, *a.* [*Grime* and *-y*.] Full of grime; foul.

grin, grin, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grinned*, grind; ppr. *grinning*, grin'ing. [A. Sax. *grinnian*, *grennian*, to grin=Dan. *grine*, D. *grijnen*, G. *greinen*, to grin, to cry, to weep; perhaps allied to *groan*.] To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog; to set the teeth together and open the lips; to show the teeth, as in laughter or scorn; to fix the teeth, as in anguish.—— v.t. To show, set, or snap (the teeth) in grinning; to express by grinning.——*n.* Act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.

grin†, grin, *n.* [A. Sax. *grin*, *gyrn*, Sc. *girn*, a snare.] A snare or trap; a gin. [O. T.]

grind, grind, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ground*, ground; ppr. *grinding*, grīnd'ing. [A. Sax. *grindan*, to grind; not found in the other Teutonic tongues, but G. *grand*, sand, is of same root; cog. L. *frendere*, to gnash; perhaps Gr. *chrirein*, to graze or touch lightly; Skr. *ghrish*, to grind. *Grist* is from this word.] To break and reduce to fine particles or powder, as in a mill; to triturate; to sharpen by rubbing or friction; to polish by friction; to rub, as one against another; to oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; to crush in pieces; to ruin.——*v.i.* To make meal; to turn a mill; to be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; to be ground or pulverized by friction; to drudge or perform hard work; to study hard, especially for an examination (slang).——*n.* The act of one who grinds; a laborious spell of work.

grinder, grīnd'er, *n.* One who or that which grinds; a molar tooth; *pl.* the teeth in general.

grinding, grīnd'ing, *p.a.* Such as grinds; crushing; oppressing; harassing.

grindstone, grīnd'stōn, *n.* A circular stone, made to revolve, and used for grinding or sharpening tools.—**To bring or hold a person's nose to the grindstone**, to oppress him; to punish him.

grip, grip, *n.* [A.Sax. *gripe*, grip, fr. *gripan*, to gripe. See next.] The act of grasping; grasp; clutch; the grasp peculiar to any secret fraternity as a means of recognition; a fast hold: a hilt or handle; a small handbag or satchel (American).—— v.t. pret. & pp. *gripped*, gript; ppr. *gripping*, grip'ing. To grasp by the hand; to gripe; to clutch; to seize forcibly; to hold fast.——v.i. To take hold; to hold fast.

grip, **gripe**, grip, grīp, *n.* [A. Sax. *greóp*, a ditch; akin O.D. *grippe*, a ditch or trench.] A small ditch or furrow; a channel to carry off water or other liquid.

gripe, grīp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *griped*, grīpt; ppr. *griping*, grip'ing. [A.Sax. *gripan*, to gripe, to grasp=O. Sax. *grīpan*, O. Fris. *grīpa*, Icel. *grīpa*, D. *grijpen*, Goth. *greipan*, G. *greifen*, to seize; same root as *grab*, *grope*, *grasp*.] To catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers; to hold fast; to clutch; to clench; to pinch; to give pain to the bowels; to straiten; to distress.——v.i. To take fast hold with the hand; to clasp closely with the fingers.—— *n.* Grasp; seizure; grip; clutch; pressure; oppression; cruel exaction; something which grasps; *pl.* pinching pain in the bowels.

griping, grīp'ing, *p.a.* Grasping; greedy; extortionate; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.—**gripingly**, grīp'ing-li, *adv.* In a griping manner; with a peculiar pain in the bowels.

grippe, grip, *n.* [Fr.] A name for influenza.

gripper, grip'er, *n.* One who or that which grips; a contrivance that grips or seizes something.

grip-sack, grip'sak, *n.* A small satchel; a grip. [American.]

grisaille, grē-sāl', *n.* [Fr., fr. *gris*, gray.] A style of painting in various gray tints.

grisette, gri-zet', *n.* [Fr. Originally, a gray woollen fabric, much used for dresses by by women of the inferior classes, fr. *gris*, gray.] A young woman of the working-class in France; a belle of the working-class given to galety and gallantry.

griskin, gris'kin, *n.* [Dim. fr. *grise* or *grice*. GRICE.] The spine of a hog.

grisled, **grisly**, griz'ld, griz'li, *a.* Gray; of a mixed colour; grizzled.

grisly, griz'li, *a.* [A.Sax. *grislic* (in on-*grislic*), fr. *grīsan* or *āgrīsan*, to dread, to fear greatly; allied to G. *grieseln*, to shudder, *grausen*, to terrify; E. *gruesome*.] Dreadful; fearful; ghastly; frightful; horrible; terrible.

grist, grist, *n.* [A. Sax. *grist*, a grinding, fr. *grindan*, to grind.] Corn ground; corn for grinding; grain carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.—**To bring grist to the mill**, to be a source of profit; to bring profitable business into one's hands.

gristle, gris'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *gristel*, gristle, akin to *grist*, being named from the grinding or crunching it requires; comp. A. Sax. *gristlung*, a gnashing.] Cartilage.

gristliness, gris'li-nes, *n.* State of being gristly.

gristly, gris'li, *a.* Consisting of gristle; cartilaginous.

grist-mill, grist'mil, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

grit, grit, *n.* [A. Sax. *greót*, sand; akin to E. *grist*, *grout*, *groats*; comp. Icel. *grjót*, stones, rubble; G. *griess*, grit.] Sand or gravel; a kind of hard sandstone with sharp grains; structure of a stone in regard to

fineness and closeness of texture; firmness of mind; resolution; determination.

grit, grit, *n.* [A. Sax. *gryti*, coarse meal; akin to *grit*, *grout*, *groat*.] The coarse part of meal; *pl.* wheat or oats hulled or coarsely ground.

grittiness, grit'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being gritty.

gritty, grit'i, *a.* [*Grit* and *-y*.] Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

grizzle, griz'l, *n.* [From Fr. *gris*, gray, fr. O.G. *grîs*, G. *greis*, gray.] Gray; a gray colour; a mixture of white and black.—**grizzled**, griz'ld, *a.* Gray; of a mixed gray colour.—**grizzly**, griz'li, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray with age.—Grizzly or grisly bear, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

groan, grōn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *groaned*, grōnd; ppr. *groaning*, grōn'ing. [A.Sax. *grânian*, to groan, akin to *grîn*; comp. A. Sax. *grunan*, to grunt.] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to moan; to sigh; to complain or lament.——n. A deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; a deep sound uttered in disapprobation or derision; any low, rumbling sound.

groat, grōt, n. [D. *groot*, G. *grot*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin; so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III. the English had no silver coin larger than a penny. GREAT.] A former English coin and money of account equal to fourpence; a proverbial name for a small sum.

groats, grōts, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *grûtan*, groats; akin *grits*, *grout*.] Oats or wheat with the husks taken off.

grocer, grō'sėr, *n.* [Properly a *grosser*, or one who sells things in the *gross*; O. Fr. *grossier*, one who sells by wholesale, fr. *gros*, great. GROSS.] A shopkeeper or merchant who deals in tea, sugar, coffee, spices, &c.

grocery, grō'sė-ri, *n.*; pl. **groceries**, grō'sė-riz. A grocer's shop; the commodities sold by grocers.

grog, grog, *n.* [From 'Old *Grog*', a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage on board ships, from his wearing a *grogram* cloak in rough weather.] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; also used as a general term for strong drink.

grogginess, grog'i-nes, *n.* The state of being groggy.—**groggy**, grog'i, *a.* Overcome with grog; tipsy; moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner.—**grog-shop**, grog'shop, *n.* A dram-shop.

grogram, **grogran**, grog'ram, grog'ran, *n.* [Fr. *grosgrain*, coarse grain, of a course texture. GROSS, GRAIN.] A kind of coarse stuff formerly in use, made of silk and mohair or silk and wool.

groin, groin, *n.* [Same as *grain*, a fork or prong; Icel. *greinn*, a branch, an arm of the sea, *greina*, to branch off or separate; Sw. *gren*, a branch, *grena*, to divide.] The hollow part of the human body between the belly and thigh in front; in *arch.* the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle.

groined, groind, *a.* Having a groin or groins; formed of groins meeting in a point.

Groined Roof.

—**groining**, groin'ing, *n.* *Arch.* The arrangement of groins; groins collectively.

groom, grōm, *n.* [Perhaps fr. A. Sax. *guma*, O.E. *gome*, man, with an inserted *r*; comp. O.D. *grom*, Icel. *gromr*, a youth, which may be a different word. *Guma* (Goth. *guma*, O.H.G. *komo*) is the Teutonic word equivalent to L. *homo*, a man, whence *bridegroom* (A. Sax. *brŷdguma*).] A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable; one of certain officers in the royal household of Britain; a bridegroom.——v.t. pret. & pp. *groomed*, grōmd; ppr. *grooming*, grōm'ing. To feed and take care of, as a groom does horses.

groom's-man, **groomsman**, grōmz'man, *n.* One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

groove, grōv, *n.* [From D. *groeve*, *groef*, a furrow, a ditch, a channel=G. *grube*, a pit, hole, grave; the stem being same as in E. *grave*, v.t.] A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool; a long narrow channel of any kind; *fig.* fixed routine of life; a rut.——v.t. pret. & pp. *grooved*, grōvd; ppr. *grooving*, grōv'ing. To make a groove or grooves in; to furrow.—**grooved**, grōvd, *p.a.* Channelled; having grooves.

grope, grōp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *groped*, grōpt; ppr. *groping*, grōp'ing. [A. Sax. *grâpian*, to grope, fr *grâp*, a grip or grasp, fr. *grîpan*, to gripe. GRIPE.] To search or seek for something in the dark, or, as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way; to attempt anything blindly.—— v.t. To search out by feeling in or as in the dark (to *grope* our way).—**gropingly**, grōp'ing-li, *adv.* In a groping manner.

grosbeak, n. GROSSBEAK.

groschen, grō'shen, *n.* (*pl.* the same). [G., fr. L.L. *grossus*, thick—in opposition to ancient thin lead coins.] A German coin equal to a little over 1*d.* English.

gross, grōs, *a.* [Fr. *gros*, big, thick, coarse; L.L. *grossus*, thick, crass; of doubtful origin. Hence *grocer*.] Thick; bulky; corpulent; coarse; rough; rude; indelicate, obscene, or impure; sensual; great, palpable, or enormous; shameful, flagrant (a *gross* mistake, *gross* injustice); dense; not attenuated; not rare; not refined; whole; entire; stupid; dull; not acute or sensitive.—— n. Main body; chief part; bulk; the number of twelve dozen (being the *gross* or great hundred): has no plural form.—**A great gross**, twelve gross or 144 dozen.—**In the gross**, **in gross**, in the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together.

grossbeak, **grosbeak**, grōs'bēk, *n.* A name of finches distinguished by the thickness and strength of the bill.

grossly, grōs'li, *adv.* In a gross manner; coarsely; greatly; enormously; shamefully.

grossness, grōs'nes, *n.* Quality of being gross; coarseness; vulgarity; obscenity; greatness; enormity.

grossulaceous, gros-ū-lā'shus, *a.* [L.L. *grossula*, a gooseberry.] Pertaining to the gooseberry tribe of plants.

grot, grot, *n.* A grotto. [Poet.]

grotesque, grō-tesk', *a.* [Fr. *grotesque*, fr. *grotte*, a grotto, from the style of the paintings found in the ancient crypts and grottos. GROTTO.] Wildly formed; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic; fantastic; whimsical.——n. Whimsical figures or scenery; a capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation.—**grotesquely**, grō-tesk'li, *adv.* In a grotesque or fantastical manner.—**grotesqueness**, grō-tesk'nes, *n.* State of being grotesque.—**grotesquery**, grō-tesk'ėr-i, *n.* Grotesque whims or antics; grotesque conduct.

grotto, grot'tō, *n.*; pl. **grottos** or **grottoes**, grot'tōz. [Fr. *grotte*, It. *grotta*, fr. L. *crypta*, Gr. *kryptē*, a cave, a vault. CRYPT.] A natural cave or cavity in the earth; an artificial ornamented cave, for coolness and refreshment.

ground, ground, *n.* [A. Sax. *grund*, bottom, foundation, ground or soil = O. Sax. and O. Fris. *grund*, D. *grond*, G. *grund*, bottom, ground; Icel. *grunn(r)*, sea-bottom; Sw. and Dan. *grund*, a shallow; Goth. *grundus*, base or foundation: connections doubtful, the notion that it is connected with *grind* seems baseless.] Bottom or foundation†; the surface of the earth; the earth we tread on and subject to tillage, &c.; the soil; the soil of a particular country or belonging to a particular person; land; estate; (pl.) ornamental land about a mansion; the place for certain outdoor games; that on which anything may rest, rise, or originate; basis; foundation; support; reason; the first coat or layer put on the surface on which something is represented in painting; the principal or predominating colour; a foil or background; a composition spread over a plate to be etched to prevent the acid from eating into it except where lines are made by the etching-needle; *pl.* sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees.—**To fall to the ground**, to come to nought.—**To gain ground**, to advance; to obtain an advantage; to gain credit.—**To lose ground**, to retire; to lose advantage; to decline.—**To give ground**, to recede; to yield advantage.—**To stand one's ground**, to stand firm; not to recede or yield.——v.t. pret. & pp. *grounded*, ground'ed; ppr. *grounding*, ground'ing. To lay or set on or in the ground; to found; to rest or base; to settle in elementary or first principles; to fix firmly.——v.i. To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed, as a ship.

ground, ground, pret. & pp. of *grind*.

ground-annual, ground'an-nū-al, *n.* In Scotland, a perpetual rent upon land, such as houses are built on.

ground-bait, ground'bāt, *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water.

ground-floor, ground'flōr, *n.* That floor of a house which is on a level with the exterior ground.

ground-game, ground'gām, *n.* A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged-game.

ground-hog, ground'hog, *n.* The marmot of North America; also, the aardvark of South Africa.

ground-ice, ground'īs, *n.* Ice formed at the bottom before ice begins to appear on the surface.

ground-ivy, ground'ī-vi, *n.* A well-known labiate plant which creeps along the ground.

groundless, ground'les, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason; baseless; not authorized; false.

groundlessly, ground'les-li, *adv.* In a groundless manner; without reason or cause.

groundlessness, ground'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being groundless.

grounding, ground'ing, *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom; a spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre [*Shak.*].

ground-nut, ground'nut, *n.* Arachis.

ground-plan, ground'plan, *n.* A plan showing the divisions of a building on the same level as the surface of the ground.

ground-rent, ground'rent, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

groundsel, **groundsill**, ground'sel, ground'sil, *n.* [From *ground* and *sill*.] The timber of a building which lies on the ground; a sill.

groundsel, ground'sel, *n.* [O.E. *groundswell*, Sc. *groundie-swallow*, A. Sax. *grundeswelge*, *grundsweltige*, groundsel, lit. ground-swallowing; but properly *gunde-swilge*, 'puss-swallowing', from its use in poultices to sores.] A common annual composite weed, used as food for caged birds.

ground-squirrel, ground'skwir-el, *n.* The name of several animals allied to the true squirrels, but having cheek-pouches and living in holes.

ground-swell, ground'swel, *n.* A swell and heaving of the sea caused by some distant storm or other cause of disturbance.

groundwork, ground'wėrk, *n.* The work which forms the foundation or support of anything; the basis; the fundamentals.

group, grōp, *n.* [Fr. *groupe*, It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, a group; allied to *croup*, the buttocks of a horse; Icel. *kroppr*, a hump or

bunch. CROUP (rump) and CROP (craw of a bird).] A cluster or small crowd; an assemblage; a number collected; an artistic combination of figures; in scientific classifications a number of individuals having some resemblance or common characteristic. ——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *grouped*, grōpt; ppr. *grouping*, grōp'ing. To form into a group; to bring or place together in a group or groups. —**grouping**, grōp'ing, *n.* The art of arranging or mode of arrangement into an artistic group, in a picture or piece of sculpture.

grouse, grous, *n.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps erroneously formed as a singular to the old form *grice*, a grouse, on the supposition that this was a plural like *mice*; comp. O. Fr. *poule griesche*, a moor-hen—*poule*, a fowl, and *griesche*, speckled, gray.] The name of several wild rasorial birds, more particularly the moor-fowl or red grouse of Britain.

grout, grout, *n.* [A. Sax. *grút*, barley or wheat-meal; Icel. *grautr*, porridge; akin to *groats*, *grits* (which see).] Coarse meal; pollard; a thin mortar for pouring into the joints of masonry and brickwork; a kind of thick ale; lees, grounds, dregs.——**v.t.** To fill up with grout or mortar.

grove, grōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *gróf*, a grove, doubtfully derived from *grafan*, to dig, as being originally 'an alley cut out in a wood'. GRAVE (v. and n.).] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; an assemblage of growing trees; a small wood.

grovel, gro'vel, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grovelled*, gro'veld; ppr. *grovelling*, gro'vel-ing. [Akin to O.E. *grof*, *gruf*, flat, with the face towards the earth; Icel. *grufa*, to grovel, *grufl*, a grovelling; Sw. *grufva*, prone, with the face towards the earth.] To lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture; to be low or mean.

groveller, gro'vel-ėr, *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

grovelling, gro'vel-ing, *p.a.* Apt to grovel; abject; mean; base.

grow, grō, *v.i.* pret. *grew*, grō, pp. *grown*, grōn; ppr. *growing*, grō'ing. [A. Sax. *grówan*, past *greów*, pp. *grówen*=O. Fris. *growa*, D. *groeijen*, Icel. *gróa*, Dan. *groe*, Sw. *gro*, to grow, allied to *green* and *grass*.] To become enlarged in bulk by a natural and organic process, as animals and vegetables; to increase by absorption of nutriment; to increase in any way; to be augmented; to wax; to advance; to improve; to make progress; to extend; to swell; to come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed, as from a cause or reason; to accrue. —**To grow out of**, to issue from by growth; to result from, as an effect from a cause.—To grow up, to advance to full stature or maturity.—To grow together, to become united by growth.—To grow upon one, to become gradually and favourably impressed on his notice.——v.t. To cultivate; to produce; to raise from the soil.

grower, grō'ėr, *n.* One who grows.

growl, groul, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *growled*, grould; ppr. *growling*, groul'ing. [Comp. D. *grollen*, to growl or grumble, *krollen*, to caterwaul; G. *grollen*, to roar; N. *gryla*, to grunt; perhaps imitative of sound.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.——v.t. To express by growling.——*n.* The angry sound uttered by a dog; the grumbling sound uttered by a discontented or angry person.

growler, groul'ėr, *n.* One that growls; a grumbler; a four-wheeled cab (slang).

growling, groul'ing, *n.* Act of one that growls; grumbling or snarling; a rumbling sound as of thunder.

grown, grōn, *p.a.* [From *grow*.] Increased in growth; having arrived at full size or stature; grown-up.—**grown-up**, grōn'up, *a.* Having reached full growth; adult.

growth, grōth, *n.* [*Grow* and the *-th* of abstract nouns.] Act or process of growing; the growing of animals or plants; increase in any manner; that which has grown; product; advancement; progress.

groyne, groin, *n.* [GROIN.] A structure jutting into flowing water to keep it back.

grub, grub, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grubbed*, grund; ppr. *grubbing*, grub'ing. [O. E. *grubbe*, *grobbe*; akin to L.G. *grubbeln*, to grope; G. *grübeln*, to grub, to search; G. *graben*, to dig; E. *grave* (v. & n.).] To dig in or under the ground; to dig in old musty documents, &c.; to be employed meanly.——v.t. To dig; to dig up by the roots; to root out by digging. ——*n.* [From grubbing in the ground, dirt, &c.] The larva of an insect, especially of beetles; a caterpillar; a maggot.

grubber, grub'ėr, *n.* One who grubs; an instrument for digging up roots, weeds, &c.

grudge, gruj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grudged*, grujd; ppr. *grudging*, gruj'ing. [Formerly *grucche*, *grutche*, *grotche*, &c., fr. O. Fr. *groucher*, *grouchier*, *groucer*, to grumble; of doubtful origin.] To permit or grant with reluctance; to envy; to begrudge.——v.i. To be envious; to cherish ill-will.——*n.* Reluctance felt in giving; ill-will from envy or sense of injury; secret enmity.

grudger, gruj'ėr, *n.* One that grudges.

grudging, gruj'ing, *p.a.* Given to grudge; unwilling; showing reluctance.

grudgingly, gruj'ing-li, *adv.* In a grudging, unwilling, or envious manner.

gruel, grō'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *gruel*, for *grutel*, fr. D. or L.G. *grut*=E. *grout* (which see).] A kind of light food made by boiling meal or farinaceous substance in water.

gruesome, grō'sum, *a.* [From old or provincial *grue*, to shudder; comp. D. *gruwen*, Dan. *grue*, Sw. *grufva*, L.G. *grunen*, G. *grauen*, to shudder.] Causing one to shudder; frightful; horrible; repulsive to look on or hear of.

gruff, gruf, *a.* [Same word as D. *grof*, Dan. *grov*, G. *grob*, coarse, blunt, rude; connections unknown.] Of a rough or stern manner or voice; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.—**gruffly**, gruf'li, *adv.* In a gruff manner; roughly; sternly; harshly.

gruffness, gruf'nes, *n.* Quality of being gruff; roughness; sternness.

grum, grum, *a.* [Akin to *grim*; comp. Dan. *grum*, fell; W. *grwm*, surly; *grwmian*, to grumble.] Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; glum.

grumble, grum'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grumbled*, grum'bld; ppr. *grumbling*, grum'bling. [Same as D. *grommelen*, *grommen*, L. G. *grummeln*, Fr. *grommeler*, to grumble; comp. A. Sax. *grimman*, to murmur, to rage; E. *grim*, *grum*. This, like other words such as *grunt*, *growl*, may have been partly affected by sound-imitation.] To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint; to snarl; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound.

grumbler, grum'blėr, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who frequently complains; a discontented man.

grume, grōm, *n.* [O. Fr. *grume*, fr. L. *grumus*, a little heap.] A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence; a clot as of blood.

grumous, grūm'us, *a.* [See prec.] Thick; clotted; knotted; formed of coarse grains.

grumpily, grum'pi-li, *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner. [Colloq.]

grumpy, **grumpish**, grum'pi, grum'pish, *a.* [Connected with *grum*, *grumble*.] Surly; angry; gruff. [Colloq.]

grunt, grunt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grunted*, grunt'ed; ppr. *grunting*, grunt'ing. [Probably fr. an imitative root seen in A. Sax. *grunian*, to grunt, E. *groan*, Dan. *grynte*, G. *grunzen*, to grunt; comp. also L. *grunnire*, Fr. *grogner*, to grunt. *Grin* may also be connected.] To make a noise like a hog; to utter a short deep guttural sound.——*n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.—**grunter**, grunt'ėr, *n.* One who grunts; a hog; a pig.—**grunting**, grunt'ing, *n.* The guttural sound of swine or other animals.

gruyère, grü-yār', *n.* Cheese made from a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk, so named from Gruyère in Switzerland.

guaiacum, gwā'ya-kum, *n.* [Native name.] A South American tree and the resin obtained from it, the latter, as well as the bark and wood, being of medicinal value.

guanaco, gwa-nā'kō, *n.* [Peruv. *huanacu*.] A quadruped closely allied to the llama and alpaca.

guaniferous, gwā-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [*Guano* and *-ferous*.] Yielding guano.

guano, gwā'nō, *n.* [Sp. *guano*, *huano*, fr. Peruv. *huanu*, dung.] A rich manure composed chiefly of the excrements of sea-fowls in a decomposed state, brought chiefly from the west coast of South America and the islands of the Pacific.——**v.t.** To manure with guano.

guarantee, ga-ran-tē', *n.* [Fr. *garantie*, O. Fr. *guarantie*, a form of *warranty*. WARRANT, &c.] An undertaking by a third person that the stipulations of a covenant shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; one who binds himself to see the promise of another performed. ——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *guaranteed*, ga-ran-tēd'; ppr. *guaranteeing*, ga-ran-tē'ing. To warrant; to pledge one's self for; to secure the performance of; to undertake to secure to another (claims, rights, possessions); to undertake to uphold or maintain.

guarantor, gar-an-tor', *n.* A warrantor; one who gives a guarantee.

guard, gärd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *guarded*, gärd'ed; ppr. *guarding*, gärd'ing. [The form in which the Germanic equivalent of E. *ward* passed into English through the Norman= O. Fr. *guarder*, Fr. *garder*, to guard; *garde*, a guard or guardian. WARD. As to change of *w* to *gu* see GUIDE, GUILE.] To keep watch over; to defend; to protect; to shield; to secure against injury, loss, or attack; to keep in safety; to secure against objections or attacks.—**To guard one's self against**, to be on one's guard against; to take pains to avoid doing or saying.——v.i. To watch by way of caution or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of caution or defence.——*n.* One who or that which protects or defends; defence; shield; protection; a man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; a sentinel; a sentry; an escort; a person who has charge of a coach, a railway train, a tramway car, &c.; a state of caution or vigilance; care; attention; heed; a posture of defence; caution of expression; any appliance or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury; part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand; a chain or cord attached to a person's watch; an ornamental border or the like on one's dress.—**On guard**, acting as a guard or sentinel.—**To be on our (your, my, &c.) guard**, to be in a watchful state; to exercise caution.

guardable, gard'a-bl, *a.* That may be guarded or protected.

guarded, gärd'ed, *p.a.* Cautious; circumspect; framed or uttered with caution.

guardedly, gärd'ed-li, *adv.* In a guarded manner; with circumspection.

guardedness, gärd'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being guarded; caution; circumspection.

guard-house, **guard-room**, gärd'hous, gärd'röm, *n.* A house or room for the accommodation of a guard of soldiers, and where military defaulters are confined.

guardian, gärd'i-an, *n.* [Fr. *gardien*=E. *warden*.] One who guards; one to whom anything is committed for care or protection; one chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan or ward.——*a.* That guards; protecting; performing the office of a protector.

guardianship, gärd'i-an-ship, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

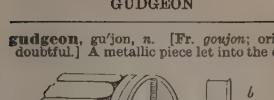
guard-ship, gärd'ship, *n.* A vessel of war for the protection of a harbour, river, &c.

guardsman, gärdz'man, *n.* An officer or a private in a body of guards.

guava, gwä'va, *n.* [The native name in Guiana.] A small tropical tree of the myrtle family, the fruit of which is made into a delicious jelly.

gubernatorial, gū''bėr-na-tō''ri-al, *a.* [L. *gubernator*, a governor. GOVERN.] Pertaining to government or to a governor.

gudgeon, gu'jon, *n.* [Fr. *goujon*; origin doubtful.] A metallic piece let into the end



a, Wooden Shaft. *b*, Gudgeon.

of a wooden shaft and forming a sort of axle to it; the bearing portion of a shaft.

gudgeon, gu'jon, *n.* [Fr. *goujon*, fr. L. *gobio*, *gobionis*, also *gobius*, a gudgeon.] A small fresh-water fish easily caught; hence, a person easily cheated or insnared.

guebre, **gueber**, gē'bėr, *n.* [Per. an infidel.] The name given by Mohammedans to the Persian fire-worshippers, called in India *Parsees*.

guelder-rose, gel'dėr-rōz, *n.* See GELDER-ROSE.

guerdon, gėr'don, *n.* [O. Fr. *guerdon*, fr. It. *guiderdone*, fr. L.L. *widerdonum*, corrupted fr. O. G. *widarlôn* (A. Sax. *witherlean*), a recompense, through the influence of the L. *donum*, a gift—fr. *widar* (G. *wider*), against, and *lôn*, reward (=E. *loan*).] A reward; requital; recompense: used both in a good and bad sense (poet. or rhet.).——v.t. To give a guerdon to; to reward.

guernsey, gėrn'si, *n.* [From the island *Guernsey*.] A sort of close-fitting woollen-knitted shirt.

guerrilla, **guerilla**, ge-ril'la; Sp. pron. ger-rēl'ya, *n.* [Sp. *guerrilla*, irregular warfare, dim. of *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, war, fr. O.H.G. *werra*, war. WAR.] A person engaged in irregular warfare.

guess, ges, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *guessed*, gest; ppr. *guessing*, ges'ing. [O.E. *gesse*=L.G. and D. *gissen*, Dan. *gisse*, Sw. *gissa*, Icel. *giska*, *gizka*, to guess, lit. to try to *get*, being a derivative of this verb. GET.] To conjecture; to divine; to form an opinion concerning without certain means of knowledge; to suppose; to surmise; to think; to imagine.——v.i. To conjecture; to judge at random. [This verb is much used colloquially in the United States in the sense of to believe, to be sure, or to soften a positive and definite statement.]——n. A conjecture; a surmise.—**guesser**, ges'ėr, *n.* One who guesses.

guess-work, ges'wėrk, *n.* Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture.

guest, gest, *n.* [A. Sax. *gæst*, *gest*=Icel. *gest(r)*; Dan. *giest*, D. O. Sax. L.G. and G. *gast*, Goth. *gasts*, a guest, a stranger; cog. Armor. *hostiz*, Rus. *gosty*, a guest; L. *hostis*, an enemy (whence E. *host*, *hostile*).] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another; a lodger at a hotel or lodging-house.

guffaw, guf-fą', *n.* [Imitative.] A loud or sudden burst of laughter.——v.i. pret. & pp. *guffawed*, guf-fąd'; ppr. *guffawing*, guf-fą'ing. To burst into a loud or sudden laugh.

goggle, gug'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *guggled*, gug'ld; ppr. *guggling*, gug'ling. [Imitative, suggested by *gurgle*.] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture; to gurgle.——n. A sound of this kind; a gurgle.

guicowar, gi'ko-wär, *n.* The title of a sovereign prince in India, the ruler of Baroda.

guidable, gid'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being guided.

guidance, gid'ans, *n.* [*Guide* and *-ance*.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

guide, gid, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *guided*, gīd'ed; ppr. *guiding*, gīd'ing. [Fr. *guider*=It. *guidare*, Sp. *guiar*—of Teutonic origin, and akin to G. *weisen*, to show, to lead, Goth. *witan*, to watch over, A. Sax. *witan*, to know, to *wit*, with change of *w* to *gu* as in *guile*, *guard*. WIT.] To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; to direct; to order; to influence; to give direction to; to instruct and direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.——n. [Fr. *guide*, It. *guida*, Sp. *guia*.] A person who guides; a conductor; one who directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director; a regulator; a guide-book; any contrivance intended to direct or keep to a fixed course.

guide-book, gīd'buk, *n.* A book for the guidance of travellers.

guideless, gīd'les, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director.

guide-post, gīd'pōst, *n.* A post for directing travellers the way; a finger-post.

guidon, gī'don, *n.* [Fr., lit. a *guiding* flag. GUIDE.] The flag of a troop of cavalry; a flag used to direct the movements of infantry; a flag used to signal with at sea, &c.

guild, **gild**, gild, *n.* [A. Sax. *gegild*, fr. *gild*, a payment, hence a society where payment was made for its protection and support, fr. *gildan*, to pay; or directly fr. Icel. *gildi*, a guild, feast, tribute; of similar origin =D. *gild*, a guild. GUILT, YIELD.] A corporation; a society or fraternity, associated for mutual aid and protection: such a society formed by workmen, traders, &c.

guildhall, gild-hąl', *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall.

guilder, gil'dėr, *n.* [D. and G. *gulden*, a florin; modified as if meaning a coin of *Gelders* or *Gueldres*.] A coin of Holland worth 1*s.* 8*d.* English; a florin; in *pl.* formerly=money [*Shak.*].

guildry, gild'ri, *n.* In Scotland, a guild; the members of a guild.

guile, gīl, *n.* [French form corresponding to E. *wile* (which see); O.Fr. *guile*, guile, fr. a Germanic form, with regular change of G. *w* into Romance *gu* (as in *guide*, *guise*).] Fraud; deceit; wile; subtlety; craft; cunning; artifice, duplicity.

guileful, gīl'ful, *a.* Full of guile; cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; subtle; fraudulent; treacherous; deceitful.

guilefully, gīl'ful-li, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

guilefulness, gīl'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being guileful; deceit; secret treachery.

guileless, gīl'les, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; simple; sincere; honest.

guilelessly, gīl'les-li, *adv.* In a guileless manner; simply; innocently.

guilelessness, gīl'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being guileless; simplicity; innocence.

guillemot, gil'e-mot, *n.* [Fr. *guillemot*, perhaps fr. Armor. *gwéla*, to weep, and O. Fr. *moteler*, a gull.] A marine swimming bird allied to the auks and divers.

guillotine, gil-o-tēn', *n.* [From Dr. *Guillotin*, the inventor or improver.] An apparatus for beheading persons by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts; a machine much used for cutting paper, straw, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *guillotined*, gil-lo-tēnd'; ppr. *guillotining*, gil-lo-tēn'ing. To behead by the guillotine.—**guillotinement**, gil-o-tēn'ment, *n.* Decapitation by the guillotine. [*Carl.*]

guilt, gilt, *n.* [A. Sax. *gylt*, a crime, fr. *gildan*, *gyldan*, to pay, to requite; akin Icel. *gjald*, payment, retribution, *gjalda*, to pay, to yield. GUILD, YIELD.] Criminality; sin; wickedness; that state of a moral agent which results from his intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law; culpability.

guiltily, gil'ti-li, *adv.* In a guilty manner.

guiltiness, gilt'i-nes, *n.* State of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.

guiltless, gilt'les, *a.* Free from guilt, crime, or offence; innocent; ignorant (with *of*: poet.).

guiltlessly, gilt'les-li, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

guiltlessness, gilt'les-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being guiltless; innocence.

guilty, gilt'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *gyltig*.] Justly chargeable with guilt or crime; not innocent; criminal; wicked; sinful; morally delinquent: with *of* before the crime; pertaining to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt (a *guilty* look).

guinea, gin'ē, *n.* [Because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.] A gold coin formerly current in Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling; a sum of money of the same amount.

guinea-corn, gin'ē-kōrn, *n.* A kind of millet cultivated in Guinea and elsewhere.

guinea-fowl, gin'ē-foul, *n.* A fowl allied to the peacocks and pheasants, common in Guinea.

guinea-grass, gin'ē-gras, *n.* A valuable fodder grass cultivated in the W. Indies, &c.

guinea-pepper, gin'ē-pep-ėr, *n.* A name of various kinds of pepper.

guinea-pig, gin'ē-pig, *n.* [Perhaps for *Guiana-pig*, as the animal is rather connected with that region than with Guinea.] A tailless rodent about 7 inches in length, belonging to South America, and often kept as a domestic pet.

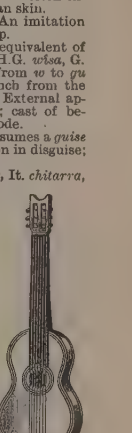
guinea-worm, gin'ē-wėrm, *n.* A worm common in hot countries, which often insinuates itself under the human skin.

guipure, gē-pūr', *n.* [Fr.] An imitation of antique lace; a kind of gimp.

guise, gīz, *n.* [Fr. *guise*, the equivalent of E. *wise*, mode, fashion, fr. O.H.G. *wisa*, G. *weise*, with common change from *w* to *gu* in words borrowed into French from the German; comp. *guile*, *wile*.] External appearance; dress; garb; mien; cast of behaviour; practice; custom; mode.

guiser, gīz'ėr, *n.* [One who assumes a *guise* other than his own.] A person in disguise; a mummer or masker.

guitar, gi-tär', *n.* [Fr. *guitare*, It. *chitarra*, fr. L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*, a kind of lyre.] A musical instrument having six strings, which are played by twitching with the fingers of the right hand.



Modern Guitar.

gular, gu'lėr, *a.* [From L. *gula*, the throat or gullet.] Pertaining to the gullet.

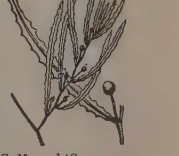
gulch, gulch, *n.* [Allied to Sw. *gölka*, to swallow, D. *gulzig*, greedy.] A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water; the dry bed of a torrent; a gully.

gulden, gul'den, *n.* The Austro-Hungarian florin, nominally equal to 2*s.*

gules, gūlz, *n.* [Fr. *gueules*, fr. *gueule*, a mouth (an open mouth showing red), fr. L. *gula*, throat.] The term applied to indicate red in heraldry.

gulf, gulf, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, Mod. Gr. *kolphos*, fr. Gr. *kolpos*, a gulf or bay.] A large indentation on the coast-line of a country and the sea embraced in it; a bay; an abyss; a chasm; a whirlpool; an absorbing eddy; anything insatiable; a wide interval, as in station, education, and the like.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gulfed*, gulft; ppr. *gulfing*, gulf'ing. To swallow up; to engulf.—**Gulf Stream**, a current of warm water which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, and sweeps northeastwards towards Europe.

gulf-weed, gulf'-wēd, *n.* [From being carried, as supposed, by the Gulf Stream.] A sea-weed found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean, where it covers vast areas; drift-weed.



Gulf-weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*).

gull, gul, *n.* [In Old and Prov. E. a young unfledged bird, lit. a yellow bird, from the yellowness of the beak and plumage of young birds, fr. O.E. *gul*, yellow=Icel. *gul(r)*,

Dan. *gul*, *guul*, yellow. YELLOW. Comp. Fr. *béjaune*, yellow-beak, novice.] A person easily cheated; a simpleton.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gulled*, guld; ppr. *gulling*, gul'ing. To beguile; to deceive; to cheat.

gull, gul, *n.* [From the Celtic; W. *gwylan*, Armor. *gwelan*, Corn. *gullan*, a gull.] A name for many marine swimming birds, having large wings, webbed feet, and a small or no hind toe.

gullet, gul'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *goulet*, the gullet, fr. L. *gula*, the throat.] The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the œsophagus; something resembling this.

gullibility, gul-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being gullible.

gullible, gul'i-bl, *a.* Easily gulled or cheated.

gully, gul'i, *n.* [Fr. *goulet*, a gullet, a channel for water, fr. L. *gula*, the throat. GULLET.] A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a ravine; a ditch; a gutter.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gullied*, gul'id; ppr. *gullying*, gul'i-ing. To wear into a gully or channel.

gulp, gulp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gulped*, gulpt; ppr. *gulping*, gulp'ing. [Same as D. *gulpen*, *golpen*, to swallow greedily; *gulp*, a gulp; comp. also Dan. *gulpe*, to disgorge.] To swallow eagerly, greedily, or in large draughts.——n. The act of taking a large swallow.

gum, gum, *n.* [Formerly *goome*, *gome*, fr. A. Sax. *góma*, palate, jaw = Icel. *gómr*), Dan. *gumme*, Sw. *gom*, L.G. *gume*, G. *gaumen*; root doubtful.] The hard fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.

gum, gum, *n.* [Fr. *gomme*, fr. L. *gummi*, Gr. *kommi*, gum.] A juice which exudes from trees or other plants and thickens on the surface, or is obtained from their seeds or roots.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gummed*, gumd; ppr. *gumming*, gum'ing. To smear with gum; to unite by a viscous substance.——v.i. To exude or form gum.

gum-arabic, gum-a'rab-ik, *n.* The juice of various species of acacia hardened in the air.

gum-boil, gum'boil, *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.

gum-dragon, gum-tragacanth, gum'-dra-gon, gum-tra'ga-kanth, *n.* TRAGACANTH.

gum-elastic, gum-ē-las'tik, *n.* Caoutchouc; india-rubber.

gum-elemi. ELEMI.

gum-juniper, gum-jū'ni-pér, *n.* The resin of a coniferous tree found in Barbary.

gum-lac, gum'lak, *n.* LAC.

gummiferous, gum-if'ér-us, *a.* [L. *gummi*, gum, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing gum.

gumminess, gum'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

gumming, gum'ing, *n.* A morbid exudation of gum in fruit-trees.

gummous, gum'us, *a.* [Fr. *gommeux*, fr. *gomme*. GUM.] Of the nature of gum; gummy.

gummy, gum'i, *a.* [*Gum* and *-y.*] Of the nature of gum; productive of gum; covered with gum.

gumption, gum'shon, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. O.E. *gome*, O. Sax. *góma*, Icel. *gaumr*, care.] Understanding; capacity; shrewdness. [Colloq.]

gum-rash, gum'rash, *n.* A mild species of eruption to which many children are subject soon after birth.

gum-resin, gum-re'zin, *n.* A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances.

gum-sandarach, *n.* SANDARACH.

gum-tree, gum'trē, *n.* The eucalyptus.

gun, gun, *n.* [O.E. *gonne*, *gone*, *gunne*, &c.; probably taken from the latter part of O.Fr. *mangonne*, a machine for throwing stones in sieges, a mangonel (the first part of which might have been misunderstood as = *man*, a man).] A name applied to almost every species of firearm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive.—**Great gun**, a cannon; a person distinguished in any department (colloq.).—**To blow great guns**, to be a tempest.

gun-barrel, gun'ba-rel, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.

gun-boat, gun'bōt, *n.* A small war-vessel armed with one or more guns of heavy calibre.

gun-carriage, gun'ka-rij, *n.* A wheel-carriage on which a cannon is mounted and by which it is readily moved.

gun-cotton, gun'kot-n, *n.* A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or similar vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry.

gun-fire, gun'fīr, *n.* The hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

gun-flint, gun'flint, *n.* Formerly, a piece of shaped flint, fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol to fire the charge.

gun-metal, gun'met-l, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin used for the manufacture of cannon, &c.

gunnel, gun'el, *n.* See GUNWALE.

gunner, gun'ér, *n.* One who shoots with a gun; one skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; a warrant officer in the navy who has the charge of the ordnance.—**gunnery**, gun'é-ri, *n.* The art of firing or managing guns or cannon; the science of artillery.

gunny, gun'i, *n.* [Bengalee.] A strong coarse cloth manufactured of jute in Bengal, for making into bags, sacks, &c.

gun-port, gun'pōrt, *n.* An opening in the side of a ship for a cannon.

gunpowder, gun'pou-dèr, *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried.—**Gunpowder tea**, a fine species of green tea with a granular appearance.

gunshot, gun'shot, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot; the firing of a gun.——a. Made by the shot of a gun, as a wound.

gunsmith, gun'smith, *n.* A maker or repairer of guns or small firearms.

gun-stone, gun'stōn, *n.* Formerly a stone projectile for a cannon.

gun-tackle, gun'tak-l, *n.* The tackle by which a gun is run up to or drawn back from the port-hole of a ship.

gun-wad, gun'wod, *n.* A wad for a gun.

gunwale, gunnel, gun'wāl, gun'el, *n.* [From *gun* and *wale*, the wale being a plank on the upper part of a ship's side.] The upper edge of a ship's side.

gurgle, gér'gl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gurgled*, gér'-gld; ppr. *gurgling*, gér'gling. [Probably imitative or connected with *gorge*, *gargle*, comp. G. *gurgeln*, It. *gorgogliare*, to gurgle. GARGLE.] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.——n. The sound produced by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or through any narrow opening.

gurgoyle, gér'goil, *n.* See GARGOYLE.

gurnard, gurnet, gér'nárd, gér'net, *n.* [O. Fr. *grougnaut*, Fr. *grognard*, a grunter, fr. *grogner*, L. *grunnire*, to grunt, fr. the sound these fishes make when taken from the water.] The name of certain marine fishes having an angular bony head.

gush, gush, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gushed*, gusht; ppr. *gushing*, gush'ing. [Closely connected with Icel. *gjósa*, to gush, *gusa*, a gush, to gush; L.G. *gusen*, to pour, O.D. *guysen*, to gush; allied also to A. Sax. *geótan*, Goth. *giutan*, G. *giessen*, to pour; E. *gut*, *gust* (of wind), *geyser*.] To flow copiously; to stream; to issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.——n. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid; the fluid thus emitted; an effusive display of sentiment.

gusher, gush'ér, *n.* One who or that which gushes; a person who is demonstratively sentimental.

gushing, gush'ing, *p.a.* Rushing forth with a gush; exuberantly and demonstratively affectionate or sentimental.—**gushingly**, gush'ing-li, *adv.* In a gushing manner.

gusset, gus'et, *n.* [Fr. *gousset*, fr. *gousse*, It. *guscio*, a pod, husk, or shell; origin doubtful.] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment; something resembling such a piece; a gore.

gust, gust, *n.* [L. *gustus*, taste, *gusto*, I taste (as in *disgust*); cog. Gr. *geuō*, *geusō*, I taste; Skr. *just*, enjoy; E. to *choose*.] The sense or pleasure of tasting; gratification of the appetite; relish; gusto; taste.

gust, gust, *n.* [Icel. *gustr*, a blast of wind; allied to *gush*.] A sudden blast or squall of wind; a sudden, violent burst of passion.

gustatory, gust'a-to-ri, *a.* [From L. *gustere*, to taste. GUST (taste).] Pertaining to gust or taste.

gusto, gust'ō, *n.* [It. and Sp. GUST.] Relish; keen relish; zest; taste; fancy.

gusty, gust'i, *a.* Subject to sudden gusts or blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

gut, gut, *n.* [A. Sax. *gut*, *gutt*, *guttas*, entrails = prov. E. *gut*, a water channel, a drain; O.E. *gote*, a drain; Fr. stem of A. Sax. *geótan*, Goth. *giutan*, to pour out. GUSH.] The intestinal canal of an animal; an intestine; *pl.* the digestive apparatus, viscera, or entrails; a preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes; a channel or passage.——v.t. pret. & pp. *gutted*, gut'ed; ppr. *gutting*, gut'ing. To take out the entrails of; to eviscerate; to plunder of contents; to destroy or take out the interior of.

gutta, gut'ta, *n.*; pl. **guttæ**, gut'tē. [L.] A drop; one of a series of pendent ornaments attached to certain under-surfaces in the Doric order.

gutta-percha, gut'ta-pèr'cha, *n.* [Malay, *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the tree.] The

Gutta-percha Plant (*Isonandra Gutta*).

hardened milky juice of a tree of Eastern Asia and its islands, resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties.

guttate, gut'āt, *a.* [L. *gutta*, a drop.] In *botany*, spotted, as if discoloured by drops.

gutter, gut'ér, *n.* [Fr. *gouttière*, fr. *goutte*, a drop, fr. L. *gutta*, a drop (whence also *gout*).] A channel at the side of a road, street, or the like, also at the eaves of, or on, a roof of a building for conveying away water.——v.t. pret. & pp. *guttered*, gut'érd; ppr. *guttering*, gut'ér-ing. To cut or form gutters in.——v.i. To become channelled.

guttiferous, gut-if'ér-us, *a.* [L. *gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, I bear.] Yielding gum or resinous substances.

guttle, gut'l, *v.t.* and *i.* [A form of *guzzle*.] To swallow greedily; to gormandize.—**guttler**, gut'lér, *n.* A gormandizer.

guttural, gut'tér-al, *a.* [Fr. *guttural*, fr. L. *guttur*, the throat (whence also *goître*).] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.——n. A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat; any guttural sound.

gutturalize, gut'tér-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gutturalized*, gut'tér-al-īzd; ppr. *gutturalizing*, gut'tèr-al-īz-ing. [*Guttural* and *-ize*.] To speak or enunciate gutturally.

gutturally, gut'tèr-al-li, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

guy, gī, *n.* [O. Fr. *guie*, Sp. *guia*, a guide, a small rope used on board ship. GUIDE.] A rope used to steady anything; a rope to steady an object which is being hoisted; a rope or rod to steady a suspension-bridge. ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *guyed*, gīd; ppr. *guying*, gī'ing. To steady or direct by means of a guy.

guy, gī, *n.* A fright; a person of queer looks or dress: from the effigy of *Guy* Fawkes burned in London on the 5th November.

guzzle, guz'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *guzzled*, guz'ld; ppr. *guzzling*, guz'ling. [O. Fr. *gouziller* (in *desgouziller*), to gulp down, to swill, connected with *gosier*, the throat.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.——*v.t.* To swallow greedily. ——*n.* A debauch.—**guzzler**, guz'lėr, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

gymnasial, jim-nā'zi-al, *a.* Pertaining to a gymnasium.—**gymnasiast**, jim-nā'zi-ast, *n.* One who studies in a gymnasium.

gymnasium, jim-nā'zi-um, *n.*; pl. **gymnasia**, **gymnasiums**, jim-nā'zi-a, jim-nā'zi-umz. [Gr. *gymnasion*, fr. *gymnos*, naked, athletic exercises in Greece being often performed naked.] A place where athletic exercises are performed; a school for the higher branches of education; a school preparatory to the universities.

gymnast, jim'nast, *n.* [Gr. *gymnastēs*. See prec.] One who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises.

gymnastic, jim-nast'ik, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*, Gr. *gymnastikos*. See prec.] Pertaining to a gymnasium or to athletic exercises.

gymnastically, jim-nast'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically.

gymnastics, jim-nast'iks, *n. pl.* The art of performing athletic exercises; feats of skill or address.

gymnic, jim'nik, *a.* [Gr. *gymnikos*, fr. *gymnos*, naked.] Pertaining to gymnastics.

gymnocarpous, jim-nō-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having a naked fruit.

gymnogen, jim'nō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and root, *gen*, to produce.] In *bot.* a plant with a naked seed; a gymnosperm.

gymnosophist, jim-nos'o-fist, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, *sophistēs*, a philosopher.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu ascetics who wore little or no clothing.

gymnosperm, jim'nō-spėrm, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, *sperma*, seed.] A plant with a naked seed; a gymnogen.—**gymnospermous**, jim-nō-spėr'mus, *a.* Pertaining to the gymnosperms; having naked seeds.

gymnospore, jim'nō-spōr, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, *sporos*, seed.] A naked spore.

gymnotus, jim-nō'tus, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, *nōtos*, the back, from having no dorsal fin.] The electric eel.

gynæcocracy, **gynecocracy**, jin-ē-kok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, *gynaikos*, a woman, and *kratos*, power.] Government by a woman or women; female rule.

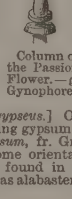
gynæcology, jin-ē-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, *gynaikos*, woman, and *-logy*.] The science of female ailments and peculiarities.

gynælatry, jin-ē-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, *gynaikos*, woman, *latreia*, worship.] The adoration or worship of woman.

gynander, ji-nan'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *gynandros*, of doubtful sex, *gynē*, a female, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] A plant which has the stamens and pistil consolidated into a single body.—**gynandrous**, ji-nan'drus, *a.* Pertaining to the gynanders.

gynarchy, jin'ār-ki, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, woman, and *archē*, rule.] Government by a female or females.

gynœcium, jin-ē'si-um, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, female, *oikos*, house.] The female portion of a flower; the pistil or pistils.



Column of the Passion Flower.—*g*, Gynophore.

gynophore, jin'ō-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, *gynaikos*, female, *phoros*, bearing.] The stalk on which the ovary stands in certain flowers; the generative bud of a hydrozoon.

gyp, jip, *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr. *gyps*, a vulture, from their alleged rapacity.] A term for a servant at Cambridge University.

gypseous, jip'sē-us, *a.* [L. *gypseus*.] Of the nature of gypsum; resembling gypsum.

gypsum, jip'sum, *n.* [L. *gypsum*, fr. Gr. *gypsos*, chalk; probably fr. some oriental tongue.] A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which by heat becomes the fine white powder known as plaster of Paris.

Gypsy, jip'si, *n.* See GIPSY.

gyral, jīr'al, *a.* [*Gyre* and *-al*.] Whirling; moving in a circular form.

gyrate, jī'rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gyrated*, jī'rāt-ed; ppr. *gyrating*, jī'rāt-ing. [L. *gyro*, *gyratum*, fr. *gyrus*, Gr. *gyros*, a circle. GYRE.] To turn round circularly; to revolve round a central point; to move spirally.——*a.* Winding or going round, as in a circle.

gyration, jī-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *gyratio*. See prec.] A turning or whirling round; circular motion.—**gyrational**, jī-rā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to gyration.—**gyratory**, jī'ra-to-ri, *a.* Moving in a circle.

gyre, jīr, *n.* [L. *gyrus*, fr. Gr. *gyros*, a ring, a circle.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

gyrencephalate, jī-ren-sef'a-lāt, *a.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] Having the hemispheres of the brain with numerous convolutions.

gyrfalcon, jėr'fą-kn, *n.* [L.L. *gyrofalco*, fr. *gyrus*, a circle, so called fr. its flight; or fr. L.L. *hierofalco*, 'sacred falcon', fr. Gr. *hieros*, sacred.] A species of falcon, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe.

gyroidal, jī-roi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Spiral in arrangement or action.

gyroscope, jīr'ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *skopeō*, I view.] A contrivance for exhibiting the phenomena of bodies in a state of rotation.

gyrose, jī'rōs, *a.* [GYRE.] In *bot.* bent round like a crook.

gyrostat, jī'rō-stat, *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *statikos*, stationary.] A modification of the gyroscope.

gyrus, jī'rus, *n.*; pl. **gyri**, jī'rī. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle.] A name given to the ridges or raised convolutions on the surface of the brain.

gyve, jīv, *n.* [Of Celtic origin; comp. Ir. *geibhionn*, fetters, W. *gefyn*, a fetter, a gyve.] A fetter or shackle, usually for the leg.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *gyved*, jīvd; ppr. *gyving*, jīv'ing. To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

H, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant often called the *aspirate*, as being a mere aspiration or breathing.

ha, hä. [A natural utterance found in various tongues.] An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, grief, &c.

habeas corpus, hā'bē-as kor'pus. [L., you may have the body.] A legal process by which a person who detains another in custody may be commanded to produce the body of this person and show the cause of his apprehension and detention.

haberdasher, ha'bėr-dash-ėr, *n.* [Lit. a seller of *hapertas*, fr. O. Fr. *hapertas*, a kind of cloth, a word of doubtful origin.] A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as woollens, linens, silks, ribbons, &c.

haberdashery, ha'bėr-dash-ė-ri, *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

habergeon, ha-bėr'jon, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*, fr. *hauberc*, a hauberk. HAUBERK.] A short coat of mail or armour, consisting of a jacket without sleeves.

habilatory, ha'bil-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing.

habiliment, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, fr. *habiller*, to dress, fr. L. *habilis*, fit, proper. ABLE, HABIT.] A garment or article of clothing. (Usually in pl.)

habilitate, ha-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *habilitated*, ha-bil'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *habilitating*, ha-bil'i-tāt-ing. [From L. *habilitas*, fr. *habilis*, fit, proper, whence *able*.] To qualify; to acquire qualifications, especially as a university teacher in Germany.

habit, ha'bit, *n.* [Fr. *habit*, fr. L. *habitus*, state, dress, manner, condition, &c., fr. *habeo*, *habitum*, I have, I hold: of similar origin are *habiliment*, *habitation*, *inhabit*, *exhibit*, *prohibit*, also *able*, *debt*, *duty*, &c.; L. *habeo* is probably cog. with E. *have*.] The condition or state of the body either natural or acquired; physical condition of the body; mode of growth of a plant; a tendency or aptitude for the performance of certain actions, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act: practice; usage; manner; way; custom; garb; dress; the outer dress worn by ladies while on horseback.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *habited*, ha'bit-ed; ppr. *habiting*, ha'bit-ing. To dress; to clothe; to array.

habitable, ha'bit-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *habitable*, fr. L. *habitabilis*, fr. *habito*, *habitatum*, I dwell; freq. fr. *habeo*, *habitum*, I have. HABIT.] That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of being an abode for human beings.

habitably, ha'bit-a-bli, *adv.* In such a manner as to be habitable.

habitant, ha'bi-tant, *n.* [L. *habitans*, *habitantis*, ppr. of *habito*.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident.

habitat, ha'bi-tat, *n.* [L. *habitat*, 'it dwells'.] The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.

habitation, ha-bit-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *habitation*, L. *habitatio*. HABITABLE.] Act of inhabiting; occupancy; an abode; a dwelling; a house; a residence.

habited, ha'bit-ed, *p.a.* Clothed; dressed.

habit-maker, ha'bit-māk-ėr, *n.* One who makes habits; a tailor who makes riding-habits.

habit-shirt, ha'bit-shėrt, *n.* A thin muslin or lace under-garment worn by females over the chest.

habitual, ha-bit'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *habituel*, L.L. *habitualis*, fr. L. *habitus*, habit.] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom; customary; according to habit; accustomed; usual; common.

habitually, ha-bit'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a habitual manner; by habit; constantly.

habituate, ha-bit'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *habituated*, ha-bit'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *habituating*, ha-bit'ū-āt-ing. [Fr. *habituer*, L.L. *habituo*, *habituatus*, fr. *habitus*. HABIT.] To train to a habit; to accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice; to inure.

habituation, ha-bit'ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of habituating, or state of being habituated.

habitude, ha'bit-ūd, *n.* [Fr. *habitude*, L. *habitudo*, fr. *habitus*. HABIT.] Customary manner or mode of life; long custom; habit.

habitué, a-bē-tū-ā, *n.* [Fr., pp. of *habituer*, to accustom.] A habitual frequenter of any place.

hachure, hach'ūr or à-shūr, *n.* [Fr., fr.

hacher, to hack. HACK (q.v.).] Short lines which mark half-tints and shadows in designing and engraving.

hacienda, ha-si-en'da, *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *facienda*, things to be done.] In Spain, Spanish America, &c., a farm-house; a farm.

hack, hak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hacked*, hakt; ppr. *hacking*, hak'ing. [A. Sax. *haccian*= D. *hakken*, Dan. *hakke*, Sw. *hacka*, G. *hacken*, to hack or chop; whence Fr. *hacher*, and fr. the latter E. *hatch* (in engraving), *hatchet*, *hash*.] To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle.——n. A notch; a cut; a kick at football.

hack, hak, *n.* [From *hackney*.] A horse kept for hire; a horse used in hard service; a worn-out horse; a person overworked; a writer employed in the drudgery of book-making.——a. Hired; much used or worn, like a hired horse.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hacked*, hakt; ppr. *hacking*, hak'ing. To use as a hack; to let out for hire.

hack, hak, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæc*, a grating. HATCH (n.).] A grated frame of various kinds; a frame for drying fish, &c.; a rack for cattle.

hackberry, hak'be-ri, *n.* [Same as Prov. E. *hag-berry*, bird-cherry = *haw*-berry, *hedge*-berry.] A North American tree bearing sweet edible fruits as large as bird-cherries.

hackbut, hak'but, *n.* HAGBUT.

hackee, hak'ē, *n.* [From its cry.] The common ground squirrel of North America.

hackery, hak'ėr-i, *n.* [Of Indian origin.]

Hackery or Bullock-cart.

A rude two-wheeled cart of India drawn by oxen.

hacking, hak'ing, *p. a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.

hackle, hak'l, *n.* [D. *hekel*, G. *hechel*, Dan. *hegle*, a hackle for flax or hemp; akin to *hook*. The secondary senses are from similarity to tufts of hackled fibres.] A hatchel, heckle, or comb for dressing flax; raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun; a long pointed feather on the neck of a fowl, or any similar feather; a fly for angling.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hackled*, hak'ld; ppr. *hackling*, hak'ling. To comb (flax or hemp); to hatchel or heckle.

hackler, hak'lėr, *n.* One who hackles.

hackmatack, hak'ma-tak, *n.* [Amer. Indian.] The American black larch.

hackney, hak'ni, *n.* [O. Fr. *haquenee*, Sp. *hacanea*, a nag; probably fr. O.D. *hackeneye*, *hakkenei*, a hackney; lit. perhaps a hacked or dock-tailed nag.] A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a hack; a nag; a coach kept for hire; a drudge, often a literary drudge.——a. Let out for hire; much used; common; trite.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hackneyed*, hak'nid; ppr. *hackneying*, hak'ni-ing. To use much; to practise in one thing; to make trite.

hackney-coach, hak'ni-kōch, *n.* A coach kept for hire.

hackneyed, hak'nid, *p.a.* [From *hackney*.] Used much; worn out; in everybody's mouth; trite; commonplace.

had, had, *pret.* and *pp.* of *have*.

haddock, had'ok, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A sea-fish allied to the cod, and esteemed excellent food.

hade, hād, *n.* [A. Sax. *heald*, inclined, bent; G. *halde*, declivity.] In *mining*, a slope or inclination; inclination of a vein or bed from a vertical direction.

Hades, hā'dēz, *n.* [Gr. *Hadēs*, *i.e. aidēs*, invisible, unseen, fr. *a*, priv., and *idein*, to see.] The invisible abode of the dead; the place or state of departed souls; the world of spirits.

hadj, haj, *n.* [Ar.] The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.—**hadji**, **hadjee**, haj'ē, *n.* A Mussulman who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca.

hæmal, hē'mal, *a.* [Gr. *haima*, blood. Some of the words in which this forms part are spelled indifferently *hē-* or *hæ-*; in others there is a preference. See also under HE-.] Pertaining to the blood; connected with the blood-vessels or the circulatory system.

hæmatemesis, hē-ma-tem'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *hæma*, blood, *emesis*, a vomiting.] A vomiting of blood from the stomach.

hæmatic, hē-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood.] Pertaining to the blood.

hæmatin. HEMATIN.

hæmatite, hē'ma-tīt, *n.* HEMATITE.

hæmatoid, hē'ma-toid, *a.* [Gr. *haimatoeidēs*—*haima*, *haimatos*, blood, *eidos*, resemblance.] Having the appearance of blood.

hæmatophilia, **hæmophilia**, hē'mat-o-fil'i-a, hē-me-fil'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, and *philos*, loving.] In *med.* a tendency to excessive bleeding from very slight injuries, or even spontaneously.

hæmatosis, hē-ma-tō'sis, *n.* [Gr., a changing into blood.] The arterialization of blood; the formation of the blood.

hæmatoxylin, hē-ma-tok'si-lin. HEMATOXYLIN.

hæmaturia, hē-ma-tū'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, *ouron*, urine.] A discharge of bloody urine.

hæmoglobin, **hæmoglobulin**, hē'mo-glō-bin, hē-mo-glō'bū-lin, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, L. *globus*, a ball.] The matter of a red colour contained in the red corpuscles of the blood.

hæmoptysis, hē-mop'tis-is, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, *ptysis*, a spitting.] The coughing up of blood.

hæmorrhage, hē'mor-āj, *n.* HEMORRHAGE.

hæmorrhoids, hē'mor-oidz, *n.* HEMORRHOIDS.

haft, hâft, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæft*, a haft=D. and G. *heft*, a handle; Icel. *hepti* (=*hefti*), Dan. *hæfte*, Sw. *häfte*, a haft, fr. the stem of *have* or *heave*.] A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand when being used.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hafted*, hâft'ed; ppr. *hafting*, hâft'ing. To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

hag, hag, *n.* [Shortened fr. A.Sax. *hægtesse*, *hægtes*; akin to G. *hexe*, D. *heks*, a witch; probably fr. A. Sax. *haga*, a hedge, G. *hag*, a wood (the meaning being woman of the woods).] An ugly old woman; a witch; a she-devil; a sorceress or enchantress; an eel-shaped fish that eats into other fishes and devours them.

haghut, hag'but, *n.* Same as *Arquebuse*.

haggard, hag'gärd, *a.* [Fr. *hagard*, wild, originally said of a falcon, fr. G. *hag*, a wood, and affix *-ard*. In a secondary sense perhaps for *hagged*, that is *hag*-like. HEDGE, HAW.] Wild; intractable (a *haggard* hawk); having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering; having the face worn and pale; lean-faced; gaunt.——n. An untrained or refractory hawk.

haggardly, hag'gärd-li, *adv.* In a haggard manner.

hagged, hag'ed, *a.* [From *hag*.] Like a hag.

haggis, hag'is, *n.* [From *hag*, to chop, a form of *hack*; comp. Fr. *hachis*, a hash.] A Scotch dish, commonly made of a sheep's stomach, with the heart, lungs, and liver minced, and mixed with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, &c., inside.

haggish, hag'ish, *a.* [*Hag* and *-ish*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly.

haggle, hag'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *haggled*, hag'ld; ppr. *haggling*, hag'ling. [Dim. of *hag* for *hack*, to cut.] To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to mangle.——v.i. To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil; to stick at small matters; to higgle.—**haggler**, hag'lėr, *n.* One who haggles.

hagiocracy, hā-ji-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *kratos*, rule.] The government of the priesthood; a sacred government; a hierarchy.

hagiographer, hā-ji-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One of the writers of the hagiography; a writer of lives of the saints.

hagiographic, hā'ji-o-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to hagiography.

hagiography, hā-ji-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *graphē*, a writing.] An account of the lives of the saints.

hagiologist, hā-ji-ol'o-jist, *n.* [See next.] One who writes or treats of sacred writings; a writer of lives of the saints.

hagiology, hā-ji-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *logos*, discourse.] Sacred literature; that branch of literature which has to do with the lives and legends of the saints.

hah, hâh. [See HA.] An exclamation expressing surprise or effort.

ha-ha, hâ'hâ, *n.* [Perhaps a reduplicated form of *haw*, a hedge.] A sunk fence or ditch.

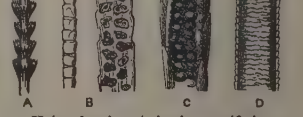
hail, hāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hægl*, *hagal*, *hagol*= G. L.G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hagel*, Icel. *hagl*, hail; root doubtful.] Frozen drops of rain or moisture falling from the clouds.——v.i. pret. & pp. *hailed*, hāld; ppr. *hailing*, hāl'ing. To pour down hail.——v.t. To pour down in the manner of hail.

hail, hāl, *interj.* [Same as *hale*, adj. = Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, hale. The salutation is equivalent to 'may you be hale, or in health'. HALE, HEALTH.] A salutation expressive of well-wishing.——n. A wish of health; a call.—**Within hail**, within call; within reach of the sound of the voice.—v.t. pret. & pp. *hailed*, hāld; ppr. *hailing*, hāl'ing. To salute; to welcome; to call to; to call to a person at a distance; to designate as; to salute or address as.——v.i. Used chiefly in the phrase *to hail from*, originally of a ship, which is said *to hail from* the port whence she comes; hence, to have as one's residence or birthplace; to belong to.

hailstone, hāl'stōn, *n.* A single mass of hail falling from a cloud.

haily, hāl'i, *a.* [*Hail* and *-y*.] Consisting of hail; full of hail.

hair, hâr, *n.* [A. Sax. *haer*, *hèr*=O. Sax. *hâr*, Icel. *hár*, O.D. *hair*, D. Dan. and G. *haar*, hair; perhaps akin to Icel. *hörr*, flax, E. *hards*.] A small filament or thread-like body issuing from the skin of an animal; the col-



A B C D

Hairs of various Animals magnified.

A, Indian bat. B, Mouse. C, Sable. D, Human.

lection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming a covering; anything similar; a very small distance; a trifling value; a species of down or pubescence on plants.—**To a hair**, to a nicety.—**To split hairs**, to be unduly nice in making distinctions.

hair-breadth, **hair's-breadth**, hâr'-bredth, hârz'bredth, *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.——a. Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow (a *hair-breadth* escape).

hair-brush, hâr'brush, *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

hair-cloth, hâr'kloth, *n.* A kind of cloth made of hair or in part of hair.

hair-dresser, hâr'dres-ėr, *n.* One who dresses or cuts people's hair; a barber.

haired, hârd, *a.* Having hair: mostly used in composition.

hairiness, hâr'i-nes, *n.* The state of being hairy.

hairless, hār'les, *a.* Destitute of hair: bald.

hair-line, hār'līn, *n.* A line made of hair; a very slender line made in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke.

hair-pencil, hār'pen-sil, *n.* A fine brush or pencil made of hair and used in painting.

hair-pin, hār'pin, *n.* A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position; especially, a doubled pin or bent wire used by women.

hair-powder, hār'pou-dėr, *n.* A fine-scented powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head.

hair-space, hār'spās, *n.* The thinnest space used by printers.

hair-splitter, hār'split-ėr, *n.* One given to hair-splitting.

hair-splitting, hār'split-ing, *n.* The act or practice of splitting hairs, that is of making minute distinctions in reasoning.

hair-spring, hār'spring, *n.* The fine hair-like spring giving motion to the balance-wheel of a watch.

hair-stroke, hār'strōk, *n.* The fine up-stroke in penmanship.

hair-trigger, hār'trig-ėr, *n.* A trigger to a gun-lock, so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece.

hair-worm, hār'wėrm, *n.* A filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth.

hairy, hār'i, *a.* [*Hair* and *-y.*] Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair; consisting of hair; resembling hair; of the nature of hair.

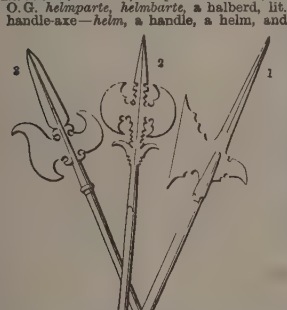
hake, hāk, *n.* [Prov. E. *hake*, a hook, fr.

Hake (*Merlucius vulgaris*).

the hook-shaped jaw of the fish.] A name of several fishes of the cod family.

hakim, hā'kēm, *n.* [Ar.] An oriental name for a physician.

halberd, hal'bėrd, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde*, fr. O.G. *helmparte*, *helmbarte*, a halberd, lit. handle-axe—*helm*, a handle, a helm, and



1, Halberd (time of Henry VIII.) 2, Double-axed Halberd (Charles I.) 3, Halberd (Charles II.)

parte, *barte*, an axe.] An ancient military weapon, consisting of a shaft some six feet long, ending with an axe and sharp head.

halberdier, hal-bėrd-ēr', *n.* [*Halberd* and *-ier.*] One who is armed with a halberd.

halcyon, hal'si-on, *n.* [L. *halcyon*, fr. Gr. *halkyōn*, *alkyōn*, a kingfisher.] A poetical name of the kingfisher, which was fabled to have the power of producing calm weather during the period of its incubation.—*a.* Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon; calm; quiet; peaceful.—Halcyon days, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood and the weather to be calm; hence, days of peace and tranquillity.

hale, hāl, *a.* [Same as Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, Goth. *hails*, in good health, sound, &c. (hence, *hail* in salutations); closely akin to A. Sax. *hāl*, whole, sound, whence E. *whole*; cog. with Gr. *kalos*, beautiful. Akin *heal*, *health*, *hallow*, *holy*.] Sound; healthy; robust; not impaired.

hale, hāl, *n.* [See HAUL.] A violent pull; a haul.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *haled*, hāld; ppr. *haling*, hāl'ing To take, pull, or drag by force.

haleness, hāl'nes, *n.* State of being hale; healthiness; soundness.

half, hăf, *n.*; pl. **halves**, hăvz. [A. Sax. *half* or *healf*=O. Fris. D. and Sw. *half*, Icel. *hálfr*, Goth. *halbs*, G. *halb*, half.] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts; a moiety: we usually say *half* a pound, *half* a mile, &c., omitting *of*.—*a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.—*adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree; to some extent: usually in compounds.

half-and-half, hăf'and-hăf, *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale.

half-binding, hăf'bīnd-ing, *n.* A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth.

half-blood, hăf'blud, *n.* Relationship between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both.

half-bred, hăf'bred, *a.* Imperfectly bred; mixed; mongrel.

half-breed, hăf'brēd, *n.* One born of parents of different races; specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites.

half-brother, hăf'bruH-ėr, *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.

half-caste, hăf'kast, *n.* One born of a Hindu and a European; a half-blood or half-breed.

half-cock, hăf'kok, *n.* The position of the cock of a gun when it is retained by the first notch.

half-crown, hăf-kroun', *n.* The half of a crown; a silver coin, value 2*s.* 6*d.*

half-dead, hăf-ded', *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.

half-dollar, hăf'dol-ėr, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents, or about 2*s.* 1*d.* sterling.

half-educated, hăf'ed-ū-kāt-ed, *a.* Imperfectly educated.

half-hardened, hăf-härt'ed, *a.* Not having the heart or inclination fully engaged; far from enthusiastic; lukewarm.

half-holiday, hăf'ho-li-dā, *n.* A day on which work is carried on only during a portion of the usual working hours.

half-hourly, hăf'our-li, *a.* Occurring at intervals of half an hour.

half-length, hăf'length, *a.* Containing one-half of the length.—*n.* Portrait showing only the upper half of the body.

half-measure, hăf'me-zhūr, *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort.

half-moon, hăf'mön, *n.* The moon when half its disc appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon.

half-pay, hăf'pā, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; a reduced allowance to an officer on his retirement from service, or when he is not in actual service.—*a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay.

halfpenny, hā'pen-i, *n.*; pl. **halfpence**, hăf'pens or hā'pens. A bronze or copper coin of the value of half a penny.—*a.* Of the price or value of a halfpenny.

half-pike, hăf'pīk, *n.* A short pike or spear-headed weapon.

half-price, hăf'prīs, *n.* Half the ordinary price; a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.

half-sister, hăf'sis-tėr, *n.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

half-sovereign, hăf'sov-ėr-in, *n.* A British gold coin, value 10*s.*

half-starved, hăf'stärvd, *a.* Almost starved; very ill fed.

half-tide, hăf'tīd, *n.* Half the duration of a single tide, or six hours nearly.

half-tint, hăf'tint, *n.* An intermediate colour; a middle tint.

half-truth, hăf'trōth, *n.* A statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth.

half-way, hăf'wā, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.—*a.* Equally distant from the extremes.

half-witted, hăf-wit'ed, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.

half-yearly, hăf-yėr'li, *a.* Happening in each half of a year; semi-annual.—*adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

halibut, **holibut**, hal'i-but, hol'i-but, *n.* [From *hali*, that is, holy, and *but* or *butt*, a flounder=D. *heilbot*, G. *heilbutt*, *heiligbutte*.] One of the largest of the flat-fish family, allied to the turbot, but less broad comparatively, valuable as food.

halidom, hal'i-dom, *n.* [A. Sax. *hāligdom*, holiness, fr. *hālig*, holy, and term. *-dom*. HOLY.] Holiness; sacred word of honour: formerly used in adjurations.

hall, hąl, *n.* [A. Sax. *heal*, *healle*=O. Sax. *halla*, D. *halle*, Icel. *höll*, *hall*, Sw. *hall*, Dan. *hal*, fr. root signifying to cover, seen also in E. *hell.*] A large room, especially a large public room; a room or building devoted to public business, or in which large meetings are held; a large room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby; a manor-house; the name of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; also the large room in which the students dine in common, and hence the students' dinner.

hallelujah, **hallelujah**, hal-lē-lū'ya, *n.* and *excl.* [Heb.] A word used in sacred songs of praise, signifying praise ye Jehovah.

halliard, hal'yärd. See HALYARD.

hall-mark, hąl'märk, *n.* The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality.

hallo, ha-lō', *interj.* Nearly equal to halloo, intended to call attention.

halloo, hal-lō', *interj.* and *n.* [Comp. G. *hallo!* and Fr. *halle*, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs; *haller*, to encourage dogs.] An exclamation used as a call to invite attention; also, a hunting cry to a dog.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *hallooed*, hal-lōd'; ppr. *hallooing*, hal-lō'ing. To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*.—*v.t.* To encourage with shouts; to call or shout to.

hallow, hal'ō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hallowed*, hal'ōd; ppr. *hallowing*, hal'ō-ing. [A. Sax. *hālgian*, to hallow, fr. *hālig*, holy. HOLY.] To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; to sanctify; to keep holy; to treat as sacred.

Hallow-e'en, **Hallow-even**, hal'ō-ēn, hal'ō-ē-vn, *n.* [For *All-Hallows' Even.*] The eve or vigil of All-Hallows' or All-Saints' Day. [Sc.]

hallowmas, hal'ō-mas, *n.* [A. Sax. *hālga*, a saint, and *mæsse*, mass, festival.] The feast of All-Saints or the time at which it is held.

hallucination, hal-lū'si-nā"shon, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, fr. *hallucinor*, I wander in mind, I talk idly.] An unfounded and mistaken notion; an entire misconception; a mere dream or fancy; a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which objects are believed to be seen and sensations experienced; the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived.—**hallucinatory**, hal-lū'si-na-to-ri, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

hallux, hal'uks, *n.* [Erroneous form, for L. *hallex*, the thumb or great toe.] The great toe or corresponding digit of an animal; the hind toe of a bird.

halm, häm, *n.* Same as *Haulm*.

halo, hā'lō, *n.*; pl. **halos**, hā'lōz. [Gr. *halōs*, a circular threshing-floor, the disc of the sun, a halo.] A luminous ring or circle appearing round the sun or moon; any circle of light, as the glory round the head of saints; a coloured circle round the nipple; an ideal glory investing an object.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *haloed*, hā'lōd; ppr. *haloing*, hā'lō-ing. To form itself into a halo.—*v.t.* To surround with a halo.

halophyte, hal'o-fit, *n.* [Gr. *hals, halos*, the sea, salt, and *phyton*, a plant.] One of the plants which inhabit salt marshes.

haloscope, hă'lō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *halōs*, a halo, and *skopeïn*, to view.] An instrument which exhibits all the phenomena connected with halos.

halt, hąlt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *halted*, hąlt'ed; ppr. *halting*, hąlt'ing. [A. Sax. *healtian*, to be lame, fr. *healt*, lame=Icel. *haltr*, L.G. Dan. and Sw. *halt*, Goth. *halts*, lame; Dan. and Sw. *halte*, to limp. In sense of to stop in marching, probably of German origin, fr. *halten*, E. to *hold*.] To limp; to be lame; to limp or be defective in regard to metre, versification, or connection of ideas; to hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to come to a stand; to cease marching.—— v.t. To stop; to cause to cease marching.—— n. Lameness; a limp; a stopping; a cessation of progress; stoppage when on the march.—**halter**, hąlt'ėr, *n.* One who halts or limps.

halter, hąl'tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hælfter*, headstall, noose=D. L.G. and G. *halfter*; origin doubtful.] A rope or strap and headstall for leading or confining a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *haltered*, hąl'tėrd; ppr. *haltering*, hąl'tėr-ing. To put a halter on.

halve, hăv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *halved*, hăvd; ppr. *halving*, hăv'ing. [From *half*.] To divide into halves or two equal parts; to join (timbers) by lapping or letting into each other.

halves, hăvz, *n.* pl. of *half*.

halyard, hal'yărd, *n.* [That is, *hale-yard*, *haul-yard*.] *Naut.* a rope or tackle for raising and lowering the yards.

ham, ham, *n.* [A. Sax. *ham*, *hamm*, the ham=D. *ham*, Icel. *hōm*, G. *hamme*, a ham, fr. a root meaning to bend, seen in Gr. *kamptō*, I bend; W., Ir. and Gael. *cam*, crooked, bent; also in *cam*, *chamber*.] The inner or hind part of the knee; the thigh or back of the thigh; the thigh of an animal, particularly that of a hog, salted and dried in smoke.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hammed*, hamd; ppr. *hamming*, ham'ing. To make into ham.

hamadryad, ham'a-drī-ad, *n.* [Gr. *hamadryas*, fr. *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree.] In classical mythology, a wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

hamate, hā'māt, *a.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked, fr. *hamus*, a hook.] Hooked; set with hooks.

ham-curer, ham'kūr-ėr, *n.* One who makes beef, pork, &c., into ham.

hame, hām, *n.* [Same as D. *haam*, a hame.] One of two curved pieces of wood or metal resting on the collar of a draught-horse, to which the traces are fastened.

hamiform, hă'mi-form, *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook, *forma*, form.] In the shape of a hook.

Hamite, ham'īt, *n.* A descendant of Ham; an Ethiopian.—**Hamitic**, ham-it'ik, *a.* Relating to Ham or his descendants; appellative of a class of African tongues, comprising Coptic, Ethiopian or Abyssinian, &c.

hamlet, ham'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *hamlet*, a dim. fr. the German word corresponding to E. *home*. HOME.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country, especially in England, without a church.

hammer, ham'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hamor*=D. *hamer*, G. and Dan. *hammer*, Icel. *hamarr*; root doubtful.] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like; a striking piece in the mechanism of a clock and a piano; that part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c., which when the trigger is pulled falls with a smart blow.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hammered*, ham'ėrd; ppr. *hammering*, ham'ėr-ing. To beat with a hammer; to form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating; to contrive by intellectual labour; to excogitate.—— v.i. To work with a hammer; to work; to be busy; to labour in contrivance.

hammer-beam, ham'ėr-bēm, *n.* A short projecting beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof.

hammer-cloth, ham'ėr-kloth, *n.* [Probably *hammer* here=D. *hemel*, top of a coach, cover, canopy.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages.

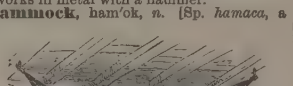
hammer-fish, ham'ėr-fish, *n.* A shark the head of which resembles a hammer.

hammer-head, ham'ėr-hed, *n.* The iron head of a hammer; the hammer-fish.

hammer-headed, ham'ėr-hed-ed, *a.* Having a head resembling a hammer.

hammerman, ham'ėr-man, *n.* One who works in metal with a hammer.

hammock, ham'ok, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*, a



Sailor's Hammock suspended by hooks.

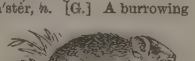
word of W. Indian origin.] A kind of hanging bed, suspended by cords and hooks.

hamous, **hamose**, hā'mus, hā'mōs, *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook.] Hooked; having the end hooked or curved.

hamper, ham'pėr, *n.* [Contracted fr. *hanaper*.] A large rude basket for conveying things to market, &c.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *hampered*, ham'pėrd; ppr. *hampering*, ham'pėr-ing. To put into a hamper.

hamper, ham'pėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hampered*, ham'pėrd; ppr. *hampering*, ham'pėr-ing. [A nasalized form corresponding to D. *haperen*, to stammer, falter, stick fast; comp. Sc. *hamp*, to stammer; Goth. *hamfs*, *hanfs*, mutilated.] To impede in motion or progress; to hinder from free action or motion; to shackle; to encumber; to perplex; to embarrass.——n. Something that hampers or encumbers; a clog.

hamster, ham'stėr, *n.* [G.] A burrowing animal of the rat family common in Germany, having a short tail and cheek-pouches.



Hamster (*Cricetus vulgaris* or *frumentarius*).

hamstring, ham'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstringed*, ham'strung, ham'stringd; ppr. *hamstringing*, ham'string-ing. To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

hanaper, han'a-pėr, *n.* [L.L. *hanaperium*, lit. a receptacle for cups, fr. *hanapus*, a cup, fr. O.H.G. *hnap*, A. Sax. *hnœp*, a cup; hence *hamper*, n.] A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for carrying with them their money; the king's treasury.

hanch, hānch, *n.* HAUNCH.

hand, hand, *n.* [A. Sax. *hand*, *hond*, common, in similar forms, to all the Teutonic tongues, but with no other known connections; allied to Goth. *hinthan*, to capture; O.E. *hent*, to seize; perhaps also to *hunt*. *Handsel*, *handle*, *handy*, *handsome* are derivatives.] The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the corresponding member in certain of the lower animals; a measure of four inches; a palm; side or direction, right or left; power of performance; skill; agency; part in performing; manner of acting or performance; possession; power; the cards held at a game; a player; an index, or what acts like a hand in pointing; a male or female in relation to an employer; a person employed on board ship or in manufactories; a person with some special faculty or ability; style of penmanship.—**At hand**, near; not far distant. —**At first hand**, from the producer or seller; **at second hand**, or simply **second hand**, from an intermediate purchaser.—**By hand**, with the hands and not by the use of machinery, &c.—**For one's own hand**, on one's own account; for one's self.—**From hand to hand**, from one person to another.—**In hand**, in ready money; in possession; in preparation or execution.—**Off hand**, without hesitation or difficulty; without previous preparation. —**Off one's hands**, out of one's care or attention; ended.—**On hand**, in present possession.—**On one's hands**, under one's care or management; as a burden upon one.—**Out of hand**, at once; directly; off one's hands. —**To one's hand**, already prepared; ready to be received.—**Under one's hand**, with the proper writing or signature of the name.—**Hand in hand**, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.—**Hand to hand**, in close union; in close fight. —**Hand to mouth**, as want requires; without making previous provision or having an abundant previous supply.—**Hands off!** keep off; forbear; refrain from blows.—**Clean hands**, innocence; freedom from guilt.—**To ask the hand of**, to ask in marriage.—**To be hand and glove with**, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.—**To bear a hand**, to give assistance quickly.—**To change hands**, to change owners.—**To come to hand**, to be received; to come within one's reach. —**To have one's hands full**, to be fully occupied; to have a great deal to do.—**To lay hands on**, to seize; to assault.—**Laying on of hands**, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office.—**To lend a hand**, to give assistance. —**To set the hand to**, to engage in; to undertake.—**To shake hands**, to clasp the right hand mutually as a greeting or in token of friendship or reconciliation.—**To take by the hand**, to take under one's protection.—**To take in hand**, to attempt; to undertake; to seize and deal with (a person).—**To wash one's hands of**, to have nothing more to do with; to renounce all connection with or interest in.——v.t. pret. & pp. *handed*, hand'ed; ppr. *handing*, hand'ing. To give or transmit with the hand; to lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct; to manage; to handle.—**To hand down**, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor.——a. Belonging to, pertaining to, or used by the hand. (Much used in composition.)

hand-ball, hand'bąl, *n.* A game in which a ball is thrown with the hands.

hand-barrow, hand'ba-rō, *n.* A barrow or flat frame for carrying weights, borne by the hands of men.

hand-basket, hand'bas-ket, *n.* A small portable basket.

hand-bell, hand'bel, *n.* A small bell rung when held by the hand; a table-bell.

handbill, hand'bil, *n.* A loose printed sheet, &c., to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.

handbook, hand'bųk, *n.* A book for the hand; a manual; a guide-book for travellers.

handbreadth, hand'bredth, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

hand-cart, hand'kärt, *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

handcuff, hand'kuf, *n.* [Modified fr. A.Sax. *handcops*—*hand*, the hand, *cops*, a fetter.] A fetter or manacle for the hands or wrists. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *handcuffed*, hand'kuft; ppr. *handcuffing*, hand'kuf-ing. To manacle or confine with handcuffs.

handed, hand'ed, *a.* Having hands; having hands of this or that character; used especially in compounds (right-*handed*, left-*handed*, empty-*handed*, full-*handed*, &c.).

hand-footed, hand'fųt-ed, *a.* Having feet formed like human hands.

handful, hand'fųl, *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain; as much as the arms will embrace; a small quantity or number.

hand-gallop, hand-gal'ųp, *n.* A slow and easy gallop.

hand-glass, hand'glăs, *n.* A glass used for placing over plants to protect them.

hand-grenade, hand'gren-ād, *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

handgrip, hand'grip, *n.* A handle; a close grasp in contest.

handicap, han'di-kap, *n.* [For *hand i' cap, hand in the cap*, the allusion being to drawing a lot out of a cap, from the fairness of both principles.] In racing, games, &c., an allowance by which superior competitors are brought as nearly as possible to an equality with the others; a race or contest so arranged.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *handicapped*, han'di-kapt; ppr. *handicapping*, han'di-kaping. To put a handicap on; to equalize by a handicap.—**handicapper**, han'di-kaper, *n.* One who handicaps.

handicraft, hand'i-kráft, *n.* [Equivalent to *hand-craft*, the *i* representing old prefix *ge*, as in *handiwork*.] Work performed by the hand; manual occupation.—**handicraftsman**, hand'i-kráfts-man, *n.* A man skilled in a handicraft; an artisan.

handily, hand'i-li, *adv.* In a handy manner.—**handiness**, hand'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being handy.

handiwork, hand'i-wêrk, *n.* [A. Sax. *handgeweorc*, fr. *hand*, the hand, and *geweorc* =*weorc*, work, with prefix *ge*.] Work of the hands; product of manual labour; manufacture; the work or deed of any person; the result of a person's actions.

handkerchief, hand'ker-chif, *n.* [*Hand* and *kerchief*. KERCHIEF.] A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for wiping the face, mouth, nose, or hands, as occasion requires; a similar piece of cloth worn about the neck.

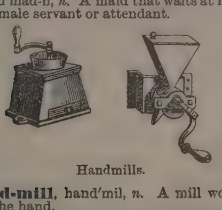
handle, han'dl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *handled*, han'dld; ppr. *handling*, han'dling. [A. Sax. *handlian*, to handle, a kind of freq. fr. *hand* =D. *handelen*, Dan. *handle*, Icel. *höndla*, G. *handeln*.] To touch or feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand; to manage; to use; to wield; to treat or to discourse on; to discuss; to deal with; to treat or use well or ill; to practise on.——*n.* [A. Sax. *handle*.] That part of a vessel, tool, or instrument which is held in the hand when used; that of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose.—**To give a handle**, to furnish an occasion.—**A handle to one's name**, a title (colloq.).

handline, hand'lin, *n.* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.

hand-loom, hand'lōm, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a *power-loom*.

hand-made, hand'mād, *a.* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine.

handmaid, **handmaiden**, hand'mād, hand'mād-n, *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.



Handmills.

hand-mill, hand'mil, *n.* A mill worked by the hand.

handrail, hand'rāl, *n.* A rail for the hand, supported by balusters, &c., as in staircases.

hand-saw, hand'sạ, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.

hand-screw, hand'skrō, *n.* An appliance for raising heavy weights; a jack.

handsel, hand'sel, *n.* [A. Sax. *hand-selen*, a putting into another's hand, fr. *hand*, and *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, bestow, *sell*; similarly Icel. *handsal* (fr. *hand*, and *sal*, sale), a bargain by shaking hands; Dan. *handsel*, handsel, earnest.] A gift delivered into another's hand; money for the first sale; an earnest; a new-year's gift; the first act of using anything.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *handseled*, hand'seld; ppr. *handseling*, hand'seling. To give a handsel to; to use or do for the first time.

handsome, hand'sum, *a.* [Originally handy, convenient, fr. *hand*, and term. *-some*=D. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, mild; G. *handsam*, convenient, favourable.] Possessing a form agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; having a certain share of beauty along with dignity; moderately beautiful; having symmetry of parts; well formed; shapely; ample; large; liberal; generous.

handsomely, hand'sum-li, *adv.* In a handsome manner; with due symmetry or proportions; amply; generously; liberally.

handsomeness, hand'sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being handsome.

handspike, hand'spīk, *n.* A wooden bar or lever used for various purposes.

handwriting, hand-rit'ing, *n.* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; any writing.

hand-wrought, hand'rạt, *a.* Wrought or made by hand and not by machinery.

handy, hand'i, *a.* [From *hand*; comp. D. and L. G. *handig*, handy.] Skilled to use the hands with ease; dexterous; ready; adroit; ingenious; ready to the hand; near; convenient for use.

hang, hang, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hung* or *hanged*, hung, hangd (the latter being obsolete except in sense to put to death by the rope); ppr. *hanging*, hang'ing. [A. Sax. *hangian*, to hang or be suspended (pret. *hangode*), and *hôn* (contracted for *hahan*, *hanhan*), pret. *heng*, pp. *hangen*, to suspend; O.H.G. *hahan*, G. *hangen*, *hängen*, Dan. *hænge*, Icel. *hanga*, *hengja*, Goth. *hahan*, to suspend, to hang. Akin *hank*, *hanker*, *hinge*.] To suspend; to fasten without support from below: often with *up*; to put to death by a halter; to fit up so as to allow of free motion; to cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended; to cause or suffer to assume a drooping attitude (as *hang* the head).—**To hang fire**, to be slow in going off: said of a gun; hence, to be slow in acting or in execution.—**To hang out**, to suspend in open view; to suspend in the open air.—**To hang up**, to suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided.——*v.i.* To be suspended; to dangle; to depend; to bend forward or downward; to lean or incline; to be attached or connected in various ways; to cling; to adhere; to hover; to impend; to linger, lounge, loiter; to be in suspense; to incline; to have a steep declivity; to be put to death by suspension from the neck.—**To hang back**, to loiter or hesitate; to incline to retire; to go reluctantly forward.—**To hang on** or **upon**, to cling to; to weigh upon; to rest; to be dependent on; to regard with the closest attention.—**To hang together**, to be closely united; to be self-consistent.——*n.* The way a thing hangs; slope or declivity; inclination, bent, or tendency.

hang-dog, hang'dog, *n.* A base and degraded character, fit only to be the hangman of dogs.——*a.* Having a low, degraded, or blackguard-like appearance.

hanger, hang'er, *n.* One who or that which hangs; a short broad sword, formerly used and suspended from the girdle; a sloping wood; that from which something is hung.

hanger-on, hang-er-on', *n.*; pl. **hangers-on**, hang'ėrz-on. A servile dependant; a parasite.

hanging, hang'ing, *n.* Act of suspending; death by the halter; *pl.* linings for rooms of arras, tapestry, paper, &c.

hangman, hang'man, *n.* One who hangs another or is employed to hang criminals.

hangnail, hang'nāl, *n.* Same as *Agnail*.

hank, hangk, *n.* [Same as Icel. *hönk*, a hank or skein; Dan *hank*, a hook, a clasp; Sw. *hank*, a band; akin to *hang*; Icel. *hangr*, a hank.] A parcel of two or more skeins of silk or thread tied together.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hanked*, hangkt; ppr. *hanking*, hangk'ing. To form into hanks; to draw tight.

hanker, hang'kėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hankered*, hang'kėrd; ppr. *hankering*, hang'kėr-ing. [Same as D. *hankeren*, *hunkeren*, to desire, to long after; probably akin to *hang*, *hunger*.] To desire eagerly and longingly; to have an uneasy desire or craving; to think of something longingly: followed by *after*.

hansom, **hansom-cab**, han'sum, han'sum-kab, *n.* A two-wheeled cab, so named after the inventor.

hap, hap, *n.* [Icel. *happ*, good fortune, luck; comp. A. Sax. *gehep*, fit; D. *happen*, to snatch at; hence *happen*, *happy*, *mishap*, *perhaps*.] Chance; luck; fortune; vicissitude.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *happed*, hapt; ppr. *happing*, hap'ing. To happen; to befall; to come by chance.—**hap-hazard**, hap-ha'zėrd, *n.* Chance; accident.—**hapless**, hap'les, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.—**haplessly**, hap'les-li, *adv.* In a hapless manner.—**haply**, hap'li, *adv.* By hap or chance; perhaps; it may be.

happen, hap'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *happened*, hap'nd; ppr. *happening*, hap'n-ing. [From *hap*.] To come by hap or chance; to fall out; to chance; to take place; to occur.

happily, hap'i-li, *adv.* In a happy manner; fortunately; luckily; prosperously; successfully; felicitously; gracefully; haply.

happiness, hap'i-nes, *n.* State of being happy; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified; felicity; enjoyment of pleasure; good luck; good fortune.

happy, hap'i, *a.* [*Hap* and *-y*.] Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure; prosperous; fortunate; successful; bringing, attended with, or showing enjoyment; propitious; favourable; well suited for a purpose or occasion; well devised; felicitous; apt; living in concord.

harangue, ha-rang', *n.* [Fr. *harangue*= Pr. *arengua*, Sp. & Pg. *arenga*, It. *aringa*, a harangue, lit. a speech made to a *ring* of people, fr. O.H.G. *hring*, a circle, a ring. RING.] A noisy, pompous, or bombastic address; a popular oration; a declamatory public address; a tirade.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *harangued*, ha-rangd'; ppr. *haranguing*, ha-rang'ing. To make a harangue; to make a noisy or pretentious speech.——*v.t.* To address by a harangue.—**haranguer**, ha-rang'ėr, *n.* One who harangues.

harass, ha'ras, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *harassed*, ha'rast; ppr. *harassing*, ha'ras-ing. [Fr. *harasser*, probably connected with *harier*, to harry, vex; *harer*, to set a dog on.] To vex; to distress; to weary; to fatigue; to tire with bodily labour; to fatigue with importunity, care, or perplexity; to annoy by repeated attacks.—**harassing**, ha'ras-ing, *p.a.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing; tending to wear with care or anxiety.—**harassment**, ha'rasment, *n.* The act of harassing or state of being harassed.

harbinger, här'bin-jėr, *n.* [O.E. *harbegier*, *harbergeour*, *harbesher*, &c., one who provides *harbourage* or lodging, a harbinger; for the insertion of the *n* compare *messenger*, *passenger*. HARBOUR.] A person who went before to provide harbour or lodgings for those that followed; hence, a forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *harbingered*, här'bin-jėrd; ppr. *harbingering*, här'bin-jėr-ing. To precede as harbinger; to presage or predetermine, as a harbinger.

harbour, **harbor**, här'bėr, *n.* [Formerly *herborough*, same as L.G. *harbarge*, D. *herberg*, Icel. *herbergi*, Sw. *herberge*, G. *herberge*; lit. army-shelter, the elements corresponding to A. Sax. *here*, army, and *beorgan*, to shelter or protect.] A place of shelter; an asylum; a shelter; a port or haven for ships.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *harboured*, här'bėrd; ppr. *harbouring*, här'bėr-ing. To shelter or take under protection; to protect; to entertain or cherish in the mind.——*v.i.* To take refuge or shelter; to lodge or abide for a time.

harbourage, här'bėr-āj, *n.* State of being harboured; shelter; lodgment.

harbourer, här'bėr-ėr, *n.* One who harbours.

harbourless, här'bėr-les, *a.* Without a harbour; destitute of shelter.

harbour-master, här'bėr-mas-tėr, *n.* An officer who attends to the berthing, &c., of ships in a harbour.

hard, härd, *a.* [A.Sax. *heard*=Goth. *hardus*, Icel. *hardr*, Dan. *huard*, D. and L.G. *hard*, G. *hart*; cog. Gr. *kratys*, strong, *kratos*, *kartos*, strength (as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, &c.). Hence *hardy*.] Not easily penetrated or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; firm; solid; compact: opposite of *soft*; difficult to the understanding; difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties or obstacles; painful; distressing; laborious; fatiguing; arduous; oppressive; cruel; unfeeling; insensible; severe; abusive; unreasonable; unjust; pinching with cold; rigorous; austere; acid; sour, as liquors; harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural; avaricious; grasping; close; rough; coarse; unpalatable or scanty; applied to certain sounds, as sibilants contrasted with gutturals (*c* in *corn*, compared with *c* in *city*); applied to water not very suitable for washing from holding minerals in solution.—*adv.* Close; near; with urgency; diligently; laboriously; earnestly; importunately; with difficulty; uneasily; vexatiously; closely; fast; vehemently; violently; copiously; heavily; with force.

hard-billed, härd'bild, *n.* Having a hard bill or beak suitable for crushing seeds, &c.: said of birds.

hard-earned, härd'ėrnd, *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty.

harden, härd'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hardened*, härd'nd; ppr. *hardening*, härd'n-ing. [From *hard* and *-en*.] To make hard or more hard; to indurate; to make firm or compact; to confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make obdurate; to inure; to render firm or less liable to injury by exposure or use.—*v.i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness; to become unfeeling; to become inured; to indurate, as flesh.

hardened, härd'nd, *p. a.* Made hard or more hard; obstinate; confirmed; callous; obdurate; unfeeling.

hard-favoured, härd'fā-vėrd, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.

hard-featured, härd'fē-tūrd, *a.* Having hard or somewhat harsh features.

hard-fisted, härd'fist-ed, *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a labourer; close-fisted; covetous.

hard-fought, härd'fąt, *a.* Vigorously contested.

hard-gotten, härd'got-n, *a.* Obtained with difficulty.

hard-headed, härd'hed-ed, *a.* Shrewd; clear-headed; intelligent.

hard-hearted, härd'härt-ed, *a.* Having an unfeeling heart; cruel; pitiless; merciless; inhuman; inexorable; barbarous; savage.

hardihood, härd'i-hud, *n.* Quality of being hardy; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; courage; stoutness; audacity; effrontery.

hardily, härd'i-li, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly; with endurance.

hardiness, härd'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being hardy; boldness; intrepidity; power of endurance.

hardish, härd'ish, *a.* Somewhat hard; tending to hardness.

hardly, härd'li, *adv.* In a hard manner; with difficulty; laboriously; severely; rigorously; harshly; roughly; scarcely; barely; not quite.

hard-mouthed, härd'mouthd, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed, as a horse.

hardness, härd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hard in all its senses; firmness; solidity; difficulty; obduracy; harshness; rigour; niggardliness, &c.

hard-pan, härd'pan, *n.* A hard stratum of earth below the soil proper.

hards, härdz, *n.pl.* [Also written *hurds*; fr. A. Sax. *heordan* (pl.), hards, tow; comp. Icel. *hörr*, flax.] The refuse or coarse part of flax or wool.

hardship, härd'ship, *n.* Some condition that is hard, grievous, or difficult to bear; privation; adversity; affliction; oppression; injustice; grievance.

hardware, härd'wār, *n.* Manufactured goods or wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.

hard-won, härd'wun, *a.* Won with difficulty or with severe toil.

hard-wood, härd'wud, *n.* Any wood of a close and solid texture, as beech, oak, ash, maple, ebony, &c.

hardy, härd'i, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*, bold, daring, properly the pp. of the old verb *hardir*, to make bold, fr. O.H.G. *hartjan*, fr. *hart* (E. *hard*), hard, bold. HARD.] Bold; brave; stout; daring; intrepid; confident; full of assurance; inured to fatigue; proof against hardship; capable of bearing exposure to cold weather (a *hardy* plant).

hare, hār, *n.* [A. Sax. *hara*=Dan. and Sw. *hare*, Icel. *hèri*, D. *haas*, O. Fris. and G. *hase*; probably allied to Skr. *çaça*, a hare, fr. *çaç*, to jump.] A well-known rodent animal, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip, closely allied to the rabbit but not making burrows.

harebell, hār'bel, *n.* [*Hare* and *bell*.] A species of campanula or bell-flower, the Scottish blue-bell, a plant with a slender stem and pale-blue bell-shaped flowers.

Harebell (*C. rotundifolia*).

hare-brained, hār'brānd, *a.* [Comp. 'mad as a March hare'.] Wild as a hare; unsettled; giddy; volatile; heedless.

harelip, hār'lip, *n.* A perpendicular fissure or division of one or both lips, but more commonly the upper one, like that of a hare.—**hare-lipped**, hār'lipt, *a.* Having a harelip.

harem, hā'rem, *n.* [Turk. *harem*, Ar. *harām*, lit. something prohibited, fr. *harram*, to prohibit, the inmates of the harem being kept in strict seclusion.] The apartments of the female members of a Mohammedan family; the occupants.

haricot, ha'ri-kō, *n.* [Fr., a ragout; O.Fr. *harigoter*, to mince, *harigote*, a morsel; *haricot*-bean=ragout-bean.] A kind of ragout of meat and roots; the kidney-bean or French bean (in this sense short for *haricot-bean*).

hark, härk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *harked*, härkt; ppr. *harking*, hark'ing. [Contracted fr. *hearken* (q.v.).] To listen; to lend the ear.

harken, hār'kn. See HEARKEN.

harlequin, hār'le-kwin, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*, *arlequin*; O.Fr. *hellequin*, *hierlekin*, &c.; origin quite uncertain.] A performer in a pantomime, masked, dressed in tight particoloured clothes, covered with spangles, and armed with a magic wand or sword; a buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow.

harlequinade, hār'le-kwin-ād", *n.* [*Harlequin* and *-ade*.] The portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; buffoonery.

harlot, hār'lot, *n.* [O. Fr. *harlot*, *herlot*, Pr. *arlot*, Sp. *arlote*, It. *arlotto*, a glutton, a lazy good-for-nothing, a word of uncertain origin; comp. W. *herlawd*, a stripling, *herlodes*, a damsel.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute.—**harlotry**, hār'lot-ri, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution.

harm, hārm, *n.* [A. Sax. *hearm*, harm, evil, grief=Dan. Sw. and G. *harm*, Icel. *harmr*, grief, offence; comp. Skr. *çram*, to weary.] Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune; mishap; moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *harmed*, hārmd; ppr. *harming*, hārm'ing. To cause harm to; to hurt, injure, damage, impair.

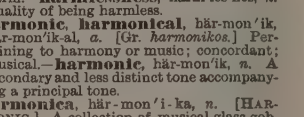
harmful, hārm'fųl, *a.* Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.—**harmfully**, hārm'fųl-li, *adv.* In a harmful manner; hurtfully; injuriously.—**harmfulness**, hārm'fųl-nes, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

harmless, hārm'les, *a.* Free from harm; not causing harm or injury; innocent; inoffensive; innocuous; not receiving damage or injury; unharmed; uninjured.

harmlessly, hārm'les-li, *adv.* In a harmless manner; without causing or receiving harm.—**harmlessness**, hārm'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being harmless.

harmonic, **harmonical**, här-mon'ik, här-mon'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *harmonikos*.] Pertaining to harmony or music; concordant; musical.—**harmonic**, här-mon'ik, *n.* A secondary and less distinct tone accompanying a principal tone.

harmonica, här-mon'i-ka, *n.* [HARMONIC.] A collection of musical glass gob-



Harmonica.

lets; a musical toy played by striking rods or plates of glass or metal with small hammers.

harmonically, här-mon'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a harmonic manner; musically.

harmonicon, här-mon'i-kon, *n.* [HARMONIC.] A kind of large and complicated barrel-organ; an apparatus that imitates a collection of different instruments; an orchesterion; also, a toy musical instrument with free reeds blown by the mouth.

harmonics, här-mon'iks, *n.* The doctrine of harmony or of musical sounds.

harmonious, här-mō'ni-us, *a.* [*Harmony* and *-ous*=Fr. *harmonieux*.] Having or exhibiting harmony; having the parts adapted or justly proportioned to each other; concordant; musical; peaceable; friendly.

harmoniously, här-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a harmonious manner.—**harmoniousness**, här-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being harmonious.

harmonist, här'mon-ist, *n.* [*Harmony* and *-ist*=Fr. *harmoniste*.] One skilled in harmony; a musician; a composer of harmony; a harmonizer.

harmonium, här-mō'ni-um, *n.* [*Harmony* and *-um*.] A musical instrument resembling a small organ, the tones of which are produced by forcing air through free reeds.—**harmoniumist**, här-mō'ni-um-ist, *n.* A player of the harmonium.

harmonization, här'mon-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of harmonizing.

harmonize, här'mon-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *harmonized*, här'mon-īzd; ppr. *harmonizing*, här'mon-īz-ing. [*Harmony* and *-ize*=Fr. *harmoniser*.] To be in harmony or concord; to agree in sounds; to agree; to be in peace and friendship; to agree in sense, purport, action, feeling, &c.—*v.t.* To bring into harmony; to make harmonious; to cause to agree; to reconcile the contradictions between; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to set accompanying parts to, as to an air or melody.—**harmonizer**, här'mon-īz-ėr, *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist.

harmony, här'mo-ni, *n.* [L. *harmonia*, fr. Gr. *harmonia*, fr. *harmozō*, I fit or put together, I join, fr. obs. *arō*, I fit, I adapt.] The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the science which treats of musical concord; concord; agreement; peace and friendship; a concord or agreement in facts, views, sentiments, manners, interests, and the like.

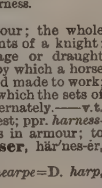
harmotome, här'mō-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *harmos*, a joint, and *temnō*, I cut.] CROSS-STONE.

harness, här'nes, *n.* [Fr. *harnais*, O. Fr. *harnas*, fr. Arm. *harnez*, armour, old iron, fr. *houarn*, pl. *hern*, iron = W. *haiarn*, Ir.

Knight in full Harness.

iaran, iron. IRON.] Armour; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight; the furniture of a carriage or draught horse; the gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked and made to work; the apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately.——v.t. pret. & pp. *harnessed*, här'nest; ppr. *harnessing*, här'nes-ing. To dress in armour; to put harness on.—**harnesser**, här'nes-ėr, *n.* One who harnesses.

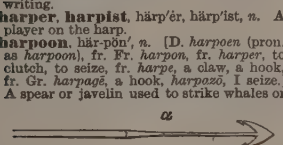
harp, härp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hearpe* = D. *harp*, Icel. *harpa*, Dan. *harpe*, Gr. *harfe*, a harp; perhaps same root as L. *carpo*, I pluck or twitch.] A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, now usually nearly triangular, with strings stretched from the upper part to one of the sides, played with the fingers while it stands upright.——v.i. pret. & pp. *harped*, härpt; ppr. *harping*, härp'-ing. [A. Sax. *hearpian*.] To play on the harp; to dwell on tediously or vexatiously, in speaking or writing.



Anglo-Saxon Harp.

harper, harpist, härp'ėr, härp'ist, *n.* A player on the harp.

harpoon, här-pōn', *n.* [D. *harpoen* (pron. as *harpoon*), fr. Fr. *harpon*, fr. *harper*, to clutch, to seize, fr. *harpe*, a claw, a hook, fr. Gr. *harpagē*, a hook, *harpazō*, I seize.] A spear or javelin used to strike whales or



a, Hand-harpoon. *b c*, Gun-harpoon.

other large marine animals.——v.t. pret. & pp. *harpooned*, här-pōnd'; ppr. *harpooning*, här-pōn'ing. To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.—**harpooner**, här-pōn'ėr, *n.* One who uses a harpoon.

harpsichord, härp'si-kord, *n.* [From O. Fr. *harpechorde*, It. *arpicordo*—*harp* and *chord*; it does not appear how the *s* got inserted.] An obsolete stringed musical instrument something like a horizontal grand pianoforte.

harpy, här'pi, *n.* [Fr. *harpie*, L. *harpyia*, a harpy, fr. Gr. *harpyiai*, lit. the Snatchers, fr. root of *harpazō*, I seize.] The name of fabulous winged monsters having the face of a woman and the body of a bird; any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

harpy, harpy-eagle, härp'i, härp'i-ē-gl, *n.* A large and very powerful raptorial bird of Mexico and South America.

harquebuse, harquebuss, här'kwē-bus. ARQUEBUSE.

harridan, ha'ri-dan, *n.* [Akin to Fr. *haridelle*, Prov. Fr. *hardele*, *harin*, a worn-out horse, a jade.] A hag; an odious old woman; a vixenish woman; a trollop.

harrier, ha'ri-ėr, *n.* [From *hare*.] A small kind of hound for hunting hares.

harrier, ha'ri-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *harry*, to pillage.] A name for several species of hawks which strike their prey upon the ground.

harrow, ha'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *hearge*; comp. Dan. *harve*, Sw. *harf*, a harrow; D. *hark*, G. *harke*, a rake.] A frame of timber or metal set with teeth or spikes, to be dragged over ploughed land to prepare it for seed or to cover the seed.——v.t. pret. & pp. *harrowed*, ha'rōd; ppr. *harrowing*, ha'rō-ing. To draw a harrow over; to lacerate, as the

Harrow.

feelings; to torment; to harass.—**harrowing**, har'ō-ing, *p.a.* Causing acute distress to the mind; distressing; excruciating.

harry, ha'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *harried*, ha'rid; ppr. *harrying*, ha'ri-ing. [A. Sax. *hergian*, to ravage, fr. *here* (genit. *herges*), an army = Icel. *herja*, to lay waste, to oppress; Dan. *hærge*, *hærje*, G. (*ver*)*heeren*, to ravage. Akin *herring*, *herald*.] To pillage; to plunder; to lay waste; to ravage.

harsh, härsh, *a.* [O.E. and Sc. *harsk*, harsh, acid; same as Dan. and O.Sw. *harsk*, rancid; G. *harsch*, harsh, rough; root doubtful; perhaps akin to *hard*.] Grating to the touch, the taste, or the ear; discordant; jarring; rough; rude; rigorous; severe.

harshly, härsh'li, *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly; severely; rudely; unpleasantly.

harshness, härsh'nes, *n.* Quality of being harsh; roughness of temper; severity.

hart, härt, *n.* [A. Sax. *heort* = L.G. and D. *hert*, Dan. *hiort*, Sw. *hjort*, Icel. *hjörtr*, G. *hirsch*, stag; lit. horned animal; allied to Gr. *keras*, L. *cornu*, a horn. HORN.] A stag or male of the red deer, especially when full-grown.

hart's-horn, härts'horn, *n.* The horn of the hart or stag; an ammoniacal preparation obtained from the horn, and used medicinally; solution of ammonia.

hart's-tongue, härts'tung, *n.* The popular name of a fern found in Britain.

harum-scarum, hā'rum-skā'rum, *a.* [Perhaps fr. *hare* and *scare*.] Hare-brained; unsettled; giddy; rash.

haruspex, ha'rus-peks, *n.* ARUSPEX.

harvest, här'vest, *n.* [A. Sax. *hærfest*, autumn = O. Fris. *harvest*, G. *herbst*, D. *herfst*, Icel. *haust*, Sw. and Dan. *höst*, autumn, harvest; cog. with Gr. *karpos*, fruit, L. *carpo*, I pluck.] The season of gathering a crop of any kind; the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain; that which is reaped and gathered in; the product of labour; fruit or fruits; gain; result; effects; consequences.——v.t. pret. & pp. *harvested*, här'vest-ed; ppr. *harvesting*, här'vest-ing. To reap or gather.

harvest-bug, här'vest-bug, *n.* A species of tick which infests the skin in the autumn.

harvester, här'vest-ėr, *n.* A reaper; a labourer in gathering grain; a reaping-machine or other machine for gathering crops.

harvest-feast, här'vest-fēst, *n.* The feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

harvest-home, här'vest-hōm, *n.* The bringing home of the harvest; the harvest-feast.

harvest-moon, här'vest-mōn, *n.* The moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox, when it rises after sunset nearly at the same hour for several days.

harvest-mouse, här'vest-mous, *n.* The smallest British quadruped, which builds a nest attached to the straws of standing corn.

hash, hash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hashed*, hasht; ppr. *hashing*, hash'ing. [Fr. *hacher*, to hash or hack, *hachis*, minced meat. HACK.] To hack; to chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.——*n.* That which is hacked or chopped; meat which has been already cooked, chopped up, and served again; any second preparation of old matter; a repetition.

hashish, hash'ēsh, *n.* [Ar. or Per.] An intoxicating or narcotic preparation from Indian hemp; bhang.

hasp, hasp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæpse*, for *hæspe*, the hook of a hinge = Icel. *hespa*, G. *haspe*, *häspe*, a fastening; Dan. *haspe*, a hasp, a reel.] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a metal hook for fastening a door; the fourth part of a spindle (of yarn).——v.t. pret. and pp. *hasped*, haspt; ppr. *hasping*, hasp'ing. To shut or fasten with a hasp.

hassock, has'ok, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. W. *hesg*, sedge, also Sw. *kwass*, rushes.] A thick mat or cushion such as those on which persons kneel in church.

hastate, has'tāt, *a.* [L. *hastatus*, fr. *hasta*, a spear.] Spear-shaped; resembling the head of a spear; triangular.

haste, hāst, *n.* [Same word as D. *haast*, G. Sw. and Dan. *hast*, haste, whence O. Fr. *haste*, Mod. Fr. *hâte*, haste.] Celerity of motion; rapidity with eagerness; speed; quickness; despatch; expedition; hurry; sudden excitement of passion; vehemence; precipitance; hurry; urgency. — **haste, hasten**, hās't, hās'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hasted, hastened*, hās't'ed, hās'nd; ppr. *hasting, hastening*, hās't'ing, hās'n-ing. [Same as G. *hasten*, Dan. *haste*, Sw *hasta*, D. *haasten*; fr. the noun.] To drive or urge forward; to push on; to expedite; to quicken; to hurry.——v.i. To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick; to hurry; to make haste.

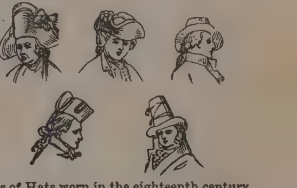
hastener, hās'n-ėr, *n.* One who hastens; a metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to a joint while cooking.

hastily, hāst'i-li, *adv.* In a hasty manner; speedily; rashly; precipitately; passionately.—**hastiness**, hāst'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being hasty.

hasty, hāst'i, *a.* [*Haste* and *-y* = G. Sw. and Dan. *hastig*.] Using or accompanied with haste; speedy; expeditious; precipitate; rash; irritable; irascible; early ripe.

hasty-pudding, hās'ti-pud-ing, *n.* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

hat, hat, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæt* = Dan. *hat*, Sw. *hatt*, Icel. *hattr*—hat, probably fr. a root



Forms of Hats worn in the eighteenth century.

meaning to cover, whence also *hood*.] A well-known covering for the head; the dignity of a cardinal, from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of a cardinal's dress.

hatable, hāt'a-bl, *a.* That may be hated; odious.

hatch, hach, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hatched*, hacht; ppr. *hatching*, hach'ing. [Same word as Dan. *hække*, to hatch or nidificate, fr. *hæk*, a hatching; Sw. *häcka*, to hatch; G. *hecken*, to hatch; *hecke*, the pairing of birds, a brood; connections doubtful.] To produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive, plot, or form; to originate and produce in silence. ——v.i. To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.——n. A brood; act of exclusion from the egg.

hatch, hach, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hatched*, hacht; ppr. *hatching*, hach'ing. [Fr. *hacher*, to shade by lines, fr. G. *hacken*, to cut. HACK.] To shade by crossing lines in drawing and engraving.

hatch, hach, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæc*, a grating=Dan. *hæk*, Sw. *häck*, D. *hek*, a grating, &c.; G. *heck*, a gate, a hurdle.] The frame of cross-bars over the opening in a ship's deck; the opening itself; the hatchway; a similar opening in a floor; a trap-door; a half-door or a door with an opening over it.

hatchel, hach'el, *n.* [A softened form of *hackle* or *heckle*.] A hackle or heckle for flax.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hatchelled*, hach'eld; ppr. *hatcheling*, hach'el-ing. To hackle or heckle.

hatcher, hach'ér, *n.* One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

hatchet, hach'et, *n.* [Fr. *hachette*, fr. *hacher*, to cut, fr. G. *hacken*, to cut. HACK.] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.

hatchment, hach'ment, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *achievement*.] The coat-of-arms of a deceased person set up in some prominent position.

hatchway, hach'wā, *n.* [*Hatch* and *way*.] A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship for communication with the interior.

hate, hāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hated*, hāt'ed; ppr. *hating*, hāt'ing. [A. Sax. *hete*, hate, hatred, *hatian*, to hate; D. *haat*, Sw. *hat*, Icel. *hatr*, Goth. *hatis*, G. *hass*, hate; Goth. *hatan*, Icel. and Sw. *hata*, D. *haten*, G. *hassen*, to hate.] To dislike intensely; to detest; to loathe; to abhor; to abominate.——n. Great dislike or aversion; hatred.

hateful, hāt'fụl, *a.* Exciting hate; odious; detestable; abhorrent; malignant; malevolent.

hatefully, hāt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a hateful manner; detestably; malignantly; maliciously.—**hatefulness**, hāt'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being hateful.

hater, hāt'ér, *n.* One who hates.

hatred, hāt'red, *n.* [*Hate* and suffix *-red*, as in *kindred*=A. Sax. *-raeden*, condition, state.] Great dislike or aversion; hate; ill-will; malevolence; rancour; odium; detestation; abhorrence.

hatt, **hatti-sherif**, hat, hat'ti-she-rif'', *n.* [Turk.] An irrevocable order coming immediately from the Sultan of Turkey.

hatted, hat'ed, *a.* Covered with or wearing a hat.

hatter, hat'ér, *n.* A maker or seller of hats.

hauberk, hạ'bėrk, *n.* [O.Fr. *haubere*, fr. O.H.G. *halsberg*—*hals*, the throat, and *bergen*, to defend=A. Sax. *healsbeorga*, Icel. *hálsjörg*, a gorget. *Habergeon* is a diminutive. HAWSE, BOROUGH.] A coat of mail or other defensive armour.

haugh, hạch, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *hagi*, a pasture, G. *hage*, an inclosed meadow, *hag*, a fence, a hedge; E. *haw* in *hawthorn*.] In Scotland, a low-lying meadow beside a stream; a holm.

haughtily, hạ'ti-li, *adv.* In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

haughtiness, hạ'ti-nes, *n.* Quality of being haughty; arrogance; disdain.

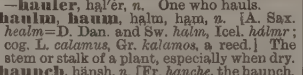
haughty, hạ'ti, *a.* [O.Fr. *hautain*, haughty, fr. *haut*, *hault*, fr. L. *altus*, high (whence *altitude*, *exalt*); *gh* was inserted through influence of *high*. ALTITUDE.] Proud and disdainful; lofty and arrogant; manifesting pride and disdain; proud and imperious.

haul, hạl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hauled*, hạld; ppr. *hauling*, hạl'ing. [Same as to *hale*=D. *halen*, Icel. and Sw. *hala*, Dan. *hale*, to haul; G. *holen*, to fetch; same root as L. *calare*, Gr. *kaleín*, to call; hence *halyard*.] To pull or draw with force; to transport by drawing; to drag; to tug; to compel to go.——n. A violent pull; a draught of fish in a net; that which is caught by one haul; hence, that which is taken, gained, or received at once.

haulage, hạl'āj, *n.* [*Haul* and *-age*.] A hauling; length hauled; charge for hauling. —**hauler**, hạl'ér, *n.* One who hauls.

haulm, **haum**, hạlm, hạm, *n.* [A. Sax. *healm*=D. Dan. and Sw. *halm*, Icel. *hálmr*; cog. L. *calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed.] The stem or stalk of a plant, especially when dry.

haunch, hänsh, *n.* [Fr. *hanche*, the haunch, from the Teutonic=Fris. *hanche*, *hencke*, haunch; G. *hanke*, the haunch of a horse.]



A A, Haunches of an Arch.

The hip; the bend of the thigh; the thigh; that part of an arch which lies between the springing and the crown; the flank.

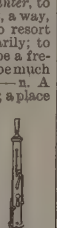
haunt, hạnt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *haunted*, hạnt'ed; ppr. *haunting*, hạnt'ing. [Fr. *hanter*, to frequent; perhaps from Armor. *hent*, a way, *henti*, to frequent.] To frequent; to resort to much or often; to visit customarily; to appear in or about, as a spectre; to be a frequent spectral visitant of.——v.i. To be much about; to visit or be present often.——n. A place in which one frequently resorts; a place much frequented; a favourite resort; a common abiding place.

haunted, hạnt'ed, *p. a.* Frequently visited or resorted to by apparitions; troubled by spectral visitants.

haunter, hạnt'ér, *n.* One who haunts a particular place or is often about it.

haustellum, hạs-tel'lum, *n.* [L., fr. *haurio*, *haustum*, I draw up.] The suctorial organ of certain insects.—**haustellate**, hạs'tel-lāt, *a.* Provided with a haustellum or sucker; suctorial.

hautboy, **hautbois**, hō'boi, *n.*; pl. **hautboys**, **hautbois**, hō'boiz. [Fr. *hautbois*—*haut* (in E. *haughty*), high, and *bois* (E. *bush*), wood, from the high tone of the instrument.] An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double-reed.


Hautboy.

hauteur, ō-tėr', *n.* [Fr., fr. *haut*, high.] Haughtiness; haughty manner or spirit; pride.

havana, **havannah**, ha-van'a, *n.* A kind of cigar largely manufactured at *Havana*, the capital of Cuba.

have, hav, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *had*, had; ppr. *having*, hav'ing. Pres. indic. I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*. [A. Sax. *habban*, fr. *hafian* (*f* becoming regularly *bb* between vowels)=Dan. *have*, Icel. *hafa*, Goth. *haban*, G. *haben*, to have; cog. perhaps with L. *capio*, I take (whence *capable*, &c.), or according to another view with L. *habeo*, I have. *Behave*, *haft*, *haven* are connected.] To possess; to hold in possession or power; to take or accept; to enjoy; to hold; to regard; to maintain; to hold in opinion; to be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty; to procure or make to be; to cause; to gain, procure, receive, obtain; to experience in any way, as to enjoy, to participate in, to suffer from; to understand; to bring forth or produce, as a child.—I had as good, it would be as well for me.—I had better, it would be better for me.—I had best, it would be best for me.—I had as lief or lieve, I would as willingly.—I had rather, I should prefer. [*Have* is used as an auxiliary verb to form certain compound tenses, as the perfect and pluperfect of both transitive and intransitive verbs.]

haven, hā'vn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæfen*=D. and L.G. *haven*, Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*, Sw. *hamn*, G. *hafen*; probably connected with *have*.] A harbour; a port; a recess or inlet of the sea where ships may lie; a shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

haversack, hav'ér-sak, *n.* [Same as D. *haverzak*, G. *hafersack*, whence Fr. *havresac*; lit. sack for oats; fr. D. *haver*, G. *hafer*, oats.] A soldier's bag for holding provisions on the march.

havildar, hav'il-dār, *n.* [Hind. *hawāldār*—*hawāla*, charge, care, and *dār*, a holder.] A sepoy sergeant in Indian regiments.

having, hav'ing, *n.* What one has or possesses; possession; goods; estate.

havock, hav'ok, *n.* [Origin doubtful; possibly fr. A. Sax. *hafoc*=D. *havik*, L.G. *hawek*, G. *habicht*, Icel. *haukr*, Sw. *hök*, Dan. *høg*, a hawk, fr. root of *have* or *heave*, L. *capere*, to take.] A rapacious bird of the falcon family; a falcon.——v.t. pret. & pp. *havocked*, hạkt; ppr. *havoking*, hạk'ing. To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practise falconry; to fly like a hawk; to take prey on the wing.

hawk, hạk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hawked*, hạkt; ppr. *hawking*, hạk'ing. [Probably imitative. Comp. D. *harke*, Sw. *harka*, and W. *hochi*, to hawk.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.——n. An effort to force up phlegm by coughing.

hawk, hạk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hawked*, hạkt; ppr. *hawking*, hạk'ing. [From *hawker*, a pedler.] To offer for sale as a hawker does; to carry about for sale from place to place.

hawker, hạk'ér, *n.* One who hawks; a falconer.

hawker, hạk'ér, *n.* [From D. *heukeren*, to retail, to huckster, *heuker*, a retailer; akin to G. *höken*, *hocken*, to retail, *höker*, *höcker*, a hawker, fr. *hocken*, *hucken*, to take upon the back, to squat. Akin *huckster*.] One who goes about selling wares; a travelling dealer; a pedler.

hawk-eyed, hạk'id, *a.* Having an eye like a hawk; having a keen eye; discerning.

hawking, hạk'ing, *n.* The sport of taking wild fowls by means of hawks; falconry.

hawse, hạs, *n.* [Same as O. and Prov. E. *halse*, fr. A. Sax. *heals*, the neck=Icel. *háls*, neck, bow of a vessel; Dan. *hals*, neck; cog. L. *collum*, neck, whence *collar*.] That part of a vessel's bow where the holes for the cables are cut; the hole in the vessel's bow; the distance between a ship's head and her anchors.—**hawse-hole**, hạs'hōl, *n.* A hole in a vessel's bow through which a cable passes.

hawser, hạ'sér, *n.* [Formerly *halser*, fr. O. Fr. *haulser*, to raise, ultimately fr. L. *altus*, high (as in *altitude*).] *Naut.* a small cable used in warping, &c.

hawthorn, hạ'thorn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hagathorn*, *hæg-thorn*, hawthorn, lit. hedge-thorn; like G. *hagedorn*, D. *haagedoorn*. HAW, HEDGE.] The hedge-thorn; the white-thorn, much used for hedges.

hay, hā, *n.* [A. Sax. *hég*, *híg*=O. Fris. *haí*, D. *hooi*, Dan. and Sw. *hö*, Icel. *hey*, Goth. *havi*, G. *heu*, hay; connected with verb to *hew*. HEW.] Grass cut and dried for fodder. —To make hay when the sun shines, to seize

the favourable opportunity.—v.t. pret. & pp. *hayed*, hād; ppr. *haying*, hā'ing. To make into hay.

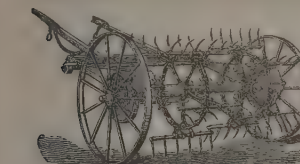
hay-cock, hā'kok, *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay.

hay-fever, hā'fē-vėr, *n.* A summer fever, erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new-cut hay.

haymaker, hā'māk-ėr, *n.* One engaged in making hay.

haymaking, hā'māk-ing, *n.* The business of cutting grass and preparing it for hay.

hay-tedder, hā'ted-ėr, *n.* A machine for



Hay-tedder.

scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun and air.

hazard, ha'zėrd, *n.* [Fr. *hasard*, fr. Sp. *azar*, an unlucky throw of the dice, fr. Ar. *az-zahr*, the die, *al*, the, and *zahr*, a die.] A gambling game at dice; risk; jeopardy; venture; chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event; a term in some games, as billiards.—v.t. pret. & pp. *hazarded*, ha'zėrd-ed; ppr. *hazarding*, ha'zėrd-ing. [Fr. *hasarder*.] To risk; to venture; to expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury.

hazardous, ha'zėrd-us, *a.* [*Hazard* and *-ous*.] Containing hazard; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; perilous; dangerous; risky.—**hazardously**, ha'zėrd-us-li, *adv.* In a hazardous manner.

haze, hāz, *n.* [Allied to A. Sax. *haso*, dusky, dark; Icel. *hōss*, gray, dusky.] Vapour which renders the air thick, though not so damp as in foggy weather; fog; obscurity; dimness; mental fog.

hazel, hā'zl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæsel*, *hæsl*=D. *hazel*, Icel. *hasl*, Sw. and Dan. *hassel*, G. *hasel*, hazel cog. with L. *corylus* for *cosylus*, a hazel.] A small tree of the oak family that bears edible nuts.—*a.* Pertaining to the hazel; of a light-brown colour, like the hazel-nut.

hazelly, hā'zl-i, *a.* Abounding in hazel bushes; of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light-brown.

hazel-nut, hā'zl-nut, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

haziness, hāz'i-nes, *n.* State of being hazy; fogginess; mental obscurity; vagueness.

hazy, hāz'i, *a.* [*Haze* and *-y*.] Thick with haze; foggy; misty; mentally obscure or confused; not having clear ideas; indistinct as regards ideas or the expression of them; vague.

he, hē, *pron.* of the third person; nom. *he*; poss. *his*, hiz; obj. *him*, him. [A. Sax. *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*, he, she, it; O. Sax. and L.G. *hē*, D. *hij*, Dan. and Sw. *han*, Icel. *hann*, he; akin *hence*, *her*, *here*, *hither*. *She* is of different origin.] A pronoun, a substitute for the third person masculine, representing the man or male named before: often prefixed to names of animals to specify the male.

head, hed, *n.* [A. Sax. *hēafod*=D. *hoofd*, O.Fris. *hāved*, Dan. *hoved*, Sw. *huvud*, Icel. *höfuth*, G. *haupt*, Goth. *haubith*, head; cog. L. *caput* (whence *chief*), head.] The anterior part or division of animals; the part which forms the seat of the brain and organs of sight, hearing, taste, &c.; understanding, intellect, will, or resolution; mind; an individual; a unit (a thousand *head* of sheep: used only in *sing.*); a chief; a leader; what gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, antlers, &c.; part of a thing resembling in position or otherwise the human head; the forepart; the upper part; the top; the principal source of a stream; the part most remote from the mouth or foot; a headland; promontory; altitude of water as applicable to the driving of machinery; the foremost place; place of honour or command; crisis; height; pitch; division of discourse; title of a sub-division.—To make head against, to resist with success.—v.t. pret. & pp. *headed*, hed'ed; ppr. *heading*, hed'ing. To be or put one's self at the head of; to lead; to direct; to behead; to decapitate; to form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; to go in front of; to get into the front of in order to stop; to oppose.—v.i. To form a head; to be directed, as a ship.—*a.* Belonging to the head; chief; principal: often used in composition (*head-workman*, a *head*-master, &c.).

headache, hed'āk, *n.* Pain in the head.

headachy, hed'āk-i, *a.* Afflicted with a headache.

head-band, hed'band, *n.* A band for the head; a fillet.

head-dress, hed'dres, *n.* The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head.

Lady's Head-dress (fourteenth century).

headed, hed'ed, *p. a.* Furnished with a head: used chiefly in composition (clear-*headed*, long-*headed*, &c.).

header, hed'ėr, *n.* One who puts a head on anything; one who stands at the head of anything; a leader; a plunge or dive into water head foremost.

head-gear, hed'gēr, *n.* Covering or ornaments of the head.

headily, hed'i-li, *adv.* In a heady manner; hastily; rashly.—**headiness**, hed'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being heady.

heading, hed'ing, *n.* That which stands at the head; title of a section in a writing or book; a passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel.

headland, hed'land, *n.* A cape; a promontory; a ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of the furrows.

headless, hed'les, *a.* Having no head; destitute of a head; leader, or guide.

headlong, hed'long, *adv.* [*Head* and adv. term. *-long*=*-ling* in *darkling*.] With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately.—*a.* Steep; precipitous; rash; precipitate.

head-mark, hed'märk, *n.* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species; distinctive mark or characteristic.

head-master, hed'más-tėr, *n.* The principal master of a school.

head-money, hed'mu-ni, *n.* A tax levied on each head or individual; a poll-tax; money paid for the heads of enemies or for prisoners caught.

headmost, hed'mōst, *a.* Most advanced; first in a line or order.

head-piece, hed'pēs, *n.* Armour for the head; a helmet, &c.; the head, especially the head as the seat of the understanding.

head-quarters, hed-kwar'terz, *n.pl.* The quarters or residence of a commander; a centre of authority or order; the place where one chiefly resides or carries on business.

headship, hed'ship, *n.* Office of a head or principal; authority; chief place.

headsman, hedz'man, *n.* One who cuts off heads; an executioner.

head-stall, hed'stal, *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

head-stone, hed'stōn, *n.* The chief or corner stone; the stone at the head of a grave.

headstrong, hed'strong, *a.* Resolute; self-willed; obstinate; violent; ungovernable; unruly; venturesome.

head-tire, hed'tīr, *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

headway, hed'wā, *n.* The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.

head-wind, hed'wind, *n.* A wind that blows right against a ship.

head-work, hed'wėrk, *n.* Mental or intellectual labour.

heady, hed'i, *a.* [*Head* and *-y*.] Rash; hasty; precipitate; headstrong; apt to affect the mental faculties; intoxicating; strong.

heal, hēl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *healed*, hēld; ppr. *healing*, hēl'ing. [A. Sax. *hælan*, to heal, fr. *hāl*, whole, sound (=E. *whole*); similarly D. *heelen*, G. *heilen*, Icel. *heila*, &c.; comp. the related words *hale*, *hail* (interj.), *whole*, *holy*, *health*.] To make hale, whole, or sound; to cure of a disease or wound; to restore to soundness; to reconcile, as differences or dissension.—v.t. To grow whole or sound; to return to a sound state.

healable, hēl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being healed.

heald, hēld, *n.* A heddle. See HEDDLE.

healer, hēl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which heals, cures, or restores to soundness.

healing, hēl'ing, *p. a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.—*n.* Act or process by which a cure is effected; cure.

health, helth, *n.* [A. Sax. *hælth*, fr. *hāl*, whole, and *-th*. HEAL, WHOLE.] A sound state of body; that state of an animal in which all the parts are sound, and the organs perform freely their natural functions; bodily conditions good or bad; sound state of the mind; divine favour or grace; wish of health and happiness (used in drinking).

healthful, helth'ful, *a.* Full of health; healthy; wholesome; salubrious.—**healthfully**, helth'ful-li, *adv.* In a healthful manner.—**healthfulness**, helth'ful nes, *n.* The state or quality of being healthful

healthily, helth'i-li, *adv.* In a healthy manner; without disease; soundly.

healthiness, helth'i-nes, *n.* State of being healthy.

healthy, helth'i, *a.* [*Health* and *-y*.] Being in health; enjoying health; vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; wholesome; healthful.

heap, hēp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hēap*, a pile, a band, a crowd=O. Sax. *hōp*, O. Fris. *hāp*, L.G. and D. *hoop*, Dan. *hob*, Icel. *hópr*, G. *haufe*. Akin *hip*.] A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; a mass or aggloměration; a large quantity; a great number.—v.t. pret. & pp. *heaped*, hēpt; ppr. *heaping*, hēp'ing. [A. Sax. *hēapian*, fr. the noun.] To raise in a heap; to pile; to amass; to accumulate; to collect in great quantity.

hear, bēr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *heard*, hėrd; ppr. *hearing*, hēr'ing. [A. Sax. *hýran*, *hēran*, to hear=O. Fris. *hēra*, *hōra*, D. *hooren*, Icel. *heyra*, Sw. *höra*, Dan. *höre*, G. *hören*, Goth. *hausjan*. Hence *hearken*, *hark*. Doubtfully connected with Gr. *akouō*, I hear, or L. *audio*, I hear.] To perceive by the ear or auditory sense; to give audience to, or allowance to speak; to attend or listen to; to heed; to obey; to attend favourably; to try in a court of law; to learn; to approve and embrace.—v.i. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound by the ear; to listen; to hearken; to attend; to be told; to receive by report.

heard, hėrd, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hear*.

hearer, hēr'ėr, *n.* One who hears; an auditor; one of an audience; one who sits under the ministry of another.

hearing, hēr'ing, *n.* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; opportunity to be heard; judicial trial; reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard.

hearken, härk'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hearkened*, härk'nd; ppr. *hearkening*, härk'n-ing. [A. Sax. *hērcnian*, *hyrcnian*, fr. *hýran*, to hear. HEAR.] To lend the ear; to listen; to give heed; to hear and obey.

hearsay, hēr'sā, *n.* Report; rumour; common talk.—Hearsay evidence, evidence repeated at second hand.

hearse, hėrs, *n.* [O. Fr. *herce*, a harrow, a kind of portcullis, a sort of frame, a bier, a *herse*, fr. L. *hirpex*, *hirpicis*, a harrow; hence *rehearse*.] A bier; a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

hearse-cloth, hêrs'kloth, *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.
heart, härt, *n.* [A. Sax. *heorte* = Goth. *hairto*, O. Fris. *herte*, O. Sax. *herta*, D. *hart*, Icel. *hjarta*, Dan. *hjerte*, G. *herz*; cog. Gael. and Ir. *cridhe*, W. *craidd*, L. *cor*, *cordis*, Gr. *kardia*; root doubtful. CREED.] The primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal; the inner part of anything; the middle part or interior; the inner, vital, or most essential part; the core; the seat of the affections and passions, of the understanding, or of the will; hence, secret purpose; disposition of mind; tendency; conscience; courage; spirit; vigour; fertility; what represents or is regarded as representing a heart; one of a suit of playing cards marked with such a figure. —**At heart**, in real character or disposition; at bottom; really.—**To break the heart of**, to cause the deepest grief to; to kill by grief. —**To find in the heart**, to be willing or disposed.—**To get or learn by heart**, to commit to memory.—**To lay or take to heart**, to be much affected by; to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous about.
heartache, härt'āk, *n.* Ache of the heart; sorrow; anguish of mind.
heart-break, härt'brāk, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief.—**heart-breaking**, härt'brāk-ing, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow.
heart-broken, härt'brōk-n, *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.
heartburn, härt'bėrn, *n.* An uneasy burning sensation in the stomach from indigestion and excess of acidity.
heart-burning, härt'bėrn-ing, *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.
hearted, härt'ed, *a.* Having a heart: chiefly used in composition; as, hard-*hearted*, faint-*hearted*, &c.
hearten, härt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *heartened*, härt'nd; ppr. *heartening*, härt'n-ing. [*Heart* and *-en.*] To give heart or courage to; to encourage; to animate.
heartfelt, härt'felt, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting either as joy or sorrow.
hearth, härth, *n.* [A. Sax. *heorth*, hearth, fireplace, fire = O. Sax. and O. Fris. *herth*, D. *haard*, G. *herd*, area, floor, hearth; root doubtful, perhaps akin to Goth. *hauri*, a coal, Icel. *hyrr*, fire.] The part of a floor on which a fire is made; the house and its inmates; the fireside.
hearth-money, härth-mu-ni, *n.* A tax on hearths, long imposed in England.
hearthstone, härth'stōn, *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fireside.
heartily, härt'i-li, *adv.* In a hearty manner; from the heart; sincerely; cordially; zealously; warmly; with keen relish and appetite.
heartiness, härt'i-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being hearty; sincerity; earnestness.
heartless, härt'les, *a.* Without heart; spiritless; faint-hearted; without feeling or affection; cruel; hard-hearted. —**heartlessly**, härt'les-li, *adv.* In a heartless manner.—**heartlessness**, härt'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being heartless.
heart-rending, härt'rend-ing, *a.* Overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive.
heart's-blood, **heart-blood**, härts'-blud, härt'blud, *n.* The blood of the heart; life; essence.
heart's-ease, härts'ēz, *n.* A plant, a species of violet; a pansy.
heart-sick, härt'sik, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply depressed.
heartsome, härt'sum, *a.* Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating; lively.
heart-sore, härt'sōr, *a.* Sore at heart.
heart-stirring, härt'stėr-ing, *a.* Moving the heart.
heart-strings, härt'stringz, *n. pl.* Hypothetical nerves or tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart.
heart-whole, härt'hōl, *a.* Whole at heart; not affected with love; having unbroken spirits or good courage.
heart-wood, härt'wụd, *n.* The central part of the wood of exogens; the duramen.
hearty, härt'i, *a.* [*Heart* and *-y.*] Having the heart engaged; warm; ardent; cordial; sound; healthy; having a keen appetite; large to satisfaction (a *hearty* meal); loud and unrestrained (a *hearty* laugh).
heat, hēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *haetu*, *haete*, fr. *hât*, hot; like D. and L.G. *hitte*, Icel. *hiti*, Dan. *hede*, G. *hitze*, heat; Goth. *heito*, fever; root in Gr. *kaiō*, I burn (whence *caustic*).] A phenomenon believed to consist in a certain motion or vibration of the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed; the sensation produced by bodies that are hot; the bodily feeling when one is exposed to fire, the sun's rays, &c.; heat air; hot weather; a hot period or season; high temperature; degree of temperature; a single effort; a single effort in running; a course at a race; animal excitement; violent action or agitation; rage; vehemence; ardour; agitation of mind; exasperation; fervency; animation in thought or discourse; fermentation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *heated*, hēt'ed; ppr. *heating*, hēt'ing. [A. Sax. *haetan*, fr. *hât*, hot.] To make hot; to communicate heat to; to inflame; to kindle; to warm with passion or desire; to rouse into action.——v.i. To grow warm or hot.
heater, hēt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which heats; mass of metal for heating a smoothing-iron.
heath, hēth, *n.* [A. Sax. *haeth*, heath = L.G. D. Fris. and G. *heide*, the plant, also a moor; Goth. *haithi*, a field; Icel. *heithi*, *heidhr*, a waste, a fell. The word originally meant waste land and then the plant growing there. Hence *heathen*, *heather*.] A name of many small shrubs with beautiful flowers, growing on waste or wild places; a place overgrown with heath; a waste tract.
heath-bell, hēth'bel, *n.* The flower of a species of heath.
heath-cock, hēth'kok, *n.* The black-cock, a species of grouse.
heathen, hē'ᴛHen, *n.* [A. Sax. *haethen*, lit. one inhabiting a heath, fr. *haeth*, a heath, so that it is similar in meaning to the L. *paganus*, a pagan, originally a countryman.] A pagan; one who worships idols; an idolater; a rude, illiterate, barbarous person.——a. Gentile; pagan.
heathendom, hē'ᴛHen-dum, *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails.
heathenish, hē'ᴛHen-ish, *a.* Belonging to heathens or pagans; idolatrous; pagan; rude; uncivilized; barbarous.
heathenism, hē'ᴛHen-izm, *n.* [*Heathen* and *-ism.*] The system of religion or the manners and morals of a heathen nation; paganism; idolatry.
heathenry, hē'ᴛHen-ri, *n.* [*Heathen* and *-ry.*] Heathenism; heathens collectively.
heather, heᴛH'ėr, *n.* [From *heath*; equivalent to *heath-er.*] Common heath, a low shrub with clusters of rose-coloured flowers, coveri- ; tracts of waste land.
heath-hen, hēth'hen, *n.* The female black grouse.
heathy, hēth'i, *a.* [*Heath* and *-y.*] Pertaining to, full of, or abounding with heath.
heating, hēt'ing, *p. a.* Tending to impart heat; exciting action; stimulating.
heave, hēv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *heaved*, hēvd, or *hove*, hōv; ppr. *heaving*, hēv'ing. [A. Sax. *hebban*, pret. *hôf*, pp. *hafen* = Goth. *hafjan*, O. Sax. *hebbian*, O. Fris. *heva*, D. *heffen*, *heven*, Dan. *hove*, Icel. *hefja*, G. *heben*, to lift; cog. with L. *capio*, I take (whence *capable*, q.v.). Akin *heavy*, *haft*, *heft*.] To lift; to raise; to elevate; to move upward; to cause to swell; to raise or force from the breast, as a groan; to throw; to cast; to raise forcibly by turning a windlass; to hoist; to turn in some direction.——v.i. To rise; to rise in billows; to swell as the sea; to swell, distend, or dilate; to pant; to breathe with labour or pain; to make an effort to vomit; to retch.—**To heave in sight**, to appear; to make its first appearance, as a ship at sea.——n. A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward; a swelling or distension, as of the breast; an effort to vomit; an effort to raise.
heaven, hev'n, *n.* [A. Sax. *heofon*, heaven =O. Sax. *hevan*, L.G. *heben*, Icel. *himinn*; akin to Goth. *himins*, Icel. *himinn*, D. *hemel*, Sw. Dan. & G. *himmel*, heaven; not connected with *heave*; root doubtful.] The blue expanse or vault which surrounds the earth; the sky; the upper regions: often in the plural; the mansion or abode of God and of his angels; God or Providence; the abode of the blessed; supreme felicity; bliss.
heaven-born, hev'n-born, *a.* Born of or sent by heaven; celestial.
heavenliness, hev'n-li-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being heavenly.
heavenly, hev'n-li, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; celestial; divine; godlike; angelic; inhabiting heaven; perfectly ravishing or enchanting.——adv. In a heavenly manner.
heavenward, **heavenwards**, hev'n-wėrd, hev'n-wėrdz, *adv.* [*Heaven* and *-ward*, *-wards.*] Toward heaven.
heave-offering, hēv'of-fėr-ing, *n.* Among the Jews, an offering to God, so called from its being heaved or raised up in the air.
heaver, hēv'ėr, *n.* One who heaves; one who unloads coals from vessels.
heavily, he'vi-li, *adv.* In a heavy manner; dully; gloomily; laboriously; densely.
heaviness, he'vi-nes, *n.* State or quality of being heavy; weight; gloom; dejection; dulness; oppressiveness.
heavy, he'vi, *a.* [A. Sax. *hefig*, heavy (= Icel. *hôfigr*), fr. *hebban*, to heave. HEAVE.] That is heaved or lifted with difficulty; weighty; ponderous; sad; sorrowful; dejected; grievous; hard to bear; burdensome; oppressive; drowsy; wanting spirit or animation; sluggish; tedious; wearisome; not easily digested; moist, soft, and miry; difficult; laborious; large in amount; dense; abundant; copious; great; forcible; loud.
heavy-armed, he'vi-ärmd, *a.* Carrying heavy arms, as a soldier.
heavy-hearted, he'vi-härt-ed, *a.* Having a heavy heart; oppressed with sorrow; sad.
heavy-laden, he'vi-lād-n, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.
heavy-spar, he'vi-spär, *n.* The sulphate of baryta, occurring in veins, massive, fibrous, lamellar, and in prismatic crystals.
hebdomadal, **hebdomadary**, heb-dom'ad-al, heb-dom'ad-a-ri, *a.* [L. *hebdomas*, a week, fr. Gr. *hebdomas*, the number seven, a week, fr. *hepta* (= L. *septem*), seven. SEVEN.] Consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days; weekly.—**hebdomadally**, heb-dom'a-dal-li, *adv.* By the week; from week to week.
hebetate, heb'ē-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hebetated*, heb'ē-tāt-ed; ppr. *hebetating*, heb'ē-tāt-ing. [L. *hebeto*, *hebetatum*, to make blunt or dull, fr. *hebes*, blunt.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.—**hebetude**, heb'ē-tūd, *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dulness; stupidity.
Hebraic, **Hebraical**, hē-brā'ik, hē-brā'-ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *hébraïque*, L. L. *Hebraicus*. HEBREW.] Pertaining to the Hebrews or their language; Jewish.—**Hebraism**, hē'-brā-izm, *n.* [Fr. *hébraïsme.*] A Hebrew idiom; the character or characteristics of the Hebrew race or Jews.—**Hebraist**, hē'-brā-ist, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.—**Hebraistic**, hē-brā-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.—**Hebraize**, hē'brā-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Hebraized*, hē'brā-īzd; ppr. *Hebraizing*, hē'brā-īz-ing. To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.——v.i. To conform to the Hebrew idiom, manners, &c.
Hebrew, hē'brō, *n.* [Fr. *hébreu*, L. *hebræus*, Gr. *hebraios*, fr. the native Hebrew name, which is supposed to mean a person *from beyond* (the Euphrates).] An Israelite; a Jew; the Hebrew language.——a. Pertaining to the Hebrews.
Hebridean, **Hebridian**, heb-ri-dē'an, hē-brid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, islands lying to the west of Scotland.——n. A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.
hecatomb, hek'a-tom, *n.* [Gr. *hekatombē* —*hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen, or beasts of the same kind, among the Greeks and Romans; a great sacrifice of victims; great slaughter.

heckle, hek'l, *n.* [Same as *hackle*.] A sort of comb for flax or hemp; a hackle or hatchel. ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *heckled*, hek'ld; ppr. *heckling*, hek'ling. To dress with a heckle; to question or catechize severely.—**heckler**, hek'lėr, *n.* One who heckles.

hectare, hek'tār, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure containing 100 ares, or = 2·47 acres.

hectic, hek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual, hectic or consumptive, fr. *hexis*, habit of body, fr. *echō*, future *hexō*, I have.] A term applied to the fever which accompanies consumption; pertaining to or affected with such fever; consumptive; feverish.—*n.* A hectic fever; a flush or reddening.—**hectically**, hek'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a hectic manner.

hector, hek'tėr, *n.* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, and leader of the Trojans.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow. ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hectored*, hek'tėrd; ppr. *hectoring*, hek'tėr-ing. To bully; to treat with insolence.——*v.i.* To play the bully; to bluster.

heddle, hed'l, *n.* [By metathesis for *heald*; perhaps fr. A. Sax. *heald*, hold.] In weaving, one of the parallel double threads with a centre loop or eye which raise the warp threads to allow the shuttle to pass; a heald.

hedge, hej, *n.* [A. Sax. *hecg* (?), a hedge, closely akin to *hege*, hedge, *haga*, an inclosure; Icel. *hagi*, an inclosed field; G. *hecke*, a hedge; D. *hegge*, a hedge, also *haag* (whence the *Hague*) = *haw* in E. *haw-thorn*, that is *hedge-thorn*.] A fence or inclosure, consisting of thorns, prickly bushes, or shrubs; any line of shrubbery closely planted.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hedged*, hejd; ppr. *hedging*, hej'ing. To inclose with a hedge; to inclose for preventing escape; to surround, compass, hem in, restrain.—**To hedge a bet**, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result.——*v.i.* To hide one's self, as in a hedge; to skulk; to bet on both sides, as a security against loss.——*a.* Pertaining to a hedge; mean; rustic.

hedge-bill, hej'bil, *n.* A bill or cutting-hook used in dressing hedges.

hedgehog, hej'hog, *n.* [Called *hog* from the shape of its snout.] A small insectivorous quadruped which has its back covered with prickly spines.

hedge-knife, hej'nif, *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-parson, hej'pär-sn, *n.* A poor, mean, or illiterate parson, without a benefice.

hedge-priest, hej'prēst, *n.* A poor mean priest.

hedger, hej'ėr, *n.* One who makes or trims hedges.

hedgerow, hej'rō, *n.* A row of shrubs or trees forming a hedge or planted along a hedge.

hedge-school, hej'skōl, *n.* A school kept by the side of a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a mean school.

hedge-sparrow, **hedge-warbler**, hej'spa-rō, hej'wąr-blėr, *n.* The accentor.

hedging, hej'ing, *n.* The work of a hedger.

hedonic, hē-don'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hēdonikos*, fr. *hēdonē*, pleasure. Same root as *sweet*.] Pertaining to pleasure; pertaining to hedonism.—**hedonism**, hē'don-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure.—**hedonist**, hē'don-ist, *n.* One who professes hedonism.

heed, hēd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *heeded*, hēd'ed; ppr. *heeding*, hēd'ing. [A. Sax. *hēdan*, to heed, a verb which presupposes a noun *hēd*, heed (not found); like *food*, *feed*, *brood*, *breed*; so *D. hoeden*, to care for, *hoede*, care; G. *hüten*, to look after, fr. *hut*, protection; akin *hood*, *hat*, fr. root meaning to cover.] To look to or after; to mind; to regard with care; to attend to; to observe; to notice. ——*n.* Care; attention; caution; regard: usually with *give* or *take*.——*v.t.* To mind; to consider.

heedful, hēd'ful, *a.* Giving heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

heedfully, hēd'ful-li, *adv.* In a heedful manner; carefully; cautiously; watchfully.

heedfulness, hēd'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being heedful; attention; vigilance.

heedless, hēd'les, *a.* Without heed; inattentive; careless; remiss; negligent.—**heedlessly**, hēd'les-li, *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently.—**heedlessness**, hēd'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being heedless; inattention.

heel, hēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hēla*, heel, probably a dim. fr. *hōh*, the heel, the hock = Icel. *hćll*, Dan. *hæl*, O. Fris. *hēla*, D. *hiel*, the heel; root doubtful.] The hind part of the foot; a foot; a hind foot; the hind part of a shoe; the part of a stocking intended for the heel; something resembling or recalling a heel.—To be at the heels, to follow or attend closely.—To be down at heel, to be slipshod.—To lay by the heels, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.—To show the heels, to take to flight; to run away.—To take to the heels, to flee.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *heeled*, hēld; ppr. *heeling*, hēl'ing. To add a heel to: to furnish with heels, as shoes.

heel, hēl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *heeled*, hēld; ppr. *heeling*, hēl'ing. [Same as A. Sax. *heldan*, *hyldan*, to tilt = D. *hellen*, Dan. *helde*, Sw. *hälla*, to tilt.] To incline or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.——*n.* The act of so inclining; a cant.

heelball, hēl'bąl, *n.* A composition for blackening the heels of shoes, and used also for taking impressions from engravings.

heel-piece, hēl'pēs, *n.* A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe; armour for the heel.

heel-tap, hēl'tap, *n.* A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe; a small portion of liquor left in a glass.

heft, heft, *n.* [From *heave*, to lift.] The act of heaving; effort; weight; gist.

Hegelian, he-gē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Hegel (hā'gl), the German philosopher, or to his system of philosophy.——*n.* A follower of Hegel.

hegemony, hē'je-mo-ni, *n.* [Gr. *hēgemonia*, fr. *hēgemōn*, guide, leader, fr. *hēgeomai*, I lead.] Leadership; predominance; preponderance of one state among others.—**hegemonic**, hē-je-mon'ik, *a.* Predominant.

Hegira, hej'i-ra, *n.* [Ar. *hijrah*, departure, fr. *hajara*, to remove.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, marking the Mohammedan era beginning 16th July, 622; hence, any similar flight.

heifer, hef'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hedhyore*; origin doubtful.] A young cow.

heigh-ho, hī'hō. An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.

height, hīt, *n.* [For *highth* (comp. *breadth*, *width*, *length*) = A. Sax. *heáhtho*, *hýhtho*, fr. *heah*, high. HIGH.] The condition of being high; the distance which anything rises above its foot, base, or foundation, or above the earth; elevation; altitude; an eminence; any elevated ground; elevation in rank, dignity, power, &c.; extent; degree; stage in progress; utmost degree.

heighten, hīt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *heightened*, hīt'nd; ppr. *heightening*, hīt'n-ing. [*Height* and *-en*.] To raise higher; to increase the height of; to improve; to meliorate; to aggravate; to intensify; to increase.

heinous, hān'us, *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, hateful, fr. *haine*, hatred, malice, fr. *haïr*, O. Fr. *hadir*, to hate, fr. Teut. verb = E. to *hate*.] Hateful; characterized by great wickedness; enormous; aggravated; flagrant; flagitious.

heinously, hān'us-li, *adv.* In a heinous manner; abominably; enormously.

heinousness, hān'us-nes, *n.* Quality of being heinous; enormity.

heir, ār, *n.* [O. Fr. *heir*, fr. L. *heres*, *hæres*, an heir (same root as Skr. *har*, to take or hold), whence *hereditary*, *heritage*, *inherit*.] One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of property; one who inherits or takes from an ancestor; an inheritor.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *heired*, ārd; ppr. *heiring*, ār'ing. To inherit; to succeed to.

heirdom, ār'dum, *n.* State of an heir; succession by inheritance.

heiress, ār'es, *n.* A female heir; a female who inherits an estate.

heirloom, ār'lōm, *n.* [*Heir*, and *loom* in old sense of tool, implement, article. LOOM.] Any personal chattel which, by law, descends to the heir with the house or freehold; any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time.

heirship, ār'ship, *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

Hejira, hej'i-ra, *n.* Same as *Hegira*.

held, held, *pret.* & *pp.* of *hold*.

heliacal, hē-lī'ak-al, *a.* [L. *heliacus*, fr. Gr. *hēliakos*, fr. *hēlios*, the sun.] In *astron.* coincident with the rising or setting of the sun.

helical, hē'lik-al, *a.* [From Gr. *helix* (q.v.).] Spiral; winding; coiled in a spiral form.

helicoid, **helicoidal**, hel'i-koid, hel'i-koi-dal, *a.* [Gr. *helix*, spiral, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a spiral or helix; spirally curved.

heliocentric, hē'li-o-sen"trik, *a.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *kentron*, centre.] In *astron.* relating to the sun as a centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's centre.

heliochromy, hē-li-ok'ro-mi, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, *chrōma*, colour.] The art of taking photographs showing objects in their natural colours.

heliograph, hē'li-o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, *graphō*, I write.] A photograph; a sun telegraph; a heliostat.—**heliography**, hē-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* Photography; also, the art or process of signalling by reflecting the sun's rays.

heliogravure, hē'li-o-grav-ūr, *n.* [Fr. *héliogravure*—Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and Fr. *gravure*, engraving.] A process by which a photographic print is mechanically etched on a copper-plate.

helioscope, hē'li-o-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, *skopeō*, I view.] A sort of telescope for viewing the sun.

heliostat, hē'li-os-tat, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, *statos*, fixed.] A name of various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light to an observer at a distance: used for signalling in war, &c.

heliotrope, hē'li-o-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, *tropē*, a turning.] A heliostat; bloodstone; a name of plants, one species of which is known from the fragrance of its flowers.

heliotropism, hē-li-ot'ro-pizm, *n.* [HELIOTROPE.] The tendency of a plant to direct its growth toward the sun or toward light.

heliotype, hē'li-o-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, *typos*, type.] A photographic process by which with an ordinary negative and a prepared gelatine film a surface for printing from is produced; a picture so produced.

helix, hē'liks, *n.*; pl. **helices**, hē'li-sēz. [Gr. *helix*, a spiral, fr. *helissō*, I turn round or about.] A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a spiral; a volute.

hell, hel, *n.* [A. Sax. *hel*, the place of the dead, Hades, fr. *helan*, to cover, conceal, lit. a place of concealment = D. and Icel. *hel*, G. *helle*, *hölle*, Goth. *halja*, hell; same root as L. *celo*, I conceal, *cella*, a cell, Gr. *kaiyptō*, I cover. Akin *helmet*, *hull*, *hole*, *holster*, *hollow*.] The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of the devil and his angels; the infernal regions; the infernal powers; what resembles hell, especially a gambling-house.

hell-born, hel'born, *a.* Born in hell.

hellebore, hel'e-bōr, *n.* [L. *helleborus*, fr. Gr. *helleboros*. Etymol. unknown.] A name applied to plants of very different genera, especially the black hellebore or Christmas rose (*Helleborus*), and the white hellebore (*Veratrum*), the latter used for killing caterpillars.

Hellenic, **Hellenian**, hel-len'ik, hel-lē'ni-an, *a.* [Gr. *Hellēnikos*, *Hellēnios*, fr. the *Hellēnes* or Greeks.] Pertaining to the Hellenes or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian.—**Hellenism**, hel'len-izm, *n.* [Gr. *Hellēnismos*.] A Greek idiom; the type of character usually considered peculiar to the Greeks.—**Hellenist**, hel'len-ist, *n.* [Gr. *Hellēnistēs*.] A follower of the Greeks in language, &c.; a Grecian Jew of ancient times; one skilled in the Greek language.—

Hellenistic, hel-len-ist'ĭk, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists, as, *Hellenistic* Greek, *i.e.* Greek intermingled with Hebraisms.—**Hellenize**, hel'len-īz, *v.i.* To use the Greek language or adopt Greek manners.

hell-fire, hel'fīr, *n.* The fire of hell; the torments of hell.

hell-hound, hel'hound, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

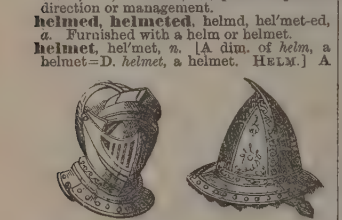
hellish, hel'ish, *a.* Pertaining to hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.—**hellishly**, hel'ish-li, *adv.* In a hellish manner; infernally; wickedly.—**hellishness**, hel'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being hellish.

helm, helm, *n.* [A. Sax. *helm*, what covers, a helmet, fr. *helan*, to cover=D. & G. *helm*, Goth. *hilms*, Sw. and Dan. *hjelm*, Icel. *hjálmr*, a helmet; *helmet* is a dim. form. HELL.] A covering. —v.t. pret. & pp. *helmed*, helmd; ppr. *helming*, helm'ing. To cover or furnish with a helmet.

helm, helm, *n.* [A. Sax. *helma*, a helm=D. *helm*, a tiller, G. *helm*, a helve, a tiller; akin to *helve*.] The instrument by which a ship is steered, including the rudder, tiller, wheel, &c.; the tiller; the place or post of direction or management.

helmed, helmeted, helmd, hel'met-ed, *a.* Furnished with a helm or helmet.

helmet, hel'met, *n.* [A dim. of *helm*, a helmet=D. *helmet*, a helmet. HELM.] A



Helmets.

kind of strong covering for the head in war; head armour; a headpiece.

helminthagogue, hel-min'tha-gog, *n.* [Gr. *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm, and *agō*, I expel.] *Med.* a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic.—**helminthic**, hel-min'thik, *a.* Relating to worms; expelling worms.—*n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.—**helminthoid**, hel-min'thoid, *a.* Worm-shaped; vermiform.—**helminthology**, hel-min-thol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge or natural history of worms.

helmsman, helmz'man, *n.* The man at the helm of a ship.

helot, hē'lot, *n.* [Gr. *heilōtēs*, a helot.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave in general.—**helotism**, hē'lot-izm, *n.* The condition of a helot; slavery.—**helotry**, hē'lot-ri, *n.* Helots collectively; bondsmen.

help, help, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *helped*, holpt; ppr. *helping*, help'ing. [A. Sax. *helpan*, to help (pret. *healp*, pp. *holpen*)=O. Sax. *helpan*, O. Fris. *helpa*, Goth. *hilpan*, D. *helpen*, Icel. *hjálpa*, Dan. *hjelpe*, G. *helfen*, to help. The noun comes from the verb.] To lend strength or means towards effecting a purpose; to assist; to aid; to succour; to relieve; to avail against; to remedy; to prevent; to hinder; to forbear; to avoid.—v.i. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.—*n.* Aid furnished; assistance; succour; remedy; relief; an assistant; a domestic servant (U.S.).

helper, help'ėr, *n.* One who helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary; one who assists in some employment.

helpful, help'fụl, *a.* That gives help, aid, or assistance; useful; serviceable.

helpfulness, help'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being helpful.

helpless, help'les, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of power to succour or relieve one's self; needing help; feeble; weak; affording no help; beyond help.—**helplessly**, help'les-li, *adv.* In a helpless manner.—**helplessness**, help'les-nes, *n.* State of being helpless.

helpmate, help'māt, *n.* [*Help* and *mate*. *Helpmeet* is also erroneously used in same sense, from the expression "an *help meet* for him", Genesis ii. 18.] A companion who helps; an assistant; a partner; a wife.

helter-skelter, hel'tėr-skel'tėr, *adv.* [A term formed to express bustle; comp. G. *holter-polter*, D. *hulter de bulter*, Sw. *hulter om buller*, &c.] A word suggestive of hurry and confusion.

helve, helv, *n.* [A. Sax. *helfe*, *hylf*, a handle=O.D. *helve*, G. *helb*; same root as *helm* (of a ship), *hilt*, *halter*.] The handle of an axe or hatchet.—v.t. pret. & pp. *helved*, helvd; ppr. *helving*, helv'ing. To furnish with a helve, as an axe.

Helvetic, hel-vet'ik, *a.* [L. *Helveticus*, fr. *Helvetii*, the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.] Of or pertaining to Switzerland.

hem, hem, *n.* [A. Sax. *hem*, a hem, probably akin to *ham*, an inclosure.] The border of a garment doubled and sewed to strengthen it; edge; margin; border.—v.t. pret. & pp. *hemmed*, hemd; ppr. *hemming*, hem'ing. To form a hem or border on; to border; to edge; to inclose and confine.—**To hem in**, to surround closely; to environ.

hem, hem, *n.* and *interj.* [Formed fr. the sound.] A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*, suggested by some feeling.—v.i. pret. & pp. *hemmed*, hemd; ppr. *hemming*, hem'ing. To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.

hemal, hē'mal, *a.* HÆMAL. [Some words of which Gr. *haima*, blood, forms the first part, are written either *He* or *Hæ*. See also H, E.]

hemastatic, hē-ma-stat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, *statikos*, causing to stand.] Serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood; styptic; pertaining to the circulation of the blood.

hematine, hematosine, hē'ma-tin, hē-ma-tō'sin, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood.] A red colouring matter of the blood.

hematite, hē'ma-tīt, *n.* [Gr. *haimatitēs*, fr. *haima*, blood.] A name of two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hematite, so named from the blood-red colour of the former variety, which is one of the most important ores.

hematophilia. HÆMATOPHILIA.

hematosis. HÆMATOSIS.

hematoxylin, hē-ma-tok'si-lin, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, and *xylon*, wood.] The colouring principle of logwood.

hemeralopia, hē'me-ra-lō'pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hēmera*, the day, *alaos*, blind, and *ōps*, the eye.] Night blindness, or day blindness, the latter being the natural meaning: opposite of *nyctalopia*.

hemicrania, he-mi-krā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, *kranion*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

hemicycle, he'mi-sī-kl, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *kyklos*, a circle.] A half-circle; a semicircle; a semicircular area.

hemihedral, he-mi-hē'dral, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *hedra*, a face.] In *mineral.* applied to a crystal having only half the normal number of faces.—**hemihedron**, he-mi-hē'dron, *n.* A crystal of this kind.

hemimetabolic, he'mi-met-a-bol'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *metabolē*, change.] Applied to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis.

hemiplegia, hemiplegy, he-mi-plē'ji-a, he'mi-plej-i, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *plēgē*, a stroke.] Paralysis of one half of the body.

hemipter, hemipteran, he-mip'tėr, he-mip'tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of four-winged insects, many of which have the outer wings leathery at the base and transparent towards the tips, including the locusts, bugs, plant-lice, &c.—**hemipterous**, he-mip'tėr-us, *a.* Pertaining to the hemipters.

hemisphere, he'mi-sfēr, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, *sphaira*, a sphere.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe when divided by a plane passing through its centre; half the terrestrial or the celestial globe.—**Hemispheres of the brain**, the two parts, one on each side, which constitute great part of the brain.—**hemispheric, hemispherical**, he-mi-sfe'rik, he-mi-sfe'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or forming a hemisphere.

hemispheroid, he-mi-sfe'roid, *n.* The half of a spheroid.—**hemispheroidal**, he'mi-sfe-roi''dal, *a.* Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere.

hemistich, he'mi-stik, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *stichos*, a verse.] Half a poetic line or verse, or a verse not completed.

hemitropal, hemitropous, he-mit'ro-pal, he-mit'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *tropos*, a turn.] Turned half round; half-inverted; *bot.* applied to an ovule.

Hemitropal Ovule.

hemlock, hem'lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *hemleác*—*hem*, of doubtful meaning, and *leác*, a herb. Comp. *garlic*, *charlock*, &c.] An umbelliferous plant (*Conium maculatum*) whose leaves and root are poisonous; an American spruce fir with pendulous and very graceful foliage.

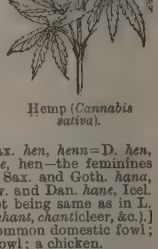
hemoglobin. HÆMOGLOBIN.

hemoptysis, he-mop'tis-is, *n.* HÆMOPTYSIS.

hemorrhage, hē'mor-āj, *n.* [Gr. *haimorrhagia*—*haima*, blood, and *rhēgnymi*, I break or burst.] A bursting forth of blood; any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it.—**hemorrhagic**, hē-mor-aj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a hemorrhage.

hemorrhoids, hē'mor-oidz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *haimorrhoïs*, *haimorrhoïdos*, a gushing of blood—*haima*, blood, and *rhoos*, a flowing, fr. *rheō*, I flow.] Piles.

hemp, hemp, *n.* [A. Sax. *henep*, *hanep*=D. *hennep*, Dan. *hamp*, Icel. *hampr*, G. *hanf*; Armor. *canib*, Ir. *cannaib*, L. *cannabis*, Gr. *kannabis*; ultimate source unknown. CANVAS.] An annual herbaceous plant of the nettle family, the fibre of which, also called hemp, is made into sail-cloth, ropes, &c.; the hangman's rope.



Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

hempen, hemp'n, *a.* Made of hemp.

hemp-palm, hemp'-pälm, *n.* A palm whose leaves yield a valuable fibre.

hemp-seed, hemp'-sēd, *n.* The seed of hemp, used as food for birds, and also yielding an oil.

hen, hen, *n.* [A. Sax. *hen*, *henn*=D. *hen*, Icel. *hœna*, G. *henne*, hen—the feminines corresponding to A. Sax. and Goth. *hana*, D. *haan*, G. *hahn*, Sw. and Dan. *hane*, Icel. *hani*, a cock, the root being same as in L. *cano*, I sing (whence *chant*, *chanticleer*, &c.).] The female of the common domestic fowl; any female bird; a fowl; a chicken.

henbane, hen'bān, *n.* [*Hen* and *bane*.] A poisonous herb of the potato family used in medicine, and which was supposed to be particularly noxious to hens.

hence, hens, *adv.* [O.E. *hennes*, a genit. form from older *henne*, fr. A. Sax. *heonan*, hence; akin G. *hin*, Goth. *hina*, hence; akin also *he*, *here*, &c.] From this; from this place or this time; from this source, origin, reason, or cause.—From hence is sometimes used tautologically for *hence*.

henceforth, hens'fōrth, *adv.* From this time forth or forward.

henceforward, hens-for'wĕrd, *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth.
henchman, hensh'man, *n.* [Probably fr. A. Sax. *hengest*, G. *hengst*, a horse, and *man*; lit. horse-man or groom.] A servant; a male attendant; a footman; a follower.
hendecagon, hen-dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.
hendecasyllable, hen-dek'a-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.
hendiadys, hen-di'a-dis, *n.* [Gr. *hen dia dyoin*, one by two.] A figure of speech by which two nouns are used instead of one, or one and an adjective.
henequen, hen'e-ken, *n.* The Mexican name for a kind of agave yielding valuable fibre.
hen-harrier, hen'ha-ri-ĕr, *n.* A species of hawk, so named from its depredations in the poultry-yard.
henna, hen'na, *n.* [Ar. *hinnā*.] A shrub the leaves of which yield a reddish-brown or orange dye.
hennery, hen'ĕr-i, *n.* An inclosed place for hens.
henotheism, hen'o-thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *heis, henos*, one, and *theos*, god.] The worship of one deity as supreme among others.
henotic, he-not'ik, *a.* [Gr. *heis, henos*, one.] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile.
hen-peck, hen'pek, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hen-pecked*, hen'pekt; ppr. *henpecking*, hen'pek-ing. To govern or rule: said of a wife who has the upper hand of her husband.—**hen-pecked**, hen'pekt, *a.* Governed by his wife, as a husband.
hen-wife, **hen-woman**, hen'wif, hen'-wu-man, *n.* A woman who takes charge of, or deals in poultry.
hepatic, **hepatical**, hē-pat'ik, hē-pat'ik-al, *a.* [L. *hepaticus*, Gr. *hēpatikos*, fr. *hēpar*, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver.
hepatite, hep'a-tīt, *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos*, the liver.] A variety of sulphate of baryta, which exhales a fetid odour.
hepatize, hep'a-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hepatized*, hep'a-tīzd; ppr. *hepatizing*, hep'a-tīz-ing. [HEPATITE.] *Pathol.* to convert into a substance resembling liver.
heptachord, hep'ta-kord, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *chordē*, chord.] In *anc. mus.* a diatonic octave without the upper note; an instrument with seven strings.
heptad, hep'tad, *n.* [Gr. *heptas, heptados*, fr. *hepta*, seven.] A sum of seven.
heptaglot, hep'ta-glot, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *glōtta*, language.] A book in seven languages.
heptagon, hep'ta-gon, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides.—**heptagonal**, hep-tag'on-al, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.
heptagynous, **heptagynian**, hep-taj'in-us, hep-ta-jin'i-an, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gynē*, a woman.] *Bot.* having seven styles.
heptahedron, hep-ta-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *hedra*, a base.] A solid figure with seven sides.—**heptahedral**, hep-ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having seven sides.
heptamerous, hep-tam'ĕr-us, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *meros*, a part.] Consisting of seven parts; having parts in sevens.
heptandrous, hep-tan'drus, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *anēr, andros*, a male.] *Bot.* having seven stamens.

Heptandrous flower of Horse-chestnut.

heptangular, hep-tang'gū-ler. *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *angular*.] Having seven angles.
heptarchic, hep-tärk'ik, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to or consisting of a heptarchy.
heptarchy, hep'tär-ki, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *archē*, government.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons.
Heptateuch, hep'ta-tūk, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *teuchos*, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.
her, hĕr, *pron.* [O. E. *hire*, A. Sax. *hire, heore*, genit. and dat. case of the pronoun *heó*, she, the feminine of *hé*, he. HE.] The possessive, dative, and objective case corresponding to *she*; when the possessive case is used without a noun it becomes *hers*.
herald, he'rald, *n.* [O. Fr. *heraut, herald*, Fr. *héraut*, fr. O.H.G. *harivalt* (G. *herold*), an officer of an army—*hari, heri*, an army (akin E. *harry*), and *waltan*, to rule (E. *wield*).] An officer whose business was to declare or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, to bear messages from a commander, &c.; a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger; an officer who regulates all matters relating to public ceremonies; one who records and blazons arms, &c.—v. t. pret. & pp. *heralded*, he'rald-ed; ppr. *heralding*, he'rald-ing. To introduce, as by a herald.

Herald in Official Dress.

heraldic, hē-rald'ik, *a.* [*Herald* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.
heraldry, he'rald-ri, *n.* [*Herald* and *-ry.*] The art or office of a herald; the art of recording genealogies and blazoning arms; heraldic figures or symbols.
heraldship, he'rald-ship, *n.* The office of a herald.
herb, hĕrb or ĕrb, *n.* [Fr. *herbe*, L. *herba*, herb, fr. a root meaning to eat or nourish, seen in Gr. *pherbō*, I feed, *phorbē*, pasture, fodder.] Any plant with a soft or succulent stem (or stems) which dies to the root every year, as distinguished from a *tree* and a *shrub*, which have woody stems.
herbaceous, hĕrb-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *herbaceus*.] Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of a herb.
herbage, hĕr'bāj, *n.* [*Herb* and *-age*=Fr. *herbage*.] Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.
herbal, hĕrb'al, *n.* [*Herb* and *-al*=O. Fr. *herbal*.] A book that contains the names and descriptions of herbs or plants, especially those that are useful.—**herbalist**, hĕrb'al-ist, *n.* A person skilled in herbs or who makes collections of them.
herbarium, **herbaria**, hĕr-bā'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **herbariums**, **herbaria**. hĕr-bā'ri-umz, hĕr-bā'ri-a. [L. *herbarium*, fr. L. *herba*, a herb.] A collection of specimens of herbs or plants carefully dried and preserved; a book or other contrivance for thus preserving plants.
herb-bennet, hĕrb'ben-et, *n.* [Saint *Bennet's* or Benedict's *herb.*] Common avens, an aromatic, tonic, and astringent plant.
herbescent, hĕrb-es'sent, *a.* [L. *herbescens*, ppr. of *herbescere*, to grow as *herbs*, fr. *herba*, herb.] Growing as herbs.
herbivore, hĕr'bi-vōr, *n.* A herbivorous animal.
herbivorous, hĕrb-iv'or-us, *a.* [L. *herba*, a herb, and *voro*, I devour.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.
herbose, hĕrb'ōs, *a.* [L. *herbosus*, fr. *herba*, a herb.] Abounding with herbs; resembling herbs.
herby, hĕrb'i, *a.* [*Herb* and *-y.*] Having the nature of herbs; abounding in herbs.
herculean, hĕr-kū'lē-an, *a.* [From *Hercules.*] Belonging to or resembling Hercules; having extraordinary strength and size; of extraordinary strength, force, or power; very great, difficult, or dangerous.
herd, hĕrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *heord*=Goth. *hairda*, D. *herde*, Dan. *hiord*, Icel. *hjörth*, G. *herde*, a herd, flock, drove, &c.] A number of animals feeding or driven together; a drove or flock; a company of men or people (in contempt or detestation); a crowd; a rabble.—v.i. pret. & pp. *herded*, hĕrd'ed; ppr. *herding*, hĕrd'ing. To unite or associate into a herd, as beasts; to congregate; to associate.
herd, hĕrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hirde*, a herdsman or shepherd, fr. *heord*, a flock or herd=Goth. *hairdeis*, Icel. *hirdi*, Dan. *hyrde*, G. *hirt*. See prec.] A keeper of cattle or sheep: now mostly in composition, as *shepherd, goat-herd, swine-herd*.
herdsman, hĕrdz'man, *n.* A keeper of herds; one employed in tending herds of cattle.
here, hēr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hēr*, here=O. Sax. *hēr*, O. Fris. *hīr*, Goth. *hēr*, Icel. *her*, Dan. *her*, Sw. *här*, G. and D. *hier*, here; based on the pronominal element seen in *he*.] In this place; in the place where the speaker is present: opposed to *there*; at this place; at this point; in the present life or state; to this place; hither.—**Neither here nor there**, of no consequence; no matter.—**Here and there**, in one place and another; thinly or irregularly dispersed.
hereabout, **hereabouts**, hēr'a-bout, hēr'a-bouts, *adv.* About this place.
hereafter, hēr-af'tĕr, *adv.* After this time; in time to come; in some future time; in a future state.—*n.* The time after this; a future state.
hereat, hēr-at', *adv.* At or by reason of this.
hereby, hēr-bī', *adv.* By this; close by; near.
hereditable, he-red'i-ta-bl, *a.* [L. *hereditabilis*, fr. *hereditare*, to inherit. See next.] Capable of being inherited; heritable.
hereditament, he-re-dit'a-ment, *n.* [L. *hereditamentum*, fr. *hereditare*, to inherit, fr. L. *heres, heredis*, an heir (q.v.).] Any species of property that may be inherited.
hereditarily, he-red'it-a-ri-li, *adv.* In a hereditary way; by inheritance.
hereditary, he-red'it-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *héréditaire*, fr. L. *hereditarius*, fr. L. *hereditas*, inheritance, fr. *heres, heredis*, an heir (q.v.).] Relating to an inheritance; descending from an ancestor to an heir; that may descend to an heir-at-law; that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.
heredity, he-red'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *hérédité*, L. *hereditas, hereditatis*, heirship, inheritance. HEIR.] Hereditary transmission of qualities of like kind with those of the parent; the doctrine that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parent or parents.
herein, hēr-in', *adv.* In this.
hereinafter, hēr-in-af'tĕr, *adv.* In this writing or document afterwards.
hereof, hēr-of', *adv.* Of this; from or concerning this.
hereon, hēr-on', *adv.* On this.
heresiarch, he-rē'si-ärk, *n.* [Gr. *hairesiarchēs—hairesis*, heresy, and *archein*, to rule.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.
heresiographer, he-rē'si-og"ra-fĕr, *n.* One who writes on heresies.
heresiology, he-rē'si-ol'o-ji, *n.* The history or study of heresies.
heresy, he're-si, *n.* [Fr. *hérésie*, L. *hærēsis*, fr. Gr. *hairesis*, a taking, a principle or set of principles, a sect, a religious sect, heresy, fr. *haireō*, I take.] A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion, or of established doctrines in general; a doctrine, principle, or set of principles at variance with established or generally received principles; an opinion contrary to the true faith; heterodoxy.
heretic, he're-tik, *n.* [Fr. *hérétique*, L. *hæreticus*, Gr. *hairetikos*. HERESY.] One guilty of heresy; a person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy.
heretical, he-ret'ik-al, *a.* [See prec.] Con-

taining or pertaining to heresy; contrary to the established faith.

heretically, he-ret'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

hereto, hêr-tō', *adv.* To this; add to this.

heretofore, hêr-tō-fōr', *adv.* Before or up to the present; formerly.

hereunto, hêr-un-tō', *adv.* On this: hereon.

herewith, hêr-with', *adv.* With this.

heriot, he'ri-ot, *n.* [A. Sax. *hereġeatu*, military equipment, a heriot—*here*, an army, and *ġeatu*, equipment.] In *law*, a chattel or payment given to the lord of a fee on the decease of the tenant or vassal.

heritable, he'rit-a-bl, *a.* [O. Fr. *héritable*, abbrev. fr. *hereditable*, L.L. *hereditabilis*. HEREDITABLE.] Capable of being inherited; inheritable; that may inherit.

heritably, he'rit-a-bli, *adv.* In a heritable manner; by way of inheritance.

heritage, he'rit-āj, *n.* [Fr. *héritage*, fr. L.L. *hereditare*, to inherit, fr. L. *hereditas*. HEREDITARY.] Inheritance; that which is inherited; that which comes by way of descent; lot or portion by birth.

hermaphrodism, hêr-maf'rod-izm, *n.* Same as *Hermaphroditism*.

hermaphrodite, hêr-maf'rod-īt, *n.* [From *Hermaphroditos*, of Greek mythology, son of *Hermês* (Mercury) and *Aphrodite* (Venus), who became united into one body with a nymph.] An animal in which the characteristics of both sexes are really or apparently combined—really in the case of certain animals of low type; a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs.——**a.** Including or being of both sexes.—**Hermaphrodite brig**, a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.—**hermaphroditic**, **hermaphroditical**, hêr-maf'rod-it'ik, hêr-maf'rod-it'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a hermaphrodite; partaking of both sexes.—**hermaphroditism**, hêr-maf'rod-it-izm, *n.* The state of being a hermaphrodite.

hermeneutic, **hermeneutical**, hêr-mē-nū'tik, hêr-mē-nū'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *hermēneutikos*, fr. *hermēneus*, an interpreter, fr. *Hermês*, Mercury, the god of eloquence.] Interpreting; explaining; exegetical.—**hermeneutically**, hêr-mē-nū'tik-al-li, *adv.* According to hermeneutics or sound interpretation.—**hermeneutics**, hêr-mē-nū'tiks, *n.* The science of interpretation, particularly of interpreting the Scriptures.—**hermeneutist**, hêr-mē-nū'tist, *n.* One versed in hermeneutics.

hermetic, **hermetical**, hêr-met'ik, hêr-met'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*, fr. the ancient *Hermes Trismegistus*, who was regarded as skilled in alchemy and occult science.] Appellative of or pertaining to alchemy or the doctrines of the alchemists, or to occult science; effected by fusing together the edges of the mouth or aperture, as of a bottle or tube, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape; perfectly close and air-tight.

hermetically, hêr-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the hermetic art; chemically; by fusing the edges together.

hermit, hêr'mit, *n.* [Fr. *hermite*, fr. Gr. *erēmitês*, fr. *erēmos*, lonely, solitary, desert.] A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; an anchorite; a recluse; an eremite.

hermitage, hêr'mit-āj, *n.* [O.Fr. *hermitage*.] The cell or habitation of a hermit; (with *cap.*) a kind of French wine.

hermitary, hêr'mi-ta-ri, *n.* A cell for the use of a hermit annexed to some abbey.

hermit-crab, hêr'mit-krab, *n.* A crab which takes possession of and occupies the cast-off shells of univalve molluscs.

hermitical, hêr-mit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit; suited to a hermit.

hern, hêrn, *n.* A heron. [*Tenn.*]

hernia, hêr'ni-a, *n.* [L.] A protrusion of some organ of the abdomen through an interstice, producing a soft and slightly elastic tumour; a rupture.—**hernial**, hêr'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with hernia.

hernshaw, hern'shą, *n.* A heronshaw or heron.

hero, hē'rō, *n.*; pl. **heroes**, hē'rōz. [L. *heros*, fr. Gr. *hērōs*, a hero; cog. with L. *vir*, a man (seen in *virile*, *virtue*), A. Sax. *wer*, a man; Skr. *vîra*, a hero.] A kind of demigod in ancient Greek mythology; a man of distinguished valour, intrepidity, or enterprise; the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in some exploit, or in events related in a poem, play, novel, &c.

heroic, hē-rō'ik, *a.* [L. *heroicus*.] Pertaining to a hero or heroes; becoming a hero; daring; characteristic of a hero; intrepid and noble; showing noble and unselfish disregard of danger; reciting achievements of heroes; epic.—**Heroic treatment, remedies**, in *med.* treatment or remedies of a violent character.—**Heroic verse**, in English poetry, the iambic verse of ten syllables, in French the iambic of twelve, and in classical poetry the hexameter.——**n.** An heroic verse.

heroically, hē-rō'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a heroic manner; like a hero.

heroine, he'rō-in, *n.* [Fr. *héroïne*, L. *heroïna*—*hero* and *-ine*.] A female hero.

heroism, he'rō-izm, *n.* [Fr. *héroïsme*.] The qualities of a hero; distinguished bravery or gallantry; noble disregard of danger; intrepidity; magnanimity, &c.

heroize, hē'rō-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *heroized*, hē'rō-īzd; ppr. *heroizing*, hē'rō-īz-ing. To make a hero of; to elevate to the rank of a hero.

heron, her'un, *n.* [Fr. *héron*, O. Fr. *hairon*, *heron*, fr. O.H.G. *heigro*, *heigero*, Icel. *hegri*, Sw. *häger*, a heron, whence also Fr. *aigre*, dim. *aigrette*, E. *egret*.] A wading bird with a long bill, long slender legs and neck, formerly much pursued in falconry.

heronry, her'un-ri, *n.* [*Heron* and *-ry*.] A place where herons breed.

heronshaw, her'un-shą, *n.* [O. Fr. *heronçeau*, *heroncel*, a young heron, dim. of *heron*.] A young heron; a heron.

heroship, hē'rō-ship, *n.* The character of a hero.

hero-worship, hē'rō-wėr-ship, *n.* The worship of heroes; extravagant admiration of heroes or great men.

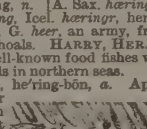
herpes, hėr'pēz, *n.* [Gr. *herpês*, fr. *herpō*, I creep.] A skin disease characterized by an eruption of inflamed vesicles, such as shingles.—**herpetic**, **herpetical**, hėr-pet'ik, hėr-pet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling herpes.

herpetology, hėr-pe-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile (fr. *herpō*, I creep), and *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of reptiles.—**herpetologic**, **herpetological**, hėr-pet'o-loj'ik, hėr-pet'o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to herpetology.—**herpetologist**, hėr-pe-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in herpetology.

Herr, her, *n.* [G. *herr*, D. *heer*, Sw. and Dan. *herre*, Icel. *herri*, lord, master.] The German equivalent of the English Mr.

herring, he'ring, *n.* [A. Sax. *hering*=D. *haring*, G. *häring*, Icel. *hęringr*, herring; fr. A. Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, an army, fr. the fish moving in shoals. HARRY, HERALD.] One of those well-known food fishes which go in great shoals in northern seas.

herring-bone, he'ring-bōn, *a.* Applied to masonry or other work which results in a slight resemblance to the backbone of a herring.



Herring-bone work.

hers, hėrz, *pron.* Under HER.

herse, hėrs, *n.* [Fr. *herse*, O. Fr. *herce*; same as *hearse*.] A frame in form of a harrow; a framework carrying lighted candles in funerals, &c.

herself, hėr-self', *pron.* [*Her* and *self*.] The emphatic and reflexive form of *she* and *her*, used like *himself*—which see.

hesitancy, he'zi-tan-si, *n.* [L. *hæsitantia*, fr. *hæsitans*, ppr. of *hæsitare*. HESITATE.] A hesitating; a doubting; vacillation.

hesitant, he'zi-tant, *a.* [L. *hæsitans*, *hæsitantis*. See prec.] Hesitating; wanting readiness.

hesitate, he'zi-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. **hesitated**, he'zi-tāt-ed; ppr. *hesitating*, he'zi-tāt-ing. [L. *hæsito*, *hæsitatum*, intens. fr. *hæreo*, *hæsum*, I hang or hold fast, I stick, as in *adhere*, *cohere*, *inherent*.] To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to delay from doubt or uncertainty; to be in suspense to halt or pause in speaking; to stammer.

hesitatingly, he'zi-tāt-ing-li, *adv.* In a hesitating manner; with hesitation or doubt.

hesitation, he-zi-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *hésitation*, L. *hæsitatio*.] Act of hesitating; a pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; a stopping in speech; stammering.

hesitator, he'zi-tāt-ėr, *n.* One who hesitates.

hesperian, hes-pē'ri-an, *a.* [L. *hesperius*, western, fr. Gr. *hesperos* (=L. *vesper*), the evening.] Western; situated at the west. [Poet.]

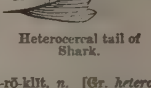
hesperornis, hes-pėr-or'nis, *n.* [Gr. *hesperos*, western, *ornis*, bird.] A fossil swimming bird of N. America, without wings, and with strong teeth in both jaws.

Hessian, hesh'i-an, *a.* Relating to *Hesse* in Germany.—**Hessian boot**, a long boot originally worn by Hessian troops.——**n.** A native of Hesse; a Hessian boot.—**Hessian-fly**, hesh'i-an-fli, *n.* [From the notion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops during the revolutionary war.] A small two-winged fly nearly black, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat.

hest, hest, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæs*, a command (the *t* being added as in *amongst*), fr. *hâtan*, to command; comp. G. *geheiss*, a command, *heissen*, to bid; D. *heeten*, to command. Hence *behest*.] Command; precept; injunction; order. [Poet.]

hetæra, **hetaira**, he-tē'ra, he-tī'ra, *n.* [Gr. *hetaira*, a female companion, a courtesan.] A female paramour; a courtesan; a concubine.—**hetærism**, **hetairism**, het'a-rizm, he-tī'rizm, *n.* [Gr. *hetarē*, *hetaira*, a female paramour.] Concubinage; a practice in rude communities by which the women of a tribe are held in common.—**hetæristic**, het-a-ris'tik, *a.* Pertaining to hetærism.

heterocarpous, he'te-rō-kär"pus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.



Heterocercal tail of Shark.

heterocercal, he'te-rō-sėr"kal, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *kerkos*, tail.] Having the upper lobe of the tail longer than the lower, as in some fishes.

heteroclite, he'te-rō-klīt, *n.* [Gr. *heteroklitos*—*heteros*, other, and *klitos*, bent, fr. *klinein*, to bend, to lean away from the normal form.] A word which is irregular or anomalous in declension or conjugation; something abnormal or anomalous.—**heteroclitic**, **heteroclitical**, he'te-rō-klit"ik, he'te-rō-klit"ik-al, *a.* Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms.

heterodactyle, **heterodactylous**, he'te-rō-dak"til, he'te-rō-dak"ti-lus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having the toes irregular in number or formation.

heterodont, he'tėr-ō-dont, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] Having teeth of different kinds, as molars, incisors, and canines: opposed to *homodont*.

heterodox, he'te-rō-doks, *a.* [Gr. *heterodoxos*, fr. *heteros*, other, and *doxa*, a notion, an opinion, fr. *dokeō*, I think.] Holding opinions different from those which are established or are prevalent; not orthodox; heretical; contrary to established or generally received opinions, especially in theology.

heterodoxy, he'te-rō-dok-si, *n.* [Fr. *hétérodoxie*, Gr. *heterodoxia*. See prec.] The holding of heterodox opinions; heresy.

heterogamous, he-te-rog'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* having florets of different sexes in the same flower-head.

heterogeneity, he'te-rō-jē-nē"i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *hétérogénéité*.] Heterogeneousness.

heterogeneous, he'te-rō-jē"nē-us, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genos*, sort, kind. GENUS.] Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; composed of dissimilar or incongruous parts or elements; miscellaneous: opposed to *homogeneous*.

heterogeneously, he'te-rō-jē"nē-us-li, *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner.

heterogeneousness, he'te-rō-jē"nē-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

heterogenesis, **heterogeny**, he'te-rō-jen"e-sis, he-te-roj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genesis*, generation.] In *biol.* spontaneous generation; generation in which offspring are unlike the parents.

heterologous, he-te-rol'o-gus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *logos*, analogy, proportion.] Different; not analogous or homologous.

heteromorphic, **heteromorphous**, he'te-rō-mor"fik, he'te-rō-mor"fus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *morphē*, form.] Of an irregular or unusual form; having two or more diverse shapes.

heteronomy, he-te-ron'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, *nomos*, law.] Subordination to the law of another: opposed to *autonomy*.

heteronym, he'ter-ō-nim, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *onoma*, name.] A word having the same spelling with another but a different pronunciation.

heterophemy, he-tèr-of'e-mi, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *phēmē*, speech.] The saying of one thing when another is intended.

heterophyllous, he-te-rof'i-lus or he'te-rō-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *phyllon*, leaf.] *Bot.* having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem.

heteroplastic, he'tèr-ō-plas"tik, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *plassō*, I form.] Dissimilar or abnormal in structure.

heteropod, he'te-rō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A swimming gasteropod, with the foot forming a kind of fin.

heteropterous, he-te-rop'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *pteron*, a wing.] Having wings partly leathery, partly membranous: said of certain hemipterous insects.

heterotopy, he-tèr-ot'o-pi, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *topos*, place.] Displacement; abnormal position of an organ or structure.

hetman, het'man, *n.* [Pol.] The title of a chief or general of the Cossacks.

heuristic, hū-ris'tik, *a.* [Gr. *heuriskein*, to discover.] Aiding or leading on towards discovery; guiding in finding out.

hew, hū, *v.t.* pret. *hewed*, hūd; pp. *hewed*, or *hewn*, hūn; ppr. *hewing*, hū'ing. [A. Sax. *heáwan*, to hew=O. Sax. *hāuwan*, D. *houwen*, G. *hauen*, Icel. *höggva*, Dan. *hugge*, to hew; akin *hoe*, *hay*.] To cut with an axe or other like instrument; to chop; to cut; to hack; to make smooth, as stone; to form by blows of a sharp instrument.

hewer, hū'ėr, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

hewn, pp. of *hew*.

hexachord, heks'a-kord, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *chordē*, a chord.] *Mus.* a diatonic series of six notes or tones.

hexagon, heks'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plain figure of six angles and six sides.—**hexagonal**, heks-ag'on-al, *a.* Having six angles and six sides.—**hexagonally**, heks-ag'on-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a hexagon.

hexagynian, **hexagynous**, heks-a-jin'i-an, heks-aj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* having six styles.

hexahedron, heks-a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.—**hexahedral**, heks-a-hē'dral, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; cubic.

hexameter, heks-am'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *hexameter*, Gr. *hexametros*—*hex*, six, and *metron*, a measure.] A verse of six feet in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of dactyls and spondees, the sixth foot being always a spondee.——*a.* Having six metrical feet.—**hexametric**, **hexametrical**, heks-a-met'rik, heks-a-met'rik-al, *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet; forming a hexameter.

hexandrian, **hexandrous**, heks-an'dri-an, heks-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* having six stamens.

hexangular, heks-ang'gū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *angular*.] Having six angles or corners.

hexapetalous, heks-a-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having six petals.

Hexapla, heks'a-pla, *n.* [Gr. *hexaplous*, sixfold—*hex*, six, and term. as in *double*.] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions in parallel columns.

hexapod, heks'a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An insect or other animal having six feet.

hexastyle, heks'a-stīl, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *stylos*, a column.] A portico or temple which has six columns in front.

Hexateuch, heks'a-tūk, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *teuchos*, book.] The first six books of the Bible—the Pentateuch with Joshua.

hey, hā, *interj.* [Comp. G. and D. *hei*, Dan. and Sw. *hej*.] An exclamation of joy or to call attention.

heyday, hā'dā, *exclam.* [Comp. G. *heyda*, *heidi*, *heia*, huzzah! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder.

heyday, hā'dā, *n.* [Equivalent to *highday*.] The bloom or height; the wildness or frolicsome period of youth.

hiatus, hī-ā'tus, *n.*; pl. **hiatuses**. [L. *hiatus*, fr. *hio*, I open or gape; cog. with *yawn*.] A gap; a defect from something wanting; a break; a lacuna; the meeting of vowel-sounds without a consonant between.

hibernaculum, hī-bėr-nak'ū-lum, *n.* [L., fr. *hibernare*, to pass the winter. See next.] The winter retreat of an animal.

hibernal, hī-bėr'nal, *a.* [L. *hibernalis*, fr. *hibernus*, wintry, akin to *hiems*, winter, Gr. *cheimōn*, winter, Skr. *hima*, snow.] Belonging to winter; wintry.

hibernate, hī-bėr'nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hibernated*, hī-bėr'nāt-ed; ppr. *hibernating*, hī-bėr'nāt-ing. [L. *hiberno*, *hibernatum*. See prec.] To winter; to pass the winter in sleep or seclusion, as certain animals do.

hibernation, hī-bėr-nā'shon, *n.* The act of hibernating or lying dormant or torpid in winter.

Hibernian, hī-bėr'ni-an, *a.* [L. *Hibernia*, Ireland.] Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; Irish.——*n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.—**Hibernianism**, **Hibernicism**, hī-bėr'ni-an-izm, hī-bėr'ni-sizm, *n.* An idiom peculiar to the Irish.

hibrid, hī'brid, *n.* and *a.* HYBRID.

hiccup, **hiccough**, hik'up, *n.* [An imitative word: comp. Dan. *hik* or *hikken*, D. *hik*, *hikken*, Fr. *hoquet*, W. *ig*, *igian*, Armor. *hicq*—all imitative, formed from the sound.] A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis; a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles repeated at short intervals.——*v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *hiccuped*, *hiccoughed*, hik'upt; ppr. *hiccuping*, *hiccoughing*, hik'up-ing. To have a hiccup; to utter with hiccups.

hickory, hik'ō-ri, *n.* [Of American-Indian origin.] An American tree of the walnut family, valuable for timber and fuel.

hickup, hik'up. See HICCUP.

hidalgo, hi-dal'gō, Sp. pron. ē-dāl'gō, *n.* [Sp.] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

hidden, **hid**, hid'n, hid, *pp.* of *hide*.——*p. a.* Concealed; not seen or known; secret; unseen; unknown; disguised; not to be known; mysterious; obscure; abstruse; profound.

hiddenly, hid'n-li, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.—**hiddenness**, hid'n-nes, *n.* The state of being hidden or concealed.

hide, hīd, *v.t.* pret. *hid*, hid; pp. *hid*, *hidden*, hid, hid'n; ppr. *hiding*, hīd'ing. [A. Sax. *hydan*, to hide; cog. W. *cuddiaw*, to cover, *cudd*, darkness, Gr. *keuthō*, I hide; akin *hide*, skin. See next.] To conceal; to secrete; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to keep secret; to screen; to shelter.——*v.i.* To be or to lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to abscond.

hide, hīd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hýd*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hûd*, D *huid*, Icel. *hūth*, Dan. and Sw. *hud*, G. *haut*, hide; cog. L. *cutis*, skin, *scutum*, a shield, Gr. *kutos*, *skutos*, the skin of a beast, fr. root *sku* meaning to cover, the *s* disappearing in certain words, as in *hide*, *v.t.*] The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin (in contempt).——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hided*, hīd'ed; ppr. *hiding*, hīd'ing. To beat; to flog. [Colloq.]

hide, hīd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hīd*, contr. fr. *hīgid*, a hide; same root as *hive*.] An old measure of land variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres.

hide-and-seek, hīd'and-sēk, *n.* A play among children, in which some hide themselves and one seeks them.

hide-bound, hīd'bound, *a.* Having the hide abnormally tight; having the bark so close or firm as to hinder growth.

hideous, hid'ē-us, *a.* [Fr. *hideux*, O. Fr. *hisdous*, rough, shaggy, hideous, fr. L. L. *hispidosus*, for L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, hispid.] Frightful; horrible; dreadful; terrible; shocking to the eye or to the ear; detestable.

hideously, hid'ē-us-li, *adv.* In a hideous manner; dreadfully; shockingly.

hideousness, hid'ē-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being hideous.

hiding, hīd'ing, *n.* Concealment; state of being hidden.

hie, hī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hied*, hīd; ppr. *hieing*, hī'ing. [A. Sax. *higian*, to endeavour, to hasten; perhaps fr. *hyge*, *hige*, the mind, thought; comp. D. *hijgen*, Dan. *hige*, to covet.] To hasten; to move or run with haste; to speed.

hiemal, hī'em-al, *a.* [L. *hiemalis*, fr. *hiems*, winter. HIBERNAL.] Pertaining to winter; wintry.—**hiemation**, hī-e-mā'shon, *n.* The spending or passing of the winter.

hiera-picra, hī'e-ra-pik"ra, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, *pikros*, bitter.] A cathartic medicine composed of aloes and canella.

hierarch, hī'ėr-ārk, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archē*, rule.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

hierarchical, **hierarchal**, hī-ėr-ār'ik-al, hī-ėr-ār'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.

hierarchism, hī'ėr-ārk-izm, *n.* Hierarchical principles; hierarchal character.

hierarchy, hī'ėr-ār-ki, *n.* [Gr. *hierarchia*—*hieros*, sacred, *archē*, rule.] Dominion or authority in sacred things; clergy in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things: used especially of a body of clergy of different ranks or orders; ecclesiastical or clerical rule.

hieratic, hī-ėr-at'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hieratikos*, fr. *hieros*, sacred.] Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; applied to the mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptian priests, a development from the hieroglyphics.

Egyptian Hieroglyphs.

hierocracy, hī-ėr-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, holy, and *kratos*, power.] Government by ecclesiastics; hierarchy.

hieroglyph, **hieroglyphic**, hī'ėr-o-glif, hī'ėr-o-glif"ik, *n.* [Fr. *hiéroglyphe*, fr. Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphō*, I carve.] The figure of an animal, plant, or other object intended to convey a meaning or stand for a word or sound; a figure implying a word, an idea, or a sound, such as those in use among the ancient Egptians; a

figure having a hidden or enigmatical significance; a character difficult to decipher.—**hieroglyphic, hieroglyphical**, hī'ėr-o-glif'-ik, hī'ėr-o-glif'ik-al, *a.* Forming a hieroglyph; relating to hieroglyphics; expressive of some meaning by pictures or figures.—**hieroglyphically**, hī'ėr-o-glif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner.—**hieroglyphist**, hī'ėr-o-glif-ist, *n.* A person conversant with hieroglyphics.

hierogram, hī'ėr-o-gram, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *gramma*, letter, *graphō*, I write.] A hieroglyph; a species of sacred writing.

hierolatry, hī-ėr-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things.

hierology, hī-ėr-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, doctrine.] Sacred lore; knowledge of hieroglyphics or sacred writing.

hierophant, hī'ėr-o-fant, *n.* [Gr. *hierophantēs—hieros*, sacred, and *phainō*, I show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

higgle, hig'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *higgled*, hig'ld; ppr. *higgling*, hig'ling. [A weaker form of *haggle*, to chaffer.] To chaffer; to be tedious and nice in bargaining; to hawk or carry wares about for sale.

higgledy-piggledy, hig'l-di-pig'l-di, *adv.* [Probably a merely fanciful formation suggested by *higgle*.] In confusion, like wares in a higgler's basket; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]

higgler, hig'lėr, *n.* One who higgles.

high, hī, *a.* [A. Sax. *hedh*, *hēh*=Goth. *hauhs*, O. Sax. *hōh*, Icel. *hár*, Dan. *höi*, Sw. *hög*, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*, high; hence *height*.] Having a great extent from base to summit; rising much above the ground or some other object; elevated; lofty; tall; of great altitude; far above the earth or the horizon; exalted in nature or dignity; elevated in rank, condition, or office; dignified; arrogant; proud; lofty, boisterous, threatening; angry; violent; solemn; held in veneration; extreme, intense, strong, forcible; exceeding the common measure or degree; full or complete; strong; vivid; deep, as colouring; dear; of a great price; remote from the equator, north or south; remote in past time; acute; sharp, as a musical sound; far advanced in art or science; capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state; tending towards putrefaction; strong-scented. Often used substantively for people of rank or high station (*high* and low).—**On high**, aloft; in a lofty position.—**High and dry**, out of the water; out of bustle or business.—**High admiral**, an officer sometimes appointed to be at the head of naval affairs in Britain.—**High altar**. See ALTAR.—**High day, high noon**, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—**High life**, the style of living of the upper classes.—**High living**, indulgence in rich or costly food and drink.—**High mass**. See MASS.—**High place**, in *Scrip.* an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered to heathen deities.—**High seas**, the open sea; the sea outside an area that comes within the jurisdiction of any one state.—**High water**, the time or state when the tide is at full, or at its highest point.—**To be on the high horse, to mount one's high horse**, to stand on one's dignity; to assume a lofty tone or manner; to take offence.—*adv.* In a high manner; aloft; to a great altitude; to a great degree; eminently; greatly; powerfully; richly.

high-born, hī'born, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

high-bred, hī'bred, *a.* Bred in high life.

high-church, hī'chėrch, *a.* Belonging to that section of the Episcopal Church that maintains the highest notions respecting episcopacy, the priesthood, sacraments, &c.

high-coloured, hī'kul-ėrd, *a.* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; vivid; strong or forcible in representation.

high-flown, hī'flōn, *a.* Elevated; bombastic; turgid; extravagant.

high-flying, hī'fli-ing, *a.* Extravagant in claims, notions, or opinions.

high-handed, hī'hand-ed, *a.* Violent; arbitrary, overbearing; oppressive.

highland, hī'land, *n.* An elevated or mountainous region: generally in plural, and often as a proper name.——*a.* Pertaining to mountainous regions, or to the Highlands of Scotland.—**Highland fling**, a sort of dance peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders, danced by one person.

highlander, hī'land-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; a native of the Highlands of Scotland.

high-low, hī'lō, *n.* A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle.

highly, hī'li, *adv.* In a high manner; with elevation in place; in a great degree; greatly; decidedly; markedly.

high-mettled, hī'met-ld, *a.* Having high spirit; high-spirited; ardent.

high-minded, hī'mīnd-ed, *a.* Proud; arrogant; having honourable pride; magnanimous: opposed to *mean*.

highness, hī'nes, *n.* State or quality of being high; height; title of honour given to princes or other persons of similar rank: used with poss. pron. *his*, *her*, &c.

high-pressure, hī'pre-shūr, *a.* Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or having a pressure greater than 50 lbs. on the square inch: said of steam and steam-engines.

high-priced, hī'prīst, *a.* Having great price; costly; dear.

high-priest, hī'prēst, *n.* A chief priest.

high-principled, hī'prin-si-pld, *a.* Possessing principles of a lofty or elevated character; strict in principle.

highroad, hī'rōd, *n.* A highway or much-frequented road

high-seasoned, hī'sē-znd, *a.* Enriched with strong spices or other seasoning.

high-souled, hī'sōld, *a.* Having a high or lofty spirit; highly honourable.

high-sounding, hī'sound-ing, *a.* Making a loud sound; bombastic; ostentatious.

high-spirited, hī'spi-rit-ed, *a.* Having a high or gallant spirit; full of spirit; bold; daring; spirited.

high-stepper, hī'step-ėr, *n.* A horse that lifts its feet well from the ground.

high-strung, hī'strung, *a.* Strung to a full tone or a high pitch; high-spirited; sensitive.

hight, hīt, *n.* Height.

high-toned, hī'tōnd, *a.* High in tone or pitch; high-principled; noble; elevated.

high-water, hī'wą-tėr, *a.* Belonging to high water or high tide.

highway, hī'wā, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; direct course; road; train of action.

highwayman, hī'wā-mán, *n.* One who robs on the public road or highway.

highwrought, hī'rąt, *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; inflamed or moved to a high degree; keenly felt; intense.

hilar, hī'lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the hilum.

hilarious, hi-lā'ri-us, *a.* [HILARITY.] Full of hilarity; gay; mirthful; merry.

hilarity, hi-la'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *hilarité*, fr. L. *hilaritas*, fr. *hilaris*, *hilarus*, cheerful, fr. Gr. *hilaros*, cheerful, gay.] Cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; gaiety; good-humour; exhilaration; joviality; jollity.

hilding, hil'ding, *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *hyldan*, to bend, to crouch.] A mean cowardly person.——*a.* Cowardly; spiritless. [*Shak.*]

hill, hil, *n.* [A. Sax. *hill*, *hyll*, a hill; O.D. *hille*, *hil*: same root as L. *collis*, a hill, *culmus*, a stalk, *columna*, a column; E. *haulm*.] A natural elevation of less size than a mountain; an eminence rising above the level of the surrounding land; a pile; a heap (a mole-*hill*); an eminence.

hilliness, hil'i-nes, *n.* State of being hilly.

hillock, hil'ok, *n.* [*Hill* and dim. *-ock*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.

hilltop, hil'top, *n.* The top or summit of a hill.

hilly, hil'i, *a.* Abounding with hills.

hilt, hilt, *n.* [A. Sax. *hilt*, hilt=Icel. *hjalt*, Dan. *hjalte*, O.H.G. *helza*; same root as *helve*.] A handle, particularly of a sword or dagger.

hilted, hilt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt.

hilum, hī'lum, *n.* [L.] The mark or scar on a seed (as the black patch on a bean) produced by its separation from the placenta.

him, him, *pron.* [In A. Sax. the dative and instrumental of *he* and *hit*, he and it, afterwards used instead of *hine*, the real accusative sing. masc.; *m* is properly a dative suffix, as in *them*, *whom*.] The dative and objective case of *he*.

himself, him-self', *pron.* [*Him* and *self*.] The emphatic and reflexive form of *he* and *him*. It often implies that the person has command of himself, or is in his natural frame or temper: as, he is not *himself* at all, he soon came to *himself*.—**By himself**, alone; unaccompanied.

hin, hin, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing about five quarts.

hind, hīnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hind*=G. and D. *hinde*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *hind*.] The female of the red-deer or stag.

hind, hīnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hine*, *hina*, with *d* affixed, as in *lend*, *sound*; akin *hīve*.] An agricultural laborer; a farm servant; a peasant; a rustic.

hind, hīnd, *a.* [A. Sax. *hindan*, *hinder*, behind. See next.] Backward; back; pertaining to the after part; in opposition to the fore part.

hinder, hīnd'ėr, *a.* [Compar. corresponding to *hind*=O. H. G. *hintaro*, G. *hinterer*, *hinter*, Goth. *hindar*, behind; akin *hence*, *he*. *Hinder* (v.) is a derivative.] Posterior; opposite the head or fore part; in the rear; latter; after.

hinder, hin'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hindered*, hin'dėrd; ppr. *hindering*, hin'dėr-ing. [A. Sax. *hindrian*, to hinder, fr. *hinder*, behind = D. *hinderen*, G. *hindern*, Dan. *hindre*, Sw. and Icel. *hindra*, to hinder. See prec.] To prevent from moving or acting; to obstruct; to prevent the progress of; to check; to impede; to delay; to debar; to shut out; to balk: often with *from* and a verbal noun (to *hinder* him *from* going).——*v.i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

hinderance. See HINDRANCE.

hinderer, hin'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who hinders.

hindmost, hindermost, hīnd'mōst, hīn'dėr-mōst, *a.* [A. Sax. *hindema*, hindmost: the *-most* is a corruption as in *foremost* (which see). HIND.] Farthest behind; behind all others; last.

hindrance, hin'drans, *n.* [*Hinder* and *-ance*.] Act of hindering, or of impeding or restraining motion; impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

Hindu, Hindoo, hin-dū' or hin'dū, *n.* and *a.* A person of Aryan race native to Hindustan, pertaining to such.—**Hinduism, Hindooism**, hin'dō-izm, *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Hindus; Brahmanism.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee, hin-dō-stan'ē, *n.* A language of Hindustan, akin to Sanskrit, but having a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words.

hinge, hinj, *n.* [Probably fr. *hang*, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *hing*; comp. Prov. E. *hingle*, a small hinge; D. *hengsel*, Dan. *hængsel*, a hinge.] The hook or joint on which a door, gate, lid, shutter, &c., hangs and turns; that on which anything depends or turns.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hinged*, hinjd; ppr. *hinging*, hinj'ing. To furnish with hinges.——*v.i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

hinny, hin'i, *n.* [L. *hinnus*, Gr. *hinnos*, a mule.] A mule, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.

hint, hint, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hinted*, hint'ed; ppr. *hinting*, hint'ing. [Perhaps fr. O. E. *henten*, A. Sax. *hentan*, to seize.] To bring to notice by a slight mention or remote allusion; to suggest indirectly; to insinuate.——*v.i.* To make or utter a hint or indirect allusion.——*n.* A distant allusion; a word or two suggesting or insinuating something; a suggestion.

hip, hip, *n.* [A. Sax. *hype*=Icel. *huppr*, Dan. *hofte*, Goth. *hups*, D. *heup*, G. *hüfte*; akin to *heap*, *hoop*, *hump*; same root as *cubit* (q.v.).] The fleshy projecting part of

the thigh; the thigh; the haunch; the joint of the thigh; *arch.* the external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof.—To have a person on the hip, to have the advantage over him; to have got some catch on him.—To smite hip and thigh, to overthrow with great slaughter. (O. T.)

hip, hip, *n.* [A. Sax. *héope.*] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild-brier.

hip, hip, *n.* [Contr. of *hypochondria.*] Hypochondria.—**hipped**, hipt, *p.* and *a.* Rendered melancholy; characterized by melancholy.—**hippish**, hip'ish, *a.* Somewhat melancholy or hypochondriac.

hip, hip. An exclamation, expressive of a call to any one.—**Hip, hip, hurrah!** the signal to cheer.

hip-joint, hip'joint, *n.* The joint by which the thigh is connected with the trunk.

hippiatry, hip'i-at-ri, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *iatros*, a physician.] Veterinary surgery.

hippocampus, hip-ō-kam'pus, *n.* [Gr. *hippokampos—hippos*, a horse, and a doubtful word.] A name of small fishes having the head and forepart s horse-like in form.

Hippocampus brevirostris.

hippocentaur, hip-pō-sen'tar, *n.* [Gr. *hippokentauros—hippos*, a horse, and *kentauros*, a centaur.] A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

hippocras, hip'ō-kras, *n.* [Fr., lit. wine of *Hippocrates*, the ancient Greek physician.] A medicinal drink of wine and spices and other ingredients.

hippodrome, hip'pō-drōm, *n.* [Gr. *hippodromos—hippos*, a horse, and *dromos*, a course.] A race-course for horses and chariots; a circus.

hippogriff, hippogryph, hip'pō-grif, *n.* [Fr. *hippogriffe*, fr. Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *gryps*, a griffin.] A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse.

hippophagy, hip-pof'a-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, I eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.—**hippophagist**, hip-pof'a-jist, *n.* One who eats horse-flesh.—**hippophagous**, hip-pof'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on horse-flesh.

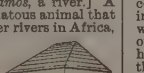
hippophile, hip'po-fil, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, horse, *philos*, loving.] A lover of horses.

hippopotamus, hip-ō-pot'a-mus, *n.*; pl. **hippopotamuses** or **hippopotami**, hip-ō-pot'a-mus-ez, hip-ō-pot'a-mī. [Gr.

Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*).

hippos, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.] A large, hoofed, pachydermatous animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa, living on vegetable food.

hip-roof, hip'rōf, *n.* A roof the ends of which slope inwards like the two sides.



Hip-roof.

hip-shot, hip'shot, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.

hircine, hèr'sīn, *a.* [L. *hircinus*, fr. *hircus*, a goat.] Pertaining to or resembling a goat; having a rank smell like a goat; goatish.

hire, hīr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hired*, hīrd; ppr. *hiring*, hīr'ing. [A. Sax. *hýrian*, fr. *hýr*, hire; Dan. *hyre*, to hire, *hyre*, wages, Sw. *hyra*, G. *heuer*, hire.] To procure for temporary use at a certain price or charge; to engage in service for a stipulated reward; to grant the use or service of for compensation; to let: in this sense usually with *out*, and often reflexively.——**n.** Compensation for the temporary use of anything; recompense for personal service; wages; salary; allowance; pay.

hireling, hīr'ling, *n.* [*Hire* and *-ling*=A. Sax. *hýrling.*] One who is hired; a mercenary or venal person.——**a.** Serving for wages; venal; mercenary.

hirer, hīr'er, *n.* One who hires.

hirsute, hèr-sūt', *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, shaggy, fr. *hirtus*, hairy, rough.] Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles; hispid.

hirundine, hi-run'dīn. *a.* and *n.* [L. *hirundo*, a swallow.] Swallow-like; a swallow.

his, hiz, *pron.* [In A. Sax. the genit. sing. of *hé*, he, and of *hit*, it.] The possessive case singular of the personal pronoun *he*; belonging to him: formerly also used for *its*.

hispid, his'pid, *a.* [L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, whence *hideous*.] Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly; having stiff hairs or bristles.—**hispidity**, his-pid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being hispid.

hiss, his, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hissed*, hist; ppr. *hissing*, his'ing. [A. Sax. *hysian*=L.G. and O.D. *hissen*, Dan. *hysse*, Sw. *hyssa*, to hiss; imitative of sound.] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, in contempt or disapprobation; to emit a similar sound: said of serpents, of water thrown on hot metal, &c.; to whizz.——v.t. To condemn or show dislike to by hissing.——**n.** The sound expressed by the verb.

hist, hist, *exclam.* [Comp. *hush*, *whist*, Dan. *hys*, hush, W. *hust*, a low buzzing sound.] A word commanding silence, equivalent to *hush*, *whist*, be silent.

histogeny, his-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *histos*, a tissue, and root *gen*, to produce.] The formation and development of the organic tissues.

histology, his-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *histos*, tissue, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of animal or vegetable tissues.

historian, his-tō'ri-an, *n.* [Fr. *historien*, fr. L. *historia*, history.] A writer or compiler of history.

historic, historical, his-to'rik, his-to'rik-al, *a.* [Fr. *historique*, L. *historicus*, fr. *historia*, history.] Pertaining to, connected with, or contained in history; deduced from history; deduced from, suitable to, representing, &c., history.

historically, his-to'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a historical manner; according to history.

historiette, his-tō'ri-et', *n.* [Fr. *historiette*, dim. of *histoire*, history.] A short history or story; a tale; a novel.

historiographer, his'tō-ri-og"ra-fèr, *n.* [Gr. *historia*, history, and *graphō*, I write.] A writer of history; particularly an official historian, or one appointed by a prince.—**historiographic**, his-tō'ri-o-graf"ik, *a.* Relating to historiography.—**historiography**, his-tō'ri-og"ra-fi, *n.* The art or employment of an historiographer or historian; the writing of history.

history, his'to-ri, *n.* [Fr. *histoire*, L. *historia*, a history, fr. Gr. *historia*, a learning by inquiry; same root as E. *wis*, *wit*, to know. *Story* is a short form of this.] An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events, with their causes and effects; that branch of knowledge which deals with events that have taken place in the world's existence; the study or investigation of the past; narration; a narrative; a story; a description; an account of things that exist, as of animals or plants; an account of the origin, life, and actions of an individual person.

histrionic, histrionical, his-tri-on'ik, his-tri-on'ik-al, *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histrio*, an actor, fr. Etruscan *hister*, a player.] Pertaining to an actor or stage-player; belonging to stage-playing; theatrical; stagey, feigned for purposes of effect.

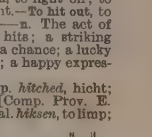
histrionically, his-tri-on'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a histrionic manner; theatrically.

histrionics, his-tri-on'iks, *n.* [HISTRIONIC.] The art of theatrical representation.

histrionism, his'tri-on-izm, *n.* [See above.] Stage-playing; the acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes.

hit, hit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hit*, hit; ppr. *hitting*, hit'ing. [Same as Icel. *hitta*, Dan. *hitte*, to hit, to meet with; Sw. *hitta*, to find; farther connections doubtful.] To strike or touch with some degree of force; to strike or touch after aiming at; not to miss; to give a blow to; to reach or attain; to light upon; to get hold of or come at; to suit with: to be conformable to; to fit; to agree with.—**To hit off**, to represent or describe by characteristic strokes or hits.——v.i. To strike; to meet or come in contact; not to miss; to succeed; to suit.—**To hit on** or upon, to light on; to meet or find, as by accident.—**To hit out**, to strike out with the fists.——**n.** The act of one who or that which hits; a striking against; a stroke; a blow; a chance; a lucky chance; a fortunate event; a happy expression or turn of thought.

hitch, hich, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hitched*, hicht; ppr. *hitching*, hich'ing. [Comp. Prov. E. *hick*, to hop or spring; G. dial. *hiksen*, to limp; Sc. *hotch*, to move by jerks, to hobble; Prov. E. *huck*, to shrug.] To move by jerks or with stops; to become entangled; to be caught or hooked; to be linked or yoked.——v.t. To fasten; to yoke; to make fast; to hook; to raise or pull up by jerks.——**n.** A catch; act of catching, as on a hook, &c.; an impediment; a temporary obstruction or stoppage; a jerk or pull; a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object.



Hitch Knots.—1, Timber hitch; 2, Blackwall hitch.

hither, hiтн'er, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hider*, *hither* =Goth. *hidre*, Icel. *hethra*, hither; fr. stem of *he* with comparative suffix; cog. L. *citra*, on this side.] To this place here: used with verbs signifying motion.——**a.** On the side or in the direction toward the persons speaking; nearer; correlative of *farther*.

hithermost, hiтн'er-mōst, *a.* Nearest on this side.

hitherto, hiтн'er-tō, *adv.* To this time; till now; as yet; to this place or limit.

hitherward, hiтн'er-wèrd, *adv.* This way; toward this place.

hitter, hit'er, *n.* One that hits.

hive, hīv, *n.* [A. Sax. *híf*, *hífe*, *hýfi*, a hive; cog. with L. *cupa*, a cup, whence *coop*, *cup*, *cupola*, *goblet*, &c.] A box or receptacle for the habitation of honey-bees; the bees inhabiting a hive; a place swarming with busy occupants.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hived*,

Neighbour's Improved Bee-hive.
SB, Super-hives.

hīvd; ppr. *hiving*, hīv'ing. To collect into a hive; to lay up in store.——v.i. To take shelter, lodging, or abode together; to reside in a collective body.

hive-bee, hīv'bē, *n.* A bee which is housed in a hive; a domestic bee.

hives, hīvz, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *heave.*] A disease of children, in which there is an eruption of vesicles over the body; nettle-rash or chicken-pox.

ho, hō, *exclam.* [A form of *O* or *Oh*; comp. Icel. *hó*, G. *ho*, Fr. *ho.*] A cry or call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach.

hoar, hōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *hár*, hoary, gray-haired; Icel. *hárr*, hoar, *hæra*, gray hair, hoariness; comp. Sc. *haar*, a whitish mist.] White or whitish; grayish-white; white or gray with age; hoary.——n. Hoariness; antiquity.——v.i. pret. & pp. *hoared*, hōrd; ppr. *hoaring*, hōr'ing. To become mouldy or musty.

hoard, hōrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hord*, a hoard or treasure, whence *hordian*, to hoard = O. Sax. *hord*, G. *hort*, Icel. *hodd*, Goth. *huzd*, hoard, treasure; fr. root of *house* and of L. *custos*, a guardian.] A store, stock, or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; treasure accumulated.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hoarded*, hōrd'ed; ppr. *hoarding*, hōrd'ing. To treasure up; to collect and lay up a large quantity of anything; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly.——v.i. To collect and form a hoard; to lay up in store.

hoarder, hōrd'ėr, *n.* One who hoards.

hoarding, hōrd'ing, *n.* [O.Fr. *horde*, a barrier. HURDLE.] A timber inclosure round a building when the latter is in the course of erection or alteration or repair.

hoar-frost, hōr'frost, *n.* [*Hoar*, white, and *frost.*] White frost; the white particles of frozen dew; rime.

hoarhound, hōr'hound, *n.* [A. Sax. *hár-hune—hár*, hoar, white, and *húne*, this plant.] A labiate plant with some what hoary foliage, a popular remedy for coughs and colds.

hoariness, hōr'i-nes, *n.* State of being hoary, whitish, or gray.

hoarse, hōrs, *a.* [A.Sax. *hás*, hoarse, husky = Icel. *háss*, Dan. *hæs*, D. *heesch*, G. *heiser*, hoarse: the *r* is intrusive.] Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold in the throat; rough; grating; discordant, as the voice, or as any sound.

hoarsely, hōrs'li, *adv.* In a hoarse manner; with a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound.

hoarseness, hōrs'nes, *n.* State or character of being hoarse.

hoary, hōr'i, *a.* [*Hoar* and *-y.*] White or whitish; white or gray with age; grayish-white.

hoax, hōks, *n.* [For *hocus.*] Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport; a practical joke.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hoaxed*, hōkst; ppr. *hoaxing*, hōks'ing. To deceive by a hoax; to play a trick upon for sport or without malice.

hob, hob, *n.* [Same as *hub*; *hump* is probably akin, and *hobnail* is a compound.] The part of a grate or fireplace on which things are placed in order to be kept warm.

hobble, hob'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hobbled*, hob'ld; ppr. *hobbling*, hob'ling. [From or connected with *hop*; comp. D. *hobbelen*, to hobble, to stammer.] To walk lamely or awkwardly; to limp; to halt; to move roughly or irregularly, as verse.——v.t. To hopple.——n. An unequal, halting gait; an encumbered, awkward step; difficulty; perplexity.

hobbledehoy, hob'l-dē-hoi, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A raw gawky youth approaching manhood.

hobby, hob'i, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *hoberau*, dim. of O. Fr. *hobe*, a little bird of prey.] A small but strong-winged British falcon.

hobby, hob'i, *n.* [O. Fr. *hobi*, *hobin*, a nag; akin to *hobble*; Dan. *hoppe*, Sw. *hoppa*, a mare; akin to *hop.*] Formerly an active, ambling nag; a hobby-horse, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride; any favourite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight.

hobby-horse, hob'i-hors, *n.* [*Hobby*, a horse: tautological.] A wooden horse on which boys ride; a character in the old May-games; a hobby or favourite object of pursuit.

hobgoblin, hob-gob'lin, *n.* [From *hob*, formerly a clown, an elf, corruption of *Robin*, *Robert.*] A goblin; an imp; a mischievous sprite; something that causes terror.

hobnail, hob'nāl, *n.* [*Hob* and *nail.*] A nail with a thick, strong head, such as is used for the soles of heavy boots or shoes.—**hobnailed**, hob'nāld, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough.

hobnob, hob'nob, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hobnobbed*, hob'nobd; ppr. *hobnobbing*, hob'nob-ing. [Formerly *hob nob*, *hab nab*, used as a call in drinking; lit., have or not have, drink if it please you—A. Sax. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, for *ne habban*, not to have.] To drink familiarly; to clink glasses; to be boon or intimate companions.

hock, **hough**, hok, *n.* [A. Sax. *hóh*, the heel; Icel. *há*, Dan. and Sw. *has*, G. *hechse*; cog. L. *coxa*, thigh.] The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock; in man, the posterior part of the knee-joint; the ham.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hocked*, *houghed*, hokt; ppr. *hocking*, *houghing*, hok'ing. To hamstring.

hock, hok, *n.* [G. *Hochheimer*, fr. *Hochheim*, where it is produced.] A light sort of Rhenish wine which is either sparkling or still; any white German wine.

hockey, hok'i, *n.* [From *hook*, referring to the club.] A game at ball played with a club curved at the lower end.

hocus, hō'kus, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hocussed*, hō'kust; ppr. *hocussing*, hō'kus-ing. [The *hocus* of *hocus-pocus.*] To impose upon; to cheat; to stupefy with drugged liquor for the purpose of cheating or robbing; to drug.

hocus-pocus, hō'kus-pō'kus, *n.* [An invented word imitative of Latin.] A juggler's trick; trickery used by conjurers.

hod, hod, *n.* [A dialectal form of *hold.*] A kind of trough for carrying mortar and brick on the shoulder, furnished with a long support or handle.

hodge, hoj, *n.* [From *Hodge*, familiar for *Roger.*] A rustic or clown.

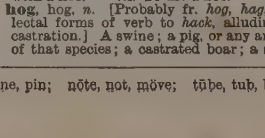
hodge-podge, hoj'poj, *n.* [Corruption of *hotchpot*, *hotch-potch.*] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients; a hotch-potch.

hodiernal, ho-di-ėrn'al, *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, fr. *hodie*, *hoc die*, this day.] Belonging to the present day; modern.

hodman, hod'man, *n.* A man who carries a hod.

hodometer, ho-dom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *hodos*, a way, *metron*, a measure.] An automatic instrument for measuring the distance travelled by any vehicle.

hoe, hō, *n.* [O.Fr. *hoe*, Fr. *houe*, fr. the German = O.H.G. *houwa*, G. *haue*, a hoe, fr. *houwan*, *hauen*, to hew. HEW.] A farmer's



Horse-hoe.

or gardener's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hoed*, hōd; ppr. *hoeing*, hō'ing. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.——v.i. To use a hoe.

hog, hog, *n.* [Probably fr. *hog*, *hag*, dialectal forms of verb to *hack*, alluding to castration.] A swine; a pig, or any animal of that species; a castrated boar; a sheep of a year old; a brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hogged*, hogd; ppr. *hogging*, hog'ing. To bend, as a ship's bottom, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back.

hog-back, **hog's-back**, hog'bak, hogz'-bak, *n.* Something shaped like the back of a hog; a ridge of a hill having this shape.

hoggish, hog'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; filthy.

hog-plum, hog'plum, *n.* A West Indian fruit used as food for hogs.

hogshead, hogz'hed, *n.* [Corrupted fr. D. *okshoofd*, Dan. *oxehoved*, the measure called a hogshead, and lit. an ox's-head; probably modified from some term of quite other meaning.] A large cask of indefinite size; an old measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons; in America often a cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons.

hog-skin, hog'skin, *n.* Leather made of the skin of swine.

hog's-lard, hogz'lārd, *n.* The fat of the hog or of swine.

hog-wash, hog'wosh, *n.* The refuse of a kitchen or a brewery, or like matter given to swine; swill.

hoiden, hoi'den, *n.* [O.D. *heyden*, a heathen, a gipsy, a vagabond. HEATHEN.] A rude, bold man†; a rude, bold girl; a romp.——a. Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.——v.i. pret. & pp. *hoidened*, hoi'dend; *hoidening*, hoi'den-ing. To romp rudely or wildly.

hoidenish, hoi'den-ish, *a.* Like or appropriate to a hoiden.

hoist, hoist, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hoisted*, hoist'ed; ppr. *hoisting*, hoist'ing. [O.E. *hoise*, Sc. *heeze* = D. *hijschen*, *hijsen*, L.G. *hissen*, Dan. *heise*, *hisse*, Sw. *hissa*, to hoist; the *t* was added as in *against*, *amongst.*] To heave up; to lift or bear upward by means of tackle.——n. Act of raising; a lift; an apparatus for raising goods, &c.; a machine for elevating goods, passengers, &c., in a warehouse, hotel, and the like; an elevator.

hoity-toity, hoi'ti-toi'ti. An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

hold, hōld, *v.t.* pret. *held*, held; pp. *held* or *holden*, held, hōld'n (in occasional use); ppr. *holding*, hōld'ing. [A. Sax. *healdan*, to hold (pret. *heóld*, pp. *healden*) = O. Sax. *haldan*, O. Fris. *halda*, D. *houden*, Dan. *holde*, Icel. *halda*, Goth. *haldan*, G. *halten*, to hold; hence *behold.*] To have in the grasp; to have; to keep; to keep fast; to retain; to keep; to confine; to restrain from escape; to detain; to embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting; to maintain; to consider; to regard; to think; to judge; to contain or have capacity to receive and contain; to defend; to keep possession of; to have or possess by title, as land; to refrain; to withhold; to fix; to compel to observe or fulfil; to restrain from motion; to bind; to continue; to prosecute or carry on, as one's course; to celebrate; to solemnize, as a feast; to sustain; to support; to carry; to wield; to observe in practice.——v.i. To take or keep a thing in one's grasp; to maintain an attachment; to continue fast, firm, or sound; to be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth; to be valid; to apply; to continue; to be fast; to be firm; not to give way or part; to refrain; to stick or adhere; to be dependent on for possessions; to derive right or title: with *of.*—To hold forth, to speak in public.—To hold off, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.—To hold on, to continue; to keep fast hold; to cling; to proceed in a course.—To hold with, to side with; to stand up for.—To hold together, not to separate; to remain in union.——n. A grasp, gripe, or clutch; something which may be seized for support; power of keeping or seizing; authority or claim; a place of confinement; power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another; a strong-hold or place of security; the interior cavity of a ship, between the bottom and the deck or lowest deck (in this sense seems mo-

dified from D. *hol*, a hole, a ship's hold=E. *hole*).

holder, hōld'ėr, *n.* One who or that which holds; something by which a thing is held; one who owns or possesses.

holdfast, hōld'fast, *n.* That which holds fast or firmly; a catch; a hook, &c.

holding, hōld'ing, *n.* Act of keeping hold; tenure; a farm held of a superior; what holds something fast or firm.

hole, hōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hol*, hollow, a hole= O. Fris. *hol*, L.G. *holl*, D. *hol*, Dan. *hul*, Icel. *hol*, hollow, a hole; G. *hohl*, hollow; of same root as A. Sax. *helan*, to cover, whence *hell*. HELL.] A hollow place or cavity in any solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, fissure, crevice, &c.; the excavated habitation of certain wild beasts; a den; a cavern; a mean habitation or abode; an opening or means of escape; a subterfuge. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *holed*, hōld; ppr. *holing*, hōl'ing. To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in; to drive into a hole.——v.i. To go into a hole.

hole-and-corner, hōl'and-kor-nėr, *a.* Clandestine; underhand.

holiday, ho'li-dā, *n.* [*Holy* and *day*.] A holy or sacred day; a day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival; a day or number of days of exemption from labour; a day of amusement.——a. Pertaining to a festival.

holily, hō'li-li, *adv.* In a holy manner; piously.

holiness, hō'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; sanctified affections; moral goodness; sanctity; piety. —**His Holiness**, a title of the pope.

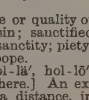
holla, **hollo**, **holloa**, hol-lā', hol-lō'. [Fr. *holà—ho!* ho! and *là*, there.] An exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention or in answer.

holland, hol'land, *n.* Fine linen, first manufactured in Holland.

hollands, hol'landz, *n.* Gin manufactured in Holland.

hollo, **holloa**. See HOLLA.

hollow, hol'ō, *a.* [A. Sax. *holg*, *holh*, a hollow space, fr. *hol*, a hole. HOLE.] Containing an empty space within; not solid; concave; sunken; empty; void; sunk deep in the orbit; deep; sounding as if reverberated from a cavity; deep or low; not solid or sound; not sincere or faithful; faithless; baseless; empty; false; deceitful.—**Hollow square**, a body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle.——adv. Utterly; completely (in certain phrases, as he beat him *hollow*).——n. A depression or excavation below the general level or in the substance of anything; a cavity.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hollowed*, hol'ōd; ppr. *hollowing*, hol'ō-ing. To make hollow; to make a cavity in; to excavate; to make concave.



Hollow Bricks.

hollow-eyed, hol'ō-īd, *a.* Having sunken eyes.

hollow-hearted, hol'ō-härt-ed, *a.* Not honest and true; insincere; deceitful; false.

hollowly, hol'ō-li, *adv.* In a hollow manner.

hollowness, hol'ō-nes, *n.* State or quality of being hollow; insincerity; deceitfulness.

hollow-ware, hol'ō-wār, *n.* A trade name for such iron articles as cauldrons, kettles, sauce-pans, coffee-mills, &c.

holly, hol'i, *n.* [O.E. *holin*, A. Sax. *holegn*, *holen*, holly, allied to W. *celyn*, Gael. *cuilionn*, holly; etym. unknown.] An evergreen tree or shrub, with smooth grayish bark, shining thorny leaves, and scarlet berries.

hollyhock, hol'i-hok, *n.* [Lit. holy hock —*hock* being A. Sax. *hoc*| mallow; called 'holy' because brought from the Holy Land.] A tall biennial plant of the mallow family, a frequent ornament of gardens.

holm, hōm or hōlm, *n.* [A. Sax. L.G. G. and Dan. *holm*, a small island in a river; Sw. *holme*, Icel. *hólmr*, an island. Perhaps originally a rising ground and of same root as *hill*.] A small river island; a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

holm-oak, hōm'ōk or hōlm'ōk, *n.* [Lit. holly-oak, *holm* being fr. A. Sax. *holen*, holly, the leaves resembling those of the holly. HOLLY.] The evergreen oak.

holocaust, hol'o-kąst, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt.] A burnt sacrifice or offering, of which the whole was consumed by fire; a great slaughter or sacrifice of life.

holograph, hol'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *graphō*, I write.] A deed or document written wholly by the person from whom it proceeds.—**holographic**, hol-o-graf'ik, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or author himself.

holometabolic, hol'o-met-a-bol''ik, *a.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, *metabolē*, change.] Applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

holophotal, hol-o-fō'tal, *a.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.] Reflecting the rays of light without perceptible loss, as the apparatus of lighthouses.

holothurian, hol-o-thū'ri-an, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, *thurion*, dim. of *thura*, opening.] A sea-cucumber or sea-slug, an order of echinoderms, of which the bêche-de-mer or trepang is an example.

holp, **holpen**, hōlp, hōl'pn, antiquated pret. & pp. of *help*.

holster, hōl'stėr, *n.* [D. *holster*, a pistol-case = A. Sax. *heolster*, a cover, a recess; Icel. *hulster*, Dan. *hylster*, a case; root seen in A. Sax. *helan*, to cover, whence also *hell* (q.v.).] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at his saddle.

holt, hōlt, *n.* [A. Sax. Icel. and L.G. *holt*, grove, wood; D. *hout*, G. *holz*, wood, timber; cog. Gael. and Ir. *coil*, *coille*, pl. *coillte*, wood.] A wood or woodland; a grove; a plantation.

holy, hō'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *hālig*, holy, fr. *hāl*, whole (=*whole*); similarly D. and G. *heilig*, Icel. *heilagr*, Dan. *hellig*, holy; akin *hale*, *heal*, *hallow*, &c.; same root also in Gr. *kalos*, beautiful. WHOLE.] Free from sin and sinful affections; pious; godly; sanctified; immaculate; set apart to a sacred use; consecrated; sacred; proceeding from pious principles or directed to pious purposes; perfectly just and good.—**Holy of holies**, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept.—**Holy Ghost**, or **Holy Spirit**, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition.—**Holy orders**, the clerical character or state.—**Holy rood**, a large cross or crucifix in a church.—**Holy Thursday**, Ascension Day; also Thursday in Holy Week (so also *Holy Saturday*).—**Holy water**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* salted water consecrated by the priest, and used in various rites and ceremonies.—**Holy Week**, the week before Easter (the last week of Lent).—**Holy writ**, the sacred Scriptures.

holy-day, hō'li-dā. See HOLIDAY.

holy-stone, hō'li-stōn, *n.* A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.——v.t. pret. & pp. *holy-stoned*, hō'li-stōnd; ppr. *holy-stoning*, hō'li-stōn-ing. To scrub with holy-stone.

homage, hom'āj, *n.* [Fr. *hommage*, O. Fr. *homenage*, L.L. *hominaticum*, homage, the act by which a person declared himself the vassal or 'man' of another, fr. L. *homo*, *hominis*, a man, in late times a vassal. HUMAN.] An act of fealty or submission on the part of a vassal or tenant to his lord; submission and service rendered to a superior; obeisance; respect paid by external action; reverence; reverential worship.

home, hōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *hām*, home, house, dwelling=O. Sax. *hēm*, D. and G. *heim*, Icel. *heimr*, Dan. *hjem*, Sw. *hem*, Goth. *haims*, abode, village, &c.; cog. Gr. *kōmē*, a village; Skr. *kshi*, to dwell.] One's own abode or dwelling; the abode of the family or household of which one forms a member; abiding place; place in which one resides; residence; dwelling; habitation; one's own country; the place of constant residence; an institute or establishment affording to the homeless, sick, or destitute the comforts of a home. —**At home**, in or about one's own house or abode; in one's own country.—**At home in** or **on a subject**, conversant, familiar, thoroughly acquainted with it.—**To make one's self at home**, to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.—— a. Pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; close; severe; pointed; poignant (a *home* thrust).—**Home department**, that department of the British government in which the interior affairs of the country are regulated.—**Home office**, the office in which the affairs of the British home department are transacted.—**Home secretary**, the secretary of state for the British home department.——adv. To one's own habitation or country; to one's self; to the point; to the mark aimed at; effectively (to strike *home*).

homeborn, hōm'born, *a.* Native; natural; domestic; not foreign.

home-bred, hōm'bred, *a.* Bred at home; native; domestic; originating at home; not foreign; not polished by travel.

home-brewed, hōm'brōd, *a.* Brewed at home.——n. Beer, ale, or the like brewed at home.

homefelt, hōm'felt, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private.

home-grown, hōm'grōn, *a.* Grown in one's own garden or country; not imported.

homeless, hōm'les, *a.* Destitute of a home.

homelikness, hōm'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being homely; plainness; rusticity.

homely, hōm'li, *a.* Belonging to home†; domestic†; of plain features; not handsome; plain; rustic; rude; coarse.

home-made, hōm'mād, *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

homeopathy, hō-mē-op'a-thi, *n.* See HOMŒOPATHY.

homer, hō'mėr, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure equivalent to about 75 gallons or to 11 bushels.

Homeric, hō-me'rik, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

home-rule, hōm'rōl, *n.* Self-government for a detached part of a country; the political programme of the so-called National party in Ireland.—**home-ruler**, hōm'-rōl-ėr, *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of home-rule.

home-sick, hōm'sik, *a.* Ill from being absent from home; affected with home-sickness.

home-sickness, hōm'sik-nes, *n.* Grief or depression of spirits occasioned by a separation from one's home or country; nostalgia; longing for home.

homespun, hōm'spun, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; plain; coarse; homely.

homestead, hōm'sted, *n.* [*Home*, and *stead*, station, place.] A house or mansion with the grounds and buildings immediately contiguous; a home; a farm or piece of ground occupied by the owner; native seat or place of residence.

homeward, hōm'wėrd, *adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or country.—— a. Being in the direction of home.

homeward-bound, hōm'wėrd-bound, *a.* Bound or destined for home; returning from a foreign country.

homewards, hōm'wėrdz, *adv.* Same as homeward.

homicidal, ho-mi-sīd'al, *a.* [From *homicide*.] Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

homicide, hom'i-sīd, *n.* [Fr. *homicide*, fr. L. *homicidium*, the crime, *homicida*, the perpetrator—*homo*, man, and *cædo*, I strike, I kill. So *fratricide*, *parricide*.] Manslaughter; the killing of one man or human being by another; a person who kills another; a manslayer.

homiletic, **homiletical**, ho-mi-let'ik, ho-mi-let'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *homilētikos*. HOMILY.] Pertaining to homilies or homiletics of the nature of a homily.—**homiletics**, ho-mi-let'iks, *n.* The art of preaching; that

part of divinity which treats of sermons and preaching.

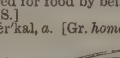
homilist, ho'mi-list, *n.* [*Homily* and *-ist.*] One who writes or preaches homilies.

homily, ho'mi-li, *n.*; pl. **homilies**, ho'mi-liz. [Gr. *homilia*, intercourse or converse, instruction, a sermon, fr. *homilos*, a throng—*homos*, same (cog. with E. *same*), and *ilé*, a throng.] A sermon; a plain familiar discourse on some religious topic; a serious discourse or admonition.

homing, hōm'ing, *a.* Coming home; a term applied to birds, such as the carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning home from great distances.

hominy, hom'i-ni, *n.* [Amer.-Indian *auhminea*, parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground, prepared for food by being boiled with water. [U.S.]

homocercal, hō-mō-sėr'kal, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, and *kerkos*, a tail.] Having both lobes of the tail the same size: said of such fishes as the herring and trout: opposed to *heterocercal*.



Homocercal.

homodont, hō'mō-dont, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.] Having teeth all similar: opposed to *heterodont*.

homœopathic, hō'mē-o-path''ik, *a.* Pertaining to homœopathy.

homœopathically, hō'mē-o-path''ik-al-li, *adv.* In the method of homœopathy.

homœopathist, hō-mē-op'a-thist, *n.* A believer in or one who practises homœopathy.

homœopathy, hō-mē-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *homoiopatheia—homoios*, like, and *pathos*, affection.] The theory and practice of curing diseases with very minute doses of medicine, on the supposition that drugs which produce in healthy persons symptoms like or similar to those of the disease will cure the disease.

homogeneity, **homogeneousness**, hŏ'mō-je-nē''i-ti, hō-mō-jē'nē-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being homogeneous; sameness of kind or nature.

homogeneous, **homogeneal**, hō-mō-jē'nē-us, hō-mō-jē'nē-al, *a.* [Gr. *homogenēs—homos*, same, like, and *genos*, kind. GENUS.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts or elements.

homogenesis, hō-mō-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *genesis*, birth.] Sameness of origin; reproduction of offspring similar to their parents.—**homogenetic**, hŏ'mō-je-net''ik, *a.* Pertaining to homogenesis.

homograph, hŏ'mō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *graphō*, I write.] A word with the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification; a homonym.

homoiousian, hō-moi-ou'zi-an, *n.* [Gr. *homoios*, similar, and *ousia*, being.] A person holding the belief that the nature of Christ is not the same with, but only similar to, that of the Father. HOMOOUSIAN.

homologate, hō-mol'o-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *homologated*, hō-mol'o-gāt-ed; ppr. *homologating*, hō-mol'o-gāt-ing. [L.L. *homologo*, *homologatum*, fr. Gr. *homos*, same, and *logos*, discourse, fr. *legō*, I speak.] To approve; to express approval of or assent to; to ratify.

homologation, hō-mol'og-ā''shon, *n.* The act of homologating; confirmation.

homologous, hō-mol'og-us, *a.* [Fr. *homologue*, Gr. *homologos*, agreeing, fr. *homos*, same, similar, and *logos*, word, ratio, &c.] Having the same relative position, proportion, or structure; corresponding in use or general character; of similar type.—**homologue**, hŏ'mō-log, *n.* That which is homologous; an organ of an animal homologous with another organ.—**homology**, hō-mol'o-ji, *n.* The quality of being homologous.

homomorphous, **homomorphic**, hō-mō-mor'fus, hō-mō-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *morphē*, shape.] Having the same external appearance or form; having merely external resemblance in form.—**homomorphism**, hō-mō-mor'fizm, *n.* The condition of being homomorphous.

homonym, hŏ'mō-nim, *n.* [Gr. *homōnymos*, having the same name—*homos*, same, *onoma*, name.] A word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but differs from it in signification; a homograph; as *fair*, a. and *fair*, n.

homonymous, hō-mon'im-us, *a.* [See prec.] Having the same sound but differing in signification; equivocal; ambiguous.

homonymy, hō-mon'i-mi, *n.* [Gr. *homōnymia*. HOMONYM.] Sameness of name; sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

homoousian, hō-mō-ou'zi-an, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, and *ousia*, being.] A person who maintains that the nature of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the *homoiousians*.

homophone, hŏ'mō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *phōnē*, sound.] A letter or character expressing a like sound with another; a homonym.

homoplasmy, hō'mō-plas-mi, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *plassō*, I form.] *Biol.* resemblance in form or structure with difference in origin.—**homoplastic**, hō-mō-plas'tik, *a.* Similar in form or general structure.

homopter, hō-mop'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *pteron*, a wing.] A hemipterous insect with wings of same consistence throughout.

homotonous, hō-mot'o-nus, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *tonos*, tone.] Of the same course or tenor; equable: applied to diseases.

homotype, hŏ'mō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *typos*, type.] A part or organ of animal corresponding to or forming a repetition of another part (as on the right and left sides).

homuncule, **homunculus**, hō-mung'kūl, hō-mung'kū-lus, *n.* [L. *homunculus*, dim. of *homo*, a man.] A manikin; a dwarf.

hone, hōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hán*, a stone=Icel. *hein*, Sw. *hen*, a hone, a whetstone; root seen in Skr. *ço*, to sharpen, and in L. *conus*, a cone.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening edged instruments.——v.t. pret. & pp. *honed*, hōnd; ppr. *honing*, hōn'ing. To rub and sharpen on a hone.

honest, on'est, *a.* [O.Fr. *honeste*, Fr. *honnête*, fr. L. *honestus*, honest, honourable, fr. *honor*, *honos*, honour. HONOUR.] Fair in dealing with others; disposed to act with fairness; free from fraud; upright; just; trusty; faithful; unreserved; sincere; frank; candid; according to truth; unimpeached; honourable; reputable; chaste or virtuous; pleasant-looking in features.

honestly, on'est-li, *adv.* In an honest manner; with integrity and fairness; justly; faithfully; uprightly; sincerely; frankly.

honesty, on'es-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *honesté*, Fr. *honnêteté*, fr. L. *honestas*, *honestus*. HONEST.] The state or quality of being honest; integrity; uprightness; fairness; candour; plain-dealing; veracity; truth.

honey, hun'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *hunig*=O. Sax. *honeg*, O. Fris. *hunig*, D. and G. *honig*, Icel. *hunang*, Sw. *honung*, Dan. *honning*, honey; etymol. unknown.] A sweet viscous juice collected by bees from the flowers of plants; sweetness; lusciousness; a word of tenderness; sweet one; darling.——v.t. pret. & pp. *honeyed*, hun'id; ppr. *honeying*, hun'i-ing. To sweeten.

honey-bee, hun'i-bē, *n.* A bee that produces honey; the hive-bee.

honey-comb, hun'i-kōm, *n.* The waxy structure formed by bees for containing honey; anything having little cells like a honey-comb.

honey-combed, hun'i-kōmd, *a.* Having little flaws or cells resembling honey-combs.

honey-dew, hun'i-dū, *n.* A sweet substance found on certain plants in small drops.

honeyed, hun'id, *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.

honey-moon, hun'i-mōn, *n.* The first month after marriage; the interval spent by a newly-married pair before settling down in a home of their own.

honey-mouthed, hun'i-mouŦhd, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

honeysuckle, hun'i-suk-l, *n.* [A. Sax. *hunisuce*, *hunigsuge*, honeysuckle, said to be named from children sucking the honey out of the nectary.] A beautiful flowering and climbing shrub; woodbine.

honey-tongued, hun'i-tungd, *a.* Using soft speech.

honor. See HONOUR.

honorarium, on-ėr-ā'ri-um, *n.* [L. *honorarium* (*donum*, gift, understood), lit. an honorary gift.] A fee to a professional gentleman for professional services.

honorary, on'ėr-a-ri, *a.* [L. *honorarius*, fr. *honor*, honour.] Relating to honour; conferring honour or intended merely to confer honour; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.——n. A fee; an honorarium.

honour, **honor**, on'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *honor*, *honeur*, Fr. *honneur*, fr. L. *honor*, *honos*, honour, whence, *honestus*, honest: connections unknown.] Respect; reverence; regard; esteem; the esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation or praise; a testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; dignity; distinction; fame; good name; a nice sense of what is right and worthy in conduct; scorn of meanness; any particular virtue much valued; dignity of mien; noble appearance; one who or that which confers dignity; a title of respect or distinction to a judge or other official; one of the highest trump cards; *pl.* civilities paid; public marks of respect; academic and university distinction or pre-eminence.—**Honours of war**, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out of a camp or intrenchments armed and with colours flying.—**An affair of honour**, a dispute to be decided by a duel.—**Word of honour**, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace.—**Debt of honour**, a debt, as a bet, for which no security is required or given except that implied by honourable dealing.—**Maid of honour**, a lady whose duty it is to attend a queen in public.——v.t. pret. & pp. *honoured*, on'ėrd; ppr. *honouring*, on'ėr-ing. To regard or treat with honour; to revere; to respect; to reverence; to bestow honour upon; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; to render illustrious; *com.* to accept and pay when due (to *honour* a bill of exchange).

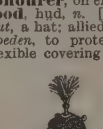
honourable, **honorable**, on'ėr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *honorable*, L. *honorabilis*.] Worthy of honour; actuated by principles of honour; conferring honour; consistent with honour or reputation; respected; accompanied with marks of honour or with testimonies of esteem; proceeding from an upright and laudable cause; not base; upright; just; fair; a title of distinction applied to certain members of noble families, persons in high position, &c., *right honourable* being a higher grade.

honourableness, on'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being honourable.

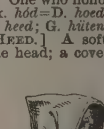
honourably, on'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an honourable manner.

honourer, on'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who honours.

hood, hud, *n.* [A. Sax. *hód*=D. *hoed*, G. *hut*, a hat; allied to E. *heed*; G. *hüten*, D. *hoeden*, to protect. HEED.] A soft or flexible covering for the head; a covering



Hood for Hawk.



Monk's Hood.

for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl; a similar appendage to a cloak or overcoat; an ornamental appendage worn at the back of an academic gown; a covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in fal-

conry; anything that resembles a hood in form or use.—v.t. pret. & pp. *hooded*, hu͟ded; ppr. *hooding*, hu͟d'ing. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put a hood over; to cover; to blind, as one's eyes.

hooded, hu͟d'ed, *a.* Covered with a hood; *bot.* cuculate; resembling a hood in shape. —Hooded crow, a crow of a grayish colour with a black head; the Royston crow.

hoodwink, hu͟d'wingk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hoodwinked*, hu͟d'wingkt; ppr. *hoodwinking*, hu͟d'wingk-ing. [*Hood*, and *wink*, to shut the eyes.] To blind by covering the eyes of; to blindfold; to deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

hoof, hŏf, *n.*; pl. **hoofs**. hŏfs, rarely **hooves**, hŏvz. [A. Sax. *hóf*, a hoof=O. Sax. O. Fris. and L. G. *hôf*, Icel. *hófr*, D. *hoef*, Dan. *hov*, G. *huf*, a hoof.] The horny substance that covers the feet or toes of certain animals, as the horse, ox, sheep, &c.; a hoofed animal.

hoof-bound, hŏf'bound, *a.* Having a dryness and contraction of the hoof.

hoofed, hŏft, *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

hoof-mark, hŏf'märk, *n.* The mark of an animal's hoof on the ground.

hook, hu͟k, *n.* [A. Sax. *hóc*, a hook, a crook =L.G. *huk*, D. *hoek*; akin Icel. *haki*, G. *haken*, O.H.G. *hako*, a hook: same root as *hang*, *hake*, *hockey*, *huckle-bone*, *hackle*.] A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining anything; anything of similar form; an instrument to cut or lop with; a sickle; a catch; a small metallic fastening for dresses catching in an eye.—By hook or by crook, by some means or other.—v.t. pret. & pp. *hooked*, hu͟kt; ppr. *hooking*, hu͟k'ing. To catch with a hook; to seize and draw, as with a hook; to fasten with a hook; to entrap; to ensnare; to draw by force or artifice. —v.i. To bend; to be curving; to catch into something.

hookah, hŏ'kăh, *n.* [Arabic name.] A tobacco-pipe with a large bowl and a long pliable tube, so constructed that when smoked the smoke is made to pass through water.

Hookah.

hooked, hu͟kt, *a.* In the form of a hook; curved; bent; aquiline.

hooker, hu͟k'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which hooks.

hooker, hu͟k'ĕr, *n.* [D. *hoeker*, *hoekboot*.] A two-masted Dutch vessel; also a small fishing smack.

hook-nose, hu͟k'nōz, *n.* A curved nose.

hook-nosed, hu͟k'nōzd, *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

hooky, hu͟k'i, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks; hooked.

hoop, hōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hóp* (?)=O. Fris. *hôp*, D. *hoep*, a hoop; Icel. *hóp*, an inlet; akin *hip*, *hump*.] A band of wood or metal

Hoop Costume, end of 18th century.

used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes; a ring or rings of elastic material to expand the skirt of a lady's dress; a crinoline; a farthingale; something resembling a hoop; a ring; anything circular.—v.t. pret. & pp. *hooped*, hōpt; ppr. *hooping*, hōp'ing. To bind or fasten with hoops; to encircle; to surround.

hoop, hōp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hooped*, hōpt; ppr. *hooping*, hōp'ing. [Fr. *houper*, to whoop; same as *whoop*.] To whoop; to shout. —n. A loud shout.

hooper, hōp'ĕr, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hooper, hōp'ĕr, *n.* [*Hoop*, to whoop.] The wild swan, so called from its cry.

hooping-cough, hōp'ing-kof, *n.* A contagious ailment common in childhood, characterized by a violent convulsive cough; a cough in which the patient *hoops* or *whoops* with a deep inspiration of breath.

hoopoe, **hoopoo**, hō'pō, hō'pō, *n.* [Fr. *huppe*, L. *upupa*, Gr. *epops*, hoopoe; names given from its cry.] A beautiful bird with a crest, found in Europe, Asia, and North Africa.

hoot, hōt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hooted*, hōt'ed; ppr. *hooting*, hōt'ing. [Formed fr. the sound; comp. Fr. *houter*, to call, to cry.] To cry out or shout in contempt; to cry as an owl. —v.t. To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt; to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.—n. A cry or shout in contempt.

hop, hop, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hopped*, hopt; ppr. *hopping*, hop'ing. [A. Sax. *hoppian*, to hop, to dance=Icel. and Sw. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, D. *hoppen*, G. *hüpfen*, to hop; akin *hobble*, *hobby*.] To leap; to skip; to jump; to dance; to leap or spring on one leg; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds; to limp; to halt.—n. A leap; a jump; a spring; a dance; a leap on one leg.

hop, hop, *n.* [D. *hop*, *hoppe*, G. *hopfen*, hop; origin unknown.] A well-known bitter climbing plant of the hemp family, the female flowers of which are used to flavour malt liquors and make them keep.—v.t. pret. & pp. *hopped*, hopt; ppr. *hopping*, hop'ing. To impregnate with hops.—v.i. To pick hops.

hop-bine, hop'bīn, *n.* The twining stem or vine of the hop.

hope, hōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hopa*, *tó-hopa*, hope, *hopian*, to hope=D. *hoop*, Sw. *hopp*, Dan. *haab*, hope, D. *hopen*, *hoopen*, Dan. *haabe*, G. *hoffen*, to hope; connections doubtful.] A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable; anticipation or expectation of something desirable; trust; that which gives hope; one in whom trust or confidence is placed; the object of hope; the thing hoped for.—Forlorn hope. Under Forlorn.—v.i. pret. & pp. *hoped*, hōpt; ppr. *hoping*, hōp'ing. To entertain hope; to have some confidence of coming good; to trust.—v.t. To expect with pleasurable anticipations; to desire with some expectation of attainment.

hopeful, hōp'fu͟l, *a.* Full of hope or desire with expectation; having qualities which excite hope; promising.—**hopefully**, hōp'fu͟l-li, *adv.* In a hopeful manner; with hope. —**hopefulness**, hōp'fu͟l-nes, *n.* State or quality of being hopeful.

hopeless, hōp'les, *a.* Destitute of hope; despondingly; despairing; giving no ground of hope; promising nothing desirable.—**hopelessly**, hōp'les-li, *adv.* In a hopeless manner.—**hopelessness**, hōp'les-nes, *n.* State of being hopeless.

hoplite, hop'lit, *n.* [Gr. *hoplītēs*, fr. *hoplon*, a weapon.] A heavy-armed soldier of ancient Greece.

hop-oast, hop'ōst, *n.* A sort of kiln or oven for drying hops.

hopper, hop'ĕr, *n.* One who hops; a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill, so called from its leaping or shaking motion; something similar; a boat to carry matter dredged up and drop it into the sea through an opening in the bottom.

hopple, hop'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hoppled*, hop'ld; ppr. *hoppling*, hop'ling. [From *hop*, to leap; also in form *hobble*.] To tie the feet of (a horse) to prevent leaping or running; to hobble; to fetter.—n. A fetter for the legs of horses or other animals.

hop-pocket, hop'pok-et, *n.* A coarse heavy wrapper for hops, used as a measure for them, being about 1½ to 2 cwts.

hoppy, hop'i, *a.* Abounding in hops; having a strong flavour of hops.

hop-scotch, hop'skoch, *n.* A children's game which consists in hopping over scores or scotches marked on the ground.

hop-yard, **hop-garden**, hop'yärd, hop'gär-dn, *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

horal, hŏr'al, *a.* [L.L. *horalis*, fr. L. *hora*, an hour.] Relating to an hour or hours.

horary, hŏr'a-ri, *a.* [L.L. *horarius*, fr. L. *hora*, an hour.] Pertaining to an hour; hourly; noting the hours; continuing an hour.

Horatian, ho-rā'shan, *a.* Relating to or resembling the Latin poet *Horace* (Horatius) or his poetry.

horde, hōrd, *n.* [Fr. *horde*, fr. Turk. and Per. *ordú*, court, camp, horde.] A tribe, clan, or race of Asiatic or other nomads; a wandering tribe; a gang; a migratory crew; rabble.—v.i. pret. & pp. *horded*, hōrd'ed; ppr. *hording*, hōrd'ing. To live together like savages or migratory tribes.

horehound, hōr'hound, *n.* See Hoar-hound.

horizon, ho-rī'zon, *n.* [Gr. *horizōn*, the horizon, like 'the bounding (circle)', ppr. of *horizō*, I bound, fr. *horos*, a limit.] The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point, and at sea is perfectly horizontal; the apparent junction of the earth and sky: called the *visible* or *apparent horizon*; an imaginary great circle parallel to this, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth: called the *celestial horizon*.

Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

horizontal, ho-ri-zon'tal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the horizon; parallel to the horizon, or lying in the plane of it; level, as the surface of a small portion of water at rest; near the horizon.

horizontality, ho'ri-zon-tal''i-ti, *n.* The state of being horizontal.

horizontally, ho-ri-zon'tal-li, *adv.* In a horizontal manner or direction; in the plane of the horizon; on a level.

horn, hŏrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *horn*, a horn, a trumpet=Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. *horn*, D. *horen*, Goth. *haurn*; cog. W. Ir. Gael. and Armor. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *keras*—horn. *Hornet* is a derivative, and *hart* is akin; *corn* (on the foot) is fr. the L.] A hard appendage or projection growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds; the material of which such horns are composed; a wind-instrument of music, made originally of horn, but now of metal; a utensil for holding powder for immediate use, originally made of horn; a powder-flask; a trumpet; a drinking-cup of horn; something resembling a horn, or shaped like a horn; an extremity of the moon, when it is

waxing or waning; the feeler of a snail or an insect; the symbol of a cuckold†.—**Horn of plenty**. See CORNUCOPIA.

hornbeam, hôrn'bēm, *n.* A small bushy tree of the oak family, with a hard white wood.

hornbill, hôrn'bil, *n.* A name of certain birds with very large bills surmounted by an extraordinary horny protuberance.

hornblende, hôrn'blend, *n.* [G. *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende (fr. *blenden*, to dazzle), from its horny and glittering appearance.] A dark-green or black lustrous mineral of several varieties, an important constituent of several rocks.

horn-book, hôrn'bụk, *n.* A leaf with the alphabet, numerals, the Lord's prayer, &c., covered with a transparent plate of *horn* to preserve it, formerly used in teaching children to read; a primer.

Horn-book.

horned, hôrnd, *a.* Furnished with horns, or projections resembling horns; having two tufts of feathers on the head, as owls.

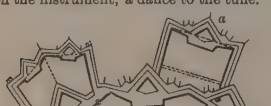
horned-horse, hôrnd'hors, *n.* The gnu.

horner, hôrn'ėr, *n.* One who works or deals in horns; one who blows a horn.

hornet, hôrn'et, *n.* [A. Sax. *hyrnet*, fr. *horn*, a horn, fr. its antennæ or horns, or because its buzzing is compared to the blowing of a horn; G. *horniss*, a hornet.] A large stinging species of wasp; a person who gives particular annoyance.

hornlet, hôrn'let, *n.* A little horn.

hornpipe, hôrn'pīp, *n.* [*Horn* and *pipe*.] An old Welsh instrument of music; a lively air or tune, of triple time, played originally on the instrument; a dance to the tune.



Plan of Part of Fortification. *a*, Hornwork.

hornwork, hôrn'wėrk, *n.* An outwork in fortification, having angular points or horns.

horny, hôrn'i, *a.* Consisting of horn; resembling horn; hardened by labour; callous.

horography, hō-rog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, hour, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of constructing instruments for showing the hours; horology.

horologe, hō'ro-lōj, *n.* [Fr. *horologe*, L. *horologium*, Gr. *hōrologion*—*hōra*, hour, and *legō*, I tell.] A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a time-piece of any kind.

horologer, **horologist**, hō-rol'o-jėr, hō-rol'o-jist, *n.* [See prec.] A maker or vendor of clocks and watches; one versed in or who writes on horology.

horological, hō-ro-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to horology.

horology, hō-rol'o-ji, *n.* [HOROLOGE.] The science of measuring time; the art of constructing machines for measuring time, as clocks, watches, dials.

horometry, hō-rom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, hour, and *metron*, measure.] The art or practice of measuring time.

horoscope, hŏ'ros-kōp, *n.* [Gr. *hōroskopion*, fr. *hōra*, hour, and *skopeō*, I view or observe.] In *astrology*, a figure or scheme of the heavens from which to cast nativities and foretell future events and the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.—**horoscopic**, hō-ros-kop'ik, *a.* Relating to horoscopy or a horoscope.—**horoscopist**, hō-ros'kop-ist, *n.* One versed in horoscopy; an astrologer.—**horoscopy**, hō-ros'ko-pi, *n.* The predicting of future events by the disposition of the stars.

horrent, hor'rent, *a.* [L. *horrens*, *horrentis*, ppr. of *horreō*. HORRIBLE.] Standing erect, as bristles; bristling.

horrible, hor'ri-bl, *a.* [L. *horribilis*, horrible, terrible, dreadful, fr. *horrēre*, to bristle or stand on end, to be terrified; cog. Skr. *harsh*, to bristle.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; frightful; fearful; terrible; awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.

horribleness, hor'ri-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being horrible.

horribly, hor'ri-bli, *adv.* In a horrible manner or manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly; excessively.

horrid, hor'rid, *a.* [L. *horridus*, fr. *horreo*. HORRIBLE.] That does or may excite horror; frightful; hideous; terrible; horrible; very offensive or disgusting; shocking.

horridly, hor'rid-li, *adv.* In a horrid manner; dreadfully; shockingly.

horridness, hor'rid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being horrid.

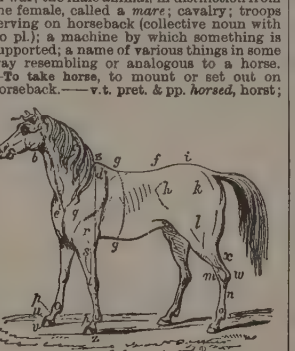
horrific, hor-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *horrificus*. HORRIFY.] Causing horror.

horrify, hor'ri-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *horrified*, hor'ri-fid; ppr. *horrifying*, hor'ri-fi-ing. [L. *horror*, horror, and *facio*, I make.] To strike or impress with horror; to terrify; to shock.

horripilation, hor'ri-pi-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *horrēre*, to bristle, *pilus*, hair.] The bristling or standing on end of the hair.

horror, hor'rėr, *n.* [L. *horror*, horror, dread, fr. *horrēre*, to stand erect, to bristle. HORRIBLE.] A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in a feverish fit; a powerful feeling of fear, dread, and abhorrence; that which may excite terror or dread; gloom; dreadful thoughts; distressing scene; something frightful or shocking.—**The horrors**, a state of extreme agitation felt by a drunkard on the withdrawal of the customary stimulus.

horse, hors, *n.* [A. Sax *hors*=O.Sax. and O. Fris. *hors*, Icel. *hross*, *hors*, Sw. and Dan. *hors*, O.H.G. *hros*, G. *ross*, D. *ros*; allied to Skr. *kārd*, to leap, or to L. *curro*, I run.] A well-known quadruped, remarkable for beauty, and used for draft and carriage and in war, the male animal, in distinction from the female, called a *mare*; cavalry; troops serving on horseback (collective noun with no pl.); a machine by which something is supported; a name of various things in some way resembling or analogous to a horse.—**To take horse**, to mount or set out on horseback.——v.t. pret. & pp. *horsed*, horst; ppr. *horsing*, hors'ing. To supply with a horse or horses; to take or carry on the back; to bestride.



Horse.

a, Muzzle. *b*, Gullet. *c*, Crest. *d*, Withers. *e*, Chest. *f*, Loins. *gg*, Girth. *h*, Hip or ilium. *i*, Croup. *k*, Haunch or quarters. *l*, Thigh. *m*, Hock. *n*, Shank or cannon. *o*, Fetlock. *p*, Pastern. *q*, Shoulder-bone or scapula. *r*, Elbow. *s*, Fore thigh or arm. *t*, Knee. *u*, Coronet. *v*, Hoof. *w*, Point of hock. *x*, Hamstring. *zz*, Height.

horse-artillery, hors-ar-til'ėr-i, *n.* Field-artillery with lighter guns than ordinary field-artillery, and all the gunners mounted.

horseback, hors'bak, *n.* The back of a horse; generally in the phrase *on horseback*, that is, mounted or riding on a horse.

horse-block, hors'blok, *n.* A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

horse-box, hors'boks, *n.* A closed carriage for transporting horses by railway.

horse-chestnut, hors'ches-nut, *n.* A well-known tree with beautiful flowers, often planted for ornament, the nuts of which have been used as food for animals.

horse-cloth, hors'kloth, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.

horse-clothing, hors'klōTH-ing, *n.* The cloth cover, &c., for a horse.

horse-dealer, hors'dēl-ėr, *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

horse-doctor, hors'dok-tėr, *n.* One who treats the diseases of horses; a farrier.

horse-flesh, hors'flesh, *n.* The flesh of a horse; horses collectively; a species of mahogany.

horse-fly, hors'flī, *n.* A large fly that stings horses.

horse-guards, hors'gärdz, *n.pl.* A body of cavalry for guards.—**The Horse-guards**, the public office appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief of the British army; the military authorities at the head of the British war department.

horse-hair, hors'hār, *n. sing.* and *pl.* The hair of horses, more particularly of the mane and tail.

horse-hoe, hors'hō, *n.* A hoe for cleaning a field by means of horses.

horse-jockey, hors'jo-ki, *n.* A jockey.

horse-laugh, hors'läf, *n.* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

horse-leech, hors'lēch, *n.* A large leech; one who cures horses.

horse-mackerel, hors'mak-ėr-el, *n.* A fish about the size of a mackerel, with oily rank flesh.

horseman, hors'man, *n.* A rider on horseback; a man skilled in riding; a soldier who serves on horseback.

horsemanship, hors'man-ship, *n.* The act of riding, and of training and managing horses; equestrianism.

horse-mill, hors'mil, *n.* A mill turned by a horse or horses.

horse-milliner, hors'mil-i-nėr, *n.* One who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses.

horse-nail, hors'nāl, *n.* A nail for fastening a horse's shoe to the hoof.

horse-play, hors'plā, *n.* Rough or rude practical jokes or the like; rude pranks.

horse-power, hors'pou-ėr, *n.* The power of a horse, or its equivalent, estimated as a power which will raise 32,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot high per minute; used as a standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine.

horse-race, hors'rās, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

horse-racing, hors'rās-ing, *n.* The practice or art of running horses.

horse-radish, hors'ra-dish, *n.* A perennial plant of the cabbage family, the white cylindrical root of which has a pungent taste, and is used as a condiment with roast beef.

horse-shoe, hors'shō, *n.* A shoe for horses, commonly consisting of a plate of iron shaped liked the letter U; anything shaped like a horse-shoe.——a. Having the form of a horse-shoe.—**Horse-shoe magnet**, an artificial steel magnet nearly in the form of a horse-shoe.

horse-soldier, hors'sōl-jėr, *n.* A cavalry soldier.

horse-tail, hors'tāl, *n.* The tail of a horse; a standard of rank and honour among the Turks; an equisetum.

horsewhip, hors'whip, *n.* A whip for driving horses.——v.t. pret. & pp. *horsewhipped*, hors'whipt; ppr. *horsewhipping*, hors'whip-ing. To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.

horsewoman, hors'wụm-an, *n.* A woman who rides on horseback; an equestrienne.

horsy, horsey, hor'si, *a.* Connected with, fond of, or much taken up with horses.

hortation, hor-tā'shon, *n.* [*L. hortatio*, fr. *hortor*, I exhort; a word cog. with Gr. *chairō*, I rejoice; Skr. *har*, to be satisfied; L. *gratus*, *grateful* or pleasing.] The act of exhorting; exhortation.

hortative, hort'at-iv, *a.* [*L. hortativus.* See prec.] Giving exhortation; advisory.

hortatory, hort'a-to-ri, *a.* [*L.L. hortatorius.* See above.] Giving exhortation or advice; encouraging; exhorting.

horticultural, hor-ti-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.

horticulture, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n.* [*L. hortus*, a garden (same root as *garden*, *yard*), and *cultura*, culture.] The art of cultivating gardens.—**horticulturist**, hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One who is skilled in horticulture.

hortus siccus, hor'tus sik'kus, *n.* [*L.*] Lit. a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved; a herbarium.

hosanna, hō-zan'na, *n.* [Heb., save, I beseech thee.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

hose, hōz, *n. sing.* or *pl.* [A. Sax. *hosa* (pl. *hosan*), a leg-covering = D. *hoos*, Icel. *hosa*, G. and Dan. *hose*; comp. A. Sax. *hose*, Dan. *hase*, a husk.] A covering for the thighs, legs, or feet; close-fitting breeches; stockings; coverings for the legs: in these senses plural; a flexible pipe used for conveying water to extinguish fires, &c.

hoseman, hōz'man, *n.* A man who manages a hosepipe.

hosepipe, hōz'pīp, *n.* A hose for conveying water or steam.

hose-reel, hōz'rēl, *n.* A large revolving drum or reel for carrying hose for fire-engines, &c.

hosier, hō'zhi-ėr, *n.* [*Hose* and *-ier.*] One who deals in hose, stockings, socks, &c., or in underclothing generally.—**hosiery**, hō'zhi-ė-ri, *n.* The goods of a hosier; stockings and underclothing in general.

hospice, hos'pis, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, an inn, fr. *hospes*, a guest. See next.] A place of refuge and entertainment for travellers on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps.

hospitable, hos'pit-a-bl, *a.* [O. Fr. *hospitable*, fr. L. *hospes*, *hospitis*, a stranger, a guest. HOST (1).] Entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; marked by kindness to guests.—**hospitably**, hos'pit-a-bli, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

hospital, hos'pit-al, *n.* [O. Fr. *hospital*, Fr. *hôpital*, fr. L.L. *hospitale*, fr. L. *hospitalis*, fr. *hospes*, *hospitis*, a guest. *Hotel*, *hostel*, are doublets of this. HOST (1).] A building for the reception of the sick, infirm, wounded, &c., or for the benefit of any class of persons requiring public help.

hospitality, hos-pit-al'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *hospitalité*, L. *hospitalitas.* See prec.] Quality of being hospitable; act or practice of receiving or entertaining guests; fondness for entertaining guests at one's house.

Knight Hospitaller.

Hospitaller, hos'-pit-al-ėr, *n.* One of a religious community whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick; one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A.D. 1042 for pilgrims, called *Knights of St. John*, afterwards *Knights of Rhodes*, and latterly *Knights of Malta.*

host, hōst, *n.* [O. Fr. *hoste*, Fr. *hôte*, fr. L. *hospes*, *hospitis*, a host, for *hostipes*, fr. *hostis*, an enemy, a stranger (cog. E. *guest*), and root *pa*, to protect, as in L. *pater*, a father, *potens*, powerful. From *hospes* are also derived *hospital*, *hostler*, *hotel*, &c.] One who entertains a stranger or guest at his own house; an innkeeper; a landlord: correlative of *guest*; an animal or organism in or on whose organs a parasite exists.

host, hōst, *n.* [O. Fr. *host*, fr. L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy, in later usage an army; *guest* is cog. with *hostis.* See prec.] An army; a number of men embodied for war; any great number or multitude.

host, hōst, *n.* [L. *hostia*, a sacrificial victim, fr. *hostio*, I strike.] The consecrated bread or wafer in the R. Catholic sacrament of the mass.

hostage, hōst'āj, *n.* [O. Fr. *hostage*, Fr. *ôtage*, fr. L. *hostagium*, *obstagium*, *obsidaticus*, fr. L. *obses*, *obsidis*, a hostage—*ob*, at, near, *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of conditions.

hostel, hostelry, hōs'tel, hōs'tel-ri, *n.* [O. Fr. *hostel*, *hostelerie.* HOTEL.] An inn; a lodging-house.

hostess, hōst'es, *n.* A female host; a woman who entertains guests; a landlady or woman who keeps an inn.

hostile, hos'til, *a.* [Fr. *hostile*, fr. L. *hostilis*, fr. *hostis*, an enemy. See HOST, army.] Belonging to an enemy; holding the position of an enemy; inimical; unfriendly; antagonistic; adverse.—**hostilely**, hos'til-li, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

hostility, hos-til'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *hostilité*, L. *hostilitas.*] State or quality of being hostile; state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy (in pl.); animosity; enmity; opposition.

hostler, os'lėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *hostelier*, fr. *hostel*, Mod. Fr. *hôtel*, an inn, fr. L.L. *hospitale*, a hospital. HOTEL.] The person who has the care of horses at an inn, formerly the innkeeper; a stable-boy.

hot, hot, *a.* [Formerly *hote* (with long vowel), fr. A. Sax. *hāt*, hot = Sc. *het*, O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hēt*, D. *heet*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*, *heed*, Icel. *heitr*, G. *heiss.* HEAT.] Having sensible heat; very warm: opposed to *cold*; burning; fiery; fervent; ardent; glowing; ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement; violent; furious; eager; animated; brisk; keen; hustful; acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent in taste.

hot-bed, hot'bed, *n.* A bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass, used for growing early or exotic plants; a place which favours rapid growth or development: generally in a bad sense (a *hot-bed* of sedition).

hot-blast, hot'blast, *n.* A current of heated air injected into a smelting furnace by means of a blowing-engine.

hot-blooded, hot'blud-ed, *a.* Having hot blood; high-spirited; irritable.

hot-brained, hot'brānd, *a.* Hot in temper; rash; precipitate.

hotchpot, hoch'pot, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*—*hocher*, to shake (fr. D. or Flem. *hotsen*, to shake), and *pot*, a pot or dish.] A hodge-podge or mixture; *law*, a commixture of property for equality of division.

hotch-potch, hoch'poch, *n.* [From the above word.] A mixture of miscellaneous things; a jumble; a hodge-podge; a dish of mixed ingredients; in Scotland, a thick soup of vegetables boiled with meat.

hotel, hō-tel', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, O. Fr. *hostel*, an inn; same word as *hospital*, *hostel.* HOSPITAL.] A superior house for entertaining strangers or travellers; an inn of superior pretensions; in France, a large mansion in a town.—**hôtel-de-ville**, ō-tel-dė-vēl, *n.* [Fr.] A city-hall or townhouse.—**hôtel-dieu**, ō-tel-dyė. [Fr.] A hospital.

hot-headed, hot'hed-ed, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash.

hot-house, hot'hous, *n.* A greenhouse or house to shelter tender plants, artificially heated, generally to a considerable temperature; a conservatory.

hotly, hot'li, *adv.* In a hot manner; with heat; ardently; vehemently; violently; lustfully.

hotness, hot'nes, *n.* State or quality of being hot; heat.

hot-press, hot'pres, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hot-pressed*, hot'prest; ppr. *hot-pressing*, hot'-pres-ing. To press paper, &c., between hot plates or hot cylinders, in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface.

hotspur, hot'spėr, *n.* A fiery, violent, heady, rash, or precipitate man.

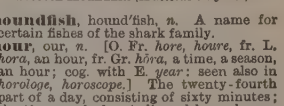
hot-tempered, hot'tem-pėrd, *a.* Of a fiery, wrathful temper.

Hottentot, hot'n-tot, *n.* [From D. *hot en tot*—*hot* and *tot*, syllables intended to imitate sounds frequent in their language.] A member of a degraded tribe or race of South Africa; the language of this people.

houdah, hou'dā, *n.* HOWDAH.

hough, hok, *n.* [Written also *hock*, which see.] The hock of an animal.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *houghed*, hokt; ppr. *houghing*, hok'-ing. To hamstring. [O.T.]

hound, hound, *n.* [A. Sax. *hund*, a dog or hound = O. Sax. O. Fris. G. Dan. and Sw. *hund*, D. *hond*, Icel. *hundr*, Goth. *hunds*, a dog; cog. W. *cun*, Gael. *cù*, L. *canis*, Gr. *kyōn*, Skr. *çvan*, a dog.] Originally a generic name for the dog, now restricted to particular breeds or varieties used in the chase, as in hunting the deer, the fox, the hare; sometimes used as a term of contempt for a man; a kind of small shark; a dog-fish.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hounded*, hound'ed; ppr. *hounding*, hound'ing. To set on in chase; to hunt; to chase; to urge on.



Smooth Houndfish (*Mustelus vulgaris*).

houndfish, hound'fish, *n.* A name for certain fishes of the shark family.

hour, our, *n.* [O. Fr. *hore*, *houre*, fr. L. *hora*, an hour, fr. Gr. *hōra*, a time, a season, an hour; cog. with E. *year*: seen also in *horologe*, *horoscope.*] The twenty-fourth part of a day, consisting of sixty minutes; the time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day; a fixed or appointed time; a time, period, or season; *pl.* certain prayers in the Roman Catholic Church, to be repeated at stated times of the day.—To keep good hours, to be at home regularly before the usual hour of retiring to rest; to keep bad hours, the opposite.—The small hours, the early hours of the morning, as one, two, &c.

hour-circle, our'sėr-kl, *n.* *Astron.* any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles; a meridian drawn on a terrestrial globe.

hour-glass, our'glas, *n.* A glass for measuring time by the running of sand from one compartment to the other.

hour-hand, our'hand, *n.* The hand which shows the hours on a clock or watch.

houri, hou'ri or hō'ri, *n.* [Ar. or Pers.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise.

hourly, our'li, *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated; continual.——*adv.* Every hour; frequently.

house, hous, *n.*; pl. **houses**, hou'zez. [A. Sax. *hūs* = O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hūs*, Icel. *hús*, Dan. Sw. and Goth. *hus*, D. *huis*, G. *haus*; fr. root meaning to cover, as in *hide*, *hut*, *sky*, &c. Akin *husband*, *hussy.* HIDE (v.).] A building or erection for the habitation of man, or for his use or accommodation; any building or edifice; any structure or covering resembling a house; a dwelling; an abode; a household; a family; a family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, especially a noble or illustrious family; a legislative body of men; a quorum of a legislative body; the audience or attendance at a place of entertainment; a firm or commercial establishment; a twelfth part of the heavens as divided for astrological purposes.—**House of Commons**,

the British legislative chamber elected by popular suffrage.—**House of Lords**, the British legislative chamber in which the members sit in virtue of their rank. — **Inner House, Outer House**, divisions of the Scottish Court of Session.—**House of God**, a church; a temple. —**To bring down the house**, to draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theatre.—**To keep house**, to maintain an independent family establishment.—— v.t. houz; pret. & pp. *housed*, houzd; ppr. *housing*, houz'ing. [A. Sax. *hûsian*, fr. *hûs*, a house.] To put or receive into a house; to provide with a dwelling or residence; to shelter; to cause to take shelter.—— v.i. To take shelter or lodgings; to take up abode.

house-boat, hous'bōt, *n.* A boat supporting a wooden house which may serve as a permanent or temporary abode, often used for a summer holiday on the Thames.

housebreaker, hous'brāk-ėr, *n.* One who breaks into a house; a burglar.—**house-breaking**, hous'brāk-ing, *n.* Burglary.

house-carl, hous'kärl, *n.* A member of the body-guard of a king or nobleman in Anglo-Saxon or Danish England.

house-fly, hous'flī, *n.* A well-known two-winged fly common in dwelling-houses.

household, hous'hōld, *n.* [*House* and *hold.*] Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those under the same domestic government; family.—— a. Belonging to the house and family; domestic. —**Household gods**, gods presiding over the household among the ancient Romans; hence, objects endeared from being associated with home. — **Household suffrage**, the right of a householder to vote for members of parliament.—**Household troops**, **household brigade**, British troops whose special duty it is to attend the sovereign and guard the metropolis.

householder, hous'hōld-ėr, *n.* The chief of a household or family; one who keeps house with his family.

housekeeper, hous'kēp-ėr, *n.* A householder; a female servant who has the chief care of the family.

housekeeping, hous'kēp-ing, *n.* The care or management of domestic concerns.

housel, hou'zel, *n.* [A. Sax. *hûsel*, offering, sacrament=Icel. *hûsl*, Goth. *hunsl.*] The eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

house-leek, hous'lēk, *n.* [*Leek* is here used in general sense, the plant having no affinities with the leek proper.] A fleshy plant (genus *Sempervivum*) which grows on the tops of houses, on walls, &c.

houseless, hous'les, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; destitute of shelter.

housemaid, hous'mād, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

houseroom, hous'rōm, *n.* Room or accommodation in a house.

house-steward, hous'stū-ėrd, *n.* A male domestic who has the chief management of the internal affairs of a household.

house-surgeon, hous'sėr-jon, *n.* The resident surgical officer in a hospital.

house-warming, hous'wąrm-ing, *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

housewife, hous'wif, *n.*; pl. **house-wives**, hous'wīvz. The mistress of a family; a female manager of domestic affairs; a little case for needles, thread, scissors, &c.; a hussif (pronounced huz'if).

housewifely, hous'wif-li, *a.* Pertaining to a housewife or her duties.

housewifery, hous'wif-ri, *n.* The business of a housewife or mistress of a family.

housing, houz'ing, *n.* [From Fr. *housse*, a covering, a horse-cloth; fr. D. *hulze*, a husk or shell; akin *holster*, *hull*, *husk.*] A horse-cloth; an ornamental covering for a horse; a saddle-cloth; *pl.* the trappings of a horse.

hove, hōv, pret. of *heave*.

hovel, ho'vel, *n.* [Dim. of A. Sax. *hof*, a house, a dwelling=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hof*, a house; Icel. *hof*, a hall, D. and G. *hof*, a court, a garden.] A poor, wretched, or mean house; an open shed for sheltering cattle, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hovelled*, ho'veld; ppr. *hovelling*, ho'vel-ing. To put in a hovel; to shelter in a mean abode.

hover, ho'vėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hovered*, ho'vėrd; ppr. *hovering*, ho'vėr-ing. [Perhaps from O. E. *hove*, to abide, to linger; same origin as *hovel.*] To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing; to be in doubt or hesitation; to be irresolute; to linger near some place; to be in suspense or in a doubtful condition.

how, hou, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hû*, *hwû*, *hwý*, instrumental case of *hwâ*, *hwæt*, who, what; really the same word as *why.*] In what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason; from what cause; by what means; in what state, condition, or plight.

howbeit†, hou-bē'it, *adv.* [*How*, *be*, and *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

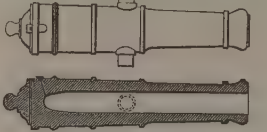
howdah, hou'dâ, *n.* [Hind.] A seat erected on an elephant's back, for two or

Howdah.

more persons to ride in: usually covered overhead.

however, hou-ev'ėr, *adv.* [*How* and *ever.*] In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state.——conj. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though.

howitzer, hou'its-ėr, *n.* [From G. *haubitze*, from Bohem. *haufnice*, originally a sling.]



Brass Howitzer (24 pounder).

A short piece of ordnance, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges.

howl, houl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *howled*, hould; ppr. *howling*, houl'ing. [A word imitative of sound=D. *huilen*, G. *heulen*, Dan. *hyle*, to howl; comp L. *ululo*, Gr. *ololyzō*, I wail, I howl; akin *ovl*, L. *ulula*, an owl.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud, protracted, and mournful sound; to wail; to roar, as the wind.——v.t. To utter or speak with outcry. ——n. A loud protracted wail; the cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.

howler, houl'ėr, *n.* One who howls; a name given to certain monkeys of S. America.

howlet, how'let, *n.* [From *owlet*, with *h* prefixed through the influence of *howl.*] An owl; an owlet.

howling, houl'ing, *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts; dreary.—— n. The act of one who howls; a loud mournful sound.

howsoever, hou-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* or *conj.* [*How*, *so*, and *ever.*] In what manner soever; although.

hoy, hoi. An exclamation of no definite meaning.

hoy, hoi, *n.* [D. and G. *heu* (pron. hoi), Dan. *høy.*] A small coasting vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.

hoyden, hoi'dn, *n.* and *a.* HOIDEN.

hub, hub, *n.* [HOB.] The central cylindrical part of a wheel in which the spokes are set; the nave; a block of wood for stopping a carriage wheel; a mark at which quoits, &c., are cast; the hilt of a weapon.

hubble-bubble, hub'l-bub'l, *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise —hence its name; a hookah.

Hubble-bubble.

hubbub, hub'bub, *n.* [Imitative of confused noise.] A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

huckaback, huk'a-bak, *n.* [Originally linen *hunked* or *huckstered* by being carried on the *back*; comp. G. *hucke*, L.G. *hukke*, the back.] A kind of coarse linen cloth, used principally for towels.

huckle, huk'l, *n.* [Connected with *hook*; lit. a thing bent or hooked; akin *huckster.*] A hunch; a hump; the hip.

huckle-backed, huk'l-bakt, *a.* Having round shoulders.

huckleberry, huk'l-be-ri, *n.* [A corruption of *whortleberry.*] A name for certain N. American plants allied to the whortleberry.

huckle-bone, huk'l-bōn, *n.* [HUCKLE.] The hip-bone; the ankle-bone.

huckster, huk'stėr, *n.* [Akin to *hawker*; the name was given from the bending of the back in carrying a pack; comp. D. *hukken*, to squat, *heuker*, a hawker; G. *höcker*, a huckster, *hocken*, to take on the back; Dan. *höker*, a huckster; *hökre*, to huckster; *huckle*, *hook*, are also akin.] A travelling retailer of small articles; a hawker or pedlar; a mean, trickish fellow.——v.i. pret. & pp. *huckstered*, huk'stėrd; ppr. *huckstering*, huk'stėr-ing. To deal in small articles or in petty bargains; to higgle.——v.t. To hawk or peddle; to make a matter of bargain. — **huckstérage**, huk'stėr-āj, *n.* The business of a huckster.

huddle, hud'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *huddled*, hud'ld; ppr. *huddling*, hud'ling. [Same word as G. *hudeln*, Dan. *hutle*, D. *hoetelen*, to bungle; akin *hustle*, or connected with verb to *hide.*] To crowd or press together promiscuously; to move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder.—— v.t. To throw or crowd together in confusion; to put on in haste and disorder; to cover in haste or carelessly; to put on in haste and disorder.——n. A crowd or confused mass; tumult; confusion.

hue, hū, *n.* [A. Sax. *hiw*, *heow*, appearance =Sw. *hy*, colour; Goth. *hiwi*, shape, show.] Colour or shade of colour; tint; dye.

hue, hū, *n.* [From O. Fr. *hu*, *huz*, a shout, Fr. *huer*, to hoot, to shout.] A shouting; an outcry; an alarm: now only in the phrase *hue and cry*, which is the outcry expected to be raised by a person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed.

hued, hūd, *a.* Having a hue or colour.—**hueless**, hū'les, *a.* Destitute of hue or colour.

huff, huf, *n.* [An imitative word meaning lit. blow, puff; comp. *whiff.*] A fit of peevishness or petulance; anger at some offence, real or fancied.—**To take huff**, to take offence. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *huffed*, huft; ppr. *huffing*, huf'ing. To treat with insolence; to bully; to make angry.——v.i. To swell up; to bluster; to take offence.—**huffiness**, huf'i-nes, *n.* State of being huffy; petulance.—**huffish**, huf'ish, *a.* Somewhat huffy or huffed; insolent.—**huffy**, huf'i, *a.* Puffed up†; petulant; angry; being in ill-humour.

hug, hug, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hugged*, hugd; ppr. *hugging*, hug'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. Icel. *hugga*, to soothe, to comfort; D. *hugen*,

to coax; Dan. *huge*, to squat.] To press close in an embrace; to embrace closely; to gripe in wrestling; to congratulate (with *himself*, &c.); to cherish in the mind; to keep close to in sailing (to *hug* the land).——n. A close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

huge, hūj, *a.* [O.E. *huge*, also *hogge*; comp. O. Fr. *ahuge*, huge; origin unknown.] Having immense bulk; of great or excessive size; enormous; gigantic; immense; prodigious.—**hugely**, hūj'li, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; vastly.—**hugeness**, hūj'nes, *n.* State or quality of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness.

hugger-mugger, hug'ėr-mug'ėr, *n.* [Origin unknown.] Concealment; privacy; secrecy.——a. Clandestine; sly; confused; slovenly.

Huguenot, hū'ge-not, *n.* [Fr.; probably corrupted fr. G. *eidgenoss*, a confederate, there being found various early forms, such as *higuenot*, *eidguenot*, *enguenot*, *anguenot*, &c.] A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

hulk, hulk, *n.* [Same word as D. *hulk*, G. *hulk*, *holk*, Sw. *holk*, a kind of ship, fr. L.L. *hulca*, *olca*, fr. Gr. *holkas*, a ship of burden, fr. *helkō*, I draw.] A heavy ship†; the body of an old vessel, unfit for further service at sea; anything bulky or unwieldy.—The hulks, old or dismasted ships formerly used as prisons.

hulking, **hulky**, hul'king, hul'ki, *a.* [From *hulk*.] Large and clumsy of body; unwieldy; loutish.

hull, hul, *n.* [A. Sax. *hulu*, a hull or husk; akin Dan. *hul*, a hood, a veil; G. *hülle*, a covering, Goth. *hulyan*, to cover; same root as in *hell*, *holster*.] The outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the husk; the frame or body of a ship or other vessel (in this sense may be a different word=*hold*).—Hull down, said of a ship when so distant that her hull is below the horizon.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hulled*, huld; ppr. *hulling*, hul'ing. To strip off or separate the hull or hulls from; to pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.

hullabaloo, hul'a-ba-lō", *n.* [Imitative of confused noise; comp. *hurly-burly*.] Uproar; noisy confusion.

hullo, hul-lō', *interj.* [Same as *Halloo*.] An exclamation to call attention.

hum, hum, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hummed*, humd; ppr. *humming*, hum'ing. [Imitative of sound; comp. G. *hummen*, *summen*, D. *hommelen*, to hum. *Humble-bee*, *humbug*, *humdrum* are connected.] To utter the sound of bees; to buzz; to drone; to make an inarticulate, buzzing sound; to pause in speaking, and make a drawling, inarticulate sound.——v.t. To sing in a low voice; to sing or murmur inarticulately.——n. The noise of bees or winged insects; a low, confused noise, as of crowds; any low, dull noise; a low, inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause; an expression of applause.——exclam. A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation; ahem!

human, hū'man, *a.* [Fr. *humain*, fr. L. *humanus*, fr. *homo*, *hominis*, a man (whence also *homage*); akin to *humus*, the ground (whence *humitis*, E. *humble*); cog. with A. Sax. *guma*, a man (seen in *bridegroom*).] Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; having the qualities of a man.——n. A human being.

humane, hū-mān', *a.* [Same as prec. both having been formerly spelt *humane*.] Human†; having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness and compassion; benevolent; compassionate; tender; merciful; tending to humanize or refine.

humanely, hū-mān'li, *adv.* In a humane manner; with kindness, tenderness, or compassion.

humanism, hū'man-izm, *n.* [*Human* and *-ism*.] Human nature or disposition; humanity; the system or practice of laying stress upon human interests and feelings; polite learning.

humanist, hū-man-ist, *n.* One who pursues the study of polite literature; one who gave himself to the study of classical learning on its revival at the close of the middle ages; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.—**humanistic**, hū-man-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to humanity, or to humanism and humanists.

humanitarian, hū-man'i-tā"ri-an, *n.* [*Humanity* and *-arian*.] One who has a great regard or love for humanity; a philanthropist; one who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been a mere man; one who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.—**humanitarianism**, hū-man'i-tā"ri-an-izm, *n.* The practices or belief of a humanitarian.

humanity, hū-man'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *humanité*, L. *humanitas*, fr. *humanus*, human. HUMAN.] The quality of being human; humanness; mankind collectively; the human face; the quality of being humane; tenderness and kindness towards all created beings; kindness; benevolence; the exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness; classical and polite literature or a branch of such literature; generally plural and with the definite article —*'the humanities'*: but in the Scottish universities used in the singular and applied to Latin and Latin literature alone.

humanize, hū'man-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *humanized*, hū'man-īzd; ppr. *humanizing*, hū'man-īz-ing. [*Human* and *-ize*=Fr. *humaniser*.] To render human or humane; to civilize; to soften; to refine.

human-kind, hū'man-kīnd, *n.* The race of man; mankind.

humanly, hū'man-li, *adv.* In a human manner; after the manner of men.

humanness, hū'man-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being human; humanity.

humble, hum'bl, *a.* [Fr. *humble*, fr. L. *humilis*, low, mean, humble, fr. *humus*, the earth (seen also in *exhume*). HUMILIATE, HUMAN.] Of a low, mean, or unpretending character; not lofty, grand, or magnificent; having a low estimate of one's self; lowly; modest; meek; not proud, arrogant, or assuming.——v.t. pret. & pp. *humbled*, hum'bld; ppr. *humbling*, hum'bling. To make humble; to bring down or reduce to a low state; to abase; to lower; to bring down the pride or vanity of; to make humble or lowly in mind: often *refl.*

humble-bee, hum'bl-bē, *n.* [From old *humble*, to hum, fr. *hum*; comp. G. *hummel*, Dan. *humle-bi*, Sw. *humla*, humble-bee; fr. the humming sound it makes, whence also *bumble-bee*. HUM.] The common name of various large wild bees, of which many species are found in Britain.

humbleness, hum'bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being humble; humility; meekness.

humbles, hum'blz, *n.pl.* [Fr., properly *umbles*, fr. L. *umbilicus*, the navel.] The heart, liver, kidneys, &c., of a deer.—**humble-pie**, hum'bl-pī, *n.* A pie made of the *humbles*, or heart, liver, kidneys, &c., of the deer.—To eat humble-pie, to have to take a humble tone; to apologize, or humiliate one's self: the phrase arose from the humbles being allotted to huntsmen and servants, the meaning being influenced by the adj. *humble*.

humbling, hum'bling, *a.* Adapted to humble or abase pride and self-dependence.

humbly, hum'bli, *adv.* In a humble manner or condition; meekly; submissively; with humility.

humbug, hum'bug, *n.* [From *hum* and *bug*, *hum* having its old sense of to deceive, and *bug* its old meaning of *bugbear*; hence =false alarm.] A hoax; a piece of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; a cheat; a trickish fellow.——v.t. pret. & pp. *humbugged*, hum'bugd; ppr. *humbugging*, hum'bug-ing. To impose on; to cajole or trick; to hoax.

humdrum, hum'drum, *a.* [From *hum* and *drum*; originally droning, monotonous.] Commonplace; homely; dull; heavy.——n. A droning tone of voice; dull monotony.

humectate, hū-mek'tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *humectated*, hū-mek'tāt-ed; ppr. *humectating*, hū-mek'tāt-ing. [L. *humecto*, *humectatum*, fr. *humectus*, moist, fr. *humēre*, to be moist. HUMID.] To moisten.—**humectation**, hū-mek-tā'shon, *n.* The act of moistening or wetting; *med.* the application of moistening remedies.

humeral, hū'mėr-al, *a.* [From L. *humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.—**humerus**, hū'mėr-us, *n.*; pl. **humeri**, hū'mėr-ī. [L.] *Anat.* the long cylindrical bone of the arm, between the shoulder-blade and the forearm.

humid, hū'mid, *a.* [Fr. *humide*, fr. L. *humidus*, fr. *humēre*, to be moist or damp (whence *humour*, &c.); akin L. *uvidus*, moist, Gr. *hygros*, wet.] Moist; damp; somewhat wet; wet to the touch; watery.

humidity, hū-mid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *humidité*, L. *humiditas*.] The state of being humid; moisture; dampness; moisture or aqueous vapour in the air.

humidly, hū'mid-li, *adv.* In a humid manner.

humiliate, hū-mil'i-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *humiliated*, hū-mil'i-āt-ed; ppr. *humiliating*, hū-mil'i-āt-ing. [L. *humilio*, *humiliatus*, fr. *humilis*, humble. HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position in one's own estimation or the estimation of others; to humble; to depress; to mortify.—**humiliating**, hū-mil'i-āt-ing, *a.* Tending to humiliate; causing humiliation; mortifying.

humiliation, hū-mil'i-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *humiliation*, L.L. *humiliatio*.] Act of humiliating or humbling; state of being humble or mortified; mortification; feeling of being humbled; what causes this feeling.

humility, hū-mil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *humilité*, L. *humilitas*, fr. *humilis*, humble. HUMBLE.] The state or quality of being humble; humbleness or lowliness of mind; meekness; sense of one's own insignificance.

hummer, hum'ėr, *n.* One who hums; a humming-bird.

humming-bird, hum'ing-bėrd, *n.* A name given to a family of minute but richly-coloured birds that make a humming sound with their wings.

humming-top, hum'ing-top, *n.* A top which when spun gives a humming sound.

hummock, hum'ok, *n.* [Probably a dim. form of *hump*.] A rounded knoll; a mound; a hillock; a protuberance on an ice-field.

humor. See HUMOUR.

humoral, hū'mėr-al or ū', *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to humours of the body.

humoralism, hū'mėr-al-izm or ū', *n.* [*Humoral* and *-ism*.] The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.—**humoralist**, hū'mėr-al-ist or ū', *n.* One who favours the humoral pathology.

humorist, **humourist**, hū'mėr-ist or ū', *n.* [*Humour*, *humor*, and *-ist*=Fr. *humoriste*.] Formerly, a person who exhibited certain strong peculiarities of disposition or manner; one who indulged in whims or eccentricities; now, one that makes use of a humorous style in speaking or writing; a wag.—**humoristic**, hū-mėr-is'tik or ū-, *a.* Pertaining to or like a humorist.

humorous, hū'mėr-us or ū', *a.* [L.L. *humorosus*, fr. *humor*. HUMOUR.] Moist or humid†; containing humour; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; jocose; having the power to speak or write with humour; exciting laughter.

humorously, hū'mėr-us-li or ū', *adv.* In a humorous manner; pleasantly; jocosely; whimsically.

humorousness, hū'mėr-us-nes or ū', *n.* State or quality of being humorous.

humorsome, **humoursome**, hū'mėr-sum, or ū', *a.* [*Humour* and *-some*.] Influenced by the humour of the moment; peevish; petulant; humorous.

humorsomely, hū'mėr-sum-li or ū', *adv.* In a humorsome manner; petulantly; oddly; humorously.

humour, **humor**, hū'mėr or ū'mėr, *n.* [Fr. *humeur*, L. *humor*, moisture, liquid, fr. *humēre*, to be moist. HUMID.] Moisture or moist matter; fluid matter in an animal

body, not blood; a morbid fluid collected; according to old medical views one of the fluids on the conditions and proportions of which the bodily and mental health depended; hence, turn or frame of mind; disposition, or a peculiarity of disposition, often temporary; mood; a caprice, whim† or fancy; temper (as regards anger or annoyance or the opposite); that quality which gives to ideas a ludicrous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth; jocularity; a quality or faculty akin to wit, but depending for its effect rather on kindly human feeling than on point or brilliancy of expression.—**Bad humour**, a feeling of irritation or displeasure.—**Good humour**, feeling of cheerfulness; good temper.—**Out of humour**, out of temper; displeased; annoyed.——v.t. pret. & pp. *humoured*, hū'mėrd or ū'-; ppr. *humouring*, hū'mėr-ing or ū'-. To comply with the humour or inclination of; to sooth by compliance to gratify by yielding; to indulge; to adapt one's self to.

humourist. See HUMORIST.

humous, hū'mus, *a.* Pertaining to humus.

hump, hump, *n.* [A nasalized form corresponding to *hub* or *hob*=L.G. *hump*, heap; D. *homp*, a lump; akin *hunch*, *heap*, *hip*, *hoop*.] A protuberance, especially the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch.

humpback, hump'bak, *n.* A back with a hump or protuberance; a humpbacked person; a whale that has a hump on the back.

humpbacked, hump'bakt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

humped, humpt, *a.* Having a hump or protuberance on the back.

humph, humf, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like.

humpy, hump'i, *a.* Having a hump or humps.

humus, hū'mus, *n.* [L. *humus*, soil.] Vegetable mould; a dark-brown or blackish matter from decayed vegetable substances.

hunch, hunsh, *n.* [A form of *hump*.] A hump; a protuberance; a lump; a thick piece; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hunched*, hunsht ppr. *hunching*, hunsh'ing. To bend so as to form a hunch or hump; to push with the elbow.

hunchback, hunsh'bak, *n.* A humpback or humpbacked person.—**hunchbacked**, hunsh'bakt, *a.* Having a humpback or crooked back.

hundred, hun'dred, *a.* [A. Sax. *hundred* =Icel. *hundrath*, Dan. *hundrede*, D. *honderd*, G. *hundert*; fr. *hund*, cog. with L. *centum*, Skr. *çatam*, a hundred, and a termination akin to E. *read*, and to Goth. *garathjan*, to reckon.] Ten times ten.——n. A collection, body, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100; a division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families or freemen.

hundred-fold, hun'dred-fōld, *n.* A hundred times as much.

hundredth, hun'dredth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.——n. The one after the ninety-ninth; one of a hundred equal parts of a thing.

hundredweight, hun'dred-wāt, *n.* A weight of a hundred and twelve pounds avoirdup. twenty of which make a ton.

hung, hung, pret. & pp. of *hang*.

Hungarian, hung-gā'ri-an, *n.* A native of Hungary; a Magyar; the language of the Hungarians; Magyar.——a. Pertaining to Hungary.

hunger, hung'gėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hunger*, *hungor*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hunger*, G. Dan. and Sw. *hunger*, Icel. *hungr*, Goth. *huhrus* (for *hunhrus*), hunger.] An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite; a strong or eager desire.——v.i. pret. & pp. *hungered*, hung'gėrd; ppr. *hungering*, hung'gėr-ing. To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to desire with great eagerness; to long.

hunger-bit, **hunger-bitten**, hung'gėr-bit, hung'gėr-bit-n, *a.* Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

hungerer, hung'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who hungers.

hungrily, hung'gri-li, *adv.* In a hungry manner; with keen appetite; voraciously.

hungry, hung'gri, *a.* [A. Sax. *hungrig*, *hungri*, fr. *hunger*, hunger. HUNGER.] Feeling hunger or pain or uneasiness from want of food; having an eager desire; emaciated as if by hunger; lean; not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

hunk, hungk, *n.* [A form of *hunch*.] A large lump; a hunch.

hunks, hungks, *n.* [Origin and connections doubtful.] A sordid covetous man; a miser; a niggard.

hunt, hunt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hunted*, hunt'ed; ppr. *hunting*, hunt'ing. [A. Sax. *huntian*, to hunt, akin to *hentan*, to seize; O.G. *huntjan*, Goth. (*fra*)*hinthan*, to catch; perhaps allied to E. *hand*, and to *hind* (female deer).] To chase, search for, or follow after (wild animals, particularly quadrupeds), for the purpose of catching or killing; to seek to catch or shoot; to pursue after; to follow closely; to use, direct, or manage, as hounds in the chase; to pursue animals over.——v.i. To follow the chase; to seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious; to seek by close pursuit; to search.——n. The chase of wild animals for catching them; pursuit; chase; an association of huntsmen; a pack of hounds.

hunter, hunt'ėr, *n.* One who hunts; a huntsman; a horse used in the chase; a kind of spider.

hunting, hunt'ing, *n.* The act or practice of pursuing wild animals; the chase; the pursuit of foxes by hounds.

hunting-box, **hunting-lodge**, hunt'ing-boks, hunt'ing-loj, *n.* A residence occupied for the purpose of hunting.

hunting-ground, hunt'ing-ground, *n.* Ground for hunting wild animals.

hunting-horn, hunt'ing-hōrn, *n.* A bugle; a horn used in hunting.

hunting-seat, hunt'ing-sēt, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

huntress, hunt'res, *n.* [For *hunter-ess*.] A female that hunts or follows the chase.

huntsman, hunts'man, *n.* One who practises hunting; the person whose office it is to manage the chase.

huntsmanship, hunts'man-ship, *n.* The art or practice of hunting; the qualifications of a hunter.

hurdle, hėr'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hyrdel*, a dim. corresponding to G. *horde*, *hürde*, a hurdle; Icel. *hurth*, Goth. *haurds*, a door; akin E. *hoarding*; cog. L. *cratis*, a hurdle (whence *crate*).] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods crossing each other, varying in form according to its use.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hurdled*, hėr'dld; ppr. *hurdling*, hėr'dling. To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

hurdle-race, hėr'dl-rās, *n.* A race of men or horses over hurdles or fences set up on the course.

hurdy-gurdy, hėr'di-gėr-di, *n.* [Intended to suggest its sound.] A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel on the strings.

Hurdy-gurdy.

hurl, hėrl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hurled*, hėrld; ppr. *hurling*, hėrl'ing. [A contracted form of *hurtle*, influenced by *whirl*.] To send whirling or flying through the air; to cause to rush or roll along; to throw with violence; to drive with great force; to utter with vehemence and passion.——n. Act of throwing with violence.

hurler, hėrl'ėr, *n.* One who hurls.

hurly-burly, hėr'li-bėr'li, *n.* [Intended to express by its sound, noise or confusion, suggested by *hurl* or *hurry*; comp. Dan. *hurlumhei*, hurry-scurry; Fr. *hurluberlu*, a hare-brained person.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

hurra, **hurrah**, hu-rä' or hu-rä', *interj.* [Comp. *huzza*, G. *hurrah*, Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. *hura*.] An exclamation of joy, applause, or encouragement, equivalent to huzza.

hurricane, hu'ri-kān, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, Fr. *ouragan*, D. *orkaan*, G. *orkan*, all from a native American word.] An extremely violent storm of wind; a tempest; anything resembling a violent tempest.—**Hurricane deck**, an elevated deck in steam-boats, especially the deck above a saloon.

hurried, hu'rid, *p. a.* Characterized by hurry; done in a hurry; evidencing hurry.

hurriedly, hu'rid-li, *adv.* In a hurried manner.

hurry, hu'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hurried*, hu'rid; ppr. *hurrying*, hu'ri-ing. [Akin to G. *hurren*, to move hastily; Icel. *hurr*, a confused noise; Dan. *hurre*, to buzz; Sw. *hurra*, to whirl; imitative like *whirr*, *hurly-burly*, &c.] To impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity; to hasten; to quicken; to accelerate; to drive or impel with violence; to urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; to impel to violent or thoughtless action.——v.i. To move or act with haste; to make great haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.——n. The act of hurrying; urgency; bustle; confusion.

hurry-skurry, hu'ri-sku'ri, *adv.* [*Hurry* and *scurry*.] Confusedly; in a bustle.

hurst, hėrst, *n.* [A. Sax. *hyrst*, O.D. *horst*, O.H.G. *hurst*, *horst*, Sw. *hurst*, a grove, a wood; connections uncertain.] A wood or grove.

hurt, hėrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hurt*, hėrt; ppr. *hurting*, hėrt'ing. [O. Fr. *hurter*, Mod. Fr. *heurter*, to knock against; It. *urtare*, to knock or thrust; perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. W. *hwyrdd*, a push, a thrust, a blow. Hence *hurtle*, *hurl*.] To cause physical pain to; to wound or bruise painfully; to harm; to damage; to injure; to impair; to give mental pain to; to wound, as one's feelings.——n. A wound; a bruise; injury; harm; loss; damage; detriment; whatever injures or harms.

hurtful, hėrt'fụl, *a.* Causing hurt, harm, or injury; tending to impair; harmful; prejudicial; detrimental; injurious.

hurtfully, hėrt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a hurtful manner; injuriously; mischievously.

hurtfulness, hėrt'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being hurtful or injurious.

hurtle, hėr'tl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hurtled*, hėr'tld; ppr. *hurtling*, hėrt'ling. [A freq. from *hurt*.] To clash or meet in shock; to make a sound suggestive of hostile clash; to clash; to fly with threatening noise; to sound threateningly; to resound.

hurtless, hėrt'les, *a.* Inflicting no injury; harmless; receiving no injury.

husband, huz'band, *n.* [A. Sax. *hisbonda*, the master of the house=Icel. *hisbóndi*, Dan. *husbond*, Sw. *husbonde*, the master of the house; A. Sax. *hus*, house, *bian*, Icel. *búa*, G. *bauen*, to inhabit, to cultivate. HOUSE, BOOR.] A man joined to a woman by marriage: the correlative of *wife*; a good manager; a steward.—**Ship's husband**, an agent of the owners who sees that a ship is supplied with stores and properly repaired before she proceeds to sea.——v.t. pret. & pp. *husbanded*, huz'band-ed; ppr. *husbanding*, huz'band-ing. To manage with frugality; to use with economy.

husbandly, huz'band-li, *a.* Frugal; thrifty.

husbandman, huz'band-man, *n.* [Originally the master of the house. HUSBAND.] A cultivator or tiller of the ground; a farmer; an agriculturist.

husbandry, huz'band-ri, *n.* [*Husband* and *-ry*.] The business of a husbandman

or farmer; farming; agriculture; good management; domestic economy; thrift.

hush, hush, *a.* [Akin to *hist*, *whist*, *hiss*; comp. G. *husch*, Dan. *hys*, *hyst*, a sound made to enjoin silence.] Silent; still; quiet. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *hushed*, husht; ppr. *hushing*, hush'ing. To still; to silence; to make quiet; to repress the noise or clamour of.—**To hush up**, to suppress; to procure silence concerning; to keep concealed.——v.i. To be still; to be silent: used mostly in the imperative, be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.——n. Stillness; quiet.

hush-money, hush'mu-ni, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder disclosure of facts.

husk, husk, *n.* [Akin to D. *hulze*, G. *hülse*, a husk; equivalent to E. *hull*, a husk, with *sk* as a termination. HULL.] The shell or external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; hull; rind; worthless outer covering.——v.t. pret. & pp. *husked*, husk't; ppr. *husking*, husk'ing. To strip the husk from.—**husked**, husk't, *a.* Covered with a husk.

huskily, husk'i-li, *adv.* In a husky manner; dryly; roughly.

huskiness, husk'i-nes, *n.* State of being husky; roughness of sound or of the voice.

husky, husk'i, *a.* [*Husk* and *-y.*] Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks.

husky, husk'i, *a.* [Allied to *hoarse* or *harsh*; comp. also A. Sax. *hocsta*, Sc. *hoast*, a cough.] Rough in tone, as the voice; not clear; harsh; hoarse.

hussar, hu-zär', *n.* [Hung. *huszar*, fr. *husz*, twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty families were bound to furnish one cavalry soldier.] Originally, a Hungarian light-armed horse-soldier; now any light-armed horse-soldier.

hussif, huz'if, *n.* [Contr. for *housewife*.] A case for holding such implements as needles, thimble, thread, &c.

Hussite, hus'it, *n.* A follower of John *Huss* or *Hus*, the Bohemian religious reformer, burned in 1415.

hussy, huz'i, *n.* [Contr. fr. *huswife*, *housewife*.] A bad or worthless woman or girl; a jade; a forward girl; a pert, frolicsome wench; a quean; also a hussif.

hustings, hus'tingz, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *hústing*, fr. Icel. *hús-thing*, an assembly, a council —*hús*, house, and *thing*, cause, council. THING.] An old court or meeting held in cities; the platform on which candidates for parliament used to stand when addressing the electors.

hustle, hus'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hustled*, hus'ld; ppr. *hustling*, hus'ling. [From D. *hutselen*, a freq. of *hutsen*, to jumble or shake together; akin *hotch*-pot.] To shake or shuffle together; to push or crowd; to elbow rudely; to push; to jostle.——v.i. To push or crowd; to move in a confused crowd; to shamble hurriedly.

huswife, huz'if, *n.* A housewife.

hut, hut, *n.* [Same word as D. *hut*, G. *hütte*, Dan. *hytte*, Sw. *hydda*, a hut; Fr. *hutte*, a hut; perhaps same root as verb to *hide*.] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean dwelling; a cottage; a temporary building to lodge soldiers.——v.t. pret. & pp. *hutted*, hut'ed; ppr. *hutting*, hut'ing. To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters.——v.i. To take lodgings in huts.

hutch, huch, *n.* [Fr. *huche*, a chest, fr. L.L. *hutica*, a chest; probably of Teutonic origin and akin to *hut*.] A chest or box; a corn chest or bin; a box for rabbits; a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit; a measure of 2 bushels.

huzza, huz-zä', *n.* [A different form of *hurrah*.] A shout of joy.——v.i. pret. & pp. *huzzaed*, huz-zäd'; ppr. *huzzaing*, huz-zä'ing. To utter a loud shout of joy; to cry *huzza*.

hyacinth, hī'a-sinth, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus*, fr. Gr. *hyakinthos*.] A well-known beautiful bulbous plant, of which there are many varieties cultivated; a mineral, a variety of zircon, of a red colour tinged with yellow or brown: also applied to varieties of garnet, sapphire, and topaz.

hyacinthine, hī-a-sinth'īn, *a.* [Gr. *hyakinthinos*.] Pertaining to, made of, consisting of, or resembling hyacinth.

Hyades, **Hyads**, hī'a-dēz, hī'adz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hyades*, fr. *hyō*, I rain.] A cluster of seven stars supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun.

hyæna, hī-ē'na, *n.* HYENA.

hyaline, hī'al-in, *a.* [Gr. *hyalinos*, fr. *hyalos*, glass.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; crystalline; transparent.

hyalite, hī'al-īt, *n.* [Gr. *hyalos*, glass.] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless gum or resin.—**hyalography**, hī-al-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hyalos*, glass, *graphō*, I write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.—**hyaloid**, hī'al-oid, *a.* Resembling glass; vitriform, transparent.

hybrid, hī'brid or hib'rid, *n.* [From L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, a hybrid; origin doubtful.] A mongrel; an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two varieties, species, or genera; a half-breed.——a. Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

hybridism, **hybridity**, hib'rid-izm, hib-rid'i-ti, *n.* State of being hybrid.

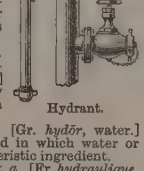
hybridize, hib'rid-īz, *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *hybridized*, hib'rid-īzd; ppr. *hibridizing*, hib'rid-iz-ing. [*Hybrid* and *-ize*.] To make or become hybrid.

hydatid, hīd'a-tid, *n.* [Gr. *hydatis*, a vesicle, fr. *hydōr*, water.] The larval form of tape-worms, found in a cyst or vesicle in the bodies of men and certain animals; a similar vesicular or cyst-like body.

hydra, hī'dra, *n.* [L. *hydra*, fr. Gr. *hydra*, fr. *hydōr*, water.] A monster of Greek mythology destroyed by Hercules, and represented as having many heads; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily surmounted; a genus of fresh-water polyps of a very low type of structure.

hydragogue, hī'dra-gog, *n.* [Gr. *hydragōgos—hydōr*, water, and *agō*, I lead.] A medicine causing a watery discharge.

hydrangea, hī-dran'jē-a, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *angeion*, a vessel, fr. the shape of its capsules.] An Asiatic shrub cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its flowers.



Hydrant.

hydrant, hī'drant, *n.* [Gr. *hydrainō*, I irrigate, fr. *hydōr*, water.] A pipe or appliance by which water is drawn from a main pipe.

hydrate, hī'drāt, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water.] A chemical compound in which water or hydrogen is a characteristic ingredient.

hydraulic, hī-drał'ik, *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*, L. *hydraulicus*, Gr. *hydraulikos*, fr. *hydraulis*, an organ played by water—*hydōr*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe.] Pertaining to fluids in motion, or the action of water utilized for mechanical purposes.—**Hydraulic cement**, hydraulic lime, a cement and lime having the property of becoming hard under water.—**Hydraulic press**, a machine for the application of great power by means of water, on the principle that pressure applied inwards at any part of a confined body of water causes a like pressure outwards everywhere else.—**Hydraulic ram**, a machine by which descending water can be made to raise a portion of itself to a considerable height.—**hydraulics**, hī-dra'liks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, and the application of water in machinery.

hydride, hī'drīd, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water.] A chemical compound of hydrogen and a metal, or some base.

hydrocarbon, hī-drō-kär'bon, *n.* [Gr. *hydro* of *hydrogen*, and *carbon*.] A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.—**Hydrocarbon furnace**, **hydrocarbon stove**, one in which liquid fuel is used.

hydrocephalus, hī-drō-sef'a-lus, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *kephalē*, the head.] *Med.* an accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the cranium; water in the head.

hydrochloric, hī-drō-klō'rik, *a.* [From *hydro-* of *hydrogen*, and *chlorine*.] Compounded of chlorine and hydrogen, as *hydrochloric* acid, a solution of which is known as spirits of salt and muriatic acid.

hydrocyanic, hī'drō-sī-an''ik, *a.* [*Hydrogen* and *cyanogen*.] Derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen: *hydrocyanic* acid, or *prussic acid*, found in laurel leaves, the kernels of fruits, &c., is a deadly poison, though valuable as a medicine.

hydrodynamic, hī'drō-di-nam''ik, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *dynamis*, power.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.—**hydrodynamics**, hī'drō-di-nam''iks, *n.* The dynamics of water or similar fluids; that branch of science which treats of the application of forces to fluids, especially when producing motion in fluids.

hydro-electric, hī'drō-ē-lek''trik, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *electric*.] Pertaining to the evolution of electricity by the use of steam.

hydro-extractor, hī'drō-eks-trak''tėr, *n.* A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the action of centrifugal force.

hydrofluoric, hī'drō-flu-or''ik, *a.* Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen, as *hydrofluoric* acid, an acid that acts powerfully on glass and animal matter.

hydrogen, hī'drō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and root *gen*, to produce.] The gaseous elementary substance which along with oxygen combines to form water, the vapour of a metal.—**hydrogenous**, hī-droj'en-us, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen.

hydrographer, hī-drog'ra-fėr, *n.* One who is proficient in hydrography.

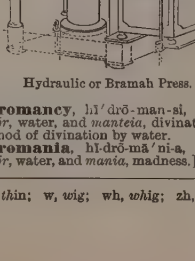
hydrographic, **hydrographical**, hī-drō-graf'ik, hī-drō-graf'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *hydrographique*.] Treating of or pertaining to hydrography.

hydrographically, hī-drō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hydrographic manner.

hydrography, hī-drog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *graphō*, I describe.] That branch of science which treats of the measurement and description of seas, lakes, rivers, &c., and includes marine surveying, the drawing of charts, &c.

hydrokinetics, hī'drō-ki-net''iks, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *kinetics*.] The kinetics of fluids; hydrodynamics.

hydrology, hī-drol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *hydrologie*, fr. Gr. *hydōr*, water, *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine or science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws.



Hydraulic or Bramah Press.

hydromancy, hī'drō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *manteia*, divination.] A method of divination by water.

hydromania, hī-drō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *mania*, madness.] Mental

disease which leads the sufferers to commit suicide by drowning.

hydromel, hī′drō-mel, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *meli*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water; when fermented it forms mead.

hydrometer, hī-drom′et-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *hydrometre*, fr. Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring or determining the specific gravities or densities of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors and various solutions.

Hydrometer

hydrometric, hydrometrical, hī-drō-met′rik, hī-drō-met′rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the hydrometer or its use.

hydropathic, hī-drō-path′-ik, *a.* [HYDROPATHY.] Pertaining to hydropathy.

hydropathist, hī-dro′pa-thist, *n.* One who practises hydropathy.

hydropathy, hī-dro′pa-thi, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *pathos*, affection.] A mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water, both internally and externally; the water-cure.

hydrophane, hī′drō-fān, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phainō*, I show.] A variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water.

hydrophobia, hī-drō-fō′bi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear.] A morbid and unnatural dread of water; a disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially of a mad or rabid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inability to swallow liquids.—**hydrophobic**, hī-drō-fōb′ik, *a.* Pertaining to hydrophobia.

hydrophone, hī′drō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phōnē*, voice.] A marine electric apparatus by which the approach of a torpedo-boat or other vessel can be detected.

hydrophyte, hī′drō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives and grows in water.

hydropic, hī-drop′ik, *a.* [L. *hydropicus*, Gr. *hydrōpikos*, fr. *hydrōps*, dropsy—*hydōr*, water, and *ōps*, the face.] Dropsical; pertaining to dropsy.

hydropult, hī′drō-pult, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and the term. *-pult* of *catapult*.] A machine for throwing water by hand-power.

hydrosoma, hydrosome, hī-drō-sō′ma, hī′drō-sōm, *n.* [*Hydra*, and Gr. *sōma*, body.] The entire organism of any hydrozoon.

hydrostatic, hī-drō-stat′ik, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *statikos*, standing. STATIC.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.—**Hydrostatic balance**, a balance used for determining very accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.—**Hydrostatic bellows**, an apparatus resembling bellows, for illustrating the laws of the distribution of pressure through water.—**Hydrostatic press**. Same as *Hydraulic Press*.—**Hydrostatic paradox**, the principle that any quantity of water however small may be made to balance any weight however great.

hydrostatically, hī-drō-stat′ik-al-li, *adv.* According to hydrostatics or hydrostatic principles.

hydrostatics, hī-drō-stat′iks, *n.* [HYDROSTATIC.] The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of fluids, particularly water, when in a state of rest.

hydrothermal, hī-drō-thėr′mal, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *thermos*, hot.] Of or relating to heated water.

hydrothorax, hī-drō-thō′raks, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *thōrax*.] *Med.* dropsy in the thorax or chest.

hydrous, hī′drus, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *-ous*.] Containing water; watery.

hydrozoon, hī-drō-zō′on, *n.*; pl. **hydrozoa**, hī-drō-zō′a. [Gr. *hydra*, a hydra, and *zōon*, animal.] One of a class of animals which includes jelly-fishes, sea-firs, the hydra or fresh-water polyp, &c., many of them being permanently attached to objects, and somewhat resembling plants.

hyemal, hī-ēm′al, *a.* Same as *Hiemal*.

hyena, hī-ē′na, *n.* [L. *hyæna*, fr. Gr. *hyaina*, a hyena, fr. *hys*, a hog, fr. its hog-like back.] A carnivorous animal belonging to Asia and Africa, feeding chiefly on carrion, and of nocturnal habits.

hyetal, hī′e-tal, *a.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, fr. *hyō*, I rain.] Relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions.—**hyetography**, hī-e-tog′ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, *graphō*, I describe.] The science of the distribution of rain.—**hyetology**, hī-e-tol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, *logos*, discourse.] That branch of meteorology which treats of the phenomena connected with rain.—**hyetometer**, hī-e-tom′et-ėr, *n.* A rain-gauge.

hygeian, hī-jē′an, *a.* [Gr. *hygieia*, health, fr. *hygiēs*, healthy.] Relating to health, or the mode of preserving health.

hygiene, hygeine, hī′ji-ēn, hī′jē-īn, *n.* [Fr. *hygiène*, fr. Gr. *hygieinos*, healthy, fr. *hygiēs*, healthy.] A system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health, especially the health of households or communities; sanitary science.—**hygienic**, hī-ji-en′ik, *a.* Relating to hygiene or sanitary matters.—**hygienically**, hī-ji-en′ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hygienic manner.—**hygienics, hygienism**, hī-ji-en′iks, hī′ji-en-izm, *n.* The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

hygrometer, hī-grom′et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.—**hygrometric, hygrometrical**, hī-grō-met′rik, hī-grō-met′rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to hygrometry.—**hygrometry**, hī-grom′et-ri, *n.* [See prec.] The art of measuring the degree of moisture in the air.

hygroscope, hī′grō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *skopeō*, I view.] An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere without measuring the amount.—**hygroscopic**, hī-grō-skop′ik, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope; imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.

hylothelsm, hī-lō-thē′izm, *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, *Theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe.—**hylotheist**, hī-lō-thē′ist, *n.* One who believes that matter is God.

hylozoism, hī-lō-zō′izm, *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, *zōē*, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life, or that life and matter are inseparably connected.

hymeneal, hymenean, hī-men-ē′al, hī-men-ē′an, *a.* [Gr. *hymenaios*, fr. *Hymen*, the god of marriage.] Pertaining to marriage.

hymenium, hī-mē′ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane.] *Bot.* the fructifying surface in fungi.

hymenopter, hymenopteran, hī-men-op′ter, hī-men-op′tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing.] A member of an order of insects, having four membranous wings, and including the bees, wasps, ants, &c.—**hymenopterous**, hī-men-op′tėr-us, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the hymenopters.

hymenotomy, hī-men-ot′o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, membrane, and *tomos*, a cutting.] The cutting or dissection of membranes.

hymn, him, *n.* [L. *hymnus*, fr. Gr. *hymnos*, a hymn: origin unknown.] A song or ode of praise addressed to some deity; a song or ode in honour of God; a sacred lyric; a song of praise, adoration, or thanksgiving.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hymned*, himd; ppr. *hymning*, him′ing or him′ning. To praise in hymns; to sing; to celebrate in song.——*v.i.* To sing in praise or adoration.

hymnal, hymn-book, him′nal, him′buk, *n.* A collection of hymns, generally for use in public worship.

hymnic, him′nik, *a.* Relating to hymns.

hymnody, him′no-di, *n.* [Gr. *hymnos*, hymn, *ōdē*, a song.] A body of sacred lyrics; hymns collectively.

hymnography, him-nog′ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing hymns.—**hymnographer**, him-nog′ra-fėr, *n.* A composer of hymns.

hymnologist, him-nol′o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in hymnology.

hymnology, him-nol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hymnos*, hymn, *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of hymns; hymns collectively.

hyoid, hī′oid, *a.* [Gr. *hyoeidēs*, shaped like the letter *u* or *y*.] Applied to a movable bone having somewhat the shape of the letter U, between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

hypæthral, hypethral, hī-pē′thral, *a.* [Gr. *hypaithros*, under the sky—*hypo*, under, and *aithēr*, ether.] *Arch.* applied to a building not covered by a roof.

hypallage, hī-pal′a-jē, *n.* [Gr. *hypallagē*, change.] A figure of speech consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others.

hyperæmia, hī-pėr-ē′mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over or above, and *haima*, blood.] An excessive accumulation of blood in a part of the body.

hyperæsthesis, hyperæsthesia, hī′pėr-es-thē′sis, hī′pėr-es-thē″zi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *aisthēsis*, sensation.] Morbid excess of sensibility.

hyperbaton, hī-pėr′ba-ton, *n.* [Gr., fr. *hyper*, beyond, *bainō*, I go.] A figurative construction inverting the natural order of words and sentences.

hyperbola, hī-pėr′bō-la, *n.* [Gr. *hyperbolē*, lit. excess, being so called from a certain relationship of lines connected with it: same as *hyperbole*.] A conic section, a curve formed by a section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

Hyperbola.

hyperbole, hī-pėr′bō-lē, *n.* [Gr. *hyperbolē*, excess, a hyperbola—*hyper*, beyond, and *ballō*, I cast.] Exaggeration; a figure of speech which goes much beyond the truth; an exaggerated statement.

hyperbolic, hyperbolical, hī-pėr-bol′ik, hī-pėr-bol′ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *hyperbolikos*. See prec.] Belonging to the hyperbola; relating to or containing hyperbole; grossly exaggerated in terms; exceeding the truth.

hyperbolically, hī-pėr-bol′ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hyperbolic manner; with great exaggeration.

hyperbolism, hī-pėr′bol-izm, *n.* [Fr. *hyperbolisme*.] The use of hyperbole.

hyperbolize, hī-pėr′bol-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hyperbolized*, hī-pėr′bol-īzd; ppr. *hyperbolizing*, hī-pėr′bol-īz-ing. [*Hyperbole* and *-ize*.] To speak with hyperbole or exaggeration.

hyperborean, hī-pėr-bō″rē-an, *a.* [Gr. *hyperboreos*—*hyper*, beyond, and *boreas*, the north.] Being in the extreme north; northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; arctic; frigid.——*n.* An inhabitant of the most northern regions.

hypercatalectic, hī′pėr-kat-a-lek″tik, *a.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *katalēktos*, terminating.] *Pros.* having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

hypercritic, hī-pėr-krit′ik, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *kritikos*, critical. CRITIC.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.—**hypercritical**, hī-pėr-krit′ik-al, *a.* Overcritical; critical beyond use or reason; excessively nice or exact.—**hypercritically**, hī-pėr-krit′ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hypercritical manner.—**hypercriticism**, hī-pėr-krit′i-sizm, *n.* Excessive rigour or nicety of criticism.

hyperdulia, hī-pėr-dū′li-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *douleia*, service.] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary, higher than that given to saints (which is known as *dulia*).

hypermeter, hī-pėr′me-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*,

beyond, and *metron*, measure.] A hypercatalectic verse; something beyond ordinary measure.

hypermetropia, hī′pėr-me-trō″pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, *metron*, measure, *ōps*, the eye.] A defect of the eyesight in which the focus for all objects falls behind the retina, and which is corrected by convex glasses; longsightedness.

hyperphysical, hī-pėr-fiz′ik-al, *a.* [Prefix *hyper*, and *physical*.] Beyond what is merely physical; immaterial; supernatural.

hypersthene, hī′pėr-sthēn, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *sthenos*, strength; from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende.] A mineral of the hornblende group, a constituent of some rocks.

hypertrophy, hī-pėr′tro-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, above, and *trophē*, nutrition.] A morbid enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition.

hypethral, *a.* HYPÆTHRAL.

hyphen, hī′fen, *n.* [Gr. *hyphen*, in one, under one—*hypo*, under, and *hen*, one.] A character, thus (-), implying that two words or syllables are to be connected.

hypnosis, hip-nō′sis, *n.* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, and *-osis*.] The hypnotic state; a sort of sleep artificially induced, often by gazing steadfastly upon some bright object, being accompanied with more or less unconsciousness; mesmeric sleep.

hypnotic, hip-not′ik, *a.* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.] Having the quality of producing sleep; soporific; pertaining to mesmeric sleep or hypnosis.——*n.* A medicine that produces sleep; a soporific.—**hypnotism**, hip′no-tizm, *n.* [*Hypnotic* and *-ism*.] A sleep-like condition brought on by artificial means; hypnosis.—**hypnotize**, hip′no-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hypnotized*, hip′no-tīzd; ppr. *hypnotizing*, hip′no-tīz-ing. [*Hypnotic* and *-ize*.] To affect with hypnotism.—**hypnotizer**, hip′no tīz-ėr, *n.* One who hypnotizes.—**hypnotizable**, hip-nō-tīz′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being hypnotized.

hypocaust, hī′pō-kąst, *n.* [Gr. *hypokauston*—*hypo*, under, and *kaiō*, I burn.] A heating chamber below other rooms; a compartment of some modern stoves.

hypochondria, hī-pō-kon′dri-a, *n.* [From the *hypochondrium* being regarded as the seat of the disease. See below.] An ailment characterized by exaggerated anxiety, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c.; spleen; vapours; low spirits.—**hypochondriac**, hī-pō-kon′dri-ak, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hypochondria.——*n.* A person affected with hypochondria, lowness of spirits, or melancholy.—**hypochondriacal**, hī′pō-kon-dri′ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to hypochondria; hypochondriac.

hypochondrium, hī-pō-kon′dri-um, *n.*; pl. **hypochondria**, hī-pō-kon′dri-a. [Gr. *hypochondrion*, fr. *hypo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage—fr. the situation.] *Anat.* the two regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs on the right and left side.

hypocrisy, hi-pok′ri-si, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*, L. *hypocrisis*, Gr. *hypokrisis*, a playing a part on the stage, simulation, fr. *hypokrinomai*, I play a part, I feign—*hypo*, under, and *krinō*, I separate. CRITIC.] A feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; insincerity; a counterfeiting of religion.

hypocrite, hī′pō-krit, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*, fr. Gr. *hypokritēs*, an actor, a hypocrite. See prec.] One who feigns to be what he is not; one who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue when he is destitute of these; a dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

hypocritical, hi-pō-krit′ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *hypokritikos*.] Pertaining to or proceeding from hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; pretending goodness or religion; insincere.

hypocritically, hi-pō-krit′ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hypocritical manner; insincerely.

hypodermal, hypodermic, hī-pō-dėr′mal, hī-pō-dėr′mik, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *derma*, the skin.] Pertaining to parts under the skin, or to the introduction of medicines under the skin.

hypogæan, hypogæal, hī-pō-jē′an, hī-pō-jē′al, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, beneath, *gē*, the earth.] Subterranean; growing beneath the surface of the earth.

hypogastric, hī-pō-gas′trik, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gastēr*, the belly.] Relating to the lower region of the belly, or to the middle part of this region.—**hypogastrium**, hī-pō-gas′tri-um, *n.* *Anat.* the lower anterior region of the abdomen.

hypoglossal, hī-pō-glos′al, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *glōssa*, the tongue.] *Anat.* pertaining to the under side of the tongue.

hypogynous, hī-poj′i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* placed below the ovary or seed-vessel; having the corolla and stamens inserted below the ovary.

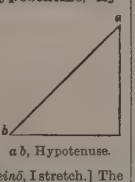
hyponasty, hī′pō-nas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *nastos*, pressed.] *Bot.* excessive growth of the under surface of an organ, causing it to bend upwards: as opposed to *epinasty*.

hypophosphite, hī-pō-fos′fīt, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *phosphite*.] The name of certain bodies containing phosphorus, some of which are used medicinally.

hypostasis, hī-pos′ta-sis, *n.*; pl. **hypostases**, hī-pos′ta-sēz. [Gr. *hypostasis*—*hypo*, under, *stasis*, a standing.] That which underlies something else; the reality underlying or assumed to underlie a phenomenon; *theol.* one of the persons of the Trinity; the distinct subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead.

hypostatic, hypostatical, hī-pō-stat′ik, hī-pō-stat′ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *hypostatikos*. See prec.] Relating to hypostasis; relating to the union of the divine and human nature in the person of Christ; personal.—**hypostatically**, hī-pō-stat′ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hypostatic manner.—**hypostatize, hypostasize**, hī-pos′ta-tīz, hī-pos′ta-sīz, *v.t.* To regard as a distinct substance or personality.

hypostyle, hī′pō-stīl, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *stylos*, a pillar.] A covered colonnade; a pillared hall.——**a** Having the roof supported by pillars.



a b, Hypotenuse.

hypotenuse, hī-pot′ē-nūs, *n.* [Gr. *hypoteinousa—upo*, under, and *teinō*, I stretch.] The side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle, being the side which is always the longest.

hypothecate, hī-poth′e-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hypothecated*, hī-poth′e-kāt-ed; ppr. *hypothecating*, hī-poth′e-kāt-ing. [L. *hypotheca*, Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge, fr. *hypotithēmi—hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, I put.] To pledge in security for a debt, but without transfer; to mortgage.—**hypothecation**, hī-poth′e-kā″shon, *n.* The act of hypothecating.—**hypothecator**, hī-poth′e-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who hypothecates.

hypothenuse, hī-poth′ē-nūs, *n.* Erroneous form of HYPOTENUSE.

hypothesis, hī-poth′e-sis, *n.*; pl. **hypotheses**, hī-poth′e-sēz. [Gr. *hypothesis*, fr. *hypo*, under, and *tithēmi*, I put or place.] A supposition or assumption; something not proved but assumed for the purpose of argument; a system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.

hypothesize, hī-poth′e-sīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hypothesized*, hī-poth′e-sīzd; ppr. *hypothesizing*, hī-poth′e-sīz-ing. To form hypotheses.

hypothetic, hypothetical, hī-po-thet′ik, hī-po-thet′ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *hypothetikos*.] Relating to hypothesis; including or characterized by hypothesis; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof; conjectural.

hypothetically, hī-po-thet′ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hypothetical manner; by way of hypothesis or supposition.

hypsometer, hip-som′et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *metron*, measure.] A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes; an apparatus for measuring heights by noting the boiling point of water.

hypsometry, hip-som′et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring the heights or altitudes.

hyrax, hī′raks, *n.* [Gr., a shrew-mouse.] A small rabbit-like animal of Syria, believed to be the 'coney' of Scripture; a kindred species of South Africa.

hyson, hī′son, *n.* [Chinese.] A species of green tea from China.—**hyson-skin**, hī′son-skin, *n.* An inferior kind of hyson.

hyssop, his′sop, *n.* [Gr. *hyssōpos*, hyssop, fr. Heb. *ēzoph*.] An aromatic plant of the mint family possessing stimulating, stomachic, and carminative properties.

hysteranthous, his-tėr-an′thus, *a.* [Gr. *hysteron*, afterwards, *anthos*, a flower.] Having the leaves appearing after the flowers, as the willows, &c.

hysteria, hysterics, his-tē′ri-a, his-ter′iks, *n.* [L.L. *hysteria*, fr. Gr. *hystera*, the womb.] A nervous affection chiefly attacking women, and characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying, convulsive struggling, sense of suffocation, &c.

hysteric, hysterical, his-te′rik, his-te′rik-al, *a.* [Gr. *hysterikos*. See prec.] Pertaining to hysterics or hysteria; affected by or subject to hysterics.

hysterically, his-te′rik-al-li, *adv.* In a hysteric manner.

hysterics. See HYSTERIA.

hysteron-proteron, his′te-ron-pro″te-ron, *n.* [Gr. *hysteron*, latter, *proteron*, former.] A figure of speech in which the natural order of words is inverted.

hysterotomy, his-tėr-ot′o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *hystera*, the uterus, *tomē*, a cutting, fr. root of *temnō*, I cut.] The operation of cutting into the uterus.

I.

I, the ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet, representing not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of *y*.

I, ī, *pron.* pos. *my* or *mine*, dat. and obj. *me*; pl. nom. *we*, pos. *our* or *ours*, dat. and obj. *us*. [A. Sax. *ic*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *ik*, D. *ik*, Goth. *ik*, G. *ich*, Icel. *ek*, Dan. *jeg*, Sw. *jag*; cog. L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*, Skr. *aham*, W. *ym*, Armor. *em*—I.] The pronoun of the first person in the nominative case; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

iamb, ī-amb′, *n.* An iambus.

iambic, ī-am′bik, *a.* [Gr. *iambikos*.] Pertaining to the iambus; consisting of an iambus or of iambi.——*n.* An iambic foot; a verse consisting of iambi.

iambize, ī-am′bīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *iambized*, ī-am′bīzd; ppr. *iambizing*, ī-am′bīz-ing. [From *iambus* and *-ize*.] To satirize in iambic verse.—**iambographer**, ī-am-bog′ra-fėr, *n.* A writer of iambic poetry.

iambus, ī-am′bus, *n.*; pl. **iambuses** or **iambi**, ī-am′bus-ez, ī-am′bī. [Gr. *iambos*, said to be fr. *iaptō*, I attack or assail, because first used in satirical poems.] A poetic foot

consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight*.

iatric, iatrical, ī-at′rik, ī-at′rik-al, *a.* [Gr. *iatrikos*, fr. *iatros*, a physician.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

iatrochemical, ī-ā′trō-kem″ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *iatros*, physician.] Pertaining to an old medical and *chemical* theory in which chemistry was relied on as explaining physiological or pathological phenomena.

Iberian, ī-bē′ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Iberia or its inhabitants, that is to the Spanish Peninsula. —*n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain, or their language.

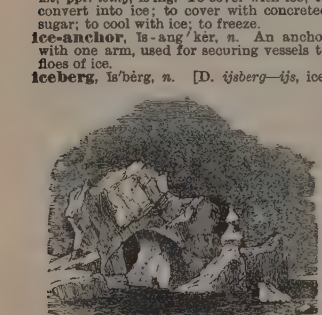
ibex, ī′beks, *n.* [L., a kind of goat.] An animal of the goat family found in the Alps and Pyrenees.

ibis, ī′bis, *n.*; pl. **ibises**, ī′bis-ez. [Gr. and L.] A name of certain grallatorial birds allied to the storks, the most remarkable species of which, the sacred ibis, was revered and embalmed by the ancient Egyptians.

ice, īs, *n.* [A. Sax. *īs*=D. *ijs*, Dan. and Sw. *is*, Icel. *íss*, G. *eis*, referred along with *iron*, G. *eisen*, to a root meaning to shine or glance.] Water or other fluid congealed or in a solid state from abstraction of heat; cream and milk sweetened, flavoured, and frozen; ice-cream.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *iced*, īst; ppr. *icing*, īs′ing. To cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to cool with ice; to freeze.

ice-anchor, īs-ang′kėr, *n.* An anchor with one arm, used for securing vessels to floes of ice.

iceberg, īs′bėrg, *n.* [D. *ijsberg—ijs*, ice,



Iceberg.

and *berg*, a mountain.] A vast and lofty body of ice floating in the ocean.

ice-blink, īs′blingk, *n.* A light near the horizon, reflected from the snow-covered surface of ice in the arctic regions.

ice-boat, īs′bōt, *n.* A strong boat to break a passage through ice; a boat for sailing on the surface of ice.

ice-bound, īs′bound, *a.* Surrounded or hemmed in with ice; frozen over.

ice breaker, īs′brāk-ėr, *n.* A strong vessel employed to force a way through ice.

ice-cream, īs′krēm, *n.* A confection of cream, sugar, &c., congealed or frozen.

iced, īst, *p.a.* Covered with ice; covered with concreted sugar.

ice-field, īs′fēld, *n.* An extensive sheet of sea ice whose limits cannot be seen.

ice-floe, īs′flō, *n.* A sheet of ice, smaller than an ice-field, but still of considerable size.

icefoot, īs′fųt, *n.* A belt or fringe of ice that forms round the shores in arctic regions.

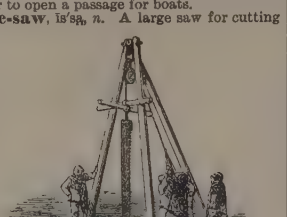
ice-house, īs′ hous, *n.* A house for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

Icelander, īs′lan-dėr, *n.* A native of Iceland.—**Icelandic**, īs-lan′dik, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland.——*n.* The language of the Icelanders.—**Iceland moss**, a species of lichen used in medicine and as an article of diet.—**Iceland spar**, a transparent variety of calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime.

ice-plant, īs′plant, *n.* A plant whose leaves appear as if covered with frost.

ice-plough, īs′plou, *n.* A plough for cutting grooves on ice previously to its removal, or to open a passage for boats.

ice-saw, īs′są, *n.* A large saw for cutting



Ice-saw at work

through ice, to relieve ships when frozen up, or to remove ice for storage.

ice-water, īs′wą-tėr, *n.* Water from melted ice; iced water.

ichneumon, ik′nū″mon, *n.* [L. *ichneumon*, fr. Gr. *ichneumōn*, fr. *ichneuō*, I track, trace, fr. *ichnos*, a track, a footstep.] A carnivorous Egyptian animal resembling a weasel, which hunts out crocodiles' eggs.

ichnite, ik′nīt, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint.] A fossil footprint; the footprint of an extinct animal marked on rocks.

ichnolite, ik′no-līt, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footmark, and *lithos*, a stone.] An ichnite or stone marked with an animal's footprint.—**ichnology, ichnolithology**, ik-nol′o-ji, ik′nō-li-thol″o-ji, *n.* The fossil footmarks of animals.

ichor, ī′kōr, *n.* [Gr. *ichōr*.] According to mythology, the ethereal juice that flowed in the veins of the gods; in *med.* a thin, watery, acrid humour or discharge.—**ichorous**, ī-kōr′us, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

ichthyoid, ichthyoidal, ik′thi-oid, ik-thi-oi′dal, *a.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, and *eidos*, form.] Having many of the characters of a fish.

ichthyolatry, ik-thi-ol′a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, *latreia*, worship.] Fish-worship; the worship of fish-shaped gods.

ichthyolite, ik′thi-o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, and *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fish or part of a fish, or the impression of a fish in rock.

ichthyological, ik′thi-o-loj″ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ichthyologist, ik-thi-ol′o-jist, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.

ichthyology, ik-thi-ol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of zoology which treats of fishes.

ichthyophagist, ik-thi-of′a-jist, *n.* [See next.] One who eats or subsists on fish.

ichthyophagous, ik-thi-of′a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *phayō*, I eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ichthyopsida, ik-thi-op′si-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, *opsis*, appearance.] The primary division of the Vertebrata that comprises the fishes and amphibia.

ichthyornis, ik-thi-or′nis, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, *ornis*, a bird.] A fossil bird with vertebræ like those of fishes, and with teeth set in sockets.

ichthyosaurus, ichthyosaur, ik′thi-ō-sa″rus, ik′thi-ō-sąr″, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, *sauros*, a lizard.] A fish-like lizard; an immense fossil marine reptile, combining many of the characters of lizards and fishes.

ichthyosis, ik-thi-ō′sis, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, and *-osis*.] A disease of the skin, portions of which become hard and scaly, with a tendency to excrescences.

icicle, īs′i-kl, *n.* [A. Sax. *is-gicel*, an icicle, fr. *is*, ice, and *gicel*, an icicle; akin to Icel. *jökull*, icicle, *jaki*, a piece of ice; L.G. *jākel*, an icicle.] A pendant, conical mass of ice formed by the freezing of water as it collects in drops and is suspended.

iciness, īs′i-nes, *n.* State of being icy.

icon, ī′kon, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, fr. *eikō*, I resemble.] An image or representation; a portrait; a sacred image or representation.

iconoclasm, ī-kon′o-klazm, *n.* The act, principles, or proceedings of an iconoclast.

iconoclast, ī-kon′o-klast, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, and *klastēs*, a breaker, fr. *klaō*, *klasō*, I break.] A breaker or destroyer of images.

iconoclastic, ī-kon′o-klas″tik, *a.* Pertaining to an iconoclast.

iconography, ī-ko-nog′ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, image, and *graphō*, I describe.] That branch of knowledge which treats of ancient statues, busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.—**iconographic**, ī-kon′o-graf″ik, *a.* Relating to iconography.

iconolatry, ī-kon-ol′a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, *latreia*, worship.] The worship or adoration of images.

iconology, ī-ko-nol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of images or emblematical representations; iconography.

icosahedral, ī′kos-a-hē″dral, *a.* [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, seat, side.] Having twenty equal sides.—**icosahedron**, ī′kos-a-hē″dron, *n.* A solid of twenty equal sides.

ictus, ik′tus, *n.* [L., fr. *ico*, I strike.] A stroke; the stress laid on an accented syllable.

icy, īs′i, *a.* [*Ice* and *-y*=A. Sax. *isig*, G. *eisig*.] Abounding with ice; made of ice; resembling ice; chilling; cold; frigid; destitute of affection or passion.

idea, ī-dē′a, *n.* [L. *idea*, fr. Gr. *idea*, the form or appearance of a thing, kind or species, divine archetype or model, fr. *idein*, to see; same root as E. *wit*.] That which is seen by the mind's eye; form, image, or model of anything in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding; object of thought; an image in the mind; notion; conception; thought; opinion; abstract principle; ideal view.

ideal, ī-dē′al, *a.* [Fr. *idéal*, L.L. *idealis*. IDEA.] Existing in idea or conception; mental; existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; imaginary.——*n.* An imaginary model or standard of perfection.

idealess, ī-dē′a-les, *a.* Destitute of ideas.

idealism, ī-dē′al-izm, *n.* [*Ideal* and *-ism*= Fr. *idéalisme*.] The system or theory that makes everything to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies, or which maintains that we have no rational grounds for believing in the reality of anything but percipient minds and ideas.

idealist, ī-dē′al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism; one who idealizes; one who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination; a visionary.

idealistic, ī-dē″al-is″tik, *a.* Pertaining to idealism or idealists.

ideality, ī-dē-al′i-ti, *n.* Quality of being ideal; capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

idealize, ī-dē′al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *idealized*, ī-dē′al-īzd; ppr. *idealizing*, ī-dē′al-īz-ing. [*Ideal* and *-ize*.] To make ideal; to give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; to embody in an ideal form.—— **v.i.** to form ideas.

idealizer, ī-dē′al-īz-ėr, *n.* One who idealizes; an idealist.

ideally, ī-dē′al-li, *adv.* In an ideal manner; in idea; intellectually; mentally.

ideation, ī-dē-ā′shon, *n.* [*Idea* and *-ation*.] The faculty of the mind for forming ideas; the establishment of a distinct mental representation or idea of an object.—**ideational**, ī-dē-ā′shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to ideation.

identic, ī-den′tik, *a.* Identical.

identical, ī-den′tik-al, *a.* [Fr. *identique*, L.L. *identicus*, fr. L. *idem*, the same.] The same; not different.—**Identical proposition**,

a proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate comprise the same idea, as that the whole is equal to its parts.

identically, ī-den'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an identical manner; with sameness.

identifiable, ī-den'ti-fī-a-bl, *a.* That may be identified.

identification, ī-den'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of identifying, or of making or proving to be the same.

identify, ī-den'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *identified*, ī-den'ti-fīd; ppr. *identifying*, ī-den'ti-fi-ing. [Fr. *identifier*, fr. L. *idem*, the same, and *facio*, I make.] To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect; to ascertain or prove to be the same; to determine or establish the identity of.

identity, ī-den'ti-ti, *n.* [Fr. *identité*, L.L. *identitas*, fr. L. *idem*, the same.] Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity; the sameness of a substance or being under every possible variety of circumstances.

ideograph, **ideogram**, id'ē-ō-graf, id'ē-ō-gram, *n.* [*Idea* and *-graph*, *-gram*.] In some systems of writing, a character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name; a hieroglyphic.—**ideographic**, **ideographical**, id'ē-ō-graf''ik, id'ē-ō-graf''ik-al, *a.* Representing ideas independently of sounds; pertaining to ideographs.—**ideographically**, id'ē-ō-graf''ik-al-li, *adv.* In an ideographic manner.—**ideography**, id-ē-og'ra-fi, *n.* Writing in ideographic characters or symbols.

ideologist, ī-dē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who treats of ideas; one who indulges in ideas or theories; a supporter of ideology.

ideology, ī-dē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *idéologie*—Gr. *idea*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of ideas, or of the operations of the understanding.

ides, īdz, *n. pl.* [L. *idus*, the ides.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months.

idiocy, id'i-o-si, *n.* [*Idiot* and *-cy*.] State of being an idiot; hopeless insanity or madness.

idioelectric, id'i-ō-ē-lek''trik, *a.* [Gr. *idios*, one's own, and *electric*.] Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties.

idiograph, id'i-ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, private, and *graphō*, I write.] A mark, signature, or the like, peculiar to an individual: a private or trade mark.

idiom, id'i-om, *n.* [Fr. *idiôme*, L. *idioma*, fr. Gr. *idiōma*, fr. *idios*, proper, peculiar to one's self.] A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology; the genius or peculiar cast of a language; a peculiar form or variety of language; dialect.

idiomatic, **idiomatical**, id'i-om-at''ik, id'i-om-at''ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *idiōmatikos*.] Having the character of an idiom; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language.

idiomatically, id'i-om-at''ik-al-li, *adv.* In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

idiomorphic, id'i-ō-mor''fik, *a.* [Gr. *idios*, one's own, *morphē*, form.] Having a peculiar or distinctive form.

idiopathic, id'i-o-path''ik, *a.* Pertaining to idiopathy, or to a disease not produced by any preceding disease.—**idiopathically**, id'i-o-path''ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease.

idiopathy, id-i-op'a-thi, *n.* [Fr. *idiopathie*—Gr. *idios*, peculiar to one's self, and *pathos*, affection.] A morbid state or condition not produced by any preceding disease.

idiosyncrasy, id'i-o-sin''kra-si, *n.* [Fr. *idiosyncrasie*, Gr. *idiosynkrasia*—*idios*, peculiar to one's self, *syn*, together, and *krasis*, a mixing, temperament.] Peculiarity of temperament or constitution; a mental or moral characteristic belonging to and distinguishing an individual; peculiar way of thinking or feeling.

idiosyncratic, id'i-o-sin-krat''ik, *a.* Belonging to idiosyncrasy.

idiot, id'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *idiot*, L. *idiota*, fr. Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, fr. *idios*, private, peculiar to one's self.] A private person; one void of understanding; a human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man; one hopelessly insane.

idiotcy, id'i-ot-si, *n.* Idiocy.

idiotic, **idiotical**, id-i-ot'ik, id-i-ot'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *idiōtikos*.] Relating to or like an idiot; foolish; utterly absurd.

idiotically, id-i-ot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an idiotic manner; very foolishly; most absurdly.

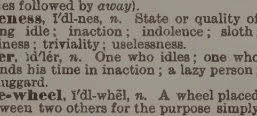
idiotism, id'i-ot-izm, *n.* [Gr. *idiōtismos*, a vulgar idiom, fr. *idiōtēs*, a vulgar person. IDIOT.] An idiom; a peculiar or abnormal idiom.

idle, ī'dl, *a.* [A. Sax. *idel*, vain, empty, idle=O. Fris. *idel*, D. *ijdel*, G. *eitel*, idle; Sw. and Dan. *idel*, mere; fr. a root meaning to shine, seen in Skr. *idh*, Gr. *aithō*, I burn, A. Sax. *âd*, funeral pile.] Not engaged in any occupation; unoccupied; unemployed; inactive; doing nothing; indolent; slothful; lazy; useless; ineffectual; futile; affording leisure; not occupied; of no use or importance; trifling; trivial; unprofitable.——v.i. pret. & pp. *idled*, ī'dld; ppr. *idling*, ī'dling. To be idle; to lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.——v.t. To spend in idleness (sometimes followed by *away*).

idleness, ī'dl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being idle; inaction; indolence; sloth; laziness; triviality; uselessness.

idler, id'lėr, *n.* One who idles; one who spends his time in inaction; a lazy person; a sluggard.

idle-wheel, ī'dl-whēl, *n.* A wheel placed between two others for the purpose simply



Idle-wheel.

of transferring motion from one axis to the other without change of direction.

idly, id'li, *adv.* In an idle manner; lazily; sluggishly; carelessly; ineffectually; unprofitably.

idocrase, ī'dō-krās, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krasis*, mixture, from the mixture of forms its crystals display.] A mineral differing from garnet chiefly in form.

idol, ī'dol, *n.* [Fr. *idole*, L. *idōlum*, fr. Gr. *eidōlon*, an image, form, phantom, idol, fr. *eidos*, form; same root as in *idea* (q.v.).] An image, representation, or symbol of a deity made or consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity; a person loved and honoured to adoration; anything on which we set our affections inordinately.

idolater, ī-dol'at-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *idolâtre*, L. *idololatre*, Gr. *eidōlolatrēs*, an idol-worshipper. IDOLATRY.] A worshipper of idols; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan; an adorer; a great admirer.

idolatress, ī-dol'at-res, *n.* A female idolater or worshipper of idols.

idolatrous, ī-dol'at-rus, *a.* Pertaining to idclatry; consisting in the worship of idols; consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.—**idolatrously**, ī-dol'at-rus-li, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.

idolatry, ī-dol'at-ri, *n.* [Fr. *idolâtrie*, L. *idololatria*, fr. Gr. *eidōlolatreia*—*eidōlon*, idol, and *latreuō*, I worship, serve, fr. *latron*, hire.] The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God; excessive attachment or veneration for anything, or that which borders on adoration.

idolize, ī'dol-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *idolized*, ī'dol-izd; ppr. *idolizing*, ī'dol-iz-ing. [*Idol* and *-ize*.] To worship as an idol; to love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.

idolizer, ī'dol-īz-ėr, *n.* One who idolizes.

idoloclast, ī-dol'o-klast, *n.* [Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, and *klaō*, I break.] An idol or image breaker; an iconoclast.

idolon, ī-dō'lon, *n.*; pl. **idola**, ī-dō'la. [Gr. *eidōlon*. IDOL.] A mere mental image; a fallacious notion.

idyl, ī'dil, *n.* [L. *idyllium*, fr. Gr. *eidyllion*, dim. fr. *eidos*, form, shape. IDOL.] A short highly wrought descriptive poem; properly, a short pastoral poem.

idyllic, ī-dil'ik, *a.* Belonging to idyls or pastoral poetry; pastoral; suggestive of an idyl.

if, if, *conj.* [A. Sax. *gif*, if, Icel. *ef*, *if*, if; akin O.G. *ibu*, G. *ob*, if, whether; Goth. *iba*, whether, *jabai*, if.] Granting or supposing that; in case that; allowing that; on condition that; whether; although.

igneous, ig'nē-us, *a.* [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis*, fire; cog. with Skr. *agni*, fire.] Pertaining to or consisting of fire; having the nature of fire; resembling fire; proceeding from the action of fire.

ignipotent, ig-nip'o-tent, *a.* [L. *ignipotens*—*ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful, potent.] Presiding over fire.

ignis-fatuus, ig'nis-fat'ū-us, *n.*; pl. **ignes-fatui**, ig'nēz-fat'ū-ī. [L., foolish-fire.] A meteor that appears in the night, and flits about over marshy grounds; known also by such names as *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern*, *Corpse-candle*, &c.

ignitable, **ignitible**, ig-nīt'a-bl, ig-nīt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

ignite, ig-nīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ignited*, ig-nīt'ed; ppr. *igniting*, ig-nīt-ing. [L. *ignio*, *ignitum*, to ignite, fr. *ignis*, fire. IGNEOUS.] To kindle or set on fire; to communicate fire to.——v.i. To take fire; to become red with heat.

ignition, ig-ni'shon, *n.* [IGNITE.] Act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire; the act of catching fire; the state of burning.

ignoble, ig-nō'bl, *a.* [L. *ignobilis*—*in*, not, and *gnobilis*, *nobilis*, noble. NOBLE.] Not noble; of low birth or family; mean; base; disgraceful; dishonourable.

ignobleness, ig-nō'bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble.

ignobly, ig-nō'bli, *adv.* In an ignoble manner; meanly; disgracefully; basely.

ignominious, ig-nō-mi'ni-us, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*, fr. *ignominia*, ignominy. IGNOMINY.] Marked with ignominy; shameful; dishonourable; infamous; despicable; worthy of contempt.

ignominiously, ig-nō-mi'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an ignominious manner; disgracefully; shamefully.

ignominy, ig'nō-mi-ni, *n.* [Fr. *ignominie*, L. *ignominia*—*in*, not, and *gnomen*, *nomen*, name, fr. root seen in *E. know*. NOMINAL.] Public disgrace; entire loss of character or reputation; infamy; disgrace; opprobrium; shame; contempt.

ignoramus, ig-nō-rā'mus, *n.*; pl. **ignoramuses**, ig-nō-rā'mus-ez. [1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of L. *ignoro*, I am ignorant—lit. 'we are ignorant', originally the finding of a grand-jury in certain occasions. IGNORE.] An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

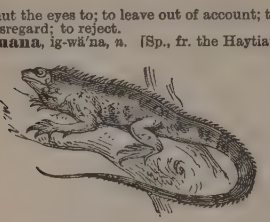
ignorance, ig'nō-rans, *n.* [Fr. *ignorance*, L. *ignorantia*. IGNORANT.] State of being ignorant; want of knowledge; state of being illiterate, uninformed, or uneducated; condition of not being aware; inacquaintance.

ignorant, ig'nō-rant, *a.* [Fr. *ignorant*, L. *ignorans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *ignoro*, I am ignorant. IGNORE.] Not knowing; destitute of knowledge or information; uninstructed; untaught; illiterate; unacquainted: with *of* before an object.—**ignorantly**, ig'nō-rant-li, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.

ignore, ig-nōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ignored*, ig-nōrd'; ppr. *ignoring*, ig-nōr'ing. [L. *ignoro*, I am ignorant, fr. *ignarus*, not knowing—*in*, not, and *gnarus*, knowing, fr. root of *gnosco*, I know, and E. *know*. KNOW.] To pass over or overlook as if ignorant of; to

shut the eyes to; to leave out of account; to disregard; to reject.

Iguana, ig-wä'na, *n.* [Sp., fr. the Haytian



Common Iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*).

language.] An American reptile of the lizard family, with pendulous dewlap.

iguanodon, ig-wä'no-don, *n.* [*Iguana* and Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, fr. the character of its teeth.] A colossal fossil lizard.

ileum, il'ē-um, *n.* [From Gr. *eilō*, I roll, fr. its convolutions; or fr. L. *ilia*, intestines. ILIAC.] The lower part of the small intestine in man.

iliac, il'i-ak, *a.* [L. *iliacus*, fr. *ilia*, the flank, the groin, the intestines.] Pertaining to the bowels, and especially the lower bowels, or to the part of the abdomen containing them.—**Iliac passion**, a dangerous ailment, consisting in obstruction of the bowels.

ilium, il'i-um, *n.* [Properly *os ilium*, bone of the ilia or flank.] A bone that forms the outer portion of the pelvis on either side; the hip-bone.

ilk, ilk, *a.* [A. Sax. *ilca, ylca*, same.] Same. —**Of that ilk**, in Scot., a phrase sometimes used after the name of a landed gentleman to denote that his surname and the name of his estate are the same.

ill, il, *a.* [From the Scandinavian; Icel. *illr*, adj. ill; Icel. and Sw. *illa*, adv. ill; a contracted form corresponding to *evil*. Its comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst*, are fr. a different root.] Bad or evil; depraved; wicked: used of things rather than persons; producing evil or misfortune; unfortunate; cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; sick or indisposed; impaired; homely; ugly; unfavourable; rude; unpolished, as manners. —**Ill turn**, an unkind or injurious act. ——*n.* Evil; wickedness; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.——*adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly; badly; not easily: with pain or difficulty.

ill-advised, il'ad-vīzd, *a.* Badly advised; resulting from bad advice or the want of good; injudicious.

ill-affected, il'af-fekt-ed, *a.* Not well affected; inimical.

illapse, il-laps', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *illapsed*, il-lapst'; ppr. *illapsing*, il-laps'ing. [L. *illabor, illapsus*—*il* for *in*, in, and *labor, lapsus*, I slide or glide. LAPSE.] To pass or glide into.——*n.* A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another.

illation, il-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *illatio*—*il* for *in*, and *latio*, a bearing, fr. *fero, latus*, I bear, I carry.] An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction.

illative, il'la-tiv, *a.* [*Illate* and *-ive*.] Relating to illation; that may be inferred; that denotes an inference.—**illatively**, il'la-tiv-li, *adv.* By illation or inference.

ill-blood, il'blud, *n.* Bad feeling; resentment; enmity.

ill-bred, il-bred', *a.* Not well bred; unpolite; unpolished; rude.

ill-breeding, il-brēd'ing, *n.* Want of good breeding; unpoliteness; rudeness.

ill-conditioned, il-kon-di'shond, *a.* Having bad qualities; having a rude, surly temper.

ill-disposed, il'dis-pōzd, *a.* Not well disposed; wickedly or maliciously inclined.

illegal, il-lē'gal, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legal*.] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; lawless; prohibited; illicit.

illegality, il-lē-gal'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being illegal; unlawfulness.

illegally, il-lē'gal-li, *adv.* In an illegal or unlawful manner; unlawfully.

illegibility, illegibleness, il-le'ji-bil"i-ti, il-le'ji-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being illegible.

illegible, il-le'ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legible*.] Not legible; that cannot be read.

illegibly, il-le'ji-bli, *adv.* In an illegible manner.

illegitimacy, il-lē-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* [*Illegitimate* and *-cy*.] State of being illegitimate or born out of wedlock; bastardy.

illegitimate, il-lē-jit'i-māt, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legitimate*.] Not legitimate; not according to law; contrary to law; unlawful; illegal; born out of wedlock; spurious; not legitimately deduced; not warranted; not authorized by good usage, as a word or phrase.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *illegitimated*, il-lē-jit'i-māt-ed; ppr. *illegitimating*, il-lē-jit'i-māt-ing. To render illegitimate; to bastardize.

illegitimately, il-lē-jit'i-māt-li, *adv.* In an illegitimate manner; not legitimately.

ill-favoured, il'fā-vērd, *a.* Not well-favoured or good-looking; plain; ugly.

illiberal, il-lib'ér-al, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *liberal*.] Not liberal; not generous; of a contracted mind or character; narrow in scope; uncharitable in judging.—**illiberality**, il-lib''ér-al''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind.—**illiberally**, il-lib'ér-al-li, *adv.* In an illiberal manner.

illicit, il-lis'it, *a.* [L. *illicitus*—*in*, and *licitus*, lawful, fr. *licet*, it is allowable. LICENSE.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; lawless.—**illicitly**, il-lis'it-li, *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

illimitable, il-lim'it-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *limitable*.] That cannot be limited or bounded; boundless; unlimited; unbounded; infinite; immense; vast.—**illimitably**, il-lim'it-a-bli, *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limits.

illiteracy, il-lit'ér-a-si, *n.* [*Illiterate* and *-cy*.] State of being illiterate; want of education; ignorance.

illiterate, il-lit'ér-āt, *a.* [L. *illiteratus*—*il* for *in*, not, and *literatus*, lettered, learned, fr. *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; not educated.

illiterately, il-lit'ér-āt-li, *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

ill-judged, il'jujd, *a.* Injudicious; unwise.

ill-mannered, il-man'ērd, *a.* Having bad manners; rude; boorish; uncivil; unpolite; unpolished.

ill-nature, il'nā-tūr, *n.* Bad temper; crossness; crabbedness.—**ill-natured**, il'nā-tūrd, *a.* Bad tempered; cross; crabbed; surly.—**ill-naturedly**, il'nā-tūrd-li, *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; unkindly.

illness, il'nes, *n.* State or quality of being ill; an ailment or malady; sickness.

illogical, il-lo'jik-al, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *logical*.] Not logical; contrary to logic or sound reasoning.—**illogically**, il-lo'jik-al-li, *adv.* In an illogical manner.

ill-omened, il'ō-mend, *a.* Attended with unfavourable omens.

ill-starred, il'stärd, *a.* [Of astrological origin; comp. *disastrous*.] Affected or influenced by unlucky stars; fated to be unfortunate.

ill-tempered, il'tem-pérd, *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.

ill-timed, il'tīmd', *a.* Done or said at an unsuitable time.

illude, il-lūd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illuded*, il-lūd'ed; ppr. *illuding*, il-lūd'ing. [L. *illudo, illusum*—prefix *il* for *in*, on, and *ludo*, I play. DELUDE.] To deceive; to mock; to make sport of.

illume, illumine, il-lūm', il-lūm'in, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illumed, illumined*, il-lūmd', il-lūm'ind; ppr. *illuming, illumining*, il-lūm'ing, il-lūm'in-ing. [L. *illumino*. ILLUMINATE.] To illuminate: a poetic word.

illuminant, il-lūm'in-ant, *n.* [L. *illuminans, -antis*, ppr. of *illumino*. ILLUMINATE.] That which illuminates or affords light; a means of affording artificial light.

illuminate, il-lūm'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illuminated*, il-lūm'in-āt-ed; ppr. *illuminating*, il-lūm'in-āt-ing. [L. *illumino, illuminatum*—prefix *il* for *in*, in, and *lumen, luminis*, light. LUMINARY, LUCID.] To light up; to enlighten; to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually; to adorn with gilt and coloured ornaments, letters, pictures, &c., as books and manuscripts.

illuminati, il-lū'mi-nā"tī, *n. pl.* [Lit. 'those who are enlightened'.] A term formerly applied to certain sects and secret societies, now applied to persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge.

illumination, il-lūm'in-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *illuminatio*.] Act of illuminating; a festive display of lights, &c.; brightness; splendour; infusion of intellectual or spiritual light; the act, art, or practice of adorning manuscripts and books by hand with ornamental letters and designs; such ornaments themselves.

illuminative, il-lūm'in-āt-iv, *a.* [*Illumi-nate* and *-ive*=Fr. *illuminatif*.] Having the power of illuminating or giving light.

illuminator, il-lūm'in-āt-ėr, *n.* [L.L.] One who or that which illuminates or gives light; one who decorates manuscripts and books with ornamental leters, &c.

illumine. See ILLUME.

illusion, il-lū'zhon, *n.* [L. *illusio, -onis*, fr. *illudo*. ILLUDE.] The act of deceiving or imposing upon; deception; mockery; a deceptive appearance; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; hallucination; phantasm, &c.

illusionist, il-lū'zhon-ist, *n.* One given to illusion, or one who produces illusions, as by sleight of hand.

illusive, il-lū'siv, *a.* [L. *illusus*, and *-ive*. ILLUDE, ILLUSION.] Tending to cause illusion; deceptive; deceitful.

illusory, il-lū'so-ri, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire*, fr. L.L. *illusor*, a mocker, fr. L. *illudo*. ILLUDE.] Causing illusion; deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; deceptive; fallacious.

illustrate, il-lus'trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp *illustrated*, il-lus'trāt-ed; ppr. *illustrating*, il-lus'trāt-ing. [L. *illustro, illustratum*—*in*, in, on, and *lustro*, I light up. ILLUSTRIOUS.] To light up; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious; to throw light on by examples, comparisons, and the like; to explain and adorn by means of pictures, drawings, &c.

illustration, il-lus-trā'shon, *n.* [L. *illustratio*.] Act of illustrating; that which illustrates; a particular case or example intended to throw light on one's meaning; a design or picture designed to illustrate the text of a book or other writing.

illustrative, il-lus'trāt-iv, *a.* [*Illustrate* and *-ive*.] Having the quality of illustrating or elucidating.

illustratively, il-lus'trāt-iv-li, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

illustrator, il-lus'trāt-ėr, *n.* One who illustrates; one who makes pictures for books.

illustrious, il-lus'tri-us, *a.* [From L. *illustris*, lighted up, clear, distinguished; probably contr. for *illuxtris—il* for *in*, into, and *lux, lucis*, light. LUCID.] Distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent; celebrated; exalted; noble; conferring honour or renown; glorious.

illustriously, il-lus'tri-us-li, *adv.* In an illustrious manner; gloriously; eminently. —**illustriousness**, il-lus'tri-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being illustrious.

ill-will, il'wil, *n.* Unkind or hostile feeling; enmity; malice; hatred; malevolence.

ill-wisher, il'wish-ėr, *n.* One who wishes evil; an enemy.

image, im'āj, *n.* [Fr. *image*, fr. L. *imago, imaginis*, an image, likeness, apparition, &c.,

fr. stem of *imitor*, I imitate.] A representation of any person or thing, sculptured, painted, or otherwise made visible; a statue, picture, or stamped representation; an effigy; an idol; the representation of any person or thing that is an object of worship; any copy, counterpart, or likeness; embodiment; a picture drawn by fancy; a kind of metaphor; in *optics*, the appearance or figure of any object formed by the reflection or refraction of the rays of light.——v.t. pret. & pp. *imaged*, im'ājd; ppr. *imaging*, im'āj-ing. To represent by an image; to reflect the image or likeness of; to mirror; to represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of in the mind.

imagery, im'āj-e-ri, *n.* [*Image* and *-ery*.] Images in general or collectively; forms of the fancy; imaginary phantasms; rhetorical figures collectively; comparisons, similes, &c., in discourse.

imaginable, im-aj'in-a-bl, *a.* That may or can be imagined or conceived.

imaginably, im-aj'in-a-bli, *adv.* In an imaginable manner.

imaginary, im-aj'in-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *imaginaire*, fr. L. *imaginarius*, fr. *imago*, an image. IMAGE.] Existing only in imagination; ideal; fanciful; visionary; fancied; unreal.

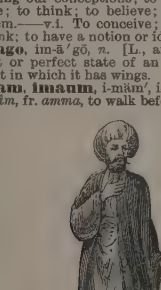
imagination, im-aj'in-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *imagination*, L. *imaginatio*, fr. *imaginari*, to imagine.] The act of imagining; the faculty by which we can form a mental image of anything, and bring absent objects and perceptions forcibly before the mind; that faculty of the mind which enables us to form new combinations of ideas from the materials stored up in the memory; mental image; scheme formed in the mind; device; an unsolid or fanciful opinion; a mere fancy; hallucination; notion.

imaginative, im-aj'in-āt-iv, *a.* [*Imagine*, *imagination*, and *-ive*=Fr. *imaginatif*.] That forms imaginations; full of imaginations; endowed with imagination; owing existence to, or characterized by imagination.

imagine, im-aj'in, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imagined*, im-aj'ind; ppr. *imagining*, im-aj'in-ing. [Fr. *imaginer*, fr. L. *imaginari*, to imagine, to fancy, to picture, fr. *imago*, an image. IMAGE.] To picture to one's self; to fancy; to conceive: to form a notion or idea of in the mind; to form, as ideas or representations in the mind by modifying and combining our conceptions; to contrive or devise; to think; to believe; to suppose; to deem.——v.i. To conceive; to suppose; to think; to have a notion or idea.

imago, im-ā'gō, *n.* [L., an image.] The last or perfect state of an insect, usually that in which it has wings.

imam, imaum, i-mām', i-mąm', *n.* [Ar. *imâm*, fr. *amma*, to walk before, to preside.]



Imam of a Mosque.

A chief, leader, or priest among the Mohammedans.

imbecile, im'be-sil, *a.* [Fr. *imbécile*, fr. L. *imbecillus*, weak, feeble; origin doubtful.] Destitute of strength either of body or of mind, but generally the latter; mentally feeble; fatuous; showing mental feebleness; silly; ridiculous; extremely foolish.——n. One who is imbecile; a poor, fatuous or weak-minded creature.

imbecility, im-be-sil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *imbécillité*, L. *imbecillitas*.] State of being imbecile; fatuity; silliness; helpless mental weakness.

imbed, im-bed'. See EMBED.

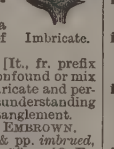
imbibe, im-bīb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imbibed*, im-bībd'; ppr. *imbibing*, im-bīb'ing. [L. *imbibo*—prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *bibo*, I drink, whence *bibulous*, *bibber*, *beverage*.] To drink in; to absorb, as moisture; to receive or admit into the mind, and retain.

imbiber, im-bīb'ėr, *n.* One who or that which imbibes.

imbibition, im-bi-bi'shon, *n.* The act of imbibing.

imbitter, imblazon, imbody, imbolden, imborder, imbosom, imbowel, imbower. See EMBETTER, &c.

imbricate, imbricated, im'bri-kāt, im'bri-kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, fr. *imbrex*, *imbricis*, a gutter-tile, fr. *imber*, a shower =Gr. *ombros*, rain.] Bent and hollowed, like a roof or gutter tile; lapping over each other, like tiles on a roof.—**imbrication**, imbri-kā'shon, *n.* State of being imbricate; a hollow like that of a roof tile.



Imbricate.

imbroglio, im-brō'lyō, *n.* [It., fr. prefix *im* for *in*, and *brogliare*, to confound or mix together; akin *broil*.] An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding of a complicated nature; entanglement.

imbrown, im-broun'. See EMBROWN.

imbrue, im-brō', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imbrued*, im-brōd'; ppr. *imbruing*, im-brō'ing. [O. Fr. *embruer*, *s'embruer*, to dabble one's self, fr. prefix *em*, *im*, for *in*, in, and L. *bibere*, to drink. IMBIBE.] To soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

imbue, im-bū', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imbued*, im-būd'; ppr. *imbuing*, im-bū'ing. [L. *imbuo*, allied to *imber*, a shower; Skr. *ambu*, water. IMBRICATE.] To tinge deeply; to dye; *fig.* to inspire, impress, or impregnate (the mind); to cause to become impressed or penetrated.

imbuement, imbution, im-bū'ment, im-bū'shon, *n.* The act of imbuing.

imitability, im'i-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being imitable.

imitable, im'i-ta-bl, *a.* [L. *imitabilis*.] That may be imitated; worthy of imitation.

imitancy, im'i-tan-si, *n.* [*Imitant* and *-cy*.] A tendency to imitate; imitation.

imitant, im'i-tant, *a.* [L. *imitans*, *-tantis*, ppr. of *imitari*, to imitate (q.v.).] Imitating.

imitate, im'i-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imitated*, im'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *imitating*, im'i-tāt-ing. [Fr. *imiter*, fr. L. *imitari*, *imitatus*, fr. a root which gives also *imago*, image; perhaps akin to *emo*, I take, select, buy.] To follow as a model, pattern, or example; to copy or endeavour to copy in acts, manners, or otherwise; to copy in form, colour, &c.; to mimic; to counterfeit.

imitation, im-i-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *imitation*, L. *imitatio*.] Act of imitating, following in manner, or copying in form; that which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance; a counterfeit.

imitative, im'i-tāt-iv, *a.* [*Imitate* and *-ive* =Fr. *imitatif*.] That imitates; inclined to imitate or copy; exhibiting an imitation; formed after a model or original; intended to represent an actual sound by the sound of the letters (an *imitative* word).—**imitatively**, im'i-tāt-iv-li, *adv.* In an imitative manner; by way of imitation.

imitator, im'i-tāt-ėr, *n.* [L. *imitator*, Fr. *imitateur*.] One who imitates; one who takes another as pattern or model.

immaculate, im-mak'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *immaculatus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *maculatus*, fr. *macula*, a spot.] Without spot; spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish.

immaculately, im-mak'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* In an immaculate manner; with spotless purity.

immanate, im'ma-nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *immanated*, im'ma-nāt-ed; ppr. *immanating*, im'ma-nāt-ing. [L. *im* for *in*, in, and *mano*, I flow.] To flow or issue in: said of something intangible.—**immanation**, im-ma-nā'shon, *n.* A flowing in.

immanent, im'ma-nent, *a.* [L. *immanens*, *immanentis*, ppr. of *immaneo*—*im* for *in*, in, and *maneo*, I remain (as in *remain*, *mansion*).] Remaining in or within; hence, not passing out of the subject; inherent and indwelling.—**immanence, immanency**, im'ma-nens, im'ma-nen-si, *n.* The condition of being immanent.

Immanuel, im-ma'nū-el, *n.* [Heb.] God with us; a name given to the Saviour. Matt. i. 23.

immaterial, im-ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *material*=Fr. *immatériel*.] Not material; not consisting of matter; incorporeal; of no essential consequence; unimportant.

immaterialism, im-ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* [*Immaterial* and *-ism*. See prec.] The doctrine of the non-existence of matter, and that all being may be reduced to mind and ideas in the mind.—**immaterialist**, im-ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who professes immaterialism.

immateriality, im-ma-tē'ri-al"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; unimportance.

immature, im-ma-tūr', *a.* [L. *immaturus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *maturus*, ripe. MATURE.] Not mature or ripe; unripe; not perfect or completed; too early; premature.

immaturely, im-ma-tūr'li, *adv.* In an immature manner.—**immatureness, immaturity**, im-ma-tūr'nes, im-ma-tūr'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness; crudity.

immeasurable, im-me'zhūr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *measurable*.] Not measurable; that cannot be measured; immense.—**immeasurableness**, im-me'zhūr-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being immeasurable.—**immeasurably**, im-me'zhūr-a-bli, *adv.* In an immeasurable manner; immensely; beyond all measure.

immediacy, im-mē'di-a-si, *n.* [*Immediate* and *-cy*.] The relation of being immediate; immediateness; proximity.

immediate, im-mē'di-at, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mediate*=Fr. *immédiat*.] Without anything intervening; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency; direct; intuitive; not acting by secondary causes; instant; present; without intervention of time.

immediately, im-mē'di-at-li, *adv.* In an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; directly; without delay; instantly; forthwith.

immemorial, im-me-mō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *memoria*, memory.] Beyond memory; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition, of unknown duration.

immemorially, im-me-mō'ri-al-li, *adv.* Beyond memory; from time out of mind.

immense, im-mens', *a.* [Fr. *immense*, L. *immensus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mensus*, measured, pp. of *metior*, *mensus*, I measure. MEASURE.] Immeasurable; boundless; vast in extent; very great; huge; prodigious; enormous.

immensely, im-mens'li, *adv.* To an immense extent; in an immense degree; hugely; vastly.—**immenseness**, im-mens'nes, *n.* Quality of being immense; immensity.

immensity, im-mens'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *immensité*, L. *immensitas*.] The condition or quality of being immense; immenseness; vastness; that which is immense; extent not to be measured; infinity.

immensurable, im-men'sūr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensura*, measure. MEASURE.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

immerge, im-mėrj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *im-*

merged, im-mėrjd'; ppr. *immerging*, im-mėrj'ing. [L. *immergo—in* for *in*, in, and *mergo*, I dip or plunge. MERGE.] To dip or plunge; to immerse.— v.i. To disappear by entering into any medium.

immerse, im-mėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immersed*, im-mėrst'; ppr. *immersing*, im-mėrs'ing. [L. *immersus*, pp. of *immergo*. IMMERGE.] To dip or plunge into water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip; to sink or cover deep; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply.—**immersible**, im-mėrs'i-bl, *a.* That may be immersed.

immersion, im-mėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *immersion*, L.L. *immersio*.] Act of immersing; act of plunging into a fluid; a sinking or dipping; baptism by dipping the whole body in water; state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; disappearance of a celestial body behind another or into its shadow.

immersionist, im-mėr'shon-ist, *n.* One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

immesh, im-mesh', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immeshed*, im-mesht'; ppr. *immeshing*, im-mesh'ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mesh*.] To entangle in the meshes of a net or anything similar.

immethodical, im-me-thod'ik-al, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *methodical*.] Not methodical; having no method; without systematic arrangement; irregular.

immigrant, im'mi-grant, *n.* [L. *immigrans*, ppr. of *immigro*. IMMIGRATE.] A person who immigrates into a country.

immigrate, im'mi-grāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *immigrated*, im'mi-grāt-ed; ppr. *immigrating*, im'mi-grāt-ing. [L. *immigro*, *immigratum*—prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *migro*, I migrate. MIGRATE.] To remove into a country for permanent residence; to remove into and settle in another country.

immigration, im-mi-grā'shon, *n.* Act of immigrating or removing into a country for settlement.

imminence, im'mi-nens, *n.* The quality or condition of being imminent.

imminent, im'mi-nent, *a.* [L. *imminens*, *imminentis*, ppr. of *imminere*, to hang over—*im* for *in*, on, and *minēre*, to project, as in *eminent*, *prominent*.] Hanging over; threatening to fall or occur (*imminent* danger); impending; near at hand; threatening evil.

imminently, im'mi-nent-li, *adv.* In an imminent manner or degree.

immingle, im-ming'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immingled*, im-ming'gld; ppr. *immingling*, im-ming'gling. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *mingle*.] To mingle together; to mix; to unite with.

immobile, im-mōb'il, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mobile*=L. *immobilis*.] Not mobile; immovable; fixed; stable.

immobility, im-mō-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité*. See prec.] State or quality of being immobile; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion.

immoderate, im-mo'dėr-āt, *a.* [L. *immoderatus*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *moderatus*, moderate. MODERATE.] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; intemperate.—**immoderately**, im-mo'dėr-āt-li, *adv.* In an immoderate manner; excessively; unreasonably.

immodest, im-mo'dest, *a.* [L. *immodestus*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *modestus*, modest.] Not modest; indelicate; indecent; unchaste; impure; lewd.—**immodestly**, im-mo'dest-li, *adv.* In an immodest manner.—**immodesty**, im-mo'des-ti, *n.* Want of modesty.

immolate, im'mō-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immolated*, im'mō-lāt-ed; ppr. *immolating*, im'mō-lāt-ing. [L. *immolo*, *immolatum*, to sacrifice—*im* for *in*, on, and *mola*, meal, which was thrown on the head of the victim when sacrificed.] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.

immolation, im-mō-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *immolatio*.] Act of immolating or of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.—**immolator**, im'mō-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who immolates.

immoral, im-mo'ral, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *moral*.] Not moral; contrary to morality; inconsistent with moral rectitude; wicked; vicious; licentious; depraved.

immorality, im-mō-ral'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *immoralité*.] Quality of being immoral; any immoral act or practice; wickedness; vice; licentiousness; depravity.

immorally, im-mo'ral-li, *adv.* In an immoral manner; wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.

immortal, im-mōr'tal, *a.* [Fr. *immortel*, L. *immortalis*,—*im* for *in*, not, and *mortalis*, mortal.] Not mortal; having life that shall never end; undying; everlasting; perpetual; imperishable; not liable to perish or fall into oblivion. — n. One who is immortal or exempt from death: often applied to the gods of classical mythology.

immortality, im-mōr-tal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *immortalité*, L. *immortalitas*.] The condition or quality of being immortal; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; exemption from oblivion.

immortalize, im-mōr'tal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immortalized*, im-mōr'tal-īzd; ppr. *immortalizing*, im-mōr'tal-iz-ing. [*Immortal* and *-ize*=Fr. *immortaliser*.] To render immortal; to make perpetual; to make famous for ever; to cover with undying glory.

immortally, im-mōr'tal-li, *adv.* In an immortal manner; with endless existence; eternally.

immortelle, im-mor-tel', *n.* [Fr. IMMORTAL.] A flower of the sort called *everlasting*, or a wreath made of such flowers.

immovability, im-mōv'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being immovable.

immovable, im-mōv'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *movable*.] That cannot be moved from its place; firmly fixed; fast; not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; unalterable; not impressible; unfeeling; not liable to be removed.—**immovableness**, im-mōv'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being immovable.—**immovably**, im-mōv'a-bli, *adv.* In an immovable manner; fixedly; unalterably; unchangeably.

immune, im-mūn', *a.* [IMMUNITY.] Rendered proof against disease or poison.

immunity, im-mū'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *immunité*, L. *immunitas*, fr. *immunis*, exempt—*im* for *in*, not, and *munus*, office, duty.] Freedom or exemption from any public service, office, burden, or charge; freedom or exemption from obligation; a particular privilege or prerogative; freedom or exemption in general; state of not being liable.

immure, im-mūr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immured*, im-mūrd'; ppr. *immuring*, im-mūr'ing. [O. Fr. *emmurrer*, L.L. *immurare*, prefix *im* for *in*, in, and L. *murus*, a wall. MURAL.] To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; to imprison.

immutability, im-mū'ta-bil''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *immutabilité*, L. *immutabilitas*.] The state or quality of being immutable; unchangeableness.

immutable, im-mū'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *immutabilis*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mutabilis*, mutable.] Not mutable; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.—**immutableness**, im-mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* Immutability.

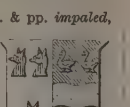
immutably, im-mū'ta-bli, *adv.* In an immutable manner or a manner that admits of no change; unchangeably; unalterably; invariably.

imp, imp, *n.* [Originally a shoot or scion; A. Sax. *impe*, a scion, fr. L.L. *impotus*, a graft or scion, fr. Gr. *emphytos*, engrafted—*en*, in, and *phyein*, to grow, to produce; similarly Sw. *ymp*, Dan. *ympe*, twig, shoot, scion; G. *impfen*, to graft.] A scion or graft†; a son, offspring, or progeny†; a young or little devil; a little malignant spirit; hence, a mischievous child.— v.t. pret. & pp. *imped*, impt; ppr. *imping*, imp'ing. To graft; to mend a deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; to strengthen.

impact, im'pakt, *n.* [From L. *impingo*, *impactum*, I drive or strike. IMPINGE.] A forcible touch; a stroke; a blow; the shock of a moving body that strikes against another.

impair, im-pār', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impaired*, im-pārd'; ppr. *impairing*, im-pār'ing. [Fr. *empirer*, fr. prefix *em* for *en*, *in*, intens., *pire*, worse, fr. L. *pejor*, worse.] To make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength; to deteriorate; to damage; to injure; to weaken.

impale, im-pāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impaled*, im-pāld'; ppr. *impaling*, im-pāl'ing. [L. *im* for *in*, on, and *palus*, a pole, stake, pale.] To put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake; to empale; *her.* to join, as two coats of arms on one shield, with an upright line between.—**impalement**, im-pāl'ment, *n.* The act of impaling.

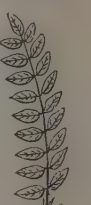

Arms Impaled.

impalpable, im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *palpable*.] Not to be felt; so fine as not to be perceived by the touch as having distinct particles; not easily or readily apprehended by the mind.—**impalpably**, im-pal'pa-bli, *adv.* In an impalpable manner.

impanate, im-pā'nāt, *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, in, into, and *panis*, bread.] Embodied in the bread used in the eucharist.—**impanation**, im-pa-nā'shon, *n.* The doctrine of the union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; consubstantiation.

impanel, im-pan'el, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impanelled*, im-pan'eld; ppr. *impanelling*, im-pan'el-ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *panel*.] To form, complete, or enrol the list of jurors in a court of justice.—**impanelment**, im-pan'el-ment, *n.* The act of impanelling.

imparidigitate, im-pa'ri-dij''i-tāt, *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal (*im*, not, *par*, equal), and *digitus*, a finger.] *Zool.* having an uneven number of fingers or toes.—**imparipinnate**, im-pa'ri-pin''āt, *a. Bot.* applied to a pinnate leaf when there is a terminal or odd leaflet at the end.—**imparisyllabic**, im-pa'ri-sil-lab''ik, *a. Gram.* not consisting of an equal number of syllables.


Imparipinnate Leaf of Robinia.

imparity, im-pa'ri-ti, *n.* [From L. *impar*—*im*, not, and *par*, equal. PAIR, PEER.] Inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, or excellence.

impark, im-pārk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imparked*, im-pārkt'; ppr. *imparking*, im-pārk'ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *park*.] To inclose for a park; to sever from a common.

impart, im-pārt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imparted*, im-pārt'ed; ppr. *imparting*, im-pārt'ing. [O. Fr. *impartir*, fr. L. *impartire*, *impertire*—*im* for *in*, in, and *partire*, to divide, fr. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] To give, grant, or communicate; to bestow on another; to confer; to reveal; to disclose.

impartation, im-pär-tā'shon, *n.* The act of imparting.

impartial, im-pär'shal, *a.* [*Im*, not, and *partial*.] Not partial; not favouring one party more than another; unprejudiced; equitable; just.

impartiality, im-pär'shi-al''i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being impartial; freedom from bias; fairness; equity.

impartially, im-pär'shal-li, *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; fairly; justly.

impartibility, im-pärt'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impartible.

impartible, im-pärt'i-bl, *a.* [In first sense fr. prefix *im*, not, and *partible*; in the second fr. *impart*.] Not partible or subject to partition; that may be imparted, bestowed or communicated.

impassable, im-pas'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *passable*.] Not passable; that cannot be passed or travelled over.

impassableness, im-pas'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being impassable.

impassibility, **impassibleness**, im-pas'i-bil"i-ti, im-pas'i-bl-nes, *n.* [See next.] State or quality of being impassible.

impassible, im-pas'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *impassible*, fr. L.L. *impassibilis—im* for *in*, not, and *passibilis*, fr. L. *patior*, *passus*, I suffer. PATIENT.] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; not to be moved to passion or sympathy; without or not exhibiting feeling; showing no sign of emotion; unmoved.

impassion, im-pa'shon, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impassioned*, im-pa'shond; ppr. *impassioning*, im-pa'shon-ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and *passion*.] To move or affect strongly with passion.—**impassionable**, im-pash'on-a-bl, *a.* Easily excited; susceptible of strong emotion.

impassioned, im-pa'shond, *p.a.* Actuated or agitated by passion; animated; excited; having the feelings warmed, as a speaker; expressive of passion or ardour, as a harangue.

impassive, im-pas'iv, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and *passive*.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; impassible; not exhibiting feeling or sensibility; calm and unmoved.

impassively, im-pas'iv-li, *adv.* In an impassive manner.—**impassiveness**, im-pas'iv-nes, *n.* State of being impassive.

impaste, im-pāst', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impasted*, im-pāst'ed; ppr. *impasting*, im-pāst'ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *paste*.] To knead or make into paste; in *painting*, to lay on colours thickly and boldly.—**impasto**, im-pas'to, *n.* [It.] The application of thick opaque pigments.

impatience, im-pā'shens, *n.* [Fr. *impatience*, L. *impatientia*.] The condition or quality of being impatient; uneasiness under pain, suffering, or anything annoying.

impatient, im-pā'shent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *patient*=Fr. *impatient*, L.L. *impatiens*, *impatientis*.] Not patient; uneasy under given conditions and eager for change; followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, *under*; not suffering quietly; uneasy or fretful when matters are not to one's mind; not enduring delay.—**impatiently**, im-pā'shent-li, *adv.* In an impatient manner.

impawn, im-pan', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impawned*, im-pand'; ppr. *impawning*, im-pan'ing. To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.

impeach, im-pēch', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impeached*, im-pēcht'; ppr. *impeaching*, im-pēch'ing. [Fr. *empêcher*, O. Fr. *empeechier*, *empescher*=Fr. *empêtrer*, fr. L.L. *impedicare*, to entangle—L. *in*, and *pedica*, a snare, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. IMPEDE.] To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; specifically, to bring charges of maladministration against, as against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal (see IMPEACHMENT); to call in question (as a person's veracity); to disparage or detract from.

impeachable, im-pēch'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be impeached; chargeable; censurable.

impeacher, im-pēch'er, *n.* One who impeaches.

impeachment, im-pēch'ment, *n.* The act of impeaching; a calling in question; an accusation brought by the House of Commons against some high official before the House of Lords, who act as judges; impediment or obstruction.

impearl, im-pėrl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impearled*, im-pėrld'; ppr. *impearling*, im-pėrl'ing. [*Im* for *in*, in, and *pearl*.] To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

impeccability, im-pek'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impeccable.

impeccable, im-pek'a-bl, *a.* [L.L. *impeccabilis*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and L. *pecco*, I sin. PECCABLE.] Not peccable or liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning or doing wrong.

impecunious, im-pē-kū'ni-us, *a.* [L. prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money. PECUNIARY.] Not having money; hard-up; without funds.—**impecuniosity**, im-pē-kū'ni-os"i-ti, *n.* State of being impecunious; want of money.

impedance, im-pēd'ans, *n.* [*Impede* and *-ance*.] A form of electrical resistance.

impede, im-pēd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impeded*, im-pēd'ed; ppr. *impeding*, im-pēd'ing. [L. *impedio*, I impede, hinder, lit. entangle the feet of—*im* for *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot; seen also in *pedestrian*, *expedite*, *biped*, *pedestal*, *impeach*, &c. PEDAL.] To entangle or hamper; to hinder; to stop or delay the progress of; to obstruct.

impediment, im-ped'i-ment, *n.* [L. *impedimentum*. See prec.] That by which one is impeded or hindered; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle.

impel, im-pel', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impelled*, im-peld'; ppr. *impelling*, im-pel'ing. [L. *impello—im* for *in*, on, and *pello*, I drive (as in *compel*, *dispel*, *repel*, *pulse*). PULSE.] To push, drive, or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action; to instigate; to incite; to actuate; to induce.

impellent, im-pel'ent, *a.* [L. *impellens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *impello*. See prec.] Having the quality of impelling.——n. A power or force that impels.

impend, im-pend', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *impended*, im-pend'ed; ppr. *impending*, im-pend'ing. [L. *impendeo—im* for *in*, in, on, over, and *pendeo*, I hang (as in *depend*, *pendant*, &c.).] To hang over; to be imminent; to threaten; to be approaching and ready to fall.—**impendent**, im-pen'dent, *a.* Impending; imminent.

impenetrability, im-pe'ne-tra-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impenetrable; that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies.

impenetrable, im-pe'ne-tra-bl, *a.* [Fr. *impénétrable*, L. *impenetrabilis—im* for *in*, not, and *penetrabilis*, penetrable (q.v.).] That cannot be penetrated; not admitting the entrance or passage of other bodies; impervious; that prevents any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time; not to be affected or moved; incapable of intellectual or emotional impression; obtuse or unsympathetic.

impenetrably, im-pe'ne-tra-bli, *adv.* In an impenetrable manner; so as to admit of no impression.

impenitence, im-pe'ni-tens, *n.* [See next.] Quality or condition of being impenitent; obduracy; hardness of heart.

impenitent, im-pe'ni-tent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penitent*=Fr. *impénitent*.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate; of a hard heart.

impenitently, im-pe'ni-tent-li, *adv.* In an impenitent manner; obdurately.

imperative, im-pe'rat-iv, *a.* [L. *imperativus*, fr. *impero*, I command—*in*, and *paro*, I prepare, I order. EMPEROR.] Expressive of command; containing positive command; designating a mood of the verb which expresses command, exhortation, &c.: in this sense often used as a noun; peremptory; absolute; obligatory.

imperatively, im-pe'rat-iv-li, *adv.* In an imperative manner; as an imperative; authoritatively; peremptorily.

imperatorial, im-per-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* [From L. *imperator*, a commander, an emperor. EMPEROR.] Pertaining to a commander or an emperor; commanding; imperial.

imperceptible, im-pėr-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perceptible*.] Not perceptible; not to be perceived; not discernible; not easily apprehended by the senses; very small; fine or minute.

imperceptibleness, **imperceptibility**, im-pėr-sep'ti-bl-nes, im-pėr-sep'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being imperceptible.

imperceptibly, im-pėr-sep'ti-bli, *adv.* In an imperceptible manner.

imperfect, im-pėr'fekt, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perfect*=L. *imperfectus*.] Not perfect; not finished; not complete; defective; not perfect in a moral view; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; not completely good; faulty.—**Imperfect tense**, a tense expressing an uncompleted action or state, especially in time past.——n. An imperfect tense.

imperfection, im-pėr-fek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *imperfection*. See prec.] Want of perfection; the condition or quality of being imperfect; defect; fault; failing; blemish.

imperfectly, im-pėr'fekt-li, *adv.* In an imperfect manner; not fully; not entirely; defectively; faultily.

imperfectness, im-pėr'fekt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being imperfect.

imperforable, im-pėr'fo-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perforable*.] That cannot be perforated.

imperforate, im-pėr'fo-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perforate*.] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening or pores.

imperial, im-pē'ri-al, *a.* [Fr. *impérial*, L. *imperialis*, fr. *imperium*, empire, supreme command, fr. *impero*, I command. EMPEROR.] Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; pertaining to supreme authority or to one who wields it; sovereign; supreme; suitable for an emperor; of superior excellence.——n. A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip (the style of beard made fashionable by Napoleon III.); a size of paper measuring 30 by 22 inches.

imperialism, im-pē'ri-al-izm, *n.* State of being imperial; imperial power or authority.

imperialist, im-pē'ri-al-ist, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor, especially of the German emperor in former times; one favourable to empire or imperial government.

imperialize, im-pē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imperialized*, im-pē'ri-al-īzd; ppr. *imperializing*, im-pē'ri-al-īz-ing. [*Imperial* and *-ize*.] To make imperial; to invest with the character of an emperor; to bring to the form of an empire.

imperially, im-pē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

imperil, im-pe'ril, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imperilled*, im-pe'rild; ppr. *imperilling*, im-pe'ril-ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, into, and *peril*.] To bring into peril; to risk; to hazard; to endanger.

imperious, im-pē'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *impérieux*, L. *imperiosus*, fr. *imperium*, command. IMPERIAL.] Having the air or spirit of dictation, haughtiness, or arrogance; commanding; dictatorial; haughty; domineering; arrogant; urgent; not capable of being resisted; pressing or overmastering.

imperiously, im-pē'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an imperious manner; haughtily; with urgency or force not to be opposed.

imperiousness, im-pē'ri-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being imperious.

imperishable, im-pe'rish-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perishable*.] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently; everlasting.

imperishableness, im-pe'rish-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being imperishable.

imperishably, im-pe'rish-a-bli, *adv.* In an imperishable manner.

impermeable, im-pėr'mē-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *permeable*=Fr. *imperméable*.] Not permeable; not permitting fluids to pass through; impervious.

impermeably, im-pėr'mē-a-bli, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

impersonal, im-pėr'son-al, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *personal*.] Not having personal existence; not endued with personality; not referring to any particular person.—**Impersonal verb**, a verb (such as *it rains*, *it becomes* us to be modest) which is used only with an impersonal nominative or subject.——n. That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.

impersonality, im-pėr'son-al"i-ti, *n.* The condition of being impersonal; want of personality.

impersonally, im-pėr'son-al-li, *adv.* In an impersonal manner; as an impersonal verb.

impersonate, im-pėr'son-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impersonated*, im-pėr'son-āt-ed; ppr. *impersonating*, im-pėr'son-āt-ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in (or *in*, intens.), and *personate*.] To invest with personality; to personify; to assume the person or character of; to represent in character (as on the stage).—

impersonation, im-pėr'son-ā''shon, *n.* The act of impersonating.—**impersonator**, im-pėr'son-āt-ėr, *n.* One who impersonates.

impertinence, im-pėr'ti-nens, *n.* [Fr. *impertinence.* See next.] The quality of being impertinent or not pertinent; irrelevance; that which is impertinent; impertinent conduct or language; rudeness; pertness; forwardness; presumptuousness.

impertinent, im-pėr'ti-nent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pertinent*=Fr. *impertinent.*] Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; unbecoming in speech or action; meddling with matters in which one has no concern; petulant and rude; pert; intrusive.

impertinently, im-pėr'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In an impertinent manner; irrelevantly; intrusively; rudely.

imperturbability, im-pėr-tėrb'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *imperturbabilité.*] Quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable, im-pėr-tėrb'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perturbable*=Fr. *imperturbable*, L.L. *imperturbabilis.*] That cannot be perturbed or agitated; unmoved; cool and undisturbed in feelings; calm.

impervious, im-pėr'vi-us, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pervious*, L. *impervius.* PERVIOUS.] Not pervious; not to be penetrated or passed through; impassable; impenetrable; not permeable to fluids.—**imperviously**, im-pėr'vi-us-li, *adv.* In an impervious manner.—**imperviousness**, im-pėr'vi-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being impervious.

impetigo, im-pe-tī'gō, *n.* [L., fr. *impeto*, I assail. IMPETUOUS.] *Med.* an eruption of itching pustules in clusters on the skin.—**impetiginous**, im-pe-tij'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to impetigo.

impetrate, im'pe-trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impetrated*, im'pe-trāt-ed; ppr. *impetrating*, im'pe-trāt-ing. [L. *impetro, impetratum*, I obtain—prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and *patro*, I bring to pass.] To obtain by prayer or petition.

impetuosity, im-pe'tū-os''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *impétuosité*, L.L. *impetuositas.*] Quality of being impetuous; fury; vehemence; ardour and hurry of feelings.

impetuous, im-pe'tū-us, *a.* [Fr. *impétueux*, L.L. *impetuosus*, fr. *impetus*, an attack—*im*, in, and *peto*, I assail (whence *petition, compete*). PETITION.] Rushing with force and violence; swift and forcible; furious; precipitate; vehement of mind; acting with precipitancy or violence; violent; hasty; passionate.—**impetuously**, im-pe'tū-us-li, *adv.* In an impetuous manner; violently; with haste and force.—**impetuousness**, im-pe'tū-us-nes, *n.* Impetuosity.

impetus, im'pe-tus, *n.* [L. *impetus*, a rush or attack. IMPETUOUS.] Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.

impi, im'pi, *n.* A brigade or large body of Kafir soldiers.

impiety, im-pī'e-ti, *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *piety*=Fr. *impiété*, L. *impietas.* IMPIOUS.] Want of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; ungodliness; irreligion; an act of wickedness or irreligion: in this latter sense with a plural.

impinge, im-pinj', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *impinged*, im-pinjd'; ppr. *impinging*, im-pinj'ing. [L. *impingo, impactum* (whence *impact*)—*im* for *in*, on, and *pango*, I strike. PACT.] To strike, thrust, or dash; to dash against; to clash.—**impingent**, im-pinj'ent, *a.* [L. *impingens*, ppr. of *impingo.* IMPINGE.] Impinging; striking against.

impious, im'pi-us, *a.* [L. *impius*—*im* for *in*, not, and *pius*, pious. PIOUS.] Destitute of piety; the opposite of pious; irreverent toward the Supreme Being; irreligious; irreverent; profane; tending to dishonour God or his laws.

impiously, im'pi-us-li, *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely; wickedly; blasphemously.—**impiousness**, im'pi-us-nes, *n.* Impiety.

impish, imp'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.

implacability, **implacableness**, im-plā'ka-bil''i-ti, im-plā'ka-bl-nes, *n.* [Fr. *implacabilité.*] Quality of being implacable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.

implacable, im-plā'ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *placable*=Fr. *implacable*, L. *implacabilis.*] Not placable; not to be appeased or pacified; inexorable; stubborn in enmity; irreconcilable; unrelenting.

implacably, im-plā'ka-bli, *adv.* In an implacable manner; inexorably.

implacental, im'pla-sen-tal, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *placental.*] Destitute of a placenta, as marsupial animals.——*n.* A mammal destitute of a placenta.

implant, im-plant', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implanted*, im-plant'ed; ppr. *implanting*, implant'ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, into, and *plant*=Fr. *implanter.*] To set, fix, or plant; to insert; to plant, sow, or infix, as feelings or ideas in the mind; to instil; to infuse.

implantation, im-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of implanting.

implead, im-plēd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impleaded*, im-plēd'ed; ppr. *impleading*, implēd'ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *plead.*] To institute and prosecute a suit against; to sue at law.—**impleader**, im-plēd'ėr, *n.* One who impleads.

implement, im'plē-ment, *n.* [L.L. *implementum*, lit. what fills up, what accomplishes, fr. L. *impleo*, I fill up—*im* for *in*, in, and *pleo*, I fill, as in *complete, replete*, &c., the root being in E. *full.*] A tool, utensil, or instrument; an instrument of labour; an article assisting in carrying on manual labours.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implemented*, im'plē-ment-ed; ppr. *implementing*, im'plē-ment-ing. To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of, to fulfil or perform.

implemental, im-plē-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to implements; characterized by the use of implements.

implex, im'pleks, *a.* [L. *implexus*, pp. of *implecto*, entangle—*im* for *in*, in, and *plecto*, I plait.] Infolded; intricate; complicated.

implicate, im'pli-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implicated*, im'pli-kāt-ed; ppr. *implicating*, im'pli-kāt-ing. [L. *implico, implicatum*—*im* for *in*, in, into, and *plico*, I fold. PLY.] To infold, involve, entangle; to involve or bring into connection with; to show or prove to be connected or concerned, as in an offence.

implication, im-pli-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *implication*, L. *implicatio.*] The act of implicating or state of being implicated; entanglement; an implying or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference; something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.

implicative, im'pli-kāt-iv, *a.* [*Implicate* and *-ive.*] Tending to implicate.

implicit, im-pli'sit, *a.* [L. *implicitus*, fr. *implico, implicitum* or *implicatum*, I infold. IMPLICATE.] Implied; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; resting on or trusting to another; free from doubt or questioning; settled; unquestioning.—**implicitly**, im-pli'sit-li, *adv.* In an implicit manner; virtually; in reality; with trust or unreserved confidence.—**implicitness**, im-pli'sit-nes, *n.* State or quality of being implicit.

implicitly, im-plīd'li or im-pli'ed-li, *adv.* In an implied manner; by implication.

implioration, im-plō-rā'shon, *n.* The act of imploring; earnest supplication.

implioratory, im-plōr'a-to-ri, *a.* Earnestly supplicating; imploring; entreating.

implore, im-plōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implored*, im-plōrd'; ppr. *imploring*, im-plōr'ing. [L. *implorare*—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *ploro*, I cry out (as in *deplore, explore*).] To call upon or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly to; to supplicate, beseech, entreat, beg.——*v.i.* To entreat; to beg.

imply, im-plī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implied*, implīd'; ppr. *implying*, im-plī'ing. [A doublet of *employ*, fr. L. *implico*—*in*, and *plico*, I fold; whence also *implicate* (which see); comp. *apply, reply, ply.* PLY.] To involve or contain in substance or by fair inference, though not expressed in words; to contain by implication or as a consequence; to include virtually; to signify indirectly; to presuppose.

impoison, im-poi'zn, *v.t.* See EMPOISON.

impolicy, im-po'li-si, *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *policy.*] Bad policy; the character of being impolitic; inexpediency.

impolite, im-pō-līt', *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *polite.*] Not polite; not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil.—**impoliteness**, im-pō-līt'nes, *n.* Want of politeness; incivility.

impolitic, im-po'lit-ik, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *politic*=Fr. *impolitique.*] Not politic; wanting policy or prudence; adapted to injure the public interest; unwise; indiscreet; injudicious; imprudent; inexpedient.

imponderability, im-pon'dėr-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being imponderable.

imponderable, im-pon'dėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *ponderable*=Fr. *imponderable.*] Not ponderable; not having weight, or weight that can be measured.——*n.* What is imponderable.

import, im-pōrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imported*, im-pōrt'ed; ppr. *importing*, im-pōrt'ing. [Fr. *importer*, to bring from abroad, to matter or be of consequence, L. *importare*, to bring in, to cause—*im* for *in*, in, and *porto*, I bring or carry, whence *port*, a person's bearing, *porter.* PORT.] To bring into a place from abroad; to bring into one's own country: opposed to *export*; to bear or convey, as the meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply; to be of weight, moment, or consequence to; to bear on the interest of; to interest; to concern.——*n.* im'pōrt. That which is imported, or brought into a country from abroad; that which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; purport; drift; tendency; importance; weight; consequence.

importable, im-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be imported.

importance, im-pōrt'ans, *n.* [Fr. *importance*, L.L. *importantia.* See next.] Quality of being important; weight; consequence; moment; rank or standing; weight or consequence in self-estimation.

important, im-pōrt'ant, *a.* [Fr. *important*, ppr. of *importer*; lit. being of great import or moment. IMPORT.] Full of import, weight, or consequence; of great moment; momentous; weighty; influential; grave; solemn; affectedly grave; consequential.

importantly, im-pōrt'ant-li, *adv.* In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.

importation, im-pōrt-ā'shon, *n.* Act or practice of importing, or bringing from another country; a quantity imported.

importer, im-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who imports; a merchant who brings goods from abroad.

importunate, im-pōr'tū-nāt, *a.* [From *importune* (q.v.).] Given to importune; troublesome by importuning; urgent in request or demand; persistent; calling for gratification, as the appetites.

importunately, im-pōr'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In an importunate manner; with urgent request or solicitation.

importune, im-pōr-tūn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *importuned*, im-pōr-tūnd'; ppr. *importuning*, im-pōr-tūn'ing. [Fr. *importuner*, to importune, pester, fr. L.L. *importunari*, to trouble, fr. L. *importunus*, distressing, rude—*in* for *in*, not, and *portus*, a port or harbour, access. Comp. *opportune.*] To press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application; to annoy with unremitting demands.——*v.i.* To solicit earnestly and repeatedly.

importunity, im-pōr-tūn'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *importunité*, L. *importunitas.*] The quality of being importunate; application urged with troublesome pertinacity; pressing or frequent solicitation.

imposable, im-pōz'a-bl, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on.

impose, im-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imposed*, im-pōzd'; ppr. *imposing*, im-pōz'ing. [Fr.

imposer—im for *in*, on, upon, and *poser*, to place. In form and meaning this word has a parallel position to *compose*, *depose*, &c., the meaning corresponding to that of L. *impono*, *impositum*. COMPOSE, POSE.] To place, put, set, or lay on; to lay on as a burden, tax, duty, penalty, command, &c.; to enjoin, as a duty; to lay on, as hands; to obtrude fallaciously; to palm or pass off; *printing*, to arrange and adjust (pages) and fasten into a chase.——v.i. Used in phrase *to impose on* or *upon*, to pass or put a trick or deceit on; to deceive; to victimize.

imposing, im-pōz'ing, *p.a.* Impressive in appearance; commanding; stately; majestic.

imposingly, im-pōz'ing-li, *adv.* In an imposing manner.

imposition, im-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *imposition*, L. *impositio*.] Act of imposing or laying on; act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination; that which is imposed as a tax, toll, duty, &c.; burden; the act of tricking or deceiving; a trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture; an exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

impossibility, im-pos'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *impossibilité*, L.L. *impossibilitas*.] State or character of being impossible; that which cannot be, or cannot be done.

impossible, im-pos'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *impossible*, L. *impossibilis—im* for *in*, not, and *possibilis*, possible. POSSIBLE.] Not possible; that cannot be, or cannot be done; incapable of being accomplished, thought, endured, &c.; such as can hardly be thought of or believed.

impost, im'pōst, *n.* [O. Fr. *impost*, Fr. *impôt*, L. *impositum*, fr. *impono*, *impositum*, I lay upon—*in*, on, and *pono*, I place.] That which is imposed by authority, particularly a tax levied on imported goods; a tax, tribute, or duty; *arch.* the point where an arch or vault rests on a wall or column (see also figure under ARCH).

A, Impost.

imposthumate, im-pos'tū-māt, *a.* Affected with an imposthume or abscess.

imposthume, im-pos'tūm, *n.* [A corruption of *aposteme*, *apostume*.] An old name for an abscess or apostem.

impostor, im-pos'ter, *n.* [Fr. *imposteur*, L.L. *impostor*, fr. L. *impono*, *impositum—in*, on, and *pono*, I place. IMPOSE.] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character.

imposture, im-pos'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *imposture*, L.L. *impostura*.] Imposition or fraud practised by an impostor; fraud; deception.

impotence, **impotency**, im'pō-tens, im'pō-ten-si, *n.* [Fr. *impotence*, L. *impotentia*. See next.] The state or quality of being impotent; want of ability, strength, or power; weakness; feebleness; want of power to effect anything from absence of means; want of the power of procreation.

impotent, im'pō-tent, *a.* [Fr. *impotent*, L. *impotens*, *impotentis*, impotent—*im* for *in*, not, and *potens*, able, *potent*. POTENT.] Entirely wanting power, strength, or vigour of body or mind; weak; feeble; destitute of the power of sexual intercourse or of begetting children.—**impotently**, im'pō-tent-li, *adv.* In an impotent manner; feebly; weakly.

impound, im-pound', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impounded*, im-pound'ed; ppr. *impounding*, im-pound'ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pound*.] To put, shut, or confine in a pound or close pen (as a straying animal); to confine; to take possession of, as of a document, for use when necessary.—**impoundage**, im-pound'āj, *n.* [*Impound*, and *-age*.] Act of impounding cattle.—**impounder**, im-pound'er, *n.* One who impounds.

impoverish, im-po'vėr-ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impoverished*, im-po'vėr-isht; ppr. *impoverishing*, im-po'vėr-ish-ing. [O. Fr. *empovrir*, *empovrissant*—prefix *em* for L. *in*, intens., and *pauper*, poor. POOR.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence, as persons; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of, as of land or soil.—**impoverishment**, im-po'vėr-ish-ment, *n.* Act of impoverishing; a reducing to indigence.

impracticability, **impracticableness**, im-prak'ti-ka-bil"i-ti, im-prak'ti-ka-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being impracticable.

impracticable, im-prak'ti-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *practicable*; Fr. *impracticable*.] Not practicable; not to be performed or effected by human means or by the means at command; not to be dealt with or managed; unmanageable; stubborn; intractable; incapable of being passed or travelled (an *impracticable* road).

impracticably, im-prak'ti-ka-bli, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

imprecate, im'prē-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imprecated*, im'prē-kāt-ed; ppr. *imprecating*, im'prē-kāt-ing. [L. *imprecor*, *imprecatus—im* for *in*, on, and *precor*, I pray. PRAY.] To call down, as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer; to invoke (a curse or some evil); to pray that evil may befall.

imprecation, im-prē-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *imprécation*, L. *imprecatio*.] Act of imprecating; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse, execration, malediction.

imprecatory, im'prē-ka-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *imprécatoire*.] Of the nature of or containing an imprecation.

impregnability, im-preg'na-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being impregnable.

impregnable, im-preg'na-bl, *a.* [O. Fr. *imprenable* (the *g* being inserted as in *pregnable*, *foreign*)—*im* for *in*, not, and *prenable*, *pregnable*, fr. *prendre*, L. *prehendere*, to take.] That cannot be taken or reduced by force; able to resist attack; not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible, as affection.

impregnably, im-preg'na-bli, *adv.* In an impregnable manner or position; in a manner to defy force.

impregnate, im-preg'nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impregnated*, im-preg'nāt-ed; ppr. *impregnating*, im-preg'nāt-ing. [L.L. *imprægno*, *impregnatum—L. im* for *in*, in, and *pregnans*, pregnant. PREGNANT.] To make pregnant or with young; to cause to conceive, as a female; to transmit or infuse into; to imbue; to saturate; to communicate qualities to by mixture.

impregnation, im-preg-nā'shon, *n.* The act of impregnating; fecundation; infusion; saturation.

impresario, im-pres-ā'ri-o, *n.* [It.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers.

imprescriptible, im-prē-skrip'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prescriptible*.] Incapable of being lost by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

impress, im-pres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impressed*, im-prest'; ppr. *impressing*, im-pres'ing. [O. Fr. *empresser*, *impresser*, fr. L. *imprimo*, *impressum—im* for *in*, in, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press. PRESS.] To press upon or into; to imprint; to stamp; to mark by pressure; to indent; to stamp on the mind; to inculcate (truth, facts, &c.); to affect deeply the feelings of.——n. im'pres. That which is impressed; a mark or figure made by pressure; impression; stamp; character.

impress, im-pres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impressed*, im-prest'; ppr. *impressing*, im-pres'ing. [Influenced by *press*, *impress*, to stamp, but originally meaning to hire by ready money, fr. O.E. *prest*, ready money, fr. O.Fr. *prester*, to give, to lend; fr. L. *præsto*, in readiness (*præ*, before, and *sto*, I stand).] To compel to enter into public service, as a seaman; to take for public use.——n. The act of impressing; compulsion to serve.

impressibility, im-pres'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impressible.

impressible, im-pres'i-bl, *a.* That may be impressed; that yields to an impression; susceptible of impression; readily or easily affected; susceptive.—**impressibly**, im-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In an impressible manner.

impression, im-pre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *impression*, L. *impressio*.] Act of impressing; that which is impressed; mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; the effect which objects produce on the mind; an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief; idea; a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, and the like; the aggregate of copies taken at one time; edition; copies forming one issue of a book.

impressionable, im-pre'shon-a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of impression; having the mind or feelings easily affected.

impressionist, im-pre'shon-ist, *n.* [*Impression* and *-ist*.] One who lays much stress on impressions; an artist who tries to depict scenes by their general and most striking characteristics as they first impress the spectator.—**impressionism**, im-pre'-shon-izm, *n.* The views or practice of an impressionist.

impressive, im-pres'iv, *a.* [*Impress* and *-ive*.] Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of exciting attention and feeling; solemn; awe-inspiring.

impressively, im-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an impressive manner; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

impressiveness, im-pres'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being impressive.

impressment, im-pres'ment, *n.* Act of impressing men into public service.

imprimatur, im-pri-mā'tėr, *n.* [L., let it be printed, fr. *imprimo*, in modern sense of print. IMPRESS.] A license to print a book, &c.; hence, a mark of approval in general.

imprimis, im-pri'mis, *adv.* [L.] In the first place; first in order.

imprint, im-print', pret. & pp. *imprinted*, im-print'ed; ppr. *imprinting*, im-print'ing. [O.E. *emprent*, Fr. *empreint*, pp. of *empreindre*, to imprint, L. *imprimere*, to impress. PRINT.] To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp; to print; to fix on the mind or memory.——n. im'print. The name of the printer or publisher of a book, newspaper, &c., with the place and often time of publication.

imprison, im-pri'zn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imprisoned*, im-pri'znd; ppr. *imprisoning*, im-pri'zn-ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *prison*=Fr. *emprisonner*.] To put into a prison; to incarcerate; to confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape or deprive of liberty.

imprisonment, im-pri'zn-ment, *n.* [Fr. *emprisonnement*.] Act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned; confinement; restraint of liberty.

improbability, im-pro'ba-bil"i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *improbabilité*.] Quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

improbable, im-pro'ba-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *probable*=Fr. *improbable*, L. *improbabilis*.] Not probable; not likely to be true; unlikely.

improbably, im-pro'ba-bli, *adv.* In an improbable manner; without probability.

improbity, im-pro'bi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *improbité*, L. *improbitas—im* for *in*, not, and *probitas*, probity.] Want of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

impromptu, im-promp'tū, *n.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness—*in*, in, and *promptus*, readiness. PROMPT.] A saying, poem, epigram, or the like made off-hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous and often witty composition.——a. Off-hand; extempore.——adv. Off-hand.

improper, im-pro'pėr, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *proper*.] Not proper; not suitable or adapted; unfit; not becoming; not decent; erroneous; wrong; ungrammatical.

improperly, im-pro'pėr-li, *adv.* In an improper manner; unsuitably; erroneously; inaccurately.

impropriate, im-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impropriated*, im-prō'pri-āt-ed; ppr. *impropriating*, im-prō'pri-āt-ing. [Prefix *im*

for *in*, in, and L.L. *proprio*, *propriatus*, I appropriate, fr. L. *proprius*, one's own, proper. PROPER.] To appropriate to private use; to place the profits or revenue of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman or laymen.—**impropriation**, im-prō′pri-ā″shon, *n.* Act of impropriating; the benefice impropriated.—**impropriator**, im-prō′pri-āt-ėr, *n.* One who impropriates.

impropriety, im-prō-prī′e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *impropriété*, fr. L. *improprius*, improper.] The quality of being improper; that which is improper; an unsuitable act, expression, and the like.

improvability, **improvableness**, im-prōv′a-bil″i-ti, im-prōv′a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being improvable.

improvable, im-prov′a-bl, *a* [*Improve* and *-able.*] That may be improved; susceptible of improvement.

improve, im-prōv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *improved*, im-prōvd′; ppr. *improving*, im-prōv′ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and O. Fr. *prover*, to test, to show, to be sufficient. PROVE.] To make better; to increase the value or good qualities of; to ameliorate; to mend; to correct; to rectify; to use or employ to good purpose; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to apply to practical purposes.——v.i. To grow better; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence.—To **improve on** or **upon**, to make additions or amendments to; to make an advance in; to bring nearer to perfection.

improvement, im-prōv′ment, *n.* Act of improving or state of being improved; advancement in any desirable feature or quality; a change for the better; that which improves; that by which the value of anything is increased, its excellence enhanced, and the like; a beneficial or valuable addition or alteration; something done or carried out to give greater value to property.

improver, im-prōv′ėr, *n.* One who or that which proves.

improvidence, im-pro′vi-dens, *n.* [L.L. *improvidentia.* See next.] The quality of being improvident; want of providence or foresight; thriftlessness; wastefulness.

improvident, im-pro′vi-dent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *provident.*] Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies; thriftless; thoughtless; negligent; careless.—**improvidently**, im-pro′vi-dent-li, *adv.* In an improvident manner; thriftlessly.

improving, im-prōv′ing, *p.a.* Tending to improve; edifying; instructive.

improvise, im-pro-vīz′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *improvised*, im-pro-vīzd′; ppr. *improvising*, im-pro-vīz′ing. [Fr. *improviser*, It. *improvvisare*, to sing in extempore rhymes, fr. L. *in*, not, *pro*, before, and *visus*, seen.] To compose and recite or sing without premeditation; to do or form without preparation for a special occasion; to bring about in an offhand way.——v.i. To recite or sing compositions without previous preparation.—**improvisation**, im-pro′vi-zā″shon, *n.* The act or faculty of improvising; that which is improvised.—**improvisatory**, im-prō-vīz′a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to improvisation or improvisers.

improvisatore, im-prov-vis′a-tō-rā, *n.*; pl. **improvisatori**, im-prov-vis′a-tō″rē. [It. IMPROVISE.] An extempore versifier, who can, without preparation, recite or sing a quantity of verses upon a given subject.—**improvvisatrice**, improv-vis′a-trē″chā, *n.* [It.] A female improvvisatore. [These Italian words are spelled less correctly with one *v.*]

imprudence, im-prō′dens, *n.* [Fr. *imprudence*, L. *imprudentia.* See next.] The quality of being imprudent; want of prudence; indiscretion; rashness; an imprudent act or course of conduct.

imprudent, im-prō′dent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prudent*=Fr. *imprudent*, L. *imprudens.*] Not prudent; wanting prudence, foresight, or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; heedless; rash.

imprudently, im-prō′dent-li, *adv.* In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly.

impudence, im′pū-dens, *n.* [Fr. *impudence*, L. *impudentia.* See next.] The quality of being impudent; impudent language or behaviour; offensive forwardness; effrontery; impertinence; pertness.

impudent, im′pū-dent, *a.* [Fr. *impudent*, L. *impudens*, *impudentis*, without shame—*in*, not, and *pudens*, ppr. of *pudēre*, to be ashamed.] Offensively forward in behaviour; intentionally treating others without due respect; shameless; brazen; bold-faced; saucy; impertinent; insolent.—**impudently**, im′pū-dent-li, *adv.* In an impudent manner; impertinently; insolently.

impugn, im-pūn′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impugned*, im-pūnd′; ppr. *impugning*, im-pūn′ing. [Fr. *impugner*, fr. L. *impugnare*—*im* for *in*, against, and *pugnare*, to fight or resist, fr. *pugna*, fight (akin *pugnacious*, *repugnant*, *pugilism*). PUGNACIOUS.] To attack (a statement, truthfulness, &c.) by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question; to gainsay.—**impugnable**, im-pūn′a-bl, *a.* That may be impugned.—**impugner**, im-pūn′ėr, *n.* One who impugns.—**impugnment**, im-pūn′ment, *n.* The act of impugning.

impulse, im′puls, *n.* [L. *impulsus*, fr. *impello.* IMPEL.] Force communicated instantaneously; the effect of a sudden communication of motion; thrust; push; influence acting on the mind; motive; impression; sudden thought or determination; sudden resolution to act.

impulsion, im-pul′shon, *n.* [Fr. *impulsion*, L. *impulsio.*] Act of impelling; impelling force acting on a body; impulse.

impulsive, im-puls′iv, *a.* [*Impulse* and *-ive*=Fr. *impulsif.*] Having the power of impelling; impellent; actuated or governed by impulse; liable to be swayed by sudden impulses; under the sway of one's emotions.

impulsively, im-puls′iv-li, *adv.* In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

impunity, im-pū′ni-ti, *n.* [From L. *impunis*, unpunished—*im* for *in*, not, and *punio*, I punish. PUNISH.] Exemption or freedom from punishment or penalty; freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or loss.

impure, im-pūr′, *a.* [Fr. *impur*, fr. L. *impurus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *purus*, pure.] Not pure; mixed or impregnated with foul or extraneous substance; obscene, as thoughts; unchaste; lewd; unclean, as conduct; defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; unhallowed.

impurely, im-pūr′li, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

impureness, im-pūr′nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being impure; impurity.

impurity, im-pūr′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *impureté*, L. *impuritas.*] The condition or quality of being impure; foulness; that which is impure; foul matter; unchastity; lewdness; want of ceremonial purity.

impurple, im-pėr′pl. See EMPURPLE.

imputable, im-pūt′a-bl, *a.* That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable.

imputation, im-pū-tā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *imputation*, L. *imputatio.* IMPUTE.] The act of imputing; attribution, as of crimes, faults, or errors; censure; reproach.

imputative, im-pūt′at-iv, *a.* That may be imputed; coming by imputation; imputed.

impute, im-pūt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imputed*, im-pūt′ed; ppr. *imputing*, im-pūt′ing. [L. *imputo*—*in*, into, and *puto*, I think, consider, reckon (as in *compute*, *repute*, *putative*).] To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of; to ascribe; in *theol.* to reckon or set down to the account of one what does not belong to him.—**imputer**, im-pūt′ėr, *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

in, in, *prep.* [A. Sax. *in*=D. O. Fris. L. G. and Goth. *in*, Icel. *inn*, *i*, Dan. *ind*, *i*, G. *in*, *ein*, forms corresponding to L. *in*, Gr. *en*, Ir. *in*, W. *yn*, Armor. *enn*; akin to *on.*] Within; inside of; surrounded by; indicating presence or situation within limits, whether of place, time, circumstances, existence, number, material, action, state, &c. ——**adv.** In or within some place; in some state, affair, or circumstances; not out.—**To breed in and in**, to breed among members of the same family.—**To keep one's hand in**, to maintain one's skill by practice.—Sometimes used substantively, as in the *ins*, the political party holding office; '*ins* and outs', nooks and corners; all the details of a matter.

inability, in-a-bil′i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, neg., and *ability.*] Want of ability; the state of being unable; want of the necessary power or ability; want of adequate means.

inaccessibility, **inaccessibleness**, in-ak-ses′i-bil″i-ti, in-ak-ses′i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccessible, in-ak-ses′i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *accessible.*] Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached; unapproachable; forbidding access.

inaccessibly, in-ak-ses′i-bli, *adv.* In an inaccessible manner.

inaccuracy, in-ak′kū-ra-si, *n.* The state of being inaccurate; an inaccurate statement; a mistake in a statement; an error.

inaccurate, in-ak′kū-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *accurate.*] Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous.

inaccurately, in-ak′kū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously.

inaction, in-ak′shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *action.*] Want of action; forbearance of labour; idleness; rest.

inactive, in-ak′tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *active*=Fr. *inactif.*] Not active; inert; not engaged in action; not busy; idle; indolent; slothful; lazy.—**inactively**, in-ak′tiv-li, *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly.

inactivity, in-ak-tiv′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *inactivité.*] The quality or condition of being inactive; inertness; want of action; sluggishness.

inadequacy, in-ad′ē-kwā-si, *n.* [*Inadequate* and *-cy.*] Quality of being inadequate; defectiveness; insufficiency.

inadequate, in-ad′ē-kwāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adequate.*] Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; insufficient; defective; disproportionate.—**inadequately**, in-ad′ē-kwāt-li, *adv.* In an inadequate manner; not sufficiently.

inadmissibility, in-ad-mis′i-bil″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being inadmissible.

inadmissible, in-ad-mis′i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *admissible.*] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.

inadvertence, **inadvertency**, in-ad-vėr′tens, in-ad-vėr′ten-si, *n.* [Fr. *inadvertence.* See next.] The quality of being inadvertent; an oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from heedlessness or want of attention.

inadvertent, in-ad-vėr′tent, *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *advertens*, *advertentis*, ppr. of *adverto*, I attend to. ADVERT.] Not paying strict attention; failing to notice or observe; heedless; unwary; careless; negligent.

inadvertently, in-ad-vėr′tent-li, *adv.* In an inadvertent manner; heedlessly; from want of attention.

inalienability, **inalienableness**, in-āl′yen-a-bil″i-ti, in-āl′yen-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inalienable.

inalienable, in-āl′yen-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alienable.*] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another.

inalienably, in-āl′yen-a-bli, *adv.* In an inalienable manner.

inalterable, in-al′tėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alterable.*] Not alterable; unalterable.—**inalterably**, in-al′tėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an inalterable manner.

inamorato, in-a′mō-rā″tō, *n.* [It. *innamorato*, fem. *innamorata*, fr. L. *in*, in, *amor*, love.] A male lover.—**inamorata**, in-a′mō-rā″tà, *n.* A female in love; a mistress.

inane, in-an′, *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty.] Empty; void; frivolous; worthless; void of sense or intelligence——*n.* That which is void or empty; infinite void space.

inanimate, in-an′i-māt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *animate.*] Not animate; destitute of life or animation; without vivacity; dull; inactive; sluggish; soulless; spiritless.

inanition, in-a-ni′shon, *n.* [Fr. *inanition*,

L.L. *inanitio.* INANE.] Emptiness; vacuity; exhaustion from want of food.

inanity, in-an'i-ti, *n.* [L. *inanitas.* INANE.] The quality of being inane; emptiness; void space; vacuity; mental vacuity; silliness.

inapplicability, in-ap'pli-ka-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being inapplicable; unfitness or unsuitableness.

inapplicable, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *applicable.*] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose; unsuitable; inappropriate; inapposite.—**inapplicably**, in-ap'pli-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inapplicable manner.

inapposite, in-ap'pō-zīt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apposite.*] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.—**inapositely**, in-ap'pō-zīt-li, *adv.* In an inapposite manner.

inappreciable, in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appreciable.*] Not appreciable; so small as hardly to be noticed or estimated.

inapproachable, in-ap-prōch'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *approachable.*] Not approachable; unapproachable.

inappropriate, in-ap-prō'pri-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appropriate.*] Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper.—**inappropriately**, in-ap-prō'pri-āt-li, *adv.* In an inappropriate manner.

inapt, in-apt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apt.*] Unapt; not apt; unsuitable; unfit.

inaptitude, in-ap'ti-tūd, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *aptitude.*] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

Inarching.

inarch, in-ärch', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inarched*, in-ärcht'; ppr. *inarching*, in-ärch'ing. [Prefix *in*, into, and *arch.*] To graft by uniting to the stock without separating (for a time) the scion from its parent tree.

inarticulate, in-är-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *articulate.*] Not articulate; not uttered with distinctness by the organs of speech; not with the ordinary sounds of human speech; not jointed or articulated.

inarticulately, in-är-tik'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* In an inarticulate manner.

inartificial, in-är'ti-fi''shal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *artificial.*] Not artificial; formed without art; simple; artless.—**inartificially**, in-är'ti-fi''shal-li, *adv.* In an inartificial manner; in an artless manner.

inasmuch, in-az-much', *adv.* [*In, as,* and *much.*] Seeing; seeing that; this being the fact: followed by *as.*

inattention, in-at-ten'shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attention.*] The want of attention; heedlessness.

inattentive, in-at-tent'iv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attentive.*] Not attentive; careless; heedless; regardless.—**inattentively**, in-at-tent'iv-li, *adv.* In an inattentive manner; carelessly; heedlessly.—**inattentiveness**, in-at-tent'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being inattentive.

inaudibility, **inaudibleness**, in-ą'di-bil''i-ti, in-ą'di-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being inaudible.

inaudible, in-ą'di-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *audible.*] Not audible; that cannot be heard.—**inaudibly**, in-ą'di-bli, *adv.* In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

inaugural, in-ą'gū-ral, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to inauguration; made or pronounced at an inauguration.

inaugurate, in-ą'gū-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inaugurated*, in-ą'gū-rāt-ėd; ppr. *inaugurating*, in-ą'gū-rāt-ing. [L. *inaugurare, inauguratum*, to inaugurate, to install with such ceremonies as augury requires—*in*, into, and *augur*, an augur (q.v.).] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; to begin or set in progress with formality, solemnity, pomp, or ceremony; to perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with; to celebrate the completion of.

inauguration, in-ą'gū-rā'shon, *n.* Act of inaugurating; the ceremonies connected with such an act.

inaugurator, in-ą'gū-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who inaugurates.—**inauguratory**, in-ą'gū-ra-to-ri, *a.* Suited or pertaining to inauguration.

inauspicious, in-ą-spi'shus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *auspicious.*] Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable.—**inauspiciously**, in-ą-spi'shus-li, *adv.* In an inauspicious manner; with ill omens, unfavourably.

inauthoritative, in-ą-thor'i-tā-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *authoritative.*] Having no authority.

inboard, in'bōrd, *a.* Within a ship or other vessel [an *inboard* cargo].—*adv.* Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

inborn, in'born, *a.* Born in; innate; implanted by nature; natural; inherent.

inbreak, in'brāk, *n.* A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption.

inbreathe, in-brēᵺd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inbreathed*, in-brēᵺd'; ppr. *inbreathing*, in-brēᵺ'ing. To breathe in, or infuse by breathing.

inbred, in'bred, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural; inherent.

inbreed, in-brēd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inbred*, in-bred'; ppr. *inbreeding*, in-brēd'ing. To breed, produce, or generate within.

inca, in'ka, *n.* A king or prince of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards.

incage, in-kāj', *v.t.* To encage.

incalculable, in-kal'kū-la-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *calculable.*] Not calculable; beyond calculation; very great.—**incalculably**, in-kal'kū-la-bli, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation; immeasurably; infinitely.

incandescence, in-kan-des'ens, *n.* [Fr. *incandescence.* See next.] The condition of being incandescent.

incandescent, in-kan-des'ent, *a.* [Fr. *incandescent*, fr. L. *incandescens*, ppr. of *incandescere*, to become warm—*in*, intens., and *candescere*, to begin to glow, fr. *candēre*, to shine, to glow. CANDID.] White or glowing with heat.—Incandescent light, a form of gas light; a form of the electric light in which a filament of carbon inclosed in a glass globe exhausted of air becomes incandescent when a current is made to pass along it.

incantation, in-kan-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *incantation*, L. *incantatio, incantationis*, fr. *incanto*, I chant a magic formula over one—*in*, on, and *canto*, I sing. CHANT, ENCHANT.] The act of using certain words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing magical actions; the form of words used; a magical spell, charm, or ceremony.

incantatory, in-kan'ta-to-ri, *a.* Dealing by incantations or enchantment; magical.

incapability, in-kā'pa-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incapable.

incapable, in-kā'pa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capable.*] Not capable; possessing inadequate power, ability, or capacity; not admitting; not susceptible; not equal to something; unable; incompetent; unqualified or disqualified: generally followed by *of.*—*n.* One physically or mentally unable to act with effect; an inefficient or silly person.—**incapably**, in-kā'pa-bli, *adv.* In an incapable manner.

incapacitate, in-ka-pa'si-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incapacitated*, in-ka-pa'si-tāt-ėd; ppr. *incapacitating*, in-ka-pa'si-tāt-ing. [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacitate.*] To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render or make incapable; to disable; to deprive of competent power or ability; to render incompetent; to disqualify.

incapacitation, in-ka-pa'si-tā''shon, *n.* The act of incapacitating.

incapacity, in-ka-pa'si-ti, *n.* [*In* and *capacity.*] Want of capacity; inability; incompetency; want of qualification or legal requisites; disqualification.

incarcerate, in-kär'sė-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incarcerated*, in-kär'sė-rāt-ėd; ppr. *incarcerating*, in-kär'sė-rāt-ing. [L.L. *incarcerare*—L. *in*, in, and *carcer*, a prison.] To imprison; to confine in a jail; to shut up or inclose.

incarceration, in-kär'sė-rā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *incarcération.*] Act of incarcerating or imprisoning; imprisonment.

incarnadine, in-kär'na-dīn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incarnadined*, in-kär'na-dīnd; ppr. *incarnadining*, in-kär'na-dīn-ing. [Fr. *incarnadin*, flesh-coloured—L. *in*, in, and *caro, carnis*, flesh. CARNAL.] To tinge with the colour of flesh; to dye red.

incarnate, in-kär'nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incarnated*, in-kär'nāt-ėd; ppr. *incarnating*, in-kär'nāt-ing. [L.L. *incarno, incarnatus*—L. *in*, and *caro, carnis*, flesh; whence also *carnage, carnal, carnation.* CARNAL.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.—*a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh.

incarnation, in-kär-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *incarnation*, L.L. *incarnatio.* See prec.] Act of taking on a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated; a visible embodiment; a vivid exemplification in person or act.

incase, in-kās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incased*, in-kāst'; ppr. *incasing*, in-kās'ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and *case.*] To inclose in a case; to inclose.—**incasement**, in-kās'ment, *n.* The act of incasing.

incaution, in-ką'shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *caution.*] Want of caution.

incautious, in-ką'shus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cautious.*] Not cautious; unwary; heedless; imprudent.—**incautiously**, in-ką'shus-li, *adv.* In an incautious manner; unwarily; heedlessly.—**incautiousness**, in-ką'shus-nes, *n.* Want of caution; unwariness.

incendiarism, in-sen'di-a-rizm, *n.* [*Incendiary* and *-ism.*] Act or practice of an incendiary; practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings, &c.

incendiary, in-sen'di-a-ri, *n.* [L. *incendiarius*, fr. *incendo*, I set fire to—*in*, and *candēre*, to be glowing hot. CANDID.] A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's house or property; one who is guilty of arson; a person who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels; a firebrand.—*a.* Relating to arson or incendiarism; tending to excite sedition or quarrels.

incense, in'sens, *n.* [Fr. *encens*, fr. L. *incensum*, what is set on fire, fr. *incensus*, pp. of *incendo*, I burn. INCENDIARY.] Aromatic substance burned in religious rites or ceremonies; frankincense; the odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity; *fig.* flattery or agreeable homage.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *incensed*, in'senst; ppr. *incensing*, in'sens-ing. To perfume with incense.

incense, in-sens', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incensed*, in-senst'; ppr. *incensing*, in-sens'ing. [L. *incensus*, provoked, inflamed; same origin as *incense*, above.] To inflame to violent anger; to enrage, exasperate, provoke, irritate.

incentive, in-sen'tiv, *a.* [L. *incentivus*, striking up or leading a melody—*in*, on, and *cano*, I sing. CHANT.] Inciting, encouraging, or stirring up.—*n.* That which incites; that which stirs to action; what prompts to good or ill; motive; spur.

inception, in-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *inceptio, inceptionis*, fr. *incipio*, I begin—prefix *in*, on, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] The act of beginning; beginning; commencement; first or initial stage.

inceptive, in-sep'tiv, *a.* [L. L. *inceptivus.* See prec.] Pertaining to inception; beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action.—*n.* An inceptive verb.—**inceptively**, in-sep'tiv-li, *adv.* In an inceptive manner.

inceptor, in-sep'tėr, *n.* [L. L. *inceptor.* INCEPTION.] A beginner; one who is on

the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at an English university.

incertitude, in-sėr'ti-tūd, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *certitude*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

incessant, in-ses'ant, *n.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *cessans, cessantis*, ppr. of *cesso*, I cease. CEASE.] Unceasing · uninterrupted; unintermitted; ceaseless; continual; constant.

incessantly, in-ses'ant-li, *adv.* In an incessant manner; without ceasing; continually.

incest, in'sest, *n.* [Fr. *inceste*, L. *incestum*, unchastity, incest, fr. *incestus*, unchaste—*in*, not, and *castus*, chaste (whence *chaste*).] Sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law, especially between near blood relations. — **incestuous**, in-sest'ū-us, *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest. —**incestuously**, in-sest'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an incestuous manner.

inch, insh, *n.* [A. Sax. *ince, ynce*, an inch; fr. L. *uncia*, the twelfth part, fr. *unicus*, single, fr. *unus*, one. *Ounce* is the same word.] The twelfth part of a foot in length; proverbially, a small quantity or degree.—**By inches**, by slow degrees; gradually.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *inched*, insht; ppr. *inching*, insh'ing. To drive or force by inches or small degrees.

inch-meal, insh'mēl, *adv.* [The term. *-meal*=A. Sax. *-maelum*, by parts, fr. *mael*, a part. PIECEMEAL.] By inches; by little and little.

inchoate, in'kō-āt, *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, pp. of *inchoo, inchoatum*, I begin.] Recently or just begun; incipient; rudimentary; incomplete.—**inchoately**, in'kō-āt-li, *adv.* In an inchoate state.—**inchoative**, in'kō-āt-iv or in-kō'at-iv, *a.* Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive.

incidence, in'si-dens, *n.* [Fr. *incidence*, L.L. *incidentia*, fr. L. *incidens, -dentis*, ppr. of *incido*, I fall upon—*in*, into, upon, and *cado*, I fall (whence *cadence, chance, case*, &c.). CADENCE] A falling or occurring; the manner of falling; the direction in which a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface.

incident, in'si-dent, *a.* [Fr. *incident*, L. *incidens, incidentis*. See prec.] Falling or striking, as a ray of light upon a surface, happening; apt or liable to happen; appertaining to or following another or principal thing.——*n.* That which falls out or takes place; that which happens aside of the main action; an episode; event; occurrence; an appertaining fact; a thing appertaining to or accompanying another or principal thing.

incidental, in-si-dent'al, *a.* [*Incident* and *-al*.] Happening as an incident; casual; accidental; occasional; appertaining and subsidiary.

incidentally, in-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* In an incidental manner; casually; without intention; beside the main design.

incinerate, in-sin'ėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incinerated*, in-sin'ėr-āt-ed; ppr. *incinerating*, in-sin'ėr-āt-ing. [L. *in*, into, and *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes. —**incineration**, in-sin'ėr-ā''shon, *n.* The act of incinerating.

incipient, in-sip'i-ent, *a.* [L. *incipiens, -entis*, ppr. of *incipio*, I begin—*in*, and *capio*, I take, I seize. CAPABLE.] Beginning; commencing; beginning to make appearance.

incise, in-sīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incised*, in-sīzd'; ppr. *incising*, in-sīz'ing. [Fr. *inciser*, fr. L. *incido, incisus—in*, in, and *cædo*, I cut, as in *concise, decide, excision*, &c. CÆSURA.] To cut in or into; to make a cut in; to carve; to engrave.

incision, in-si'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *incision*, L. *incisio*. See prec.] Act of cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash; *fig.* sharpness; trenchancy.

incisive, in-sī'siv, *a.* [*Incise* and *-ive*=Fr. *incisif*.] Having the quality of cutting into anything; sharply and clearly expressive; trenchant; of penetrating intellect.

incisor, in-sīz'ėr, *n.* [From *incise*.] One of those front teeth the special task of which is to cut or separate.

incisory, in-sī'zo-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Having the quality of cutting; incisive.

incisure, in-sī'zhūr, *n.* [L. *incisura*. INCISE.] An incision.

incitation, in-sit-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *incitatio*. INCITE.] Act of inciting; incitement.

incitative, in-sīt'a-tiv, *a.* [*Incite* and *-ative*.] Tending to incite; provocative.——*n.* That which excites; a stimulant; a provocative.

incite, in-sīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incited*, in-sīt'ed; ppr. *inciting*, in-sīt'ing. [Fr. *inciter*, fr. L. *incitare*, to incite or stir up—*in*, on, and *cito*, fr. *cieo*, I move, I rouse. EXCITE, CITE.] To move to action by impulse or influence; to instigate; to stir up, rouse, excite, encourage, spur on.

incitement, in-sīt'ment, *n.* The act of inciting; that which incites; motive; incentive; stimulus; impulse.

incivil, in-si'vil, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civil*.] Not civil; rude; unpolite.—**incivility**, in-si-vil'i-ti, *n.* Want of civility; rudeness; rude act.

inclemency, in-kle'men-si, *n.* [L. *inclementia*. See next.] The condition or quality of being inclement; want of clemency; harshness; storminess; severity of weather.

inclement, in-kle'ment, *a.* [L. *inclemens, -mentis*, fr. *in*, not, and *clemens*, mild, clement.] Not clement; rigorous; harsh; tempestuous; rough; stormy; rigorously cold, &c.

inclemently, in-kle'ment-li, *adv.* In an inclement manner.

inclinable, in-klīn'a-bl, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis*.] That readily inclines; inclined tending; somewhat disposed.

inclination, in-klin-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *inclination*, L. *inclinatio*. INCLINE.] The act of inclining, leaning, or bending; deviation from a direction regarded as the normal one; a sloping downwards or upwards; a leaning of the mind or will; a disposition more favourable to one thing than to another; leaning; tendency; bent; bias; predilection; affection; liking; love.

incline, in-klīn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inclined*, in-klīnd'; ppr. *inclining*, in-klīn'ing. [Fr. *incliner*, fr. L. *inclinare—in*, in, on, and *clino*, Gr. *klinō*, I lean, I bend. DECLINE.] To deviate from a direction which is regarded as normal; to slope; to bend; to tend, as to some course of action, opinion, &c.; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire.——*v.t.* To cause to lean or bend towards or away from; to cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular, or parallel line; to give a leaning to; to give a tendency or propensity; to turn; to dispose; to bend; to cause to stoop or bow.——*n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a slope.

inclined, in-klīnd'.*p.a.* Having inclination, leaning, or tendency; disposed.—**Inclined plane**, a plane inclined to the horizon; one of the mechanical powers.

inclose, in-klōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inclosed*, in-klōzd'; ppr. *inclosing*, in-klōz'ing. [Same as *enclose*, with *in* for *en*.] To shut up, surround, shut in, confine on all sides; to environ; to encompass; to cover with a wrapper or envelope.

inclosure, in-klō'zhūr, *n.* [Same as *enclosure*, with *in* for *en*.] Act of inclosing; what is inclosed; a space inclosed or fenced; something inclosed along with a letter or the like.

include, in-klōd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *included*, in-klōd'ed; ppr. *including*, in-klōd'ing. [L. *includo, inclusum*, I shut in, include—*in*, in, and *claudo*, I shut, as in *conclude, exclude*, &c. CLOSE.] To hold or contain; to confine within; to embrace within limits; to comprise; to comprehend.—**includible**, in-klōd'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being included.

inclusion, in-klō'zhon, *n.* [L. *inclusio*. INCLUDE.] Act of including.

inclusive, in-klō'siv, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*, fr. L. *includo, inclusum*.] Inclosing; encircling; comprehended in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extremes.

inclusively, in-klō'siv-li, *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include or take in something mentioned.

incog. in-kog', *adv.* or *pred. a.* An abbreviation of *Incognito*.

incogitable, in-ko'jit-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cogitable*.] Not cogitable; incapable of being made the object of thought.

incognito, in-kog'ni-tō, *pred. a.* or *adv.* [It. Sp. and Fr., fr. L. *incognitus*, unknown —*in*, not, and *cognitus*, known. COGNITION.] In disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed name.——*n.*, the fem. being **incognita**, in-kog'ni-ta. One unknown or passing under an assumed name; assumption of a disguised or feigned character.

incognizable, in-kog'ni-za-bl or in-kon'i-za-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cognizable*.] Not cognizable; that cannot be recognized, known, or distinguished.

incognizance in-kog'ni-zans or in-kon'i-zans, *n.* [See prec.] Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend.—**incognizant**, in-kog'ni-zant or in-kon'i-zant, *a.* Not cognizant; unacquainted with.

incognoscible, in-kog-nos'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cognoscible*.] Not cognoscible; incapable of being comprehended, known, or distinguished.

incoherence, incoherency, in-kō-hēr'ens, in-kō-hēr'en-si, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coherence, coherency*=Fr. *incohérence*.] The quality of being incoherent; want of connection in the words or ideas; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another.

incoherent, in-kō-hēr'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coherent*=Fr. *incohérent*.] Not coherent; not cohering or attached together; unconnected; wanting coherence or rational connection (said of ideas, language, &c.); rambling and unintelligible. — **incoherently**, in-kō-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an incoherent manner.

incombustibility, in-kom-bust'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *incombustibilité*.] Quality of being incombustible.

incombustible, in-kom-bust'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *combustible*.] Not combustible; that cannot be burned.

income, in'kum, *n.* [From *in* and *come*, lit. that which comes in; comp. *outcome*.] Receipts or emoluments regularly coming in from property or employment; the annual receipts derived from labour, trading, or otherwise, by a person or body of persons; revenue.

incomer, in'kum-ėr, *n.* One who comes in: a stranger, not a native.

income-tax, in'kum-taks, *n.* A tax levied on incomes according to their amount.

incoming, in'kum-ing, *a.* Coming in, as an occupant (an *incoming* tenant).——*n.* The act of coming in.

incommensurability, in-kom-men'sūr-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

incommensurable, in-kom-men'sūr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurable*.] Not commensurable; having no common measure.

incommensurate, in-kom-men'sūr-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurate*.] Not commensurate; incommensurable; not adequate or of sufficient amount; inadequate; insufficient.

incommode, in-kom-mōd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incommoded*, in-kom-mōd'ed; ppr. *incommoding*, in-kom-mōd'ing. [Fr. *incommoder*, fr. L. *incommodare*, to be troublesome to, to inconvenience—*in*, not, *commodus*, convenient. COMMODIOUS.] To give inconvenience or trouble to; to inconvenience; to put about; to trouble.

incommodious, in-kom-mō'di-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commodious*.] Not commodious; inconvenient; unsuitable.

incommunicability, incommunicableness, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bil''i-ti, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being incommunicable.

incommunicable, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicable*.] Not communicable; not to be communicated.

incommunicative, in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicative*.] Not communicative; not inclined to impart information to others.

incommutable, in-kom-mūt'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commutable*.] Not commutable; not to be exchanged.

incomparable, in-kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comparable*.] Not comparable; that admits of no comparison with others; without a match, rival, or peer; unequalled; transcendent; matchless.

incomparableness, in-kom'pa-ra-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being incomparable.

incomparably, in-kom'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison or compare: in the highest degree.

incompatibility, in-kom-pat'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *incompatibilité*. See next.] State, condition, or quality of being incompatible; inconsistency; irreconcilable disagreement; incongruity; disposition or temper entirely out of harmony.

incompatible, in-kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compatible* = Fr. *incompatible*.] Not compatible; inconsistent; that cannot subsist with something else; irreconcilably different or disagreeing; that cannot be made to accord or harmonize (feelings or tempers *incompatible with* each other).

incompatibly, in-kom-pat'i-bli, *adv.* In an incompatible manner; inconsistently.

incompetence, **incompetency**, in-kom'pē-tens, in-kom'pē-ten-si, *n.* [Fr. *incompétence*. See next.] State or quality of being incompetent; inability; want of suitable faculties or adequate means; want of proper qualifications; incapacity.

incompetent, in-kom'pē-tent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *competent* = Fr. *incompétent*.] Not competent; wanting adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c.; unable; incapable; wanting legal qualifications; not admissible or permissible.—**incompetently**, in-kom'pē-tent-li, *adv.* In an incompetent manner.

incomplete, in-kom-plēt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complete*.] Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective.

incompletely, in-kom-plēt'li, *adv.* In an incomplete manner or condition; imperfectly.

incompleteness, **incompletion**, in-kom-plēt'nes, in-kom-plē'shon, *n.* State of being incomplete; an unfinished state.

incomprehensibility, in-kom'prē-hens"i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

incomprehensible, in-kom'prē-hens"i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensible* = Fr. *incompréhensible*.] Not comprehensible; not to be comprehended or understood; beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable.

incomprehensibly, in-kom'prē-hens"i-bli, *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; inconceivably.

incomprehensive, in-kom'prē-hens"iv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensive*.] Not comprehensive; not extensive; limited.

incompressibility, in-kom-pres'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being incompressible.

incompressible, in-kom-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compressible*.] Not compressible; resisting compression.

inconceivable, in-kon-sēv'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conceivable*.] Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived or thought of; incomprehensible.—**inconceivableness**, in-kon-sēv'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being inconceivable.

inconceivably, in-kon-sēv'a-bli, *adv.* In an inconceivable manner; beyond conception; beyond the reach of human intellect.

inconclusive, in-kon-klōs'iv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conclusive*.] Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate or a doubtful question; not decisive.—**inconclusively**, in-kon-klōs'iv-li, *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.—**inconclusiveness**, in-kon-klōs'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive.

incondensable, in-kon-dens'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *condensable*.] Not condensable; incapable of being condensed.

incondite, in-kon'dīt, *a.* [L. *inconditus*, confused, rude—*in*, not, and *conditus*, pp. of *condo*, I put together, I join.] Rude; unpolished: said of literary compositions.

incongruent, in-kong'grų-ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruent*.] Incongruous.

incongruity, in-koug-grų'i-ti, *n.* [See next. Fr. *incongruité*.] Want of congruity or harmony; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

incongruous, in-kong'grų-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruous* = L. *incongruus*—*in*, not, and *congruus*, congruous.] Not congruous; not of a kind or character to mingle well together; not such as to unite in harmony; not suiting each other; inharmonious; inconsistent.—**incongruously**, in-kong'grų-us-li, *adv.* In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; unfitly.

inconsequence, in-kon'sē-kwens, *n.* [Fr. *inconséquence*, L. *inconsequentia*. See next.] The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of logical consequence; inconclusiveness.

inconsequent, in-kon'sē-kwent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequent*.] Not consequent or duly following; not having due reference or relevance; not following from the logical premises; without regular inference.

inconsequential, in-kon'sē-kwen"shal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequential*.] Not consequential; not of consequence or importance; of little moment.—**inconsequentially**, in-kon'sē-kwen"shal-li, *adv.* In an inconsequential manner.

inconsiderable, in-kon-sid'ér-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerable*.] Not considerable; unimportant; trivial; immaterial; small; insignificant.—**inconsiderably**, in-kon-sid'ér-a-bli, *adv.* In an inconsiderable manner; to a small amount; very little.

inconsiderate, in-kon-sid'ér-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerate* = L. *inconsideratus*—*in*, and *considero*, *consideratus*, I consider.] Not considerate; not acting with due consideration; hasty; imprudent; thoughtless; heedless; indiscreet; injudicious; rash.

inconsiderately, in-kon-sid'ér-āt-li, *adv.* in an inconsiderate manner; without due consideration or regard to consequences.

inconsiderateness, in-kon-sid'ér-āt-nes, *n.* Quality of being inconsiderate.

inconsistence, **inconsistency**, in-kon-sist'ens, in-kon-sist'en-si, *n.* [From next.] The condition or quality of being inconsistent; opposition or disagreement of particulars; self-contradiction; incongruity in action or conduct; contrariety; incongruity; discrepancy.

inconsistent, in-kon-sist'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consistent*.] Not consistent; incongruous; incompatible; irreconcilable; self-contradictory; discrepant; repugnant; contradictory; not exhibiting consistent sentiments or conduct, steadiness to principle, or the like.—**inconsistently**, in-kon-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In an inconsistent manner; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

inconsolable, in-kon-sōl'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consolable*.] Not to be consoled; grieved beyond consolation.

inconsolably, in-kon-sōl'a-bli, *adv.* In an inconsolable manner; beyond consolation.

inconsonant, in-kon'sō-nant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consonant*.] Not consonant; not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

inconspicuous, in-kon-spik'ū-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conspicuous*.] Not conspicuous or readily noticed; not to be easily perceived; unobtrusive.—**inconspicuously**, in-kon-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an inconspicuous manner.

inconstancy, in-kon'stan-si, *n.* [See next.] The quality of being inconstant; want of constancy; instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness.

inconstant, in-kon'stant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *constant* = L. *inconstans*, Fr. *inconstant*.] Not constant; mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; capricious; unstable; changeable; variable.—**inconstantly**, in-kon'stant-li, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

incontestable, in-kon-test'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contestable*.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable; undeniable.

incontestably, in-kon-test'a-bli, *adv.* In an incontestable manner; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

incontinence, **incontinency**, in-kon'ti-nens, in-kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* [Fr. *incontinence*, L. *incontinentia*. See next.] The condition or quality of being incontinent; want of continence; indulgence of lust; lewdness; *med.* inability of organs to restrain discharges of their contents.

incontinent, in-kon'ti-nent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *continent*; L. *incontinens*; Fr. *incontinent*, incontinent, and (as adv.) forthwith, immediately.] Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd; *med.* unable to restrain discharges.

incontinently, in-kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In an incontinent manner; unchastely; immediately; instantly; forthwith; at once.

incontrovertibility, in-kon'trō-vėrt'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being incontrovertible.

incontrovertible, in-kon'trō-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *controvertible*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy; incontestable; indisputable.—**incontrovertibly**, in-kon'trō-vėrt'i-bli, *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner; incontestably; indisputably.

inconvenience, in-kon-vē'ni-ens, *n.* [O. Fr. *inconvenience*, L.L. *inconvenientia*. See next.] The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience, something that incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; annoyance; molestation; trouble; disadvantage.——v.t. pret. & pp. *inconvenienced*, in-kon-vē'ni-enst; ppr. *inconveniencing*, in-kon-vē'ni-ens-ing. To put to inconvenience; to trouble.

inconvenient, in-kon-vē'ni-ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convenient* = Fr. *inconvénient*.] Not convenient; inexpedient; incommodious; disadvantageous; giving some trouble; wanting due facilities; causing embarrassment; inopportune.

inconveniently, in-kon-vē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

inconvertibility, in-kon-vėrt'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being inconvertible.

inconvertible, in-kon-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convertible*.] Not convertible; that cannot be converted into or exchanged for something else (as bank-notes or bonds).

inconvincible, in-kon-vins'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convincible*.] Not convincible; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.

incorporate, in-kor'pō-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incorporated*, in-kor'pō-rāt-ed; ppr. *incorporating*, in-kor'pō-rāt-ing. [L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporo*, *incorporatum*—*in*, into, and *corporo*, fr. *corpus*, *corporis*, a body. CORPORATE.] To form into one body; to combine or mix into one mass; to unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; to associate or join on with another whole, as with a government or state; to form into a legal body, corporation, or body corporate, as a bank or company.—v.i. To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into or coalesce.——a. Incorporated; united in one body.

incorporation, in-kor'pō-rā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of incorporating or state of being incorporated; union of different things into one; a society or body formed by the union of individuals and authorized by law to act as a single person.

incorporeal, in-kor-pō'rē-al, *a.* [Prefix

in, not, and *corporeal*.] Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial; intangible; unsubstantial; spiritual.—**incorporeally**, in-kor-pō′rē-al-li, *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; immaterially.—**incorporeality, incorporeity**, in-kor-pō′rē-al″i-ti, in-kor′pō-rē″i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incorporeal.

incorrect, in-ko-rekt′, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *correct*.] Not correct · not exact; inaccurate; erroneous; faulty; untrue.—**incorrectly**, in-ko-rekt′li, *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly; not in accordance with fact.—**incorrectness**, in-ko-rekt′nes, *n.* Want of correctness; inaccuracy.

incorrigible, in-ko′ri-ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrigible*.] That cannot be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction or reform; too much wedded to faulty ways for amendment.—**incorrigibleness, incorrigibility**, in-ko′ri-ji-bl-nes, in-ko′ri-ji-bil″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible.—**incorrigibly**, in-ko′ri-ji-bli, *adv.* In an incorrigible manner.

incorrodible, in-ko-rōd′i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrodible*.] That cannot be corroded.

incorrupt, in-ko-rupt′, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and corrupt=L. *incorruptus*.] Not corrupt; not marred by corruption or decay; not impaired or spoiled; pure; sound; untainted; above the power of bribes.

incorruptibility, in-ko-rupt′i-bil″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible.

incorruptible, in-ko-rupt′i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corruptible*.] Not corruptible; that cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption; that cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.—**incorruptibly**, in-ko-rupt′i-bli, *adv.* In an incorruptible manner.

incorruption, in-ko-rup′shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corruption*.] Exemption from corruption or decay.

incrassate, in-kras′āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incrassated*, in-kras′āt-ed; ppr. *incrassating*, in-kras′āt-ing. [L.L. *incrasso, incrassatum*—L. *in*, in, and *crassus*, thick. CRASS.] To make thick or thicker; to thicken; to inspissate.——*v.i.* To become thick or thicker.

increasable, in-krēs′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being increased.

increase, in-krēs′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *increased*, in-krēst′; ppr. *increasing*, in-krēs′ing. [Prefix *in* or *en*, and O. Fr. *cresser, creisser*, to grow, fr. L. *crescere*, to grow, allied to *creare*, to create—similarly *decrease*. CRESCENT.] To grow or become greater; to augment; to enlarge; to become bigger and bigger; to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality, good or bad; to multiply by the production of young; *astron.* to show a gradually enlarging luminous surface; to WAX.——*v.t.* To make greater or larger; to augment in bulk, quantity, amount, or degree; to add to: opposed to *diminish*.——*n.* in′krēs. A growing larger in size, extent, or quantity, &c.; augmentation; enlargement; extension; addition; increment; the result of augmentation; profit; interest; progeny; issue; offspring.

increasingly, in-krēs′ing-li, *adv.* In the way of increasing; by continual increase.

incredibility, in-kred′i-bil″i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incredible; that which is incredible.

incredible, in-kred′i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credible*.] Not credible; that cannot be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

incredibly, in-kred′i-bli, *adv.* In an incredible manner; in a manner to preclude belief.

incredulity, in-kre-dū′li-ti, *n.* Quality of being incredulous; disbelief; scepticism.

incredulous, in-kred′ū-lus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credulous*=L. *incredulus*.] Not credulous; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief; sceptical.—**incredulously**, in-kred′ū-lus-li, *adv.* In an incredulous manner.

incremate, in′krē-māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incremated*, in′krē-māt-ed; ppr. *incremating*, in′krē-māt-ing. [Prefix *in*, intens., and *cremate*.] To cremate.

incremation, in-krē-mā′shon, *n.* The act of incremating; cremation.

increment, in′krē-ment, *n.* [L. *incrementum*, fr. *increscere*, to grow—*in*, in, and *cresco*, I grow.] Act or process of increasing; augmentation or growth; something added; increase; addition; increase in the value of real property from adventitious causes.

increscent, in-kres′ent, *a.* [L. *increscens, increscentis*, ppr. of *incresco*, I increase. INCREASE.] Increasing; growing.

incriminate, in-krim′in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incriminated*, in-krim′in-āt-ed; ppr. *incriminating*, in-krim′in-āt-ing. [L.L. *incrimino, incriminatum*—L. *in*, on, and *crimino*, I accuse of a crime, from *crimen, criminis*, a charge. CRIME.] To bring an accusation against; to charge with a crime or fault; to criminate.

incrust, in-krust′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incrusted*, in-krust′ed; ppr. *incrusting*, in-krust′ing. [L. *incrusto*—*in*, in, on, and *crusta*, crust.] To cover with a crust or hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance.

incrustation, in-krust-ā′shon, *n.* [L. *incrustatio*. See prec.] Act of incrusting; a crust or hard coat on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance.

incubate, in′kū-bāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *incubated*, in′kū-bāt-ed; *incubating*, in′kū-bāting. [L. *incubo, incubatum*, I lie in or upon—prefix *in*, in, on, and *cubo*, I lie; seen also in CUBIT.] To brood or sit on eggs for hatching.

incubation, in-kū-bā′shon, *n.* [L. *incubatio*.] The act of incubating or sitting on eggs, for the purpose of hatching out young; *pathol.* the maturation of a contagious poison in the animal system.

incubative, in′kū-bāt-iv, *a.* [*Incubate* and *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to incubation.

incubator, in′kū-bāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

incubus, in′kū-bus, *n.*; pl. **incubuses, incubi**, in′kū-bus-ez, in′kū-bī. [L. *incubus*, fr. *incubare*, to lie on. INCUBATE.] A name of nightmare; an imaginary being or demon, formerly supposed to be the cause of nightmare; hence, something that weighs heavily on a person; a burden or incumbrance of any kind; a dead weight.

inculcate, in-kul′kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inculcated*, in-kul′kāt-ed; ppr. *inculcating*, in-kul′kāt-ing. [L. *inculco, inculcatus*—*in*, in, and *calco*, I tread upon, fr. *calx, calcis*, the heel. CAULK.] To press or urge forcibly and repeatedly; to impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by frequent repetitions; to teach; to urge on the mind.

inculcation, in-kul-kā′shon, *n.* The act of inculcating.—**inculcator**, in-kul′kāt-ėr, *n.* One who inculcates.

inculpate, in-kul′pāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inculpated*, in-kul′pāt-ed; ppr. *inculpating*, in-kul′pāt-ing. [L.L. *inculpo, inculpatum*—L. *in*, into, and *culpa*, a fault; akin *culpable, culprit*. To allow to be in fault; to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to; to incriminate: opposed to *exculpate*.

inculpation, in-kul-pā′shon, *n.* The act of inculpating.—**inculpatory**, in-kul′pā-to-ri, *a.* Tending to inculpate or criminate.

incult, in-kult′, *a.* [L. *incultus*—prefix *in*, not, and *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, I cultivate. CULTURE.] Uncultivated; rude; not polished or refined.

incumbency, in-kum′ben-si, *n.* [*Incumbent* and *-cy*.] State of being incumbent; the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice or of an office.

incumbent, in-kum′bent, *a.* [L. *incumbens, incumbentis*, ppr. of *incumbo*, I lie—*in*, on, and *cumbo*, a form of *cubo*, I lie down. INCUBATE.] Lying, reclining, or resting on; lying or resting on a person, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging to performance.——*n.* The person who is in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or other office.

incumbrance, in-kum′brans, *n.* See ENCUMBRANCE.

incunabulum, in-kū-nab′ū-lum, *n.*; pl. **incunabula**, in-kū-nab′ū-la. [L. *incunabula*, swaddling-clothes, birthplace, origin—prefix *in*, and *cunabula*, fr. *cunæ*, a cradle.] A book printed in the early times of printing; generally, a book printed before the year 1500; an original abode; cradle.

incur, in-kėr′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incurred*, in-kėrd′; ppr. *incurring*, in-kėr′ing. [L. *incurro*, I run against—*in*, in, on, and *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] To run in danger of or liability to; to expose one's self to; to become liable to; to become subject to, as a penalty; to bring on or contract, as expense.

incurability, in-kūr′a-bil″i-ti, *n.* State of being incurable.

incurable, in-kūr′a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curable*.] That cannot be cured; beyond the power of medicine; not admitting remedy; irremediable.——*n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.—**incurableness**, in-kūr′a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being incurable or not admitting cure or remedy.—**incurably**, in-kūr′a-bli, *adv.* In an incurable manner.

incurious, in-kū′ri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curious*.] Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity.—**incuriously**, in-kū′ri-us-li, *adv.* In an incurious manner.

incursion, in-kėr′shon, *n.* [L. *incursio, incursionis*, fr. *incurro*. INCUR.] An entering into a territory with hostile intention; an irruption; an inroad.

incursive, in-kėr′siv, *a.* Of the nature of an incursion; hostile; making an incursion.

incurvate, incurve, in-kėrv′āt, in-kėrv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incurvated, incurved*, in-kėrv′āt-ed, in-kėrvd′; ppr. *incurvating, incurving*, in-kėrv′āt-ing, in-kėrv′ing. [L. *incurvo, incurvatus*—*in*, in, and *curvo*, I bend. CURVE.] To bend, bow, crook, or curve; to make curved or crooked.—**incurvate**, in-kėrv′āt, *a.* Curved inward or upward.—**incurvation**, in-kėrv-ā′shon, *n.* The act of incurving or incurvating; curvity; crookedness; a bend or bent portion.—**incurvature**, in-kėrv′a-tūr, *n.* An incurving or bending.

incus, ing′kus, *n.* [L., an anvil.] A bone of the internal ear, so called from its shape.

incuse, in-kūz′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incused*, in-kūzd′; ppr. *incusing*, in-kūz′ing. [L. *incudo, incusum*, fr. forge—*in*, in, and *cudo*, I strike.] To impress by striking or stamping.——*a.* Impressed by stamping or striking.

indagate, in′da-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indagated*, in′da-gāt-ed; ppr. *indigating*, in′da-gāt-ing. [L. *indago, indagatum*.] To seek or search out.—**indagation**, in-da-gā′shon, *n.* The act of searching out.

indebted, in-det′ed, *a.* [*In*, in, and *debt*.] Being in debt; having incurred debt; obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.—**indebtedness**, in-det′ed-nes, *n.* State of being indebted; the amount of debt owed.

indecency, in-dē′sen-si, *n.* [See next.] The quality of being indecent; unseemliness; what is indecent in language, actions, or manners; indecorum; grossness in speech or behaviour; immodesty.

indecent, in-dē′sent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decent*=Fr. *indécent*, L. *indecens*.] Not decent; offending against decency; unseemly; unbecoming; indecorous; immodest; unchaste; obscene; filthy.—**indecently**, in-dē′sent-li, *adv.* In an indecent manner.

indeciduate, in-dē-sid′ū-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deciduate*.] Not deciduate; not having a decidua.

indecipherable, in-dē-sī′fėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered.

indecision, in-dē-si′zhon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decision*.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or firmness; irresolution; hesitation.

indecisive, in-dē-sīs′iv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing

to a final close or issue; wavering; vacillating.

indecisively, in-dē-sīs'iv-li, *adv.* In an indecisive manner; without decision.

indeclinable, in-dē-klīn'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *declinable*.] Not declinable; not varied by terminations of case, number, &c.

indecomposable, in-dē'kom-pōz''a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decomposable*.] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition.

indecorous, in-dē-kō'rus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorous*. INDECORUM.] Not decorous; violating decorum or propriety; unseemly; indecent; unbecoming. — **indecorously**, in-dē-kō'rus-li, *adv.* In an indecorous or unbecoming manner.—**indecorousness**, in-dē-kō'rus-nes, *n.* Quality of being indecorous.

indecorum, in-dē-kō'rum, *n.* [L. *indecorum*, neut. of *indecorus*—*in*, not, and *decorus*, decorous.] Want of decorum; impropriety of behaviour; unbecoming or unseemly conduct.

indeed, in-dēd', *adv.* [Prefix *in*, and *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact; really; truly: sometimes emphatic, sometimes used as intimating a concession or admission, sometimes interjectionally or interrogatively.

indefatigable, in-dē-fat'ig-a-bl, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*, fr. *in*, not, and *defatigo*, I tire completely—*de*, intens., and *fatigo*, I fatigue. FATIGUE.] That cannot be wearied or fatigued; untiring; unwearied; unremitting.

indefatigably, in-dē-fat'ig-a-bli, *adv.* In an indefatigable manner; unremittingly; sedulously.

indefeasibility, in-dē-fēz'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* [See next.] Quality of being indefeasible.

indefeasible, in-dē-fēz'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated or made void, as a right, claim, or title.—**indefeasibly**, in-dē-fēz'i-bli, *adv.* In an indefeasible manner.

indefensible, in-dē-fens'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensible*.] Not defensible; that cannot be defended or maintained; untenable.—**indefensibly**, in-dē-fens'i-bli, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

indefinable, in-dē-fī'na-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definable*.] Incapable of being defined; not to be clearly explained by words.—**indefinably**, in-dē-fī'na-bli, *adv.* In an indefinable manner.

indefinite, in-def'in-it, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definite*=L. *indefinitus*.] Not definite; not limited or defined; not precise or certain; uncertain; vague; not given or defined in magnitude, as a line; *bot.* too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important.—**indefinitely**, in-def'in-it-li, *adv.* In an indefinite manner; not precisely; not with certainty or precision.—**indefiniteness**, in-def'in-it-nes, *n.* State or quality of being indefinite.

indelibility, in-de'li-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being indelible.

indelible, in-de'li-bl, *a.* [For *indeleble*, fr. L. *indeleibilis*—*in*, not, and *deleo*, I delete. DELETE.] Not to be deleted or blotted out; that cannot be effaced or obliterated.

indelibly, in-de'li-bli, *adv.* In an indelible manner; too deeply imprinted to be effaced; ineffaceably.

indelicacy, in-de'li-ka-si, *n.* [*Indelicate* and *-cy*.] The condition or quality of being indelicate; a certain want of modesty or purity of mind; want of delicacy in feeling; want of a nice sense of propriety.

indelicate, in-de'li-kāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *delicate*.] Wanting delicacy; offensive to modesty, purity, or nice sense of propriety; tending towards indecency or grossness; somewhat immodest.—**indelicately**, in-de'li-kāt-li, *adv.* In an indelicate manner.

indemnification, in-dem'ni-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of indemnifying; reparation; reimbursement of loss of damage.

indemnify, in-dem'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret & pp. *indemnified*, in-dem'ni-fīd: ppr. *indemnifying*, in-dem'ni-fī-ing. [L. *indemnis*, free from loss or injury, and *facio*, I make. INDEMNITY.] To make safe from loss or harm; to save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty; to reimburse or compensate.

indemnity, in-dem'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité*, L.L. *indemnitas*, fr. L. *indemnis*, uninjured, not suffering loss—prefix *in*, not, and *damnum*, loss, damage. DAMN.] Security given against loss, damage, or punishment compensation or equivalent for loss, damage, or injury sustained.

indent, in-dent', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indented*, in-dent'ed; ppr. *indenting*, in-dent'ing. [L.L. *indentare*, O. Fr. *endenter*, fr. L. *in*, in, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. DENTAL.] To notch, jag, or cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to bind by indenture.—— *n.* A cut or notch in the margin of anything; an indentation.

indentation, in-dent-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of indenting; a notch; a cut in the margin of something; an angular recess or depression in any border.

indented, in-dent'ed, *p.a.* Having notches or points like teeth on the margin; toothed: bound by indenture.

indenture, in-dent'ūr, *n.* [*Indent* and *-ure* = O. Fr. *endenture*, L.L. *indentura*.] That which is indented; indentation; a deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties, each party having a duplicate: so called from the duplicates having originally been written on one skin, which was divided by a jagged cut, so that the correspondence of the two halves could be at once made manifest.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *indentured*, in-dent'ūrd; ppr. *indenturing*, indent'ūr-ing. To indent; to bind by indenture.

independence, in-dē-pend'ens, *n.* [See next.] The state of being independent; complete exemption from control or the power of others; a state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; self-reliance; political freedom; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others or of his own exertions.

independent, in-dē-pend'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dependent*.] Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate; not relying or depending on others; affording the means of independence; moderately wealthy; not subject to bias or influence; acting and thinking for one's self; free; bold; unconstrained; separate from; exclusive; irrespective; (with *cap.*) pertaining to the Independents.—— *n.* One who is independent; (with *cap.*) one who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation is an independent church.

independently, in-dē-pend'ent-li, *adv.* In an independent manner; leaving out of consideration; without undue bias or influence.

indescribable, in-dē-skrīb'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *describable*.] That cannot be described.

indestructible, in-dē-strukt'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *destructible*.] That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; imperishable. — **indestructibly**, in-dē-strukt'i-bli, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

indeterminable, in-dē-tėrm'in-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinable*.] That cannot be determined, ascertained, or fixed; not to be determined or ended.

indeterminably, in-dē-tėrm'in-a-bli, *adv.* In an indeterminable manner.

indeterminate, in-dē-tėrm'in-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinate*.] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise or certain.

indeterminately, in-dē-tėrm'in-āt-li, *adv.* In an indeterminate manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits.

indetermination, in-dē-tėrm'in-ā''shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determination*.] Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state; vacillation.

indevout, in-dē-vout', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *devout*.] Not devout; not pious.

index, in'deks, *n.*; pl. **indexes** or **indices**, in'dek-sez, in'di-sēz. [L., a pointer, a table of contents—*in*, in, and stem of *dico*, I say (DICTION); seen also in Skr. *diç*, Gr. *deiknymi*, I show.] Something that points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; a pointer or hand that directs to anything; the hand ☞ used by printers, &c., to call attention; a table of contents in alphabetical order; list of books disapproved of by R. Catholic authorities; the forefinger; *math.* the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *indexed*, in'dekst; ppr. *indexing*, in'deks-ing. To provide with an index; to place in an index.—**indexer**, in'deks-ėr, *n.* One who makes an index.—**indexical**, in-deks'ik-al, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

indexterity, in-deks-te'ri-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity.

Indianan, in'di-a-nan, *n.* A large ship employed in the India trade.

Indian, in'di-an, *a.* [From *India*.] Pertaining to India or Hindustan, or to the Indies, East or West; pertaining to the aborigines of America; made of maize or Indian corn.—**Indian corn**, a native American plant, otherwise called *maize*, and its fruit.—**Indian file**, arrangement of persons in a row following one after another: from the American Indians.—**Indian ink**, **India ink**, China ink.—**Indian summer**, in North America, a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn.—— *n.* A native of the Indies, West or East; an aboriginal native of America.

India-paper, in'di-a-pā-pėr, *n.* A delicate absorbent paper made originally in China, and used to take first or finest proofs of engravings.

india-rubber, in'di-a-rub-ėr, *n.* Caoutchouc, so named because first employed to rub out pencil marks on paper.

indicant, in'di-kant, *a.* [L. *indicans*, *indicantis*. See next.] Serving to point out; indicating.

indicate, in'di-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indicated*, in'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *indicating*, in'di-kāt-ing. [L. *indico*, *indicatum*, fr. *index*, *indicis*. INDEX.] To point out; to show; to intimate; to suggest.

indication, in-di-kā'shon, *n.* Act of indicating or pointing out, or what points out; mark; token; sign; symptom.

indicative, in-dik'a-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *indicatif*, L. *indicativus*.] That serves to point out or indicate; showing; serving as an indication; giving intimation or knowledge; designating a mood of the verb that declares directly or that asks questions.—— *n.* *Gram.* the indicative mood.—**indicatively**, in-dik'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an indicative manner.

indicator, in'di-kāt-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *indicateur*, L.L. *indicator*.] One who or that which indicates; an instrument for ascertaining and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine; a recording instrument of various kinds.—**indicatory**, in'di-ka-to-ri, *a.* Serving to indicate or make known.

indict, in-dīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indicted*, in-dīt'ed; ppr. *indicting*, in-dīt'-ing. [O. Fr. *inditer*, *indicter*, fr. L. *indicere*, *indictum*, to declare publicly—*in*, intens. and *dico*, I say. INDEX.] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law.

indictable, in-dīt'a-bl, *a.* That may be indicted; subject to indictment.

indiction, in-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *indictio*, fr. *indico*, *indictum*. INDICT.] A cycle of fifteen fiscal or financial years, instituted by Constantine the Great.

indictment, in-dīt'ment, *n.* The act of indicting; a formal accusation or charge against a person; a written accusation of a crime or a misdemeanour.

indifference, in-dif'ėr-ens, *n.* [Fr. *indifférence*, L. *indifferentia*. See next.] The state or quality of being indifferent; impartiality; absence of feeling or interest; unconcern; apathy; mediocrity or some degree of badness.

indifferent, in-dif'ėr-ent, *a.* [Fr. *indifférent*, L. *indifferens*, *indifferentis*—*in*, not, and *differens*, ppr. of *differo*, I differ. DIFFER.] Not inclined to one side more than

to another; impartial; unbiassed; unconcerned; careless; apathetic; having no difference that gives a preference; immaterial or of little moment; uninteresting; passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good nor the worst; middling; tolerable.

Indifferentism, in-dif'ér-ent-izm, *n.* [*Indifferent* and *-ism.*] Systematic indifference; reasoned disregard; want of zeal.

indifferently, in-dif'ér-ent-li, *adv.* In an indifferent manner; impartially; without concern; tolerably; passably.

indigence, in'di-jens, *n.* [Fr. *indigence*, L. *indigentia*. INDIGENT.] State of being indigent; want; penury.

indigene, in'di-jēn, *n.* [L. *indigĕna—indu*, old form of *in*, in, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, I beget. GENUS.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.

indigenous, in-di'jen-us, *a.* [See prec.] Born in a country; native, as persons; produced naturally in a country; not foreign or exotic, as plants.

indigent, in'di-jent, *a.* [Fr. *indigent*, L. *indigens, indigentis*, ppr. of *indigeo*, I want —*ind*, a form of *in*, and *egeo*, I want.] Destitute of means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.—**indigently**, in'di-jent-li, *adv.* In an indigent or destitute manner.

indigested, in-di-jest'ed, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digested.*] Not digested; undigested; not reduced to due form; crude.

indigestible, in-di-jest'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestible.*] Not digestible; digested with difficulty.—**indigestibly**, in-di-jest'i-bli, *adv.* In an indigestible manner.

indigestion, in-di-jest'yon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestion.*] Incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

indignant, in-dig'nant, *a.* [L. *indignans, indignantis*, ppr. of *indignor*, I consider as unworthy, I disdain—*in*, not, and *dignor*, I deem worthy, fr. *dignus*, worthy (whence *dignity, deign*).] Displeased at what is unworthy or base; affected with indignation; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt.—**indignantly**, in-dig'nant-li, *adv.* In an indignant manner; with indignation.

indignation, in-dig-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *indignatio, indignationis.* INDIGNANT.] A feeling of displeasure at what is unworthy or base; anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; violent displeasure.

indignity, in-dig'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *indignité*, L. *indignitas*, fr. *indignus*, unworthy—*in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy. INDIGNANT.] Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him or design to lower his dignity; an insult; an affront; an outrage.

indigo, in'di-go, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and It. *indigo*, fr. L. *indicum*, indigo, fr. *Indicus*, Indian, fr. *India.*] A well-known and beautiful blue vegetable dye, from India and other places; also the leguminous plant that produces the dye.—**Indigo blue**, a preparation from crude indigo.

indirect, in-di-rekt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *direct.*] Not direct; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; not tending directly to a purpose, aim, or end; not straightforward; not resulting directly; having something mediate or interposed.—**indirectly**, in-di-rekt'li, *adv.* In an indirect manner; obliquely; not by direct means.—**indirectness**, in-di-rekt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being indirect.

indiscreet, in-dis-krēt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discreet.*] Not discreet; wanting in discretion or sound judgment; injudicious; inconsiderate.—**indiscreetly**, in-dis-krēt'li, *adv.* In an indiscreet manner.—**indiscretness**, in-dis-krēt'nes, *n.* The quality of being indiscreet.

indiscretion, in-dis-kre'shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discretion.*] The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion; imprudence; an indiscreet or ill-judged act; a false step.

indiscriminate, in-dis-krim'in-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminate.*] Without discrimination or distinction; confused; promiscuous.—**indiscriminately**, in-dis-krim'in-āt-li, *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; in confusion.—**indiscriminating**, in-dis-krim'in-āting, *p.* and *a.* Not discriminating; not making any distinction.

indispensable, in-dis-pens'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispensable.*] Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.—**indispensableness**, in-dis-pens'a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being indispensable or absolutely necessary.—**indispensably**, in-dis-pens'a-bli, *adv.* In an indispensable manner; absolutely; unavoidably.

indispose, in-dis-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indisposed*, in-dis-pōzd'; ppr. *indisposing*, in-dis-pōz'ing. [Fr. *indisposer*—prefix *in*, not, and *disposer*, to dispose. DISPOSE.] To disincline; to render averse or unfavourable; to disqualify; to affect with indisposition.

indisposed, in-dis-pōzd', *p. a.* Not disposed; disinclined; averse; slightly disordered in health; suffering from indisposition; somewhat ill.—**indisposedness**, in-dis-pōz'ed-nes, *n.* State of being indisposed.

indisposition, in-dis'pō-zi"shon, *n.* [Fr. *indisposition*—prefix *in*, not, and *disposition.*] The state of being indisposed; disinclination; dislike; slight ailment or disorder of the health.

indisputable, in-dis'pūt-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputable.*] Not to be disputed; too evident to admit of dispute; incontestable; unquestionable; undeniable; indubitable; certain; positive.

indisputably, in-dis'pūt-a-bli, *adv.* In an indisputable manner; incontrovertibly; unquestionably; without opposition.

indissociable, in-dis-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissociable.*] Incapable of being dissociated; inseparable.

indissolubility, in-dis'sō-lū-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being indissoluble.

indissoluble, in-dis'sō-lū-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissoluble* = L. *indissolubilis.*] Not capable of being dissolved; that cannot be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; not to be broken; firm; stable.—**indissolubly**, in-dis'sō-lū-bli, *adv.* In an indissoluble manner; so as not to be dissolved or broken.

indissolvable, in-diz-zolv'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissolvable.*] That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble.

indistinct, in-dis-tingkt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinct* = L. *indistinctus.*] Not distinct; not readily distinguishable; faint to the sight; obscure to the mind; not clear; confused; not well defined; imperfect or dim.—**indistinctly**, in-dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly; dimly or obscurely.—**indistinctness**, in-dis-tingkt'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being indistinct.

indistinguishable, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishable.*] Incapable of being distinguished; undistinguishable.

indite, in-dīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indited*, in-dīt'ed; ppr. *inditing*, in-dīt'ing. [O. Fr. *inditer.* INDICT.] To compose or write; to commit to words; to direct or dictate.—v.i. To compose; to write.—**inditement**, in-dīt'ment, *n.* Act of inditing.—**inditer**, in-dīt'er, *n.* One who indites.

indium, in'di-um, *n.* [From the *indigo* lines in its spectrum.] A soft lead-coloured metallic element.

individual, in-di-vid'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *individuel*, fr. L. *individuus*, indivisible—*in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible. DIVIDE.] Subsisting as one indivisible entity or distinct being; single; one; pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing.——*n.* A being or thing forming one of its kind; a single person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being; a person.

individualism, in-di-vid'ū-al-izm, *n.* [*Individual* and *-ism.*] The quality of being individual; individuality; self-interest; a system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political, or religious matters.—**individualistic**, in-di-vid'ū-al-is"tik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by individualism.

individuality, in-di-vid'ū-al"i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *individualité.*] Quality or condition of being individual; separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness; the sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual.

individualize, in-di-vid'ū-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *individualized*, in-di-vid'ū-al-īzd; ppr. *individualizing*, in-di-vid'ū-al-īz-ing. [*Individual* and *-ize.*] To single out; to select or mark as an individual; to distinguish by peculiar or distinctive characters.

individually, in-di-vid'ū-al-li, *adv.* In an individual manner; so far as regards each separately; separately; each by itself.

individuate, in-di-vid'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *individuated*, in-di-vid'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *individuating*, in-di-vid'ū-āt-ing. [L. *individuus*, and *-ate.*] To give the character of individuality to; to individualize.——v.i. To become individual.—**individuation**, in-di-vid'ū-ā"shon, *n.* The act of individuating, or state of being.

indivisibility, in-di-viz'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being indivisible.

indivisible, in-di-viz'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divisible.*] Not divisible; not separable into parts.——*n.* An elementary part or particle.—**indivisibly**, in-di-viz'i-bli, *adv.* In an indivisible manner; so as not to be divisible.

indocile, in-dō'sil or in-dos'il, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *docile* L. *indocilis*, unteachable.] Not docile or teachable; unteachable; intractable.—**indocility**, in-dō-sil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being indocile.

indoctrinate, in-dok'trin-āt, *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *doctrina*, learning. DOCTRINE.] To imbue with any doctrine or principles; to teach; to instruct.—**indoctrination**, in-dok'trin-ā"shon, *n.* Act of indoctrinating.

Indo-European, Indo-Germanic, in'dō-ū-rō-pē"an, in'dō-jēr-man"ik. Same as *Aryan*.

indolence, in' dō-lens, *n.* [Fr. *indolence*, L. *indolentia.* See next.] The condition or quality of being indolent; habitual love of ease; indisposition to labour; laziness; idleness; sluggishness.

indolent, in'dō-lent, *a.* [Fr. *indolent*—L. *in*, not, and *dolens, dolentis*, ppr. of *doleo*, I feel pain (whence *dolour, dole.*)] Habitually idle or indisposed to labour; lazy; slothful; sluggish; idle (person, life); *med.* causing little or no pain (an *indolent* tumour).—**indolently**, in'dō-lent-li, *adv.* In an indolent manner; lazily; idly; slothfully.

indomitable, in-dom'it-a-bl, *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *domito*, freq. of *domo, domitum*, I tame=Fr. *indomptable.* DAUNT, DAME.] Not to be tamed or subdued; unconquerable; untamable; irrepressible.—**indomitableness**, in-dom'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The character or being indomitable.—**indomitably**, in-dom'it-a-bli, *adv.* In an indomitable manner.

indoor, in'dōr, *a.* Being within doors; being within the house.—**indoors**, in'dōrz, *adv.* Within doors; inside a house.

indorse, indorsement, &c. See ENDORSE, &c., which is the more common spelling, except perhaps in legal works.

indubitable, in-dū'bit-a-bl, *a.* [L. *indubitabilis—in*, not, and *dubitabilis*, doubtful. DOUBT.] Not to be doubted; too plain to admit of doubt; unquestionable; evident; incontestable; undeniable.—**indubitably**, in-dū'bit-a-bli, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

induce, in-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *induced*, in-dūst'; ppr. *inducing*, in-dūs'ing. [L. *induco, inductum*, I bring in, lead on, induce —*in*, in, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To lead by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to draw by motives; to impel; to persuade; to actuate; to incite; to instigate; to bring on, bring about, produce, cause (an ailment *induced* by over-study).—**Induced current**, an electric current excited by the presence of another current.—**Induced magnetism**, mag-

netism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which a current is passing is coiled round it.

Inducement, in-dūs'ment, *n.* The act of inducing; that which induces or leads one to act; a consideration that leads to action; a motive; an incentive.

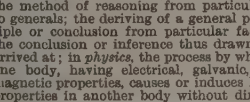
Inducer, in-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who or that which induces.

Inducible, in-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be inferred by induction.

Induct, in-dukt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inducted*, in-dukt'ed; ppr. *inducting*, in-dukt'ing. [L. *inductus*, pp. of *induco*. INDUCE.] To lead or bring in or into; to introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in possession of an ecclesiastical living or other office, with customary ceremonies.

Inductile, in-duk'til, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ductile*.] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

Induction, in-duk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *induction*, L. *inductio*. INDUCE.] The act of inducting; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office; installation; a prologue or prelude; in *logic*, the method of reasoning from particulars to generals; the deriving of a general principle or conclusion from particular facts; the conclusion or inference thus drawn or arrived at; in *physics*, the process by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic properties, causes or induces like properties in another body without direct



Induction Coil.

contact.—**Induction coil**, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction in a coil of wire which is wound round but insulated from another through which currents are made to pass.

Inductional, in-duk'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding by induction; inductive.

Inductive, in-dukt'iv, *a.* Relating to induction; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions by induction (the *inductive* philosophy).—**inductively**, in-dukt'iv-li, *adv.* In an inductive manner; by induction.

Indue, in-dū', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indued*, in-dūd'; ppr. *induing*, in-dū'ing. [L. *induo*, fr. *indu*, old form of *in*, in, and verbal stem seen also in *exuo*, I put off (whence *exuvice*).] To put on; to invest; to clothe; to furnish; to supply with; to endow.—**indument**, in-dū'ment, *n.* The act of induing.

Indulge, in-dulj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indulged*, in-duljd'; ppr. *indulging*, in-dulj'ing. [L. *indulgēre*, to indulge or give one's self up to; origin doubtful.] To give one's self up to; not to restrain or oppose; to give free course to; to gratify by compliance; to humour to excess (to *indulge* children).——*v.i.* To indulge one's self; to practise indulgence; to be self-indulgent.

Indulgence, in-dulj'ens, *n.* [Fr. *indulgence*, L. *indulgentia*.] The act or practice of indulging; an indulgent act; a favour granted; intemperance in eating and drinking; gratification of appetite or desire; readiness to forgive faults; gentleness; tenderness; tolerance; *R. Cath. Ch.* remission, by church authority, to a repentant sinner, of the penance attached to certain sins.

Indulgent, in-dulj'ent, *a.* [L. *indulgens*, *indulgentis*, ppr. of *indulgeo*. See prec.] Prone to indulge or humour; over-compliant; not strict; disposed to leniency or forbearance.—**indulgently**, in-dulj'ent-li, *adv.* In an indulgent manner.

Induplicate, in-dū'pli-kāt, *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *duplicatus*, doubled.] *Bot.* having the edges bent or rolled inward.

Indurate, in'dū-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *indurated*, in'dū-rāt-ed; ppr. *indurating*, in'dū-rāt-ing. [L. *induro*, *induratum*—prefix *in*, intens., and *duro*, I harden, fr. *durus*, hard, whence also *durable*, *durance*, &c.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard.——*v.t.* To make hard; to make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

Induration, in-dū-rā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of hardening, or process of growing hard; hardness of heart; obduracy.

Indusium, in-dū'si-um, *n.*; pl. **indusia**, in-dū'si-a. [L., a tunic or other garment, fr. *induo*, I put on. INDUE.] In *bot.* the covering of the capsules or spore-cases in ferns; *zool.* the case or covering of a larva; *anat.* the amnion.—**Industrial**, in-dū'si-al, *a.* Pertaining to an indusium; composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ.

Industrial, in-dus'tri-al, *a.* [Fr. *industriel*.] Pertaining to industry, or to the products of industry, art, or manufacture. —**Industrial exhibition, museum**, an exhibition, museum of industrial products or manufactures. —**Industrial school**, a school for educating poor neglected children and training them to habits of industry.—**Industrialism**, in-dus'tri-al-izm, *n.* Devotion to or employment in industrial pursuits; development of manufacturing industries.—**industrially**, in-dus'tri-al-li, *adv.* In an industrial manner.

Industrious, in-dus'tri-us, *a.* [Fr. *industrieux*, L. *industriosus*. INDUSTRY.] Given to or characterized by industry; diligent in business or study; always working at something; assiduous; active; characterized by diligence, as habits.—**industriously**, in-dus'tri-us-li, *adv.* In an industrious manner; diligently; actively; assiduously.

Industry, in'dus-tri, *n.* [Fr. *industrie*, L. *industria*, fr. *industrius*, industrious, diligent, fr. *indu*, old form of *in*, and *struo*, I fabricate. STRUCTURE.] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; diligence; assiduity; the industrial arts generally, or any one of them; any productive occupation, especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed; manufacture; trade.

Indwell, in'dwel, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *indwelt*, in'dwelt; ppr. *indwelling*, in'dwel-ing. To dwell or exist inwardly or within some place. —**indweller**, in'dwel-ėr, *n.* One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant.

Inebriant, in-ē'bri-ant, *a.* [L. *inebrians*, *inebriantis*, ppr. of *inebrio*. See next.] Intoxicating.——*n.* Anything that intoxicates.

Inebriate, in-ē'bri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inebriated*, in-ē'bri-āt-ed; ppr. *inebriating*, in-ē'bri-āt-ing. [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatus*—*in*, intens., and *ebrio*, I make drunk, fr. *ebrius*, drunk, whence also *ebriety*; akin *sober*.] To make drunk; to intoxicate; to disorder the senses of; to stupefy the head of.——*n.* An habitual drunkard.—**inebriation**, in'ē-bri-ā''shon, *n.* The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated.—**inebriety**, in-ē-bri'e-ti, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.—**inebrious**, in-ē'bri-us, *a.* Drunk; tipsy.

Inedited, in-ed'it-ed, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *edited*.] Not edited; unpublished.

Ineffable, in-ef'fa-bl, *a.* [L. *ineffabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *effabilis*, speakable, fr. *effor*, I speak out or utter—*effor* ex, out, and *for*, I speak. FATE.] Incapable of being expressed in words; unutterable; unspeakable; indescribable.—**ineffably**, in-ef'fa-bli, *adv.* In an ineffable manner; unutterably; unspeakably.

Ineffaceable, in-ef-fās'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effaceable*.] Incapable of being effaced. — **Ineffaceably**, in-ef-fās'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable; indelibly.

Ineffective, in-ef-fekt'iv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effective*.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless; impotent; wanting energy.—**ineffectively**, in-ef-fekt'iv-li, *adv.* In an ineffective manner. — **ineffectiveness**, in-ef-fekt'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being ineffective; inefficiency.

Ineffectual, in-ef-fekt'ū-al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effectual*.] Not effectual; inefficient; impotent; fruitless; weak. — **ineffectually**, in-ef-fekt'ū-al-li, *adv.* In an ineffectual manner.

Inefficacious, in-ef'fi-kā''shus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacious*.] Not efficacious; not producing the effect desired; of inadequate power.—**inefficaciously**, in-ef'fi-kā''shus-li, *adv.* In an inefficacious manner. —**inefficaciousness**, **inefficacy**, in-ef'fi-kā''shus-nes, in-ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* Want of efficacy; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

Inefficiency, in-ef-fi'shen-si, *n.* [*Inefficient* and *-cy*. See next.] The condition or quality of being inefficient; inefficacy.

Inefficient, in-ef-fi'shent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficient*.] Not efficient; not producing the effect desired; inefficacious; not active; effecting nothing; incompetent.—**inefficiently**, in-ef-fi'shent-li, *adv.* In an efficient manner.

Inelastic, in-ē-las'tik, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elastic*.] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.—**inelasticity**, in-ē'las-tis''i-ti, *n.* The absence of elasticity; quality of being inelastic.

Inelegance, **inelegancy**, in-el'ē-gans, in-el'ē-gan-si, *n.* [Fr. *inélégance*, L.L. *inelegantia*. See next.] The condition or quality of being inelegant; want of elegance; an inelegant point or feature.

Inelegant, in-el'ē-gant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elegant* = Fr. *inélégant*, L. *inelegans*.] Not elegant; wanting elegance, beauty, polish, or refinement; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. — **inelegantly**, in-el'ē-gant-li, *adv.* In an inelegant manner.

Ineligibility, in-el'i-ji-bil''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *inéligibilité*.] State or quality of being ineligible; incapacity of being elected.

Ineligible, in-el'i-ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eligible* = Fr. *inéligible*.] Not eligible; not capable of being elected; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.—**ineligibly**, in-el'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

Ineloquent, in-el'ō-kwent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eloquent*.] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence.

Inept, in-ept', *a.* [L. *ineptus*, improper, foolish—*in*, not, and *aptus*, apt, fit, suitable. ART.] Unsuitable; improper; unbecoming; foolish; silly; nonsensical.

Ineptitude, in-ept'i-tūd, *n.* [L.L. *ineptitudo*. See prec.] The condition or quality of being inept; unfitness; inaptitude; foolishness; silliness.

Ineptly, in-ept'li, *adv.* In an inept manner; unsuitably; foolishly.

Inequable, in-ē'kwa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equable* = L. *inæquabilis*.] Not equable; unequable.

Inequality, in-ē-kwol'i-ti, *n.* [L. *inæqualitas*, fr. *inæqualis*, unequal—prefix *in*, not, and *æqualis*, equal.] The condition of being unequal; want of equality; unevenness; want of levelness; an elevation or depression in a surface; inadequacy; diversity; disparity of rank, station, or condition.

Inequitable, in-ek'wit-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equitable*.] Not equitable; not just or fair.—**inequitably**, in-ek'wit-a-bli, *adv.* In an equitable manner; unfairly; unjustly.

Inequity, in-ek'wi-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equity*.] Unfairness; injustice; want of equity.

Ineradicable, in-ē-rad'i-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eradicable*.] Incapable of being eradicated.—**ineradicably**, in-ē-rad'i-ka-bli, *adv.* So as not to be eradicated.

Inert, in-ert', *a.* [L. *iners*, *inertis*, unskilled, inactive—*in*, not, and *ars*, *artis*, art. ART.] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; inanimate; lifeless; not moving or acting; indisposed to move or act; sluggish; inactive.

Inertia, in-ėr'shi-a, *n.* [L. See prec.] Passiveness; inactivity; inertness; sluggishness; in *physics*, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no external cause

occurs to change that state: called also *vis inertiæ*.

inertly, in-ėrt'li, *adv.* In an inert manner; sluggishly.

inertness, in-ėrt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being inert; sluggishness.

inescapable, in-es-kāp'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *escapable*.] Not to be escaped; inevitable.

inessential, in-es-sen'shal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *essential*.] Not essential; unessential.

inestimable, in-es'tim-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *estimable*; L. *inestimabilis*.] That cannot be estimated; being above all price; invaluable; priceless.—**inestimably**, in-es'tim-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated.

inevitable, in-ev'it-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *inévitable*. L. *inevitabilis*, fr. *in*, not, and *evito*, I avoid —*e*, out, and *vito*, I shun.] Not to be avoided; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion; certain to befall.—**inevitably**, in-ev'it-a-bli, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

inexact, in-egz-akt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

inexcusable, in-eks-kūz'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excusable*.] Not to be excused or justified; unjustifiable; unpardonable; indefensible.—**inexcusableness**, in-eks-kūz'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being inexcusable.

inexcusably, in-eks-kūz'a-bli, *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; beyond excuse or justification.

inexhaustibility, in-egz-ast'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being inexhaustible.

inexhaustible, in-egz-ast'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being exhausted or spent; unfailing.—**inexhaustibly**, in-egz-ast'i-bli, *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

inexorable, in-eks'ōr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *inexorable*, L. *inexorabilis—in*, not, *ex*, out, and *oro*, I speak, I entreat, fr. *ōs*, *oris*, the mouth. ORAL.] Not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined to yield to supplication; unbending; inflexible; unrelenting; implacable.—**inexorably**, in-eks'ōr-a-bli, *adv.* In an inexorable manner.

inexpedience, **inexpediency**, in-eks-pē'di-ens, in-eks-pē'di-en-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being inexpedient.

inexpedient, in-eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expedient*.] Not expedient; unsuitable to time and place; not advisable or judicious.—**inexpediently**, in-eks-pē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In an inexpedient manner.

inexpensive, in-eks-pen'siv, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and *expensive*.] Not expensive.—**inexpensively**, in-eks-pen'siv-li, *adv.* In an inexpensive manner; with little expense.

inexperience, in-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *experience*.] Want of experience.—**inexperienced**, in-eks-pē'ri-enst, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled; unpractised.

inexpert, in-eks-pėrt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expert*.] Not expert; not skilled.—**inexpertness**, in-eks-pėrt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being inexpert.

inexpiable, in-eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expiable*; L. *inexpiabilis*.] That cannot be expiated or atoned for; that admits of no atonement; unpardonable.—**inexpiably**, in-eks'pi-a-bli, *adv.* In an inexpiable manner.

inexplicability, in-eks'pli-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being inexplicable.

inexplicable, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicable*; L. *inexplicabilis*.] That cannot be explained or interpreted; unaccountable; mysterious. — **inexplicably**, in-eks'pli-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; unaccountably.

inexplicit, in-eks-plis'it, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicit*.] Not explicit; not clear in statement.

inexplosive, in-eks-plō'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explosive*.] Not liable to explode.

——*n.* A substance which is not liable to explode.

inexpressible, in-eks-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressible*.] Not to be expressed; unspeakable; unutterable; indescribable.—**inexpressibles**, in-eks-pres'i-blz, *n. pl.* A colloquial euphemism for trousers.—**inexpressibly**, in-eks-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In an inexpressible manner.

inexpressive, in-eks-pres'iv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressive*.] Not expressive; wanting in expression; inexpressible; ineffable.—**inexpressiveness**, in-eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being inexpressive.

inextinguishable, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinguishable*.] That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.

inextinguishably, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv.* In an inextinguishable manner.

inextricable, in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extricable*; L. *inextricabilis*.] Not to be extricated or disentangled; not permitting extrication. — **inextricably**, in-eks'tri-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inextricable manner.

infallibilism, in-fal'i-bil-izm, *n.* [*Infall.ble* and *-ism.*] Adherence to the dogma of the infallibility of the pope.—**infallibilist**, in-fal'i-bil-ist, *n.* One who maintains the infallibility of the pope.

infallibility, in-fal'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being infallible; exemption from liability to error.—Infallibility of the pope, the R. Catholic dogma established as an article of faith in 1870, that the pope, when speaking as pope upon matters of faith or morals, is infallible.

infallible, in-fal'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fallible*.] Not fallible; not capable of erring; not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain.—**infallibly**, in-fal'i-bli, *adv.* In an infallible manner; to a certainty; undoubtedly.

infamous, in'fa-mus, *a.* [L. *infâmis—in*, not, and *fama*, fame. INFAMY.] Having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously vile; base; scandalous; odious; detestable; shameful; branded with infamy.—**infamously**, in'fa-mus-li, *adv.* In an infamous manner; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

infamy, in'fa-mi, *n.* [L. *infamia*, ill fame, ill report, fr. *infâmis*, infamous—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame. FAME.] Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous; shamefulness; disgracefulness; extreme vileness.

infancy, in'fan-si, *n.* [*Infant* and *-cy*=L. *infantia*.] State of being an infant; early childhood; in law, the period from birth to the age of twenty-one years; nonage; minority; the first age of anything.

infant, in'fant, *n.* [Fr. *enfant*, L. *infans*, *infantis*, that cannot speak, an infant—prefix *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak. FAME.] A child in the first two or three years of its life; one under twenty-one years of age in a legal sense.——*a.* Pertaining to infants or infancy; young.

infanta, in-fän'tä, *n.* [INFANT.] In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood except the eldest.—**infante**, in-fän'tä, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king except the eldest.

infanticidal, in-fant'i-sīd"al, *a.* Relating to infanticide.

infanticide, in-fant'i-sīd, *n.* [L. *infanticidium*, the crime, *infanticida*, the perpetrator—*infans*, *infantis*, an infant, and *cædo*, I kill.] Child murder; the intentional killing of an infant; a slayer of infants.

infantile, **infantine**, in'fant-īl, in'fant-in, *a.* [*Infant* and *-ile*, *-ine*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

infantry, in'fant-ri, *n.* [Fr. *infanterie*, It. *infanteria*, infantry (lit. a band of youths), fr. *infante*, a young person, originally an infant. INFANT.] The soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry.

infatuate, in-fa'tū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infatuated*, in-fa'tū-āt-ed; ppr. *infatuating*, in-fa'tū-āt-ing. [L. *infatuo*, *infatuatum*, I make foolish—prefix *in*, intens., and *fatuus*, foolish (whence *fatuous*). FATUOUS.] To make foolish; to befool; to affect with folly; to inspire with an extravagant passion, too obstinate to be controlled.

infatuated, in-fa'tū-āt-ed, *p. a.* Affected with infatuation or folly; besotted; inspired with foolish passion.

infatuation, in-fa'tū-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *infatuation*, L.L. *infatuatio*.] Act of infatuating or state of being infatuated; extreme folly; foolish passion.

infeasible, in-fē'zi-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *feasible*.] Not feasible; impracticable.

infect, in-fekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infected*, in-fekt'ed; ppr. *infecting*, in-fekt'ing. [Fr. *infecter*, fr. L. *inficio*, *infectum*, I put in, I stain—*in*, into, and *facio*, I do. FACT.] To taint with disease; to contaminate with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt.

infection, in-fek'shon, *n.* Act or process of infecting; communication of disease; contagion; the thing which infects; *fig.* that which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication; contamination.

infectious, **infective**, in-fek'shus, in-fek'tiv, *a.* [*Infection* and *-ous*, *-ive*.] Capable of infecting; contagious; corrupting or contaminating; easily diffused or spread from person to person.—**infectiously**, in-fek'shus-li, *adv.* By infection; in an infectious manner. — **infectiousness**, in-fek'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being infectious.

infecund, in-fē'kund, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fecund*; L. *infecundus*.] Not fecund; unfruitful; barren.—**infecundity**, in-fē-kun'di-ti, *n.* State of being infecund.

infeftment, in-feft'ment, *n.* The Scotch equivalent of *Enfeoffment*.

infelicitous, in-fē-lis'i-tus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *felicitous*.] Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.

infelicity, in-fē-lis'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *felicity*; L. *infelicitas*.] The state of being unhappy; unhappiness.

infelt, in'felt, *a.* Felt within or deeply.

infeoff, in-fef'. To enfeoff.

infer, in-fėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inferred*, in-fėrd'; ppr. *inferring*, in-fėr'ing. [Fr. *inférer*, L. *inferre*, to bring in or on—*in*, in, and *fero*, I bear, carry, or bring. FERTILE.] To gather or derive either by induction or deduction; to deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence; to conclude or arrive at by reasoning.

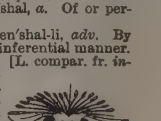
inferable, in-fėr'a-bl, *a.* That may be inferred from premises; deducible; derivable.

inference, in'fėr-ens, *n.* [Fr. *inférence*, L.L. *inferentia*. INFER.] The act of inferring; that which is inferred; a conclusion drawn; deduction; consequence.

inferential, in-fėr-en'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an inference.

inferentially, in-fėr-en'shal-li, *adv.* By way of inference; in an inferential manner.

inferior, in-fē'ri-ėr, *a.* [L. compar. fr. *inferus*, low; akin *infernal*.] Lower in place, station, age, rank, value, importance, or the like; subordinate; *bot.* growing below some other organ; *astron.* situated or occurring between the earth and the sun (the *inferior* planets).—— *n.* A person who is lower in station, rank, importance, or the like.


Inferior Ovary.

inferiority, in-fē'ri-or"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being inferior.

inferiorly, in-fē'ri-ėr-li, *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on an inferior part.

infernal, in-fėr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *infernal*, L.L. *infernalis*, fr. L. *infernus*, infernal, fr. *inferus*, below, akin to *infra*, beneath.] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell; very wicked and detestable; hellish; devilish; diabolical.—**Infernal machine**, a machine or apparatus of an explosive nature, contrived

for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.—— n. An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions.—**infernally**, in-fêr'nal-li, *adv.* In an infernal way; detestably.

inferrible, in-fêr'i-bl, *a.* That may be inferred; inferable.

infertile, in-fer'tĭl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fertile.*] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren. — **infertilely**, in-fer'tĭl-li, *adv.* In an infertile manner.—**infertility**, in-fêr-tĭl'i-ti, *n.* The condition of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness.

infest, in-fest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infested*, in-fest'ed; ppr. *infesting*, in-fest'ing. [Fr. *infester*, fr. L. *infestare*, to attack, to molest, fr. *infestus*, hostile—*in*, in, and same root as *fendo* in *offendo*, *defendo*, I offend, defend.] To make hostile attacks or depredations on; to attack; to molest; to harass; to annoy continually.—**infestation**, in-fest-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *infestatio.*] The act of infesting.

infendation, in-fū-dā'shon, *n.* [L. *in*, into, and *feudum*, a fief.] The act of putting in possession of an estate in fee; the granting of tithes to laymen.

infidel, in'fi-del, *n.* [Fr. *infidèle*, L. *infidēlis*, faithless, unbelieving—prefix *in*, not, and *fidēlis*, faithful. FIDELITY.] A disbeliever; a sceptic; one who does not believe in God or in Christianity, or has no religious faith; an atheist; any one regarded as not holding the true faith.—— a. Unbelieving; sceptical.

infidelity, in-fi-del'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *infidélité*, L. *infidelitas.* See prec.] Want of faith or belief; atheism or disbelief in God or in the truths of revealed religion; unbelief; scepticism; unfaithfulness to married persons; unfaithfulness to a charge or moral obligation; dishonesty; treachery.

infilter, in-fil'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infiltered*, in-fil'tėrd; ppr. *infiltering*, in-fil'tėr-ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and *filter.*] To filter in; to percolate; to infiltrate.

infiltrate, in-fil'trāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *infiltrated*, in-fil'trāt-ed; ppr. *infiltrating*, in-fil'trāt-ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and *filtrate.*] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance; to percolate.

infiltration, in-fil-trā'shon, *n.* Act or process of infiltrating; that which infiltrates.

infinite, in'fi-nit, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *finite*; L. *infinitus.*] Not finite; without limits or bounds; boundless; illimitable; interminable; endless; not circumscribed or limited in any way; vast; immense.—— n. The Infinite Being; the Almighty; that which is infinite; infinite space. — **infinitely**, in'fi-nit-li, *adv.* In an infinite manner; immensely; beyond all comparison.

infinitesimal, in'fi-ni-tes'i-mal, *a.* [Fr. *infinitésimal*, as if fr. a L. form *infinitesimus*, fr. *infinitus*, infinite.] Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.—— n. An infinitely small quantity; that which is less than any assignable quantity. — **infinitesimally**, in'fi-nites'i-mal-li, *adv.* To an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.

infinitival, in-fin'it-iv-al, *a.* [*Infinitive* and *-al.*] Belonging to the infinitive mood.

infinitive, in-fin'it-iv, *a.* [*Infinite* and *-ive*; L. *infinitivus*, infinite, unlimited.] Designating a mood of the verb which expresses action without limitation of person or number, as, *to love.*—— n. The infinitive mood.—**infinitively**, in-fin'it-iv-li, *adv.* In the manner of an infinitive mood.

infinitude, in-fin'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *infinitude*, fr. L. *infinitus*, infinite.] The quality or state of being infinite; infinite extent; immensity; greatness; boundless number.

infinity, in-fin'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *infinité*, L. *infinitas*, fr. *infinitus*, infinite.] State or quality of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, power, excellence, &c.; boundlessness; immensity; indefinite extent; endless or indefinite number.

infirm, in-fėrm', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *firm*; L. *infirmus*, weak, feeble.] Not firm; weak; feeble; weak, as regards health or body; sickly; enfeebled; irresolute.

infirmary, in-fėrm'a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *infirmerie*, L.L. *infirmarium*, fr. L. *infirmus*, infirm.] A place where the infirm or the sick and injured are lodged and nursed; a hospital.

infirmity, in-fėrm'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *infirmité*, L. *infirmitas.*] The state of being infirm; an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness of mind or of resolution; failing; fault; foible; malady; defect.

infirmly, in-fėrm'li, *adv.* In an infirm manner. — **infirmness**, in-fėrm'nes, *n.* The state of being infirm.

infix, in-fiks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infixed*, in-fikst'; ppr. *infixing*, in-fiks'ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and *fix*; L. *infigo*, *infixum*—*in*, in, into, and *figo*, I fix.] To fix or fasten in; to set in; to fasten in something; to implant or fix, as principles, &c.—— n. in'fiks. A part of a word similar to a prefix or suffix, but inserted in the body of the word.

inflame, in-flām', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inflamed*, in-flāmd'; ppr. *inflaming*, in-flām'ing. [L. *inflammo* — *in*, in, and *flamma*, flame. FLAME.] To set on fire; to kindle; to redden or make fiery; to excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; to incense; to irritate; to provoke; to exasperate; in *med.* to make morbidly red, hot, and swollen.—— v.i. To grow hot, angry, and painful; to take fire.

inflammability, **inflammableness**, in-flam'a-bil''i-ti, in-flam'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inflammable.

inflammable, in-flam'a-bl, *a.* [INFLAME.] That may be inflamed or set on fire; easily kindled; combustible. — **inflammably**, in-flam'a-bli, *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

inflammation, in-flam-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *inflammation*, L. *inflammatio.* INFLAME.] Act of inflaming; state of being inflamed; a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and feverish symptoms.

inflammatory, in-flam'a-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *inflammatoire.* INFLAME.] Tending to inflame; pertaining to inflammation; tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition.

inflate, in-flāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inflated*, in-flāt'ed; ppr. *inflating*, in-flāt'ing. [L. *inflo*, *inflatus*—*in*, in, and *flo*, I blow. FLATULENT.] To swell or distend by injecting air; to fill with the breath; to swell; to puff up; to elate; to raise above the real or normal value. — **inflated**, in-flāt'ed, *p.a.* Puffed up; tumid; turgid; bombastic; unduly raised in price.

inflation, in-flā'shon, *n.* [L. *inflatio.* INFLATE.] Act of inflating or state of being inflated; state of being distended with air; state of being puffed up, as with vanity.

inflatus, in-flā'tus, *n.* [L., fr. *inflo*, *inflatum.* INFLATE.] A blowing or breathing in; inspiration.

inflect, in-flekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inflected*, in-flekt'ed; ppr. *inflecting*, in-flekt'ing. [L. *inflecto—in*, in, and *flecto*, I bend, bow, or curve. FLEXURE.] To bend; to turn from a direct line or course; in *grammar*, to go over the inflections of; to decline or conjugate; to modulate, as the voice.

inflection, in-flek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *inflexion*, L. *inflexio*, *inflectio.* INFLECT.] Act of inflecting or state of being inflected; the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; modulation or rise and fall of the voice; in *optics*, deflection or diffraction. — **inflectional**, in-flek'shonal, *a.* Relating to or having inflection.

inflective, in-flekt'iv, *a.* [*Inflect* and *-ive.*] Having the power of inflecting; having grammatical inflection.

inflexed, in-flekst', *a.* [L. *inflexus*, fr. *inflecto.* INFLECT.] Bent; curved; bent inward.

inflexibility, **inflexibleness**, in-fleks'i-bil''i-ti, in-fleks'i-bl-nes, *n.* [Fr. *inflexibilité*, L.L. *inflexibilitas.*] Quality of being inflexible; firmness of purpose; unbending pertinacity or obstinacy.

inflexible, in-fleks'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *flexible*=Fr. *inflexible*, L. *inflexibilis.*] That cannot be bent; firm in purpose; unbending; unyielding; pertinacious; obstinate; inexorable; unalterable.—**inflexibleness**, in-fleks'i-bl-nes, *n.* Inflexibility. —**inflexibly**, in-fleks'i-bli, *adv.* In an inflexible manner; firmly; inexorably.

inflexion, in-flek'shon. See INFLECTION.

inflict, in-flikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inflicted*, in-flikt'ed; ppr. *inflicting*, in-flikt'ing. [L. *infligo*, *inflictum—in*, in, upon, and *fligo*, I strike, as in *afflict*, *conflict.* CONFLICT.] To cause to bear or suffer from; to cause to feel or experience; to impose, as pain, disgrace, punishment.—**inflicter**, in-flikt'ėr, *n.* One who inflicts.

infliction, in-flik'shon, *n.* [Fr. *infliction*, L. *inflictio.*] Act of inflicting; punishment inflicted; calamity; severe visitation.

inflictive, in-flikt'iv, *a.* [*Inflict* and *-ive.*] Tending or able to inflict.

inflorescence, in-flō-res'ens, *n.* [From L. *inflorescens*, ppr. of *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom—*in*, intens., and *florescere*, to begin to blossom. FLOURISH.] A flowering; a mode of flowering, or the manner in which blossoms are supported on their footstalks or peduncles.

inflow, in'flō, *n.* [*In* and *flow.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

influence, in'flu-ens, *n.* [Fr. *influence*, lit. in-flowing, L.L. *influentia*, fr. L. *influens*, *influentis*, ppr. of *influo*, I flow in—*in*, in, *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] A flowing in†; agency or power serving to affect, modify, or sway in some way; ability or power sufficient to produce some effect; sway; effect; power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like; acknowledged ascendency with people in power.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *influenced*, in'flu-enst; ppr. *influencing*, in'flu-ens-ing. To exercise influence on; to modify or affect in some way; to act on; to bias; to sway.

influent, in'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *influens*, *influentis.* INFLUENCE.] Flowing in.

influential, in-flu-en'shal, *a.* [From *influence.*] Exerting influence, physical or other; possessing power or influence.—**influentially**, in-flu-en'shal-li, *adv.* In an influential manner.

influenza, in-flu-en'za, *n.* [It. *influenza*, lit. influence. INFLUENCE.] An epidemic catarrh or cold of an aggravated kind.

influx, in'fluks, *n.* [L. *influxus*, fr. *influo.* INFLUENCE.] Act of flowing in; infusion; inflow; a coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; the point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea.

influxion, in-fluk'shon, *n.* [L. *influxio*, *influxionis.* See prec.] Infusion; intromission; influx.

infold, in-fōld', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infolded*, in-fōld'ed; ppr. *infolding*, in-fōld'ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and *fold.*] To fold in; to involve; to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose; to clasp with the arms; to embrace.

inform, in-fôrm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *informed*, in-fôrmd'; ppr. *informing*, in-fôrm'ing. [Fr. *informer*, to apprise, L. *informare*, to shape, to conceive, to describe—*in*, in, on (or intens.), and *forma*, I form, fr. *forma*, form.] To give form or shape to; to inspire and give life to; to actuate with vitality; to animate; to communicate knowledge to; to instruct, teach, enlighten, tell, acquaint, apprise (to *inform* a person *of* something).—— v.i. To give information.—**To inform against**, to communicate facts by way of accusation against.

informal, in-fôrm'al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *formal.*] Not in the regular or usual form or mode; not with the official, conventional, or customary forms; without ceremony.

informality, in-fôrm-al'i-ti, *n.* [See prec.] Quality of being informal; want of regular or customary form, mode, rule, or order.

informally, in-fôrm'al-li, *adv.* In an informal manner; without the usual forms.

informant, in-fôrm'ant, *n.* [L. *informans*, *informantis*, ppr. of *informo.* INFORM.] One who informs; an informer; an accuser.

information, in-fôrm-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *in-*

formation, L. *informatio*. INFORM.] The act of informing; news or intelligence communicated by word or writing; intelligence, notice, word; knowledge derived from reading or instruction, or gathered in any way; a statement of facts laid before a court of justice; a charge or accusation before a magistrate.

informatory, **informative**, in-fôrm'a-to-ri, in-fôrm'a-tiv, *a.* Affording knowledge or information; instructive.

informer, in-fôrm'ér, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence; one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law; one who makes a practice of informing against others for the sake of gain.

infracostal, in-fra-kos'tal, *a.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and *costa*, rib.] Situated beneath the ribs.

infraction, in-frak'shon, *n.* [L. *infractio*, *infractionis*, a breaking in pieces, fr. *infringo*, *infractum*. INFRINGE.] The act of infringing; breach; violation; infringement.

infra-maxillary, in-fra-mak'sil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and *maxilla*, a jaw.] *Anat.* situated under the jaw; belonging to the lower jaw.

infra-mundane, in-fra-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and *mundus*, the world.] Lying or being beneath the world.

infrangible, in-fran'ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *frangible*.] Not to be broken or separted into parts; not to be violated.

infra-orbital, in-fra-or'bi-tal, *a.* [Prefix *infra*, beneath, and *orbit*.] *Anat.* situated below the orbit.

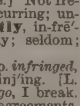
infra-scapular, in-fra-skap'ū-lêr, *a.* [Prefix *infra*, beneath, and *scapula*.] *Anat.* below or beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade.

infrequency, in-frē'kwen-si, *n.* [See next.] State of being infrequent; uncommonness; rareness.

infrequent, in-frē'kwent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *frequent*; L. *infrequens*.] Not frequent; seldom happening or occurring; unfrequent; rare. — **infrequently**, in-frē'kwent-li, *adv.* Not frequently; seldom; rarely.

infringe, in-frinj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infringed*, in-frinjd'; ppr. *infringing*, in-frinj'ing. [L. *infringo—in*, intens., and *frango*, I break. FRACTION.] To break, as laws, agreements, or contracts; to violate; to transgress; to contravene; to neglect to fulfil or obey.— v.i. To encroach: followed by *on* or *upon*.

infringement, in-frinj'ment, *n.* Act of infringing; breach; infraction; violation; encroachment.



Infula, from a statue of Isis.

infula, in'fū-la, *n.*; pl. **infulæ**, in'fū-lē. [L.] A sort of headdress worn by ancient Roman priests, &c.; a pendant to a bishop's mitre.

infundibuliar, **infundibulate**, **infundibuliform**, in-fun-dib'ū-lêr, in-fun-dib'ū-lāt, in-fun-dib'ū-li-form, *a.* [From L. *infundibulum*, a funnel—*in*, in, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] Having the form of a funnel.

infuriate, in-fū'ri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infuriated*, in-fū'ri-āt-ed; ppr. *infuriating*, in-fū'ri-āt-ing. [L. L. *infurio*, *infuriatus*—L. *in*, intens., and *furia*, rage, madness. FURY.] To madden; to render furious or mad; to enrage.—a. Enraged; mad; raging.

infuse, in-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infused*, in-fūzd'; ppr. *infusing*, in-fūz'ing. [Fr. *infuser*, fr. L. *infundo*, *infusus—in*, in, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] To pour in or into, as a liquid; to instil, as principles; to pour into the mind; to introduce; to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting solutions or medicinal qualities.

infusibility, in-fūz'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being infusible.

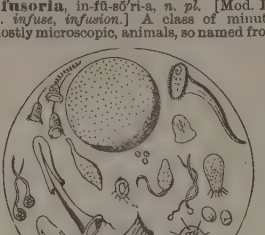
infusible, in-fūz'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion.

infusible, in-fūz'i-bl, *a.* [*Infuse* and *-ible*.] That may be infused.

infusion, in-fū'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *infusion*, L. *infusio*.] The act or process of infusing or instilling; that which is infused or instilled; something mixed in or mingled; liquor obtained by infusing or steeping.

infusive, in-fūs'iv, *a.* [*Infuse* and *-ive*.] Having the power of infusion.

infusoria, in-fū-sō'ri-a, *n. pl.* [Mod. L., fr. *infuse*, *infusion*.] A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animals, so named from



Magnified Drop of Water, showing Infusoria, &c.

being frequently developed in organic infusions.—**infusorial**, **infusory**, in-fū-sō'ri-al, in-fū'so-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the infusoria; composed of or containing infusoria.—**infusorian**, in-fū-sō'ri-an, *n.* One of the infusoria

ingathering, in'gath-ėr-ing, *n.* A gathering in; harvest.

ingeminate, in-jem'i-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingeminated*, in-jem'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *ingeminating*, in-jem'i-nāt-ing. [L. *ingemino*, *ingeminatum—in*, intens., and *gemino*, I double. GEMINATE.] To double or repeat.—a. Redoubled; repeated.

ingenerate, in-jen'ėr-āt, *a.* [L. *ingenero*, *ingeneratus — in*, and *genero*, I generate.] Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred.

ingenious, in-jē'ni-us, *a.* [Fr. *ingénieux*, L. *ingeniosus*, able, ingenious, fr. *ingenium*, ability, inborn power, capacity—*in*, in, and root *gen*, to beget; akin *ingenuity*, *ingenuous*; *engine* is of same origin. GENUS.] Possessed of cleverness or ability; having the faculty of invention; apt in contriving; contrived with ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; witty or well conceived.—**ingeniously**, in-jē'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity.—**ingeniousness**, in-jē'ni-us-nes, *n.* Ingenuity.

ingenuity, in-jen-ū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *ingénuité*, L. *ingenuitas*, fr. *ingenuus*, ingenuous. INGENUOUS.] Ingenuousness†; the quality of being ingenious; ready invention; skill in contrivance. [In form, though not in the modern meaning, this word belongs to the next entry, *ingenuous* and *ingenious* being formerly confused.]

ingenuous, in-jen'ū-us, *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, inborn, freeborn, ingenuous—*in*, in, and root *gen*, to produce. INGENIOUS, INGENUITY.] Honourable, noble, or generous†; open, frank, or candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; of persons or things.—**ingenuously**, in-jen'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; frankly; openly; candidly.—**ingenuousness**, in-jen'ū-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness.

ingest, in-jest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingested*, in-jest'ed; ppr. *ingesting*, in-jest'ing. [L. *ingero*, *ingestum—in*, into, and *gero*, I bear. GESTURE.] To throw into the stomach.—**ingesta**, in-jest'a, *n.pl.* Substances absorbed by or taken into an animal body.

inglorious, in-glō'ri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *glorious*=L. *inglorius*.] Not glorious; without renown or fame; obscure; not bringing honour or glory; shameful; disgraceful.

ingloriously, in-glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an inglorious manner.

ingluvies, in-glū'vi-ēz, *n.* [L.] The crop or craw of birds; the stomach of ruminants.

ingoing, in'gō-ing, *n.* A going in; entrance.——a. Entering in.

ingot, in'got, *n.* [From *in* and A. Sax. *geótan*=D. *gieten*, Icel. *gjóta*, G. *giessen*, Goth. *giutan*, to pour; originally meaning a mass of molten metal. GUSH.] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

ingraft, in-grāft', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingrafted*, in-grāft'ed; ppr. *ingrafting*. in-grāft'ing. [*In*, in, on, and *graft*.] To graft; to attach by grafting; hence, to insert; to introduce; to set or fix deeply and firmly.

ingrail, in-grāl', *v.t.* To engrail.

ingrain, in-grān', *v.t.* To engrain.

ingrate, in'grāt, *n.* [Fr. *ingrat*, fr. L. *ingratus*, ungrateful—*in*, not, and *gratus*, grateful. GRATEFUL.] An ungrateful person.

ingratiate, in-grā'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingratiated*, in-grā'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *ingratiating*, in-grā'shi-āt-ing. [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour. GRACE.] To get into another's good-will, confidence, or kindness; to recommend; to insinuate: always *refl.*

ingratitude, in-grat'i-tūd, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *gratitude*.] Want of gratitude; want of thankfulness for favours; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.

ingredient, in-grē'di-ent, *n.* [Fr. *ingrédient*, L. *ingrediens*, *ingredientis*, ppr. of *ingredior*, I go in—*in*, into, and *gradior*, I go. GRADE.] That which enters into a compound or is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element, component, or constituent.

ingress, in'gres, *n.* [L. *ingressus*, a going into, fr. *ingredior*. INGREDIENT.] A going or entering into; entrance; power of entrance; means of entering.—**ingression**, in-gresh'on, *n.* [L. *ingressio*.] The act of entering; entrance.

inguinal, in'gwin-al, *a.* [L. *inguinalis*, fr. *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin.

ingulf, in-gulf', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingulfed*, in-gulft'; ppr *ingulfing*, in-gulf'ing. [*In* and *gulf*.] To swallow up, as in a gulf or whirlpool; to absorb; to overwhelm by swallowing.—**ingulfment**, in-gulf'ment, *n.* The act of ingulfing.

ingurgitate, in-gėr'ji-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingurgitated*, in-gėr'ji-tāt-ed; ppr. *ingurgitating*, in-gėr'ji-tāt-ing. [L. *ingurgito*, *ingurgitatus—in*, and *gurges*, *gurgitis*, a whirlpool, a gulf; akin to *gurgle*, *gorge*. GORGE.] To ingulf; to swallow up.—— v.i. To drink largely; to swill.

inhabit, in-ha'bit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhabited*, in-ha'bit-ed; ppr *inhabiting*, in-ha'bit-ing. [L. *inhabito*, I inhabit—*in*, in, and *habito*, I dwell. HABIT.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.—— v.i. To dwell; to live; to abide.

inhabitable, in-ha'bit-a-bl, *a.* [L. *inhabitabilis*.] That may be inhabited; habitable; capable of affording habitation.

inhabitant, in-ha'bit-ant, *n.* [L. *inhabitans*, *inhabitantis*, ppr. of *inhabito*.] One who inhabits; a resident; a dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place.

inhabitation, in-ha'bi-tā'shon, *n.* The act of inhabiting; an abode.—**inhabiter**, in-ha'bit-ėr, *n.* One who inhabits; an inhabitant (N. T.).

inhalation, in-ha-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *inhalatio*.] Act of inhaling or drawing into the lungs; that which is inhaled.

inhale, in-hāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhaled*, in-hāld'; ppr. *inhaling*, in-hāl'ing. [L. *inhalo—in*, in, into, and *halo*, I breathe. EXHALE.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in.—**inhalant**, **inhalent**, in-hāl'ant, in-hāl'ent, *a.* Inhaling.—**inhaler**, in-hāl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which inhales; an apparatus for inhaling vapours and volatile substances, as steam, vapour of chloroform, &c.; a respirator.

inharmonious, in-här-mō'ni-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *harmonious*.] Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant. — **inhar-**

monlously, in-här-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an inharmonious manner; discordantly.

inhere, in-hēr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inhered*, in-hērd'; ppr. *inhering*, in-hēr'ing. [L. *inhæreo, inhæsum—in*, in, and *hæreo*, I stick, as in *adhere, cohere, hesitate.*] To exist or be fixed in; to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate.

inherence, inherency, in-hēr'ens, in-hēr'en-si, *n.* [Fr. *inhérence.* See prec.] The state of inhering; existence in something.

inherent, in-hēr'ent, *a.* [Fr. *inhérent*, L. *inhærens, inhærentis*, ppr. of *inhæreo.* INHERE.] Inhering; inseparable; existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; naturally pertaining; innate; inborn; inbred; inwrought.—**inherently**, in-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an inherent manner; by inherence.

inherit, in-he'rit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inherited*, in-he'rit-ed; ppr. *inheriting*, in-he'rit-ing. [O. Fr. *enheriter*, L. *inhæreditare*, to inherit, fr. *in*, in, and *hæres, hæredis*, an heir. HEIR.] To come into possession of as an heir; to take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession; to receive by nature from a progenitor; to hold as belonging to one's lot.——*v.i.* To take or have possession of property.

inheritable, in-he'rit-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being inherited; capable of being transmitted from parent to child.

inheritance, in-he'rit-ans, *n.* [O. Fr. *enheritance—inherit* and *-ance.*] The act of inheriting; that which is or may be inherited; an estate derived or to be derived from an ancestor to his heir; a possession received by gift or without purchase; what falls to one's lot; possession.

inheritor, in-he'rit-ėr, *n.* One who inherits; an heir.—**inheritress, inheritrix**, in-he'rit-res, in-he'rit-riks, *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits.

inhesion, in-hē'zhon, *n.* [L. *inhæsio.* INHERE.] Act of inhering; inherence.

inhibit, in-hib'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhibited*, in-hib'it-ed; ppr. *inhibiting*, in-hib'it-ing. [L. *inhibeo, inhibitus—in*, in, and *habeo*, I have, I hold. HABIT.] To hold or keep in or back; to restrain; to hinder; to check or repress; to forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

inhibition, in-hi-bi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *inhibition*, L. *inhibitio.*] The act of inhibiting; prohibition; a legal writ inhibiting a judge from further proceeding in a cause.

inhibitory, in-hib'i-to-ri, *a.* [L. L. *inhibitorius.* INHIBIT.] Conveying an inhibition; prohibitory.

inhospitable, in-hos'pit-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitable.*] Not hospitable; wanting in hospitality; affording no subsistence or shelter to strangers.—**inhospitably**, in-hos'pit-a-bli, *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.

inhospitality, in-hos'pit-al''i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitality.*] Want of hospitality.

inhuman, in-hū'man, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *human*—L. *inhumanus.*] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; marked with cruelty; cruel; merciless; savage; barbarous.

inhumanity, in-hū-man'i-ti, *n.* [L. *inhumanitas.*] Quality of being inhuman; cruelty of disposition; savageness of heart; cruelty in act; barbarity.

inhumanly, in-hū'man-li, *adv.* In an inhuman manner; cruelly; barbarously.

inhumation, in-hūm-ā'shon, *n.* [See next.] Act of inhuming or burying; interment.

inhume, in-hūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhumed*, in-hūmd'; ppr. *inhuming*, in-hūm'ing. [Fr. *inhumer*, L. *inhumare, inhumatum—in*, in, and *humus*, the ground. HUMBLE.] To deposit in the earth; to bury; to inter (a dead body).

inimical, in-im'ik-al, *a.* [L. L. *inimicalis*, fr. L. *inimicus*, unfriendly—*in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend. AMICABLE.] Unfriendly; hostile; adverse; hurtful; prejudicial.—**inimically**, in-im'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an inimical or hostile manner.

inimitable, in-im'it-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *imitable*=Fr. *inimitable*, L. *inimitabilis.*] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.—**inimitably**, in-im'it-a-bli, *adv.* In an inimitable manner; to a degree beyond imitation.

iniquitous, in-ik'wit-us, *a.* [*Iniquity* and *-ous.*] Characterized by iniquity; wicked; unjust; unrighteous; criminal.—**iniquitously**, in-ik'wit-us-li, *adv.* In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wrongfully.

iniquity, in-ik'wi-ti, *n.*; pl. **iniquities**, in-ik'wi-tiz. [Fr. *iniquité*, L. *iniquitas*, fr. *iniquus*, unequal, unjust—prefix *in*, not, and *æquus*, equal. EQUAL.] Want of equity; injustice; a deviation from rectitude; unrighteousness; a sin or crime; wickedness; an act of injustice.

initial, in-i'shal, *a.* [Fr. *initial*, L. *initialis, fr. initium*, beginning, fr. *ineo, initum*, I go in—*in*, in, and *eo, itum*, I go, a verb present also in *ambition, exit, circuit, issue, transient*, &c.] Placed at the beginning; pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient.——*n.* The first letter of a word: a person's *initials* are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *initialled*, in-i'shald; ppr. *initialling*, in-i'shal-ing. To put one's initials to; to sign or mark by initials.—**initially**, in-i'shal-li, *adv.* In an initial manner; by way of beginning.

initiate, in-i'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *initiated*, in-i'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *initiating*, in-i'shi-āt-ing. [L. *initio, initiatus*, fr. *initium*, a beginning. INITIAL.] To begin; to originate; to set afoot; to be the first to practise or bring in; to instruct in rudiments or principles; to introduce into any society or set; to let into secrets; to indoctrinate.

initiation, in-i'shi-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *initiation*, L. *initiatio*.] Act or process of initiating; first starting; formal introduction; admission by application of ceremonies; indoctrination.

initiative, in-i'shi-āt-iv, *a.* [*Initiate* and *-ive.*] Serving to initiate.——*n.* An introductory step or movement; the first active procedure in any enterprise; power of taking the lead or of originating.

initiatory, in-i'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* [*Initiate* and *-ory.*] Serving to initiate; initiating; introductory.

inject, in-jekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *injected*, in-jekt'ed; ppr. *injecting*, in-jekt'ing. [L. *injicio, injectus—in*, into, and *jacio*, I throw or cast, as in *abject, eject, reject*, &c. DEJECT, JET.] To throw, cast, or put in or into; to dart in; to cast or throw in.

injection, in-jek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *injection*, L. *injectio.*] Act of injecting; the throwing of a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe; that which is injected; a clyster.—**Injection pipe**, a pipe for injecting water into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam.—**injector**, in-jekt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which injects; an apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water

injudicial, in-jū-di'shal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicial.*] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

injudicious, in-jū-di'shus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicious.*] Not judicious; acting without judgment; not according to sound judgment or discretion; indiscreet; inconsiderate; incautious; unwise; imprudent.

injudiciously, in-jū-di'shus-li, *adv.* In an injudicious manner; indiscreetly; unwisely.—**injudiciousness**, in-jū-di'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being injudicious.

injunction, in-jungk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *injonction*, L. *injunctio, injunctionis*, fr. *injungo*, I enjoin—*in*, and *jungo*, I join. JOIN.] Act of enjoining; a command; order; mandate; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority; urgent advice; admonition or exhortation.

injure, in'jėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *injured*, in'jėrd; ppr. *injuring*, in'jėr-ing. [Fr. *injurier*, fr. L. *injurior, injuriari*, fr. *injuria*, injury, *injurius*, injurious, fr. *in*, not, and *jus, juris*, right, justice. JURY.] To do harm or injury to; to impair the excellence, value, strength, &c., of; to hurt; to damage.

injurer, in'jėr-ėr, *n.* One who or that which injures.

injurious, in-jū'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *injurieux*, L. *injuriosus*, injurious, fr. *injuria*, injury.] Causing injury or harm; tending to injure; hurtful; harmful; prejudicial; detrimental.

injuriously, in-jū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner; hurtfully; harmfully.

injury, in'jū-ri, *n.* [L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius.* INJURE.] The doing of harm; harm or damage occasioned; a wrong or loss received; mischief; detriment.

injustice, in-just'is, *n.* [L. *injustitia—in*, not, and *justitia*, justice.] Want of justice or equity; any violation of another's rights; iniquity; wrong.

ink, ingk, *n.* [O.E. *enke, inke*, O.Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*), Pr. *encaut*, fr. L. *encaustum*, a kind of purple ink, fr. Gr. *enkaustos*, burned in—*en*, in, and *kaiō*, I burn (whence *caustic, encaustic, calm.*).] A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing, printing, and the like; a pigment.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *inked*, ingkt; ppr. *inking*, ingk'ing. To black or daub with ink.

ink-bag, ink-sac, ingk'bag, ingk'sak, *n.* A sac in some cuttle-fishes, containing a black viscid fluid.

inkhorn, ingk'horn, *n.* [From horns being formerly used for holding ink.] A small vessel used to hold ink.

inkiness, ingk'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being inky.

inking-roller, ingk'ing-rōl'ėr, *n.* A soft tough roller made of glue and treacle, used by printers to supply the types with ink.

inking-table, ingk'ing-tā-bl, *n.* A table on which to spread ink and supply an inking-roller.

inkle, ingk'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inkled*, ingk'ld; ppr. *inkling*, ingk'ling. [From *inkling.*] To guess; to conjecture. [Colloq.]

inkling, ingk'ling, *n.* [Perhaps fr. prefix *in* or *en*, and Fr *clin*, a wink, *cligner*, to wink, fr. L. *clinare*, to bend, as in *inclinare*, to incline.] A hint or whisper; an intimation; a slight notion or idea.

inkstand, ingk'stand, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.

inky, ingk'i, *a.* [*Ink* and *-y.*] Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.

inlaid, in-lād', *pret. & pp.* of *inlay.*

inland, in'land, *a.* [That is, *in the land* or interior as opposed to the coast.] Interior; remote from the sea; domestic, not foreign; confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country, as a bill.——*adv.* In or towards the interior of a country.——*n.* The interior part of a country.—**inlander**, in'land-ėr, *n.* One who lives inland.

inlay, in-lā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inlaid*, in-lād'; ppr. *inlaying*, in-lā'ing. [*In* and *lay.*] To lay in; to set or place in; to ornament or diversify by laying in thin slices of fine wood, ivory, pearl, mosaic, &c., on some other surface.—**inlayer**, in-lā'ėr, *n.* A person who inlays.—**inlaying**, in-lā'ing, *n.* Act or art of one who inlays; inlaid work.

inlet, in'let, *n.* [Something *let in* or that *lets in.*] A passage or opening for entrance; place of ingress; entrance; a creek or narrow recess in a shore.

inly, in'li, *a.* [Adv. *in*, and suffix *-ly.*] Internally; inwardly; in the heart; mentally; secretly.

inmate, in'māt, *n.* [*In* or *inn* and *mate.*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; one of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

inmost, in'mōst, *a.* [A. Sax. *innemest*, a double superlative of the prep. or adv. *in*, altered erroneously like *foremost.* FOREMOST.] Farthest within; remotest from the surface or external parts.

inn, in, *n.* [A. Sax. *inn*, a chamber, a house, an inn=Icel. *inni*, a house; fr. the prep. *in.*] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a tavern with sleeping accommodation; a college of law professors and

students.—**Inns of Court**, certain corporate societies in London, to one or other of which all barristers and candidates for this position must belong.

Innate, in-nāt′, *a.* [L. *innatus—in*, in, and *natus*, born. NATAL.] Inborn; belonging to the body or mind by nature; natural; native; inherent.—**innately**, in-nāt′li, *adv.* In an innate manner; naturally.—**innateness**, in-nāt′nes, *n.* Quality of being innate.

Innavigable, in-na′vig-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *navigable*.] That cannot be navigated.

Inner, in′ėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *innera*, compar. of *in*.] Interior; further inward than something else; internal; not outward.—**n.** The centre, or that part of a rifle target next the bull's-eye; a shot that strikes the centre.

Innermost, in′ėr-mōst, *a.* [*Inner* and *most*.] Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

Innervate, in-nėr′vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *innervated*, in-nėr′vāt-ed; ppr. *innervating*, in-nėr′vāt-ing. [L. *in*, in, and *nervus*, nerve.] To supply with nervous strength or stimulus.—**innerve**, in-nėrv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *innerved*, in-nėrvd′; ppr. *innerving*, in-nėrv′ing. To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.—**innervation**, in-nėr-vā′shon, *n.* Act of innerving; activity in any part of the nervous system; nervous stimulation.

Inning, in′ing, *n.* [From *in*.] The ingathering of grain; the turn for using the bat in cricket and similar games, whether in the case of an individual player or of a side; a turn or opportunity for acting in other ways.

Innkeeper, in′kēp-ėr, *n.* One who keeps an inn or tavern.

Innocence, **innocency**, in′nō-sens, in′nō-sen-si, *n.* [Fr. *innocence*, L. *innocentia*.] The quality of being innocent; harmlessness; freedom from crime, guilt, or sin; freedom from the guilt of a particular crime; freedom from evil intentions; simplicity of heart; gullessness.

Innocent, in′nō-sent, *a.* [L. *innocens*, *innocentis*, harmless—*in*, not, and *nocens*, ppr. of *noceo*, I hurt. NOXIOUS.] Not noxious or hurtful; innoxious; free from guilt; not having done wrong; guiltless; sinless; pure; upright; free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; simple-hearted; guileless.—**n.** One free from guilt or harm; an innocent person; a natural or simpleton.

Innocently, in′nō-sent-li, *adv.* In an innocent manner.

Innocuous, in-nok′ū-us, *a.* [L. *innocuus—in*, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful, fr. *noceo*, I hurt. INNOCENT.] Harmless; not injurious; producing no ill effect.—**innocuously**, in-nok′ū-us-li, *adv.* In an innocuous manner; without harm.

Innominate, in-nom′i-nāt, *a.* [L. *innominatus—in*, not, and *nomen*, a name.] Having no name.—**Innominate bone**, the hip-bone.

Innovate, in′nō-vāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *innovated*, in′nō-vāt-ed; ppr. *innovating*, in′nō-vāt-ing. [L. *innovo*, *innovatum*, I renew—*in*, intens., and *novus*, new (whence *novel*). NEW.] To introduce novelties; to make changes in anything established.

Innovation, in-nō-vā′shon, *n.* The act of innovating; change made in established laws, customs, rites, and practices by the introduction of something new.—**innovator**, in′nō-vāt-ėr, *n.* One who innovates.

Innoxious, in-nok′shus, *a.* [L. *innoxius—in*, not, and *noxius*, hurtful. NOXIOUS.] Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless.—**innoxiously**, in-nok′shus-li, *adv.* In an innoxious manner; harmlessly.

Innuendo, in-nū-en′dō, *n.*; pl. **innuendos** or **-does**, in-nū-en′dōz. [L. *innuendo* (ablative of gerund), by giving a nod, *innuo*, I give a nod—*in*, in, on, and *nuo*, Gr. *neuō*, I nod. NUTATION.] An oblique hint; a suggestion of evil; an insinuation.

Innumerable, in-nū′mėr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis—in*, not, and *numerabilis*, fr. *numero*, I number. NUMBER.] Incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; hence, extremely numerous; countless.—**innumerably**, in-nū′mėr-a-bli, *adv.* Without number.

Innutrition, in-nū-tri′shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nutrition*.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

Innutritious, in-nū-tri′shus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nutritious*.] Not nutritious.

Inobservant, in-ob-zėr′vant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observant*.] Not observant; not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; heedless; disobedient.—**inobservantly**, in-ob-zėr′vant-li, *adv.* In an inobservant manner.

Inobtrusive, in-ob-trō′siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *obtrusive*.] Unobtrusive.

Inoculable, in-ok′ū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being inoculated, or of being communicated by inoculation.

Inoculate, in-ok′ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inoculated*, in-ok′ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *inoculating*, in-ok′ū-lāt-ing. [L. *inoculo*, *inoculatum*, I ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—*in*, into, and *oculus*, an eye (whence *ocular*). OCULAR.] To graft by inserting a bud; to bud; to communicate a disease to by morbid matter introduced into the blood, especially that of small-pox; hence, generally, to infect, to contaminate.

Inoculation, in-ok′ū-lā′shon, *n.* [L. *inoculatio*.] The act or practice of inoculating; communication of a disease by contagious matter introduced into the blood; especially artificial communication of small-pox formerly employed instead of vaccination.—**inoculator**, in-ok′ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who inoculates.

Inodorous, in-ō′dėr-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *odorous*.] Wanting odour or scent; having no smell.

Inoffensive, in-of-fens′iv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *offensive*.] Giving no offence, annoyance, or provocation; harmless; doing no injury or mischief.—**inoffensively**, in-of-fens′iv-li, *adv.* In an inoffensive manner.—**inoffensiveness**, in-of-fens′iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being not offensive.

Inofficial, in-of-fi′shal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *official*.] Not official; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character.—**inofficially**, in-of-fi′shal-li, *adv.* In an inofficial manner.

Inoperative, in-o′pe-rāt-iv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *operative*.] Not operative; not active; producing no effect.

Inopportune, in-op′por-tūn, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *opportune*; L. *inopportunus*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable.

Inopportunely, in-op′por-tūn-li, *adv.* In an inopportune manner; unseasonably.

Inordinacy, in-or′din-a-si, *n.* The state or quality of being inordinate.

Inordinate, in-or′din-āt, *a.* [L. *inordinatus—in*, not, and *ordinatus*, well-ordered. ORDER.] Excessive; immoderate; not limited by rules prescribed, or to usual bounds.

Inordinately, in-or′din-āt-li, *adv.* In an inordinate manner; excessively.

Inordinateness, in-or′din-āt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being inordinate.

Inorganic, in-or-gan′ik, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *organic*.] Not organic; having no organs; devoid of the structure of a living being; pertaining to substances not containing carbon (*inorganic* chemistry).

Inorganically, in-or-gan′ik-al-li, *adv.* In an inorganic manner; without organs.

Inorganized, in-or′gan-īzd, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *organized*.] Not organized; without organic structure; void of organs.

Inosculate, in-os′kū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inosculated*, in-os′kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *inosculating*, in-os′kū-lāt-ing. [L. *in*, in, and *osculor*, *osculatus*, I kiss. OSCULATION.] To unite by apposition or contact, as arteries, nerves, geometrical curves, &c.; to anastomose; to run into one another.—v.t. To cause to unite in this way.

Inosculation, in-os′kū-lā′shon, *n.* The act of inosculating; a point where vessels are inosculated; anastomosis.

In-patient, in′pā-shent, *n.* A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital.

Inquest, in′kwest, *n.* [O.Fr. *enqueste*, Fr. *enquête*, fr. L. *inquisitus*, sought after, pp. of *inquiro*. INQUIRE.] Inquiry; quest; in *law*, a judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury; the jury itself.

Inquietude, in-kwī′et-ūd, *n.* [Fr. *inquiétude*, L. *inquietudo—in*, not, and *quietudo*, quietude.] Want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind.

Inquiline, in′kwi-lin, *n.* [L. *inquilinus*, a new-comer.] An animal that occupies an abode properly belonging to another.

Inquire, in-kwīr′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inquired*, in-kwīrd′; ppr. *inquiring*, in-kwīr′ing. Often written **enquire**. [O. Fr. *enquerre*, Fr. *enquérir*, fr. L. *inquiro*, *-ēre*, *inquisitum*, to seek after or inquire into—*in*, in, and *quæro*, I seek, I search. QUERY.] To ask a question; to seek for information by asking questions; to seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation (to *inquire of* a person, *after*, *concerning*, *into*, &c., a thing).—v.t. To ask about; to seek by asking.

Inquirer, in-kwīr′ėr, *n.* One who inquires; one who seeks for knowledge or information.

Inquiring, in-kwīr′ing, *p.a.* Given to inquiry; disposed to investigation.

Inquiry, in-kwī′ri, *n.*; pl. **inquiries**, in-kwī′riz. Often **enquiry**. [From *inquire*, like *expiry* fr. *expire*.] The act of inquiring; a question or interrogation; search for information or knowledge; research; investigation; examination.

Inquisition, in-kwi-zi′shon, *n.* [Fr. *inquisition*, L. *inquisitio*, *inquisitionis*, fr. *inquiro*, *inquisitum*, I seek after. INQUIRE.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; a judicial inquiry; an inquest; a R. Catholic court or tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics, which formerly in some countries brought about great cruelties.—**inquisitional**, **inquisitionary**, in-kwi-zi′shon-al, in-kwi-zi′shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition or inquiry, or to the Inquisition.

Inquisitive, in-kwiz′i-tiv, *a.* [*Inquisition* and *-ive*. INQUIRE.] Addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information; given to pry; troublesomely curious; prying.—**inquisitively**, in-kwiz′i-tiv-li, *adv.* In an inquisitive manner.—**inquisitiveness**, in-kwiz′i-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being inquisitive.

Inquisitor, in-kwiz′i-tėr, *n.* [L. *inquisitor*. INQUISITION, INQUIRE.] One whose official duty it is to inquire and examine; a member of the Inquisition.—**inquisitorial**, in-kwiz′i-tō′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an inquisitor or to inquisition; making strict or searching inquiry.—**inquisitorially**, in-kwiz′i-tō′ri-al-li, *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

Inroad, in′rōd, *n.* [A *road*, or rather a *raid* or riding *into* a country.] A hostile incursion; an invasion; attack; encroachment; loss or impairment (*inroads* on one's health).

Inrush, in′rush, *n.* [*In* and *rush*.] A rushing in; an irruption.

Insalubrious, in-sa-lū′bri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salubrious*.] Not salubrious; unfavourable to health.—**insalubrity**, in-sa-lū′bri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being insalubrious.

Insalutary, in-sal′ū-ta-ri, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salutary*.] Not salutary; unhealthy; productive of evil.

Insane, in-sān′, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sane*; L. *insanus—in*, not, and *sanus*, sound.] Not sane; unsound or deranged in mind or intellect; mad; crazy; intended for insane persons; extremely foolish; senseless.—**insanely**, in-sān′li, *adv.* In an insane manner; foolishly; without reason.

Insanity, **insaneness**, in-san′i-ti, in-sān′nes, *n.* The state of being insane or of unsound mind; derangement of intellect; lunacy.

Insatiability, **insatiableness**, in-sā′shi-a-bil″i-ti, in-sā′shi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being insatiable.

insatiable, in-sā′shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satiable*; L. *insatiabilis.*] Not satiable; incapable of being satiated, satisfied, or appeased.—**insatiably**, in-sā′shi-a-bli, *adv.* In an insatiable manner.

insatiate, in-sā′shi-āt, *a.* [L. *insatiatus.* SATIATE.] Not satisfied; insatiable.—**insatiately**, in-sā′shi-āt-li, *adv.* In an insatiate manner.

inscribe, in-skrīb′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inscribed*, in-skrībd′; ppr. *inscribing*, in-skrīb′ing. [L. *inscribo—in*, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To write down or engrave; to imprint on, as on the memory; to assign, address, or dedicate; to mark with letters, characters, or words; to draw a figure within another, so that the boundaries of the two are in contact at certain points.

inscription, in-skrip′shon, *n.* [Fr. *inscription*, L. *inscriptio.*] The act of inscribing; words engraved on stone, metal, or other hard substance for public inspection; address of a book, poem, &c., to a person as a mark of respect, less formal than a dedication; the words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals.

inscriptive, in-skript′iv, *a.* Written as an inscription; bearing inscription.

inscrutability, **inscrutableness**, in-skrō′ta-bil″i-ti, in-skrō′ta-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable.

inscrutable, in-skrō′ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *inscrutable*, L. *inscrutabilis—in*, not, and *scrutor*, I search. SCRUTINY.] Unsearchable; that cannot be searched into and understood; that cannot be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason; not to be satisfactorily accounted for or explained.

inscrutably, in-skrō′ta-bli, *adv.* In an inscrutable manner.

insect, in′sekt, *n.* [L. *insectum*, lit. something cut in (from their shape), fr. *inseco*, *insectum*, I cut into—*in*, into, and *seco*, I cut. DISSECT, SECT.] One of those small

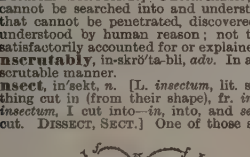


Figure showing the Parts of Insects.

Beetle.—*a*, Head; *b*, thorax; *c*, Abdomen; *d d*, Elytra or wing-cases; *e e*, Wings; *f f*, Antennæ.

animals that when mature have the three divisions of the body—head, thorax, and abdomen—always distinct, and usually have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings, as flies, beetles, bees, &c.; a puny contemptible person.—*a.* Pertaining to insects; resembling an insect; mean; contemptible.

insecticide, in-sek′ti-sīd, *n.* [*Insect*, and L. *cædo*, I kill.] One who or that which kills insects; the killing of insects.

insectivore, in-sek′ti-vōr, *n.* [*Insect*, and L. *voro*, I devour.] An animal that eats insects.

insectivorous, in-sek-tiv′ō-rus, *a.* [See prec.] Feeding or subsisting on insects; belonging to an order of mammals (*Insectivora*, as the shrew, hedgehog, mole, &c.) which live to a great extent on insects.

insecure, in-sē-kur′, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *secure.*] Not secure; not confident of safety; not sufficiently strong or guarded; not furnishing security or safety; unsafe.—**insecurely**, in-sē-kūr′li, *adv.* In an insecure manner.—**insecurity**, **insecureness**, in-sē-kū′ri-ti, in-sē-kūr′nes, *n.* The state of being insecure; want of security.

insensate, in-sens′āt, *a.* [L.L. *insensatus*—L. *in*, not, *sensatus*, having sense, fr. *sensus*, sensation, sense. SENSE.] Destitute of sense or sensation; wanting sensibility; stupid; irrational.

insensibility, in-sens′i-bil″i-ti, *n.* [See next.] State or quality of being insensible; want of sensation; want of susceptibility to emotion; callousness; apathy; torpor.

insensible, in-sens′i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sensible*=L.L. *insensibilis.*] Not perceived or perceptible by the senses; imperceptible; so slow or gradual that the stages are not noted; destitute of the power of feeling; having lost sensation; numb or dead to pain; not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; unfeeling; callous; apathetic; indifferent.

insensibly, in-sens′i-bli, *adv.* In an insensible manner; imperceptibly; by slow degrees.

insensitive, in-sens′i-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sensitive.*] Not sensitive; having little sensibility.

insentient, in-sen′shi-ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sentient.*] Not sentient; not having perception

inseparable, in-sep′a-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *separable*; L. *inseparabilis.*] Not separable; not to be parted; always together.

inseparableness, **inseparability**, in-sep′a-ra-bl-nes, in-sep′a-ra-bil″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being inseparable.—**inseparably**, in-sep′a-ra-bli, *adv.* In an inseparable manner

insert, in-sėrt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inserted*, in-sert′ed; ppr. *inserting*, in-sert′ing. [L. *insero*, *insertum—in*, in, and *sero*, I put, join (as in *assert*, *exert*). SERIES.] To put, bring, or set in; to thrust in; to set in or among.

inserted, in-sert′ed, *p.a. Bot.* attached to or growing out of some part.

insertion, in-sėr′shon, *n.* [Fr. *insertion*, L. L. *insertio.*] Act of inserting; the thing inserted; the place or mode of attachment of a part or organ to its support.

insessorial, in-ses-sō′ri-al, *a.* [From L. *in*, on, and *sedeo*, *sessum*, I sit. SEDATE.] Belonging to the Insessōres or perching birds, an order of birds that mostly live among trees.

inset, in-set′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inset*, in-set′; ppr. *insetting*, in-set′ing. To set in; to infix or implant.——*n.* in′set. That which is set in; insertion.

inshore, in′shōr, *a.* or *adv.* Near the shore.

inside, in′sīd, *n.* [*In* and *side.*] The interior side or part of a thing; internal part or parts: opposed to *outside*.——*a.* Interior; internal; being within.——**prep.** In the interior of; within.

insidious, in-sid′i-us, *a.* [Fr. *insidieux*, L. *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiæ*, pl. an ambush, fr. *in-sideo*, I sit in or upon—*in*, on, and *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] Treacherous; guileful; underhand; designing; working evil secretly (an *insidious* person, plot, disease).—**insidiously**, in-sid′i-us-li, *adv.* In an insidious manner; deceitfully; treacherously.—**insidiousness**, in-sid′i-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being insidious.

insight, in′sīt, *n.* [*In*, into, and *sight.*] Sight in; thorough knowledge; power of observation; discernment; penetration.

insignia, in-sig′ni-a, *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *insigne*, a mark, neut. of *insignis*, remarkable —*in*, intens., and *signum*, a mark. SIGN.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour; marks or signs by which anything is known.

insignificance, **insignificancy**, in-sig-ni′fi-kans, in-sig-ni′fi-kan-si, *n.* [See next.] Quality or state of being insignificant; unimportance; triviality; meanness.

insignificant, in-sig-ni′fi-kant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *significant.*] Not significant; void of signification; having no weight or effect; unimportant; immaterial; trivial or trifling; without weight of character; mean; contemptible.—**insignificantly**, in-sig-ni′fi-kant-li, *adv.* In an insignificant manner.

insincere, in-sin-sēr′, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sincere*; L. *insincerus.*] Not sincere; wanting sincerity; dissembling; hypocritical; hollow; disingenuous; false; deceitful: of persons, statements, &c.—**insincerely**, in-sin-sēr′li, *adv.* In an insincere manner; without sincerity.—**insincerity**, in-sin-ser′i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insincere; hollowness; deceitfulness.

insinuate, in-sin′ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insinuated*, in-sin′ū-āt-ed; ppr. *insinuating*, in-sin′ū-āt-ing. [L. *insinuo*, *insinuatus—in*, in, and *sinuo*, I bend, wind, or curve, fr. *sinus*, a bend, a curve, bosom. SINUOUS.] To introduce by windings and turnings; to introduce gently, or as by a narrow passage; to wind in; *refl.* to push or work gradually into favour; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means; to hint; to suggest; to instil.——*v.i.* To creep or wind; to act by insinuation; to make an insinuation; to wheedle.

insinuating, in-sin′ū-āt-ing, *p. a.* Given to or characterized by insinuation; wheedling; insensibly winning favour and confidence.—**insinuatingly**, in-sin′ū-āt-ing-li, *adv.* In an insinuating manner.

insinuation, in-sin′ū-ā′shon, *n.* [L. *insinuatio*, *insinuationis.*] The act of insinuating; a wheedling manner; something insinuated; a suggestion, hint, or innuendo.—**insinuative**, **insinuatory**, in-sin′ū-ā-tiv, in-sin′ū-ā-to-ri, *a.* Insinuating; stealing on the affections.—**insinuator**, in-sin′ū-āt-ėr, *n.* One who insinuates.

insipid, in-sip′id, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*, L.L. *insipidus—in*, not, and *sapidus*, savoury. SAPID.] Destitute of taste; tasteless; vapid; wanting spirit, life, or animation; flat; dull; heavy; spiritless; lifeless.—**insipidity**, in-si-pid′i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insipid; tastelessness; want of life or spirit.—**insipidly**, in-sip′id-li, *adv.* In an insipid manner; without taste; without spirit or life.

insist, in-sist′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *insisted*, in-sist′ed; ppr. *insisting*, in-sist′ing. [L. *insisto —in*, in, on, and *sisto*, I stand, as in *consist*, *desist*, *persist*, *resist*, &c. STATE.] To rest, dwell, or dilate upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, peremptory, or pressing: usually with *on* or *upon*.—**insistence**, in-sist′ens, *n.* [*Insist* and *-ence.*] Act of insisting; persistency; urgency.

insnare, in-snār′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insnared*, in-snārd′; ppr. *insnaring*, in-snār′ing. [*In* and *snare.*] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to inveigle; to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to entangle; to involve.

insobriety, in-sō-bri′e-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sobriety.*] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.

insolate, in′so-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insolated*, in′so-lāt-ed; ppr. *insolating*, in′so-lāt-ing. [L. *insolo*, *insolatum—in*, in, and *sol*, the sun (whence *solar*).] To dry or prepare in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun.—**insolation**, in-so-lā′shon, *n.* [L. *insolatio*, *insolationis.*] Exposure to the rays of the sun; injury by such exposure; sunstroke.

insolence, in′sō-lens, *n.* [Fr. *insolence*, L. *insolentia.*] State or quality of being insolent; haughtiness shown by contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; insolent language or behaviour.

insolent, in′sō-lent, *a.* [L. *insolens*, *insolentis*, contrary to custom, immoderate, haughty, insolent—*in*, not, and *solens*, ppr. of *soleo*, I am wont.] Showing haughty disregard of others; using rude and haughty or defiant language; overbearing; saucy; impudent; insulting; proceeding from insolence.—**insolently**, in′sō-lent-li, *adv.* In an insolent manner; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

insolubility, in-sol′ū-bil″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insoluble.

insoluble, in-sol′ū-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *soluble.*] Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained.

insolvable, in-sol′va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvable.*] Not solvable; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution.

insolvency, in-sol′ven-si, *n.* State of being insolvent; inability to pay all debts.

insolvent, in-sol′vent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvent.*] Not solvent; not having money,

goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts. ——n. A debtor unable to pay his debts.

insomnia, in-som'ni-a, *n.* [L. *insomnia*, sleeplessness—*in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep.] Want of sleep; morbid or unnatural sleeplessness.

insomuch, in-sō-much', *adv.* [*In*, *so*, and *much*.] To such a degree; in such wise.

insouciant, an-sō-syȧn', *a.* [Fr.—*in*, not, and *soucier*, to care, *souci*, care, fr. L. *sollicitus*, uneasy, solicitous.] Careless; heedless; regardless; unconcerned.—**insouciance**, an-sō-syȧns', *n.* The quality of being insouciant.

inspan, in-span', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inspanned*, in-spand'; ppr. *inspanning*, in-span'ing. [D. *inspannen*—*in*, in, and *spannen*, to yoke.] To yoke, as draught oxen: correlative of *outspan*. [South African Colonies.]

inspect, in-spekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inspected*, in-spekt'ed; ppr. *inspecting*, in-spekt'ing. [L. *inspicio*, *inspectum*—*in*, in, and *specio*, I view. SPECIES.] To view or examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition, discovering errors, &c.; to examine officially.

inspection, in-spek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *inspection*, L. *inspectio*.] The act of inspecting; close or careful survey; official examination.

inspector, in-spekt'ėr, *n.* [L. *inspector*.] One who inspects; a superintendent; an overseer.

inspectorate, in-spekt'ėr-āt, *n.* A body of inspectors or overseers; inspectorship.

inspectorship, in-spekt'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of an inspector.

inspirable, in-spīr'a-bl, *a.* That may be inspired or drawn into the lungs; inhalable.

inspiration, in-spi-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *inspiration*, L. *inspiratio*. INSPIRE.] The act of inspiring; the breathing or drawing in of breath; a breathing in or infusing; the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed; influence emanating from any object, giving rise to elevated thoughts or emotions; the state of being inspired; something conveyed to the mind when under extraordinary influence.

inspiratory, in-spīr'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhalation of air.

inspire, in-spīr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inspired*, in-spīrd'; ppr. *inspiring*, in-spīr'ing. [L. *inspiro*—*in*, in, and *spiro*, I breathe, I blow. SPIRIT.] To breathe in; to draw into the lungs; to breathe into; to infuse as if by breathing; to infuse into the mind; to infuse or suggest, as ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind of; to infuse ideas or poetic spirit into; to rouse or animate in general.——v.i. To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs: opposed to *expire*.

inspired, in-spīrd', *p.a.* Having received inspiration; produced under the influence or direction of inspiration.

inspirer, in-spīr'ėr, *n.* One who inspires.

inspirit, in-spi'rit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inspirited*, in-spi'rit-ed; ppr. *inspiriting*, in-spi'rit-ing. [*In* and *spirit*.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to; to animate, cheer, encourage.

inspissate, in-spis'āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inspissated*, in-spis'āt-ed; ppr. *inspissating*, in-spis'āt-ing. [L. *inspisso*, *inspissatum*—*in*, intens., and *spissus*, thick.] To thicken or bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.; to thicken by boiling.—**inspissation**, in-spis-ā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of inspissating.

instability, in-sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *instabilitas*—*in*, not, and *stabilis*, stable.] Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness.

install, in-stȧl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *installed*, in-stȧld'; ppr. *installing*, in-stȧl'ing. [Fr. *installer*—*in*, in, and O.H.G. *stal*, a place, E. *stall*. STALL.] To place in a seat; to place in an office or post; to invest with any charge, office, or rank with customary ceremonies.—**installation**, in-stȧl-ā'shon, *n.* The act of installing.

instalment, in-stȧl'ment, *n.* [*Install* and *-ment*.] Act of installing; a part of a whole produced at different periods; one of the parts of a sum paid at various times; part payment of a debt.

instance, in'stans, *n.* [Fr. *instance*, L. *instantia*, a standing near, importunity, urgency. INSTANT.] The act or state of being instant or urgent; urgency; a case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or precedent; an example; an occurrence.——v.t. pret. & pp. *instanced*, in'stanst; ppr. *instancing*, in'stans-ing. To mention as an instance, example, or case.

instant, in'stant, *a.* [Fr. *instant*, L. *instans*, *instantis*, present, urgent, ppr. of *insto*—*in*, in, on, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] Pressing, urgent, importunate, or earnest: immediate; without intervening time; making no delay; present or current: usually abbreviated to *inst.*, as 10th *inst.*, that is, 10th day of the present month.——n. A point in duration; a moment.

instantaneous, in-stant-ā'nē-us, *a.* [From *instant*, on the model of *contemporaneous*.] Done or occurring in an instant; occurring without any perceptible lapse of time.—**instantaneously**, in-stant-ā'nē-us-li, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment.

instantly, in'stant-li, *adv.* In an instant; immediately; forthwith; at once; with urgent importunity.

instate, in-stāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *instated*, in-stāt'ed; ppr. *instating*, in-stāt'ing. [*In* and *state*.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or office; to install.

instead, in-sted', *adv.* [From *in*, and *stead*, place; *stead* retaining its character of a noun, and being followed by *of*.] In the place or room; in place of that.

instep, in'step, *n.* [Formerly *instop*, *instup*; perhaps fr. *in* and *stoop*, lit. the bend in.] The fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg; part of the hind leg of a horse from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate, in'sti-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *instigated*, in'sti-gāt-ed; ppr. *instigating*, in'sti-gāt-ing. [L. *instigo*, *instigatum*—*in*, on, and root *stig*, to prick; seen also in *instinct*, *distinguish*, *stimulus*, &c. STIGMA.] To spur on; to stimulate; to urge; to incite; to impel; to set on; to move by some incentive, as to an act of wickedness.

instigation, in-sti-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *instigatio*.] An act of instigating; incitement, as to evil or wickedness; temptation; impulse to evil.

instigator, in'sti-gāt-ėr, *n.* [L.] One who instigates or incites another.

instil, in-stil', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *instilled*, in-stild'; ppr. *instilling*, in-stil'ing. [L. *instillo*—*in*, in, and *stillo*, I drop. DISTIL.] To pour in or infuse, as by drops; to infuse slowly, or by degrees; to cause to be imbibed; to insinuate imperceptibly.

instillation, in-stil-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *instillatio*.] Act of instilling; act of infusing slowly into the mind.

instilment, in-stil'ment, *n.* Act of instilling; instillation.

instinct, in'stingkt, *n.* [L. *instinctus*, instigation, impulse, fr. *instinguo*, *instinctum*, I impel, incite—*in*, on, and root meaning to prick, as in *stimulus*, *sting*, *stick*, *instigate*, &c.] An impulse to some action which a being needs to perform, but which it could not possibly learn to perform before it needs to act; spontaneous impulse to act for the individual's own good; the knowledge and skill which animals have without experience; innate propensity; intuitive feeling; natural feeling or sense of what is right or preferable.——a. in-stingkt'. Animated or stimulated from within; inspired; fully suffused and breathing out (a portrait *instinct* with life).

instinctive, in-stingkt'iv, *a.* [*Instinct* and *-ive*=Fr. *instinctif*.] Prompted by instinct; spontaneous.—**instinctively**, in-stingkt'iv-li, *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct.

institute, in'sti-tūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *instituted*, in'sti-tūt-ed; ppr. *instituting*, in'sti-tūt-ing. [L. *instituo*, *institutus*—*in*, in, and *statuo*, I put, set, or place, fr. *sto*, I stand. STATE.] To set up or establish; to originate; to found; to set in operation; to begin (an investigation, &c.); to appoint to an office; to invest with a benefice or cure of souls.——n. [Fr. *institut*, L. *institutum*.] That which is instituted or established; established law; precept; principle; a body or society united for some literary or scientific purpose; an institution; *pl.* a book of elements or principles.

institution, in-sti-tū'shon, *n.* [L. *institutio*.] Act of instituting, setting up, or establishing; something instituted or established; a permanent rule of conduct or government; something forming a feature in social or national life; established custom; a society established or body organized for promoting any object, public or social; act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the care of souls.

institutional, in-sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* [*Institution* and *-al*.] Relating to institutions; instituted by authority; relating to elementary knowledge.—**institutionary**, in-sti-tū'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Institution* and *-ary*.] Relating to an institution or to institutions.

institutive, in'sti-tūt-iv, *a.* [*Institute* and *-ive*.] Tending or intended to institute or establish.

institutor, in'sti-tūt-ėr, *n.* [L. *institutor*.] One who institutes.

instruct, in-strukt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *instructed*, in-strukt'ed; ppr. *instructing*, in-strukt'ing. [L. *instruo*, *instructum*—*in*, in, and *struo*, I join together, I pile up. STRUCTURE.] To impart knowledge or information to, the recipient being previously destitute of it; to teach; to educate; to inform; to enlighten; to give directions to; to direct; to order; to command; to advise or give notice to.

instruction, in-struk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *instruction*, L. *instructio*.] Act of instructing; that which is communicated for instructing; information; education; authoritative direction; an order; mandate; command.

instructive, in-strukt'iv, *a.* [*Instruct* and *-ive*=Fr. *instructif*.] Conveying instruction or knowledge; serving to instruct, inform, or conveya useful lesson.—**instructively**, in-strukt'iv-li, *adv.* In an instructive manner.

instructor, in-struk'tėr, *n.* [L.] One who instructs; a teacher; a tutor.

instructress, in-struk'tres, *n.* A female who instructs; a tutoress.

instrument, in'strų-ment, *n.* [Fr. *instrument*, L. *instrumentum*, fr. *instruo*, arrange, prepare. INSTRUCT.] That by which work is performed or anything is effected; a tool; an implement; one who or that which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose; means used; any contrivance from which music is produced, as an organ, harp, violin, flute, &c.; *law*, a writing instructing one in regard to something that has been agreed upon.

instrumental, in-strų-ment'al, *a.* [See prec.] Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; pertaining to or produced by instruments, as music.

instrumentalist, in-strų-ment'al-ist *n.* [*Instrumental* and *-ist*.] One who plays on an instrument.

instrumentality, in'strų-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* State of being instrumental; agency; agency as means to an end.

instrumentally, in-strų-ment'al-li, *adv.* By way of an instrument; as means to an end; with instruments of music.

instrumentation, in'strų-men-tā''shon, *n.* The use of instruments; the art of arranging music for a number of instruments; music for a number of instruments.

insubordinate, in-sub-or'din-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subordinate*.] Not submitting to authority; mutinous; riotous.

insubordination, in-sub-or'din-ā''shon, *n.* The quality or state of being insubordinate; resistance or disobedience to lawful authority.

insufferable, in-suf'ėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix

in, not, and *sufferable*.] Not to be suffered, borne, or endured; intolerable; unendurable.

insufferably, in-suf'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an insufferable manner.

insufficiency, in-suf-fi'shen-si, *n.* State of being insufficient; deficiency; inadequacy.

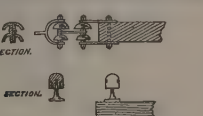
insufficient, in-suf-fi'shent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; deficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose.

insufficiently, in-suf-fi'shent-li, *adv.* In an insufficient manner; inadequately.

insufflation, in-suf-flā'shon, *n.* [L. *insufflatio*, fr. *in*, in, and *sufflare*, to blow.] A blowing or breathing in; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the breathing upon a baptized person to symbolize the gift of the Holy Spirit.

insular, in'sū-lėr, *a.* [L. *insularis*, fr. *insula*, an island (whence also *isle*, *isolate*); perhaps cog. with Celtic *innis*, an island.] Pertaining to an island; forming an island; pertaining to the views of people inhabiting an island; narrow-minded; contracted.—**insularity**, in-sū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State of being insular.—**insularly**, in'sū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an insular manner.

insulate, in'sū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insulated*, in'sū-lāt-ed; ppr. *insulating*, in'sū-lāting. [From L. *insula*, an island. INSULAR.] To make into an island; to detach; to isolate; to separate, as an electrified body, by the interposition of non-conductors; to free from



Insulator for Telegraph Wires.

combination with other substances, as a chemical substance.

insulation, in-sū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated.

insulator, in'sū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which insulates; a body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor.

insult, in'sult, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*, an insult, *insulter*, to insult, fr. L. *insultus*, an insult, *insultare*, to insult, fr. *insilio*, *insultum*, I leap on—*in*, and *salio*, I leap; seen also in *assail*, *assault*, *desultory*, *result*, *sally*, *salient*.] Any gross affront or indignity offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.—*v.t.* in-sult', pret. & pp. *insulted*, in-sult'ed; ppr. *insulting*, in-sult'ing. To treat with insult, gross abuse, insolence, or contempt.—*v.i.* To behave with insolent triumph.—**insulting**, in-sult'ing, *p.a.* Containing or conveying insult.—**insultingly**, in-sult'ing-li, *adv.* In an insulting manner; so as to insult.

insuperability, in-sū'pėr-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

insuperable, in-sū'pėr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*—*in*, not, and *superabilis*, fr. *supero*, I go or pass over, fr. *super*, over, above.] That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; invincible.

insuperably, in-sū'pėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an insuperable manner; insurmountably.

insupportable, in-sup-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *supportable*.] That cannot be supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable.—**insupportableness**, in-sup-pōrt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being insupportable.—**insupportably**, in-sup-pōrt'a-bli, *adv.* In an insupportable manner or degree.

insuppressible, in-sup-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suppressible*.] Not to be suppressed.

insurable, in-shōr'a-bl, *a.* That may be insured against loss or damage.

insurance, in-shōr'ans, *n.* [*Insure* and *-ance*.] Act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage, especially by death, accident, or fire; the system by which a person by making certain payments secures in the future a certain sum of money for himself or his representatives; a contract by which for a stipulated consideration one party agrees to make up a loss which another may sustain.

insure, in-shōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insured*, in-shōrd'; ppr. *insuring*, in-shōr'ing. [Prefix *in*, intens., and *sure*.] To make sure; to ensure (which is more commonly used in this general sense); to contract for the receipt of a certain sum in the event of loss or damage happening to, or at the death or termination of (to *ensure* a house, one's life); to make a subject of insurance; to assure (one's life).—**Insurance policy**, the document by which the insurance is ratified.

insurer, in-shōr'ėr, *n.* One who insures.

insurgency, in-sėr'jen-si, *n.* [*Insurgent* and *-cy*.] The condition of being insurgent.

insurgent, in-sėr'jent, *a.* [L. *insurgens*, *insurgentis*, ppr. of *insurgo*, I rise against—*in*, on, against, and *surgo*, I rise, whence *surge*, *source*, &c.] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; rebellious.—*n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority.

insurmountable, in-sėr-mount'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *surmountable*.] That cannot be surmounted; insuperable; that cannot be overcome.

insurrection, in-sėr-rek'shon, *n.* [L.L. *insurrectio*, *insurrectionis*, fr. L. *insurgo*, *insurrectum*. INSURGENT.] A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the lawful public authorities.

insurrectional, **insurrectionary**, in-sėr-rek'shon-al, in-sėr-rek'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection.—**insurrectionist**, in-sėr-rek'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours insurrection.

insusceptibility, in-sus-sept'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible.

insusceptible, in-sus-sept'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *susceptible*.] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed.

intact, in-takt', *a.* [L. *intactus*—prefix *in*, not, and *tactus*, touched, pp. of *tango*, I touch; whence also *tangent*, *tact*, &c.] Untouched; uninjured; unimpaired; left complete and unharmed.

intagliated, in-tal'yāt-ed, *a.* Cut in intaglio.

intaglio, in-tal'yō, *n.* [It. *intaglio*, fr. *intagliare*, to carve—*in*, and *tagliare*, to cut=Fr. *tailler* (whence *tailor*).] Any figure engraved or cut into a substance so as to form a hollow; a gem with a figure or device sunk below the surface, the reverse of *cameo*, which has the figure in relief.

intake, in'tāk, *n.* *In* and *take*.] What is taken in; an inclosure; the point at which water is taken from a main stream.

intangible, in-tan'ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tangible*.] Not tangible; that cannot or may not be touched; not perceptible to the touch.—**intangibleness**, **intangibility**, in-tan'ji-bl-nes, in-tan'ji-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being tangible.—**intangibly**, in-tan'ji-bli, *adv.* So as to be intangible.

integer, in'ti-jėr, *n.* [L. *integer*, whole, entire—*in*, not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, I touch. ENTIRE. TANGENT.] A whole; especially, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.

integral, in'ti-gral, *a.* [L.L. *integralis*. INTEGER.] Whole; belonging to or forming a necessary part of a whole; pertaining to a whole number or quantity; not fractional; pertaining to integration.—**Integral calculus**, a branch of mathematical analysis which in some respects is the inverse of the *differential calculus*.—*n.* A whole; an entire thing.

integrally, in'ti-gral-li, *adv.* In an integral manner.

integrant, in'ti-grant, *a.* [INTEGRATE.] Making part of a whole; integral.

integrate, in'ti-grāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *integrated*, in'ti-grāt-ed; ppr. *integrating*, in'ti-grāt-ing. [L. *integro*, *integratum*, fr. *integer*, entire. INTEGER.] To make or form into one whole; to give the sum or total of.

integration, in-ti-grā'shon, *n.* The act of integrating; *math.* an operation of inverse character to that of differentiation.

integrity, in-teg'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *integritas*, entireness, integrity, fr. *integer* (q.v.).] The state of being entire or complete; entireness; a genuine or unimpaired state; honesty; uprightness; probity.

integument, in-teg'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *intego*, I cover—*in*, on, upon, and *tego*, I cover (same root as E. *thatch*).] A covering; especially, a skin, membrane, or shell which forms an outer covering.

integumentary, **integumental**, in-teg'ū-ment''a-ri, in-teg'ū-ment''al, *a.* Belonging to or composed of integument.

intellect, in'tel-lekt, *n.* [L. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligo*, I understand—*inter*, between, and *lego*, I choose, I read; as in *collect*, *elect*, *select*, *legend*, *lecture*, &c.] That mental faculty which receives or comprehends ideas, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the understanding or thinking faculty; the capacity for higher forms of knowledge; good mental power; mind.

intellection, in-tel-lek'shon, *n.* [From L. *intelligo*, *intellectum*, to understand. See prec.] The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.

intellective, in-tel-lek'tiv, *a.* [*Intellect* and *-ive*.] Pertaining to the intellect; perceivable by the understanding only.

intellectual, in-tel-lek'tū-al, *a.* [From L. *intellectus*, intellect.] Relating to the intellect or understanding; appealing to or engaging the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal; having intellect; characterized by intellect.

intellectualism, in-tel-lek'tū-al-izm, *n.* [*Intellectual* and *-ism*.] Intellectuality; the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.—**intellectualist**, in-tel-lek'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who overrates the understanding; one who believes in intellectualism.

intellectuality, in-tel-lek'tū-al''i-ti, *n.* The state of being intellectual; intellectual power.

intellectualize, in-tel-lek'tū-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intellectualized*, in-tel-lek'tū-al-īzd; ppr. *intellectualizing*, in-tel-lek'tū-al-īzing. To endow with intellect; to give an intellectual or ideal character to.

intellectually, in-tel-lek'tū-al-li, *adv.* In an intellectual manner.

intelligence, in-tel'i-jens, *n.* [L. *intelligentia*. INTELLIGENT.] The capacity to know, understand, or comprehend; intellectual power; knowledge imparted or acquired; general information; information communicated; news or notice; an intelligent or spiritual being.

intelligencer, in-tel'i-jens-ėr, *n.* One who conveys intelligence; a messenger or spy.

intelligent, in-tel'i-jent, *a.* [L. *intelligens*, *intelligentis*, ppr. of *intelligo*. INTELLECT.] Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; endowed with a good intellect; having superior intellectual capacities; well informed.—**intelligently**, in-tel'i-jent-li, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

intelligibility, **intelligibleness**, in-tel'i-ji-bil''i-ti, in-tel'i-ji-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being intelligible.

intelligible, in-tel'i-ji-bl, *a.* [L. *intelligibilis*.] Capable of being understood or comprehended; comprehensible; perspicuous; clear.—**intelligibly**, in-tel'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an intelligible manner.

intemperance, in-tem'pėr-ans, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *temperance*; L. *intemperantia*, want of moderation. TEMPER.] Want of temperance, moderation, or due restraint; excess of any kind; habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, especially with intoxication.

intemperant, in-tem'pėr-ant, *n.* [See next.] One who intemperantly indulges in alcoholic liquors.

intemperate, in-tem'pėr-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *temperate*; L. *intemperatus*, im-

moderate.] Not temperate; not exercising due moderation or restraint; addicted to an excessive use of alcoholic liquors; excessive, immoderate, or inordinate.—— n. One who is not temperate; an intemperant.

intemperately, in-tem'pėr-āt-li, *adv.* In an intemperate manner.

intemperateness, in-tem'pėr-āt-nes, *n.* State of being intemperate.

intend, in-tend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intended*, in-tend'ed; ppr. *intending*, in-tend'ing. [L. *intendo*, I stretch forth, I intend—*in*, on, to, and *tendo*, I stretch (as in *attend*, *contend*, &c.). TEND.] To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected or attained; to mean; to design; to purpose.

intendancy, in-tend'an-si, *n.* [*Intendant* and *-cy.*] The office or district of an intendant.

intendant, in-tend'ant, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *intendo*. INTEND.] A manager; a steward; a local governor.

intended, in-tend'ed, *p.a.* Purposed; betrothed; engaged.—— n. A person engaged to be married to another; an affianced lover.

intendedly, in-tend'ed-li, *adv.* Intentionally; by design.

intense, in-tens', *a.* [L. *intensus*, stretched, tight, pp. of *intendo*, I stretch. INTEND.] Closely strained; strict; close; kept on the stretch (study, thought, &c.); extreme in degree; vehement; violent; severe (pain, cold, &c.).—**intensely**, in-tens'li, *adv.* In an intense manner.—**intenseness**, in-tens'nes, *n.* The state of being intense; intensity.

intensify, in-ten'si-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intensified*, in-ten'si-fid; ppr. *intensifying*, in-ten'si-fi-ing. [*Intense* and *-fy.*] To render intense or more intense; to heighten; to aggravate. —— v.i. To become intense or more intense.

intension, in-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *intensio*, *intensionis*. INTENSE.] Act of straining or intensifying; the state of being strained: opposed to *remission* or *relaxation*.

intensity, in-ten'si-ti, *n.* [*Intense* and *-ity.*] The state of being intense; relative degree, vigour, or activity; keenness (of feeling, &c.); high or extreme degree; amount of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts.

intensive, in-ten'siv, *a.* [*Intense* and *-ive.*] Serving to give force or emphasis (an *intensive* particle or prefix; intensifying.—— n. Something serving to give force or emphasis; an intensive particle or word. —**intensively**, in-ten'siv-li, *adv.* In an intensive manner.—**intensiveness**, in-ten'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being intensive.

intent, in-tent', *a.* [L. *intentus*, pp. of *intendo*. INTEND.] Having the mind strained, bent, or set closely on an object; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; with *on* before a noun. ——n. Design, purpose, or intention; meaning; drift; aim.—**To all intents and purposes**, in all applications or senses; practically; really.

intention, in-ten'shon, *n.* [Fr. *intention*, L. *intentio*, attention, design. INTEND.] Act of intending; determination to act in a particular manner; purpose; design; end; aim; intension.

intentional, in-ten'shon-al, *a.* [*Intention* and *-al.*] Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.—**intentionally**, in-ten'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an intentional manner; by design; on purpose.

intentioned, in-ten'shond, *a.* Having intentions or designs: usually in composition.

intently, in-tent'li, *adv.* In an intent manner. —**intentness**, in-tent'nes, *n.* The state of being intent.

inter, in-tėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interred*, in-tėrd'; ppr. *interring*, in-tėr'ing. [Fr. *enterrer*—*en*, in, and *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth (whence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, &c.).] To bury; to inhume.—**interment**, in-tėr'ment, *n.* The act of interring; burial.

interact, in-tėr-akt, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *act.*] The interval between two acts of a drama; an interlude; any intermediate employment of time.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *interacted*, in-tėr-akt-ed; ppr. *interacting*, in-tėr-akt-ing. To act reciprocally; to act on each other.—**interaction**, in-tėr-ak'shon, *n.* Mutual or reciprocal action.

interbreed, in-tėr-brēd', *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *interbred*, in-ter-bred'; ppr. *interbreeding*, in-tėr-brēd'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *breed.*] To breed by crossing one kind of animals or plants with another.

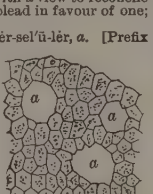
intercalary, in-tėr'ka-la-ri, *a.* [L. *intercalarius*—*inter*, between, and *calo*, I call or proclaim, seen also in *calendar*, *council* (q.v.).] Inserted or introduced among others, as the odd day (February 29th) inserted in leap-year; coming between; intermediate.

intercalate, in-tėr'ka-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intercalated*, in-tėr'kal-āt-ed; ppr. *intercalating*, in-tėr'kal-āt-ing. [L. *intercalo*. See prec.] To insert or introduce between others; in *chron.* to insert between other days or other portions of time.

intercalation, in-tėr'ka-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *intercalatio.*] The act of intercalating.

intercede, in-tėr-sēd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *interceded*, in-tėr-sēd'ed; ppr. *interceding*, in-tėr-sēd'ing. [L. *intercedo*—*inter*, between, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To mediate; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ; to plead in favour of one; to make intercession.

intercellular, in-tėr-sel'ū-lėr, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cellular.*] *Bot.* and *zool.* lying between cells or cellules.



a, Intercellular Spaces.

intercept, in-tėr-sept', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intercepted*, in-tėr-sept'ed; ppr. *intercepting*, in-tėr-sept'ing. [Fr. *intercepter*, fr. L. *intercipio*, *interceptus*—*inter*, between, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] To take or seize on by the way; to interrupt the journey or passage of (a messenger, a letter); to stop on its passage; to obstruct the progress of (rays of light, &c.); to cut or shut off.

interception, in-tėr-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *interceptio*. Act of intercepting.

interceptive, in-tėr-septiv, *a.* Serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercession, in-tėr-se'shon, *n.* [Fr. *intercession*, L. *intercessio*. INTERCEDE.] Act of interceding; mediation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of another.

intercessional, in-tėr-se'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or containing intercession.

intercessor, in-tėr-ses-ėr, *n.* [L. INTERCEDE.] One who intercedes; a mediator; one who pleads in behalf of another.—**intercessory**, in-tėr-ses'so-ri, *a.* Containing intercession; mediatorial.

interchain, in-tėr-chān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interchained*, in-tėr-chānd'; ppr. *interchaining*, in-tėr-chān'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *chain.*] To chain or link together.

interchange, in-tėr-chānj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interchanged*, in-tėr-chānjd'; ppr. *interchanging*, in-tėr-chānj'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *change.*] To change, as one with the other; to put, as each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate.——n. in'tėr-chānj. Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; barter; alternate succession.

interchangeable, in-tėr-chānj'a-bl, *a.* That may be interchanged.

interchangeably, in-tėr-chānj'a-bli, *adv.* By way of interchange; alternately.

intercolline, in-tėr-kol'lin, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *collis*, a hill.] Lying between hills or hillocks.

intercolonial, in'tėr-ko-lō"ni-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *colonial.*] Subsisting between different colonies.—**intercolonially**, in'tėr-ko-lō"ni-al-li, *adv.* As between colonies.

intercolumniation, in'tėr-ko-lum'ni-ā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *column.*] The space between two columns measured at the lower part of their shafts.

intercommunicate, in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intercommunicated*, in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-kāt-ed; ppr. *intercommunicating*, in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-kāt-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *communicate.*] To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication. — **intercommunicable**, in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being mutually communicated. — **intercommunication**, in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-kā"shon, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

intercommunion, in'tėr-kom-mūn"yon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communion.*] Mutual communion; mutual intercourse.

intercommunity, in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-ti, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *community.*] A mutual communication or community.

intercomparison, in'tėr-kom-pa"ri-son, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *comparison.*] Comparison between different things.

interconnect, in'tėr-kon-nekt", *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interconnected*, in'tėr-kon-nekt"ed; ppr. *interconnecting*, in'tėr-kon-nekt'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *connect.*] To connect or unite closely or by various bonds.

interconnection, in'tėr-kon-nek"shon, *n.* The state of being interconnected; what serves to interconnect.

intercontinental, in'tėr-kon-ti-nent"al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *continent.*] Subsisting between different continents.

intercostal, in-tėr-kos'tal, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.] Placed or lying between the ribs.

intercourse, in'tėr-kōrs, *n.* [O. Fr. *entrecours*, fr. L. *intercursus*, lit. a running between—*inter*, between, and *curro*, I run. COURSE.] Reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; communication; commerce; communion; fellowship; familiarity; sexual connection.

intercross, in-tėr-kros', *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *intercrossed*, in-tėr-krost'; ppr. *intercrossing*, in-tėr-kros'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *cross.*] To cross mutually; to cross one another, as lines; to interbreed.

intercurrent, in-tėr-ku'rent, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *current.*] Running between or among; intervening.

interdependence, **interdependency**, in'tėr-dē-pend"ens, in'tėr-dē-pend"en-si, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *depend.*] Reciprocal dependence; dependence each upon the others reciprocally.—**interdependent**, in'tėr-dē-pend"ent, *a.* Reciprocally dependent.

interdict, in-tėr-dikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interdicted*, in-tėr-dikt'ed; ppr. *interdicting*, in-tėr-dikt'ing. [L. *interdico*, *interdictum* — *inter*, between, and *dico*, I speak. DICTION.] To forbid, prohibit, or debar; to place under an interdict or prohibition.——n. in'tėr-dikt. A forbidding; a prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree; a papal prohibition of the performance of divine service and the administration of religious rites.—**interdiction**, in-tėr-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *interdictio.*] Act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree.—**interdictory**, in-tėr-dik'to-ri, *a.* Having power to interdict or prohibit.

interdigital, in-tėr-di'jit-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *digit.*] Being between the digits; between toes or fingers, as the web which forms the wing of a bat.—**interdigitate**, in-tėr-di'jit-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *interdigitated*, in-tėr-di'jit-āt-ed; ppr. *interdigitating*, in-tėr-di'jit-āt-ing. To run into each other, like the fingers of one hand inserted between those of the other.—**interdigitation**, in-tėr-di'jit-tā"shon, *n.* The act or state of interdigitating; the space between two fingers.

interest, in'tėr-est, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interested*, in'tėr-est-ed; ppr. *interesting*, in'tėr-est-ing. [O.Fr. *interest*, Fr. *intérêt*, fr. L. *interest*, it concerns, it is of importance, fr. L. *interesse*, to interest or concern—*inter*, between, and *esse*, to be (whence also *essence*, *entity*).] To concern; to affect; to awaken interest, concern, or curiosity in; to engage the attention of.——n. Concern, sympathy, or regard; advantage; good; profit; share, part, or participation in value; profit

per cent derived from money lent or invested; something in addition to a mere equivalent; influence with a person, especially with persons in power; a collective name for those interested in any particular business (the landed *interest*).

interested, in'tẽr-est-ed, *p.a.* [See prec.] Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected by personal considerations; chiefly concerned for one's private advantage.

interesting, in'tẽr-est-ing, *p.a.* [INTEREST.] Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite attention and sympathy. —**interestingly**, in'tẽr-est-ing-li, *adv.* In an interesting manner.

interface, in'tẽr-fās, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *face*.] The meeting or union of two surfaces.

interfemoral, in-tẽr-fem'o-ral, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, *femora*, the thighs.] Placed between the thighs.

interfere, in-tẽr-fēr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *interfered*, in-tẽr-fērd'; ppr. *interfering*, in-tẽr-fēr'ing. [O. Fr. *entreferir*, to exchange blows—L. *inter*, between, and *ferio*, I strike (whence *ferule*).] To clash; to interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others; in *physics*, to act reciprocally upon each other.

interference, in-tẽr-fēr'ens, *n.* [*Interfere* and *-ence*.] Act of interfering; intermeddling; clashing or collision; interaction.

interfluent, in-tẽr'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *interfluens*, ppr. of *interfluo*—*inter*, between, and *fluo*, I flow.] Flowing between.

interfoliaceous, in-tẽr-fō'li-ā''shus, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf.] Being between opposite leaves.

interfoliate, in-tẽr-fō'li-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interfoliated*, in-tẽr-fō'li-āt-ed; ppr. *interfoliating*, in-tẽr-fō'li-āt-ing. [L. *inter*, between, *folium*, a leaf.] To interleave.

interfuse, in-tẽr-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interfused*, in-tẽr-fūzd'; ppr. *interfusing*, in-tẽr-fūz'ing. [L. *interfusus*, pp. of *interfundo*—*inter*, between, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] To pour or spread between or among; to mix up together; to make interdependent.

interfusion, in-tẽr-fū'zhon, *n.* Act of interfusing or that which is interfused.

interglacial, in-tẽr-glā'shi-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *glacial*.] Between two periods of glacial action.

interim, in'tẽr-im, *n.* [L., in the meantime.] The meantime; time intervening.——*a.* Belonging to an intervening time; belonging to the meantime; temporary.

interior, in-tē'ri-or, *a.* [L. *interior*, inner, interior, compar. of *interus*, internal, itself a compar. from *in*. Akin *entrails*, *internal*, *intestine*.] Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; not exterior; inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore.——*n.* The inner or internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country, state, or kingdom; the department of a government having charge of home affairs.—**interiority**, in-tē'ri-or'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being interior.—**interiorly**, in-tē'ri-or-li, *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

interjacent, in-tẽr-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *interjacens*, ppr. of *interjaceo*—*inter*, between, and *jaceo*, I lie, as in *adjacent* (q.v.).] Lying or being between; intervening.

interject, in-tẽr-jekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interjected*, in-tẽr-jekt'ed; ppr. *interjecting*, in-tẽr-jekt'ing. [L. *interjicio*, *interjectus*—*inter*, between, and *jacio*, I throw. JET.] To throw or cast between; to throw in between other things; to insert.

interjection, in-tẽr-jek'shon, *n.* [L. *interjectio*.] Act of interjecting or throwing between; a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion; an exclamation.

interjectional, **interjectionary**, in-tẽr-jek'shon-al, *a.* Forming or being like an interjection.—**interjectionally**, in-tẽr-jek'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an interjectional manner.

interlace, in-tẽr-lās', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interlaced*, in-tẽr-lāst'; ppr. *interlacing*, in-tẽr-lās'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *lace*; Fr. *entrelacer*.] To weave or twine together; to entangle or interweave.——*v.i.* To be intertwined or interwoven; to have parts crossing or intersecting.—**interlacement**, in-tẽr-lās'ment, *n.* The act or state of interlacing.

interlard, in-tẽr-lārd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interlarded*, in-tẽr-lārd'ed; ppr. *interlarding*, in-tẽr-lārd'ing. [O. Fr. *entrelarder*, to interlard, to mingle things together—*entre*, between, and *lard*: originally to mix fat with lean.] To mix; to diversify by mixture; to mix by something frequently occurring.

interleave, in-tẽr-lēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interleaved*, in-tẽr-lēvd'; ppr. *interleaving*, in-tẽr-lēv'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *leaf*, *leaves*.] To insert, as blank leaves in a book between other leaves; to provide with blank leaves inserted between the other leaves.

interline, in-tẽr-lin', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interlined*, in-tẽr-lind'; ppr. *interlining*, in-tẽr-lin'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *line*.] To put a line or lines between; to write or print in alternate lines or between lines.

interlineal, **interlineary**, in-tẽr-lin'ē-al, in-tẽr-lin'ē-a-ri, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, *linea*, a line.] Written or printed between lines; situated or placed between lines; interlined.—**interlinearly**, in-tẽr-lin'ē-er-li, *adv.* In an interlinear manner.—**interlineation**, in-tẽr-lin'ē-ā''shon, *n.* Act of interlining; that which is interlined.

interlock, in-tẽr-lok', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interlocked*, in-tẽr-lokt'; ppr. *interlocking*, in-tẽr-lok'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *lock*.] To unite or be locked together by a series of connections.——*v.t.* To lock one in another firmly.

interlocution, in'tẽr-lō-kū''shon, *n.* [L. *interlocutio*, fr. *interloquor*—*inter*, between, and *loquor*, I speak (in *loquacious*, *elocution*, &c.). LOQUACIOUS.] A speaking between different persons; a dialogue; interchange of speech; in *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

interlocutor, in-tẽr-lo'kū-tẽr, *n.* [See prec.] One who speaks in dialogue or conversation; *Scots law*, a judgment, or order of any court of record.

interlocutory, in-tẽr-lo'kū-to-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Consisting of dialogue or conversation; intermediate; not final or definitive, as a decision or judgment.

interlope, in-tẽr-lōp', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *interloped*, in-tẽr-lōpt'; ppr. *interloping*, in-tẽr-lōp'ing. [From the noun *interloper* (q.v.).] To traffic without proper license; to run into a matter in which one has no right.

interloper, in-tẽr-lōp'ẽr, *n.* [From D. *enterlooper*, a smuggler or smuggling vessel—prefix *inter*, between, and D. *looper*, to leap, to run=E. to *leap*. LEAP.] Formerly one who traded without a license; hence, one who unwarrantably intrudes or thrusts himself into a business, position, or matter.

interlude, in'tẽr-lūd, *n.* [L.L. *interludium*, an interlude—L. *inter*, between, and *ludus*, a play. PRELUDE.] A short entertainment performed between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece; a name formerly given to a short, amusing play; a piece of music coming between certain more important pieces or passages.

interlunar, in-tẽr-lū'nẽr, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, *luna*, the moon. LUNAR.] Belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.

intermarriage, in-tẽr-ma'ri, *n.* [See next.] Marriage between two families, tribes, or nations.

intermarry, in-tẽr-ma'ri, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intermarried*, in-tẽr-ma'rid; ppr. *intermarrying*, in-tẽr-ma'ri-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *marry*.] To marry together; to become connected by marriage, as two families, tribes, or nations.

intermaxillary, in-tẽr-mak'sil-la-ri, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *maxillary*.] Being between the maxillary bones.——*n.* The bone which supports the upper incisors.

intermeddle, in-tẽr-med'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intermeddled*, in-tẽr-med'ld; ppr. *intermeddling*, in-tẽr-med'ling. [Prefix *inter*, and *meddle*.] To meddle in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously; to interfere.

intermeddler, in-tẽr-med'lẽr, *n.* One who intermeddles.

intermediary, in-tẽr-mē'di-a-ri, *a.* [L. *intermedius* and *-ary*. INTERMEDIATE.] Intermediate.——*n.* One who interposes; an intermediate agent; a go-between.

intermediate, in-tẽr-mē'di-āt, *a.* [Fr. *intermédiat*, fr. L. *intermedius*—*inter*, between, and *medius*, middle (whence *medial*, *mediate*, &c.). MEDIAL.] Lying or being between two extremes; being between two points of time or space; intervening; interposed. Also **intermedial**, **intermediary**, in-tẽr-mē'di-al, in-tẽr-mē'di-a-ri, in same sense.—**intermediately**, in-tẽr-mē'di-āt-li, *adv.* In an intermediate position.—**intermediation**, in-tẽr-mē'di-ā''shon, *n.* Intervention; interposition.—**intermediator**, in-tẽr-mē'di-āt-ẽr, *n.* A mediator between parties.—**intermedium**, in-tẽr-mē'di-um, *n.* Intermediate space; an intervening agent or instrument.

interment, in-tẽr'ment, *n.* [INTER.] Act of interring; burial; burying; inhumation.

intermezzo, in-tẽr-met'zō, *n.* [It.] A short musical composition, generally of a light sparkling character; an interlude.

intermigration, in'tẽr-mī-grā''shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *migration*.] Reciprocal migration.

interminable, in-tẽr'min-a-bl, *a.* [L.L. *interminabilis*—L. *in*, not, and *terminus*, a boundary, a limit. TERM.] Admitting no bound or limit; boundless; endless; wearisomely spun out or protracted.—**interminably**, in-tẽr'min-a-bli, *adv.* In an interminable manner; endlessly.

interminate, in-tẽr'min-āt, *a.* [L. *interminatus*—*in*, not, *terminus*, a bound or limit.] Unbounded; unlimited; endless.—**Interminate decimal**, one that may be continued to infinity; as that given by ⅓.

intermingle, in-tẽr-ming'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intermingled*, in-tẽr-ming'gld; ppr. *intermingling*, in-tẽr-ming'gling. [Prefix *inter*, and *mingle*.] To mingle or mix together; to intermix.——*v.i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

intermission, in-tẽr-mi'shon, *n.* [L. *intermissio*, fr. *intermitto*, *intermissum*. INTERMIT.] Act or state of intermitting; cessation for a time; pause; stop; rest.

intermit, in-tẽr-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intermitted*, in-tẽr-mit'ed; ppr. *intermitting*, in-tẽr-mit'ing. [L. *intermitto*—*inter*, between, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To cause to cease for a time; to discontinue; to interrupt; to suspend.——*v.i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

intermittence, in-tẽr-mit'ens, *n.* The act or state of intermitting; intermission.

intermittent, in-tẽr-mit'ent, *a.* [L. *intermittens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *intermitto*. INTERMIT.] Ceasing at intervals; ceasing for a time and then returning, as certain fevers.——*n.* A fever which intermits.—**Intermittent or intermitting spring**, a spring which flows for some time and then ceases, again flows and again ceases, and so on.

intermix, in-tẽr-miks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intermixed*, in-tẽr-mikst'; ppr. *intermixing*, in-tẽr-miks'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *mix*.] To mix together; to intermingle.——*v.i.* To be mixed together or intermingled.

intermixture, in-tẽr-miks'tūr, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mixture*.] A mass formed by mixture; an admixture.

intermundane, in-tẽr-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, *mundus*, world. MUNDANE.] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb.

intermural, in-tẽr-mūr'al, *a.* [L. *intermuralis*. MURAL.] Lying between walls.

intermuscular, in-tẽr-mus'kū-lẽr, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *muscular*.] Between the muscles.

intern, in-tẽrn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interned*, in-tẽrnd'; ppr. *interning*, in-tẽrn'ing. [Fr. *interner*, fr. L. *internus*, internal.] To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it; to

disarm and quarter in some place, as a defeated body of troops.

internal, in-tėrn'al, *a.* [L. *internus*, internal. INTERIOR.] Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external; pertaining to the mind or thoughts, or to one's inner being; pertaining to a country itself, its own affairs, or home interests; domestic; not foreign.

internality, in-tėr-nal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being internal.

internally, in-tėrn'al-li, *adv.* In an internal manner; inwardly; within the body; as to the interior or internal affairs; mentally; spiritually.

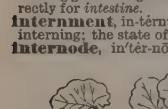
international, in-tėr-na'shon-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *national*.] Relating to or mutually affecting nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations.—**International law**, the law of nations; those maxims or rules that regulate states in their conduct towards one another.

internationally, in-tėr-na'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an international manner.

internecine, in-tėr-nē'sin, *a.* [L. *internecinus*, fr. *interneco—inter*, between, and *neco*, I kill, I slay; same root as Skr. *naç*, to perish; Gr. *nekys*, a corpse.] Marked by destructive hostilities or much slaughter; causing great slaughter, as war: often incorrectly for *intestine*.

internment, in-tėrn'ment, *n.* The act of interning; the state of being interned.

internode, in'tėr-nōd, *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *nodus*, knot.] In *bot.* the space between two nodes or leaf-buds.



a, Nodes or joints. *b*, Internodes.

internuncial, in-tėr-nun'shi-al, *a.* [See next.] Belonging to an internuncio.

internuncio, in-tėr-nun'si-ō, *n.* [It. *internuncio*, *internunzio*, fr. L. *internuntius—inter*, between, and *nuntius*, a messenger. NUNCIO.] A messenger between two parties; the title of the pope's representative at republics and small courts, while a nuncio is sent to emperors and kings.

interoceanic, in-tėr-ō'shē-an''ik, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *ocean*.] Between oceans.

interocular, in-tėr-ok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *inter*, and *oculus*, the eye.] Between the eyes.

interorbital, in-tėr-or'bi-tal, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *orbit*.] Situated between the orbits, as of the eyes.

interosculate, in-tėr-os'kū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *interosculated*, in-tėr-os'kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *interosculating*, in-tėr-os'kū-lāt-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *osculate*.] To touch or run into one another at various points; to form a connecting link between objects or groups by having characters in common.

interpellate, in-tėr'pel-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interpellated*, in-tėr'pel-lāt-ed; ppr. *interpellating*, in-tėr'pel-lāt-ing. [L. *interpello*, *interpellatum*, I interrupt in speaking—*inter*, between, and *pello*, I drive (seen in *appeal*, *compel*, *pulse*, &c.).] To question, especially to question imperatively; to interrupt by a question.

interpellation, in'tėr-pel-lā''shon, *n.* [L. *interpellatio*. See prec.] The act of interpellating; a question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

interpenetrate, in-tėr-pen'ē-trāt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *interpenetrated*, in-tėr-pen'ē-trāt-ed; ppr. *interpenetrating*, in-tėr-pen'ē-trāt-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *penetrate*.] To penetrate between or within; to penetrate mutually.—**Interpenetration**, in-tėr-pen'ē-trā''shon, *n.* The act of interpenetrating.

interpetiolar, in-tėr-pet'i-ō-lėr, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *petiole*.] In *bot.* situated between the petioles.

interplanetary, in-tėr-plan'e-ta-ri, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *planetary*.] Situated or existing between the planets.

interpleader, in-tėr-plēd'ėr, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *plead*.] A legal process by which a person who is threatened with a suit, in which he has no real interest, gets the proper parties to plead in the matter.

interpolable, in-tėr'pō-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being interpolated or inserted.

interpolate, in-tėr'pō-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interpolated*, in-tėr'pō-lāt-ed; ppr. *interpolating*, in-tėr'pō-lāt-ing. [L. *interpōlo*, *interpolatus*, I interpolate or falsify, fr. *interpolus*, vamped up, falsified—*inter*, between, and *polio*, I polish. POLISH.] To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to.—**Interpolation**, in-tėr'pō-lā''shon, *n.* [L. *interpolatio*.] Act of interpolating; a spurious word or passage inserted.—**Interpolator**, in-tėr'pō-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who interpolates.

interposal, in-tėr-pōz'al, *n.* [*Interpose* and *-al*.] Act of interposing; interposition.

interpose, in-tėr-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interposed*, in-tėr-pōzd'; ppr. *interposing*, in-tėr-pōz'ing. [Fr. *interposer—inter*, between, and *poser*, to place. POSE, COMPOSE.] To place between; to make to intervene; to present or bring forward by way of interruption or for some service.——v.i. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; to interfere; to put in or make a remark.

interposition, in-tėr'pō-zi''shon, *n.* [Fr. *interposition*, L. *interpositio*.] Act of interposing; intervention; mediation.

interpret, in-tėr'pret, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interpreted*, in-tėr'pret-ed; ppr. *interpreting*, in-tėr'pret-ing. [Fr. *interpréter*, fr. L. *interpretare*, fr. *interpres*, *interpretis*, an interpreter—*inter*, between, and root of *pretium*, price.] To explain the meaning of; to translate from an unknown to a known language, or into intelligible or familiar words; to expound; to elucidate; to unravel; to construe or put a meaning on; to represent artistically (as by an actor on the stage).

interpretable, in-tėr'pret-a-bl, *a.* That may be interpreted.

interpretation, in-tėr'pret-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *interprétation*, L. *interpretatio*.] Act of interpreting; translation; explanation; conception and representation of a character on the stage.

interpretative, in-tėr'pret-āt-iv, *a.* [*Interpretate* and *-ive*.] Serving to interpret; containing explanation.

interpreter, in-tėr'pret-ėr, *n.* One who interprets; a translator; one whose business it is to translate documents or spoken words.

interregnum, in-tėr-reg'num, *n.* [L. *interregnum—inter*, between, and *regnum*, kingdom. REGAL, REIGN.] The time between reigns; time during which a throne is vacant; intermission or break in succession.

interrelation, in'tėr-rē-lā''shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *relation*.] Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation.

interrogate, in-te'rō-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interrogated*, in-te'rō-gāt-ed; ppr. *interrogating*, in-te'rō-gāt-ing. [L. *interrogo*, *interrogatum—inter*, between, and *rogo*, I ask (as in *abrogate*, *arrogant*, *derogate*, *prorogue*, &c.).] To put a question or questions to; to question; to examine by asking questions.

interrogation, in-te'rō-gā''shon, *n.* [L. *interrogatio*.] Act of interrogating; examination by questions; a question put; inquiry; a sign that marks a question, thus (?).

interrogative, in-te-rog'at-iv, *a.* [L. *interrogativus*. INTERROGATE.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.——n. A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what?*—**interrogatively**, in-te-rog'at-iv-li, *adv.* In an interrogative manner.

interrogator, in-te'rō-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who interrogates or asks questions.

interrogatory, in-te-rog'a-to-ri, *n.* [L. *interrogatorius*. INTERROGATE.] A question; an interrogation.——a. Containing a question; expressing a question.

interrupt, in-tėr-rupt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interrupted*, in-tėr-rupt'ed; ppr. *interrupting*, in-tėr-rupt'ing. [L. *interrumpo*, *interruptum—inter*, between, and *rumpo*, I break. RUPTURE.] To break in upon the course or progress of; to break the current or motion of; to cause to stop in speaking; to cause to be delayed or given over; to break the uniformity or continuity of.—**interrupted**, in-tėr-rupt'ed, *p. a.* Having interruptions; broken; intermitted.—**interruptedly**, in-tėr-rupt'ed-li, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.

interruption, in-tėr-rup'shon, *n.* [Fr. *interruption*, L. *interruptio*.] The act of interrupting; a break or breach; intervention; interposition; obstruction or hindrance; cause of stoppage.

interruptive, in-tėr-rupt'iv, *a.* [*Interrupt* and *-ive*.] Tending to interrupt.

intersect, in-tėr-sekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intersected*, in-tėr-sekt'ed; ppr. *intersecting*, in-tėr-sekt'ing. [L. *intersecо*, *intersectum—inter*, between, and *seco*, I cut. SECTION.] To cut in between; to cut asunder; to divide; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts by stretching across.——v.i. To meet and cut or cross each other.

intersection, in-tėr-sek'shon, *n.* [L. *intersectio*.] Act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

intersidereal, in'tėr-si-dē''rē-al, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a star.] Situated between or among the stars.

interspace, in'tėr-spās, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *space*.] A space between other things; intervening space.

intersperse, in-tėr-spėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interspersed*, in-tėr-spėrst'; ppr. *interspersing*, in-tėr-spėrs'ing. [L. *interspergo*, *interspersum—inter*, between, and *spargo*, I scatter. SPARSE.] To scatter or set here and there among other things.

interspersion, in-tėr-spėr'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of interspersing or setting here and there among other things.

interstellar, **interstellary**, in-tėr-stel'lėr, in-tėr-stel'la-ri, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *stella*, a star.] Intervening between the stars; situated beyond the solar system.

interstice, in-tėrs'tis, *n.* [Fr. *interstice*, fr. L. *interstitium—inter*, between, and *sisto*, I stand. STATE.] A narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts of a body; a chink, crevice, or cranny.

interstitial, in-tėr-sti'shal, *a.* (See prec.) Pertaining to or containing interstices.

interstratify, in-tėr-strat'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interstratified*, in-tėr-strat'i-fīd; ppr. *interstratifying*, in-tėr-strat'i-fi-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *stratify*.] To cause to occupy a position between other strata; to intermix as to strata.——v.i. To assume a position between other strata.—**Interstratification**, in-tėr-strat'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The condition of being interstratified.

intertexture, in-tėr-teks'tūr, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *texture*.] The act of interweaving; state of things interwoven; what is interwoven.

intertropical, in-tėr-tro'pik-al, *a.* [*Inter* and *tropical*.] Situated between the tropics.

intertwine, in-tėr-twīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intertwined*, in-tėr-twīnd'; ppr. *intertwining*, in-tėr-twin'ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *twine*.] To unite by twining or twisting, as one with another.——v.i. To be interwoven.

intertwist, in-tėr-twist', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intertwisted*, in-tėr-twist'ed; ppr. *intertwisting*, in-tėr-twist'ing. [Prefix *inter*, between, and *twist*.] To twist, as one with another.

interval, in'tėr-val, *n.* [L. *intervallum*, an interval, lit. between palisades—*inter*, and *vallum*, a line of palisades, fr. *vallus*, a stake.] A space between things; a void space intervening; space of time between two points or events; amount of separation between ranks, degrees, &c.; *music*, the difference in point of gravity or acuteness between two given sounds.

intervene, in-tėr-vēn′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intervened*, in-tėr-vēnd′; ppr. *intervening*, in-tėr-vēn′ing. [Fr. *intervenir*, L. *intervenire* —*inter*, between, and *venio*, I come. VENTURE.] To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; to come between points of time or events; to interpose or interfere.

intervention, in-tėr-ven′shon, *n.* [L. *interventio*.] Act of intervening; a coming or being between; interposition; agency of persons between persons; interposition.

interview, in′tėr-vū, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *view*=Fr. *entrevue*.] A meeting between persons face to face; a conference or mutual communication of thoughts.—— v.t. in-tėr-vū′; pret. & pp. *interviewed*, in-tėr-vūd′; ppr. *interviewing*, in-tėr-vū′ing. To wait or call on for the purpose of having an interview and getting information for publication.

interviewer, in-tėr-vū′ėr, *n.* One who interviews; one who visits and interrogates some person of position or notoriety in order to obtain matter for publication.

intervocalic, in′tėr-vō-kal′ik, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *vocalic*.] Placed between two vowels in a word.

interweave, in-tėr-wēv′, *v.t.* pret. *interwove*, in-tėr-wōv′; pp. *interwoven*, in-tėr-wōv′n; ppr. *interweaving*, in-tėr-wēv′ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *weave*.] To weave together; to unite or intermingle as if by weaving; to unite intimately; to interlace.

intestable, in-test′a-bl, *a.* [L. *intestabilis*. INTESTATE.] Legally unqualified to make a will.

intestacy, in-test′a-si, *n.* [*Intestate* and *-cy*.] State of being intestate.

intestate, in-test′āt, *a.* [L. *intestatus*—*in*, not, and *testatus*, having made a will, pp. of *testor*, I make a will. TESTAMENT.] Dying without having made a will; not devised; not disposed of by will.—— n. A person who dies without making a will.

intestinal, in-tes′tin-al, *a.* [*Intestine* and *-al*.] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.

intestine, in-tes′tīn, *a.* [Fr. *intestin*, L. *intestinus*, fr. *intus*, within, fr. *in*, in.] Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; not foreign (*intestine* feuds).—— n. The canal or tube that extends with convolutions from the stomach to the anus; *pl.* entrails or viscera in general.

inthrall, in-thral′, *v.t.* See ENTHRALL.

intimacy, in′ti-ma-si, *n.* [*Intimate* and *-cy*.] State of being intimate; close familiarity or friendship.

intimate, in′ti-māt, *a.* [L. *intimus*, superl. of obsol. *interus*, inward, internal. INTERIOR.] Inward or internal; pertaining to the ultimate structure or details; close in friendship; on very friendly and familiar terms; very close as regards connection or relation.—— n. An intimate or familiar friend; a close associate.

intimate, in′ti-māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intimated*, in′ti-māt-ed; ppr. *intimating*, in′ti-māt-ing. [L. *intimo*, *intimatum*, I publish or make known, fr. *intimus*, inmost. INTIMATE, *a.*] To hint, indicate, or suggest; to announce; to make known.

intimately, in′ti-māt-li, *adv.* In an intimate manner; with close friendship; familiarly.

intimation, in-ti-mā′shon, *n.* [L. *intimatio*.] Act of intimating; a hint; an explicit announcement or notification.

intimidate, in-tim′id-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intimidated*, in-tim′id-āt-ed; ppr. *intimidating*, in-tim′id-āt-ing. [Fr. *intimider*, L.L. *intimidare*, *intimidatum*—*in*, intens., and *timidus*, timid. TIMID.] To put in fear or dread; to inspire with fear; to cow; to deter with threats.

intimidation, in-tim′id-ā″shon, *n.* Act of intimidating; the deterring of a person by threats or otherwise.

intitle, in-tī′tl. ENTITLE.

into, in′tō, *prep.* [A. Sax. *in tó*, *in* being the adv. and *tó* the prep.] In and to: expressing motion or direction towards the inside of, whether literally or figuratively; or expressing a change of condition (*into* a house, *into* a fever).

intolerable, in-tol′ėr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *intolérable*, L. *intolerabilis*—*in*, not, and *tolerabilis*, from *tolero*, I endure. TOLERATE.] That cannot be borne or endured; insupportable; unendurable; insufferable.—**intolerableness**, in-tol′ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being intolerable.—**intolerably**, in-tol′ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an intolerable manner; to a degree beyond endurance.

intolerance, in-tol′ėr-ans, *n.* [Fr. *intolérance*, L. *intolerantia*. See next.] Quality of being intolerant; inability to endure; want of toleration.

intolerant, in-tol′ėr-ant, *a.* [Fr. *intolérant*, L. *intolerans*, *-antis*—*in*, not, and *tolero*, I bear. TOLERATE.] That cannot bear or endure; not enduring difference of opinion or worship on the part of others; refusing to tolerate others. —— n. One who does not favour toleration.—**intolerantly**, in-tol′ėr-ant-li, *adv.* In an intolerant manner.

intonate, in′tō-nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intonated*, in′tō-nāt-ed; ppr. *intonating*, in′tō-nāt-ing. [L. *in*, in, and *tonus*, tone.] To modulate the voice; to sound the notes of the musical scale.—— v.t. To pronounce with a certain tone or modulation.

intonation, in-tō-nā′shon, *n.* [INTONATE.] The act or manner of intonating; modulation of the voice; the act of intoning; utterance with a special tone.

intone, in-tōn′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intoned*, in-tōnd′; ppr. *intoning*, in-tō′ning. [INTONATE.] To use a musical monotone in pronouncing or repeating; to chant.—— v.t. To pronounce with a musical tone; to chant.

intortion, in-tōr′shou, *n.* [L. *intortio*, fr. *intorqueo*—*in*, in, *torqueo*, I twist. TORSION.] A winding or twisting inwards.

intoxicant, in-toks′i-kant, *n.* [L.L. *intoxicans*, *-cantis*, ppr. of *intoxico*. INTOXICATE.] That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or substance.

intoxicate, in-toks′i-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intoxicated*, in-toks′i-kāt-ėd; ppr. *intoxicating*, in-toks′i-kāt-ing. [L.L. *intoxico*, *intoxicatum*—L. *in*, and *toxicum*, poison, fr. Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, fr. *toxon*, a bow.] To inebriate; to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor; to excite the spirits of to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness. ——v.t. To cause intoxication.—**intoxicating**, in-toks′i-kāt-ing, *p.a.* Causing intoxication or high mental excitement.

intoxication, in-toks′i-kā′shon, *n.* The act of intoxicating; the state of being intoxicated; inebriation; drunkenness; delirious excitement; frenzy.

intractable, in-trak′ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tractable*; L. *intractabilis*.] Not tractable; not to be governed or managed; perverse; refractory; indocile.

intractableness, **intractability**, in-trak′ta-bl-nes, in-trak′ta-bil″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being intractable; perverseness.—**intractably**, in-trak′ta-bli, *adv.* In an intractable, perverse, stubborn manner.

intrados, in-trā′dos, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *intra*, within, and *dorsum*, back.] *Arch.* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch. EXTRADOS.

intramural, in-tra-mū′ral, *a.* [L. *intra*, within, and *muralis*, fr. *murus*, a wall. MURAL.] Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a university, city, or town.

intransigent, in-tran′si-jent, *a.* [Fr. *intransigeant*, fr. L. *in*, not, and *transigens*, ppr. of *transigo*, I transact, I come to a settlement. TRANSACT.] Refusing to agree or come to a settlement; irreconcilable; used especially of some extreme political party.—— n. An irreconcilable person.

intransitive, in-tran′si-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transitive*.] *Gram.* expressing an action or state that is limited to the subject; not having an object (an *intransitive* verb). —**intransitively**, in-tran′si-tiv-li, *adv.* In an intransitive manner.

intransmissible, in-trans-mis′i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmissible*.] That cannot be transmitted.

intransmutable, in-trans-mūt′a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmutable*.] That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.

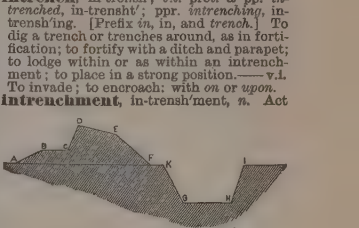
intrant, in′trant, *n.* [L. *intrans*, *intrantis*, ppr. of *intro*, I enter. ENTER.] One who makes an entrance; an entrant.

intraparietal, in′tra-pa-rī″ėt-al, *a.* [L. *intra*, within, and *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Situated or happening within walls; private.

intratropical, in-tra-trop′ik-al, *a.* [Prefix, *intra*, within, and *tropical*.] Situated within the tropics.

intrench, in-trensh′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intrenched*, in-trensht′; ppr. *intrenching*, in-trensh′ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and *trench*.] To dig a trench or trenches around, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to lodge within or as within an intrenchment; to place in a strong position.—— v.i. To invade; to encroach: with *on* or *upon*.

intrenchment, in-trensh′ment, *n.* Act



Intrenchment as usually constructed.

A B C, Banquette. C D E F, Parapet. K G H I, Ditch. K G, Scarp. H I, Counterscarp.

of intrenching; a trench; a ditch and parapet for defence; any defence or protection; encroachment.

intrepid, in-tre′pid, *a.* [Fr. *intrépide*, L. *intrepidus*—*in*, not, and *trepidus*, trembling with fear. TREPIDATION.] Undaunted; fearless; bold; daring; courageous.—**intrepidity**, in-tre-pid′i-ti, *n.* Quality of being intrepid; fearlessness; undaunted courage.—**intrepidly**, in-tre′pid-li, *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly.

intricacy, in′tri-ka-si, *n.* [*Intricate* and *-cy*.] State of being intricate; entanglement; complication; complexity.

intricate, in′tri-kāt, *a.* [L. *intricatus*, pp. of *intrico*, I entangle—*in*, into, and *trica*, trifles, hindrances, as in *extricate*; akin *intrigue*.] Entangled; involved; complicated; difficult to unravel or follow out in all its windings.—**intricately**, in′tri-kāt-li, *adv.* In an intricate manner; with intricacy.

intrigue, in-trēg′, *n.* [Fr. *intrigue*, an intrigue, fr. *intriguer*, to intrigue, fr. L. *intricare*, to entangle. INTRICATE.] An underhand plot or scheme of a complicated nature, often political in character; the plot of a play, romance, &c.; an illicit connection or intimacy between two persons of different sexes.——v.t. pret. & pp. *intrigued*, in-trēgd′; ppr. *intriguing*, in-trēg′ing. To form or engage in an intrigue; to carry on forbidden love.—**intriguer**, in-trēg′ėr, *n.* One who intrigues.—**intriguing**, in-trēg′ing, *p.a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

intrinsic, **intrinsical**, in-trin′sik, in-trin′sik-al, *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*—*intra*, inwards, *in*, in, and *secus*, beside, fr. root of *sequor*, I follow (whence *sequence*).] Being within; inherent; essential; belonging to the thing in itself; not extrinsic or accidental.

intrinsically, in-trin′sik-al-li, *adv.* By intrinsic character; in its nature; essentially; inherently.

introduce, in-trō-dūs′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *introduced*, in-trō-dūst′; ppr. *introducing*, in-trō-dūs′ing. [L. *introduco*—*intro*, within, and *duco*, I lead or bring. DUKE.] To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; to pass in; to put in; to insert; to make known by stating one's name: often used of the action of a third party with regard to two others; to bring to be acquainted; to present; to bring into or under notice; to make known;

to bring into use or practice; to import; to open to notice; to bring before the public.

introducer, in-trō-dūs'ėr, *n.* On who introduces.

introduction, in-trō-duk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *introduction*, L. *introductio.*] Act of introducing; act of conducting or ushering into a place; act of making persons known to each other; importation; act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use; a preface or preliminary discourse.

introductive, in-trō-duk'tiv, *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory.

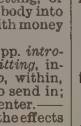
introductory, in-trō-duk'to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *introductorius.* INTRODUCE.] Serving to introduce; serving as or given by way of an introduction; prefatory; preliminary.

introit, in-trō'it, *n.* [L. *introitus*, an entrance, fr. *intro*, within, and *eo*, I go. INITIAL.] A piece sung at the beginning of some part of a church service.

intromission, in-trō-mi'shon, *n.* [INTROMIT.] The action of sending, letting, or putting in; act of introducing one body into another; *Scots law*, interference with money or effects of another.

intromit, in-trō-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intromitted*, in-trō-mit'ed; ppr. *intromitting*, in-trō-mit'ing. [L. *intromitto—intro*, within, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter.—— v.i. *Scots law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

introrse, in-trors', *a.* [L. *introrsum*, inwards—*intro*, within, and *versus*, pp. of *verto*, I turn.] Turned or facing inwards.



Introrse Anthers.

introspect, in-trō-spekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *introspected*, in-trō-spekt'ed; ppr. *introspecting*, in-trō-spekt'ing. [L. *introspicio, introspectum—intro*, within, and *specio*, I look. SPECIES.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.—**introspection**, in-trō-spek'shon, *n.* The act of looking inwardly; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings. —**introspective**, in-trō-spekt'iv, *a.* Pertaining to introspection; examining one's own thoughts.

introsusception, in'trō-sus-sep''shon, *n.* [L. *intro*, within, and *susceptio, susceptionis*, a taking up or in.] The act of receiving within; intussusception.

introvert, in-trō-vėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *introverted*, in-trō-vėrt'ed; ppr. *introverting*, in-trō-vėrt'ing. [L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, I turn. VERSION.] To turn inward.

intrude, in-tröd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intruded*, in-tröd'ed; ppr. *intruding*, in-tröd'ing. [L. *intrudo, intrusum—in*, in, into, and *trudo*, I thrust, as in *detrude, obtrude, protrude, abstruse.* THRUST.] To thrust one's self in; to force an entry or way in without permission, right, or invitation; to force one's self upon others; to penetrate, as into fissures or between the layers of rocks; to encroach.——v.t. To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome: often with the reflexive pronoun.—**intruder**, in-tröd'ėr, *n.* One who intrudes.

intrusion, in-trö'zhon, *n.* [INTRUDE.] The action of intruding; rude or unwelcome entrance; encroachment; entrance without right on the property of another.

intrusive, in-trö'siv, *a.* [L. *intrusus*, and *-ive.* INTRUDE.] Characterized by intrusion; intruding; apt to intrude; of the nature of an intrusion.—**intrusively**, in-trö'siv-li, *adv.* In an intrusive manner.—**intrusiveness**, in-trö'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being intrusive.

intrust, in-trust', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intrusted*, in-trust'ed; ppr. *intrusting*, in-trust'ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and *trust.*] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity (we *intrust* a thing *to* a person, or a person *with* a thing). Also written *Entrust.*

intuit, in'tū-it, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *intuited*, in'tū-it-ed; ppr. *intuiting*, in'tū-it-ing. [See next.] To know by intuition.

intuition, in-tū-i'shon, *n.* [Fr. *intuition*, fr. L. *intueor, intuitus*, I look upon, I contemplate—*in*, in, upon, and *tueor*, I look (whence *tutor, tuition*).] A looking on or upon; direct apprehension of a truth without reasoning; the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, the moment they are presented.

intuitional, in-tū-i'shon-al, *a.* [*Intuition* and *-al.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or characterized by intuition; intuitive.—**intuitionalism**, in-tū-i'shon-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition.

intuitive, in-tū'it-iv, *a.* [Fr. *intuitif.* INTUITION.] Perceived by the mind immediately without the intervention of reasoning; based on intuition; received or obtained by intuition; self-evident.—**intuitively**, in-tū'it-iv-li, *adv.* In an intuitive manner; by intuition.

intumesce, in-tū-mes', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intumesced*, in-tū-mest'; ppr. *intumescing*, in-tū-mes'ing. [L. *intumescere—in*, intens., and *tumescere*, to begin, to swell, incept. of *tumēre*, to swell. TUMID.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell out in bulk.

intumescence, in-tū-mes'ens, *n.* A swelling; a tumid state.—**intumescent**, in-tū-mes'ent, *a.* [L. *intumescens.*] Swelling up; expanding.

intussuscept, in'tus-sus-sept, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intussuscepted*, in'tus-sus-sept-ed; ppr. *intussuscepting*, in'tus-sus-sept-ing. [L. *intus*, within, and *suscipio*, I take or receive. SUSCEPTIBLE.] To take into the interior; to receive by intussusception.—**intussusception**, in'tus-sus-sep'shon, *n.* The reception of one part within another; the doubling in of a higher portion of the intestine into a lower one; the act of taking matter into the substance of a living body; the process by which nutriment is absorbed.

intwine, intwist. See ENTWINE, ENTWIST.

inundate, in-un'dāt or in'-, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inundated*, in-un'dāt-ed or in'-; ppr. *inundating*, in-un'dāt-ing or in'-. [L. *inundo, inundatus—in*, in, on, and *undo*, I rise in waves, fr. *unda*, a wave (as in *abound*). UNDULATE.] To spread or flow over; to overflow; to deluge; to flood; to submerge; to overwhelm; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.

inundation, in-un-dā'shon, *n.* [L. *inundatio.* See prec.] Act of inundating; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds; an overspreading of any kind.

inure, in-ūr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inured*, in-ūrd'; ppr. *inuring*, in-ūr'ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and obsol. *ure*, operation, work, fr. O.Fr. *eure*, Mod. Fr. *œuvre*, fr. L. *opera*, work. The *-ure* of this word therefore=*ure* of *manure.* OPERATE.] To habituate or accustom; to harden or make insensible by use or practice. —— v.i. To be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.—**inurement**, in-ūr'ment, *n.* The act or process of inuring.

inurn, in-ėrn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inurned*, in-ėrnd'; ppr. *inurning*, in-ėrn'ing. [Prefix *in*, in, and *urn.*] To put in an urn; to bury; to inter; to entomb.

inutility, in-ū-til'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *utility*; Fr. *inutilité*, L. *inutilitas.*] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

invade, in-vād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invaded*, in-vād'ed; ppr. *invading*, in-vād'ing. [O.Fr. *invader*, L. *invadere—in*, and *vadere*, to go, seen also in *evade, pervade.* WADE.] To enter with hostile intentions or as an enemy; to attack with a view to conquest or plunder; to enter by force; to make an inroad or incursion on; to intrude or encroach on; to violate.—**invader**, in-vād'ėr, *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

invaginate, in-vaj'i-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invaginated*, in-vaj'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *invaginating*, in-vaj'i-nāt-ing. [L. *in*, in, into, and *vagina*, a sheath.] To enter as into a sheath; to enter by intussusception into another part.—**invagination**, in-vaj'i-nā''shon, *n.* Intussusception.

invalid, in-va'lid, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valid*=L. *invalidus.* See next.] Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; weak; having no legal force or effect; void; null.

invalid, in'va-lid, *n.* [From Fr. *invalide*, infirm, disabled, a disabled soldier, fr. L. *invalidus*, not strong—*in*, not, and *validus*, strong. VALID.] One who is weak or infirm; a person who is disabled for active service, as a soldier or seaman.—— a. In ill health; infirm; disabled for active service. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *invalided*, in'va-lid-ed; ppr. *invaliding*, in'va-lid-ing. To render an invalid; to affect with disease; to enrol on the list of invalids, military or naval.

invalidate, in-va'lid-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invalidated*, in-va'lid-āt-ed; ppr. *invalidating*, in-va'li-dāt-ing. [Fr. *invalider*, fr. L. *invalidus.* See prec.] To render invalid; to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no legal force or effect.

invalidation, in-va'li-dā''shon, *n.* Act of invalidating.

invalidity, in-va-lid'i-ti, *n.* [INVALID.] State or quality of being invalid; want of legal force or efficacy.

invaluable, in-va'lū-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable; priceless.—**invaluably**, in-va'lū-a-bli, *adv.* Inestimably.

invariable, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *variable.*] Not variable or varying; constantly in the same state; unchangeable; always uniform.—**invariableness**, in-vā'ri-a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being invariable.—**invariably**, in-vā'ri-a-bli, *adv.* In an invariable manner; uniformly; without change.

invasion, in-vā'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *invasion*, L.L. *invasio*, fr. L. *invado.* INVADE.] Act of invading; a hostile entrance into the possessions or territories of another; incursion; inroad; an attack on the rights of another; infringement; violation.

invasive, in-vā'siv, *a.* [L.L. *invasivus.* See prec.] Making invasion; aggressive.

invective, in-vek'tiv, *n.* [Fr. *invectif*, L. *invectivus*, abusive, fr. *inveho*, I inveigh. See next.] A severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; words intended to cast opprobrium or censure on another; railing language; vituperation.—— a. Containing invectives; abusive; vituperative.—**invectively**, in-vek'tiv-li, *adv.* In an invective manner; abusively.

inveigh, in-vā', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inveighed*, in-vād'; ppr. *inveighing*, in-vā'ing. [L. *inveho, invehor*, I attack with words, I inveigh against—*in*, into, against, and *veho*, I carry. VEHICLE.] To attack with invectives or vituperative words; to exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against; to reproach; to revile; to upbraid: followed by *against.*

inveigle, in-vē'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inveigled*, in-vē'gld; ppr. *inveigling*, in-vē'gling. (O. Fr. *enveogler*, to inveigle, to blind, for Fr. *aveugler*, to blind, fr. *aveugle*, blind—L. *ab*, priv., and *oculus*, the eye. OCULAR.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to delude; to entice; to seduce; to cajole into evil courses.

inveiglement, in-vē'gl-ment, *n.* The act of inveigling; seduction to evil; enticement.

invent, in-vent', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invented*, in-vent'ed; ppr. *inventing*, in-vent'ing. [Fr. *inventer*, fr. L. *invenio, inventum*, I come upon, I find—*in*, upon, and *venio*, I come, as in *advent, convent, convene, prevent*, &c. VENTURE.] To devise, as something not before known; to contrive and produce, as something that did not before exist; to excogitate; to fabricate; to contrive falsely; to concoct.—**inventible**, in-vent'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being invented.

invention, in-ven'shon, *n.* [Fr. *invention*, L. *inventio.* INVENT.] The act of inventing; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; that which is invented; contrivance; device; forgery; fiction; the power of inventing; ingenuity; that faculty by

which a poet or novelist produces plots, incidents, and characters, &c.

inventive, in-vent'iv, *a.* [*Invent* and *-ive* =Fr. *inventif.*] Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.—**inventively**, in-vent'iv-li, *adv.* By the power of invention.—**inventiveness**, in-vent'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being inventive; the faculty of inventing.

inventor, in-vent'ėr, *n.* [L. INVENT.] One who invents; a contriver.

inventorial, in-ven-tō'ri-al, *a.* [*Inventory* and *-al.*] Relating to an inventory.—**inventorially**, in-ven-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

inventory, in'ven-to-ri, *n.* [Fr. *inventaire*, L.L. *inventiarium*, lit. a list of goods *found* in a place, fr. L. *invenio*, I find. INVENT.] An account, catalogue, or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person; a catalogue of movables; a catalogue or account of particular things.——v.t. pret. & pp. *inventoried*, in'ven-to-rid; ppr. *inventorying*, in'ven-to-ri-ing. To make an inventory of.

inventress, in-vent'res, *n.* A female who invents.

inverse, in'vėrs or in-vėrs', *a.* [L. *inversus*, pp. of *inverto—in*, on, to, and *verto*, I turn, as in *advert*, *convert*, *revert*, *subvert*, &c. VERSE.] Opposite in order or relation; inverted; having what usually is or should be after placed before; proceeding the backward or reverse way.—Inverse proportion, proportion such that one thing is greater or less as another is less or greater.

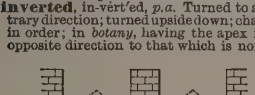
inversely, in-vėrs'li, *adv.* In an inverse order or manner; in inverse proportion.

inversion, in-vėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *inversion*, L. *inversio.*] Act of inverting; state of being inverted; change of order or position so that the last becomes first, and the first last; reversal or interchange of places; a turning backward.

invert, in-vėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inverted*, invėrt'ed; ppr. *inverting*, in-vert'ing. [L. *inverto—in*, and *verto*, I turn. INVERSE.] To turn upside down; to turn into a contrary direction; to place in a contrary order or position; to reverse; to change the order or position of.

invertebrate, in-vėr'tē-brāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vertebrate*. VERTEBRA.] Destitute of a backbone or vertebral column.——n. An animal belonging to the division of the animal kingdom (the Invertebrata) in which there is no backbone, and in many cases no hard parts at all.

inverted, in-vert'ed, *p.a.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order; in *botany*, having the apex in an opposite direction to that which is normal.



Inverted Arch.

—**Inverted arch**, an arch with its curve turned downwards, as in a sewer, &c.

invest, in-vest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invested*, in-vest'ed; ppr. *investing*, in-vest'ing. [Fr. *investir*, L. *investire—in*, on, and *vestio*, I clothe, fr. *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] To clothe; to put garments on; to array; to clothe with office or authority, rank, or dignity; to endue or endow; to surround, inclose, and lay siege to; to besiege; to lay out as money in some species of property with the purpose of getting a return.——v.i. To make an investment.

investigable, in-ves'ti-ga-bl, *a.* That may be investigated.

investigate, in-ves'ti-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *investigated*, in-ves'ti-gāt-ed; ppr. *investigating*, in-ves'ti-gāt-ing. [L. *investigo*, *investigatum—in*, in, and *vestigó*, to follow a track, fr. *vestigium*, a footstep or track. VESTIGE.] To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to make careful examination of.

investigation, in-ves'ti-gā"shon, *n.* [L. *investigatio.*] The act of investigating; the process of inquiring into a subject; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown; examination; search; scrutiny; research.

investigative, in-ves'ti-gāt-iv, *a.* Given to or concerned with investigation.

investigator, in-ves'ti-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who investigates.

investiture, in-ves'ti-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *investiture*, L.L. *investitura.*] The act of investing or giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; that which invests or clothes; clothing; covering.

investment, in-vest'ment, *n.* [*Invest* and *-ment.*] The act of investing; act of surrounding or besieging by an armed force; the placing or laying out of money in some species of property; money laid out for profit; that in which money is invested.

investor, in-vest'ėr, *n.* One who invests.

inveteracy, **inveterateness**, in-vet'ėr-a-si, in-vet'ėr-āt-nes, *n.* [*Inveterate* and *-cy*, *-ness.*] State or quality of being inveterate; the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

inveterate, in-vet'ėr-āt, *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, fr. *invetero—in*, in, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old. VETERAN.] Long established; deep-rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; confirmed by long practice or habit.

inveterately, in-vet'ėr-āt-li, *adv.* In an inveterate manner.

invidious, in-vid'i-us, *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia*, envy. ENVY.] Envious; malignant; likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; entailing odium.

invidiously, in-vid'i-us-li, *adv.* In an invidious manner; malignantly; in a manner likely to provoke hatred, ill-will, or envy.

invidiousness, in-vid'i-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being invidious; quality of provoking envy or hatred.

invigorate, in-vi'gor-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invigorated*, in-vi'gor-āt-ed; ppr. *invigorating*, in-vi'gor-āt-ing. [L. *in*, in, and *vigor*, strength. VIGOUR.] To give vigour to; to cause to feel fresh and vigorous; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

invigoration, in-vi'gor-ā"shon, *n.* The act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

invincible, in-vin'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *invincible*, L. *invincibilis—in*, not, and *vincibilis*, conquerable, fr. *vinco*, I conquer. VICTOR.] Not to be conquered or subdued; incapable of being overcome; unconquerable; insuperable; insurmountable.——n. One who is invincible.

invincibleness, **invincibility**, in-vin'si-bl-nes, in-vin'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being invincible or unconquerable.

invincibly, in-vin'si-bli, *adv.* In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably.

inviolability, **inviolableness**, in-vi'-ō-la-bil"i-ti, in-vi'ō-la-bl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being inviolable.

inviolable, in-vi'ō-la-bl, *a.* [L. *inviolabilis—in*, not, and *violabilis*, that may be violated, fr. *violo*, I violate. VIOLATE.] Not to be violated; not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence; not to be broken or infringed; not to be injured or tarnished; not susceptible of hurt or wound.

inviolably, in-vi'ō-la-bli, *adv.* In an inviolable manner; without violation or profanation.

inviolate, in-vi'ō-lāt, *a.* [L. *inviolatus—in*, not, *violatus*, violated. VIOLATE.] Not violated; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.—**inviolately**, in-vi'ō-lāt-li, *adv.* In an inviolate manner.

invisibility, **invisibleness**, in-vi'zi-bil"i-ti, in-vi'zi-bl-nes, *n.* State of being invisible.

invisible, in-vi'zi-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *visible*; L. *invisibilis.*] Not visible; that cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight.—**Invisible green**, green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black.

invisibly, in-vi'zi-bli, *adv.* In an invisible manner; imperceptible to the eye.

invitation, in-vi-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *invitatio.*] Act of inviting; a bidding to an entertainment, visit, or the like.

invitatory, in-vīt'a-to-ri, *a.* Using or containing an invitation.

invite, in-vīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invited*, in-vīt'ed; ppr. *inviting*, in-vīt'ing. [Fr. *inviter*, L. *invitare*. Etymol. uncertain.] To ask or request to do something; to ask to an entertainment or to pay a visit; to allure or attract; to tempt to come; to entice.——v.i. To give invitation; to allure or entice.——n. An invitation.—**inviter**, in-vīt'ėr, *n.* One who invites.

inviting, in-vīt'ing, *p.a.* Alluring; tempting; attractive.—**invitingly**, in-vīt'ing-li, *adv.* In an inviting manner; attractively.

invocate, in'vō-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invocated*, in'vō-kāt-ed; ppr. *invocating*, in'vō-kāt-ing. [L. *invoco*, *invocatum*. INVOKE.] To invoke; to call on in supplication.

invocation, in-vō-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *invocation*, L. *invocatio.*] Act of invoking or of addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity.

invocatory, in-vō'ka-to-ri, *a.* Making invocation; invoking.

invoice, in'vois, *n.* [Fr. *envois*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, a sending, a thing sent, fr. *envoyer*, to send—L. *in*, and *via*, a way. ENVOY.] A written account of the particulars of merchandise, sent to a person, with the value or prices and charges annexed.——v.t. pret. & pp. *invoiced*, in'voist; ppr. *invoicing*, in'vois-ing. To make an invoice of; to enter in an invoice.

invoke, in-vōk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invoked*, in-vōkt'; ppr. *invoking*, in-vōk'ing. [Fr. *invoquer*, L. *invocare—in*, in, on, and *voco*, I call, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice. VOCAL.] To call upon; to address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; to call for with earnestness.

involucel, **involucellum**, in-vol'ū-sel, in-vol'ū-sel"lum, *n.* [Dim. of *involucre*, *involucrum.*] In *bot.* a secondary or subordinate involucre.

involucral, in-vō-lū'kral, *a.* Pertaining to or having an involucre.

involucre, **involucrum**, in-vō-lū'kėr, in-vō-lū'krum, *n.* [L. *involucrum*, a wrapper or envelope, fr. *involvo*, I involve or wrap round—*in*, in, and *volvo*, I roll. INVOLVE.] In *bot.* any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers.—**involucred**, **involucrate**, in-vō-lū'kėrd, in-vō-lū'krāt, *a.* Having an involucre, as umbels, &c.

involuntarily, in-vo'lun-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In an involuntary manner.

involuntary, in-vo'lun-ta-ri, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *voluntary*.] Not voluntary; unwilling; not having will or choice; independent of will or choice; not done willingly.

involute, in'vō-lūt, *n.* [L. *involutus*, fr. *involvo*. INVOLVE.] A curve traced by any point of a tense string when it is unwrapped from a given curve.—**involute**, **involuted**, in'vō-lūt, in'vō-lūt-ed, *a.* Involved; rolled inward from the edges.

involution, in-vō-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *involutio.* INVOLVE.] The action of involving or infolding; state of being entangled or involved; complication; in arithmetic and algebra, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times: opposite of *evolution*.

involve, in-volv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *involved*, in-volvd'; ppr. *involving*, in-volv'ing. [L. *involvo—in*, into, and *volvo*, I roll, as in *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *revolve*, *voluble*, &c. VOLUTE.] To roll up; to infold; to envelop; to envelop in anything which exists on all sides; to imply; to comprise; to include; to implicate; to take in; to catch; to entangle; to plunge; to overwhelm, as in ruin; to com-

plicate; to blend; in arithmetic and algebra, to raise a quantity to any assigned power.

involvement, in-volv'ment, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved.

invulnerability, in-vul'nėr-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

invulnerable, in-vul'nėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vulnerable*=Fr. *invulnérable*, L. *invulnerabilis*.] Not vulnerable; that cannot be wounded; incapable of receiving injury; unassailable, as an argument.

invulnerably, in-vul'nėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an invulnerable manner.

inwall, in-wal', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inwalled*, in-wald'; ppr. *inwalling*, in-wal'ing. [*In* and *wall*.] To inclose with a wall; to wall in.

inward, in'wėrd, *a.* [A. Sax. *inneweard*, *inweard*—prep. *in*, and suffix *-ward*, as in *backward*, *toward*, &c.] Internal; interior; placed or being within; intimate; in or connected with the mind, thoughts, soul, or feelings. ——**adv.** also *Inwards*. Toward the inside; toward the centre or interior; into the mind or thoughts.——n. pl. The inner parts of an animal; the viscera.

inwardly, in'wėrd-li, *adv.* In an inward manner; in the inner parts; internally; privately.

inwardness, in'wėrd-nes, *n.* The state of being inward or internal; intimacy; inner or hidden meaning.

inwards, in'wėrdz, *adv.* Same as *Inward*.

inweave, in-wēv', *v.t.* pret. *inwove*, in-wōv'; pp. *inwoven*, in-wō'vn; ppr. *inweaving*, in-wēv'ing. [*In* and *weave*.] To intermix or intertwine by weaving; to weave together.

inworn, in-wōrn', *a.* [*In* and *worn*.] Worn within, or wrought within.

inwrap, in-rap', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inwrapped*, in-rapt'; ppr. *inwrapping*, in-rap'ing. [*In* and *wrap*.] To wrap round; to cover by wrapping; to involve; to infold; to perplex.

inwreathe, in-rēŦH', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inwreathed*, in-rēŦHd'; ppr. *inwreathing*, in-rēŦH'ing. [*In* and *wreathe*.] To surround or encompass as with a wreath; to infold or involve.

inwrought, in-rat', *a.* [*In* and *wrought*.] Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures; worked in.

iodic, ī-od'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing iodine (*iodic* silver).

iodide, Ī'ō-dīd, *n.* [*Iodine* and *-ide*.] A compound of iodine and a metal.

iodine, Ī'ō-dīn, *n.* [Gr. *iōdēs*, resembling a violet (from the colour of its vapour)—*ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, resemblance.] One of the non-metallic elements, a solid substance, chiefly extracted from the ashes of seaweeds, and much used in medicine.

iodism, Ī'ō-dizm, *n.* A peculiar morbid state produced by the use of iodine.

iodize, Ī'ō-dīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *iodized*, Ī'ō-dīzd; ppr. *iodizing*, Ī'ō-dīz-ing. [*Iodine* and *-ize*.] To treat with iodine; to impregnate or affect with iodine.

iodoform, ī-od'ō-form, *n.* [*Iodine* and the *-form* of *chloroform*.] A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, analogous to chloroform.

iolite, Ī'ō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of a violet blue colour.

Ionian, ī-ō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Ionia; Ionic.——n. A member of one of the ancient Greek races.

Ionic, ī-on'ik, *a.* Relating to Ionia, or to the Ionian Greeks.—**Ionic order**, one of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which consists in the volutes of its capital.—**Ionic dialect**, a dialect of the ancient Greek language of which Attic was a phase.

iota, ī-ō'ta, *n.* [Gr. *iōta*; hence *jot*.] Primarily the name of the Greek letter ι, which in certain cases is indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as ω); hence, a very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

I O U, Ī' ō ū, *n.* [A phonetic equivalent of *I owe you*.] A paper addressed to a person and having on it these letters, followed by a sum of money, and duly signed, serving as an acknowledgment of a debt.

Ipecacuanha, i-pē-kak'ū-an''ha, *n.* [Of Brazilian origin.] A bitter emetic and tonic obtained from the root of a Brazilian plant.

Irade, i-rī'de, *n.* [Turk.] A decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey.

Iranian, ī-rā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Iran*, the native name of Persia; applied to certain languages, including Persian, Zend, and cognate tongues.

Irascibility, Irascibleness, ī-ras'i-bil''i-ti, ī-ras'i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being irascible.

irascible, ī-ras'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *irascible*, L.L. *irascibilis*, fr. L. *irascor*, I am angry, fr. *ira*, anger. IRE.] Readily made angry; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable.—**irascibly**, ī-ras'i-bli, *adv.* In an irascible manner.

irate, ī-rāt', *a.* [L. *iratus*, angry, fr. *irascor*, I am angry. IRASCIBLE.] Angry; enraged; incensed.

ire, īr, *n.* [O. Fr. *ire*, fr. L. *ira*, anger.] Anger; wrath; rage; keen resentment.

ireful, īr'fųl, *a.* Full of ire; wrathful; angry; wroth.—**irefully**, īr'fųl-li, *adv.* In an angry manner.—**irefulness**, īr'fųl-nes, *n.* The condition of being ireful; wrath; anger.

Iricism, Ī'ri-sizm, *n.* [*Irish* and *-ism*.] An Irish mode of expression; any Irish peculiarity.

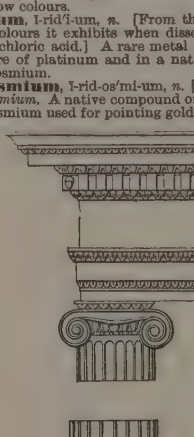
iridal, iridian, Ī'rid-al, ī-rid'i-an, *a.* [Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow. IRIS.] Pertaining to the iris; belonging to or resembling the rainbow.

iridescence, ī-rid-es'ens, *n.* [From *iridescent*. See next.] The property of being iridescent; exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

iridescent, ī-rid-es'ent, *a.* [Fr. *iridescent*, fr. Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow. IRIS.] Exhibiting or giving out colours like the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colours.

iridium, ī-rid'i-um, *n.* [From the *iridescent* colours it exhibits when dissolving in hydrochloric acid.] A rare metal found in the ore of platinum and in a native alloy with osmium.

iridosmium, ī-rid-os'mi-um, *n.* [*Iridium* and *osmium*. A native compound of iridium and osmium used for pointing gold pens.



Ionic Order.

Iris, Ī'ris, *n.*; pl. **irises**, Ī'ris-ez. [L. *iris*, *iridis*, fr. Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow, the female messenger of the gods.] The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the hues of the rainbow as seen in sunlit spray; a kind of coloured curtain in the anterior part of the eye, perforated by the pupil for the transmission of light; the flag or flag-flower.

irisated, irised, Ī'ris-at-ed, Ī'rist, *a.* [*Iris* and *-ated*, *-ed*.] Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

iriscope, Ī'ri-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *iris*, and *skopeō*, I view.] A philosophical toy for exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colours.

Irish, Ī'rish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants.——n. Natives of Ireland; the Celtic language of the natives of Ireland.—**Irish moss**, *n.* CARRAGEEN.—**Irish stew**, meat and potatoes stewed together.

Irishism, Ī'rish-izm, *n.* An Iricism.

iritis, iriditis, ī-rī'tis, ī-ri-dī'tis, *n.* [*Iris* and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the iris.

irk, ėrk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *irked*, ėrkt; ppr. *irking*, ėrk'ing. [The same word as Sw. *yrka*, to urge, enforce, press, from root of *work*, *wreak*, and *urge*.] To weary; to be distressingly tiresome to; to annoy; to trouble; to vex. (Used chiefly or only impersonally.)

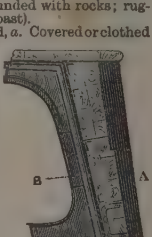
irksome, ėrk'sum, *a.* [*Irk* and *-some*.] Giving uneasiness; producing weariness; wearisome; tedious; burdensome; troublesome; vexatious.—**irksomely**, ėrk'sum-li, *adv.* In an irksome or wearisome manner.—**irksomeness**, ėrk'sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being irksome; vexatiousness; wearisomeness.

iron, Ī'ėrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *iren*, fr. older *isen* =Goth. *eisarn*, Icel. *járn* (fr. older *ísarn*), Dan. *jern*, O.H.G. *isarn*, Mod. G. *eisen*; D. *ijzer*; comp. Skr. *ayas*, W. *haiarn*, Armor. *houarn*, iron. The word appears to be in form an adj., and the name may perhaps be akin to *ice*—from its glancing. L. *æs*, copper, ore, may be akin.] A metal, the most common and useful of all the metals; an instrument made of iron; a utensil that when heated is used for smoothing cloth; *pl.* fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs.——a. Made of iron; consisting of iron; resembling iron, either really or metaphorically; hence harsh, rude, severe, binding fast; not to be broken; firm; robust; vigorous; inflexible. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *ironed*, Ī'ėrnd; ppr. *ironing*, Ī'ėrn-ing. To smooth with an iron; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm with iron.

Iron bark, Ī'ėrn-bärk, *n.* A name for some of the eucalyptus trees.

iron-bound, Ī'ėrn-bound, *a.* Bound with iron; faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged (an *iron-bound* coast).

iron-clad, Ī'ėrn-klad, *a.* Covered or clothed with iron plates; armour-plated.——n. A war-ship cased or covered, wholly or partially, with thick iron plates. The figure shows part of the side of iron-clad in section.



ironer, Ī'ėrn-ėr, *n.* One who irons.

iron-gray, Ī'ėrn-grā, *n.* A colour resembling freshly-fractured iron.

iron-hearted, Ī'ėrn-härt-ed, *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

ironical, Ī-ron'ik-al, *a.* Relating to or containing irony; given to using irony; expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.—**ironically**, Ī-ron'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an ironical manner.—**ironicalness**, Ī-ron'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being ironical.

A, Iron plating. B, Teak backing. C, Ship's side.

iron-liquor, Ī'ėrn-lik-ėr, *n.* Acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c.

iron-master, Ī'ėrn-mas-tėr, *n.* One who employs a number of people in the manufacture of iron; an owner of blast-furnaces, &c.

ironmonger, ī'ėrn-mung-gėr, *n.* A dealer in iron-wares or hardware.
ironmongery, ī'ėrn-mung-gė-ri, *n.* A general name for all articles made of iron; hardware.
iron-mould, ī'ėrn-mōld, *n.* A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust.
iron-sand, ī'ėrn-sand, *n.* A variety of iron ore in grains.
ironside, ī'ėrn-sīd, *n.* One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers; a soldier noted for rough hardihood.
ironsmith, ī'ėrn-smith, *n.* A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c.
iron-stone, ī'ėrn-stōn, *n.* An ore of iron having a stony character.
ironware, ī'ėrn-wār, *n.* Iron worked up into utensils, tools, &c.
iron-wood, ī'ėrn-wụd, *n.* The popular name given to several very hard and very heavy woods in different countries.
iron-work, ī'ėrn-wėrk, *n.* The parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron; a place where iron is manufactured.
irony, ī'ėrn-i, *a.* [*Iron* and *-y.*] Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; resembling iron; hard.
irony, ī'ron-i, *n.* [Fr. *ironie*, fr. L. *ironia*, fr. Gr. *eirōneia*, irony, fr. *eirōn*, a dissembler in speech, fr. *eirō*, I speak.] A mode of speech by which words are used that properly express a sense contrary to that which the speaker really intends to convey; a subtle kind of sarcasm, in which apparent praise really conveys disapprobation.
irradiance, irradiancy, ir-rā'di-ans, ir-rā'di-an-si, *n.* Same as next.] Emission of rays of light on an object; lustre; splendour.
irradiant, ir-rā'di-ant, *a.* [L. *irradians.* See next.] Emitting rays of light.
irradiate, ir-rā'di-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *irradiated*, ir-rā'di-āt-ed; ppr. *irradiating*, ir-rā'di-āt-ing. [L. *irradio, irradiatum—in*, in, and *radius*, a beam, a ray. RAY.] To send forth rays of light upon; to illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with lustre; to enlighten intellectually; to animate by heat or light.——*v.i.* To emit rays; to shine.
irradiation, ir-rā'di-ā"shon, *n.* Act of irradiating; illumination; brightness; intellectual light; the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated.
irrational, ir-ra'shon-al, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rational.*] Not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; foolish; absurd; in *mathematics*, not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; surd.—**irrationality, irrationalness**, ir-ra'shon-al"i-ti, ir-ra'shon-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being irrational.—**irrationally**, ir-ra'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an irrational manner; contrary to reason; absurdly.
irreclaimable, ir-rē-klām'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reclaimable.*] Not reclaimable; that cannot be reclaimed; incapable of being reformed; incorrigible.—**irreclaimably**, ir-rē-klām'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be reclaimed.
irrecognizable, ir-rek'og-nīz"a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir*, not, and *recognizable.*] Incapable of being recognized; not recognizable.
irreconcilable, ir-re'kon-sīl" a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcilable.*] Not reconcilable; not to be recalled to amity; implacable; inconsistent; incongruous; incompatible.——*n.* One who is not to be reconciled; one who will not work in harmony with his associates.—**irreconcilableness, irreconcilability**, ir-re'kon-sīl"a-bl-nes, ir-re'kon-sīl-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being irreconcilable.—**irreconcilably**, ir-re'kon-sīl"a-bli, *adv.* So as to preclude reconciliation.
irrecoverable, ir-rē-ku'vėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recoverable.*] Not to be recovered or regained.—**irrecoverably**, ir-rē-ku'vėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner.
irredeemable, ir-rē-dēm'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *redeemable.*] Not redeemable; that cannot be redeemed; not subject to be paid at its nominal value; specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency.
irredeemably, ir-rē-dēm'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be redeemable.
irreducible, ir-rē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reducible.*] Not reducible; not to be reduced; that cannot be reduced.
irreducibly, ir-rē-dūs'i-bli, *adv.* In an irreducible manner.
irreflection, ir-rē-flek'shon, *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflection.*] Want or absence of reflection.
irreflective, ir-rē-flekt'iv, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflective.*] Not reflective.
irrefragable, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refragable.*] That cannot be gainsaid, refuted, or overthrown; incontrovertible; indisputable; undeniable.—**irrefragably**, ir-ref'ra-ga-bli, *adv.* In an irrefragable manner; incontestably.
irrefutable, ir-rē-fūt'a-bl or ir-ref'ūt-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refutable.*] That cannot be refuted or disproved; unanswerable; indisputable.—**irrefutably**, ir-rē-fūt'a-bli or ir-ref'ūt-a-bli, *adv.* In an irrefutable manner.
irregular, ir-re'gū-lėr, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *regular.*] Not regular; not according to common form or rules; not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage; not conformable to the usual operation of natural laws; not according to the rules of art; anomalous; not in conformity with morality; vicious; not straight, as a line; crooked; not uniform; variable; changeable; deviating from the common rules in its inflections, as a noun or verb.——*n.* A soldier not in regular service.
irregularity, ir-re'gū-la"ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *irrégularité.*] State or character of being irregular; want of regularity; that which is irregular; a part impairing regularity or uniformity; an action or behaviour constituting a breach of morality; vicious conduct.
irregularly, ir-re'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an irregular manner.
irrelevancy, irrelevance, ir-re'lē-van-si, ir-re'lē-vans, *n.* State or quality of being irrelevant.
irrelevant, ir-re'lē-vant, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relevant.*] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not to the purpose; not assisting the purpose in hand.—**irrelevantly**, ir-re'lē-vant-li, *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.
irreligion, ir-rē-li'jon, *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religion.*] Want of religion, or contempt of it; ungodliness; impiety.
irreligious, ir-rē-li'jus, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religious.*] Not religious; characterized by irreligion; contrary to religion; impious; ungodly; profane; wicked.—**irreligiously**, ir-rē-li'jus-li, *adv.* In an irreligious manner.—**irreligiousness**, ir-rē-li'jus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being irreligious; ungodliness.
irremeable, ir-re'mē-a-bl, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*—*ir* for *in*, not, *re*, back, and *meo*, I go.] Not permitting of a person's return.
irremediable, ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remediable.*] Not to be remedied; incurable; irreparable.—**irremediably**, ir-rē-mē'di-a-bli, *adv.* In an irremediable manner; irreparably.
irremissible, ir-rē-mis'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remissible.*] Not to be remitted or pardoned; that cannot be forgiven or remitted; unpardonable.
irremovability, ir-rē-möv'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being irremovable.
irremovable, ir-rē-möv'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *removable.*] Not removable; that cannot be removed; firmly fixed.
irremovably, ir-rē-möv'a-bli, *adv.* In an irremovable manner; with the utmost firmness.
irreparability, ir-re'pa-ra-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being irreparable.
irreparable, ir-re'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reparable*=L. *irreparabilis.*] Not reparable; that cannot be repaired; irretrievable; irremediable.—**irreparably**, ir-re'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* In an irreparable manner; irretrievably.
irrepealable, ir-rē-pēl'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repealable.*] Not repealable; incapable of being repealed.
irreprehensible, ir-rep'rē-hen"si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; blameless.
irrepressible, ir-rē-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repressible.*] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.—**irrepressibly**, ir-rē-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner or degree precluding repression.
irreproachable, ir-rē-prōch'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reproachable.*] Incapable of being reproached; not occasioning reproach; upright; innocent; faultless; unblemished.—**irreproachably**, ir-rē-prōch'a-bli, *adv.* In an irreproachable manner; faultlessly; blamelessly.
irreprovable, ir-rē-prōv'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, and *reprovable.*] Not reprovable; blameless; upright; unblamable.
irresistance, ir-rē-zist'ans, *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resistance.*] Non-resistance; passive submission.
irresistibility, ir-rē-zist'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.
irresistible, ir-rē-zist'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resistible.*] Not resistible; that cannot be resisted; resistless.—**irresistibly**, ir-rē-zist'i-bli, *adv.* In an irresistible manner.
irresolute, ir-re'zō-lūt, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolute.*] Not resolute; not firm in purpose; undecided; wavering; vacillating.—**irresolutely**, ir-re'zō-lūt-li, *adv.* In an irresolute manner; without resolution or decision.—**irresoluteness**, ir-re'zō-lūt-nes, *n.* Quality of being irresolute.—**irresolution**, ir-re'zō-lū"shon, *n.* Want of resolution or decision; vacillation.
irresolvable, ir-rē-zolv'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolvable.*] Not resolvable; that cannot be resolved.
irrespective, ir-rē-spekt'iv, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respective.*] Having no respect to particular circumstances: generally used in the phrase *irrespective of*, that is, leaving out of account.—**irrespectively**, ir-rē-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* Without regard to certain circumstances (*irrespectively of* these matters).
irrespirable, ir-rē-spīr'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respirable.*] Not respirable; unfit for respiration.
irresponsibility, ir-rē-spons'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Want of responsibility.
irresponsible, ir-rē-spons'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsible.*] Not responsible; not liable to answer for consequences.—**irresponsibly**, ir-rē-spons'i-bli, *adv.* So as not to be responsible.
irresponsive, ir-rē-spons'iv, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsive.*] Not responsive.
irretrievable, ir-rē-trēv'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retrievable.*] That cannot be retrieved; irreparable; irrecoverable.
irretrievably, ir-rē-trēv'a-bli, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.
irreverence, ir-rev'ėr-ens, *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverence*; L. *irreverentia.*] Want of reverence; want of veneration for the deity or for things sacred; want of due regard to a superior; irreverent conduct or an irreverent action.
irreverent, ir-rev'ėr-ent, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverent*=L. *irreverens.*] Exhibiting or marked by irreverence; wanting in respect to superiors.—**irreverently**, ir-rev'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In an irreverent manner.
irreversible, ir-rē-vėr'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible.*] Not reversible; incapable of being reversed; not to be annulled.—**irreversibly**, ir-rē-vėr'si-bli, *adv.* In an irreversible manner; immutably.
irrevocable, ir-re'vō-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revocable*; L. *irrevocabilis.*] Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed, or annulled; irrever-

sible.—**irrevocably**, ir-re'vōk-a-bli, *adv.* In an irrevocable manner; beyond recall; irreversibly; immutably.

irrigate, ir'ri-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *irrigated*, ir'ri-gāt-ed; ppr. *irrigating*, ir'ri-gāt-ing. [L. *irrigo*, *irrigatum*—*ir* for *in*, in, and *rigo*, I water; cog. with E. *rain*. RAIN.] To bedew or sprinkle; to water (land) by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it; to water by various artificial channels.

irrigation, ir-ri-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *irrigatio*.] Act or operation of irrigating.

irriguous, ir-ri'gū-us, *a.* [L. *irriguus*. IRRIGATE.] Well-watered; watery; moist.

irrision, ir-ri'zhon, *n.* [L. *irrisio*—*ir* for *in*, in, on, and *rideo*, *risum*, I laugh. RIDICULOUS.] Act of laughing at another.

irritability, ir'rit-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being irritable.

irritable, ir'rit-a-bl, *a.* [L. *irritabilis*, fr. *irrito*. IRRITATE.] Susceptible of irritation; very liable to anger; easily provoked, angered, or exasperated; of a fiery temper; in *physiol.* susceptible of responding to or being acted upon by stimuli.

irritably, ir'rit-a-bli, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

irritant, ir'rit-ant, *a.* [L. *irritans*, *irritantis*, ppr. of *irrito*. See next.] Irritating; producing pain, heat, or tension; producing inflammation (an *irritant* poison).——*n.* That which irritates; a medical application that causes pain or heat; an irritant poison.

irritate, ir'rit-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *irritated*, ir'rit-āt-ed; ppr. *irritating*, ir'rit-āt-ing. [L. *irrito*, *irritatum*, I incite, stir up, provoke; origin doubtful.] To rouse to anger; to provoke; to exasperate; to inflame; to excite heat and redness in; in *physiol.* to excite vital action in by certain stimuli.—**irritating**, ir'rit-āt-ing, *p. a.* Causing irritation or anger; annoying; exasperating.

irritation, ir-rit-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *irritatio*.] Act of irritating or state of being irritated; provocation; exasperation; angry feeling; anger; vital action in muscles or organs caused by some stimulus or agent applied.

irruption, ir-rup'shon, *n.* [L. *irruptio*, *irruptionis*, fr. *irrumpo*, *irruptum*—*in*, in, and *rumpo*, I break. RUPTURE.] A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.—**irruptive**, ir-rup'tiv, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is, iz. [A. Sax. *is*=Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Skr. *asti*, is. AM.] The 3d pers. sing. of the verb *to be*. BE.

Isabel, **isabella**, iz'a-bel, iz'a-bel-a, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle*,, said to be fr. a queen or princess of this name.] A pale brownish-yellow colour.]

isagogic, **isagogical**, ĭ-sa-goj'ik, ĭ-sa-goj'-ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *eisagōgikos*, fr. *eisagō*, I introduce—*eis*, in, into, and *agō*, I lead.] Introductory; especially, introductory to the study of theology.

ischium, is'ki-um, *n.* [Gr. *ischion*.] *Anat.* the posterior and inferior part of the pelvic arch at the hip-joint.

ischuria, is-kū'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *ischouria*, fr. *ischō*, stop, and *ouron*, urine.] A stoppage, retention, or suppression of urine.

Ishmaelite, ish'ma-el-īt, *n.* [From *Ishmael*, Gen. xvi. 12.] A descendant of Ishmael; one resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand against him; one at war with society.

isinglass, ĭ'zing-glas, *n.* [Corrupted from D. *huizenblas*—*huizen*, a sturgeon, and *blas*, a bladder (akin to *blow*, *bladder*).] Fish-glue, a gelatinous substance prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly several species of sturgeon, used in clarifying liquors, as a cement, &c.

Islam, is'lam, *n.* [Ar., fr. *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.—**Islamism**, is'lam-izm, *n.* The faith of Islam; Mohammedism.—**Islamite**, is'-lam-īt, *n.* A Mohammedan.

Island, ĭ'land, *n.* [From A. Sax. *igland*, lit. island-land, fr. *ig* (=Icel. *ey*, Dan. and Sw. *ö*), an island, and *land*, land; the *s* is due to erroneous connection with L. *insula*, O. Fr. *isle*. (ISLE.) A. Sax. *īg*=*ey*-in *eyot*; akin G. *aue*, a meadow, Goth. *ahwa*, L. *aqua*, water. (AQUA.)] A piece of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *islanded*, ĭ'land-ed; ppr. *islanding*, ĭ'land-ing. To cause to become or appear like an island; to isolate; to dot, as with islands.—**islander**, ĭ'land-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

isle, īl, *n.* [O.Fr. *isle*, Fr. *île*, Prov. *isla*, fr. L. *insula*, an island. INSULATE.] An island. [Chiefly poet.]——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *isled*, īld; ppr. *isling*, īl'ing. To cause to become or appear like an isle; to isolate; to island.

islet, īl'et, *n.* [Dim. of *isle*.] A little isle or something similar.

isobar, ĭ'sō-bār, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.] A line on a map connecting places at which the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same.

isocheim, ĭ'sō-kīm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, *cheimōn*, winter.] A line on a map through places which have the same mean winter temperature.

isochronal, **isochronous**, ĭ-sok'ron-al, ĭ-sok'ron-us, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.—**isochronism**, ĭ-sok'ron-izm, *n.* The state or quality of being isochronous, as in the vibrations of a pendulum.

isoclinal, **isoclinic**, ĭ-sō-klī'nal, ĭ-sō-klin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *klinō*, I incline.] Of equal inclination or dip.—**Isoclinal or isoclinic lines**, curves connecting places at which the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

isocryme, ĭ'sō-krīm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *krymos*, cold.] A line drawn on maps connecting places corresponding in regard to the extreme degree of cold.

isodynamic, ĭ'sō-di-nam'ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *dynamis*, power.] Having equal power or force.—**Isodynamic lines**, lines connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal.

isogonic, ĭ-sō-gon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.] Having equal angles.—**Isogonic lines**, lines connecting those places where the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same.

isolate, ĭ'sō-lāt or is'-, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *isolated*, ĭs'ō-lāt-ed or is'-; ppr. *isolating*, ĭs'ō-lāt-ing or is'-. [Fr. *isoler*, It. *isolare*, fr. *isola*, fr. L. *insula*, an island. INSULATE.] To place in or as in an island; to place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate.

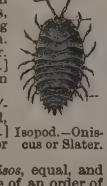
isolated, ĭs'ō-lāt-ed or is'-, *p. a.* Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

isolation, ĭs-ō-lā'shon or is'-, *n.* State of being isolated; insulation.

isomerism, ĭ-som'ėr-izm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part.] In *chem.* identity or close similarity of composition with difference of physical or both chemical and physical properties.—**isomeric**, **isomerical**, ĭ-sō-mer'ik, ĭ-sō-mer'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.

isometric, **isometrical**, ĭ-sō-met'rik, ĭ-sō-met'rik-al, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *metron*, measure.] Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure.

isomorphism, ĭ-sō-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, like, and *morphē*, form.] A similarity of crystalline form in minerals.—**isomorphous**, ĭ-sō-mor'fus, *a.* Exhibiting the property of isomorphism.


Isopod.—Onisicus or Slater.

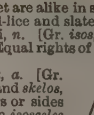
isonomy, ĭ-son'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *nomos*, law.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.

isoperimetrical, ĭ-sō-per'-i-met"rik-al, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *perimetron*, perimeter.] Having equal boundaries or perimeters.

isopod, ĭ'sō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] One of an order of crustaceans, whose feet are alike in size and direction, as the wood-lice and slaters.

isopolity, ĭ-sō-pol'i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *politeia*, polity.] Equal rights of citizenship.

isosceles, ĭ-sos'se-lēz, *a.* [Gr. *isoskelēs*—*isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg.] Having two legs or sides only that are equal (an *isosceles* triangle).


Isosceles Triangle.

isosceslsual, **isoselsmic**, ĭ-sō-sīs'tual, ĭ-sō-sīs'mik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *seismos*, an earthquake, fr. *seiō*, I shake.] Marking equal earthquake disturbances.

isotherm, ĭ'sō-thėrm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, proper, and *thermē*, heat.] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through places having a corresponding temperature.—**isothermal**, ĭ-sō-thėr'mal, *a.* Pertaining to isotherms.—**Isothermal line**, an isotherm.

Israelite, iz'ra-el-īt, *n.* A descendant of *Israel*, or Jacob; a Jew.—**Israelitic**, **Israelitish**, iz'ra-el-it"ik, iz'ra-el-it"ish, *a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

issuable, ish'ū-a-bl, *a.* That may be issued.

issue, ish'ū, *n.* [Fr. *issue*, issue, outlet, event, fr. O.Fr. *issir*, to go out, to flow forth, and that fr. L. *exire*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *ire*, to go (in *circuit*, *exit*, *initial*, &c.). ITINERANT.] The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out; the act of sending out; delivery; the quantity sent forth or issued at one time; what happens or turns out; event; consequence; progeny; a child or children; offspring; all persons descended from a common ancestor; a flux of blood; an artificial ulcer made in some part of the body to promote a secretion of pus; *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial.—**At issue**, in controversy; opposing or contesting.—**To join issue**, to take **issue**, said of two parties who take up a positive and negative position respectively on a point in debate.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *issued*, ish'ūd; ppr. *issuing*, ish'ū-ing. To pass, run, or flow out; to proceed, emanate, or spring, as from a source; to proceed, as progeny; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue; to come to an issue in law; to close; to end; to terminate.——*v.t.* To send out; to put into circulation; to deliver with authority (as to order); to deliver for use.

issueless, ish'ū-les, *a.* Having no issue or progeny.

isthmus, ist'nus, or is'mus, *n.* [L. *isthmus*, fr. Gr. *isthmos*, an isthmus.] A narrow neck of land by which two much larger portions are connected, with water on either side.

it, it, *pron.* [A. Sax. *hit*, neut. corresponding to *hė*, he=O. Fris. *hit*, D. *het*. HE.] A pronoun of the neuter gender corresponding with *he* and *she*, and having the same plural *they*. Besides standing in place of neuter nouns *it* is used as the nominative to impersonal verbs, to introduce a sentence, for a preceding clause, &c. The possessive *its* does not appear till a year or two before 1600, *his* being previously used both for masculine and neuter possessive.

Italian, i-ta'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.——*n.* A native of Italy; the language used by the Italians.—Italian iron, a tubular smoothing iron.

Italic, i-ta'lik, *a.* Pertaining to Italy: (without cap.) the name of a printing type sloping towards the right, invented about 1500 A.D. by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer.——*n.* An italic letter or type.—**italicize**, ita'-li-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *italicized*, i-ta'li-sīzd; ppr. *italicizing*, i-ta'li-siz-ing. To write or print in italics.

itch, ich, *n.* [O.E. *ichyn*, *yyken*, fr. A. Sax. *giccan*, to itch=G. *jucken*, D. *jeuken*, to itch; D. *jeuking*, *jeukte*, Sc. *yuik*, itch.] A sensation in the skin causing a desire to scratch or rub; a cutaneous disease due to a minute species of mite; a constant teasing desire.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *itched*, ichť; ppr. *itching*, ich'ing. To feel an itch; to have an uneasy

or teasing sensation impelling to something.

itchiness, ich'i-nes, *n.* State of being itchy.

itch-mite, ich'mīt, *n.* The microscopic animal which produces itch.

itchy, ich'i, *a.* Infected with or having the sensation as if suffering from itch.

item, ī'tem, *adv.* [L. *item*, also.] Also; a word formerly often used in accounts or lists of articles.——n. A separate particular in a list or account; a paragraph; a scrap of news; a hint†.——v.t. pret. & pp. *iteméd*, ī'temd; ppr. *iteming*, ī'tem-ing. To make a note or memorandum of.

iterance, it'ėr-ans, *n.* [From L. *iterans*, *iterantis*, ppr. of *itero*. ITERATE.] Repetition; iteration.

iterate, it'ėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *iterated*, it'ėr-āt-ed; ppr. *iterating*, it'ėr-āt-ing. [L. *itero*, *iteratum*, I do again, I repeat, fr. *iterum*, again, fr. *id*, it, with the comparative suffix; akin Skr. *itara*, another.] To repeat; to utter or do a second time.—**iteration**, it-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *iteratio*.] The act of iterating or repeating; recital or performance a second time.—**iterative**, it'ėr-āt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *itératif*.] Iterating; repeating.

ithyphallic, ith-i-fal'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ithyphallikos*—*ithys*, straight, and *phallos*, virile member.] Pertaining to certain phallic rites; grossly indecent.

itineracy, ī-tin'ėr-a-si, *n.* [*Itinerate* and *-cy*.] Practice of itinerating.

itinerancy, ī-tin'ėr-an-si, *n.* [*Itinerant* and *-cy*.] A journeying; a passing from place to place.

itinerant, ī-tin'ėr-ant, *a.* [L.L. *itinerans*, *itinerantis*, travelling, ppr. of *itinero*, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, a way or journey; fr. root *i*, to go, seen also in *circuit*, *exit*, *transit*, *ambition*, *initial*, *issue*, *perish*, &c.] Passing or travelling about a country, or from place to place; strolling; wandering; not settled.——n. One who travels from place to place; a wanderer or stroller.

itinerary, ī-tin'ėr-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *itinerarium*, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey. ITINERANT.] A work containing notices of places to be met with on a particular line of road; a travel route; plan of a tour.——a. Travelling; pertaining to a journey.

itinerate, ī-tin'ėr-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *itinerated*, ī-tin'ėr-āt-ed; ppr. *itinerating*, ī-tin'ėr-āt-ing. [L.L. *itinero*, *itineratum*, fr. L. *iter*, a journey. ITINERANT.] To journey; to travel from place to place, particularly for some special purpose.

itself, it-self', *pron.* The neuter reflexive and emphatic pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*.

ivied, ī'vid, *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

ivory, ī'vo-ri, *n.* [O. Fr. *ivurie*, Fr. *ivoire*, fr. L. *eboreus*, made of ivory, fr. *ebur*, ivory; akin Skr. *ibha*, an elephant.] The substance composing the tusks of the elephant, walrus, hippopotamus, narwhal, &c.; something made of ivory.——a. Consisting or made of ivory.

ivory-black, ī'vo-ri-blak, *n.* A fine black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination.

ivory-nut, ī'vo-ri-nut, *n.* The seed of a South American palm resembling ivory, and used for similar purposes; vegetable ivory.—**ivory-palm**, ī'vo-ri-pām, *n.* The tree which bears the ivory-nut.

ivy, ī'vi, *n.* [A. Sax. *īfig*, ivy=O.H.G. *ebah*, G. *epheu*; origin doubtful.] A well-known plant of many varieties which creeps along the ground, or climbs walls, trees, &c.

ixtle, iks'tle, *n.* A name for a kind of fibre obtained in Mexico from a species of agave.

J.

J, the tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant, having always a sound like that of *g* in *genius*.

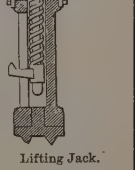
jabber, jab'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jabbered*, jab'ėrd; ppr. *jabbering*, jab'ėr-ing. [A form equivalent to *gabble*, Sc. *gabber*, freq. of *gab*, to talk much or pertly. GAB.] To gabble; to talk rapidly, indistinctly, or senselessly; to chatter; to prate.——v.t. To utter rapidly with confused sounds.——n. Rapid talk with indistinct utterance.

jaborandi, jab-o-ran'di, *n.* [Brazilian.] A drug obtained from a Brazilian plant of the rue family, causing increase of saliva and profuse perspiration.

jacana, jak'a-na, *n.* A name of tropical grallatorial birds with very long toes.

jacinth, jā'sinth, *n.* [A form of *hyacinth*.] The gem also called *hyacinth*.

Jack, jak, *n.* [From Fr. *Jacques*, L. *Jacobus*, James: in England it came to be used as a familiar substitute for the common name *John* instead of for *James*, and also became equivalent to lad, fellow, rustic, sailor, &c.] A name of various contrivances or implements; an implement to assist a person in pulling off his boots; a boot-jack; a contrivance for raising great weights by the action of screws, as in the figure; a contrivance for turning a spit; a coat serving the purpose of mail; a pitcher of waxed leather; a black-jack; a ball used for a mark in the game of bowls; a flag on a staff on the end of a bowsprit; the union flag; the male of certain animals, as the ass and the hare; the fish more commonly called the pike; a young pike; the knave in a pack of cards.—Jack in a box, a kind of toy consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is opened, a figure springs.—Jack in office, one who is vain of his petty office.—Jack of all trades, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.


Lifting Jack.

jackal, jak'al, *n.* [O.Fr. *jackal*, fr. Ar. *jakal*.] An animal resembling a fox, and closely akin to the dog; a person who acts as a mean agent for another (from the notion that the jackal was the 'lion's provider').

jackanapes, jak'a-nāps, *n.* [Equivalent apparently to *Jack of apes*.] A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

jackass, jak'as, *n.* The male of the ass; a dolt; a blockhead.

jack-boot, jak'bōt, *n.* A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee.

jackdaw, jak'da, *n.* [*Jack* and *daw*—a name of same kind as *Magpie*, *Robin redbreast*, &c.] A small species of crow.

jacket, jak'et, *n.* [Fr. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*, a coat of mail, a jacket. JACK.] A short outer garment extending downwards to the hips or nearly so; an outer casing of cloth, felt, wood, &c.; a casing to prevent the radiation of heat from a steam-boiler.

jacketed, jak'et-ed, *a.* Wearing or covered with a jacket.

jack-knife, jak'nīf, *n.* A large clasp-knife for the pocket.

jack-pudding, jak'pud-ing, *n.* [Comp. G. *Hanswurst*, a buffoon, fr. *Hans*, Jack, and *wurst*, sausage, pudding.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.

jack-staff, jak'staf, *n.* The staff on which the flag called the jack is carried.

jack-tree, jak'trē, *n.* [Properly *jaca* tree, *jaca* being the native name.] A kind of bread-fruit tree.

Jacobean, Jacobæan, ja-kō'bē-an, ja-kō-bē'an, *a.* [From L. *Jacobus*, James, fr. Heb. *Jacob*.] The term applied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture prevailing in the age of James I.

Jacobin, ja'kō-bin, *n.* [From the place of meeting in Paris, the monastery of the monks called *Jacobins* or Dominicans.] One of a society of violent revolutionists in France during the first revolution; a politician of similar character; (without cap.) a variety of pigeon whose neck-feathers form a hood.—**Jacobinic, Jacobinical**, ja-kō-bin'ik, ja-kō-bin'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins.—**Jacobinism**, ja'kō-bin-izm, *n.* The principles of Jacobins.

Jacobite, ja'kō-bīt, *n.* [From L. *Jacōbus*, James, fr. the Heb. name *Jacob*.] A partisan or adherent of James II., king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.——a. Pertaining to the partisans of James II.—**Jacobitic, Jacobitical**, ja-kō-bit'ik, ja-kō-bit'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to the Jacobites.—**Jacobitism**, ja'kō-bit-izm, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites.

jacobus, ja-kō'bus, *n.* [JACOBITE.] A gold coin, value 25s. sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

jaconet, jak'ō-net, *n.* [Fr. *jaconas*; origin doubtful.] A light soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.

Jacquard-loom, jak-kārd'lōm, *n.* [From *Jacquard* of Lyons, who died in 1834.] An ingenious loom for weaving figured goods.

jactitation, jak-ti-tā'shion, *n.* [From L. *jactito*, freq. fr. *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, I throw. JET.] A frequent tossing of the body; restlessness; also, vain boasting; bragging.

jade, jād, *n.* [Same as Sc. *yaud*, *jaud*, an old mare; Icel. *jalda*, Prov. Sw. *jālda*, a mare.] A mean or poor horse; a worthless nag; a vile or low woman; a hussy: used opprobriously; a young woman: used playfully.——v.t. pret. & pp. *jaded*, jād'ed; ppr. *jading*, jād'ing. To ride or drive severely; to overdrive; to weary or fatigue.——v.i. To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

jade, jād, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *jade*; origin unknown.] A kind of hard tenacious stone, of a colour more or less green, used by rude nations for implements and weapons; called also axe-stone and nephrite.

jadish, jā'dish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a jade.

jag, jag, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jagged*, jagd; ppr. *jagging*, jag'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. W. and Gael. *gag*, a cleft or chink.] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch.——n. A notch; a ragged protuberance; a denticulation.—**jagged**, jag'ed, *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided.—**jaggedness**, jag'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being jagged.—**jaggy**, jag'i, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.

jaggery, jag'ėr-i, *n.* [Hind. *jāgrī*.] In the East Indies coarse sugar from palm-trees.

jaghire, jag-hēr', *n.* [Pers.] In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of land to an individual.

jaguar, ja-gwär', *n.* [Brazilian *jaquara*.] The American tiger, a spotted carnivorous animal the most formidable feline quadruped of the New World.

Jah, jä, *n.* [Heb.] JEHOVAH.

jail, jāl, *n.* [Fr. *geôle*, O. Fr. *gaiole*, a prison, fr. L.L. *gabiola*, fr. L. *cavea*, a cage, coop, den, fr. *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] A prison; a place of confinement.

jailbird, jāl'bėrd, *n.* One who has been confined in jail.

jailer, jailor, jāl'ėr, *n.* The keeper of a jail or prison.

jail-fever, jāl'fē-vėr, *n.* A fever generated in jails and other places when overcrowded with people; typhus.

jalap, jal'ap, *n.* [Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *jalapa*, fr. *Jalapa* in Mexico.] A purgative medicine, from the roots of a climbing plant of the convolvulus family, a native of Mexico.

jalousie, zhāl-ō-zē', *n.* [Fr., fr. *jaloux*, jealous. JEALOUS.] A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, much used in hot countries; a venetian blind.

jam, jam, *n.* [Ar. *jamd*, congelation, concretion.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

jam, jam, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jammed*, jamd; ppr. *jamming*, jam'ing. [Perhaps fr. *jamb*, so that the original notion might be that of pressing between two uprights or jambs.] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.——*n.* A crush; a squeeze; a block of people.

jamb, jam, *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, a leg, a jamb= It. and Sp. *gamba*, a leg; origin doubtful. Akin *gambol*, *gammon*.] The side-post or vertical side-piece of a door, window, or other opening in a wall.

A, Jamb of Doorway.

jangle, jang'gl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jangled*, jang'gld; ppr. *jangling*, jang'gl-ing. [O.Fr. *jangler*, *gangler*, to jangle, to wrangle, fr. D. *jangelen*, to brawl; akin L.G. *janken*, to bark; probaby imitative of sound.] To sound discordantly or harshly; to quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle.——*v.t.* To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously; to utter in a discordant manner.——*n.* Discordant sound; prate; babble.

janitor, ja'ni-tor, *n.* [L., fr. *janua*, a door.] A doorkeeper; a man employed to look up and look after a public building.

janizary, jan'i-za-ri, *n.*; pl. **janizaries**, jan'i-za-riz. [Turk. *yeni*, new, and *tcheri*, militia, soldiers.] Formerly, a soldier of the Turkish foot-guards; an important body of infantry.

Jansenist, jan'sen-ist, *n.* A follower of *Jansen*, R. Catholic bishop of Ypres in Flanders, who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace, and denied the freedom of the will.—**Jansenism**, jan'sen-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the Jansenists.

janty, jān'ti, *a.* Same as *Jaunty*.

January, jan'ū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *januarius*, the month consecrated to the god *Janus*.] The first month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

japan, ja-pan', *n.* [From *Japan*.] Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *japanned*, ja-pand'; ppr. *japanning*, ja-pan'ing. To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish, and embellish with figures; to make black and glossy; to varnish.—**Japanned leather**, a species of enamelled or varnished leather; patent leather. —**Japan lacquer**, a valuable black hard varnish used in japanning.

Japanner, ja-pan'ėr, *n.* One who japans or varnishes in the manner of the Japanese.

jape, jāp, *n.* [O. Fr. *jape*, *jappe*, Fr. *jappe*, a jest; *japer*, *japper*, to jest.] A jest; a jibe. ——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *japed*, jāpt; ppr. *japing*, jāp'ing. To jest or joke.

Japhetic, ja-fet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to *Japheth*, one of the sons of Noah; supposed to be descended from Japheth (the *Japhetic* nations, as most of the European).

jar, jär, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jarred*, järd; ppr. *jarring*, jär'ing. [Also found in forms *chur*, *jur*, and imitative of sound; comp. night-*jar*, night-*churr*, names of the goat-sucker from its cry; also *jargon*, L. *garrio*, I chatter.] To strike together discordantly; to give out a harsh grating sound; to contend in words; to dispute; to clash; to interfere; to be inconsistent.——*v.t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.——*n.* A rattling vibration of sound, produced by the collision of hard bodies; a harsh sound; contention; collision; clash of interests or opinions.

jar, jar, *n.* [O.Fr. *jare*, Fr. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, *jarro*, a jar, fr. Ar. *jarra*, a water-pot.] A vessel of earthenware or glass, of various shapes and dimensions.

jardinière, zhär-dēn-yār, *n.* [Fr., a female gardener, a gardener's wife.] An ornamental stand for plants and flowers, used as a decoration of an apartment.

jargon, jär'gon, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*, jargon, *jargonner*, to chatter; perhaps akin to *jar* (v.).] Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, or the like.

jargon, jargoon, jär'gon, jär'gōn, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*, fr. It. *giargone*, properly a yellow stone, fr. Pers. *zargūn*, gold-coloured.] A variety of zircon, colourless or coloured, the colourless forms resembling the diamond.

jargonelle, jär-gon-el', *n.* [Fr. *jargonnelle*, fr. *jargon*, the mineral.] A variety of pear.

jarl, järl or yärl, *n.* [Icel. Dan. and Sw. *jarl*, a chief, an *earl*.] A Scandinavian nobleman of former times.

jarool, jä-rōl', *n.* [East Indian.] A magnificent timber-tree of India and Burmah.

jarrah, jar'ra, *n.* [Australian.] A valuable timber-tree of West Australia, a species of eucalyptus.

jasey, jā'zi, *n.* [A corruption of *Jersey*, as being from Jersey yarn.] A worsted wig.

jasmine, jas'min, *n.* [Fr. *jasmin*, fr. Pers. *yāsmīn*, jasmine.] An elegant and fragrant shrub, bearing beautiful white or yellow flowers.

jasper, jas'pėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *jaspre*, Fr. *jaspe*, L. and Gr. *taspis*=Ar. *yashb*, Heb. *yashpheh*, jasper; hence *diaper*.] A variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and some dull colours, admitting of an elegant polish.

jasperated, jas'pėr-āt-ed, *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper.

jaspery, jas'pėr-i, *a.* Having the qualities of jasper; mixed with jasper.

jaundice, jan'dis, *n.* [O.E. *jaunes*, *jaunis*, fr. Fr. *jaunisse*, lit. yellowness, fr. *jaune*, yellow, O.Fr. *jalne*, L. *galbanus*, *galbinus*, yellowish, fr. *galbus*, yellow; same root as *yellow*.] A disease which is characterized by yellowness of the eyes and skin (from the bile in the blood), by loss of appetite and general lassitude.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *jaundiced*, jan'dist; ppr. *jaundicing*, jan'dis-ing. To affect with jaundice; to affect with prejudice, envy, or similar feeling.

jaunt, jänt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jaunted*, jänt'-ed; ppr. *jaunting*, jänt'ing. [Formerly *jaunce*, fr. O.Fr. *jancer*; of doubtful origin.] To ramble here and there; to make an excursion or trip.——*n.* A short journey; a tour; an excursion; a ramble.—**jaunting-car**, jänt'ing-kär, *n.* A light Irish car in which the passengers ride back to back on seats placed at right angles to the axle.

jaunty, jän'ti, *a.* [From Fr. *gentil*, gentle, genteel. GENTEEL.] Gay and easy in manner or actions; airy; sprightly; affecting elegance; showy.—**jauntily**, jän'ti-li, *adv.* In a jaunty manner; briskly; airily; gaily. —**jauntiness**, jän'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being jaunty.

javelin, jav'lin, *n.* [Fr. *javeline*, It. *giavelina*, Sp. *jabalina*; of similar origin with *gaff*; comp. G. *gabel*, W. *gaff*, a fork.] A light spear thrown from the hand, in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot.

jaw, jā, *n.* [O. E. *chaw*, lit. that which *chaws* or *chews*. CHEW.] The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; anything resembling a jaw in form or use; loquacity or talk (a vulgar usage).

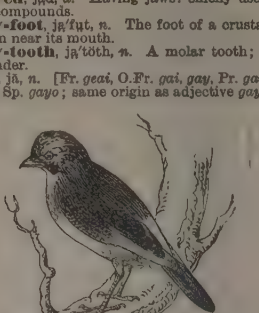
jaw-bone, jā'bōn, *n.* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed.

jawed, jād, *a.* Having jaws: chiefly used in compounds.

jaw-foot, jā'fut, *n.* The foot of a crustacean near its mouth.

jaw-tooth, jā'töth, *n.* A molar tooth; a grinder.

jay, jā, *n.* [Fr. *geai*, O.Fr. *gai*, *gay*, Pr. *gai*, *jai*, Sp. *gayo*; same origin as adjective *gay*;


Common Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

lit. the gay or lively bird.] A bird allied to the crows, and one beautiful species of which is a native of Britain, another (the blue jay) of North America.

jealous, je'lus, *a.* [O.Fr. *jalous*, Fr. *jaloux*, It. *geloso*, fr. L.L. *zelosus*, fr. L. *zelus*, fr. Gr. *zēlos*, zeal. The word is therefore a doublet of *zealous*.] Uneasy through fear of, or on account of, preference given to another; fearful of the success of a rival; suspicious in love; apprehensive of rivalry; suspiciously vigilant; anxiously fearful or careful; zealous.

jealously, je'lus-li, *adv.* In a jealous manner; with jealousy; emulously.

jealousy, je'lus-i, *n.* [Fr. *jalousie*, fr. O.Fr. *jalous*, jealous.] The quality of being jealous; uneasiness from fear of being, or on account of being, supplanted by a rival; apprehensions of another's superiority to ourselves; earnest solicitude; suspicious fear or apprehension; solicitude for the welfare or honour of others.

jean, jān, *n.* [Probably fr. *Genoa*.] A twilled cotton cloth.—**Satin jean**, a species of jean with a smooth and satiny surface.

jeer, jēr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jeered*, jērd; ppr. *jeering*, jēr'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. D. *scheren*, O.D. *scheeren*, to jest, lit. to *shear*, in such phrases as 'to shear the fool', to tease him.] To utter flouts, scoffs, or jibes; to gibe; to mock; to utter severe, sarcastic reflections.——*v.t.* To make a mock of; to treat with scoffs or derision.——*n.* A scoff; a taunt; a biting jest; jibe.—**jeerer**, jēr'ėr, *n.* One who jeers.—**jeeringly**, jēr'ing-li, *adv.* In a jeering manner.

Jehovah, jē-hō'va, *n.* The Scripture name of the Supreme Being.—**Jehovist**, jē-hō'-vist, *n.* The supposed author or authors of the portions of the Old Testament in which *Jehovah* is always used for God. ELOHIST.

jejune, jē-jūn', *a.* [L. *jejunus*, hungry, dry, barren.] Devoid of interesting or attractive matter: said especially of literary productions; bare; meagre; barren; unprofitable.—**jejunely**, jē-jūn'li, *adv.* In a jejune, empty, barren manner.—**jejuneness**, jē-jūn'nes, *n.* State or quality of being jejune.

jejunum, jē-jū'num, *n.* [L., fr. *jejunus*, hungry or empty.] *Anat.* the second portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum.

jelly, jel'i, *n.*; pl. **jellies**, jel'iz. [Fr. *gelée*, a jelly, fr. *geler*, to freeze, fr. L. *gelare*, to freeze; so *gelatine*, *congeal*. GELID.] Matter in a viscous or glutinous state; the thickened juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a transparent gluey matter obtained from animal substances by boiling.——*v.t.* To become a jelly or of the consistence of jelly.

jelly-fish, jel'i-fish, *n.* A name given to various gelatinous marine animals, often also called sea-nettles.

jemidar, jemadar, jem-i-där', jem-a-där', *n.* [Hind. *jamadār*, fr. *jama*, a number or body, and *dār*, a holder.] A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant.

jemmy, jem'i, *a.* [Possibly for *gemmy*, or connected with *gim* of *gimcrack.*] Spruce; neat; smart. [Colloq.]

jemmy, jem'i, *n.* [Slang—fr. *James.*] A short stout crowbar used by house-breakers.

jennet, jen'et, *n.* [Sp. *ginete*, a word of Moorish origin.] A small Spanish horse.

Jelly-fish.

jeopard, je'pėrd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jeoparded*, je'pėrd-ed; ppr. *jeoparding*, je'pėrd-ing. [From *jeopardy.*] To put in danger; to hazard; to jeopardize.

jeopardize, je'pėrd-Iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jeopardized*, je'pėrd-Izd; ppr. *jeopardizing*, je'pėrd-Iz-ing. [*Jeopard* and *-ize.*] To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard.

jeopardous, je'pėrd-us, *a.* [*Jeopardy* and *-ous.*] Perilous; hazardous.

jeopardy, je'pėrd-i, *n.* [O.E. *jupartie*, fr. Fr. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game, fr. L.L. *jocus partitus.* JOKE, PART.] Hazard; risk; peril; danger; exposure to death, loss, or injury.

jerboa, jėr-bō'a, *n.* [Ar. *yerbôa*, *yerbûa.*] A small rodent resembling a mouse, but having very long hind-limbs.

jereed, jerid, je-rēd', *n.* [Tur. Pers. and Ar.] A wooden javelin used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

jeremiad, jeremiade, jer-ē-mī'ad, *n.* [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] A lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint: used with a spice of ridicule or mockery.

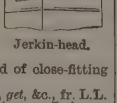
jerfalcon, jėr'fą-kn, *n.* The gyrfalcon.

jerk, jėrk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jerked*, jėrkt; ppr. *jerking*, jėrk'ing. [Comp. O.E. and Sc. *yerk.* a quick, smart, lash or blow; prov. E. *girk*, a rod; perhaps modified fr. *gird* (n.).] To give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push to; to throw with a quick smart motion. ——*v.i.* To make a sudden motion; to give a start.——*n.* A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a jolt; a sudden spring; a start; a leap or bound; a spasmodic movement.

jerked, jėrkt, *a.* [From Chilian *charqui*, jerked or dried beef.] Cut into thin slices, and dried, as beef.

jerkin, jėr'kin, *n.* [Dim. of D. *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

jerkin-head, jėr'kin-hed, *n.* The end of a roof somewhat similar to a hip-roof.



Jerkin-head.

jerky, jėrk'i, *a.* [*Jerk* and *-y.*] Moving by or exhibiting jerks.

jeroboam, jer-o-bō'am, *n.* A fanciful name for a large old-fashioned bottle or jar for liquor.

Jersey, jėr'zi, *n.* [From the island *Jersey.*] A kind of close-fitting knitted woollen shirt.

jess, jes, *n.* [O.Fr. *ges, gest, get*, &c., fr. L.L. *jactus*, a jess, fr. L. *jacio, jactum*, I throw. JET.] A short strap of leather tied round each of the legs of a hawk, and to which the leash was attached.

jessamine, jes'a-min, *n.* See JASMINE.

jessed, jest, *a.* Having jesses on.

jest, jest, *n.* [O.E. *geste*, a jest, a tale, an amusing tale, fr. L. *gestum*, something done, a deed, a feat, fr. *gero, gestum*, I do, whence *gesture*, &c.] A joke; a pleasantry; a humorous saying; something uttered and meant only to excite laughter; the object of laughter; a laughing-stock.—**In jest**, in sport; for mere sport or diversion; not in earnest.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *jested*, jest'ed; ppr. *jesting*, jest'ing. To make merriment; to utter jests; to talk jokingly; to joke.

jester, jest'er, *n.* One who jests; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them.

jestingly, jest'ing-li, *adv.* In a jesting manner; not in earnest.

Jesuit, je'zū-it, *n.* [From *Jesus.*] One of the Society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534; (without cap.) a crafty person; an intriguer.—**Jesuitic, Jesuitical**, je-zū-it'ik, je-zū-it'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits; designing; cunning; deceitful; crafty.—**Jesuitism**, je'zū-it-izm, *n.* The system, principles, and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; craft.—**Jesuitry**, je'zū-it-ri, *n.* Jesuitism.

Jesus, jē'zus, *n.* [Gr. *Iesous*, fr. Heb. *Yeshua, Jehosuah*, 'help of Jehovah.'] The Saviour of men: frequently conjoined with Christ (which see).

jet, jet, *n.* [Fr. *jet*, a throw, a jet, a fountain, fr. L. *jactus*, a throwing, fr. *jacio*, I throw, which, with the connected *jaceo*, I lie (am thrown), enters into a great number of E. words, as *abject, adjective, adjacent, conjecture, ejet, interjection, jetty, reject*, &c.] A shooting forth or spouting; what issues or streams forth from an orifice, as water or other fluid, gas or flame.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *jetted*, jet'ed; ppr. *jetting*, jet'ing. [Fr. *jeter*, to throw, fr. L. *jactare*, freq. of *jacio*, I throw. *Jut* is the same word.] To emit in a jet; to spout forth.——*v.i.* To issue in a jet.

Jet, jet, *n.* [Old forms *jeat, jayet*, O.Fr. *jayet, gayet*, fr. Gr. *gagatēs*, fr. *Gagæ*, a town and river in Lycia, where it was obtained.] A species of coal of a compact texture and velvet-black colour, used for ornaments.

jet-black, jet'blak, *a.* Of the colour of jet; of the deepest black.

jetsam, jetson, jet'sam, jet'sun, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *jettison* (q.v.).] Goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship when in danger.

jettiness, jet'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being jetty; blackness.

jettison, jet'i-son, *n.* [From L. *jactatio, jactationis*, a throwing, fr. *jactare*, to throw. JET (1).] The throwing of goods overboard to relieve a ship; jetsam.

jetty, jet'i, *n.*; pl. **-etties**, jet'iz. [O.Fr. *jettée*, Fr. *jetée*, fr. O. Fr. *jetter*, to throw. JET (1).] A kind of pier or projecting structure forming a landing-place.

jetty, jet'i, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

Jew, jū, *n.* [O.Fr. *Jeu, Juru*, fr. L. *Judæus*, a native of Judæa, fr. *Judæa*, so named from *Judah*, the tribe which had the first and largest portion west of the Jordan.] A Hebrew or Israelite.

jewel, jū'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *joual, joiel, joel* (Fr. *joyau*), L.L. *gaudiale*, fr. L. *gaudium*, joy. JOY.] A personal ornament in which precious stones form a principal part; a trinket; a precious stone; a gem; a gem, forming a pivot in the works of a watch; anything of exceeding value or excellence.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *jewelled*, jū'eld; ppr. *jewelling*, jū'el-ing. To adorn or fit with jewels.

jeweller, jū'el-ėr, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

jewellery, jewelry, jū'el-ėr-i, jū'el-ri, *n.* [*Jewel* and *-ery, -ry.*] The goods made or sold by a jeweller; jewels in general.

Jewess, jū'es, *n.* [*Jew* and *-ess.*] A Hebrew woman.—**Jewish**, jū'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.—**Jewishly**, jū'ish-li, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.—**Jewry**, jū'ri, *n.* [*Jew* and *-ry.*] The land of the Jews; Judæa.

Jew's-harp, jūz'härp, *n.* [A fanciful name.] A small musical instrument held between the teeth, giving a sound by the vibration of a steel tongue.

jib, jib, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *gibbe*, D. *gijpen*, turn suddenly, said of sails.] The foremost sail of a ship, triangular in shape; the projecting arm of a crane.

jib, jibe, jib, jīb, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *jibbed, jibed*, jibd, jībd; ppr. *jibbing, jibing*, jib'ing, jīb'ing. [See prec.] *Naut.* to shift (as a fore-and-aft sail) from one side to the other.

jib, jibe, jib, jīb, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jibbed, jibed*, jibd, jībd; ppr. *jibbing, jibing*, jib'ing, jīb'ing. [O. Fr. *giber, giber*, to struggle; *regibber*, to kick.] To pull against the bit, as a horse; to move restively.

Jib-boom and connected Rigging.

a, Bowsprit. *b*, Jib-boom. *c*, Flying jib-boom. *d*, Sprit-sail yard. *e*, Martingale. *f*, Flying jib. *g*, Jib. *h*, Fore top-mast staysail. *i*, Fore staysail.

jib-boom, jib'bōm, *n.* A spar which serves as a continuation of a bowsprit.

jibe, jib, *v.t.* and *n.* See GIBE.

jiffy, jif'i, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A moment; an instant. [Colloq.]

jig, jig, *n.* [O. Fr. *gigue*, a stringed instrument; the same word as *gig.*] A light quick tune; a kind of light lively dance; a mechanical contrivance of several kinds. ——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *jigged*, jigd; ppr. *jigging*, jig'ing. To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion.——*v.t.* To jerk; to jolt; to shake up and down.

jigger, jig'ėr, *n.* [See prec.] A name of various mechanical appliances, as a sieve for ores; a potter's wheel.

jigger, jig'ėr, *n.* [CHIGOE.] The chigoe.

jigot. Same as *Gigot*.

jilt, jilt, *n.* [Contr. fr. *jillet*, a dim. of *jill, gill*, a young woman, a giddy girl. GILL.] A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a coquette. ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *jilted*, jilt'ed; ppr. *jilting*, jilt'ing. To treat as a jilt does; to trick in love.——*v.t.* To play the jilt.

jingal, jin'gal, *n.* A large Oriental musket fired from a rest.

jingle, jing'gl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jingled*, jing'gld; ppr. *jingling*, jing'gling. [Probably imitative, like *jangle, chink, tinkle*, G. *klingeln.*] To sound with a tinkling metallic sound; to clink.——*v.t.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound.——*n.* A rattling or clinking sound, as of metal; a little bell or rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes.

jingo, jing'go, *n.* [From Basque *Jingo*, God; in the second sense from the words 'by jingo' occurring in a war-song that had some popularity in 1877–8.] An expletive used as a mild oath; a person clamorous for war or not eager to avoid it (in this sense with plural *Jingoes*).

jinnee, jin'nē, *n*; pl. **jinn**, jin. In *Mohammedan myth.* one of a race of genii or spirits, some good, others bad.

jinrikisha, jin-rik'i-sha, *n.* [Japanese.] A small two-wheeled carriage with a hood, drawn by one or more men, used in Japan and other parts of Eastern Asia.

job, job, *n.* [A form of Prov. E. *gob*, a lump, a portion; akin *gobbet.*] A piece of work undertaken; petty work at a stated price;

work turned out; a public transaction done for private profit; an undertaking set agoing professedly in the public interest, but really to benefit the promoters.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *jobbed*, jobd; ppr. *jobbing*, job'ing. To let out in separate portions or jobs; to let out, as horses or carriages for hire; to engage for hire; to buy in large quantity and sell in smaller lots.—— v.i. To work at chance jobs; to deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker; to let or hire horses or carriages.

job, job, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jobbed*, jobd; ppr. *jobbing*, job'ing. [From Celtic *gob*, the mouth. GOBBET.] To peck, stab, or strike with something sharp.

jobber, job'ér, *n.* One who jobs or works at jobs; one who lets or hires out carriages or horses; one who deals or dabbles in stocks; a stock-jobber.

jobbery, job'ér-i, *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; underhand means used to procure some private end at public expense.

job-master, job'mas-tèr, *n.* One who hires or lets out carriages, horses, &c.

jockey, jok'i, *n.* [From *jockey*, a N. English and Scotch dim. of *Jock*, *Jack*, John. JACK.] A man who rides horses in a race; a groom; a dealer in horses; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *jockeyed*, jok'id; ppr. *jockeying*, jok'i-ing. To play the jockey to; to ride in a race; to jostle by riding against; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.

jocose, jō-kōs', *a.* [L. *jocosus*, fr. *jocus*, a jest or joke. JOKE.] Given to jokes and jesting; jocular; facetious; merry; waggish.

jocosely, jō-kōs'li, *adv.* In a jocose manner; jocularly; waggishly.

jocosity, jō-kos'i-ti, *n.* [*Jocose* and *-ity.*] Jocularity; waggery; a jocose act or saying.

jocular, jok'ū-lèr, *a.* [L. *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, a little jest or joke, dim. of *jocus*. JOKE.] Given to jesting; facetious; jocose; humorous; containing a joke; waggish; sportive.—**jocularity**, jok-ū-la'ri-ti, *n.* Quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting. —**jocularly**, jok'ū-lèr-li, *adv.* In a jocular manner.

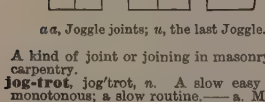
jocund, jok'und, *a.* [L. *jocundus*, *jucundus*, connected with *juvenis*, a young man, *juvare*, to assist (as in *adjutant*, *coadjutor*), E. *young*.] Blithe; light-hearted; merry; lively; cheerful; mirthful; sprightly.

jocundity, jo-kund'i-ti, *n.* [L. *jucunditas*.] State or quality of being jocund.

jocundly, jok'und-li, *adv.* In a jocund manner; merrily; gaily.

jog, jog, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jogged*, jogd; ppr. *jogging*, jog'ing. [Perhaps a form of *jag*, or allied to W. *gogi*, to shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.—— v.i. To move at a slow trot; to walk or travel idly or slowly; to move along with but little progress.——n. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.—**jogger**, jog'ér, *n.* One who jogs.

joggle, jog'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *joggled*, jog'ld; ppr. *joggling*, jog'ling. [Freq. fr. *jog*.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push to.—— v.i. To shake; to totter.—— n.



a a, Joggle joints; *u*, the last Joggle.

A kind of joint or joining in masonry and carpentry.

jog-trot, jog'trot, *n.* A slow easy trot; monotonous; a slow routine.—— a. Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

Johannisberg, jo-han'is-bèrg, *n.* [From the castle of the name near Wiesbaden, where the wine is made.] The finest and most expensive of the Rhenish wines.

johnny-cake, jon'i-kāk, *n.* In America, a cake made of the meal of maize.

join, join, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *joined*, joind; ppr. *joining*, join'ing. [Fr. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join, seen in many E. words, as *junction*, *juncture*, *jointure*, *adjoin*, *conjoin*, *enjoin*, *rejoin*, &c.; same root as Skr. *yuj*, to join; E. *yoke*.] To bind, unite, connect, or tie together; to bring into close union or connection; to unite in league or marriage; to associate; to unite in concord or in any act; to make one's self a party in; to add; to connect; to combine; to annex; to link; to couple; to merge in (one river *joins* another).—**To join battle**, to engage in battle.—— v.i. To unite; to adhere; to be contiguous, close, or in contact; to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society.

joiner, join'ér, *n.* One who joins; a mechanic who does the wood-work of houses; a carpenter.—**joinery**, join'ér-i, *n.* The art of a joiner; carpentry.

joining, join'ing, *n.* A joint; a junction.

joint, joint, *n.* [Fr. *joint*, fr. *joindre*, pp. *joint*, to join. JOIN.] A joining; the joining of two or more things; the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; a node or knot in plants; a juncture of parts which admits of motion; a fissure or line of parting running across strata; a limb or part of an animal cut off by a butcher.—**Out of joint**, dislocated; hence, figuratively, confused; disordered.——a. Joined; united; combined; shared by two or more; united in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; acting in concert.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *jointed*, joint'éd; ppr. *jointing*, joint'ing. To form with joints or articulations; to fit together; to cut or divide into joints or pieces.—— v.i. To coalesce as by joints, or as parts mutually fitted to each other.

jointed, joint'éd, *p.a.* Having joints or articulations; formed with knots or nodes.

jointly, joint'li, *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.

joint-stock, joint'stok, *a.* Pertaining to stock or shares held in company.—**Joint-stock company**, a number of individuals who jointly contribute funds for carrying on some business or undertaking, of which the shares are freely transferable.

jointure, joint'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *jointure*, O. Fr. *joincture*, fr. L. *junctura*, a joining, fr. *junctum*, *junctum*, I join. JOIN.] Property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *jointured*, joint'ūrd; ppr. *jointuring*, joint'ūr-ing. To settle a jointure upon.

joist, joist, *n.* [O.Fr. *giste*, a couch, a bed, fr. *gesir*=L. *jacēre*, to lie. JET (1). GIST.] One of the stout pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *joisted*, joist'éd; ppr. *joisting*, joist'ing. To fit with joists.

joke, jōk, *n.* [From L. *jocus*, a jest, whence Fr. *jeu*, It. *giuoco*, *gioco*, a jest; same root as *jacio*, I throw (JET, 1.) Akin *jocose*, *jocular*, *juggler*, *jeopardy*.] A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery; what is not in earnest or actually meant.—**In joke**, in jest; with no serious intention. —— v.i. pret. & pp. *joked*, jōkt; ppr. *joking*, jōk'ing. To jest; to sport; to be merry in words or actions.—— v.t. To cast jokes at; to rally; to make merry with.

joker, jōk'ér, *n.* One who jokes; a jester; a merry fellow.

jokingly, jōk'ing-li, *adv.* In a joking or jesting way.

jole, **joll**, jōl, *n.* Same as *Jowl*.

jollification, jol'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [From *jolly*, with term. *-fication*.] A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merry-making.

jolilly, jol'i-li, *adv.* In a jolly manner.

jolliness, jol'i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being jolly.

jollity, jol'i-ti, *n.* [*Jolly* and *-ity.*] The quality of being jolly; mirth; merriment; gaiety; festivity; joviality.

jolly, jol'i, *a.* [O.Fr. *joli*, *jolif*, Fr. *joli*, gay, merry, fr. the Scand., and originally referring to the festivities of Christmas; fr. Icel. *jól*, Sw. and Dan. *jul*, E. *yule*, Christmas. YULE.] Merry; gay; mirthful; jovial; festive; plump and agreeable in appearance.

jolly-boat, jol'i-bōt, *n.* [*Jolly* here is same as Dan. *jolle*, D. *jol*, a yawl, a jolly-boat. YAWL.] One of a ship's boats, about 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow; a yawl.

jolt, jōlt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jolted*, jōlt'ed; ppr. *jolting*, jōlt'ing. [Probably fr. *jole*, *jowl*, to knock. JOWL.] To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings.—— v.t. To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.—— n. A shock or shake by a sudden jerk.

jolthead, **jolterhead**, jōlt'hed, jōlt'-ér-hed, *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead.

jonquil, jon'kwil, *a.* [Fr. *jonquille*, It. *giunchiglia*, fr. L. *juncus*, a rush.] A species of narcissus or daffodil, with rush-like leaves and flowers that yield a fine perfume.

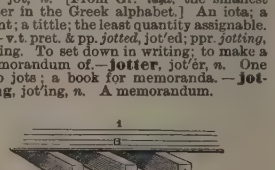
jorum, jō'rum, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A term for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.

joseph, jō'zef, *n.* [Probably in allusion to *Joseph's* coat of many colours.] Formerly a riding coat or habit for women.

joss, jos, *n.* [Chin. *joss*, a deity, fr. Pg. *deos*, fr. L. *deus*, a god.] A Chinese idol.—**joss-house**, jos'hous, *n.* A Chinese temple.—**joss-stick**, jos'stik, *n.* In China, a small reed covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before an idol.

jostle, jos'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jostled*, jos'ld; ppr. *jostling*, jos'ling. [A dim. fr. *joust*, *just*. JOUST.] To push or knock against; to elbow.—— v.i. To hustle; to shove about as in a crowd.

jot, jot, *n.* [From Gr. *iōta*, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *jotted*, jot'ed; ppr. *jotting*, jot'ing. To set down in writing; to make a memorandum of.—**jotter**, jot'ér, *n.* One who jots; a book for memoranda.—**jotting**, jot'ing, *n.* A memorandum.



Joists.

1. AA, Joists. B, Floor boards. 2. c, Trimming joist.

journal, jèr'nal, *n.* [Fr. *journal*, fr. L. *diurnalis*, diurnal, fr. *dies*, a day. DIURNAL, DIAL, DIARY.] A diary; an account of daily transactions and events, or the book containing such; a merchant's book in which items are entered for each day, or in groups at longer periods; a daily register; a paper published daily; a periodical; a narrative of the transactions of a society, &c.; that part of an axle or shaft which rests and moves in the bearings.

journalism, jèr'nal-izm, *n.* [*Journal* and *-ism.*] The occupation of publishing, writing in, or conducting a journal.

journalist, jèr'nal-ist, *n.* [*Journal* and *-ist.*] The writer of a journal or diary; the conductor of a public journal; a newspaper editor or regular contributor.—**journalistic**, jèr-nal-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to journalists or journalism.

journalize, jèr'nal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jour-*

nalized, jėr'nal-ĭzd; ppr. *journalizing*, jėr'nal-īz-ing. [*Journal* and *-ize*.] To enter in a journal; to give the form of a journal to.

journey, jėr'ni, *n.* [Fr. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, fr. L. *diurnus*, daily, fr. *dies*, a day. JOURNAL.] A travelling or passage from one place to another; a tour; a trip; an excursion; a distance travelled at a time.——v.i. pret. & pp. *journeyed*, jėr'nid; ppr. *journeying*, jėr'ni-ing. To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.—**journeyer**, jėr'ni-ėr, *n.* One who journeys.

journeyman, jėr'ni-man, *n.* [From *journey* in old sense of day's work.] A workman who has served his apprenticeship or has fully learned his trade.

joust, jōst, *n.* [O. Fr. *juste*, *jouste*, *joste*, jousting, fr. O. Fr. *juster*, *jouster*, *joster*, to tilt; fr. L. *juxta*, near to, nigh.] A fight on horseback man to man with lances, whether in earnest or for diversion.——v.i. pret. & pp. *jousted*, jōst'ed; ppr. *jousting*, jōst'ing. To engage in fight with lances on horseback; to tilt.—**jouster**, jōst'ėr, *n.* One who jousts or tilts.

jovial, jō'vi-al, *a.* [L.L. *Jovialis*, fr. L. *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, because the planet Jupiter was believed to make those born under it of a jovial temperament.] Gay; merry; joyous; jolly.—**joviality**, jō-vi-al'i-ti, *n.* Festivity; merriment; jovialness.—**jovialness**, jō'vi-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being jovial.—**jovially**, jō'vi-al-li, *adv.* In a jovial manner.

jowl, jōl, *n.* [Also in forms *jole*, *joll*, *chowl*; fr. A. Sax. *ceaſl*, jaw, snout. Akin *jolt*.] The cheek; the head.—**Cheek by jowl**, with heads close together; side by side.——v.t. pret. & pp. *jowled*, jōld; ppr. *jowling*, jōl'ing. To knock or dash (as heads together).

joy, joi, *n.* [O. Fr. *joye*, *joie*, *goie*, Fr. *joie*, It. *gioja*, fr. L. *gaudium*, joy, fr. *gaudēre*, to rejoice; akin *gaudy*, *rejoice*, *jewel*.] Pleasure caused by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; delight; exultation; exhilaration of spirits; the cause of joy or happiness.——v.i. pret. & pp. *joyed*, joid; ppr. *joying*, joi'ing. To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.——v.t. To give joy to; to gladden.

joyful, joi'fụl, *a.* Full of joy; blithe; gleeful; joyous; happy; blissful; exulting.—**joyfully**, joi'fụl-li, *adv.* In a joyful manner; gladly.—**joyfulness**, joi'fụl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being joyful.

joyless, joi'les, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy; giving no joy or pleasure.—**joylessly**, joi'les-li, *adv.* In a joyless manner.—**joylessness**, joi'les-nes, *n.* State of being joyless.

joyous, joi'us, *a.* [O. Fr. *joyous*, Fr. *joyeux*. JOY.] Experiencing joy; causing joy; glad; gay; mirthful; joyful; happy; blissful; delightful.—**joyously**, joi'us-li, *adv.* In a joyous manner.—**joyousness**, joi'us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being joyous.

jubate, jō'bāt, *a.* [L. *juba*, a mane.] Having a mane, or hair similar to a mane.

jube, jō'be, *n.* [Fr. *jubé*.] A name given to a rood-loft, or a rood-screen.

jubilant, jū'bi-lant, *a.* [L. *jubilans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *jubilo*, I shout, fr. *jubilum*, a shout; not connected with *jubilee*.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

jubilate, jū'bi-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jubilated*, jū'bi-lāt-ed; ppr. *jubilating*, jū'bi-lāt-ing. [See prec.] To rejoice; to exult; to triumph.

jubilation, jū-bi-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *jubilatio*. See prec.] A rejoicing; exultation; feeling of triumph.

jubilee, jū'bi-lē, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*, L.L. *jubilæus*, jubilee, fr. Heb. *yôbêl*, the blast of a trumpet, the sabbatical year announced by trumpet.] Among the Jews every fiftieth year, at which time there was a general release of all debtors and slaves; hence a season of great public joy; any occasion of rejoicing; a celebration of a reign, marriage, pastorate, or the like, after it has lasted fifty years.

Judaic, **Judaical**, jū-dā'ik, jū-dā'ik-al, *a.* [L. *Judaicus*, fr. *Judæa*. JEW.] Pertaining to the Jews.—**Judaically**, jū-dā'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.—**Judaism**, jū'dā-izm, *n.* [Fr. *judaisme*.] The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—**Judaize**, jū'dā-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *judaized*, jū'dā-īzd; ppr. *judaizing*, jū'dā-īz-ing. [Fr. *judaïser*.] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; to assume the manners or customs of the Jews.——v.t. To bring into conformity with what is Jewish.

Judas, jū'das, *n.*; pl. **Judases**, jū'das-ez. [After the false apostle.] A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship; (no cap.) a judas-hole.—**judas-hole**, jū'das-hōl, *n.* A small hole for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it.

judge, juj, *n.* [Fr. *juge*, fr. L. *judex*, *judicis*, a judge, fr. *jus*, *juris*, law or right, and *dico*, I pronounce (JURY, DICTION). Of similar origin are *adjudge*, *judicature*, *judicial*, *judicious*, &c.] A civil officer who hears and determines causes, civil or criminal, between parties, in courts held for the purpose; one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of anything; a critic; a connoisseur; in *Jewish hist.* a chief magistrate with civil and military powers; hence, *pl.* the name of the seventh book of the Old Testament.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *judged*, jujd; ppr. *judging*, juj'ing. [Fr. *juger*, L. *judicare*.] To act as a judge; to pass sentence; to distinguish between truth and falsehood by investigation; to form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind; to discern; to distinguish; to estimate.—— v.t. To hear and determine, as a cause or controversy; to examine into and decide; to try; to examine and pass sentence on; rightly to understand and discern; to censure harshly; to esteem; to think; to reckon.

judgeship, juj'ship, *n.* The office of a judge.

judgment, juj'ment, *n.* [Fr. *jugement*. JUDGE.] Act of judging; the act of deciding or passing decision on something; the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully; good sense; discernment; understanding; opinion, estimate, or notion formed by judging or considering; the mental faculty by which man compares ideas and ascertains the relations between them; the sentence pronounced in any cause by the judge or court by which it is tried; a calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners; the final trial of the human race.

Judgment-day, juj'ment-dā, *n.* The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on men.

judgment-debt, juj'ment-det, *n.* A debt secured to a creditor by a judge's order.

judgment-seat, juj'ment-sēt, *n.* The seat on which judges sit in court; a court; a tribunal.

judicative, jū'di-kā-tiv, *a.* [L. *judicare*, *judicatum*, to judge, and *-ive*. JUDGE.] Having power to judge.

judicatory, jū'di-kā-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *judicatoire*, L.L. *judicatorius*, fr. L. *judicare*, to judge. JUDGE.] Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice.——n. A court of justice; a tribunal; administration of justice.

judicature, jū'di-kā-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *judicature*, L. L. *judicatura*, fr. L. *judicare*, to judge. JUDGE.] The power of distributing justice; a court of justice; a judicatory; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

judicial, jū-di'shal, *a.* [L. *judicialis*, fr. *judicium*, a judgment, fr. *judex*, *judicis*, a judge (q.v.).] Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice, or to judges of these; proceeding from a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; enacted by law or statute.—**judicially**, jū-di'shal-li, *adv.* In a judicial manner; by a court of justice.

judiciary, jū-di'shi-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *judiciaire*, L. *judiciarius*, fr. *judicium*, judgment. JUDICIAL.] Relating to courts of justice or judicature; judicial.——n. The system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively.

judicious, jū-di'shus, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*, fr. *judicium*, a judgment. JUDICIAL.] According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; possessing sound judgment; discerning; sagacious.—**judiciously**, jū-di'shus-li, *adv.* In a judicious manner; with discretion or wisdom; wisely; discreetly.—**judiciousness**, jū-di'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being judicious; discretion.

jug, jug, *n.* [From *Jug* or *Judge*, an old familiar form of *Joan*, *Jenny*, or *Judith*, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like *jack*, *black-jack*.] A vessel for liquors, of various sizes and shapes, and generally with a handle; a drinking vessel; a mug; a pitcher.——v.t. pret. & pp. *jugged*, jugd; ppr. *jugging*, jug'ing. To put in a jug; to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*jugged* hare).

jugate, **jugated**, jū'gāt, jū'gāt-ed, *a.* [L. *jugum*, a yoke.] Coupled together, as leaflets in compound leaves.

Juggernaut, jug'ėr-nạt, *n.* [Properly *Jagannâtha*, 'lord of the world', the famous idol to which people in India used to sacrifice themselves at festivals.] Any idea, custom, fashion, or the like, to which one devotes himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed.

juggle, jug'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *juggled*, jug'ld; ppr. *juggling*, jug'ling. [O. Fr. *jogler*, Fr. *jongler*, It. *giocolare*, fr. L. *joculari*, to jest or joke, fr. L. *jocus*, a jest. JOKE.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.——v.t. To deceive by trick or artifice.——n. A trick by legerdemain; an imposture; a deception.

juggler, jug'lėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *jugleor*, *jogleor*, fr. L. *joculator*, one who jokes.] One who juggles; one who practises sleight of hand; a cheat; a deceiver.—**jugglery**, jug'lėr-i, *n.* The art or the feats of a juggler; legerdemain; imposture.

jugular, jụ'gū-lėr, *a.* [From L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the throat, fr. root of *jungo*, I join. JOIN.] Pertaining to the throat or neck.—**Jugular vein**, one of the large veins (two on each side) by which blood is returned to the heart from the head.

juice, jūs, *n.* Fr. *jus*, fr. L. *jus*, broth, juice, liquid.] The sap of vegetables, especially of fruit; the fluid part of animal substances.

juiceless, jūs'les, *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

juiciness, jūs'i-nes, *n.* State of being juicy; succulence in plants.

juicy, jūs'i, *a.* [*Juice* and *-y*.] Abounding with juice; succulent.

jujube, jū'jūb, *n.* [Fr. *jujube*, a jujube, fr. L. *zizyphum*, Gr. *zizyphon*, Ar. *zizuf*, the jujube-tree.] The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree of S. Europe, N. Africa, and Asia; the tree itself; a confection made with gum-arabic or gelatine.

julep, jū'lep, *n.* [Fr. *julep*, Ar. *julâb*, fr. Per. *gulâb*, rose-water—*gul*, rose, and *âb*, water.] A sweet drink; an American drink composed of spirituous liquor, sugar, pounded ice, and a seasoning of mint.

Julian, jū'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar.—**Julian calendar**, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar.—**Julian year**, the year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.

julienne, zhū-lē-en', *n.* [Fr.] A kind of soup made with vegetables cut small.

July, jū-lī', *n.* The seventh month of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month, and by whom the calendar was reformed.

jumble, jum'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jumbled*, jum'bld; ppr. *jumbling*, jum'bling. [O.E. *jombre*, *jumbre*, *jumpre*, to agitate, to shake together; akin to *jump*, and to Dan. *gumpe*, to jolt.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order.——v.i. To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.——n. Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order; disorder; confusion.

jump, jump, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jumped*, jumpt; ppr. *jumping*, jump'ing. [Akin Dan. *gumpe*, Prov. Sw. *gumpa*, Prov. G. *gumpen*, to jolt or jump; akin *jumble*.] To leap; to skip; to spring; to bound; to pass from object to object; to agree, tally, coincide.—v.t. To pass over by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily.—n. Act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.

jumper, jump'ér, *n.* One who jumps or that which jumps; a long iron chisel used to prepare a hole for blasting; one of a religious sect, named from their violent motions during worship.

juncaceous, jung-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *juncus*, a rush.] Pertaining to plants of which the rush is the type.

junction, jungk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *jonction*; L. *junctio*, fr. *jungo*, *junctum*, I join. JOIN.] The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; coalition; combination; the place or point of union; joint; juncture; the place where two or more railways meet.

juncture, jungk'tūr, *n.* [L. *junctura*. JOIN.] A joining or uniting; the line or point at which two bodies are joined; a point of time; a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

June, jūn, *n.* [L. *Junius*, fr. *Junius*, a family name; same root as *junior*, L. *juvenis*, a youth; E. *young*.] The sixth month of the year, having thirty days.

jungle, jung'gl, *n.* [Hind.] Land mostly covered with forest trees, brushwood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation.

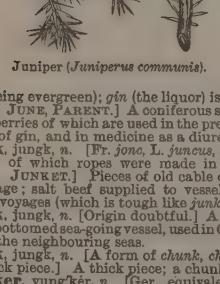
jungle-fever, jung'gl-fē-vėr, *n.* A severe variety of remittent fever.

jungle-fowl, jung'gl-foul, *n.* A megapod of Australia; a gallinaceous bird of India.

jungly, jung'gli, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

junior, jū'ni-ėr, *a.* [L., contr. fr. *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young. JUVENILE, YOUNG.] Younger; not as old as another; applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name: opposed to *senior*; later or lower in office or rank.—n. A person younger than another in age, or lower in standing.—**juniority**, jū-ni-o'ri-ti, *n.* The state of being junior.

juniper, jū'ni-pėr, *n.* [L. *juniperus*—*juvenis*, young, and *pario*, I produce (from its being evergreen); *gin* (the liquor) is from this. JUNE, PARENT.] A coniferous shrub, the berries of which are used in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a diuretic.



Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).

junk, jungk, *n.* [Fr. *jonc*, L. *juncus*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages. JUNKET.] Pieces of old cable or old cordage; salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages (which is tough like *junk*).

junk, jungk, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A large flat-bottomed sea-going vessel, used in China and the neighbouring seas.

junk, jungk, *n.* [A form of *chunk*, *chump*, a thick piece.] A thick piece; a chunk.

junker, yung'kér, *n.* [Ger., equivalent to *yung herr*, young master.] A young German nobleman, especially one who cherishes aristocratic and feudal prejudices.

junket, jung'ket, *n.* [From It. *giuncata*, cream-cheese brought to market in rushes, fr. L. *juncus*, a rush. JUNK (rope).] Curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; a sweetmeat; delicate food; a feast; a gay entertainment.—v.i. pret. & pp. *junketed*, jung'ket-ed; ppr. *junketing*, jung'ket-ing. To feast; to banquet; to take part in a gay entertainment.—v.t. To entertain; to feast.

junta, jun'ta, *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *junctus*, joined, pp. of *jungo*, I join.] A meeting; a junto; a grand Spanish council of state.

junto, jun'tō, *n.* [Same origin as prec.] A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

jupati-palm, ju-pa-tē'pām, *n.* The S. American palm that yields the raphia fibre.

Jupiter, jū'pi-tėr, *n.* [Equivalent to *Jovis pater*, 'father Jove'.] The supreme deity among the Romans, corresponding with Greek Zeus; the largest and brightest of the planets.

Jurassic, jū-ras'ik, *a.* [From the *Jura* mountains, between France and Switzerland, where oolitic limestone is abundant.] In *geol.* a term for a great series of mesozoic strata including the lias and oolite.

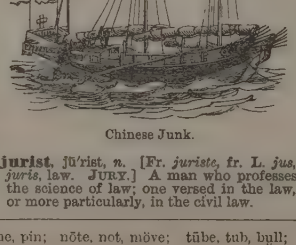
juridical, jū-rid'ik-al, *a.* [L. *juridicus*—*jus*, *juris*, justice, and *dico*, I administer. JURY, DICTION.] Relating to the administration of justice or to a judge; used in courts of law.

juridically, jū-rid'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a juridical manner; with legal authority.

jurisconsult, jū'ris-kon-sult, *n.* [L. *juris consultus*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *consultus*, fr. *consulo*, I consult.] Anyone learned in jurisprudence; a jurist.

jurisdiction, jū-ris-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *jurisdictio*. JURIDICAL.] Judicial power or authority; authority of a judge; power of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority; the limit or district within which power may be exercised.—**jurisdictional**, jū-ris-dik'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction.—**jurisdictive**, ju-ris-dik'tiv, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

jurisprudence, jū-ris-prō'dens, *n.* [Fr. *jurisprudence*, L. *jurisprudentia*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudentia*, knowledge, skill. PRUDENT.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.—Medical jurisprudence, medical science in its relation to the administration of justice; forensic medicine.—**jurisprudent**, jū-ris-prō'dent, *a.* [See prec.] Understanding law.—n. One learned in the law; a jurist.—**jurisprudential**, jū'ris-prō-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.



Chinese Junk.

jurist, jū'rist, *n.* [Fr. *juriste*, fr. L. *jus*, *juris*, law. JURY.] A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly, in the civil law.

juristic, juristical, jū-ris'tik, jū-ris'tik-al, *a.* Relating to a jurist or to jurisprudence.

juror, jū'rėr, *n.* [Fr. *jureur*, fr. L.L. *jurator*, one who takes oath, fr. L. *juro*, *juratum*, I swear. See next.] One who serves on a jury; a juryman.

jury, jū'ri, *n.*; pl. **juries**, jū'riz. [O. Fr. *jurie*, an assize, fr. *jurer*, L. *jurare*, to swear; same origin as *jus*, *juris*, right, law (whence *jurist*, &c.), *justus*, just.] A number of men selected according to law and sworn to declare the truth on the evidence laid before them; a body who jointly decide as to prizes in competitions.

jury, jū'ri, *a.* [Origin quite uncertain; perhaps fr. Pg. *ajuda*, help.] In ships, a term applied to a thing employed to serve temporarily in room of something lost, as a *jury*-mast, a *jury*-rudder.

jury-box, jū'ri-boks, *n.* The place in a court where the jury sit.

juryman, jū'ri-man, *n.* One who is impanelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

jussive, jus'iv, *a.* [From L. *jussum*, an order, fr. *jubeo*, I command.] Conveying or containing a command or order.

just, just, *a.* [Fr. *juste*, L. *justus*, what is according to *jus*, the rights of man. JURY.] Right; acting rightly; in accordance with what is right; rendering or disposed to render to each one his due; equitable in the distribution of justice; upright; impartial; fair; blameless; righteous; conformed to rules or principles of justice; equitable; due; merited; rightful; proper; conformed to fact; exact.—adv. Exactly; precisely; accurately; nicely; close or closely; near or nearly, in place; near or nearly, in time; almost; merely; barely; only.

just, just. See JOUST.

justice, jus'tis, *n.* [Fr. *justice*, L. *justitia*, fr. *justus*, just.] The quality of being just; uprightness; rectitude; justness; propriety; correctness; rightfulness; impartiality; fairness; just treatment; vindication of right; requital of desert; merited reward or punishment; a judge holding a special office.—Justices of the peace, local magistrates appointed to keep the peace, to try certain minor causes, and to discharge numerous other functions.

justiceship, jus'tis-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.

justiciary, justiciar, jus-ti'shi-a-ri, jus-ti'shi-ėr, *n.* [L.L. *justiciarius*, fr. L. *justitia*, justice.] An administrator of justice; a lord chief-justice.

justifiable, just'i-fi-a-bl, *a.* That may be justified; defensible; warrantable; excusable.—**justifiably**, just'i-fi-a-bli, *adv.* In a justifiable manner; rightly.

justification, just'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *justificatio*.] Act of justifying or state of being justified; vindication; defence; remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.

justificative, just'i-fi-kā-tiv, *a.* Justifying; justificatory.

justificatory, just-if'i-kā-to-ri, *a.* Tending to justify; vindicatory; defensory.

justifier, just'i-fi'ėr, *n.* One who justifies.

justify, just'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *justified*, just'i-fid; ppr. *justifying*, just'i-fi-ing. [Fr. *justifier*, fr. L. *justificare*—*justus*, just, and *facio*, I make.] To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate; to defend or maintain; to pardon and clear from guilt; to absolve; to acquit; to exculpate; to excuse; to judge rightly of; to adjust; to make exact or so as to fit accurately.

justle, jus'l, *v.t.* Same as *Jostle*.

justly, just'li, *adv.* In a just manner; rightly; honestly; fairly; properly.

justness, just'nes, *n.* Quality of being just; uprightness; equity; exactness.

jut, jut, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jutted*, jut'ed; ppr. *jutting*, jut'ing. [A different spelling of verb to *jet*.] To project beyond the main body.—n. That which juts; a projection.

jute, jūt, *n.* [Hind. *jūt*.] A fibrous substance from an Indian plant of the linden

family, used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging, &c.; the plant itself.

Jutty, jut'l, *n.* A jetty.

Juvenescent, ju-ve-nes'ent, *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, ppr. of *juvenesco*, I grow young.] Becoming young.—**Juvenescence**, ju-ve-nes'ens, *n.* The state of being juvenescent.

Juvenile, ju've-nīl, *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis*, young; cog. Skr. *yuvan*, young, E. *young*. *Junior* is comparative of *juvenis*.] Young; youthful; pertaining or suited to youth.——*n.* A young person or youth.

Juvenility, jū-ve-nil'i-ti, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age; light and careless manner.

Juxtapose, juks-ta-pōz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *juxtaposed*, juks-ta-pōzd'; ppr. *juxtaposing*, juks-ta-pōz'ing. [L. *juxta*, near, and *pose*, to place, seen in such words as *depose*, *dispose*, *expose*, &c.] To place near or next; to place side by side. Also **Juxtaposit**, jux-ta-poz'it.

K.

K, the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet; in Anglo-Saxon generally represented by *c*.

kaaba, kä'a-bä, *n.* CAABA.

kadi, kad'i or kā'di, *n.* CADI.

Kafir, **Kaffir**, kaf'ėr. CAFFRE.

Kafir-bread, kaf'ėr-bred, *n.* A kind of sago produced by cycads of S. Africa.

Kafir-corn, kaf'ėr-kōrn, *n.* A variety of millet (sorghum) cultivated in Africa.

kaftan, *n.* [Per.] A long vest

Persons wearing the Kaftan.

with a girdle round it, worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c., under an outer robe.

kail, **kale**, kāl, *n.* [Icel. *kál*, Dan. *kaal*. COLE.] A kind of cabbage; colewort; cabbage or greens in general.

kail, kāl, *n.* [D. and G. *kegel*, Dan. *kegle*, a nine-pin, a cone.] A nine-pin.

kainite, kā'nīt, *n.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent.] A mineral obtained at Stassfurt and elsewhere in Prussia, since recent times used as a manure.

kainozoic, kā-no-zō'ik, *a.* CAINOZOIC.

kaiser, kī'zer, *n.* [G.] An emperor. CÆSAR.

kaka, kä'ka, *n.* [From its cry.] A New Zealand parrot or cockatoo, about the size of a crow.

kakemono, kak-e-mō'nō, *n.* A Japanese name for a painting on paper or silk, hung on a wall like a map.

kakodyle, kak'ō-dīl, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *odōdē*, smell, and *hylē*, matter.] A compound of hydrocarbon and arsenic; a clear liquid with an insupportably offensive smell and poisonous vapour.

kale, kāl, *n.* KAIL.

kaleidoscope, ka-lī'dō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeō*, I view.] An optical instrument consisting in its simplest form of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at a suitable angle, with loose pieces of coloured glass, &c., inside, which produce an endless variety of figures.—**kaleidoscopic**, **kaleidoscopical**, ka-lī'dō-skop''ik, ka-lī'dō-skop''ik-al, *a.* Relating to the kaleidoscope.

kalendar, kal'en-dėr. CALENDAR.

kali, kā'li, *n.* [Ar. *qali*. ALKALI.] Glasswort, a plant the ashes of which are used in making glass.—**kalium**, kā'li-um, *n.* Another name for potassium.

kalif, kā'lif. CALIF.

kalmuk, **kalmuck**, kal'muk, *n.* Calmuck.

kamala, kam'a-la, *n.* [Of Asiatic origin.] A drug obtained from an Asiatic tree, used as a vermifuge and also as a dye-stuff.

kamptulicon, kamp-tū'li-kon, *n.* [Gr. *kamptos*, flexible, and *oulos*, thick, close-pressed.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, wool, &c., with melted india-rubber spread on canvas.

kangaroo, kang'ga-rō, *n.* The native name of an Australian marsupial quadruped, having the fore legs very short, and the hind legs long, so that it moves forward by leaps.

kangaroo-grass, kang'ga-rō-grás, *n.* A valuable Anastralian fodder grass.

kaolin, kā'ō-lin, *n.* [Chinese.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock; porcelain or china-clay.

karob, kā'rob, *n.* With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

karoo, **karroo**, ka-rō', *n.* [Hottentot.] The name for arid tracts of clayey tablelands in South Africa, covered with verdure only in the wet season.

katydid, kā'ti-did, *n.* [From the noise it makes.] A species of grasshopper found in the United States.

kauri-pine, *n.* Cowrie-pine.

kava, **kawa**, kä'va, kä'wa, *n.* A species of pepper, from whose root an intoxicating beverage is made by the Pacific Islanders; the beverage itself.

kavass, **kawass**, ka-vas', ka-was', *n.* [Turk. *kawwds*.] In Turkey, an armed constable; also, a government servant or courier.

kaw, kạ, *v.i.* and *n.* Caw.

kay, kā, *n.* Cay.

kayak, kī-ak', *n.* [Eskimo.] A light fishing-boat in Greenland, made of seal-skins.

keblah, keb'la, *n.* [Ar. *kiblah*.] The direction of the temple at Mecca, being the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer.

kecksy, kek'si, *n.* [Also *kex*; fr. W. *cecys*, reeds, canes.] A dry hollow stalk or stem of a plant. [*Shak.*]

kedge, kej, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady, or to assist in warping her.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *kedged*, kejd; ppr. *kedging*, kej'ing. To warp (a ship) by means of a rope attached to a kedge.

keel, kēl, *n.* [From Icel. *kjölr*, Dan. *kjöl*, Sw. *köl*, a keel of a vessel; G. and D. *kiel*, a keel, a ship.] The principal timber in a ship or boat, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; the corresponding part in iron vessels; the whole ship; something resembling a keel; a projecting ridge on a surface; a low flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne; a coal-barge.——*v.i.* To turn up the keel; to capsize.

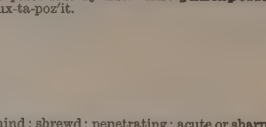
keeled, kēld, *a.* Having a keel or ridge; carinate.

keelhaul, kēl'hạl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *keelhauled*, kēl'hạld; ppr. *keelhauling*, kēl'hạling. To punish by dropping into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other.

keelson, kēl'sun or kel'sun, *n.* [Dan. *kjolsvin*, Sw. *kolsvin*, G. *kielschwein*, lit. *keelswine*; comp. *pig* of lead.] An internal keel over the external keel.

keen, kēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *céne*, bold=Icel. *kænn*, wise, clever; D. *koen*, G. *kühn*, keen, bold; same root as *ken*, *can*.] Acute of mind; shrewd; penetrating; acute or sharp, as an edge or point; eager or sharp, as an appetite; vehement; ardent; piercing; penetrating; severe, as cold; bitter; acrimonious.

keenly, kēn'li, *adv.* In a keen manner; eagerly; acutely; sharply; severely; bitterly.



Kangaroo.

keenness, kēn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being keen; acuteness; sharpness; eagerness.

keep, kēp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kept*, kept; ppr. *keeping*, kēp'ing. [A. Sax. *cepan*, to keep, observe, regard; comp. Fris. *kijpen*, to look.] To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; to have in safe custody; to preserve; to retain; to protect, support, or shield; to guard; to detain; to tend or have the care of; to feed; to pasture; to regard; to attend to; to manage or hold in any state; to continue any state, course, or action (silence, place, &c.); to practise; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; to fulfil; to perform; to use habitually; to observe or solemnize, as a feast; to maintain; to entertain; not to intermit; to hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray; to have in pay.—**To keep back**, to prevent from advancing; to withhold; to reserve.—**To keep down**, to prevent from rising; to restrain.—**To keep in**, to hold in; to keep in school after hours; to curb.—**To keep one's countenance**, to show no change of features; to refrain from laughing.—**To keep up**, to support; to maintain; to continue.——*v.i.* To remain in any state; to last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired, as fruit.——*n.* Care, guard, or heed; the state of being kept; food; sustenance; subsistence; a donjon or strong tower in the middle of a castle.

keeper, kēp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which keeps; one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of persons or things; a gamekeeper; something that keeps or holds safe; a ring which keeps another on the finger.

keeping, kēp'ing, *n.* A holding; custody; guard; maintenance; support; just proportion; conformity; consistency; harmony.

keepsake, kēp'sāk, *n.* Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

keeve, kēv, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyf*, a tub, fr. L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask. CUP.] A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a mashing-tub.

keg, keg, *n.* [Formerly *kag*=Icel. *kaggi*, Sw. *kagge*, a keg.] A small cask or barrel.

kelp, kelp, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A

name for large sea-weeds; the alkaline substance yielded by sea-weeds when burned, containing soda and iodine.

kelpie, kelpy, kel'pi, *n.* [Origin unknown.] In Scotland, a malignant spirit supposed to haunt water, and to appear in the form of a horse.

kelson, kel'sun, *n.* Same as Keelson.

Kelt, Keltic, kelt, kel'tik. CELT, CELTIC.

kelt, kelt, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *caillte*, lost, ruined.] The name in Scotland for a salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

ken, ken, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kenned*, kend; ppr. *kenning*, ken'ing. [Icel. *kenna*, D. and G. *kennen*, to know; akin A. Sax. *cunnan*, to know; allied are *can*, *cunning*, *know*. KNOW.] To know; to see at a distance; to descry. [Now only provincial and poetical.]——n. View; reach of sight; cognizance.

kennel, ken'el, *n.* [Norm. Fr., fr. *ken*, Fr. *chien*, a dog, fr. L. *canis*, a dog (cog. with E. *hound*). CANINE.] A house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.——v.i. pret. & pp. *kennelled*, ken'eld; ppr. *kennelling*, ken'el-ing. To lodge in a kennel; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.——v.t. To keep or confine in a kennel.

kennel, ken'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *canel*; a form of *channel*, *canal*.] The water-course of a street; a gutter.

kentledge, kent'lej, *n.* [Perhaps for *cantlage*, fr. *cantle*, a piece.] Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

kept, kept, pret. and pp. of *keep*.

keramic, ke-ram'ik, *a.* Ceramic.

keratitis, ker-a-ti'tis, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, *keratos*, horn, alluding to the horny cornea.] Inflammation of the cornea of the eye.

kerb-roof, kerb-stone. Same as curb-roof, curb-stone.

kerchief, kėr'chif, *n.* [O.E. *coverchief*, O. Fr. *couvrechief*, *covrechef—couvrir*, *covrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head. COVER, CHIEF.] A cloth to cover or dress the head; any loose cloth used in dress.—**kerchiefed**, kėr'chift, *a.* Wearing a kerchief.

kerf, kėrf, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrf*, a cutting, fr. *ceorfan*, to cut, to carve. CARVE.] The cut made through wood by a saw or other cutting instrument.

kermes, kėr'mēz, *n.* [Ar. and Per. *kermes*, *kirmis*, fr. Skr. *krimi*, a worm; *crimson*, *carmine*, are derivatives.] A scarlet dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects found on oak-trees round the Mediterranean.

kern, kerne, kėrn, *n.* [O. Gael. and Ir. *cearn*, a man.] A light-armed foot-soldier of ancient Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland: opposed to *gallowglass*.

kern, kėrn, *n.* [Probably fr. L. *crena*, notch.] That part of a printing type which hangs over the body or shank.

kernel, kėr'nel, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrnel*, a little corn, a kernel, dim. of *corn*, a grain. CORN, GRAIN.] The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; anything included in a shell, husk, or integument; the seed of pulpy fruit; the central part of anything; the core; the gist.——v.t. pret. & pp. *kernelled*, kėr'neld; ppr. *kernelling*, kėr'nel-ing. To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.—**kernelled**, kėr'neld, *a.* Having a kernel.—**kernelly**, kėr'nel-i, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

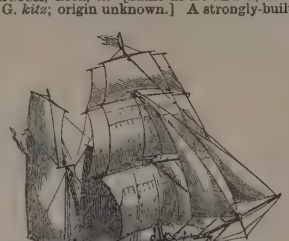
kerosene, ke'ro-sēn, *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax.] A lamp-oil from petroleum, extensively used in America.

kersey, kėr'zi, *n.* [Said to be fr. *Kersey*, in Suffolk.] A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed.——a. Consisting of kersey; hence, homespun; homely.

kerseymere, kėr'zi-mēr, *n.* [A corruption of *cassimere*, through influence of *kersey*.] Cassimere; a twilled woollen cloth made from the finest wools.

kestrel, kes'trel, *n.* [Fr. *quercerelle*, *cresserelle*, kestrel, fr. L. *querquedula*, a teal.] A common British species of falcon of small size.

ketch, kech, *n.* [Same as D. and G. *kits*, G. *kitz*; origin unknown.] A strongly-built



Ketch.

vessel, usually two-masted, formerly much used as a bomb-vessel.

ketchup, kech'up, *n.* [From *kitjap*, a kind of East Indian pickles.] A kind of sauce generally made from mushrooms, but sometimes from walnuts, tomatoes, &c.

kettle, ket'l, *n* [A. Sax. *cetel*=D. *ketel*, Icel. *ketill*, Sw. *kettel*, Goth. *katils*, G. *kessel*, kettle; fr. L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep bowl, a vessel for cooking food.] A vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

kettle-drum, ket'l-drum, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel covered with parchment; a tea-party held in the afternoon before dinner (fashionable slang).

kettle-drummer, ket'l-drum-ėr, *n.* One who beats the kettle-drum.

kettle-holder, ket'l-hōld-ėr, *n.* A little mat or the like for holding the handle of a kettle when hot.

kex, keks, *n.* Same as *Kecksy*.

key, kē, *n.*; pl. **keys**, kēz. [A. Sax. *cæg*, a key=Fris. *kai*, *kei*, *kay*; connections unknown.] An instrument for shutting or opening a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; something which fastens, keeps tight, prevents movement, or the like; a little lever by which certain musical instruments are played on by the fingers; the fundamental note or tone in a piece of music; that which serves to explain a cipher or anything difficult to be understood.——v.t. pret. & pp. *keyed*, kēd; ppr. *keying*, kē'ing. To furnish or fasten with a key; to fasten or secure firmly.

key, kē, *n.* CAY.

key, kē, *n.* QUAY.

key-board, kē'bōrd, *n.* The series of flat keys in a musical instrument such as a pianoforte, organ, or harmonium.

keyed, kēd, *a.* Furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune.

key-hole, kē'hōl, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.

key-note, kē'nōt, *n.* The first note of any scale; the fundamental note or tone of the scale in which a piece of music is composed.

keystone, kē'stōn, *n.* The highest stone of an arch, which enters like a wedge, and fastens the work together. See ARCH.

khaki, kä-kē, *n.* [Hind. from *khāk*, dust.] A light-brown thin cloth for uniforms, &c.

khalif, kä'lif, *n.* Calif.

khan, kan, *n.* [Turkish and Tartar.] In Asia, a governor; a lord; a chief; a prince.

khan, kan, *n.* [Per. *khān*, a house, a tent.] An eastern inn; a caravansary.

khanate, kan'āt, *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khedive, ke-dēv', *n.* [Per.] A title applied to the ruler of Egypt, implying a rank or authority inferior to an independent sovereign.

khitmutgar, kit-mut'gär, *n.* [Hind. *khidmat-gār—khidmat*, service, duty, and *gār*, a doer.] In India, a waiter at table; an under butler.

kibble, kib'l, *n.* [Armor. *kibel*.] In *mining*, a large bucket, in which the ore, &c., are brought to the surface.

kibe, kīb, *n.* [Comp. W. *cibwst—cib*, cup, and *gwst*, moist, fluid.] A chilblain.

kiblah, kib'la, *n.* KEBLAH.

kick, kik, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kicked*, kikt; ppr. *kicking*, kik'ing. [W. *ciciaw*, to kick, fr. *cic*, the foot.] To strike with the foot; to strike in recoiling, as a gun.——v.i. To strike with the foot or feet; to manifest opposition to restraint; to recoil, as a gun or firearm.——n. A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot; the recoil of a firearm.—**kicker**, kik'ėr, *n.* One that kicks; a horse given to kicking.

kickshaw, kik'shą, *n.* [Originally *kickshaws*, as a singular noun, corrupted fr. Fr. *quelque chose*, something.] Something fantastical or uncommon; a light unsubstantial dish.

kid, kid, *n.* [Same as Dan. and Sw. *kid*, Icel. *kith*, G. *kitz*, *kitze*, a kid; akin *chit*, *child*.] A young goat; leather made from the skin of a kid, or in imitation of it; a child (slang: an old usage).——v.t. or i. pret. & pp. *kidded*, kid'ed; ppr. *kidding*, kid'ing. To bring forth a kid or young goat.

kid, kid, *n.* [A form of *kit*.] A small wooden tub or vessel.

kidnap, kid'nap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kidnapped*, kid'napt; ppr. *kidnapping*, kid'nap-ing. [From *kid*, a child, and *nap* for *nab*, to steal.] To steal or forcibly abduct a human being; to seize and forcibly carry away.

kidnapper, kid'nap-ėr, *n.* One who kidnaps.

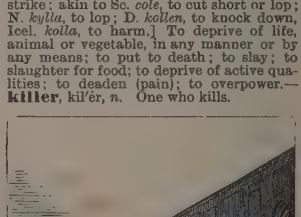
kidney, kid'ni, *n.* [O.E. *kidnere*=Sc. *kite*, Sax. *cwith*, Icel. *kvithr*, Sw. *qued*, the belly; and Sc. *neer*, Icel. *nýra*, G. *niere*, a kidney.] Either of the two glands which secrete the urine, situated in the belly on either side of the backbone; sometimes colloquially used for constitution, sort, kind, character, or temper (a man of that *kidney*).

kidney-bean, kid'ni-bēn, *n.* A well known culinary vegetable; the French or haricot bean.

kidney-potato, kid'ni-pō-tā-tō, *n.* A variety of potato resembling a kidney in shape.

kilderkin, kil'dėr-kin, *n.* [O.D. *kindeken*, *kinneken*.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure containing the eighth part of a hogshead.

kill, kil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *killed*, kild; ppr. *killing*, kil'ing. [O.E. *kylle*, *kulle*, *culle*, to strike; akin to Sc. *cole*, to cut short or lop; N. *kylla*, to lop; D. *kollen*, to knock down, Icel. *kolla*, to harm.] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to put to death; to slay; to slaughter for food; to deprive of active qualities; to deaden (pain); to overpower.—**killer**, kil'ėr, *n.* One who kills.



Interior of a Khan.

killing, kil'ing, *p. a.* Depriving of life; overpowering; irresistible; irresistibly fascinating; dangerous; severe; too fast to last (a

killing pace).—**killingly**, kil'ing-li, *adv.* In a killing manner.

kiln, kil, *n.* [A. Sax. *cylene, cyln*, fr. L. *culina*, a kitchen (whence *culinary*).] A fabric of brick or stone, which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; a kind of large stove in which something is dried or baked.

kilogram, kilogramme, kil'ō-gram, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*, fr. Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and Fr. *gramme.*] A French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, or 2·2 lbs.

kilomètre, kil'ō-mā-tr, *n.* A French measure, 1000 mètres, equivalent to about five-eighths of a mile, or 1093·633 yards.

kilowatt, kil'o-wot, *n.* An electric unit equal to 1000 watts.

kilt, kilt, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; comp. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt, *kjalta*, a person's lap; Dan *kilte*, to tuck up or kilt.] A kind of short petticoat worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers; regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland; the fillibeg.——v.t. pret. & pp. *kilted*, kilt'ed; ppr. *kilting*, kilt'ing. To tuck up like a kilt, for greater freedom of movement; to plait like a kilt.—**kilted**, kilt'ed, *a.* Wearing a kilt.

kin, kin, *n.* [A. Sax. *cynn, cyn*, kin, race=Icel. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, O.H.G. *chunni*, kin, kind, family, race; akin are *kind, n.* and *a.*, *king*; D. and G. *kind*, a child; L. *genus*, Gr. *genos*, race, offspring. GENUS.] Race; family; relationship; consanguinity or affinity; connection by blood; relatives collectively; kindred.——**a.** Kindred; of the same nature; congenial.

kincob, kin'kob, *n.* [An Indian word.] A silken fabric made in India, enriched with gold or silver thread.

kind, kīnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *cynd*, (*ge*)*cynd*, nature, kind, race, generation, fr. same root as *cyn*, offspring. KIN.] Race; genus; generic class; sort or species; variety; nature; style; manner; character.—**In kind**, with produce or commodities, as opposed to *in money* (to pay one *in kind*).

kind, kīnd, *a.* [A. Sax. *cynde, gecynde*, natural, harmonious; closely akin to *kind, n.* KIN.] Humane; disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant; loving; friendly; proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart.

kindergarten, kin'dėr-gär-tn, *n.* [G.; lit. children-garden. CHILD, GARDEN.] A kind of infants' school, in which systematically arranged amusements are combined with a certain amount of instruction.

kind-hearted, kīnd'härt-ed, *a.* Having much kindness of nature; characterized by kindness of heart.

kindle, kin'dl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kindled*, kin'dld; ppr. *kindling*, kin'dling. [From Icel. *kyndill*, a torch or candle; fr. L. *candela*, E. *candle.*] To set on fire; to light; to inflame, as the passions; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to illuminate.——v.i. To take fire; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated.

kindliness, kīnd'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being kindly; affection; affectionate disposition; benignity.

kindling, kind'ling, *n.* The act of one who kindles; materials for lighting a fire.

kindly, kīnd'li, *a.* [From *kind, a.*] Of a kind disposition or character; sympathetic; congenial; benevolent; favourable; refreshing; bland or mild.——**adv.** In a kind manner; benevolently; favourably; congenially; readily.

kindness, kīnd'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being kind; good-will; benevolence; beneficence; charity; a kind or friendly act.

kindred, kin'dred, *n.* [O.E. *kinrede*, kindred, fr. *kin*, and term. *-red*, as in *hatred* (which see); the *d* is inserted, as in *gender, thunder.* KIN.] Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; affinity; kin; relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former.——**a.** Related; allied; of the like nature or properties; cognate.

kine, kīn, old *pl.* of *cow.*

kinematic, kinematical, ki-nē-mat'ik, ki-nē-mat'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to kinematics.

kinematics, ki-nē-mat'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kinēma*, movement, fr. *kineō*, I move.] That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it.

kinetic, ki-net'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kinētikos*, fr. *kineō*, I move.] Causing motion; motory: applied to force actually exerted.—**kinetics**, ki'net-iks, *n.* That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies. DYNAMICS.

king, king, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyning*, fr. *cyn*, kin, race, and term. *-ing*, one of, descendant (as in *atheling*)=D. *koning*, O. Sax. *kuning*, O. Fris. *koning*, Icel. *konungr*, Sw. *konung*, Dan. *konge*, G. *könig*, king. KIN.] The sovereign of a nation; a monarch; a sovereign; a prince; a ruler; a playing card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in the game of draughts.

king-at-arms, king'at-ärmz, *n.* The name of the chief heralds in Britain.

king-crab, king'krab, *n.* A kind of crustacean with a shell of horse-shoe shape, and a long tail-spine.

Kingcrab (*Limulus polyphemus*).

kingcraft, king'kräft, *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing.

kingdom, king'dum, *n.* [*King* and *-dom*=A. Sax. *cyningdōm.*] The dominion of a king; the territory or country now or formerly subject to a king; a realm; a dominion; the place where anything prevails and holds sway; one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified (the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*).

kingfisher, king'fish-ėr, *n.* A bird having splendid plumage which preys upon small fish.

kinglet, king'let, *n.* [*King* and *-let.*] A petty king; a small bird, the golden-crested wren.

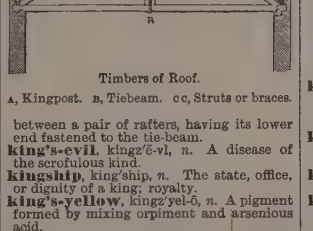
kinglike, king'līk, *a.* Like a king.

kingliness, king'li-nes, *n.* State of being kingly.

kingling, king'ling, *n.* [*King* and *-ling.*] A little king.

kingly, king'li, *a.* [*King* and *-ly.*] Like a king; belonging to a king; suitable to a king; royal; regal; august; splendid.

king-post, king'pōst, *n.* An upright piece



Timbers of Roof.

A, Kingpost. B, Tiebeam. C C, Struts or braces.

between a pair of rafters, having its lower end fastened to the tie-beam.

king's-evil, kingz'ē-vl, *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind.

kingship, king'ship, *n.* The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty.

king's-yellow, kingz'yel-ō, *n.* A pigment formed by mixing orpiment and arsenious acid.

king-vulture, king'vul-tūr, *n.* An American species of vulture, so called because other vultures are said to stand quietly by until it has finished its repast.

kink, kingk, *n.* Same as D. G. and Sw. *kink*, a twist or coil.] A twist in a rope or thread; an unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchet.——v.i. pret. & pp. *kinked*, kingkt; ppr. *kinking*, kingk'ing. To get into a kink; to twist or run into knots.

kinkajou, king'ka-jō, *n.* A mammal of South America, allied to the bear.

kinless, kin'les, *a.* Destitute of kin or kindred.

kino, ki'nō, *n.* [An East Indian word.] An astringent extract resembling catechu.

kinsfolk, kinz'fōk, *n.* People of the same kin; kindred; relations.

kinsman, kinz'man, *n.*; pl. **kinsmen**, kinz'men. A man of the same kin, or of the same race or family; one related by blood; a relative.—**kinswoman**, kinz'-wu-man, *n.* A female relation.

kiosk, ki-osk', *n.* A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer-house.

kipper, kip'ėr, *n.* [Comp. D. *kippen*, to hatch, to exclude ova.] A salmon at or directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten fresh; a fish, as a salmon or herring, split open, salted, and dried or smoked: so called because at the spawning season salmon were cured in this way to make them eatable.——v.t. pret. & pp. *kippered*, kip'ėrd; ppr. *kippering*, kip'ėr-ing. To cure (fish) by splitting open, salting, and drying.

kirk, kirk, *n.* [An old form of *church*; A. Sax. *cyrc.* CHURCH.] A church: still in common use in Scotland.—**kirk-session**, kirk'se-shon, *n.* The lowest court of the Established Church of Scotland.

kirtle, kėr'tl, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrtel*, Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *kjortel*; probably akin to *skirt, short*, *s* being lost.] A kind of short gown; a petticoat.—**kirtled**, kėr'tld, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

kismet, kis'met, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan term for fate or destiny.

kiss, kis, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kissed*, kist; ppr. *kissing*, kis'ing. [A. Sax. *cyssan*, to kiss, fr. *coss*, a kiss; Icel. and Sw. *kyssa*, Dan. *kysse*, G. *küssen*, to kiss; the corresponding nouns being Icel. *koss*, Sw. *kyss*, Dan. *kys*, G. *kuss*; from same root as L. *gusto*, to taste, also as *choose.*] To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection; to caress by joining lips; to touch gently, as if with fondness.——v.i. To join lips in love or respect; to come in slight contact.——**n.** A salute given with the lips; a kind of confection.

kissing-crust, kis'ing-krust, *n.* A portion of the crust of a loaf that touches another.

kit, kit, *n.* [Comp. D. *kit*, a large bottle; O.D. *kitte*, a beaker, decanter.] A kind of wooden tub for holding fish, butter, &c.; that which contains necessaries or tools, and hence the necessaries and tools themselves; an outfit.

kit, kit, *n.* [Probably an abbreviated form of *guitar, gittern, cittern.*] A diminutive fiddle, used generally by dancing-masters.

kit, kit, *n.* A kitten.

kit-cat, kit'kat, *a.* and *n.* [From the portraits of the members of the *Kit-cat* Club in London, painted in this size by Sir G. Kneller; the club itself being so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, in whose house it met.] A term applied to portraits on a canvas 36 inches in length by 28 or 29 inches in width; or to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown.

kitchen, ki'chen, *n.* [A. Sax. *cycene*, fr. L. *coquina*, kitchen, fr. *coquo*, I cook. Cook.] The room of a house appropriated to the cookery.

kitchener, ki'chen-ėr, *n.* A kind of cooking-stove, with various conveniences compactly arranged.

kitchen-garden, ki'chen-gär-dn, *n.* A garden for raising vegetables for the table.

kitchen-midden, ki'chen-mid-n, *n.* [Dan. *kjökken-möding.*] The name given to refuse heaps of prehistoric peoples, containing immense quantities of shells of molluscs and rude implements.

kitchen-range, ki'chen-rānj, *n.* A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached, for cooking.

kitchen-stuff, ki'chen-stuf, *n.* Fat collected from pots, dripping-pans, &c.

kite, kīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyta*, a kite; connections unknown.] A bird of the falcon family, the common species having a long forked tail; a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air, for amusement.

kith, kith, *n.* [A. Sax. *cýthth*, knowledge, relationship, kin, fr. *cúth*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. CAN.] Relatives or friends collectively.—**Kith and kin**, friends and relatives.

kitten, kit'n, *n.* [Dim. of *cat.*] A young cat, or the young of the cat.—— **v.i.** pret. & pp. *kittened*, kit'nd; ppr. *kittening*, kit'n-ing. To bring forth young, as a cat.—**kittenish**, kit'n-ish, *a.* Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; fond of playing.

kittiwake, kit'i-wāk, *n.* [From its cry.] A species of gull.

kiwi-kiwi, kē'wi-kē-wi, *n.* The apteryx.

kleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *kleptō*, I steal, *mania*, madness.] A supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer.—**kleptomaniac**, klep-tō-mā'ni-ak, *n.* One affected with kleptomania.

knack, nak, *n.* [Imitative of sound, like D. *knak*, Dan. *knæk*, G. *knack*, a crack, a snap; originally a snap of the fingers, then a smart way of doing a thing.] Readiness; facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

knacker, nak'ér, *n.* [From Icel. *knakkr*, a saddle; originally it meant a saddler and harness-maker.] One whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses.

knag, nag, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *knag*, a wooden peg; Prov. G. *knagge*, Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood; Ir. *cnag*, a peg, a knob.] A knot in wood; a wart; a snag; the shoot of a deer's horn.—**knagged**, nag'ed, *a.* Knotty.—**knaggy**, nag'i, *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

knap, nap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *knapped*, napt; ppr. *knapping*, nap'ing. [Same as D. *knappen*, to crack, to munch, to lay hold of; G. *knappen*, to crack, to snap.] To break short (as flints); to snap; to bite off.——n. A short sharp noise; a snap.

knapsack, nap'sak, *n.* [L.G. *knappsack*, D. *knapzak*, G. and D. *knappen*, to snap, to eat, and *sack*—lit. a provision sack.] A bag for necessaries borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c.

knar, knarl, nār, nārl, *n.* [GNARL.] A knot in wood. **knarred, knarled**, nārd, nārld, *a.* Gnarled; knotty.

knave, nāv, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnafa* or *cnapa*, a boy, a youth, a son = D. *knaap*, L.G. *knape*, G. *knabe*, a boy or young man, Icel. *knapi*, a servant boy; root doubtful; comp. *knight.*] A boy†; a male servant†; a petty rascal; a false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy; a rogue; a playing-card with a soldier or servant painted on it.

knavery, nāv'é-ri, *n.* [*Knave* and *-ery.*] The practices of a knave; dishonesty; petty villainy; roguery.

knavish, nāv'ish, *a.* Partaking of knavery; dishonest; roguish; tricky; fraudulent.

knavishly, nāv'ish-li, *adv.* In a knavish manner; dishonestly; fraudulently.

knavishness, nāv'ish-nes, *n.* Quality or habit of knavery.

knead, nēd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kneaded*, nēd'ed; ppr. *kneading*, nēd'ing. [A. Sax. *cnedan*, to knead = D. *kneeden*, G. *kneten*, Icel. *knatha*, to knead; akin Slav. *gneta*, *gnesti*, to press, to knead.] To work and press into a mass; to work into suitable consistency for bread, cake, or paste.

kneading-trough, nēd'ing-trof, *n.* A trough in which dough is worked.

knee, nē, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnēo*, *cneów* = O. Sax. *knio*, L.G. *kné*, Icel. *kné*, Dan. *knæ*, Sw. *knä*, D. and G. *knie*, Goth. *kniu*; cog. with L. *genu*, Gr. *gonu*, Skr. *jānu*, knee.] The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; a similar joint; something resembling or suggestive of this; a piece of bent timber or iron used in a ship or other structure.

knee-breeches, nē'-brēch-ez, *n. pl.* Breeches that do not reach farther down than the knee.

knee-cap, nē'kap, *n.* The movable bone covering the knee-joint in front; the knee-pan; the patella; a covering for the knee.

kneed, nēd, *a.* Having knees; having a bend like a knee; *bot.* geniculated.

knee-deep, nē'dēp, *a.* As deep as would come to the knee; sunk to the knees.

kneel, nēl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *kneeled, knelt*, nēld, nelt; ppr. *kneeling*, nēl'ing. [A. Sax. *cneówlian* (?), fr. *cneów*, a knee; corresponding to D. *knielen*, L.G. *knelen*, Dan. *knæle*, to kneel. Comp. *handle*, fr. *hand*. KNEE.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; to rest on the bended knees.

kneeler, nēl'ér, *n.* One who kneels or worships by kneeling.

knee-pan, nē'pan, *n.* The knee-cap.

knee-stop, nē'stop, *n.* A lever worked by the knee to regulate the wind supply in a harmonium or reed-organ.

knell, nel, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnyll*, sound of a bell; *cnyllan*, to sound a bell; comp. G. *knellen*, *knallen*, to make a loud noise; G. *knall*, D. *knal*, Sw. *knall*, a loud sound; Icel. *knylla*, to beat; imitative of sound; *knoll* is akin.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a passing-bell; a death signal.——v.t. pret. & pp. *knelled*, neld; ppr. *knelling*, nel'ing. To sound, as a funeral bell; to toll; to sound as an omen or warning of evil.

knelt, nelt, pret. & pp. of *kneel.*

knew, nū, pret. of *know.*

knickerbockers, nik'ér-bok-érz, *n. pl.* [Properly Dutch breeches, after Washington Irving's Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, as representative of a Dutchman.] A kind of loose modern knee-breeches. Also **knickers.**

knick-knack, nik'nak, *n.* [A reduplication of *knack.* KNACK.] Any trifle or toy; any small article more for ornament than use; a trinket.

knife, nīf, *n.*; pl. **knives**, nīvz. [A. Sax. *cnif* = D. *knijf*, L.G. *knif*, Icel. *knífr*, Dan. *kniv*, Sw. *knif*; akin to *nip.* NIP.] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade of small or moderate size attached to a handle; a cutting tool, or cutting part of a tool or machine.

knife-board, nīf'bōrd, *n.* A board on which knives are cleaned and polished; a long seat on top of an omnibus.

knife-edge, nīf'ej, *n.* A piece of steel with a fine edge, serving to support an oscillating body, as the beam of a pair of scales.

knife-grinder, nīf'grind-ér, *n.* One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives.

knife-rest, nīf'rest, *n.* An article used to rest the blade of a carving-knife at table.

knight, nīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *cníht*, a boy, a servant, a military follower = D. and G. *knecht*, a male servant; Dan. *knegt*, a fellow, the knave at cards; perhaps fr. root of *kin*, *knave.*] In feudal times, a man admitted to a certain military rank, with special ceremonies; now one who holds a dignity conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to have *Sir* prefixed to his name, but not hereditary like a baronetcy; a member of an order of chivalry; a champion; one of the pieces in chess, usually the figure of a horse's head.—**Knight of the shire**, a county member of the British Parliament.—**Knight bachelor.** Under BACHELOR.——v.t. pret. & pp. *knighted*, nīt'ed; ppr. *knighting*, nīt'ing. To dub or create a knight; to confer knighthood on. See ACCOLADE.

knightage, nīt'āj, *n.* The aggregate of persons created knights.

knight-errant, nīt-e'rant, *n.* A knight who travelled in search of adventures.—**knight-errantry**, nīt-e'rant-ri, *n.* The character or practice of a knight-errant.

knighthood, nīt'hụd, *n.* The character, rank, or dignity of a knight; knightage.—**Order of Knighthood**, a duly constituted body of knights, as those of the Garter or the Bath.

knightly, nīt'li, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; chivalrous.—adv. In a manner becoming a knight.

knight-service, nīt'sèr-vis, *n.* The tenure of lands on condition of performing military service.

knit, nit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *knit* or *knitted*, nit'ed; ppr. *knitting*, nit'ing. [A. Sax. *cnyttan*, to knit, to tie, fr. *cnótta*, a knot; so Icel. *knýta*, fr. *knútr*, a knot; Dan. *knytte*, to knit, to knot. KNOT.] To tie in a knot; to fasten; to form into a fabric by looping or interlacing a continuous thread; to unite closely, as in love; to join or cause to grow together, as bones; to draw together; to contract, as one's brows.——v.i. To unite or interweave a continuous thread by needles; to unite closely; to grow together.

knitter, nit'ér, *n.* One who or that which knits.

knitting, nit'ing, *n.* The formation of a fabric by knitting-needles or machinery; the fabric thus formed.

knitting-needle, nit'ing-nē-dl, *n.* A needle used for knitting, usually a straight piece of wire with rounded ends.

knob, nob, *n.* [Older form *knop*; comp. A. Sax. *cnęp*, a top, a knob, D. *knop*, *knoop*, G. *knopf*, Icel. *knappr*, Dan. *knop*, *knap*, a knob, button, bud, &c.; also W. Ir. and Gael. *cnap*, a knob.] A hard protuberance; a boss; a round ball at the end of anything; the roundish handle for a door, drawer, or the like; a knot; a bunch.——v.i. pret. & pp. *knobbed*, nobd; ppr. *knobbing*, nob'ing. To grow into knobs; to bunch.

knobbed, nobd, *p. a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs.

knobby, nob'i, *a.* [*Knob* and *-y.*] Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.

knobkerrie, nob'ker-i, *n.* A kind of bludgeon or heavy weapon with a handle, in use among the Caffres.

knock, nok, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *knocked*, nokt; ppr. *knocking*, nok'ing. [A. Sax. *cnocian*, *cnucian*; Icel. *knoka*, Sw. *knacka*, to knock; comp. W. *cnociaw*, to knock, fr. *cnoc*, a rap; probably imitative.] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy; to drive or be driven against; to strike against; to clash.——v.t. To strike; to drive; to bring in collision; to hit.—**To knock down**, to prostrate by a blow; to assign to a bidder at an auction.—**To knock up**, to arouse by knocking; to exhaust with fatigue.——n. A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy; a stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

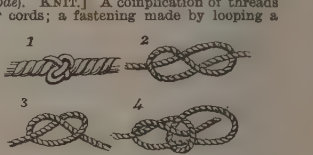
knocker, nok'ér, *n.* One who knocks; an appendage fastened to a door for knocking.

knoll, nōl, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *knolled*, nōld; ppr. *knolling*, nōl'ing. [KNELL.] To sound, as a bell.——n. The ringing of a bell; a knell.

knoll, nōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnoll*, a knoll, a summit = N. *knoll*, Dan. *knold*, a knoll; G. *knolle*, *knollen*, a lump; comp. W. *cnol*, the top, a round hillock.] A small or low round hill; a small elevation of earth.

knop, nop, *n.* An old form of *knob.*

knot, not, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnotta*, a knot = **D.** *knot*, Icel. *knútr*, Sw. *knut*, G. *knoten*, a knot; cog. L. *nodus*, that is, *gnodus* (whence *node*). KNIT.] A complication of threads or cords; a fastening made by looping a



Knots.

1, Diamond-knot. 2, Figure-of-eight knot. 3, Overhand knot. Bowline-knot.

cord or thread on itself; a tie; a bow or ornamental bunch of ribbon or the like; a bond of association or union; anything like

a knot; the part of a tree where a branch shoots or grows out; a hard protuberant joint of a plant; a node; a protuberance; a nodule; a bunch; a knob; a cluster; a group, as of persons; a difficulty or intricate question; something not easily solved; a division of a ship's log-line; a nautical mile or 6080 feet (=1·151 ordinary mile).——v.t. pret. & pp. *knotted*, not'ed; ppr. *knotting*, not'ing. To tie in a knot or knots; to form, as a knot; to unite closely.——v.i. To become knotted; to form knots or joints, as in plants; to knit knots for fringe.

knot, not, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small grallatorial bird, closely allied to the snipe.

knot-grass, not'gras, *n.* A common weed, so denominated from the joints of the stem.

knotless, not'les, *a.* Free from knots; without knots.

knotted, not'ed, *p. a.* Full of knots; having knots or knobs.

knottiness, not'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being knotty.

knotty, not'i, *a.* Full of knots; having many knots; difficult; intricate; involved; hard to unravel (a *knotty* question).

knout, nout, *n.* [Russ. *knute.*] A sort of scourge or whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia.

know, nō, *v.t.* pret. *knew*, nū; pp. *known*, nōn; ppr. *knowing*, nō'ing. [A. Sax. *cnáwan*, pret. *cnéow*, pp. *cnáwen*, to know=Icel. *kná*, to be able; comp. the allied words *can*, to be able, *ken*, to know, Icel. *kunna*, used in both senses; G. *können*, to be able, *kennen*, to know; all fr. root *gna*, *gan*, to know, seen also in *name*, *noble*, *narrate* (these words have lost *g* before the *n*, seen in *ignoble*, *ignorant*), *uncouth*; L. *gnosco*, *nosco*, Gr. *gignóskō*, I know; Skr. *jná*, to know.] To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to be assured or convinced of; to be taught or instructed in; to be aware of; to distinguish; to be familiar or acquainted with (a person, a topic, &c.); to have experience of.—— v.i. To have knowledge; not to be doubtful or ignorant.

knowable, nō'a-bl, *a.* That may be known.

knower, nō'er, *n.* One who knows.

knowing, nō'ing, *p.a.* Well informed; intelligent; sagacious; expressive of knowledge or cunning; significant; cunning.—

knowingly, nō'ing-li, *adv.* In a knowing manner; with knowledge; intentionally.

knowledge, nol'ej, *n.* [O.E. *knowleche*, &c., fr. *know*, and term. seen in Icel. *kunnleikr*, knowledge, and in E. *wedlock*, and which is derived fr. A. Sax. *lác*, Icel. *leikr*, Goth. *laiks*, sport, play, gift.] The result or condition of knowing; clear perception of truth and fact; cognition; cognizance; learning; erudition; information acquired; skill; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person.

known, nōn, *p.a.* Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar; such as people generally know.

knubs, nubz, *n. pl.* [Same as *knob.*] Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from cocoons.

knuckle, nuk'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnucel*=L.G. *knukkel*, D. *knokkel*, *kneukel*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knochel*, a knuckle; a dim. form akin to *knochen*, a bone; comp. W. *cnwc*, a knob or knot.] The joint of a finger, particularly at the base of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *knuckled*, nuk'ld; ppr. *knuckling*, nuk'ling. To strike with the knuckles; to pommel.—To knuckle down, to knuckle under, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self beaten: probably referring originally to the game of marbles.

knurl, nėrl, *n.* Same as *gnarl*, *knarl*.

koala, kō-ä'la, *n.* [Native name.] A marsupial animal of Australia.

kobold, kō'bold, *n.* [GOBLIN.] In German mythology a kind of goblin.

kohl-rabi, kōl-rä'bē, *n.* [G., fr. *kohl*, kale, and L. *rapa*, a turnip; kale or cabbage turnip.] A variety of cabbage distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground, which is the part used.

kola-nut. COLA-NUT.

koodoo, kö'dö, *n.* [Native name.] A striped antelope of South Africa.

Koran, kō'ran, *n.* [Ar. *koran*, book.] The book regulating the faith and practice of Mohammedans, written by Mohammed, as he and his followers assert by inspiration.

kosmos. COSMOS.

kouniss, kö'mis, *n.* KUMISS.

kraal, kräl, *n.* [D., probably from a native word.] A native village or collection of huts in South Africa.

kraken, krä'ken, *n.* [Dan.] A fabulous enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at different times off the coast of Norway.

kreasote, **kreosote**, krē'a-sōt, krē'ō-sōt, *n.* CREASOTE.

krentzer, **kreuzer**, kroit'sėr, *n.* [G. *kreuzer*, fr. *kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.] A small German and Austrian coin.

kriegspiel, krēg'spēl, *n.* [G., game of war —*krieg*, war, and *spiel*, game.] A game of German origin, played by means of pieces representing troops.

kris, krēs, *n.* A Malay dagger; a crease.

krummhorn, krum'horn, *n.* [G., 'crooked horn'.] An old wind-instrument of wood; an eight-foot reed-stop in an organ.

kryolite, *n.* CRYOLITE.

kudos, kū'dos, *n.* [Gr.] Glory; fame; renown.

kumiss, kö'mis, *n.* [Of Tartar origin.] A spirit made from mare's milk fermented and distilled.

kümmel, küm'l or kim'l, *n.* [G. *kümmel*, caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., flavoured with caraway seeds.

kursaal, kör'säl, *n.* [G., lit. cure-hall—*kur*, cure, and *saal*, a hall.] A public hall for visitors in connection with many German watering-places or health resorts.

kyanize, kī'an-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kyanized*, kī'an-īzd, ppr. *kyanizing*, kī'an-īz-ing. [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] To preserve (timber) from dry-rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

kyrie-eleison, kī'ri-e-ē-lī''son, *n.* [Gr. *Kyrie*, Lord, *eleēson*, have mercy.] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service.

L.

L, the twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet.

la, lą, *exclam.* [A. Sax. *lá.* LO.] Lo! look; see; behold.

la, lä. In *mus.* the sixth of the seven syllables that represent the seven sounds in the diatonic scale.

laager, lä'gėr, *n.* [D., a camp.] In South Africa, an encampment; a temporary defensive inclosure, formed of wagons.——v.i. To encamp; to form a temporary defence by means of wagons.

labefaction, lab-e-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *labefactio—labo*, I totter, and *factio*, I make.] Decay; downfall.

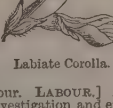
label, lā'bel, *n.* [O.Fr. *label*, a rag, a tatter, a shred; of Germanic or Celtic origin; comp. G. *lappe*, a flap, rag; W. *llab*, a strip; Gael. *leab*, a shred. LAP, *n.*, LAPEL.] A slip of paper, parchment, &c., affixed to something and containing some writing referring to it; a slip affixed to deeds or writings to hold the appended seal; a projecting moulding over doors, windows, &c.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *labelled*, lā'beld; ppr. *labelling*, lā'bel-ing. To affix a label to.

labial, lā'bi-al, *a.* [From L. *labium*, a lip. LIP.] Pertaining to the lips; uttered chiefly by the lips.—— n. A vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips, as *b*, *m*, *p*, *o*.

labialize, lā'bi-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *labialized*, lā'bi-al-īzd; ppr. *labializing*, lā'bi-al-īz-ing. [*Labial* and *-ize.*] To give a labial sound or character to; to utter labially.

labially, lā'bi-al-li, *adv.* In a labial manner; by means of the lips.

labiate, lā'bi-āt, *a.* [L.L. *labiatus*, fr. L. *labium*, lip. LABIAL.] In *bot.* applied to an irregular gamopetalous corolla which presents an upper and lower lip; also designating an order of plants that have this peculiarity in their blossoms.



Labiate Corolla.

labium, lā'bi-um, *n.* [L.] A lip; especially, the lower lip of insects, the upper being called the *labrum*.

laboratory, lab'o-ra-to-ri, *n.* [L.L. *laboratorium*, fr. L. *labor*, labour. LABOUR.] A building or room for investigation and experiment in chemistry, physics, or other subject; a chemist's work-room; the shop of a druggist; a place where the operations of natural forces go on.

laborious, la-bō'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *laborieux*; L. *laboriosus*, fr. *labor*, labour.] Full of labour; requiring labour; toilsome; arduous; diligent; industrious; assiduous.

laboriously, la-bō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a laborious manner; with labour, toil, or difficulty.

labour, **labor**, lā'bėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *labour*, Fr. *labeur*, fr. L. *labor*, *laboris*, labour; perhaps fr. root of *labor*, I fall (whence *lapse*), *labo*, I totter.] Exertion, physical or mental, or both, undergone in doing some task or work; exertion of the body in earning a subsistence; performance of work; toil; work done or to be done; a work; an achievement; labourers or producers in the aggregate; travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.——v.i. pret. & pp. *laboured*, lā'bėrd; ppr. *labouring*, lā'bėr-ing. To engage in labour; to work; to toil; to exert the body or mind, or both, in carrying out any design; to proceed or act with difficulty; to be burdened; to suffer, as under a disease; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea.—— v.t. To till; to cultivate; to prosecute with effort.

laboured, lā'bėrd, *p.a.* Produced with labour; bearing the marks of labour and effort: opposed to *easy* or *natural* (a *laboured* speech).

labourer, lā'bėr-ėr, *n.* One who labours; a man who does work that requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from an artisan.

labouring, lā'bėr-ing, *p.a.* Occupied in work that requires no apprenticeship and little special skill.

labour-saving, lā'bėr-sāv-ing, *a.* Saving labour; adapted to supersede or diminish the labour of men.

labradorite, lab'ra-dor-īt, *n.* A mineral, a kind of felspar, found on the coast of Labrador.

labret, lab'ret, *n.* [From L. *labrum*, lip.] A lip ornament worn by certain savage peoples.

labrum, lā'brum, *n.* [L.] An upper or outer lip. LABIUM.

laburnum, la-bėr'num, *n.* [L. Etymol. uncertain.] A European leguminous tree, with pendulous clusters of yellow flowers, and yielding a hard wood.

labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, *n.* [Fr. *labyrinthe*, L. *labyrinthus*, fr. Gr. *labyrinthos*. Etymol. uncertain.] A structure or place full of in-

tricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance; a maze; an inexplicable difficulty; a part of the internal ear.

labyrinthian, labyrinthine, lab-i-rinth'i-an, lab-i-rinth'in, *a.* Pertaining to a labyrinth; winding; intricate; mazy.

labyrinthodon, lab-i-rinth'ō-don, *n.* [Gr. *labyrinthos*, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A fossil amphibian allied to the crocodile and to the frog, 10 or 12 feet long.

lac, lak, *n.* [Per. *lak*, Skr. *lākshā.*] A resinous substance produced by insects on trees in Asia, used in preparing lacquers, varnishes, &c.——**stick lac**, the substance in its natural state, incrusting small twigs; when broken off and washed with water it is called *seed lac*; when melted and reduced to a thin crust it is called *shell-lac, shellac.* —**Lac dye** and **lac lake**, scarlet colouring matters obtained from stick lac.

lac, lack, lak, *n.* [Hind. *lakh*, Skr. *laksha.*] In the East Indies, a word used to denote 100,000 (a *lac* of rupees).

lace, lās, *n.* [O. Fr. *las*, fr. L. *laqueus*, a noose, a snare; same root as *lacio*, I entice, seen in *elicit*; akin also *lasso, latchet.*] A string or cord used for fastening boots or some part of dress, or plaited and otherwise ornamented and used for decoration; ornamental cord or braid; a delicate kind of fabric of interlacing threads used for the ornamenting of female dresses, &c.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *laced*, lāst; ppr. *lacing*, lās'ing. To fasten with a lace; to adorn with lace; to interlace; to mingle in small quantity.

lace-boot, lās'bōt, *n.* A boot which is fastened by a lace.

lace-frame, lās'frām, *n.* A machine for making lace.

lacerable, la'sėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be lacerated or torn.

lacerate, la'sėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lacerated*, la'sėr-āt-ed; ppr. *lacerating*, la'sėr-āt-ing. [L. *lacero, laceratus*, fr. *lacer*, mangled, torn.] To tear; to rend; to make a ragged wound in by tearing; *fig.* to torture; to harrow.

lacerate, lacerated, la'sėr-āt, la'sėr-āt-ed, *p.* and *a.* Rent; torn; *bot.* having the appearance of being torn.

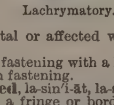
laceration, la-sėr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *laceratio.*] Act of lacerating; the breach made by rending.

lacertian, lacertilian, la-sėr'shi-an, las-ėr-til'i-an, *a.* [L. *lacerta*, a lizard.] Belonging to the family of lizards.—**lacertine**, la-sėr'tīn, *a.* Like a lizard.

laches, lach'es or lash'ez, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, remissness, lit. looseness, fr. O. Fr. *lasche*, fr. L. *laxus*, lax, slow.] Neglect; negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay.

lachrymal, lak'rim-al, *a.* [From L. *lachryma, lacryma, lacrima*, a tear; cog. with Gr. *dakry*, a tear, and E. *tear.*] Generating or secreting tears; pertaining to tears; conveying tears.—**lachrymary**, lak'rim-a-ri, *a.* Containing tears.

lachrymatory, lak'rim-a-to-ri, *n.* [L.L. *lachrymatorium*, fr. L. *lachryma, lacrima*, a tear. LACHRYMAL.] A small vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it is said the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected.



Lachrymatory.

lachrymose, lak'-rim-ōs, *a.* [L. *lacrimosus.* LACHRYMAL.] Full of tears; tearful; tearful in a sentimental or affected way; lugubrious.

lacing, lās'ing, *n.* A fastening with a lace or cord; a cord used in fastening.

lachniate, lachniated, la-sin'i-āt, la-sin'i-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *lacinia*, a fringe or border.] Adorned with a fringe or what resembles fringes.

lack, lak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lacked*, lakt; ppr. *lacking*, lak'ing. [Same as D. *laken*, to blame, O.D. *laecken*, to fail, to decrease; Dan. *lak*, fault, want; Icel. *lakr*, defective; perhaps connected with *leak.*] To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess; to need; to require.——*v.i.* To be in want; to be wanting.——*n.* Want; destitution; deficiency; need; failure.

lackadaisical, lackadaisy, lak-a-dā'-zik-al, lak-a-dā'zi, *a.* [From *lackaday.*] Affectedly pensive; weakly sentimental.

lack-a-day, lak-a-dā'. [Contr. for *alack-the-day.*] Exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas!—alas! the day.

lacker, lak'er. See LACQUER.

lackey, lak'i, *n.* [Fr. *laquais*, fr. Sp. and Pg. *lacayo, alacay*, probably fr. an Ar. word.] An attending male servant; a footboy or footman; any servile follower.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *lackeyed*, lak'id; ppr. *lackeying*, lak'i-ing. To attend as a lackey; to attend servilely.——*v.i.* To act as a lackey.

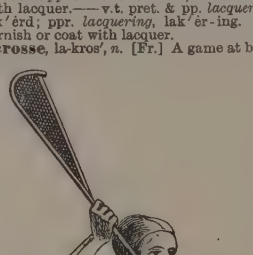
lack-lustre, lak'lus-tėr, *a.* Wanting lustre or brightness.

lacmus, lak'mus. LITMUS.

laconic, laconical, la-kon'ik, la-kon'ik-al, *a.* [L. *laconicus*, Gr. *lakōnikos*; fr. *Laconia*, Sparta.] Expressing much in a few words, like the ancient Spartans, or Lacōnes; short; brief; sententious; pithy.—**laconically**, la-kon'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a laconic manner; briefly; concisely.—**laconism, laconicism**, la'kon-izm, la-kon'i-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *lakōnismos.*] A concise style; a brief sententious phrase or expression.

lacquer, lak'ėr, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *lacre*, fr. *laca*, lac. LAC.] A varnish containing lac or some similar varnish; a varnish that gives an appearance of enamel; ware coated with lacquer.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *lacquered*, lak'ėrd; ppr. *lacquering*, lak'ėr-ing. To varnish or coat with lacquer.

lacrosse, la-kros', *n.* [Fr.] A game at ball,



Crosse or Bat used in game of Lacrosse.

originating with the Indians of Canada, the ball being carried or thrown by a large battledore called a *crosse.*

lacrymal, lacrymatory. See LACHRYMAL, LACHRYMATORY.

lactation, lak-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *lacto*, I give suck, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk; cog. with Gr. *gala, galaktos*, Ir. *laith*, milk.] The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling; the function of secreting and excreting milk.

lacteal, lak'tē-al, *a.* [L. *lacteus*, milky, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk. See prec.] Pertaining to milk; milky; conveying chyle.——*n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies for conveying the chyle or milk-like fluid from the alimentary canal.

lactescence, lak-tes'ens, *n.* [See next.] The state of being lactescent; milkiness.

lactescent, lak-tes'ent, *a.* [L. *lactescens*, ppr. of *lactescere*, to become milky, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk. LACTATION.] Becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.

lactic, lak'tik, *a.* [Fr. *lactique.* See prec.] Pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk or whey (*lactic acid*).

lactiferous, lak-tif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk, and *fero*, I bear.] Conveying milk or milky juice.

lactifuge, lak'ti-fūj, *n.* [L. *lac*, milk, and *fugo*, I expel.] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.

lactine, lactose, lak'tin, lak'tōs, *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk. Sugar of milk.

lactometer, lak-tom'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the different qualities of milk.

lactoscope, lak'to-skōp, *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk, and Gr. *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument for testing the quality of milk by its transmission of light.

lacuna, la-kū'na, *n.*; pl. **lacunæ**, la-kū'-nē. [L., a hollow, fr. *lacus*, a lake.] A small pit or depression on a surface; a small blank space; a gap; a hiatus.

lacunar, la-kū'nėr, *n.*; pl. **lacunars, lacunaria**, la-kū'nėrz, lak-ū-nā'ri-a. [L.] One of the sunk compartments or panels in ceilings, &c.

lacustrine, lacustral, la-kus'trīn, la-kus'tral, *a.* [From L. *lacus*, a lake. LAKE.] Pertaining to lakes or swamps.

lacy, lās'i, *a.* [*Lace* and *-y.*] Resembling lace; of the nature of lace.

lad, lad, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps originally one who is *led*, a servant or one of a retinue.] A stripling; a young man or boy; fellow; comrade.

ladanum, lad'a-num, *n.* [Gr. *ladanon*, fr. Per. *lādzan*, the shrub.] The resinous juice which exudes from several species of cistus growing in Spain and Portugal, Crete, Syria, &c.

ladder, lad'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlædder* = O. Fris. *hladder*, D. *ladder*, O.H.G. *hleitara*, G. *leiter*, a ladder; cog. L. *clathri*, a trellis or grate.] An article of wood, metal, or rope, consisting of two long side-pieces connected by cross-pieces forming steps by which persons may ascend or descend; *fig.* a means of rising to eminence.

lade, lād, *v.t.* pret. *laded*, lād'ed; pp. *laded, laden*, lād'ed, lād'n (in sense of loaded); ppr. *lading*, lād'ing. [A. Sax. *hladan*, to load, to lade water=O. Sax. and O.H.G. *hladan*, O. Fris. *hlada*, Icel. *hlatha*, Goth. *hlathan*, D. *laden*, G. (*be*)*laden*, to load. *Load* is almost the same word, and *ladle* is a derivative.] To load; to put a load or cargo on or in; to lift or throw in or out (a fluid) with some utensil; to lave.

lade, lād, *n.* [A. Sax. *lād*, a canal, way, course, fr. *lithan*, to go.] A water-course; a channel for water; a lode.

laden, lād'n, *p. a.* [Pp. of *lade* in first sense.] Loaded; charged with a burden or freight; *fig.* oppressed; burdened.

lading, lād'ing, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.—**Bill of** lading. See BILL.

ladle, lā'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan*, to draw water. LADE, *v.*] A utensil like a dish, with a long handle, used for lading or serving out liquor from a vessel; something resembling a ladle.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *ladled*, lā'dld; ppr. *ladling*, lā'dl-ing. To lade or serve with a ladle.

lady, lā'di, *n.*; pl. **ladies**, lā'diz. [A. Sax. *hlæfdige, hlæfdie*, lit. bread-maid, fr. *hlāf*, bread, loaf, and *-dige*, perhaps same as O.E. *dey*, servant-maid (seen in *dairy*). LORD.] A woman of rank or distinction: correlative to *lord*; a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl; a term applied by courtesy to any woman; a woman of good breeding, education, and refinement: the correlative to *gentleman*; the wife of a gentleman or man in good position; the mistress or possessor of an estate.—**Our Lady**, the Virgin Mary.

lady-bird, lady-cow, lady-fly, lā'di-bėrd, lā'di-kou, lā'di-flī, *n.* [*Lady* is here the Virgin Mary.] A small British beetle, the larva of which feeds on plant-lice.

lady-chapel, lā'di-chap-el, *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to large churches.

Lady-day, lā'di-dā, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.
lady-fern, lā'di-fėrn, *n.* A British fern of a remarkably elegant plumy structure.
ladyhood, lā'di-hụd, *n.* The condition or rank of a lady.
lady-killer, lā'di-kil-ėr, *n.* A man whose fascinations are irresistible among the ladies.
ladylike, lā'di-līk, *a.* Like a lady in manners.
lady-love, lā'di-luv, *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.
lady's-bedstraw, lā'diz-bed-strą, *n.* A common British plant (genus Galium) with yellow or white flowers.
lady's-bower, lā'diz-bou-ėr, *n.* A British species of clematis; traveller's-joy.
ladyship, lā'di-ship, *n.* The condition or rank of a lady: employed as a title (with *her*, *your*, &c.).
lady's-maid, lā'diz-mād, *n.* A female attendant upon a lady.
lady's-slipper, lā'diz-slip-ėr, *n.* A rare British orchidaceous plant with a conspicuous flower.
lady's-smock, lā'diz-smok, *n.* A common European plant growing in meadows, with lilac or whitish flowers.
læmmergeier, lem'mėr-gī-ėr, *n.* Same as *Lammergeyer*.
lævigate. LEVIGATE.
lag, lag, *n.* [Of Celtic origin: W. *llag*, weak, languid; Gael. *lag*, feeble; akin L. *laxus*, loose, *lax*; *languidus*, languid.] Coming behind; sluggish; tardy.——n. The quantity of retardation of some movement.——v.i. pret. & pp. *lagged*, lagd; ppr. *lagging*, lag'ing. To stay behind; to loiter; to linger; to tarry.
lager-beer, lā'gėr-bėr, *n.* [G. *lagerbier*——*lager*, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer.] A popular German beer, so called from its being stored for some months before use.
laggard, lag'ärd, *a.* [*Lag* and suffix *-ard.*] Slow; sluggish; backward.——n. One who lags; a loiterer.
lagoon, lagune, la-gön', *n.* [Fr. *lagune*, It. and Sp. *laguna*, fr. L. *lacuna*, fr. *lacus*, a lake. LAKE.] A shallow sheet of water bordering on the sea, as on the coasts of Italy, Holland, &c.; the sheet of water within an atoll or ring-shaped coral island.
laic, lā'ik, *a.* [Fr. *laïque*, L. *laicus* fr. Gr. *laïkos*, fr. *laos*, people.] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.——n. A layman.
laically, lā'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a laic manner; after the manner of the laity.
laicize, lā'i-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *laicized*, lā'i-sīzd; ppr. *laicizing*, lā'i-sīz-ing. [*Laic* and *-ize.*] To make lay or laic; to deprive of clerical character.
laid, lād, pret. & pp. of *lay*.—**Laid paper**, writing paper with a slightly ribbed surface, called *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*, &c.
lain, lān, *pp.* of *lie*.
lair, lār, *n.* [A. Sax. *leger*, a bed, a grave, fr. the root of *lay*, *lie*=D. *leger*, G. *lager*. LAY.] A place to lie or rest; especially the resting-place of a wild beast, &c.
laird, lārd, *n.* [A form of *lord*.] In Scotland, a land-owner or house-proprietor.
laisser-faire, lā-sā-fār', *n.* [Fr. *laisser*, to let, *faire*, to do.] A letting alone; non-interference; a term especially used in regard to the non-interference of agovernment with social, commercial, or other matters.
laity, lā'i-ti, *n.* [From *lay* and *-ity*; like *gayety* fr. *gay*.] The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; non-professional people.
lake, lāk, *n.* [Fr. *lac*, fr. L. *lacus*, a lake; cog. Gr. *lakkos*, a pit, a pond; Sc. *loch*; A. Sax. *lagu*, water, sea.] A sheet or body of water wholly surrounded by land.

Ancient Lake-dwellings restored.

lake, lāk, *n.* [Fr. *laque*, lac. LAC.] A pigment consisting of an earthy substance impregnated with red (or other) colouring matter.
lake-basin, lāk'bā-sn, *n.* The basin in which the waters of a lake rest; the whole area drained by a lake.
lake-dwelling, lāk'dwel-ing, *n.* A dwelling constructed in a lake on a specially prepared foundation of piles, &c; a crannog.
lakelet, lāk'let, *n.* [*Lake* and *-let.*] A little lake.
lakh, lak, *n.* LAC.
laky, lāk'i, *a.* [*Lake* and *-y.*] Pertaining to a lake or lakes.
lallation, lal-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *lallation*, fr. the letter *l.*] A pronunciation of the letter *r* like *l*.
lama, lā'mą, *n.* [Tibetan.] A priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of

Lama of Tibet.

Buddhism which is known as Lamaism and prevails in Tibet and Mongolia.
lama, lā'ma, *n.* Same as *Llama*.
lamasery, lā'ma-ser-i, *n.* A Buddhist religious society presided over by a lama.
lamb, lam, *n.* [A. Sax. O. Sax. Goth. Icel. and O.H.G. *lamb*; D. and Dan. *lam*, G. and Sw. *lamm*, lamb; further connections unknown.] The young of the sheep; a person as gentle or innocent as a lamb.—**The Lamb, the Lamb of God**, the Saviour, who was typified by the paschal lamb.——v.i. pret. & pp. *lambed*, lamd; ppr. *lambing*, lam'ing. To bring forth young, as sheep.
lambdacism, lam'da-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *lambdakismos*, fr. *lambda*, the Greek letter L.] A pronunciation of the letter *r* as *l*; lallation.
lambdoidal, lam'doi-dal, *a.* [Gr. *lambdoeidēs*—*lambda* (Λ), and *eidos*, resemblance.] In the form of the Greek letter lambda (Λ).
lambent, lam'bent, *a.* [L. *lambens*, *lambentis*, ppr. of *lambo*, I lick; allied to *lap* (v.).] Touching lightly, as with the lips or tongue; playing about; gliding over; gleaming; twinkling; flickering.
lambkin, lam'kin, *n.* [*Lamb* and *-kin.*] A little lamb.
lamblike, lam'līk, *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek; mild; innocent.
lambling, lam'ling, *n.* [*Lamb* and *-ling.*] A young or small lamb.
lambskin, lam'skin, *n.* The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on, or made into leather.
lame, lām, *a.* [A. Sax. *lama*=D. Dan. and Sw. *lam*, G. *lahm*, lame; Icel. *lama*, a lame person; akin Prov. E. *lam*, to beat.] Crippled or disabled in a limb or limbs; disabled, as a limb; limping; halt; imperfect; defective; not satisfactory, as an excuse; hobbling; not smooth, as rhymes.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lamed*, lāmd; ppr. *laming*, lām'ing. To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound.
lamella, la-mel'la, *n.*; pl. **lamellæ**, la-mel'lē. [L., a dim. of *lamina*.] A thin plate or scale; one of an aggregate of thin plates.
lamellar, la-mel'ėr, *a.* [From *lamella*.] Composed of thin plates, layers, or scales; disposed in thin plates or scales.
lamellated, la'mel-lāt-ed, *a.* [From *lamella*.] Composed of lamellæ or thin plates, or covered with them.
lamellibranchiate, la-mel'li-brang"ki-āt, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Having lamellar gills and bivalve shells as mussels, cockles, and oysters.
lamellicorn, la-mel'li-korn, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having lamellar antennæ: said of beetles, such as the cockchafers, &c.
lamelliform, la-mel'li-form, *a.* Having a lamellar form.
lamellirostral, la-mel'li-ros"tral, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a thin plate, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a beak furnished along its margins with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, as the ducks, geese, swans, &c.
lamely, lām'li, *adv.* In a lame or imperfect manner; imperfectly; poorly; feebly.
lameness, lām'nes, *n.* State of being lame; an impaired state of a limb or limbs; imperfection; weakness.
lament, la-ment', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lamented*, la-ment'ed; ppr. *lamenting*, la-ment'ing. [L. *lamentor*, I wail, fr. *lamentum*, a wail; same root as *latrare*, to bark, an onomatopoetic word.] To weep or wail; to express sorrow; to grieve; to mourn.——v.t. To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.——n. A lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad or air.
lamentable, la'ment-a-bl, *a.* [L. *lamentabilis*.] To be lamented; deserving sorrow; doleful; mournful; miserable; pitiful; wretched.—**lamentably**, la'ment-a-bli, *adv.* In a lamentable manner.
lamentation, la-ment-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *lamentatio*.] Act of lamenting; expression of sorrow; cries of grief; mourning; complaint; wailing.
lamina, lam'i-na, *n.*; pl. **laminæ**, lam'i-nē. [L., a thin plate or lamina; fr. same root as *latus*, broad.] A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; the blade or broad part of a leaf.—**laminar**, **laminary**, lam'i-nār, lam'i-na-ri, *a.* [*Lamina* and *-ar*, *-ary*.] In thin plates or laminæ.—**laminate**, **laminated**, lam'i-nāt, lam'i-nāt'ed, *a.* Consisting of laminæ.—**lamination**, lam-i-nā'shon, *n.* State of being laminated; arrangement in laminæ or thin plates.
Lammas, lam'mas, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlammæsse*, for *hlāf-mæsse*, that is, *loaf-mass*, bread-feast, so called because on this day offerings were formerly made of the first-fruits of harvest.] The first day of August, a term day in England and Scotland.
lammergeier, læmmergeyer, lam'mėr-gī-ėr, lem'mėr-gī-ėr, *n.* [G. *lämmergeier*—*lämmer*, pl. of *lamm*, a lamb, and *geier*, a vulture.] The bearded vulture, the largest European bird of prey, inhabiting S. Europe, as well as Asia and Africa.
lamp, lamp, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*, L. *lampas*, fr. Gr. *lampas*, fr. *lampō*, I shine; akin *lantern*.] A vessel for containing oil or other suitable substance, to be burned by means of a wick; any contrivance adapted to supply an

artificial light; something metaphorically communicating light.

lampblack, lamp'blak, *n.* A pigment made from the fine soot formed by the smoke of gas, oil, coal-tar, or resinous substances.

lamp-chimney, **lamp-glass**, lamp'-chim-ni, lamp'glás, *n.* The glass tube used for lamps burning particular oils; the glass shade for a lamp or a gas-burner.

lampion, lam'pi-on, *n.* [Fr. dim. of *lampe.*] A small lamp suitable for illuminations.

lamp-light, lamp'lit, *n.* The light shed by a lamp.—**lamp-lighter**, lamp'lit-ėr, *n.* A man employed to light public lamps.

lampoon, lam-pön', *n.* [Fr. *lampon*, a drinking or scurrilous song, fr. *lamper*, to drink, to guzzle; akin *lap*, to lick.] A scurrilous or personal satire in writing; a satiric or abusive attack in prose or verse. —v.t. pret. & pp. *lampooned*, lam-pönd'; ppr. *lampooning*, lam-pön'ing. To write a lampoon against; to assail in a lampoon.

lampooner, lam-pön'ėr, *n.* The writer of a lampoon.

lamp-post, lamp'pōst, *n.* A post or pillar for supporting a street or other outdoor lamp.

lamprey, lam'prā, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie*, fr. L.L. *lampetra*, L. *lambo*, I lick, and *petra*, a stone, from their habit of attaching themselves to stones by their mouths.] The name of eel-like, scaleless fishes, with suctorial mouths, inhabiting fresh and salt waters.

lamp-shell, lamp'shel, *n.* One of the molluscs of the class Brachiopoda.

lanate, lā'nāt, *a.* [L. *lanatus*, fr. *lana*, wool.] Woolly; covered with a growth or substance resembling wool.

lance, lâns, *n.* [Fr. *lance*, fr. L. *lancea*, a lance, said to be of Spanish origin.] An offensive weapon consisting of a long shaft with a sharp-pointed head; a spear, especially a long spear.—v.t. pret. & pp. *lanced*, lânst; ppr. *lancing*, lâns'ing. To pierce with a lance or other sharp-pointed instrument; to open with a lancet.

lance-corporal, lâns'kor-po-ral, *n.* A private soldier performing the duties of a corporal with temporary rank.

lancelet, lâns'let, *n.* [*Lance* and *-let.*] A small worm-like transparent fish of anomalous structure, the lowest of the vertebrata; the amphioxus.

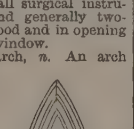
lanceolar, lan'sē-o-lėr, *a.* [L. *lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, a lance.] *Bot.* tapering towards each end.

lanceolate, **lanceolated**, lan'sē-o-lāt, lan'sē-o-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, a lance.] Shaped like a lance-head.

lancer, lân'sėr, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance; a cavalry soldier armed with a lance.

lancet, lân'set, *n.* [Fr. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*, a lance.] A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in letting blood and in opening abscesses, &c.; a lancet-window.

lancet-arch, lân'set-ärch, *n.* An arch whose head is shaped like the point of a lancet; generally used in lancet-windows.



Lancet Arch.

lancet-window, lân's'et-win-dō, *n.* A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet, as in the Early English style of architecture. See EARLY.

lance-wood, lâns'-wụd, *n.* [So named from its being suitable for making the shafts of lances.] The wood of several trees of Guiana and the West Indies, which possesses great toughness and elasticity.

lanciform, lan'si-form, *a.* Lance-shaped; lanceolate.

lancinate, lan'si-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lancinated*, lan'si-nāt-ed; ppr. *lancinating*, lan'si-nāt-ing. [L. *lancino*, *lancinatum*; akin to *lance*, *lacerate.*] To tear; to lacerate.—**lancinating**, lan'si-nāt-ing, *p. a.* Piercing: applied to a sudden sharp shooting pain, as in cancer.—**lancination**, lan-si-nā'shon, *n.* A sudden, sharp, shooting pain.

land, land, *n.* [A. Sax. O. Fris. D. Dan. Icel. Sw. Goth. and G. *land*; connections very doubtful; comp. W. *llan*, a clear place, Ir. and Gael. *lann*, a field; Arm. *lan*, a heath.] The solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from water; a definite portion of the surface of the globe as set apart or belonging to an individual or a people, as a country, estate, or farm; a region; a domain; the people of a country or region; ground or soil.—v.t. pret. & pp. *landed*, land'ed; ppr. *landing*, land'ing. To set on the land or shore; to disembark; to debark.—v.i. To go on land or shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

land-agent, land'ā-jent, *n.* A person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, to let farms, and the like.

landau, lan'dą, *n.* [From *Landau*, a town in Germany.] A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

land-breeze, land'brēz, *n.* A breeze or current of air setting from the land toward the sea.

lande, land, *n.* [Fr. *lande*, It. and Sp. *landa*, a heath.] A heath; a heathy or sandy plain, as in France.

landed, land'ed, *a.* Having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land.

landfall, land'fąl, *n.* The first land discovered after a voyage; a landslip.

land-flood, land'flud, *n.* An overflowing of land by water; an inundation.

land-force, land'fōrs, *n.* A military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

land-grabber, land'grab-ėr, *n.* One who grabs or seizes land; one who takes land from which another has been evicted (an Irish usage).

landgrave, land'grāv, *n.* [G. *landgraf*, D. *landgraaf*—*land*, land, and *graf*, *graaf*, an earl or count.] In Germany formerly a title of certain princes of the empire.

landholder, land'hōld-ėr, *n.* A holder or proprietor of land.

landing, land'ing, *n.* Act of going or setting on land; a place for going or setting on shore; the part of a stair, which, being level, without steps, connects one flight with another.

landing-net, land'ing-net, *n.* A small bag-shaped net used in angling to take the fish from the water after being hooked.

landing-stage, land'ing-stāj, *n.* A stage or platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods.

landing-waiter, land'ing-wā-tėr, *n.* An officer of the customs whose duty is to oversee the landing of goods.

landlady, land'lā-di, *n.* A woman who has property in land, and tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn, boarding-house, lodging-house, &c.: correlative to *landlord.*

landless, land'les, *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land.

landlocked, land'lokt, *a.* Inclosed or encompassed by land, or nearly so, as a part of the sea.

landloper, land'lōp-ėr, *n.* [D. *landlooper*—*land*, land, and *looper*, to run. LEAP.] A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation.

landlord, land'lord, *n.* The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him; the master of an inn, tavern, or lodging-house; a host.

landlubber, land'lub-ėr, *n.* A term of contempt among seaman for a landsman or one unfamiliar with ships.

landmark, land'märk, *n.* A mark to designate the boundary of land; any fixed object, by which the extent of a farm, district, &c., is marked; any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen; what marks a stage in any course of development; any striking historical event to which others may be referred.

land-measure, land'me-zhūr, *n.* A measure for land; the system of quantities used in computing the area of pieces of land, as acres, roods, poles.

land-measurer, land'me-zhūr-ėr, *n.* A person whose employment is to measureland.

land-measuring, land'me-zhūr-ing, *n.* The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of land in acres, roods, &c.

land-owner, land'ōn-ėr, *n.* The owner or proprietor of land.

land-rail, land'rāl, *n.* The corncrake.

landscape, land'skāp, *n.* [Directly fr. D. *landschap*, Dan. *landskab*; equivalent to *land-shape*; an older form *landskip* was represented by A. Sax. *landscipe.*] A portion of land or rural ground which the eye can comprehend in a single view; a country scene; a picture representing a piece of country with the various objects it contains; such pictures in general, or the painting of such pictures.

landscape-gardening, land'skāp-gär-dn-ing, *n.* The art of laying out grounds, arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., so as to produce the effect of natural landscape.

land-shark, land'shärk, *n.* A sailor's term for a sharper or cheat.

landslip, **landslide**, land'slip, land'slīd, *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain which slips or slides down; the sliding down of a piece of land from a mountain.

landsman, landz'man, *n.*; pl. **landsmen**, landz'men. One who lives on the land: opposed to *seaman*; a raw inexperienced sailor; a novice in seamanship.

landspring, land'spring, *n.* A spring of water which flows only after heavy rains.

land-steward, land'stū-ėrd, *n.* A person who looks after many things connected with a landed estate.

landsturm, lant'sturm, *n.* [G., lit. land-storm.] A military force in some European countries which is not liable to be called out except in case of actual invasion.

land-surveying, land'sėr-vā-ing, *n.* Act of surveying land; the art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land, and of laying down a map or plan of the whole.

land-surveyor, land'sėr-vā-ėr, *n.* One whose employment is land-surveying.

land-tax, land'taks, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

landward, land'wėrd, *adv.* Toward the land:—*a.* Lying toward the land; inland.

landwehr, land'vār, *n.* [G.—*land*, country, and *wehr*, defence (E. *ware*, *beware*).] That portion of the army of some European nations who in time of peace follow their ordinary occupations, excepting when called out for occasional training.

land-wind, land'wind, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

lane, lān, *n.* [A. Sax. *lane*, a lane = D. *laan*, alley, avenue; Icel. *lön*, row of houses; Fris. *lona*, *lana*, a lane.] A narrow way or passage, as between houses, hedges, &c.; a narrow street; an alley; a passage between lines of men.

langsyne, lang-sīn', *n.* [Sc. *lang*, long, and *syne*, since.] The time long ago. [Scotch.]

language, lang'gwāj, *n.* [Fr. *langage*, fr. *langue*, L. *lingua*, the tongue; which is cog. with E. *tongue* (*l* corresponding to *t*, as in L. *lacrima*, E. *tear*). Lit. what proceeds from the tongue; comp. *tongue* in sense of language.] Human speech; the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the aggregate of the words or vocal sounds employed by any community for intercommunication; the speech peculiar to a nation; a tongue; words appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge (the *language* of chemistry); general style or manner of expression; diction; the expression of thought or feeling in any way, articulate or inarticulate (the *language* of the eyes, of birds, &c.).

languaged, lang'gwājd, *a.* Having a language; expert in language.

languageless, lang'gwāj-les, *a.* Wanting speech or language. [*Shak.*]

languid, lang'gwid, *a.* [L. *languidus*, fr. *languco*, I droop or flag. LANGUISH.] Wanting energy; listless; flagging; drooping; dull or heavy; without animation; slow; sluggish.

languidly, lang'gwid-li, *adv.* In a languid manner; feebly; slowly.

languidness, lang'gwid-nes, *n.* State of being languid; languor.

languish, lang'gwish, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *languished*, lang'gwisht; ppr. *languishing*, lang'gwish-ing. [Fr. *languir*, ppr. *languissant*, fr. L. *languescēre*, to become languid, fr. *languēre*, to languish; cog. Gr. *langgazein*, to slacken; akin to *lax*, *lag*, *slack*, *slake*.] To be or become faint, weary, or feeble; to lose strength or animation; to be or become dull or spiritless; to fade, wither, droop; to grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous, as commerce; to sink under sorrow or any continued passion; to look with softness or tenderness.

languishing, lang'gwish-ing, *p.a.* Having a languid appearance; pining; having a soft and tender expression.

languishingly, lang'gwish-ing-li, *adv.* In a languishing manner; with tender softness.—**languishment**, lang'gwish-ment, *n.* State of languishing.

languor, lang'gėr, lang'gwėr, *n.* [L. *languor*, fr. *languēre*, to languish (q.v.).] Languidness; faintness; feebleness; lassitude of body; a dull or enfeebled state of the intellect; listlessness; an agreeable listless or dreamy state.—**languorous**, lang'gwėr-us, *a.* Characterized by languor.

laniary, lan'i-a-ri, *n.* [L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher, fr. *lanius*, a butcher.] One of the canine teeth of the carnivorous animals.——**a.** Used for lacerating or tearing flesh.

laniferous, la-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *lanifer*—*lana*, wool, *fero*, I produce.] Bearing or producing wool.

lanigerous, lan-ij'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *laniger*, wool-bearing—*lana*, wool, and *gero*, I bear.] Bearing or having wool; woolly.

lank, langk, *a.* [A. Sax. *hlanc*; connection doubtful.] Loose or lax; not plump; of a thin or slender habit of body; gaunt.—**lankly**, langk'li, *adv.* In a lank manner; loosely; laxly.—**lankness**, langk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lank.—**lanky**, lang'ki, *a.* Lank or somewhat lank; lean.

lanner, lan'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *lanier*, fr. L. *laniarius*, *lanius*, a butcher.] A species of hawk, especially the female of the species, found in the south and east of Europe.—**lannaret**, lan'ėr-et, *n.* The male of the lanner.

lanoline, lan'ō-lin, *n.* [L. *lana* wool, *oleum*, oil.] An oily or greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, and said to have valuable therapeutic properties in ointments, &c.

lansquenet, lans'ke-net, *n.* [Originally a foot-soldier, fr. G. *landsknecht*, a foot-soldier—*land*, country, *knecht*, a servant, a *knight*.] A game at cards, played with one or more packs and any number of players.

lantern, lan'tėrn, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*, fr. L. *lanterna*, *laterna*, fr. Gr. *lamptēr*, torch, lamp, fr. *lampō*, I shine. LAMP.] A case or vessel in which a light is protected, and which may be carried about; the part of a lighthouse in which is the light; an erection on the top of a dome or the roof of a building to give light; a tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view; a light open erection on the top of a tower.—Dark lantern, one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lanterned*, lan'tėrnd; ppr. *lanterning*, lan'tėrning. To provide or furnish with a lantern.

lantern-fly, lan'tėrn-flī, *n.* A hemipterous insect of South America which emits a light in the dark.

lantern-jawed, lan'tėrn-jąd, *a.* Having a long thin visage.

lanthorn, lan'tėrn, *n.* An old and erroneous spelling of *Lantern*, due to the fact that lanterns used to have *horn* sides.

lanuginous, **lanuginose**, la-nū'ji-nus, la-nū'ji-nōs, *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, fr. *lanugo*, down, fr. *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with down or fine soft hair.

lanyard, lan'yārd, *n.* [Also written *lanier*, *laniard*, fr. Fr. *lanière*, a thong, strap, originally a woollen band, fr. L. *lana*, wool.] A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships; a cord with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

Laodicean, la-od'i-sē"an, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

lap, lap, *n.* [A. Sax. *læppa*, a lap, a lobe= D. and Dan. *lap*, Sw. *lapp*, G. *lappen*, a lap, a loose flap; G. *lappen*, Icel. *lapa*, to hang loose; akin to *label*, *lobe*, *limp* (a.), *lapse*; *lapel*, *lappet*, are derivatives.] The lower part of a garment that hangs loosely; the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees or upper part of the legs in this position; the bend or hollow so made.

lap, lap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lapped*, lapt; ppr. *lapping*, lap'ing. [From O.E. *wlap*, to wrap, a form of *wrap* (which see).] To wrap or twist round; to infold; to fold; to double over; to lay partly above.——v.i. To be spread or laid; to be turned over; to lie over something in part (as slates on a roof).——**n.** Part of a thing that covers or rests on part of another; a single round of a course in walking matches or similar contests.

lap, lap, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lapped*, lapt; ppr. *lapping*, lap'ing. [A. Sax. *lapian*, to lap or lick=Icel. *leppa*, Dan. *labe*, O. D. *lappen*, *lapen*, L.G. *lappen*, to lap or lick up; allied to L. *lambo*, Gr. *laptō*, I lap or lick.] To lick up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking; to make a sound as of licking; to ripple with a gentle sound.——v.t. To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up; to wash gently against.——n. A lick, as with the tongue; a sound made in this way; a sound as of water rippling against the beach.

lap-board, lap'bōrd, *n.* A board resting on the lap, employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon.

lapdog, lap'dog, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.

lapel, **lapelle**, la-pel', *n.* [A dim. fr. *lap*.] That part of the coat which laps over the facing.—**lapelled**, la-peld', *a.* Furnished with lapels.

lapidary, lap'i-da-ri, *n.* [L. *lapidarius*, fr. *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.] A stone-cutter; one who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones, or fine hard stones used ornamentally.——**a.** Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.

lapidate, lap'id-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lapidated*, lap'id-āt-ed; ppr. *lapidating*, lap'id-āt-ing. [L. *lapidare*, fr. *lapis*, a stone.] To throw stones at; to stone.

Ship's Lanterns.

a, Octagon. *b*, Mast-head. *c*, Signal.

lapideous, la-pid'ē-us, *a.* [L. *lapideus*, fr. *lapis*, a stone.] Of the nature of stone; stony.

lapidescent, la-pid-es'ent, *a.* [L. *lapidescens*, ppr. of *lapidescere*, to turn to stone, fr. *lapis*, a stone.] Turning to stone; petrifying.

lapidification, la-pid'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act or process of lapidifying.

lapidify, la-pid'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lapidified*, la-pid'i-fīd; ppr. *lapidifying*, la-pid'i-fi-ing. [Fr. *lapidifier*—L. *lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, I make.] To form into stone.——v.i. To become stone; to petrify.

lapilli, la-pil'lī, *n. pl.* [L. *lapillus*, a little stone, dim. of *lapis*, a stone.] Volcanic ashes which consist of small angular fragments or particles.

lapis-lazuli, lā-pis-laz'ū-lī, *n.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and L. L. *lazulum*, this mineral; same origin as *azure*.] A mineral of a rich blue colour, used in ornament, and when powdered yielding ultramarine.

lapper, lap'ėr, *n.* One who laps, in any sense of the different verbs.

lappet, lap'et, *n.* [Dim. of *lap*.] A little lap or flap on a dress, especially on a headdress, and made of muslin.—**lappeted**, lap'et-ed, *a.* Having a lappet or lappets.

lapsable, laps'a-bl, *a.* That may lapse; that may fall or relapse.

lapse, laps, *n.* [L. *lapsus*, a slipping or sliding, fr. *labor*, *lapsus*, I slide, I fall (as in *collapse*, *elapse*, *relapse*, &c.); akin *lap* (n.), *lobe*, &c. LAP.] A gliding, slipping, or gradually falling; an unobserved or very gradual advance; descent or passage; an unnoticed passing away (of time); a slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.——v.i. pret. & pp. *lapsed*, lapst; ppr. *lapsing*, laps'ing. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to sink; to fall; to glide; to slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; in *law*, to fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by some omission or negligence.—**lapsed**, lapst, *p.a.* Exhibiting or having undergone a lapse; having fallen away from connection with any church (the *lapsed* masses).

lapwing, lap'wing, *n.* [O.E. *lapwinke*, A. Sax. *hleapewince*, equivalent to *leapwink*; from its leaping or jerking mode of flight.] The peewit or green plover, a handsome bird about the size of a pigeon.

larboard, lär'bōrd, *n.* [The *lar-* here is the same as D. *laar*, G. *leer*, empty, the *larboard* side being that where there was no steersman with his steering oar. STARBOARD.] The left-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head: opposed to *starboard*, but now given up in favour of *port*.——a. Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship.

larcener, **larcenist**, lär'sen-ėr, lär'sen-ist, *n.* One who commits larceny; a thief.

larcenous, lär'sen-us, *a.* Pertaining to larceny; thievish.

larceny, lär'se-ni, *n.* [Fr. *larcin*, fr. L. *latrocinium*, fr. *latro*, a robber.] Theft of goods or personal property.

larch, lärch, *n.* [L. *larix*, fr. Gr. *larix*, larch. Etymol. unknown.] A cone-bearing tree, remarkable for tallness, elegance of form, and the durability of its wood.

lard, lärd, *n.* [Fr. *lard*, fr. L. *lardum*, *laridum*, bacon; akin Gr. *larinos*, fatted, fat, fr. *laros*, dainty, sweet.] The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.——v.t. pret. & pp. *larded*, lärd'ed; ppr. *larding*, lärd'ing. To apply lard to; to grease; to mix with lard or bacon; to stuff with pieces of bacon (as in cooking a fowl); to fatten; to enrich; to mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard.

lardaceous, lärd-ā'shus, *a.* [*Lard* and *-aceous*.] Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

larder, lärd'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *lardier*, *larder*, fr. *lard* (q.v.).] A room, house, box, or the like, where meat is kept before eating.

lard-oil, lärd'oil, *n.* A valuable oil made from lard, used for burning and for lubricating machinery.

lardy, lärd'i, *a.* Containing lard; full of lard.

large, lärj, *a.* [Fr. *large*, fr. L. *largus*, large, plentiful. Etymol. uncertain.] Great in size, quantity, number, scope, capacity, &c.;

not small; abundant; copious; plentiful; ample; big; bulky; huge; great; broad; extensive; wide; spacious.—**At large**, without restraint or confinement; diffusely; fully; with all details.

large-hearted, lärj'härt-ed, *a.* Liberal; munificent; generous.

largely, lärj'li, *adv.* To a large degree or extent; widely; extensively; copiously; diffusely; amply; bountifully.

largeness, lärj'nes, *n.* State or quality of being large; magnitude; greatness.

Lasso.

largess, lärj'es, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*, fr. L. *largitio*, a bounty, fr. *largiri*, to bestow, fr *largus*, large.] A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.

larghetto, lär-get'tō. [It.] *Mus.* somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.—**largo**, lär'gō. [It.] *Mus.* slowly; quicker than *adagio*.

lariat, lă'ri-at, *n.* [Sp. *lariata*, *la reata*.] The lasso; a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching horses, &c.

lark, lärk, *n.* [A. Sax. *lâwerce*, *lâferce*, O. and Prov. E. *lavrock*, *laverock*=D. *leeuwerik*, *leeuwrik*, Dan. *lærke*, Icel. *lævirki*, G. *lerche*—a lark.] One of a genus of perching birds (Alauda), having a long straight hind claw, and of which the sky-lark is celebrated for its song, being usually spoken of as *the* lark.

lark, lärk, *n.* [From A. Sax. *lâc*, Icel. *leikr*, Goth. *laiks*, sport, play.] Sport; frolic; a piece of merriment. [Colloq.]——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *larked*, lärkt; ppr. *larking*, lärk'ing. To sport; to make sport. [Colloq.]

larkspur, lärk'spėr, *n.* [From the long spur of one of the sepals.] The common name of a genus of plants (Delphinium), common in gardens.

larum, la'rum, *n.* An old form of *alarm*.

larva, lär'va, *n.*; pl. **larvæ**, lär'vē. [L. *larva*, a mask, a spectre.] An insect in the caterpillar or grub state; an early form of metamorphosis in other animals.—**larval**, lär'val, *a.* Belonging to a larva.

larviform, lär'vi-form, *a.* Like or having the form of a larva.

larviparous, lär-vip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *larva*, and *pario*, I bring forth.] Producing young in the state of larvæ.

laryngeal, **laryngean**, la-rin-jē'al, la-rin-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.

laryngitis, la-rin-jī'tis, *n.* [*Larynx*, and term. *-itis* denoting inflammation.] An inflammation of the larynx.

laryngoscope, la-ring'go-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *larynx*, and *skopeïn*, to view.] A reflecting contrivance for examining the larynx.—**laryngoscopic**, la-ring'go-skop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the inspection of the larynx.

laryngotomy, lar-in-got'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *larynx*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The making of an incision into the larynx.

larynx, la'ringks, *n.*; pl. **larynxes**, **laryngES**, la'ringks-ez, la-rin'jēz. [Gr. *larynx*, *laryngos*.] The upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, serving to modulate the sound of the voice.

lascar, las'kär, *n.* In the East Indies, a native sailor.

lascivious, las-si'vi-us, *a.* [From L. *lascivia*, lewdness, *lascivus*, wanton.] Wanton; lewd; lustful; exciting voluptuous emotions.—**lasciviously**, las-si'vi-us-li, *adv.* In a lascivious manner.—**lasciviousness**, las-si'vi-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being lascivious; wantonness; lustfulness.

lash, lash, *n.* [Another form of *leash*—which see.] The thong of a whip; a scourge; a whip; a stroke with a whip, or anything pliant and tough; a stroke of satire; a sarcasm or cutting remark.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *lashed*, lasht; ppr. *lashing*, lash'ing. To strike with a lash, or as with a lash; to whip or scourge; to satirize; to dash against, as waves; to tie, bind, secure, or fasten with a rope or cord.——**v.i.** To ply the whip; to strike at.—**To lash out**, to strike out with the hind legs; to kick.—**lasher**, lash'ėr, *n.* One who lashes.—**lashing**, lash'ing, *n.* A piece of rope binding or making fast a thing.

lass, las, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Sw. *lösk*, unmarried, akin to *let*.] A young woman; a girl; in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age.

lassitude, las'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus*, weary; same root as *late*.] Faintness; weariness; weakness; languor of body or mind.

lasso, las'sō, *n.* [Sp. *lazo*, Pg. *laço*, fr. L. *laqueus*, a noose. LACE.] A rope or cord, with a running noose, used in America for catching wild horses, &c.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *lassoed*, las'sōd; ppr. *lassoing*, las'sō-ing. To catch with a lasso.

last, lâst, *a.* [A. Sax. *last*, a contr. for *latost*, latest, superl. of *læt*, late; comp. *best* for *betst*. LATE.] That comes after all the others in time; latest; hindmost; final; ultimate; extreme; next before the present; utmost; lowest; meanest.—**At last**, at the end; in the conclusion.—**To the last**, to the end; till the conclusion.——**adv.** The last time; the time before the present; in conclusion; finally.

last, lâst, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lasted*, lâst'ed; ppr. *lasting*, lâst'ing. [A. Sax. *laestan*, to follow, last, endure (= Goth. *laistjan*, to track, to follow; G. *leisten*, perform), fr. A. Sax. *lâst*, Goth. *laists*, a footstep. See next.] To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence; to continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish; to hold out; to be not entirely consumed.

last, lâst, *n.* [A. Sax. *lâst*, *laest*=D. *leest*, Dan. *læst*, a last; Goth. *laists*, footstep; Icel. *leistr*, the foot, a short sock. LAST, *v.i.*] A mould or form of the foot, made of wood, on which boots and shoes are formed.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *lasted*, last'ed; ppr. *lasting*, lâst'ing. To form on or by a last.

last, lâst. *n.* [A. Sax. *hlæst*, fr. *hladan*, to lade; D. Dan. and G. *last*, Icel. *lest*, a load. LADE.] A load; a certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs.

lasting, lâst'ing, *p.a.* Such as will last, continue, or endure; durable; permanent.——**n.** A species of stiff and very durable woollen stuff.

lastingly, lâst'ing-li, *adv.* In a lasting manner; durably; with continuance.

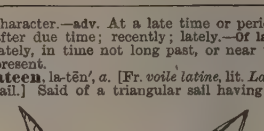
lastly, lâst'li, *adv.* In the last place; in the conclusion; at last; finally.

latch, lach, *n.* [From O. E. *lacche*, *latche*, A. Sax. *læccan*, to seize, to take hold of; comp. Icel. *lâss*, a latch, a lock.] A simple contrivance or catch for fastening a door.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *latched*, lacht; ppr. *latching*, lach'ing. To fasten with a latch.

latchet, lach'et, *n.* [From Fr. *lacet*, a lace or string, modified by influence of *latch*. LACE.] The string that fastens a shoe.

late, lât, *a.* [A. Sax. *læt*, late, slow=D. *laat*, Icel. *latr*, Dan. *lad*, Sw. *lat*, late, slow, tardy; Goth. *lats*, sluggish; G. *lass*, wearied; akin L. *lassus* (for *ladtus*), weary (whence *lassitude*); the root is that of *let*, to hinder. This adjective is compared by *later*, *latter*, *latest* or *last*.] Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; not early; advanced in time; existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; departed; recent; modern; last or recently in any place, office, or character.—**adv.** At a late time or period; after due time; recently; lately.—**Of late**, lately, in time not long past, or near the present.

lateen, la-tēn', *a.* [Fr. *voile latine*, lit. *Latin* sail.] Said of a triangular sail having its



Felucca with Lateen Sails.

fore edge fastened to a yard which hoists obliquely: used in feluccas, &c., in the Mediterranean.

lately, lât'li, *adv.* Of late; not long ago; recently.

latency, lā'ten-si, *n.* [*Latent* and *-cy*.] State of being latent.

lateness, lât'nes, *n.* State of being late; tardiness; far advanced period.

latent, lā'tent, *a.* [L. *latens*, *latentis*, ppr. of *lateo*, I lurk; allied to Gr. *lanthanō*, I escape notice.] Not visible or apparent; not manifested; under the surface.—**Latent heat**, heat which exists in any body without producing any sensible effect.—**latently**, lā'tent-li, *adv.* In a latent manner.

lateral, lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*, a side, as in *collateral*, *equilateral*.] Pertaining to the side; on the side; proceeding from the side.

laterally, lat'ėr-al-li, *adv.* In a lateral manner, direction, or position; sideways.

latex, lā'teks, *n.* [L., a fluid, juice.] The elaborated sap of plants, often a white milky fluid.

lath, lâth, *n.* [A. Sax. *lætta*, D. and G. *latte*, whence Fr. *latte*, It. *lutta*, a lath, a pole, &c. Akin *lattice*, *latten*.] A long piece of wood nailed to rafters to support tiles or slates: a thin narrow slip of wood nailed on a wall to support the plastering; such slips collectively; any similar piece of wood.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *lathed*, lâthd; ppr. *lathing*, lâth'ing. To cover or line with laths.

lathe, lāTH, *n.* [Same as Icel. *lôth*, Dan. *lad*, a lathe, *drejelad*, a turning-lathe.] A machine by which articles of wood, ivory, metals, and other materials, are turned and cut into a smooth round form.

lathen, lāth'en, *a.* Made of lath.

lather, laTH'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *leáthor*, lather, nitre used as soap=Icel. *lauthr*, *löthr*, froth of sea water, a kind of soap; Sw. *lodder*, soap; fr. root meaning to wash, seen also in *lave*.] Foam or froth made by soap and water; foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *lathered*, laTH'ėrd; ppr. *lathering*, laTH'ėr-ing. To anoint or spread over with the foam of soap.——**v.i.** To form a foam with soap and water; to become frothy.

lathing, lāth'ing, *n.* Laths collectively; a covering made of laths.—**lathy**, lāth'i, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.

laticiferous, lat-i-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *latex*, *laticis*, sap, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or containing latex or elaborated sap.

latifoliate, **latifolious**, lā-ti-fō'li-āt, lā-ti-fō'li-us, *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, and *folium*, a leaf.] Broad-leaved, as a plant.

Latin, la'tin, *a.* [L. *Latinus*, fr. *Latium*, the district of Italy in which Rome was built.] Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; pertaining to or composed in the language spoken by the Latins or Romans.—**Latin Church**, the Western Church; the Church of Rome, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern Church.—

Latin peoples, the Italian, French, Spaniard, &c., whose language is based on the Latin.——n. The language of the ancient Romans.—**Latinism**, la′tin-izm, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.—**Latinist**, la′tin-ist, *n.* One skilled in Latin.—**Latinity**, la-tin′i-ti, *n.* Latin style or idiom; style of writing Latin.—**Latinize**, la′tin-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Latinized*, la′tin-izd; ppr. *Latinizing*, la′tin-iz-ing. To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to.——v.i. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

latish, lāt′ish, *a.* Somewhat late.

latitude, la′ti-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *latitude*, fr. L. *latitudo*, lit. breadth, fr. *latus*, broad, wide, fr. root meaning to spread.] Breadth; width; extent from side to side; room; scope; looseness of application; extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits; laxity; distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian; distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic.—**Parallels of latitude**, imaginary circles parallel to the equator, used in measuring latitude, and commonly shown in maps.

latitudinal, la-ti-tūd′in-al, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

latitudinarian, la′ti-tūd-in-ā″ri-an, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire*; *latitude* and *-arian*.] Indulging in latitude of opinion; not confined by precise limits; thinking or acting at large; lax in religious principles or views; free-thinking; liberal.——n. One who indulges in latitude of opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking or acting; one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.

latitudinarianism, la′ti-tūd-in-ā″ri-an-izm, *n.* The principles of latitudinarians; freedom of opinion, particularly in theology.

latrine, la-trēn′, *n.* [Fr. *latrine*, L. *latrina*, a bath, a water-closet, fr. *lavo*, I wash.] A privy; a water-closet.

latten, lat′en, *n.* [O. Fr. *laton*, Fr. *laiton*, brass; comp. It. *latta*, tin-plate; akin to *lath*; so called from the material being used in flat pieces or plates. LATH.] A fine kind of brass or bronze, sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal.

latter, lat′ėr, *a.* [An irregular comparative of *late*.] Later; coming after something else: opposed to *former*; mentioned the last of two; modern; lately done or past.

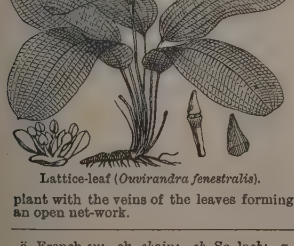
latterly, lat′ėr-li, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately; ultimately; at last.

lattice, lat′is, *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, fr. *latte*, lath —which see.] A structure of wood or iron made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming small openings like net-work; a window made of laths or strips which cross one another like net-work.——a. Furnished with a lattice; made like a lattice in structure.——v.t. pret. & pp. *latticed*, lat′ist; ppr. *latticing*, lat′is-ing. To furnish with a lattice; to form with cross bars and open work.

lattice-bridge, lat′is-brij, *n.* A bridge having its sides constructed with cross-framing so as to resemble a lattice.

lattice-girder, lat′is-gėrd-ėr, *n.* A girder of which the side consists of diagonal pieces arranged like a lattice.

lattice-leaf, lat′is-lēf, *n.* A Madagascar



Lattice-leaf (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*).

plant with the veins of the leaves forming an open net-work.

lattice-window, lat′is-win-dō, *n.* A window in which the panes of glass occupy the openings of lattice-work.

laud, lạd, *n.* [L. *laus*, *laudis*, praise, whence *laudare*, to praise; *allow* is akin.] Praise; a song or hymn of praise; *pl.* a service of the church comprising psalms of praise, and generally included in matins.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lauded*, lạd′ed; ppr. *lauding*, lạd′ing. To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate.

laudable, lạd′a-bl, *a.* [L. *laudabilis*. See prec.] Deserving praise; praiseworthy; commendable.—**laudableness**, lạd′a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness.—**laudably**, lạd′a-bli, *adv.* In a laudable manner.

laudanum, lạ′da-num, *n.* [Same as *ladanum* (q.v.).] Opium prepared in spirit of wine; tincture of opium.

laudation, lạ-dā′shon, *n.* [LAUD.] Act of lauding; praise; commendation.

laudatory, lạd′a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *laudatorius*, fr. L. *laudare*, to praise. LAUD.] Containing praise; tending to praise.——n. That which contains praise.

laugh, lāf, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *laughed*, lāft; ppr. *laughing*, lāf′ing. [A.Sax. *hlehhan*, *hlihhan*, to laugh=Goth. *hlahjan*, O.H.G. *hlahhan*, Icel. *hlæja*, D. *lagchen*, G. *lachen*, to laugh; imitative of sound made in laughing. The modern pron. shows change from guttural to *f*, as in *cough*, *enough*.] To make the peculiar involuntary noise which sudden merriment excites; to show ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt; when said of things, to appear gay, bright, or brilliant.—**To laugh in the sleeve**, to laugh to one's self or so as not to be observed.——v.t. To express by laughing; to affect or effect by laughter.—**To laugh to scorn**, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn.——n. The act of laughing; a short fit of laughing.

laughable, lāf′a-bl, *a.* That may justly excite laughter; ridiculous; ludicrous; comical.

laughableness, lāf′a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being laughable.

laughably, lāf′a-bli, *adv.* In a laughable manner; ludicrously.

laugher, lāf′ėr, *n.* One who laughs.

laughing-gas, lāf′ing-gas, *n.* Nitrous oxide: so called because, when inhaled, it usually produces exhilaration.

laughingly, lāf′ing-li, *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.

laughing-stock, lāf′ing-stok, *n.* An object of ridicule.

laughter, lāf′tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hleahtor*, fr. *hlehhan*, to laugh=Icel. *hlátr*, O.H.G. *hlahtar*.] The act or sound of laughing; an expression of mirth, manifested chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration; an expression of mirth peculiar to man.

launch, lānsh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *launched*, lānsht; ppr. *launching*, lānsh′ing. [Also written *lanch*; a form of *lance*; fr. Fr. *lancer*, O.Fr. *lanchier*, to throw or dart. LANCE.] To throw as a lance or dart; to dart; to let fly; to move or cause to slide from the land into the water, as a ship; to set afloat for the first time after being built; *fig.* to put out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like.——v.i. To glide, as a ship into the water; to enter on a new field of activity; to expatiate in language.——n. Act of launching; the setting afloat of a ship or boat; a kind of boat, the largest boat carried by a man-of-war.

laundress, lān′dres, *n.* [From old *launder*, a washerwoman, and *-ess*, *launder*, being contr. fr. old *lavander*, fr. Fr. *lavandier*, *lavandière*, fr. *laver*, L. *lavare*, to wash. LAVE.] A female whose employment is to wash, and especially to dress, underclothing, table-linen, &c.

laundry, lān′dri, *n.* [From old *lavendrie*, fr. *lavender*, *launder*, a washer. LAUNDRESS.] The place or room where clothes are washed and dressed, especially by ironing, mangling, &c.

laureate, lạ′rē-āt, *a.* [L. *laureatus*, fr. *laurea*, laurel-tree, fr. *laurus*, laurel. LAUREL.] Decked or invested with laurel.—Poet laureate, in Great Britain, a poet specially appointed as the poet of the sovereign, the post, though paid, being now a sinecure.——n. One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.——v.t. pret. & pp. *laureated*, lạ′rē-āt-ed; ppr. *laureating*, lạ′rē-āt-ing. To crown with laurel; to honour with a degree in a university, and a wreath of laurel.

laureateship, lạ′rē-āt-ship, *n.* Office of a laureate.—**laureation**, lạ-rē-ā′shon, *n.* Act of laureating.

laurel, lạ′rel, *n.* [O. E. *laurer*, *lorer*, Fr. *laurier*, Sp. Pr. *laurel*, fr. L. *laurus*, a laurel, for *daurus*, being akin to Gr. *drys*, W. *derw*, an oak, E. *tree*.] The bay-tree or sweet-bay (*Laurus nobilis*), an elegant fragrant tree or shrub used in ancient times in making garlands or wreaths for victors, &c.; a name also given to several other shrubs botanically very different; *pl.* a crown of laurel; hence, honour, fame; distinction.

laurelled, lạ′reld, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with laurel wreath; laureate.

laurel-water, lạ′rel-wạ-tėr, *n.* A poisonous water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel, containing prussic acid.

laurustine, **laurustinus**, lạ′rus-tīn, lạ-rus-tī′nus, *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, and *tinus*, this plant.] An evergreen shrub or tree, with pinkish or white flowers.

lava, lä′vä, *n.* [It. *lava*, fr. L. *lavo*, I wash. LAVE.] Rock-matter that flows in a molten state from volcanoes.—**Lava ware**, a ware resembling lava made from iron slag, cast into urns, tiles, table-tops, &c.

lavatory, lav′a-to-ri, *n.* [L.L. *lavatorium*, fr. L. *lavare*, to wash. See next.] A place for washing; a room or place for personal ablutions; a wash or lotion.——a. Washing; cleansing by washing.

lave, lāv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *laved*, lāvd; ppr. *laving*, lāv′ing. [Fr. *laver*, L. *lavare*, to wash, to bathe; akin to *luo*, Gr. *louō*, I wash; connected are *laundress*, *lavender*, *lava*, *ablution*, *alluvial*, *deluge*, *lotion*.] To wash; to bathe.——v.i. To bathe; to wash one's self; to wash, as the sea on the beach.

lave, lāv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *laved*, lāvd; ppr. *laving*, lāv′ing. [A. Sax. *lafian*, *gelafian*, to pour out, refresh=D. *laven*, to refresh, G. *laben*, O.H.G. *labon*, to wash, to refresh. LAVISH.] To throw up or out, as water; to lade out; to bale.

lavender, lav′en-dėr, *n.* [L.L. *lavendula*, *lavandula*, It. *lavandola*, *lavanda*, Fr. *lavande*, G. *lavandel*, lavender, fr. L. *lavo*, I wash, probably from its distilled water being used in ablution. LAVE (1).] An aromatic plant of the mint family which yields an essential oil, and a well-known perfume; a pale blue colour with a slight mixture of gray, like the flower of lavender.

lavender-water, lav′en-dėr-wạ-tėr, *n.* A perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

laver, lā′vėr, *n.* [Fr. *lavoir*, fr. L. *lavo*, I wash. LAVE (1).] A vessel for washing; a large basin.

lavish, lav′ish, *a.* [Irregularly formed fr. *lave*, to throw or pour out.] Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; prodigal; liberal to a fault; wasteful; extravagant; overflowing; superabundant; superfluous.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lavished*, lav′isht; ppr. *lavishing*, lav′ish-ing. To expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander.

lavishly, lav′ish-li, *adv.* In a lavish manner; profusely; prodigally; wastefully.

law, lạ, *n.* [A. Sax. *lagu*, law, fr. same root as *lie*, *lay*, *low*=Icel. *lag*, *lög*, Sw. *lag*, Dan. *lov*; the root is also in L. *lex*, *legis*, law (whence *legal*.) LIE.] A rule of action laid down or prescribed by authority; a statute; a decree; a regulation; an ordinance; a precept; an edict; such rules, edicts, or decrees collectively, legal procedure; litigation; jurisprudence; rights established by law; justice; one of the rules or principles by which any matter or proceed-

ing is regulated; a principle deduced from practice or observation; a formal statement of facts invariably observed in natural phenomena.—**The law**, *theol.* the code of Moses, or the books containing it.

law-abiding, lą'a-bīd-ing, *a.* Observant of the law; obeying the law.

law-borrows, lą'bur-ōz, *n.* [A. Sax. *borh*, security, pledge (akin *borrow*).] In *Scots law*, a writ commanding a person to give security against offering violence to another.

lawful, lą'ful, *a.* Agreeable or conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal; constitutional; constituted by law; rightful.—**lawfully**, lą'ful-li, *adv.* In a lawful manner; legitimately; legally.—**lawfulness**, lą'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being lawful.

lawgiver, lą'giv-ėr, *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.

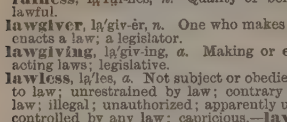
lawgiving, lą'giv-ing, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative.

lawless, lą'les, *a.* Not subject or obedient to law; unrestrained by law; contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized; apparently uncontrolled by any law; capricious.—**lawlessly**, lą'les-li, *adv.* In a lawless manner; unlawfully.—**lawlessness**, lą'les-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being lawless; illegality; disregard of law; arbitrariness.

law-maker, lą'māk-ėr, *n.* One who makes or enacts laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

lawn, lạn, *n.* [O.E. *laund*, *launde*, a clear space in a forest, a wild shrubby or woody tract, probably fr. Fr. *lande*, a heath or wild tract.] An open space between woods; a glade in a forest or among trees; a space of smooth level ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.

lawn, lạn, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. town of *Laon* in France; comp. *cambric*, fr. *Cambray.*] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used in the sleeves of bishops and for other purposes; also an imitation fabric of cotton.——*a.* Made of lawn.



Lawn-mower.

lawn-mower, lạn'mō-ėr, *n.* A machine for mowing lawns.

lawn-sleeve, lạn'slēv, *n.* A sleeve made of lawn, a part of a bishop's dress.

lawn-tennis, lạn'ten-is, *n.* An outdoor game played with balls and rackets on a lawn and resembling tennis.

lawny, lạn'i, *a.* Resembling a lawn; smooth and grassy.

lawsuit, lą'sūt, *n.* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

lawyer, lą'yėr, *n.* [*Law* and *-ier*, *-yer*; comp. *bowyer*, *sawyer*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients.

lax, laks, *a.* [L. *laxus*, loose, fr. same root as *langueo*, I languish, and probably E. *slack*; hence *relax*, *tease*, *leash*, *release*.] Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm, or rigid; slack; not rigidly exact; vague; equivocal; not strict; not sufficiently strict or rigorous; remiss; having too frequent discharges from the bowels.

laxative, laks'at-iv, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif*, L. *laxativus*, fr. *laxare*, to loosen. LAX.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation.——*n.* A gentle purgative.

laxativeness, laks'at-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being laxative or relaxing.

laxity, laks'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *laxité*, L. *laxitas*.] State or quality of being lax; looseness; slackness; want of strictness; remissness.

laxly, laks'li, *adv.* In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness or strictness.

laxness, laks'nes, *n.* State or quality of being lax; laxity.

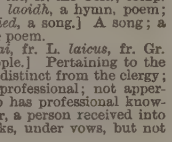
lay, lā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *laid*, lād; ppr. *laying*, lā'ing. [A. Sax. *lecgan* (pret. *legde*, *lėde*, pp. *gelegd*, *geléd*), a casual corresponding to *lie*, A. Sax. *licgan*; similarly Goth. *lagjan*, Icel. *leggja*, Dan. *lægge*, D. *leggen*, G. *legen*, to lay, from corresponding intrans. verbs. LIE.] To place in a lying position; to cause to lie; to put, set, or place in general; to impose; to bring into a certain state; to make or cause to be (to *lay* bare); to settle; to still; to allay; to dispose with regularity in building or other operations; to place at hazard; to wager or stake; to contrive, scheme, plan; to place before a court of justice.—**To lay aside**, to put off or away; to abandon or discard.—**To lay by**, to reserve for future use; to put off.—**To lay by the heels**, to confine; to put in prison.—**To lay claim**, to claim.—**To lay down**, to resign; to declare; to delineate on paper; to stake.—**To lay eggs**, to produce them naturally from the body.—**To lay hold of**, to lay hold on, to seize; to catch; to apprehend.—**To lay in**, to collect and store.—**To lay open**, to open; to make bare; to uncover.—**To lay out**, to expend; to plan or dispose in order the several parts of.—**To lay to heart**, to consider seriously and intently.—**To lay up**, to store; to treasure; to confine to bed or keep from work.—**To lay siege to**, to besiege.—**To lay wait**, to lie in ambush.——*v.i.* To bring forth or produce eggs; to bet or wager; to stake money.—**To lay on**, to deal blows.——*n.* That which lies or is laid; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward.

lay, lā, *n.* [O. Fr. *lai*, fr. the Celt.; comp. Ir. and Gael. *laoi*, *laoidh*, a hymn, poem; same root as G. *lied*, a song.] A song; a ballad; a narrative poem.

lay, lā, *a.* [Fr. *laï*, fr. L. *laicus*, fr. Gr. *laïkos*, fr. *laos*, people.] Pertaining to the people, or laity as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; not professional; not appertaining to one who has professional knowledge.—**Lay brother**, a person received into a convent of monks, under vows, but not in holy orders.

lay, lā, pret. of *lie*.

layer, lā'ėr, *n.* [Partly fr. *lay*, the verb; partly same as *lair*.] One who or that which lays; a stratum; a coat, as of paint; a row or course of masonry, brickwork, or the like; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stalk, partly laid underground for growth or propagation.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *layered*, lā'ėrd; ppr. *layering*, lā'ėr-ing. To propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while being fed by the parent plant.



Layering.

lay-figure, lā'fig-ūr, *n.* [From *lee-*, in D. *leeman*, lit. joint-man, *lee* being for *lede*, fr. *leden*, pl. of *lid* (A. Sax. *lith*, Dan. *lid*, Goth. *lithus*), a joint.] A jointed figure used by painters, which can be placed in any attitude so as to serve when clothed as a model for draperies, &c.

layman, lā'man, *n.* Any man who is lay and not clerical; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy.

lazar, lá'zár, *n.* [O. Fr. *lazare*, fr. *Lazarus*, in the parable.] A leper or a person infected with any nauseous disease.

lazaretto, **lazaret**, la-za-ret'tō, la-za-ret', *n.* [It. *lazzeretto*, Sp. *lazareto*, Fr. *lazaret*. LAZAR.] An hospital or house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers; at seaports often a vessel used for this purpose; a hospital for quarantine.

lazar-house, lá'zár-hous, *n.* A lazaretto.

lazily, lā'zi-li, *adv.* In a lazy or heavy sluggish manner; sluggishly.

laziness, lā'zi-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lazy; indolence; sloth; slowness; tardiness.

lazuli, laz'ū-lī, *n.* Lapis-lazuli.

lazy, lā'zi, *a.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps for *late-sy*, fr. *late*, with term. as in *tricksy*, *tipsy*; or O. Fr. *lasche*, lax, slow, remiss, fr. L. *laxus*, lax. LAX.] Disinclined to action or exertion; slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labour; heavy in motion; slow; moving slowly or apparently with labour.

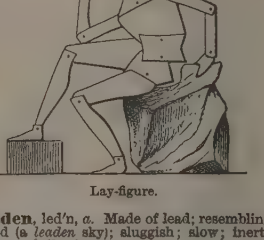
lea, lē, *n.* [From A. Sax. *leáh*, untilled land, pasture; comp. Dan. dialect *lei*, fallow; D. *leeg*, empty, fallow; lit. cleared land, fr. same root as L. *lux*, light. LUCID.] A meadow or grassy plain; land under grass or pasturage.

leach, lēch, *v.t.* and *i.* LETCH.

lead, led, *n.* [A. Sax. *léad*; akin D. *lood*, Sw. and Dan. *lod*, G. *loth*, a plummet, the lead for taking soundings; root doubtful.] A well-known soft and heavy metal of a dull gray colour, with a cast of blue; a plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea; a thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing; a small piece of black lead or plumbago used in pencils; *pl.* the leaden covering of a roof.——*a.* Made or composed of lead; consisting more or less of lead; produced by lead.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *leaded*, led'ed; ppr. *leading*, led'ing. To cover with lead; to fit with lead; to widen the space between lines in printing by inserting a lead or thin plate of type-metal.

lead, lēd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *led*, led; ppr. *leading*, lēd'ing. [A. Sax. *laedan*, to lead, fr. *lád*, a course, fr. *lithan*, to go or travel=D. *leiden*, Icel. *leitha*, Dan. *lede*, to lead; akin *lode*, *lodestone*.] To guide or conduct; to guide by the hand; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to direct and govern; to precede; to introduce by going first; to guide; to show the method of attaining an object; to draw; to entice; to allure; to induce; to prevail on; to influence; to bias or incline; to pass; to spend; in *card-playing*, to commence a round or trick with.—**To lead captive**, to carry into captivity.—**To lead one a dance or a fine dance**, to cause one more exertion or trouble than necessary or expected.—**To lead the way**, to go before and show the way.——*v.i.* To go before and show the way; to be chief or commander; to take or hold the chief place; to draw; to have a tendency; to induce.——*n.* Guidance; precedence; a going before.

leaded, led'ed, *a.* Covered or fitted with lead; set in lead; separated by leads, as lines in printing.



Lay-figure.

leaden, led'n, *a.* Made of lead; resembling lead (a *leaden* sky); sluggish; slow; inert; heavy; dull; gloomy.

leader, lēd'ėr, *n.* One who leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor; a chief; a

commander, a captain; one who goes first; the head of a party or faction; a musical performer who leads a band or choir; the leading editorial article in a newspaper; one of the front horses in a team.

leaderette, lē-dēr-et′, *n.* A short leading article in a newspaper.

leadership, lēd′ēr-ship, *n.* State or condition of a leader.

leading, lēd′ing, *p. a.* Chief; principal; most important or influential.—**Leading question**, a question which suggests a certain answer that the questioner desires to get.

leading-strings, lēd′ing-stringz, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; hence, *to be in leading-strings*, to be a mere puppet in the hands of others.

leadless, led′les, *a.* Having no lead; not charged with a bullet.

lead-pencil, led′pen-sil, *n.* An instrument for drawing or writing, usually made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (black-lead) in a casing of wood.

leady, led′i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties.

leaf, lēf, *n.*; pl. **leaves**, lēvz. [A. Sax. *leaf*=O. Sax. *lēf*, Goth. *laufs*, Icel. *lauf*, Sw. *löf*, Dan. *löv*, D. *loof*, G. *laub*, a leaf; probably allied to Lith. *lapas*, a leaf; Gr. *lepis*, a scale.] One of the thin, expanded, deciduous growths of a plant or flower, generally green in colour; a part of a book containing two pages; something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; the movable side of a table; one side of a double door.—**To turn over a new leaf**, to adopt a different and better line of conduct.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *leafed*, lēft; ppr. *leafing*, lēf′ing. To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

leafage, lēf′āj, *n.* [*Leaf* and *-age.*] Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves.

leaf-bud, lēf′bud, *n.* A bud from which leaves only are produced.

leafed, lēft, *a.* Having leaves: used frequently in composition (broad-*leafed*, thin-*leafed*, &c.).

leafiness, lēf′i-nes, *n.* State of being leafy or full of leaves.

leaf-insect, lēf′in-sekt, *n.* The popular name of insects whose wings resemble or mimic leaves; a walking-leaf.

leafless, lēf′les, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

leaflet, lēf′let, *n.* [*Leaf* and *-let.*] A little leaf; one of the divisions of a compound leaf.

leaf-mould, lēf′mōld, *n.* Leaves decayed and reduced to the state of mould, used as manure for plants.

leaf-stalk, lēf′stȧk, *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.

leafy, lēf′i, *a.* [*Leaf* and *-y.*] Full of leaves.

league, lēg, *n.* [Fr. *ligue*, It. *lega*, L.L. *liga*, fr. L. *ligo*, I bind (in *ligament*, *ligature*, *ally*, &c.).] A combination or union between princes or states for their mutual aid or defence; an alliance; a confederacy; a combination; a compact; a covenant.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *leagued*, lēgd; ppr. *leaguing*, lēg′ing. To form a league; to unite in a league or confederacy; to confederate.

league, lēg, *n.* [O. Fr. *legue*, Fr. *lieue*, fr. L.L. *leuca*, *leuga*, &c., a word of Celtic origin.] A measure of length varying in different countries, the English land league being 3 statute miles, the nautical league nearly 3½.

leagued, lēgd, *a.* United in a league or mutual compact; confederated.

leaguer, lēg′ėr, *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate.

leaguer, lēg′ėr, *n.* [From D. *leger*, G. *lager*, a bed, a couch, a camp; allied to *lair*, *lie*, *lay.*] A camp; the camp of a besieging army; a siege.

leak, lēk, *n.* [Not in A. Sax. but akin to Icel. *leki*, a leak; *leka*, leaky; D. *lek*, Dan. *lække*, G. *leck*, a leak, leaky; Icel. *leka*, Dan. *lække*, D. *lekken*, to leak; A. Sax. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten, and E. to *lack.*] A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the passing of fluid through such an opening.—To spring a leak, to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *leaked*, lēkt; ppr. *leaking*, lēk′ing. To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel.

leakage, lēk′āj, *n.* [*Leak* and *-age.*] A leaking; the quantity of a liquid that enters or issues by leaking; an allowance for the leaking of casks.

leakiness, lēk′i-nes, *n.* State of being leaky.

leaky, lēk′i, *a.* [*Leak* and *-y.*] Having a leak or leaks.

leal, lēl, *a.* [O. Fr. *leal*; the same word as *legal* and *loyal.*] Loyal; true; faithful; honest; upright.

lean, lēn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *leaned*, *leant*, lēnd, lent; ppr. *leaning*, lēn′ing. [A. Sax. *hlæenan*, to make to lean, *hliniam*, *hleonian*, to lean=O. Sax. *hlinon*, O.H.G. *hlinen*, G. *lehnen*, D. *leunen*, to lean; cog. with Gr. *klinō*, I make to bend, and L. *clino*, *inclino*, I bend, I *incline*, the same root being also in *declivity*, *acclivity*, *climax*, &c.] To slope, slant, or deviate from a perpendicular line; to incline; to tend; to bend or incline so as to rest on something; to depend for consolation, comfort, and the like: usually with *against*, *on*, or *upon*.—*v.t.* To cause to lean; to incline; to support or rest.

lean, lēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *hlæene*, L.G. *leen*, lean; perhaps allied to *lean* (*v.*).] Wanting flesh or fat on the body; meagre; not fat; not rich, fertile, or productive; barren of thought; jejune.—*n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

leanly, lēn′li, *adv.* In a lean manner; meagrely; without fat or plumpness.

leanness, lēn′nes, *n.* State of being lean; thinness of body; meagreness; poverty.

lean-to, lēn′tō, *a.* Having rafters leaning on another building or a wall.

leap, lēp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *leaped*, *leapt*, lēpt, lept; ppr. *leaping*, lēp′ing. [A. Sax. *hlēapan*, to leap, to run=Sc. *loup*, D. *loopen*, to run (seen in *elope*, *interlope*); Icel. *hlaupa*, Dan. *löbe*, Goth. *hlaupan*, G. *laufen*, to run.] To spring or rise from the ground with the feet in the air; to jump; to vault: to rush with violence; to spring; to bound; to skip.—*v.t.* To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other of; to cause (one's horse) to take a leap; to make to pass by leaping.—*n.* A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping; space passed by leaping; a sudden transition.—**leaper**, lēp′ėr, *n.* One who leaps.

leap-frog, lēp′frog, *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and others *leap* over him.

leap-year, lēp′yēr, *n.* A year containing 366 days; every fourth year; so called probably because after February the days of the week *leap* an extra day as compared with other years.

learn, lėrn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *learned*, *learnt*, lėrnd, lėrnt; ppr. *learning*, lėrn′ing. [A. Sax. *leornian*, to learn, to teach; akin to *laeran*, to teach, *lār*, learning, *lore*; comp. G. *lernen*, to learn, *lehren*, to teach; D. *leeren*, Icel. *læra*, to teach, to learn; Goth. *laisjan*, to teach; allied to A. Sax. *lesan*, Icel. *lesa*, to gather.] To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in; to acquire by study; to teach (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; to receive information or intelligence.

learned, lėrn′ed, *a.* Having a store of information obtained by study; having much knowledge; erudite; containing or indicative of learning; scholarly.

learnedly, lėrn′ed-li, *adv.* In a learned manner; with much knowledge or erudition.

learner, lėrn′ėr, *n.* One who learns; a pupil; a scholar.

learning, lėrn′ing, *n.* Acquired knowledge in any branch of science or literature; knowledge acquired by study; erudition; scholarship; education.

lease, lēs, *n.* [O. Fr. *lees*, *lais*, a lease, fr. *laisier*, *lesser*, &c. (Fr. *laisser*), to let, to let out, fr. L. *laxare*, to loosen, fr. *laxus*, loose. LAX.] A letting of lands or other property to a person, usually for a consideration known as *rent*; the written contract for such letting; any tenure by grant or permission.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *leased*, lēst; ppr. *leasing*, lēs′ing. To let; to grant by lease.

leasehold, lēs′hōld, *a.* Held by lease.—*n.* Tenure by lease; land held in lease.

leaseholder, lēs′hōld-ėr, *n.* A tenant under a lease.

leash, lēsh, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*, O. Fr. *lesse*, a leash, fr. L.L. *laxa*, a loose cord, fr. L. *laxus*, loose. LAX.] A thong or line by which a dog (or dogs) is held in in hunting; a line holding in a hawk; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *leashed*, lēsht; ppr. *leashing*, lēsh′ing. To bind by a leash.

leasing, lēz′ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *ledsung*, fr. *leasian*, to lie, fr. *leds*, false; allied to *lose*, *loose*, *loss.*] Falsehood; lies.

least, lēst, *a.* [A. Sax. *laest*, contr. fr. *læsast*, superl. of *læs*, less (no positive). LESS.] Smallest; little beyond others, in size, degree, value, &c.—*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.—**At least**, at the least, to say no more; at the lowest degree; on the lowest estimate.

leather, leтн′ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *lether*=L.G. *ledder*, *lier*, D. *leder*, *leer*, Icel. *lethr*, Sw. *läder*, Dan. *læder*, *lær*, G. *leder*; root unknown.] The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; tanned hides in general; an appliance made of this substance.—*a.* Leathern; consisting of leather.

leathern, leтн′ėrn, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.—**leathery**, leтн′ėr-i, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

leave, lēv, *n.* [A. Sax. *leaf*, *geleáf*, leave, permission; same as the *-lieve* in *believe*; akin D. *-lof*, in *oorlof*, permission; Icel. *leyfi*, permission, *lof*, praise, permission; G. (*er*)*lauben*, to permit; allied also to E. *love*, *lief*; L. *libet*, it is pleasing.] Permission; allowance; liberty granted; a formal parting of friends (used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave*).

leave, lēv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *left*, left; ppr. *leaving*, lēv′ing. [A. Sax. *laefan*, to leave, to cause to remain, fr. *bilifan*, to remain; Icel. *leifa*, O. Fris. *leva*, O.H.G. *bi-liban*, G. *b-leiben*, to remain; same stem as *live.*] To let remain; not to take; to have remaining at death; to commit or trust to, as a deposit; to bequeath; to withdraw or depart from; to quit; to forsake, desert, abandon; to relinquish, resign, renounce; to refer; to commit for decision.—**To leave off**, to desist from; to forbear; to cease wearing or practising.—*v.i.* To set out; to take one's departure; to desist.

leave, lēv, *v.i.* To put out leaves; to leaf.

leaved, lēvd, *a.* Furnished with leaves or foliage; having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

leaven, lev′n, *n.* [Fr. *levain*, fr. *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise; akin *levity*, *lever*, *relieve*, &c.] A substance that produces fermentation, as in dough; yeast; barm; what resembles leaven in its effects.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *leavened*, lev′nd; ppr. *leavening*, lev′n-ing. To mix with leaven; to excite fermentation in; to imbue.

leavings, lēv′ingz, *n. pl.* Things left; relics; refuse; offal.

leavy, lēv′i, *a.* Full of leaves; covered with leaves.

lecher, lech′ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *lecheor*, gourmand, parasite, libertine; Fr. *lécher*, to lick; fr. G. *lecken*, O.H.G. *leccôn*, to lick. LICK, LICKERISH.] A man given to lewdness.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *lechered*, lech′ėrd; ppr. *lechering*, lech′ėr-ing. To practise lewdness; to indulge lust.

lecherous, lech′ėr-us, *a.* [See prec.] Addicted to lewdness or lust; lustful; lewd.

lecherously, lech′ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a lecherous manner; lustfully; lewdly.

lecherousness, lech′ėr-us-nes, *n.* Lechery.

lechery, lech′ėr-i, *n.* [O. Fr. *lecherie*.

LECHER.] Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

lectern, lek'tėrn, *n.* [O. Fr. *lectrin*, L.L. *lectrinum*, fr. *lectrum*, pulpit, fr. Gr. *lektron*, a couch, a rest. Akin *litter*.] A reading-desk in a church.

lection, lek'shon, *n.* [L. *lectio*, fr. *lego*, *lectus*, I read.] A reading; a difference or variety in the text of a manuscript or book.

lecture, lek'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*, fr. L. *lectura*, a reading, fr. *lego*, *lectus*, I read. LEGEND.] A discourse read or delivered on any subject; usually a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; a reprimand; a formal reproof.——v.i. pret. & pp. *lectured*, lek'tūrd; ppr. *lecturing*, lek'tūr-ing. To read or deliver a lecture or formal discourse; to deliver lectures.——v.t. To give a lecture to; to reprimand; to reprove.

lecturer, lek'tūr-ėr, *n.* One who lectures; a professor or instructor who delivers formal discourses to students.

lectureship, lek'tūr-ship, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

led, led, pret. and pp. of *lead*.

ledge, lej, *n.* [From stem of *lie*, *lay*; comp. Sc. *leggin*, Icel. *lögg*, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask.] A narrow shelf on which articles may be placed; anything which resembles such a shelf; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest; a ridge or shelf of rocks.

ledger, lej'ėr, *n.* [Akin to *ledge*, *lie*, *lay*; comp. prov. E. *lig*, to lie; old *leger*, *ledger*, resting in a place; D. *legger*, one that lies; a ledger is a book that lies in a fixed place.] The principal book of accounts among merchants and others, showing how all the accounts stand as regards debits and credits.

ledgy, lej'i, *a.* Abounding in ledges.

lee, lē, *n.* [Directly from the Scandinavian =Icel. *hlé*, Dan. *læ*, D. *lij*, G. *lee*, lee; akin A. Sax. *hleó*, a shade, a shelter, Goth. *hlija*, a tent.] The quarter toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it comes; the shelter caused by an object keeping off the wind: opposed to *weather*.——a. Pertaining to the part or side towards which the wind blows.——**Lee shore**, the shore on the lee of a ship, or toward which the wind blows.

lee, lē, *n.* Dregs or sediment. LEES.

lee-board, lē'bōrd, *n.* A long flat piece of wood on each side of certain Dutch vessels to prevent them from drifting fast to leeward.

leech, lēch, *n.* [A. Sax. *laece*, a physician=Goth. *leikeis*, a physician; corresponding verbs are Sw. *läka*, Dan. *læge*, Icel. *lækna*, A. Sax. *lácnian*, to heal: the animal is so called from its use in healing.] A physician or doctor; the name of several blood-sucking wormlike animals, some of them used in medicinal practice.——v.t. pret. & pp. *leeched*, lēcht; ppr. *leeching*, lēch'ing. To treat with medicaments; to heal; to bleed by the use of leeches.—**leech-craft**, lēch'-kraft, *n.* The art of healing.

leek, lēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *leác*, an herb, a leek =L.G. and D. *look*, Icel. *lauker*, Sw. *lök*, Dan. *løg*, G. *lauch*, Rus. *luk*; this gives the term. in *garlic*, *hemlock*, *barley*.] A culinary vegetable allied to the onion; the national badge of the Welsh.—**To eat the leek**, to have to retract one's words: alluding to scene in Shakspere's *Henry V*.

leer, lēr, *n.* [O. E. *lere*, *lire*, A. Sax. *hleór*, O. Sax. *hleór*, *hlear*, Icel. *hlyr*, face, cheek.] A side glance expressive of some unworthy feeling; an arch or affected glance.——v.i. pret. & pp. *leered*, lērd; ppr. *leering*, lēr'ing. To give a leer; to look meaningly or archly.——v.t. To turn with a leer; to affect with a leer.

lees, lēz, *n.pl.* [Fr. *lie*, Pg. *lia*, L.L. *liæ*; origin unknown.] The sline of liquor; the grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment.

leeward, lē'wėrd, *a.* [*Lee* and *-ward*.] Pertaining to the lee or part toward which the wind blows.——**adv.** Toward the lee: opposed to *windward*.

leeway, lē'wā, *n.* The drifting or deviation of a ship to the leeward of her course.—**To make up leeway**, to overtake work in arrear.

left, left, pret. & pp. of *leave*.

left, left, *a.* [A. Sax. *left*, weak, worthless; O.E. *luft*, *luft*, O.D. *lucht*, *luft*, left; probably allied to A. Sax. *lef*, O. Sax. *lef*, weak, infirm.] Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body; belonging to the side next which the heart is situated (*left* hand, arm, side, foot, &c.).—**Left bank of a river**, that which would be on the left hand of a person whose face is turned down stream.——n. The side opposite to the right; that part which is on the left side; members of a legislative body on the left of the president.

left-hand, left'hand, *a.* Relating to the left hand; on the left side.

left-handed, left'hand-ed, *a.* Using the left hand and arm with more ease and dexterity than the right; sinister; insincere; clumsy; awkward.—**left-handedness**, left'hand-ed-nes, *n.* State or quality of being left-handed.

left-off, left'of, *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn (*left-off* clothes).

leg, leg, *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *leggr*, a leg, hollow bone, stem; Dan. *læg*, Sw. *lägg*, the calf or shin.] The limb of an animal; a lower or posterior limb; that part of the limb from the knee to the foot; what resembles a leg (*legs* of a triangle, a pair of compasses); the long or slender support of anything; what covers a leg.

legacy, leg'a-si, *n.* [O.Fr. *legacie*, L. *legatum*, a legacy, fr. *lego*, I bequeath, I appoint. LEGATE.] That which is left or bequeathed; a bequest; a particular thing, or a sum of money, given by last will or testament.

legal, lē'gal, *a.* [Fr. *légal*, fr. L. *legalis*, legal, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law (also in *legitimate*, *legislator*, &c.); akin to *legare*, to delegate (as in *legate*); root same as in E. *lay*, *lie*. *Loyal*, *leal* are doublets of *legal*.] According to, in conformity with, or permitted by law; lawful; pertaining to law; judicial; created by law.

legalism, lē'gal-izm, *n.* Strict adherence to law; a legal doctrine; stress laid on the law as found in the Scriptures.

legality, lē-gal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *legalité*. LEGAL.] The condition or character of being legal; lawfulness; conformity to law.

legalization, lē'gal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of legalizing.

legalize, lē'gal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *legalized*, lē'gal-īzd; ppr. *legalizing*, lē'gal-īz-ing. [*Legal* and *-ize* = Fr. *légaliser*.] To make legal or lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize; to sanction.

legally, lē'gal-li, *adv.* In a legal manner; lawfully; according to law.

legate, le'gāt, *n.* [Fr. *légat*, It. *legato*, fr. L. *legatus*, fr. *lego*, *legatus*, I send with a commission. LEGAL.] An ambassador or envoy; particularly, the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state.

legatee, leg-a-tē', *n.* [From L. *legatum*, a legacy, and *-ee*. LEGACY.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

legateship, le'gāt-ship, *n.* The office of a legate.

legatine, le'gāt-īn, *a.* Pertaining to a legate.

legation, lē-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *legatio*. LEGATE.] An embassy; the person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors; a diplomatic minister and his suite.

legato, le-gä'tō. [It., tied, fr. L. *ligare*, to tie. LEAGUE.] *Mus.* played or sung in an even, smooth, gliding manner.

legend, lej'end or lē'jend, *n.* [Fr. *légende*, fr. L. *legenda*, lit. things to be read, fr. *lego*, I read; originally applied to lives of the saints that had to be read as a religious duty. *Lego*, I read, originally I gather, appears in a great many English words, as in *lecture*, *lesson*, *coil*, *cull*, *collect*, *intellect*, *neglect*, *diligent*, *elegant*, &c.] A marvellous story handed down from early times; a tradition; a non-historical narrative; an inscription; the words, especially those arranged circularly, on a medal or coin.

legendary, lej'end-a-ri or lē'jend-a-ri, *a.* Consisting or a legend or legends; fabulous; traditional; mythical.

legerdemain, lej'ėr-dē-mān", *n.* [Fr. *léger de main*, light of hand—*léger*, L.L. *leviarius*, fr. L. *levis*, light (whence *levity*), *de*, of, and *main*, L. *manus*, hand.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance depending on dexterity of hand; an adroit trick.

legged, legd, *a.* Having legs; as, a *two-legged* animal.

legging, leg'ing, *n.* [*Leg* and *-ing*.] A covering for the leg or greater part of it; a long gaiter: generally in pl.

leggy, leg'i, *a.* Long-legged.

leghorn, leg'horn, *n.* A kind of straw plait imported from Leghorn; a hat made of that material.

legibility, le-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being legible.

legible, le'ji-bl, *a.* [L. *legibilis*, fr. *lego*, I read. LEGEND.] That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished; manifest to the eye.

legibleness, le'ji-bl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being legible; legibility.

legibly, le'ji-bli, *adv.* In a legible manner; so as to be read.

legion, lē'jon, *n.* [Fr. *légion*, fr. L. *legio*, *legionis*, fr. *lego*, I gather. LEGEND.] A body of infantry soldiers among the Romans, in number from 3000 to above 6000; a military force; a great number.

legionary, lē'jon-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *légionnaire*, L. *legionarius*.] Relating to a legion or legions; consisting of a legion.——n. A Roman soldier belonging to a legion.

legislate, le'jis-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *legislated*, le'jis-lāt-ed; ppr. *legislating*, le'jis-lāt-ing. [L. *lex*, *legis*, a law, and *latus*, carried, pp. of *fero*, I bear, I carry. LEGAL.] To make or enact a law or laws.

legislation, le-jis-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *legis latio—lex*, *legis*, a law, and *latio*, a carrying or bringing.] Act of legislating; act of making or passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws; laws or statutes enacted.

legislative, le'jis-lāt-iv, *a.* [*Legislate* and *-ive* = Fr. *législatif*.] Capable of or pertaining to the enacting of laws; done by enacting.

legislator, le'jis-lāt-ėr, *n.* [L.] One who legislates; a lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.

legislature, le'jis-lāt-ūr, *n.* [*Legislate* and *-ure* = Fr. *législature*.] The body of men in a state invested with power to make and repeal laws; the legislating power of a state.

legist, lē'jist, *n.* [Fr. *légiste*, fr. L. *lex*, *legis*, law. LEGAL.] One skilled in the laws.

legitim, le'ji-tim, *n.* [L. *legitimus*, legitimate, legal.] In *Scots law*, the share of a father's movable property to which on his death his children are entitled by law.

legitimacy, lē-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* [*Legitimate* and *-cy*.] State or quality of being legitimate; lawfulness; legality.

legitimate, lē-jit'i-māt, *a.* [L.L. *legitimatus*, fr. *legitimare*, to legitimate, fr. L. *legitimus*, lawful, fr. *lex*, law. LEGAL.] Accordant with law; lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; genuine; not false or spurious; following by logical or natural sequence; in accordance with established law; allowable; valid.——v.t. pret. & pp. *legitimated*, lē-jit'i-māt-ed; ppr. *legitimating*, lē-jit'i-māt-ing. To make or render legitimate.

legitimately, lē-jit'i-māt-li, *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully.

legitimation, lē-jit'i-mā-shon, *n.* Act of legitimating or rendering legitimate.

legitimist, lē-jit'i-mist, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority; one who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchies.

legitimize, lē-jit'i-mīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *legitimized*, lē-jit'i-mīzd; ppr. *legitimizing*, lē-jit'i-mīz-ing. [*Legitimate* and *-ize*.] To render legitimate; to legitimate.

legless, leg'les, *a.* Having no legs.

legume, leg'ūm, le-gūm', *n.* [Fr. *légume*, fr. L. *legumen*, a leguminous plant, pulse,

fr. *lego*, I gather, because gathered and not cut. LEGEND.] A seed-vessel of two valves, like the pod of a pea; a pod; *pl.* the fruit of plants of the pea kind; pulse, pease, beans, &c.

leguminous, le-gū'min-us, *a.* [LEGUME.] Pertaining to legumes or pulse; consisting of pulse; bearing legumes or pods.

leiotrichous, lī-ot'ri-kus, *a.* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.] Of or belonging to the smooth-haired races.

leister, lēs'tėr, *n.* [Icel. *ljóstr*, Sw. *ljustra*, a leister.] A pronged and barbed instrument for striking fish; a salmon-spear. [Scotch.]

leisure, lē'zhūr or lezh'ūr, *n.* [O.E. *leisere*, *leiser*, &c., Fr. *loisir*, fr. O. Fr. *leisir*, *loisir* (infin.), fr. L. *licere*, to be allowed, to be lawful; comp. *pleasure*, which is similarly formed. Akin *license*.] Freedom from labour, occupation, or business; vacant time; time free from employment.——**a.** Not used or spent in labour or business; vacant: said of time.

leisured, lē'zhūrd, *a.* Having leisure; not requiring to work.

leisurely, lē'zhūr-li, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow.——**adv.** Slowly; at leisure; deliberately.

leman, lē'man or lem'an, *n.* [From *lief*, A. Sax. *leóf*, dear, and *man*. LIEF.] An old term for a sweetheart of either sex; a gallant or a mistress: often in a bad sense.

lemma, lem'ma, *n.* [Gr. *lēmma*, fr. *lambanō*, I take.] A subsidiary proposition in mathematics, demonstrated for the sake of some other proposition.

lemming, lem'ing, *n.* [Dan.] A small

Common Lemming (*Myodes Lemmus*).

rodent mammal found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia, &c.

lemon, le'mon, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *limon*, It. *limone*, fr. Ar. and Per. *līmān*.] An acid fruit of the orange kind; the tree that produces this fruit.

lemonade, le-mon-ād', *n.* [Fr. *limonade*.] A beverage, usually aerated, consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

lemon-grass, le'mon-grās, *a.* A name of several grasses yielding a fragrant oil.

lemon-yellow, le'mon-yel-ō, *n.* A beautiful, vivid, light yellow colour.

lemur, lē'mėr, *n.* [L., a spectre: so called from its nocturnal habits and stealthy step.] A name of certain quadrumanous mammals, allied to monkeys, insectivores, and rodents.

lend, lend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lent*, lent; ppr. *lending*, lend'ing. [A. Sax. *lænan*, to lend, fr. *læn*, a loan, (fr. *lēhan*=G. *leihen*, to lend); the *d* has erroneously attached itself to the word; comp. D. *leenen*, Dan. *laane*, Icel. *lāna*, to lend. LOAN.] To grant to another for temporary use; to furnish on condition of the thing being returned; to afford, grant, or furnish (assistance, &c.); *refl.* to accommodate; to give up so as to be of assistance (he *lent himself* to the scheme). —To lend a hand, to assist.

lender, lend'ėr, *n.* One who lends.

length, length, *n.* [A. Sax. *length*, fr. *lang*, long; comp. *strength*, fr. *strong*. LONG.] State or quality of being long; the longest measure of any object, in distinction from *depth*, *thickness*, *breadth*, or *width*; extent from end to end; extent; extension; a certain extent; space of time; duration indefinitely; long duration; reach or extent; distance; detail or amplification in language; extent, degree, height, as in conduct or action; extent of progress.—**At length**, at or in full extent; at last; at the end or conclusion.

lengthen, length'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lengthened*, length'nd; ppr. *lengthening*, length'ning. [*Length* and *-en*.] To make long or longer; to extend in length; to elongate; to protract; to extend.——**v.i.** To grow longer; to extend in length.

lengthily, length'i-li, *adv.* In a lengthy manner.—**lengthiness**, length'i-nes, *n.* State of being lengthy.

lengthwise, length'wīz, *adv.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally.

lengthy, length'i, *a.* [*Length* and *-y*.] Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief: applied chiefly to discourses, arguments, proceedings, &c.

lenience, **leniency**, lē'ni-ens, lē'ni-en-si, *n.* [See next.] Quality of being lenient; lenity; mildness; gentleness.

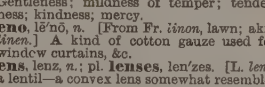
lenient, lē'ni-ent, *a.* [L. *leniens*, ppr. of *lenio*, I make soft or mild, fr. *lenis*, soft, mild; akin *lentus*, slow (in *relent*).] Acting without rigour or severity; gentle; merciful; clement.—**leniently**, lē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In a lenient manner; mercifully; mildly.

lenitive, le'nit-iv, *a.* [Fr. *lénitif*. LENIENT.] Having the quality of softening or mitigating; assuasive; emollient.——**n.** A medicine or application that eases pain; a palliative; an emollient.

lenity, le'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *lenitas*. LENIENT.] Gentleness; mildness of temper; tenderness; kindness; mercy.

leno, lē'nō, *n.* [From Fr. *linon*, lawn; akin *linen*.] A kind of cotton gauze used for window curtains, &c.

lens, lenz, *n.*; pl. **lenses**, len'zes. [L. *lens*, a lentil—a convex lens somewhat resembles



Lenses.

a, Plano-concave. *b*, Double-concave.
c, Plano-convex. *d*, Double-convex.
e, Meniscus. *f*, Concavo-convex.

a lentil seed.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it cause objects to appear magnified or diminished in size; one of the glasses of a telescope, microscope, &c.

lent, lent, pret. and pp. of *lend*.

Lent, lent, *n.* [A. Sax. *lencten*, spring, *lencten-fæsten*, spring fast, Lent=D. *lente*, G. *lenz*, spring; perhaps connected with *long*, the days becoming longer in spring.] A fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed in the Christian church in commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ.

Lenten, lent'en, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; sparing; plain.

lenticular, len-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *lenticularis*, fr. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil. LENS.] Resembling a lentil; having the form of a lens convex on both sides; lentiform.

lenticularly, len-tik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a lenticular form; like a lens.

lentiform, **lentoid**, len'ti-form, len'toid, *a.* [L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil, and *forma*. LENS.] Of the form of a lentil, or of a lens convex on both sides; lenticular.

lentigo, len-tī'go, *n.* [L. *lentigo*, a freckle, fr. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil.] A freckly eruption on the skin.—**lentiginose**, len-tij'i-nōs, *a.* In *botany*, covered with minute dots as if dusted.—**lentiginous**, len-tij'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to lentigo; freckly; scurfy.

lentil, len'til, *n.* [Fr. *lentille*, fr. L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil. LENS.] A pea-like plant cultivated in Egypt, Palestine, &c., having seeds forming a very nutritious diet.

lento, len'tō, *a.* [It., fr. L. *lentus*, slow.] A direction that music is to be performed slowly.

lentor, len'tor, *n.* [L.] Slowness; sluggishness.

l'envoi, **l'envoy**, len'voi, *n.* [Fr. ENVOY.] A sort of postscript appended to literary compositions.

Leo, lē'ō, *n.* [L., a lion.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.

leonine, lē'ō-nīn, *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo*, *leonis*, a lion. LION.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion or its qualities.

leonine, lē'ō-nīn, *a.* [From *Leon* or *Leoninus*, an ecclesiastic of the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure.] A term applied to a certain Latin measure, consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end.

leopard, lep'ard, *n.* [L. *leopardus*—*leo*,

Leopard (*Felix leopardus*).

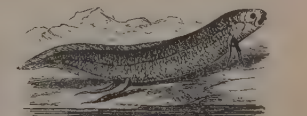
lion, and *pardus*, a panther.] A large carnivorous animal of the cat genus, generally of a yellowish-fawn colour variegated with dark spots; a panther.

leper, lep'ėr, *n.* [Originally the disease, being fr. Fr. *lepre*, L. *lepra*, fr. Gr. *lepra*, leprosy, fr. *lepros*, scaly, connected with *lepos*, a husk.] A person affected with leprosy.

lepidodendron, lep'i-dō-den"dron, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, *dendron*, a tree.] A gigantic fossil club-moss common in the coal formation.

lepidopterous, lep-i-dop'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing.] Of or belonging to the order of insects called Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop'tėr-a), comprising the butterflies and moths.

lepidosiren, lep'i-do-sī"ren, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, and *seirēn*, a kind of amphibian.] A fish of Western Africa and



Lepidosiren annectens.

South America, having both gills and lungs. Called also *Mud-fish*.

leporine, lep'or-īn, *a.* [L. *leporinus*, fr. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] Pertaining to or having the qualities of the hare.

lepra, lep'ra, *n.* [L., leprosy.] A non-contagious skin-disease, in which scales occur, generally on the limbs.

leprose, lep'rōs, *a.* In *botany*, having a scurfy appearance.

leprosy, lep'rō-si, *n.* [O. Fr. *leprosie*, fr. Gr. *lepra*. LEPER.] A foul cutaneous disease, characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles on the face, ears, or extremities, thickened or rugose state of the skin, &c.

leprous, lep'rus, *a.* [O. Fr. *leprous*, Fr. *lépreux*.] Infected with leprosy.—**leprously**, lep'rus-li, *adv.* In a leprous manner.—**leprousness**, **leprosity**, lep'-

rus-nes, le-pros'i-ti, *n.* State of being leprous.

leptocardian, lep-tō-kär'di-an, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *leptos*, thin, *kardia*, heart.] Applied to the fish called the lancelet and its congeners.

lese-majesty, lēz'maj-es-ti, *n.* LEZE-MAJESTY.

lesion, lē'zhon, *n.* [L. *lædo*, *læsum*, I strike, I hurt: seen also in *collide*, *elide*.] A wound or injury; derangement; a morbid change in the substance of organs.

less, les, *a.* Serving as the comparative of *little*. [A. Sax. *læs*, *læssa*; O. Fris. *lessa*; allied to Goth. *lasivs*, weak, Icel. *lasinn*, feeble; the superl. is *least*. *Little* is from a different root. Hence *lest*.] Smaller; not so large or great.——adv. In a smaller or lower degree.——n. Not so much; a quantity not so great as another quantity.

lessee, les-sē', *n.* [O. Fr. *lessé*, pp. of *lesser*, to lease. LEASE.] The person to whom a lease is given.

lessen, les'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lessened*, les'nd; ppr. *lessening*, les'n-ing. [From *less* and *-en*.] To make less or smaller; to diminish; to reduce; to abate; to lower; to disparage; to depreciate.——v.i. To become less; to diminish; to decrease; to abate.

lesser, les'er, *a.* [A double compar. from *less*.] Less; smaller: especially common where there is opposition to *greater*.

lesson, les'n, *n.* [Fr. *leçon*, fr. L. *lectio*, *lectionis*, fr. *lego*, *lectum*, I gather, I read. LEGEND.] Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner; the portion of a book which a pupil learns and repeats at one time; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; what is assigned by a preceptor to a pupil, to be learned, or for an exercise; something to be learned; precept; doctrine or notion inculcated; severe lecture; reproof; rebuke; instruction or truth taught by experience.

lessor, les-sor', *n.* [O. Fr. *lessor*, fr. *lesser*, to let, to lease. LEASE.] One who leases or lets a tenant for a term of years.

lest, lest, *conj.* [O.E. *leste*, for *les the*, shortened from A. Sax. *thý læs the*, the less that, lest—*thý*, by that (=*the* the more, &c.), *læs*=*less*, *the*, indeclinable relative.] For fear that; in case; that . . . not.

let, let, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *let*, let; ppr. *letting*, let'ing. [A. Sax. *laetan*, *lêtan*=O. Fris. *lêta*, O. Sax. *lâtan*, L.G. and D. *laten*, Icel. *láta*, Goth. *letan*, G. *lassen*; allied to E. *late*, and L. *lassus*, weary.] To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power; not to prevent; to lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation.—In such phrases as *let us go*, *let* often expresses merely a suggestion for mutual action; in *let him go*, &c., it often has the force of a command. When *let* governs an infinitive the latter never takes *to*.—**To let blood**, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow.—**To let down**, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.—**To let go**, to allow or suffer to go; to relax hold of.—**To let off**, to allow to escape; to release; to discharge, as an arrow; to fire, as a gun.——v.i. To be leased or let; to be taken on hire.—**To let in**, to leak; to admit water.

let, let, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *letted*, let'ed; ppr. *letting*, let'ing. [A. Sax. *lettan*, fr. *læt*, late =D. *letten*, Icel. *letj*; comp. *hinder*, fr. *hind*. LATE.] To hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions to.——n. A hindrance; obstacle; impediment.

letch, lech, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *letched*, lecht; ppr. *letching*, lech'ing. [A. Sax. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten; akin *leak*.] To wash by percolation, as wood ashes, to separate the alkali.——v.i. To pass through by percolation.

lethal, lēth'al, *a.* [L. *lethalis*, properly *letalis*, fr. *letum*, death; same root as in *latent*, *-lete* of *delete*.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

lethargic, **lethargical**, le-thär'jik, le-thär'jik-al, *a.* [L. *lethargicus*, Gr. *lethargikos*. LETHARGY.] Affected with lethargy; drowsy; morbidly inclined to sleep; dull; heavy; pertaining to lethargy.

lethargically, le-thär'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a lethargic manner.

lethargize, leth'ár-jīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lethargized*, leth'ár-jīzd; ppr. *lethargizing*, leth'ár-jīz-ing. To render lethargic.

lethargy, leth'ar-ji, *n.* [L. *lethargia*, fr. Gr. *lêthargia*, fr. *lêthargos*, forgetful, fr. *lêthe*, oblivion; same root as *lethal*.] Unnatural drowsiness or sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked; dulness; inaction; inattention.

lethe, lē'thē, *n.* [Gr. *lethē*, forgetfulness; *Lethe*, the river of forgetfulness, akin L. *lateo*, I lie hid.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.—**lethean**, lē-thē'an, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

letter, let'er, *n.* One who lets; in sense of both verbs.

letter, let'er, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*, fr. L. *litera*, *littera*, a letter, an epistle, perhaps fr. *lino*, *litum*, I besmear; same root as *liquid*.] A mark or character, used as the representative of a sound; a character standing for a vowel or a consonant; a written or printed message; an epistle; the verbal expression; the literal meaning; in printing, a single type or character; also types collectively.——pl. learning; erudition.—**Letters patent**, a writing proceeding from the crown, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lettered*, let'erd; ppr. *lettering*, let'er-ing. To impress or form letters on.

letter-book, let'er-buk, *n.* A book in which a business man inserts copies of letters despatched by him.

letter-box, let'er-boks, *n.* A box for receiving letters; a post-office box.

letter-carrier, let'er-ka-ri-er, *r.* A man who carries about and delivers letters; a postman.

lettered, let'erd, *a.* Versed in literature or science; belonging to learning; marked or designated with letters.

letter-founder, let'er-found-er, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

lettering, let'er-ing, *n.* The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

letterless, let'er-les, *a.* Illiterate; unlettered; not learned.

letter-perfect, let'er-per-fekt, *a.* Perfect to the very letter; having a speech perfectly committed to memory.

letter-press, let'er-pres, *n.* Words impressed on paper or other material by types; print; a copying-press.

letter-writer, let'er-rīt-er, *n.* One who writes letters; a book giving instruction in writing letters.

lettre-de-cachet, let-r-dē-ka-shā. Under CACHET.

lettuce, let'is, *n.* [From L. *lactuca*, a lettuce; fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk (as in *lacteal*).] The name of annual composite plants, the leaves of some of which are used as salads.

leucocythæmia, **leucocythemia**, lū'kō-si-thē''mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, *kytos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood.] A disease in which the blood presents a great increase of the white corpuscles.

leucoma, lū-kō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *leukōma*, fr. *leukos*, white.] A white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

leucopathy, lū-kop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, *pathos*, affection.] The condition of an albino; albinism.

leucorrhœa, lū-ko-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, *rhêo*, I flow.] A morbid discharge of a white or yellowish mucus from the female genital organs; the whites.

leucosis, lū-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *leukōsis*, fr. *leukos*, white.] Same as *Leucopathy*.

levant, le-vant', *n.* [It. *levante*, the east, the direction of sunrise, fr. L. *levare*, to raise, *se levare*, to rise. LEVEE.] The eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its seaboard or the contiguous countries, as Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.—**levanter**, le-van'tér, *n.* A wind in the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant.—**Levantine**, le-van'tīn or lev'an-tīn, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant; designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

levant, le-vant', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *levanted*, le-vant'ed; ppr. *levanting*, le-vant'ing. [Sp. *levantar*, to raise, to remove; *levantar la casa*, to break up house—fr. L. *levare*, to raise. LEVEE.] To run away; to decamp; to run away without paying debts.—**levanter**, le-vant'ér, *n.* One who levants.

levator, lē-vā'tér, *n.* [L. what raises, fr. *levare*, to raise. LEVITY.] A name applied to many muscles, such as raise the lips, eyelids, &c.; a surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

levee, lev'á or lev'ē, *n.* [Fr. *lever*, a rising, a levee or reception; *levée*, a levy, an embankment; fr. *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise, fr. *levis*, light. LEVITY.] A morning reception of visitors held by a prince; any similar assemblage; in America, an embankment on the margin of a river (generally le-vē').

level, le'vel, *n.* [O.Fr. *level*, *livel* (now *niveau*), fr. L. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, a level, a balance; akin *deliberate*, *equilibrium*.] An instrument for detecting any variation from a horizontal surface or line; an instrument by which to find or draw a horizontal line; a horizontal line or plane; a surface without inequalities; usual elevation; customary height; equal elevation with something else; a state of equality; a horizontal gallery in a mine.——a. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon or parallel to this; even; flat; not having one part higher than another; even with anything else; of the same height; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.——v.t. pret. & pp. *levelled*, le'veld; ppr. *levelling*, le'vel-ing. To make level; to remove inequalities of surface in; to lay flat on the ground; to reduce to equality of condition; to point, in taking aim; to aim; to direct or point at.—**To level up**, to raise to the level of anything higher; to raise to a higher status.—**To level down**, to lower to the same level or status.——v.i. To point a gun or the like to the mark; to aim.

leveller, le'vel-ér, *n.* One who levels; one who would destroy social distinctions, and reduce men to equality.

levelling, le'vel-ing, *n.* The act of one who levels; the art or practise of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth.

levelling-pole, **levelling-rod**, **levelling-staff**, le'vel-ing-pōl, le'vel-ing-rod, le'vel-ing-staf, *n.* An instrument used in levelling in conjunction with a spirit-level and telescope.

levelly, le'vel-li, *adv.* In a level manner; evenly.—**levelness**, le'vel-nes, *n.* State of being level; evenness.

lever, lē'vér, *n.* [Fr. *levier*, fr. *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise. LEVEE, LEVITY.] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance used to overcome resistance encountered at one part, by means of a force applied at another part; a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape-wheel with that of the balance.

leverage, lē'vèr-āj, *n.* The action of a lever; lever power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

leveret, lev'ér-et, *n.* [O.Fr. *levret*, Fr. *levrette*, dim. of O.Fr. *levre* (now *lièvre*), a hare, fr. L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] A hare in the first year of its age.

leviable, le'vi-a-bl, *a.* That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected.

leviathan, lē-vī'a-than, *n.* [Heb. *livyâthân*.] An aquatic animal, described in Job xli.; a sea-monster of immense size; something resembling such.

levier, le'vi-ér, *n.* One who levies.

levigate, le'vi-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *levigated*, le'vi-gāt-ed; ppr. *levigating*, le'vi-gāt-ing. [L. *levigo*, *levigatus*, fr. *levis*, smooth, akin to Gr. *leios*, smooth.] To rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder; to make fine, soft, and smooth.—**levigable**, le'vi-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being levigated.—**levigation**, le-vi-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *levigatio*.] Act or operation of levigating.

levin, le'vin, *n.* [O.E. *levene*, *levening*, per-

haps connected with *light*, and Prov. E. *lowe*, Icel. *log*, flame.] Lightning. [Poet.]

levirate, le'vi-rat, *n.* [L. *levir*, a husband's brother.] Marriage with a deceased husband's brother, as in the Jewish law.

levitate, le'vi-tāt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *levitated*, le'vi-tāt-ed; ppr. *levitating*, le'vi-tāt-ing. [L. *levitas*, lightness, fr. *levis*, light. LEVITY.] To cause to float or to float in the air.—**levitation**, le-vi-tā'shon, *n.* The act of levitating; lightness; buoyancy.

Levite, lē'vīt, *n.* [From *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] One of the tribe or family of Levi; an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service, singing, &c.; hence, a priest; a cleric.—**Levitic**, **Levitical**, lē-vit'ik, lē-vit'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to the Levites; priestly.—Levitical degrees, degrees of kindred within which persons are prohibited (in the book of Leviticus) to marry.

levity, le'vi-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *levite*, fr. L. *levitas*, lightness, fr. *levis*, light; akin to E. *light*, G. *leicht*, easy, slight, Gr. *elachys*, small. L. *levis* gives *lever*, *levy*, *elevate*, *alleviate*, *relieve*, &c.] Lightness; especially lightness of temper or conduct; unsteadiness; giddiness; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; fickleness; capriciousness; volatility.

levogyrate, **levogyrate**, lē-vō-jī'rāt, *a.* [L. *lævus*, left, *gyro*, *gyratum*, I turn. GYRE.] Turning rays to the left in the polarization of light: opposite of *dextrogyrate*.

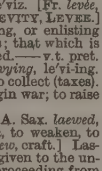
levy, le'vi, *n.*; pl. **levies**, le'viz. [Fr. *levée*, fr. *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise. LEVITY, LEVEE.] The act of raising, collecting, or enlisting troops; the raising of taxes; that which is levied; a body of troops raised.——v.t. pret. & pp. *levied*, le'vid; ppr. *levying*, le'vi-ing. To raise or enlist (troops); to collect (taxes).—To levy war, to raise or begin war; to raise troops for attack.

lewd, lūd, *a.* [O. E. *lewed*, A. Sax. *laewed*, lay, ignorant, pp. of *laewan*, to weaken, to betray; akin Icel. *læ*, Goth. *lewo*, craft.] Lascivious; lustful; libidinous; given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; proceeding from unlawful lust; vile; despicable.

lewdly, lūd'li, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

lewdness, lūd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lewd; unlawful indulgence of lust; lasciviousness; lechery; sensuality.

lewisson, lū'is-son, *n.* [Perhaps from a person's name.] An instrument of iron used in raising large stones by being dovetailed in.



Lewis.

lexical, leks'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon or to the vocabulary of a language.

lexically, leks'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to lexicography or a lexicon.

lexicographer, leks-i-kog'ra-fer, *n.* The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

lexicographic, **lexicographical**, leks'i-kō-graf''ik, leks'i-kō-graf''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.

lexicography, leks-i-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, and *graphō*, I write.] The act of compiling a lexicon or dictionary; the occupation of compiling dictionaries.

lexicologist, leks-i-kol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in lexicology.

lexicology, leks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of words, their derivation, signification, &c.

lexicon, leks'i-kon, *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, fr. *lexis*, a speaking, speech, a word, fr. *legō*, I say, I speak.] A word-book; a dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each; now usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongue.

Leyden-phial, **Leyden-jar**, lā'dn-fī'al, lā'dn-jär, *n.* [So named from having been invented at *Leyden*, Holland.] A glass phial or jar coated inside and outside with tin-foil, and readily charged with electricity.

leze-majesty, lēz'maj-es-ti, *n.* [Fr. *lèse-majesté*, high treason, fr. L. *læsa majestas*—*lædo*, *læsum*, I injure (whence *lesion*), and *majestas*, majesty.] Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason.

liability, lī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being liable; that for which one is liable; *pl.* sums or amount which one is under obligation to pay; debts.

liable, lī'a-bl, *a.* [Either from the verb to *lie*, with sense of lying open or subject, or fr. Fr. *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind, and hence akin to *ally*, *lien*, *league*, *ligament*. Comp. *rely* and *reliable*.] Answerable for consequences; bound to make good a loss; responsible; apt or not unlikely to incur something undesirable; subject; exposed: with *to*.

liableness, lī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

liaison, lē-a-zōn, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *ligatio*, a binding, fr. L. *ligare*, to bind. LIGAMENT.] A bond of union; an entanglement; an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

liana, li-ä'nä, *n.* [Fr. *liane*, fr. *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind; akin *lien*.] A term applied to the larger climbing and twining plants in tropical forests.

liar, lī'er, *n.* One who tells a lie or lies; one who knowingly utters falsehood.

lias, lī'as, *n.* [Fr. *liais*, O. Fr. *liois*, probably fr. Arm. *liach*, Gael. *leac*, a stone.] A series of strata in England, lying at the basis of the oolitic series.—**liassic**, lī-as'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the age of the lias formation.

libation, lī-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *libatio*, *libationis*, fr. *libo*, I taste, make libation; connections doubtful.] Act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; the wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity.—**libatory**, lī'ba-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to libation.

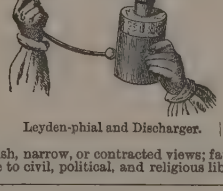
libel, lī'bel, *n.* [Fr. *libelle*, fr. L. *libellus*, a libel or lampoon, lit. a little book, dim. of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree used for paper, and hence a book; akin *library*.] A defamatory writing; any malicious publication containing representations tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision; the written statement of a plaintiff's ground of complaint against a defendant.——v.t. pret. & pp. *libelled*, lī'beld; ppr. *libelling*, lī'bel-ing. To frame a libel against; to defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon; to exhibit a charge against anything in court.

libeller, lī'bel-er, *n.* One who libels or publishes a libel; a lampooner.

libellous, lī'bel-us, *a.* Containing a libel; defamatory.—**libellously**, lī'bel-us-li, *adv.* In a libellous manner.

liber, lī'ber, *n.* [L. LIBEL.] The inner lining of the bark of exogenous trees; endophlœum; bast.

liberal, li'ber-al, *a.* [Fr. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, fr. *liber*, free; akin to *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases, it is agreeable; Skr. *lubh*, to desire; cog. with E. *love*, *lief*, *believe*, &c. L. *liber* gives also *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine*, *livery*, *deliver*.] Befitting a freeman or one well-born; of a free heart; bountiful; generous; ample, large, abundant, profuse; not characterized by



Leyden-phial and Discharger.

selfish, narrow, or contracted views; favourable to civil, political, and religious liberty; favourable to reform or progress, and in politics often opposed to *conservative*; not too literal or strict; free.—— n. One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political institutions; in Britain, a conventional term for a member of one of the political parties (in this sense often with cap.).—**Liberal Unionist**, in British politics, a member of the Liberal party who opposed Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland.

liberalism, li'ber-al-izm, *n.* Liberal principles: the principles or practice of liberals.

liberality, li-ber-al'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *libéralité*, L. *liberalitas*.] Quality of being liberal, largeness of mind; width of sympathy; magnanimity, generosity; disposition to give freely or largely; munificence; bounty.

liberalize, li'ber-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liberalized*, li'ber-al-īzd; ppr. *liberalizing*, li'ber-al-īz-ing. [*Liberal* and *-ize*.] To render liberal; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices.

liberally, li'ber-al-li, *adv.* In a liberal manner; bountifully; freely; largely; with enlarged views; not strictly; not literally.

liberate, li'ber-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liberated*, li'ber-āt-ed; ppr. *liberating*, li'ber-āt-ing. [L. *libero*, *liberatus*, fr. *liber*, free. LIBERAL.] To free; to deliver; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to disengage; to separate.

liberation, li-ber-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *libération*, L. *liberatio*.] Act of liberating.

liberator, li'ber-āt-er, *n.* One who liberates.—**liberatory**, li'ber-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to liberate or set free.

libertarian, li-bèr-tā'ri-an, *a.* [*Liberty* and *-arian*.] Pertaining to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.——n. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will.—**libertarianism**, li-bèr-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

liberticide, li'ber-ti-sīd, *n.* [*Liberty*, and L. *cædo*, I kill.] A destroyer of liberty.

libertine, li'bèr-tīn, *n.* [L. *libertinus*, fr. *libertus*, one made free, fr. *liber*, free. LIBERAL.] A freedman or manumitted Roman slave; one unconfined; one free from restraint; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a debauchee; a rake.——a. Licentious; dissolute.

libertinism, li'bèr-tin-izm, *n.* The conduct of a libertine or rake.

liberty, li'bèr-ti, *n.* [Fr. *liberté*, L. *libertas*, fr. *liber*, free. LIBERAL.] The state or condition of one who is free; freedom; freedom from restraint; power of acting without control; privilege; exemption; immunity; leave; license; permission granted; a place or district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum; freedom from occupation or engagements; state of being disengaged.—**Liberty of the press**, freedom of publishing except what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.

libidinist, li-bid'i-nist, *n.* One who indulges in lust.

libidinosity, **libidinousness**, li-bid'i-nos''i-ti, li-bid'i-nus-nes, *n.* The quality of being libidinous; lustfulness.

libidinous, li-bid'i-nus, *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, fr. *libido*, *lubido*, lust, fr. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases. LIBERAL.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; fitted to excite lustful desire; lascivious; lustful; lewd.—**libidinously**, li-bid'i-nus-li, *adv.* In a libidinous manner.

Libra, lī'bra, *n.* [L., a balance.] The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

librarian, lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *librarius*, fr. *liber*, a book. LIBRARY.] The keeper of a library or collection of books.

librarianship, lī-brā'ri-an-ship, *n.* The office or post of a librarian.

library, lī'bra-ri, *n.* [L. *librarium*, a bookcase, *libraria*, a bookseller's shop, fr. *liber*, a book. LIBEL.] A collection of books be-

longing to a private person, a public institution, a city, &c.; an edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

librate, lī'brāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *librated*, lī'brāt-ed; ppr. *librating*, lī'brāt-ing. [L. *libro*, *libratus*, fr. *libra*, a balance. LEVEL.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise. ——v.i. To move, as a balance; to be poised.

libration, lī-brā'shon, *n.* [L. *libratio*. See prec.] Act of librating or balancing, or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise; an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately become visible and invisible.

libratory, lī'bra-to-ri, *a.* [LIBRATE.] Balancing; moving like a balance; oscillating.

librettist, li-bret'ist, *n.* [*Libretto* and *-ist.*] The writer of a libretto.

libretto, lē-bret'ō, *n.*; pl. **librettos**, lē-bret'ōz. [It., a little book, dim. of *libro*, a book, L. *liber*. LIBEL, LIBRARY.] A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, as an opera.

Libyan, lib'yan, *a.* Pertaining to *Libya*, the ancient name of a large portion of North Africa, and sometimes applied to all Africa.

lice, līs, *n.* pl. of *louse*.

licensable, lī'sens-a-bl, *a.* That may be licensed or permitted by a legal grant.

license, licence, lī'sens, *n.* [Fr. *licence*, fr. L. *licentia*, fr. *licet*, it is permitted, one is at liberty (seen also in *licit*, *illicit*, *leisure*); akin to *linquo*, I leave (as in *relinquish*).] Authority or liberty given to do any act; a certificate giving permission or authority to do particular acts, practise in professions, conduct certain trades, &c.; the document containing such authority; excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum; deviation from an artistic standard.—**license**, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *licensed*, lī'senst; ppr. *licensing*, lī'sens-ing. To grant a license to; to permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular character.

licensee, lī-sens-ē', *n.* One to whom a license is granted.—**licenser**, lī'sens-ėr, *n.* One who grants a license.

licentiate, lī-sen'shi-āt, *n.* [L.L. *licentiatus*, fr. L. *licentia*. LICENSE.] One who has a license to practise any art, or to exercise a profession, as medicine or theology.

licentious, lī-sen'shus, *a.* [L. *licentiosus*.] Characterized by license; using license or too great freedom; overpassing due bounds; loose in behaviour; profligate; dissolute; libidinous.—**licentiously**, lī-sen'shus-li, *adv.* In a licentious manner.—**licentiousness**, lī-sen'shus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being licentious.

lichen, lī'ken or lich'en, *n.* [Gr. *leichēn*, the plant, the disease, fr. *leichō*, I lick.] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, without stem and leaves, growing on the bark of trees, on rocks, &c.; an eruption of small pimples, of a red or white colour, clustered together or spread over the surface of the skin.—**lichened**, lī'kend or lich'end, *a.* Covered with lichens.—**lichenic**, lī-ken'ik, *a.* Relating to or derived from lichens.

lichenography, lī-ken-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *leichēn*, and *graphō*, I write.] A botanical description of the lichens.

lichenology, lī-ken-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *leichēn* and *logos*.] That department of botany which treats of the lichens.

lichenous, lī'ken-us or lich'en-us, *a.* [*Lichen* and *-ous*.] Relating to or covered with lichens; pertaining to the disease called lichen.

lich-gate, lich'gāt, *n.* [Lit. corpse-gate, fr. A. Sax. *lic*=Icel. *lik*, Goth. *leik*, form, body; G. *leiche*, a corpse. Akin *like*.] A churchyard gate, with a porch or shed under which a bier might stand.—**lich-way**, lich'wā, *n.* The path by which the dead are carried to the grave.

licit, li'sit, *a.* [L. *licitus*, fr. *licet*, it is allowable. LICENSE.] Lawful; legal; legitimate.—**licitly**, li'sit-li, *adv.* Lawfully.

lick, lik, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *licked*, likt; ppr. *licking*, lik'ing. [A. Sax. *liccian*=L.G. *licken*, D. *likken*, Dan. *likke*, G. *lecken*, to lick; cog. Ir. *lighim*, L. *lingo*, Gr. *leichō*, Skr. *lih*, to lick. Akin *lecher*, *lickerish*.] To pass or draw the tongue over the surface of; to lap; to take in by the tongue; to flog, beat, or conquer (colloq.). —To lick into shape, to give proper form to, from the old notion that the young bear is born shapeless, and its mother licks it into shape.——n. A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over anything; a slight smear or coat, as of paint; a blow or stroke (colloq.).

lickerish, lik'ėr-ish, *a.* [Formerly *lickerous*, *lickorous*; of French origin, and akin to *lick*, *lecher*, *lecherous*; comp. G. *lecker*, lickerish, dainty, delicate.] Nice in the choice of food; dainty; eager to taste or enjoy; having keen relish; appetizing.—**lickerishly**, lik'ėr-ish-li, *adv.* In a lickerish manner.—**lickerishness**, lik'ėr-ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being lickerish.

lick-platter, lick-trencher, lik'plat-ėr, lik'trensh-ėr, *n.* A sneaking parasite; a lickspittle.

lickspittle, lik'spit-l, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character.

licorice, lik'or-is, *n.* Liquorice.

lictor, lik'tėr, *n.* [L., fr. *ligo*, I bind.] An officer among the Romans, who attended the magistrates, bearing an axe and fasces as ensigns of his office, which was to apprehend and punish criminals, &c.

lid, lid, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlid*, lid, cover, protection=D. *lid*, O. Fris. *hlid*, *lid*, G. *lid*, as in *augen-lid*, an eyelid; Icel. *hlith*, a gate, gateway, interval; akin A. Sax. *hlidan*, O. Sax. *hlidan*, to cover.] A movable cover for the opening of a vessel or box; the cover of the eye, or eyelid.

lidded, lid'ed, *a.* Having a lid; covered with a lid.

lidless, lid'les, *a.* Having no lid.

lie, lī, *v.i.* pret. **lied**, līd; ppr. *lying*, lī'ing. [A. Sax. *leógan*=O. Sax. *liogan*, D. *liegen*, Goth. *liugan*, Icel. *ljúga*, Sw. *ljuga*, G. *lügen*, to lie; hence the corresponding nouns: A. Sax. *lige*, *lyge*, Icel. *lygi*, Dan. and Sw. *løgn*, D. *logen*, G. *lüge*, a lie.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to knowingly utter untruth.——n. A falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth; an untruth; a deception.—To give the lie to, to charge with falsehood; to prove to be false; to belie.

lie, lī, *v.i.* pret. **lay**, lā; pp. **lain**, lān; ppr. *lying*, lī'ing. [A. Sax. *licgan*, to lie (of which *lecgan*, to lay, is a causative)=O. Sax. *liggian*, Goth. *ligan*, D. *liggen*, Dan. *ligge*, Icel. *liggja*, G. *liegen*, to lie; same root as L. *lectus*, Gr. *lechos*, a bed, also seen in L. *lex*, *legis*, land (whence *legal*, &c.), E. *law*, *ledge*, *ledger*, *layer*, *lair*, &c., being also akin.] To occupy a horizontal position; to be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on anything lengthwise; to lay one's self in a

Lich-gate.

horizontal or nearly horizontal position; to rest; to rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate; to be situated, as a place; to have place or position; to be posted or encamped, as an army; to abide; to remain; to consist; to be incumbent; to be present or contained; to exist; to be found; to depend; to be sustainable in law.—To lie in, to be in childbed.—To lie in wait, to wait in ambush or concealment.—To lie over, to remain for future attention; to be deferred.—To lie to, to stop and remain stationary, as a ship. [The verb *to lay* is often erroneously used for *to lie*, but *to lay* is always transitive, and has for its preterit *laid*; as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. Hence it is utterly wrong to say, we must know how the land *lays*; I went and *laid* down.]——n. Relative position of an object or objects; general bearing or direction; position or state of an affair.

lie, lī, *n.* LYE.

lief, lēf, *a.* [A. Sax. *leóf*, loved, beloved=D. *lief*, Icel. *ljúfr*, G. *lieb*, Goth. *liubs*, loved; akin *love*, *leave* (permission), be-*lieve*.] Beloved; pleasing; agreeable. [Now only poet.]—*adv.* Gladly; willingly; readily (in such phrases as, I had as *lief* go as not).

liege, lēj, *a.* [Fr. *lige*, Pr. *litge*, It. *ligio*, L.L. *ligius*, *legius*; origin uncertain; perhaps O.G. *lidic* (G. *ledig*), free.] Bound by a feudal tenure; bound to be faithful and loyal to a superior; loyal; subject; faithful. ——n. A vassal bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord; a lord or superior; a sovereign; a law-abiding citizen, or a citizen in general (usually in the plural).

liegeman, lēj'man, *n.* A vassal; a liege.

lien, lī'en, obs. pp. of *lie*, now *lain*.

lien, lī'en, *n.* [Fr. *lien*, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligo*, I bind. LIGAMENT.] In law, a legal claim; a right in one man to retain the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied.

lientery, lī'en-tėr-i, *n.* [Gr. *leienteria*—*leios*, smooth, and *enteron*, an intestine.] A species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged undigested.—**lienteric**, lī-en-ter'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a lientery.

lier, lī'ėr, *n.* One who lies.

lieu, lū, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *locus*, place. LOCAL.] Place; room; stead: preceded by *in* (to give goods *in lieu* of wages).

lieutenancy, lef-ten'an-si, *n.* [*Lieutenant* and *-cy*.] The office or commission of a lieutenant; the collective body of lieutenants.

lieutenant, lef-ten'ant, *n.* [Fr., composed of *lieu*, L. *locus*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.] An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a commissioned officer in the army and navy, next in rank below a captain.

lieutenant-colonel, lef-ten'ant-kėr-nel, *n.* An army officer next in rank below a colonel.

lieutenant-general, lef-ten'ant-jen-ė-ral, *n.* An army officer next in rank below a general.

lieutenant-governor, lef-ten'ant-guvėrn-ėr, *n.* An officer (as in some British colonies) ranking next below a governor or governor-general.

lieutenantship, lef-ten'ant-ship, *n.* A lieutenancy.

lieve, lēv, *a.* Same as *Lief*.

life, līf, *n.*; pl. **lives**, līvz. [A. Sax. *líf*, life=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *lif*, Icel. *líf*, Dan. *liv*, Sw. *lif*, D. *lijf*, life. LIVE.] State of living or of being alive; that state of animals and plants in which the natural functions are or may be performed; animation; vitality; the present state of existence; the time from birth to death; manner of living; conduct; deportment in regard to morals; condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery; animal being; system of animal nature; spirit; briskness; vivacity; the living form; real person or state, in opposition to a copy; exact resemblance; general state of man, or of social manners; rank in society; common occurrences; course of things; human affairs; a person; narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration; human affairs; course of things in the world; happiness in the favour of God; eternal felicity.

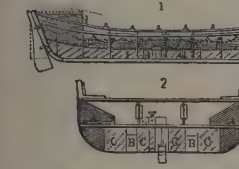
life-annuity, lif'an-nū-i-ti, *n.* A sum of money paid to a person yearly during the person's life.

life-assurance, lif'a-shōr-ans, *n.* See INSURANCE.

life-belt, lif'belt, *n.* A buoyant belt used to support the body in the water. See LIFE-PRESERVER.

life-blood, lif'blud, *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood; that which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

life-boat lif'bōt, *n.* A boat specially constructed for saving men in danger of drowning in storms at sea.



Life-boat.

1, Longitudinal section. 2, Section amidships. A A, Air-cases at stem and stern and sides. B B, Tubes for escape of water shipped. c c, Longitudinal cases packed with cork beneath the deck.

life-buoy, lif'boi, *n.* A buoy to be thrown to a person in danger of drowning.

life-giving, lif'giv-ing, *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating.

life-guard, lif'gärd, *n.* A soldier that attends the person of a prince or other person; in the British army, the *Life-guards* are two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade.

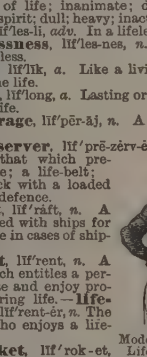
lifeless, lif'les, *a.* Deprived of life; dead; destitute of life; inanimate; destitute of vigour or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive.—**life-lessly**, lif'les-li, *adv.* In a lifeless manner.—**lifelessness**, lif'les-nes, *n.* State of being lifeless.

lifelike, lif'lik, *a.* Like a living person; true to the life.

lifelong, lif'long, *a.* Lasting or continuing through life.

life-peerage, lif'pēr-āj, *n.* A peerage for life only.

life-preserver, lif'prē-zèrv-èr, *n.* One who or that which preserves life; a life-belt; short stick with a loaded head for defence.



Mode of wearing Life-preserver.

life-raft, lif'räft, *n.* A raft carried with ships for saving life in cases of shipwreck.

life-rent, lif'rent, *n.* A right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life.—**life-renter**, lif'rent-èr, *n.* The person who enjoys a life-rent.

life-rocket, lif'rok-et, *n.* A rocket to carry a rope to save men in danger of drowning.

life-size, lif'sīz, *a.* Of the size of the person or object represented.

life-table, lif'tā-bl, *n.* A statistical table exhibiting the probability of persons living till different ages.

lifetime, lif'tīm, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.

lift, lift, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lifted*, lift'ed; ppr. *lifting*, lift'ing. [From O. E. *lift*, A. Sax. *lyft*, air, sky; or directly fr. Icel. *lypta* (pron. *lifta*), fr. *loft* (pron. *loft*), air = Sw. *lyfta*, Dan. *löfte*, G. *luften*, to lift, fr. Sw. Dan. and G. *luft*, Goth. *luftus*, air, atmosphere. LOFT.] To raise from a lower to a higher position; to heave; to hoist; to raise intellectually or spiritually, or in fortune, estimation, dignity, &c.; to elevate; to exalt; to elate; to raise in spirit; to collect when due; to raise to a higher pitch.—**To lift up the eyes**, to raise the eyes in order to look.—**To lift the hand**, to raise it in hostility.—**To lift up the voice**, to cry aloud; to call out.——v.i. To raise or try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing; to rise, or be raised or elevated.——*n.* Act of lifting or raising; a lifting; assistance in lifting; assistance in general; that which is to be raised; something that lifts or raises; an elevator or hoist.

lifter, lift'èr, *n.* One who or that which lifts or raises; a thief (in the compound shop-*lifter*).

lifting-bridge, lift'ing-brij, *n.* A sort of drawbridge which is raised to allow ships to pass.

lift-pump, lift'pump, *n.* A pump in which the piston raises the water by lifting it without atmospheric pressure.

ligament, li'ga-ment, *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligo*, I bind (whence also *ligation*, *ligature*, *lien*, *league*, *-ly* in *ally*, &c.).] That which binds, ties, or unites one thing or part to another; a band; a bond; a flexible fastening; a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another.

ligamental, **ligamentous**, li-ga-ment'-al, li-ga-ment'us, *a.* Of the nature of a ligament.

ligan, li'gan, *n.* [Perhaps fr. L. *ligamen*, a band, fr. *ligo*, I bind.] Goods sunk in the sea, but having something buoyant attached to mark their position.

ligation, li-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *ligatio*, *ligationis*. LIGAMENT.] The act of binding; a bond; a ligature.

ligature, li'ga-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *ligature*, L. *ligatura*, fr. *ligo*, I bind. LIGAMENT.] Anything that binds; a band or bandage; a tie; a cord; a string; a type consisting of two letters or characters united, as *fi*, *fi*; in *mus.* a line connecting notes.—**ligatured**, li'ga-tūrd, bound by a ligature.

light, līt, *n.* [A. Sax. *leóht*, bright, shining, *leóht*, *líht*, a light=D. L.G. and G. *licht*, light, a light; Icel. *ljos*, Dan. *lys*, Goth. *liuhath*, a light; same root as L. *lux* and *lumen*, light, *luceo*, I shine, *luna*, the moon; Gr. *leukos*, white, *leussō*, I see, W. *llug*, Gael. *leus*, light, Skr. *ruch*, to shine. LUCID.] That agent or force by the action of which upon the organs of sight objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible; the sun's radiance; day; the dawn of day; life; anything that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, star, &c.; the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; the illuminated part of a picture; illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge; means of knowing; open view; a visible state; public view or notice; explanation; illustration; means of understanding; point of view; aspect; situation to be seen or viewed; a window or pane of glass; a place that admits light to enter; spiritual illumination; joy; comfort; felicity; one who or that which gives spiritual light or illumination.—**To stand in one's own light**, to be the means of preventing one's own good.——a. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure; white or whitish as to colour; not intense or deep as to colour.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lighted*, lit'ed, sometimes *lit*, lit; ppr. *lighting*, lit'ing. To give light to; to illuminate; to enlighten; to kindle; to ignite.——v.i. To brighten.

light, līt, *a.* [A. Sax. *leóht*, *líht*, light=D. *licht*, G. *leicht*, Goth. *leihts*, Icel. *léttr*, Dan. *let*, light; cog. L. *levis* (whence *levity*), Gr. *elachys*, Lith. *lengwas*, Sans. *laghu*, *raghu*, light. Hence *alight*, *lighter*, *lights*.] Not heavy; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried; not oppressive; easy to be performed; not difficult; easy to be digested; not heavily armed; active; nimble; not laden; slight; not important; not dense; inconsiderable; moderate, as a breeze; inconsiderate; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; gay; airy; indulging levity; trifling; wanton; unchaste; loose; sandy; wanting depth, as a soil; having a sensation of giddiness; employed in light work; not of legal weight.—**To make light of**, to treat as of little consequence.——adv. Lightly; cheaply.

light, līt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lighted*, lit'ed, sometimes *lit*, lit; ppr. *lighting*, lit'ing. [A. Sax. *lihtan*, *alihtan*, to descend, alight, fr. *líht*, *leóht*, not heavy. A rider, alighting, *lightens* his beast.] To descend, as from a horse or carriage; to settle; to rest; to stoop from flight, as a bird; to fall on; to come by chance: followed by *on* or *upon*.

light-due, līt'dū, *n.* A duty or toll levied on ships for the maintenance of light-houses, &c.

lighten, līt'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lightened*, lit'nd; ppr. *lightening*, lit'n-ing. [From *light*, bright, and *-en*.] To become brighter, lighter, or clearer; to shine; to flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to show the electric flash in the sky; to shine like lightning.——v.t. To illuminate; to enlighten; to dissipate the darkness of; to fill with light; to flash forth.

lighten, līt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lightened*, lit'nd; ppr. *lightening*, lit'n-ing. [From *light*, not heavy, and *-en*.] To make lighter or less heavy; to lessen in weight; to alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive; to cheer; to gladden.

lighter, lit'èr, *n.* One who or that which lights or kindles.

lighter, lit'èr, *n.* A large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used to lighten ships of their burden, as well as in loading them.

light-fingered, lit'fing-gerd, *a.* Thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

light-footed, lit'fut-ed, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active.

light-headed, lit'hed-ed, *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady; dizzy; delirious.

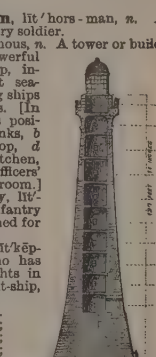
light-headedness, lit'hed-ed-nes, *n.* State of being light-headed; dizziness; giddiness.

light-hearted, lit'härt-ed, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

light-horse, lit'hors, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

light-horseman, lit'hors-man, *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.

lighthouse, lit'hous, *n.* A tower or building with a powerful light at the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night; a pharos. [In the cut *a* marks position of water-tanks, *b* coal, *c* workshop, *d* provisions, *e* kitchen, *f*, *g* bedrooms, *h* officers' room, *i* oil, *j* light-room.]



Section of Skerryvore Lighthouse.

light-infantry, lit'-in-fant-ri, *n.* Infantry selected and trained for rapid evolutions.

lightkeeper, lit'kēp-èr, *n.* One who has charge of the lights in a lighthouse, light-ship, or the like.

lightly, lit'li, *adv.* In a light manner; with little weight; easily; readily; cheerfully; nimbly; gaily; airily; with levity.

light-minded, lit'mīnd-ed, *a.* Of a light mind; volatile; showing levity.

lightness, lit'nes, *n.* State or quality of being light: the opposite of heaviness; levity; giddiness; agility; nimbleness.

lightning, lit'ning, *n.* [A verbal noun fr. *lighten*, to flash.] The sudden and vivid flash that precedes thunder, produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity.

lightning-rod, **lightning-conductor**, lit'ning-rod, lit'ning-kon-duk-tèr, *n.* A metallic rod to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.

lights, līts, *n. pl.* [From their *light* spongy texture.] The lungs, generally of animals.

light-ship, līt'ship, *n.* A ship anchored and hoisting a strong light to serve as a lighthouse.

lightsome, līt'sum, *a.* Bright; light; gay; blithe; cheering.—**lightsomeness**, līt'-sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being lightsome.

lign-aloes, līn-al'ōz, *n.* [*Lign-* is fr. L. *lignum*, wood.] Aloes-wood or agallochum.

ligneous, lig'nē-us, *a.* [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum*, wood.] Woody · wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood.

lignification, lig'ni-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The process of lignifying, or the state of being lignified or woody.

ligniform, lig'ni-form, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.] Like wood; resembling wood.

lignify, lig'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lignified*, lig'ni-fid; ppr. *lignifying*, lig'ni-fī-ing. [Fr. *lignifier*, L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, I make.] To convert into wood.——**v.i.** To become wood.

lignin, **ligninе**, lig'nin, *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] A modification of cellulose · vegetable fibre.

lignivorous, lig-ni-pēr'ǵus, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *perdo*, I destroy.] Wood-destroying: said of certain insects.

lignite, lig'nīt, *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *-ite.*] Fossil-wood or brown coal, a combustible substance mineralized to a certain degree.—**lignitic**, lig-nit'ik, *a.* Containing lignite; resembling lignite.

lignum-vitæ, lig-num-vī'tē, *n.* [L., wood of life, from its hardness and durability.] The popular name of tropical trees having wood of extreme hardness.

ligula, **ligule**, li'gū-la, li'gūl, *n.* [L. *ligula*, a strap, fr. *ligo*, I bind. LIGAMENT.] A strap-shaped petal of composite flowers; the membrane of the base of a grass leaf.

ligulate, **ligulated**, li'gū-lāt, li'gū-lāt-ed, *a.* [See prec.] Like a bandage or strap; having the form of a ligula.

ligure, li'gūr, *n.* [Gr. *linggourion*, *ligurion.*] A kind of precious stone. (O.T.)

like, līk, *a.* [Short for *alike*, fr. A. Sax. *gelīc*, līke=D. *lijk*, *gelijk*, Icel. *líkr*, *glíkr*, G. *gleich*, Goth. *galeiks*, like. From A. Sax. *līc*, form, body (see LICHGATE.). Hence the termination in *each*, *such*, *which*, and the *-ly* of adjectives and adverbs, as also the verb *to like.*] Equal; of the same kind; similar; resembling; probable; likely; feeling disposed. *Like* is suffixed to many nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance, as child*like*, &c.——**n.** Some person or thing resembling another; an exact counterpart.——**adv.** or **prep.** In the same or in a similar manner; similarly; in the same manner as; likely.

like, līk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liked*, līkt; ppr. *liking*, līk'ing. [A. Sax. *līcian*, to please, to suit; originally impersonal=D. *lijken*, to suit; Icel. *líka*, to please, to like; Goth. *leikan*, *galeikan*, to please; same origin as adj. *like.* See prec.] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to regard with approbation; to approve.——**v.i.** To be pleased; to choose.——**n.** A liking; a fancy: used chiefly in the phrase *likes* and *dislikes.*

likeable, līk'a-bl, *a.* Such as to attract liking; lovable.—**likeableness**, līk'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being likeable.

likelihood, līk'li-hụd, *n.* Probability; likeliness; appearance of truth or reality.

likeliness, līk'li-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being likely.

likely, līk'li, *a.* [That is, *like-like.* LIKE, *a.*] Probable; like the truth; credible; giving a probability of something; suitable, well adapted, or convenient for some purpose.——**adv.** Probably; as may be expected or reasonably thought.

like-minded, līk'mīnd-ed, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose.

liken, līk'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *likened*, līk'nd; ppr. *likening*, līk'n-ing. [*Like*, similar, and *-en.*] To make like; to compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

likeness, līk'nes, *n.* Quality or condition of being like; resemblance; similarity; one who resembles another; what exactly resembles something else; especially, a portrait.

likewise, līk'wīz, *adv.* [*Like*, similar, and *wise*, manner.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

liking, līk'ing, *n.* Inclination; pleasure; desire; preference; satisfaction: often with *for* or *to.*

lilac, lī'lak, *n.* [Sp. *lilac*, fr. Ar. *līlak*, lilac; fr. a Skr. root meaning blue.] A shrub with flowers generally bluish or white, originally a native of Persia.

liliaceous, lil-i-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *liliaceus.*] Pertaining to lilies; lily-like.

Lilliputian, lil-i-pū'shan, *n.* A member of the diminutive race of beings described in Swift's imaginary kingdom of *Lilliput* in Gulliver's Travels; a person of very small size.——**a.** Very small; pigmean.

lilt, lilt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *lilted*, lilt'ed; ppr. *lilting*, lilt'ing. [Perhaps akin to *loll.*] To sing, especially in a cheerful manner; to give musical or harmonious utterance.——**n.** A song; a tune.

lily, lil'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *lilie*, fr. L. *lilium*, Gr. *leirion* (for *leilion*).] The popular name of many bulbous plants with showy and fragrant flowers.

lily-encrinite, lil'i-en-krin-īt, *n.* Same as *Encrinite.*

lily-faced, lil'i-fāst, *a.* Pale-faced.

lily-handed, lil'i-hand-ed, *a.* Having white delicate hands.

lily-hyacinth, lil'i-hī-a-sinth, *n.* A bulbous plant with blue flowers; a kind of squill.

lily-livered, lil'i-li-vėrd, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. [*Shak.*]

lily-white, lil'i-whīt, *a.* White as a lily.

limaceous, lī-mā'shus, *a.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug, a snail.] Of or pertaining to the slugs or garden snails without shells.

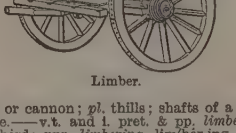
limb, lim, *n.* [A. Sax. *lim*=Icel. *limr*, Dan. and Sw. *lem*, a limb. The *b* is added as in crumb, thumb, &c.] A jointed and divisible part of animals; one of the extremities of an animal body; a member; the arm or leg, especially the latter; a branch or bough of a tree.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *limbed*, limd; ppr. *limbing*, lim'ing. To supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear the limbs from.

limb, lim, *n.* [L. *limbus*, a border, edging, or fringe.] The graduated edge of a quadrant or other astronomical instrument; the border of the disk of the sun, moon, or of a planet, &c.; the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.

limbed, limd, *a.* Having limbs.

limber, lim'bėr, *a.* [Closely allied to *limp*, pliant, flaccid.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant; yielding.

limber, lim'bėr, *n.* [Really a plural form fr. Icel. *limar*, limbs, branches of a tree. LIMB.] A carriage with ammunition boxes attached in front to the carriage of a field



Limber.

gun or cannon; *pl.* thills; shafts of a carriage.——**v.t.** and **i.** pret. & pp. *limbered*, lim'bėrd; ppr. *limbering*, lim'bėr-ing. To attach the limber to the gun-carriage.

limberness, lim'bėr-nes, *n.* Quality of being limber; pliancy.

limbo, lim'bo, *n.* [It., fr. L. *limbus*, a hem or edge.] A region beyond this world, according to the belief of some, for souls of innocent persons ignorant of Christianity; any similar region apart from this world; a prison or other place of confinement.

lime, līm, *n.* [A. Sax. *līm*, glue, cement= D. *lijm*, Icel. *lím*, G. *leim*, glue; allied to *loam*, L. *limus*, slime, Skr. *li*, to be viscous.] Any viscous substance; bird-lime; calcareous earth, obtained chiefly from limestone by burning, and used in the preparation of mortar and cement and also as a manure; also mortar made with lime.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *limed*, līmd; ppr. *liming*, līm'ing. To smear with lime; to ensnare; to manure with lime; to cement.

lime, līm, *n.* [Formerly *line*, fr. A. Sax. *lind*, D. and G. *linde*, Dan. Sw. Icel. *lind*, the tree.] The linden tree, a large tree, the wood of which is extensively used by carvers, musical instrument makers, &c.

lime, līm, *n.* [Fr. *lime*, fr. Per. *limū*, *limūn*, whence also *lemon* (q.v.).] A species of tree which produces an inferior sort of lemon.

lime-burner, līm'bėr-nėr, *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.

lime-juice, līm'ǰus, *n.* The juice of the lime fruit, used, among other purposes, as a specific against scurvy.

lime-kiln, līm'kil, *n.* A furnace in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat, and reduced to lime.

lime-light, līm'līt, *n.* A very powerful light produced by turning an oxyhydrogen flame on a ball of lime.

limestone, līm'stōn, *n.* A kind of stone consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime.

lime-twig, līm'twig, *n.* A twig smeared with bird-lime.

lime-wash, līm'wosh, *n.* A coating given with lime-water.

lime-water, līm'wą-tėr, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

limit, lim'it, *n.* [Fr. *limite*, fr. L. *limes*, *limitis*, a bound or limit; allied to *limen*, a threshold, *limus*, oblique; akin *lintel*, *eliminate.*] A boundary; a border; utmost extent; the part that terminates, circumscribes, or confines; the thing which bounds; restraint; restriction; in *mathematics*, a determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *limited*, lim'it-ed; ppr. *limiting*, lim'it-ing. To bound; to set bounds or limits to; to circumscribe; to restrain; to restrain from a lax or general signification; to restrict; to apply exclusively.

limitable, lim'it-a-bl, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, or bounded.

limitary, lim'i-ta-ri, *a.* [*Limit* and *-ary.*] Marking or belonging to a limit; circumscribing or bounding.

limitation, lim-it-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *limitatio.*] Act of limiting, or of bounding or circumscribing; restriction; circumscription; that which limits; the condition of being limited.

limited, lim'it-ed, *a.* Within narrow limits; narrow; circumscribed; confined; restricted.—**Limited liability**, such liability as that of a company whose partners or shareholders are liable only for the amount of the shares subscribed.—**Limited monarchy**, a monarchy in which the monarch shares the supreme power with a class of nobles, with a popular body, or with both.—**limitedly**, lim'it-ed-li, *adv.* In a limited manner or degree.

limiter, lim'it-ėr, *n.* One who or that which limits or confines.

limitless, lim'it-les, *a.* Having no limits; boundless; unlimited; unbounded; infinite; immense; vast.

limn, lim, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *limned*, limd; ppr. *limning*, lim'ing. [Fr. *enluminer*, fr. L. *illuminare*, to illuminate (q.v.).] To draw or paint, especially a portrait.

limner, lim'nėr, *n.* One who limns; a portrait-painter.

limonite, lī'mon-īt, *n.* [From Gr. *leimon*, a moist meadow.] An important ore of iron, varieties of which are bog-iron-ore and brown hematite.

limosis, lī-mō'sis, *a.* [Gr. *limos*, hunger.] A ravenous appetite caused by disease.

limous, lī'mus, *a.* [L. *limosus*, fr. *limus*, mud. LIME.] Muddy; slimy; thick.

limp, limp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *limped*, limpt; ppr. *limping*, limp'ing. [A. Sax. *limp-halt*, *lemp-healt*, limping-halt, lame; comp. L.G. *lumpen*, to limp; Icel. *limpa*, weakness; al-

lied to *limp, limber*, and probably to *lame*.] To halt; to walk lamely; to be lame in *fig.* sense.——n. A halt; act of limping.

limp, limp, *a.* [Akin to *limp*, the verb, and to *limber*; comp. Skr. *lamb*, to hang.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lacking stiffness; flaccid.

limpet, lin'pet, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. O. Fr. *limpine*, a limpet.] A univalve mollusc with a conical shell, found adhering to rocks.

limpid, lim'pid, *a.* [L. *limpidus*, clear, transparent; allied to Gr. *lampō*, I shine, hence akin to *lamp*.] Clear; transparent; translucent; crystal; pure; pellucid.

limpidity, limpidness, lim-pid'i-ti, lim'pid-nes, *n.* Quality of being limpid; clearness; purity; transparency.

limpingly, limp'ing-li, *adv.* In a limping or halting manner.

limy, lim'i, *a.* [*Lime* and *-y.*] Containing lime; resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

lin, linn, lin, *n.* [Ir. *linn*, W. *llyn*, a pool.] A cataract or waterfall; the pool below a fall.

linch-pin, linsh'pin, *n.* [Lit. axle-pin, fr. A. Sax. *lynis, lynes*, an axle-tree=D. *luns, lens*, G. *lunse*, a linch-pin.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree; an axle-pin.

linc'ture, lingk'tūr, *n.* [L. *lingo, linctum*, lick.] A medicine to be taken by licking.

linden, lind'en, *n.* [An adj. form fr. A. Sax. Icel. Sw. and Dan. *lind*, D. and G. *linde*, the linden. LIME, the tree.] The lime-tree.

line, lin, *n.* [A. Sax. *line*, a cord or line=D. *lijn*, Icel. *lina*, Dan. *line*, Sw. *lina*, G. *leine*; same as L. *linea*, a linen thread, a string, a line or stroke, fr. *lineus*, flaxen, fr. *linum*, flax. LINEN.] A small rope or cord; a thread-like marking, as with a pen, pencil, &c.; a stroke or score; a long mark or furrow upon the skin; a mark traced or imagined on a map or the globe: *the line* being specifically the equator; a row of things; a straight row of soldiers, drawn up with an extended front; a similar disposition of ships in preparation for an engagement; a straight row of words or figures between two margins; the words which form a certain number of poetical feet; a verse; an outline, contour, lineament; a short epistle or written communication; course of procedure, thought, conduct, occupation, policy, or the like, conceived as directed toward an end or object; a continuous or connected series, as of descendants from a common progenitor; a series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, and the like, passing between places with regularity; *in fortification* (pl.), works made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy; as a measure, the twelfth part of an inch. —**Troops of the line**, the regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteer corps, cavalry, artillery, &c.—**A ship of the line**, formerly a ship of seventy-four guns and upwards.—**Line of beauty**, a fanciful sort of graceful line, to which different artists have given different forms.—**Fraunhofer's lines**, the dark lines observed crossing a spectrum at right angles to its length, named after Fraunhofer, a Bavarian optician, who first thoroughly investigated them.——v.t. pret. and pp. *lined*, lind; ppr. *lining*, lin'ing. To draw lines upon; to mark with lines or thread-like strokes; to set with men or things in lines.

line, lin, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lined*, lind; ppr. *lining*, lin'ing. [O.E. *line*, A. Sax. *lin*, flax or linen, the original meaning being to double a garment with *linen*; ultimate origin same as prec.] To cover on the inside; to protect by a layer on the inside; to put in the inside of.

lineage, lin'ē-āj, *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, fr. *ligne*, a line. LINE, *n.*] Descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; progeny; family; house.

lineal, lin'ē-al, *a.* [Fr. *linéal*, fr. L. *linealis*, fr. *linea*, a line. LINE.] Composed of lines; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; pertaining to or ascertained by a line or lines.—**lineally**, lin'ē-al-li, *adv.* In a lineal manner; in a direct line of descent.

lineament, lin'ē-a-ment, *n.* [Fr. *linéament*, fr. L. *lineamentum*, fr. *linea*, a line. LINE.] One of the outlines or contours which mark the features or countenance; feature; form; make.

linear, lin'ē-ėr, *a.* [L. *linearis*, fr. *linea*, a line. LINE.] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in *botany*, like a line; slender.

linearly, lin'ē-ėr-li, *adv.* In a linear manner.—**Linear perspective**, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated.

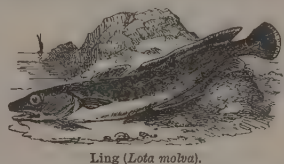
lineate, lineated, lineolate, lin'ē-āt, lin'ē-āt-ed, lin'ē-ō-lāt, *a.* In *botany*, marked longitudinally with lines.

linen, lin'en, *n.* [Properly an adj. signifying made of flax, fr. A. Sax. *lin*, flax, L. *linum*, Gr. *linon*, flax; comp. Armor. *lin*, W. *llin*, flax.] Cloth made of flax; underclothing.——a. Made of flax; resembling linen cloth.

linen-draper, lin'en-drā-pėr, *n.* A person who sells linen goods by retail.

liner, lin'ėr, *n.* One who or that which lines; a vessel belonging to a line of oceangoing steamships; a ship of the line.

ling, ling, *n.* [Same as D. *ling*; Dan. and N. *lange*; G. *leng, langfisch*; so named from



Ling (*Lota molva*).

being long.] A valuable fish of the cod family, long in proportion to its thickness, abounding in the British seas.

ling, ling, *n.* [Icel. and Dan. *lyng*, heather.] Common heather.

lingam, ling'gam, *n.* [Skr.] A conventional symbol of the male organ of generation, held sacred among the Hindus.

linger, ling'gėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lingered*, ling'gėrd; ppr. *lingering*, ling'gėr-ing. [From A. Sax. *lengra*, compar. of *lang*, long; comp. the verb *lower*, from compar. of *low*.] To delay; to loiter; to tarry; to be slow in deciding; to be slow to move or act; to hesitate; to remain long.——v.t. To spend in a wearisome manner: with *out* or *away*.

lingerer, ling'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who lingers.

lingering, ling'gėr-ing, *a.* Given to linger; protracted (a *lingering* disease).—**lingeringly**, ling'gėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a lingering manner; slowly; tediously.

lingo, ling'gō, *n.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.] Language, speech; a contemptuous term for a peculiar language.

lingual, ling'gwal, *a.* [From L. *lingua*, the tongue, originally *dingua*; cog. with E. *tongue* (comp. L. *lacrima*, E. *tear*). TONGUE.] Pertaining to the tongue; pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue.——n. A sound or letter pronounced by the tongue, as *l*.

linguiform, ling'gwi-form, *n.* [*Lingua*, tongue, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a tongue.

linguist, ling'gwist, *n.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *-ist*=Fr. *linguiste*. LINGUA.] A person skilled in languages; one who knows several languages.

linguistic, ling-gwist'ik, *a.* [Fr. *linguistique*. See prec.] Relating to language or to the affinities of languages; philological.

linguistics, ling-gwist'iks, *n.* [See prec.] The science of language; comparative philology.

lingula, ling'gū-la, *n.* [Lit. little tongue, fr. the shape of the valves, fr. L. *lingua*, a tongue.] A remarkable genus of molluscs found fossil in the early Silurian period and still living.

lingulate, ling'gū-lāt, *a.* [See prec.] Shaped like a little tongue.

linhay, lin'hā, *n.* [Probably *lin*=verb to lean, *hay* being A. Sax. *haga*, an inclosure.] A kind of open shed, forming part of the buildings of a farm.

liniment, lin'i-ment, *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *lino*, I anoint, *letter, literature* being from same stem.] A species of soft ointment; an embrocation.

lining, lin'ing, *n.* That which serves to line something; the covering of the inner surface of anything, as of a garment or a box.

link, lingk, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlence*, Sw. *länk*, Dan. *lænke*, Icel. *hlekkr*, a link; G. *gelenk*, a joint, a link (fr. *lenken*, to bend); perhaps akin to *lank*.] A single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; anything connecting; any single constituent part of a connected series, as of an argument; a division of Gunter's chain, having a length of 7·92 inches; any straight rod connecting two rotating pieces by flexible joints.——v.t. pret. & pp. *linked*, lingkt; ppr. *linking*, lingk'ing. To be connected.——**v.t.** To join or connect, as by links; to unite.

link, lingk, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps equivalent to *lint*, the first part of *lin-stock*.] A torch made of tow or other material and pitch.—**link-boy, link-man**, lingk'-boi, lingk'man, *n.* A boy or man that carries a link to light passengers.

link-motion, lingk-mō'shon, *n.* Motion communicated by links or jointed rods: applied especially to a system of gearing for working the valves of a locomotive engine.

links, lingks, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *hlinc*, rising ground, a ridge of land; same root as L. *clivus*, sloping. DECLINE.] A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore lying uncultivated. [Scotch].

Linnæan, Linnean, lin-nē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated botanist.

linnet, lin'et, *n.* [Partly fr. A. Sax. *linet*, partly fr. Fr. *linot, linotte*, both fr. L. *linum*, flax.] One of the commonest of British singing birds, frequenting open heaths and commons.

linoleum, li-nō'lē-um, *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil.] A kind of floor-cloth made with linseed-oil pressed upon canvas, &c.

linseed, lin'sēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *lin-saed—lin*, flax, *saed*, seed. LINE, SEED.] Flax-seed.

linseed-cake, lin'sēd-kāk, *n.* The solid mass which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed, used as food for cattle and sheep.

linseed-meal, lin'sēd-mēl, *n.* Meal made from flax-seed.

linseed-oil, lin'sēd-oil, *n.* Oil obtained by pressure from flax-seed.

linsey-woolsey, lin'si-wul-si, *n.* [From *linen* and *wool*, but the form is not clear.] A fabric made of linen and wool.——a. Made of linen and wool mixed; of different and unsuitable ingredients.

linstock, lin'stok, *n.* [For *lintstock, luntstock*, fr. D. *lont*, Dan. *lunte*, a match, and *stock*, a stick.] A staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

lint, lint, *n.* [L. *linteum*, a linen cloth, fr. *linum*, flax. LINE.] Flax; linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

lintel, lin'tel, *n.* [O. Fr. *lintel*, Fr. *linteau*, fr. L.L. *limitellus*, dim. fr. L. *limes, limitis*, a limit. LIMIT.] The horizontal part of the door or window frame that rests on the side pieces.

lion, lī'on, *n.* [Fr. *lion*, fr. L. *leo, leonis*; Gr. *leōn, leontos*; a name which appears in many languages: ultimate origin unknown.] A well-known carnivorous animal of the cat family; a sign in the zodiac, Leo; an object of interest and curiosity.—**Lion's provider**, a popular name for the jackal.—**Lion's share**, the whole or a very disproportionate share in advantages.

lionel, lionet, lī'on-el, lī'on-et, *n.* A young lion.

lioness, lī'on-es, *n.* The female of the lion.

lion-hearted, lī'on-härt-ed, *a.* Having a lion's courage; brave and magnanimous.

lionism, lī'on-izm, *n.* [*Lion* and *-ism.*] The attracting of notice as a lion; the treating of a person as an object of curiosity.

lionize, lī'on-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lionized*, lī'on-īzd; ppr. *lionizing*, lī'on-īz-ing. [*Lion* and *-ize.*] To visit the objects of curiosity in; to treat as an object of curiosity and interest.——v.i. To visit the objects of interest of a place.

lip, lip, *n.* [A. Sax. *lippa, lippe*=O. Fris. *lippa*, D. *lip*, L.G. Dan. and G. *lippe*; cog. Lith. *lupa*, Per. *lab*, Hind. *lub*, L. *labium*, lip, *lambo*, I lap.] The name of the two fleshy parts (upper and lower) covering the front teeth in man and many other animals; something similar; the edge or border of something; brink or margin.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lipped*, lipt; ppr. *lipping*, lip'ing. To touch as with the lip; to kiss.

lip-language, lip'lang-gwāj, *n.* Oral or articulate language, understood by the deaf and dumb from watching the lips, in contradistinction to the language of signs.

liplet, lip'let, *n.* [*Lip* and *-let.*] A little lip.

lipogram, lī'pō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *leipō*, I leave, and *gramma*, a letter.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.—**lipogrammatic**, lī'pō-gram-mat''ik, *a.* Pertaining to lipograms.

lipped, lipt, *a.* Having lips of such or such kind.

lippitude, lip'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, fr. *lippus*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; bleariedness.

lip-reading, lip'rēd-ing, *n.* Understanding what one says from the movement of his lips: used in regard to the deaf and dumb.

lip-service, lip'sėr-vis, *n.* A mere verbal profession of service.

lip-wisdom, lip'wiz-dom, *n.* Wisdom in words without practice.

liquate, lī'kwāt, *v.i.* and *t.* pret. & pp. *liquated*, lī'kwāt-ed; ppr. *liquating*, lī'kwāt-ing. [L. *liquo, liquatum.* LIQUID.] To melt; to liquefy; to separate from a less fusible metal by melting.

liquation, li-kwā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act or operation of liquating; liquefaction.

liquefacient, lik-wē-fā'shi-ent, *n.* [LIQUEFY.] That which causes to melt.

liquefaction, lik-wē-fak'shon, *n.* [L.L. *liquefactio*, fr. L. *liquefacere*, to melt. LIQUEFY.] Act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat; state of being melted.

liquefiable, lik'wē-fī-a-bl, *n.* Capable of being liquefied.

liquefier, lik'wē-fī-ėr, *n.* That which liquefies or melts.

liquefy, lik'wē-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liquefied*, lik'wē-fīd; ppr. *liquefying*, lik'wē-fī-ing. [Fr. *liquéfier*, fr. L. *liquefacio—liquēre*, to be fluid or liquid, and *facio*, I make.] To reduce to a liquid state; to melt; to dissolve by heat.——v.i. To become liquid; to be melted.

liquescency, li-kwes'sen-si, *n.* The condition of being liquescent.

liquescent, li-kwes'sent, *a.* [L. *liquescens*, ppr. of *liquescere*, to become liquid, fr. *liquere*, to be liquid. LIQUID.] Becoming liquid; melting.

liqueur, li-kūr' or li-kėr', *n.* [Fr., lit. liquor.] An alcoholic beverage sweetened and containing some infusion or extract of fruits, spices, or aromatic substances.

liquid, lik'wid, *a.* [L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquēre*, to be liquid; perhaps fr. root seen also in *lino*, to smear (whence *liniment*), *litera*, a letter (whence *letter, literature, obliterate*); Skr. *li*, to melt.] Composed of particles that flow freely; fluid; not solid; soft; flowing; smooth, as a melody or sound; devoid of harshness; pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation.——*n.* A fluid; a substance whose particles change their relative positions on the slightest pressure; a non-elastic fluid; a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*.

liquidable, lik'wid-a-bl, *a.* That may be liquidated.

liquidambar, lik'wid-am-bar, *n.* [That is *liquid amber.*] A kind of fragrant gum or resin from several trees.

liquidate, lik'wid-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liquidated*, lik'wid-āt-ed; ppr. *liquidating*, lik'wid-āt-ing. [Fr. *liquider*, to liquidate, L.L. *liquidare*, fr. L. *liquidus*, liquid.] To clear from obscurity; to settle; to adjust; to pay; to settle, adjust, and apportion, as a bankrupt's affairs; to wind up.

liquidation, lik-wid-ā'shon, *n.* Act of liquidating; act of settling and adjusting debts.

liquidator, lik'wid-āt-ėr, *n.* One who liquidates; a person appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company.

liquidity, lik-wid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *liquidité.*] The state or quality of being fluid or liquid.

liquidly, lik'wid-li, *adv.* In a liquid manner.

liquor, lik'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *liqueur*, L. *liquor*, fr. *liquēre*, to be liquid.] A liquid or fluid substance; often specifically applied to spirituous fluids: drink.

liquorice, lik'ėr-is, *n.* [Fr. *liquerice*, L.L. *liquiritia*, fr. Gr. *glykyrrhiza—glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.] A plant of the bean family, the roots of which supply a well-known sweet juice.

lira, lē'rā, *n.*; pl. **lire**, lē'rā. [From L. *libra*, a pound, whence also Fr. *livre.*] An Italian silver coin equivalent to a franc, or 10*d.* nearly.

lisp, lisp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lisped*, lispt; ppr. *lisping*, lisp'ing. [A. Sax. *wlisp, wlīps* (*adj.*), lisping; D. *lispen*, Dan. *læspe*, Sw. *läspa*, to lisp; G. *lispeln*, to whisper, to lisp.] To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* or *dh*; to speak imperfectly, as a child.——v.t. To pronounce with a lisp, or imperfectly.——*n.* The habit or act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*.—**lisper**, lisp'ėr, *n.* One who lisps.

lissencephalous, lis-en-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *lissos*, smooth, and *engkephalos*, brain.] Having the brain smooth on the surface, as in bats, rodents, &c.

lissom, lissome, lis'um, *a.* [For *lithesome.* LITHE.] Supple; flexible; lithe; nimble; active.—**lissomeness**, lis'um-nes, *n.* State of being lissome.

list, list, *n.* [A. Sax. *list*, selvage=Icel. *listi*, a list, *lista*, Sw. *list*, Dan. *liste*, a fillet, a selvage; G. *leiste*, a strip, a border; D. *lijst*, border, margin, catalogue.] The edge or selvage woven on cloth; a strip of cloth; a fillet; a limit, border, or boundary; a line inclosing a field of combat; hence *pl.* the ground or field inclosed for a combat or competition; a roll or catalogue; a paper with a series of names.——v.t. pret. & pp. *listed*, list'ed; ppr. *listing*, list'ing. To enrol; to enlist; to fit or cover with list.——v.i. To enlist, as in the army.

list, list, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *listed*, list'ed; ppr. *listing*, list'ing. [A. Sax. *lystan*, to wish (used impers.), fr. *lust*, pleasure; so Icel. & Sw. *lysta*, Dan. *lyste*, D. *lusten*, G. *lüsten*, fr. the noun. LUST.] To desire; to choose; to incline; to be disposed.——*n.* An inclination to one side, as of a ship.

list, list, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *listed*, list'ed; ppr. *listing*, list'ing. [Original form of *listen* (which is a lengthened form), fr. A. Sax. *hlystan*, to listen, fr. *hlyst*, hearing; like Icel. *hlusta*, to listen, fr. *hlust*, an ear; allied to A. Sax. *hlosnan*, to hear; cog. W. *clust*, Ir. *cluas*, an ear; L. *cluo*, Gr. *kluō*, I hear; E. *loud.*] To hearken; to give ear; to attend; to listen.——v.t. To listen to.

listen, lis'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *listened*, lis'nd; ppr. *listening*, lis'n-ing. [From *list*, to listen, with *-en.*] To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear; to give heed.——v.t. To hear; to attend.

listener, lis'n-ėr, *n.* One who listens.

Listerism, lis'tėr-izm, *n.* [After Sir Joseph *Lister*, the surgeon.] The method of carrying out surgical operations with the aid of antiseptics or other methods of excluding disease germs.

listless, list'les, *a.* [O. E. *list*, A. S. *lyst*, desire, pleasure. See LIST, to desire.] Having no desire or wish; indifferent; uninterested; languid; weary; vacant.—**listlessly**, list'les-li, *adv.* In a listless manner.—**listlessness**, list'les-nes, *n.* State of being listless; inattention; heedlessness.

lit, lit, pret. & pp. of *light*, to kindle; also sometimes of *light*, to alight.

litany, li'ta-ni, *n.* [Fr. *litanie*, fr. G. *litaneia*, fr. *litaneuō*, I pray, fr. *litē*, a prayer.] A solemn supplication used in public worship; a collection of short supplications in the *Book of Common Prayer*, uttered by the priest and people alternately.

liter. See LITRE.

literal, li'tėr-al, *a.* [O. Fr. *literal*, L.L. *literalis*, fr. L. *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] According to the letter or exact verbal expression; real; not figurative or metaphorical; not free, as a translation; consisting of or expressed by letters.

literalism, li'tėr-al-izm, *n.* [*Literal* and *-ism.*] The act of adhering to the letter; a mode of interpreting literally.—**literalist**, li'tėr-al-ist, *n.* One who practises literalism; an interpreter according to the letter.

literality, li-tėr-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being literal.

literalize, li'tėr-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *literalized*, li'tėr-al-īzd; ppr. *literalizing*, li'tėr-al-īz-ing. [*Literal* and *-ize.*] To render literal; to interpret literally.

literally, li'tėr-al-li, *adv.* In a literal manner or sense; according to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively; word by word.

literalness, li'tėr-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being literal.

literary, li'tėr-a-ri, *a.* [L. *literarius*, fr. *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] Pertaining to letters or literature; treating of or dealing with learning or learned men; derived from erudition, as reputation; engaged in literature; versed in letters; consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.

literate, li'tėr-āt, *a.* [L. *literatus.*] Lettered; learned; literary.——*n.* One who has received a certain university education, but has not graduated; a literary man.

literatim, li-tėr-ā'tim, *adv.* [L.] Letter for letter.

literato, li-tėr-ā'tō, *n.*; pl. **literati**, li-tėr-ā'tī. [It. *litterato.*] A literary man; a literateur. [Rare in singular.]

literature, li'tėr-a-tūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *literature*, Fr. *littérature*, fr. L. *literatura*, fr. *litera*, a letter, *literæ*, literature.] Learning; literary knowledge; literary productions collectively; the collective writings of a country or period; the class of writings in which beauty of style is a characteristic feature; belles-lettres; the literary profession; the calling of authors of books, &c.

lith, lith, *n.* [A. Sax. *lith*=D. *lid*, Dan. *led*, Icel. *lithr*, Goth. *lithus*, limb, joint.] A limb; a joint; a member.

litharge, lith'ärj, *n.* [Gr. *lithargyros—lithos*, stone, *argyros*, silver.] An oxide of lead used in the arts.

lithe, līᵺ, *a.* [A. Sax. *lithe*, gentle=G. *linde, gelind*, Dan. *lind*, Icel. *linr*, soft, mild; allied to L. *lentus*, pliant, *lenis*, mild (whence *lenity*). Hence *lissome.*] Pliant; flexible; limber.—**litheness**, līᵺ'nes, *n.* Quality of being lithe; flexibility; pliability; limberness.—**lithesome**, līᵺ'sum. Flexible; pliant; nimble; limber.

lithia, lith'i-a, *n.* [From Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] An oxide of the metal lithium.

lithic, lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone.] Pertaining to or consisting of stone; pertaining to stone in the bladder.

lithium, lith'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] The metallic base of lithia, the lightest of all known solids.

lithofracteur, lith-ō-frak'tėr, *n.* [Fr., fr.

Gr. *lithos*, stone, and Fr. *fracturer*, to fracture.] A powerful explosive compound.

lithoglyphics, lithoglyptics, lith'o-glif-iks, lith-o-glip'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *glyphō*, I engrave.] The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.

lithograph, lith'ō-graf, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lithographed*, lith'ō-grafṭ; ppr. *lithographing*, lith'ō-graf-ing. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, I write.] To trace or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper, &c., by printing.——*n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

lithographer, li-thog'graf-ėr, *n.* One who practises lithography.

lithographic, lith-ō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone.—**Lithographic stone, lithographic slate**, a slaty compact limestone, of a yellowish colour and fine grain, used for receiving the designs in lithography.

lithography, li-thog'gra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of writing or drawing with special pigments on a peculiar kind of stone, and of producing impressions of the designs on paper.

lithoid, lithoidal, lith'oid, li-thoi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure.

lithologic, lithological, lith-o-loj'ik, lith-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to lithology or the science of stones.

lithology, li-thol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *logos*, discourse.] The science or natural history of stones; the study of the mineral structure of rocks.

lithophagous, li-thof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phagō*, I eat.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel; also, perforating stones, as certain mollusca.

lithophyte, lith'o-fit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *phyton*, a plant.] A polyp whose substance is stony or horny, as the corals.

lithotomist, li-thot'ō-mist, *n.* One who practises lithotomy.

lithotomy, li-thot'ō-mi, *n.* [Gr. *lithotomia*—*lithos*, a stone, and *tomē*, a cutting, fr. *temnō*, I cut.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

lithotripsy, li'thō-trip-si, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *tribō*, I rub.] Same as *Lithotrity*.

lithotritor, lith'o-tri-ter, *n.* [See next.] An instrument for breaking to pieces a stone in the bladder.

lithotrity, li-thot'ri-ti, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and L. *tero*, *tritum*, I grind.] The operation of crushing to pieces a stone in the bladder.

lithotypy, li-thot'i-pi, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *typos*, impression.] A process of stereotyping by pressing into a mould taken from a forme of type a composition which hardens into a stony substance.

litigable, li'ti-ga-bl, *a.* Subject to litigation.

litigant, li'ti-gant, *a.* [L. *litigans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *litigo*. LITIGATE.] Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit.——*n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

litigate, li'ti-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *litigated*, li'ti-gāt-ed; ppr. *litigating*, li'ti-gāt-ing. [L. *litigo*, *litigatus*—*lis*, *litis*, strife, dispute, and *ago*, I carry on.] To contest in law; to bring before a court of law for decision.—*v.i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

litigation, li-ti-gā'shon, *n.* The act or process of litigating; the proceedings in a suit at law; a lawsuit.

litigator, li'ti-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who litigates.

litigiosity, li-tij'i-os''i-ti, *n.* The character of being litigious.

litigious, li-tij'us, *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*, fr. L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigium*, a dispute, fr. *litigo*. LITIGATE.] Fond of litigation or engaging in lawsuits; apt to go to law; disputable; contentious.—**litigiously**, li-tij'us-li, *adv.* In a litigious manner.—**litigiousness**, li-tij'us-nes, *n.* Quality of being litigious.

litmus, lit'mus, *n.* [From G. *lackmus*, D. *lakmoes*—*lack*, lacker, and *mus*, *moes*, pulp, pap.] A colouring matter procured from certain lichens, used as a test for acids, paper tinged blue with it turning red with acids, and blue again with alkalies.

litotes, li'to-tēz, *n.* [Gr. *litotēs*, plainness, simplicity.] In *rhetoric*, a figure which expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed. Thus, 'a citizen of no mean city', means, 'of an illustrious or important city'.

litre, lē'tr, *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *litra*, a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity, equal to 61·028 cubic inches; the English imperial gallon being fully 4½ litres.

litter, lit'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *litière*, fr. L.L. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus*, a bed; same root as *lie*, *lay*.] A kind of frame for supporting a bed in which a person may be borne by men or horses; straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for animals; the young produced at a birth by a quadruped which brings forth several at a birth; a birth, as of pigs, kittens, puppies; articles scattered in a slovenly manner; scattered rubbish; a condition of disorder.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *littered*, lit'ėrd; ppr. *littering*, lit'ėr-ing. To furnish with litter or bedding; to spread straw, &c., for; to scatter in a careless or slovenly manner; to bring forth so as to form a litter of young.——*v.i.* To lie or sleep in litter; to give birth to a litter.

litterateur, lit'ėr-a-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *littérateur*. LITERAL.] A literary man; one who adopts literature as a profession.

little, lit'l, *a.* [Comparative *less*, superlative *least* (both fr. a different root); A.Sax. *lytel*=O.Sax. *luttil*, D. *luttel*, Icel. *lítill*, Sw. *liten*, Dan. *liden*, *lille*, Goth. *leitils*, little; perhaps same root as *lout*.] Small in size or extent; not great or large; diminutive; short in duration; small in quantity or amount; of small dignity, power, or importance; of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable; small in mind; mean; narrow.——*n.* That which is little; a small quantity, space, &c.; small degree or scale; miniature.—*A little*, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent.——**adv.** In a small degree or quantity.

littleness, lit'l-nes, *n.* State or quality of being little; meanness.

littoral, lit'ō-ral, *n.* [L. *littoralis*, fr. *littus*, *littoris*, the shore.] Pertaining to a shore; inhabiting the sea-shore. — *Littoral zone*, the interval or zone on a sea-coast between high and low water mark.—— *n.* A tract along a shore or coast.

lituate, lituiform, lit'ū-āt, lit'ū-i-form, *a.* [L. *lituus*, a staff with a curled end.] Curled or bent at one end somewhat similar to a bishop's pastoral staff.

liturgic, liturgical, li-tėr'jik, li-tėr'jik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.—**liturgics**, li-tėr'jiks, *n. pl.* The doctrine or theory of liturgies.

liturgiology, lit'ėr-ji-ol''o-ji, *n.* [*Liturgy* and *-ology*.] The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies.

liturgist, lit'ėr-jist, *n.* [*Liturgy* and *-ist*.] One who favours or adheres to a liturgy, or is learned in liturgies.

liturgy, lit'ėr-ji, *n.* [Gr. *leitourgia*, public service—*leitos*, public, fr. *laos*, the people, and *ergon*, work, service.] The ritual or established formulas for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms; the fixed form used in celebrating the eucharist.

live, liv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lived*, livd; ppr. *living*, liv'ing. [A. Sax. *lifian*, *leofian*, *lybban*, to live or dwell=L.G. and D. *leven*, Icel. *lifa*, Dan. *leve*, G. *leben*, Goth. *liban*, to live; akin *life*; same root as *leave*, the original meaning being to be left, to survive.] To exist; to have existence or being; to be in a state of animation; to be alive; to subsist; to remain; to continue; to abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place; to pass life in a particular manner; to conduct one's self in life; to regulate one's life; to continue in life; to feed or subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; to be maintained in life; to be supported, as by one's labour; to acquire a livelihood; to be exempt from spiritual death; to remain undestroyed; not to perish.——*v.t.* To lead, pass, or spend. —**To live down**, to live so as to subdue or overcome; to prove false by the course of one's life.

live, līv, *a.* [Short for *alive*, that is, 'in life'.] Having life; alive; not dead; ignited; not extinct; vivid, as colour.—**Live stock**, the quadrupeds and other animals employed or reared on a farm.

lived, livd, *a.* Having a life: used in composition; as, *long-lived*.

livelihood, līv'li-hud, *n.* [Corrupted fr. O.E. *liflode*, *livelode*, A. Sax. *líf-láde*, lit. life-leading; fr. *líf*, life, and *lád*, a leading, as in *lode*, *lodestone*, or *loadstone*.] Means of living; maintenance; support; subsistence; sustenance.

livelily, līv'li-li, *adv.* In a lively manner.

liveliness, līv'li-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; animation; vivacity; briskness.

livelong, liv'long, *a.* [*Live* and *long*.] That lives, lasts, or endures long; lasting; tedious; long in passing.

lively, līv'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *líflíc*, lifelike. living, fr. *líf*, life, and *-lic*, like, *-ly*.] Lifelike; vivacious; brisk; active; sprightly; animated; gay; jocund; vivid; fresh; bright.——**adv.** In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously.

live-oak, liv'ōk, *n.* A species of oak of the United States yielding very valuable timber.

liver, liv'ėr, *n.* One who lives; one who lives in a certain manner.

liver, liv'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *lifer*, liver=D. and Dan. *lever*, Icel. *lifr*, G. *leber*; root doubtful.] The organ which in animals secretes the bile; in man placed in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity.

liver-coloured, liv'ėr-kul-ėrd, *a.* Of the colour of the liver; dark red

livered, liv'ėrd, *a.* Having a liver: used in composition (white-*livered*).

liver-fluke, liv'ėr-flōk, *n.* A fluke-worm or fluke (which see).

liveried, liv'ė-rid, *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

liverwort, liv'ėr-wėrt, *n.* [From the appearance of the plants.] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, closely allied to the mosses.

livery, liv'ėr-i, *a.* Resembling the liver in texture or colour.

livery, liv'ėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *livrée*, a giving out, something given out or delivered over, fr. *livré*, pp. of *livrer*, to deliver, fr. L. *liberare*, to liberate. LIBERAL.] A stated allowance delivered over†; an allowance of food, as to a family, servants, horses, &c.†; the state of a horse that is kept and fed at a certain rate; a distinctive dress in which the male servants of a person of position are clad; a distinctive garb worn by any body of persons; the body, guild, or association of persons wearing such a garb; characteristic covering or outward appearance.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *liveried*, liv'ėr-id; ppr. *liverying*, liv'ėr-i-ing. To clothe in, or as in, livery.

livery-company, liv'ėr-i-kum-pa-ni, *n.* A company of London liverymen.

liveryman, liv'ė-ri-man, *n.* One who wears a livery, as a servant; a freeman in one of the guilds or companies of the city of London.

livery-servant, liv'ėr-i-sėr-vant, *n.* A servant who wears a livery.

livery-stable, liv'ėr-i-stā-bl, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

livid, liv'id, *a.* [Fr. *livide*, L. *lividus*, fr. *livēre*, to be black and blue; fr. a root meaning to beat, akin to *lenis*, smooth.] Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.—**lividness, lividity**, liv'id-nes, li-vid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being livid.

living, liv'ing, *p.a.* Having life; being alive; not dead; showing action, animation, and vigour; existing; in action or use.—*Living rock*, rock in its natural place and condition.—*The living*, those who are yet alive.——*n.* Means of subsistence; manner of life; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

livre, lē-vr, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *libra*, a pound.]

An old French money of account, superseded by the franc.

lixivial, lixivious, lik-siv'i-al, lik-siv'i-us, *a.* [L. *lixivius*, made into lye, *lixivium*, lye, fr. *lix*, ashes.] Pertaining to lye or the water impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes; of the nature of lye; obtained by lixiviation.

lixiviate, lik-siv'i-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lixiviated*, lik-siv'i-āt-ed; ppr. *lixiviating*, lik-siv'i-āt-ing. [See prec.] To extract lye from by water; to impregnate with lye.

lixiviation, lik-siv'i-ā"shon, *n.* [See prec.] The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them.

lixivium, lik-siv'i-um, *n.* [L., fr. *lix*, ashes, whence *lixiviate*, &c.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood-ashes.

lizard, li'zèrd, *n.* [Fr. *lézard*, fr. L. *lacertus*, *lacerta*, a lizard.] The popular name of many four-footed tailed reptiles; a piece of rope with one or more iron thimbles in it for ropes to lead through.

llama, lä'mä or lyä'mä, *n.* [A Peruvian word.] A hoofed ruminating animal of South America, allied to the camel, but smaller and not having a hump.

llanos, lan'ōz or lyä'nōz, *n. pl.* [Sp., fr. L. *planus*, level. PLANE.] Vast grassy plains in the northern part of South America.

Lloyd's, loidz, *n.* [Because the headquarters of the underwriters were originally (from 1716) *Lloyd's* coffee-house.] A society in London for the collection and diffusion of maritime intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certification of vessels, &c.

lo, lō, *exclam.* [A. Sax. *lā.*] Look; see; behold; observe.

loach, lōch, *n.* [Fr. *loche*: origin unknown.] A small fish inhabiting clear swift streams in England.

load, lōd, *n.* [Partly fr. verb to *lade*, partly fr. O.E. *lode*, way, course, and thus connected with to *lead*.] What is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; as much as can be carried at one time by any conveyance; cargo; freight; a grievous weight; something that burdens or oppresses. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *loaded*, lōd'ed; ppr. *loading*, lōd'ing. To charge with a load; to put on or in to be carried; to lay a burden on; to encumber; to burden; to bestow or confer on in great abundance; to charge, as a gun; to make heavier for some purpose by adding special weight.—**To load a cane** or **whip**, to weight it with lead or iron.—**To load dice**, to make one side heavier than the other.—**To load wine**, to drug it.

loader, lōd'ėr, *n.* One who loads.

loading, lōd'ing, *n.* A cargo; a burden; a charge; something added to give weight.

load-line, lōd'līn, *n.* A line on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she sinks when not overloaded.

loadstar, lodestar, lōd'stär, *n.* [*Lode*, *load*, is fr. A. Sax. *lād*, course, way (the termination of *livelihood*), fr. *līthan*, to go (akin to *lead*).] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially the pole-star.

loadstone, lodestone, lōd'stōn, *n.* [*Load* as in *loadstar*. See prec.] An ore of iron; the magnetic oxide of iron, which possesses the property of attracting iron, and the power of communicating this property to iron and steel; a magnet.

loaf, lōf, *n.*; pl. **loaves**, lōvz. [A. Sax. *hlāf*, a loaf, bread=Icel. *hleifr*, Dan. *lev*, Goth. *hlaibs*, *hlaiʒs*, O.H.G. *hlaib*, G. *laib*, *leib*, allied to Rus. *chlyeb*, Pol. *chleb*, bread, loaf. This word forms part of *lord*, *lady*, *Lammas*.] A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; a conical lump of sugar.

loaf, lōf, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *loafed*, lōft; ppr. *loafing*, lōf'ing. [The verb is from the noun *loafer*, G. *läufer*, D. *looper*, one that runs or gads about, fr. verb=E. to *leap*.] To lounge; to idle away one's time.——v.t. To pass or spend in idleness, as time; to spend lazily. —**loafer**, lōf'ėr, *n.* A lazy or disreputable lounger; a lazy fellow who picks up a living anyhow.

loaf-sugar, lōf'shug-ėr, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

loam, lōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *lām*, loam=D. *leem*, G. *lehm*, loam, clay, allied to E. *lime*, and probably cog. with L. *limus*, slime, mud.] A rich species of earth or mould; a mixture of sand, clay, &c., used for moulding in iron-founding.——v.t. pret. & pp. *loamed*, lōmd; ppr. *loaming*, lōm'ing. To cover with loam.

loamy, lōm'i, *a.* [*Loam* and *-y.*] Consisting of loam; of the nature of loam.

loan, lōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *lān* (?), *laen*, a loan= O. Fris. *lēn*, D. *leen*, Icel. *lán*, Dan. *laan*, a loan, Icel. *lén*, G. *lehen*, *lehn*, a fief; akin to A. Sax. *león*, *lihan*, G. *leihen*, to lend; fr. root meaning to leave. LICENSE.] Lending; that which is lent; something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned; specially, a sum of money lent at interest.——v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *loaned*, lōnd; ppr. *loaning*, lōn'ing. To lend. [*Lend* is the proper verb.]

loanable, lōn'a-bl, *a.* That may be lent.

loan-office, lōn'of-is, *n.* An office where money is lent, usually to be repaid by instalments; a pawnbroker's place of business.

loan-society, lōn'sō-sī-e-ti, *n.* A society established for advancing money, and receiving back the same by instalments, with interest.

loath, loth, lōth, *a.* [A. Sax. *lāth*, hateful, odious=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *lēth*, D. *leed*, Icel. *leithr*, Dan. and Sw. *led*, O. H.G. *leit*, *leid*, painful, odious.] Disliking; unwilling; averse; not inclined; reluctant.

loathe, lōᴛʜ, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *loathed*, lōᴛʜd; ppr. *loathing*, lōᴛʜ'ing. [A. Sax. *lāthian*, to loathe, fr. above adj.] To feel disgust at; to abhor; to abominate; particularly to feel disgust at food or drink.——v.i. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

loather, lōᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* One who loathes or abhors.

loathful, lōᴛʜ'fụl, *a.* Causing loathing; abhorring through disgust.

loathing, lōᴛʜ'ing, *n.* Extreme disgust, nausea, or aversion; abhorrence; detestation.

loathliness, lōᴛʜ'li-nes, *n.* Loathsomeness.

loathly, lōᴛʜ'li, *a.* Loathsome.

loathness, lōᴛʜ'nes, *n.* The state of being loath; reluctance; disinclination.

loathsome, lōᴛʜ'sum, *a.* [*Loath* and *-some.*] Exciting disgust; causing to loathe; disgusting; detestable; abhorrent.—**loathsomely**, lōᴛʜ'sum-li, *adv.* In a loathsome manner.—**loathsomeness**, lōᴛʜ'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being loathsome.

loaves, lōvz, *n.* pl. of *loaf.*

lob, lob, *n.* [W. *llob*, a dolt; allied to *lubber*.] A dolt; a lout.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *lobbed*, lobd; ppr. *lobbing*, lob'ing. To throw or toss with slow movement.

lobar, lō'bar, *a.* [*Lobe* and *-ar.*] Pertaining to a lobe, as of the liver or brain.—**Lobar pneumonia**, inflammation of a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from *lobular pneumonia*, which attacks the lungs in patches.

lobate, lobated, lōb'āt, lōb'āt-ed, *a.* [*Lobe* and *-ate.*] Consisting of or having lobes: applied to the foot of a bird.

lobby, lob'i, *n.* [L.L. *lobia*, *lobium*, &c., a portico, fr. O.H.G. *laubja*, G. *laube*, an arbour, fr. *laub*, a leaf, foliage. LEAF. *Lodge* is another form of this word.] An apartment giving admission to others; an entrance hall; a small hall or waiting-room; a small apartment taken from a hall or entry; that part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly.

lobe, lōb, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*, L.L. *lobus*, fr. Gr. *lobos*, a lobe.] A round projecting part of something; such a part of the liver, lungs, brain, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; a rounded projection or division of a leaf.

lobed, lōbd, *n.* Having a lobe or lobes.

lobe-footed, lōb'fụt-ed, *n.* Having the toes lobed or lobate, that is, bordered with membranes, as the grebes.

lobelet, lōb'let, *n.* [*Lobe* and *-let.*] A little lobe.

lobelia, lō-bē'li-a, *n.* [From Matthew *Lobel*, physician and botanist to James I.] A genus of plants belonging to the bell-flower family, a blue species being common.

lobiped, lō'bi-ped, *n.* [*Lobe* and L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] A lobe-footed bird, such as the coot.

lobster, lob'stėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *loppestre*, *loppystre*, corrupted fr. L. *locusta*, a lobster, a locust.] The name of certain ten-footed crustaceans with large claws, allied to the crabs, and used for food.

lobular, lob'ū-lėr, *a.* [*Lobule* and *-ar.*] Having the character of a lobule.

lobule, lob'ūl, *n.* [*Lobe* and *-ule.*] A small lobe.

lobworm, lob'wėrm, *n.* The lugworm.

local, lō'kal, *a.* [Fr. *local*, L.L. *localis*, fr. L. *locus*, a place, seen also in *lieu*, *lieutenant*, *locate*, *allocate*, *collocate*, *dislocate*, *couch*, *allow*, &c.] Pertaining to a particular place; limited or confined to a spot, place, area, or definite district; in *medicine*, confined to a particular part or organ.——**n.** A local item of news; a local railway train.—**Local option**, the principle by which a certain proportion of the inhabitants of a specified district may prohibit the sale of intoxicants there.

locale, lō-kal', *n.* [An ill-spelled form of Fr. *local*, a locality.] A locality.

localism, lō'kal-izm, *n.* [*Local* and *-ism.*] State of being local; affection for a place; a word or phrase limited to a particular place.

locality, lō-kal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *localité*.] State of being local or situated somewhere; position; situation; place; geographical place or situation; a certain area or district.

localization, lō'kal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of localizing.

localize, lō'kal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *localized*, lō'kal-īzd; ppr. *localizing*, lō'kal-īz-ing. [*Local* and *-ize.*] To make local; to discover or detect the place of.

locally, lō'kal-li, *adv.* In a local manner; with respect to place; in place.

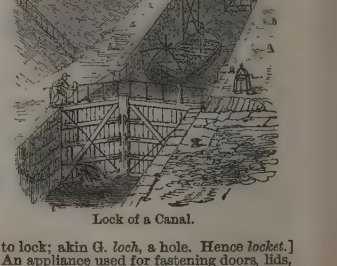
locate, lō'kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *located*, lō'kāt-ed; ppr. *locating*, lō'kāt-ing. [L. *loco*, *locatum*, fr. *locus*, a place. LOCAL.] To place; to set in a particular spot or position; to settle.——v.i. To reside; to adopt a fixed residence.

location, lō-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *location*, L. *locatio*.] Act of locating or placing; situation with respect to place; place.

locative, lō'ka-tiv, *a.* [L.L. *locativus*. LOCATE.] *Gram.* indicating place (a *locative* adjective; a *locative* case).——**n.** The locative case; a case expressing position.

loch, loch, *n.* [Gael. *loch*, Ir. *lough*; allied to *lake*.] A lake; an arm of the sea running into the land, especially if narrow or to some extent landlocked.

lock, lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *loc*, a lock, bar, fastening, fr. *lūcan*, to lock (=Icel. *lúka*, D. *luiken*, O. Sax. *lūkan*)=Icel. *lok*, Sw. *lock*, a cover, shutter; Dan. *lukke*, a lock, *lukke*,



Lock of a Canal.

to lock; akin G. *loch*, a hole. Hence *locket*.] An appliance used for fastening doors, lids, drawers, &c.; the mechanism by which a

firearm is discharged; a fastening together; a state of being closely entangled; a grapple in wrestling; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at either end, used in raising or lowering boats by the admission and letting out of the water, as they pass from one level to another.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *locked*, lokt; ppr. *locking*, lok'ing. To fasten with a lock and key; to fasten so as to impede motion; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to seal; to join or unite firmly, as by intertwining or infolding; to embrace closely.——**v.i.** To become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.

lock, lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *locc*=O. Frts. D. and Dan. *lok*, Icel. *lokkr*, G. *locke*, a curl or ringlet.] A tuft or ringlet of hair; a tuft of wool, hay, or other like substance.

lockage, lok'āj, *n.* [*Lock* and *-age.*] Works which form the locks on a canal; toll paid for passing the locks.

locker, lok'ėr, *n.* [*Lock* and *-er.*] A close receptacle, as a drawer or a cupboard in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

locket, lok'et, *n.* [Dim. from *lock.*] A little case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair.

lock-hospital, lok'hos-pit-al, *n.* A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases: so called because the inmates were formerly kept in confinement.

lock-jaw, lok'ją, *n.* A form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw, so that the mouth cannot be opened.

lock-keeper, lok'kēp-ėr, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

lock-out, lok'out, *n.* The closing of a place of work against the workmen on the part of the employers, in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours, wages, &c.

locksmith, lok'smith, *n.* An artificer who makes or mends locks.

lock-stitch, lok'stich, *n.* The stitch of a sewing-machine which forms its stitches by the locking of two threads together.

lock-up, lok'up, *n.* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

locomotion, lō-kō-mō'shon, *n.* [L. *locus*, a place, and *motio*, motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

locomotive, lō-kō-mō'tiv, *a.* [L. *locus*, place, and *moveo*, *motum*, I move.] Pertaining to locomotion; moving from place to place.——*n.* A steam-engine placed on wheels, and employed in moving a train of carriages on a railway, or that runs on a road.

locomotor, lō-kō-mō'tor, *n.* and *a.* [L. *locus*, place, *motor*, a mover.] That which has locomotion.—**Locomotor ataxy**, a sort of paralysis in which a person has not command of his limbs, their movements being thus so irregular that he cannot walk.

loculament, lok'ū-la-ment, *n.* [L. *loculamentum*, fr. *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place. Local.] In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.

locule, lok'ūl, *n. pl.* [L. *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, place.] A series of little cells or compartments.

locum-tenency, lō'kum-tē'nenz, *n.* [L., 'place-holding', one who holds a place=*lieutenant.*] One who temporarily acts for another; a deputy or substitute.

locus, lō'kus, *n.*; pl. **loci**, lō'sī. [L. *locus*, a place.] A place; specifically, in *geometry*, the line traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions.—**Locus standi** ('place of standing'), recognized place or position; the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before a tribunal.

locust, lō'kust, *n.* [L. *locusta.*] The name of several large insects allied to the grasshoppers, which are often so numerous in some places that they eat up all vegetation; the locust-tree.

locust-bean, lō'kust-bēn, *n.* The sweet pod of the carob-tree.

locust-tree, lō'kust-trē, *n.* The carob-tree; also a name given to certain American trees, some of them now cultivated in Europe.

locution, lō-kū'shon, *n.* [L. *locutio*, *locutionis*, fr. *loquor*, I speak. Loquacious.] A mode of speech; a phrase.

lode, lōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *ldd*, a way, a course, fr. *lithan*, to go; same as *load* in *loadstar*, *loadstone.*] An open ditch; a straight water channel; a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein.

lodestar, *n.* Same as *Loadstar.*

lodestone, lōd'stōn, *n.* Same as *Loadstone.*

lodge, loj, *n.* [Fr. *loge*, It. *loggia*, fr. L. L. *lobia.* Lobby.] A small house in a park or forest; a small country residence; a temporary abode; a hut; a small house connected with a larger; a place where members of a society, as freemasons, hold their meetings; the body of members who meet at such a place.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *lodged*, lojd; ppr. *lodging*, loj'ing. To furnish with temporary house accommodation: to provide with a temporary place of abode; to set, lay, or deposit for keeping; to plant, fix, or settle; to beat down or lay flat (growing crops).——**v.i.** To have a temporary abode; to dwell at some one else's house; to be deposited or fixed; to settle; to reside; to dwell or have a fixed position.

lodger, loj'ėr, *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives at board, or in a hired room or rooms.

lodging, loj'ing, *n.* A temporary habitation; a room or rooms hired in the house of another; a part of a house let to another: usually in *pl.*

lodging-house, loj'ing-hous, *n.* A house in which lodgers are accommodated.

lodgment, loj'ment, *n.* [*Lodge* and *-ment.*] Act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; accumulation or collection of something deposited; the occupation of a position, as in a siege, by the besieging party.

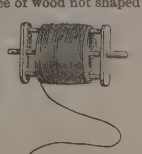
loft, loft, *n.* [Same as Dan. *loft*, a ceiling, loft; Icel. *lopt* (pron. *luft*), air, sky, a loft; A. Sax. *lyft*, Sc. *lift*, air, sky; hence, *a-loft*, Icel. *á-loft.* Lift.] A room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; a gallery raised within a larger apartment or in a church.

loftily, loft'i-li, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position; proudly; haughtily.

loftiness, loft'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lofty; elevation; haughtiness; sublimity.

lofty, loft'i, *a.* [*Loft* and *-y.*] Elevated in place; rising to a great height; high; tall; elevated in condition or character; proud; haughty; puffed up; elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime; stately; majestic.

log, log, *n.* [Same as Icel. *lág*, a felled tree; D. Dan. and G. *log*, Sw. *logg*, the nautical log; akin *lie*, *lay.*] A bulky piece of timber unhewed; a large piece of wood not shaped for any purpose; a floating contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity by drawing out a line to which it is attached; the record of a ship's progress; a log-book.



Log of a Ship.

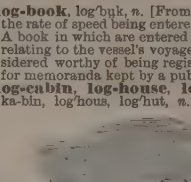
log, log, *n.* A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing nearly a pint.

logan, **loggan**, log'an, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved.

logarithm, log'a-rithm, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, ratio, *arithmos*, number.] In *mathematics*, the exponent of the power to which a given invariable number (or *base*) must be raised in order to produce another given number, these logarithms, which facilitate many calculations, being found in tables expressly constructed.—**logarithmic**, **logarithmical**, log-a-rith'mik, log-a-rith'mik-al, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—**logarithmically**, log-a-rith'mik-al-li, *a.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

log-book, log'buk, *n.* [From the ship's *log*, the rate of speed being entered in the book.] A book in which are entered all particulars relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered; a book for memoranda kept by a public teacher.

log-cabin, **log-house**, **log-hut**, log'-ka-bin, log'hous, log'hut, *n.* A house or

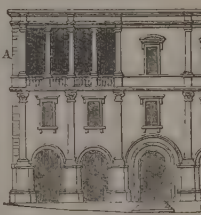


Log-cabin.

hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

log-chip, **log-ship**, log'chip, log'ship, *n.* The log or board attached to the log-line.

loggerhead, log'ėr-hed, *n.* [From *log* and *head.*] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a species of turtle found in the south seas.—**To be at loggerheads**, to be engaged in a fight or a dispute.—**To come to loggerheads**, to come to a quarrel.



Loggia (A), Palace at Montepulciano.

loggia, loj'ä, *n.*; pl. **loggie**, loj'e. [It. Lodge.] A kind of open elevated gallery or arcade in a building.

logic, lo'jik, *n.* [Fr. *logique*, L. *logica*, fr. Gr. *logikė* (*technė*, art, understood), fr. *logos*, reason.] The science or art of reasoning; the science of the operations of the understanding in judging of evidence or in detecting false reasoning; reasoning; mode of arguing.

logical, lo'jik-al, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; according to the rules of logic; skilled in logic; according to reason.

logicality, **logicalness**, lo-ji-kal'i-ti, lo'jik-al-nes, *a.* The state or quality of being logical.—**logically**, lo'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a logical manner.

logician, lō-ji'shan, *n.* [*Logic* and *-ian.*] A person skilled in logic.

logistic, **logistical**, lō-jis'tik, lō-jis'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *logistikos*, fr. *logizomai*, I calculate or reckon.] Pertaining to judging, estimating, or calculating.

log-line, log'līn, *n.* The line fastened to a ship's log, and wound on a reel.

logogram, lō'gō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *gramma*, a letter.] A single type or symbol that forms a word.

logography, lō-gog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, word, *graphō*, I write.] A method of printing, in which a type forms a word.

logomachy, lo-gom'a-ki, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, word, speech, and *machē*, a fight.] A war

of words; a contention about words.—**logomachist**, lō-gom'a-kist, *n.* One who contends about words.

logomania, lō-gō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *mania*, madness.] A disease of the faculty of speech; aphasia.

Logos, log'os, *n.* [Gr., word, speech, reason, fr. *legō*, I speak.] The Word; the Divine Word; Christ.

logotype, log'ō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *typos*, type.] A type containing a complete word or more letters than one.

log-rolling, log'rōl-ing, *n.* The joining of a number of persons to collect logs, as in clearing land of trees, practised in America; hence the union of politicians or others to mutually support each other.

logwood, log'wụd, *n.* [*Log* and *wood*.] A wood of a dark-red colour, very extensively used as a dye-wood.

loin, loin, *n.* [O. Fr. *logne* (Fr. *longe*), fr. L. *lumbus*, the loin.] The part of an animal on either side between the false ribs and the haunch-bone; the part from the ribs to the lower limbs.

loiter, loi'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *loitered*, loi'tėrd; *loitering*, loi'tėr-ing. [Allied to D. *leuteren*, to loiter or waver: other connections doubtful.] To be slow in moving; to delay; to spend time idly; to hang about. ——v.t. To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly: used with *away*. — **loiterer**, loi'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who loiters; a lingerer; an idler.

loll, lol, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lolled*, lold; ppr. *lolling*, lol'ing. [Same as O.D. *lollen*, to sit over the fire; Icel. *lulla*, to loll; akin *lull*.] To lean idly or listlessly; to recline; to lie at ease; to hang out: said of the tongue of a dog.——v.t. To suffer to hang out, as the tongue.

Lollard, lol'ārd, *n.* [From L.G. and D. *lollen*, *lullen*, to sing, and *-ard*; fr. the practice of the original Lollards of the Low Countries of singing dirges at funerals.] A name for the followers of Wickliffe in England. — **lollardism**, **lollardy**, lol'ārd-izm, lol'-ār-di, *n.* The principles of the Lollards.

lollipop, lol'i-pop, *n.* [From *loll*, to protrude the tongue, and *pop*, probably same as *pap*, infants' food.] A kind of sugar confectionary which dissolves easily in the mouth.

Lombard, lom'bārd, *n.* [L.L. *Longobardi*, lit. 'long beards', being a latinized form of the German words for *long* and *beard*.] A native of Lombardy in Italy; an old name for a banker or money-lender.——*a.* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

loment, **lomentum**, lō'ment, lō-men'tum, *n.* [L. *lomentum*.] In *bot.* a legume which separates spontaneously by a transverse division between every two seeds.—**lomentaceous**, lō-men-tā'shus, *a.* Bearing loments; pertaining to a loment.

lone, lōn, *a.* [Short for *alone*.] Solitary, unfrequented; standing by itself; not having others in the neighbourhood; single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

loneliness, lōn'li-nes, *n.* State of being lonely; solitude; retirement.

lonely, lōn'li, *a.* [*Lone* and *-ly=alonely*.] Unfrequented by men; retired; sequestered; not having others near; apart from fellows or companions; sad from want of companionship or sympathy.

lonesome, lōn'sum, *a.* [*Lone* and *-some*.] The state of being lone; solitary; secluded from society; lonely.—**lonesomely**, lōn'-sum-li, *adv.* In a lonesome manner.—**lonesomeness**, lōn'sum-nes, *n.* State of being lonesome or solitary; solitude.

long, long, *a.* [A. Sax. *lang*, *long*=O. Sax. O. Fris. D. Dan. and G. *lang*, Icel. *langr*, Goth. *laggs* (*langs*); same as (but not borrowed from) L. *longus*, long. Hence verb to *long*, *along*, *belong*, *length*, *ling*, *linger*, &c.] Drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; drawn out or extended in time; not short; extending over a considerable time; extended to any certain measure expressed; dilatory; tedious; protracted; lingering: postponed; extending far in prospect or into futurity; occurring after a protracted interval; late; containing much verbal matter.—**Long dozen**, thirteen.—**Long home**, the grave or death [O.T.].—**Long hundred**, a hundred and twenty.—**In the long run**, in the ultimate result.—**Long clothes**, a baby's dress which stretches much below the feet.—**Long firm**, a fictitious or pretended firm, consisting of swindlers who order goods without any intention of paying.——*n.* Something that is long.——*adv.* To a great extent in space or in time; at a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; for some period of duration.

long, long, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *longed*, longd; ppr. *longing*, long'ing. [A. Sax. *langian*, to lengthen, to long, fr. *lang*, long; similarly Icel. *langa*, D. *langen*, G. *verlangen*, to wish for. LONG.] To desire earnestly or eagerly; to have a morbid craving or eager appetite: usually followed by *for*.

long-ago, long'a-gō, *n.* A time long or far past.

long-boat, long'bōt, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

long-bow, long'bō, *n.* The old English archer's weapon, measuring about 6 feet long, the arrow being usually half the length of the bow.

longeval, lon-jēv'al, *a.* [L. *longævus*—*longus*, long, and *ævum*, age, life.] Long-lived.

longevity, lon-jev'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *longévité*, L. L. *longævitas*. See prec.] Long life; length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

longevous, lon-jēv'us, *a.* Long-lived; longeval.

longhand, long'hand, *n.* Ordinary written characters, as contradistinguished from *shorthand*, *phonography*, or *stenography*.

longheaded, long'hed-ed, *a.* Having a long head; dolichocephalic; shrewd; far-sighted; discerning.

longicorn, lon'ji-korn, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn.] Long-horned: applied to certain insects of the beetle family, from the length of their antennæ.

longimetry, lon-jim'et-ri, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The measurement of distances or lengths.

longing, long'ing, *p.a.* Earnestly desiring; manifesting desire (*longing* looks).——*n.* An eager desire; a craving or unnatural appetite.—**longingly**, long'ing-li, *adv.* With longing; with eager wishes or appetite.

longipennate, lon-ji-pen'āt, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, *penna*, a wing.] Having long wings, as certain aquatic birds.

longirostral, lon-ji-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a long bill, as the snipes, sandpipers, &c.

longish, long'ish, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

longitude, lon'ji-tūd, *n.* [L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus*, long. LONG.] Length; measure along the longest line; distance on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or a parallel of latitude, the meridian of Greenwich being selected as a starting-point, and called the first meridian, and longitude being called *east* or *west* accordingly: in *astronomy*, distance measured on the ecliptic from the first point of Aries.

longitudinal, lon-ji-tūd'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to longitude; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across.

longitudinally, lon-ji-tūd'in-al-li, *adv.* In a longitudinal manner; lengthwise.

long-lived, long'līvd, *a.* Having a long life or existence; lasting long.

long-measure, long'me-zhūr, *n.* Measure of length; lineal measure.

long-primer, long'prim-ėr, *n.* A printing type of a size between small-pica and bourgeois.

long-range, long'rānj, *n.* Great distance to which projectiles are propelled by fire-arms.

long-sighted, long'sīt-ed, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; far-seeing; sagacious.

longsome, long'sum, *a.* [*Long* and *-some*.] Tiresome on account of length; tedious.

long-spun, long'spun, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; tedious.

long-suffering, long'suf-ėr-ing, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.——*n.* Long endurance; patience of offence.

long-tongued, long'tungd, *a.* Loquacious; prating; talkative.

longways, **longwise**, long'wāz, long'wīz, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise.

long-winded, long'wind-ed, *a.* Not easily exhausted of breath; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

loo, lō, *n.* [Originally called *lanterloo*, Fr. *lanturlu*, the meaningless refrain of a famous song.] A game of cards, formerly played with five cards, now commonly with three.

looby, lō'bi, *n.* [Allied to *lob*, *lubber*; comp. W. *llabi*, a looby, *llob*, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

loofa, lō'fa, *n.* [Arabic name.] The dried fibrous interior of a kind of gourd, used as a flesh-brush in washing or bathing.

look, lụk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *looked*, lụkt; ppr. *looking*, lụk'ing. [A. Sax. *lócian*, to look; akin Prov. G. *lugen*, O.H.G. *luogen*, *luoken*, to look, G. *loch*, a hole.] To direct the eye toward an object, with the intention of seeing it; to gaze; to direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to expect; to take care; to watch; to heed; to mind; to be directed; to have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front; to appear; to have a particular aspect; to give certain indications; to have or assume any air or manner.—**To look after**, to tend; to take care of.—**To look down on or upon**, to despise.—**To look for**, to seek or search for; to expect or anticipate.—**To look into**, to investigate or examine.—**To look on**, to regard; to consider; to think or judge.—**To look out**, to be on the watch.—**To look to**, to take care of; to depend on for something.——v.t. To see; to behold; to express or manifest by a look.——*n.* Act of looking; sight; gaze; glance; cast of countenance; mien; aspect; appearance; view.

looker, lụk'ėr, *n.* One who looks.—**A looker on**, an onlooker or spectator.

looking-glass, lụk'ing-glās, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

look-out, lụk-out', *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event; a place from which such observation is made; the person or party watching.

loom, lōm, *n.* [O. E. *lome*, A. Sax. *lóma*, tool, utensil, vessel; connections unknown. Hence *heir-loom*.] A frame or machine by means of which thread is worked into cloth or other similar material; that part of an oar which is within the boat in rowing.

loom, lōm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *loomed*, lōmd; ppr. *looming*, lōm'ing. [Comp. Icel. *ljóma*, to shine, *ljómi*, a ray: A. Sax. *leómian*, *leóma*, a ray or beam.] To appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea; to show large in darkness or fog; to appear to the mind faintly.

loon, lōn, *n.* [Same word as O.D. *loen*, a stupid man.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal; a worthless fellow. [Shak.]

loon, lōn, *n.* [Corrupted fr. older *loom*= Dan. *loom*, Icel. *lómr*, G. *lohme*, *lomme*, a loon.] A bird, the great northern diver.

loop, lōp, *n.* [Probably a Celtic word=Ir. *lup*, Gael. *lub*, *lubh*, loop, noose, thong, &c.] A noose; a folding or doubling of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a small narrow opening; a bight.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *looped*, lōpt; ppr. *looping*, lōp'ing. To form into a loop or loops; to fasten or furnish with a loop or loops.

loophole, lōp'hōl, *n.* [From D. *luip*, a hole for peeping, *luipen*, to peep.] A small opening in the walls of a fortification through which small-arms are discharged at an enemy; a hole or aperture that affords the means of escape; an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.—**loopholed**, lōp'hōld, *a.* Having loopholes.

loop-light, lōp'līt, *n.* [See prec.] A small

narrow aperture or window for the admission of light.

loop-line, löp'līn, *n.* A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again.

loose, lōs, *a.* [Irregularly formed fr. A.Sax. *leds* (which normally became *lees*), loose= D. and G. *los*, Dan. Sw. *lös*, Icel. *laus*, loose; Goth. *laus*, empty; same as term. *-less*. *Lose*, *lōss*, are closely allied.] Not attached; untied; not fastened or confined; free from ties; not tight or close; not dense, close, or compact; not precise or exact; vague; lax; careless; unconnected; having lax bowels; dissolute; unchaste.—v. t. pret. & pp. *loosed*, lōst; ppr. *loosing*, lōs'ing. [Partly fr. the above adj., partly fr. the allied A. Sax. *lēsan*, *lȳsan*=Icel. *leysa*, Gr. *lōsen*, Goth. *lausjan*, to set free.] To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to disengage; to detach; to set free; to liberate; to relax; to loosen; to free from obligation, burden, or the like.

loose-box, lōs'boks, *n.* A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied.

loosely, lōs'li, *adv.* In a loose manner; laxly; slackly; carelessly; negligently; dissolutely.

loosen, lōs'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *loosened*, lōs'nd; ppr. *loosening*, lōs'n-ing. [*Loose* and *-en*.] To make loose; to untie; to unfix or unsettle; to free from restraint, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness.—v.i. To become loose.

looseness, lōs'nes, *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed; slackness; want of strictness; laxity; dissoluteness; diarrhœa.

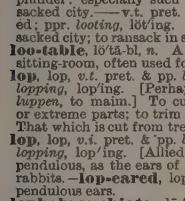
loot, lot, *n.* [Hind. *lūt*, plunder.] Booty; plunder: especially such as is taken in a sacked city.—v.t. pret. & pp. *looted*, lōt'ed; ppr. *looting*, lōt'ing. To plunder, as a sacked city; to ransack in search of plunder.

loo-table, lō'tā-bl, *n.* A round table for a sitting-room, often used for playing at loo.

lop, lop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lopped*, lopt; ppr. *lopping*, lop'ing. [Perhaps akin to O.D. *luppen*, to maim.] To cut off, as the top or extreme parts; to trim by cutting.—n. That which is cut from trees.

lop, lop, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lopped*, lopt; ppr. *lopping*, lop'ing. [Allied to *lap*.] To be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits.—**lop-eared**, lop'ērd, *a.* Having pendulous ears.

lophobranchiate, lō-fō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest or tuft, and *branchia*,



Lophobranchiate Fish.

1, Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus acus*). 2, Head, with the operculum removed to show the tufted branchiæ, *a*.

gills.] Having the gills disposed in tufts, as certain fishes, forming the order Lophobranchii.

lopper, lop'ėr, *n.* One who lops.

lopping, lop'ing, *n.* That which is lopped off; branches lopped.

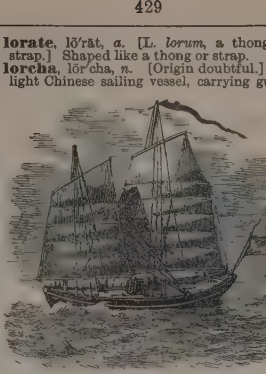
lop-sided, lop'sīd-ed, *a.* Heavier at one side than the other; inclining to one side.

loquacious, lo-kwā'shus, *a.* [L. *loquax*, *loquacis*, fr. *loquor*, I speak; cog. Skr. *lap*, to speak; to talk; hence also *locution*, *colloquy*, *eloquent*, *obloquy*, &c.] Talkative; garrulous; given to continual talking; babbling.—**loquaciously**, lo-kwā'shus-li, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.

loquacity, lo-kwas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *loquacité*, L. *loquacitas*.] Quality of being loquacious; talkativeness; garrulity.

lorate, lō'rāt, *a.* [L. *lorum*, a thong, a strap.] Shaped like a thong or strap.

lorcha, lōr'cha, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns,



Lorcha.

and built after the European model, but rigged like a junk.

lord, lōrd, *n.* [O. E. *laverd*, *loverd*, &c., A. Sax. *hlāford*, a lord, fr. *hlāf*, bread, a loaf, and *weard*, E. *ward*, lit. a bread-ward. *Lady* also has *loaf* as first element.] A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor; a lady's husband; the proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a British title of those who are noble by birth or creation, being thus applied to peers of the realm (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), and by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls; an honorary title bestowed on certain high official personages (Lord Mayor); (with *cap.*) the Supreme Being; Jehovah, Christ.—**Lord's day**, Sunday; the Christian Sabbath.—**Lord's Supper**, the sacrament of the eucharist.—**Lords of Session**, the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.—**Lords temporal**, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lords spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—**House of Lords**, that branch of the British legislature which consists of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one chamber.—v.i. pret. & pp. *lorded*, lōrd'ed; ppr. *lording*, lōrd'ing. To act as a lord; to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway: often followed by *over* and an indefinite *it* (to *lord it over* us).

lord-lieutenant, lōrd'lef-ten-ant, *n.* An official representing the sovereign, the principal official in a county.

lordliness, lōrd'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being lordly.

lordling, lōrd'ling, *n.* [*Lord* and *-ling*.] A little or diminutive lord.

lordly, lōrd'li, *a.* Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord; large; ample; proud; haughty.

lordship, lōrd'ship, *n.* State or quality of being a lord (with *his*, *your*, *their*); a title given to a lord; dominion; sovereignty; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction.

lore, lōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *lār*, fr. stem of *laeran*, to teach=D. *leer*, Dan. *lære*, G. *lehre*, lore. Learn.] Store of knowledge; learning; erudition; knowledge.

lore, lōr, *n.* [L. *lorum*, a strap.] The space between the bill and the eye of a bird.

lorgnette, lor-nyet', *n.* [Fr., fr. *lorgner*, to spy or peep.] An opera-glass.—**lorgnon**, lor-nyōn', *n.* [Fr.] A double eyeglass fitting into a handle.

lorica, lo-rī'ka, *n.* [L., originally a corselet of leather thongs, fr. *lorum*, a thong.] A cuirass or corselet; the protective case of certain animals.—**loricate**, **loricated**, lo'ri-kāt, lo'ri-kāt-ed, *a.* Covered or plated over; covered as with plates of mail.—**lorication**, lo-ri-kā'shon, *n.* A protective crust or covering.

lorikeet, lo-ri-kēt', *n.* [A dim. of *lory*, on the type of *parrakeet*.] Certain small Australian birds of the parrot tribe.

loris, lō'ris, *n.* [Native name.] A quadrumanous mammal allied to the lemurs.

lorn, lōrn, *a.* [A. Sax. *loren*, pp. of *leósan*, to lose. Lose.] Undone; forsaken; lonely.

lorrie, **lorry**, lo'ri, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A long wagon without sides, and with four wheels, for carrying goods.

lory, lō'ri, *n.* [Malay *luri*.] A name of certain Oriental birds of the parrot family with brilliant plumage.

lose, lōz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lost*, lost; ppr. *losing*, lōz'ing. [Partly fr. A. Sax. *losian*, to become lost, to perish, fr. *los*, loss; partly fr. *leósan*, to lose, usually in the compound *forleósan*, like Goth. *fraliusan*, Dan. *forlise*, D. *verliezen*, G. *verlieren*, to lose. The old pp. was *loren*, hence *lorn*.] To cease to possess, as through accident; to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally; to cease to have; to fail to keep; to forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest; not to gain or win; to wander from and not be able to find; to miss; to cease to perceive, as from distance or darkness; to cease or fail to see or hear; to misuse or throw away.—**To lose one's self**, to lose one's way; to be bewildered.—v.i. To suffer loss; to forfeit anything in contest; not to win.

loser, lōz'ėr, *n.* One who loses.

losing, lōz'ing, *p.a.* Bringing or causing loss (a *losing* game).

loss, los, *n.* [A. Sax. *los*, loss, damage, fr. *leósan*, to lose. Lose.] The act of losing; privation; deprivation; forfeiture; failure to win or gain; that which is lost; quantity or amount lost; nuisance, failure to utilize.—**To be at a loss**, to be puzzled; to be in a state of hesitation or uncertainty.

lost, lost, *p. a.* [Lose.] Gone from our hold, possession, view, &c.; not to be found; ruined; destroyed; undone; cast away at sea; morally ruined; having forfeited salvation; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose; forfeited; not able to find the right way, or the place intended; bewildered; perplexed; alienated; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

lot, lot, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlot*, fr. *hleótan*, to get by lot=O. Sax. *hlôt*, D. *lot*, Dan. *lod*, Sw. *lott*, Icel. *hlutr*, G. *loos*, Goth. *hlauts*, lot. Hence *allot*, *lottery*.] A person's part, division, or share; the part, fate, or fortune which falls to one; part in life allotted to a person; a distinct portion or parcel; a portion of land; a large or considerable quantity or number; that by which a person's fate or portion is determined; something used to decide what is as yet undecided.—To cast lots, to throw dice or use some other contrivance to settle a matter.—To draw lots, to draw so many lots from a number at random, and accept this as deciding something.—v.t. pret. & pp. *lotted*, lot'ed; ppr. *lotting*, lot'ing. To assign by lot; to allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

lote, lōt, *n.* The lotus.

loth, lōth, *a.* See Loath.

lothario, lō-thā'ri-ō, *n.* [From *Lothario*, one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*.] A gay libertine; a seducer of females; a gay deceiver.

lotion, lō'shon, *n.* [L. *lotio*, fr. *lavo*, *lotum*, I wash. Lave (to wash).] A wash or fluid preparation for the complexion; a fluid applied externally in ailments.

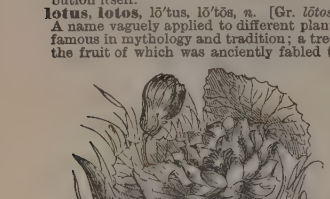
lōto, **lotto**, lō'tō, lot'to, *n.* [It. *lotto*, lottery.] A game of chance, played with numbered disks and cards.

Lotophagi, lō-tof'a-ji, *n. pl.* [Lit. lotus-eaters.] The name of a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree.—**lotus-eater**, lō'tus-ēt-ėr, *n.* One of the Lotophagi.—**lotus-land**, lō'tus-land, *n.* The country of the lotus-eaters.

lottery, lot'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*, fr. *lot* (the Teutonic word having passed into the Romance tongues).] A scheme for the distri-

bution of prizes by lot or chance; the distribution itself.

lotus, lotos, lō'tus, lō'tōs, *n.* [Gr. *lōtos.*] A name vaguely applied to different plants famous in mythology and tradition; a tree, the fruit of which was anciently fabled to



Egyptian Lotus (*Nymphæa Lotus*).

have the property of making the people forget their country and friends and to remain idle in the lotus-land (see LOTOPHAGI), perhaps really the jujube or the date; a name for the Egyptian water-lily, the water-lily of the Ganges, and other plants.

loud, loud, *a.* [A. Sax. *hlúd*, loud=O. Sax. O. Fris. *hlûd*, D. *luid*, G. *laut*, loud; akin Icel. *hljóth*, G. *laut*, sound; also *listen*; cog. Gr. *klyō*, I hear, *klytos*, famous; L. (*in*)*clytus*, famous; *laus*, praise, whence E. *laud.*] Having a strong sound; striking the ear with great force; noisy; vociferous; making a great clamour; clamorous; vehement; flashy; showy: colloquially applied to dress or manner.——**adv.** With loudness; loudly.

loudly, loud'li, *adv.* In a loud manner; with great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously.—**loudness**, loud'nes, *n.* Quality of being loud.

louis-d'or, lō-ē'dōr, *n.* [Fr., a Louis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of *Louis* XIII., and ranging in value from about 16*s.* 7*d.* to 18*s.* 9½*d.* sterling.

lounge, lounj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lounged*, lounjd; ppr. *lounging*, lounj'ing. [Comp. O. Fr. *longis*, *longin*, a lout, fr. *long*, L. *longus*, long.] To loiter; to spend time lazily; to move idly about; to stroll; to recline at ease; to loll.——n. An idle gait or stroll; act of reclining at ease; a place for lounging.—**lounger**, lounj'ėr, *n.* One who lounges; a loiterer; an idler.

louse, lous, *n.*; pl. **lice**, līs. [A. Sax. *lús*, pl. *lýs*=D. *luis*, Dan. *lus*, Icel. *lús*, G. *laus*, perhaps fr. root of *lose.*] The name of various wingless insects, parasitic on man and other animals.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *loused*, louzd; ppr. *lousing*, louz'ing. To clean from lice.—**lousiness**, louz'i-nes, *n.* State of being lousy.—**lousy**, louz'i, *a.* Swarming or infested with lice.

lout, lout, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *louted*, lout'ed; ppr. *louting*, lout'ing. [A. Sax. *lútan*, to bow or stoop=Icel. *lúta*, Dan. *lude*, to stoop; same root as *little.*] To bend, bow, or stoop down.—— n. A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

loutish, lout'ish, *a.* Like a lout; clownish.

louvre, lō'vėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *lover*, *lovier*: origin doubtful.] A turret or lantern rising out of the roof of a hall or other apartment; a louvre window.—**Louvre window**, a window with sloping boards or bars placed across so as to admit air, but exclude rain.

lovable, luv'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

love, luv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *loved*, luvd; ppr. *loving*, luv'ing. [A. Sax. *lufian*, fr. *lufu*, love=G. *lieben*, to love, *liebe*, love; allied to *lief* (G. *lieb*), dear, *leave*, permission, *believe*; L. *libido*, desire (whence *libidinous*); *liber*, free (whence *liberal*); *libeo*, *lubeo*, I please; Skr. *lubh*, to desire; perhaps also *lust.*] To regard with strong affection; to be strongly attached to; to regard with the characteristic feelings of one sex towards the other; to like; to be pleased with; to delight in.——**v.i.** To be in love; to love each other; to be tenderly attached.——**n.** A strong or fond attachment; warm affection; fondness; strong attraction exercised on one person by another; strong feeling of liking or of good-will; the passion between the sexes; courtship; desire; good-will; the object beloved; a sweetheart; a word of endearment; Cupid, the god of love.—**To make love to**, to court; to woo.

love-apple, luv'ap-l, *n.* The tomato.

love-bird, luv'bėrd, *n.* A small species of parrot, so called from the attachment shown to each other by the male and female.

love-charm, luv'chärm, *n.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philtre.

love-child, luv'chīld, *n.* An illegitimate child.

love-favour, luv'fā-vėr, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love.

love-knot, luv'not, *n.* A complicated knot or figure intended to be symbolic of love.

loveless, luv'les, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness.

love-letter, luv'let-ėr, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

loveliness, luv'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being lovely: great beauty or attractiveness.

love-lock, luv'lok, *n.* A curl or lock of hair hanging prominently or by itself.

love-lorn, luv'lōrn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love; pining or suffering from love.

lovely, luv'li, *a.* That may excite love; beautiful; charming; delightful; enchanting.

love-match, luv'mach, *n.* A marriage for the sake of love.

lover, luv'ėr, *n.* One who loves; one who has a tender affection, particularly for a female; a suitor; an admirer; a wooer; one who likes strongly.

love-sick, luv'sik, *a.* Sick or languishing with love; expressive of languishing love.

love-token, luv'tō-kn, *n.* A present in token of love.

loving, luv'ing, *p. a.* Fond; kind; affectionate; amorous; expressing love or kindness.—**Loving cup**, a large cup containing liquor passed from guest to guest at banquets.

loving-kindness, luv-ing-kīnd'nes, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favour.

lovingly, luv'ing-li, *adv.* In a loving manner; with love; affectionately.

low, lō, *a.* [O.E. *law*, *lagh*, &c.; not in A. Sax.=Icel. *lágr*, Sw. *låg*, Dan. *lav*, D. *laag*, L.G. *leeg*, *lêg*, Sc. *laigh*, low; akin to *lie* and to *law.* *Lower* (v.) and *below* are derivatives.] Depressed below any given surface or place; not high or elevated; not rising to the usual height; much below the adjacent ground; not much above sea-level; below the usual rate or amount; not loud; grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; indicative of a numerical smallness; near or not very distant from the equator; near the horizon; dejected; depressed; humble in rank; in a mean condition; mean; vulgar; grovelling; base; dishonourable; feeble; having little vital energy; not excessive or intense; not violent; moderate; plain; not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing (*low* diet).—**Low Church**, the party in the *Ch.* of *Eng.* which is opposed to the High Church party: generally used adjectively.—**Low Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter.—**Low water**, low tide, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.—**Low wines**, the first liquor produced in the distillation of alcohol; the first run of the still.——**adv.** Not aloft; not on high; under the usual price; at a moderate price; near the ground; in a mean condition; with a depressed voice; not loudly; in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace.

low, lō, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lowed*, lōd; ppr. *lowing*, lō'ing. [A. Sax. *hlówan*=D. *loeien*, Icel. *hlóa*, O. H. G. *hlojan*, to low, probably imitative.] To bellow as an ox or cow.

low-born, lō'born, *a.* Of mean or low birth.

lower, lō'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lowered*, lō'ėrd; ppr. *lowering*, lō'ėr-ing. [From *lower*, compar. of *low*; comp. *linger*, fr. *long*, adj.] To make lower in position; to let down; to take or bring down; to reduce or humble; to abase; to make less high or haughty; to reduce, as value or amount; to diminish.

lower, lou'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lowered*, lou'ėrd; ppr. *lowering*, lou'ėr-ing. [Same word as D. *loeren*, to frown; L.G. *luren*, to look sullen; G. *lauern*, to lurk; akin to *lurk.*] To frown; to gloom; to look sullen; to appear dark or gloomy; to threaten a storm.—**lowering**, lou'ėr-ing, *p. a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast.—**loweringly**, lou'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a lowering manner.

lower-case, lō'ėr-kās, *n.* The case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing-type; hence, small letters of printing types.

lower-class, lō'ėr-klás, *a.* Pertaining to persons of the humbler ranks.

lowermost, lō'ėr-mōst, *a.* [From *lower*, compar. of *low*, and *most.*] Lowest.

lowery, lou'ėr-i, *a.* [*Lower*, to gloom, and *-y.*] Cloudy; gloomy.

lowing, lō'ing, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

lowland, lō'land, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country.—The **Lowlands**, the southern or lower parts of Scotland.

Lowlander, lō'land-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland.

low-life, lō'līf, *n.* Low condition or social position; mean social position.

lowliness, lō'li-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being lowly; meekness.

low-lived, lō'līvd, *a.* Leading a low or mean life.

lowly, lō'li, *a.* Low or humble in position of life; not lofty or exalted; meek; free from pride.——**adv.** In a low manner or condition.

lowness, lō'nes, *n.* The state of being low; want of elevation; depression; dejection; meanness.

low-pressure, lō'pre-shūr, *a.* Having a low degree of expansive force, and consequently exerting a low degree of pressure: applied to steam or steam-engines, but not with much precision.

low-spirited, lō'spi-rit-ed, *a.* Having the spirits depressed; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.

low-water, lō'wą-tėr, *n.* The lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.

loxodromic, lok-so-drom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb.—**Loxodromic curve, line, or spiral**, the path of a ship when constantly towards the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles.

loyal, loi'al, *a.* [Fr. *loyal*, O.Fr. *loial*, *leial*, *leal*, fr. L. *legalis*, legal, fr. *lex*, *legis*, a law. *Loyal*, *legal*, *leal* are doublets. LEGAL.] Faithful in allegiance; faithful to a government, prince, or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; constant to friends or associates.

loyalist, loi'al-ist, *n.* [*Loyal* and *-ist*=Fr. *loyaliste.*] A person who adheres to his sovereign or constituted authority.

loyally, loi'al-li, *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

loyalty, loi'al-ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *loialte.* LOYAL.] The state or quality of being loyal; firm allegiance; fidelity; constancy.

lozenge, lo'zenj, *n.* [Fr. *losange*, O. Fr. *loenge*, *lozenge*, probably fr. Sp. *losa*, a slate or flat stone for paving.] A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles: called also a *rhomb* or *diamond*; a small cake of sugar, &c., originally in the

Lozenge.

form of a lozenge, but now variously shaped; a small diamond-shaped pane of glass in a window.

lubber, lub'ẽr, *n.* [Allied to *looby*, *lob*, W. *llob*, *llabi*, a lubber.] A heavy, clumsy fellow; an awkward booby; a contemptuous name given by sailors to those ignorant of seamanship.—**lubberly**, lub'ẽr-li, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy; clownish.

lubricate, lū'brik-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lubricated*, lū'brik-āt-ed; ppr. *lubricating*, lū'brik-āt-ing. [L. *lubrico*, *lubricatus*, fr. *lubricus*, slippery, smooth.] To make smooth or slippery; to rub or smear with an oily or greasy substance, for diminishing friction.

lubrication, lū-brik-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of lubricating.

lubricator, lū'brik-āt-ẽr, *n.* One who or that which lubricates; an oil-cup attached to a machine.

lubricity, lū-bris'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité*, L. L. *lubricitas*, fr. L. *lubricus*, slippery. LUBRICATE.] Smoothness of surface; slipperiness; *fig.* slipperiness; instability; shiftiness; lascivjousness.

lucarne, lū'kärn, *n.* [Fr. *lucarne*, fr. L. *lucerna*, a lamp, fr. *luceo*, I shine. LUCID.] A dormer or garret window.

luce, lūs, *n.* [L. L. *lucius*.] The fish called the pike.

lucency, lū'sen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being lucent.

lucent, lū'sent, *a.* [L. *lucens*, *lucentis*, ppr. of *lucēre*, to shine. LUCID.] Shining; bright; resplendent.

lucernal, lū-sẽr'nal, *a.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp.] Pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light.

lucerne, **lucern**, lū'sẽrn, *n.* [Fr. *luzerne*, *luserne*; origin unknown.] A leguminous plant valuable as fodder, cultivated in chalky districts of England and in France.

lucid, lū'sid, *a.* [L. *lucidus*, fr. *lucēre*, to shine, fr. stem of *lux*, *lucis*, light, the root being same as that of *light*. Connected are *elucidate*, *luminous*, *luminary*, *lunar*, *lunatic*, *illuminate*, *limn*, &c.] Full of light; shining; resplendent; clear; transparent; pellucid; bright with the radiance of intellect; marked by the regular operations of reason; not darkened or confused by delirium; presenting a clear view; easily understood.

lucidity, lū-sid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being lucid; clearness; intelligibility.

lucidly, lū'sid-li, *adv.* In a lucid manner; clearly.—**lucidness**, lū'sid-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lucid; lucidity; clearness; light.

Lucifer, lū'si-fẽr, *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, I bear, I bring.] The morning-star; Satan (from an erroneous interpretation of the term as applied by Isaiah); a person of Satanic attributes (without *cap.*); a match ignitible by friction.

lucifugal, **lucifugous**, lū-sif'ū-gal, lū-sif'ū-gus, *a.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fugio*, I flee.] Shunning or avoiding the light of day, as bats or cockroaches.

luck, luk, *n.* [Same as O. Fris. and L.G. *luk*, D. *luk*, *geluk*, G. *glück*, fortune, prosperity; perhaps allied to D. *lokken*, Dan. *lokke*, G. *locken*, to entice.] That which happens to a person; what chance or fortune sends; chance; accident; hap; fortune; good fortune; success.

luckily, luk'i-li, *adv.* In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good fortune.—**luckiness**, luk'i-nes, *n.* State of being lucky.

luckless, luk'les, *a.* Without luck; unlucky; hapless; unfortunate; ill-fated.

lucklessly, luk'les-li, *adv.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately.

lucky, luk'i, *a.* [*Luck* and *-y.*] Meeting with good luck or success; successful; fortunate; producing good by chance: auspicious.

lucrative, lū'krat-iv, *a.* [L. *lucrativus*, fr. *lucrari*, *lucratus*, to gain, fr. *lucrum*, gain. LUCRE.] Pertaining to gain; gainful; profitable.—**lucratively**, lū'krat-iv-li, *adv.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

lucre, lū'kẽr, *n.* [Fr. *lucre*, L. *lucrum*, gain; same root as G. *lohn*, reward, or as L. *luo*, I loose, I pay.] Gain in money or goods; profit; emolument; pelf: usually said of base or unworthy gains.

lucubrate, lū'kū-brāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lucubrated*, lū'kū-brāt-ed; ppr. *lucubrating*, lū'kū-brāt-ing. [L. *lucubro*, *lucubratum*, I study by candle-light, fr. obs. adj. *lucuber*, bringing light, fr. *lux*, light. LUCID.] To work by lamp-light or at night; to study laboriously, to meditate.——v.t. To elaborate, as by laborious night study.

lucubration, lū-kū-brā'shon, *n.* Act of lucubrating; what is composed, or supposed to be composed, by night; a literary composition of any kind; a studied composition.

luculent, lū'kū-lent, *a.* [L. *luculentus*, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Full of light; bright; clear; transparent; evident; lucid.—**luculently**, lū'kū-lent-li, *adv.* In a luculent manner.

ludicrous, lū'di-krus, *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, fr. *ludus*, sport or game, *ludo*, I sport, seen also in *allude*, *delude*, *elude*, *illusion*, *prelude*.] That serves for sport; adapted to raise good-humoured laughter; laughable; droll; ridiculous.—**ludicrously**, lū'di-krus-li, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.—**ludicrousness**, lū'di-krus-nes, *n.* Quality of being ludicrous.

luff, luf, *n.* [Formerly *loof*, fr. D. *loef*, Sw. *luf*, Dan. *luv*, G. *luf*, weather-gauge; connections doubtful. Hence *aloof.*] *Navut.* the weather-gauge; the weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached.——v.i. pret. & pp. *luffed*, luft; ppr. *luffing*, luf'ing. To put the helm so as to turn the ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

lug, lug, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lugged*, lugd; ppr. *lugging*, lug'ing. [A. Sax. *geluggian* (?), to lug; Sw. and N. *lugga*, to draw, to haul; *lugg*, N. *lug*, the forelock or hair of the head; comp. Dan. *luge*, to pluck.] To hale or haul; to drag; to pull along as something heavy and moved with difficulty.——n. The ear; a projecting part of an object resembling the human ear, as the handle of a vessel.

luggage, lug'aj, *n.* [From *lug* and *-age.*] Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveller's packages or baggage.

luggage-van, lug'āj-van, *n.* A wagon or carriage for holding luggage.

lugger, lug'ẽr, *n.* [That is, a vessel with *lug*-sails=Dan. *lugger*, D. *logger.*] A small vessel carrying two or three masts with a running bowsprit and *lug*-sails.

lug-sail, lug'sāl, *n.* [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug.*] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at about one-third of its length.

lugubrious, lū-gū'bri-us, *a.* [L. *lugubris*, mournful, fr. *lugeo*, I mourn or lament; akin Gr. *lygros*, sad.] Relating to mourning; mournful; indicating sorrow; doleful.

lugubriously, lū-gū'bri-us-li, *adv.* In a lugubrious manner; mournfully.

lugworm, lug'wẽrm, *n.* [Sw. *lugg*, tuft of hair; it has tufts along its sides. LUG.] A worm which burrows in the muddy sand of the shore. Also called *Lob-worm.*

lukewarm, lūk'wärm, *a.* [O.E. *luke*, lukewarm=D. *leuk*, A.Sax. *wlæc*, lukewarm; akin O.E. *lewe*, G. *lau*, lukewarm.] Moderately warm; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent.—**lukewarmness**, lūk'wärm-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lukewarm; indifference; coldness.

lull, lul, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lulled*, luld; ppr. *lulling*, lul'ing. [Same as Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*, G. *lullen*, to sing to sleep, D. *lollen*, to sing badly; probably an imitation of the sound; comp. L. *lallo*, I sing lullaby.] To sing to, as a nurse to a child; to sing a lullaby to; to quiet; to compose; to cause to rest; to soothe; to dull.——v.i. To subside; to cease; to become calm.——n. A season of quiet or cessation, as of wind after storm.

lullaby, lul'a-bī, *n.* [From *lull* and *-by*, perhaps suggested by *baby.*] A song to lull or quiet babes; that which quiets.

lumbago, lum-bā'gō, *n.* [L., fr. *lumbus*, the loin. LOIN.] A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

lumbar, lum'bär, *a.* [L. *lumbus*, a loin.] Pertaining to or near the loins.—Lumbar region, the small of the back.

lumber, lum'bẽr, *n.* [Originally a pawnbroking establishment, the place where pawned goods were kept, hence such goods themselves, from the *Lombards*, who were formerly renowned as pawnbrokers or money-lenders.] Anything useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use; in America, timber sawed or split for use.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lumbered*, lum'bẽrd; ppr. *lumbering*, lum'bẽr-ing. To fill with lumber; to heap together in disorder.——v.i. To move heavily, as a vehicle; in America, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market.—**lumberer**, lum'bẽr-ẽr, *n.* A person employed in cutting lumber.

luminary, lū'min-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *luminaire*, L. *luminare*, fr. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, for *lucmen*, fr. *lucere*, to shine. LUCID.] Any body that gives light; a light; a person who is a source of intellectual light; a person that enlightens mankind.

luminiferous, lū-mi-nif'ẽr-us, *a.* [L. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, and *fero*, I bring.] Producing light; serving as the medium for conveying light (the *luminiferous* ether).

luminosity, lū-mi-nos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness.

luminous, lū'min-us, *a.* [L. *luminosus*, fr. *lumen*, *luminis*. LUMINARY.] Shining; emitting light; bright; giving light; clear; lucid; perspicuous.—**luminously**, lū'min-us-li, *adv.* In a luminous manner.—**luminousness**, lū'min-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being luminous; luminosity; perspicuity.

lump, lump, *n.* [Same as O.D. *lompe*, Sw. *lump*, N. *lump*, piece, mass; D. *lomp*, G. *lump*, a rag; allied to *lunch.*] A small mass of matter of no definite shape; a mass of things; a cluster.—In the lump, the whole together; in gross.——v.t. pret. & pp. *lumped*, lumpt; ppr. *lumping*, lump'ing. To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.

lumper, lump'ẽr, *n.* A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour.

lumpfish, **lumpsucker**, lump'fish, lump'suk-ẽr, *n.* [D. *lump*, G. *lump*, *lumpfisch.*] A fish of the northern seas, having the ventral fins modified into a sucker.

lumping, lump'ing, *a.* Bulky; heavy; big.

lumpish, lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; dull; inactive.—**lumpishly**, lump'ish-li, *adv.* In a lumpish manner; heavily; with dullness.—**lumpishness**, lump'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lumpish.

lump-sugar, lump'shug-ẽr, *n.* Loaf-sugar in small lumps or pieces.

lumpy, lump'i, *a.* Full of lumps; showing small irregular waves.

lunacy, lū'na-si, *n.* [From *lunatic* and *-cy.*] The mental alienation of a lunatic; madness in general; insanity; craziness; mania; the height of folly.

lunar, lū'nar, *a.* [L. *lunaris*, fr. *luna*, the moon. LUNATIC.] Pertaining to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon.—Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver (silver being called *Luna* by the alchemists).—Lunar month, the period of a complete revolution of the moon, 29½ days.—Lunar year, a period of twelve lunar months.

lunate, **lunated**, lū'nāt, lū'nāt-ed, *a.* [L. *lunatus*, fr. *luna*, the moon. LUNATIC.] Formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

lunatic, lū'nat-ik, *a.* [Fr. *lunatique*, L. *lunaticus*, lunatic, moon-struck, fr. *luna*, the moon (lunatics being at one time supposed to be affected by the moon), for *lucna*, fr. root of *luceo*, I shine. LUCID.] Affected with madness or insanity, especially the kind of insanity in which there are intervals of reason; mad; insane.——n. A person affected by insanity or lunacy; a madman.—Lunatic asylum, a house or hospital for the reception of lunatics.

lunation, lū-nā'shon, *n.* [From L. *luna*, the moon. LUNATIC.] A lunar month; the time from one new moon to the next.

lunch, lunsh, *n.* [A form of *lump*, as *hunch* of *hump*, *bunch* of *bump*.] A luncheon.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *lunched*, lunsht; ppr. *lunching*, lunsh'ing. To take a lunch.

luncheon, lunsh'on, *n.* [A longer form of *lunch*, perhaps for *lunching*.] A slight repast between breakfast and dinner.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *luncheoned*, lunsh'ond; ppr. *luncheoning*, lunsh'on-ing. To take a lunch. —**Luncheon bar**, a part of a place of refreshment where luncheon can be had.

lune, lūn, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon. LUNATIC.] Anything in the shape of a half-moon or a crescent.

lunette, lū-net', *n.* [Fr. *lunette*, dim. of *lune*, fr. L. *luna*, moon.] A small fortified

Lunettes, St. Paul's, London.

work with an angular front; an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling; a crescent-shaped ornament.

lung, lung, *n.* [A. Sax. *lungen*, a lung=O. Fris. *lunge*, Icel. and Sw. *lunga*, D. *long*, G. *lunge*; fr. same root as *light* (not heavy), from their lightness (comp. *lights*).] Either of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing animals, light and spongy and full of air-cells.

lunge, lunj, *n.* [Formerly *longe*, *allonge*, fr. Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust—L. *ad*, to, *longus*, long.] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *lunged*, lunjd; ppr. *lunging*, lunj'ing. To make a thrust or pass, as with a sword or rapier.——**v.t.** To exercise (a horse) by running round while held by a long rein.

lunged, lungd, *a.* Having lungs.

lungwort, lung'wėrt, *n.* A common garden flower, having leaves speckled like lungs; also a kind of lichen.

lunula, **lunule**, lū'nū-la, lū'nūl, *n.* [Dim. of L. *luna*, the moon.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent. Also **lunulet**, lū'nū-let.—**lunular**, lū'nū-lėr, *a.* Having the form of a small crescent.—**lunulate**, **lunulated**, lū'nū-lāt, lū'nū-lāt-ed, *a.* Resembling a small crescent.

lupine, lū'pin, *n.* [Fr. *lupin*, fr. L. *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, fr. *lupus*, a wolf. WOLF.] A leguminous plant cultivated in gardens for its gaily-coloured flowers.——*a.* lū'pin. Like a wolf; wolfish.

lupulin, **lupuline**, lū'pū-lin, *n.* [L. *lupulus*, hops.] The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop.

lupus, lū'pus, *n.* [L., a wolf. WOLF.] A disease which eats away the flesh of the face.

lurch, lėrch, *n.* [O. Fr. *lourche*, It. *lurcio*: origin doubtful.] A term in the game of cribbage, denoting the unlucky position of a player. Hence, **to leave in the lurch**, to leave in a difficult state or without help.

lurch, lėrch, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lurched*, lėrcht; ppr. *lurching*, lėrch'ing. [A form of *lurk*, as *church* of *kirk*, *birch* of *birk*, &c. LURK.] To lurk; to roll, sway, or stagger to one side.——*n.* A sudden roll or stagger.

lurcher, lėrch'ėr, *n.* One that lurches; one that lies in wait or lurks; a mongrel dog for hunting, especially a cross between a greyhound and a collie.

lurdan, **lurdane**, lėr'dan, lėr'dān, *a.* [O. Fr. *lourdin*, *lourdein*, fr. *lourd*, heavy, dull.] Blockish; lazy and useless.——*n.* A lazy, stupid fellow.

lure, lūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *leurre*, *loerre*, a falconer's lure; of G. origin=G. *luder*, carrion, a lure.] Something held out to call a trained hawk; a bait; any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *lured*, lūrd; ppr. *luring*, lūr'ing. To attract or entice by a lure or bait; to entice; to attract; to invite by anything that promises pleasure or advantage.

lurid, lūr'id, *a.* [L. *luridus*.] Pale yellow, as flame; ghastly pale; wan; gloomy; dismal.

lurk, lėrk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lurked*, lėrkt; ppr. *lurking* lėrk'ing. [Same as Sw. *lurka*, to lurk; akin Dan. *lure*, to lurk, *lur*, G. *lauer*, ambush or watching; E. to *lower*. LOWER.] To lie hid; to lie in wait; to lie concealed or unperceived; to keep out of sight.

lurker, lėrk'ėr, *n.* One who lurks.

luscious, lu'shus, *a.* [Perhaps for *lustious*, fr. *lusty*.] Very sweet; delicious; delightful; sweet to excess; cloying.—**lusciously**, lu'shus-li, *adv.* In a luscious manner; so as to cloy.—**lusciousness**, lu'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being luscious.

lush, lush, *a.* [Shortened from *luscious*.] Fresh; luxuriant and juicy; succulent.

lust, lust, *n.* [A. Sax. *lust*, desire, pleasure =O. Sax. O. Fris. D. G. and Sw. *lust*, Icel. and Dan. *lyst*, Goth. *lustus*, desire. Hence the verbs to *lust*, to *list*, and adj. *lusty*. LIST, LOVE.] Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; concupiscence; carnal appetite; evil propensity; depraved affections and desires.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *lusted*, lust'ed; ppr. *lusting*, lust'ing. To desire greatly or eagerly; to long; to have carnal desire.

lustful, lust'fụl, *a.* Inspired by lust or the sexual appetite; provoking to sensuality; lewd; libidinous.—**lustfully**, lust'fụl-li, *adv.* In a lustful manner.—**lustfulness**, lust'fụl-nes, *n.* The state of being lustful.

lustily, lust'i-li, *adv.* In a lusty manner; with vigour of body; stoutly.

lustiness, lust'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lusty; vigour; stoutness.

lustral, lus'tral, *a.* [L. *lustralis*, fr. *lustro*, I purify, fr. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, fr. stem of *luo*, *lavo*, I wash. LAVE.] Used in purification; pertaining to purification.

lustrate, lus'trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lustrated*, lus'trāt-ed; ppr. *lustrating*, lus'trāt-ing. [L. *lustro*, *lustratum*, I cleanse. See prec.] To purify as by water.

lustration, lus-trā'shon, *n.* [L. *lustratio*. See prec.] A solemn ceremony of purifying; purification or cleansing.

lustre, lus'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *lustre*, It. *lustro*, fr. L. *lustro*, I illumine, fr. root of *luceo*, I shine. LUCID.] Brightness; brilliancy; splendour; sheen; the splendour of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction; a branched chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass; a mixed fabric for ladies' dresses.—**lustreless**, lus'tėr-les, *a.* Destitute of lustre.

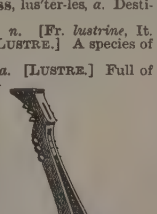
lustring, lūs'tring, *n.* [Fr. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino*, fr. *lustro*. LUSTRE.] A species of glossy silk cloth.

lustrous, lus'trus, *a.* [LUSTRE.] Full of lustre; bright; shining; luminous.

lustrum, lus'trum, *n.*; pl. **lustrums** or **lustra**, lus'trumz, lus'tra. [L.] In ancient Rome, the purification of the people at the end of every five years: hence, a period of five years.

lusty, lust'i, *a.* [From *lust*=D. and G. *lustig*, D. *lystig*, merry, jovial.] Characterized by spirit and vigour; vigorous; robust; healthful; bulky; large; lustful; hot-blooded.

lutanist, lūt'an-ist, *n.* [L.L. *lutana*, a lute. LUTE.] A player on the lute.



Lute.

lute, lūt, *n.* [Fr. *luth*, *lut*, Sp. *laud*, fr. Ar. *al ūd*, the lute (*al* being the definite article).] A stringed instrument of the guitar kind, formerly very popular in Europe.——v.t. pret. & pp. *luted*, lūt'ed; ppr. *luting*, lūt'ing. To play on the lute.

lute, lūt, *n.* [Fr. *lut*, fr. L. *lutum*, clay.] A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for coating vessels when exposed to fire, and also for making their junctures air-tight.——v.t. pret. & pp. *luted*, lūt'ed; ppr. *luting*, lūt'ing. To close or coat with lute.

lutenist, lūt'en-ist, *n.* A lutanist.

lutestring, lūt'string, *n.* Corruption of *lustring*.

Lutheran, lū'thėr-an, *n.* Pertaining to Martin *Luther*, the reformer.—— n. A disciple or follower of Luther.—**Lutheranism**, lū'thėr-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther; the doctrines of the Protestant church in Germany.

lutist, lūt'ist, *n.* [*Lute* and *-ist*.] A player on the lute; a lutanist.

luxate, luks'āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *luxated*, luks'āt-ed; ppr. *luxating*, luks'āt-ing. [L. *luxo*, *luxatum*, fr. *luxus*, dislocated, fr. Gr. *loxos*, slanting.] To put out of joint, as a limb; to dislocate.—**luxation**, luks-ā'shon, *n.* The act of luxating; a dislocation.

luxuriance, luks-ū'ri-ans, *n.* [*Luxuriant*, and *-ce*=Fr. *luxuriance*.] State of being luxuriant; rank growth; exuberance.

luxuriant, luks-ū'ri-ant, *a.* [L. *luxurians*, *-antis*, ppr. of *luxurio*, *luxuriatum*, fr. *luxuria*. LUXURY.] Exuberant in growth; rank; abundant; exuberant in plenty; excessive or superfluous. —**luxuriantly**, luks-ū'ri-ant-li, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner or degree; with exuberant growth; rankly.

luxuriate, luks-ū'ri-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *luxuriated*, luks-ū'ri-āt-ed; ppr. *luxuriating*, luks-ū'ri-āt-ing. [L. *luxurio*, *luxuriatum*, LUXURY.] To grow rankly or exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; *fig.* to indulge or revel without restraint.

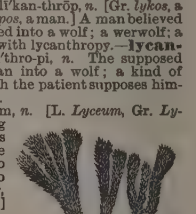
luxurious, luks-ū'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux*, L. *luxuriosus*. LUXURY.] Characterized by indulgence in luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; administering to luxury; furnished with luxuries.—**luxuriously**, luks-ū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a luxurious manner; voluptuously.—**luxuriousness**, luks-ū'ri-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being luxurious.

luxury, luks'ū-ri, *n.* [O.Fr. *luxurie*, fr. L. *luxuria*, fr. *luxus*, excess, debauchery.] A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of appetite or in costly and delightful things generally; that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; any delicious food or drink; anything delightful to the senses; anything not necessary, but used for personal gratification.

lycanthrope, lī'kan-thrōp, *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] A man believed to be transformed into a wolf; a werwolf; a person affected with lycanthropy.—**lycanthropy**, lī-kan'thro-pi, *n.* The supposed change of a man into a wolf; a kind of insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf.

lyceum, lī-sē'um, *n.* [L. *Lyceum*, Gr. *Lykeion*, a building at ancient Athens where Aristotle taught; fr. Apollo *lykeios*, Apollo the wolf-slayer, fr. *lykos*, a wolf.] A literary institute; a school preparatory to the university.

lycopod, lī'kō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A plant belonging to an order intermediate between mosses and ferns.



Lycopod (*Lycopodium Selago*). *a*, Leaf; *b*, Sporangium, in the axil of bract; *c*, Spores—magnified.

—**lycopode**, lī'kō-pōd, *n.* Vegetable brimstone, the highly inflammable powder from the spore-cases of some lycopods.

Lydian, lid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient *Lydia*, in Asia Minor; a term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes of music.

lye, lī, *n.* [A. Sax. *leáh*, lye=G. *lauge*, D. *loog*, lye; allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath, and probably L. *lavo*, I wash.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood; a solution of an alkali used for various purposes.

lyencephalous, lī-en-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *lyō*, I loose, *enkephalos*, the brain.] Having the cerebral hemispheres loosely connected, as certain animals.

lying-in, lī'ing-in, *n.* The act of bearing a child; inlying.

lyingly, lī'ing-li, *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

lymph, limf, *n.* [Fr. *lymphe*, fr. L. *lympha*, spring water, allied to *limpidus*. LIMPID.] Water; a watery fluid; a colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*.—**Vaccine lymph**, the fluid used in vaccination.

lymphatic, lim-fat'ik, *a.* [Fr. *lymphatique*. LYMPH.] Pertaining to lymph; conveying lymph; phlegmatic; sluggish. —— *n.* A vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph.

lymphoid, limf'oid, *a.* [*Lymph* and *-oid*.] Having the character or appearance of lymph.

lynch, linsh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lynched*, linsht; ppr. *lynching*, linsh'ing. [From a Virginian farmer of the name of *Lynch*, noted for taking the law into his own hand.] To inflict punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob.—**lynch-law**, linsh'lâ, *n.* Punishment by unauthorized persons without a legal trial.

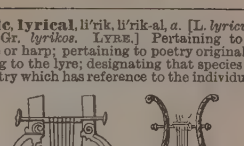
lynx, lingks, *n.* [L. and Gr. *lynx*: same root as in L. *lux*, light, from its bright eyes.] A carnivorous animal resembling the cat, long celebrated for the sharpness of its sight.—**lynx-eyed**, lingks'id, *a.* Having extremely acute sight.

lyrate, **lyrated**, lī'rāt, lī'rāt-ed, *a.* Shaped like a lyre; *bot.* pinnatifid with large terminal lobe.

lyre, līr, *n.* [Fr. *lyre*, L. *lyra*, fr. Gr. *lyra*. Etymol. uncertain.] A stringed instrument of the harp kind much used by the ancients.

lyre-bird, līr'bėrd, *n.* An Australian bird somewhat smaller than a pheasant, having erect tail-feathers in form resembling an ancient lyre.

lyric, **lyrical**, li'rik, li'rik-al, *a.* [L. *lyricus*, fr. Gr. *lyrikos*. LYRE.] Pertaining to a lyre or harp; pertaining to poetry originally sung to the lyre; designating that species of poetry which has reference to the individual



Greek Lyres.

emotions of the poet, such as songs.—**lyric**, li'rik, *n.* A lyric poem; a composer of lyric poems.

lyrist, lī'rist, *n.* A musician who plays on the lyre or harp; a writer of lyrics or lyric poetry.

M.

M, the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet.

ma, mä, *n.* A childish form of *Mama*.

ma'am, mām, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *Madam*.

Mac, mak. A Gaelic word signifying son, prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac* Donald.

macadamization, mak-ad'am-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or art of macadamizing.

macadamize, mak-ad'am-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *macadamized*, mak-ad'am-īzd; ppr. *macadamizing*, mak-ad'am-īz-ing. [From J. L. *Macadam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface.

macaroni, mak-a-rō'ni, *n.*; pl. **macaronis** or **macaronies**, mak-a-rō'niz. [Fr. and Prov. It. *macaroni*, It. *macchironi*, originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter: perhaps fr. L. *macerare*, to macerate.] A paste or dough of fine wheat flour made in the form of small pipes or tubes, a favourite food among the Italians; a medley; a sort of droll or fool; a name formerly given to fops or dandies.

macaronic, mak-a-rō'nik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to macaroni, or to a macaroni; applied to a species of burlesque verse, consisting of a mixture of ill-formed or ill-connected words, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized.——*n.* A confused mixture of several things; a macaronic verse or poem.

macaroon, ma-ka-rön', *n.* [Fr. *macaron*. MACARONI.] A small sweetcake, with almonds in it.

macassar-oil, ma-kas'ar-oil, *n.* An oil for the hair, named from *Macassar*, in Celebes, from which it was originally procured; also a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.

macaw, ma-kạ', *n.* [Native American name.] A beautiful bird of the parrot tribe with long tail-feathers.

mace, mās, *n.* [O.Fr. *mace*, Fr. *masse*, It. *mazza*, a club; fr. L. *matea* (only found in the dim. *mateola*), a kind of mallet.] A weapon consisting of a staff with a heavy metal head; an ornamental staff of metal borne before certain magistrates or officials and persons in authority; the heavier rod used in billiards.

mace, mās, *n.* [Fr. *macis*, It. *mace*, L. *maces*, *macir*, fr. Gr. *maker*, an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried covering of the seed of the nutmeg, used in cooking or in pickles.

macer, mās'ėr, *n.* A mace-bearer; an officer attending on several courts of Scotland.

macerate, ma'se-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *macerated*, ma'se-rāt-ed; ppr. *macerating*, ma'se-rāt-ing. [L. *macero*, *maceratus*, I soften by steeping.] To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, or by the digestive process; to make lean or cause to waste away.

maceration, ma-se-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *maceratio*.] Act or process of macerating.

machete, mä-chā'tā, *n.* [Sp.] A kind of large knife or cutlass used by Spanish Americans as a tool and as a weapon.

Machiavelian, ma'ki-a-vēl"i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Machiavel* (Nicolo *Machiavelli*), an Italian writer of Florence (died 1527); in conformity with or denoting his principles; cunning in political management.——*n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

machicolation, ma-chik'o-lā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *mâchicoulis*, *mâchecoulis*; origin doubtful.] In old castles an opening in an external gallery floor for hurling missiles, boiling lead, &c., upon the enemy.—**machicolated**, ma-chik'o-lāt-ed, *a.* Having machicolations.

machinate, mak'i-nāt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *machinated*, mak'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *machinating*, mak'i-nāt-ing. [L. *machinor*, *machinatus*, fr. *machina*. MACHINE.] To plot or plan; to form, as a plot or scheme.—**machination**, mak-i-nā"shon, *n.* A plot; an artful design or scheme formed with deliberation.—**machinator**, mak'i-nāt-ėr, *n.* One who machinates or plots; a plotter.

machine, ma-shēn', *n.* [Fr. *machine*, L. *machina*, fr. Gr. *mēchanē*, machine, device, contrivance, fr. *mēchos*, means, expedient; same root as *make*.] Any contrivance which serves to regulate the effect of a given force or to produce or change motion (*simple machines* or mechanical powers being such as the lever, pulley, &c.); an engine; an instrument of force; an organization or organized system; a person who acts as the tool of another.——v.t. pret. & pp. *machined*, ma-shēnd'; ppr. *machining*, ma-shēn'ing. To apply machinery to; to produce by machinery.

machine-gun, ma-shēn'gun, *n.* A piece of ordnance that is loaded and fired mechanically, and can discharge a number of projectiles simultaneously or in rapid succession, having usually two or more barrels, as in the case of the Gatling gun, &c.

machinery, ma-shēn'e-ri, *n.* The component parts of a complex machine, taken collectively; machines in general; superhuman beings playing an important part in the plot of some literary work.

machine-tool, ma-shēn'tōl, *n.* An adjustable machine for performing operations otherwise done by hand-tools.

machinist, ma-shēn'ist, *n.* [*Machine* and *-ist*=Fr. *machiniste*.] A constructor of machines; one who tends or works a machine.

mackerel, mak'ėr-el, *n.* [O. Fr. *maquerel*, Fr. *maquereau*=D. *makreel*, G. *makrele*, Dan. *makrel*, fr. L.L. *macarellus*, fr. L. *macula*, a spot—in allusion to the blue blotches on it.] An edible sea-fish, well known by its elegant shape and brilliant colours.—Mackerel sky, a sky in which the clouds somewhat resemble the blotches on a mackerel.

mackintosh, **macintosh**, mak'in-tosh, *n.* A term applied, from the name of the inventor (Charles *Macintosh*), to a garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber.

macle, mak'l, *n.* [Fr. *macle*, fr. L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] A term applied to twin-crystals united together.

macrobiotic, mak'ro-bī-ot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *bios*, life.] Long-lived.

macrocephalous, mak-ro-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *kephalē*, the head.] Having a long or large head.

macrocosm, mak'ro-kozm, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, great, *kosmos*, the world.] The great world; the universe, regarded as analogous to the *microcosm*, or little world constituted by man.

macron, mak'ron, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long.] The small line placed above a vowel to mark it as long.

macropod, mak'ro-pod, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *pous*, *podos*, foot.] An individual belonging to the kangaroo family.

macropterous, mak-rop'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *pteron*, a wing.] Having long wings or fins.

macrural, **macrurous**, mak-rụ'ral, mak-rụ'rus, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail.] Long-tailed, said of the lobster, prawn, shrimp, &c., in contrast to the crabs, because their flexible abdomen extends backward, and is used in swimming.

macula, ma'kū-la, *n.*; pl. **maculæ**, ma'kū-lē. [L. *macula*, a spot; hence, *mackerel*, *mail* (armour).] A spot, as on the skin.

maculate, ma'kū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *maculated*, ma'kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *maculating*, ma'-

kū-lāt-ing. [L. *maculo, maculatum*, fr. *macula*, a spot.] To spot; to stain.—*a.* Marked with spots; blotted; hence, defiled; impure.—**maculation**, ma-kū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *maculatio.*] A spotting; a spot; a stain.

mad, mad, *a.* [O.E. *maad*, A. Sax. *gemaed, gemædd, gemaedd*, mad, a participial form allied to Goth. *gamaids*, injured; O.H.G. *gameit*, blunt, dull; Icel. *meitha*, to hurt.] Disordered in intellect; insane; deranged; delirious; crazy; beside one's self; frantic; furious; wildly frolicsome; infatuated; furious from disease or otherwise: said of animals.—**Like mad**, madly; furiously. [Colloq.]—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *madded*, mad'ed; ppr. *madding*, mad'ing. To make mad; to madden.

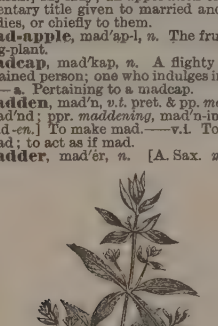
madam, ma'dam, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady, fr. L. *mea domina*, my lady. DAME.] My lady; an appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.

mad-apple, mad'ap-l, *n.* The fruit of the egg-plant.

madcap, mad'kap, *n.* A flighty or hare-brained person; one who indulges in frolics.—*a.* Pertaining to a madcap.

madden, mad'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *maddened*, mad'nd; ppr. *maddening*, mad'n-ing. [*Mad* and *-en.*] To make mad.—*v.i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

madder, mad'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæddere*



Madder Plant (*Rubia tinctorum*).

mæddre. Etymol. unknown.] A climbing perennial plant, the root of which furnishes valuable dyes and pigments.

madding, mad'ing, *a.* Acting madly; raging; furious; wild.

made, mād, pret. pp. of *make.* The pp. besides being used in the senses of the verb is often equivalent to destined, fitted, suitable; composite; artificial; built up.—**Made dish**, a dish of meat, poultry, &c., re-cooked; an entrée.

Madeira, ma-dē'ra, *n.* A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

mademoiselle, mad-mwā-zel, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel. DAMSEL.] The title given to a young unmarried lady in France; miss.

mad-house, mad'hous, *n.* A house where mad or insane persons are confined.

madia, mā'di-a, *n.* [From *madi*, the Chilian name.] A composite plant allied to the sunflower, cultivated for the oil obtained from its seeds.

madly, mad'li, *adv.* In a mad or frenzied manner; frantically; furiously; rashly; wildly.

madman, mad'man, *n.* A man who is mad; a maniac; a lunatic; one who acts contrary to reason.

madness, mad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mad; lunacy; insanity; frenzy; extreme folly.

madonna, ma-don'na, *n.* [It. *madonna*, fr. L. *mea domina*, my lady. MADAM.] An Italian term of address equivalent to *Madam*; the Virgin Mary; a picture representing the Virgin.

madrepore, ma'dre-pōr, *n.* [From It. *madrepora*, fr. *madre*, mother, and Gr. *pōros*, a kind of stone.] A common branching variety of coral.

madrigal, mad'ri-gal, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *madrigal*, It. *madrigale*, O. It. *mandriale*, O. Sp. *mandrial*, fr. L. *mandra*, a herd of cattle=Gr. *mandra*, an inclosed place, a fold.] A pastoral song; an elaborate vocal composition, in five or six parts.

mænad, mē'nad, *n.* [Gr. *mainas, mainados*, fr. *mainomai*, I rave.] A votaress of Bacchus; a raving, frenzied woman.

maestoso, mä-es-tō'zō. [It., majestic.] A direction in music to play with dignity.

maestro, mä-es'trō, *n.* [It., fr. L. *magister*, a master.] A master of any art; specifically, a master in music; a musical composer.

magazine, mag'a-zēn, *n.* [Fr. *magasin*, a storehouse, Sp. *magacen, almagacen*, fr. Ar. *al*, the, and *makhzen*, a warehouse, fr. *khazana*, to store.] A storehouse; a treasury; a repository for arms, ammunition, or provisions; a publication issued in a series of numbers or parts, and containing papers of a miscellaneous character.

magazine-rifle, mag'a-zēn-rī-fl, *n.* A rifle with an attached magazine or chamber, containing a number of cartridges that can be fired off in rapid succession by special mechanism.

magdalen, magdalene, mag'da-len, mag'da-lēn, *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene*, erroneously supposed to be the woman mentioned in St. Luke vii. 36-50.] A reformed prostitute.

mage, māj, *n.* [Gr. *mage*, fr. L. *magus*, fr. Gr. *magos*, a magician. MAGI.] A magician or enchanter. [*Tenn.*]

magenta, ma-jen'ta, *n.* [Discovered in 1859, the year of the battle of *Magenta.*] A brilliant blue-red colour derived from coal-tar.

maggot, ma'got, *n.* [W. *magiad*, a maggot or grub, fr. *magu*, to breed.] The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; a whim; an odd fancy.—**maggoty**, ma'got-i, *a.* Full of maggots; whimsical; capricious.

Magi, mā'jī, *n. pl.* [L. *magus*, fr. Gr. *magos*, a Magian, fr. Per. *mag*, a priest, same root as L. *magnus*, great.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; hence holy men or sages of the East.—**Magian**, mā'ji-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Magi.—*n.* One of the Magi; a priest of the Zoroastrian religion.

magic, ma'jik, *n.* [L. *magicus*, fr. *magia*, Gr. *mageia*, magic, sorcery, lit. the theology of the Magians. MAGI.] The art of producing effects by superhuman means, as by spirits or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment; necromancy; power or influence similar to that of enchantment.—**Natural magic**, the art of applying natural causes, whose operation is secret, to produce surprising effects.—*a.* Pertaining to magic; used in magic; working or worked by or as if by magic.—**Magic lantern**, a kind of lantern by means of which small pictures are thrown on the wall of a dark room or on a white sheet, magnified to any size.

magical, ma'jik-al, *a.* Pertaining to magic; used in magic; proceeding from magic; acting or produced as if by magic.

magically, ma'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a magical manner; by enchantment.

magician, ma-ji'shan, *n.* [Fr. *magicien.* MAGIC.] One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.

magilp, ma-gilp', *n.* [Probably fr. a person's name.] A mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

magisterial, ma-jis-tē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *magisterius*, fr. *magister*, a master. MASTER.] Pertaining to a master; authoritative; pertaining to a magistrate or his office; imperious; arrogant; haughty; domineering.

magisterially, ma-jis-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a magisterial manner; arrogantly; in a domineering manner.

magistracy, ma'jis-tra-si, *n.* [*Magistrate* and *-cy.*] The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

magistrate, ma'jis-trāt, *n.* [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magister*, a master. MASTER.] A public civil officer, invested with the executive or judicial authority, or some branch of it; a justice of the peace; a person who dispenses justice in police courts, &c.

magistratic, ma-jis-trat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a magistrate.

magma, mag'ma, *n.* [Gr., a mass, salve, dregs, fr. *massō*, I knead. MASS.] A mixture of mineral or organic matter in a pasty state; a thick residuum separated from a fluid.

magnanimity, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *magnanimité*, L. *magnanimitas.*] The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of soul or mind; dignity or elevation of spirit.

magnanimous, mag-nan'im-us, *a.* [L. *magnanimus—magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *animus*, mind (ANIMAL).] Great of soul or mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; high-minded; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honourable; not selfish.

magnanimously, mag-nan'im-us-li, *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.

magnate, mag'nāt, *n.* [L. *magnates* (pl.), powerful persons, the great, fr. *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] A great man; a grandee; a noble; a person of rank or wealth.

magnesia, mag-nē'si-a, *n.* [From *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence also *magnet.*] Oxide of magnesium, a soft white slightly alkaline powder, used as a mild purgative.—**Sulphate of magnesia**, Epsom salts.—**magnesian**, mag-nē'si-an, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling magnesia.—**magnesium**, mag-nē'si-um, *n.* The metallic base of magnesia, a white malleable metal.—**Magnesium light**, a dazzlingly bright light produced by burning magnesium wire.

magnet, mag'net, *n.* [O.Fr. *magnete*, fr. L. *magnes, magnetis*, fr. Gr. *magnēs*, a magnet, fr. *Magnesia* in Asia Minor or *Magnesia* in Thessaly, whence probably it was first brought.] The loadstone, which has the peculiar property of attracting iron; a bar or piece of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted.

magnetic, mag-net'ik, *a.* [*Magnet* and *-ic* =Fr. *magnétique.*] Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; attractive.—**Magnetic needle**, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning freely on a pivot, as the needle of the mariner's compass.—**Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle.—**Magnetic poles**, nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, at some distance from the earth's poles.

magnetically, mag-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism; by the power of attraction.

magnetism, mag'net-izm, *n.* [*Magnet* and *-ism.*] A peculiar property possessed by certain bodies whereby they naturally attract or repel one another; that branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and magnetic phenomena in general; power of attraction.—**Animal magnetism.** MESMERISM.—**Terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic force exerted by the earth.

magnetist, magnetician, mag'net-ist, mag-net-ish'an, *n.* One versed in magnetism.

magnetizable, mag'net-iz-a-bl, *a.* That may be magnetized.

magnetization, mag'net-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of magnetizing, or state of being magnetized.

magnetize, mag'net-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *magnetized*, mag'net-īzd; ppr. *magnetizing*, mag'net-īz-ing. [*Magnet* and *-ize*=Fr. *magnétiser.*] To communicate magnetic properties to; to render magnetic.—*v.i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.

magnetizer, mag'net-īz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which magnetizes.

magneto-electricity, mag-net'ō-ē-lek-tris-i-ti, *n.* Electricity evolved by the action

of magnets; the science which treats of phenomena connected with both magnetism and electricity.

magnifiable, mag'ni-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being magnified.

magnific, **magnifical**, mag-nif'ik, mag-nif'ik-al, *a.* [L. *magnificus*—*magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make.] Grand; splendid; illustrious.

magnificence, mag-nif'i-sens, *n.* [Fr. *magnificence*, L. *magnificentia*. See next.] The condition or quality of being magnificent; grandeur of appearance; splendour; pomp.

magnificent, mag-nif'i-sent, *a.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make. MAGNIFY.] Grand in appearance; splendid; exhibiting grandeur; showy; fond of splendour or show.

magnificently, mag-nif'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

magnifico, mag-nif'i-kō, *n.*; pl. **magnifi-coes**, mag-nif'i-kōz. A grandee; a magnate.

magnifier, mag'ni-fi-ėr, *n.* One who or that which magnifies.

magnify, mag'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *magnified*, mag'ni-fīd; ppr. *magnifying*, mag'ni-fi-ing. [Fr. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare*—*magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make.] To make great or greater; to amplify; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to make greater in representation; to increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of; to extol; to exalt; to represent as greater than reality; to exaggerate.——*v.i.* To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality.—**Magnifying glass**, a plano-convex or double-convex lens, causing objects seen through it to have their apparent dimensions increased.

magniloquence, mag-nil'ō-kwens, *n.* [L. *magniloquentia*. See next.] Elevated language, or a lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style; bombast.

magniloquent, mag-nil'ō-kwent, *a.* [L. *magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *loquens*, speaking, fr. *loquor*, I speak (LOCUTION).] Speaking loftily or pompously.—**magniloquently**, mag-nil'ō-kwent-li, *adv.* In a magniloquent manner.

magnitude, mag'ni-tūd, *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, fr. *magnus*, great; same root as Gr. *megas*, great, E. *may*, *might*, *much*, *more*, &c. More or less akin are *magnate*, *majesty*, *master*, &c.] Greatness; size; bulk; comparative size; extent of dimensions or parts; that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; importance; consequence.

magnolia, mag-nō'li-a, *n.* [After Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier.] A genus of trees and shrubs, much admired for their flowers and foliage.

magnum, mag'num, *n.* [L., a large thing. MAGNITUDE.] A bottle holding two English quarts.

magpie, mag'pī, *n.* [*Mag*, for *Margaret*, and *pie*, a *magpie*, fr. L. *pica*, a pie or magpie; comp. *Jenny*-wren, *Robin*-redbreast, &c.] A chattering bird of the crow tribe with black and white plumage.

Magyar, mag'yär; Hung. pron. mäd'yär, *n.* A Hungarian, allied in race to the Turks and Finns; the language of the Hungarians.

maharajah, ma-hä-rä'ja, *n.* [Skr. *mahā*, great, and *rājā*, a prince or king.] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory.—**maharani**, **maharanee**, ma-hä'ra-nē, *n.* [Skr., great queen or princess.] A female Indian ruler.

mahatma, ma-hät'ma, *n.* [Skr. *mahā*, great, *ātmā*, mind, soul.] A name among theosophists for certain Asiatic chiefs of their faith said to possess wonderful and apparently miraculous powers.

Mahdi, mä'dē, *a.* [Ar., the director.] Among Mohammedans, a ruler who is to arise and at the head of the faithful spread Mohammedanism over the world.

mahl-stick, mal'stik, *n.* [G. *mahlstock*—*malen*, to paint, and *stock*, stick.] A rod used by artists as a rest for the hand in painting.

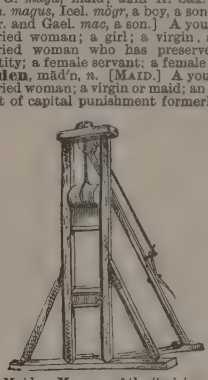
mahogany, ma hog'a-ni, *n.* [Native American name.] A tree growing in tropical America; also its wood, which is reddish in colour, and used for cabinet work; a dinner-table or table in general.

Mahomedan, **Mahometan**, &c., ma-hom'e-dan, ma-hom'e-tan. See MOHAMMEDAN, &c.

mahout, ma-hout', *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper.

maid, mād, *n.* [Short for *maiden*, A. Sax. *mægden*, *maeden*, dim. of *mægeth*, a maiden =Goth. *magaths*, D. *meid*, *maagd*, L.G. and G. *magd*, maid; akin A. Sax. *magu*, Goth. *magus*, Icel. *mögr*, a boy, a son; allied to Ir. and Gael. *mac*, a son.] A young unmarried woman; a girl; a virgin, an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity; a female servant; a female skate.

maiden, mād'n, *n.* [MAID.] A young unmarried woman; a virgin or maid; an instrument of capital punishment formerly used



Maiden, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

in Scotland resembling the guillotine.——*a.* Pertaining to maidens or virgins; virginal; fresh; unpolluted; unused.—**Maiden assize**, an assize at which there are no criminal cases.—**Maiden speech**, the first public speech made by a person, especially in parliament.

maidenhair, mād'n-hār, *n.* An elegant fern found growing on rocks and walls.

maidenhead, mād'n-hed, *n.* [*Maiden* and term. *-head.*] Virgin purity; virginity.

maidenhood, mād'n-hud, *n.* [*Maiden* and term. *-hood.*] The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity.

maidenliness, mād'n-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being maidenly; modesty.

maidenly, mād'n-li, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest.

maid-servant, mād'sėr-vant, *n.* A female servant.

maieutic, mā-ū'tik, *a.* [Gr. *maieutikos*, pertaining to midwifery, fr. *maia*, a midwife.] Serving to assist or accelerate childbirth; aiding in bring forth, in a metaphorical sense.

maigre, mā'gr, *a.* [Fr., lean, spare, meagre.] A term applied to a preparation cooked merely with butter.—**Maigre dishes**, **maigre food**, dishes used by Roman Catholics on the days when their church forbids flesh-meat.

mail, māl, *n.* [Fr. *malle*, O. Fr. *male*, a bag, a mail; either fr. Armor. *mal*, Ir. and Gael. *mala*, a bag; or fr. O.H.G. *malcha*, a wallet=Icel. *malr*, a knapsack.] Originally, a bag; hence, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers; the letters, papers, &c., conveyed; the person or conveyance carrying the mail.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mailed*, māld; ppr. *mailing*, māl'ing. To send by mail; to put in the mail; to post.

mail, māl, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, the mesh of a net, a link of mail; fr. L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh.] Armour of chain-work or other material; a defensive covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds; any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mailed*, māld; ppr. *mailing*, māl'ing. To put a coat of mail or armour on; to arm defensively.

mail, māl, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *mâli*, stipulation, service for hire.] In Scots law, a rent or sum payable regularly: common in compound *black-mail*.

mail-bag, māl'bag, *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried.

mail-boat, māl'bōt, *n.* A boat which carries the public mail.

mail-clad, māl'klad, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail.

mail-coach, māl'kōch, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

mailed, māld, *p.a.* Protected by mail or anything of armour or defensive covering.

mail-guard, māl'gärd, *n.* An officer having charge of the mail.

mail-train, māl'trān, *n.* A railway train that conveys the mails.

maim, mām, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *maimed*, māmd; ppr. *maiming*, mām'ing. [O.E. *maim*, to hurt or maim; fr. O.Fr. *mehaigner*, Pr. *maganhar*, It. *magagnare*, to maim; origin doubtful.] To mutilate; to cripple; to disable.——*n.* An injury by which a person is maimed or mutilated.

main, mān, *a.* [Partly fr. Icel. *megn*, *megінn*, main, strong, mighty; *megin*, might, main, main part; partly fr. A. Sax. *mœgn*, *mœgen*, power, strength; both fr. same root as *may*, *might*; partly fr. O.Fr., *maigne*, *magne*, fr. L. *magnus*, great (whence *magnitude*).] Principal, chief, or most important among others; most to be regarded or considered; first in size, rank, importance, &c.; being or belonging to the most important of a ship's masts; mighty; vast (the *main* ocean); directly applied; used with all one's might (*main* strength).——*n.* Strength; great effort (in phrase, *with might and main*); chief or main portion; the gross, bulk, greater part; the ocean; the open sea; a principal gas or water pipe in a street, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it.—**In the main**, for the most part; speaking generally.

main, mān, *n.* [Fr. *main*, L. *manus*, hand.] A hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting.

mainland, mān'land, *n.* The principal land, as opposed to an isle; the continent.

mainly, mān'li, *adv.* In the main; chiefly; principally.

main-mast, mān'mást, *n.* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel; the middle lower mast of a ship.

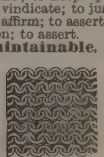
main-sail, mān'sāl, *n.* The principal sail in a ship; the chief sail on the main-mast.

main-spring, mān'spring, *n.* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as in a watch; *fig.* the main cause of any action.

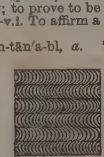
main-stay, mān'stā, *n.* The stay extending from the top of a vessel's main-mast to the deck; hence, *fig.* chief support.

maintain, mān-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *maintained*, mān-tānd'; ppr. *maintaining*, mān-tān'ing. [Fr. *maintenir*—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and Fr. *tenir*, L. *tenēre*, to hold. MANUAL, TENANT.] To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; to keep; not to lose or surrender; to continue; not to suffer to cease; to keep up; to uphold; to defend; to vindicate; to justify; to prove to be just; to affirm; to assert.——*v.i.* To affirm a position; to assert.

maintainable, mān-tān'a-bl, *a.* That



Chain-mail.



Ring-mail.

may be maintained; sustainable; vindicable; defensible.

maintainer, mān-tān'ėr, *n.* One who maintains.

maintenance, mān'ten-ans, *n.* [Fr. *maintenance.* MAINTAIN.] Act of maintaining; sustenance; means of support or livelihood; defence; vindication; continuance; *law*, intermeddling in a suit by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it.—**Cap of maintenance**, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation.

maize, māz, *n.* [Sp. *maiz*; an American (Haytian) word.] Indian corn, a cereal plant much cultivated for food in the warmer parts of the world.

majestic, ma-jes'tik, *a.* Having majesty or dignity of appearance; august; grand; sublime; elevated; lofty; stately.

majestically, ma-jes'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a majestic manner.

majesty, ma'jes-ti, *n.* [L. *majestas*, fr. *majus*, compar. form of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] Grandeur or dignity; imposing loftiness of person or mien; quality inspiring awe; stateliness; dignity or elevation of literary style; sublimity; a title of emperors, kings, and queens: with a possessive pronoun (*his, her, your majesty*).

majolica, ma-jol'i-ka, *n.* [It. *Maiolica* or *Majorica*, for *Majorca*, whence the first specimens came.] A kind of pottery ware which resembles porcelain, richly coloured and enamelled.

major, mā'jėr, *a.* [L. compar. of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] The greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity; the more important; *music*, a technical term of wide application.—— n. A military officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel; a person of full age to manage his own concerns; a person of the age of twenty-one years complete; the first proposition of a regular syllogism in logic.

majorate, mā'jėr-āt, *n.* The office of major; majority.

major-domo, mā-jėr-dō'mo, *n.* [It. *maggiordomo* — L. *major*, greater, chief, and *domus*, a house.] A man who takes charge of the management of a large household; a steward; a great officer of a palace.

major-general, mā'jėr-jen-ė-ral, *n.* A military officer the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

majority, ma-jo'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*, fr. L. *major.* MAJOR.] State of being greater; the greater number; more than half; the number by which one quantity that can be counted exceeds another; full age; the age at which the law permits a young person to manage his own affairs; the office, rank, or commission of a major.

majorship, mā'jėr-ship, *n.* Office or rank of major.

majuscule, ma-jus'kūl, *n.* [L. *majuscula* (*litera*, letter, understood), fr. *majusculus*, somewhat great, dim. fr. *major*, *majus*, greater.] A capital letter: opposed to *minuscule*.—**Majuscule writing**, writing composed entirely of capital letters, as in ancient manuscripts.

make, māk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *made*, mād; ppr. *making*, māk'ing. [A. Sax. *macian*, to make = O. Sax. *makōn*, O. Fris. *makia*, L.G. and D. *maken*, G. *machen*, to make; probably fr. a root meaning to suit, *mate*, *match* being derivatives.] To produce or effect; to bring into being or existence; to cause to be or to exist; to create, form, fashion, fabricate; to compose; to constitute, as parts united in a whole; to do; to perform; to execute; to cause to have any quality; to bring into any state or condition; to cause to do or to act; to force, compel, constrain: with infinitives after the object (*to*, the sign of the infinitive, being omitted); to raise, as profit; to gain or acquire; to provide, as a feast; to prepare; to form and put forth, as a speech; to pass over in sailing or travelling; to serve or answer for; to complete, as by being added to a sum; *naut.* to arrive at; to have within sight (*to make a port*, land).—*Make* is often used periphrastically with substantives; the two together being thus equal to a single verb; thus, to *make complaint* = to complain; to *make answer* = to answer; to *make haste* = to hasten, &c.—**To make believe**, to pretend; to make pretence.—**To make out**, to discover; to decipher; to prove or establish by evidence or argument.—**To make over**, to transfer the title of; to convey.—**To make up**, to make full or complete; to compose, as ingredients or parts; to constitute; to reconcile, settle, adjust; to bring to a definite conclusion.—— v.i. To act or do: often with adjectives to express the manner of acting (*to make bold*, &c.); to interfere; to proceed, move, direct one's course; to tend; to contribute; to rise or flow toward land: said of the tide.—**To make after**, to follow or pursue.—**To make against**, to be adverse to.—**To make as if**, to act as if; to pretend that.—**To make at**, to make a hostile movement against.—**To make away with**, to take away and put out of reach; to remove by killing.—**To make bold**, to venture; to take the liberty.—**To make for**, to contribute towards; to be of service to.—**To make sure**, to ascertain with certainty.—**To make sure of**, to consider as certain; to secure to one's self.—**To make up for**, to serve as compensation for.—— n. Form; shape; structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body.

make-believe, māk'bē-lēv, *n.* Pretence; pretext; sham.—— a. Unreal; sham.

maker, māk'ėr, *n.* One who makes; the Creator; one who composes verses; a poet.

make-shift, māk'shift, *n.* An expedient adopted to serve a present purpose or turn; a temporary substitute.

make-up, māk'up, *n.* The manner in which one is dressed for a part in a play.

make-weight, māk'wāt, *n.* That which is thrown in to make up weight; that which contributes to something not sufficient of itself.

making, māk'ing, *n.* Act of one who makes; workmanship; structure; what is made at one time; material; the means of bringing success in life.

malachite, mal'a-kīt, *n.* [Fr. *malachite*, fr. Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, from its colour resembling that of the leaves of mallow.] A mineral, a carbonate of copper found in solid masses of a beautiful green colour, and used for many ornamental purposes.

malacology, mal-a-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of zoology that treats of the mollusca or soft-bodied animals.

malacopterygian, malacopterygious, mal-a-kop'ter-ij'i-an, mal-a-kop'ter-ij'i-us, *a.* [Fr. *malacos*, soft, and *pterygion*, a fin, fr. *pteryx*, a wing.] A term applied to those osseous fishes that have all the rays of the fins soft.

malacostracan, mal-a-kos'tra-kan, *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *ostrakon*, a shell.] An individual belonging to a division of crustaceans including the shrimps, lobsters, &c.

maladjustment, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *adjustment*.] A bad or wrong adjustment.

maladministration, mal-ad-min'is-trā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, and *administration*.] Bad administration; bad management of public affairs.

maladroit, mal-a-droit', *a.* [Prefix *mal*, and *adroit*.] Not adroit or dexterous; awkward.

malady, mal'a-di, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, fr. *malade*, O. Fr. *malabde*, ill, fr. L. *male habitus*, in bad condition. HABIT.] Any disease of the human body; an illness, sickness, disorder, or ailment; a lingering or deep-seated disease; moral or mental disorder.

mala fides, mā'la fī'dēz, *n.* [L.] Bad faith.—Mala fide, with bad faith; deceitfully: opposed to *bona fide*.

Malaga, mal'a-ga, *n.* A wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

malaguetta-pepper, mal-a-gwet'a-pep-ėr, *n.* Grains of paradise.

malaise, mal-āz, *n.* [Fr., fr. *mal*, bad, and *aise*, ease.] State of being ill at ease; morbid and indefinite feeling of uneasiness.

malapert, mal'a-pėrt, *a.* [O. Fr. *malappert*, lit. over-ready—prefix *mal*, badly, and O. Fr. *appert*, ready, prompt, fr. L. *apertus*, open. PERT.] Pert; saucy; impudent; forward.——n. A pert, saucy person.—**malapertly**, mal'a-pėrt-li, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence.—**malapertness**, mal'a-pėrt-nes, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness.

malapropos, mal-ap'rō-pō", *a.* and *adv.* [Prefix *mal*, badly, and *apropos* (q.v.).] The opposite of apropos; ill to the purpose.

malar, mā'lėr, *a.* [From L. *mala*, the cheek-bone, the jaw.] Pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.

malaria, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* [Fr. *malaria*, It. *mala aria*, bad air, fr. L. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] Air tainted by deleterious emanations from the soil; the exhalations of marshy districts which produce intermittent fevers; miasma; fever produced by this cause.—**malarial, malarian, malarious**, ma-lā'ri-al, ma-lā'ri-an, ma-lā'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to or infected by malaria.

malassimilation, mal'as-sim-i-lā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Imperfect or morbid assimilation or nutrition; faulty digestion.

Malay, Malayan, ma-lā', ma-lā'yan, *n.* A native of the Malay Peninsula; the language of the Malays.——a. Belonging to the Malays or to their country.

malconformation, mal'kon-for-mā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, and *conformation*.] Imperfect conformation or form; disproportion of parts.

malcontent, mal'kon-tent, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, ill, and *content*.] A discontented person; especially, a discontented subject of a government.—**malcontent, malcontented**, mal'kon-tent, mal'kon-tent-ed, *a.* Discontented with the government or rule under which one lives.

male, māl, *a.* [Fr. *mâle*, O.Fr. *masle*, fr. L. *masculus*, male, fr. *mas*, *maris*, a male. MASCULINE.] Pertaining to the sex that begets young, as opposed to *female*; masculine; pertaining to flowers which bear stamens, but not pistils; having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing.—**Male rhymes**, rhymes in which only the final syllable corresponds.—**Male screw**, the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the female screw.——n. One of the sex that begets young; a he-animal; a plant or flower which has stamens only.

malediction, mal-e-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *maledictio—male*, badly, ill, and *dictio*, a speaking, fr. *dico*, *dictum*, I speak. DICTION.] Evil speaking; a curse; execration; imprecation.

malefactor, mal-e-fak'tėr, *n.* [L. *male*, ill, and *factor*, a doer, fr. *facio*, I do. FACTOR.] One who commits a crime; a criminal; a culprit; a felon.

malefic, ma-lef'ik, *a.* [L. *maleficus*, that does ill—*male*, ill, and *facio*, I do.] Doing mischief.—**maleficence**, ma-lef'i-sens, *n.* [L. *maleficentia*.] The quality of being maleficent.—**maleficent**, ma-lef'i-sent, *a.* Doing evil; harmful.

malevolence, ma-lev'ō-lens, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*. See next.] The quality of being malevolent; ill-will; personal hatred; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others.

malevolent, ma-lev'ō-lent, *a.* [L. *malevolens, -entis—male*, ill, and *volens*, willing, ppr. of *volo*, I will. VOLITION.] Having ill-will; having an evil disposition towards another or others; evil-minded; spiteful; malicious.

malevolently, ma-lev'ō-lent-li, *adv.* In a malevolent manner; with ill-will.

malfeasance, mal-fē'zans, *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance—mal*, ill, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.] The doing of what a person ought not to do; an illegal deed.

malformation, mal-form-ā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, and *formation*.] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation of structure of parts; deformity.

malic, mā'lik, *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples.

malice, mal'is, *n.* [Fr. *malice*, fr. L. *malitia*, badness, spite, fr. *malus*, evil; cog. Gr. *melas*, black; Skr. *malam*, filth; Fr. *maite*, evil. *Malus* is seen also in *malady*, *malign*, *malignant*, &c.] A disposition to injure others from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge; spite; ill-will; rancour; in *law*, a formed design of doing mischief to another, called also *malice prepense* or *aforethought*.

malicious, ma-li'shus, *a.* [Fr. *malicieux*, L. *malitiosus*, fr. *malitia*. MALICE.] Full of or proceeding from malice; evil-disposed; evil-minded; spiteful; rancorous.—**maliciously**, ma-li'shus-li *adv.* In a malicious manner; with malice.—**maliciousness**, ma-li'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being malicious; malice.

malign, ma-lin', *a.* [Fr. *malin*, fem. *maligne*, fr. L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, of evil nature —*malus*, evil, and *genus*, nature, kind (MALICE, GENUS). Comp. *benign*, with exactly the opposite sense.] Of an evil nature or disposition; malicious; unfavourable; pernicious; tending to injure; malignant.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *maligned*, ma-lind'; ppr. *maligning*, ma-lin'ing. To act maliciously towards†; to traduce; to defame; to vilify.

malignance, **malignancy**, ma-lig'nans, ma-lig'nan-si, *n.* The quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; virulence.

malignant, ma-lig'nant, *a.* [L. *malignans*, ppr. of *maligno*, I show malice, fr. *malignus*, malignant. MALIGN.] Having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulent in enmity; malicious; unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence, as stars; virulent, as a boil; dangerous to life, as a fever; extremely heinous.——*n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions; one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son: so called by the Roundheads. — **malignantly**, ma-lig'nant-li, *adv.* In a malignant manner.

malignity, ma-lig'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *malignité*, L. *malignitas*, fr. *malignus*. MALIGN.] The state or quality of being malignant; evil disposition of heart toward another; malice without provocation; rancour; virulence.

maligny, ma-lin'li, *adv.* In a malign manner.

malinger, ma-ling'gér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *malingered*, ma-ling'gérd; ppr. *malingering*, ma-ling'gér-ing. [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, weakly; fr. *mal*, ill, and O.Fr. *hingre*, *heingre*, feeble, nasalized form of L. *æger*, sick.] To feign illness in order to avoid military duty.—**malingerer**, ma-ling'gér-ér, *n.* A soldier who feigns himself ill.

malison, mal'i-zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *malison*, *maleiçon*, contr. fr. *malediction*. Comp. *benison*, for *benediction*.] A maledictione; curse; execration.

mall, mal, *n.* [O.Fr. *mal*, *mail*, Fr. *mail*, It. *maglio*, *malleo*, fr. L. *malleus*, a hammer. MALLEABLE.] A heavy wooden beetle or hammer; (originally an alley where the game of *pall-mall* was played with *malls* and balls) a public walk; a level shaded walk.

mallard, mal'ard, *n.* [O.Fr. *malard*, Prov. Fr. *maillard*, fr. *maille* (L. *macula*), a spot on a bird's feather, from the iridescent spot on the wing.] The common wild duck.

malleability, mal'lé-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being malleable.

malleable, mal'lé-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *malléable*, fr. L.L. *malleo*, I beat with a hammer, fr. L. *malleus*, a hammer (akin *mallet*, *maul*. MALL).] Capable of being shaped or beaten out with the hammer; said of metals.—**malleableness**, mal'lé-a-bl-nes, *n.* Malleability.

mallee, mal'é, *n.* [Australian.] A shrubby species of eucalyptus.

malleolus, mal'lé-ō-lus, *n.* [L., dim. of *malleus*, a hammer.] The bony projection on either side of the ankle.

mallet, mal'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *mallet*, Fr. *maillet*, dimin. fr. *mail*, *mail*, L. *malleus*, a hammer. MALLEABLE.] A wooden hammer for beating, driving pins, chisels, &c.

malleus, mal'é-us, *n.* [L., a mallet.] *Anat.* one of the small bones of the ear.

mallow, mal'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *malve*=D. *maluwe*, G. *malve*, fr. L. *malva*, mallow, allied to Gr. *malachē*, mallow, *malakos*, soft—from its emollient properties.] A name for a family of plants with downy leaves and often possessing softening or emollient properties.

Common Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*).

malm, mäm, *n.* [A. Sax. *mealm*=O. Sax. *melm*, Sw. & N. *malm*, Goth. *malma*, sand; akin to *meal*, fr. root meaning to grind.] A rich chalky soil in the south-eastern counties of England.

malmsey, mäm'zi, *n.* [O.E. *malvesie*, Fr. *malvoisie*; fr. Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea, whence malmsey originally came.] A kind of grape; a strong sweet white wine now chiefly made in Madeira.

malodour, mal-ō'dér, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *odour*.] An offensive odour.—**malodorous**, mal-ō'dér-us, *a.* Having a bad or offeusive odour.

malpighian, mal-pig'i-an, *a.* [After *Malpighi*, an eminent Italian anatomist and botanist.] Applied to certain small bodies in the kidney and the spleen.

malposition, mal-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *position*.] A wrong position.

malpractice, mal-prak'tis, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *practice*.] Evil practice; misbehaviour.

malstick, mal'stik, *n.* MAHL-STICK.

malt, mąlt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mealt* (O. Sax. Icel. Sw. and Dan. *malt*, D. *mout*, G. *malz*), fr. *meltan*, to melt. MELT.] Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, then dried in a kiln and used in brewing ale, beer, and porter, or to make wort for distilling.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *malted*, mąlt'ed; ppr. *malting*, mąlt'ing. To make into malt. ——*v.i.* To become malt.

malt-dust, mąlt'dust, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

Maltese, mal-tēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Malta.—— a. Belonging to Malta.

malt-floor, mąlt'flōr, *n.* A floor on which malt is dried in a malt-kiln.

maltha, mal'tha, *n.* [Gr., a mixture for caulking ships.] A variety of bitumen like pitch.

Malthusian, mal-thū'zi-an, *a.* Relating to the theory of the Rev. T. R. *Malthus*, that the tendency of population is to increase in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence.

malting, mąlt'ing, *n.* The act or process of making malt; a work where malt is made.

malt-kiln, mąlt'kil, *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried.

malt-liquor, mąlt'lik-ér, *n.* A liquor prepared from malt by fermentation, as beer, ale, porter, &c.

maltman, **maltster**, mąlt'man, mąlt'stér, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt.

malt-mill, mąlt'mil, *n.* A mill for grinding malt.

maltreat, mal-trēt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *maltreated*, mal-trēt'ed; ppr. *maltreating*, mal-trēt'ing. [Prefix *mal*, ill, and *treat*.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

maltreatment, mal-trēt'ment, *n.* The act of maltreating; ill-usage.

maltworm, mąlt'wėrm, *n.* A person fond of beer or other liquor; a tippler.

malvaceous, mal-vā'shus, *a.* [L. *malva*, mallow. MALLOW.] Pertaining to the plants of the mallow family.

malversation, mal-vėr-sā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *malversation*, fr. L. *male*, badly, and *versor*, I occupy myself, fr. *verto*, *versum*, I turn. VERSE.] Fraudulent tricks; corruption or extortion in office; breach of trust, &c.

mama, **mamma**, ma-mä', *n.* [A repetition of the infantile utterance *ma*, *ma*, forming a name for mother in various languages.] Mother: a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons.

mamelon, mam'e-lon, *n.* [Fr., a nipple, fr. L. *mamma*, a breast.] A small hill or mound with a rounded top.

mamma. See MAMA.

mammæ, mam'mē, *n.*; pl. **mammæ**, mam'mē. [L., the female breast, of same origin as *mama*, *mamma*, mother.] The breast; the organ in females that secretes the milk.

mammal, mam'mal, *n.* [See next.] An animal of the class Mammalia.

mammalia, mam-mā'li-a, *n. pl.* [Lit. breast animals, fr. L. *mamma*, the female breast. MAMMA.] The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young.—**mammalian**, mam-mā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to the mammalia.

mammalogy, mam-mal'o-ji, *n.* [*Mammal* and *-logy*.] The science of mammals.

mammary, mam'ma-ri, *a.* [L. *mamma*, the breast.] Pertaining to the female breasts or paps.

mammee, mam-mē', *n.* [From Haytian name.] An American tree yielding a large and nourishing fruit.

mammifer, mam'mi-fėr, *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast, and *fero*, I bear.] A mammal.—**mammiferous**, mam-mif'ér-us, *a.* Having the distinguished characteristics of a mammifer.

mammilla, mam-mil'la, *n.* [L. *mamilla*, a little breast, dim. of *mamma*, breast.] A nipple or something of this form.—**mammillary**, mam'mil-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a nipple.—**mammillate**, mam'mil-āt, *a.* In the form of a pap or nipple; having small protuberances like nipples.

mammon, mam'on, *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. *mammōnas*, mammon, riches, fr. Chal. *mamōn*, *māmōn*.] A Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness (with cap.); hence, riches; wealth.—**mammonism**, mam'-on-izm, *n.* Devotion to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of wealth.—**mammonist**, **mammonite**, mam'on-ist, mam'on-īt, *n.* A person entirely devoted to the acquisition of wealth.

mammoth, mam'oth, *n.* [Fr. *mamouth*, G. *mammuth*, fr. Rus. *mamant*, *mamont*, fr. Tart. *mamma*, the earth, because their remains were found in the earth.] An extinct species of elephant, with dense, shaggy hair, the remains of which are found in Siberia and elsewhere.——a. Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.—Mammoth tree, a gigantic coniferous tree of North-western America (*Wellingtonia* or *Sequoia gigantea*).

man, man, *n.*; pl. **men**, men. [A. Sax. *man*, *mann*, man, person=O. Sax. O. Fris. D. O.H.G. and Sw. *man*, G. *mann*, Icel. *maðr*, *mannr*, Dan. *mand*, Goth. *manna*; doubtfully referred to root *man*, to think, seen in Skr. *man*, to think, *manas*, mind, and also in E. *mean*, to intend, *mind*, L. *mens*, the mind (whence *mental*).] A human being; a person; particularly, a male adult of the human race; a male adult of the best stamp; collectively, the human race, mankind, the male sex; a male servant; an adult male in some person's employment or under his direction; a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *manned*, mand; ppr. *manning*, man'ing. To furnish with men, or with a number competent to any service; to guard with men; *refl.* to infuse courage into.

manacle, man'a-kl, *n.* [Fr. *manicle*, L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, a manacle, fr. *manus*, the hand. MANAGE.] An instru-

ment of iron for fastening the hands; a handcuff; a shackle. (Used chiefly in the plural.)——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *manacled*, man'a-kld; ppr. *manacling*, man'a-kling. To put manacles or handcuffs upon; to shackle; to fetter.

manage, man'āj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *managed*, man'ājd; ppr. *managing*, man'āj-ing. [Fr. *manége*, the management of a horse, management or guidance in general, fr. It. *maneggiare*, to handle, to manage; fr. L. *manus*, the hand, whence also *manacle*, *manual*, &c. MANUAL.] To wield; to move or use in the manner desired (as tools, or the like); to govern or direct in riding; to have under control and direction; to conduct, carry on, guide, administer; to make tractable, or get under due control; to have under command; to make subservient; to treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.——*v.i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

manageable, man'āj-a-bl, *a.* That may be managed; easy to be used or directed to a purpose; tractable.—**manageableness**, man'āj-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being manageable.

management, man'āj-ment, *n.* Act of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose; conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; variation, as of the voice.

manager, man'āj-ėr, *n.* One who manages, or who has the guidance of anything; one who is directly at the head of a business or undertaking; a good economist.

manakin, man'a-kin, *n.* [Dim. of *man*, applied to birds, fr. a beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin.] A manikin; a name for certain small tropical American birds.

man-at-arms, man'at-ärmz, *n.* A heavy-armed soldier of the middle ages.

manatee, man-a-tē', *n.* [Haytian.] The sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal

American Manatee (*Manatus americanus*).

allied to the cetaceans, and found on certain coasts.

manchet, man'shet, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A small loaf of fine bread; fine white bread.——a. Fine and white: said of bread or flour.

manchineel, man-chi-nēl', *n.* [It. *mancinello*, Fr. *manzanille*, Sp. *manzanillo*.] A tree of tropical America, abounding in acrid and poisonous juice.

Manchu, **Manchoo**, man-chö', *n.* One of the Asiatic race to which belongs the reigning dynasty in China; the language of the Manchoos, the court language of China.

manciple, man'si-pl, *n.* [O. Fr. *mancipe*, L. *manceps—manus*, the hand, and *capio*, I take.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of a college or inn of court.

mandamus, man-dā'mus, *n.* [L., lit. we command.] In *law*, a command or writ issued from a superior court, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some specified act.

mandarin, man-da-rēn', *n.* [Pg. *mandarin*, fr. Skr. *mantrin*, a counsellor, a minister, fr. *mantra*, counsel, fr. *man*, to think. MIND.] A Chinese magistrate or public official, civil or military; also, the court-language of China.—Mandarin duck, a beautiful kind of duck, a native of China.—**mandarinate**, man'da-rēn-āt, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a mandarin; mandarins collectively.

mandatary, **mandatory**, man'da-ta-ri, man'da-to-ri, *n.* [Fr. *mandataire*, L.L. *mandatarius*, fr. L. *mandatum*, a command. MANDATE.] One to whom a mandate, a command, or charge is given.

mandate, man'dāt, *n.* [Fr. *mandat*, L. *mandatum*, an order, fr. *mando*, I command (fr. *manus*, the hand, and *do*, I give), seen also in *command*, *commend*, *demand*, *remand*, *recommend*, &c.] A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission; written authority to act for a person.

mandatory, man'da-to-ri, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

mandible, man'di-bl, *n.* [L. *mandibulum*, fr. *mando*, I chew.] An animal's jaw; the under jaw of a mammal; the upper or lower jaw of a bird; one of the upper or anterior pair of jaws of an insect.—**mandibular**, man-dib'ū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to the mandible or jaw.—**mandibulate**, man-dib'ū-lāt, *a.* Provided with mandibles, as many insects.

mandoline, **mandolin**, man'dō-lin, *n.* [Fr. *mandoline*, fr. It. *mandola*, *mandora*, corrupted fr. *pandora*, a species of lute. BANDORE.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind.

mandragora, man-drag'o-ra, *n.* [L. and Gr. *mandragoras*, the mandrake.] The genus of plants popularly called mandrakes; a medical preparation from the mandrake.

mandrake, man'drāk, *n.* [Corruption of *mandragora*. See prec.] A narcotic plant with large thick roots, formerly the subject of various superstitions.

mandrel, **mandril**, man'drel, man'dril, *n.* [From Fr. *mandrin*, a word of doubtful origin.] A name for a bar, rod, or spindle, used variously.

mandrill, man'dril, *n.* [Fr. *mandrille*, fr. W. African name.] The great blue-faced or ribbon-nosed baboon, the largest and most hideous of the baboons.

manducate, man'dūk-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manducated*, man'dūk-āt-ed; ppr. *manducating*, man'dūk-āt-ing. [L. *manducō*, *manducatum*, fr. *mando*, I chew; akin *mandible*, *manger*.] To chew; to eat; to masticate.—**manducation**, man-dūk-ā'shon, *n.* The act of chewing or eating.—**manducatory**, man'dūk-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or employed in chewing.

mane, mān, *n.* [Same as O.D. *mane*, D. *manen*, Icel. *mön*, Sw. Dan. *man*, O.H.G. *mana*, G. *mane*, *mähne*; allied to W. *mwng*, a mane, *mwn*, the neck, L. *monile*, Gr. *mannos*, a necklace; Skr. *manga*, neck.] The long hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse, lion, or other animal.

man-eater, man'ēt-ėr, *n.* A cannibal; a tiger that has acquired a fondness for human flesh.

maned, mānd, *a.* Having a mane.

manège, ma-nāzh', *n.* [Fr. *manège*, fr. It. *maneggio*, management. MANAGE.] The art of horsemanship, or of training horses; a school for horsemanship.

maneless, mān'les, *a.* Not having a mane.

man-engine, man'en-jin, *n.* A sort of elevator for workmen in a mine, a vertical rod with platforms working up and down in a shaft.

manequin, **manikin**, man'i-kin, *n.* [A corruption of *manikin*.] An artist's model of wood or wax.

manes, mā'nēz, *n. pl.* [L., fr. O.L. *manus*, good, benevolent.] Among the Romans the deified souls or shades of the dead; a soul or spirit.

manful, man'ful, *a.* Having the spirit of a man; bold; daring; honourable; enterprising; energetic.—**manfully**, man'fụl-li, *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly; courageously; energetically.—**manfulness**, man'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being manful.

manganese, man-gan-ēz', *n.* [By metathesis fr. *magnesium*, the name first given to it.] A metal resembling iron, the ore of which is used in chemistry and in the industrial arts.—Manganese bronze, a variety of bronze containing manganese and iron, and possessing valuable properties.

manganesian, man-gan-ēz'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of manganese.—**manganic**, **manganesic**, man-gan'ik, man-ga-nēz'ik, *a.* Obtained from manganese.—**manganite**, man'gan-īt, *n.* One of the ores of manganese, used in the manufacture of glass.

mange, mānj, *n.* [O. Fr. *mangeson*, an itching, fr. *manger*, L. *manducare*, to eat. MANDUCATE.] A skin disease of horses, cattle, dogs, and other animals.

mangel-wurzel, mang'gl-wėr'zl, *n.* [G., for *mangold-wurzel*—G. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root=beet-root.] A variety of beet cultivated as food for cattle.

manger, mān'jėr, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, fr. *manger*, fr. L. *manducare*, to eat. MANDUCATE.] A trough or box in which food is placed for cattle and horses; the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house.

mangle, mang'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mangled*, mang'gld; ppr. *mangling*, mang'gling. [Perhaps fr. L. *mancus*, maimed, through L.L. *mangulare*, to mangle; comp. A. Sax. *bemancian*, to maim; L.G. *mank*, mutilated; D. *mank*, lame; G. *mangel*, a defect, *mangeln*, Dan. *mangle*, to be wanting.] To mutilate; to lacerate; to cut by repeated blows, making a ragged or torn wound; to cut in a bungling manner; to hack; *fig.* to destroy the symmetry or completeness of; to mutilate.

mangle, mang'gl, *n.* [Same as D. Sw. and G. *mangel*, fr. O. Fr. *mangonel*, L.L. *mangonum*, Gr. *manganon*, a war engine, the axis of a pulley.] A rolling press, or small calender, for smoothing articles of cotton or linen.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mangled*, mang'gld; ppr. *mangling*, mang'gling. To smooth, as linen with a mangle; to calender.

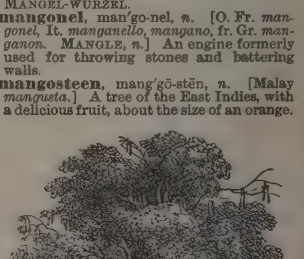
mangler, mang'gler, *n.* One who mangles.

mango, mang'gō, *n.* [Malay.] The fruit of the mango-tree, a native of Asia, widely cultivated in the tropics.

mangold-wurzel, mang'gōld-wėr'zl, *n.* MANGEL-WURZEL.

mangonel, man'go-nel, *n.* [O. Fr. *mangonel*, It. *manganello*, *mangano*, fr. Gr. *manganon*. MANGLE, *n.*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

mangosteen, mang'gō-stēn, *n.* [Malay *manguста*.] A tree of the East Indies, with a delicious fruit, about the size of an orange.



Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*).

mangrove, man'grōv, *n.* [Of Malay origin.] A tropical tree growing on shores and giving off many adventitious roots.

mangy, mān'ji, *a.* [*Mange* and *-y*.] Infected with the mange; scabby.

manhole, man'hōl, *n.* A hole for admitting a man into a drain, steam-boiler, &c., to do any work necessary.

manhood, man'hụd, *a.* The state of one who is a man; humanity; virility; human nature; manliness.

mania, mā'ni-a, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mania*, fr. Gr. *mainomai*, I rage; same root as *mind*.] Insanity; madness; rage or eager desire for anything; insane or morbid craving.

maniac, mā'ni-ak, *a.* [L. *maniacus*. MANIA.] Affected with mania; mad; raving with madness.——*n.* A madman; one raving with madness.

maniacal, ma-nī'ak-al, *a.* Affected with mania or madness.—**maniacally**, ma-nī'ak-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a maniac.

Manichean, **Manichee**, man-i-kē'an, man'i-kē, *n.* [From the founder *Manes* or *Manichæus*, a native of Persia, who lived in the third century.] One of an ancient sect who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil.

manicure, man'i-kūr, *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, *cura*, care.] A person whose occupation is to trim the nails and improve the appearance of the hands.

manifest, man'i-fest, *a.* [L. *manifestus*, lit. that may be laid hold of by the hand—*manus*, the hand, and root seen in obs. *fendo*, I dash against (as in *offend*).] Clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; evident; obvious; conspicuous; plain; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *manifested*, man'i-fest-ed; ppr. *manifesting*, man'i-festing. [Fr. *manifester*, L. *manifestare*.] To make manifest; to display or exhibit; to show plainly; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding.——*n.* A document to be exhibited at a custom-house, containing the description of a ship and her cargo, the destination of ship and goods, &c.

manifestable, **manifestible**, man'i-fest-a-bl, man'i-fest-i-bl, *a.* That may be manifested.

manifestation, man'i-fest-ā"shon, *n.* [L.L. *manifestatio*.] Act of manifesting; display; exhibition; revelation; what serves to display or make manifest.

manifestly, man'i-fest-li, *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

manifesto, man-i-fest'ō, *n.* [It. *manifesto*, fr. L. *manifestus*, manifest (q.v.).] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government, showing intentions, or proclaiming opinions and motives; a proclamation.

manifold, man'i-fōld, *a.* [*Many* and *fold*.] Numerous and various in kind or quality; of divers kinds; many in number; multiplied; exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *manifolded*, man'i-fōld-ed; ppr. *manifolding*, man'i-fōld-ing. To multiply impressions of, as of a letter, by means of a copying apparatus.—**manifoldly**, man'i-fōld-li, *adv.* In a manifold manner.

uniform, man'i-form, *a.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like the hand.

manihot, man'i-hot. Same as *Manioc*.

manikin, man'i-kin, *n.* [From *man* and termin. *kin*; a dim. of *man*.] A little man; a dwarf; an artificial model of the human body used by artists or others; a name of certain birds that have a beard-like tuft.

manilla, **manila**, ma-nil'a, *n.* A kind of cheroot manufactured in *Manila*, the capital of the Philippine Islands.—Manilla **hemp**, a fibrous material from a plant (a kind of banana) which grows in the Philippine Isles, &c.

manioc, man'i-ok, *n.* [Pg. and Brazil. *mandioca*.] The cassava plant. CASSAVA.

maniple, man'i-pl, *n.* [L. *manipulus*, *maniplus*—*manus*, the hand, and root of *plenus*, full (as in *plenary*, &c.).] A company of soldiers in ancient Roman armies; an ecclesiastical ornament consisting of a strip hanging from the left sleeve of an alb.

manipular, ma-nip'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to manipulation.

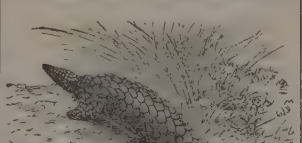
manipulate, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manipulated*, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *manipulating*, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ing. [Fr. *manipuler*, fr. L. *manipulus*, a handful. MANIPLE.] To treat or operate upon with the hands; to handle, as in artistic or mechanical operations; to operate upon for the purpose of giving a false appearance to.

manipulation, ma-nip'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of manipulating; the art or mode of manipulating or working by hand; the act of operating upon skilfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to.

manipulative, **manipulatory**, ma-nip'ū-lāt-iv, ma-nip'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

manipulator, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who manipulates.

manis, mā'nis, *n.* [The assumed singular of L. *manes*, ghosts: the animals seek their



African Manis (*M. tetradactyla*).

food by night.] The pangolin or scaly anteater.

manito, **manitou**, man'i-to, man'i-tō, *n.* Among the American Indians, a name of any object of religious awe or reverence; a good or evil spirit or a fetish.

mankind, man-kind', *n.* [*Man* and *kind*.] The race or species of human beings; the males of the human race; men or human beings collectively.

manlike, man'lik, *a.* Like or resembling a man, especially as opposed to a woman; masculine; manly.

manliness, man'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being manly; the best qualities of a man; manhood; bravery; boldness.

manly, man'li, *a.* Having the qualities that best become a man; firm, brave, dignified, resolute, strong-minded, &c.; not boyish or womanish.

manna, man'na, *n.* [Heb. *man hu*, what is it? Ex. xvi. 15.] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness; the sweet juice of a species of ash brought from the south of Europe.

manner, man'ėr, *n.* [From O. Fr. *manere*, Fr. *manière*, manner, O. Fr. *manier*, belonging to the hand, fr. L. *manus*, the hand—properly, the method of handling a thing. MANAGE, MANUAL.] The mode in which anything is done; way of performing; method; a person's peculiar or habitual way or carriage; bearing or conduct; habit; deportment; *pl.* carriage or behaviour, especially polite or becoming deportment; civility in society; sort or kind (all *manner* of things).—**In a manner**, in a certain degree or measure; to a certain extent.

mannered, man'ėrd, *a.* Having manners of this or that kind; showing the peculiar style of an author or artist.

mannerism, man'ėr-izm, *n.* [*Manner* and *-ism*.] Adherence to the same manner; a tasteless uniformity of style; peculiarity of personal manner.—**mannerist**, man'ėr-ist, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner.

mannerliness, man'ėr-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being mannerly; politeness; civility.

mannerly, man'ėr-li, *a.* Showing good manners; correct in deportment; polite; respectful; not rude or vulgar.

mannish, man'ish, *a.* [From *man* and *-ish*=A. Sax. *mennisc*.] Characteristic of or resembling a man; bold or masculine, as applied to a woman.

mannite, man'īt, *n.* [*Manna* and *-ite*.] A sweetish sugary substance of vegetable origin, and obtained from manna.

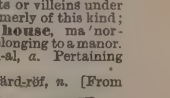
manœuvre, ma-nū'vėr or ma-nō'vėr, *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, L. *opera*, work. *Manure* is the same word. MANUAL, OPERATE.] A regulated or dexterous movement, particularly of troops or ships; an evolution or movement for attack on or defence against an enemy; management with address or artful design; an intrigue; a stratagem.—— *v.i.* pret. & pp. *manœuvred*, ma-nū'vėrd or ma-nō'vėrd; ppr. *manœuvring*, ma-nū'vėr-ing or ma-nō'vėr-ing. [Fr. *manœuvrer*.] To perform manœuvres, especially military or naval manœuvres; to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose; to manage with address or art.——*v.t.* To cause to perform manœuvres.—**manœuvrer**, ma-nū'vėr-ėr or ma-nō'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who manœuvres.

man-of-war, man'ov-war, *n.*; pl. **men-of-war**, men'ov-war. A war-vessel; a ship of some size employed for purposes of war.

manometer, ma-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *manos*, rare, not dense, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to measure the elastic force of gases or vapours.

manor, ma'nor, *n.* [O. Fr. *manoir*, *manèir*, *maner*, L.L. *manerium*, a dwelling-place, a mansion, fr. L. *manēre*, to stay, to dwell. MANSION.] The land belonging to a lord, and cultivated by tenants or villeins under him; a landed estate formerly of this kind; a lordship.—**manor-house**, ma'nor-hous, *n.* The mansion belonging to a manor. —**manorial**, ma-nō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

mansard-roof, man'sārd-rōf, *n.* [From François *Mansard*, a French architect, the inventor, who died in 1666.] A curb-roof.



Mansard Roof.

manse, mans, *n.* [O.Fr. *manse*, L.L. *mansa*, *mansum*, a residence, fr. L. *maneo*, *mansum*, I stay, I dwell. MANSION.] In Scotland, the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman, or of the minister of any Presbyterian church.

mansion, man'shon, *n.* [L. *mansio*, *mansionis*, fr. *maneo*, *mansum*, I dwell (seen also in *manor*, *menial*, *remain*, *remnant*, &c.); same root as Gr. *menō*, I remain.] A place of residence, especially one of considerable size and pretension; an abode; a habitation; a dwelling; the house of the lord of a manor.

mansion-house, man'shon-hous, *n.* A mansion; a manor-house.—The Mansion-house, the official residence of the Lord-mayor of London.

manslaughter, man'slą-tėr, *n.* The killing of a man or of men; murder; homicide, the unlawful killing of a man without malice; express or implied.

man-slayer, man'slā-ėr, *n.* One who slays a human being.

man-stealer, man'stēl-ėr, *n.* One who steals men, generally to sell them into slavery.

mansuete, man'swēt, *a.* [L. *mansuetus*, tame—*manus*, the hand, and *suesco*, *suetum*, to become accustomed.] Tame; gentle.

mantel, **mantel-piece**, man'tel, man'tel-pēs, *n.* [O. Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*—same as *mantle*.] The ornamental work above a fireplace; a narrow shelf or slab there.

mantelet, **mantlet**, man'tel-et, mant'let, *n.* [Dim. of *mantle*.] A small mantle or cloak worn by women; a kind of shield or shelter for soldiers or sailors in war; a screen to cover besiegers.

mantel-shelf, man'tel-shelf, *n.* The shelf of a mantel-piece; the shelf above the lintel of a fireplace.

mantilla, man-til'la, *n.* [Sp.; same origin as *mantle*.] A mantle, cloak, or hood; a Spanish lady's veil.

mantis, man'tis, *n.* [Gr., a prophet, the mantis.] A genus of orthopterous insects,

of peculiar form, the praying-mantis being so called from holding its anterior legs like a person's hands at prayer.

mantle, man'tl, *n.* [O. Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*, It. *mantello*, fr. L. *mantellum*, *mantelum*, a mantle, a napkin: origin doubtful. Hence *mantel*.] A kind of cloak or loose garment, to be worn over other garments; something that covers and conceals; the external fold of the skin in most molluscs.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mantled*, man'tld; ppr. *mantling*, man'-tling. To cloak; to cover as with a mantle; to disguise.——v.i. To become covered with a coating, as a liquid; to send up froth or scum; to cream; to display superficial changes of hue.

mantle-piece, **mantle-shelf**, man'tl-pēs, man'tl-shelf, *n.* See MANTEL.

mantlet, *n.* MANTELET.

man-trap, man'trap, *n.* A trap or contrivance for catching trespassers.

mantua, man'tū-a, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *manteau*, a mantle. MANTLE.] A lady's gown or mantle.—**mantua-maker**, man'tū-a-māk-ėr, *n.* One who makes dresses for ladies; a dressmaker.

manual, man'ū-al, *a.* [L. *manualis*, pertaining to the hand, fr. *manus*, the hand (perhaps root *ma*, to measure), seen also in *manacle*, *manage*, *manifest*, *manner*, *manœuvre*, *manufacture*, *manure*, *maintain*, &c.] Performed by the hand, as labour; used or made by the hand; such as to require bodily exertion.—**Manual alphabet**, the signs made by the deaf and dumb with their hands to serve as letters.—**Manual exercise**, the exercise by which soldiers are taught to handle their arms.——n. A small book, such as may be held or carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a compendium; the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or the like.

manually, man'ū-al-li, *adv.* [See prec.] With the hand.

manufactory, man-ū-fak'to-ri, *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *facio*, *factum*, I make. See next.] A building in which goods are manufactured; a factory.

manufacture, man-ū-fak'tūr, *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, fr. *facio*, I make. MANUAL, FACT.] The process of making or forming anything by the hand; the operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into forms suitable for use; something made from raw materials by the hand or machinery.——v.t. pret. & pp. *manufactured*, man-ū-fak'tūrd; ppr. *manufacturing*, man-ū-fak'tūr-ing. To make or fabricate from raw materials, and work into forms convenient for use; to work up by more or less complicated processes; to invent or fabricate without real grounds.——v.i. To be occupied in manufactures.

manufacturer, man-ū-fak'tūr-ėr, *n.* One who manufactures; one who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

manufacturing, man-ū-fak'tūr-ing, *p.a.* Pertaining to or occupied in manufactures.

manumission, man-ū-mi'shon, *n.* [L. *manumissio*. MANUMIT.] The act of manumitting; emancipation.

manumit, man-ū-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manumitted*, man-ū-mit'ed; ppr. *manumitting*, man-ū-mit'ing. [L. *manumitto*—*manus*, the hand, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To release from slavery; to liberate or free, as a slave; to emancipate.

manure, man-ūr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manured*, man-ūrd'; ppr. *manuring*, man-ūr'ing. [MANŒUVRE.] To cultivate by manual labour; to fertilize or enrich with nutritive substances.——n. Any substance added to soil with the view of fertilizing it, or of accelerating vegetation and increasing the production of the crops, such as guano, dung, bone-dust.—**manurial**, man-ū'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to manures.

manus, mā'nus, *n.* [L., the hand.] The hand; the part of an animal's fore-limb corresponding to the hand in man.

manuscript, man'ū-skript, *n.* [L. *manuscriptum*, something written by the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, I write. MANUAL, SCRIBE.] A book or paper written with the hand or pen, in contradistinction to what is printed: often contracted to *MS.*, pl. *MSS.*——a. Written with the hand; not printed.

Manx, mangks, *n.* The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; *pl.* the natives of Man.——a. Belonging to the Isle of Man or its language.

many, me'ni, *a.* compar. *more*; superl. *most*. [A. Sax. *manig*, *mœnig*, *monig*=O. Sax. *manag*, O. Fris. *manich*, *monich*, D. *menig*, Dan. *mange*, Goth. *manags*, O. H. G. *manac*, G. *manch*, many: perhaps fr. *man*.] Forming or comprising a number of persons or things; numerous: always followed by *an* or *a* before a noun in the singular number (*many a* man), and then with more of a distributive force.—**The many**, the great majority of people; the crowd; the common herd.—**So many**, the same number of; a certain number indefinitely. [*Many* is prefixed to numerous participial adjectives, forming self-explanatory compounds (*many*-coloured, *many*-cornered, *many*-eyed, &c.).]

many-sided, me'ni-sīd-ed, *a.* Having many sides; showing mental or other activity in many different directions; exhibiting many phases.

Maori, mä'o-ri, *n.*; pl. **Maoris**, mä'o-riz. [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous.] One of the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

map, map, *n.* [Fr. *mappe*, fr. L. *mappa*, a napkin; *mappa mundi*, a map of the world; akin are *apron*, *napery*.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mapped*, mapt; ppr. *mapping*, map'ing. To draw or delineate in a map; to sketch out or plan.

maple, mā'pl, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæpel*; origin unknown.] A tree of the sycamore kind, the wood of which is valuable, while the sap of an American species yields sugar.

mar, mär, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *marred*, märd; ppr. *marring*, mär'ing. [A. Sax. *myrran*, *merran*, *ámyrran*, *ámerran*, to hinder, to spoil; D. *marren*, to retard; Icel. *merja*, to crush; O. H. G. *marrjan*, to hinder. Akin *moor* (verb).] To injure in any manner; to hurt, impair, spoil, deface, deform, disfigure.

marabou, ma'ra-bū, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A large stork yielding valuable white feathers: one species is also called *adjutant* (which see).

marabout, **maraboot**, mā-rā-bōt', *n.* [Of Arabic origin.] In Northern Africa one of a kind of saints who are held in high estimation.

maraschino, ma-ras-kē'nō, *n.* [It., fr. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a kind of sour cherry, fr. L. *amarus*, bitter.] A kind of liquour made in Dalmatia from cherries.

marasmus, ma-ras'mus, *n.* [Gr. *marasmos*, fr. *maraínō*, I cause to pine or waste.] A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; atrophy.

maraud, ma-rąd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *marauded*, ma-rąd'ed; ppr. *marauding*, ma-rąd'ing. [Fr. *marauder*, fr. *maraud*, a rogue; perhaps connected with *mar*.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty.

marauder, ma-rąd'ėr, *n.* One who marauds; a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

maravedi, ma-ra-vā'dē, *n.* [Sp., fr. *Marábitún*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain.] A very small copper coin formerly used in Spain.

marble, mär'bl, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*, fr. L. *marmor*, marble, Gr. *marmaros*, a sparkling stone, fr. *marmaírein*, to sparkle.] Any species of calcareous stone, of a compact texture and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish; a little ball of marble or other hard substance, used by boys in play; a marble stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.——a. Made of marble; stained or veined like marble; hard; hard, callous, or insensible.——v.t. pret. & pp. *marbled*, mär'bld; ppr. *marbling*, mär'bl-ing. To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in colour; to cloud.

marble-hearted, mär'bl-härt-ed, *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted.

marbling, mär'bl-ing, *n.* Imitation of marble; any marking resembling that of veined marble; the veined colouring on the edges of a book.

marbly, mär'bli, *a.* Resembling marble in structure or appearance.

marcasite, mär'ka-sīt, *n.* [Fr. *marcassite*, a word of Arabic origin.] Iron pyrites, nearly of the colour of tin, used for ornamental or other purposes.

marcescent, mär-ses'ent, *a.* [L. *marcescens*, ppr. of *marcesco*, frequent. of *marceo*, I wither.] Withering; fading; decaying.

march, märch, *n.* [Directly fr. Fr. *marche*, a boundary, which is of Germ. origin, and same as A. Sax. *mearc*, a mark, sign, boundary, Icel. *mark*, O. H. G. *marcha*, boundary. MARK.] A frontier or boundary; a border: most common in pl., and especially applied to the boundaries or confines of political divisions.——v.i. pret. & pp. *marched*, märcht; ppr. *marching*, märch'ing. To be situated next, with a boundary line between.

march, märch, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *marched*, märcht; ppr. *marching*, märch'ing. [Fr. *marcher*=It. *marciare*, Sp. and Pg. *marchar*, either fr. Fr. *marche*, a boundary (MARCH, a frontier), through such usages as in 'aller de *marche* en *marche*', to wander from boundary to boundary; or fr. L. *marcus*, a hammer, through L.L. *marcare*, to beat the ground with the feet, to march.] To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in military order; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner; to proceed or progress.——v.t. To cause to march.——n. The measured and uniform walk of a body of men, as soldiers, moving simultaneously and in order; a grave, deliberate, or stately walk; an advance of soldiers from one halting-place to another; the distance passed over; progressive advancement; progress; a musical composition to accompany and regulate the march of troops or other bodies of men.—**March past**, a march past the reviewing officer or some high dignitary on parade.

March, märch, *n.* [O. Fr. *march*, Fr. *mars*, fr. L. *Martius*, the month of Mars, fr. *Mars*, the Roman god of war.] The third month of the year, having thirty-one days.

marchioness, mär'shon-es, *n.* [L.L. *marchionissa*, *marcionissa*, fem. fr. L.L. *marchio*, a marquis. MARQUESS.] The wife or widow of a marquis; a lady having the rank of a marquis.

marchpane, märch'pān, *n.* [O. Fr. *marcepain*, It. *marzapane*, fr. L. Gr. *maza*, a barley-cake, and L. *panis*, bread.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. [*Shak.*]

marcid, mär'sid, *a.* [L. *marcidus*, fr. *marceo*, I wither. MARCESCENT.] Withered; pining; wasted away; lean.

mare, mär, *n.* [A. Sax. *mere*, a mare, fem. of *mear*, *mearh*, a horse; so Icel. *mar*, a horse, *merr*, a mare, G. *mähre*, a mare, O. H. G. *marah*, *march*, a horse; Dan. *mær*, D. *merrie*, a mare; allied to Ir. *marc*, W. *march*, a horse.] The female of the horse.—**Mare's nest**, a discovery that is no discovery, and that a person merely fancies he has made.

mare's-tail, märz'tāl, *n.* A marsh plant somewhat resembling the equisetum or horse-tail.

margarine, mär'ga-rin, *n.* [From Gr. *margarítēs*, a pearl.] A substance of a pearly appearance obtained from lard; a name in Britain now attached to butterine or other artificial imitation of butter, which is not allowed to be sold unless distinctly so marked.

marge, märj, *n.* A poetic form of *margin*.

margin, mär'jin, *n.* [Formerly *margine* or *margent*, fr. O.Fr. *margine*, Fr. *marge*, It. *margine*, fr. L. *margo*, *marginis*, a brink, a margin.] An edge, border, brink, or verge; a brim; the edge of a leaf or page of a book left blank, or filled with notes; a sum or

quantity reserved to meet contingencies; difference between the cost of an article and its selling price; *fig.* a certain latitude to go and come upon.——v.t. pret. & pp. *margined*, mär'jind; ppr. *margining*, mär'jin-ing. To furnish with a margin; to border; to enter in the margin.

marginal, mär'jin-al, *a.* Pertaining to a margin; written or printed in the margin. —**marginally**, mär'jin-al-li, *adv.* In the margin of a book.

margined, mär'jind, *p.a.* Having a margin; bordered.

margrave, mär'grāv, *n.* [Fr. *margrave*, fr. D. *markgraaf*, G. *markgraf*—*mark*, a march or border, and *graf*, an earl or count.] Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now, a title of nobility in Germany, &c.—**margravine**, mär'grā-vīn, *n.* [Fr. *margravine*, G. *markgrāfin.*] The wife of a margrave.

marigold, ma'ri-gōld, *n.* [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold.*] A name for several composite plants bearing golden yellow flowers.

marinade, ma'rin-ād, *n.* [Fr., fr. *marin*, marine.] A liquor in which fish are steeped to improve the flavour.

marine, ma-rēn', *a.* [Fr. *marin*, *marine*, L. *marinus*, marine, fr. *mare*, the sea; cog. with A. Sax. *mere* (whence *mere*, a lake), O.Sax. *meri*, D. *meer*, O.H.G. *meri*, *mari*, G. *meer*, Goth. *marei*, Lith. *mares*, sea; the root is supposed to be same as in L. *mors*, death (dead or stagnant water). MERE.] Pertaining to or connected with the sea; found in the sea; inhabiting the sea; used at sea; naval; maritime.——n. A soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war; the whole navy of a kingdom or state; the collective shipping of a country; the whole economy of naval affairs.

mariner, ma'rin-er, *n.* [Fr. *marinier*. MARINE.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.—**Mariner's compass.** COMPASS.

marine-store, ma-rēn'stōr, *n.* A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold.

mariolatry, mā-ri-ol'a-tri, *n.* [L. *Maria*, Mary, the Virgin Mary, and Gr. *latreia*, service, worship.] The adoration of the Virgin Mary.

marionette, ma'ri-o-net'', *n.* [Fr., for *Mariolette*, a dim. of *Mariole*, a little figure of the Virgin *Mary.*] A puppet moved by strings.

marish, ma'rish, *n.* [A form of *marsh.*] A fen; a marsh. [Poetical.]

marital, ma'ri-tal, *a.* [Fr. *marital*, L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus*, a husband, fr. *mas*, *maris*, a male. MASCULINE.] Pertaining to a husband.

maritime, ma'ri-tīm, *a.* [L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare*, the sea. MARINE.] Relating or pertaining to the sea; pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea; naval; bordering on the sea; situated near the sea; having a navy and commerce by sea.

marjoram, mär'jō-ram, *n.* [G. *marjoran*, It. *marjorana*, L.L. *marjoraca*, fr. L. *amaracus*, *amarakos*, marjoram.] A plant of the mint family, of several species, the sweet marjoram being aromatic and used in cookery.

mark, märk, *n.* [A. Sax. *mearc*, mark, sign, limit, boundary = Goth. *marka*, a boundary; Icel. *mark*, mark, landmark, *merki*, a boundary; Dan. *mærke*, mark, token, *mark*, a field; D. *mark*, *merk*, a mark; G. *marke*, a mark or sign, *mark*, a boundary, a district. *March* (a boundary) is another form, through the French, and hence also *remark*, *marquis*, *marchioness*, &c.] A visible sign or impression on something; any sign by which a thing can be distinguished; a distinguishing sign which a merchant puts upon his goods or what contains them; a trade-mark; an indication, visible token, or evidence; pre-eminence, distinction, or importance; a trace, print, vestige; any note or sign of distinction; a characteristic; a badge; any visible effect of force or agency; proof; evidence; indication; notice taken; heed or regard; anything to which a missile may be directed; any object aimed at; the point to be reached; the proper standard; the extreme estimate; a character, generally a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.——v.t. pret. & pp. *marked*, märkt; ppr. *marking*, mär'king. [A. Sax. *mearcian*; fr. the noun.] To make a mark or marks on; to set down or impress; to single out, point out, stamp, or characterize; to denote: often with *out*; to take particular observation of; to take note of; to regard, observe, heed.—**To mark time**, *milit.* to lift and bring down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching.——v.i. To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.

mark, märk, *n.* [A. Sax. *marc*, a weight of gold or silver=D. G. Sw. and Dan. *mark*, Icel. *mörk*; perhaps named from being *marked* or stamped.] An old denomination of money, = 13*s.* 4*d.*; a modern silver coin of Germany in value about one shilling.

marked, märkt, *p.a.* Pre-eminent; outstanding; prominent; remarkable.

markedly, märk'ed-li, *adv.* Remarkably; noticeably; evidently.

markee, mär-kē'. MARQUEE.

marker, märk'ér, *n.* One who marks; one who marks the score at games, as at billiards; a counter used in card-playing.

market, mär'ket, *n.* [O. Fr. *market*, It. *mercato*, D. and G. *markt*, all fr. L. *mercatus*, traffic, a market, fr. *mercor*, I buy, fr. *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise. MERCANTILE.] An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; a fair; a public place or building in which goods are exposed to sale; a market-house; purchase or sale; rate of purchase and sale; demand for commodities; place of sale; country of sale; the privilege of keeping a public market.——v.i. pret. & pp. *marketed*, mär'ket-ed; ppr. *marketing*, mär'ket-ing. To deal in market; to make bargains for provisions or goods.——v.t. To offer for sale in a market; to vend; to sell.

marketable, mär'ket-a-bl, *a.* Fit for the market; that may be sold; saleable; current in the market.

market-cross, mär'ket-kros, *n.* A cross or small architectural structure set up where a market is held.

market-garden, mär'ket-gär-dn, *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.

market-gardener, mär'ket-gär-dn-ér, *n.* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.

market-house, mär'ket-hous, *n.* A building for a public market.

marketing, mär'ket-ing, *n.* Attendance upon a market; commodities purchased.

market-town, mär'ket-toun, *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

marking-ink, märk'ing-ingk, *n.* Indelible ink, used for marking linen, &c.

marking-nut, märk'ing-nut, *n.* A tree of the cashew family, the black juice of whose unripe fruits is used as marking-ink.

marksman, märks'man, *n.* One who is skilful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.

marl, märl, *n.* [O. Fr. *marle*=D. Dan. Sw. and G. *mergel*, L.L. *margila*, fr. L. *marga*, marl—a word of Celtic origin.] A rich calcareous earth or clay much used for manure.——v.t. pret. & pp. *marled*, märld; ppr. *marling*, mär'ling. To overspread or manure with marl.

marlaceous, märl-ā'shus, *a.* [*Marl* and *-aceous.*] Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

marline, mär'lin, *n.* [D. *marling*, *marlijn*, —*marren*, to tie, to moor, and *lijn*, a line, a cord. MOOR, LINE.] A small line of two strands, but little twisted, used for winding round ships' ropes to prevent them from being chafed.——v.t. pret. & pp. *marlined*, mär'lind; ppr. *marlining*, mär'lin-ing. To wind marline round.

marlinespike, mär'lin-spīk, *n.* An iron tool, tapering to a point, for opening the strands of rope in splicing.

marly, märl'i, *a.* Consisting in or partaking of marl; resembling marl.

marmalade, mär'ma-lād, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade*, fr. Port. *marmelada*, fr. *marmelo*, a quince; fr. L. *melimelum*=Gr. *melimēlon*, a sweet apple—*meli*, honey, and *mēlon*, an apple.] A name for preserves made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, &c.

marmorate, **marmorated**, mär'mo-rāt, mär'mo-rāt-ed, *a.* [L. *marmoratus*, fr. *marmor*, marble. MARBLE.] Covered with marble; variegated like marble.—**marmoration**, mär-mo-rā'shon, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble; a marking like those in marble.—**marmoreal**, mär-mō'rē-al, *a.* Pertaining to marble; made of marble.

marmoset, mär'mō-zet, *n.* [O. Fr. *marmoset*, Fr. *marmouset*, originally a small grotesque figure, fr. L.L. *marmoretum*, a small marble figure, fr. L. *marmor*, marble.] A beautiful American monkey, with long tail, long fur, and tufted ears.

marmot, mär'mot, *n.* [Fr. *marmotte*, It. *marmotta*, *marmontana*, fr. L. *mus* (*muris*) *montanus*, mountain mouse.] A rodent animal of northern latitudes, living in burrows, and hibernating in winter.

Maronite, ma'ron-īt, *n.* [From *Maron*, the founder.] One of a Christian sect in Syria in connection with the Roman church.

Maroon, ma-rōn', *n.* [Fr. *marron*, runaway, fr. Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, a fugitive negro, fr. *cima* [Fr. *cime*), the top of a hill.] A name for fugitive slaves or their descendants in the West Indian Islands and Guiana.——v.t. pret. & pp. *marooned*, ma-rönd'; ppr. *marooning*, ma-rön'ing. To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, as was done by the buccaneers, &c.

maroon, ma-rön', *a.* [Fr. *marron*, It. *marrone*, *marone*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson; of a colour resembling claret.——n. A brownish-crimson or claret colour; a rocket used in displays of fireworks.

marplot, mär'plot, *n.* [*Mar* and *plot.*] One who by his officious interference mars or defeats a design or plot.

marque, märk, *n.* [Fr. *marque*, a mark, but the origin of this special usage is not clear. MARK.] Used in phrase *letter* or *letters of marque*, meaning a license granted to a private vessel to make attacks on the ships or belongings of a public enemy, this license constituting a vessel a privateer.

marquee, mär-kē', *n.* [Fr. *marquise*, a marchioness, a marquee.] A large tent, especially one erected for a temporary purpose; an officer's field tent.

marquetry, mär'ket-ri, *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay, fr. *marque*, a mark. MARK.] Inlaid work, often of thin pieces of coloured woods forming various patterns.

marquis, **marquess**, mär'kwis, mär'kwes, *n.* [Fr. *marquis*, Sp. *marquez*, It. *marchese*, fr. L.L. *marchisus*, *marchensis*, a prefect of the *marches* or border territories. MARK and MARCH, a boundary.] Originally, one who possessed land on the marches or frontiers of an enemy's country, and was bound to defend them; a title of honour next below that of duke.

marquisate, mär'kwis-āt, *n.* The dignity or lordship of a marquis.

marquise, mär-kēz, *n.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

marriage, ma'rij, *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, fr. L.L. *maritaticum*, marriage, fr. L. *maritus*, a husband, fr. *mas*, *maris*, a male. MARITAL, MASCULINE.] The act of marrying; the legal union of a man and woman for life; the ceremony by which they are so united; a wedding; matrimony; wedlock.

marriageable, ma'rij-a-bl, *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married.

married, ma'rid, *p.a.* Joined in marriage; formed or constituted by marriage; conjugal; connubial; intimately united.

marrow, ma'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *mearh*, *mearg* =O. Sax. *marg*, D. *marg*, *merg*, L.G. *merch*, *march*, Dan. *marv*, Icel. *mergr*, G. *mark*, marrow; comp. A. Sax. *mearu*, D. *murw*, tender, soft.] A soft oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones; the medulla; *fig.* the essence; the best part; a kind of gourd yielding a fruit used as a vegetable, also called *vegetable marrow*.

marrow-bone, ma'rō-bōn, *n.* A bone containing marrow.

marrowless, ma'rō-les, *a.* Destitute of marrow.

marrow-squash, ma'rō-skwosh, *n.* An American name for the vegetable marrow.

marrowy, ma'rō-i, *a.* Full of marrow; resembling marrow; pithy; vigorous.

marry, ma'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *married*, ma'rid; ppr. *marrying*, ma'ri-ing. [Fr. *marier*, fr. L. *maritare*, to marry, fr. *maritus*, a husband. MARRIAGE.] To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join, as a man and woman for life; to make man and wife; to dispose of in wedlock; to take for husband or wife; to wed; *fig.* to unite by some close bond of connection.——v.i. To enter into the conjugal state; to take a husband or a wife.

marry, ma'ri, *interj.* Indeed; forsooth: from the practice of swearing by the Virgin *Mary*.

marrying, ma'ri-ing, *p.a.* Disposed or inclined to marry.

Mars, märz, *n.* [L. *Mars*, *Martis*, whence *martial*.] The Latin name of the fabled god of war; a planet between the earth and Jupiter.

Marsala, mär-sä'la, *n.* A wine from *Marsala* in Sicily.

marsh, märsh, *n.* [A. Sax. *mersc*, for *merisc* (=*mere-ish*), a marsh or bog, an adj. form fr. *mere*, a mere=L. G. *marsch*, G. *marsch*, O.D. *maersche*, *meersch*, Dan. *marsk*; allied to L. *mare*, the sea. MERE, *n.*, MARINE.] A morass, fen, or swamp; a tract of low and very wet land.——a. Pertaining to a morass or to wet, swampy, or boggy places.

marshal, mär'shal, *n.* [O. Fr. *mareschal*, Fr. *maréchal*, L.L. *marescalcus*, fr. O.H.G. *marahscalc* — O. H. G. *marah* (= A. Sax. *mearh*), a horse, and *scalc* (Mod. G. *schalk*), a servant. MARE.] Originally, a servant or official who had charge of horses; an officer whose duty it was to regulate combats in the lists; hence, one who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of a procession, and the like; a military officer of the highest rank, generally called a *field-marshal*; in the United States, a civil officer at the head of each judicial district.——v.t. pret. & pp. *marshalled*, mär'shald; ppr. *marshalling*, mär'shal-ing. To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable or effective manner; to array; to dispose in due order, as the several devices of the coats of arms of distinct families.

marshaller, mär'shal-èr, *n.* One who marshals or disposes in due order.

marshalling, mär'shal-ing, *n.* Act of arranging in due order; an arrangement of coats of arms in a shield so as to exhibit the alliances of a family.

marshalship, mär'shal-ship, *n.* The office of a marshal.

marsh-gas, märsh'gàs, *n.* Same as *Fire-damp*.

marsh-harrier, märsh'ha-ri-èr, *n.* A kind of British hawk frequenting marshes.

marshiness, märsh'i-nes, *n.* State of being marshy.

marsh-mallow, märsh'mal-ō, *n.* A plant of the hollyhock genus possessed of valuable demulcent properties.

marsh-marigold, märsh'ma-ri-gōld, *n.* A marsh plant of the ranunculus family with a bright yellow flower.

marshy, märsh'i, *a.* [*Marsh* and *-y.*] Abounding in marshes; of the nature of a marsh or swamp; boggy; fenny; produced in marshes.

marsipobranch, **marsipobranchiate**, mär'sip'ō-brangk, mär-sip'ō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *marsipos*, a pouch, and *branchia*, gills.] Having pouch-like gills: said of certain fishes.

marsupial, mär-sū'pi-al, *a.* [L. *marsupium*, Gr. *marsupion*, a pouch.] Having an external abdominal pouch; belonging to the order of marsupials.——n. One of those mammals (such as the kangaroo) that have the young born in an imperfect condition and placed at birth by the mother in an external abdominal pouch, in which are the teats, and there nurtured until fully developed.—**marsupium**, mär-sū'pi-um, *n.* The pouch of the marsupials.

mart, märt, *n.* [Contr. fr. *market*.] A place of sale or traffic; an emporium of goods.

martagon, mär'ta-gon, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *martagon*.] A kind of lily the bulbs of which are eaten by the Cossacks.

martello-tower, mär-tel'ō-tou-èr, *n.* [From *Mortella* in Corsica, where a tower of this kind made a strong resistance to an English naval force in 1794.] A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls, chiefly built to defend the seaboard.

marten, mär'ten, *n.* See MARTIN.

marten, mär'tèr, *n.* [Older *martern*, Fr. *martre*, fr. D. *marter*, G. *marder*, a marten.]

Pine-marten (*Mustela Martes* or *Martes abietum*).

A fierce and destructive kind of weasel, valued for its fur.

martial, mär'shal, *a.* [L. *martialis*, fr. *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war.] Pertaining to war; suited to war; military; warlike; belonging to war, or to an army and navy. —Martial law, law proceeding directly from the military power, and proclaimed in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other great emergency.—**martially**, mär'shal-li, *adv.* In a martial manner.

martin, mär'tin, *n.* [From the proper name *Martin*, probably referring to St. *Martin*, comp. *robin*-redbreast, &c.] A name applied to various species of swallows, one being the common house-martin or house-swallow of Britain.

martinet, mär'ti-net, *n.* A precise, punctilious, or strict disciplinarian: said to be from an officer of that name who regulated the French infantry in the reign of Louis XIV.

martingale, mär'tin-gāl, *n.* [Fr. *martingale*, Sp. *martingala*, a martingale, an old kind of breeches; fr. *Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigues*, in Provence.] A strap from a horse's head to the girth under his belly, passing between his fore-legs, to prevent him from rearing; a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit (see JIB).

Martinmas, mär'tin-mas, *n.* [*Martin* and *mass*.] The feast of St. Martin of Tours, the 11th of November; a Scotch term-day, on which rents are paid, servants hired.

martlet, märt'let, *n.* [Dim. of *martin*.] The martin, a kind of swallow. [*Shak.*]

martyr, mär'tèr, *n.* [Gr. *martyr*, *martys*, a martyr, a witness.] One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth; one who suffers death or persecution on account of his belief; one who suffers death, persecution, or injury in defence of or on account of any cause; one who is greatly afflicted.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *martyred*, mär'tèrd; ppr. *martyring*, mär'tèr-ing. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth.

martyrdom, mär'tèr-dom, *n.* The doom or death of a martyr.

martyrize, mär'tèr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *martyrized*, mär'tèr-īzd; ppr. *martyrizing*, mär'tèr-īz-ing. To devote to martyrdom.

martyrologist, mär-tèr-ol'o-jist, *n.* A writer of martyrology.

martyrology, mär-tèr-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *martyr*, a martyr, and *logos*, discourse, treatise.] A history or account of martyrs, with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

marvel, mär'vel, *n.* [Fr. *merveille*, It. *maraviglia*, fr. L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things, fr. *mirabilis*, wonderful, fr. *miror*, I wonder. MIRACLE.] A wonder; something very astonishing; a miracle; a prodigy.——v.i. pret. & pp. *marvelled*, mär'veld; ppr. *marvelling*, mär'vel-ing. To wonder; to feel admiration or astonishment.

marvellous, mär'vel-us, *a.* [Fr. *merveilleux*, fr. *merveille*, a wonder. MARVEL.] Exciting wonder or surprise; wonderful; astonishing; strange; improbable.

marvellously, mär'vel-us-li, *adv.* In a marvellous manner; wonderfully.

mascle, mas'kl, *n.* [O. Fr. *mascle*, Fr. *macle*, fr. L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] One of the lozenge-shaped metal plates or scales used in making scale-armour.

mascotte, **mascot**, mas'kot, *n.* [Fr.] A person or thing supposed to bring good luck.

masculine, mas'kū-lin, *a.* [Fr. *masculin*, L. *masculinus*, fr. *masculus*, male, fr. *mas*, a male; of same origin are *marry*, *martial*, *male*.] Male; of the male sex; having the qualities of a man; manly; strong; robust; (said of a woman) coarse, bold, forward, or unwomanly; *gram.* designating a class of nouns which in English are the names of male animals, but which in some other languages include names of things.——n. The masculine gender; a word of this gender.

masculineness, **masculinity**, mas'kū-lin-nes, mas-kū-lin'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being masculine.

mash, mash, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæsc*, a mash= Dan. *mask*, a mash, Sw. *mäska*, to mash, Sc. *mask*, to infuse, as tea, G. *meisch*, mash (of malt), *meischen*, to mash, mix; akin *mess*, a mixture, *mix*.] A mixture or mass of ingredients beaten or blended together; a mixture for the food of domestic animals; a mixture of ground malt and warm water yielding wort.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mashed*, masht; ppr. *mashing*, mash'ing. To mix, as malt and water together in brewing; to beat into a confused mass; to crush by beating and pressure.

masher, mash'èr, *n.* [In secondary sense from being supposed to *mash* the hearts of the fair sex.] One who or that which mashes; a fop; a weak, would-be gallant (colloq.).

mash-tub, **mash-tun**, mash'tub, mash'tun, *n.* A tub or vat for containing the mash in breweries.

mask, mask, *n.* [Fr. *masque*, fr. Sp. and Pg. *mascara*, a mask, fr. Ar. *maskharat*, a buffoon, jeer, laugh, fr. *sakhira*, to ridicule.] A sportive cover for the face, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a festive entertainment in which the company wear masks; a masquerade; a sort of play or histrionic spectacle, much patronized during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; that which disguises; pretence or subterfuge.——v.t. pret. & pp. *masked*, maskt; ppr. *masking*, mask'ing. To cover with a mask; to disguise; to cover; to hide.

masked, maskt, *a.* Having the face covered; wearing a mask; concealed; disguised. —Masked battery, a battery so contrived as not to be perceived by the enemy till it opens fire upon them.—Masked ball, a ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in masquerade.

masker, mask'èr, *n.* One who wears a mask; one who plays in a masquerade.

mason, mā'sn, *n.* [Fr. *maçon*, L.L. *macio*, *macionis*, *machio*, *machionis*, a mason; origin doubtful.] A builder in stone or brick;

one who prepares or cuts stone, and constructs the walls of buildings, &c.; a member of the fraternity of freemasons.

masonic, ma-son'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.

masonry, mā'sn-ri, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie.*] The art or occupation of a mason; the work produced by a mason; stonework; the doctrines and practices of freemasons.

masque, mask, *n.* *See* MASK.

masquerade, mas-kėr-ād', *n.* [Fr. *masquerade*, Sp. and Pg. *mascarada.* MASK.] An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing and other diversions; a disguise.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *masqueraded*, mas-kėr-ād'ed; ppr. *masquerading*, mas-kėr-ād'ing. To assemble in masks; to go in disguise.—**masquerader**, mas-kėr-ād'ėr, *n.* One who masquerades; a person wearing a mask; one disguised.

mass, mas, *n.* [Fr. *masse*, fr. L. *massa*, a lump, fr. Gr. *maza*, a barley-cake, fr. *massō*, I knead.] A body of matter collected or formed into a lump; a collective body of fluid matter; a heap; a great quantity collected; bulk; magnitude; an assemblage; a collection of particulars blended, confused, or indistinct; the main body of things considered collectively; the gross; the generality; the quantity of matter in any body—always proportional to the weight.—**The Masses**, the great body of the people, more especially of the working-class and lower orders; the populace.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *massed*, mast; ppr. *massing*, mas'ing. To form into a mass; to collect into masses; to assemble in crowds.

mass, mas, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæsse*, Fr. *messe*, Dan. and G. *messe*, fr. L.L. *missa*, mass, fr. the proclamation—*Ite, missa est*; 'Go; the assembly is dismissed' (L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, I send)—made in the ancient churches when the catechumens were dismissed after a portion of the service, whereupon followed the communion. MISSION.] The communion-service or service of the eucharist in the Roman Catholic churches; the elaborate musical setting of certain portions of this service.—**High mass**, a mass performed on solemn occasions, by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon, with choral music.—**Low mass**, the ordinary mass performed by the priest, assisted by one altar servant only.

massacre, mas'sa-kėr, *n.* [Fr. *massacre*, probably fr. such a German word as L.G. *matsken, matschkern*, to cut in pieces, or G. *metzger*, a butcher, *metzlen*, to cut to pieces; O.G. *meizan*, to cut down.] The slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; ruthless, unnecessary, or indiscriminate slaughter.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *massacred*, mas'sa-kėrd; ppr. *massacring*, mas'sa-kėr-ing. [Fr. *massacrer*, fr. the noun.] To murder or kill with indiscriminate violence; to butcher; to slaughter: usually of killing human beings.

massage, ma-säzh' or mas'āj, *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *massō*, I knead. MASS.] The process of kneading, rubbing, pressing, slapping, &c., parts of a person's body who is suffering from neuralgic or certain other ailments, in order to bring relief or effect a cure.—**massagist**, ma-säzh'ist, mas'a-jist, *n.* A person who practises massage; also called a *masseur* (mas-ėr').—**massageuse**, **masseuse**, ma-säzh'ėz or mas'a-jēz, mas-ėz', *n.* A female who practises massage.

masseter, mas-sē'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *masētēr*, lit. a chewer, fr. *masaomai*, I chew.] Either of the pair of muscles which raise the under jaw.

massicot, **masticot**, mas'si-kot, mas'ti-kot, *n.* [Fr. *massicot.*] Yellow oxide of lead, used as a pigment.

massiness, mas'i-nes, *n.* State of being massy; bulkiness; ponderousness.

massive, mas'iv, *a.* [From *mass* and *ive*=Fr. *massif.*] Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight; bulky and heavy; ponderous; pertaining to a mass or aggregate; not local or special; *mineral.* having no regular form as a whole.

massively, mas'iv-li, *adv.* With massiveness; ponderously.

mass-meeting, mas'mēt-ing, *n.* A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose.

massy, mas'i, *a.* [*Mass* and *-y.*] Having the nature of a mass; ponderous; bulky and heavy.

mast, mást, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæst*=D. L.G. G. Sw. and Dan. *mast*, Icel. *mastr*, a mast; probably cog. with L. *malus*, mast (=*madus, mazdos*).] A long, round piece of timber or a hollow pillar of iron or steel standing upright in a vessel, and supporting the yards, sails, and rigging in general.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *masted*, mást'ed; ppr. *masting*, mást'ing. To fix a mast or masts in; to supply with a mast or masts.

mast, mást, *n.* (no pl.). [A. Sax. *mæst*, mast, food = G. *mast*, mast; akin to *meat.* MEAT.] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest-trees; nuts; acorns.

masted, mást'ed, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.

master, más'tėr, *n.* [O.E. *maister, maistre*, O.Fr. *maistre*, Fr. *maître*=It. *maestro*, Sp. *maestre, maestro*, D. *meester*, G. *meister*, Icel. *meistari*, fr. L. *magister*, master, fr. root *mag*, seen in L. *magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE); same root as *may, might, much.*] One who rules, governs, or directs; one who has others under his own immediate control; an employer; one who has possession and the power of controlling or using at pleasure; the owner; proprietor; a chief, principal, head, leader; the captain of a merchant ship; the navigating officer of a man-of-war†; the head of or a teacher in a school; a man eminently skilled in some occupation or art; a word of address used before a person's name, and when he is grown up always pronounced mis'tėr and written *Mr.*, when a boy or young gentleman written in full and pronounced más'tėr; a degree in colleges and universities; the head of some societies or corporations; the title of certain high legal or other functionaries (a *master* in chancery).—**The old masters**, ancient painters of eminence.—**Master of the horse**, a great officer in the British court.—**Master of the Rolls**, one of the judges of chancery in England, keeper of the rolls of patents and grants that pass the great seal.—**To be master of one's self**, to have the command or control of one's own passions.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mastered*, más'tėrd; ppr. *mastering*, más'tėr-ing. To obtain dominion, power, or authority over; to conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control; to make one's self master of.——*a.* Belonging to a master; chief; principal; giving employment to workmen (a *master* painter, &c.).

master, más'tėr, *n.* A vessel having masts.

masterful, más'tėr-fụl, *a.* Inclined to exercise mastery; imperious; arbitrary; headstrong.

master-hand, más'tėr-hand, *n.* The hand of a person extremely skilful; a person eminently skilful.

master-key, más'tėr-kē, *n.* The key that opens many locks; hence *fig.* a general clew to lead out of many difficulties.

masterless, más'tėr-les, *a.* Destitute of a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.

masterliness, más'tėr-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being masterly; masterly skill.

masterly, más'tėr-li, *a.* Suitable to a master; formed or executed with superior skill; most excellent; skilful.

master-mariner, más'tėr-ma-rin-ėr, *n.* The captain of a merchant vessel.

master-mind, más'tėr-mīnd, *n.* A chief or superior mind; a predominant intellect.

master-passion, más'tėr-pa-shon, *n.* A predominant passion.

master-piece, más'tėr-pēs, *n.* Something superior to any other performance of the same person; anything done or made with superior skill; a chef-d'œuvre.

mastership, más'tėr-ship, *n.* Office of a master; dominion; rule; mastery.

master-singer, más'tėr-sing-ėr, *n.* One of a society of German poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

master-spirit, más'tėr-spi-rit, *n.* A predominant mind; a master-mind.

master-stroke, más'tėr-strōk, *n.* A masterly act or achievement.

master-work, más'tėr-wėrk, *n.* Principal performance; chef-d'œuvre.

mastery, más'tė-ri, *n.* [O.Fr. *maistrie*, fr. *maistre*, a master.] Power or authority of a master; dominion; command; superiority in competition; pre-eminence; victory in war; eminent skill; superior dexterity.

mast-head, mást 'hed, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mast-headed*, mást'hed-ed; ppr. *mast-heading*, mást'hed-ing. To send to the top of a mast and cause to remain there by way of punishment.

mastic, **mastich**, mas'tik, *n.* [Fr. *mastic*, L. *mastiche, mastichum*, fr. Gr. *mastichē*, fr. *mastizō*, I chew: so named because chewed in the East.] A resin from a tree of Southern Europe, &c., yielding a varnish; the tree itself; a kind of mortar or cement.

masticable, mas'tik-a-bl, *a.* That can be masticated.

masticate, mas'ti-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *masticated*, mas'ti-kāt-ed; ppr. *masticating*, mas'ti-kāt-ing. [L. *mastico, masticatum*, I chew, lit. I chew mastic, fr. *mastiche*, mastich (q.v.).] To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion.

mastication, mas-ti-kā'shon, *n.* Act of masticating or chewing.

masticator, mas'ti-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which masticates; a machine for mincing meat, also for kneading up raw india-rubber or gutta-percha.

masticatory, mas'ti-kā-to-ri, *a.* Adapted to masticate or chew.——*n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

masticot, mas'ti-kot, *n.* See MASSICOT.

mastiff, mas'tif, *n.* [O.Fr. *mestif*, a mongrel, a large dog of mixed breed, fr. L. *mistus, mixtus*, mixed. MIX.] A large variety of dog, stoutly built, and with deep and pendulous lips.

mastitis, mas-ti'tis, *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, the breast, and term. *-itis.*] Inflammation of the breasts of women.

mastless, mást'les, *a.* Having no mast.

mastodon, mas'to-don, *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, breast, a rounded mass, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] An extinct quadruped resembling the elephant, but larger.

mastodynia, mas-tō-din'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, breast, and *odynē*, pain.] Pain in the breast; a kind of neuralgia.

mastoid, mas'toid, *a.* [Gr. *mastos*, breast.] Resembling a nipple or breast; a term applied to a projection of certain bones and parts connected therewith.

mat, mat, *n.* [A. Sax. *meatta*, a mat=D. *mat*, L.G. G. and Dan. *matte*, Ir. *mata*, all fr. L. *matta*, a mat made of rushes.] An article of interwoven rushes, straw, twine or other material used for various purposes of cleanliness and protection from injury; some kind of coarse fabric used for packing, or for covering floors, &c.; an article of various materials, flat and of little thickness, put below dishes on the table; anything growing thickly or closely interwoven.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *matted*, mat'ed; ppr. *matting*, mat'ing. To cover or lay with mats; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.——*v.i.* To grow thick together; to become matted.

matador, ma-ta-dōr', *n.* [Sp., lit. a killer, fr. *matar*, L. *mactare*, to kill, to sacrifice.] The man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights; one of the three principal cards in ombre and quadrille.

match, mach, *n.* [O.Fr. *mesche*, Fr. *mèche*, a match, a wick, Fr. *mecha*, fr. L. *myxus*, a wick, fr. Gr. *myxa*, the nozzle of a lamp, phlegm or mucus.] A small body that catches fire readily, and is used for conveying and communicating fire; a small slip of wood with a composition on one end that ignites with friction; a lucifer.—**Quick match**, **slow match**, matches in a rope-like form made to burn at a certain rate and used for military and other purposes.

match, mach, *n.* [Same as O.E. *make*, a mate or match, fr. A. Sax. *mœcca, gemœcca*, a companion, fr. *macian*, to *make*. *Mate* is another form. MAKE.] A person who is equal to or able to cope with another; anything that equals or corresponds to another; an equal; a mate; union by marriage; one to be married; a contest on equal grounds; competition for victory, or a union of parties for contest.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *matched*, macht; ppr. *matching*, mach'ing. To be a match or mate for; to equal; to show an equal to; to oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest; to suit; to make to correspond; to marry; to give in marriage; to join, combine, couple. —— v.i. To be united in marriage; to suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally.

matchable, mach'a-bl, *a.* Fit to be matched.

matchless, mach'les, *a.* That cannot be matched; having no equal; unequalled; unrivalled.

matchlessly, mach'les-li, *adv.* In a matchless manner. — **matchlessness**, mach'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being matchless.

matchlock, mach'lok, *n.* Formerly the lock of a musket, containing a match for firing; the musket itself.

matchmaker, mach'māk-ėr, *n.* One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.—**match-making**, mach'māk-ing, *a.* and *n.* Working to bring about marriages.

mate, māt, *n.* [A form of old *make*, a mate, and also of *match* (an equal); comp. O.D. *maet*, D. *maat*, companion, mate. MATCH (equal).] A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another; an equal; a match; a husband or wife; the male or female of animals which associate in pairs; an officer in a ship, whose duty is to assist the master or commander.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *mated*, māt'ed; ppr. *mating*, māt'ing. To equal; to be equal to; to match; to marry; to match one's self against; to cope with.

mate, māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mated*, māt'ed; ppr. *mating*, māt'ing. [Fr. *mater*, to enfeeble, fr. *mat*, worn out or exhausted, fr. the chess term, Per. *shāh māt* = E. *checkmate*.] To confound; to subdue; to crush; *chess*, to checkmate.—— n. Same as *Checkmate*.

maté, mä'tā, *n.* [Sp.] Paraguay tea, a shrub whose leaves are used extensively in South America as a substitute for tea.

mateless, māt'les, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

mater, mā'tėr, *n.* [L., mother. MOTHER.] A mother; the name of the two membranes that cover the brain, the dura-mater and pia-mater.—**materfamilias**, mā'tėr-fa-mil'i-as, *n.* [L.] The mother of a family.

material, ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* [Fr. *matériel*, L.L. *materialis*, fr. L. *materia*. MATTER.] Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; not mental; pertaining to the physical nature of man, or to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts; important; weighty; momentous; essential; in *logic*, not formal; substantial.——n. Anything composed of matter; the substance or mattter of which anything is made.

materialism, ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* [*Material* and *-ism* = Fr. *matérialisme*.] The doctrine of materialists; extreme care of our material nature.

materialist, ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* [*Material* and *-ist* = Fr. *matérialiste*.] One who asserts that all existence is material; one who denies there is anything but matter.

materialistic, ma-tē'ri-al-ist''ik, *a.* Relating to or partaking of materialism.

materiality, ma-tē'ri-al''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being material; material, as opposed to spiritual existence; importance.

materialization, ma-tē'ri-al-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act of materializing.

materialize, ma-tē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *materialized*, ma-tē'ri-al-īzd; ppr. *materializing*, ma-tē'ri-al-īz-ing. [*Material* and *-ize* = Fr. *matérialiser*.] To reduce to a state of matter; to make material; to regard as matter; to explain by the laws appropriate to matter.

materially, ma-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a material manner; in the state of matter; not formally; substantially; in an important manner or degree; essentially.

materialness, ma-tē'ri-al-nes, *n.* State of being material; importance.

materia medica, ma-tē'ri-a med'i-ka, *n.* [L., lit. medical material.] That branch of medical science which treats of the drugs, &c., employed in medicine; the curative substances employed in medicine.

matériel, mä-tā-ṙē-el', *n.* [Fr. MATERIAL.] Materials or instruments employed, in distinction from men.

maternal, ma-tėr'nal, *a.* [L. *maternus*, fr. *mater*, a mother; akin *matrimony*, *matriculate*, *matron*, &c. MOTHER.] Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother.

maternally, ma-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* In a maternal manner.

maternity, ma-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *maternité*, L.L. *maternitas*. MATERNAL.] The state, character, or relation of a mother.

math, math, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæth*, fr. *mǽwan*, to mow (q.v.).] A mowing; as in after-*math*.

mathematical, **mathematic**, ma-thē-mat'ik-al, ma-thē-mat'ik, *a.* [L. *mathematicus*, Gr. *mathēmatikos*.] Pertaining to mathematics.

mathematically, ma-thē-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a mathematical manner; according to the laws or principles of mathematics.

mathematician, ma'thē-ma-ti''shan, *n.* [*Mathematic* and *-ian* = Fr. *mathématicien*.] One versed in mathematics.

mathematics, ma-thē-mat'iks, *n.* [L. *mathematica*, Gr. *mathēmatikē* (*technē*, art, understood), fr. *mathēmatikos*, pertaining to learning or mathematics, fr. *mathēma*, learning, fr. stem of *manthanō*, *mathēsomai*, I learn.] The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered, comprising arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, astronomy, &c.

matin, ma'tin, *n.* [Fr. *matin*, fr. L. *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning; same root as *mature*.] Morning; *pl.* morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Church.——a. Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.

matinée, mat-i-nā, *n.* [Fr. MATIN.] An entertainment or reception held early in the day.

matrass, mat'ras, *n.* [Fr. *matras*, a matrass: of Celtic origin.] A chemical vessel with a tapering neck used for digestion, evaporation, &c.

matriarchy, mā'tri-ār-ki, *n.* [Gr. *mātēr*, *mētēr*, mother, *archē*, rule.] The rule or predominance of the mother in a family; the principle of determining descent and inheritance on the mother's side and not on the father's, as is done by certain primitive tribes. —**matriarchal**, mā-tri-ār'kal, *a.* Pertaining to matriarchy.

matrices, *pl.* of *Matrix*.

matricidal, mat-ri-sīd'al, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

matricide, mat'ri-sīd, *n.* [L. *matricidium*, the crime, *matricida*, the perpetrator—*mater*, *matris*, mother, and *cædo*, I slay.] The killing or murder of a mother; the killer or murderer of his mother.

matriculate, ma-trik'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *matriculated*, ma-trik'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *matriculating*, ma-trik'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *matricula*, a public register, dim. of *matrix*, a womb, a parent stem, a register, fr. *mater*, a mother. MATERNAL.] To enter in a register; to enroll; to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.—— v.i. To be entered as a member of a society.——a. Matriculated; enrolled.——n. One who is matriculated.

matriculation, ma-trik'ū-lā''shon, *n.* Act of matriculating.

matrimonial, mat-ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony or marriage; connubial; nuptial.—**matrimonially**, mat-ri-mō'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a matrimonial manner.

matrimony, mat'ri-mō-ni, *n.* [L. *matrimonium*, fr. *mater*, a mother. MATERNAL.] Marriage; wedlock; the married or nuptial state.

matrix, mā'triks, *n.*; pl. **matrices**, mā'tri-sēz. [L. *matrix*, *matricis*, the womb, fr. *mater*, mother. MATERNAL.] The womb; that which resembles a womb; the form or mould in which something is shaped; the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded; one of the five simple colours in dyeing, black, white, blue, red, and yellow.

matron, mā'tron, *n.* [Fr. *matrone*, fr. L. *matrōna*, a matron, fr. *mater*, a mother. MATERNAL.] An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady; the mother of a family; a head nurse in a hospital; the female head or superintendent of an institution.

matronage, mā'tron-āj, *n.* The state of a matron; matrons collectively.

matronal, mā'tron-al, *a.* [L. *matronalis*.] Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

matronhood, mā'tron-hụd, *n.* State of a matron.

matronize, mā'tron-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *matronized*, mā'tron-īzd; ppr. *matronizing*, mā'tron-īz-ing. To render matron-like; to act as a mother to; to chaperon.

matronly, mā'tron-li, *a.* Like or becoming a matron; elderly; sedate.

matte, **matt**, mat, *n.* [Fr. *matte*, fr. G. *matt*, dull, dim.] Metal imperfectly smelted or purified; regulus.

matted, mat'ed, *p.a.* Laid with mats; entangled.

matter, mat'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *matere*, Fr. *matière*, fr. L. *materia*, matter; perhaps fr. root of *mother*; or fr. that of *mature*, as being stuff 'ready for use'.] Not mind; body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible; that which resists force; the substance of which the whole sensible universe is composed; that of which anything is made; the substance of any speech or writing; the ideas or facts as distinct from the words; that which forms the subject of any mental operation, as distinguished from the *form*; subject; thing treated; affair; business; event; thing; occasion; circumstance; cause or occasion of trouble, disturbance, &c. (as in the phrase, what is the *matter*?); subject of complaint, suit, demand; ground or basis; import; consequence; importance; moment; substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; pus.—**Matter of fact**, a reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful.——v.i. pret. & pp. *mattered*, mat'ėrd; ppr. *mattering*, mat'ėr-ing. To be of importance; to signify (used with *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what*).

matter-of-fact, mat'ėr-ov-fakt, *a.* Treating of facts or realities; plain or commonplace: applied to things; adhering to mere facts; prosaic: applied to persons.

mattery, mat'ėr-i, *a.* [*Matter*, pus, and *-y*.] Purulent; generating pus or matter.

matting, mat'ing, *n.* Material for mats; mats collectively; coarse fabric for packing.

mattock, mat'ok, *n.* [A. Sax. *mattoc*, fr. W. *matog*, Ir. *madóg*, Gael. *madag*, mattock.] A pick-axe with one or both of its ends broad instead of pointed.

mattress, mat'res, *n.* [O. Fr. *materas*, Fr. *matelas*, It. *materasso*, fr. Ar. *matrah*, a quilted cushion.] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft material, and quilted.

matty, mat'i, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The trade name for a small herring.

maturation, ma-tūr-ā''shon, *n.* [L. L. *maturatio*. MATURE.] The process of maturing or coming to maturity; ripeness; the process of suppurating perfectly; suppuration.

maturative, ma-tūʹra-tiv, *a.* Ripening; conducing to suppuration.——n. *Med.* anything that promotes suppuration.

mature, ma-tūrʹ, *a.* [L. *maturus*, ripe, mature, early; same root as *matutinus*, early, whence *matin.*] Perfected by time or natural growth; ripe; brought to perfection; perfect; completed; prepared; ready; brought to completion, as a scheme; come to suppuration, as an abscess; having become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *matured*, ma-tūrdʹ; ppr. *maturing*, ma-tūrʹing. To make mature; to ripen; to promote the ripeness or completeness of; to advance toward perfection.——v.i. To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect; to reach the time fixed for payment.

maturely, ma-tūrʹli, *adv.* In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely; with full deliberation.

maturity, **maturèness**, ma-tūrʹi-ti, ma-tūrʹnes, *n.* [L. *maturitas.*] State of being mature; ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness; the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.

matutinal, ma-tū-tīnʹal, *a.* [L. *matutinus.* MATIN.] Pertaining to the morning.

maud, mąd, *n.* A plaid of undyed brown wool; a gray woollen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland; a thick woollen travelling-rug or wrap.

maudlin, mądʹlin, *a.* [From Mary *Magdalen*, who is represented by painters with eyes red and swollen with weeping.] Tearful†; tachrymose; over-emotional; sickly sentimental; approaching to intoxication.

maugre, mąʹger, *adv.* (O. Fr. *maugre*, Fr. *malgré—mal*, ill, and *gré*, will, fr. L. *male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

maul, mąl, *n.* [Same as *Mall.*] A kind of large hammer or mallet.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mauled*, mąld; ppr. *mauling*, mąlʹing. To beat with a maul, or as with a maul; to maltreat severely.

maul-stick, mąlʹstik, *n.* Same as *Mahlstick.*

maund, mąnd, *n.* In the East Indies, a measure of weight, differing according to locality from about a quarter of a cwt. to thrice this.

maund, mąnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *mand*, *mond*, D. *mand*, L.G. *mande*, a basket.] A handbasket. [*Shak.*]

maunder, mąnʹdėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *maundered*, mąnʹdėrd; ppr. *maundering*, mąnʹdėr-ing. [From old *maunder*, a beggar, one who carries a *maund.*] To speak with a beggar's whine; to talk like a drunk or silly old person; to drivel.—**maunderer**, mąnʹdėr-ėr, *n.* One who maunders.

Maundy-Thursday, mąnʹdi-thėrz-dā, *n.* [O. E. *maundee*, a command, Fr. *mandé*, fr. L. *mandatum*—the first word used in the Vulgate to render the words of our Saviour, when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet: '*Mandatum* novum do vobis', a new commandment I give unto you.] The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall.—**Maundy money**, small silver coins (including twopenny and penny pieces) struck for this distribution.

mausolean, mą-sō-lēʹan, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

mausoleum, mą-sō-lēʹum, *n.* [L. *mausoleum*, fr. Gr. *mausōleion*, fr. *Mausōlus*, king of Caria, in honour of whom his queen Artemisia erected a magnificent tomb.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

mauve, mav, *n.* [Fr. *mauve*, mallow, fr. L. *malva*, a mallow, the petals of which have purple markings resembling this colour.] One of the coal-tar colours, a purple dye obtained from aniline.

mavis, māʹvis, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis*, Sp. *malvis*, fr. the Celtic; comp. Armor. *milvid*, a mavis.] The throstle or song-thrush.

maw, mą, *n.* [A. Sax. *maga*=L.G. *mage*, D. *maag*, G. *magen*, Dan. *mave*, Icel. *magi*, the stomach: root doubtful.] The stomach, especially of animals; the paunch; the crop of fowls.

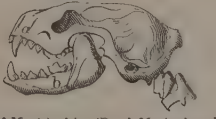
mawkish, mąkʹish, *a.* [From old *mawk*, *mauk*, a maggot=Icel. *mathkr*, N. *makk*, Dan. *maddik*, a maggot.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; insipid; sickly; nauseous.

mawkishly, mąkʹish-li, *adv.* In a mawkish way.—**mawkishness**, mąkʹish-nes, *n.* Quality of being mawkish.

maw-seed, mąʹsēd, *n.* [From *maw*, the stomach.] A name given to poppy-seed from its being used as food for cage-birds.

mawworm, mąʹwėrm, *n.* A worm which infests the maw or stomach and bowels.

maxilla, mak-silʹla, *n.*; pl. **maxillæ**,



Skull of *Mustela foina* (Beech Marten). *a*, Maxilla superior. *b*, Maxilla inferior, or mandible.

mak-silʹlē. [L., a jaw, fr. root of *macerate.*] A jaw-bone; a jaw; an upper jaw.

maxillar, **maxillary**, mak-silʹlar, maksʹil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, fr. *maxilla*, the jaw-bone. See prec.] Pertaining to the jaw, jaw-bone, or maxilla.

maxilliped, mak-silʹli-ped, *n.* [L. *maxilla*, a jaw, and *pes*, foot.] A jaw-foot; one of the short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, &c.

maxim, makʹsim, *n.* [Fr. *maxime*, fr. L. *maxima* (*sententia*, opinion, understood), the greatest or chief opinion, *maximus*, superl. of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] An established principle; a principle or formula embodying a rule of conduct; an axiom; an aphorism.

maximal, makʹsim-al, *a.* [See MAXIMUM.] Pertaining to a maximum; highest.

maximist, makʹsim-ist, *n.* [*Maxim* and *-ist.*] One who deals in maxims.

maximize, makʹsim-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *maximized*, makʹsim-īzd; ppr. *maximizing*, makʹsim-īz-ing. [*Maximum* and *-ize.*] To make as great as possible; to raise to the maximum.

maximum, makʹsim-um, *n.* [L., neut. of *maximus*, greatest, superl. of *magnus*, great. MAXIM.] The greatest amount, degree, or quantity attainable in any given case: as opposed to *minimum.*——a. Greatest.

May, mā, *n.* [Fr. *mai*, Pr. *mai*, D. *mei*, Dan. & G. *mai*, May, fr. L. *Maius*, May, fr. the goddess *Maia*, a goddess of growth or increase, fr. root of L. *magnus*, great, and E. *may*, the auxiliary.] The fifth month of the year; the early part of life; hawthorn blossom, because the hawthorn blooms in this month.——v.i. To celebrate the festivities of May-day: used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to go a-maying*, &c.

may, mā, *verb aux.*; pret. *might*, mit. Used similarly to *can*, *could*. [A. Sax. *mæg*, I *may*, he *may*, pret. *meahte*, *mihte*, fr. *magan*, *magan*=L.G. and D. *mogen*, Goth. and O.H.G. *magan*, G. *mögen*, Icel. *mega*, Dan. *maa*, to be able; fr. same root are *much*, *maid*, L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, Skr. *mahā*, great.] Used generally to imply possibility with contingency; opportunity; permission granted; desire, as in prayers, imprecations, &c.; frequently used to form the compound tenses of the potential mood (you *might* have gone had you pleased).

May-beetle, māʹbē-tl, *n.* The cockchafer.

May-bloom, māʹblōm, *n.* The hawthorn flower.

May-bug, māʹbug, *n.* The cockchafer.

May-day, māʹdā, *n.* The first day of May.

May-dew, māʹdū, *n.* The dew gathered on the first day of May, and supposed to have virtue in preserving youthful beauty.

May-duke, māʹdūk, *n.* [Corruption of *Medoc*, in France, from which these cherries were introduced.] A variety of the common cherry.

May-flower, māʹflou-ėr, *n.* A flower that appears in May, especially the hawthorn.

May-fly, māʹfli, *n.* A neuropterous insect or fly that appears in May.

May-game, māʹgām, *n.* Sport or diversion on the first of May.

mayhap, māʹhap, *adv.* Peradventure it may happen; perhaps.

mayhem, māʹhem, *n.* [An old form of *maim.*] In *law*, the act of maiming a man.

Maying, māʹing, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

May-lily, māʹli-li, *n.* The lily of the valley.

May-morn, māʹmōrn, *n.* Morning of May-day.

mayonnaise, **mayonaise**, mā-on-āz, *n.* [Fr.; origin doubtful.] A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together, used as a sauce to lobster, salmon, &c.

mayor, māʹėr, *n.* [Fr. *maire*, Sp. *mayor*, fr. L. *major*, greater, compar. of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief member of a municipal corporation: in London and a few other cities called *lord* mayor.

mayoral, māʹėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to a mayor.

mayoralty, māʹėr-al-ti, *n.* The office of a mayor.

mayoress, māʹėr-es, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

May-pole, māʹpōl, *n.* A pole to dance round on May-day.

May-queen, māʹkwēn, *n.* A young woman crowned with flowers at the celebration of May-day.

mazard, **mazzard**, mazʹard, *n.* [A form of *mazer*, the head being compared to a bowl; comp. Fr. *tête*, head, fr. L. *testa*, a jar.] An old name for the head or skull in contempt (*Shak.*); a kind of cherry.

mazarine, maz-a-rēnʹ, *n.* [After Cardinal *Mazarin.*] A deep blue colour.—**mazarine-gown**, maz-a-rēnʹgoun, *n.* A common councilman's gown.

maze, māz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mazed*, māzd; ppr. *mazing*, māzʹing. [Akin to Prov. E. *mazzle*, to wander as if stupefied; Icel. *masa*, to chatter or prattle; N. *maasa*, to pore over; hence *amaze.*] To bewilder; to confound; to amaze.——n. A perplexed state of things; confusion of thought; perplexity; bewilderment; a confusing net-work of paths or passages; a labyrinth.

mazer, māʹzėr, *n.* [Originally a cup made of maple or spotted wood, fr. Icel. *mösurr-bolli*, a maple bowl, fr. *mösurr*, maple=G. *maser*, a spot in wood, fr. *mase*, a spot; akin *measles.*] A cup or large goblet, generally of valuable material.

mazily, māʹzi-li, *adv.* In a mazy manner; with perplexity.—**maziness**, māʹzi-nes, *n.* The state of being mazy.

mazurka, **mazourka**, ma-zurʹka, *n.* A lively Polish round dance in 3-8 or 3-4 time; the music written for this dance.

mazy, māʹzi, *a.* [*Maze* and *-y.*] Having the character of a maze; winding; perplexed with turns and windings; intricate.

mazzard, *n.* MAZARD.

me, mē, *pron. pers.* (A. Sax. *me*, *mec* (accusative), *mē* (dat.), G. *mich* (acc.), *mir* (dat.); Icel. *mik*, *mér*, Goth. *mik*, *mis*; cog. L. *me*, *mihi*, Gr. *eme*, *emoi*, Skr. *mâm*, *mahyam*, me, to me.] The objective or accusative, as also the dative, of *I.*

mead, mēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *maed*. MEADOW.] A meadow: used poetically.

mead, mēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *medu*=D. *mede*, G. *meth*, *met*, Icel. *mjöthr*, Dan. *mjød*, Sw. *mjöd*, W. *meàd*, Ir. *meadh*, mead; Gr. *methy*, wine; Lith. *medus*, Rus. *med*, Skr. *madhu*, honey.] A fermented liquor made from honey and water.

meadow, meʹdō, *n.* [A. Sax. *maed*, genit. *maedwe*, a meadow; probably fr. same root as *mow* and L. *meto*, I mow.] A low level tract of land under grass, generally mown annually or oftener for hay; a piece of grass-land in general.——a. Belonging to or growing in a meadow.

meadow-foxtail, me'dō-foks-tāl, *n.* A grass of great agricultural value when cultivated on meadow-land.

meadow-grass, me'dō-gras, *n.* A name of several British species of grass.

meadow-sweet, me'dō-swēt, *n.* A common British herbaceous plant (genus *Spiræa*) with corymbs of white and fragrant flowers; queen-of-the-meadow.

meadowy, me'dō-i, *a.* Pertaining to a meadow; resembling a meadow.

meagre, me'gėr, *a.* [Fr. *maigre*, fr. L. *macer*, lean; same root as Gr. *makros*, long.] Thin; lean; spare; having little flesh; barren; destitute of richness or fertility; poor; mean; scanty; dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.

meagrely, mē-gėr-li, *adv.* In a meagre manner; poorly; thinly; scantily.

meagreness, mē'gėr-nes, *n.* State or quality of being meagre; leanness; poorness; barrenness.

meal, mēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *melu*, *melo* = O. Sax. and O. Fris. *mel*, Icel. Sw. *mjöl*, D. Dan. *meel*, G. *mehl*, meal; fr. the verbal stem seen in Icel. *mala*, Goth. *malan*, G. *mahlen*, L. *molere*, to grind; akin *mill*, *molar*, *mellow*, *mollify*.] The substance of edible grain ground to fine particles; flour.

mealies, mē'lēz, *n.pl.* A name given in South Africa to maize or Indian corn.

mealiness, mēl'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.

mealy, mēl'i, *a.* [*Meal* and *-y.*] Having the qualities of or resembling meal; powdery, like meal; farinaceous; overspread with something that resembles meal.

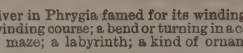
mealy-mouthed, mēl'i-mouŦHd, *a.* Unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant; soft-spoken; inclined to hypocrisy.

mean, mēn, *a.* [Partly fr. A. Sax. *maene*, mean, false, bad, fr. *mán*, evil, wickedness; Icel. *meinn*, mean; partly fr. A. Sax. *gemaene*, common, D. and Dan. *gemeen*, Goth. *gamains*, G. *gemein*, common.] Low in rank or birth; ignoble; humble; wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; destitute of honour; base; spiritless; contemptible; despicable; worthy of little or no regard; humble; poor.

mean, mēn, *a.* [O. Fr. *meien*, *moien*, Fr. *moyen*, Fr. *mean*, fr. L. *medianus*, middle, fr. *medius*, middle. MEDIUM, MID.] Occupying a middle position; middle; midway between extremes; intermediate; having an intermediate value between two extremes.—**Mean time**, the time according to an ordinary clock or watch, which makes every day of exactly the same length, though if days are measured by the sun they are not so.—*n.* What is intermediate between two extremes; the middle or average rate or degree; medium; a quantity having an intermediate value between several others; *pl.* the medium or what is used to effect an object; measure or measures adopted; agency; instrumentality (though pl. in form generally used as sing.; by *this means*, *a means* to an end); income, revenue, pecuniary resources (his *means* were large).—**By all means**, certainly; on every consideration.—**By no means**, not at all; certainly not.

mean, mēn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *meant*, ment; ppr. *meaning*, mēn'ing. [A. Sax. *maenan*, to mean, to intend = O. Fris. *mêna*, O. Sax. *mênian*, D. *meenen*, Icel. *meina*, Sw. *mena*, Dan. *mene*, G. *meinen*, to think, to mean; same root as *man*, *mind*, *mental*, *mention*, Skr. *man*, to think.] To have in the mind, view, or contemplation; to intend; to purpose; to design, with reference to a future act to signify; to indicate; to denote; to imply; to import.—v.i. To have thought or ideas, or to have meaning.

meander, mē-an'dėr, *n.* [The name of a river in Phrygia famed for its windings.] A winding course; a bend or turning in a course; a maze; a labyrinth; a kind of ornamental



Meander.

design having a labyrinthine character.—v.t. pret. & pp. *meandered*, mē-an'dėrd; ppr. *meandering*, mē-an'dėr-ing. To wind, turn, or flow round; to make flexuous.—v.i. To wind about; to be intricate.

meaning, mēn'ing, *p.a.* Significant; intended to convey some idea (a *meaning* look).—*n.* That which a person means; aim or purpose; intent; object; design; the sense of words; signification; import; purport; force.—**meaningless**, mēn'ing-les, *a.* Having no meaning.—**meaningly**, mēn'ing-li, *adv.* With meaning; so as to hint at something indirectly; significantly.

meanly, mēn'li, *adv.* In a mean manner or condition; poorly; sordidly; basely; shabbily; disrespectfully.

meanness, mēn'nes, *n.* State or quality of being mean; low state or condition; lowness of mind; sordidness; niggardliness.

meant, ment, pret. and pp. of *mean*.

meantime, mēn'tīm, *adv.* During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another.—*n.* The interval between one specified period and another.

meanwhile, mēn'whīl, *adv.* and *n.* Meantime.

measе, mēz, *n.* [O. Fr. *mese*, *maise*.] The quantity of 500 (a *measе* of herrings).

measled, mē'zld, *a.* Infected or spotted with measles.

measles, mē'zlz, *n.*; pl. in form but used as sing. [Lit. the spots or spotted sickness; D. *maselen*, G. *masern*, pl. of *maser* (also *mase*, *masel*), O.G. *mâsa*, *masar*, a spot. MAZER.] A contagious disease in man, usually characterized by a crimson rash upon the skin; rubeola; a disease of swine, characterized by reddish watery pustules on the skin.

measly, **measled**, mēz'li, mē'zld, *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions like measles.—**measliness**, mēz'li-nes, *n.* State of being measly.

measurable, me'zhūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be measured; not very great; moderate.—**measurably**, me'zhūr-a-bli, *adv.* In a measurable manner; moderately.

measure, me'zhūr, *n.* [Fr. *mesure*, fr. L. *mensura*, a measuring, fr. *metior*, *mensus*, I measure (seen also in *immense*, *dimension*, *commensurate*), fr. a root *ma*, to measure, whence also *moon*, *mete*, &c.] The extent or magnitude of a thing in length, breadth, thickness, in circumference, capacity, or in any other respect; a standard of size; a fixed unit of capacity or extent; a system of measurement; a measuring rod or line; a certain definite quantity; that which is allotted or dealt out; moderation; just degree; indefinite quantity or degree; action or proceeding directed to an end; a step or proposed step; course of action; legislative proposal; musical time; the metrical arrangement of the syllables in poetry with respect to quantity or accent; a grave solemn dance; *pl.* beds or strata (in the term *coal-measures*); a number or quantity contained in another a certain number of times exactly.—v.t. pret. & pp. *measured*, me'zhūrd; ppr. *measuring*, me'zhūr-ing. To ascertain the extent, dimensions, or capacity of; to judge of the greatness of; to estimate; to value; to pass through or over; to proportion; to allot or distribute by measure (often with *out*).—**To measure one's** (own) **length**, to fall or be thrown down.—**To measure strength**, said of two parties that ascertain by trial which is the stronger.—**To measure swords**, to fight with swords.—v.i. To result or turn out on being measured; to be in extent.

measured, me'zhūrd, *p.a.* Deliberate and uniform; slow and steady; stately; formal; restricted; within bounds; moderate.

measureless, me'zhūr-les, *a.* Without measure; boundless; limitless; vast; immense; infinite; immeasurable.

measurement, me'zhūr-ment, *n.* Act of measuring; amount ascertained by measuring.

meat, mēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mete* = O. Fris. *mete*, D. *met*, Icel. *matr*, Dan. *mad*, Sw. *mat*, Goth. *mats*, food; further connections doubtful.] Food in general; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast; the flesh of animals used as food; the edible portion of something (the *meat* of an egg).

meat-biscuit, mēt'bis-kit, *n.* A preparation of the most nutritious parts of meat, made with meal into a biscuit.

meatiness, mēt'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being meaty.

meat-offering, mēt'of-ėr-ing, *n.* An offering or sacrifice consisting of meat or food.

meat-salesman, mēt'sālz-man, *n.* An agent who receives carcasses from cattle-raisers and disposes of them to butchers.

meatus, mē-ā'tus, *n.* [L., fr. *meo*, I go.] A passage; a duct or passage of the body.

mechanic, me-kan'ik, *a.* [L. *mechanicus*, mechanical, a mechanical engineer, fr. Gr. *mēchanikos*, fr. *mēchanē*, a machine. MACHINE.] Same as *Mechanical*, but little used.—*n.* An artisan; an artificer; a handicraftsman; an artisan employed in making and repairing machinery.—**Mechanics' institute**, an institution for persons of the artisan classes, with lectures, a library, museum, &c.

mechanical, me-kan'ik-al, *a.* [*Mechanic* and *-al.*] Pertaining to mechanism or machinery; resembling a machine; acting without thought or independence of judgment; done by the mere force of habit; pertaining to artisans or mechanics or their employments; pertaining to the science of mechanics; pertaining to physical or material forces; acting by or resulting from weight or momentum; physical; opposed to *chemical* (a *mechanical* mixture, that is, one in which the ingredients do not lose their identity).—**Mechanical powers**, the simple machines, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and screw.

mechanically, me-kan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a mechanical manner; without thought or intelligence; by the mere force of habit; by physical force or power.

mechanician, me-kan-i'shan, *n.* [*Mechanic* and *-ician* = Fr. *mécanicien*.] One skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker.

mechanics, me-kan'iks, *n.* [MECHANIC.] The science which treats of motion and force; often divided into—*statics*, embracing the principles which apply to bodies at rest; and *dynamics*, the principles applying to bodies in a state of motion. See also DYNAMICS, KINEMATICS.

mechanism, mek'an-izm, *n.* [*Mechanic* and *-ism* = Fr. *mécanisme*.] A mechanical contrivance; the parts collectively, or the arrangement and relation of the parts of a machine; machinery.

mechanist, mek'an-ist, *n.* [*Mechanic* and *-ist.*] A maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics; a mechanician.

mechanize, mek'an-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mechanized*, mek'an-īzd; *mechanizing*, mek'an-īz-ing. To subject to contrivance; to form mechanically.

mechlin, mek'lin, *n.* A species of fine lace made at *Mechlin* or Malines in Belgium.

meconic, mē-kon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *mēkōn*, a poppy.] Pertaining to the poppy; a term applied to the peculiar acid with which morphia is combined in opium.

medal, med'al, *n.* [Fr. *médaille*, fr. L. *metallum*, Gr. *metallon*, metal. METAL.] A piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device, either to preserve the memory of some illustrious person or event, or to serve as a reward of

merit.—**medalet**, med'al-et, *n.* A smaller kind of medal.—**medallic**, me-dal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.

medallion, me-dal'yon, *n.* [Fr. *médaillon*, fr. *médaille*, a medal.] A large antique medal; anything resembling such a piece of metal, as a circular or oval tablet, bearing on it objects represented.

medallist, medalist, med'al-ist, *n.* [*Medal* and *-ist.*] An engraver, stamper, or moulder of medals; a person skilled in medals; one who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

medallurgy, med'al-ėr-ji, *n.* [*Medal*, and Gr. *ergon*, work.] The art of making and striking medals and coins.

meddle, med'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *meddled*, med'ld; ppr. *meddling*, med'ling. [O.Fr. *medler*, *mesler* (Fr. *mêler*), to mix, *se mesler de*, to mix one's self up with, fr. L.L. *misculare*, fr. L. *misceo*, I mix. MEDLEY, MIX.] To interfere; to have to do; to interpose or intervene importunely or officiously; to mix or concern one's self; to deal or treat (often followed by *with* or *in*).

meddler, med'lėr, *n.* One who meddles; an officious person; a busybody.

meddlesome, med'l-sum, *a.* [*Meddle* and *some.*] Given to interfering; meddling; officiously intrusive.

meddling, med'ling, *p.a.* Given to meddle; officious; busy in other men's affairs.

media, *n.pl.* MEDIUM.

mediæval. See MEDIEVAL.

medial, mē'di-al, *a.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius*, middle (akin to *mid*), seen also in *mediate*, *medium*, *medieval*, *mediocre*, *meridian*, *moiety*, &c.] Middle; situated in the middle; mean; pertaining to a mean or average.

median, mē'di-an, *a.* [L. *medianus.* MEDIAL.] Situated in the middle; passing through or along the middle.—Median line, *anat.*, a vertical line supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts.

mediastinum, mē'di-as-tī''num, *n.* [L. *mediastinus*, in the middle; fr. *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] The division of the chest between the lungs dividing it into two parts.

mediate, mē'di-āt, *a.* [L.L. *mediatus*, pp. of *mediare*, to be in the middle, fr. L. *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] Middle; being between two extremes; interposed; intervening; acting as a means or medium: not direct or immediate; effected by the intervention of a medium.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mediated*, mē'di-āt-ed; ppr. *mediating*, mē'di-āt-ing. To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each; to negotiate between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede.——v.t. To effect by mediation.—**mediately**, mē'di-āt-li, *adv.* In a mediate manner; indirectly.—**mediateness**, mē'di-āt-nes, *n.* State of being mediate.

mediation, mē-di-a'shon, *n.* [Fr. *médiation*, L.L. *mediatio.*] Act of mediating; interposition; intervention between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; intercession; entreaty for another.

mediative, mē'di-āt-iv, *a.* Of or belonging to a mediator; mediatorial.

mediatize, mē'di-at-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mediatized*, mē'di-at-īzd; ppr. *mediatizing*, mē'di-at-īz-ing. To render mediately dependent: said of German states that were annexed to larger states, and made mediately, instead of immediately, dependent on the empire.

mediator, mē'di-āt-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *médiateur*, L.L. *mediator.* MEDIATE.] One who mediates or interposes between parties at variance, for the purpose of reconciling them; an intercessor; an advocate.

mediatorial, mē'di-a-tō''ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a mediator.

mediatorially, mē'di-a-tō''ri-al-li, *adv.* By mediation; like a mediator.

mediatorship, mē'di-āt-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a mediator.

medic, medick, mē'dik, *n.* [Gr. *mēdikē*, lit. a plant of *Media.*] A name of certain leguminous plants yielding fodder and allied to clover; lucerne.

medicable, med'ik-a-bl, *a.* [L. *medicabilis.* MEDICATE.] That may be cured or healed.

medical, med'i-kal, *a.* [Fr. *médical*, L.L. *medicalis*, fr. L. *medicus*, medical, a physician, fr. *medeor*, I heal.] Pertaining to medicine or the art of curing diseases; medicinal; tending to cure; curative.—Medical jurisprudence. Under JURISPRUDENCE.

medically, med'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a medical manner; according to the rules of medicine.

medicament, me-dik'a-ment, *n.* [L. *medicamentum*, fr. *medicor*, I heal. MEDICATE.] Anything used for healing; a medicine; a healing application.—**medicamental**, med'i-ka-men''tal, *a.* Relating to healing applications.

medicate, med'i-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *medicated*, med'i-kāt-ed; ppr. *medicating*, med'i-kāt-ing. [L. *medicor*, *medicatus*, fr. *medicus*, healing, a physician. MEDICAL.] To treat with medicine; to imbue or impregnate with anything medicinal.—**medication**, med-i-kā'shon, *n.* Act or process of medicating; application of medicine.—**medicative**, med'i-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending to cure or heal.

medicinal, me-dis'in-al, *a.* [Fr. *médicinal*, L. *medicinalis*, fr. *medicina*, medicine (q.v.).] Pertaining to medicine; having the property of healing; curative; containing healing ingredients.

medicinally, me-dis'in-al-li, *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with medicinal qualities; with a view to healing.

medicine, med'sin or med'i-sin, *n.* [Fr. *médecine*, L. *medicina*, fr. *medicus*, curative, a physician. MEDICAL.] Any substance used as a remedy for disease; physic; a drug; the science and art of preventing, curing, or alleviating diseases; the healing art; something with occult or magical power.

medieval, mediæval, mē-di-ē'val, *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age.] Pertaining to the middle ages.

medievalism, mē-di-ē'val-izm, *n.* [*Medieval* and *-ism.*] Medieval principles or practices.—**medievalist**, mē-di-ē'val-ist, *n.* An admirer of medievalism; one who lived in medieval times.

mediocre, mē'di-ō-kėr, *a.* [Fr. *médiocre*, fr. L. *mediocris*, middling, fr. *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] Of moderate degree; middling; inferior rather than otherwise.

mediocrity, mē-di-ok'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *médiocrité*, L. *mediocritas.*] State of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate; a person of mediocre talents or abilities of any kind.

meditate, med'i-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *meditated*, med'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *meditating*, med'i-tāt-ing. [L. *meditor*, *meditatus*, I meditate; cog. with *mets*, *mens* (s.).] To dwell on anything in thought; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; to muse; to study; to cogitate; to fix the mind.——v.t. To think on; to plan by revolving in the mind; to scheme; to intend.

meditation, med-i-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *méditation*, L. *meditatio.*] Act of meditating; close or continued thought; serious contemplation; cogitation.

meditative, med'i-tāt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *méditatif*, L.L. *meditativus.*] Addicted to meditation; expressing meditation or design.—**meditatively**, med'i-tāt-iv-li, *adv.* With meditation.

Mediterranean, med'i-te-rā''nē-an, *a.* [L. *mediterraneus—medius*, middle, and *terra*, land. MEDIAL, TERRA.] Surrounded by or in the midst of land; inland: now applied exclusively to the *Mediterranean* Sea or to something pertaining to, situated on or near the Mediterranean Sea.

medium, mē'di-um, *n.*; pl. **media, mediums**, mē'di-a, mē'di-umz. [L. *medium*, the middle, midst, a means, neut. of *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] Something holding a middle position; a mean between extremes; a state of moderation; something serving as a means of transmission or communication; means of motion or action; agency of transmission; that by or through which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; agency; instrumentality; a person through whom spiritual manifestations are claimed to be made (pl. *mediums*).—Circulating medium, coin and bank-notes; currency.——a. Middle; middling.

mediar, med'lėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *meslier*, *mesler*, *medler*, fr. L. *mespilus*, fr. Gr. *mespilon*, medlar.] A tree and its fruit, which resembles a small apple.

medley, med'li, *n.* [O.Fr. *medlée*, *meslée*, (Fr. *mêlée*), fr. *medler*, *mesler*, to mix. MEDDLE.] A mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a miscellany; a jumble; a hodgepodge; a kind of song made up of scraps of different songs.

Médoc, me-dok', *n.* A kind of claret, from *Médoc*, department of Gironde, France.

medulla, me-dul'la, *n.* [L., marrow, fr. root of *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] *Anat.* the fat substance or marrow which fills the cavity of the bones; *bot.* pith.—Medulla oblongāta, the upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord.—Medulla spinālis, the spinal marrow or cord.

medullary, medullar, me-dul'la-ri, me-dul'lar, *a.* [Fr. *médullaire*, L. *médullaris.* See prec.] Pertaining to the medulla or marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow; relating to the pith of plants.—Medullary sheath, a thin layer surrounding the pith.—Medullary rays, plates radiating from the pith of exogenous plants to the bark. See EXOGEN.—Medullary substance, the white substance composing the greater part of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves.

medusa, me-dū'sa, *n.*; pl. **medusæ**, me-dū'sē. [From *Medusa*, one of the three Gorgons of Greek mythology; applied to the animals from their tentacles being compared to Medusa's snaky locks, her hair having been changed into serpents.] A general name for the jelly-fishes or sea-nettles.

meed, mēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *méd*, a reward, for older *meord*=O. Sax. *méda*, O. Fris. *mêde*, L.G. *mede*, D. *miede*, G. *miethe*, Goth. *mizdo*, reward, recompense; cog. with Gr. *misthos*, pay, hire.] That which is bestowed in consideration of desert; reward; recompense; a gift.

meek, mēk, *a.* [Same as Icel. *mjúkr*, soft, meek, Sw. *miuk*, Dan. *myg*, pliant, supple; Goth. *muks*, soft, meek.] Soft, gentle, or mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; forbearing; humble; submissive.

meekly mēk'li, *adv.* In a meek manner; gently; submissively; humbly.

meekness, mēk'nes, *n.* Quality of being meek; gentleness; forbearance; humility; submission.

meerschaum, mēr'shum, *n.* [G., lit. sea-foam—*meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam: from its appearance. MERE (*n.*), SCUM.] A substance like a fine white clay, made into tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of this.

meet, mēt, *a.* [A. Sax. *gemet*, fit, proper, fr. *metan*, to measure=Icel. *mætr*, meet, worthy. METE.] Fit; suitable; proper; appropriate.

meet, mēt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *met*, met; ppr. *meeting*, mēt'ing. [A. Sax. *métan*, to meet, fr. *mét*, a meeting; Dan. *möde*, Sw. *möta*, Icel. *mœta*, Goth. *motjan*, *gamotjan*, to meet; akin *moot.*] To come face to face with; to come in contact with; to come to be in company with; to come in hostile contact with; to encounter; to join battle with; to find; to light on; to get, gain, or receive; to satisfy, gratify, answer (a demand, one's wishes).—To meet the ear, to strike the ear; to be heard.—To meet the eye, to come under notice; to become visible.——v.i. To come together; to encounter; to assemble; to congregate; to come in contact; to join, as lines.—To meet with, to light on; to find; to suffer; to experience.——n. A meeting, as of huntsmen.

meeting, mēt'ing, *n.* A coming together; an interview; an assembly; a congregation; a convention; a collection of people; a hostile encounter; a duel.

meeting-house, mēt'ing-hous, *n.* A place of worship, especially one for dissenters.

meetly, mēt'li, *adv.* In a meet manner; fitly; suitably; properly.—**meetness**, mēt'-nes, *n.* Fitness; suitableness.

megacephalous, meg-a-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *megas*, great, *kephalē*, the head.] Large-headed.

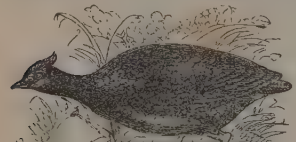
megafarad, meg'a-far-ad, *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and E. *farad.*] An electric unit of a million farads.

megalithic, meg-a-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *lithos*, stone.] Consisting of huge stones: said of ancient structures of large unhewn stones such as cromlechs, &c.

megalomania, meg'a-lō-mā''ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *mania.*] A craze for big things, whether actual or imagined.

megalosaur, megalosaurus, meg'a-lō-sar, meg'a-lō-sa''rus, *n.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A fossil carnivorous reptile 40 to 50 feet long.

megapode, megapodius, meg'a-pod, meg-a-pō'di-us, *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An Australian bird



Megapode or Jungle-fowl (*Megapodius tumulus*).

which erects large mounds of vegetable matter in which its eggs are laid and hatched by the heat of the fermenting mass.

megatherium, meg-a-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of very large mammals, allied to the sloths.

megilp, mē-gilp'. MAGILP.

megohm, meg'ōm, *n.* An electric unit of a million ohms.

megrim, mē'grim, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted fr. Gr. *hēmicrania—hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the cranium.] A neuralgic pain in the side of the head; *pl.* low spirits; whims or fancies.

meiocene, mī'ō-sēn, *a.* MIOCENE.

meiosis, mī-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *meiōsis*, a lessening, fr. *meioō*, I lessen, fr. *meiōn*, less.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure representing a thing less than it is.

melanæmia, mel-a-nē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black, *haima*, blood.] A condition of the blood in which it contains blackish particles.

melancholia, mel-an-kō'li-a, *n.* Morbid melancholy.

melancholic, mel'an-kol-ik, *a.* [Fr. *mélancolique*, L. *melancholicus*, Gr. *melagcholikos.*] Disordered by melancholy; hypochondriac; gloomy; melancholy.

melancholy, mel'an-ko-li, *n.* [Fr. *mélancolie*, L. *melancholia*, fr. Gr. *melancholia*, *melagcholia*, excess of black bile, melancholy madness—*melas*, *melaina*, black, and *cholē*, bile (whence *choler*, *cholera*).] A variety of mental alienation characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression; hypochondria; depression of spirits induced by grief; gloom; dejection; sadness.——*a.* Gloomy; dejected; depressed in spirits; dismal; calamitous; sombre.

mêlange, mā-lānzh, *n.* [Fr., fr. *mêler*, to mix. MEDDLE.] A mixture; a medley.

melanic, me-lan'ik, *a.* [Gr. *melas*, *melanos*, black.] Black; belonging to a black type or class.

melanism, mel'an-izm, *n.* [Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black, and *-ism.*] An undue development of colouring material in the skin and its appendages: the opposite of *albinism.*

melanite, mel'an-īt, *n.* [Gr. *melan*, black, and *-ite.*] A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet-black or grayish-black colour.

melanochroic, mel'an-ō-krō''ik, *a.* [Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black, and *chroia*, colour.] A term applied to the dark-skinned white races of men.

melanosis, mel-a-nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black, and *-osis.*] A disease in which tissue is converted into a black, hard substance, near which ulcers may form.

melaphyre, mel'a-fīr, *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *phyr*, fr. *porphyry.*] A compact black or blackish-gray trap-rock.

mélasses, me-las'ez, *n.* See MOLASSES.

mêlée, mā-lā', *n.* [Fr.; a participial substantive, fr. *mêler*, to mix. MEDDLE.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in a confused mass; an affray.

melibœan, melibœan, mel-i-bē'an, *a.* [After *Melibœus*, one of the speakers in the first eclogue or poetic dialogue of Virgil.] Proceeding by alternate utterances; alternately responsive.

melilot, mel'i-lot, *n.* [Gr. *melilōton*, *melilōtos—meli*, honey, and *lōtos*, lotus.] A plant allied to the clovers, and cultivated for fodder; hart's-clover.

melinite, mel'in-īt, *n.* An explosive made in France, the composition of which is kept secret.

meliorate, mēl'yor-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *meliorated*, mēl'yor-āt-ed; ppr. *meliorating*, mēl'yor-āt-ing. [L. *melioro*, *melioratum*, fr. *melior*, better.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.——v.i. To grow better.

melioration, mēl-yor-ā''shon, *n.* Act of meliorating; improvement; amelioration.

meliorism, mēl'yor-izm, *n.* [L. *melior*, better (whence *meliorate*, *ameliorate*), and *-ism.*] The improvement of society; the doctrine that everything in nature is so ordered as to produce a progressive improvement.

mellay, melley, mel'lā, *n.* [Form of *mêlée.*] A mêlée; a conflict. (Poetic.)

melliferous, mel-if'ér-us, *a.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *fero*, I produce. MEAD.] Producing honey.

mellifluence, mel-if'lu-ens, *n.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr. of *fluere*, to flow.] A flow of honey or sweetness; a sweet smooth flow.

mellifluent, mellifluous, mel-if'lu-ent, mel-if'lu-us, *a.* [L. *mellifluens*, *mellifluus.* See prec.] Flowing with honey or sweetness; smooth; sweetly flowing.

mellifluently, mellifluously, mel-if'lu-ent-li, mel-if'lu-us-li, *adv.* In a mellifluent or mellifluous manner.

mellivorous, mel-iv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *voro*, I devour.] Honey-eating; fond of honey.

mellow, mel'ō, *a.* [Allied to Prov. G. *möll*, soft, ripe, *mölich*, mellow, *mollig*, soft; probably to L. *mollis*, Gr. *malakos*, Skr. *mridus*, tender, soft; and to E. *meal*; fr. root *mar*, to grind.] Soft with ripeness or maturity; soft to the ear; soft and smooth to the taste; rich and pleasant to the eye, ear, palate, &c., as colour, sound, flavour; toned down by lapse of time; softened or matured by length of years; rendered good-humoured by liquor; half-tipsy.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mellowed*, mel'ōd; ppr. *mellowing*, mel'ō-ing. To make mellow; to soften by ripeness or age; to ripen; to give richness, flavour, or delicacy; to tone or smooth down; to soften in character; to mature.——v.i. To become mellow or ripened; to mature; to soften in character; to become toned down.

mellowness, mel'lō-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mellow.

melodeon, me-lō'de-on, *n.* [From *melody*, Gr. *melōdia.*] A wind-instrument of the harmonium kind.

melodic, me-lod'ik, *a.* [Gr. *melōdikos*, fr. *melōdia*, melody.] Of the nature of melody; relating to melody.—**melodics**, me-lod'iks, *n.* That branch of music which investigates the laws of melody.

melodious, me-lō'di-us, *a.* [Fr. *mélodieux.* MELODY.] Containing or characterized by melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.

melodiously, me-lō'di-us-li, *adv.* In a melodious manner; musically; sweetly.

melodiousness, me-lō'di-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being melodious.

melodist, me'lō-dist, *n.* [*Melody* and *-ist* = Fr. *mélodiste.*] A composer or singer of melodies.

melodize, me'lō-dīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *melodized*, me'lō-dīzd; ppr. *melodizing*, me'lō-dīz-ing. [*Melody* and *-ize.*] To make melodious.——v.i. To compose or sing melodies.

melodrama, me-lō-dra'ma, *n.* [Gr. *melos*, a song, and *drama*, drama.] Properly a musical drama; now a serious play, in which effect is sought by startling incidents and exaggerated sentiment, aided by splendid decoration and often music.

melodramatic, me'lō-dra-mat''ik, *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or having the character of a melodrama; sensational.

melodramatically, me'lō-dra-mat''ik-al-li, *adv.* In a melodramatic manner; in an affected and exaggerated manner.

melodramatist, me-lō-dra'ma-tist, *n.* One who acts in melodramas or who writes them.

melodrame, me'lō-dram, *n.* A melodrama.

melody, me'lō-di, *n.* [Gr. *melōdia*, a tune, a choral song—*melos*, a limb, a part, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode.] An agreeable succession of sounds; sweetness of sound; sound that delights the ear; a succession of sounds so regulated and modulated as to please the ear; the particular air or tune of a musical piece; a succession of musical tones produced by a single voice or instrument.

melon, me'lon, *n.* [Fr. *melon*, L. *melo*, an apple-shaped melon, fr. Gr. *mēlon*, an apple or apple-shaped fruit.] A kind of cucumber and its fruit, which is large, fleshy, and highly flavoured.

melt, melt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *melted*; melt'ed; ppr. *melting*, melt'ing. [A. Sax. *meltan*, allied to *malt*, *mellow*, &c.; Gr. *meldō*, I liquefy; probably also to *smelt.*] To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat; to liquefy; to fuse; to dissolve; *fig.* to mollify; to soften; to overcome with tender emotion; to render gentle or susceptible to love, pity, or tenderness.——v.i. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a fluid state; to be softened to love, pity, tenderness, or sympathy; to pass by imperceptible degrees; to blend; to shade.

melter, melt'ér, *n.* One who melts.

melting, melt'ing, *p.a.* Tending to soften; softening into tenderness; affecting; moving; feeling or showing tenderness.

meltingly, melt'ing-li, *adv.* In a melting manner.

melting-pot, melt'ing-pot, *n.* A crucible.

member, mem'bér, *n.* [Fr. *membre*, L. *membrum*, a limb, a member of the body; comp. Goth. *mimz*, flesh; Skr. *mâmsam*, flesh.] A part of an animal body having a distinct office; an organ; a limb; part of an aggregate or whole; one of the persons composing a society, community, or the like; a representative in a legislative body.—**Member of Parliament**, a member of that branch of the British legislature called the House of Commons: contracted M.P.

membered, mem'bérd, *a.* Having members or limbs: used chiefly in composition.

membership, mem'bér-ship, *n.* State of being a member; the members of a body.

membranaceous, mem-bra-nā'shus, *a.* Membranous; like a membrane.

membrane, mem'brān, *n.* [Fr. *membrane*, L. *membrāna*, a membrane, skin, parchment, fr. *membrum*, a member (q.v.).] A thin flexible skin or texture occurring in various parts of animal bodies; a similar texture in plants.

membranous, mem'bra-nus, *a.* [*Membrane* and *-ous.*] Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes; resembling a membrane.

memento, mē-men'tō, *n.* [L., remember, be mindful, fr. *memini*, I remember; same

root as *mens*, mind (whence *mental*), **E.** *mind*.] That which reminds; a suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; a souvenir; a keepsake.

memoir, mem'oir, mem'wär, *n.* [Fr. *mémoire*, fr. L. *memoria*, memory, fr. *memor*, mindful; same root as Skr. *smar*, to remember.] A notice of something remembered or deemed noteworthy; an account of events or transactions, written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the writer; a written account; a biographical notice; recollections of one's life (in this sense usually in the pl.); a biography or autobiography; a communication to a scientific society on some subject of scientific interest.

memoirist, mem'oir-ist, *n.* A writer of memoirs.

memorabilia, mem'or-a-bil''i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

memorable, mem'or-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *mémorable*, L. *memorabilis*, fr. *memoro*, I mention, fr. *memor*, mindful. MEMOIR.] Worthy to be remembered; signal; remarkable: famous; illustrious; celebrated.—**memorably,** mem'or-a-bli, *adv.* In a memorable manner.

memorandum, mem-or-an'dum, *n.*; pl. **memorandums** or **memoranda,** mem-or-an'dumz, mem-or-an'da. [L., fr. *memoro*, *memoratus*, I bring to remembrance. MEMORABLE.] A note to help the memory; a brief entry in a diary; a summary of the stat of a question; a formal statement.

memorial, mē-mō'ri-al, *a.* [Fr. *mémorial*, L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria*, memory. MEMORY.] Pertaining to memory or remembrance; preservative of memory; serving to commemorate.——n. That which preserves the memory of something; anything that serves to keep in memory; a monument; a memorandum; any note to assist the memory; a written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body or to some person, as the ground of a petition; a species of informal state paper much used in diplomatic negotiations.

memorialist, mē-mō'ri-al-ist, *n.* [*Memorial* and *-ist.*] One who writes or presents a memorial.

memorialize, mē-mō'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *memorialized*, mē-mō'ri-al-īzd; ppr. *memorializing*, mē-mō'ri-al-īz-ing. To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

memoriter, me-mo'rit-ėr, *adv.* [L.] From memory; by heart.

memorize, mem'or-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *memorized*, mem'or-īzd; ppr. *memorizing*, mem'or-īz-ing. To cause to be remembered; to record; to hand down to memory by writing.

memory, mem'ō-ri, *n.* [L. *memoria*, memory, fr. *memor*, mindful. MEMOIR.] The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past; a retaining of past ideas in the mind; remembrance; recollection: exemption from oblivion; the time within which a person may remember what is past; something remembered; what is treasured in the mind and recalled.

menace, men'as, *n.* [Fr. *menace*, fr. L. *minacia*, a threat, fr. *minax*, *minacis*, threatening, fr. *mina*, a threat; fr. root *min*, seen in *minēre*, to project (in *prominent*, *eminent*); akin *mien*, *demean*, *amenable*, &c.] A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.——v.t. pret. & pp. *menaced*, men'ăst; ppr. *menacing*, men'as-ing. [Fr. *menacer*, fr. the noun.] To threaten; to express or show a disposition or intention to inflict evil upon; to hold out threats of; to indicate danger to.

menacingly, men'ăs-ing-li, *adv.* In a menacing or threatening manner.

menage, men-äzh', *n.* [Fr. *ménage*, a household; O.Fr. *mesnage*, fr. L.L. *mansionaticum*, fr. L. *mansio*, a dwelling. MANSION.] A household; housekeeping; household management.

menagerie, me-naj'ėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie*. MENAGE.] A collection of wild animals, especially of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition; the place where they are kept.

mend, mend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mended*, mend'ed; ppr. *mending*, mend'ing. [Shorter form of *amend*.] To repair, as something broken, rent, decayed, or the like; to restore to a sound state; to patch up; to alter for the better; to improve; to amend; to better; to improve upon.—— v.i. To advance to a better state; to improve; to act or behave better.

mendacious, men-dā'shus, *a.* [L. *mendax*, *mendacis*, lying, fr. *menda*, defect.] Lying; false; given to telling untruths.

mendacity, men-das'i-ti, *n.* [L. *mendacitas*. See prec.] The quality of being mendacious; lying; deceit; untruth.

mender, mend'ėr, *n.* One who mends.

mendicancy, men'di-kan-si, *n.* [*Mendicant* and *-cy.*] State of being a mendicant; beggary; a state of begging.

mendicant, men'di-kant, *a.* [L. *mendicans*, *mendicantis*, ppr. of *mendico*, I beg, fr. *mendicus*, a beggar (akin to *menda*, a fault).] Begging; poor to a state of beggary; practising beggary.—— n. A beggar; one who makes it his business to beg alms; a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.

mendicity, men-dis'i-ti, *n.* [L. *mendicitas*. See prec.] State of being a mendicant; state of begging; the life of a beggar.

menhaden, men-hā'den, *n.* [American Indian.] A valuable fish of the herring family, abounding on the eastern shores of the U. States.

menhir, men'hir, *n.* [W. *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long.] A name for tall, rude stones of unknown antiquity, standing singly or in groups.

menial, mē'ni-al, *a.* [O. E. *meyneal*, &c., O. Fr. *meignial*, fr. *meignee*, *maisgnee*, a household, L.L. *masnata*: same origin as *mansion*.] Belonging to household servants; low with regard to office or employment.——n. One of a train of servants; a domestic servant: mostly as a term of disparagement.

meninges, me-nin'jēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *mēningx*, *mēningos*, a membrane.] The three membranes that envelop the brain, the *dura mater*, *pia mater*, and *arachnoid membrane*. —**meningitis,** men-in-jī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

meniscus, me-nis'kus, *n.*; pl. **menisci** or **meniscuses,** me-nis'ki, me-nis'kus-ez. [Gr. *mēniskos*, a little moon, fr. *mēn*, *mēnos*, the moon.] A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, so that it resembles a crescent. LENS.—**meniscoid,** me-nis'koid, *a.* Like a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

menology, mē-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mēn*, *mēnos*, a month (same root as *moon*), and *logos*, account.] A register or calendar; a calendar of saints and martyrs.

menorrhagia, men-or-rā'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *mēn*, *mēnos*, a month, and *rhēō*, I flow.] *Med.* an immoderate menstrual discharge; hemorrhage from the uterus.

menses, men'sēz, *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *mensis*, a month; cog. with *month*.] The catamenial or monthly discharge of a woman.

menstrual, men'stru-al, *a.* [L. *menstrualis*, monthly, fr. *menstruus*, monthly. MENSES.] Monthly; pertaining to the menses of females; menstruous.—**menstruant,** men'stru-ant, *a.* Subject to menstruation.

menstruate, men'stru-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *menstruated*, men'stru-āt-ed; ppr. *menstruating*, men'stru-āt-ing. [L. *menstruare*, fr. *menstruus*. MENSTRUAL.] To discharge the menses.—**menstruation,** men-stru-ā'shon, *n.* The act of menstruating; the period of menstruating.—**menstruous,** men'stru-us, *a.* [L. *menstruus*.] Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.

menstruum, men'stru-um, *n.*; pl. **menstruums** or **menstrua,** men'stru-unz, men'stru-a. [From L. *menstruus*, monthly, fr. *mensis*, a month; from some old belief of the alchemists about the influence of the moon.] Any fluid which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

mensurability, mensurableness, men'sūr-a-bil''i-ti, men'sūr-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being mensurable.

mensurable, men'sūr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *mensurable*, fr. L. *mensura*, measure. MEASURE.] Measurable.

mensuration, men-sūr-ā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *mensuratio*, fr. *mensūro*, *mensuratus*, I measure. MEASURE.] The act, process, or art of measuring; act or art of ascertaining areas, solid contents, heights, and distances, &c., by means of the most simple measurements; the result of measuring.

mentagra, men-tag'ra, *n.* [L., fr. *mentum*, the chin, and Gr. *agra*, a seizing.] An eruption about the chin, formiug a crust.

mental, men'tal, *a.* [Fr. *mental*, fr. L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind; same root as *mind*, *mean* (v.), *mention*, Skr. *man*, to think. MIND.] Pertaining to the mind or intellect; wholly depending on the mind; performed by the mind; intellectual.

mentally, men'tal-li, *adv.* In a mental manner; intellectually; in thought.

mentation, men-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind. MENTAL.] The action or operation of the mind.

menthol, men'thol, *n.* [L. *mentha*, mint, *oleum*, oil.] A white crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint, used externally in cases of nervous headache.

mention, men'shon, *n.* [Fr. *mention*, L. *mentio*, fr. root of *memini*, I remember, *mens*, mind. MENTAL.] A brief notice or remark in regard to something; a cursory speaking of anything: often in the phrase *to make mention of*, to name or say something in regard to.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mentioned*, men'shond; ppr. *mentioning*, men'shon-ing. [Fr. *mentionner*.] To make mention of; to speak of; to name.

mentionable, men'shon-a-bl, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

mentor, men'tor, *n.* [From *Mentor*, the cousellor of Telemachus, according to Homer.] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor; a friend and sage adviser.

menu, mē-nū', *n.* [Fr., lit. minute or detailed list, fr. L. *minutus*, minute.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like; a bill of fare.

mephitis, me-fī'tis, *n.* [L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation.] Noxious exhalations or emanations.—**mephitic, mephitical,** me-fit'ik, me-fit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to mephitis; offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential.

mercantile, mėr'kan-til, *a.* [Fr. *mercantile*, It. *mercantile*, fr. L. *mercans*, *mercantis*, ppr. of *mercari*, to traffic, fr. *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise. MERCENARY.] Pertaining to merchandise, commerce, or trade; trading; commercial.

mercenary, mėr'se-na-ri, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*, L. *mercenarius*, fr. *merces*, hire, wages, akin to *merx*, merchandise, fr. same root as Gr. *marpto*, I seize; akin *mercantile*, *merchant*, *market*.] Hired or obtained by hire; hireling; venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward or love of money; greedy of gain; sordid.—— n. One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.—**mercenarily,** mėr'se-na-ri-li, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.—**mercenariness,** mėr'se-na-ri-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being mercenary.

mercer, mėr'sėr, *n.* [Fr. *mercier*, fr. L. *merx*, *mercis*, goods, wares, merchandise. MERCENARY.] One who has a shop for silks, woollens, linens, cottons, or other drapery goods.

mercery, mer'sė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *mercerie*.] The goods in which a mercer deals.

merchandise, mėr'chand-īz, *n.* [Fr. *marchandise*, fr. *marchand*, a merchant. MERCHANT.] The goods, wares, or commodities of a merchant; the objects of commerce; trade; commerce.

merchant, mėr'chant, *n.* [O. Fr. *marchant*,

Fr. *marchand*, fr. L. *mercans, mercantis*, ppr. of *mercari*, to traffic, fr. *merx, mercis*, merchandise; akin *mercer, mercenary, mercantile, mercy, market*, &c.] One who carries on trade on a large scale; a man who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.——a. Relating to trade or commerce; commercial.—**Merchant captain, seaman**, a captain, a seaman of a *merchant ship* or merchantman.—**Merchant service**, the mercantile marine or trading ships of a country.—**Merchant tailor**, a tailor who furnishes the materials for the garments which he makes.

merchantable, mėr'chant-a-bl, *a.* That may be bought and sold; marketable; fit for market.

merchantman, mėr'chant-man, *n.* A ship engaged in commerce, as distinguished from a ship of war; a trading vessel.

merchantry, mėr'chant-ri, *n.* The business of a merchant; merchants collectively.

merciful, mėr'si-fụl, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender; clement; mild; unwilling to punish for injuries.—**mercifully**, mėr'si-fụl-li, *adv.* In a merciful manner; tenderly; mildly.—**mercifulness**, mėr'si-fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being merciful.

merciless, mėr'si-les, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless; cruel; hard-hearted.—**mercilessly**, mėr'si-les-li, *adv.* In a merciless manner.—**mercilessness**, mėr'si-les-nes, *n.* Quality of being merciless.

mercurial, mėr-kū'ri-al, *a.* [L. *mercurialis.*] Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him; light-hearted; gay; flighty; fickle; pertaining to mercury or quicksilver; containing quicksilver.

mercurialize, mėr-kū'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mercurialized*, mėr-kū'ri-al-īzd; ppr. *mercurializing*, mėr-kū'ri-al-īz-ing. To affect or treat with mercury.

mercurially, mėr-kū'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a mercurial or lively manner; actively.

mercuric, mercurous, mėr-kū'rik, mėr'kū-rus, *a.* Containing mercury: terms used of certain chemical compounds.

mercury, mėr'kū-ri, *n.* [From L. *Mercurius*, the Roman divinity of commerce and gain and messenger of the gods, fr. *merx, mercis*, goods, wares. MERCENARY, MERCHANT.] Quicksilver, a heavy metal, liquid at all ordinary temperatures; the planet which is nearest to the sun; a newspaper; a messenger; a news-carrier.

mercy, mėr'si, *n.*; pl. **mercies**, mėr'siz. [Fr. *merci*, fr. L. *merces, mercedis*, pay, recompense, in L.L. mercy, fr. L. *merx, mercis*, merchandise; akin *mercantile, merchant, mercenary, market, amerce*, &c.] Willingness to spare, pardon, or forgive; that benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves; clemency; pity; compassion; an act or exercise of mercy or favour; a blessing; charity; benevolence; unrestrained exercise of will or authority: often in the phrase *at one's mercy*, that is, completely in one's power.—**Sisters of Mercy**, members of female religious communities who nurse the sick and perform similar works of charity and mercy.

mercy-seat, mėr'si-sēt, *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.

mere, mēr, *a.* [O.Fr. *mér*, fr. L. *merus*, pure, unmixed.] This or that and nothing else; simple, absolute, entire, utter.

mere, mėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *mere*, a mere or lake=D. *meer*, Icel. *marr*, Goth. *marei*, G. *meer*, the sea, a lake; allied to *moor, marsh, morass*, and L. *mare*, the sea (whence *marine*), *mors*, death (whence *mortal*). Hence the *mer* in *mermaid*.] A pool or small lake.

mere, mēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *mære, gemære*, O.D. *meer*, a boundary; Icel. *mærr*, borderland.] A boundary; a boundary-stone.

merely, mēr-li, *adv.* For this and no other purpose; solely; simply; only.

meretricious, me-rē-tri'shus, *a.* [L. *meretricius*, fr. *meretrix, meretricis*, a prostitute, fr. *mereo*, I earn money. MERIT.] Pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show; gaudy; showy; tawdry.—**meretriciously**, me-rē-tri'shus-li, *adv.* In a meretricious manner.

merganser, mėr-gan'sėr, *n.* [L. *mergo*, I dive, and *anser*, a goose.] The goosander.

merge, mėrj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *merged*, mėrjd; ppr. *merging*, mėrj'ing. [O.Fr. *merger*, L. *mergere*, to dip, to live; seen also in *emerge, immerge, immersion, submerge*.] To cause to be swallowed up or incorporated; to sink; to bury; only in *fig.* sense.——v.i. To be sunk, swallowed, or lost.

meridian, mē-rid'i-an, *n.* [Fr. *méridien*, L. *meridianus*, fr. *meridies*, for *medidies*, mid-day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day. MEDIAL, DIAL.] Pertaining to mid-day or noon, when the sun is highest in the heavens; pertaining to the acme or culmination.——n. Mid-day; noon; culmination; point of greatest splendour; any imaginary circle passing through both poles, and through any other given place, and used in marking the longitudes of places; a similar imaginary line in the heavens passing through the zenith of any place.—**First meridian**, that from which all the others are counted eastward and westward, and from which longitudes are reckoned, usually the meridian of Greenwich.

meridional, mē-rid'i-on-al, *a.* [Fr. *méridional.* MERIDIAN.] Pertaining to the meridian; southern; southerly.—**meridionally**, mē-rid'i-on-al-li, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

merino, me-rē'no, *a.* [Sp. *merino*, fr. *merino*, an inspector of sheep-walks, fr. L.L. *majorinus*, fr. L. *major*, greater. MAJOR.] Belonging to a variety of sheep from Spain with long and fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep.——n. A merino sheep; a stuff, twilled on both sides, manufactured originally from merino wool.

merit, me'rit, *n.* [Fr. *mérite*, fr. L. *meritum*, what is deserved, fr. *mereo*, I earn or deserve; origin doubtful.] What one deserves; desert; excellence entitling to honour or reward; worth; value; good quality; *pl.* the rights of a case or question; the essential points or circumstances.——v.t. pret. & pp. *merited*, me'rit-ed; ppr. *meriting*, me'rit-ing. [Fr. *mériter*, L. *meritare*, to earn.] To deserve; to have a right to claim; to have just title to; to deserve, in a bad sense; to incur.

meritorious, me-rit-ō'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *méritoire*, L. *meritorius*, fr. *mereo*, I deserve. MERIT.] Having merit; deserving reward or praise; praiseworthy.—**meritoriously**, me-rit-ō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

merk, mėrk, *n.* [MARK.] An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen shillings and fourpence Scotch, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling.

merle, mėrl, *n.* [Fr. *merle*, It. *merla*, fr. L. *merula*, a blackbird.] The blackbird.

merlin, mėr'lin, *n.* [Fr. *émérillon*, fr. L. *merula*, a blackbird, meaning blackbird hawk.] A courageous species of hawk about the size of a blackbird.

merlon, mėr'lon, *n.* [Fr. *merlon*, perhaps fr. L. *merus*, *murus*, a wall.] In fortification, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. See EMBRASURE.

mermaid, mėr'mād, *n.* [*Mer* is same as *mere*, a lake.] A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish.—**merman**, mėr'man, *n.* The male corresponding to *mermaid*.

merosome, mė'rō-sōm, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, a part, and *sōma*, a body.] One of the successive sections or parts of which many animals of low type consist.

merrily, me'ri-li, *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth; with gaiety and laughter.

merriment, me'ri-ment, *n.* [*Merry* and *-ment.*] Mirth; gaiety with laughter or noise; joyousness; hilarity.

merry, me'ri, *a.* [O.E. *myrie, murie*, A. Sax. *myrg, mirig*, perhaps fr. root of *mearo*, tender, soft, delicate; or fr. the Celt.; comp. Ir. and Gael. *maer*, Gael. *mir*, merry.] Joyous; jovial; hilarious; gay and noisy; causing laughter; mirthful; sportive.

merry-andrew, me-ri-an'drō, *n.* [Said to be from *Andrew* Borde, a facetious physician in the time of Henry VIII.] A buffoon; a clown; one whose business is to make sport for others.

merry-making, me'ri-māk-ing, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.

merry-man, me'ri-man, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown.

merry-thought, me'ri-that, *n.* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast.

mersion, mėr'shon, *n.* [L. *mersio.* MERGE.] Immersion.

mésalliance, mā-zal-yäńs. [Fr.] A misalliance; an unequal marriage.

meseems, mē-sēmz', *v. impers.* pret. *meseemed*, mē-sēmd'. [Not properly a simple verb, being really an impers. verb preceded by a pronoun in the dative=it seems to me. Comp. *methinks.*] It seems to me.

mesencephalon, mes-en-sef'a-lon, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] The middle or central portion of the brain.

mesenteric, me-sen-te'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

mesentery, me'sen-te-ri, *n.* [Gr. *mesenterion—mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, an intestine.] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen serving to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.

mesh, mesh, *n.* [A. Sax. *masc, max*, a net, a mesh=Dan. *maske*, Sw. *maska*, Icel. *möskvi*, G. *masche*, a mesh; comp. W. *masg*, a mesh, Lith. *megsti*, to knit.] The opening or space between the threads of a net; *fig.* something that entangles; an implement used in making nets.——v.t. pret. & pp. *meshed*, mesht; ppr. *meshing*, mesh'ing. To catch in a net; to ensnare.

meshy, mesh'i, *a.* [*Mesh* and *-y.*] Formed like net-work; reticulated.

mesial, mē'zi-al, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle.] Middle; median; dividing something into halves.

mesmeric, mez-me'rik, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism; hypnotic.

mesmerism, mez'mėr-izm, *n.* [After *Mesmer*, a German physician, who propounded the doctrine in 1778.] The doctrine that some persons can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of others by virtue of a mysterious power, or simply by greater force of will; animal magnetism; hypnotism.

mesmerist, mez'mėr-ist, *n.* One who practises or believes in mesmerism.

mesmerize, mez'mėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mesmerized*, mez'mėr-īzd; ppr. *mesmerizing*, mez'mėr-īz-ing. To bring into a state of mesmeric or hypnotic sleep.

mesmerizer, mez'mėr-īz-ėr, *n.* One who mesmerizes.

mesne, mēn, *a.* [O. Fr. *mesne*, middle, fr. L. *medianus*, middle. MEAN, *a.*, middle.] In *law*, middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, *i.e.* a lord intervening between a superior and one holding land from himself.

mesocephalic, mesocephalous, mes'-o-se-fal''ik, mes-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *kephalē*, the head.] Said of the skull when it is of medium breadth.

mesophlœum, mes-o-flē'um, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *phloios*, bark.] The middle cellular layer of the bark.

mesothorax, mes-o-thō'raks, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thōrax*, the chest.] The middle ring of the thorax of an insect.

mesozoic, mes-o-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.] In *geol.* pertaining to the secondary age, between the palæozoic and cainozoic.

mesquite, mes'kēt, *n.* [Sp. *mezquite*, probably of American origin.] A leguminous tree or shrub of America, with edible pods.

mess, mes, *n.* [O. Fr. *mes*, a dish or course of dishes=It. *messo*, lit. something sent or placed, fr. L. *missus*, sent, pp. of *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] A dish or quantity of food set down at one time; food for a person at one meal; a number of persons who eat to-

gether at the same table, especially in the army or navy.——v.i. pret. & pp. *messed*, mest; ppr. *messing*, mes'ing. To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess; to associate at the same table.

mess, mes, *n.* [Formerly *mesh*, which is same as *mash*, lit. a mixture.] A disorderly mixture; a state of dirt and disorder; *fig.* a muddle; state of embarrassment.

message, mes'āj, *n.* [Fr. *message*=It. *messaggio*, fr. L.L. *missaticum*, message, fr. L. *mitto*, *missum*, I send. MISSION.] Any communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official written communication, as of facts or opinions sent by a sovereign, &c., to a house or houses of a legislature.

messenger, mes'en-jėr, *n.* [Fr. *messager*, fr. *message*. The *n* has intruded as in *passenger*.] One who bears a message; one who conveys despatches; one who or that which forshows; a harbinger.—**Queen's (king's) messenger**, an officer in England employed to carry despatches both at home and abroad.

messenger-at-arms, mes'en-jėr-at-ärmz, *n.* In Scotland, an officer who executes summonses, &c., connected with the Court of Session.

Messiah, mes-sī'a, *n.* [Heb. *mâshîach*, anointed, fr. *mâshach*, to anoint.] The anointed One; Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour of the world.—**Messiahship**, mes-si'a-ship, *n.* The character, state, or office of the Saviour.—**Messianic**, mes-si-an'ik, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

messieurs, mes'yėrz, *n.* [Fr., pl. of *Monsieur* (which see).] Sirs; gentlemen; the plural of *Mr.*, employed in addressing firms or companies of several persons, and generally contracted into *Messrs.* (mes'ėrz).

messmate, mes'māt, *n.* [*Mess* and *mate*.] An associate in a mess or company who regularly eat together.

messuage, mes'wāj, *n.* [O. Fr. *messuage*, *mesnage*, L.L. *messuagium*, *mansionaticum*, fr. L. *mansio*, a dwelling. MANSION.] In *law*, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, &c.; a manor-house.

mestizo, mes-tē'zō, *n.*; pl. **mestizos**, mes-tē'zōz. [Sp. *mestizo*, fr. L. *mixtus*, pp. of *misceo*, I mix.] A person of Spanish and American Indian parentage or of similar mixed blood.

met, met, pret. and pp. of *meet*.

metabolic, me-ta-bol'ik, *a.* [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] Pertaining to change or metamorphosis.—**metabolism**, me-tab'ol-izm, *n.* Change or metamorphosis; chemical change of nutriment taken into the body.

metacarpus, me-ta-kär'pus, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, *karpos*, the wrist.] The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.—**metacarpal**, me-ta-kär'pal, *a.* Pertaining to the metacarpus.——n. One of the bones of the metacarpus.

metacentre, me-ta-sen'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] That point in a floating body on the position of which its stability or fixed position depends.

metage, mēt'āj, *n.* [*Mete* and *-age*.] Measurement of coal; price of measuring.

metagenesis, me-ta-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *genesis*.] The passing of an animal from the ovum or egg to the perfect state through a succession of generations.

metal, me'tal, *n.* [Fr. *métal*, L. *metallum*, fr. Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal; a word of doubtful origin.] A name of certain elementary substances, such as gold, silver, iron, lead, having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat; the broken stone used for covering roads; the melted material for glass, pottery ware, &c.; *pl.* the rails of a railway.

metalled, me'tald, *a.* Covered with metal, as a road.

metallic, me-tal'ik, *a.* [Fr. *métallique*, L. *metallicus*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metal; consisting of metal; like a metal.—**Metallic oxide**, a compound of metal and oxygen.

metalliferous, me-tal-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *metallum*, metal, *fero*, I bear.] Producing metals; yielding metals.

metalline, me'tal-in, *a.* [*Metal* and *-ine*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with metal.

metallist, me'tal-ist, *n.* [*Metal* and *-ist*.] A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

metallize, me'tal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *metallized*, me'tal-īzd; ppr. *metallising*, me'tal-iz-ing. [*Metal* and *-ize*=Fr. *métalliser*.] To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.

metalloid, me'tal-oid, *a.* [Gr. *metallon*, metal, *eidos*, form.] Having a form or appearance like that of a metal; a term applied to all the non-metallic elementary substances.

metallurgic, me-tal-ėr'jik, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy.

metallurgy, me'tal-ėr-ji, *n.* [Fr. *métallurgie*, fr. Gr. *metallourgos*, working in metals—*metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, work.] The art of working metals; the art or operation of separating metals from their ores by smelting.

metamere, me'ta-mēr, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, with or among, and *meros*, a part.] One of a series of similar parts or segments, of which some animals consist.

metamorphic, me-ta-mōr'fik, *a.* [METAMORPHOSIS.] Pertaining to metamorphosis or metamorphism.—**Metamorphic rocks**, rocks whose texture has been rendered less or more crystalline by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency.

metamorphism, me-ta-mōr'fizm, *n.* [See prec.] The process of metamorphosing; change of form or structure.

metamorphose, me-ta-mōr'fōs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *metamorphosed*, me-ta-mōr'fōst; ppr. *metamorphosing*, me-ta-mōr'fōs-ing. [From *metamorphosis*.] To change into a different form; to transform.

metamorphosis, me-ta-mōr'fos-is, *n.*; pl. **metamorphoses**, me-ta-mōr'fo-sēz. [Gr. *metamorphosis*—*meta*, denoting change, and *morphē*, form, shape.] Change of form or shape; transformation; particularly, a change of form in the development of an animal, as the changes of an insect from the larva to the winged state; any change of form or shape.

metaphor, me'ta-for, *n.* [Fr. *métaphore*, Gr. *metaphora*, fr. *metapherō*, I transfer—*meta*, over, and *pherō*, I carry. BEAR (*v.*).] A figure of speech founded on resemblance, by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another, so that a comparison is implied. Thus, 'that man is a fox', is a metaphor; but 'that man is like a fox', is a simile.—**metaphoric**, **metaphorical**, me-ta-fo'rik, me-ta-fo'-rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; figurative.—**metaphorically**, me-ta-fo'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

metaphrase, me'ta-frāz, *n.* [Gr. *metaphrasis*—*meta*, according to, after, and *phrasis*, phrase. PHRASE.] A verbal translation from one language into another; a literal translation: opposed to *paraphrase*.—**metaphrast**, me'ta-frast, *n.* A literal translator.—**metaphrastic**, me-ta-frast'-ik, *a.* Close or literal in translation.

metaphysic, me-ta-fi'zik, *a.* [Fr. *métaphysique*, L.L. *metaphysicus*, fr. *metaphysica*, metaphysics (q.v.).] Metaphysical.——n. Metaphysics.

metaphysical, me-ta-fi'zik-al, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining or relating to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics.—**metaphysically**, me-ta-fi'zik-al-li, *adv.* In a metaphysical manner.

metaphysician, me'ta-fi-zi''shan, *n.* [Fr. *métaphysicien*. METAPHYSICS.] One who is versed in metaphysics.

metaphysics, me-ta-fi'ziks, *n.* [L. *metaphysica*, pl. neut. fr. Gr. *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics (fr. *physis*, nature), the name being derived from certain writings of Aristotle that came *after* those treating of natural bodies or *physics*.] The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; the philosophy of mind, as distinguished from that of matter; the science that seeks to know the ultimate grounds of being or what it is that really exists, embracing both psychology and ontology.

metastasis, me-tas'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr. *metastasis*—*meta*, over, and *stasis*, position.] Change; metabolism; removal of a disease from one part to another.

metatarsus, me-ta-tär'sus, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *tarsos*, tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.—**metatarsal**, me-ta-tär'sal, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.——n. A bone of the metatarsus.

metathesis, me-ta'the-sis, *n.* [Gr. *metathesis*—*meta*, over, and *thesis*, a placing. THESIS.] Transposition, especially of the letters or syllables of a word.

metathorax, me-ta-thō'raks, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *thorax*, the chest.] The third and last segment of the thorax of an insect.

metayer, me-tā'yėr, *n.* [Fr. *métayer*, L.L. *medietarius*, fr. L. *medietas*, middle state, half, *moiety*, fr. *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] A cultivator who tills the soil for a landholder on condition of receiving a share of its produce, often the half.

mete, mēt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *meted*, mēt'ed; ppr. *meting*, mēt'ing. [A. Sax. *metan*=O. Sax. *metan*, O. Fris. *meta*, D. *meten*, Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen*, to measure, Icel. *meta*, to value; from root of L. *modus*, a measure (whence *mode*, *moderate*, &c.); Gr. *metron*, a measure; Skr. *mâ*, to measure.] To measure; to measure out; to dole.

metempirical, met-em-pir'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *empeiria*, experience. EMPIRIC.] Beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical* or *experiential*.—**metempiricism**, met-em-pir'i-sizm, *n.* The system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning; transcendentalism.

metempsychosis, me-temp'si-kō''sis, *n.* [Gr. *metempsychōsis*—*meta*, denoting change, *en*, in, and *psychē*, soul. PSYCHIC.] The transmigration of souls; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body.

metensomatosis, met'en-sō-ma-tō''sis, *n.* [Gr.—*meta*, implying change, *en*, in, and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body.

meteor, mē'tē-ėr, *n.* [From Gr. *meteōron*, a meteor, *meteōros*, raised on high—*meta*, beyond, and *aeirō*, I raise.] An atmospheric phenomenon; a transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere; an aerolite, a shooting-star; *fig.* something that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

meteoric, mē-tē-or'ik, *a.* Pertaining to meteors; consisting of meteors; proceeding from a meteor; *fig.* transiently or irregularly brilliant.—**Meteoric iron**, iron as found in meteoric stones.—**Meteoric stones**, aerolites which fall from the heavens, and usually consist of metallic iron and certain silicates.—**Meteoric showers**, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically.

meteorite, mē'tē-ėr-īt, *n.* A meteorolite, aerolite, or meteoric stone. METEORIC.

meteorograph, mē'tē-ėr-o-graf, *n.* An instrument or apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena.

meteorolite, mē'tē-ėr-o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *meteōron*, a meteor, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone; an aerolite.

meteorological, mē'tē-ėr-ol-oj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.

meteorologist, mē'tē-ėr-ol''o-jist, *n.* [*Meteorology* and *-ist*.] One versed or skilled in meteorology.

meteorology, mē'tē-ėr-ol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *meteōrologia*—*meteōron*, a meteor, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate.

meter, mē'tėr, *n.* [From *mete*, or partly fr. Gr. *metron*, measure.] One who or that which measures; a gas-meter.
meter, mē'tėr, *n.* Same as *Metre.*
metewand, meteyard, mēt'wond, mēt'-yärd, *n.* A wand or rod for measuring.
metheglin, me-theg'lin, *n.* [W. *meddyglyn —medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor.] The liquor mead.
methinks, mē-thingks', *v. impers.* pret. *methought*, mē-thąt'. [A. Sax. *mé*, to me, and impersonal verb *thyncan*, to seem, to appear; comp. *mesemns.*] It seems to me; I think.
method, me'thod, *n.* [Fr. *méthode*, L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. *methodos —meta*, after, and *hódos*, a way.] A way or mode by which we proceed to the attainment of some aim; mode or manner of procedure; logical or scientific arrangement or mode of acting; systematic or orderly procedure; system; classification.
methodic, methodical, me-thod'ik, me-thod'ik-al, *a.* Characterized by method; systematic; orderly.—**methodically**, me-thod'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a methodical manner.
methodism, me'thod-izm, *n.* Observance of method or system; (with *cap.*) the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.
methodist, me'thod-ist, *n.* One who observes method; (with *cap.*) one of a sect of Christians, so called from the regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles: founded by John Wesley.
methodistic, methodistical, me-thod-is'tik, me-thod-ist'ik-al, *a.* Relating to method or the Methodists.—**methodistically**, me-thod-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a methodistical manner.
methodize, me'thod-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *methodized*, me'thod-īzd; ppr. *methodizing*, me'thod-īz-ing. [*Method* and *-ize.*] To reduce to method; to dispose in due order.
methodology, me-thod-ol'o-ji, *n.* [*Method* and *-ology.*] The science of method or of classification.
methought, mē-thąt', pret. of *methinks.*
methyl, meth'il, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, with, and *hylē*, wood.] The hypothetical radical of wood-spirit and its combinations.—**methylated**, meth'i-lāt-ed, *a.* Impregnated or mixed with methyl.—**Methylated spirit**, spirit of wine containing 10 per cent of wood naphtha, which renders it unfit for drinking.—**methylic**, me-thil'ik, *a.* Pertaining to methyl.
methystic, me-this'tik, *a.* [Gr. *methystikos*, fr. *methy*, wine.] Intoxicating. —— n. An intoxicant.
meticulous, me-tik'ū-lus, *a.* [Fr. *méticuleux*, fr. L. *meticulosus, metus*, fear.] Over scrupulous; careful about very small matters.
metonymic, metonymical, me-tō-nim'ik, me-tō-nim'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to metonymy.—**metonymically**, me-tō-nim'ik-al-li, *adv.* By metonymy.
metonymy, me-ton'i-mi, *n.* [Gr. *metōnymia—meta*, denoting change, and *onoma*, a name.] A figure of speech in which one word is put for another on account of some relation between the things signified, as when we say, 'We read *Virgil*'.
metope, met'o-pē, *n.* [Gr. *metopē—meta*, between, and *opē*, an aperture.] *Arch.* the slab between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.
metre, mē'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, metre, fr. Gr. *metron*, metre, a measure; same root as in *measure, mete.*] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse.
metre, mètre, mē'tėr; Fr. pron. mā-tr, *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, fr. Gr. *metron*, a measure. See prec.] A French measure of length, equal to 39·37 English inches, the standard of linear measure.—**metric**, met'rik, *a.* Pertaining to a system of weights, measures, and moneys, first adopted in France—the decimal system.
metric, metrical, met'rik, met'rik-al, *a.* [L. *metricus*, Gr. *metrikos.*] Pertaining to metre or rhythm; consisting of verse.
metrically, met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a metrical manner.
metrograph, met'rō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, *graphō*, I write.] An apparatus on a railway engine which measures and records the rate of speed at any moment, and the time of arrival and departure.
metrology, me-trol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, *logos*, doctrine.] The science of weights and measures.
metronome, met'rō-nōm, *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, *nomos*, a law.] An instrument, such as a pendulum set in motion by clockwork, that determines the quickness or slowness of musical compositions.
metronymic, met-rō-nim'ik, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *mētrōnymikos—mētēr, mētros*, a mother, and *onoma*, a name.] A term applied to a name derived from a mother, as opposed to *patronymic.*
metropolis, me-tro'po-lis, *n.* [Gr. *mētropolis*, properly a mother city in relation to its colonies—*mētēr, mētros*, mother, and *polis*, city. MOTHER, POLICE.] A mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country; the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.
metropolitan, met-rō-po'li-tan, *a.* [From *metropolis.*] Belonging to a metropolis, or to a mother-church; having the authority of a metropolitan.—— n. Originally the bishop resident in a metropolis or chief city; now a bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.
metropolitanate, met-rō-po'li-tan-āt, *n.* The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.
metropolitic, metropolitical, met-rō-po'li-tik, met'rō-pō-lit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan.
mettle, met'l, *n.* [Merely an altered spelling of *metal*, which was formerly used in the same sense.] Moral or physical constitution; stuff or material; temper; spirit; constitutional ardour; courage; fire.
mettled, met'ld, *a.* Full of mettle; high-spirited; ardent; full of fire.
mettlesome, met'l-sum, *a.* [*Mettle* and *some.*] Full of metal or spirit; brisk; fiery.
mettlesomeness, met'l-sum-nes, *n.* State or quality of being mettlesome.
mew, mū, *n.* [A. Sax. *maew*, a gull or mew =Sc. *maw*, D. *meeuw*, L.G. *mewe*, G. *möve*, Icel. *már*, a mew.] A sea-mew; a gull.
mew, mū, *n.* [Fr. *mue*, moulting, a mew or cage, fr. L.L. *muta*, a mew, fr. L. *mutare*, to change. MUTABLE.] The moulting of a hawk; a cage for hawks or other birds while moulting; a coop for fowls; a place of confinement in general. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *mewed*, mūd; ppr. *mewing*, mū'ing. To shed or cast; to moult; to shut up, inclose, confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.—— v.i. To cast the feathers; to moult.
mew, mū, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mewed*, mūd; ppr. *mewing*, mū'ing. [Imitative, and also written *meaw, miaw*, &c.; comp. W. *mewian*, G. *miauen*, Dan. *miave*, to mew.] To cry as a cat.—— n. The cry of a cat.
mewl, mūl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mewled*, mūld; ppr. *mewling*, mūl'ing. [Imitative; comp. *mew, miaul*, Fr. *miauler.*] To cry as a child; to squall.
mews, mūz, *n. pl.* [MEW (2).] The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once *mewed* or confined; hence (with verbs, &c. in *sing.*), a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns; a lane or alley in which stables or mews are situated.
mezereon, me-zē'rē-on, *n.* [Fr. *mézereon*, Sp. *mezereon*, fr. Ar. and Per. *māzariyūn*, the camellia.] A garden shrub (*Daphne Mezereum*) whose fragrant pink flowers appear in spring before the leaves expand.
mezzanine, mez'za-nēn, *n.* [It. *mezzanino*, fr. *mezzo*, middle. MEZZO.] An entresol.
mezzo, med'zō, *a.* [It., fr. L. *medius*, middle.] *Mus.* middle; mean.—**Mezzo soprano**, a treble voice lower than soprano and higher than contralto.
mezzorilievo, med'zō-rē-lē-ā"vō, *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, *rilievo*, relief.] In *sculpture*, middle relief.
mezzotint, mez'ō-tint or med'zō-tint, *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, *tinto*, tint.] A manner of engraving on copper or steel in imitation of drawing in Indian ink.
mi, mē. The third note in the musical scale, between *re* and *fa.*
miasma, mī-az'ma, *n.*; pl. **miasmata**, mī-az'ma-ta. [Gr. *miasma*, fr. *miainō*, I stain, I pollute.] The effluvia of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere; noxious emanation; malaria.—**miasmal**, mī-az'mal, *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.—**miasmatic**, mī-az-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to miasma; producing, caused by, affected by miasma.
miaul, myąl, *v.i.* [MEWL, MEW.] To cry as a cat or kitten; to mew.
mica, mī'ka, *n.* [From L. *micare*, to glitter.] A mineral capable of being cleaved into shining elastic plates of extreme thinness.
micaceous, mī-kā'shus, *a.* [*Mica* and *-aceous.*] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of mica; like mica.
mice, mīs, *n. pl.* of *mouse.*
Michaelmas, mi'kel-mas, *n.* [*Michael*, and *mass*, a feast.] The feast of St. *Michael*, the archangel, the 29th of September, one of the regular terms in England.
mickle, mik'l, *a.* [A. Sax. *micel, mycel*= O. Sax. *mikil*, Icel. *mikill*, Goth. *mikils*, great. MUCH.] Much; great.
microbe, mī'krōb, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *bios*, life.] A microscopic organism such as a bacillus or bacterium.—**microbial, microbian, microbic**, mī-krō'bi-al, mī-krō'bi-an, mī-krō'bik, *a.* Pertaining to microbes.
microbiology, mī'krō-bī-ol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *bios*, life, *logos*, doctrine.] The science of microbes or other micro-organisms.
microcephalic, microcephalous, mī'krō-se-fal''ik, mī-krō-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kephalē*, the head.] Having a very small skull.
microchronometer, mī'krō-kro-nom''-et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *chronometer.*] An instrument for registering very small periods of time; a kind of chronograph.
micrococcus, mī-krō-kok'us, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kokkos*, a berry.] A microscopic organism of a round form.
microcosm, mī'krō-kozm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *kosmos*, world.] The little world; a term used for man, according to an old view an epitome of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*).
microcyte, mī'krō-sīt, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *kytos*, a hollow.] A very small cell or sac; a small blood corpuscle.
microfarad, mī'krō-far-ad, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *farad.*] The millionth part of a farad; an electrical unit.
microgeology, mī'krō-jē-ol''o-ji, *n.* [From *microscope* and *geology.*] That department of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.
micrography, mī-krog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *graphō*, I describe.] The description of microscopic objects.
microhm, mī'krōm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *ohm.*] The millionth part of an ohm; an electrical unit.
microlithic, mī-krō-lith'ik, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *lithos*, a stone.] Consisting of small stones: opposed to *megalithic.*
micrology, mī-krol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *legō*, I gather.] Attention to small or minute points.
micrometer, mī-krom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument or appliance for measuring small objects, spaces, or angles.—**micrometric, micrometrical**, mī-krō-met'rik, mī-krō-met'rik-al, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer.—**micrometry**, mī-krom'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring with a micrometer.
micro-organism, mī-krō-or'gan-izm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *organism.*] A microscopic organism, as a bacterium or bacillus.
microphone, mī'krō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phōnē*, sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds by means of electricity.—**microphonous**, mī-krof'o-nus, *a.* Serving to augment small or weak sounds.
microphotography, mī'krō-fō-tog''ra-fi,

n. [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *photography*.] The photography of microscopic objects.

microphyte, mī′krō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *phyton*, a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic.

micropyle, mī′krō-pīl, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *pylē*, gate.] *Bot.* the opening by which a pollen-tube enters the ovule; *zool.* an opening by which the spermatozoa fertilize an ovum.

microscope, mī′krō-skōp, *n.* [Fr. *microscope* — Gr. *mikros*, small, and *skopeō*, I view.] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses for rendering minute objects distinctly visible.

microscopic, **microscopical**, mī-krō-skop′ik, mī-krō-skop′ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a microscope; made by the aid of a microscope; resembling a microscope; capable of seeing very small objects; visible only by the aid of a microscope; very minute.

microscopically, mī-krō-skop′ik-al-li, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

microscopist, mī′krō-skō-pist or mī-kros′-ko-pist, *n.* [*Microscope* and *-ist.*] One skilled or versed in microscopy.

microscopy, mī-kros′ko-pi, *n.* [*Microscope* and *-y.*] The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

microseism, mī′krō-sīzm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *seismos*, a shaking.] A very slight earthquake shock; an earth-tremor.

microspectroscope, mī-krō-spek′trō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *spectroscope*.] A spectroscope in connection with a microscope.

microtome, mī′krō-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, cutting.] An instrument for making very fine slices of objects for the microscope.

microzoön, mī-krō-zō′on, *n.*; pl. **microzoa**, mī-krō-zō′a. [Gr. *mikros*, small, *zōon*, animal.] A very minute animal, such as the infusoria; a microbe.

microzyme, mī′krō-zīm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *zymē*, yeast.] A minute organism serving as the germ from which epidemic disease may arise; a disease germ.

micturate, mik′tūr-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *micturated*, mik′tūr-āt-ed; ppr. *micturating*, mik′tūr-āt-ing. [L. *micturire*.] To make water.—**micturition**, mik-tūr-i′shon, *n.* The act of making water; a morbid frequency in passing urine.

mid, mid, *a.*; no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [A. Sax. *midd*, mid=O. Sax. *middi*, O. Fris. *midde*, Goth. *midjis*, Icel. *miðr* (*miðr*), Sw. and Dan. *mid*, G. *mitte*; cog. L. *medius* (see MEDIAL), Gr. *mesos*, Skr. *madhyas*, middle.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening.

mid-air, mid′ār, *n.* The middle of the sky; a lofty position in the air.

mid-day, mid′dā, *n.* The middle of the day; noon.—*a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

midden, mid′n, *n.* [Same word as Dan. *mödding*, *mögdynge*, fr. *mög*, dung, and *dynge*, a heap.] A dunghill. KITCHEN-MIDDEN.

middle, mid′l, *a.*; no compar.; superl. *middlemost*. [From *mid*: A. Sax. O. Fris. D. and Dan. *middel*, G. *mittel*, middle. MID.] Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; intermediate; intervening; in *gram.* between active and passive, expressing that the subject does something to or for himself. —**Middle ages**, the period extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century. —*n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; the waist or middle part of the body; something intermediate; a mean.

middle-aged, mid′l-ājd, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.

middle-class, mid′l-klās, *n.* The class of people holding a social position between the working-classes and the aristocracy. —*a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes.

middle-earth, mid′l-ėrth, *n.* The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell.

middleman, mid′l-man, *n.* An agent or intermediary between two parties; an agent or dealer coming between producers and consumers or buyers.

middlemost, mid′l-mōst, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle.

middle-sized, mid′l-sīzd, *a.* Being of middle or average size.

middling, mid′ling, *a.* [A kind of present participle.] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; medium; mediocre.

midge, mij, *n.* [A. Sax. *mycg*, a midge or gnat=D. *mug*, G. *mücke*, Dan. *myg*, Sw. *mygg*, Icel. *mý*; allied to Gr. *myia*, a fly.] A small gnat or fly.

mid-heaven, mid′hev-n, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven.

mid-hour, mid′our, *n.* The middle part of the day.

midland, mid′land, *a.* Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore; inland.

midleg, mid′leg, *n.* The middle of the leg.

midlent, mid′lent, *n.* The middle of Lent.

midmost, mid′mōst, *a.* [MID.] In the very middle; middlemost.

midnight, mid′nīt, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.—*a.* Pertaining to midnight; dark as midnight; very dark.

midnoon, mid′nön, *n.* Middle of the day; noon.

midriff, mid′rif, *n.* [A. Sax. *midrif*, *midhrif*—*midd*, mid, *hrif*, the belly; similarly D. *midrif*, O. Fris. *midref*, L.G. *middelrif*.] The diaphragm, which see.

midship, mid′ship, *a.* Being in the middle of a ship.

midshipman, mid′ship-man, *n.* [Reason for the name doubtful.] A young officer in the British navy who has been a naval cadet and is in training for higher rank, the next step being sub-lieutenant.

midst, midst, *n.* [From old *middes* (with *t* appended, as in *against*, *amongst*), the genit. of *mid*, middle, afterwards converted into a noun.] The middle.—**In the midst**, among; involved in; in the thickest part, or in the depths of.—**In our, your, their midst**, in the midst of us, &c.; in the country, community, or society, in which we, you, they live.—*prep.* Poetically used for *Amidst*.

midsummer, mid′sum-ėr, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.

midway, mid′wā, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.—*a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.—*adv.* In the middle of the way; half-way.

midwife, mid′wīf, *n.* [From O.E. and A. Sax. *mid*, with, together with (G. *mit*), and *wife*; comp. Sp. and Pg. *comadre*, a midwife, *co*=L. *cum*, with, and *madre*, a mother.] A woman that assists other women in childbirth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art.—**midwifery**, mid′wīf-ri, *n.* The art or practice of a midwife; obstetrics.

midwinter, mid′win-tėr, *n.* The middle of winter; the winter solstice, December 21.

mien, mēn, *n.* [Fr. *mine*, air, mien=It. *mina*, course, behaviour, fr. L.L. *minare*, to lead, conduct, properly to drive with threats, fr. L. *mina*, a threat. MENACE.] External air or manner of a person; deportment; look; bearing; carriage.

miff, mif, *n.* [Comp. Prov. G. *muff*, sullenness.] A slight quarrel. [Colloq.]

might, mīt, *pret.* of *may*—which see.

might, mīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *miht*, *meaht*, might, fr. stem of *may*, to be able=O. Sax. *maht*, O. Fris. *macht*, D. and Dan. *magt*, G. *macht*, might. MAY.] Great power or ability to act; strength; force; power; often bodily strength or physical power, but also mental power; power of will; political power.—With **might and main**, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion.

mightily, mīt′i-li, *adv.* In a mighty manner; with might; powerfully; vehemently; greatly.

mightiness, mīt′i-nes, *n.* State or attribute of being mighty; also, with possessives, a title of dignity.

mighty, mīt′i, *a.* [*Might* and *-y*; A. Sax. *mihtig.*] Having might, power, or dominion; strong; powerful; potent: often an epithet of honour (most *mighty* prince); very great; vast; eminent intellectually; displaying great power; performed with great power (*mighty* works).—*adv.* In a great degree; very. [Colloq.]

mignonette, min-yon-et′ or min′, *n.* [Fr. *mignonnette*, a dim. of *mignon*, darling. MINION.] An annual plant, a native of N. Africa, but cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet scent of its flowers.

migrant, mī′grant, *n.* [L. *migrans*, *migrantis*, ppr. of *migro*. See next.] One who migrates; a migratory bird or other animal.

migrate, mī′grāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *migrated*, mī′grāt-ed; ppr. *migrating*, mī′grāt-ing. [L. *migro*, *migratum*, I migrate; seen also in *emigrate*, *immigrate*, *transmigration*.] To remove from one place of residence to another at a distance, especially from one country to another.

migration, mī-grā′shon, *n.* [L. *migratio*. See prec.] Act of migrating; removal from one place to another.

migratory, mī′grā-to-ri, *a.* [*Migrate* and *-ory.*] Disposed to migrate; roving; wandering; frequently changing residence; occasionally removing for pasturage; passing from one climate to another, as birds.

mikado, mi-kä′dō, *n.* [Japanese, lit. High Gate.] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire.

milch, milsh, *a.* [A. Sax. *melc*, *milce*, milch, giving milk; comp. L.G. *melke*, Icel. *milkr*, G. *melk*, milch, but L.G. *melk*, Icel. *mjölk*, G. *milch*, milk. MILK.] Giving milk, as cows or goats.

mild, mīld, *a.* [A. Sax. *milde*=O. Sax. O. Fris. and L. G. *milde*, D. Dan. Sw. and G. *mild*, Icel. *mildr*, Goth. *milds*; fr. a root meaning to grind or crush, and hence allied to *mellow*, *meal*, *mould*, L. *mollis*, soft (whence *mollify*).] Gentle in temper or disposition; not severe, cruel, fierce, rough, harsh, or angry; merciful; indulgent; placid; not stern; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; soft; bland; gentle, not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; mellow.

milden, mīl′den, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mildened*, mīl′dend; ppr. *mildening*, mīl′den-ing. [*Mild* and *-en.*] To render mild; to soften; to make less severe.

mildew, mil′dū, *n.* [A. Sax. *mildeaw*, *meledæw*=D. *meeldauw*, O.H.G. *militou*, G. *mehlthau*; probably = 'honey-dew'; comp. L. *mel*, honey.] A minute parasitic fungus that causes decay in living and dead vegetable matter; a sort of blight; the condition so caused.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mildewed*, mil′dūd; *mildewing*, mil′dū-ing. To affect with mildew.—*v.i.* To become affected with mildew.

mildly, mīld′li, *adv.* In a mild manner; softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently.

mildness, mīld′nes, *n.* State or quality of being mild; softness; gentleness; tenderness; clemency; blandness; temperateness.

mile, mīl, *n.* [A. Sax. *mīl*, like D. *mijl*, Dan. *mil*, G. *meile*, a mile, fr. L. *mille*, a thousand, used shortly for *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, a Roman mile. Akin *million*, *milliard*, &c.] A measure of length or distance, used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe; the ordinary or statute mile being 1760 yards or 5280 feet; the *geographical* or *nautical mile*, 6080 feet.

mileage, mīl′āj, *n.* [*Mile* and *-age.*] Fees paid for travel by the mile; the aggregate of miles in a railway, canal, &c.; aggregate of miles run by vehicles.

Milesian, mi-lē′zhi-an, *n.* A native of Ireland, whose original inhabitants, according to Irish legend, were descended from

Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain. — **a.** Pertaining to the ancient Irish race.

milestone, mīl'stōn, *n.* A stone or block set up to mark the miles on a road.

milfoil, mil'foil, *n.* [O.Fr. *milfoil*, Fr. *mille-feuille*, fr. L. *millefolium*, lit. thousand-leaf—*mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf. FOIL.] A common plant in Britain with finely divided leaves, and small, white or rose-coloured flowers; yarrow.

miliary, mil'i-a-ri, *a.* [L. *miliarius*, fr. *milium*, millet.] Resembling millet-seeds; accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds (a *miliary* fever).

militancy, mil'i-tan-si, *n.* [*Militant* and *-cy.*] Warfare; militarism.

militant, mil'i-tant, *a.* [L. *militans*, *militantis*, ppr. of *milito*, I fight, fr. *miles*, *militis*, a soldier.] Serving as a soldier; fighting; combating; engaged in a constant warfare or contest.

militarism, mil'i-ta-rizm, *n.* [Fr. *militarisme=military* and *-ism.*] The system that leads a nation to pay excessive attention to military affairs; the keeping up of great armies.—**militarist**, mil'i-ta-rist, *n.* A military man; one in favour of militarism; one who favours a warlike policy.

military, mil'i-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *militaire*, L. *militaris*, fr. *miles*, *militis*, a soldier.] Pertaining to soldiers or the profession of arms; pertaining to war; warlike; becoming a soldier; martial; soldierly; belligerent.—**n.** The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; the army.

militate, mil'i-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *militated*, mil'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *militating*, mil'i-tāt-ing. [L. *milito*, *militatum*. MILITANT.] To stand arrayed; to have weight or influence: said of arguments, considerations, &c., and often followed by *against*.

militia, mi-li'sha, *n.* [L., military service, soldiery.] A body of men enrolled and trained as military for the defence of a country, but not permanently organized in time of peace.

militiaman, mi-li'sha-man, *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

milk, milk, *n.* [A. Sax. *meolc*, *milc*, milk= D. Dan. and L.G. *melk*, Icel. *mjólk*, Sw. *mjölk*, Goth. *miluks*, G. *milch*, milk; Rus. *moloko*, Pol. and Bohem. *mleko*, milk, root seen in L. *mulgeo*, Gr. *amelgō*, I milk.] A whitish fluid secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from these by their young as nourishment; what resembles milk; the white juice of certain plants.—v.t. pret. & pp. *milked*, milkt; ppr. *milking*, milk'ing. [A. Sax. *meolcian*, from the noun.] To draw milk from the breasts or udder of by the hand.

milker, milk'ér, *n.* One who milks; a cow giving milk.

milk-fever, milk'fē-vèr, *n.* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after child-birth.

milkiness, milk'i-nes, *n.* State of being milky; qualities like those of milk; softness.

milkmaid, milk'mād, *n.* A woman who milks or is employed in the dairy.

milkman, milk'man, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.

milk-punch, milk'punsh, *n.* A drink made by mixing milk with spirits and sweetening it.

milk-sickness, milk'sik-nes, *n.* A malignant disease which affects certain kinds of farm stock in America.

milksop, milk'sop, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded fellow; one devoid of manliness.

milk-tooth, milk'tōth, *n.* One of the first set of teeth in children or young animals.

milky, milk'i, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing milk; yielding milk; soft; timorous.—**Milky way**, the Galaxy (which see).

mill, mil, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand.] A thousandth part; in the United States, the thousandth part of a dollar.

mill, mil, *n.* [O.E. *míln*, A. Sax. *mylen*, *myln*, fr. L. *molina*, a mill, fr. *mola*, a mill or millstone, fr. *molo*, I grind—root same as in *meal*, *mould*, &c.] A machine for making meal or flour; a machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion; the building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.— v.t. pret. & pp. *milled*, mild; ppr. *milling*, mil'ing. To grind in a mill; to pass through a mill; to stamp in a coining press, especially to stamp so as to make a transversely grooved edge round; to throw, as silk; to full, as cloth.

mill-board, mil'bōrd, *n.* A stout kind of pasteboard made in a paper-mill.

mill-dam, mil'dam, *n.* A dam or mound across a water-course to catch water for turning a mill-wheel; a mill-pond.

milled, mild, *p.a.* Passed through a mill; having the edge transversely grooved, as a coin or the head of a screw.

millenarian, mil-le-nā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *millenarius*, fr. *mille*, a thousand. MILE.] Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.— **n.** One who believes in the millennium.

millennial, mil-len'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.

millennium, mil-len'i-um, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year.] An aggregate of a thousand years; the thousand years of Rev. xx. 1–5, during which millenarians believe Christ will reign on earth with his saints.

milleped, **milliped**, mil'le-ped, mil'i-ped, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A name of worm-like animals with many feet; a myriapod; a wood-louse.

millepore, mil'le-pōr, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.] One of the reef-building corals, so named from their numerous minute cells or pores.

miller, mil'ér, *n.* One who keeps or attends a mill for grinding grain.

millesimal, mil-les'im-al, *a.* [L. *millesimus*, fr. *mille*, a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

millet, mil'et, *n.* [Fr. *millet*, dim. of *mil*, fr. L. *milium*, millet.] A kind of small grain of various species used for food in many countries.

mill-horse, mil'hors, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

milliard, mil-yärd', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *mille*, a thousand.] A thousand millions; thus a *milliard* of francs=£40,000,000 sterling.

milligramme, mil'i-gram, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *mille*, a thousand, and *gramme*.] The thousandth part of a gramme, equal to a cubic millimètre of water or ·0154 of an English grain.

millimètre, mil-i-mā'tr, *n.* [Fr., fr. *mille*, a thousand, and *mètre*.] The thousandth part of a metre; equal to ·03937 of an inch.

milliner, mil'in-ér, *n.* [Supposed to be originally *Milaner*, fr. *Milan*, in Italy.] A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, bonnets, &c., for females.

millinery, mil'in-é-ri, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners; the occupation of a milliner.

milling, mil'ing, *n.* The process of grinding or passing through a mill; the making of flour or meal; the transverse grooves or edges on the edge of a coin or screw-head.

million, mil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *million*, fr. L. *mille*, a thousand.] A thousand times a thousand; the number of ten hundred thousand; a very great number, indefinitely.

millionaire, mil'yon-ār, *n.* [Fr. *millionnaire*, fr. *million*, a million.] A man worth a million of pounds, dollars, &c.; a very rich person.

millionth, mil'yonth, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth; constituting one of a million.

mill-pond, mil'pond, *n.* A pond furnishing water for driving a mill-wheel.

mill-race, mil'rās, *n.* The stream of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it runs.

millstone, mil'stōn, *n.* One of the stones used in a mill for grinding grain.

mill-wheel, mil'whēl, *n.* A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.

mill-wright, mil'rīt, *n.* A mechanic or wright whose occupation it is to construct the machinery of mills.

milreis, mil'rēs, *n.* [Pg. *mil*, a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a small denomination of money.] A Portuguese money worth about 4*s.* 4½*d.* Called also *Milrea*, *Milree*.

milt, milt, *n.* [A. Sax. *milte*=O.Fris. and L.G. *milte*, Dan. *milt*, Icel. *milti*, G. *milz*, the spleen; D. *milt*, the spleen, the milt of fishes; same root as *melt*; applied to the milt of fishes fr. the resemblance of the word to *milk*, and fr. the milky appearance of the milt.] The spleen of an animal; the soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic organ of the males.

milter, milt'ér, *n.* [D. *milter*. See prec.] A male fish.

mime, mīm, *n.* [L. *mimus*, fr. Gr. *mimos*, an actor, a mime.] A species of ancient dramatic entertainment in which gestures and mimicry predominated; an actor in such performances.

mimetic, **mimetical**, mi-met'ik, mi-met'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *mimētikos*, imitative, fr. *mimētēs*, a mimic, fr. *mimeisthai*, to imitate.] Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry; characterized by mimicry.

mimic, mim'ik, *a.* [L. *mimicus*, fr. Gr. *mimikos*, fr. *mimos*, an imitator, actor, mime.] Imitative; inclined to imitate; imitating; consisting of imitation.—**n.** One who imitates or mimics; one who attempts to excite laughter by acting or speaking in the manner of another; a mean or servile imitator. —v.t. pret. & pp. *mimicked*, mim'ikt; ppr. *mimicking*, mim'ik-ing. To imitate or ape, especially for sport; to ridicule by imitation.

mimicker, mim'ik-ér, *n.* One who mimics.

mimicry, mim'ik-ri, *n.* [*Mimic* and *-ry.*] Imitation, often for sport or ridicule; the resemblance often exhibited by plants and animals to certain other plants or animals, or to the natural objects among which they live, this resemblance serving as a means of protection.

mimosa, mi-mō'sa, *n.* [From Gr. *mimos*, a mimic, fr. their sensitive leaves.] The name of many leguminous plants, some of which are remarkable for the irritability of their leaves, hence the name *sensitive-plants*.

mina, mī'na, *n.* [L. *mina*, Gr. *mna*.] An ancient unit of weight and value among the Greeks and others.

mina, mī'na, *n.* [Indian name.] An Indian bird of the starling family that can be taught to speak, and is often kept in cages.

Minarets

minaret, min'a-ret, *n.* [Fr. *minaret*, Sp. *minarete*, fr. Ar. *mendra*, a minaret.] A slender lofty turret with one or more balconies, attached to mosques in Mohamme-

dan countries, and from which a crier summons the people to prayers.

minatory, min'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *minatorius*, fr. *minator*, a threatener, fr. *mina*, a threat. MENACE.] Threatening; menacing.

mince, mins, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *minced*, minst; ppr. *mincing*, mins'ing. [Partly fr. A. Sax. *minsian*, fr. *min*, small; partly fr. O.Fr. *mincer*, fr. *mince*, fine, small; root same as that of *minor*, *minister*.] To cut or chop into very small pieces; to diminish in speaking; to extenuate or palliate; to utter with affected softness, to clip, as words; not to utter with the full sound.——v.i. To walk with small or short steps; to affect delicacy in manner; to speak with affected nicety.

mince-meat, mins'mēt, *n.* Meat chopped or minced small.

mince-pie, mins'pī, *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients.

mincing, min'sing, *p.a.* Speaking or walking affectedly; affectedly elegant.—**mincingly**, mins'ing-li, *adv.* In a mincing manner.

mind, mīnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *mynd*, *ge-mynd*, mind, thought, intention; Dan. *minde*, Sw. *minne*, Icel. *minni*, memory; fr. a root *men*, to think, seen also in *mean*, to intend; L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind (whence *mental*); Gr. *menos*, mind. MENTAL, MEAN, &c.] The thinking principle; the intellectual power in man; the understanding; cast of thought and feeling; intention; purpose; inclination; opinion; memory; remembrance.——v.t. pret. & pp. *minded*, mīnd'ed; ppr. *minding*, mīnd'ing. To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to notice; to mark; to observe; to heed; to regard; to attend to with submission.

minded, mīnd'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined; having a mind, as in high-*minded*, right-*minded*.—**minder**, mīnd'er, *n.* One who minds; a care-taker.

mindful, mīnd'ful, *a.* Bearing in mind; attentive; regarding with care; heedful.—**mindfully**, mīnd'ful-li, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.—**mindfulness**, mīnd'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being mindful.

mindless, mīnd'les, *a.* Destitute of mind; unthinking; stupid; negligent; careless.

mine, mīn, *adj. pron.* [A. Sax. *min*, genit. or adj. corresponding to *me*=Dan. and Sw. *min*, Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meina*, D. *mijn*, G. *mein*. *My* is a shortened form. Comp. *thy*, *thine*.] My; belonging to me: once regularly used before nouns beginning with a vowel, now generally used (like *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*) as equivalent to *my* followed by a noun, and serving either for a nominative or an objective.

mine, mīn, *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a mine, *miner*, to form a mine, fr. L.L. *mina*, a mine, *minare*, to drive, to conduct, originally to drive (animals) with threats, fr. L. *mina*, a threat. MENACE.] A pit or excavation in the earth, from which coal, ores, or other mineral substances are taken by digging; an underground passage in which gunpowder or other explosives may be lodged for destructive purposes; *fig.* a rich source or store of wealth or anything highly valued.——v.i. pret. & pp. *mined*, mīnd; ppr. *mining*, mīn'ing. To dig a mine; to dig for ores, &c.; to burrow.—— v.t. To undermine; to sap; to dig away the foundation from; to ruin or destroy by slow degrees.

miner, mīn'ér, *n.* One who mines; one who digs or works in a mine for metals or other minerals.

mineral, mi'ne-ral, *n.* [Fr. *minéral*, fr. L.L. *minerale*, mineral, fr. *mina*, a mine. MINE, *n.*] Any ingredient in the earth's crust; an inorganic body with a definite chemical composition, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface.—*a.* Pertaining to or consisting of minerals; impregnated with mineral matter.—Mineral kingdom, that grand division of natural objects which includes all minerals, and of which mineralogy is the science.—Mineral oil, kerosene or petroleum.—Mineral waters, waters either naturally or artificially impregnated with gases, carbonates, sulphates, iron, &c.

mineralization, mi'ne-ral-īz-ā"shon, *n.* [See next.] The process of converting into or combining with a mineral; the act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

mineralize, mi'ne-ral-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mineralized*, mi'ne-ral-īzd; ppr. *mineralizing*, mi'ne-ral-īz-ing. [*Mineral* and *-ize*=Fr. *minéraliser*.] To convert into a mineral; to change from the metallic state; to impregnate with mineral substance.——v.i. To engage in the observing and collecting of minerals.

mineralizer, mi'ne-ral-īz-ėr, *n.* One who mineralizes; a substance which mineralizes another, or combines with it in an ore.

mineralogic, **mineralogical**, mi'ne-ral-oj"ik, mi'ne-ral-oj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

mineralogically, mi'ne-ral-oj"ik-al-li, *adv.* According to mineralogy.

mineralogist, mi-ne-ral'o-jist, *n.* [*Mineralogy* and *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of minerals.

mineralogy, mi-ne-ral'o-ji, *n.* [*Mineral* and *-logy*.—Fr. *minéralogie*.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and class them according to their properties.

mingle, ming'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mingled*, ming'gld; ppr. *mingling*, ming'gling. [From old *ming*, A. Sax. *mengan*, to mix, with freq. term. *-le*=D. *mengen*, *mengelen*, G. *mengen*, *mengeln*, Icel. *menga*, to mingle; akin G. *menge*, multitude; *among*, *mongrel*.] To mix up together so as to form one whole; to blend; to form by mixing; to debase by mixture; to mix up; to confuse.——v.i. To be mixed; to be united in a whole; to join.

miniate, min'i-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *miniated*, min'i-āt-ed; ppr. *miniating*, min'i-āt-ing. [L. *minio*, *miniatum*, fr. *minium*, red-lead or vermilion.] To paint with red-lead or vermilion.——a. Of the colour of minium or vermilion.

miniature, min'i-a-tūr, *n.* [It. *miniatura*, originally a design such as those drawn on the margins of old manuscripts, fr. L. *minium*, red-lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts.] A painting of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours, on ivory, vellum, &c.; anything represented on a greatly reduced scale; a small scale (shown in *miniature*).——a. On a small scale; very small; diminutive.

miniaturist, min'i-a-tūr-ist, *n.* One who paints miniatures.

minify, min'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *minified*, min'i-fīd; ppr. *minifying*, min'i-fī-ing. [L. *minus*, less, and *facio*, I make.] To make little or less: opposite of *magnify*; to lessen; to diminish; to slight; to depreciate.

minikin, min'i-kin, *n.* [O.D. *minneken*, darling; a dim. fr. *minne*, love; akin *minion*.] A darling; a favourite.——a. Small; diminutive.

minim, min'im, *n.* [Fr. *minime*, fr. L. *minimus*, least, superlative corresponding to *minor*, small. MINOR.] Something exceedingly small; a dwarf; a note in music equal to two crochets; the smallest liquid measure; a single drop.

minimize, min'i-mīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *minimized*, min'i-mīzd; ppr. *minimizing*, min'i-mīz-ing. [*Minimum* and *-ize*.] To reduce to a minimum; to represent as of little moment; to depreciate.

minimum, min'i-mum, *n.*; pl. **minima** or **minimums**, min'i-ma, min'i-mumz. [L. See prec.] The least quantity assignable in a given case; the lowest price of any article; the smallest amount or degree.

mining, min'ing, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the digging of mines.——*n.* The art or employment of digging mines.

minion, min'yon, *n.* [Fr. *mignon*, a darling (whence *mignonette*), fr. O.G. *minne*, love, originally remembrance; akin *mind*.] A darling†, an unworthy favourite; a servile dependant; one who is the creature of another; a minx or pert female; a small kind of printing type.

minish, min'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *minished*, min'isht; ppr. *minishing*, min'ish-ing. [O. Fr. *menuisier*, *menuister*, to diminish, fr. L.L. *minutiare*, fr. L. *minutia*, smallness, fr. *minutus*, minute. Hence *diminish*. MINUTE.] To lessen; to diminish.

minister, min'is-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *ministre*, L. *minister*, fr. stem of *minor*, *minus*, less; as *magister*, master, fr. stem of *magnus*, great. MINOR.] One who acts under the direction of another; a servant; an attendant; an agent; one to whom a sovereign intrusts the direction of affairs of state; a member of a cabinet or government; one of the highest officials in the administration of government; a political representative or ambassador; the pastor of a church.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *ministered*, min'is-tėrd; ppr. *ministering*, min'is-tėr-ing. To give; to afford; to supply.——v.i. To act as an attendant; to perform service; to afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to contribute.

ministerial, min-is-tē'ri-al, *a.* [Fr. *ministériel*, fr. L. *ministerium*, ministry. MINISTER.] Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service; pertaining to a ministry or to ministers of state; pertaining to ministers of the gospel.

ministerialist, min-is-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* [*Ministerial* and *-ist*.] A political supporter of the ministry of the day.

ministerially, min-is-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

ministering, min'is-tėr-ing, *p.a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent.

ministrant, min'is-trant, *a.* [L. *ministrans*, *ministrantis*, ppr. of *ministrare*, to minister.] Performing service; acting as minister or attendant; attendant on service.

ministration, min-is-trā'shon, *n.* [L. *ministratio*. See prec.] Act of ministering; agency; service or attendance given; ecclesiastical function.

ministrative, min'is-trāt-iv, *a.* Ministering; affording service.

ministry, min'is-tri, *n.* [L. *ministerium*, fr. *minister*.] The act of ministering; service; aid; instrumentality; the state of being a minister; the office or profession of a minister of the gospel; the clergy; the body of ministers of state or chief officials of the executive government; the administration; the government; a department of government.

minium, min'i-um, *n.* [L.; hence *miniature*.] Red oxide of lead; red-lead.

miniver, min'i-vėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *menuveir*, *menuvair*, a grayish fur—*menu* (L. *minutus*), small, and *vair*, fur.] The fur of the Siberian squirrel; a fine white fur.

mink, mingk, *n.* [Sw *mänk*.] An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel.

minnesinger, min'ne-sing-ėr, *n.* [O.G. *minne*, love (MINION), and *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called from love being their chief theme.

minnow, min'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *mynne*, a minnow, fr. root *min*, small. MINOR.] A very small British fish inhabiting fresh-water streams; a similar small fish.

minor, mī'nor, *a.* [L. *minor*, smaller (without a positive), fr. a root *min*, small, seen also in A.Sax. *min*, small; Dan. Sw. *mindre*, Icel. *minni*, G. *minder*, less; Ir. and Gael. *min*, small, fine. Akin *minute*, *minister*, *minish*, &c.] Lesser; smaller: opposed to *major*: absolutely small or inferior; of little importance; petty; in *music*, less by a lesser semitone, as applied to an interval; having a tone and semitone between the key-note and its third: applied to a scale.——*n.* A person of either sex below or under age, or not yet 21 years of age; one under the authority of his parents or guardians.

minorite, mī'nor-īt, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

minority, mi-no'ri-ti, *n.*; pl. **minorities**, mi-no'ri-tiz. [Fr. *minorité*. MINOR.] State of being a minor, or not of age; the period from birth until 21 years of age; the smaller

number out of a whole divided into two; the smaller number or a number less than half, as distinguished from *majority*; the party that has the fewest votes.

minorship, mī'nor-ship, *n.* Minority.

minster, min'stėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *mynster* (like G. *münster*, D. *monster*), fr. L. *monasterium*, a monastery. MONASTERY.] Originally, a monastery; then, the church of a monastery; latterly, a cathedral church.

minstrel, min'strel, *n.* [O. Fr. *menestrel*, fr. L.L. *ministrellus*, a harper, lit. one who *ministered* to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting; a dim. fr. L. *minister*, a servant.] Originally, one of a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others; a musician; a bard; a singer.

minstrelsy, min'strel-si, *n.* [Equivalent to *minstrel* and *-cy*.] The art or occupation of a minstrel; instrumental music; music; song; a body of songs or ballads.

mint, mint, *n.* [A. Sax. *mynet*, fr. L. *moneta*, the mint, money, fr. *Moneta* ('the adviser'), a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, fr. *moneo*, I remind (whence *monition*, *monitor*). MONITION. *Money* is a doublet of this.] The place where money is coined by public authority; a place of invention or fabrication; a source of abundant supply.——v.t. pret. & pp. *minted*, mint'ed; ppr. *minting*, mint'ing. To coin; to invent; to forge; to fabricate.

mint, mint, *n.* [A. Sax. *minte*, fr. L. *menta*, *mentha*, fr. Gr. *mintha*, *minthē*, mint.] A herbaceous aromatic labiate plant with tonic properties, as *spearmint* and *peppermint*.

mintage, mint'āj, *n.* That which is coined or stamped; duty paid for coining.

minter, mint'ėr, *n.* One who mints; a coiner.

mint-julep, mint'jū-lep, *a.* A spirituous drink flavoured with mint. [American.]

mint-mark, mint'märk, *n.* A private mark put upon coins by those that coin them, for the purpose of identification.

mint-master, mint'más-tėr, *n.* The superintendent of a mint.

mint-sauce, mint'sąs, *n.* Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, used as a sauce for lamb.

minuend, mi'nū-end, *n.* [L. *minuendum*, lit. something to be diminished, fr. *minuo*, I diminish. MINOR.] The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

minuet, mi'nū-et, *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, dimin. of *menu*, small (from the small steps); fr. L. *minutus*, minute (q.v.).] A slow graceful dance, and the tune or air for it.

minus, mī'nus, *a.* [Neut. of L. *minor*, less. MINOR.] Less; less by so much; wanting; in arithmetic and algebra, the sign (–) prefixed to negative quantities, or quantities to be subtracted.

minuscle, mi-nus'kūl, *n.* [L. *minusculus*, small, minute, fr. *minor*, *minus*, less.] A small sort of letter used in MSS. in the middle ages.

minute, mi-nūt', *a.* [L. *minutus*, pp. of *minuo*, I make smaller, fr. root *min*, small. MINOR.] Very small; observant of small things or details; precise; attentive to the smallest particulars; particular; exact.

minute, mi'nit, *a.* [Fr. *minute*, fr. L. *minutum*, something small. See prec.] A small portion of time, being the sixtieth part of an hour or sixty seconds; the sixtieth part of a degree; a space of time indefinitely small; a short sketch of any agreement or other subject, in writing; a note to preserve the memory of anything.——v.t. pret. & pp. *minuted*, mi'nit-ed; ppr. *minuting*, mi'niting. To write down a short or concise statement or note of.

minute-book, mi'nit-bu̇k, *n.* A book containing minutes or short notes.

minute-glass, mi'nit-glȧs, *n.* A glass, the sand of which runs for a minute.

minute-gun, mi'nit-gun, *n.* A gun discharged at intervals of a minute as a signal from a vessel in distress.

minute-hand, mi'nit-hand, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

minutely, mi-nūt'li, *adv.* With minuteness; exactly; nicely.—**minuteness**, minūt'nes, *n.* Extreme smallness; critical exactness; nicety.

minutiæ, mi-nū'shi-ē, *n. pl.* [L., fr. *minutus*, small, minute (q.v.).] Small or minute things; minor or unimportant particulars or details.

minx, mingks, *n.* [Perhaps a sort of abbrev. form of *minikin*.] A pert, forward girl; a hussy; a she-puppy.

miny, mīn'i, *a.* Abounding with mines; like a mine.

miocene, mī'ō-sēn, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* the name of the tertiary strata which overlie the eocene and are below the *pliocene*. Spelled also *Meiocene*.

miracle, mi'ra-kl, *n.* [Fr. *miracle*, fr. L. *miraculum*, something wonderful, fr. *miror*, I wonder, fr. *mirus*, wonderful; akin *marvel*, *mirror*, *mirage*, *admire*, &c.] A wonderful thing; a marvel; a prodigy; a deviation from the known laws of nature, held to be wrought by a supernatural being; a supernatural event; a miracle-play.—**To a miracle**, wonderfully; astonishingly.

miracle-play, mi'ra-kl-plā, *n.* Formerly a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints, or other sacred subjects.

miraculous, mi-ra'kū-lus, *a.* [Fr. *miraculeux*, fr. L. *miraculum*. MIRACLE.] Having the nature of a miracle; performed supernaturally, or by the direct agency of almighty power; supernatural; wonderful; extraordinary.

miraculously, mi-ra'kū-lus-li, *adv.* In a miraculous manner; by miracle; supernaturally; wonderfully.

miraculousness, mi-ra'kū-lus-nes, *n.* State of being miraculous.

mirage, mi-rāzh', *n.* [Fr., fr. *mirer*, to look; *se mirer*, to be reflected. MIRROR.] An optical illusion, arising from an unequal aerial refraction, causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

mire, mīr, *n.* [Same as Icel. *mýrr*, *mýri*, Sw. *myra*, N. *myre*, a swamp, fen; same root as *moor*, *marsh*.] Wet, muddy soil; mud.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mired*, mīrd; ppr. *miring*, mīr'ing. To sink and fix in mire; to soil or daub with mud.——v.i. To sink in mire or mud.

mirific, **mirifical**, mi-rif'ik, mi-rif'ik-al, *a.* [L. *mirificus*—*mirus*, wonderful, and *facio*, I do.] Wonder-working; wonderful.

miriness, mī'ri-nes, *n.* State of being miry or muddy.

mirror, mi'rėr, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*, a mirror, fr. *mirer*, to look at, fr. L. *mirari*, to admire. MIRACLE.] A looking-glass; any polished substance that forms images by reflecting rays of light; a pattern; an exemplar.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mirrored*, mi'rėrd; ppr. *mirroring*, mi'rėr-ing. To reflect, as in a mirror.

mirth, mėrth, *n.* [A. Sax. *myrgth*, *mirhth*, &c., fr. *mirig*, *myrg*, merry. MERRY.] The feeling of being merry; merriment; noisy gaiety; glee; hilarity.

mirthful, mėrth'fu̇l, *a.* Full of mirth; merry; jovial'; amusing.—**mirthfully**, mėrth'fu̇l-li, *adv.* In a mirthful manner.—**mirthfulness**, mėrth'fu̇l-nes, *n.* State or quality of being mirthful.

mirthless, mėrth'les, *a.* Without mirth; joyless.

miry, mīr'i, *a.* [*Mire* and *-y*.] Full of mire; abounding with deep mud; consisting of mire.

misadventure, mis-ad-ven'tūr, *n.* [Prefix *mis*=*mes*, and *adventure*.] An unlucky accident; mischance; misfortune; ill-luck.

misadvertence, mis-ad-vėr'tens, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *advertence*.] Inadvertence.

misadvised, mis-ad-vīzd', *a.* [Prefix *mis*, and *advised*.] Ill-advised; ill-directed.

misalliance, mis-al-lī'ans, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *alliance*=Fr. *mésalliance*.] Any improper alliance or association; especially, an improper connection by marriage. MISALLIANCE.

misanthrope, **misanthropist**, mis'an-thrōp, mis-an'thrō-ist, *n.* [Gr. *misanthrōpos*—*miseō*, I hate, fr. *misos*, hatred, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A hater of mankind.

misanthropic, **misanthropical**, mis-an-throp'ik, mis-an-throp'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a misanthrope; hating mankind.

misanthropically, mis-an-throp'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a misanthropic manner.

misanthropy, mis-an'thrō-pi, *n.* [Gr. *misanthrōpia*. MISANTHROPE.] Hatred or dislike to mankind.

misapplication, mis-ap'pli-kā"shon, *n.* The act of misapplying; a wrong application.

misapply, mis-ap-plī', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *apply*.] To apply amiss; to apply to a wrong purpose.

misapprehend, mis-ap'prē-hend", *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *apprehend*.] To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.—**misapprehension**, mis-ap'prē-hen"shon, *n.* Act of misapprehending; misunderstanding; mistake.

misappropriate, mis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *appropriate*.] To appropriate wrongly.—**misappropriation**, mis-ap-prō'pri-ā"shon, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

misarrange, mis-a-rānj', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *arrange*.] To arrange improperly.

misbecome, mis-bē-kum', *v.i.* [Prefix *mis*, and *become*.] Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.—**misbecoming**, mis-bē-kum'ing, *p.* and *a.* Unbecoming; unseemly.

misbegotten, mis-bē-got'n, *p.a.* [Prefix *mis*, and *begotten*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten: used also as a general epithet of opprobrium.

misbehave, mis-bē-hāv', *v.i.* [Prefix *mis*, and *behave*.] To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly: often used with the reflexive pronouns.

misbehaviour, mis-bē-hāv'yėr, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *behaviour*.] Ill behaviour; improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour; misconduct.

misbelief, mis-bē-lēf', *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *belief*.] Erroneous belief; false religion.

misbelieve, mis-bē-lēv', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *believe*.] To believe erroneously.—**misbeliever**, mis-bē-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.—**misbelieving**, mis-bē-lēv'ing, *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious.

miscalculate, mis-kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *calculate*.] To calculate erroneously.

miscalculation, mis-kal'kū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of miscalculating; erroneous calculation.

miscall, mis-kąl', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *call*.] To call by a wrong name; to name improperly; to revile or abuse.

miscarriage, mis-ka'rij, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *carriage*.] The act of miscarrying; failure; unfortunate issue or result; non-success; act of bringing forth young before the time; abortion.

miscarry, mis-ka'ri, *v.i.* [Prefix *mis*, and *carry*.] To fail to reach its destination, as a letter; to fail of the intended effect; not to succeed (the scheme *miscarried*); to bring forth young before the proper time.

miscegenation, mis'sē-je-nā"shon, *n.* [L. *misceo*, I mix, and *genus*, a race.] Mixture or amalgamation of races.

miscellaneous, mis-sel-lā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, mixed, fr. *miscellus*, mixed, fr. *misceo*, I mix. MIX.] Consisting of several kinds or things mingled; diversified; promiscuous; producing written compositions of various sorts (a *miscellaneous* writer).

miscellany, mis'sel-la-ni, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanées*, miscellanies, fr. L. *miscellaneus*. See prec.] A mixture of various kinds; a collection of written compositions on various subjects; a collection of various literary productions.

mischance, mis-chans', *n.* [Prefix *mis*=*mes*, and *chance*.] Ill luck; misfortune; mishap; disaster.

mischief, mis'chif, *n.* [O. Fr. *mescheif, meschef*, mischief; fr. Fr. *mes*=L. *minus*, less, and *chef*=L. *caput*, the head. MINOR, CHIEF.] Harm; hurt; injury; damage; detriment; evil, whether intended or not; intentional injury; harm or damage done by design; vexatious affair; source of vexation, trouble, or annoyance; troublesome or annoying conduct.

mischievous, mis'chiv-us, *a.* [See prec.] Causing mischief; harmful; hurtful; injurious; fond of mischief; annoying or troublesome in conduct.

mischievously, mis'chiv-us-li, *adv.* In a mischievous manner.

mischievousness, mis'chiv-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being mischievous.

miscible, mis'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *miscible*, fr. L. *misceo*, I mix.] That may be mixed.

misconceive, mis-kon-sēv', *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *mis*, and *conceive*.] To conceive erroneously; to misapprehend; to misunderstand.

misconception, mis-kon-sep'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *conception*.] An erroneous conception; wrong notion or idea; misapprehension; misunderstanding.

misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *conduct*.] Wrong conduct; misbehaviour; mismanagement. —— v.t. mis-kon-dukt'. To conduct amiss; *refl.* to misbehave.

misconstruction, mis-kon-struk'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *construction*.] Act of misconstruing; wrong construction or interpretation.

misconstrue, mis-kon'strō, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *construe*.] To construe or interpret erroneously; to take in a wrong sense; to misjudge; to misunderstand.

miscount, mis-kount', *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *mis*, and *count*.] To count erroneously; to mistake in counting. —— n. An erroneous counting or numbering.

miscreant, mis'krē-ant, *n.* [O. Fr. *mescreant* (Fr. *mécréant*), misbelieving—*mes*, fr. L. *minus*, less, and *creant*, believing, fr. L. *credo*, I believe. CREED.] An unbeliever or infidel†; a vile wretch; an unprincipled scoundrel.

misdate, mis-dāt', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *date*.] To date erroneously. —— n. A wrong date.

misdeed, mis-dēd', *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *deed*.] An evil deed; a wicked action; transgression.

misdeem, mis-dēm', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *deem*.] To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging.

misdemean, mis-dē-mēn', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *demean*.] To behave ill: used *refl.* —**misdemeanant**, mis-dē-mēn'ant, *n.* One who commits a misdemeanour.

misdemeanour, mis-dē-mēn'ėr, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *demeanour*.] Ill behaviour; a fault, offence, or transgression; an offence inferior to felony.

misdirect, mis-di-rekt', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *direct*.] To give a wrong direction to; to direct into a wrong course; to direct to a wrong person or place.

misdirection, mis-di-rek'shon, *n.* Act of misdirecting; a wrong direction; an error committed by a judge in charging a jury, in matters of law or of fact.

misdo, mis-dō', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *do*.] To do amiss.—**misdoer**, mis-dō'ėr, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.

misdoubt, mis-dout', *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *doubt*.] Suspicion of crime or danger. —— v.t. To suspect of deceit or danger.

misemploy, mis-em-ploi', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *employ*.] To employ amiss or to no purpose; to misuse.

miser, mī'zėr, *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched; a word of doubtful connections.] A miserable person†; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth acts as if suffering from poverty.

miserable, miz'ėr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miser*, wretched. MISER.] Very unhappy; wretched; suffering misery; abounding in misery; causing misery; very poor or mean; worthless; despicable. —**miserableness**, miz'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being miserable.—**miserably**, miz'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a miserable manner.

miserly, mī'zėr-li, *a.* Like a miser in habits; pertaining to a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly.

misery, miz'ėr-i, *n.* [L. *miseria*, fr. *miser*, wretched. MISER.] Great unhappiness; extreme distress; wretchedness; calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

misfeasance, mis-fē'zans, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, Fr. *mes*, wrong (L. *minus*), and *faisance*, fr. *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.] In *law*, a wrong done; wrong-doing in office.

misfit, mis-fit', *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *fit*.] A wrong or bad fit; a bad match. ——v.t. To make (a garment, &c.) of a wrong size; to supply with something that does not fit, or is not suitable.

misfortune, mis-fōr'tūn, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *fortune*.] Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; some accident that prejudicially affects one's condition in life; disorder; mishap.

misgive, mis-giv', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *give*.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail: usually with 'heart or 'mind', &c., as subject, and a pronoun as object. —**misgiving**, mis-giv'ing, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

misgovern, mis-guv'ėrn, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *govern*.] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. — **misgovernment**, mis-guv'ėrn-ment, *n.* The act of misgoverning; bad government or administration.

misguide, mis-gīd', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *guide*.] To lead or guide into error; to direct ill or lead astray; to direct to a wrong purpose or end.

mishap, mis-hap', *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *hap*.] A mischance; an unfortunate accident; ill luck; misfortune.

misinform, mis-in-fōrm', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *inform*.] To give erroneous information to.—**misinformation**, mis'in-for-mā'shon, *n.* Wrong information.

misinterpret, mis-in-tėr'pret, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *interpret*.] To interpret erroneously; to understand or explain in a wrong sense; to put a wrong construction on.—**misinterpretation**, mis-in-tėr'pre-tā''shon, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously; misunderstanding.

misjudge, mis-juj', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *judge*.] To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously. —— v.i. To err in judgment.

mislay, mis-lā', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *lay*.] To lay in a wrong place; to lay wrongly; to lay in a place not recollected.

mislead, mis-lēd', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *lead*.] To lead astray or into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

mislike, mis-līk', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *like*.] To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to.

mismanage, mis-man'āj, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *manage*.] To manage ill; to administer improperly. — **mismanagement**, mis-man'āj-ment, *n.* Bad management.

mismeasure, mis-mezh'ūr, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *measure*.] To measure incorrectly; to form a wrong estimate of. — **mismeasurement**, mis-mezh'ūr-ment, *n.* Wrong measurement.

misname, mis-nām', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *name*.] To call by the wrong name.

misnomer, mis-nō'mėr, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, fr. Fr. prefix *mes*, wrong (L. *minus*, less), and *nommer*, to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen*, a name, whence *nominate*.] A misnaming; a mistaken or inapplicable name or designation; a misapplied term or designation.

misocapnic, mī-sō-kap'nik, *a.* [Gr. *miseō*, I hate, and *kapnos*, smoke.] Hating smoke, especially tobacco-smoke.

misogamist, mi-sog'am-ist, *n.* [Gr. *miseō*, I hate, *gamos*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.—**misogamy**, mi-sog'a-mi, *n.* Hatred of marriage.

misogynist, mi-soj'in-ist, *n.* [Gr. *miseō*, I hate, and *gynē*, woman.] A woman-hater. —**misogyny**, mi-soj'i-ni, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.

misplace, mis-plās', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *place*.] To put in a wrong place; to set on an improper object. — **misplacement**, mis-plās'ment, *n.* Act of misplacing.

misprint, mis-print', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *print*.] To mistake in printing; to print wrong. —— n. A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

misprision, mis-prizh'on, *n.* [From Fr. prefix *mes* (=L. *minus*, less), and L. *prehensio*, a taking, fr. *prehendo*, I take.] Mistake†; misconception; *law*, neglect or oversight; neglect to make known a crime.

misprize, misprise, mis-prīz', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *mespriser* (Fr. *mépriser*), to despise—prefix *mes*, *mis*=L. *minus*, less, and *priser* =L. *pretiare*, to prize, fr. *pretium*, price. PRICE.] To slight or undervalue.

mispronounce, mis-prō-nouns', *v.t.* or *i.* [Prefix *mis*, and *pronounce*.] To pronounce erroneously.

mispronunciation, mis-prō-nun'si-ā''shon, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *pronunciation*.] A wrong or improper pronunciation.

misquotation, mis-kwōt-ā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *quotation*.] An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

misquote, mis-kwōt', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *quote*.] To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.

misreport, mis-rē-pōrt', *v.t.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. —— n. An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

misrepresent, mis-rep'rē-zent'', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *represent*.] To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation of.

misrepresentation, mis-rep'rē-zent-ā''shon, *n.* Act of misrepresenting; a false or incorrect account given.

misrule, mis-rōl', *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *rule*.] Bad rule; misgovernment. —— v.t. To rule amiss; to govern badly or oppressively.

miss, mis, *n.* [Contracted fr. *mistress*.] An unmarried woman; a young unmarried lady; a girl; a title or prefixed to the name of an unmarried female.

miss, mis, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *missed*, mist; ppr. *missing*, mis'ing. [A. Sax. *missan*, to miss =O. Fris. *missa*, L.G. D. and G. *missen*, Icel. *missa*, Dan. *miste*, Sw. *mista*, to miss; closely akin to Teut. prefix *mis*, fr. same root as A. Sax. *mithan*, to conceal, avoid; G. *meiden*, to avoid.] To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding, seeing, and the like; to discover the absence of; to feel or perceive the want of; to mourn the loss of; to omit; to let slip; to pass over.—To miss fire, to fail to go off or explode from dampness or other cause (said of a gun). —— v.i. To fail to hit or strike what is aimed at; to miscarry. —— n. A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c.; loss; want.

missal, mis'al, *n.* [L.L. *missale, liber missalis*, fr. *missa*, the mass. MASS.] The Roman Catholic mass-book or book containing the office of the mass.

missee, mis-sē', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *see*.] To see wrongly or take a false view of.

missel-thrush, mis'el-thrush, *n.* [From its feeding on the *mistletoe*; comp. G. *mistel-drossel*, mistletoe-thrush.] A British thrush rather larger than the common thrush.

misseltoe, miz'l-tō, *n.* MISTLETOE.

misshape, mis-shāp', *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *shape*.] A bad or incorrect form. —— v.t. To shape ill.—**misshapen**, mis-shāp'n, *a.* Ill-formed; deformed; ugly.

missile, mis'il, *a.* [Fr. *missile*, L. *missilis*, fr. *mitto, missum*, I send, I throw. MISSION.] Capable of being thrown or hurled from the hand or any instrument or engine. —— n. A weapon or projectile thrown or to be thrown with a hostile intention, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet.

missing, mis'ing, *p.a.* [From *miss* (v.).] Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; not to be found; wanting; lost.

mission, mi'shon, *n.* [L. *missio*, a sending, fr. *mitto, missum*, I send, which enters into a great many English words, as *admit, commit, permit, remit, dismiss, remiss, promise, message, mess*, &c.] A sending or delegating; duty on which one is sent; a commission; delegated business; an errand; destined end or function; persons sent by authority to perform any service; particularly, persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion; a station of missionaries; the persons connected with such a station.

missionary, mi'shon-a-ri, *n.* [*Mission* and *-ary*=Fr. *missionaire*, L.L. *missionarius.*] One sent to propagate religion or doctrines of some kind.——*a.* Pertaining to missions.

missive, mis'iv, *a.* [Fr. *missive*, fr. L. *missus*, sent. MISSION.] Such as is sent; sent or proceeding from some authoritative or official source.——*n.* A message; a letter or writing sent.

misspeak, mis-spēk', *v.i.* [Prefix *mis*, and *speak.*] To err or mistake in speaking.

misspell, mis-spel', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *spell.*] To spell erroneously.—**misspelling**, mis-spel'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

misspend, mis-spend', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *spend.*] To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one.

misspent, mis-spent', *p.a.* Ill-spent; wasted.

misstate, mis-stāt', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *state.*] To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of; to misrepresent.

misstatement, mis-stāt'ment, *n.* A wrong statement.

mist, mist, *n.* [A. Sax. *mist*, gloom, cloud =L.G. D. and Sw. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*, mist; akin O. Sax. D. and G. *mist*, dung; fr. root seen in Skr. *mih*, to sprinkle; A. Sax. *migan*, L. *mingere*, to urinate.] Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; aqueous vapour falling in numerous but separately almost imperceptible drops; cloudy matter; something which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.

mistakable, mis-tāk'a-bl, *a.* That may be mistaken.

mistake, mis-tāk', *v.t.* pret. *mistook*, mis-tuk'; pp. *mistaken*, mis-tāk'n; ppr. *mistaking*, mis-tāk'ing. [Prefix *mis*, and *take.*] To take wrongly; to select wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend; to take, as one thing or person for another; to regard as one when really another.——v.i. To err in opinion or judgment.—**To be mistaken**, to be misunderstood; to make or have made a mistake; to be in error.——*n.* An error in opinion or judgment; misconception; misapprehension; blunder; slip; a fault; a wrong act done unintentionally. — **mistaken**, mis-tāk'n, *p.a.* Erroneous; incorrect; having made, or labouring under, a mistake; wrong.—**mistakenly**, mis-tāk'n-li, *adv.* In a mistaken manner; by mistake.

mister, mis'ter, *n.* MASTER.

mistily, mist'i-li, *adv.* In a misty manner; vaguely; darkly; obscurely.

mistime, mis-tīm', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *time.*] To time wrongly; not to adapt to the time.

mistiness, mist'i-nes, *n.* The state of being misty.

mistitle, mis-tī'tl, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *title.*] To call by a wrong title or name.

mistletoe, mis'l-tō or miz'l-tō, *n.* [A. Sax. *misteltān*, Icel. *mistel-teinn*; *tān, teinn* (D. and Dan. *teen*, Goth. *tains*), meaning a twig or sprout; meaning of *mistel* doubtful.] A plant that grows parasitically on various trees, and was held in great veneration by the Druids.

mistranslate, mis-trans-lāt', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *translate.*] To translate erroneously.—**mistranslation**, mis-trans-lā'shon, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

mistress, mis'tres, *n.* [O. Fr. *maistresse*=*master-ess* (Fr. *maîtresse*), fem. corresponding to *maistre*, fr. L. *magister*, a master. MASTER.] The female appellation corresponding to *master*; a woman who has authority, command, ownership, &c.; the female head of some establishment, as a family, school, &c.; a female teacher; a female who is well skilled in anything, or has mastered it; a female sweetheart; a concubine; a title of address applied to married or matronly women, written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.*, and pronounced mis'iz.

mistrust, mis-trust', *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *trust.*] Want of confidence or trust: suspicion.——*v.t.* To have no trust in: to distrust; to suspect; to doubt.—**mistrustful**, mis-trust'ful, *a.* Full of mistrust; suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence.

misty, mist'i, *a.* [*Mist* and *-y.*] Overspread with mist; dim; obscure; clouded; hazy.

misunderstand, mis-un'dėr-stand'', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *understand.*] To understand wrongly; to misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.—**misunderstanding**, mis-un'dėr-stand''ing, *n.* Misconception; misapprehension; disagreement; difference; dissension.

misuse, mis-ūz'', *v.t.* [Prefix *mis* (=Fr. *mes*), and *use* (*v.*).] To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to maltreat; to abuse.

misuse, mis-ūs', *n.* [Prefix *mis* (Fr. *mes*), and *use* (*n.*).] Improper use; abuse; misapplication; erroneous use.

mite, mīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mīte*=D. *mijt*, L.G. *mite*, Dan. *mide*, G. *miete*, mite; fr. root seen in Icel. *meita*, Goth. *maita*, to cut.] An acaridan or minute animal of the class Arachnida (cheese-*mite*, sugar-*mite*, itch-*mite*, &c.).

mite, mīt, *n.* [O.Fr. *mite*, D. *mijt*, a small coin; perhaps lit. something cut small, the origin being same as prec.] A very small coin formerly current; anything proverbially small; a very little creature.

miter. See MITRE.

mitigant, mi'ti-gant, *a.* [L. *mitigans*, ppr. of *mitigo*. See next.] Mitigating; softening; soothing; easing, as pain.

mitigate, mi'ti-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mitigated*, mi'ti-gāt-ed; ppr. *mitigating*, mi'ti-gāt-ing. [L. *mitigo, mitigatum—mitis*, mild, soft, and *ago*, I make.] To make soft or mild; to alleviate, as suffering; to render less painful, rigorous, intense, or severe; to assuage, lessen, abate, moderate.

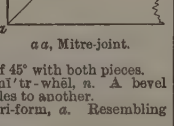
mitigation, mi-ti-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *mitigatio.*] Act of mitigating; alleviation; abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous.

mitrailleuse, mē-trā-yēz, *n.* [Fr., fr. *mitraille*, grape-shot.] A breech-loading machine-gun used in the French army, having a number of barrels that can be loaded and discharged together.

mitral, mī'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre.

mitre, mī'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *mitre*, L. *mitra*, fr. Gr. *mitra*, headband, turban. A Phrygian word.] The head-dress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor; a sort of high pointed cap worn by bishops and other high ecclesiastical dignitaries upon solemn occasions.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mitred*, mī'tėrd; ppr. *mitring*, mī'tr-ing. To adorn with a mitre.

mitred, mī'tėrd, *p.a.* Wearing a mitre; having the privilege of wearing a mitre.—Mitred abbot, an abbot having episcopal authority within his own precincts.



a a, Mitre-joint.

mitre-joint, mī'tr-joint, *n.* A joint connecting two pieces at right angles, the line of the joint making an angle of 45° with both pieces.

mitre-wheel, mī'tr-whēl, *n.* A bevel wheel at right angles to another.

mitriform, mī'tri-form, *a.* Resembling a mitre in form.

mitt, mit, *n.* [Abbrev. of *mitten.*] A mitten; a kind of glove without fingers.

mitten, mit'n, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine*, fr. O.H.G. *mittamo*, half, fr. *mitte*, the middle, the mitten being a kind of half or half-divided glove (akin *mid*).] A covering for the hand differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separate; a mitt.

mittimus, mit'i-mus, *n.* [L., 'we send'.] A warrant of commitment to prison; a writ for removing records from one court to another.

mity, mīt'i, *a.* [From *mite.*] Having mites; abounding with mites.

mix, miks, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mixed* or *mixt*; ppr. *mixing*, miks'ing. [A. Sax. *miscian*, which by common metathesis would give *mixian* (for *micsian*); O.H.G. *miscan*, G. *mischen*, to mix; cog. L. *misceo, mixtum* (MEDLEY, MEDDLE), Gr. *mignymi, misgō*, I mix; akin *mash, mess.*] To unite or blend promiscuously, as two or more ingredients; to mingle; to blend; to join; to associate; to unite with in company; to produce by mingling or blending ingredients. —— v.i. To become united or blended; to be joined or associated; to mingle; to join.

mixable, miks'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being mixed; miscible.

mixed, mikst, *p.a.* Promiscuous; indiscriminate; miscellaneous.—**mixedly**, miks'ed-li, *adv.* In a mixed manner.

mixen, mik'sn, *n.* [A. Sax. *mixen*, fr. *mix, mexe*, dung.] A dunghill. [*Tenn.*]

mixer, miks'ėr, *n.* One who or that which mixes or mingles.

mixtilineal, mixtilinear, miks-ti-liu'ē-al, miks-ti-lin'ē-ėr, *a.* [L. *mixtus*, mixed, and *linea*, a line.] Containing a mixture of lines, partly straight, partly curved.

mixture, miks'tūr, *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *misceo, mixtum*, I mix. MIX.] Act of mixing, or state of being mixed; a mass or compound of different ingredients blended together; a liquid medicine of different ingredients.

mizzen, mizen, miz'n, *n.* [Fr. *misaine*, Fr. It. *mezzana*, mizzen, fr. *mezzano*, middle, fr. *mezzo*, middle; originally a large sail on a middle mast. MEZZO, MEDIAL.] A fore-and-aft sail on the aftermost mast of a ship or barque: called also *Spanker*.——*a.* Belonging to the mizzen, supporting the mizzen.—**Mizzen mast**, the aftermost mast of a ship or a barque.

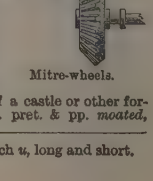
mizzle, miz'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mizzled*, miz'ld; ppr. *mizzling*, miz'ling. [For *mistle, misle*, a dim. and freq. fr. *mist.*] To rain in very fine drops.—— *n.* Small rain.

mnemonic, mnemonical, nē-mon'ik, nē-mon'ik-al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to memory or mnemonics.

mnemonics, nē-mon'iks, *n.* [Gr. *mnēmonikos*, belonging to memory, fr. *mnēmōn*, mindful, fr. *mnaomai*, I remember; same root as in E. *mind.*] The art of memory; a system of precepts and rules for assisting the memory.

moa, mō'a, *n.* The native New Zealand name for the *Dinornis*.

moan, mōn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *moaned*, mōnd; ppr. *moaning*, mōn'ing. [O.E. *mone, moone*, &c., A. Sax. *maenan*, to moan; perhaps an imitative word.] To utter a low dull sound through grief or pain; to make lamentations; to utter a prolonged groan; to give out a low dull noise.——v.t. To bewail or deplore.——*n.* A low dull sound due to grief or pain; a sound resembling this. — **moanful**, mōn'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.


Mitre-wheels.

moat, mōt, *n.* [Fr. *mote*, L.L. *mota*, the mound of earth dug from a trench, a hill or mound on which a castle was built; origin unknown.] A ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *moated*,

mōt'ed; ppr. *moating*, mōt'ing. To surround with a ditch for defence.

mob, mob, *n.* [Abbreviated fr. L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd, fr. *mobilis*, movable, fickle, fr. *moveo*, I move. MOVE, VULGAR.] A crowd; a promiscuous multitude of people, rude and disorderly; a disorderly assembly; a rabble.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mobbed*, mobd; ppr. *mobbing*, mob'ing. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to crowd round and annoy.

mob, mob, *n.* [Comp. D. *mop*, a pug-dog, *mopmuts*, a mob-cap.] A mob-cap.—**mob-cap**, mob'kap, *n.* A plain cap for females.

mobbish, mob'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a mob; tumultuous.

mobile, mō'bil, *a.* [Fr. *mobile*, L. *mobilis*, fickle, mobile, movable, fr. *moveo*, I move. Hence *mob*. MOVE.] Capable of being easily moved; very liable to change (*mobile* features); changeable; fickle.

mobility, mō-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *mobilité*, L. *mobilitas*. MOBILE.] The state of being mobile; susceptibility of motion; readiness to move or change; fickleness; inconstancy.

mobilization, mob'il-i-zā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *mobilisation*.] The act of mobilizing or calling out for active service; the act of placing upon a war-footing.

mobilize, mob'il-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mobilized*. mob'il-izd; ppr. *mobilizing*, mob'il-iz-ing. [Fr. *mobiliser*. MOBILE.] *Milit.* to put in a state of readiness for active service.

mob-law, mob'la, *n.* The rule of the mob; the rough administration of justice by a mob; lynch-law.

mobocracy, mob-ok'ra-si, *n.* [*Mob*, and Gr. *kratos*, power, imitating *aristocracy*.] The rule or ascendency of the mob.

moccasin, mok'a-sin, *n.* [N. American Indian.] A shoe made of deer-skin or soft leather, worn by North American Indians; a venomous serpent of the U. States.

mock, mok, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mocked*, mokt; ppr. *mocking*, mok'ing. [O. Fr. *mocquer*, Fr. *moquer*; origin doubtful; comp. It. *mocca*, a grimace; also Gr. *mōkos*, mockery.] To mimic or imitate in contempt or derision; to deride by mimicry; to flout; to ridicule; to fool, tantalize, disappoint; deceive; to set at naught; to defy.—— *v.i.* To use ridicule; to gibe or jeer.—— *n.* A derisive word or gesture; a gibe, flout, or fleer; ridicule; derision. ——*a.* Imitating reality; false; counterfeit; assumed.

mocker, mok'ér, *n.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer.

mockery, mok'é-ri, *n.* [Fr. *moquerie*. Mock.] Act of mocking; derision; ridicule; sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show; vain effort.

mock-heroic, mok'hē-rō-ik, *a.* Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c.

mocking-bird, mok'ing-bérd, *n.* An

Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*).

American bird of the thrush family, having a wonderful faculty of imitating sounds.

mockingly, mok'ing-li, *adv.* By way of mockery or derision.

mock-orange, mok'o-ranj, *n.* A shrub with white flowers having an odour resembling that of orange-flowers; the syringa.

mock-sun, mok'sun, *n.* A parhelion. PARHELION.

mock-turtle, mok'tèr-tl, *n.* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle soup.

modal, mōd'al, *a.* [Fr. *modal*, fr. L. *modus*, mode.] Relating to a mode or mood; pertaining to mode, manner, or form, not to essence.—**modality**, mō-dal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being modal.—**modally**, mōd'-al-li, *adv.* In a modal manner; in regard to mode.

mode, mōd, *n.* [Fr. *mode*, fr. L. *modus*, mode, manner, measure, &c.; same root as *mete*. Akin are *modify*, *modest*, *moderate*, *modern*; *mood* (in gram.) is same word.] Manner; method; way; fashion; custom (*the mode*, the prevailing fashion or style); in *gram.* mood of verbs; in *mus.* a species of scale in which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor*.

model, mo'del, *n.* [Fr. *modèle*, O. Fr. *modelle*, fr. It. *modello*, a model, lit. 'a little measure', dim. fr. L. *modus*, measure. MODE.] A pattern of something to be made; a form in miniature of something to be made or of something already made or existing; an image, copy, facsimile; standard, plan, or type; anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern; an example; a person, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, postures, &c.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *modelled*, mo'deld; ppr. *modelling*, mo'del-ing. To plan or form after some model; to form in order to serve as a model; to give form to; to mould; to shape.—— *v.i.* To make a model; to form or figure in some plastic material, as clay.

modeller, mo'del-ér, *n.* One who models; one who makes models or figures in clay, wax, or plaster.

modelling, mo'del-ing, *n.* The making of a model or models; the making of artistic figures from plastic material; appearance of relief in painted figures.

moderate, mo'de-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moderated*, mo'de-rāt-ed; ppr. *moderating*, mo'de-rāt-ing. [L. *modero* and *moderor*, *moderatus*, I limit, moderate, fr. *modus*, a measure. MODE.] To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce in intensity (rage, passion, desire, joy, &c.); to qualify; temper, lessen, allay.——*v.i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; to preside as a moderator.——*a.* [L. *moderatus*.] Not going to extremes; temperate in opinions or views; not extreme or excessive; not very great; medium; mediocre.—— *n.* One who is moderate or not extreme in opinions.

moderately, mo'de-rāt-li, *adv.* In a moderate manner or degree; temperately; not excessively; not very.—**moderateness**, mo'de-rāt-nes, *n.* State of being moderate.

moderation, mo-de-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *moderation*, L. *moderatio*.] The act of moderating; the state or quality of being moderate; the keeping of a due mean between extremes; freedom from excess; due restraint; temperance; the act of presiding as a moderator.—*Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees.

moderatism, mo'de-rāt-izm, *n.* Adherence to moderate views or doctrines.

moderator, mo'de-rāt-ér, *n.* [L. *moderator*.] One who or that which moderates or restrains; a president or chairman, especially of meetings or courts in Presbyterian churches.

moderator-lamp, mo'de-rāt-ér-lamp, *n.* A lamp in which the passage of the oil up towards the wick is regulated, or *moderated*, by an ingenious arrangement.

moderatorship, mo'de-rāt-ér-ship, *n.* The office of a moderator.

modern, mod'érn, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*, fr. L.L. *modernus*, modern, belonging to the present mode, fr. L. *modus*, mode, manner. MODE.] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; not ancient or remote in past time; of recent origin; late; recent. ——*n.* A person of modern times: opposed to an *ancient*.

modernism, mod'érn-izm, *n.* [*Modern* and *-ism*.] Modern practice, cast, or character; a deviation from ancient manner or practice; a modern phrase or mode of expression.—**modernist**, mod'érn-ist, *n.* One who admires the moderns, or what is modern.

modernize, mod'érn-Iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modernized*, mod'érn-izd; ppr. *modernizing*, mod'érn-Iz-ing. To render modern; to adapt the language of to modern times; to cause to conform to modern ideas or style.

modernizer, mod'érn-Iz-ér, *n.* One who modernizes or renders modern.

modernness, mod'érn-nes, *n.* The quality of being modern.

modest, mod'est, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*, fr. L. *modestus*, fr. *modus*, a measure. MODE.] Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unpretending; bashful; diffident; free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity; pure; moderate; not excessive, extreme, or extravagant.

modestly, mod'est-li, *adv.* In a modest manner; with modesty; diffidently; bashfully; not wantonly; not excessively.

modesty, mod'es-ti, *n.* [Fr. *modestie*, L. *modestia*. MODEST.] Quality of being modest; that lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth or importance; bashful reserve; chastity; purity; moderation; freedom from excess.

modicum, mod'i-kum, *n.* [L., a small or moderate quantity, fr. *modicus*, moderate, fr. *modus*, measure. MODE.] A little; a small quantity; small allowance or share.

modifiable, mod'i-fi-a-bl, *a.* That may be modified.

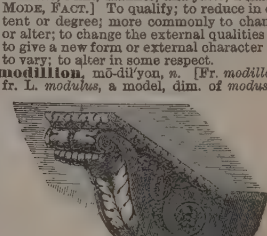
modification, mod'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *modification*, L. *modificatio*.] Act of modifying; the state of being modified; some alteration in form, appearance, or character; change or variation; a particular form, mode, or manner of being.

modificatory, mod'i-fi-kā-to-ri, *a.* Tending to modify or produce change.

modifier, mod'i-fI-ér, *n.* One who or that which modifies.

modify, mod'i-fI, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modified*, mod'i-fId; ppr. *modifying*, mod'i-fI-ing. [Fr. *modifier*, fr. L. *modificare* — *modus*, measure, limit, manner, and *facio*, I make. MODE, FACT.] To qualify; to reduce in extent or degree; more commonly to change or alter; to change the external qualities of; to give a new form or external character to; to vary; to alter in some respect.

modillion, mō-dil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *modillon*, fr. L. *modulus*, a model, dim. of *modus*, a



Modillion

measure. MODE.] In *arch.* a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket used in cornices of buildings.

modish, mōd'ish, *a.* [*Mode* and *-ish*.] According to the mode or fashion; affectedly fashionable.—**modishly**, mōd'ish-li, *adv.* In a modish manner.—**modishness**, mōd'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being modish; affectation of the fashion.

modiste, mō-dēst', *n.* [Fr. *modiste*, a milliner, fr. *mode*, fashion.] A woman who deals in articles of ladies' dress; particularly, a milliner or dressmaker.

modular, mod′ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to modulation, or to a module or modulus.

modulate, mod′ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modulated*, mod′ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *modulating*, mod′ū-lāt-ing. [L. *modulor*, *modulatus*, I measure or regulate, fr. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, measure, mode. MODEL, MODE.] To proportion; to adjust; to vary or inflect the sound of in such a manner as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; to vary (the voice) in tone; to change the musical key or mode of in the course of composition; to transfer from one key to another.——v.i. *Music*, to pass from one key into another.

modulation, mod-ū-lā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *modulation*, L. *modulatio*.] The act of modulating; adjustment; the act of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically; melodious sound; the change from one scale or mode to another in the course of a musical composition.

modulator, mod′ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* [L. *modulator*. MODULATE.] One who or that which modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system a sort of map of musical sounds showing the relative intervals of the notes, &c.

module, mod′ūl, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. MODE.] In *arch.* a measure or standard taken to regulate the proportions of a building.

modulus, mod′ū-lus, *n.* [MODULE.] *Math.* and *physics*, a term for some constant multiplier or quantity used in connection with some variable quantity.

modus, mō′dus, *n.* [L. MODE.] A way, manner, or mode.—**Modus vivendi** (vi-ven′dī), lit. way of living, a temporary agreement or arrangement between two nations or parties previous to a final settlement.

Mœso-Gothic, mē-sō-goth′ik, *n.* The language of the Mœso-Goths or Goths of Mœsia, in which we have the earliest written example of a Teutonic dialect, namely, parts of the Scriptures translated by Ulfilas in the fourth century, often simply called Gothic. GOTH.

Mogul, mō-gul′, *n. Lit.* a Mongolian or Mongol.—**The Great Mogul**, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols in the sixteenth century.

mohair, mō′hār, *n.* [O.Fr. *mouaire*, *mohere*, Fr. *moire*, It. *moerre*, fr. Ar. *mokhayyar*, a kind of camlet or haircloth.] The hair of the Angora goat; cloth made of this hair; camlet; a wool and cotton cloth made in imitation of real mohair.

Mohammedan, mō-ham′med-an, *a.* [Mohammed or Mahomet lived 570-632.] Pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion founded by him.——*n.* A follower of Mohammed; one who professes Mohammedanism.—**Mohammedanism**, mō-ham′med-an-izm, *n.* The religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.—**Mohammedanize**, mō-ham′med-an-īz, *v.t.* To make conformable to Mohammedanism.

mohur, mō′hėr, *n.* [Per. *muhur*, *muhr*, a gold coin.] A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees.

moidore, moi′dōr, *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. money of gold—L. *moneta*, money, *de*, of, *aurum*, gold.] An old gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1, 7*s.* sterling.

moiety, moi′e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *moitié*, fr. L. *medietas*, fr. *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] The half; one of two equal parts; a portion or share.

moil, moil, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *moiled*, moild; ppr. *moiling*, moil′ing. [From O.Fr. *moiller*, Fr. *mouiller*, to wet, to soften, fr. L. *mollis*, soft. MOLLIFY.] To daub†; to make dirty†; to labour; to toil; to work with painful efforts.

moire, mwär, *n.* [A form of *mohair*.] A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics; watered silk.—**moire-antique**, mwär-an-tēk′, *n.* Silk watered so as to resemble materials worn in olden times.

moist, moist, *a.* [O.Fr. *moiste*, fr. L. *mustus*, fresh, hence juicy, fr. *mustus*, fresh (whence *mustum*, must or new wine).] Moderately wet; damp; humid; not dry.

moisten, mois′n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moistened*, mois′nd; ppr. *moistening*, mois′n-ing. [*Moist* and *-en*.] To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree.

moistness, moist′nes, *n.* State of being moist; dampness; humidity.

moisture, mois′tūr, *n.* [*Moist* and *-ure*.] A moderate degree of wetness; diffused and sensible wetness; humidity.

molar, mō′lėr, *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola*, a mill; same root as *meal*. MILL.] Serving to bruise or grind the food in eating; grinding.——*n.* A grinding tooth; a tooth having a flattened surface; a double tooth.

molar, mō′lėr, *a.* [L. *moles*, a mass.] Pertaining to a mass or body as a whole.

molasses, mō-las′ez, *n. sing.* [Also *melasses*, a better spelling; fr. Fr. *mélasse*, Sp. *melaza*, fr. L. *mellaceus*, resembling honey, fr. *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] A syrup produced from sugar in the process of making; treacle.

mold. Same as *Mould*.

molder. Same as *Moulder*.

mole, mōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *mál*, a blot, a spot =O.D. *mael*, Dan. *maal*, G. *mal*, a spot.] A spot, mark, or small discoloured protuberance on the human body.

mole, mōl, *n.* [Fr. *môle*, fr. L. *moles*, a mass, a dam, a mole; akin *demolish*, *molest*, *molecule*, *emolument*.] A mound or breakwater formed so as to partially inclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the waves.

mole, mōl, *n.* [Same word as *mould*, earth, being abbreviated from the fuller name *moldwarp*, *mouldwarp*, lit. earth-caster, fr. *mould*, and *warp*, to cast; so Icel. *moldvarpa*, D. *mol*, *molworp*, G. *maulwurf*.] A small insectivorous animal which forms burrows under the surface of the ground, throwing up the soil into little hills; a kind of plough for making drains.

mole-cast, mōl′kast, *n.* A mole-hill.

mole-cricket, mōl′krik-et, *n.* A name

Mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*).

given to certain cricket-like burrowing insects.

molecular, mō-lek′ū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules.—**molecularity**, mō-lek′ū-la″ri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being molecular.

molecule, mō′le-kūl, *n.* [Fr. *molécule*, dim. fr. L. *moles*, a mass. MOLE (mound).] A very minute particle of matter; the smallest quantity of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form.

mole-eyed, mōl′īd, *a.* Having very small eyes; blind.

mole-hill, mōl′hil, *n.* A little hillock of earth thrown up by moles; a very small hill.

moleskin, mōl′skin, *n.* A strong twilled fustian or cotton cloth with a surface resembling the skin of a mole.

molest, mō-lest′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *molested*, mō-lest′ed; ppr. *molesting*, mō-lest′ing. [Fr. *molester*, fr. L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus*, troublesome, fr. *moles*, trouble, a great mass. MOLECULE.] To annoy; to disturb; to harass; to vex.

molestation, mō-lest-ā′shon, *n.* Act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given.

mollah, mol′a, *n.* A title of respect in Turkey; a judge in sacred matters of Mohammedanism.

mollification, mol′i-fi-kā″shon, *n.* Act of mollifying, mitigating, or appeasing.

mollifier, mol′i-fi-ėr, *n.* One who or that which mollifies.

mollify, mol′i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mollified*, mol′i-fīd; ppr. *mollifying*, mol′i-fī-ing. [Fr. *mollifier*, fr. L. *mollificare—mollis*, soft, and *facio*, I make. *Mollis* is fr. same root as *mellow*.] To soften; to assuage, as pain or irritation; to appease; to pacify or make less angry; to reduce in harshness; to tone down.

mollusc, **mollusk**, mol′usk, *n.* [L. *molluscus*, soft, fr. *mollis*, soft. MOLLIFY.] An animal whose body is soft, and which belongs to the sub-kingdom Mollusca, including animals usually provided with a shell, as mussels, oysters, land and sea snails, &c., as well as the cuttle-fishes.—**molluscous**, mol-lus′kus, *a.* Pertaining to the molluscs; soft and flabby.

Moloch, mō′lok, *n.* [Heb. *molech*.] The chief god of the Phœnicians and Ammonites, to whom human beings were sacrificed; hence, that to which some person is sacrificed.

molossus, mō-los′us, *n.* [Gr. *molossos*.] In *pros.* a foot of three long syllables.

molt. Same as *Moult*.

molten, mōlt′n, old *pp.* of *melt*. Melted; made of melted metal.

molybdenum, mol-ib-dē′num, *n.* [From L. *molybdæna*, Gr. *molybdaina*, galena, fr. *molybdos*, lead.] A brittle and rare metal of a white colour.—**molybdic**, mo-lib′dik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing molybdenum.

moment, mō′ment, *n.* [Fr. *moment*, L. *momentum*, movement, impulse, brief space of time, importance, contr. for *movimentum*, fr. *moveo*, I move. MOVE.] A minute portion of time; an instant; a point of time; momentum; impulsive power; importance; consequence; weight; gravity.

momentarily, mō′ment-a-ri-li, *adv.* Every moment; for a moment.

momentariness, mō′ment-a-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being momentary.

momentary, mō′ment-a-ri, *a.* [L.L. *momentarius*. MOMENT.] Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; fleeting.

momently, mō′ment-li, *adv.* From moment to moment; every moment.

momentous, mō-men′tus, *a.* [L.L. *momentosus*.] Of moment; important; weighty; of great consequence.—**momentously**, mō-men′tus-li, *adv.* Weightily; importantly.—**momentousness**, mō-men′tus-nes, *n.* State of being momentous.

momentum, mō-men′tum, *n.*; pl. **momenta**, mō-men′ta. [L.] The force possessed by a body in motion; the product of the mass and velocity of a body; impetus.

monachal, mon′ak-al, *a.* [L.L. *monachalis*, fr. *monachus*, a monk. MONK.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

monachism, mon′ak-izm, *n.* [Fr. *monachisme*. See prec.] The monastic life or system; monkery; monkishness.

monad, mon′ad, *n.* [Gr. *monas*, *monados*, unity, fr. *monos*, alone.] An ultimate atom; a microscopical organism or micro-organism of an extremely simple character; an imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz.—**monadic**, **monadical**, mon-ad′ik, mon-ad′ik-al, *a.* Having the nature or character of a monad.

monadelph, mon′a-delf, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *adelphos*, brother.] A plant whose stamens are united in one body.

monander, mon-an′dėr, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] A plant having one stamen only.

monandry, mon-an′dri, *n.* [Gr. *monandria*. See prec.] Marriage to one husband only: as opposed to *polyandry*.

monarch, mon′ark, *n.* [Fr. *monarque*, L. *monarcha*, fr. Gr. *monarchēs*, *monarchos*, a monarch, ruling alone—*monos*, alone, and *archē*, rule.] A sole ruler; the supreme

governor of a state; a sovereign, as an emperor, king, queen, prince, &c.; one who or that which is superior to others of the same kind.—a. Supreme; ruling.

monarchal, mon-ärk'al, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign.

monarchic, monarchical, mon-ärk'ik, mon-ärk'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *monarchique.*] Pertaining to monarchy; vested in a single ruler.—**monarchically**, mon-ärk'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a monarchical manner.

monarchism, mon'ärk-izm, *n.* [*Monarch* and *-ism.*] The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy.

monarchist, mon'ärk-ist, *n.* [*Monarch* and *-ist.*] An advocate of monarchy.

monarchize, mon'ärk-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *monarchized*, mon'ärk-īzd; ppr. *monarchizing*, mon'ärk-īz-ing. To play the king; to act the monarch.

monarchy, mon'är-ki, *n.* [Fr. *monarchie*, L.L. *monarchia*, Gr. *monarchia.* MONARCH.] The government of a single person; a state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person, actually or nominally; a kingdom; an empire.

monastery, mon'as-te-ri, *n.* [L.L. *monasterium*, fr. Gr. *monastērion*, fr. *monastēs*, a solitary, a monk, *monazō*, I am alone, fr. *monos*, alone, sole.] A house for monks, sometimes for nuns; a house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns; an abbey; a priory; a nunnery or convent.

monastic, monastical, mon-as'tik, mon-as'tik-al, *a.* [Fr. *monastique*, L.L. *monasticus*, Gr. *monastikos*, fr. *monastēs.* See prec.] Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns; recluse.—**monastic**, mon-as'tik, *n.* A monk.

monastically, mon-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a monastic manner; reclusely.

monasticism, mon-as'ti-sizm, *n.* Monastic life; the monastic system or condition.

monasticon, mon-as'ti-kon, *n.* A book about monasteries, convents, &c.

monatomic, mon-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *atomos*, an atom.] *Chem.* said of an element one atom of which will never combine with more than one atom of another element.

Monday, mun'dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *mónandæg, mónan*, genit. of *móna*, the moon, and *dæg*, day.] The day sacred to the moon; the second day of the week.

monde, mond, *n.* [Fr., the world, fr. L. *mundus*, the world.] A French word used in certain phrases, as *'beau monde'*, the world of fashion.

monetary, mo'ne-ta-ri, *a.* [L.L. *monetarius*, fr. L. *moneta*, money, mint. MONEY.] Relating to money; consisting in money.—**Monetary unit**, the standard of currency.

monetize, mon-et-īz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *monetized*, mon-et-īzd'; ppr. *monetizing*, mon-et-īz'ing. [L. *moneta*, money, and *-ize.*] To form into coin or money.—**monetization**, mon'et-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of monetizing.

money, mun'i, *n.*; pl. **moneys**, mun'iz. [O. Fr. *monoie, monnoie*, Fr. *monnaie*, fr. L. *moneta*, the mint, money, originally a surname of Juno (lit. the warner or admonisher, fr. *moneo*, I admonish), in whose temple at Rome money was coined; whence also *mint.* MONITION.] Coin; pieces of gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange; any equivalent for commodities, and for which individuals readily exchange their goods or services; a circulating medium; wealth; affluence. The plural is used in the sense of sums or denominations of money.

money-bill, mun'i-bil, *n.* A legislative bill for raising money.

money-changer, mun'i-chānj-ėr, *n.* One who deals in or exchanges money.

moneyed, mun'id, *a.* Having money; rich; wealthy.

moneyer, mun'i-ėr, *n.* A coiner of money; one who superintends a mint.

moneyless, mun'i-les, *a.* Destitute of money.

money-making, mun'i-māk-ing, *n.* The process of accumulating money.—a. Lucrative; profitable.

money-market, mun'i-mär-ket, *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money.

money-order, mun'i-or-dėr, *n.* An order granted upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.

money's-worth, mun'iz-wėrth, *n.* Something as good as or that will bring money; full value.

money-taker, mun'i-tāk-ėr, *n.* A person at some public place who receives sums of money.

monger, mung'gėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *mangere*, a dealer, fr. *mangian*, to traffic; perhaps fr. L. *mango*, dealer.] A trader; a dealer; now only or chiefly in composition, as in *ironmonger.*

Mongol, Mongolian, mon'gol, mon-gō'li-an, *n.* A native of Mongolia.—a. Belonging to Mongolia.—**Mongolian race**, one of the great divisions of the human family, named from the Mongols, who are considered the type, and including Chinese, Turks, Lapps, &c.

mongrel, mung'grel, *a.* [From A. Sax. *mang*, mixture, with dim. suffix as in *cockerel*; akin *mingle, among.*] Of a mixed breed; of different origins or breeds mingled together; hybrid.—**n.** An animal of a mixed breed; a hybrid.

monied, mun'id, *a.* MONEYED.

monitiform, mō-nit'i-form, *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace.] Like a necklace; like a series or string of beads.

monism, mon'izm, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and *-ism.*] The doctrine that in the universe there is only a single element or principle from which everything is developed, this single principle being either mind (*idealistic monism*) or matter (*materialistic monism*).—**monist**, mon'ist, *n.* An adherent of monism.—**monistic**, mon-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to monism; pertaining to or derived from a single source.

monition, mō-ni'shon, *n.* [L. *monitio, monitionis*, fr. *moneo, monitum*, I admonish (hence *moneta*, E. *money*); root in *monstrum*, a monster, *monstrare*, to show (*demonstrate*); *mens*, mind (whence *mental*), E. *mind.*] Admonition; warning; advice by way of caution; indication; intimation.

monitor, mo'ni-tėr, *n.* [L.; Fr. *moniteur.*] One who admonishes; one who warns of faults or informs of duty; a senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after juniors; a lizard, popularly believed to give warning of the presence of crocodiles; a shallow heavily-armed iron-clad vessel.

monitorial, mo-ni-tō'ri-al, *a.* [See prec.] Relating to a monitor or monitors in a school; conducted or carried on by monitors; monitory; admonitory.

monitorially, mo-ni-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a monitor.

monitory, mo'ni-to-ri, *a.* [L. *monitorius.* MONITOR.] Giving admonition; admonitory.

monitress, monitrix, mon'i-tres, mon'i-triks, *n.* A female monitor.

monk, mungk, *n.* [A. Sax. *munuc, munec*, fr. L. L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*, one who lives alone, a recluse, a hermit, fr. *monos*, alone.] One of a community of males inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to celibacy and religious exercises.

monkey, mung'ki, *n.*; pl. **monkeys**, mung'kiz. [From O. Fr. *monne*, a monkey, It. *monna*, a female ape, properly dame, mistress, a contr. of *madonna*, the term *-key* being diminutive, as in *donkey.*] Any of the quadrumana except the lemurs and their allies; more strictly, a long-tailed quadrumanous animal, as distinguished from the apes and baboons; a term applied to a boy or girl in real or pretended disapproval; a pile-driving apparatus; a sort of power-hammer; a sum of £500 (slang).

monkey-bread, mung'ki-bred, *n.* The fruit of the baobab.

monkeyism, mung'ki-izm, *n.* The quality or qualities of a monkey.

monkey-jacket, mung'ki-jak-et, *n.* A close-fitting jacket, generally of some stout material.

monkey-pot, mung'ki-pot, *n.* The fruit of a gigantic Brazilian tree, consisting of a capsule furnished with a lid, containing nuts.

monkey-puzzle, mung'ki-puz-l, *n.* A name for the araucaria.

monk-fish, mungk'fish, *n.* The angel-fish.

monkish, mungk'ish, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.

monk's-hood, mungks'hụd, *n.* The plant aconite, so named from the peculiar cowl-shape of the flowers.

monocarp, mon'ō-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *karpos*, fruit.] A plant that bears fruit only once; an annual plant.

monochlamydeous, mon'ō-kla-mid"ē-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chlamys, chlamydos*, a cloak.] In *bot.* having a single perianth; having no corolla.

monochord, mon'ō-kord, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chordē*, a musical string. CHORD.] An instrument of one string, used in musical acoustics.

monochromatic, mon'ō-krō-mat"ik, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chrōma*, colour.] Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.—**monochrome**, mon'ō-krōm, *n.* A painting in one colour, but relieved by light and shade.—**monochromy**, mon-ok'rō-mi, *n.* The art of painting in a single colour.

monocle, mon'o-kl, *n.* [MONOCULAR.] A single eye-glass.

monocotyledon, mon'ō-kot-i-lē"don, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *cotyledon.*] A plant with one cotyledon only; a monocotyledonous plant.—**monocotyledonous**, mon'ō-kot-i-lē"do-nus, *a.* Having only one seed-lobe or cotyledon, as endogenous plants.

monocracy, mon-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *kratos*, rule.] Government or rule by a single person; autocracy.—**monocrat**, mon'ō-krat, *n.* One who governs alone.

monocular, monoculous, mon-ok'ū-lėr, mon-ok'ū-lus, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and L. *oculus*, eye. OCULAR.] Having one eye only; suited for one eye only.

Monodelphia, mon-ō-del'fi-a, *n.pl.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *delphys*, womb.] The highest division of the Mammalia, including all animals having a single uterus. (DIDELPHIA, ORNITHODELPHIA.)—**monodelph, monodelphian**, mon'ō-delf, mon-ō-del'fi-an, *n.* A mammal of the Monodelphia.

monodic, mon-od'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a monody.—**monodist**, mon'od-ist, *n.* One who writes monodies.

monodrama, mon'ō-dra-ma, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *drama*, a drama.] A dramatic performance by a single person.

Howling Monkey (*Myeetes ursinus*).

monody, mon'ō-di, *n.* [Gr. *monōdia—monos*, single, alone, and *ōdē*, a song. ODE.] An ode or poem in which a single mourner is supposed to give vent to his grief.

monœcious, mo-nē'shus, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *oikos*, a house.] Having male and female flowers on the same plant, or male and female organs in the same individual.

monogamist, mon-og'a-mist, *n.* [*Monogamy* and *-ist.*] One who practises or upholds monogamy.

monogamous, mon-og'a-mus, *a.* Upholding or practising monogamy.

monogamy, mon-og'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *gamos*, marriage.] The practice or principle of marrying only once; the marrying of only one at a time; *zool.* the having of only one mate.

monogenesis, mon-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *genesis*, origin.] Singleness of origin; development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself; development of all living beings from a single cell.

monogram, mon'ō-gram, *n.* [Fr. *monogramme*, fr. Gr. *monos*, single, *gramma*, a letter.] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, usually an abbreviation of a name.

monogrammatic, monogrammic, mon'ō-gram-mat''ik, mon-ō-gram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a monogram.

monograph, mon'ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *graphē*, description.] An elaborate account or description of a single thing or class of things.

monographer, monographist, mon-og'ra-fer, mon-og'ra-fist, *n.* A writer of a monograph or monographs.

monographic, monographical, mon-ō-graf'ik, mon-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monograph.

monogyn, mon'ō-jin, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *gynē*, a female.] A plant having only one style or stigma.

monogyny, mo-noj'i-ni, *n.* [See prec.] Marriage to one woman only; the state of having but one wife at a time.

monolith, mon'ō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *lithos*, a stone.] A pillar, column, &c., consisting of a single stone.—**monolithic**, mon-ō-lith'ik, *a.* Formed of a single stone; pertaining to or consisting of monoliths.

monologist, mo-nol'o-jist, *n.* [See next.] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.

monologue, mon'ō-log, *n.* [Fr. *monologue*, fr. Gr. *monos*, single, and *logos*, speech. LOGIC.] A speech uttered by one person alone; a soliloquy; a poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer; a long speech uttered by one person in company.

monomania, mon-ō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *mania*, madness. MANIA.] Insanity in regard to a single subject or class of subjects; that form of mania in which the mind is absorbed by one idea; a craze.

monomaniac, mon-ō-mā'ni-ak, *a.* Affected with monomania.——*n.* A person affected by monomania.

monomaniacal, mon'ō-mā-nī''ak-al, *a.* Affected with, pertaining to, or resulting from monomania.

monometallism, mon-ō-met'al-izm, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, E. *metal.*] The fact of having only one metal as a standard in the coinage of a country; the theory of a single metallic standard.—**monometallic**, mon'ō-me-tal''ik, *a.* Pertaining to monometallism.—**monometallist**, mon-ō-met'al-ist, *n.* A supporter of monometallism.

monomorphic, monomorphous, mon-ō-mor'fik, mon-ō-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *morphē*, form.] Exhibiting one form or type of structure.

monopetalous, mon-ō-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *petalon.*] Having the petals united together into one piece by their edges; gamopetalous.

monophthong, mon'of-thong, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *phthongos*, sound.] A simple vowel sound; two or more written vowels pronounced as one.

monophyllous, mo-nof'il-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *phyllon*, leaf.] *Bot.* having one leaf only, or formed of one leaf.

monophyodont, mon-ō-fī'o-dont, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *phyō*, I generate, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] Applied to mammals in which only a single set of teeth is ever developed.

Monophysite, mo-nof'i-sīt, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *physis*, nature.] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature. Used also as adj.

monopolist, mo-nop'o-list, *n.* [*Monopoly* and *-ist.*] One that monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one that has full command of the supply of some kind of goods.

monopolize, mo-nop'o-līz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *monopolized*, mo-nop'o-līzd; ppr. *monopolizing*, mo-nop'o-līz-ing. [*Monopoly* and *-ize*= Fr. *monopoliser.*] To obtain a monopoly of; to have full command of for trade purposes; to obtain or engross the whole of; to assume exclusive possession of; to engross entirely (as conversation). — **monopolizer**, mo-nop'o-līz-ėr, *n.* One who monopolizes.

monopoly, mo-nop'o-li, *n.* [L. *monopolium*, Gr. *monopōlion—monos*, single, and *pōleō*, I sell.] An exclusive trading privilege; the sole right or power of selling something, or full command over the sale of it; that which is the subject of a monopoly; the possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of others.

monoptote, mo-nop'tōt, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, only, and *ptōsis*, case.] *Gram.* a noun having only one case-ending.

monosepalous, mon-ō-sep'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and E. *sepal.*] *Bot.* composed of sepals which are united by their edges; gamosepalous.

monosperm, mon'ō-spėrm, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *sperma*, seed.] A plant of one seed only. — **monospermous**, mon-ō-spėr'mus, *a. Bot.* having one seed only.

monostrophic, mon-ō-strof'ik, *a.* [Gr. *monostrophikos—monos*, single, and *strophē*, a strophe, fr. *strephō*, I turn. STROPHE.] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

monosyllabic, mon'ō-sil-lab''ik, *a.* [See next.] Consisting of one syllable; consisting of words of one syllable.—**Monosyllabic languages**, a class of languages in which each word is a simple uninflected root.

monosyllable, mon'ō-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word of one syllable.

monotessaron, mon-ō-tes'sa-ron, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tessares*, four.] A harmony of the four Gospels.

monothalamous, mon-ō-thal'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] Consisting of a cavity or chamber undivided by partitions; unilocular.

monotheism, mon'ō-thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *Theos*, God. THEISM.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.—**monotheist**, mon'ō-thē-ist, *n.* One who believes in one God only.—**monotheistic**, mon'ō-thē-ist''ik, *a.* Pertaining to monotheism.

monotone, mon'ō-tōn, *n.* [MONOTONY.] A single tone; a sound never varied; a sameness of tone, or unvaried pitch of the voice in reading or speaking.

monotonous, mon-ot'on-us, *a.* Exhibiting monotony; wanting variety; unvaried; continued with dull uniformity.—**monotonously**, mon-ot'on-us-li, *adv.* In a monotonous manner; with wearisome uniformity.

monotony, mon-ot'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *monotonia—monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone. TONE.] Uniformity or sameness of sound; a dull uniformity; an irksome sameness or want of variety, as in literary composition, scenery, or mode of life.

Monotremata, mon-ō-trem'a-ta, *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *trēma*, aperture.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, having a single outlet from the intestines, the urinary and generative organs, producing young from eggs, and comprising only the ornithorhynchus and echidna. — **monotrematous**, mon-ō-trem'a-tus, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the Monotremata. —**monotreme**, mon'ō-trēm, *n.* One of the Monotremata.

monseigneur, moń-sen-yėr, *n.*; pl. **messeigneurs**, mā-sen-yėr. [Fr. *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord. SENIOR.] A French title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries.

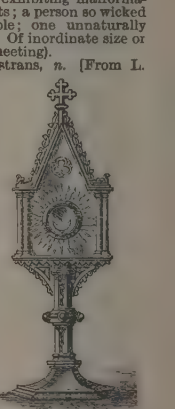
monsieur, mos-yė or mės-yė, *n.*; pl. **messieurs**, mes-yė. [Fr., contr. of *monseigneur.*] The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Mr.*; abbreviated *Mons.*, *M.*; pl. *Messrs.*, *MM.*

monsignore, monsignor, mon-sē-nyō'rā, mon-sēn'yor, *n.* [It.] A title of a bishop or high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church.

monsoon, mon-sön', *n.* [Fr. *monson*, *mousson*, Sp. *monzon*, fr. Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season, the favourable season for sailing to India.] The trade-wind of the Arabian and Indian seas, for six months (November to March) blowing from about N.E.; and for the next six months (April to October) from about S.W.; an alternating wind in any region.

monster, mon'stėr, *n.* [Fr. *monstre*, L. *monstrum*, a marvel, a monster, a portent or omen, fr. *moneo*, I warn. MONITION.] An animal of unnatural form or of great size; an imaginary creature, as a mermaid or sphinx; an animal or plant of very abnormal structure, or exhibiting malformation in important parts; a person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or evil.—*a.* Of inordinate size or numbers (a *monster* meeting).

monstrance, mon'strans, *n.* [From L. *monstro*, I show; same root as *monster*, *monition.*] In the Roman Catholic Church, a transparent or glass-faced shrine or receptacle in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people.



Monstrance.

monstrosity, mon-stros'i-ti, *n.* [L. *monstrositas.* MONSTROUS.] State or quality of being monstrous; unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

monstrous, mon'strus, *a.* [L. *monstrosus*, fr. *monstrum*, a monster. MONSTER.] Unnatural in form; out of the common course of nature; enormous; huge; shocking; frightful; horrible.—— *adv.* Exceedingly; very much (now vulgar or colloquial).—**monstrously**, mon'strus-li, *adv.* In a monstrous manner; out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly.—**monstrousness**, mon'strus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being monstrous.

monte, mon'tā, *n.* [Sp., the stock of cards which remain after each player has received his share, fr. L. *mons*, a mountain.] A Spanish gambling game played with dice or cards.

montero, montero-cap, mon-tē'ro, mon-tē'ro-kap, *n.* [Sp. *montero*, a huntsman, fr. *monte*, a mountain.] A kind of cap with a flap round it.

month, munth, *n.* [A. Sax. *mónath*, *mónth*, fr. *móna*, the moon = O. Fris. *mônath*, Icel. *mánathr*, Dan. *maaned*, D. *maand*, G. *monath*; allied to L. *mensis*, Gr. *mēn*, a month. MOON.] The period measured by the moon's revolution; the time from one conjunction or new moon to another, a period averaging about 29½ days (the lunar month); one of the twelve parts of the calendar year, consisting unequally of 30 or 31 days, except February, which has 28, and in leap-year 29

days; a calendar month, popularly four weeks.

monthly, munth'li, *a.* Performed in a month; done or happening once a month, or every month.——*n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month.—— *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

monticle, **monticule**, mon'ti-kl, mon'ti-kūl, *n.* [L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] A little mount; a hillock.

monument, mon'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *monumentum*, fr. *moneo*, I remind, I warn. MONITION.] Anything by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved or perpetuated; a memorial; something built or erected in memory of events, actions, or persons; any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.

monumental, mon-ū-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to or serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory; great and conspicuous; vast.

monumentally, mon-ū-ment'al-li, *adv.* By way of monument or memorial.

moo, mö, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mooed*, möd; ppr. *mooing*, mö'ing. To low, as a cow; imitated from the sound.——*n.* The low of a cow.

mood, möd, *n.* [Fr. *mode*, L. *modus*; same as *mode*. MODE.] A special form of verbs expressive of certainty, contingency, possibility, or the like; in *logic*, a variety of syllogism or proposition.

mood, möd, *n.* [A. Sax. *mód*, mind, passion, disposition=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *mód*, D. *moed*, Icel. *móðr* (*móthr*), Dan. and Sw. *mod*, Goth. *mods*, G. *muth*, mood, spirit, passion, courage, &c.; root doubtful.] Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humour; disposition; a fit of temper or sullenness.

moodiness, möd'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being moody; sullenness; ill-humour.

moody, möd'i, *a.* [*Mood* and *-y*=A. Sax. *módig*, angry. MOOD (2).] Subject to moods or humours; out of humour; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

moon, mön, *n.* [A. Sax. *móna* (masc.)=O. Fris, *môna*, O. Sax. *mâno*, Icel. *máni*, Dan. *maane*, D. *maan*, G. *mond*, Goth. *mena*, Lith. *menu*, Gr. *mēnē*, Skr. *más*; fr. root *ma*, to measure (whence *measure*, *mete*); the moon being early adopted as a measurer of time. *Month* is a derivative.] The changing luminary of the night, by which months were measured; the heavenly body or satellite next to the earth, revolving round it in about 29½ days, and reflecting light borrowed from the sun; a satellite of any planet; a month; something in the shape of the moon.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *mooned*, mönd; ppr. *mooning*, mön'ing. To wander or gaze idly or moodily, as if moonstruck (colloq.).

moonbeam, mön'bēm, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

moon-blind, mön'blīnd, *a.* Dim-sighted; purblind.

moon-calf, mön'kăf, *n.* A monster; a deformed creature; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

moon-culminating, mön'kul-min-āting, *a.* An epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon.

moonish, mön'ish, *a.* Variable, as the moon; fickle.

moonless, mön'les, *a.* Not favoured with moonlight.

moonlight, mön'līt, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.——*a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.—**moon-lit**, mön'lit, *a.* Lit or illuminated by the moon.

moonlighter, mön'līt-ėr, *n.* One of those who in Ireland go about at night and commit agrarian outrages.—**moonlighting**, mön'līt-ing, *n.* The practices of moonlighters.

moonshee, mön'shē, *n.* [Arab. *munshi*.] In Hindustan, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

moonshine, mön'shīn, *n.* The light of the moon; figuratively, show, without substance or reality; pretence.

moonshiny, mön'shīn-i, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.

moonstone, mön'stōn, *n.* A translucent variety of felspar used in trinkets or otherwise.

moonstruck, mön'struk, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.

moony, mön'i, *a.* Pertaining to or like the moon or moonlight; bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck.

moor, mör, *n.* [A. Sax. *mór*=Icel. *mór*, a heath; D. *moer*, a morass; Dan. & L.G. *mor*, a moor, a marsh; G. *moor*, a marsh, a moor: same root as *mere*, *mire*; *morass* is a derivative.] A tract of waste land, especially when partly covered with heath; a tract of hilly ground on which game is preserved for sport.

Moor, mör, *n.* [Fr. *Maure*, fr. L. *Maurus*, Gr. *Mauros*, a Moor; comp. Gr. *mauros*, black or dark-coloured.] A native of the northern coast of Africa; a Saracen.

moor, mör, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moored*, mörd; *mooring*, mör'ing. [From or akin to D. *marren*, *maren*, to tie, to moor; same word as E. *mar*, A. Sax. *merran*, to hinder, to mar, O.H.G. *marrjan*, to stop.] To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains.——*v.i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

moorage, mör'āj, *n.* A place for mooring.

moor-cock, **moor-fowl**, mör'kok, mör'foul, *n.* The red-grouse. GROUSE.

moor-hen, mör'hen, *n.* The gallinule or water-hen; also the female of the red-grouse.

mooring, mör'ing, *n.* Act of one who moors; *pl.* the anchor, &c., by which a ship is moored; the place where a ship is moored.

Moorish, mör'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Moors.

moorish, **moory**, mör'ish, mör'i, *a.* Having the character of a moor; moorland.

moorland, mör'land, *n.* A waste, barren district; a moor.—Used also adjectively.

moors, mörz, *n.* [Skr.] A strong silky fibre, obtained from an E. Indian plant of the lily family.

moose, mös, *n.* [American Indian name.] The American variety of the elk.

moot, möt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mót*, *gemót*, a meeting (=O. Sax. *môt*, Icel. *mót*, a meeting), whence *métan*, to meet.] A kind of ancient English court; a debate; a discussion.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mooted*, möt'ed; ppr. *mooting*, möt'ing. To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against.——*a.* Debatable; subject to discussion; discussed or debated (a *moot* subject).—**mootable**, möt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being mooted.—**moot-hall**, möt'hal, *n.* A hall of meeting; a hall of judgment. —**moot-point**, möt-point, *n.* A point debated or liable to be debated.

mop, mop, *n.* [Comp. D. *moppen*, to pout, to make a sulky face. MOPE.] A wry mouth; a grimace.

mop, mop, *n.* [A Celtic word=W. *mop*, a mop; Gael. *mób*, a tuft, tassel, mop; probably akin to L. *mappa*, a napkin.] A piece of cloth or a collection of coarse yarns fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors, carriages, &c.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mopped*, mopt; ppr. *mopping*, mop'ing. To rub or wipe with a mop.

mope, mōp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *moped*, mōpt; ppr. *moping*, mōp'ing. [Connected with *mop*, a wry mouth; D. *moppen*, to pout.] To show a dull, downcast, or spiritless air; to be spiritless or gloomy.——*n.* One who mopes; a low-spirited person.

mopet, **mopsey**, mop'et, mop'sē, *n.* [Dim. of *mop*.] A rag-baby; a puppet made of cloth; a pet name of a little girl; a woolly variety of dog.

mopish, mōp'ish, *a.* Inclined to mope; dull; spiritless; dejected.—**mopishness**, mōp'ish-nes, *n.* Dejection; dulness; stupidity.

moraine, mō-rān', *n.* [Fr., akin to It. *mora*, a heap of stones.] An accumulation of stones or other debris on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot, a regular feature in glacier phenomena.

moral, mo'ral, *a.* [Fr. *moral*, L. *moralis*, fr. *mos*, *moris*, manner, *mores*, manners, morals (seen also in *demoralize*, *demure*, *morose*).] Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty; relating to morality or morals; ethical; right in conduct; acting in conformity with virtue; virtuous; capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; accountable; governed by the laws of right and wrong; supported by reason and probability; sufficient for practical purposes (*moral* certainty).—**Moral law**, the law prescribing moral duties and teaching right and wrong.—**Moral philosophy**, the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; ethics.—**Moral sense**, the capacity to perceive what is right and wrong, and to approve or disapprove; conscience.——*n.* The practical lesson inculcated by any story; *pl.* general conduct or behaviour as right or wrong; principles and mode of life; moral philosophy or ethics.

morale, mō-ral', *n.* [An erroneous spelling of Fr. *moral*, used in same sense.] Mental condition of soldiers, &c., as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like.

moralist, mo'ral-ist, *n.* [*Moral* and *ist*= Fr. *moraliste*.] One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates or practises moral duties; one who is moral but not religious.

morality, mō-ral'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *moralité*, L.L. *moralitas*.] The doctrine of moral duties; morals; ethics; the practice of the moral duties; virtue; moral character or quality; the quality of an action in regard to right and wrong; a kind of Old English drama in which the personages were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, &c.

moralize, mo'ral-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moralized*, mo'ral-īzd; ppr. *moralizing*, mo'ral-īz-ing. [*Moral* and *-ize*=Fr. *moraliser*.] To apply to a moral purpose; to draw a moral from; to render moral or virtuous; to give a moral character to.——*v.i.* To make moral reflections; to draw practical lessons from the facts of life.

moralizer, mo'ral-īz-ėr, *n.* One who moralizes.

morally, mo'ral-li, *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality; virtuously; uprightly; virtually; to all intents and purposes.

morass, mō-ras', *n.* [Equivalent to *moor*, with a term.; same as L.G. *moras*, D. *moeras*, Sw. *moras*, G. *morast*. MOOR.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground; a marsh; a swamp; a fen.—**Morass ore**, bog-iron-ore.—**morassy**, mō-ras'i, *a.* Marshy; fenny.

moratorium, mo-ra-tō'ri-um, *a.* [L. *moratorius*, delaying, fr. *morator*, a delayer, fr. *moror*, *moratus*, I delay.] A postponement of the payment of debts allowed by a government in special circumstances.

Moravian, mō-rā'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.——*n.* A native of Moravia; one of a religious sect, also called the United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss, and holding evangelical principles.—**Moravianism**, mō-rā'vi-an-izm, *n.* The principles of the Moravians, or United Brethren.

morbid, mör'bid, *a.* [Fr. *morbide*, L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus*, a disease; same root as L. *mori*, Skr. *mri*, to die. MORTAL.] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful.

morbidity, mör-bid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being morbid; diseased state.

morbidly, mör'bid-li, *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner.

morbidness, mör'bid-nes, *n.* State of being morbid; morbidity.

morbific, mör-bif'ik, *a.* [Fr. *morbifique*, L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, I make.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state.

morceau, mör-sō, *n.*; pl. **morceaux**, mör-sōz. [Fr., fr. O. Fr. *morsel*. MORSEL.] A morsel; a small piece; a short piece or passage of literary or musical composition.

mordacious, mör-dā'shus, *a.* [L. *mordax*, *mordacis*, fr. *mordeo*, I bite. MORSEL.] Biting; pungent; sarcastic.

mordacity, mör-das'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *mordacité*,

L. *mordacitas*. See prec.] The quality of being mordacious or biting; pungency.

mordant, môr'dant, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *mordeo*, I bite.] A substance, such as alum, which serves to fix colours in different stuffs; sticky matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere. ——a. Biting; caustic; severe.

more, môr, *a.* [A.Sax. *mára, máre*=O.Fris. *mâra*, L.G. and D. *meer*, Dan. *meer, mere*, Icel. *meiri, meirr*, G. *mehr*, Goth. *maiz, maiza*, more; fr. same root as L. *magnus*, great, E. *may*.] With singular nouns (as comparative of *much*): greater in amount, extent, degree, &c.; with plural nouns (as comparative of *many*): greater in number; in greater numbers.——**adv.** In a greater degree, extent, or quantity; in addition; besides; again.—**To be no more**, to be dead; to have perished. *More* is commonly used with an adjective or adverbs to form the comparative degree.——**n.** A greater quantity, amount, or number; something further.

moreen, mô-rēn', *n.* [Connected with *mohair*, Fr. *moire*.] A woollen, or woollen and cotton, fabric used for curtains, heavy dresses, &c.

morel, mo'rel, *n.* [Fr. *morille*, fr. O.H.G. *morhela*, G. *morchel*, Sw. *murkla*.] A kind of edible European mushroom.

moreover, môr-ō'vėr, *adv.* [*More* and *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

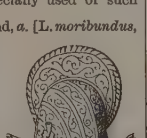
moresque, mô-resk', *a.* [Fr.; It. *moresco*, fr. *Moro*, L. *Maurus*, a Moor.] After the manner of the Moors; arabesque.——**n.** Decoration in the Moorish manner; arabesque.

morganatic, môr-ga-nat'ik, *a.* [L.L. *morganatica*, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage, a dowry accepted in lieu of other claims; corrupted fr. G. *morgen-gabe*, lit. morning gift (A. Sax. *morgen-gifu*).] A term used of a kind of marriage between a monarch or man of high rank and a lady of inferior rank who does not take rank with her husband, while the offspring also hold an inferior position.

morgue, môrg, *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; especially used of such places in France.

moribund, mo'ri-bund, *a.* [L. *moribundus*, fr. *morior*, I die. MORTAL.] In a dying state.

morion, mo'ri-on, *n.* [Fr. *morion*, It. *morione*; origin doubtful.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat.



Morion of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

morisco, mô-ris'ko, *n.* [Sp. *morisco*, Moorish, fr. *Moro*, a Moor.] A Moor of Spain; a morris-dance.

Mormon, môr'mon, *n.* [From the Book of *Mormon*, accepted by them as of divine origin, and said to have been made known to Joseph Smith by an angel.] A member of a sect founded in the United States in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who practise polygamy, and have a complete hierarchical organization: they call themselves Latter-day Saints.—**Mormonism**, môr'mon-izm, *n.* The religion or doctrines of the Mormons.—**Mormonite**, **Mormonist**, môr'mon-īt, môr'mon-ist, *n.* A Mormon.

morn, môrn, *n.* [Contr. fr. O.E. *morwen*, A. Sax. *morgen*, morning, whence also *morning, morrow*.] The first part of the day; the morning: used chiefly in poetry.

morning, môrn'ing, *n.* [O.E. *morwening*, fr. A. Sax. *morgen* (D. Dan. and G. *morgen*, Icel. *morginn*, Goth. *maurgins*) by common change of *g* to *w*, with the *-ing* of verbal nouns. (Comp. *even, evening, dawn, dawning*.) Perhaps fr. a root meaning to glimmer, to gleam.] The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon; the time between dawn and the middle of the forenoon; the earlier part of the day indefinitely; *fig.* the first or early part. Often used as an adj.

morning-land, môrn'ing-land, *n.* The East: a poetical name.

morning-star, môrn'ing-stär, *n.* The planet Venus, when it rises before the sun; a weapon of the middle ages the characteristic part of which was a heavy ball set with spikes.

morning-tide, môrn'ing-tīd, *n.* Morning time; morning.

morocco, mō-rok'ō, *n.* [Short for *morocco leather*.] A fine kind of leather prepared from goat skin, said to have been borrowed from the Moors.

morose, mō-rōs', *a.* [L. *morosus*, wayward, peevish, morose, fr. *mos, moris*, a custom, habit. MORAL.] Of a sour or sullen temper; gloomy; churlish; surly; sour-tempered.

morosely, mō-rōs'li, *adv.* In a morose manner; with sullenness.

moroseness, mō-rōs'nes, *n.* State or quality of being morose.

morphia, **morphine**, môr'fi-a, môr'fīn, *n.* [Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of dreams.] The narcotic principle of opium, a powerful anodyne.

morphinomania, **morphiomania**, môr'fin-ō-mā"ni-a, mor'fi-ō-mā"ni-a, *n.* [From *morphine, morphia*, and *mania*.] A morbid and uncontrollable craving for morphia.

morphologic, **morphological**, môr-fo-loj'ik, môr-fo-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to morphology.—**morphologically**, môr-fo-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a morphological manner.

morphologist, môr-fol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in morphology.

morphology, môr-fol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *morphē*, form, and *logos*, description.] That department of biological science which treats of the form and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals; the science of form in the organic world; the doctrine of forms or structure in languages.

morris, **morrice**, mo'ris, *n.* [Fr. *moresque*, fr. Sp. *morisco*, fr. *Moro*, a Moor.] A dance borrowed from the Moors, or in imitation of their dances; a fantastic dance formerly practised in England.

morris-dance, mo'ris-dâns, *n.* A morris.

morrow, mo'rō, *n.* [O.E. *morwe, morwen*, fr. A. Sax. *morgen*, morning. MORN.] The day next after the present; the next day subsequent to any day specified.

morse, mors, *n.* [Fr., fr. Dan. *mar*, the sea, and *ros*, a horse.] The walrus.

morsel, môr'sel, *n.* [O.Fr. *morcel* (Fr. *morceau*), fr. L.L. *morcellum*, a dim. fr. L. *morsus*, a bite, fr. *mordeo, morsum*, I bite; cog. with G. *schmerz*, pain.] A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a fragment; a little piece in general.

mortal, môr'tal, *a.* [Fr. *mortel*, L. *mortalis*, fr. *mors, mortis*, death: same root as Skr. *mri*, to die, *marita*, dead; this root means to crush or grind, and is also that of *meal, mild, murder*, &c.] Subject to death; destined to die; deadly; destructive to life; fatal; incurring the penalty of death; not venial, as sin; human; belonging to man who is mortal; long and tedious.——**n.** A being subject to death; a human being: a man.

mortality, môr-tal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *mortalité*, L. *mortalitas*.] The state of being mortal; death; frequency of death; death of numbers in proportion to a population; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; human nature.

mortally, môr'tal-li, *adv.* In a manner that must cause death; in the manner of a mortal.

mortar, môr'tär, *n.* [From L. *mortarium*, a mortar in which things are pounded, also the matter pounded, mortar; Fr. *mortier*, a mortar, mortar; fr. root *mar*, meaning to grind or crush. MORTAL.] A vessel, in which substances are pulverized or pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing shells, &c., and named from its resemblance to the above utensil; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for stones and bricks in walls.

mortgage, môr'gāj, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge—the estate pledged becomes *dead* or entirely lost by failure to pay. MORTAL, GAGE.] An assignment or conveyance of land or house property to a person as security for the payment of a debt due to him, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to contract the grant shall be void; the deed by which this conveyance is effected.—— **v.t.** pret. & pp. *mortgaged*, môr'gājd; ppr. *mortgaging*, môr'gāj-ing. To grant or assign on mortgage; to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt.—**mortgagee**, môr-gā-jē', *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.—**mortgager**, môr'gāj-ėr, *n.* The person who mortgages.

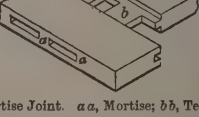
mortice, mor'tis, *n.* MORTISE.

mortification, môr'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [See next.] The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified; the death of a part of an animal body while the rest is alive; gangrene; the subduing of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, &c.; humiliation or vexation; chagrin; in *Scots law*, the disposal of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

mortify, môr'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mortified*, môr'ti-fīd; ppr. *mortifying*, môr'ti-fī-ing. [Fr. *mortifier*, L.L. *mortificare*, fr. L. *mors, mortis*, death, and *facio*, I make. MORTAL.] To affect with gangrene or mortification; to subdue or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities; to humiliate; to chagrin; to affect with vexation; in *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification.——**v.i.** To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of a living body; to become gangrenous.

mortifying, môr'ti-fī-ing, *p.a.* Humiliating; tending to mortify or humiliate.

mortise, môr'tis, *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*; origin unknown.] A hole cut in one piece of material to receive a corresponding project-



Mortise Joint. *a a*, Mortise; *b b*, Tenon.

ing piece called a *tenon*, on another piece, in order to fix the two together.—— **v.t.** pret. & pp. *mortised*, môr'tist; ppr. *mortising*, môr'tis-ing. To cut or make a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise.

mortmain, mōrt'mān, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand. MORTAL, MANUAL.] Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, that is, in hands that cannot alienate, such as ecclesiastical or other bodies.

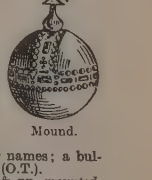
mortuary, môr'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *mortuarium*, fr. L. *mortuus*, dead, fr. *mori*, to die. MORTAL.] A place for the temporary reception of the dead; a dead-house.—— **a.** Pertaining to the burial of the dead.

morula, mo'rū-la, *n.* [A dim. fr. L. *morum*, mulberry.] A germ or embryo that has attained the form of a roundish mass of cells.

mosaic, mō-zā'ik, *n.* [Fr. *mosaïque*, fr. It. *mosaico, musaico*, fr. L. Gr. *mousaikos*, belonging to the Muses, fr. *Mousa*, a Muse.] Inlaid work formed by little pieces of enamel, glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colours, disposed on a ground of cement in such a manner as to form designs.——**a.** Pertaining to or composed of mosaic.—**Mosaic gold**, an alloy of copper and zinc, called also *ormolu*.

Mosaic, **Mosaical**, mō-zā'ik, mō-zā'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites, or his writings and institutions.

mosaically, mō-zā'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of mosaic work.
mosaicist, mō-zā'i-sist, *n.* One who makes mosaics.
Moselle, mō-zel', *n.* A species of white French and German wine, named from the river Moselle.
Moslem, moz'lem, *n.* [Ar.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.
mosque, mosk, *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*; fr. Sp. *mezquita*, fr. Ar. *mezjid*, mosque.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.
mosquito, mos-kē'tō, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *mosquito*, dim. fr. *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A name for gnats or flies common in many regions, and very annoying from their severe bites.
moss, mos, *n.* [Same as D. O.H.G. and Dan. *mos*, W. *mosog*, G. *moos*, Icel. *mosi*; akin to A. Sax. *mēos*, G. *mies*, moss, a bog. Cog. L. *muscus*, moss; Gr. *moschos*, a sprout or tender shoot.] A name of cryptogamic plants of small size with simple branching stems and numerous small leaves; also a name of various lichens; a bog; a place where peat is found.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mossed*, most; ppr. *mossing*, mos'ing. To cover with moss by natural growth.
mossiness, mos'i-nes, *n.* State of being mossy or overgrown with moss.
moss-rose, mos'rōz, *n.* A beautiful variety of the rose, so named from the calyx being covered with a moss-like growth.
moss-trooper, mos'trōp-ėr, *n.* [From the mosses so common on the borders.] One of the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns.
mossy, mos'i, *a.* [*Moss* and *-y.*] Overgrown or abounding with moss; covered with moss, or bordered with moss.
most, mōst, *a.* superl. of *more*. [A. Sax. *mæst*, for *mā-est*, superl. of old positive *mā*, more—Goth. *maists*, Icel. *mestr*, D. and Dan. *meest*, G. *meist*. MORE.] Greatest in any way.——adv. In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly: often used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree.——n. The greatest or greater number; the majority: in this sense plural; greatest amount or advantage; utmost extent, degree, effect, &c.: often with *the*, and in this sense singular.
mostly, mōst'li, *adv.* For the most part; mainly, chiefly; generally speaking.
mote, mōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mot*, a mote; comp. D. *mot*, dust, sweepings.] A small particle; anything proverbially small.
motet, motett, mo-tet', *n.* [Fr. *motet*, fr. It. *mottetto*, a dim. of *motto*. MOTTO.] A sacred cantata; a choral composition, usually of a sacred character.
moth, moth, *n.* [A. Sax. *moththe*=D. *mot*, Icel. *motti*, G. *motte*, Sw. *mott*, a moth.] The name of numerous nocturnal insects allied to the butterflies; the clothes-moth, the caterpillar of which is so destructive.
moth-eat, moth'ēt, *v.t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth larva eats a garment.—
moth-eaten, moth'ēt-n, *a.* Eaten by moths, or rather their larvæ.
mother, muᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *módor*, D. *moeder*, Dan. and Sw. *moder*, Icel. *móthir*, G. *mutter*, Ir. *matair*, Gael. *mathair*, L. *mater*, Gr. *mētēr*, Skr. *mātā*, *mātar*, Per. *mādar*; fr. doubtful root.] A female parent, especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; that which has produced anything; source or origin; a familiar term of address to elderly women; an abbess or other female at the head of a religious or semi-religious institution.——a. Native; natural; inborn; vernacular; originating.
mother, muᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [Same as L.G. *moder*, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, G. *mutter*—dregs, mud, slime, &c.; allied to *mud*.] A thick slimy substance that gathers in liquors, particularly vinegar.
mother-church, muᴛʜ'ėr-chėrch, *n.* An original or oldest church; the metropolitan church of a diocese.
mother-country, muᴛʜ'ėr-kun-tri, *n.* A country which has sent out colonies, in relation to its colonies; a country as the mother or producer of anything.
motherhood, muᴛʜ'ėr-hụd, *n.* State of being a mother.
mother-in-law, muᴛʜ'ėr-in-lą, *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.
motherless, muᴛʜ'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of a mother.
motherliness, muᴛʜ'ėr-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being motherly.
motherly, muᴛʜ'ėr-li, *a.* Like or becoming a mother; maternal; affectionate.
mother-of-pearl, muᴛʜ'ėr-ov-pėrl, *n.* The hard silvery brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells extensively used in the arts. Called also *Nacre*.
mother-tongue, muᴛʜ'ėr-tung, *n.* One's native language; a language to which other languages owe their origin.
mother-wit, muᴛʜ'ėr-wit, *n.* Native wit; common sense.
mothery, muᴛʜ'ėr-i, *a.* [From *mother* (2).] Containing or like mother.
mothy, moth'i, *a.* Full of moths.
motile, mō'til, *a.* [From L. *motus*, motion, and *-ile*.] Having inherent power of motion, as certain organs of plants.
motility, mō-til'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *motilité*. See prec.] Power of moving; contractility.
motion, mō'shon, *n.* [L. *motio*, *motionis*, fr. *moveo*, *motum*, I move. MOVE.] Act or process of moving or changing place; the passing of a body from one place to another: opposed to *rest*; power of moving; change of posture; action; a movement; movement of the mind or soul; internal impulse; proposal made; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly or other meeting; evacuation of the intestines; alvine discharge.——v.t. pret. & pp. *motioned*, mō'shond; ppr. *motioning*, mō'shon-ing. To make a significant movement or gesture with the hand.
motionless, mō'shon-les, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.
motive, mō'tiv, *n.* [Fr. *motif*, a motive, L.L. *motivus*, moving, fr. L. *moveo*, *motum*, I move. MOVE.] That which incites to action; that which determines choice or moves the will; cause; object; inducement; prevailing design; intention; purpose; theme or leading subject in a piece of music; the prevailing idea of an artist, as expressed in his work.——a. Causing motion.——v.t. pret. & pp. *motived*, mō'tivd; ppr. *motiving*, mō'tiv-ing. To supply a motive to or for; to prompt.
motiveless, mō'tiv-les, *a.* Having no motive or aim.
motivity, mō-tiv'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *motivitas*. MOTIVE.] Power of moving or producing motion.
motley, mot'li, *a.* [Akin to *mottle*.] Variegated in colour; consisting of different colours; parti-coloured; exhibiting a combination of discordant elements; heterogeneous; diversified.——n. A dress of various colours; the usual dress of a domestic fool.
motor, mō'tor, *n.* [L. *motor*, a mover, fr. *moveo*, *motus*, I move.] A moving power or that which originates motion; force or agency that sets machinery in motion.——a. Imparting motion.—**motory, motorial**, mō'to-ri, mō-tō'ri-al, *a.* Giving motion.
mottle, mot'l, *n.* [Comp. O. Fr. *mattelé*, clotted, curdled; probably fr. the German; comp. Prov. G. *matte*, curds.] A blotched or spotted character of surface, as in wood employed in cabinet work.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mottled*, mot'ld; ppr. *mottling*, mot'ling. To mark with spots or blotches as if mottled.
mottled, mot'ld, *p. a.* [MOTTLE.] Spotted; marked with spots of different colours or shades of colour, as if stained.
motto, mot'tō, *n.*; pl. **mottoes** or **mottos**, mot'ōz. [It. *motto*, Fr. *mot*, a word, fr. L.L. *muttum*, a word, fr. L. *muttio*, I mutter.] A short sentence or phrase, or a single word, adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, appended to a coat of arms, or otherwise put prominently forward.
mouflon, moufion, mōf'lon, *n.* [Fr. *mouflon*.] An animal of the sheep kind inhabiting Corsica, Sardinia, and Greece.
mould, mōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *molde*, mould, earth, dust=O. Fris. *molde*, Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, D. *molde*, *moude*, mould, earth; also Dan. *mul*, D. *mol*, *mul*, mould, mouldiness; fr. root seen in Goth. *malan*, L. *molo*, I grind, the root of *meal*.] Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil: mustiness or mildew; a vegetable growth like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, &c.; dust from incipient decay.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *moulded*, mōld'ed; ppr. *moulding*, mōld'ing. To cause to contract mould; to cover with mould or soil.——v.i. To become mouldy.
mould, mōld, *n.* [Fr. *moule*, *molle* (with *d* added), also *modle*, fr. L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. MODE, MODEL.] The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form; model or pattern; cast; form; shape; character.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *moulded*, mōld'ed; ppr. *moulding*, mōld'ing. To model; to form into a particular shape; to shape; to fashion.
mouldable, mōld'a-bl, *a.* That may be moulded or formed.
mould-board, mōld'bōrd, *n.* The curved board or metal plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the earth.
moulder, mōld'ėr, *n.* One who moulds or is employed making castings in a foundry.
moulder, mōld'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mouldered*, mōld'ėrd; ppr. *mouldering*, mōld'ėr-ing. [From *mould*, fine earth or dust.] To turn to mould or dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away gradually.—— v.t. To convert into mould or dust.
mouldiness, mōld'i-nes, *n.* State of being mouldy.
moulding, mōld'ing, *n.* Anything cast in a mould; an ornamental contour or form in wood or stone running along an edge or a surface.
moulding-plane, mōld'ing-plān, *n.* A plane used in forming mouldings.
moulding-sand, mōld'ing-sand, *n.* A mixture of sand and loam for moulds in a foundry.
mould-warp, mōld'warp, *n.* [MOLE, the animal.] The animal otherwise called the mole.
mouldy, mōld'i, *a.* [*Mould* and *-y.*] Overgrown with mould; musty; decaying.
moult, mōlt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *moulted*, mōlt'ed; ppr. *moulting*, mōlt'ing. [O.E. *moute*, *mowte* (the *l* having intruded as in *could*), like D. *muiten*, L.G. *muten*, fr. L. *mutare*, to change. MEW.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals do.——v.t. To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, &c.——n. The act or process of changing the feathers, &c.; time of moulting.
mound, mound, *n.* [A. Sax. *mund*, a defence=O. Fris. id., Icel. and G. *mund*, protection; same root as *mount*.] An artificial elevation of earth usually raised as a defence or fortification; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.
mound, mound, *n.* [Fr. *monde*, fr. L. *mundus*, the world.] The ball or globe which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king.


Mound.

mound-bird, mound'-bėrd, *n.* The megapode.
mount, mount, *n.* [A. Sax. *munt*=Fr. *mont*, fr. L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill, fr. root *mun*, seen also in *eminent*, *prominent*. Of same origin are next word, and also *mountain*, *amount*, &c.] A hill; a mountain: now chiefly poetical, or used in proper names; a bulwark for offence or defence (O.T.).
mount, mount, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mounted*, mount'ed; ppr. *mounting*, mount'ing. [Fr. *monter*=It. *montare*, Sp. & Pg. *montar*, L.L. *montare*, fr. L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain. See prec.] To rise on high; to rise; to as-

cend; to tower; to get on horseback or upon any animal; to amount; to reach in value. —v.t. To raise aloft; to ascend; to climb; to place one's self upon, as on horseback; to furnish with horses; to set in or cover with something necessary, useful, or ornamental; to prepare for use; to set off to advantage or embellish; to carry or to be furnished with (a vessel *mounts* twenty guns). —**To mount guard**, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.—n. That with which something is mounted or fitted; cardboard or other material on which a picture is fixed; a setting, frame, or such like; the opportunity or means of riding on horseback.

mountain, moun'tin, *n.* [O. Fr. *muntaine, montaigne*, Fr. *montagne*, fr. L.L. *montaneus*, mountainous, fr. L. *mons, montis*, a mountain. MOUNT.] A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; an elevated mass larger than a hill; anything very large.—a. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain.

mountain-ash, moun'tin-ash, *n.* A British tree of the same genus as the pear and apple (Pyrus), with white flowers, fruit scarlet, acid, and austere; the rowan-tree.

mountain-bramble, moun'tin-bram-bl, *n.* The cloudberry.

mountain-cat, moun'tin-kat, *n.* The wild cat.

mountain-cork, **mountain-leather**, moun'tin-kōrk, moun'tin-leтн-ėr, *n.* A white or gray variety of asbestos.

mountain-dew, moun'tin-dū, *n.* A name for Scotch, and more especially Highland whisky.

mountaineer, moun-tin-ēr', *n.* [*Mountain* and *-eer*=O. Fr. *montagnier*.] An inhabitant of a mountainous district; a climber of mountains.—v.i. pret. & pp. *mountaineered*, moun-tin-ērd'; ppr. *mountaineering*, moun-tin-ēr'ing. To practise the climbing of mountains.

mountain-flax, moun'tin-flaks, *n.* A species of asbestos; amianthus.

mountainous, moun'tin-us, *a.* Full of mountains; large, as a mountain; huge.

mountebank, moun'ti-bangk, *n.* [It. *montimbanco, montambanco—montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench. MOUNT, BENCH.] One who mounts a bench or stage in a public place, and vends medicines or nostrums which he pretends are valuable remedies; a quack; any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan.

mounted, mount'ed, *p. a.* Fitted with a mount or mounting; equipped with a horse or horses.

mounting, mount'ing, *n.* Act of one who mounts; that with which an article is mounted or set off; trimming, setting, garnishing, furnishings, &c.

mourn, mōrn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mourned*, mōrnd; ppr. *mourning*, mōrn'ing. [A. Sax. *murnan*=O. Sax. *mornian*, Icel. *morna*, O.H.G. *mornen*, Goth. *maurnan*, to grieve; root same as in *murmur*.] To sorrow; to grieve; to lament; to express grief or sorrow; to be sorrowful; to wear the customary habit of sorrow.—v.t. To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bewail.

mourner, mōrn'ėr, *n.* One who mourns; one who attends a funeral.

mournful, mōrn'fụl, *a.* Expressing sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief; doleful; causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; sorrowful; feeling grief.

mournfully, mōrn'fụl-li, *adv.* In a mournful manner; with sorrow.

mournfulness, mōrn'fụl-nes, *n.* State or character of being mournful.

mourning, mōrn'ing, *n.* The act of one who mourns; lamentation; dress or habit worn by mourners.—a. Employed to express grief (a *mourning* ring).

mourning-coach, mōrn'ing-kōch, *n.* A coach for a funeral, draped in black and drawn by black horses.

mouse, mous, *n.*; pl. **mice**, mīs. [A. Sax. *mús*, pl. *mýs* (like *lús, lýs*, louse, lice)=Icel. *mús*, Dan. *mus*, D. *muis*, G. *maus*; cog. L. *mus*, Gr. *mys*, Per. *mūsh*, Skr. *mūsha*, mouse; probably fr. root meaning to steal.] A well-known small rodent quadruped that infests dwelling-houses, granaries, fields, &c.; a name of various allied animals; a term of endearment.—v.i. mouz; pret. & pp. *moused*, mouzd; ppr. *mousing*, mouz'ing. To hunt for or catch mice.

mouse-buttock, **mouse-piece**, mous'-but-ok, mous'pēs, *n.* Part of a hind quarter of beef below the round, or immediately above the knee-joint.

mouse-ear, mous'ėr, *n.* A name of various plants.

mouser, mouz'ėr, *n.* A cat good at catching mice.

mouse-trap, mous'trap, *n.* A trap for catching mice.

mousing, mouz'ing, *p. a.* Given to or engaged in catching mice.

moustache, mus-tash', *n.* See MUSTACHE.

mouth, mouth, *n.*; pl. **mouths**, mouтнz. [A. Sax. *mūth*=O. Sax. *mūth*, O. Fris. and L.G. *mund*, Icel. *muthr, munnr*, Sw. *mun*, Dan. and G. *mund*, D. *mond*, Goth. *munths*—mouth. Like *tooth, sooth*, &c., this word has lost an initial *s* before the *th*.] The opening in the head of an animal into which food is received, and from which voice is uttered; the aperture between the lips or the portion of the face formed by the lips; the cavity within the lips; anything similar to the mouth; the opening of anything hollow, as of a pitcher or other vessel; the opening of a cave, pit, den, well, &c.; the part of a river, creek, &c., by which it joins with the ocean or any large body of water. —**To make a mouth** or **make mouths**, to distort the mouth; to make a wry face, as in derision.—**Down in the mouth**, chapfallen; dejected; mortified. —v.t. mouтн; pret. & pp. *mouthed*, mouтнd; ppr. *mouthing*, mouтн'ing. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth and shake; to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling.—v.i. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; to make a wry face.

mouthed, mouтнd, *a.* Furnished with a mouth of this or that kind.

mouther, mouтн'ėr, *n.* One who mouths.

mouthful, mouth'fụl, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.

mouth-piece, mouth'pēs, *n.* The part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied; a tube by which a cigar is held in the mouth while being smoked; one who delivers the opinions of others.

movable, mōv'a-bl, *a.* [Also spelled *moveable*; fr. O.Fr. *movable, mouvable*, fr. *mover, mouver*, to move. See next.] Capable of being moved; changing from one time to another (a *movable* feast like Easter).—n. Any part of a man's goods capable of being moved; *pl.* goods, wares, commodities, furniture.

movableness, **movability**, mōv'a-blnes, mōv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being movable; mobility.

movably, mōv'a-bli, *adv.* In a movable manner or state.

move, mōv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moved*, mōvd; ppr. *moving*, mōv'ing. [O.Fr. *mover, mouver*, Fr. *mouvoir*, fr. L. *movere, motum*, to move; seen also in *remove, motion, emotion, motive, moment, remote, promote, mobile*, &c.] To cause to change place, posture, or position; to set in motion; to impel; to stir; to carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse; to cause to act or determine; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference; to excite tenderness, pity, or grief in the heart of; to provoke; to stir up; to shake; to bring forward for consideration and determination, as a resolution; to bring forward for acceptance; to change the position of a piece in the game of chess, draughts, &c.—v.i. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go; to have action or the power of action; to begin to act; to walk; to march; to tremble; to shake; to change residence; to propose something to an organized meeting, for consideration and determination.—n. The act of moving; a movement; proceeding; action taken; the act of transferring from place to place, as pieces in chess, &c.

moveless, mōv'les, *a.* Incapable of being moved; not moving; fixed.

movement, mōv'ment, *n.* [Fr. *mouvement.*] Act of moving; course or process of change; motion; any change of position in a material body; the manner of moving; a gesture; an agitation set on foot by one or more persons in order to bring about some result desired; the wheel-work of a clock or watch.

mover, mōv'ėr, *n.* A person or thing that moves or gives motion; one who offers a motion in an assembly.

moving, mōv'ing, *p.a.* Causing to move or act; exciting the feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.—**movingly**, mōv'ing-li, *adv.* In a moving manner; pathetically.

mow, mou or mō, *n.* [A. Sax. *mūga*, a heap, a mow, N. *muga, mua*, a heap of hay.] A heap, mass, or pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn; the part of a barn where they are packed.—v.t. pret. & pp. *mowed*, moud or mōd; ppr. *mowing*, mou'ing or mō'ing. To lay in a mow.

mow, mō or mou, *n.* [From Fr. *moue*, a wry face; comp. D. *mouwe*, a mow.] A wry face.—v.i. pret. & pp. *mowed*, mōd or moud; ppr. *mowing*, mō'ing or mou'ing. To make mouths.

mow, mō, *v.t.* pret. *mowed*, mōd; pp. *mowed* or *mown*, mōd, mōn; ppr. *mowing*, mō'ing. [A. Sax. *mǽwan*, to mow = Dan. *meie*, D. *maaijen*, G. *mähen*, to mow; akin Icel. *mǽgr, múgi*, a swathe; same root as L. *meto*, Gr. *amaō*, I mow. *Meadow* is from this root.] To cut down with a scythe or machine, as grass or other plants; to cut the grass from; to cut down indiscriminately or in great numbers.—v.i. To cut grass; to use the scythe.

mowburn, mou'bėrn or mō'bėrn, *v.i.* To heat and ferment when in the mow, and thus receive injury: said of hay or grain.

mower, mō'ėr, *n.* One who mows; a mowing-machine.

mowing-machine, mō'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* An agricultural machine employed to cut down grass, clover, grain, &c.

moxa, mok'sa, *n.* [Chinese.] A substance used by burning it on the skin as a counter-irritant or cautery.

mucedinous, mū-sed'i-nus, *a.* [L. *mucedo*, mould.] Having the character of mould or mildew.

much, much, *a.*: *more* and *most* serve as its comparative and superlative. [Shortened form of old *mochel, muchel*, much, fr. A. Sax. *mycel, micel*, much, great, many = O. Sax. *mikil*, Icel. *mikill*, Goth. *mikils*, O.H.G. *mihil*, great; same root as L. *magnus*, great, E. *may*. MAGNITUDE, MAY.] Great in quantity or amount; abundant.—adv. In a great degree; by far; to a great degree or extent; greatly: used especially with comparatives and past participles.—**Much about the same**, nearly equal.—n. A great quantity; a great deal; something strange, uncommon, or serious. —**muchness**, much'nes, *n.* State of being much; quantity.

mucific, mū-sif'ik, *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus, and *facio*, I make.] Generating mucus.

muciform, mū'si-form, *n.* Having the character of or resembling mucus.

mucilage, mū'si-lāj, *n.* [Fr. *mucilage*, L.L. *mucilago*, fr. L. *mucus*. MUCUS.] A solution in water of gummy matter; a gummy substance found in certain plants.

mucilaginous, mū-si-laj'in-us, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; slimy; ropy; partaking of the nature of mucilage.

muck, muk, *n.* A blundering corruption of AMUCK.

muck, muk, *n.* [From Icel. *myki*, Dan. *mög*, dung (whence *mödding*, midden).] Dung in a moist state, or a mass of decaying vegetable matter; something mean, vile, or filthy.—v.t. pret. & pp. *mucked*, mukt;

ppr. *mucking*, muk'ing. To manure with muck; to remove muck from.

muck-worm, muk'wėrm, *n.* A worm that lives in muck; a miser; a mean sordid wretch.

mucky, muk'i, *a.* [*Muck* and *-y.*] Filthy; nasty.

mucopurulent, mū-kō-pū'rų-lent, *a.* [From *mucus*, and *purulent.*] Consisting of mucus and pus (a *mucopurulent* discharge from a sore).

mucous, mucose, mū'kus, *a.* [MUCUS.] Pertaining to mucus, or resembling it; slimy; ropy; secreting a slimy substance. — **Mucous membrane**, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally (such as the mouth, nose, intestines), and secretes mucus.—**mucousness, mucosity**, mū'kus-nes, mū-kos'i-ti, *n.* State of being mucous; sliminess.

mucronate, mū'kro-nāt, *a.* [*L. mucronatus*, fr. *mucro*, a sharp point.] Narrowed to a sharp point; terminating in a sharp point.

mucus, mū'kus, *n.* [L., mucus fr. the nose; akin *mungo*, I wipe the nose.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend; gummy vegetable matter soluble in water.

mud, mud, *n.* [Allied to L.G. *mod, mudde*, Sw. *modd*, mud, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, mire; Icel. *mod*, dust; E. *mother*, slimy sediment. *Muddle* is a derivative.] Moist and soft earth of any kind; sediment from turbid waters; mire.——v.t. pret. & pp. *mudded*, mud'ed; ppr. *mudding*, mud'ing. To soil with mud; to muddy or make turbid.

muddily, mud'i-li, *adv.* In a muddy manner; turbidly; cloudily; confusedly.—**muddiness**, mud'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being muddy.

muddle, mud'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *muddled*, mud'ld; ppr. *muddling*, mud'ling. [A freq. fr. *mud.*] To make muddy, foul, or turbid, as water; to intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor; to bring into a state of confusion; to make a mess of.—— v.i. To become muddy; to act helplessly; to be in a confused or dirty state. —*n.* A mess; dirty confusion; intellectual confusion; bewilderment.

muddle-headed, mud'l-hed-ed, *a.* Having the brains muddled; stupidly confused or dull; doltish.

muddy, mud'i, *a.* [*Mud* and *-y.*] Abounding in mud; foul with, resembling, or containing mud; turbid; miry; cloudy in mind; confused; stupid; obscure; wanting in perspicuity.——v.t. pret. & pp. *muddied*, mud'id; ppr. *muddying*, mud'i-ing. To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid; to cloud; to make dull or heavy.

muddy-brained, muddy-headed, mud'i-brānd, mud'i-hed-ed, *a.* Of a dull understanding; stupid.

mud-eel, mud'ēl, *n.* The siren, a species of amphibian.

mud-fish, mud'fish, *n.* The lepidosiren.

mud-lark, mud'lärk, *n.* One who cleans sewers; one who fishes up matters from the mud on the banks of tidal rivers.

muezzin, mueddin, mų-ed'zin, mų-ed'in, *n.* [Ar. *muezzin*, fr. *azzana*, to inform, fr. *azana*, to hear.] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, who proclaims from a minaret the summons to prayers.

muff, muf, *n.* [Same as Dan. *muffe*, D. *mof*, L.G. *muffe*, *muff*, G. *muff*, a muff; akin to O.H.G. *monwa*, L.G. *mowe*, D. *mouw*, a long sleeve; comp. also D. *mof*, a clown, *muf*, musty, silly, doting. Hence *muffle.*] A warm cover for receiving both hands, usually made of fur; a soft, useless fellow; a mean, poor-spirited person (colloq.).

muffettee, muf-et-tē', *n.* [Formed as a dim. of *muff.*] A small muff worn over the wrist; a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies.

muffin, muf'in, *n.* [Probably fr. *muff*, on account of its softness.] A light, round, spongy cake.

muffin-cap, muf'in-kap, *n.* A flat woollen cap worn by men.

muffle, muf'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *muffled*, muf'ld; ppr. *muffling*, muf'ling. [O.E. also *moffle*, akin to *muff*; comp. D. *moffel*, a muff; Fr. *mouffle*, a mitten.] To conceal from view or cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face; to blindfold; to put to silence; *fig.* to cover; to conceal; to involve; to deaden the sound of (as of an oar) by wrapping or tying cloth, &c., round.

muffle, muf'l, *n.* [Fr. *mouffle*, a kind of glove, a chemical vessel. See prec.] An arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, and placed over cupels in the operation of assaying; a pulley-block containing several sheaves.

muffle, muf'l, *n.* [Fr. *mufle*, fr. G. *muffel*, a dog with large hanging lips.] The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

muffled, muf'ld, *p. a.* Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; blindfolded; dulled or deadened: applied to sound.

muffler, muf'lėr, *n.* [Lit. that which *muffles.*] A cover for the face or neck; a stuffed glove for lunatics.

mufti, muftee, muf'ti, muf'tē, *n.* [Ar. *mufti*, a judge or magistrate.] A doctor of Mohammedan law; an Anglo-Indian term for plain dress worn by officers off duty; civilian dress.

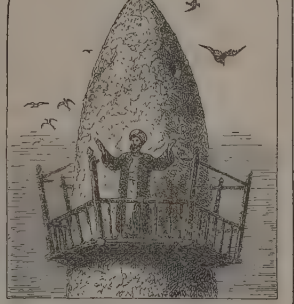
mug, mug, *n.* [Same as N. *mugge*, a ewer, a mug; Sw. *mugg*, an earthen cup; Ir. *mugan*, a mug.] A small vessel of earthenware or metal for containing liquor; a jug.

mug, mug, *n.* [Perhaps a Gypsy word= Skr. *mukha*, the face.] The face or mouth: used contemptuously.

muggy, muggish, mug'i, mug'ish, *a.* [Comp. Prov. E. *mug*, mist; Icel. *mugga*, mugginess, drizzle; Gael. *mugach*, cloudy; W. *mwg*, smoke.] Moist or damp, and close, said of the weather; moist; damp, mouldy; as straw.

mugwort, mug'wėrt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mucgwyrt*, lit. midge-wort.] A common British species of wormwood.

mulatto, mū-lat'tō, *n.* [Sp. *mulato*, fr. *mulo*, a mule. MULE.] A person who is the offspring of a white and a negro.



Muezzin calling to Prayer.

mulattress, mū-lat'res, *n.* A female mulatto.

mulberry, mul'be-ri, *n.* [For *murberry*, A. Sax. *mirberie*, *mórberie*, a mulberry; *mór*, *mór*, being fr. L. *morus*, *morum*, Gr. *moron*, a mulberry.] The berry or fruit of a well-known tree, and the tree itself, one species of which is extensively cultivated to supply food for silk-worms.

mulch, mulsh, *n.* [Akin to *mols* in A. Sax. *molsnian*, to rot, G. *mulsch*, *molsch*, rotten; D. *molsemen*, to moulder.] Dungy material used for protecting the roots of newly-planted shrubs or trees, &c.

mulct, mulct, *n.* [L. *mulcta* or *multa*, a fine.] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanour.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *mulcted*. mulkt'ed; ppr. *mulcting*, mulkt'ing. To fine; to punish by pecuniary fine; to deprive (to *mulct* a person *of* or *in* £300).

mule, mūl, *n.* [Fr. *mule*, It. Sp. & Pg. *mulo*, fr. L. *mulus*, a mule.] A quadruped of a mongrel breed; the offspring of an ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass; a hybrid animal; a spinning machine invented by Crompton in 1775, so called from being a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves.

muleteer, mūl-et-ēr', *n.* [Fr. *muletier.*] One who drives mules; a mule-driver.

mulish, mūl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.—**mulishly**, mūl'ish-li, *adv.* In a mulish manner.—**mulishness**, mūl'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being mulish.

mull, mul, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mulled*, muld; ppr. *mulling*, mul'ing. [From the spurious participle *mulled*, in the old term *mulled ale*, equivalent to *mould-ale*, that is funeral ale, fr. *mould*, earth, the earth of the grave.] To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices, as ale or wine.

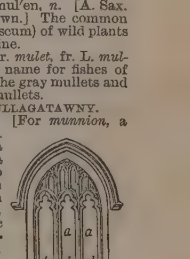
mulligatawny, mulligatawny, mul'-a-ga-ta'ni, mul'i-ga-ta'ni, *n.* [Tamil *milagutunni*, lit. pepper-water.] An East Indian curry-soup.

mullen, mullein, mul'en, *n.* [A. Sax. *molegn*; etymol. unknown.] The common name of a genus (Verbascum) of wild plants used in domestic medicine.

mullet, mul'et, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, fr. L. *mullus*, the surmullet.] A name for fishes of two different families, the gray mullets and the red mullets, or surmullets.

mulligatawny. MULLAGATAWNY.

mullion, mul'yon, *n.* [For *munnion*, a word equivalent to Fr. *moignon*, Sp. *muñon*, a stump, the mullion of a window being the stump below the tracery.] An upright division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in Gothic architecture. — **mullioned**, mul'yond, *a.* Having mullions.



Mullioned Window.
a a, Mullions; *b b*, Transom.

mulish, mulsh. MULCH.

multangular, mul-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having many angles; polygonal. — **multangularly**, mul-tang'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* With many angles.

multanimous, mul-tan'i-mus, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *animus*, mind.] Exhibiting many phases of mind; many-sided.

multicapsular, mul-ti-kap'sū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, E. *capsule.*] Having many capsules: used especially in botany.

multicostate, mul-ti-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *costa*, a rib.] Having many ribs or ridges.

multifarious, mul-ti-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *multifarius*, manifold, fr. *multus*, many, and a term. of doubtful origin.] Having great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts.—**multifariously**, mul-ti-fā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a multifarious way.

multifid, mul'ti-fid, *a.* [L. *multifidus*—*multus*, many, and *findo*, I divide.] Cleft or cut by many divisions.

multifoil, mul'ti-foil, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *foil.*] *Arch.* having more than five foils or divisions (a *multifoil* arch).

multiform, mul'ti-form, *a.* [L. *multiformis*—*multus*, many, and *forma*, form.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. —**multiformity**, mul-ti-for'mi-ti, *n.* The state of being multiform.

multilateral, mul-ti-lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L.

multus, many, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having many sides; many-sided.

multilineal, mul-ti-lin'ē-al, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *linea*, a line.] Having many lines.

multilocular, mul-ti-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *loculus*, a cell.] Having many cells, loculi, or compartments.

multipartite, mul'ti-pär-tīt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided—*pars*, a part.] Divided into several or many parts.

multiped, mul'ti-ped, *n.* [L. *multus*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal that has many feet.

multiple, mul'ti-pl, *a.* [Fr. *multiple*, fr. L.L. *multiplus*—*multus*, many, and term. as in *double*, *triple*. DOUBLE.] Manifold; having many parts or divisions.——*n.* A number which contains another an exact number of times; a *common multiple* of two or more numbers containing each of them a certain number of times exactly (thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4); the *least common multiple* being the smallest number that will do this.

multiplex, mul'ti-pleks, *a.* [L. *multiplex*—*multus*, many, and stem of *plico*, I fold. PLY.] Manifold; complex; *bot.* having petals lying over each other in folds.

multipliable, mul'ti-pli-a-bl, *a.* That may be multiplied.

multiplicand, mul'ti-pli-kand", *n.* [L. *multiplicandus*, fr. *multiplico*, I multiply.] A number or quantity to be multiplied by another.

multiplication, mul'ti-pli-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*. MULTIPLY.] The act or process of multiplying; state of being multiplied; reproduction of animals; a rule or operation by which any given number may be repeated or added to itself any number of times proposed.—**Multiplication table**, a table giving the products of all the simple digits multiplied into each other, onward to some limit, as to 12 times 12.

multiplicative, mul'ti-pli-kāt-iv, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

multiplicator, mul'ti-pli-kāt-ėr, *n.* [L.] A multiplier.

multiplicity, mul-ti-plis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, fr. L. *multiplex*. MULTIPLEX.] State of being multiplex or manifold; great number; many of the same kind.

multiplier, mul'ti-pli-ėr, *n.* One who or that which multiplies; the number by which another is multiplied.

multiply, mul'ti-plī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *multiplied*, mul'ti-plīd; ppr. *multiplying*, mul'ti-plī-ing. [Fr. *multiplier*, fr. L. *multiplicare*, fr. *multiplex* (q.v.).] To increase in number; to make more by natural reproduction or by addition; to make more numerous; *arith.* to add to itself any given number of times.——*v.i.* To grow or increase in number, or to become more numerous by reproduction; to extend; to spread.—**Multiplying glass**, **Multiplying lens**, a lens or glass with a number of facets, causing an object to appear multiplied many times.

multipotent, mul-ti'pō-tent, *a.* [L. *multipotens*, *multipotentis*—*multus*, much, and *potens*, powerful.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things.

multipresence, mul'ti-prez-ens, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *presence*.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

multiserial, mul'ti-sē-ri-al, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *series*, a row.] Having or arranged in many rows.

multisonous, mul-ti'sō-nus, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

multisyllable, mul-ti-sil'la-bl, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *syllable*.] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

multitubular, mul-ti-tū'bū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *tubular*.] Having many tubes (a *multitubular* boiler).

multitude, mul'ti-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *multitude*; L. *multitudo*, fr. *multus*, many, a pp. form fr. the *mulgo* of *promulgo*, I promulgate.] State of being many; a great number, collectively; a great number, indefinitely; a crowd of people; a throng; a large assemblage.—**The multitude**, the populace, the mass without reference to an assemblage.

multitudinous, mul-ti-tūd'in-us, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to a multitude or great number; manifold.

multivalve, **multivalvular**, mul'ti-valv, mul-ti-val'vū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *valve*.] Having many valves (a *multivalve* shell).—**multivalve**, mul'ti-valv, *n.* An animal which has a shell of many valves or pieces.

multungulate, mul-tung'gū-lāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof.] Having the hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

multure, mul'tūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *multure*, fr. L. *molitura*, a grinding, fr. *molo*, I grind. MILL.] The grinding of grain; grist; in Scotland, the fee given to the proprietor of a mill in return for the grinding of corn.

mum, mum, *a.* [Imitative of a low sound made with the lips closed, like L. and GR. *mu*; akin *mumble*.] Silent; not speaking; also used as *exclam.*, be silent; hush.

mum, mum, *n.* [G. *mumme*, fr. Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it at Brunswick in 1492.] A species of ale brewed from wheaten malt, &c.

mumble, mum'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mumbled*, mum'bld; ppr. *mumbling*, mum'bling. [Freq. fr. *mum*; like D. *mommelen*, Dan. *mumle*, G. *mummeln*, to mumble.] To mutter; to speak with mouth partly closed so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.——*v.t.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice; to mouth gently or with a muttering sound; to suppress or utter imperfectly.

mumbler, mum'blėr, *n.* One who mumbles or speaks with a low, inarticulate voice.

mumbling, mum'bling, *n.* The act or sound of one who mumbles.

mumblingly, mum'bling-li, *adv.* In a mumbling manner.

mumm, mum, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mummed*, mumd; ppr. *mumming*, mum'ing. [Of Dutch or German origin; comp. G. *mummen*, to mask, *mumme*, a mask, *mummel*, a bugbear; D. *mommen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask, whence O.Fr. *momer*, to mask, *momerie*, mummery; originally perhaps to cover the face and cry *mum*, or similar sound.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.

mummer, mum'ėr, *n.* [See prec.] A masker; a masked buffoon; a play-actor.

mummery, mum'ėr-i, *n.* [MUMM.] A masking or masquerade; buffoonery; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade.

mummification, mum'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of making or process of becoming a mummy.

mummify, mum'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mummified*, mum'i-fīd; ppr. *mummifying*, mum'i-fī-ing. [*Mummy* and *-fy*.] To make into a mummy; to embalm as a mummy.

mummy, mum'i, *n.* [It. *mymmia*, Fr. *momie*, Sp. *momia*; fr. Ar. *mūmiā*, fr. *mūm*, wax.] A dead human body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians, in which wax, balsams, &c., were employed; a human body dried up and preserved in any manner; a sort of wax used in grafting trees; a sort of brown bituminous pigment.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mummied*, mum'id; ppr. *mummying*, mum'mi-ing. To mummify; to embalm.

mump, mump, *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *mumped*, mumpt; ppr. *mumping*, mump'ing. [An imitative word, allied to *mumble* and *munch*.] To mumble or mutter; to move the lips with the mouth closed; to munch; to make mouths; to implore alms; to play the beggar.—**mumper**, mump'ėr, *n.* One who mumps; a beggar.

mumpish, mump'ish, *a.* [MUMP.] Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.—**mumpishly**, mump'ish-li, *adv.* Sullenly silent.—**mumpishness**, mump'ish-nes, *n.* Sullen silence; sullenness.

mumps, mumps, *n.* [From *mump*.] Silent displeasure; sullenness; a disease consisting in an inflammation of the salivary glands, with swelling along the neck; parotitis.

munch, munsh, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *munched*, munsht; ppr. *munching*, munsh'ing. [Imitative of the sound; akin *mumble*, *mump*.] To chew audibly; to mump; to nibble.—**muncher**, munsh'ėr, *n.* One who munches.

mundane, mun'dān, *a.* [L. *mundanus*, fr. *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly.—**mundanely**, mun'dān-li, *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

mungo, mung'gō, *n.* [Perhaps from some person of this name.] A short wool formed by tearing to pieces old woollen fabrics and used in making new; akin to shoddy.

mungoose, **mongoose**, mun'gōs, mon'gōs, *n.* [East Indian name.] A quadruped about the size of a rat, one of the ichneumons, kept in houses in India to rid them of vermin.

municipal, mū-ni'si-pal, *a.* [Fr. *municipal*, L. *municipalis*, fr. *municipium*, a town governed by its own laws—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, I take.] Belonging to a corporation or city; pertaining to the corporation of a town or city, or to the citizens of a state.—**Municipal law**, the law which pertains to the citizens of a state in their private capacity.

municipality, mū-ni'si-pal"i-ti, *n.* [See prec.] A town or city possessed of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction.

municipalize, mū-ni'si-pal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *municipalized*, mū-ni'si-pal-īzd; ppr. *municipalizing*, mū-ni'si-pal-īz-ing. [*Municipal* and *-ize*.] To give a municipal character to; to convert into a municipality.

municipally, mū-ni'si-pal-li, *adv.* In a municipal manner.

munificence, mū-ni'fi-sens, *n.* [Fr. *munificence*, L. *munificentia*—*munus*, a favour, a gift, and *facio*, I make.] A giving or bestowing liberally; liberality; generosity; bountifulness.

munificent, mū-ni'fi-sent, *a.* [See prec.] Liberal in giving or bestowing; bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.—**munificently**, mū-ni'fi-sent-li, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

munument, mū'ni-ment, *n.* [L. *munimentum*, a defence, fr. *munio*, anciently *moenio*, I fortify, fr. *mœnia*, walls.] A fortification or strongholdt; support; defence; a record; a deed; a charter; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained.

munition, mū-ni'shon, *n.* [L. *munitio*, *munitionis*, fr. *munio*, I fortify; hence *ammunition*. See prec.] A fortification (O.T.)†; materials used in war; military stores; ammunition; material for any enterprise.

muræna, mū-rē'na, *n.* [L.] A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean.

mural, mū'ral, *a.* [L. *muralis*, fr. *murus*, a wall.] Pertaining to a wall; resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.—**Mural circle**, an astronomical instrument for measuring angular distances in the meridian fixed to a wall exactly perpendicular.—**Mural painting**, a painting in distemper colours upon a wall.

murder, mėr'dėr, *n.* [Also (though now rarely) *murther*, fr. A. Sax. *morthor*, *morther*, fr. *morth*, death=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *morth*, D. *moord*, Dan. Sw. and G. *mord*, Icel. *morth*, Goth. *maurthr*; cog. L. *mors*, *mortis*, death (hence *mortal*), Lith. *smertis*, death; fr. root *mar*, to crush; Skr. *mri*, to die. MORTAL.] Act of unlawfully putting to death; act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind.—**The murder is out**, something is disclosed which was wished to be kept concealed.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *murdered*, mėr'dėrd; ppr. *murdering*, mėr'dėr-ing. [A. Sax. *myrthrian*, to murder, fr. the noun.] To put to death unlawfully; to kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; to abuse or violate grossly; to mar by bad execution.

murderer, mėr'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who murders, or is guilty of murder.

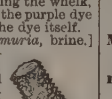
murderess, mėr'dėr-es, *n.* A female who commits murder.

murderous, mėr'dėr-us, *a.* Pertaining to murder; guilty of murder; consisting in murder; meditating murder; bloody; sanguinary.—**murderously**, mėr'dėr-us-li, *adv.* In a murderous manner.

murex, mū'reks, *n.*; pl. **murices**, mū-ri-sēz. [L.] A mollusc resembling the whelk, esteemed by the ancients for the purple dye that some of them yielded; the dye itself.

muriate, mū'ri-āt, *n.* [L. *muria*, brine.] The old name for *Chloride*.—

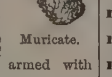
muriatic, mū-ri-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt.—Muriatic acid, the older name of *Hydrochloric acid*.



Muricate.

muricate, **muricated**, mū'ri-kāt, mū'ri-kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *muricatus*, fr. *murex*: the point of a rock.] Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

muriform, mū'ri-form, *a.* [L. *murus*, a wall, *forma*, form.] Showing an arrangement like brickwork.



Muriform Cells.

murk, mėrk, *n.* [A. Sax. *mirce*, dark = Icel. *myrkr*, Dan. and Sw. *mörk*, dark.] Darkness or gloom. [*Shak.*] —**murky**, mėr'ki, *a.* Dark; obscure; gloomy.—**murkily**, mėr'ki-li, *adv.* In a murky manner; darkly.

murmur, mėr'mėr, *n.* [Fr. *murmure*, fr. L. *murmur*, a reduplication of an imitative syllable *mur*, seen in G. *murren*, D. *morren*, Icel. *murra*, Dan. *murre*, to murmur.] A low continued or repeated sound as that of a stream or of bees; a low indistinct sound; a hum; a complaint uttered in a low, muttering voice; a grumble or mutter.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *murmured*, mėr'mėrd; ppr. *murmuring*, mėr'mėr-ing. To utter or give out a murmur or hum; to grumble; to utter complaints; to mutter.——*v.t.* To utter indistinctly; to mutter.

murmurer, mėr'mėr-ėr, *n.* One who murmurs.

murmuring, mėr'mėr-ing, *p.a.* Making or consisting in a murmur; uttering complaints in a low voice or sullenly.——*n.* A continued murmur; a low confused noise.

murmuringly, mėr'mėr-ing-li, *adv.* With murmurs; with complaints.

murrain, mu'rān, *n.* [O. Fr. *morine*, fr. L. *morior*, I die. MORTAL.] A deadly and infectious disease among cattle or other animals.

murrey, mu'ri, *a.* [O. Fr. *morée*, fr. L. *morus*, a mulberry.] Mulberry coloured; of a dark red colour.

murrhine, mu'rīn, *a.* [L. *murrhĭnus*, fr. *murrha*, a material supposed to be fluor-spar.] A name given to a fine kind of ware brought from the East, and much prized among the Romans. Called also *Myrrhine*.

murry, mu'ri, *n.* The muræna (which see).

murther, mėr'THėr. See MURDER.

muscadel, **muscatel**, **muscadine**, mus'ka-del, mus'ka-tel, mus'ka-dīn, *a.* and *n.* [O. Fr. *muscadel*, Fr. *moscatelle*, Sp. & Pg. *moscatel*, fr. L.L. *muscatus*, smelling like musk, fr. *muscus*, musk. MUSK.] The name of several sweet and strong Italian and French wines; the grapes which produce these wines; a delicious pear.

muscat, mus'kat, *n.* [Fr. *muscat*, fr. L.L. *muscatus*, smelling of musk, fr. *muscus*, musk. MUSK.] A kind of grape, and the wine made from it. MUSCADEL.

muscle, mus'l, *n.* [Fr. *muscle*, fr. L. *musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle, dim. of *mus*, a mouse—probably from the appearance under the skin. *Mussel* is the same word.] A definite mass or portion of an animal body consisting of fibres susceptible of contraction and relaxation, and thus effecting motion; a definite portion of the lean of an animal's flesh.

muscled, mus'ld, *a.* Having muscles.

muscoid, mus'koid, *a.* [L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Moss-like; resembling moss.

muscology, mus-kol'o-ji, *n.* [L. *muscus*, moss, and *-ology*.] That part of botany which investigates mosses.

muscovado, mus-kō-vā'dō, *n.* or *a.* [Sp. *mascabado*.] Unrefined sugar, the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining.

Muscovite, mus'kō-vīt, *n.* A native of Muscovy, or Russia; a name of common mica.

muscular, mus'kū-lėr, *a.* [From L. *musculus*, a muscle.] Pertaining to or consisting of muscle; performed by a muscle; having strong muscles; strong; brawny; vigorous.

muscularity, mus-kū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State of being muscular.

muscularly, mus'kū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a muscular manner; strongly.

musculocutaneous, mus-kū-lō-kū-tā''-nē-us, *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle, *cutis*, skin.] Pertaining to the muscles and skin: said of certain nerves.

muse, mūz, *n.* [Fr. *muse*, L. *musa*, fr. Gr. *mousa*, a muse, music, eloquence, propriety; origin doubtful. *Music*, *museum*, *mosaic* are derivatives.] One of the nine sister goddesses of the Greeks and Romans presiding over music, poetry, painting, rhetoric, astronomy, &c.; hence, poetic inspiration: the inspiring goddess of song. [Written with or without *cap*.]

muse, mūz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mused*, mūzd; ppr. *musing*, mūz'ing. [Fr. *muser*, to muse, dawdle, loiter, perhaps fr. O.H.G. *muoza*, idleness, *muozon*, to be idle, G. *musze*, inactivity, leisure; or fr. L. *mussare*, to mutter. From this comes *amuse* with prefix *a-*.] To ponder; to think or meditate in silence; to reflect; to be absent in mind.——*v.t.* To think or meditate on.——*n.* A fit of abstraction.

muser, mūz'ėr, *n.* One who muses.

museum, mū-zē'um, *n.* [L. *museum*, fr. Gr. *mouseïon*, fr. *mousa*, a muse; originally a temple of the muses. MUSE.] A repository of interesting objects connected with literature, art, or science; a cabinet of curiosities; a collection of objects in natural history, antiquities, &c.

mushroom, mush'rōm, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, fr. *mousse*, L. *muscus*, moss. Moss.] The name of numerous fungi, especially such as are edible; *fig.* an upstart; one that springs up suddenly like a mushroom.——*a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth.

mushroom-spawn, mush'rōm-spān, *n.* The reproductive matter or mycelium of mushrooms.

music, mū'zik, *n.* [Fr. *musique*, L. *musica*, fr. Gr. *mousikē* (*technē*, art, understood), music, art, culture, fr. *mousikos*, pertaining to the muses. MUSE, *n.*] Melody or harmony; a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear; any combination of simultaneous sounds in harmony; the science of harmonious sounds; the art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear; the written or printed score of a composition.

musical, mū'zik-al, *a.* Belonging to music; producing music; melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear; fond of or skilled in music.—**Musical glasses**, glass vessels on which music may be played by striking them.

musical-box, mū'zik-al-boks, *n.* A small instrument having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating metal tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up.

musically, mū'zik-al-li, *adv.* In a musical, melodious, or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

music-hall, mū'zik-hal, *n.* A place of public entertainment in which the company are treated to singing, dancing, and other performances.

musician, mū-zi'shan, *n.* [*Music* and *-ian* =Fr. *musicien*.] A person skilled in music; one that sings or performs on instruments of music.

music-stand, mū'zik-stand, *n.* A light frame for placing pieces of music on while being played.

music-stool, mū'zik-stōl, *n.* A stool for one who performs on a piano or similar instrument.

musing, mūz'ing, *n.* The act of one who muses; meditation; contemplation.—**musingly**, mūz'ing-li, *adv.* In a musing way.

musk, musk, *n.* [Fr. *musc*, It. and Sp. *musco*, fr. L.L. *muscus*, musk, fr. Ar. and Per. *musk*, musk.] A strong-scented substance obtained from the musk-deer and used as a perfume; also, the animal itself; a musky smell; a popular name for one or two plants giving out such a smell.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *musked*, muskt; ppr. *musking*, musk'ing. To perfume with musk.

musk-deer, musk'dėr, *n.* A deer of Central Asia, the male of which yields the perfume musk contained in a sac near the navel.

musk-duck, musk'duk, *n.* A duck with a musky smell, a native of America.

musket, mus'ket, *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, O. Fr. *mousket*, *moschet*, It. *moschetto*, originally a sparrow-hawk, lit. fly-hawk, fr. L. *musca*, a fly (comp. *falcon*, *falconet*, *saker*, &c., as names of fire-arms).] A general term used for any hand-gun employed for military purposes; a sparrow-hawk or hawk of inferior kind. Formerly spelled *Musquet*.

musketeer, mus-ket-ėr', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

musketoon, mus-ket-ūn', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*. MUSKET.] A short thick musket; the shortest kind of blunderbuss.

musketry, mus'ket-ri, *n.* [*Musket* and *-ry*.] The fire of muskets; troops armed with muskets; the art or science of firing small-arms.

musk-mallow, musk'mal-ō, *n.* A British plant, with a peculiar musky odour.

musk-melon, musk'mel-on, *n.* A delicious variety of melon, named probably from its fragrance.

musk-ox, musk'oks, *n.* A kind of small hardy ox which inhabits the extreme north of North America, and smells strongly of musk.

musk-pear, musk'pār, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.

musk-plum, musk'plum, *n.* A fragrant kind of plum.

musk-rat, musk'rat, *n.* An American rodent allied to the beaver, which smells of musk in summer: called also *muquash*; also two insectivorous animals smelling of musk.

musk-rose, musk'rōz, *n.* A fragrant species of rose.

musky, musk'i, *a.* Having the odour of musk; fragrant.

Muslim, muz'lim, *n.* Same as *Moslem*.

muslin, muz'lin, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*, said to be derived fr. *Mosul* or *Mousuli*, a town in Turkish Asia, where it was first made.] A sort of fine thin cotton cloth of various kinds.——*a.* Made of muslin.

muslinet, muz'lin-et, *n.* [Dimin. of *muslin*.] A sort of coarse muslin.

musquash, mus'kwosh, *n.* A musk-rat.

musquito, mus-kē'tō, *n.* See MOSQUITO.

musrole, muz'rōl, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle*, akin to *muzzle*.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

mussel, mus'el, *n.* [Same as *muscle*, with different spelling and meaning; L. *musculus*, a muscle, a mussel.] The common name of a genus of bivalve shell-fish, one species of which is largely used for food and bait.

Mussulman, mus'ul-man, *n.*; pl. **Mussulmans**, mus'ul-manz, *n.* [Turk. and Per. *musulmān*.] A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed.

must, must, *v.i.* without inflection and used as a present or a past tense. [A. Sax. *ic möste*, *wé móston*, I must, we must, a past tense; pres. *ic mót*, I may or must; similar forms in Goth. D. Sw. and G.] A defective or auxiliary verb expressing obligation or necessity, physical or moral.

must, must, *n.* [L. *mustum*, new wine, fr. *mustus*, new, fresh.] New wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.

mustache, mus-tash', *n.* [Fr. *moustache*, It. *mostaccio*, Sp. *mostacho*, fr. Gr. *mustax*, the upper lip, the mustache.] The long hair on the upper lip, especially the upper lip of men: often spoken of as a plural, from spreading out on either side.

mustang, mus'tang, *n.* [Sp. *mesteño*, belonging to the *mesta*, or body of graziers.] The wild horse of America, a descendant of horses imported.

mustard, mus'tĕrd, *n.* [O. Fr. *moustarde*, Fr. *moutarde*, It. *mostarda*, mustard, fr. L. *mustum*, must, because formerly made with a little must mixed in it. MUST, MOIST.] An annual cruciferous plant cultivated for its pungent seeds, from which the condiment of same name is obtained.

muster, mus'tĕr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mustered*, mus'tĕrd; ppr. *mustering*, mus'tĕr-ing. [O. Fr. *moustrer*, *mostrer*, *monstrer*, to exhibit, fr. L. *monstrare*, to show, fr *monstrum*, a monster. MONSTER.] To collect, as troops for service, review, parade, or exercise; to collect, assemble, or bring together.—**To muster up**, to gather, collect, or summon up: generally *fig.* (to *muster up* courage).——v.i. To assemble; to meet in one place.——n. An assembling of troops; a register or roll of troops mustered; a collection for exhibition; an array.—**To pass muster**, to pass without censure; to be allowed to pass.

muster-book, mus'tĕr-bŭk, *n.* A book in which forces are registered.

muster-roll, mus'tĕr-rōl, *n.* A roll or register of troops, or of a ship's company.

mustily, mus'ti-li, *adv.* In a musty manner.—**mustiness**, mus'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being musty; staleness; mouldiness.

musty, mus'ti, *a.* [Probably for *moisty*, fr. *moist.*] Mouldy; sour; stale; spoiled by age; having an ill flavour; vapid.

mutability, mū-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité*, L. *mutabilitas*. See next.] Quality or state of being mutable; changeableness; inconstancy; instability; vicissitude.

mutable, mū'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *muto*, I change; akin to *moveo*, I move, or to *munus*, a gift, service, Lith. *mainas*, exchange; *meus*, *mouit*, *mutual*, &c., are akin.] Changeable; subject to change; inconstant; unsettled; unstable; variable; fickle.—**mutableness**, mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being mutable; mutability.—**mutably**, mū'ta-bli, *adv.* In a mutable manner; changeably.

mutation, mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *mutatio*, fr. *muto*, I change. MUTABLE.] Act or process of changing; change; alteration, either in form or qualities; modification; *philol.* umlaut.

mutchkin, much'kin, *n.* [Comp. D. *mutsje*, a little cap, a quartern; Sc. *mutch*, a kind of cap.] A liquid measure in Scotland containing four gills.

mute, mūt, *a.* [Fr. *muet*, L. *mutus*, silent, dumb; comp. Gr. *mu*, a sound with closed lips; also *mum*, *mumble*, *mutter*.] Silent; not speaking; incapable of speaking; not having the power of speech; dumb; in *gram.* and *philol.* silent, not pronounced, or having its sound suddenly and completely checked by a contact of the vocal organs: applied to certain consonants (as *t*, *p*).——n. A dumb person; a hired attendant at a funeral; a mute consonant; a letter that really in itself represents no sound, as *p*, *t*, *k*; a little utensil applied to a musical instrument to deaden or soften the sounds.

mute, mūt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *muted*, mūt'ed; ppr. *muting*, mūt'ing. [O.Fr. *mutir*.] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.

mutely, mūt'li, *adv.* In a mute manner; silently; without uttering words or sounds.

muteness, mūt'nes, *n.* The state of being mute.

mutilate, mū'ti-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mutilated*, mū'ti-lāt-ed; ppr. *mutilating*, mū'ti-lāt-ing. [L. *mutilo*, *mutilatus*, I cut or lop off, fr. *mutilus*, maimed; akin Gr. *mytilos*, curtailed.] To injure or disfigure by cutting a piece or pieces from; to cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to remove any material part from so as to render the thing imperfect.

mutilation, mū-ti-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *mutilatio.*] Act of mutilating, or state of being mutilated; removal of some essential part.—**mutilator**, mū'ti-lāt-ĕr, *n.* One who mutilates.

mutineer, mū-ti-nēr', *n.* [O. Fr. *mutinier*, fr. *mutin*, mutiny (q.v.).] One guilty of mutiny.

mutinous, mū'ti-nus, *a.* [From old *mutine*, a mutineer, and *-ous.*] Exciting or promoting mutiny; engaging in mutiny; turbulent; seditious.

mutinously, mū'ti-nus-li, *adv.* In a mutinous manner.

mutiny, mū'ti-ni, *n.* [From old *mutine*, *mutin*, a mutineer, O. Fr. *meutin*, mutinous, riotous, fr. *meute*, a revolt, an *emeute*, fr. L.L. *mota*, a body of men raised for an expedition, fr. L. *moveo*, *motus*, I move. MOVE.] An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance to officers, or opposition to their authority; any resistance to or revolt against constituted authority.——v.i. pret. & pp. *mutinied*, mū'ti-nid; ppr. *mutinying*, mū'ti-ni-ing. To engage in mutiny; to rise against lawful authority in military or naval service; to be guilty of mutinous conduct.

mutter, mut'ĕr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *muttered*, mut'ĕrd; ppr. *muttering*, mut'ĕr-ing. [An imitative word like *mum*, *murmur*, *mumble*; comp. G. *muttern*, L. *muttire*, to mutter, *mu*, the sound produced by closing the lips. MUMBLE.] To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips; to mumble; to grumble; to murmur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise.——v.t. To utter with a low, murmuring noise.——n. Murmur; obscure utterance.—**mutterer**, mut'ĕr-ĕr, *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.—**muttering**, mut'ĕr-ing, *n.* The sound made by one who mutters.

mutton, mut'n, *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, It. *mottone*, a sheep; supposed to be fr. L. *mutilus*, mutilated, through L.L. *mutto*, *mutilo*, a wether, a castrated ram. MUTILATE.] The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

mutton-chop, mut-n-chop', *n.* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone at the thin end chopped off.

mutual, mū'tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*, fr. a L.L. *mutualis*, fr. L. *mutuus*, mutual, exchanged, borrowed, fr. *muto*, I change. MUTABLE.] Reciprocal; interchanged; given and received on both sides; equally relating to, affecting, or proceeding from two or more together; common; shared alike.

mutually, mū'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a mutual manner; reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

muzzle, muz'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *musel* (Mod. Fr. *museau*), dim. of O. Fr. *muse*, L.L. *musus*, a mouth, fr. L. *morsus*, a bite, fr. *mordeo*, *morsum*, I bite. MORSEL.] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.; the open end of a gun or pistol, &c.; a fastening or cover for the mouth which hinders an animal from biting.——v.t. pret. & pp. *muzzled*, muz'ld; ppr. *muzzling*, muz'ling. To put a muzzle on; to bind the mouth of to prevent biting or eating; to restrain from speaking; to gag.

muzzy, muz'i, *a.* [Akin to *muse*, to be absent-minded.] Absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy. [Colloq.]

my, mī, *pronom. adj.* [From *mine*, A. Sax. *min*, the *n* having disappeared as in *thy*. MINE.] Belonging to me: always used before a noun or attributively, *mine* being used predicatively.

myalgia, mī-al'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, muscle, and *algos*, pain.] Cramp.

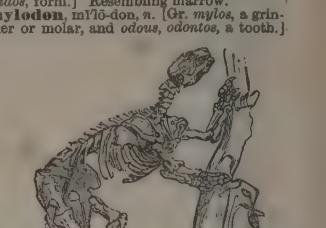
myccelium, mī-sē'li-um, *n.*; pl. **myccelia**, mī-sē'li-a. [From Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus.] The spawn of fungi, consisting of whitish filaments spreading like a net-work.

mycology, mī-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mykēs*, a mushroom or fungus, and *logos*.] That department of botany which investigates fungi.—**mycologic**, **mycological**, mī-kō-loj'ik, mī-kō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to mycology.—**mycologist**, mī-kol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in mycology.

myelitis, mī-e-lī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *-itis.*] Inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow.

myeloid, mī'el-oid, *a.* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, *eidos*, form.] Resembling marrow.

mylodon, mī'lō-don, *n.* [Gr. *mylos*, a grinder or molar, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.]



Skeleton of Mylodon.

A large and heavy extinct animal, allied to the sloths.

myography, mī-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *graphō*, I describe.] A description of the muscles of the body; mycology.

myology, mī-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *logos*, doctrine.] The scientific knowledge or description of the muscles of the human body.

myonicity, mī-ō-nis'i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *myōn*, a muscle.] The vital or contractile property of muscular tissue.

myope, **myops**, mī'op, mī'ops, *n.* [Gr. *myōps—myō*, I shut, and *ōps*, the eye.] A short-sighted person.—**myopia**, **myopy**, mī-ō'pi-a, mī'o-pi, *n.* Short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

myosis, mī-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *myō*, I close the eyes.] A disease of the eye consisting in an unnatural contraction of the pupil.—**myotic**, mī-ot'ik, *a.* and *n.* Causing such contraction, or a drug that causes it.

myotomy, mī-ot'o-mi, *n.* [From Gr. *mys*, a muscle, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy of the muscles; the operation of cutting through muscles.

myriad, mi'ri-ad, *n.* [Gr. *myrias*, *myriados*, fr. *myrioi*, numberless, *myrioi*, ten thousand.] A countless number; the number of ten thousand collectively.——a. Innumerable; multitudinous; manifold.

myriapod, mi'ri-a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *myrioi*, ten thousand, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A centiped, milliped, or animal of the same class.

myriorama, mi'ri-o-rā'ma, *n.* [Gr. *myrios*, innumerable, and *horama*, view.] A sort of landscape kaleidoscope, forming an almost endless variety of scenes by means of portions of landscapes on cards.

myrmidon, mĕr'mi-don, *n.* [From the Myrmidons of Greek literature, whom Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy.] A soldier of a rough character; one of a ruffianly band under a daring or unscrupulous leader; an unscrupulous follower.—**Myrmidons of the law**, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, &c.

myrobalan, mī-rob'a-lan, *n.* [L. *myrobalanum*, Gr. *myrobalanos—myron*, unguent, and *balanus*, a nut.] A dried fruit of the plum kind, brought from the East Indies, and used by dyers and tanners.

myrrh, mĕr, *n.* [L. *myrrha*, fr. Gr. *myrrha*, a word of Oriental origin.] A gum resin, the exudation of a spiny shrub of Arabia and Abyssinia, in use as an aromatic and medicament; a British plant, otherwise

called sweet cicely.—**myrrhic**, mėr'rik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh.
myrtle, mėr'tl, *n.* [L. *myrtus*, Gr. *myrtos.*] An evergreen shrub celebrated for its beautiful and fragrant foliage and flowers.
myrtle-wax, mėr'tl-waks, *n.* Wax from the candleberry-tree.
myself, mi-self', *compd. pron.*; pl. **ourselves**, our-selvz'. As a nominative it is used, generally after I, to express emphasis and mark distinction; I, and not another; in the objective often used reflexively and without any emphasis.
mystagogue, mystagogus, mis'ta-gōg, mis-ta-gō'gus, *n.* [Gr. *mystagōgos—mystes*, one who is initiated, and *agōgos*, a leader.] One who instructs or initiates in or interprets mysteries.
mysterious, mis-tē'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *mystérieux.*] Containing mystery; hidden from human understanding; beyond human comprehension; unintelligible; occult; enigmatical.—**mysteriously**, mis-tē'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a mysterious manner.—**mysteriousness**, mis-tē'ri-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being mysterious.
mystery, mis'tėr-i, *n.*; pl. **mysteries**, mis'tėr-iz. [L. *mysterium*, Fr. Gr. *mystérion*, a mystery or secret doctrine, fr. *mystēs*, one initiated, fr. *myō*, I close the mouth. Anciently the term *mysteries* was applied to religious rites and ceremonies, only known to and practised by those who had been initiated.] Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe; something above human intelligence; something intentionally kept hidden; a secret; a species of dramatic performance in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history.
mystery, mis'tėr-i, *n.* [Properly *mistery*, being fr. L. *ministerium*, service, *ministry.*] A trade, craft, or calling.
mystic, mystical, mis'tik, mis'tik-al, *a.* [L. *mysticus*, fr. Gr. *mystikos*, fr. *mystēs*, one initiated. MYSTERY.] Obscure to human knowledge or comprehension; involving some secret meaning or import; mysterious; occult; dark; sacredly obscure; pertaining to mystics or mysticism.—**mystic**, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of mysticism.
mystically, mis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a mystic manner; implying a secret meaning.
mysticism, mis'ti-sizm, *n.* [*Mystic* and *-ism*=Fr. *mysticisme.*] Views or tendencies in religion based on a communication between man and his Maker through inward and spiritual perception; a seeking to solve the mysteries of existence by internal illumination or special revelation; a dreamy contemplation of ideas that have no foundation in human experience.
mystification, mis'ti-ti-kā''shon, *n.* The act of mystifying or state of being mystified.
mystify, mis-ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mystified*, mis'ti-fīd; ppr. *mystifying*, mis'ti-fī-ing. [Coined fr. *mystic*, and *-fy.*] To perplex intentionally; to take advantage of the credulity of; to bewilder; to befog.
myth, mith, *n.* [From Gr. *mythos*, a word, a fable, or legend.] A tradition, fable, or legend embodying the notions of a people as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history, the origin of the world, &c.; in a looser sense, an invented story; something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact.
mythic, mythical, mith'ik, mith'ik-al, *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth; fabulous; fabled.—**mythically**, mith'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a mythical manner.
mythographer, mi-thog'ra-fėr, *n.* [Gr. *mythos*, a myth, and *graphō*, I write.] A framer or writer of myths.
mythological, mythologic, mith-o-loj'ik-al, mith-o-loj'ik, *a.* Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; fabulous.—**mythologically**, mith-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a mythological manner.
mythologist, mythologer, mythologian, mi-thol'o-jist, mi-thol'o-jėr, mith-o-lō'ji-an, *n.* One versed in mythology.
mythologize, mith-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mythologized*, mith-ol'o-jīzd; ppr. *mythologizing*, mith-ol'o-jīz-ing. To relate or explain myths.—*v.t.* To turn into a myth.
mythology, mith-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mythologia*, fr. *mythos*, a myth, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science or doctrine of myths; the myths of a people or nation collectively. —**Comparative mythology**, the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation, and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples.
mythopœic, mythopoetic, mith-ō-pō'ik, mith'ō-po-et'ik, *a.* [Gr. *mythos*, a myth, and *poiéō*, I make.] Mythmaking; producing or tending to produce myths.

N.

N, the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet.
nab, nab, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nabbed*, nabd; ppr. *nabbing*, nab'ing. [Same as Dan. *knappe*, Sw. *knappa*, to snatch; comp. D. and G. *knappen*, to snap.] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly. [Colloq.]
nabob, nā'bob, *n.* [Ar. *nuwwab*, vicegerents, governors.] A provincial governor under a viceroy in the Mogul empire; a European who has enriched himself in the East.
nacre, nā'kėr, *n.* [Fr. *nacre*, Sp. *nacar*, fr. Per. *nakar*, an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl.
nacreous, nā'krē-us, *a.* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl.
nadir, nā'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *nadir*, Ar. and Per. *nadīr*, *nazīr*, the nadir, fr. *nazara*, to correspond, to be opposite.] That point of the lower hemisphere of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand; *fig.* the lowest point; the point or time of extreme depression.
nævus, nē'vus, *n.* [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark.
nag, nag, *n.* [Same as Scot. *naig*, D. *negge*, a pony; akin to *neigh.*] A small horse; a horse in general.
nag, nag, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *nagged*, nagd; ppr. *nagging*, nag'ing. [N. and Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, irritate, scold=G. *nagen*, E. to *gnaw.* NAIL, GNAW.] To scold pertinaciously; to find fault constantly.
naiad, nā'yad, *n.* [Gr. *naias*, *naïados*, fr. *naō*, I flow.] A water-nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs.
naïf, nā-ēf', *a.* [See NAÏVE.] Ingenuous; artless; having a natural lustre without being cut; said of jewels.
nail, nāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *nægel*=D. and G. *nagel*, the human or a metallic nail; Icel. *nagl*, Dan. *negl*, a human nail; *nagli* and *nagle*, a metallic nail; cog. Lith. *nagas*, L. *unguis*, Skr. *nakha*, a human nail; allied to *nay* (verb.)] The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; a claw; a small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven through or into timber or other material to keep separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it; a stud or boss; a measure of length, being 2¼ inches, or 1-16th of a yard.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *nailed*, nāld; ppr. *nailing*, nāl'ing. To fasten with nails; to unite, close, or make compact with nails; to stud with nails; to hold fast or make secure.
nail-brush, nāl'brush, *n.* A small brush for cleaning the nails.
nailer, nāl'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.—**naileress**, nāl'ėr-es, *n.* A female maker of nails.
nailery, nāl'ė-ri, *n.* [*Nail* and *-ery.*] A manufactory where nails are made.
nail-headed, nāl'hed-ed, *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.
nainsook, nān'sūk, *n.* [Hindustani.] A kind of muslin, plain and striped, originally made in India.
naïve, nā-ēv', *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, fr. L. *nativus*, native, latterly also rustic, simple. NATIVE.] Ingenuous; simple; artless; unsophisticated.—**naïvely**, nā-ēv'li, *adv.* In a naïve manner.—**naïveté**, nā-ēv'tē, *n.* [Fr. *naïveté.*] Native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.
naked, nā'ked, *a.* [A. Sax. *nacod*, naked, a participial form=O. Fris. *nakad*, L.G. *naked*, D. *naakt*, Icel. *nakkr*, *nakinn*, Dan. *nogen*, Goth. *naqviths*, G. *nackt*; same root as L. *nudus*, nude; Skr. *nagna*, naked.] Not having clothes on; bare; nude; not having a covering, especially a customary covering; open to view; not concealed; manifest; mere, bare, simple; unarmed; defenceless; unprovided; destitute.—**The naked eye**, the eye unassisted by any instrument, as spectacles, telescope, &c.
nakedly, nā'ked-li, *adv.* In a naked manner; without covering.
nakedness, nā'ked-nes, *n.* State of being naked; nudity; bareness.
namable, nameable, nām-a-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being named.
namby-pamby, nam'bi-pam'bi, *a.* [Contemptuously formed from the name of *Ambrose* Phillips, a rather weak poet, who died in 1749.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; vapid.
name, nām, *n.* [A. Sax. *nama*, a name= O. Sax. *namo*, O. Fris. *nama*, L.G. *name*, D. *naam*, G. *name*, Goth. *namo*, Icel. *nafn*, Dan. *navn* (for *namn*), Sw. *namn*, all probably cog. with L. *nomen*, for *gnomen* (whence E. *nominal*, *noun*), Skr. *nāman*, for *gnāman* or *gnāman*, a name; fr. same root as *know.* Some derive it fr. the root seen in A. Sax. *niman*, G. *nehmen*, to take.] That by which a person or thing is distinctively called or designated; appellation; title; designation; reputation; character; renown; fame; eminence; the mere word by which anything is called; sound only; not reality; authority; behalf; persons having a certain name; a family.—**To call names**, to apply opprobrious names.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *named*, nāmd; ppr. *naming*, nām'ing. To give a name or appellation to; to denominate; to designate; to call; to style; to speak of by name; to nominate; to entitle; to pronounce to be; to speak of or mention as.
nameless, nām'les, *a.* Without a name; not known to fame; obscure; ignoble; that cannot or ought not to be named; inexpressible.—**namelessly**, nām'les-li, *adv.* In a nameless manner.—**namelessness**, nām'les-nes, *n.* The state of being nameless.
namely, nām'li, *adv.* By name; particularly; that is to say.
name-plate, nām'plāt, *n.* A plate bearing a person's name, such as is placed on the door of a dwelling.
namer, nām'ėr, *n.* One who names or calls by name.
namesake, nām'sāk, *n.* One whose name has been given to him for the sake of another; one who has the same name as another.
nandu, nan'dū, *n.* [Brazilian name.] The rhea or South American ostrich.
nankeen, nankin, nan-kēn', *a.* A

species of cotton cloth usually of a yellow colour, originally manufactured in *Nankin*, in China; *pl.* trousers or breeches made of this material.

nap, nap, *n.* [A. Sax. *knappian*, *hnæppian*, to take a nap, to doze.] A short sleep or slumber.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *napped*, napt; ppr. *napping*, nap'ing. To have a short sleep; to drowse; to be in a careless, secure state.

nap, nap, *n.* [A. Sax. *hnoppa*, the nap of cloth=D. *nop*, *noppe*, Dan. *noppe*, L.G. *nobbe*, nap; allied to *knob* or *knop*, from the little tufts on coarse cloth.] The woolly substance on the surface of cloth, &c.; the pile, as of a hat; the downy or soft hairy substance on plants.

nape, nāp, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *cnæp*, a top; akin *nap*, *knob*, *knop*.] The prominent joint of the neck behind; the back part of the neck.

napery, nā'pėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *napperie*, fr. *nappe*, a towel, fr. L. *mappa*, a towel, whence also *map*; akin *napkin*, *apron*.] A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table.

naphtha, naf'tha or nap', *n.* [L. and Gr. *naphtha*.] A volatile, limpid, bituminous liquid, of a strong peculiar odour and very inflammable, used as a means of light, as a solvent for caoutchouc, &c., and much the same as petroleum or paraffin-oil.

naphthalic, naf-thal'ik or nap-, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from naphtha.

napiform, nā'pi-form, *a.* [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.] Having the general shape of a turnip (a *napiform* root).

napkin, nap'kin, *n.* [English dim. fr. Fr. *nappe*, a cloth, fr. L. *mappa*, a napkin. MAP.] A sort of towel used at table; a handkerchief.

napkin-ring, nap'kin-ring, *n.* A ring of ivory, metal, &c., to inclose a table-napkin.

napless, nap'les, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.

napoleon, na-pō'lē-on, *n.* [After *Napoleon* I.] A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or 15*s.* 10½*d.* sterling; a game played with cards, each player receiving five.

nappiness, nap'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being nappy.

nappy, nap'i, *a.* Having abundance of nap or down on the surface.

narcissus, när-sis'us, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *narkissos*, fr. *narkē*, torpor: fr. the narcotic properties of the plants.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, with gay and fragrant flowers, including the daffodil, the jonquil, &c.

narcosis, när-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. See next.] The effect of a narcotic; the state produced by narcotics.

narcotic, när-kot'ik, *n.* [Gr. *narkōtikos*, fr. *narkoō*, I render torpid, fr. *narkē*, torpor.] A substance which relieves pain, produces sleep, and in large doses brings on stupor, coma, and even death, as opium, hemlock, alcohol, &c.——*a.* Having the properties of a narcotic.

narcotically, när-kot'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a narcotic.

narcotism, när'kot-izm, *n.* Narcosis.

narcotize, när'kot-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *narcotized*, när'kot-īzd; ppr. *narcotizing*, när'kot-īz-ing. [*Narcotic* and *-ize*.] To bring under the influence of a narcotic; to affect with stupor.

nard, närd, *n.* [L. *nardus*, fr. Gr. *nardos*, Per. *nard*, nard.] An aromatic plant, usually called spikenard; an unguent prepared from the plant.—**nardine**, närd'in, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.

nargile, **narghile**, när'gi-le, *n.* [Persian and Turkish name.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking apparatus used by the Orientals, in which the smoke is passed through water; a hookah (which see).

narial, nā'ri-al, *a.* [L. *naris*, a nostril.] Pertaining to the nostrils; nasal.

narrate, na-rāt' or nar', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *narrated*, na-rāt'ed or nar'; ppr. *narrating*, na-rāt'ing or nar'. [L. *narro*, *narratum*, I relate, for *gnarro*, fr. root *gna*, seen also in E. *know*; comp. L. *gnarus*, knowing. KNOW, IGNORANT.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate or recount the particulars of, orally or in writing.

narration, na-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *narratio*.] Act of narrating; a narrative; relation; story; statement in words or writing of any transaction or event.

narrative, nar'a-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to narration.——*n.* That which is narrated or related; a relation or narration; a relation orally or in writing of the particulars of any transaction or event.—**narratively**, nar'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of narration.

narrator, na-rāt'ėr or nar'rāt-ėr, *n.* [L.] One who narrates; one who relates a series of events or transactions.

narrow, na'rō, *a.* [A. Sax. *nearu*, *nearo*, narrow, troublesome or painful = O. Sax. *naru*, D. L. G. and Fris. *naar*; supposed to be connected with *snare* (by loss of initial *s*).] Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; of little extent; very limited; limited as to means; straitened; covetous; not liberal; of confined views or sentiments; bigoted; limited intellectually; near; within a small distance; close; accurate; scrutinizing; barely sufficient to avoid evil, as an escape.——*n.* A narrow channel or passage, as between one sea or lake and another; a sound; a strait: usually in the plural.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *narrowed*, na'rōd; ppr. *narrowing*, na'rō-ing. To make narrow or contracted literally or figuratively.——*v.i.* To become narrow or less broad; to contract in breadth.

narrowly, na'rō-li, *adv.* In a narrow manner; contractedly; closely; with minute scrutiny; nearly; within a little; sparingly.

narrow-minded, na'rō-mīnd-ed, *a.* Narrow or contracted in mind; illiberal; of confined views or sentiments.

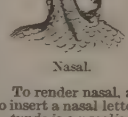
narrowness, na'rō-nes, *n.* State or quality of being narrow in any sense.

narrow-souled, na'rō-sōld, *a.* Illiberal; void of generosity.

narthex, när'theks, *n.* [Gr.] A kind of vestibule in a church.

narwhal, **narwal**, när'whal, när'wal, *n.* [Dan. *narhval*, Icel. *nā-hvalr*, apparently equivalent to corpse-whale, Icel. *nā*, *nár*, meaning a corpse, from the animal's colour.] A kind of whale found in northern seas, with no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw, of which one is frequently developed into an enormous projecting tusk.

nasal, nā'zal, *a.* [Fr. *nasal*, fr. L. *nasus*, the nose. NOSE.] Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose, as speech.——*n.* An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose; part of a helmet protecting the nose.



Nasal.

nasalize, nā'zal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nasalized*, nā'zal-īzd; ppr. *nasalizing*, nā'zal-īz-ing. [*Nasal* and *-ize*.] To render nasal, as the sound of a letter; to insert a nasal letter in, especially *n* or *m* (L. *tundo* is a *nasalized* form from the root *tud*, to strike).

nasally, nā'zal-li, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

nascency, nas'en-si, *n.* [See next.] The state of being nascent.

nascent, nas'ent, *a.* [L. *nascens*, ppr. of *nascor*, I am born. NATURE.] Arising; beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being; springing up.

naseberry, nāz'be-ri, *n.* [From Sp. *níspero*, medlar, fr. L. *mespilus*, medlar; modified so as to have an English form, like *barberry*.] A West Indian fruit.

nasicorn, na'zi-korn, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, *cornu*, horn.] Having a horn on the nose.

nasiform, na'zi-form, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a nose.

nastily, nas'ti-li, *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily; obscenely.

nastiness, nas'ti-nes, *n.* State or quality of being nasty; filthiness; filth; obscenity.

nasturtium, nas-tėr'shi-um, *n.* [L., fr. *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, I twist, fr. the acridity of its smell.] A genus of herbs, including the common water-cress: also a name given to the Indian cress.

nasty, nas'ti, *a.* [For older *nasky*, connected with L.G. *nask*, Sw. *naskug*, *nasket*, unclean, dirty.] Filthy; dirty; foul; nauseous; indecent; obscene; disagreeable in taste or smell; troublesome.

nasute, nā'sūt, *a.* [L. *nasutus*, large-nosed, keen-smelling, fr. *nasus*, the nose. NASAL.] Having a quick or delicate perception of smell; keen-scented; critical; censorious.

natal, nā'tal, *a.* [L. *natalis*, fr. *nascor*, *natus*, I am born (whence also *nature*, *native*, *nation*); fr. same root as *genus*, *kind*. NATURE, GENUS.] Pertaining to birth; dating from one's birth.

natal, nā'tal, *a.* [L. *nates*, the buttocks.] Pertaining to the buttocks (the *natal* callosities of monkeys).

natant, nā'tant, *a.* [L. *natans*, *natantis*, ppr. of *nato*, I swim, freq. of *no*, *natum*, I swim; same root as *navis*, a ship. NAVAL.] Floating on the surface of water; swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

natation, na-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *natatio*. NATANT.] The art or act of swimming.

natatorial, nā-ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *natator*, a swimmer, fr. *nato*, I swim. NATANT.] Swimming or adapted to swimming; belonging to the Natatores or swimming birds.

natatory, nā'ta-to-ri, *a.* Enabling to swim; adapted for swimming; natatorial.

natch, nach, *n.* [AITCHBONE.] The rump of an ox.

nation, nā'shon, *n.* [L. *natio*, fr. *natus*, born, pp. of *nascor*, I am born. NATAL.] A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government; an aggregation of persons speaking the same or a cognate language; a division of students in some universities according to their place of birth; a great number; a great deal, by way of emphasis.

national, na'shon-al, *a.* [Fr. *national*, fr. L. *natio*, a nation. NATION.] Pertaining to a nation; public; general; common to a nation; attached, or unduly attached, to one's own country.—**National air**, a popular tune belonging to a particular nation; a tune by national consent sung or played on certain public occasions.—**National Church**, the established church of a country or nation.—**National debt**, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes.

nationalism, na'shon-al-izm, *n.* [*National* and *-ism*.] Nationality; a national idiom or trait; in Ireland, the political programme of the party that desires more or less complete separation from Great Britain.

nationalist, na'shon-al-ist, *n.* [*National* and *-ist*.] A supporter of nationalism.

nationality, na-shon-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being national; national character; strong attachment to one's own nation; a nation; a race of people; separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity.

nationalization, na'shon-al-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of nationalizing; the act of turning into national property, or putting entirely under state control.

nationalize, na'shon-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nationalized*, na'shon-al-īzd; ppr. *nationalizing*, na'shon-al-īz-ing. [*National* and *-ize*.] To make national; to make the common property of the nation as a whole; to give the character of a distinct nation.

nationally, na'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a national manner; as a whole nation.

native, nā'tiv, *a.* [L. *nativus*, born, innate, natural, native, fr. *nascor*, *natus*, I am born. NATAL.] Pertaining to the place or circumstances of one's birth; being the scene of one's origin; indigenous; not exotic; conferred by birth; inborn; not artificial or acquired; occurring in nature pure or un-

mixed with other substances (said of minerals).——n. One born in a place or country, and not a foreigner or immigrant; an aboriginal; an indigenous animal or plant; an oyster raised in an artificial bed.

natively, nā'tiv-li, *adv.* In a native manner; by birth; naturally; originally.—**nativeness**, nā'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being native.

nativity, na-tiv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *nativitas*, fr. *nativus*, native (q.v.).] A coming into life or the world; birth; time, place, and manner of birth; a horoscope.—**The nativity**, the birth of Our Saviour.

natrolite, nā'tro-līt, *n.* [*Natron*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral occurring in trap-rocks, and containing a great quantity of soda.

natron, nā'tron, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *natron*, fr. Ar. *natrun*, native carbonate of soda: akin to *nitre*.] Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali.

natterjack, nat'ėr-jak, *n.* [For *atter*-jack, fr. A. Sax. *áttor*, poison, from its disgusting smell.] A species of English toad which walks or runs and has a deep hollow voice.

nattily, nat'i-li, *adv.* In a natty manner; sprucely; tidily.

nattiness, nat'i-nes, *n.* State of being natty.

natty, nat'i, *a.* [Formerly *nettie*, akin to *neat*.] Neat; tidy; spruce; smart in dress.

natural, na'tūr-al, *a.* [Fr. *naturel*, L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura*, nature (q.v.).] Pertaining to nature; implanted by nature; produced or effected by nature; consistent with nature; according to the stated course of things; not forced; not artificial; not farfetched; such as is dictated by nature; according to the life; derived from nature; discoverable by reason and not revealed; produced or coming in the ordinary course of things; connected with the existing physical system of things; unaffected; according to truth and reality; illegitimate; born out of wedlock; bastard; in a state of nature; unregenerated; a term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C.—**Natural history**, the sciences of zoology and botany, or of zoology alone.—**Natural numbers**, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and upwards.—**Natural order**, an order of plants in the natural system in contradistinction to the artificial system of Linnæus.—**Natural philosophy**, physics. PHYSICS.—**Natural science**, a term which embraces zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, &c.—**Natural selection**. SELECTION.——n. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot; a fool; in *music*, a character, the use of which is to make a sharpened note a semitone lower, and a flattened one a semitone higher.

natural-born, na'tūr-al-born, *a.* Native; not alien.

naturalism, na'tūr-al-izm, *n.* [*Natural* and *-ism*.] Natural religion; the doctrine that there is no interference of any supernatural power in the universe.

naturalist, na'tūr-al-ist, *n.* [*Natural* and *-ist*=Fr. *naturaliste*.] One who is versed in natural science or natural history; one who holds the doctrine of naturalism.

naturalistic, na'tū-ral-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to naturalism; in accordance with nature; based on natural objects.

naturalization, na'tūr-al-iz-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *naturalisation*.] Act of naturalizing, or of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native citizen.

naturalize, na'tūr-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *naturalized*, na'tūr-al-īzd; ppr. *naturalizing*, na'tūr-al-iz-ing. [*Natural* and *-ize*=Fr. *naturaliser*.] To make natural; to confer the rights and privileges of a native subject upon; to accustom to a climate; to acclimatize; to adopt as native or vernacular.

naturally, na'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a natural manner; according to nature; not by art or habit; without affectation; according to life; according to the usual course of things; spontaneously; without art or cultivation.

naturalness, na'tūr-al-nes, *n.* State of being natural; conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; absence of affectation.

nature, nā'tur, *n.* [Fr. *nature*, fr. L. *natura*, birth, nature, natural constitution, the universe, fr. *natus* (for *gnatus*), born, produced, whence also *native*, *natal*, fr. root *gna* or *gan*, seen also in E. *kind*, *kin*; Skr. *jan*, to produce. GENUS.] The universe; the system of things of which ourselves are a part; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the creation, especially that part of it by which man is more immediately surrounded; the agent, author, or producer of things, or the powers that carry on the processes of the creation; the total of all agencies and forces in the creation; the inherent qualities which constitute it what it is; disposition of mind; personal character; individual constitution; essential or inherent properties or qualities; quality; sort; natural human instincts; natural affection; life or reality as distinguished from that which is artificial.

nature-myth, nā'tūr-mith, *n.* A myth symbolical of or based on natural phenomena.

nature-printing, nā'tūr-print-ing, *n.* A process by which plants, &c., are made to impress their forms on a metal plate, casts being then taken for printing.

naught, nąt, *n.* [A. Sax. *náht*, *nóht*, *náwiht*, *nówiht*, fr. *ne*, not, and *áwiht*, *áwiht*, aught, lit. not a whit (see AUGHT). *Nought* is the same, and *not* is an abbreviated form.] Nought; nothing.—**To set at naught**, to slight, disregard, or despise.——a. Worthless; of no value or account; bad.

naughtily, nąʻti-li, *adv.* In a naughty manner; mischievously.

naughtiness, nąʻti-nes, *n.* State of being naughty; misbehaviour, as of children; mischievousness.

naughty, nąʻti, *a.* [From *naught*.] Bad; mischievous; ill-behaved.

naumachy, **naumachia**, na'ma-ki, na-nā'ki-a, *n.* [Gr. *naumachia*—*naus*, a ship, and *machē*, fight.] A show or spectacle representing a sea-fight among the ancients; the place where these shows were exhibited.

nausea, nąʻshē-a, *n.* [L. *nausea*, fr. Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness, fr. *naus*, a ship. NAUTICAL.] Sea-sickness; sickness with a propensity to vomit.

nauseate, nąʻshē-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nauseated*, nąʻshē-āt-ed; ppr. *nauseating*, nąʻshē-āt-ing. [L. *nauseo*, *nauseātum*. See prec.] To feel nausea or be inclined to vomit.——v.t. To loathe; to reject with disgust; to affect with disgust.

nauseous, nąʻshus, *a.* [*Nausea* and *-ous*.] Exciting nausea; loathsome; disgusting.—**nauseously**, nąʻshus-li, *adv.* In a nauseous manner.—**nauseousness**, nąʻshus-nes, *n.* Quality of being nauseous.

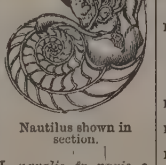
nautch-girl, nąch'gėrl, *n.* In the East Indies, a native professional dancing-girl.

nautical, nąʻtik-al, *a.* [L. *nauticus*, fr. Gr. *nautikos*, belonging to a ship, fr. *naus*, a ship. NAVAL.] Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation; naval; marine.

nautically, nąʻtik-al-li, *adv.* In a nautical manner.

nautiloid, nąʻti-loid, *a.* [*Nautilus* and *-oid*.] Resembling the nautilus or its shell.

nautilus, nąʻti-lus, *n.* [Gr. *nautilos*, fr. *naus*, a ship. NAVAL.] A genus of cephalopods with many-chambered shells in the form of a flat spiral; also name for the argonaut or paper-nautilus; a form of diving-bell.



Nautilus shown in section.

naval, nā'val, *a.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis*, a ship (whence also *navigate*, *navy*); cog. Gr. *naus* (whence *nautical*, *nausea*), Skr. *nau*; fr. a root *nu* for *snu*, meaning to float or flow.] Pertaining to ships; pertaining to a navy; nautical; maritime.

nave, nāv, *n.* [A. Sax. *naf'u*, *nafa*=D. *nave*, *naaf*, Dan. *nav*, Icel. *nöf*, G. *nabe*, a nave; cog. Skr. *nábhi*, a nave, a navel. *Navel* is a dim. from this, and *auger* is partly derived from it.] The central block or hub of a wheel, into which the ends of the spokes are inserted.

nave, nāv, *n.* [Lit. ship, fr. O. Fr. *nave* (Mod. Fr. *nef*), It. *nave*, fr. L. *navis*, a ship. NAVAL.] The middle part, lengthwise, of a church; the part between the aisles and extending from the entrance.

navel, nā'vl, *n.* [A. Sax. *nafel*, *nafol*=D. *navel*, Dan. *navle*, Icel. *nafle*, G. *nabel*—navel; dim. forms fr. words signifying nave of a wheel. NAVE.] A depression in the centre of the abdomen, the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus.

navel-string, nā'vl-string, *n.* The umbilical cord.

navew, nā'vū, *n.* [From O. Fr. *naveau*, fr. L. L. *napellus*, a dim. of L. *napus*, turnip.] The wild turnip.

navigable, na'vi-ga-bl, *a.* [Fr. *navigable*, L. *navigabilis*.] That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels; affording passage to ships.

navigableness, **navigability**, na'vi-ga-bl-nes, na'vi-ga-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being navigable.

navigably, na'vi-ga-bli, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

navigate, na'vi-gāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *navigated*, na'vi-gāt-ed; ppr. *navigating*, na'vi-gāt-ing. [L. *navigo*, *navigatum*—*navis*, a ship, and *ago*, to conduct.] To conduct or guide a ship; to manage a ship; to sail.——v.t. To manage in sailing, as a vessel; to pass over in ships; to sail or guide a ship over.

navigation, na-vi-gā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *navigation*, L. *navigatio*.] Act or art of navigating; the science or art of managing ships.—**Aerial navigation**, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons.

navigator, na'vi-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who navigates; one who directs the course of a ship.

navvy, navʻi, *n.*; pl. **navvies**, navʻiz. [Abbrev. fr. *navigator*—the name being first given to men engaged on works connected with inland navigation.] A common labourer engaged on such works as the making of canals or railways.

navy, nāʻvi, *n.* [O. Fr. *navie*, fr. L. *navis*, a ship. NAVAL.] All the ships of a certain class belonging to a country; the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; the naval force of any country, including ships, men, stores, &c.

nawab, na-wąb', *n.* [NABOB.] A viceroy; a deputy.

nay, nā, *adv.* [Equivalent to *ne aye*, that is, not ever; fr. Icel. and Dan. *nei*, Sw. *nej*, no, nay; comp. *nor* for *ne or*, not or; *neither*, for *ne either*, not either, &c. NO.] No; not only so; not this alone but.—**To say nay**, to deny; to refuse.——n. Denial; refusal.

Nazarean, **Nazarene**, naz'a-rē-an, naz-a-rēn', *n.* An inhabitant of *Nazareth*; a name given to Christ and the early converts to Christianity in contempt.

nazarite, naz'a-rīt, *n.* [From Heb. *nazar*, to separate.] One of those Jews who bound themselves by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion. Num. vi. 2-21.

neap, nēp, *a.* [A. Sax. *nép*, neap; akin to Dan. *knap*, Icel. *knappr*, narrow, scanty, and probably to *nip*.] Low, or not rising high: applied to the lowest tides, or those that happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon.

neaped, nēpt, *a.* [See prec.] Left aground by the falling of the tide, as a ship.

neap-tide, nēp'tīd, *n.* One of the lowest tides: opposite to *spring*-tide.

near, nēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *neár*, compar. of *néah*, nigh (*nearer* being thus a double compar.)=Icel. *nær*, *nærri*, Dan. *nær*, Sw. *när*, *nära*, near, nearer. NEXT, NIGH.]

Nigh; not far distant in place, time, or degree; closely related by blood; intimate; familiar; dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; inclined to covetousness; parsimonious; such as barely to avoid injury or danger; narrow; on the left of a horse: opposed to *off*, in riding or driving; short or not circuitous.——**prep.** At no great distance from; close to; nigh.——**adv.** Almost; within a little; close to the wind.——**v.t.** and **i.** pret. & pp. *neared*, nērd; ppr. *nearing*, nēr'ing. To approach; to come near.

nearctic, nē-ärk'tik, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *arktikos*, arctic.] Applied to the region and its characteristic fauna embracing North America to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

nearly, nēr'li, *adv.* Closely; not remotely; intimately; almost; within a little.

nearness, nēr'nes, *n.* State or condition of being near; closeness; proximity, &c.

near-sighted, nēr'sīt-ed, *a.* Seeing clearly at a small distance only; short-sighted.

near-sightedness, nēr'sīt-ed-nes, *n.* The state of being near-sighted.

neat, nēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *nēat* (sing. and pl.) =Sc. *nowt*, Icel. *naut*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, cattle, an ox; fr. verbal stem in Icel. *njóta*, A. Sax. *neótan*, to use, to enjoy; Goth. *niutan*, to take.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows: used either collectively or of one individual.—**Neat's-foot oil**, an oil obtained from the feet of neat.

neat, nēt, *a.* [Fr. *net*, *nette*=It. *netto*, Sp. *neto*, fr. L. *nitidus*, shining, fr. *niteo*, I shine.] Free from extraneous matters; pure; clean; cleanly; nice; trim; tidy; expressed in few and well-chosen words; clever; smart; free from tawdry appendages and well adjusted, as attire; without water added, as spirituous liquors.

neat-handed, nēt'hand-ed, *a.* Using the hands with neatness; deft.

neatherd, nēt'hērd, *n.* A person who has the care of cattle.

neatly, nēt'li, *adv.* In a neat manner; tidily; smartly; cleverly.

neatness, nēt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being neat.

neb, neb, *n.* [A. Sax. *neb*, *nebb*, face, mouth, beak=D. *neb*, Dan. *næb*, Sw. *näbb*, beak, nose; allied to forms with initial *s*, as D. *sneb*, a beak; comp. E. *snipe*, *snap*.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill.

nebula, neb'ū-la, *n.*; pl. **nebulæ**, neb'ū-lē. [L. *nebula*, a cloud; cog. Gr. *nephelē*, a cloud, Icel. *nift*, G. *nebel*, mist.] The name for celestial objects resembling white clouds, in many cases resolved by the telescope into clusters of stars.

nebular, neb'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.—**Nebular hypothesis**, a hypothesis that the bodies of the solar system have been condensed from a nebular state.

nebulose, neb'ū-lōs, *a.* Same as *Nebulous*.

nebulosity, neb-ū-los'i-ti, *n.* The state of being nebulous; the faint misty appearances surrounding certain stars.

nebulous, neb'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *nebulosus*. NEBULA.] Cloudy; hazy, literally or figuratively; pertaining to or having the appearance of a nebula.

necessarily, ne'ses-sa-ri-li, *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; indispensably; unavoidably.

necessary, ne'ses-sa-ri, *a.* [Fr. *nécessaire*; L. *necessarius*, necessary, unavoidable; fr. *ne*, not, and *cassus*, empty, whence *cashier* (v.).] Such as must be; inevitable; unavoidable; indispensable; essential; that cannot be absent; acting from necessity: opposed to *free* (as regards the will).—**Necessary truths**, those truths which cannot from their very nature but be true.——**n.** Anything necessary or indispensably requisite.

necessitarian, necessarian, nē-ses'si-tā''ri-an, ne-ses-sā'ri-an, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in opposition to free-will.

necessitarianism, necessarianism, nē-ses'i-tā''ri-an-izm, ne-ses-sā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity.

necessitate, nē-ses'si-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *necessitated*, nē-ses'si-tāt-ed; ppr. *necessitating*, nē-ses'si-tāt-ing. [Fr. *nécessiter*, fr. L. *necessitas*. NECESSITY.] To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel; to oblige.

necessitous, nē-ses'sit-us, *a.* [*Necessity* and *-ous*.] Wanting the necessaries of life; indigent; pressed with poverty; destitute; pinching.—**necessitously**, nē-ses'sit-us-li, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

necessity, nē-ses'si-ti, *n.* [Fr. *nécessité*, L. *necessitas*, fr. *necesse*, unavoidable. NECESSARY.] The condition of being necessary; unavoidableness; indispensableness; need; irresistible compulsion; compulsion of circumstances; the absolute determination of the will by motives; that which is absolutely requisite; a necessary; extreme indigence; pinching poverty.

neck, nek, *n.* [A. Sax. *hnecca*, the neck=O. Fris. *nekke*, *knekka*, D. *nek*, L.G. and Dan. *nakke*, Icel. *hnakki*, the nape; G. *nacken*, the neck; connections doubtful.] The part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk and connecting them; part of a thing corresponding to the neck of animals; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus; the slender part of a vessel, as a bottle; that part of a violin or similar instrument which connects the scroll or head and body.

neckcloth, nek'kloth, *n.* A piece of linen or cotton cloth worn round the neck.

necked, nekt, *a.* Having a neck, as in stiff-*necked*.

neckerchief, nek'ėr-chif, *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

necklace, nek'lās, *n.* A string of beads, precious stones, &c., worn round the neck.

necklet, nek'let, *n.* A small chain worn round the neck for suspending a locket.

neck-piece, nek'pēs, *n.* An ornament or defence for the neck.

neck-tie, nek'tī, *n.* A band or tie worn round the neck.

necrobiosis, nek'rō-bi-ō''sis, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, and *bios*, life.] *Med.* the degeneration or wearing away of living tissue.

necrographer, nek-rog'ra-fėr, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, *graphō*, I write.] One who writes an obituary notice.

necrolatry, nek-rol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, *latreia*, worship.] Excessive veneration for or worship of the dead.

necrologist, nek-rol'o-jist, *n.* [See next.] One who writes obituary notices.

necrology, nek-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, and *logos*, discourse.] A register of deaths; a collection of obituary notices.

necromancer, nek'rō-man-sėr, *n.* One who practises necromancy; a wizard; a sorcerer.

necromancy, nek'rō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *nekromanteia*—*nekros*, a dead body, and *manteia*, divination, fr. *mantis*, a prophet. CHIROMANCY.] The revealing of future events through pretended communication with the dead; the black art; the art of magic or sorcery.—**necromantic**, nek-rō-man'tik, *a.* Pertaining to necromancy.

necrophagous, nek-rof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on carrion.

necropolis, nek-ro'po-lis, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, and *polis*, a city.] A city of the dead; a cemetery, especially one that is extensive and ornamentally laid out.

necrosis, nek-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *nekrōsis*, deadness, fr. *nekros*, a dead body.] Death or mortification of a bone, corresponding to gangrene of the flesh; a disease of plants.—**necrosed**, nē-krōst', *a.* Affected by necrosis.

nectar, nek'tär, *n.* [L. *nectar*, fr. Gr. *nektar*, nectar.] The fabled drink of the ancient gods; hence any very sweet and pleasant drink; the honey of a flower.

nectareal, nectarean, nectareous, nek-tā'rē-al, nek-tā'rē-an, nek-tā'rē-us, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant to the taste.

nectared, nek'tärd, *a.* Imbued with nectar or abounding with nectar.

nectarine, nek'tā-rīn, *a.* Sweet as nectar.——**n.** A variety of the common peach.

nectarous, nek'tär-us, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

nectary, nek'ta-ri, *n.* [From *nectar*.] The part of a flower that contains or secretes the nectar.

nectocalyx, nek'tō-kā-liks, *n.*; pl. **nectocalyces**, nek-tō-kā'li-sēz. [Gr. *nēktos*, swimming, and *kalyx*, a cup.] The swimming-bell or disc of a medusa or jelly-fish, by the contractions of which it is propelled.

née, nā, *pp.* [The fem. of Fr. *né*, born, fr. L. *natus*, born. NATAL.] Born: a term placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate her parentage.

need, nēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *nēd*, *nȳd*, *nēdd*, need=O. Fris. *nēd*, O. Sax. *nōd*, D. *nood*, Icel. *nauth*, Dan. and Sw. *nöd*, G. *noth*, Goth. *nauths*, need, necessity; root doubtful.] A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; urgent want; lack; necessity; want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence; destitution.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *needed*, nēd'ed; ppr. *needing*, nēd'ing. To have necessity or need for; to want, lack, require: often used, especially in negative and interrogative sentences, without the termination of the 3d person singular, and without the infinitive sign *to* before a following verb.——**v.i.** To be wanted; to be necessary: used impersonally.

needfire, nēd'fīr, *n.* [Lit. fire of *need* or necessity.] Fire produced by friction, of old the subject of superstitions.

needful, nēd'fụl, *a.* Needy; necessitous; necessary; requisite.

needfully, nēd'fụl-li, *adv.* In a needful manner.

needfulness, nēd'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being needful.

needly, nēd'i-li, *adv.* In a needy manner; necessarily.

neediness, nēd'i-nes, *n.* State of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

needle, nē'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *naedl*, a needle=O. Sax. *nādla*, O. Fris. *nēdle*, Goth. *nethla*, G. *nadel*, D. *naald*, Icel. *nál*, Dan. *naal*, a needle, fr. root seen in D. *naaijen*, G. *nähen*, to sew, L. *neo*, Gr. *neō*, I spin.] An instrument used for interweaving thread or twine in knitting, netting, embroidery, &c.; a small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread, used for sewing; a slender magnetized piece of steel in a mariner's compass attracted and directed to the pole; a similar appliance in other instruments; anything in the form of a needle; the slender leaf of a coniferous tree.

needle-book, nē'dl-bụk, *n.* Pieces of cloth in the form of a book, used for sticking needles into.

needle-fish, nē'dl-fish, *n.* The pipe-fish, also the sea-urchin.

needle-gun, nē'dl-gun, *n.* A breech-loading rifle fired by the striking of a *needle* or small spike on detonating powder in the cartridge.

needless, nēd'les, *a.* Not needed or wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; useless.

needlessly, nēd'les-li, *adv.* In a needless manner; without necessity.

needlessness, nēd'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being needless; unnecessariness.

needle-telegraph, nē'dl-tel-ē-graf, *n.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle.

needle-woman, nē'dl-wụ-man, *n.* A seamstress.

needle-work, nē'dl-wėrk, *n.* Work executed with a needle; the business of a seamstress.

needly, nē'dl-i, *a.* [*Needle* and *-y*.] Relating to or resembling a needle.

needs, nēdz, *adv.* [An adverbial genitive of *need*.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably: generally with *must*.

needy, nēd'i, *a.* [*Need* and *-y*.] Being in need; necessitous; indigent; very poor.

ne'er, nār. A contraction of *never*.

neese, nēz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *neezed*, nēzd; ppr. *neezing*, nēz'ing. [A. Sax. *niesan*=D.

nézen, G. *niesen*; a form of *sneeze*.] To sneeze.

nefarious, nē-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *nefarius*, fr. *nefas*, impious, unlawful, fr. *ne*, not, and *fus*, law.] Wicked in the extreme; villainous; detestable; infamous; atrocious.

nefariously, nē-fā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a nefarious manner.

negation, nē-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr. *nego*, *negatus*, I say no or not—*ne*, not, and perhaps verbal affix *-go*, *-igo*. Akin *deny*, *renegade*.] A denial; a declaration that something is not, has not been, or will not be; contradiction or contradictory condition.

negative, neg'at-iv, *a.* [Fr. *négatif*, L. *negativus*. See prec.] That denies; implying denial or negation: opposed to *affirmative*; tending in the direction of denial; implying absence; opposed to *positive*; having the power of stopping or restraining (a *negative* vote); *photog.* applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the reverse of those in nature.——**n.** A word which denies, as *not*, *no*; a proposition by which something is denied; that side of a question which denies or contradicts; the right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree; a veto; a decision or answer expressive of negation; a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used to obtain positive impressions.—— v. t. pret. & pp. *negatived*, neg'at-ivd; ppr. *negativing*, neg'at-iv-ing. To disprove; to prove the contrary of; to reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction.

negatively, neg'at-iv-li, *adv.* In a negative manner; with or by denial.

neglect, neg-lekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *neglected*, neg-lekt'ed; ppr. *neglecting*, neg-lekt'ing. [L. *negligo*, *neglectum*, lit. I do not pick up —*nec*, not, nor, and *lego*, I pick up. LEGEND.] To treat with no regard or attention or with too little; to slight; to set at naught; not to heed, care for, or attend to; to disregard; to overlook; to omit by carelessness or design; to leave undone.——**n.** A neglecting; omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done; slight; omission of attention or civilities; negligence.

neglectful, neg-lekt'fụl, *a.* Showing neglect; heedless; careless; inattentive; accustomed or apt to neglect.

neglectfully, neg-lekt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a neglectful manner.

negligence, neg'li-jens, *n.* [Fr. *négligence*, L. *negligentia*. See next.] The quality or character of being negligent; neglect; carelessness; remissness; negligent conduct.

negligent, neg'li-jent, *a.* [L. *negligens*, *negligentis*, ppr. of *neglĭgo*, I neglect. NEGLECT.] Showing neglect; apt to neglect; neglectful; careless; heedless; inattentive.

negligently, neg'li-jent-li, *adv.* In a negligent manner; carelessly; heedlessly.

negligible, neg'li-ji-bl, *a.* That may be neglected, or held of no account.

negociate, &c. See NEGOTIATE.

negotiability, nē-gō'shi-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

negotiable, nē-gō'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be negotiated; that may be transferred by assignment or indorsement.

negotiate, nē-gō'shi-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *negotiated*, nē-gō'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *negotiating*, nē-gō'shi-āt-ing. [L. *negotior*, *negotiatus*, fr. *negotium*, want of leisure, business—*nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure.] To treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade; to hold diplomatic intercourse, as respecting a treaty, league, &c.; to treat; to conduct communications in general.—— v. t. To procure or bring about by negotiation (a treaty, a loan); to pass in the way of business; to pass into circulation (as a bill of exchange).

negotiation, nē-gō'shi-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *négociation*, L. *negotiatio*.] A negotiating; the treating with another regarding sale or purchase; the intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like; diplomatic bargaining.

negotiator, nē-gō'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who negotiates; one who treats with others.

negotiatory, nē-gō'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to negotiation.

negress, nē'gres, *n.* A female negro.

negro, nē'grō, *n.*; pl. **negroes**, nē-grōz. [It. and Sp. *negro*, black, fr. L. *niger*, black.] A black man; a member of that African race which is characterized by a black or very dark skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature.——**a.** Relating to negroes; black.

negroid, nē'groid, *a.* [*Negro* and *-oid*.] Resembling negroes; having negro characteristics.

negus, nē'gus, *n.* [From the inventor, Col. *Negus*, of Queen Anne's time.] A beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice, or wine, water, and sugar.

neigh, nā, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *neighed*, nād; ppr. *neighing*, nā'ing. [A. Sax. *hnaegan*=O.D. *neyen*, Icel. *hneggja*, *gneggja*, Sw. *gnägga*; probably an imitative word; comp. L. *hinnio*.] To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.——**n.** The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

neighbour, neighbor, nā'bėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *neáh-búr*, *néh-bur*, lit. a near-dweller, fr. *neáh*, near (NIGH), and *búr*, *gebúr*, a dweller, a boor (BOOR). Similar are O. Sax. *nâbûr*, D. *nabuur*, L.G. *nabur*, G. *nachbar*.] One who lives or dwells near another; one who lives in the same locality or in close proximity; one who lives on friendly terms with another; one of our fellow-men: also used as a familiar term of address.——**a.** Being in the vicinity; adjoining; next.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *neighboured*, nā'bėrd; ppr. *neighbouring*, nā'bėr-ing. To be near to; to adjoin.

neighbourhood, nā'bėr-hụd, *n.* The condition of being neighbours; a place or district the inhabitants of which are neighbours; vicinity; neighbours collectively; a district or locality in general (a low *neighbourhood*).

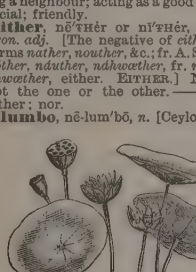
neighbouring, nā'bėr-ing, *a.* Living or being near; adjoining.

neighbourliness, nā'bėr-li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being neighbourly.

neighbourly, nā'bėr-li, *a.* Like or becoming a neighbour; acting as a good neighbour; social; friendly.

neither, nē'ŦHėr or nī'ŦHėr, *pron.* and *pron. adj.* [The negative of *either*; earlier forms *nather*, *nouther*, &c.; fr. A. Sax. *náther*, *nóther*, *nduther*, *ndhwæther*, for, *ne*, not, and *áhwæther*, either. EITHER.] Not either; not the one or the other.—— **conj.** Not either; nor.

nelumbo, nē-lum'bō, *n.* [Ceylonese.] The



Nelumbo (*Nelumbium speciosum*).

Hindu and Chinese lotus, a beautiful waterplant with rose-coloured flowers.

nematoid, nem'a-toid, *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*, a thread, from *neō*, I spin.] One of an order of intestinal worms or entozoa having a long cylindrical, and often filiform body; a round-worm.—**nematode**, **nematoid**, nem'a-tōd, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nematoids.

Nemesis, nem'e-sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *nemō*, I distribute.] A female Greek divinity regarded as a personification of retributive justice; hence just retribution or punishment.

nemoral, nem'or-al, *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, fr. *nemus*, *nemoris*, a wood.] Pertaining to a wood or grove.

Neo-Latin, nē'ō-lat-in, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *Latin*.] Applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin.

neolithic nē-ō-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, *lithos*, a stone.] Belonging to a period in which implements of polished stone were used: applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *paleolithic*.

neologian, nē-ō-lō'ji-an, *n.* A neologist.

neologic, **neological**, nē-ō-loj'ik, nē-ō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to neology.

neologically, nē-ō-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a neological manner.

neologism, nē-ol'o-jizm, *n.* [NEOLOGY.] A new word or phrase, or new use of a word; the use of new words.

neologist, nē-ol'o-jist, *n.* [*Neology* and *-ist*.] One who is given to neology; an introducer of new words; an innovator in theology.

neologize, nē-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *neologized*, nē-ol'o-jīzd; ppr. *neologizing*, nē-ol'o-jīz-ing. [*Neology* and *-ize*.] To introduce or use new words or terms; to introduce or adopt new doctrines.

neology, nē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word, doctrine.] The introduction of a new word or of new words; novel doctrines; rationalistic views in theology.

neophyte, nē'ō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *phyton*, a plant.] One newly implanted in the church; a new convert or proselyte; a novice; a tyro; a beginner in learning.——**a.** Newly entered on some state.

neoteric, **neoterical**, nē-ō-te'rik, nē-ō-te'rik-al, *a.* [Gr. *neōterikos*, fr. *neōteros*, compar. of *neos*, new. NEW.] New; novel; recent in origin; modern.

neoterism, nē-ot'ėr-izm, *n.* [See prec.] The introduction of new words or phrases; a neologism.

neoterize, nē-ot'ėr-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *neoterized*, nē-ot'ėr-īzd; ppr. *neoterizing*, nē-ot'ėr-īz-ing. [NEOTERIC.] To coin new words or phrases; to neologize.

neotropical, nē-ō-trop'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and E. *tropical*.] Applied to a region of the earth in reference to its characteristic fauna, including all America south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

nepenthe, **nepenthes**, nē-pen'thē, nē-pen'thēz, *n.* [Gr. *nēpenthēs—nē*, not, and *penthos*, grief.] A kind of magic potion supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes; any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

nephalism, nef'al-izm, *n.* [Gr. *nēphalismos*, fr. *nēphalios*, sober, fr. *nēphō*, I abstain fr. wine.] Teetotalism.—**nephalist**, nef'-al-ist, *n.* A teetotaller.

nepheloid, nef'el-oid, *a.* [Gr. *nephelē*, a cloud.] Cloudy or turbid, as liquors.

nephew, ne'vū, *n.* [Fr. *neveu*, fr. L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew, grandson, descendant; cog. A. Sax. *nefa*, Icel. *nefi*, G. *neffe*, Skr. *napat*, a nephew. Akin *niece*.] The son of a brother or sister.

nephralgia, **nephralgy**, ne-fral'ji-a, ne-fral'ji, *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the kidneys.

nephrite, nef'rit, *n.* [Gr. *nephritēs*, fr. *nephros*, kidney.] The mineral otherwise called jade.

nephritic, **nephritical**, ne-frit'ik, ne-frit'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *nephritikos*, fr. *nephros*, a kidney.] Pertaining to the kidneys; affected with disease of the kidneys; relieving disorders of the kidneys.

nephritis, nē-frī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, kidney, and term. *-ītis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the kidneys.

nephrotomy, ne-frot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *neph-*

ros, kidney, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting for stone in the kidney.

nepotism, nĕ'pot-izm, *n.* [Fr. *népotisme*, fr. L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew (q.v.).] Undue patronage of relations; favouritism shown to nephews and other relatives.

nepotist, nĕ'pot-ist, *n.* One who practises nepotism.

Neptune, nep'tūn, *n.* [L. *Neptunus*, the chief marine divinity of the Romans, identified by them with the Greek Poseidon.] A planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, the remotest from the sun yet known in the solar system, discovered in 1846.

Neptunian, nep-tū'ni-an, *a.* [NEPTUNE.] Pertaining to the ocean or sea; formed by water or the agency of water.

Nereid, nē'rē-id, *n.* [Gr. *nērēis*, *nērēidos*, fr. *Nēreus*, a marine deity.] One of the daughters of Nereus; a sea nymph; (without *cap.*) a marine annelid; a sea-centiped.

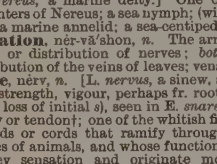
nervation, nėr-vā'shon, *n.* The arrangement or distribution of nerves; *bot.* the distribution of the veins of leaves; venation.

nerve, nėrv, *n.* [L. *nervus*, a sinew, a tendon, strength, vigour, perhaps fr. root *snar* (with loss of initial *s*), seen in E. *snare*.] A sinew or tendon†; one of the whitish fibrous threads or cords that ramify through the bodies of animals, and whose function is to convey sensation and originate motion; strength or firmness of body; fortitude; firmness of mind in trying circumstances; courage; strength; force; energy; something resembling a nerve in its ramifications or otherwise.——v.t. pret. & pp. *nerved*, nėrvd; ppr. *nerving*, nėrv'ing. To give strength or vigour to; to arm with force; to steel.

nerve-cell, nėrv'sel, *n.* One of the cells in the gray matter of the brain or spinal cord.

nerved, nėrvd, *p.a.* Having nerves; having nerves of this or that character.

nerve-fibre, nėrv'fī-br, *n.* One of the



Nerve-fibres.

primitive fibres of the nerves and of the white substance of the brain and spinal cord.

nerveless, nėrv'les, *a.* Destitute of nerve or strength; weak; wanting strength of will.

nervous, nėrv'us, *a.* [Fr. *nerveux*, L. *nervosus*, sinewy, vigorous, strong, fr. *nervus*, a sinew or tendon.] Pertaining to the nerves; affecting the nerves; having the nerves easily affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated; having nerve or bodily strength; strong; vigorous; sinewy; characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style.—**Nervous centres**, the organs whence the nerves originate, as the brain and spinal marrow.—**Nervous system**, the nerves and nervous centres collectively.

nervously, nėrv'us-li, *adv.* In a nervous manner.—**nervousness**, nėrv'us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being nervous.

nervure, nerv'ūr, *n.* [*Nerve* and *-ure*.] The vein or nerve of a leaf; one of the corneous tubes which help to expand the wing of an insect.

nervy, nėrv'i, *a.* Sinewy; vigorous; courageous.

nescience, nē'shi-ens, *n.* [L. *nescientia*, fr. *nescio*, I don't know—*ne*, not, and *scio*, I know. SCIENCE.] The state of not knowing; want of knowledge; ignorance.

ness, nes, *n.* [A. Sax. *næs*, Icel. *nes*, Dan. *næs*, a ness: akin to *nose*.] A promontory, cape, or headland.

nest, nest, *n.* [A. Sax. *nest*, a nest=L.G. D. and G. *nest*; cog. with Arm. *nist*, L. *nidus*, a nest, for *nisdus*, fr. *ni*, down (NETHER), and root *sad*, to sit (whence *sit*, and L. *sedeo*). SIT.] The place or bed formed or used by a bird for laying and hatching her eggs; a place in which the young of various small animals (as mice) are reared; a number of persons frequenting the same haunt; a set of articles of diminishing sizes, each enveloping the one next smaller; a set of small drawers; a warm, snug place of abode.——v.i. pret. & pp. *nested*, nest'ed; ppr. *nesting*, nest'ing. To build a nest; to nestle.

nest-egg, nest'eg, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.

nestle, nes'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nestled*, nes'ld; ppr. *nestling*, nes'ling. [A. Sax. *nestlian*, a freq. from *nest*.] To make or occupy a nest; to take shelter; to lie close and snug.——v.t. To house or shelter, as in a nest; to cherish and fondle.

nestling, nes'ling, *n.* [*Nest* and *-ling*.] A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

Nestorian, nes-tō'ri-an, *n.* An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who maintained that the two natures in Christ were separate; one of those modern Christians of the East who are the remains of the Nestorian sect.

net, net, *n.* [A. Sax. *net*, *nett*, a net=O. Sax. *netti*, *net*, Icel. Dan. and D. *net*, Sw. *nät*, Goth. *nati*, G. *netz*, a net; comp. L. *nassa*, a basket for catching fish.] A texture of twine, thread, &c., with meshes, commonly used to catch fish, birds, &c.; a cunning device; a snare; a woven fabric of fine open texture.——v.t. pret. & pp. *netted*, net'ed; ppr. *netting*, net'ing. To make into a net or network; to take in a net; hence, to capture by wile or stratagem; to inclose in a net or network.

net, **nett**, net, *a.* [Fr. *net*, It. *netto*, neat, net. NEAT.] Being clear of all deductions; estimated apart from all charges or expenses (*net* profit).——v.t. pret. & pp. *netted*, net'ed; ppr. *netting*, net'ing. To gain as clear profit.

nether, ne'THėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *nither*, *nithor*, *neothra*, a compar. form (connected with *neothan*, *beneothan*, *beneath*)=L.G. D. and Dan. *neder*, Icel. *netharr*, G. *nieder*; root seen in Skr. *ni*, downwards.] Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part: opposed to *upper*.

nethermost, ne'THėr-mōst, *a.* [*Nether* and *-most*=A. Sax. *nithermost*.] Lowest.

netted, net'ed, *p.a.* Made into a net or network; reticulated.

netting, net'ing, *n.* A piece of net-work; net-work of small ropes, for stowing away sails or hammocks on a ship.

netting-needle, net'ing-nē-dl, *n.* A kind of shuttle used in making nets.

nettle, net'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *netele*=D. *netel*, Dan. *nælde*, *nelde*, G. *nessel*, a nettle: root doubtful: perhaps connected with *net*—its fibres may have been used to make nets.] A sort of plants consisting chiefly of neglected weeds with stinging hairs, some yielding tough fibres.——v.t. pret. & pp. *nettled*, net'ld; ppr. *nettling*, net'ling. To irritate or annoy somewhat; to stir to slight anger or vexation; to pique.

nettle-rash, net'l-rash, *n.* An eruption upon the skin resembling the effects of nettle-stings.

netty, net'i, *a.* Like a net; netted.

net-work, net'wėrk, *n.* Work formed in the same manner as a net; any net-like fabric; an interlacement.

neural, nū'ral, *a.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; akin to L. *nervus*. NERVE.] Pertaining to the nerve or nervous system.—**Neural arch**, the arch of a vertebra through which passes the spinal cord.

neuralgia, nū-ral'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, *algos*, pain. NEURAL.] Pain in a nerve; acute pain apparently seated in a nerve or nerves.—**neuralgic**, nū-ral'jik, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

neurasthenia, nū'ras-thē-nī''a, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *astheneia*, weakness. ASTHENIA.] Nervous debility or exhaustion.

neurility, nū-ril'i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *-ile*, *-ity*.] The properties or functions of the nerves or nerve-fibre.

neuritis, nū-rī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *-itis*.] Inflammation of a nerve.

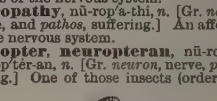
neurohypnology, **neurohypnotism**, nū'rō-hip-no''lo-ji, nū-rō-hip'no-tizm, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *hypnos*, sleep.] Nervous sleep or animal magnetism; mesmerism.

neurology, nū-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *logos*, doctrine.] That branch of science which treats of the nerves.

neuropathology, nū'rō-pa-thol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pathology*.] That branch of pathology which treats of ailments of the nervous system.

neuropathy, nū-rop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *pathos*, suffering.] An affection of the nervous system.

neuropter, **neuropteran**, nū-rop'tėr, nū-rop'tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *pteron*, a wing.] One of those insects (order Neu-



Neuropter (*Ephemera vulgata*).

roptera) having naked wings, reticulated with veins or nervures, as the dragon-flies.—**neuropterous**, nū-rop'tėr-us, *a.* Belonging to the neuropters.

neurosis, nū-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *-osis*.] A disease having, or supposed to have, its seat in the nervous system.

neurotic, nū-rot'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] Relating to the nerves; capable of acting on the nerves; liable to nervous diseases.——n. A disease of the nerves; a medicine for nervous affections.

neurotomy, nū-rot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The act or practice of cutting nerves.

neurotonic, nū-rō-ton'ik, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *tonic*.] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

neuter, nū'tėr, *a.* [L. *neuter*, neither, not one nor the other—compounded of *ne*, not, and *uter*, whether of two.] Neutral; of neither gender, that is, neither masculine nor feminine, as a noun; neither active nor passive; intransitive, as a verb; *bot.* having neither stamens nor pistils; *zoot.* having no fully developed sex (*neuter* bees).——n. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation; an imperfectly developed female of certain social insects, as ants and bees; a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils; a noun of the neuter gender.

neutral, nū'tral, *a.* [L. *neutralis*, fr. *neuter* (q.v.).] Not siding with any party in a dispute; not assisting either of two contending parties; not interested one way or another; indifferent; in *chem.* showing neither acid nor alkaline properties.—**Neutral tint**, a dull, grayish hue, partaking of the character of none of the brilliant colours.—**Neutral vowel**, the vowel sound heard in *but*, *her*, &c., and in many unaccented syllables.——n. A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

neutrality, nū-tral'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *neutralité*.] The state of being neutral; the state of taking no part when a dispute or contest arises between two or more.

neutralization, nū-tral-iz-ā''shon, *n.* Act of neutralizing; act of reducing to a state of neutrality.

neutralize, nū'tral-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *neutralized*, nū'tral-izd; *neutralizing*, nū'tral-iz-ing. [*Neutral* and *-ize*=Fr. *neutraliser*.] To render neutral; to destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative; to counteract or counterbalance; *chem.* to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of by combination with a different substance.

neutralizer, nū'tral-lz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which neutralizes.
neutrally, nū'tral-li, *adv.* In a neutral manner; as a neutral.
never, nev'ėr, *adv.* [The neg. of *ever*; A.Sax. *næfre*, fr. *ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever; comp. *neither*, *either*, &c. EVER.] Not ever; at no time; in no degree; not at all; not, emphatically.—*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, &c.
nevermore, nev'ėr-mōr, *adv.* Never again; at no future time.
nevertheless, nev'ėr-THĒ-les", *adv.* [The *the* is the old instrumental case of the demonstrative used before comparatives; A. Sax. *thỳ læs*, the or by that less.] Not the less; notwithstanding; yet; however.
new, nū, *a.* [A. Sax. *niwe*, *neowe*, new= O. Sax. *niwi*, D. *nieuw*, Icel. *nỳr*, Sw. and Dan. *ny*, Goth. *niujis*, G. *neu*; cog. W. *newydd*, Ir. *nuadh*, L. *novus* (whence *novel*, *renovate*, &c.), Gr. *neos*, Skr. *navas*—new; connected with *now*.] Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; recent in origin; novel: opposed to *old*, as used of things; not before known; recently discovered; recently produced by change; different from a former (a *new* life); not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed; fresh after any event; never used before, or recently brought into use; not second-hand; recently commenced; starting afresh (a *new* week).—**New World**, a name frequently given to North and South America; the western hemisphere.——adv. Newly; recently: especially used in composition.
new-comer, nū'kum-ėr, *n.* One who has lately come.
newel, nū'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *nueil*, *noiel*, *nual*, fr. L. *mucalis*, like a nut, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut; lit. the kernel.] The upright structure in a winding staircase supporting the steps, and round which they turn.—**Open newel**, where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar.
new-fangled, nū-fang'gld, *a.* [From *new*, and *fang*, to take; inclined to adopt what is new.] Fond of novelty; formed with the affectation of novelty; of new and unfamiliar fashion.
new-fashioned, nū'fa-shond, *a.* Made in a new fashion; lately come into fashion.
Newfoundland, nū-found'land or nū'-found-land, *n.* A fine variety of dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, remarkable for sagacity, good-nature, and swimming powers.
newish, nū'ish, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.
newly, nū'li, *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently; with a new form, different from the former; in a new and different manner; before; afresh; anew.
new-made, nū-mād', *a.* Newly made or formed.
newness, nū'nes, *n.* State or quality of being new; lateness of origin; recentness; novelty; unfamiliarity.
news, nūz, *n.* [From *new*; being probably a translation of Fr. *nouvelles*, news. This word has a plural form, but is almost always used as a singular.] Recent intelligence or information; fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; tidings; intelligence; a newspaper.
newsman, **news-vender**, nūz'man, nūz'vend-ėr, *n.* One who sells or delivers newspapers.
newsmonger, nūz'mung-gėr, *n.* One who deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.
newspaper, nūz'pā-pėr, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public print that circulates news, &c.
news-room, nūz'rōm, *n.* A room or apartment where newspapers, and often reviews, magazines, &c., are read.
newt, nūt, *n.* [A corruption of *an evet*, *ewt*, *evet* being old forms. EFT.] A small tailed batrachian of lizard-like appearance, living in ponds, ditches, and moist places; an eft.
Newtonian, nū-tō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac *Newton*, or formed or discovered by him.—**Newtonian telescope**, a form of reflecting telescope.
next, nekst, *a.* superl. of *nigh*. [A. Sax. *nèhst*, *nèxt*, *nèhsta*, superl. of *nèh*, *neah*, nigh. NIGH.] Nearest in place, time, rank, or degree. When *next* stands before an object without *to* after it it may be regarded as a preposition.——adv. At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.
nexus, nek'sus, *n.* [L.] Tie; connection; interdependence existing.
nib, nib, *n.* [Same as *neb* (q.v.).] The bill or beak of a bird; the point of anything, particularly of a pen; a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder.— v.t. pret. & pp. *nibbed*, nibd; ppr. *nibbing*, nib'ing. To furnish with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen.
nibble, nib'l, v.t. pret. & pp. *nibbled*, nib'ld; ppr. *nibbling*, nib'ling. [A freq. or dimin. of *nib* or *nip*.] To bite by little at a time; to eat in small bits; to bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting.——v.i. To bite slightly or gently; to carp, find fault.——n. A little bite, or seizing to bite.
nibbler, nib'lėr, *n.* One who nibbles; a carper.
niblick, nib'lik, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A kind of golf-club with a thin, flat, iron head.
nice, nīs, *a.* [O. Fr. *nice*, *niace*, simple, fr. L. *nescius*, ignorant, not knowing, fr. *ne*, not, *scio*, I know. NESCIENCE.] Foolish or silly†; over-scrupulous; fastidious; squeamish; punctilious; distinguishing accurately and minutely; highly critical or discerning; made with scrupulous exactness; exact; accurate; precise; pleasant to the senses; delicate; of a delicate nature; delicious; dainty; pleasing or agreeable in general.
nicely, nīs'li, *adv.* In a nice manner; fastidiously; critically; with delicate perception; accurately; exactly; precisely; finely; becomingly; pleasantly; satisfactorily.
Nicene, nī-sēn', *a.* Pertaining to *Nicæa* or *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor.—*Nicene creed*, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325.
niceness, nīs'nes, *n.* State or quality of being nice; nicety; delicacy of perception; squeamishness; accuracy; precision; agreeableness; pleasantness.
nicety, nīs'e-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *niceté*.] State or quality of being nice; delicacy of perception; fastidiousness; squeamishness; precision; accuracy; delicate management; a minute difference or distinction; (*pl.*) delicacies or dainties.
niche, nich, *n.* [Fr. *niche*, fr. It. *nicchia*, a niche, originally a shell-shaped recess, fr. *nicchio*, a shell-fish, fr. L. *mytilus*, a mussel.] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or some other ornament.
niched, nicht, *a.* Put in a niche; having a niche or niches.
nick, nik, *n.* [Same as D. *knik*, Sw. *nick*, a nod, a wink; D. *nikken*, L.G. and G. *nicken*, to nod; or connected with *nick*, a notch.] The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time.——v.t. pret. & pp. *nicked*, nikt; ppr. *nicking*, nik'ing. To hit upon exactly.
nick, nik, *n.* [Perhaps a lighter form of old *nock*=*notch* (q.v.).] A notch cut in anything; a score for keeping an account; a notch in the shank of a printing type.——

Smooth Newt (*Triton punctatus*).

v.t. pret. & pp. *nicked*, nikt; ppr. *nicking*, nik'ing. To make a nick or notch in; to mark with nicks.
nickel, nik'el, *n.* [Sw. *nickel*, nickel; a name perhaps connected with Nick, the evil spirit, and given to this metal because its copper-coloured ore deceived the miners by giving no copper.] A valuable metal of a white colour and great hardness, magnetic, and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile; in the United States, a small coin partly consisting of nickel.
nickelic, ni-kel'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nickel.
nickeliferous, nik-el-if'ėr-us, *a.* [*Nickel*, and L. *fero*, I bear.] Containing nickel.
nickel-plating, nik'el-plāt-ing, *n.* The plating of metals with nickel.
nickel-silver, nik'el-sil-vėr, *n.* An alloy composed of copper, zinc, and nickel.
nick-nack, nik'nak, *n.* [KNICK-KNACK.] A trinket; a gimcrack; a trifle. Spelled also *Nick-knack*, *Knick-knack*.—**nick-nackery**, nik'nak-ėr-i, *n.* A collection of nicknacks; a nick-nack; a trifle.
nickname, nik'nām, *n.* [Probably for *ekename* (Icel. *auk-nefni*), the initial *n* being that of *an*, the indef. art., like *newt* for *evt*.] A by-name; a name given in contempt, derision, or jest.——v.t. pret. & pp. *nicknamed*, nik'nāmd; ppr. *nicknaming*, nik'nām-ing. To give a nickname to.
nicotian, ni-kō'shi-an, *a.* [From *Nicot*, who introduced tobacco into France in 1560.] Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.
nicotine, nik'ō-tin, n. [*Nicot* and *-ine*. See prec.] A volatile alkaloid from tobacco, highly poisonous.
nictate, nik'tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nictated*, nik'tāt-ed; ppr. *nictating*, nik'tāt-ing. [L. *nicto*, *nictatus*, I wink.] To wink; to nictitate.—**nictation**, **nictitation**, nik-tā'shon, nik-ti-tā'shon, *n.* Act of winking.
nictitate, nik'ti-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nictitated*, nik'ti-tāt-ed; ppr. *nictitating*, nik'ti-tāt-ing. [L. *nictito*, I wink, freq. of *nicto*. NICTATE.] To wink; to nictate.—**Nictitating membrane**, a thin movable membrane, most largely developed in birds, which covers and protects the eyes.
nidamental, nid-a-men'tal, *a.* [L. *nidamentum*, a nest, fr. *nidus*, a nest. NEST.] Pertaining to nests or what protects eggs.
nidificate, nid'i-fi-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nidificated*, nid'i-fi-kāt-ed; ppr. *nidificating*, nid'i-fi-kāt-ing. [L. *nidifico*, fr. *nidus*, a nest, *facio*, I make. NEST.] To make a nest and bring out young.—**nidification**, nid'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* Act of nidificating.
nidify, nid'i-fi, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nidified*, nid'i-fid; ppr. *nidifying*, nid'i-fi-ing. [Fr. *nidifier*—L. *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, I make.] To nidificate.
nidor, nī'dor, *n.* [L.] Scent; savour; smell of cooked food.
nidus, nī'dus, *n.* [L., a nest. NEST.] Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment; the bodily seat of a zymotic disease; the part of the organism where such a disease is developed.
niece, nēs, *n.* [Fr. *nièce*, O. Fr. *niepce*, fr. L. *neptis*, a granddaughter; allied to *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew. NEPHEW.] The daughter of one's brother or sister.
niello, ni-el'lō, *n.* [It., fr. L.L. *nigellum*, fr. L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] Ornamentation of metal plates by cutting lines and filling them up with a black or coloured composition.
niggard, nig'ėrd, *n.* [From Icel. *hnöggr*, Sw. *njugg*, niggardly, with term. *-ard*.] A miser; a stingy person; a sordid, parsimonious wretch.—**niggard**, **niggardly**, nig'-ėrd-li, *a.* Miserly; stingy; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious: sparing.—**niggardly**, *adv.* In a niggard manner.—**niggardliness**, nig'ėrd-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being niggardly; sordid parsimony.
nigger, nig'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *nègre*, Sp. *negro*. NEGRO.] A familiar or contemptuous name for a negro or other person of coloured race.
nigh, nī, *a.* [A. Sax. *neah*, *nèh*, nigh, near= O. Sax. *nâh*, L.G. *neeg*, D. *na*, Icel. *nâ-*, G. *nah*, *nahe*, near, prep. *nach*, to, after, Goth. *nehwa*, nigh. NEAR, NEIGHBOUR.] Near; not distant or remote in place or time; closely

at hand; ready to aid.——adv. Near; close; almost; nearly.—— prep. Near to; at no great distance from.

night, nīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *niht, neaht*=O. Sax. *naht*, Icel. *nátt*, Sw. *natt*, Dan. *nat*, Goth. *nahts*, D. and G. *nacht*; cog. Ir. *nochd*, W. *nos*, Armor. *nōz*, Lith. *naktis*, L. *nox, noctis*, Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, Skr. *nakti, nakta*—night; probably fr. root *nak*, to vanish, to perish.] The daily period of darkness; that part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; *fig.* a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, and the like; ignorance or intellectual darkness; obscurity; death or the grave; a time of sadness or sorrow.

night-bell, nīt'bel, *n.* A door-bell, as at the house of a physician, to be rung at night.

night-blindness, nīt'blīnd-nes, *n.* A disease in which the eyes can see by daylight but not by artificial light.

night-cap, nīt'kap, *n.* A cap worn in bed; liquor taken before going to bed.

night-clothes, nīt'klōŦHz, *n. pl.* Clothes worn in bed.

night-dress, nīt'dres, *n.* A dress worn during the night.

nightfall, nīt'fąl, *n.* The close of the day; evening.

night-glass, nīt'glās, *n.* A telescope specially adapted for use at night.

night-gown, nīt'goun, *n.* A loose gown worn in bed; a night-dress.

night-hag, nīt'hag, *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night.

night-hawk, nīt'hąk, *n.* A species of goat-sucker, a bird universally known in the United States.

night-heron, nīt'he-ron, *n.* A heron of nocturnal habits.

nightingale, nīt'in-gāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *nihtegale*, lit. night-singer—*niht*, night, and *galan*=Icel. *gala*, O.G. *galan*, to sing; so D. *nachtegaal*, G. *nachtigall*, Dan. *natteryal*.] A small insectivorous migratory bird that sings at night, celebrated for its vocal powers.

night-jar, nīt'jär, *n.* [*Jar* is from the sound of its voice.] A name of the common or British goat-sucker.

nightless, nīt'les, *a.* Having no night.

night-light, nīt'līt, *n.* A candle or taper for burning at night, often placed in a dish of water.

nightly, nīt'li, *a.* Done by night; happening in the night; done every night; nocturnal.—adv. By night; every night.

night-man, nīt'man, *n.* One who removes filth in towns in the night.

nightmare, nīt'mār, *n.* [*Night*, and A. Sax. and Icel. *mara*, G. *mahr*, incubus, nightmare=Pol. *mara*, nightmare, phantom.] A feeling of oppression or suffocation during sleep, accompanied by intense anxiety, fear, or horror; hence, some overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

nightshade, nīt'shād, *n.* [A. Sax. *nihtscada*, lit. the shade or shadow of night; so D. *nachtschade*, G. *nachtschatten*, the nightshade.] A name of various plants of the potato genus which possess narcotic or poisonous properties; also applied to plants of different genera.—**Deadly nightshade**, belladonna.

night-soil, nīt'soil, *n.* [From its being generally removed in the night.] The contents of privies, &c., employed as a manure.

night-stool, nīt'stōl, *n.* A close-stool or portable water-closet for a bed-room.

night-walker, nīt'wąk-ėr, *n.* One who walks or roams about at night; one who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

night-wanderer, nīt'won-dėr-ėr, *n.* One roving at night.

nightward, nīt'wėrd, *a.* Approaching toward night.

night-watch, nīt'woch, *n.* A watch or guard in the night; a watch or distinct period in the night.

night-watchman, nīt'woch-man, *n.* One who acts as a watchman during the night.

nigrescent, nī-gres'ent, *a.* [L. *nigresco*, I grow black, fr. *niger*, black.] Approaching to blackness.

nigritude, nig'ri-tūd, *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, fr. *niger*, black.] Blackness.

nihilism, nī'hil-izm, *n.* [From L. *nihil*, nothing (*ne*, not, and *hilum*, a trifle).] Nothingness; nihility; the denial of all existence or of the knowledge of all existence; the doctrines or principles of the nihilists.

nihilist, nī'hil-ist, *n.* [L. *nihil*, nothing, and *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine or principles of nihilism; one who upholds the overthrow of existing social and political arrangements; a member of a Russian secret society, the adherents of which maintain the need for an entire reconstruction of society and hold socialistic ideas generally.—**nihilistic**, nī-hil-ist'ik, *a.* Relating to nihilism; characterized by nihilism.

nihility, nī-hil'i-ti, *n.* [NIHILISM.] Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

nil, nil, *n.* [L. *nil, nihil*, nothing. NIHILISM.] Nothing; as, his liabilities were over £5000 and his assets *nil*.

nilgau, nil'gą, *n.* [Hind., lit. 'blue ox'.] A large Indian antelope of a bluish colour.

Nilotic, nī-lot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *Neilōtikos.*] Pertaining to the Nile.

nimbiferous, nim-bif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *nimbus*, a rain-cloud, and *fero*, I bring.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

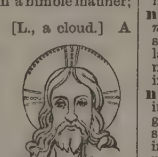
nimble, nim'bl, *a.* [O.E. *nemel*, capable, A.Sax. *numol*, lit. quick at taking, fr. *niman*, to take=Icel. *nema*, D. *nemen*, G. *nehmen*, Goth. *niman*, to take; akin *numb, benumb.*] Quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; agile; prompt; swift.

nimble-fingered, nim'bl-fing-gėrd, *a.* Dexterous: generally in a bad sense; given to pilfer.

nimbleness, nim'bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being nimble; agility; quickness; celerity.

nimbly, nim'bli, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility.

nimbus, nim'bus, *n.* [L., a cloud.] A rain-cloud; a kind of halo or disc surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages.



Nimbus—Head of Christ.

nincompoop, nin'-kom-pōp, *n.* [A corruption of L. *non compos*, not of sound mind.] A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

nine, nīn, *a.* [A. Sax. *nigon*=O. Sax. and O. Frin. *nigun*, L.G. and D. *negen*, G. *neun*, Goth. *niun*, Icel. *níu*, Sw. *nio*, Dan. *ni*; cog. W. *naw*, Ir. *naov*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ennea*, Skr. *navam*—nine. NOON.] One more than eight, or one less than ten.——n. The number composed of eight and one, or the symbol representing this.

nine-fold, nīn'fōld, *a.* Nine times repeated.

ninepins, nīn'pinz, *n. pl.* A game with nine pins of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled.

nineteen, nin'tēn, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *nigontyne*, i.e. *nine, ten.*] Nine and ten.

nineteenth, nin'tēnth, *a.* [*Nineteen* and *-th*=A. Sax. *nigontheótha.*] The ordinal of nineteen.——n. A nineteenth part.

ninetieth, nīn'ti-eth, *a.* [*Ninety* and *-th.*] The ordinal of ninety.

ninety, nīn'ti, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. (*hund*) *nigontig*—*nigon*, nine, and *tig*, ten.] Nine times ten.

ninny, nin'i, *n.* [Perhaps from *nincompoop*; comp. It. *ninno*, Sp. *niño*, a child.] A fool; a simpleton.

ninth, nīnth, *a.* [*Nine* and *-th*=A. Sax. *nigotha.*] The ordinal of nine; the next before the tenth.——n. A ninth part.

ninthly, nīnth'li, *adv.* In the ninth place.

nioblum, nī-ō'bi-um, *n.* [From the mythological *Niobe.*] A rare metal, called also *Columbium*.

nip, nip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nipped, nipt*, nipt; ppr. *nipping*, nip'ing. [Akin to Dan. *nippe*, to twitch, *knibe*, to nip, to pinch; D. *knijpen*, to nip, *knijpen, nijpen*, to pinch; Icel. *kneif*, pincers; G. *kneipen, kneifen*, to pinch, *knippen*, to fillip; akin *knife, neap.*] To catch and compress sharply between two surfaces or points; to pinch; to snip, bite, or pinch off the end of; to blast, as by frost; to blast the growing parts of; to benumb; to chill.—To nip in the bud, to destroy in the first stage of growth.—n. A pinch, as with the points of the fingers, nails, &c.; a blast by frost.

nip, nip, *n.* [Dan. *nip*, a sip, *nippe*, D. and G. *nippen*, to sip; akin *nipple.*] A sip or small draught, especially of spirits.

nipper, nip'ėr, *n.* One who or that which nips; a fore-tooth of a horse.

nippers, nip'ėrz, *n. pl.* [From *nip.*] Small pincers.

nipple, nip'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *nipele*; probably connected with *nip*, a sip, or with *nib, neb.*] The teat, pap, or dug by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; something like a nipple, as that part of a gun over which the cap is placed.

Nisan, nī'san, *n.* ABIB.

nisi, nī'sī. [L.] Unless: used in legal phrases.—**Decree nisi**, under DECREE.—**Nisi prius** [L.], 'unless before', prominent words occurring in a certain writ.—**Nisi prius court**, an assize court before which civil actions are tried.

nit, nit, *n.* [A. Sax. *hnitu*=D. *neet*, Icel. *nitr*, G. *niss*, a nit; cog. Gr. *konis*, a nit.] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

nitrate, nī'trāt, *n.* [*Nitre* and *-ate.*] A salt of nitric acid.—**Nitrate of potash**, nitre.—**Nitrate of silver**, a caustic substance obtained in crystals from the action of nitric acid on silver; lunar caustic.—**Nitrate of soda**, a substance analogous to nitre imported from South America and used as a manure.

nitre, nī'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *nitre*, L. *nitrum*, Gr. *nitron*, fr. some oriental source.] A substance called also saltpetre, and in chemical language nitrate of potassium or potassic nitrate, used for making gunpowder, in dyeing, medicine, &c.

nitric, nī'trik, *a.* [*Nitre* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to nitre; containing nitrogen and oxygen.—**Nitric acid**, an acid prepared from sulphuric acid (vitriol) and nitre, employed in etching, in metallurgy, in assaying, also in medicine, and popularly called *Aqua fortis.*

nitrify, nī'tri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nitrified*, nī'tri-fīd; ppr. *nitrifying*, nī'tri-fī-ing. [*Nitre* and *-fy.*] To convert into nitre.

nitrogen, nī'tro-jen, *n.* [Gr. *nitron*, nitre, and root *gen*, to produce.] That elementary uninflammable gas which is the principal ingredient in atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about four-fifths, the rest being chiefly oxygen.

nitrogenize, nī'tro-jen-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nitrogenized*, nī'tro-jen-īzd; ppr. *nitrogenizing*, nī'tro-jen-īz-ing. To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen.

nitrogenous, nī-troj'e-nus, *a.* [*Nitrogen* and *-ous.*] Pertaining to or containing nitrogen.

nitro-glycerine, nī-trō-glis'ėr-in, *n.* A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine, a most powerful explosive.

nitrous, nī'trus, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; in *chem.* applied to compounds containing less oxygen than those called *nitric.*—**Nitrous oxide**, a gas consisting of nitrogen and oxygen which, when inhaled, causes insensibility, and hence is used as an anæsthetic; diluted with air it produces an exhilarating or intoxicating effect; hence the name *laughing-gas.*

nitry, nī'tri, *a.* [*Nitre* and *-y.*] Pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.

nival, nī'val, *a.* [L. *nivalis*, fr. *niz, nivis*, snow.] Snowy; growing among snow or flowering during winter.—**niveous**, nī'vē-us, *a.* [L. *niveus.*] Snowy; resembling snow.

nizam, ni-zäm', *n.* [Hind. and Ar., fr. Ar. *nazama*, to govern.] The title of the ruler of Hyderabad in southern Hindustan.

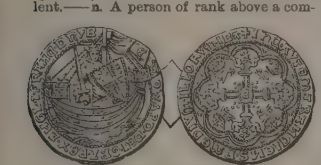
no, nō, *adv.* [A. Sax. *ná, nó*, no, fr. the negative particle *ne, n-*, and *á*, ever; this negative particle=Icel. *ne*, Goth. *ni*, Bohem. and Rus. *ne*, Armor. and Gael. *na*, L. *ne*, Gr. *nē*, Skr. *na*; akin *nor, not, nay, none.*] A word of denial or refusal, opposed to *yes*. ——n. A denial; a negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative (the *noes* have it).

no, nō, *a.* [From A. Sax. *nán*, none, by loss of *n*; it is related to *none* as *my* and *thy* to *mine* and *thine.*] Not any; not one; none. ——adv. Not in any degree; not at all; not: chiefly with comparatives (*no* sooner).

Noachian, nō-ā'ki-an, *a.* [Heb. *Noach*, Noah.] Pertaining to Noah the patriarch, or to his time.

nobility, nō-bil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *nobilitas.* NOBLE.] State or quality of being noble; nobleness; loftiness or elevation of soul; the state of being of noble birth or rank; nobles collectively; the persons collectively who are of rank above commoners; the peerage.

noble, nō'bl, *a.* [Fr. *noble*, fr. L. *nobilis*, high-born, noble; for *gnobilis*, fr. stem of *gnosco, nosco*, I know. KNOW.] Of ancient and splendid family; of lofty lineage; distinguished from commoners by rank and title; belonging to the highest rank or class in a community; belonging to the peerage; illustrious; eminent; exalted; high in excellence or worth; lofty in character; magnanimous; proceeding from or characteristic of greatness of mind; magnificent; stately; splendid; of the best kind; choice; excellent.——n. A person of rank above a com-



Noble of Edward III. A. Actual diameter of the coin.

moner; a nobleman; a peer; an old English gold coin, value 6s. 8d. sterling.

nobleman, nō'bl-man, *n.* A noble; a peer; one of rank above a commoner.

nobleness, nō'bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being noble; nobility; noble rank; stateliness; magnificence.

noblesse, nō-bles', *n.* [Fr. *noblesse*, L.L. *nobilitia*, fr. L. *nobilis*, noble.] The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively.

noblewoman, nō'bl-wu-man, *n.* A female of noble rank.

nobly, nō'bli, *adv.* In a noble manner; with the rank of a noble; heroically; with magnanimity; splendidly; magnificently.

nobody, nō'bo-di, *n.* [*No* and *body.*] No person; no one; a person of no standing or position.

noctambulist, nok-tam'bū-list, *n.* [From L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *ambulo*, I walk.] A night walker or somnambulist.

noctilucous, nok-ti'lū-kus, *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *lucco*, I shine.] Shining in the night.

noctivagant, nok-tiv'a-gant, *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, *vagans*, ppr. of *vagor*, I wander.] Wandering in the night.

nocturn, nok'tėrn, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, nocturnal.] A religious service formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight, now a part of matins.

nocturnal, nok-tėrn'al, *a.* [L. *nocturnus*, fr. *nox, noctis*, night. NIGHT.] Pertaining to night; done or happening at night; nightly; done or being every night; *zool.* active by night; *bot.* closed during the day and expanding during the night, as flowers.

nocturnally, nok-tėrn'al-li, *adv.* In a nocturnal manner; in the night; nightly.

nocturne, nok'tėrn, *n.* [Fr. *nocturne.* NOCTURNAL.] A painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night-light; a night-piece.

nod, nod, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nodded*, nod'ed; ppr. *nodding*, nod'ing. [Allied to O.H.G. *nuoton, knoton*, to shake; further connections doubtful.] To incline the head with a quick motion; to make a slight bow; to let the head sink from sleep; to make an inclination of the head, as in assent or in beckoning; to bend or incline the top with a quick motion.——v.t. To incline, as the head or top; to signify by a nod; to beckon by a nod. ——n. A quick downward shake of the head, as in drowsiness or sleep, or as a sign of assent, salutation, &c.

nodal, nōd'al, *a.* [From *node.*] Pertaining to a node or nodes.—**Nodal points** and **nodal lines**, the points or lines of a vibrating body which remain at rest during the vibration.

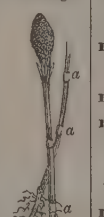
nodated, nōd'āt-ed, *a.* [L. *nodatus*, fr. *nodus*, a knot.] Knotted; having knots.

nodding, nod'ing, *p.a.* Bending with a quick motion; having a drooping head, as a flower.

noddle, nod'l, *n.* [A dim. corresponding to D. *knod, knodde*, a knob, a knot; Dan. *knude*, a knot; akin to *knot.*] The head: used humorously.

noddy, nod'i, *n.* [Probably fr. *nod*, and equivalent to sleepy-head; comp. *noodle.*] A simpleton; a fool; a sea-fowl of the tern kind: so called from its being easily taken.

node, nōd, *n.* [L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*), a knot; cog. *knot, noddle.*] A knot; *fig.* an entanglement; a knob; a protuberance; a sort of knot or thickening on a stem where leaves arise; one of the two points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere (as the ecliptic and equator) intersect each other; one of the points in which the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary.



a a, Nodes.

nodose, nōd'ōs, *a.* [L. *nodosus.* NODE.] Full of knots; knotted; jointed.

nodosity, nō-dos'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being nodose; knottiness; a knotty protuberance.

nodular, nod'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule.

nodule, nod'ūl, *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, a knot. NODE.] A little knot or lump; a round mass or body; a rounded mineral mass.

noetic, noetical, nō-et'ik, nō-et'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *noētikos*, fr. *nous*, the mind.] Relating to the mind or intellect.

nog, nog, *n.* [Same as Dan. *knag, knage*, a wooden peg; D. *knoq*, a yard-arm; akin *knag.*] A wooden pin; a brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in a wall.

noggin, nog'in, *n.* [Ir. *noigin*, Gael. *noigean*, a noggin.] A small mug or wooden cup; a measure equivalent to a gill.

noils, noilz, *n. pl.* [Origin doubtful.] The knots and short wool separated out from the long wool in combing.

noise, noiz, *n.* [Fr. *noise*, strife, quarrel, noise, probably through a form *nocia*, for L. *noxa*, injury, hurt. NOXIOUS.] A sound of any kind or proceeding from any cause; more especially a din; a confused mixture of sounds; uproar; outcry; clamour; frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion.——v.t. pret. & pp. *noised*, noizd; ppr. *noising*, noiz'ing. To spread by rumour or report.

noiseless, noiz'les, *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent.—**noiselessly**, noiz'les-li, *adv.* Without noise; silently.—**noiselessness**, noiz'les-nes, *n.* State of being noiseless.

noisily, noiz'i-li, *adv.* In a noisy manner; with noise.

noisiness, noiz'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being noisy.

noisome, noi'sum, *a.* [From old *noy* for *annoy*, and *-some.*] Noxious to health or morally noxious; offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.—**noisomely**, noi'sum-li, *adv.* In a noisome manner.—**noisomeness**, noi'sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being noisome.

noisy, noiz'i, *a.* [*Noise* and *-y.*] Making a loud noise; turbulent; obstreperous; full of noise.

nomad, nō'mad, *n.* [Gr. *nomas, nomados*, living on pasturage, fr. *nemō*, I feed, I pasture.] One who leads a wandering or pastoral life, feeding flocks or herds, and not subsisting by tillage.

nomade, nō'mad, *n.* Same as NOMAD.

nomadic, nō-mad'ik, *a.* [Gr. *nomadikos.* NOMAD.] Pertaining to nomads; subsisting by cattle or sheep, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; pastoral.—**nomadism**, nō'mad-izm, *n.* The state of being a nomad.

nomarch, nom'ark, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a nome, *archō*, I rule.] The governor or chief magistrate of a nome.—**nomarchy**, nom'-ar-ki, *n.* A district under a nomarch.

nome, nōm, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a district.] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece.

nomenclator, nō'men-klāt-ėr, *n.* [L., fr. *nomen*, a name, and *calo*, I call.] A person who calls a person or thing by their names; a person who settles the names of things.

nomenclature, nō'men-klā-tūr, *n.* [L. *nomenclatura.* See prec.] A system of names; the vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any branch of science; the scientific names for individual things.

nominal, no'mi-nal, *a.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen, nominis*, a name. NAME.] Pertaining to a name or names; titular; existing in name only; not real; merely so called.

nominalism, no'mi-nal-izm, *n.* The principles of the nominalists.

nominalist, no'mi-nal-ist, *n.* [*Nominal* and *-ist.*] One of a sect of scholastic philosophers who maintained that general notions (such as the notion of a tree) have no realities corresponding to them, and have no existence but as names (*nomina*) or words: opposed to *realist.*

nominally, no'mi-nal-li, *adv.* In a nominal manner; by name or in name only; not really.

nominate, no'mi-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nominated*, no'mi-nāt-ed; ppr. *nominating*, no'mi-nāt-ing. [L. *nomino, nominatus*, fr. *nomen, nominis*, a name. NAME.] To name; to mention by name; to name or designate for an office or place; to name for an election, choice or appointment; to propose by name.—**nominately**, no'mi-nāt-li, *adv.* By name; particularly.

nomination, no-mi-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *nominatio.*] Act of nominating; act of proposing by name for an office; the power of nominating or appointing to office; the state of being nominated.

nominatival, no'mi-na-tī''val, *a.* Pertaining to the nominative case.

nominative, no'mi-nāt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *nominatif*, L. *nominativus*, naming. NOMINATE.] A term applied to that form of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence.——n. The nominative case; a nominative word.—**nominatively**, no'mi-nāt-iv-li, *adv.* As a nominative.

nominator, no'mi-nāt-ėr, *n.* One who nominates.

nominee, no-mi-nē', *n.* A person nominated; one proposed to fill a place or office.

nomology, nō-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.

non-acceptance, non-ak-sep'tans, *n.* A refusal to accept.

nonage, non'āj, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *age.*] State of being not of age, or under age; minority; the time of life before a person becomes legally of age.

nonagenarian, non'a-je-nā''ri-an, *n.* [L. *nonagenarius*, fr. *nonageni*, ninety each,

nonaginta, ninety.] A person ninety or between ninety and a hundred years old.

nonagon, non'a-gon, *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, and Gr. *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-appearance, non-ap-pēr'ans, *n.* A failure to appear; default of appearance.

non-arrival, non-a-rīv'al, *n.* Failure to arrive.

non-attendance, non-at-tend'ans, *n.* A failure to attend; personal absence.

non-attention, non-at-ten'shon, *n.* Inattention.

nonce, nons, *adv.* [Same as *once*, with an initial *n* belonging to the old dative of the article, seen in the phrases *for then anes*, *for then ones*, for the nonce, *anes*, *ones*, being an adverbial genitive fr. A. Sax. *ān*, one, used substantively; comp. *the tother*, for *that other*.] Present occasion or purpose: used only in the phrase *for the nonce*.

nonchalance, non'sha-lans, *n.* [Fr. See next.] Carelessness; indifference; coolness.

nonchalant, non'sha-lant, *a.* [Fr., fr. *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to care for, fr. L. *calere*, to be warm or ardent; akin *chafe*, *caldron*.] Indifferent; careless; cool.—**nonchalantly**, non'sha-lant-li, *adv.* In a nonchalant manner.

non-combatant, non-kom'ba-tant, *n.* Any one connected with a military or naval force whose duty lies apart from fighting; a civilian in a place occupied by troops.

non-commissioned, non-kom-mi'shond, *a.* Not having a commission.—**Non-commissioned officers**, subordinate officers in the British army below the rank of lieutenant, as sergeants and corporals.

non-compliance, non-kom-plī'ans, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

non-concurrence, non-kon-ku'rens, *n.* A refusal to concur.

non-conductor, non-kon-dukt'ėr, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit such a force as heat or electricity, or which transmits it with difficulty.

nonconforming, non-kon-form'ing, *a.* Not conforming to or joining in the established religion; dissenting.

nonconformist, non-kon-form'ist, *n.* One who does not conform, especially one who refused to conform to the established church.

nonconformity, non-kon-form'i-ti, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship; dissenterism.

non-contagious, non-kon-tā'jus, *a.* Not contagious, as a disease.

non-content, non-kon-tent', *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote.

non-delivery, non-dē-liv'ėr-i, *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery.

nondescript, non'dē-skript, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described. SCRIBE.] That has not been described; not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; odd; indescribable.——*n.* Something not easily described; a person or thing not easily classed.

none, nun, *n.* or *pron.* [A. Sax. *nān—ne*, not, and *ān*, one; the loss of the final *n* produced the adjective *no*, to which it now stands in the same relation as *mine* and *thine* to *my* and *thy*. NO, ONE.] Not one: used of persons or things; not any: not a part; not the least portion.

non-effective, non-ef-fekt'iv, *a.* Having no power to produce an effect; causing no effect.

non-efficient, non-ef-fi'shent, *a.* Not efficient.——*n.* A volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and passed a certain standard in shooting.

non-ego, non'ē-gō, *n.* [L., 'not I'.] *Metaph.* all beyond or outside of the *ego* or conscious thinking subject; the object as opposed to the subject.

non-elastic, non-ē-las'tik, *a.* Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity.

non-elect, non'ē-lekt, *n. sing.* and *pl.* One who is, or those who are, not elect; those who are not chosen to salvation.

nonentity, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* [L.L. *non-entitas*. ENTITY.] Non-existence; a thing not existing; a person utterly without consequence or importance.

nones, nōnz, *n. pl.* [L. *nonæ*, fr. *nonus*, ninth, being the ninth day before the ides.] In the *Rom. calendar*, the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of the other months; *eccles.* the office for the ninth hour.

non-essential, non-es-sen'shal, *a.* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.——*n.* A thing that is not absolutely necessary.

nonesuch, nun'such, *n.* A person or thing that has not its equal or parallel.

non-existence, non-egz-ist'ens, *n.* Absence of existence; the negation of being.

non-existent, non-egz-ist'ent, *a.* Not having existence.

non-fulfilment, non-ful-fil'ment, *n.* Absence of fulfilment; neglect or failure to fulfil.

non-intervention, non-in-tėr-ven'shon, *n.* Abstention from intervening; a policy of not interfering in foreign politics excepting where a country's own interests are distinctly involved.

non-juring, non-jūr'ing, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, I swear. JUROR.] Not swearing allegiance; pertaining to non-jurors.—**nonjuror**, non-jūr'ėr, *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the Revolution of 1688.

non-luminous, non-lū'min-us, *a.* Not luminous; not giving out light.

non-metallic, non-me-tal'ik, *a.* Not consisting of metal.

non-moral, non-mo'ral, *a.* Not moral; having nothing to do with morality or ethics.

nonpareil, non-pa-rel', *n.* [Fr. *non*, not, no, and *pareil*, equal, fr. L. *par*, *paris*, equal, like. PAR.] A person or thing having no equal; a nonesuch; a sort of apple; a very small sort of printing type.

non-payment, non'pā-ment, *n.* Neglect of payment; failure of payment.

non-performance, non-pėr-form'ans, *n.* A failure or neglect to perform.

nonplus, non'plus, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further (whence *plural*).] A state in which one can say or do no more; stand (in phrase *at a nonplus*).——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *nonplussed*, non'plust; ppr. *nonplussing*, non'plus-ing. To bring to a stand; to puzzle; to confound.

non-professional, non-prō-fe'shon-al, *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men.

non-residence, non-re'zi-dens, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands; residence by clergymen away from their cures.

non-resident, non-re'zi-dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.——*n.* One who is non-resident.

non-resistance, non-rē-zist'ans, *n.* The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority.

non-resistant, non-rē-zist'ant, *a.* Making no resistance.——*n.* One who is non-resistant.

nonsense, non'sens, *n.* [*Non*, not, and *sense*, the two elements being closely welded together.] Words or language without meaning or which convey no just ideas; absurdity; trifles; things of no importance.—**nonsensical**, non-sens'ik-al, *a.* [*Nonsense*, *-ic*, *-al*.] Destitute of sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish.—**nonsensically**, non-sens'ik-al-li, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

non-sequitur, non-sek'wi-tėr, *n.* [L., it does not follow.] An inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premises.

non-sexual, non-seks'ū-al, *a.* Destitute of sex; sexless; neuter; asexual.

nonsuit, non'sūt, *n.* A stoppage of a suit at law ordered by a judge when the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *nonsuited*, non'sūt-ed; ppr. *nonsuiting*, non'sūt-ing. To subject to a nonsuit.

noodle, nō'dl, *n.* [A form akin to *noddy*.] A simpleton. [Colloq.]

nook, nōk, *n.* [Same as Sc. *neuk*, Ir. *niuc*, a nook; probably a Celtic word.] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

noology, nō-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *noos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.

noon, nōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *nón*, fr. L. *nona* (*hora*), the ninth hour, fr. *nonus*, ninth, fr. *novem*, nine; originally about 3 p.m., but afterwards the term became applied to the mid-day hour.] The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime.

noonday, nōn'dā, *n.* Mid-day; noon.——*a.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional.

nooning, nōn'ing, *n.* Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon.

noontide, nōn'tīd, *n.* The time of noon; mid-day.——*a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

noose, nōs or nōz, *n.* [Probably from O. or Prov. Fr. *nous*, a knot, fr. L. *nodus*, a knot. NODE.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *noosed*, nōzd; ppr. *noozing*, nōz'ing. To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.

nor, nor, *conj.* [*Or* with the neg. particle *ne*, *n-* prefixed: old forms were *nother*, *nouther*. OR, NO.] A word used to render negative the second or a subsequent member of a clause or sentence: correlative to *neither* or other negative; also equivalent to *and not*, as merely continuative.

norm, nōrm, *n.* [L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, a rule; of doubtful origin; hence *normal*, *enormous*.] A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard; a type.

normal, nōr'mal, *a.* [Fr. *normal*, L. *normalis*, fr. *norma*, a rule. NORM.] According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; *geom.* perpendicular.—**Normal school** (fr. Fr. *école normale*, lit. a school that serves as a model), a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it; a training-college.——*n.* A perpendicular; a straight line at right angles to the tangent or tangent plane at any point of a curve or curved surface.

normalize, nōr'mal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *normalized*, nōr'mal-īzd; ppr. *normalizing*, nōr'mal-īz-ing. [*Normal* and *-ize*.] To make normal; to reduce to a standard or type.

normally, nōr'mal-li, *adv.* In a normal manner.

Norman, nōr'man, *n.* [That is *north-man* or man of the north.] A native of Normandy.——*a.* Pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.—**Norman architecture**, the round-arched style of architecture, a variety of the Romanesque.—**Norman French**, the language of the Normans at the English Conquest, and long made use of in legal proceedings.

Norse, nōrs, *n.* [Icel. N. Dan. and Sw. *Norsk*.] The language of Norway and Iceland.—**Old Norse**, the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic.——*a.* Belonging to ancient Scandinavia or its language.—**Norseman**, nōrs'man, *n.* A native of ancient Scandinavia.

north, nōrth, *n.* [A. Sax. *north* = Icel. *northr*, O. Sax. O. Fris. L.G. G. Sw. and Dan. *nord*, north, D. *noord*; origin unknown.] One of the cardinal points, the opposite of *south*; a region, tract, or country lying opposite to the south.——*a.* Northern; being in the north.—**North Pole**, that point of the heavens towards the north which is 90° distant from the equinoctial; the northern extremity of the earth's axis.—**North star**, the north polar star; a star of the constellation Ursa Minor (Little Bear), about 1° 20′ from the North Pole.

north-east, nōrth-ēst', *n.* The point midway between the north and east.——*a.* Pertaining to the north-east; north-eastern.
north-easter, nōrth-ēst'ėr, *n.* A wind from the north-east.
north-easterly, nōrth-ēst'ėr-li, *a.* Toward or from the north-east.
north-eastern, nōrth-ēst'ėrn, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.
north-eastward, nōrth-ēst'wėrd, *adv.* Towards the north-east.
northerly, nōrTH'ėr-li, *a.* Pertaining to the north; northern; proceeding from the north.——*adv.* Toward the north.
northern, nōrTH'ėrn, *a.* [A. Sax. *northerne.*] Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west; in a direction toward the north, or a point near it; proceeding from the north.——*n.* An inhabitant of the north.—**Northern lights**, the popular name of the aurora borealis.
northerner, nōrTH'ėr-nėr, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the north or of a northern country or part.
northernmost, nōrTH'ėrn-mōst, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.
northward, northwards, nōrth'wėrd, nōrth'wėrdz, *adv.* [A. Sax. *northweard, northwardes*, the latter a genitive form.] Toward the north.——*a.* Being toward the north.
northwardly, nōrth'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a northern direction.
north-west, nōrth-west', *n.* The point in the horizon midway between the north and west.——*a.* Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in or proceeding from this quarter.
north-westerly, nōrth-west'ėr-li, *a.* Toward or from the north-west.
north-western, nōrth-west'ėrn, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west.
Norwegian, nor-wē'ji-an, *a.* Belonging to Norway.——*n.* A native of Norway.
nose, nōz, *n.* [A. Sax. *nosu, nasu*=O. Fris. *nose*, D. *neus*, Icel. *nōs*, Dan. *næse*, Sw. *näsa*, G. *nase*; cog. Fol. *nos*, L. *nasus*, Skr. *nāsā, nasā*—nose. *Ness* is akin.] The organ of smell, employed also in respiration and speech; the power of smelling; hence, scent; sagacity; something supposed to resemble a nose; a nozzle.—**To lead by the nose**, to lead blindly.—**To turn up the nose**, to show contempt.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *nosed*, nōzd; ppr. *nosing*, nōz'ing. To smell; to scent; to thwang through the nose.——*v.i.* To smell; to pry officiously.
nosed, nōzd, *a.* Having a nose of a certain kind: used in compounds (long-*nosed*).
nosegay, nōz'gā, *n.* [*Nose* and *gay*.] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smell; a bouquet.
noseless, nōz'les, *a.* Destitute of a nose.
nose-ring, nōz'ring, *n.* A ring worn in the nose as an ornament; a ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig, &c.
nosological, no-so-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to nosology.
nosologist, no-sol'o-jist, *n.* [NOSOLOGY.] One who classifies diseases.
nosology, no-sol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, *logos*, discourse.] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases: that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.
nostalgia, nos-tal'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country; home-sickness.
nostril, nos'tril, *n.* [O.E. *nosethril, nosethirl*, A. Sax. *nosthyrl*, lit. nose-hole, *thyrl* or *thyrel* meaning a hole, whence *thyrlian*, to bore (same word as *thrill*).] One of the two apertures of the nose.
nostrum, nos'trum, *n.* [L. *nostrum*, ours, that is, a medicine belonging to us alone.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret; a quack medicine; anything prescribed as a remedy or specific.
not, not, *adv.* [Contr. fr. *naught, nought*, and equivalent to *ne aught*. NAUGHT.] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.
notability, nōt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Notableness; a notable person or thing; a person of note.
notable, nōt'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *notable*, L. *notabilis*, fr. *noto*, I mark or note, fr. *nota*, a mark, for *gnota*, fr. *notus, gnotus*, known. NOTE, NOBLE.] Worthy of note or notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; conspicuous; manifest; observable.——*n.* A person or thing of note or distinction; one of the French nobles selected by the king to form a parliament before the revolution.
notableness, nōt'a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being notable.
notably, nōt'a-bli, *adv.* In a notable manner; remarkably; eminently; especially.
notarial, nōt-ā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a notary.—**notarially**, nōt-ā'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a notary.
notary, nōt'a-ri, *n.* [L. *notarius*, a secretary, a clerk, a writer, fr. *nota*, a note, sign, or mark. NOTE.] An officer authorized to attest written documents, to protest bills of exchange, &c.: called also *Notary Public.*
notation, nōt-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *notatio*, fr. *noto*, I mark, fr. *nota*, a mark. NOTE.] A marking or noting; act or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters, especially facts connected with an art or science, as in arithmetic, algebra, music, &c.
notch, noch, *n.* [Softened form of old *nock*, a notch=O.D. *nock*, O. Sw. *nocka*, a notch; akin *nick*.] A hollow cut in anything; an incision; a nick; an indentation; a gap.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *notched*, nocht; ppr. *notching*, noch'ing. To cut a notch or notches in; to cut in small hollows; to indent.
notching, noch'ing, *n.* A series of notches.
note, nōt, *n.* [Fr. *note*, fr. L. *nota*, a mark, sign, character, fr. *notus*, known, for *gnotus*, pp. of *gnosco, nosco*, I know. NOBLE, KNOW.] A mark, sign, or token; a mark on the margin of a book; a statement subsidiary to the text of a book explaining or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation; a memorandum or short writing to assist the memory or for after use or reference; a list of items; a reckoning, bill, account; a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a diplomatic or official communication in writing; a short letter; a billet; notice; heed; observation; reputation; consequence; distinction; a character which represents a musical sound or the sound itself; harmonious or melodious sound.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *noted*, nōt'ed; ppr. *noting*, nōt'ing. To observe carefully; to mark; to heed; to attend to; to set down in writing; to make a memorandum of; to mark (a bill) as being dishonoured—a proceeding done by a notary.
note-book, nōt'buk, *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are written.
noted, nōt'ed, *p.a.* Being of note; much known by reputation or report; celebrated; famous; distinguished.
noteless, nōt'les, *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.
note-paper, nōt'pā-pėr, *n.* Paper for writing letters or notes on.
noteworthy, nōt'wėr-THi, *a.* Deserving notice; worthy of observation or notice.
nothing, nu'thing, *n.* [*No thing.*] Not anything: opposed to *anything* and *something*; non-existence; nothingness; a trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance; a cipher.——*adv.* In no degree; not at all.
nothingness, nu'thing-nes, *n.* Nihility; non-existence; insignificance.
notice, nōt'is, *n.* [Fr. *notice*, fr. L. *notitia*, notice, fr. *nosco, notum*, I know. NOTE.] The act of noting; note; heed; regard; cognizance; information; intelligence; direction; order; warning; intimation beforehand; a paper that communicates information; attention; civility; a short statement; a brief critical review.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *noticed*, nōt'ist; ppr. *noticing*, nōt'is-ing. To take note or notice of; to perceive; to become aware of; to observe; to mark; to mention or make observations on; to treat with attention and civilities.
noticeable, nōt'is-a-bl, *a.* That may be noticed or observed; worthy of notice or observation; readily noticed; observable.—**noticeably**, nōt'is-a-bli, *adv.* In a noticeable manner; markedly.
notification, nōt'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [See next.] Act of notifying or giving notice; notice given; intimation; the writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.
notify, nōt'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *notified* nōt'i-fid; ppr. *notifying*, nōt'i-fi-ing. [Fr. *notifier*, fr. L. *notificare*, fr. *notus*, known, and *facio*, I make. NOTE.] To make known; to declare; to publish; to give notice to; to inform by words or writing.
notion, nō'shon, *n.* [Fr. *notion*, L. *notio*, fr. *nosco, notus*, I know. NOTE.] A mental conception; mental apprehension; idea; sentiment; opinion; belief or view entertained; slight feeling or inclination.
notional, nō'shon-al, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a notion; imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; whimsical; fanciful.
notochord, nō'tō-kord, *n.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *chordē*, a string.] A sort of rod or chord in embryos, the rudimentary backbone.
notoriety, nō-tō-ri'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *notoriété*.] The state or attribute of being notorious; the state of being publicly known to disadvantage; discreditable publicity; one who is notorious.
notorious, nō-tō'ri-us, *a.* [L.L. *notorius*, fr. L. *notor*, a voucher, a witness, fr. *notare*, to mark. NOTE.] Publicly known and spoken of; manifest to the world; known to disadvantage; publicly known from something discreditable.
notoriously, nō-tō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.—**notoriousness**, nō-tō'ri-us-nes, *n.* State of being notorious; notoriety.
notwithstanding, not-wiTH-stand'ing, a participial compound passing into a *prep.* and a *conj.* [*Not* and *withstanding*.] In spite of; despite; nevertheless; however.
nought, nąt, *n.* [A. Sax. *nāwiht, i.e.* no whit. NAUGHT.] Not anything; nothing; a cipher.
noun, noun, *n.* [O. Fr. *noun, non, nom*, Fr. *nom*, fr. L. *nomen*, name. NOMINAL.] In *gram.* a name; a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether animate or inanimate, material or immaterial.—**nounal**, noun'al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a noun.
nourish, nu'rish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nourished*, nu'risht; ppr. *nourishing*, nu'rish-ing. [O. Fr. *nurrir, norrir*, Fr. *nourrir* (*nourrissant*, &c.), fr. L. *nutrire*, to nourish; akin *nurse, nutritious, nurture*.] To feed; to supply with nutriment, or what promotes growth; *fig.* to supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to foster; to cherish, rear, or bring up.
nourishable, nu'rish-a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of nourishment.
nourisher, nu'rish-ėr, *n.* A person or thing that nourishes.
nourishing, nu'rish-ing, *p.a.* Helping to nourish; promoting growth; nutritious.
nourishment, nu'rish-ment, *n.* The act of nourishing; nutrition; food; sustenance; nutriment; *fig.* that which promotes any kind of growth or development.
nous, nous, *n.* [Gr.] Intellect; mind; understanding; talent. [Colloq.]
novel, nov'el, *a.* [O. Fr. *novel*, Fr. *nouvelle*, novel, a novel, 'what is newly told', fr. L. *novellus*, a dim. fr. *novus*, new (seen also in *novice, innovate, renovate*, &c.). NEW.] Of recent origin or introduction; new and striking; of a kind not known before; unusual; strange.——*n.* A fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, written to amuse or entertain readers, and professing to give a picture of real life.
novelist, nov'el-ist, *n.* [*Novel* and *-ist*=Fr. *nouvelliste*.] A writer of a novel or of novels.

novelty, no'vel-ti, *n.*; pl. **novelties**, no'vel-tiz. [*Novel* and *-ty*=Fr. *nouveauté*.] The quality of being novel; a noticeable newness; newness; recentness of origin or introduction; a new or strange thing.

November, nō-vem'bėr, *n.* [L., fr. *novem*, nine, being the ninth month according to the ancient Roman year.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

novennial, nō-ven'i-al, *a.* [L. *novennis—novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year. ANNUAL.] Done every ninth year.

novercal, nō-vėr'kal, *a.* [From L. *noverca*, a stepmother, fr. *novus*, new.] Pertaining to a stepmother.

novice, no'vis, *n.* [Fr. *novice*, fr. L. *novitius*, *novicius*, new, fresh, new come, fr. *novus*, new. NOVEL.] One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; one who is new in any business; a beginner; a tyro; one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vows; a probationer.—**noviceship**, no'vis-ship, *n.* The state of a novice.

novitiate, nō-vi'shi-āt, *n.* [Fr. *noviciat*, L.L. *novitiatus*.] The state or time of being a novice; a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice before he or she finally take the vows of a religious order.

now, nou, *adv.* and *conj.* [A. Sax. *nú*, now =O. Sax. O. Fris. D. G. Icel. Sw. Dan. and Goth. *nu*; cog. L. *nunc*; Gr. *nun*, now; perhaps allied to *new*.] At the present time; at a particular past time; at that time; after this had happened; after this; things being so.—**Now and then**, at one time and another; occasionally; at intervals.—**Now . . now**, at one time — at another time; alternately. Similarly *now . . then*. —**n.** The present time or moment.

nowadays, nou'a-dāz, *adv.* [*Now* and *adays* (q.v.).] In these days; in this age.

noway, **noways**, nō'wā, nō'wāz, *adv.* [*No* and *way*.] In no manner or degree; nowise.

nowhere, nō'whār, *adv.* [*No* and *where*.] Not in any place or state.

nowhither, nō'whiтн-ėr, *adv.* [*No* and *whither*.] To no place; nowhere.

nowise, nō'wiz, *adv.* [*No*, and *wise*, manner.] Not in any manner or degree.

noxious, nok'shus, *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa*, hurt, harm, injury, fr. root of *noceo*, I injure (as in *innocent*, *innocuous*), same as that of *night*; akin *noise*, *nuisance*.] Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; unwholesome; corrupting to morals.—**noxiously**, nok'shus-li, *adv.* In a noxious manner; hurtfully.—**noxiousness**, nok'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being noxious.

noyau, nwä-yō', *n.* [Fr. *noyau*, a stone of a fruit, fr. L. *nucalis*, like a nut, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] A cordial generally prepared from spirits, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg, and mace.

nozzle, noz'l, *n.* [For *nosle*, a dim. of *nose*.] The projecting spout of something; a terminal pipe or terminal part of a pipe.

nuance, nü-äns, *n.* [Fr., fr. *nue*, L. *nubes*, a cloud.] A gradation or shade of colour; slight or delicate degree in transitions.

nubiferous, nū-bif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *nubifer—nubes*, a cloud, and *fero*, I bring.] Bringing or producing clouds.

nubile, nū'bil, *a.* [L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubo*, I marry. NUPTIAL.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

nuchal, nū'kal, *a.* [L.L. *nucha*, fr. Ar.] Pertaining to the nape of the neck.

nuciferous, nū-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or producing nuts.—**nuciform**, nū'si-form, *a.* In the form of a nut.

nucleate, **nucleated**, nū'klē-āt, nū'klē-āt-ed, *a.* Having a nucleus: applied to cells.

nucleolus, nū-klē'ō-lus, *n.*; pl. **nucleoli**, nū-klē'ō-lī. [Dim. of *nucleus*.] The minute solid particle in the interior of the nucleus of some cells. Also called *Nucleole*, nū'klē-ōl.

nucleus, nū'klē-us, *n.*; pl. **nuclei**, nū'klē-ī. [L., a kernel, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] A kernel or something similar; a central mass about which matter is collected; the solid or vesicular body found in many cells; the germ of a cell; the body of a comet, called also its *head*.

nude, nūd, *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked (seen also in *denude*); same root as *naked*.] Naked; bare; especially not covered with clothes or drapery.—**The nude**, the undraped human figure as represented in art.—**nudely**, nūd'li, *adv.* In a nude or naked manner; nakedly.—**nudeness**, nūd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being nude.

nudge, nuj, *n.* [Allied to Dan. *knuge*, to squeeze; E. to *knock*.] A jog with the elbow; a poke in the ribs.——v.t. pret. & pp. *nudged*, nujd; ppr. *nudging*, nuj'ing. To give a jog with the elbow.

nudibranchiate, nū-di-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Having no shell, and the branchiæ or gills exposed, as certain molluscs.

nudity, nūd'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *nudité*, L. *nuditas*.] The state of being nude; nakedness; bareness; what is nude or not covered with drapery in painting and sculpture.

nugatory, nū'ga-to-ri, *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugor*, *nugatus*, I trifle, fr. *nugæ*, trifles.] Trifling; futile; worthless; of no force; inoperative.

nugget, nug'et, *n.* [Formerly *nigot*, *niggot*; perhaps a corruption of *ingot* (*an ingot*, a *ningot*, a *nigot*).] A lump; especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in the diggings.

nuisance, nū'sans, *n.* [Fr. *nuisance*, fr. L.L. *nocentia*, injury, fr. L. *nocens*, hurtful, ppr. of *noceo*, I hurt. NOXIOUS.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive, noxious, or irritating; an annoyance; a plague or pest; a bore.

null, nul, *a.* [L. *nullus*, not any, none—*ne*, not, and *ullus*, any one, contracted fr. *unulus*, dimin. of *unus*, one.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid; of no importance or account; *fig.* dead or lifeless.——**n.** A cipher; zero.

nullification, nul'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L.L. *nullificatio*.] Act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

nullifier, nul'i-fi-ėr, *n.* One who nullifies.

nullify, nul'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nullified*, nul'i-fid; ppr. *nullifying*, nul'i-fi-ing. [L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, I make. NULL.] To render null; to annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

nullity, nul'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *nullité*, fr. L. *nullus*. NULL.] The state or quality of being null; want of validity; what is of no force or efficacy; nonentity.

numb, num, *a.* [Lit. 'taken', being from A. Sax. *numen*, pp. of *niman*, O.E. *nim*, Goth. *niman*, to seize; hence also *benumb* (with prefix *be*), *nimble*. The final *b* is excrescent. See next.] Benumbed; deprived or destitute of sensation and motion; torpid; paralysed.——v.t. pret. and pp. *numbed*, numd; ppr. *numbing*, num'ing. To benumb; to make numb or torpid; to deaden; to stupefy.

number, num'bėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *numbre*, *nombre*, Fr. *nombre*, fr. L. *numerus*, number (whence also *numeral*, *numerous*, *enumerate*); same root as *nomad*, Gr. *nemō*, I distribute, *nomos*, law; A. Sax. *niman*, to take (whence *numb*, *nimble*). As to inserted *b* comp. *humble*, *nimble*.] An aggregate of units, or a single unit considered as part of a series; a numeral; an arithmetical figure or aggregate of figures; an aggregate of individuals; not a few; many; one of a numbered series of things; a part of a periodical or serial publication; metrical arrangement of syllables; poetical rhythm or measure; the difference of form which a word takes on to express unity or plurality.——v.t. pret. & pp. *numbered*, num'bėrd; ppr. *numbering*, num'bėr-ing. To count; to reckon; to enumerate; to reckon as one of a collection or multitude; to reckon, rank, or consider; to put a number or numbers on; to amount to; to reach the number of.

numberer, num'bėr-ėr, *n.* One who numbers.

numberless, num'bėr-les, *a.* That cannot be numbered; countless; innumerable.

numbles, num'blz, *n. pl.* [Fr. *nombles*, fr. L. *umbilicus*, the navel.] The entrails of a deer; the humbles—which see.

numbness, num'nes, *n.* State of being numb; torpor; torpidity.

numerable, nū'mėr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *numerabilis*, fr. *numero*, I number. NUMBER.] That may be numbered or counted.

numeral, nū'mėr-al, *a.* [Fr. *numéral*, fr. L. *numeralis*, fr. *numerus*, number. NUMBER.] Pertaining to number; consisting of number; expressing or representing number.——**n.** A figure or character used to express a number; a word expressing a number (one, two, three, &c.).

numerally, nū'mėr-al-li, *adv.* According to number; in number.

numerary, nū'mėr-a-ri, *a.* [L. *numerarius*.] Belonging to number; numerical.

numerate, nū'mėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *numerated*, nū'mėr-āt-ed; ppr. *numerating*, nū'mėr-āt-ing. [L. *numero*, *numeratus*, fr. *numerus*, a number. NUMBER.] To count; to enumerate; to read off according to the rules of numeration.

numeration, nū-mėr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *numeratio*. See prec.] Act or art of numbering; the act or art of reading off figures properly.

numerator, nū'mėr-āt-ėr, *n.* [L. NUMERATE.] One who numbers; the number (above the line) in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken.

numerical, nū-me'rik-al, *a.* [From L. *numerus*, a number, and *-kal*.] Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers.—**numerically**, nū-me'rik-al-li, *adv.* In numbers; with respect to number.

numerous, nū'mėr-us, *a.* [L. *numerosus*. NUMBER.] Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals; many.—**numerously**, nū'mėr-us-li, *adv.* In great numbers.

numismatic, nū-mis-mat'ik, *a.* [Fr. *numismatique*, fr. L. *numisma*, coin, fr. Gr. *nomisma*, coin, lit. what is sanctioned by law, fr. *nomizō*, I sanction, fr. *nomos*, law. NUMBER.] Pertaining to coins or medals.—**numismatics**, nū-mis-mat'iks, *n.* The science or knowledge of coins and medals, as objects of interest on historic or artistic grounds. Sometimes *Numismatography*, *Numismatology*, in same sense.—**numismatist**, nū-mis'mat-ist, *n.* One versed in numismatics.

nummary, num'a-ri, *a.* [L. *nummus*, a coin; akin *numismatic*.] Relating to coins.—**nummular**, **nummulary**, num'ū-lėr, num'ū-la-ri, *a.* [L. *nummularius*, fr. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money; having the form of a coin.

nummulite, num'ū-līt, *n.* [L. *nummulus*, a small coin, and *-ite*. See prec.] The name

Nummulites.

of fossil organisms having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money.

numskull, num'skul, *n.* [*Numb* and *skull.*] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

nun, nun, *n.* [A. Sax. *nunne*, fr. L.L. *nonna*, L. Gr. *nonna*, a nun; comp. Skr. *nand*, mother.] A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a convent or nunnery, under a vow of perpetual chastity and celibacy; a female monk.

nuncio, nun'shi-o, *n.* [It. *nuncio*, *nunzio*, Sp. *nuncio*, fr. L. *nuncius*, a messenger, for *noventius*, fr. *novus*, new; akin *announce*, *renounce*, *pronounce*, *enunciate*, &c.] A messenger; an ambassador of the first rank representing the pope at the court of a sovereign.

nuncupative, nuncupatory, nun-kū'pat-iv, nun-kū'pa-to-ri, *a.* [From L. *nuncupo*, *nuncupatus*, I name, I call—*nomen*, a name, and *capio*, I take.] Orally pronounced; not written, as a will.

nunnery, nun'ĕ-ri, *n.*; pl. **nunneries**, nun'ĕ-riz. [*Nun* and *-ery*=O. Fr. *nonnerie.*] A house in which nuns reside.

nunnish, nun'ish, *a.* Relating to nuns; resembling a nun.

nuptial, nup'shal, *a.* [Fr. *nuptial*, L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptiæ*, marriage, fr. *nubo*, *nuptum*, I marry, said of a woman, properly, I veil; root *nub*, whence L. *nubes*, a cloud. NEBULA.] Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding; constituting marriage.—**nuptials**, nup'shalz, *n. pl.* Marriage.

nurse, nėrs, *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*, fr. L. *nutrix*, *nutricis*, a nurse, fr. *nutrio*, I nourish. NOURISH.] One who suckles or nourishes a child; a female who has the care of a young child or children; one who tends or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm; a female attendant in a hospital; one who or that which nurtures, cherishes, or protects; *hort.* a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.——v.t. pret. & pp. *nursed*, nėrst; ppr. *nursing*, nėrs'ing. To act as nurse to; to feed and tend generally in infancy; to suckle; to rear; to nurture; to tend in sickness or infirmity; to promote growth or vigour in; to foment; to foster.

nursery, nėr'sė-ri, *n.* [*Nurse* and *-ery.*] The place or apartment in which children are nursed and taken care of; a place where trees, shrubs, plants, &c., are raised and propagated; the place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted.

nursery-governess, nėr'sė-ri-guv'ėr-nes, *n.* A governess for young children.

nurserymaid, nėr'sė-ri-mād, *n.* One who has a nursery of plants, or is employed in one.

nursling, nėrs'ling, *n.* [*Nurse* and *-ling.*] One who is nursed; an infant; a child.

nurture, nėr'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture*, fr. *nourrir*, to nourish. NOURISH, NURSE.] The act of nourishing; education; upbringing; food; nourishment.—— v. t. pret. and pp. *nurtured*, nėr'tūrd; ppr. *nurturing*, nėr'tūr-ing. To nourish; to educate; to bring or train up.

nut, nut, *n.* [A.Sax. *hnut*=L.G. *nut*, D. *noot*, Icel. *hnot*, Dan. *nöd*, G. *nuss*, Gael. *cnuadh.*] A fruit containing a seed or kernel inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe; an achene; a small block of metal or wood, with an internal or female screw to be put upon the end of a screw-bolt to keep it firmly in its place.—A nut to crack, a difficult problem to solve; a puzzle to be explained.——v.i. pret. & pp. *nutted*, nut'ed; ppr. *nutting*, nut'ing. To gather nuts.

nutant, nū'tant, *a.* [L. *nutans*, *nutantis*, ppr. of *nuto*, I nod, freq. of *nuo*, I nod. INNUENDO.] Drooping or nodding, as the blossom of a plant.

nutation, nū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *nutatio.* See prec.] A nodding; a slight gyratory movement of the earth's axis tending to make the pole describe a minute ellipse, due to the attraction of the sun and moon.

nut-brown, nut'broun, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

nut-cracker, nut'krak-ėr, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts; a European bird that feeds on nuts.

nut-hatch, nut'hach, *n.* [The *hatch* is a softened form of *hack.*] A scansorial bird which eats the kernel of the hazel-nut.

nutmeg, nut'meg, *n.* [From *nut*, and O.Fr. *muguette*, nutmeg, fr. L. *muscus*, musk; lit. the scented nut. NUT, MUSK.] The aromatic kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Malay Archipelago.—**Nutmeg butter**, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg.

nutria, nū'tri-a, *n.* [Sp. *nutria*, *lutria*, fr. L. *lutra*, an otter.] The commercial name for the skins or fur of the coypou.

nutrient, nū'tri-ent, *a.* [L. *nutriens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *nutrio*, I nourish. NOURISH.] Nourishing; nutritious.——*n.* Any substance which nourishes.

nutriment, nū'tri-ment, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, fr. *nutrio*, I nourish. NOURISH.] That which nourishes; nourishment; food; aliment.—**nutrimental**, nū-tri-ment'al, *a.* Nutritious; nourishing.

nutrition nū-tri'shon, *n.* [Fr. *nutrition*, L. *nutritio*, fr. *nutrio*, I nourish (whence *nourish*, *nurse*, &c.).] The act or process by which plants or animals absorb their proper food; the process of assimilating food; the act of nourishing; that which nourishes; nutriment.

nutritious, nū-tri'shus, *a.* [*Nutrition* and *-ous.*] Serving to nourish; containing or supplying nutriment.—**nutritiously**, nū-tri'shus-li, *adv.* In a nutritious manner.

nutritive, nū'tri-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutritious; pertaining to nutrition.—**nutritively**, nū'tri-tiv-li, *adv.* In a nutritive manner.

nut-shell, nut'shel, *n.* The hard shell inclosing the kernel of a nut.—**In a nut-shell**, *fig.* in little compass; in a few words.

nutty, nut'i, *a.* [*Nut* and *-y.*] Abounding in nuts; flavoured like a nut; resembling a nut.

nux-vomica, nuks-vom'i-ka, *n.* [From L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomeo*, I vomit.] The fruit of an East Indian tree, containing the virulent poison strychnine; a drug containing strychnine.

nuzzle, nuz'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nuzzled*, nuz'ld; ppr. *nuzzling*, nuz'l-ing. [From *nose*; akin to *nozzle.*] To rub with the nose; to put a ring into the nose of; to root up with the nose.——v.t. To work with the nose; to feel or rub something with the nose; to hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom.

nyctalopia, nik-ta-lō'pi-ė, *n.* [Gr. *nyktalōps*, blind by night—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *alaos*, blind, and *ōps*, the eye.] Night-blindness; applied also to the exactly opposite defect of vision, hemeralopia (which see).

nyctitropic, nik-ti-trop'ik, *a.* [Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *tropos*, a turn.] Said of certain plants, the leaves of which assume certain positions at night.

nylgau, nil'ga, *n.* NILGAU.

nymph, nimf, *n.* [Fr. *nymphe*, fr. L. *nympha*, fr. Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, a girl, a bride; akin to L. *nubo*, I marry. NUPTIAL.] One of the inferior divinities of the Greeks and Romans, imagined as beautiful maidens haunting the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters; a poetical name for a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel; also the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

nymphean, nim-fē'an, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

nympholepsy, nim'fō-lep-si, *n.* [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *lēpsis*, a taking.] A species of ecstasy or fascination.—**nympholept**, nim'fō-lept, *n.* [Gr. *nympholeptos.*] A person affected with nympholepsy.

nymphomania, nim-fō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness.] Morbid and incontrollable sexual desire in females.

nystagmus, nis-tag'mus, *n.* [Gr. *nystagmos*, a nodding.] An involuntary rolling motion of the eyes.

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet.

o, ō, *interj.* An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address; the sign of the vocative: often distinguished from *Oh*, which is regarded as more strictly a particle expressive of emotion.

oaf, ōf, *n.* [From Icel. *álfr*, an elf or fairy. ELF.] A fairy changeling; a dolt; a blockhead.—**oafish**, ōf'ish, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

oak, ōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *ác*=Sc. *aik*, O. Fris. *ék*, Icel. *eik*, D. *eik*, L.G. *eke*, Dan. *eg*, Sw. *ek*, G. *eiche*; root unknown.] A well-known and valuable tree of many species, long much used for ship-building, and still for purposes which require strength and durability, the bark being used for tanning.

oak-apple, ōk'ap-l, *n.* An oak-gall.

oaken, ōk'n, *a.* Made of oak or consisting of oak.

oak-gall, ōk'gal, *n.* A gall of the oak, a growth caused by an insect.

oak-leather, ōk'leтн-ėr, *n.* A fungous growth in the fissures of old oaks.

oakling, ōk'ling, *n.* [*Oak* and *-ling.*] A young oak.

oak-paper, ōk'pā-pėr, *n.* Paper-hangings stained like oak.

oakum, ōk'um, *n.* [A. Sax. *documba*, tow, oakum, lit. matter combed out, from prefix *á*, away, out, and *camb*, a comb. COMB.] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose fibres, employed for calking, &c.

oaky, ōk'i, *a.* [*Oak* and *-y.*] Like oak; hard; firm; strong.

oar, ōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ár*=Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *åra*; perhaps fr. root *ar*, seen in A.Sax. *erian*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *aro*, I plough; or allied to *rudder*, *row.*] A long piece of timber, rather broad and flat at one end, used to propel a boat through the water.——v.i. pret.& pp. *oared*, ōrd; ppr. *oaring*, ōr'ing.——v.t. To impel by rowing.

oared, ōrd, *a.* Furnished with oars.

oar-lock, ōr'lok, *n.* A rowlock.

oarsman, ōrz'man, *n.* One who rows at the oar; a boatman.

oary, ōr'i, *a.* [*Oar* and *-y.*] Having the form or use of an oar.

oasis, ō-ā'sis, *n.*; pl. **oases**, ō-ā'sēz. [L. and Gr., fr. Coptic *oueh*, to dwell, and *saa*, to drink.] A fertile spot where there is water in a sandy or barren desert; a green spot in a waste: often used figuratively.

oast, ōst, *n.* [A. Sax. *ást*=D. *ast*, *est*, *eijst*, a kiln; same root as A. Sax. *ád*, a funeral pile. EDIFY.] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

oasthouse, ōst'hous, *n.* A building for oasts or hop-kilns.

oat, ōt, *n.* [O.E. *ote*, *ate*, *oote*, A. Sax. *áta*, the oat; Icel. *eti*, an eatable, oats; from the root of *eat.*] A cereal plant valuable for the grain it produces; *pl.* a quantity of the plant in cultivation or of the grain (field of *oats*).—**Wild oats**, youthful excesses: generally in the phrase *to sow one's wild oats*, to indulge in youthful excesses or follies.

oat-cake, ōt'kāk, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

oaten, ōt'n, *a.* [*Oat* and *-en.*] Made of or pertaining to oats or oatmeal.

oath, ōth, *n.*; pl. **oaths**, ōᵺz. [A. Sax. *áth*=Sc. *aith*, Icel. *eithr*, Dan. and Sw. *ed*, Goth. *aiths*, D. *eed*, G. *eid*, oath; further connections and root unknown.] An appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; a blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being; an imprecation.

oat-meal, ōt'mēl, *n.* Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding.

obligato, ob'li-gä-tō, *n.* [It. OBLIGATE.] In *mus.* an instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

obconic, **obconical**, ob-kon'ik, ob-kon'ik-al, *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *conic*.] In *botany*, conical, but having the apex downward.

obcordate, ob-kor'dāt, *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *cordate*.] In *botany*, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward.

Obcordate Leaf.

obduracy, ob'dū-ra-si, *n.* [*Obdurate* and *-cy*.] The state or quality of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; impenitence; obstinacy in wickedness.

obdurate, ob'dū-rāt, *a.* [L. *obduratus*, fr. *obduro*, I harden—*ob*, intens., *duro*, I harden, fr. *durus*, hard (seen in *indurate*, *endure*, *duration*, *durable*) (q.v.).] Hardened in heart; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence; hardened against good or favour; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible.

obdurately, ob'dū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly.

obdurateness, ob'dū-rāt-nes, *n.* Obduracy; stubbornness.

Obeah, o-bē'a, *n.* A species of sorcery or witchcraft among the African negroes.

obedience, ō-bē'di-ens, *n.* [Fr. *obédience*, L. *obedientia*, obedience, fr. *obediens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *obedio*, I obey. OBEY.] Act of obeying; quality of being obedient; compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule of duty prescribed; submission to authority.

obedient, ō-bē'di-ent, *a.* [L. *obediens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *obedio*, I obey. OBEY.] Submissive to authority; yielding compliance to commands, orders, or injunctions; dutiful; compliant.

obedientially, ō-bē'di-en"shal, *a.* According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands.

obediently, ō-bē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In an obedient manner; dutifully; submissively.

obeisance, ō-bā'sans, *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*, fr. *obéissant*, obedient, fr. *obéir*, L. *obedire*, to obey. OBEY.] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence, deference, or respect.

obelisk, o'be-lisk, *n.* [L. *obeliscus*, fr. Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. fr. *obelos*, a spit, a pointed pillar.] A tall four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating at the top in a small pyramid; a mark referring the reader to a note at the foot of the page, thus, †, used in printing: called also a *dagger*.

obelize, ob'ē-līz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obelized*, ob'ē-līzd; ppr. *obelizing*, ob'ē-līz-ing. [See prec.] To mark as spurious or suspicious.

obelus, ob'ē-lus, *n.* [Gr. *obelos*, a spit.] A mark in ancient MSS. or old editions of the classics, indicating a suspected passage or reading.

obese, ō-bēs', *a.* [L. *obesus*, fat—*ob*, intens., and *edo*, *esum*, I eat. EAT.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.

obeseness, **obesity**, ō-bēs'nes, ō-bēs'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *obésité*, L. *obesitas*. OBESE.] The state or quality of being obese; excessive corpulency.

obey, ō-bā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obeyed*, ō-bād'; ppr. *obeying*, ō-bā'ing. [Fr. *obéir*, fr. L. *obedire*, *obœdire*, to obey—prefix *ob*, and *audire*, to hear. AUDIBLE.] To comply with, as with commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, or the requirements of law; to give ear to; to submit to the government of; to be ruled by; to submit to the direction or control of; to yield to the impulse, power, or operation of.——v.i. To submit to commands or authority; to do as one is bid.

obeyer, ō-bā'ér, *n.* One who obeys.

obfuscate, ob-fus'kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obfuscated*, ob-fus'kāt-ed; ppr. *obfuscating*, ob-fus'kāt-ing. [L. *obfusco*, *obfuscatum*—prefix *ob*, and *fusco*, I obscure, fr. *fusous*, dark.] To darken; to obscure; to bewilder; to confuse; to muddle.

obfuscation, ob-fus-kā'shon, *n.* The act of obfuscating; confusion or bewilderment of mind.

Obi, ō'bi, *n.* Same as *Obeah*.

obit, ō'bit, *n.* [L. *obitus*, death, decease, fr. *obeo*, I die—*ob*, against, and *eo*, *itum*, I go. ITINERANT.] A person's decease; an anniversary of one's death; a funeral ceremony or office for the dead.

obituary, ō-bit'ū-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire*, fr. L. *obitus*, death. See prec.] An account of a person or persons deceased; a list of the dead.——a. Relating to the decease of a person; written about a deceased person.

object, ob'jekt, *n.* [L. *objectum*, lit. something thrown before or against—*ob*, against, and *jacio*, I throw (as in *deject*, *eject*, *reject*, &c.). JET (of water).] That about which any power or faculty of the mind is employed; that to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose; a concrete reality; some tangible thing; the word, clause, or member of a sentence expressing that on which the action expressed by a transitive verb is exercised, or the word or member governed by a preposition.——v.t. ob-jekt', pret. & pp. *objected*, ob-jekt'ed; ppr. *objecting*, ob-jekt'ing. [Fr. *objecter*, L. *objectare*, fr. *objicio*, *objectum*.] To throw or put before†; to cast in the way or against†; to oppose; to bring forward as a matter of reproach, or as an adverse ground or reason; to present in opposition; to present or offer as an objection.——v.i. To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against.

Obelisk at Luxor.

object-glass, ob'jekt-glȧs, *n.* The glass in a telescope or microscope placed at the end of a tube next the object.

objectify, ob-jek'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *objectified*, ob-jek'ti-fid; ppr. *objectifying*, ob-jek'ti-fī-ing. [*Object* and *-fy*.] To form into an object; to give the character of an object to.

objection, ob-jek'shon, *n.* [L. *objectio*.] Act of objecting; that which is or may be objected; adverse ground, reason, or argument; fault found.

objectionable, ob-jek'shon-a-bl, *a.* Justly liable to objections; such as may be reasonably objected against; reprehensible.

objectionably, ob-jek'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In an objectionable manner.

objective, ob-jek'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *objectif*, L.L. *objectivus*. OBJECT.] Pertaining or relating to an object; relating to whatever is exterior to the mind; outward; external: opposed to *subjective*; belonging to the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.——n. The objective case; an object-glass.

objectively, ob-jek'tiv-li, *adv.* In an objective manner.

objectiveness, ob-jek'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or relation of being objective.

objectivity, ob-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being objective.

objectless, ob'jekt-les, *a.* Having no object; purposeless; aimless.

object-lesson, ob'jekt-les-n, *n.* A lesson given by means of articles themselves or pictures of them; a lesson from actual examples.

objector, ob-jekt'ér, *n.* One who objects; one who offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.

objuration, ob-jū-rā'shon, *n.* [From L. *objuro*, I bind by oath—prefix *ob*, and *juro*, I swear. JURY.] The act of binding by oath.

objurgate, ob-jėr'gāt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *objurgated*, ob-jėr'gāt-ed; ppr. *objurgating*, ob-jėr'gāt-ing. [L. *objurgo*, *objurgatum*—prefix *ob*, and *jurgo*, I chide.] To chide, reprove, or reprehend.

objurgation, ob-jėr-gā'shon, *n.* The act of objurgating; a reproof.

objurgatory, ob-jėr'ga-to-ri, *a.* Containing objurgation or reproof.

oblate, ob-lāt', *a.* [L. *oblatus*, thrust forward (*i.e.* at the equator), also offered, devoted—*ob*, against, before, and *latus*, carried, borne.] Flattened or depressed at the poles, as a sphere or globe. — **Oblate spheroid**, a spherical body flattened at the poles, that is, having the shape of the earth.

oblate, ob'lāt, *n.* [See prec.] A secular person who devoted himself and his property to some monastery, into which he was admitted as a lay member; a member of a congregation of secular priests who live in community.

oblateness, ob'lāt-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.

oblation, ob-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *oblation*, L. *oblatio*, fr. *offero*, *oblatus*, I offer, I present. OBLATE.] Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

obligant, ob'li-gant, *n.* [L. *obligans*, ppr. of *obligo*. See next.] One who binds himself to pay or perform something.

obligate, ob'li-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obligated*, ob'li-gāt-ed; ppr. *obligating*, ob'li-gāt-ing. [L. *obligo*, *obligatum*, I bind, I bring under an obligation—prefix *ob*, and *ligo*, I bind. LIGAMENT.] To bring under some obligation; to hold to some duty; to oblige.

obligation, ob-li-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *obligatio*, fr. *obligo*. OBLIGATE.] That which morally binds or obliges to do something; the binding power of a promise, contract, or law; that which constitutes legal or moral duty; an external act or duty imposed by the relations of society; the position of being bound or indebted to another for a favour received; a favour bestowed and binding to gratitude; a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfilment; a claim upon one.

obligato, ob-lē-gä'tō. OBBLIGATO.

obligatorily, ob'li-ga-to-ri-li, *adv.* In an obligatory manner.

obligatoriness, ob'li-ga-to-ri-nes, *n.* State of being obligatory.

obligatory, ob'li-ga-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *obligatoire*, L.L. *obligatorius*. OBLIGATE.] Imposing or implying an obligation; binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act.

oblige, ō-blīj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obliged*, ō-blījd'; ppr. *obliging*, ō-blīj'ing. [Fr. *obliger*,

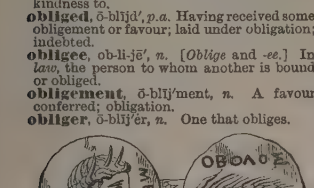
fr. L. *obligo*, I bind, I oblige—*ob*, and *ligo*, I bind. OBLIGATION.] To constrain by any force, physical, moral, or legal; to compel; to bind by any restraint; to bind by some favour done; to lay under obligation of gratitude; to render service, attention, or kindness to.

obliged, ō-blījd′, *p.a.* Having received some obligement or favour; laid under obligation; indebted.

obligee, ob-li-jē′, *n.* [*Oblige* and *-ee.*] In *law*, the person to whom another is bound or obliged.

obligement, ō-blīj′ment, *n.* A favour conferred; obligation.

obliger, ō-blīj′er, *n.* One that obliges.



Brass Obolus of Metapontum. A, Actual diameter of coin.

obliging, ō-blīj′ing, *p.a.* Having the disposition to oblige; eager to do favours, or actually conferring them; civil; complaisant; courteous; kind.

obligingly, ō-blīj′ing-li, *adv.* In an obliging manner; kindly; complaisantly.

obligingness, ō-blīj′ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being obliging.

obligor, ob-li-gor′, *n.* In *law*, the person who binds himself to another.

oblique, ob-lēk′ or ob-līk′, *a.* [Fr. *oblique*, fr. L. *obliquus*—prefix *ob*, and *liquis*, awry.] Neither perpendicular nor parallel to some line or surface which is made the standard of reference; not direct; aslant; slanting; indirect or by allusion; by a side glance; sinister; obtuse or acute, as an angle; in *grammar*, said of any case in nouns except the nominative.—**Oblique** cone or cylinder, one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.—**Oblique speech, oblique narration**, statements quoted indirectly, or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker.

obliquely, ob-lēk′li or ob-līk′li, *adv.* In an oblique manner or direction; not perpendicularly; not directly; indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion.

obliqueness, obliquity, ob-lēk′nes or ob-lik′nes, ob-lik′wi-ti, *n.* [L. *obliquitas.*] The state of being oblique; deviation from parallelism or a perpendicular; deviation from moral rectitude; a mental or moral twist.—**Obliquity of the ecliptic**, the angle which the plane of the ecliptic makes with that of the equator.

obliterate, ob-lit′ē-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obliterated*, ob-lit′ē-rāt-ed; ppr. *obliterating*, ob-lit′ē-rāt-ing. [L. *oblitero*, *obliteratus*, I blot out—prefix *ob*, and *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] To blot out; to erase; to efface; to expunge; to cause to be forgotten.

obliteration, ob-lit′ē-rā′shon, *n.* [L. *obliteratio.*] Act of obliterating; effacement; extinction.

obliterative, ob-lit′ē-rāt-iv, *a.* Tending to obliterate.

oblivion, ob-li′vi-on, *n.* [L. *oblivio*, *oblivionis*, fr. *oblviscor*, I forget—prefix *ob*, and *liveo*, I become black. LIVID.] State of being blotted out from memory; a being forgotten; forgetfulness; the act of forgetting; a forgetting of offences or remission of punishment.

oblivious, ob-li′vi-us, *a.* [L. *oblivious*. See prec.] That easily forgets; forgetful; causing forgetfulness; mentally absent.—**obliviously**, ob-li′vi-us-li, *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully; absently.—**obliviousness**, ob-li′vi-us-nes, *n.* State of being oblivious.

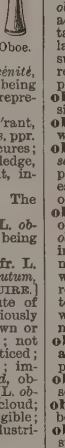
oblong, ob′long, *a.* [L. *oblongus*, oblong—*ob*, against, inversely, and *longus*, long.] Rectangular, and having the length greater than the breadth; longer than broad.—*n.* An oblong figure.

obloquy, ob′lō-kwi, *n.* [L. L. *obloquium*, fr. L. *obloquor*, I appeal against—*ob*, against, and *loquor*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS.] Censorious speech; contumely; detraction; a state of being in disgrace; odium; infamy.

obnoxious, ob-nok′shus, *a.* [L. *obnoxius*—prefix *ob*, against, and *noxa*, hurt, injury. NOXIOUS.] Liable†; reprehensible; odious; offensive; hateful; unpopular.

obnoxiously, ob-nok′shus-li, *adv.* In an obnoxious manner.—**obnoxiousness**, ob-nok′shus-nes, *n.* State of being obnoxious.

oboe, ō′boi, *n.* [It. *oboe*, fr. Fr. *hautbois*, an oboe.] A musical wind-instrument made of wood and holding an important place in the orchestra; a hautboy.—**oboist**, ō′bō-ist, *n.* A player on the oboe.



Oboe.

obolus, ob′o-lus, *n.* [Gr. *obolos.*] A small coin of ancient Greece equal to ½*d.*

obovate, ob-ō′vāt, *a.* [Prefix *ob*, implying inversion, and *ovate.*] Inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward.

obscene, ob-sēn′, *a.* [L. *obscenus*, *obscœnus*, filthy, repulsive, obscene: etym. doubtful.] Impure in language or action; indecent; offensive to chastity and delicacy; inauspicious; ill-omened.

obscenely, ob-sēn′li, *adv.* In an obscene manner; impurely; unchastely.—**obscenes**, ob-sēn′nes, *n.* The state or quality of being obscene.

obscenity, ob-sen′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *obscénité*, L. *obscœnitas.*] The state or quality of being obscene; impurity in expression or representation; ribaldry; lewdness.

obscurant, obscurantist, ob-skū′rant, ob-skū′rant-ist, *n.* [L. *obscurans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *obscuro*, I obscure.] One who obscures; one who opposes the progress of knowledge, or lends to prevent enlightenment, inquiry, or reform.

obscurantism, ob-skū′rant-izm, *n.* The system or principles of an obscurant.

obscuration, ob-skūr-ā′shon, *n.* [L. *obscuratio.*] Act of obscuring; state of being darkened or obscured.

obscure, ob-skūr′, *a.* [Fr. *obscur*, fr. L. *obscurus*—prefix *ob*, and root seen in *scutum*, a shield, Skr. *sku*, to cover. ESQUIRE.] Darkened; dim; darksome; destitute of light; not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; not much known or observed; remote from observation; not noted; unknown to fame; unnoticed; humble; scarcely legible; indistinct; imperfect.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *obscured*, ob-skūrd′; ppr. *obscuring*, ob-skūr′ing. [L. *obscuro.*] To darken; to make dark; to cloud; to make less visible, legible, or intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious; to conceal; to tarnish.

obscurely, ob-skūr′li, *adv.* In an obscure manner; darkly; dimly; not clearly; imperfectly; in retirement; not plainly; indirectly; by hints or allusions.

obscurement, ob-skūr′ment, *n.* The act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured.

obscureness, ob-skūr′nes, *n.* State of being obscure; obscurity.

obscurer, ob-skū′rer, *n.* One who or that which obscures.

obscurity, ob-skū′ri-ti, *n.* [L. *obscuritas.*] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; dimness; darkness of meaning; a state of being unknown to fame.

obsecrate, ob′sē-krāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obsecrated*, ob′sē-krāt-ed; ppr. *obsecrating*, ob′sē-krāt-ing. [L. *obsecro*, I entreat—prefix *ob*, and *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.

obsecration, ob-sē-krā′shon, *n.* The act of obsecrating; entreaty; supplication.

obsecratory, ob-sek′ra-to-ri, *a.* Supplicatory; expressing entreaty.

obsequies, ob′se-kwiz, *n. pl.* [From L. prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, I follow—an erroneous form, the proper L. term being *exsequiæ.* SEQUENCE.] Funeral rites and solemnities.

obsequious, ob-sē′kwi-us, *a.* [Fr. *obséquieux*, L. *obsequiosus*—prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, I follow.] Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; servilely or meanly compliant; devoted; servile; cringing; fawning.—**obsequiously**, ob-sē′kwi-us-li, *adv.* In an obsequious manner.—**obsequiousness**, ob-sē′kwi-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being obsequious.

observable, ob-zėrv′a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *observable*, L. *observabilis.*] That may be observed; worthy of observation or notice; remarkable.—**observably**, ob-zėrv′a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy of observation.

observance, ob-zėrv′ans, *n.* [Fr. *observance*, L. *observantia.* See next.] Act of observing, paying attention to, or doing; performance; respect; ceremonial reverence in practice; performance of rites, religious ceremonies, &c.; rule of practice; thing to be observed; obedient regard or attention; respectful or servile attention; homage.

observant, ob-zėrv′ant, *a.* [L. *observans*, *observantis*, ppr. of *observo.* OBSERVE.] Observing; taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; mindful; heedful; regardful; obeying in practice; carefully attentive.

observantly, ob-zėrv′ant-li, *adv.* In an observant manner.

observation, ob-zėr-vā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *observation*, L. *observatio.* OBSERVE.] The act, power, or habit of observing; act of taking notice; the act of watching particular phenomena; the information gained by such an act; notion gained by observing; a remark; an opinion expressed; observance; performance of what is prescribed.

observational, ob-zėr-vā′shon-al, *a.* Consisting of or relating to observations.

observative, ob-zėr′va-tiv, *a.* Observing; watchful; attentive.

observatory, ob-zėr′va-to-ri, *n.* [Fr. *observatoire*, fr. L. *observare*, to observe.] A place or building for making observations, especially on the heavenly bodies; a place of outlook.

observe, ob-zėrv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *observed*, ob-zėrvd′; ppr. *observing*, ob-zėrv′ing. [L. *observo*—*ob*, and *servo*, I watch, I keep (as in *conserve*, *preserve*). SERVE.] To take notice of, watch, mark, heed; to behold with some attention; to notice; to utter or remark; to keep religiously; to celebrate; to keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey; to practise.——*v.i.* To remark; to be attentive; to comment.

observer, ob-zėrv′er, *n.* One who observes; a looker on or spectator; one who observes phenomena for scientific purposes.

observing, ob-zėrv′ing, *p.a.* Given to observation; attentive.

obsession, ob-se′shon, *n.* [SESSION.] A besetting; control by evil spirit or influence.

obsidian, ob-sid′i-an, *n.* [*Obsidianus lapis*, stone of Obsidius (or *Obsius*), fr. its discoverer.] Volcanic lava, or volcanic glass, a glassy mineral of several varieties.

obsidional, ob-sid′i-on-al, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*, fr. *obsidio*, a siege—*ob*, before, and *sedeo*, I sit.] Pertaining to a siege.

obsolescence, ob-sō-les′ens, *n.* [See next.] State or process of being obsolescent; a passing into disuse.

obsolescent, ob-sō-les′ent, *a.* [L. *obsolescens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *obsolescere*, to grow obsolete. See next.] Becoming obsolete; going out of use; passing into desuetude.

obsolete, ob′sō-lēt, *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, pp. of *obsolescere*, to grow obsolete—prefix *obs*, and *olesco*, as in *adolescence* (q.v.).] Antiquated; gone into disuse; not used; out of date; rudimentary; imperfectly developed.

obsoletely, ob′sō-lēt-li, *adv.* In an obsolete manner.

obsoleteness, ob′sō-lēt-nes, *n.* State of being obsolete; a state of desuetude.

obstacle, ob′sta-kl, *n.* [Fr. *obstacle*, L.

obstaculum—prefix *ob*, against, and *sto*, I stand. STATE, STAND.] That which stands against or opposes, whether physical, moral, or social; a stoppage; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

obstetric, obstetrical, ob-stet'rik, ob-stet'rik-al, *a.* [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife, fr. *obsto*, I stand before—*ob*, before and *sto*, *statum*, I stand. STATE.] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.—**obstetrician**, ob-stet-rish'an, *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.—**obstetrics**, ob-stet'riks, *n.* The science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in parturition, and treating their diseases in connection therewith.

obstinacy, ob'sti-na-si, *n.* [*Obstinate* and *-cy.*] The state or quality of being obstinate; inflexibility; persistency; pertinacity; stubbornness; unreasoning fixedness in opinion or determination.

obstinate, ob'sti-nāt, *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, fr. *obstino*, I set my mind—*ob*, against, and *sto*, I stand.] Standing firmly against reasoning or persuasion; inflexible; stubborn; self-willed; fixed firmly in opinion or resolution; not easily subdued or removed, as a disease.

obstinately, ob'sti-nāt-li, *adv.* In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; pertinaciously; with resolution not to be shaken.

obstinateness, ob'sti-nāt-nes, *n.* Quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

obstipation, ob-sti-pā'shon, *n.* [L. *ob*, against, and *stipo*, I cram. CONSTIPATION.] Extreme constipation, where there is no alvine discharge.

obstreperous, ob-strep'ėr-us, *a.* [L.L. *obstreperus*, noisy, fr. L. *obstrepo*, I clamour—*ob*, against, and *strepo*, I roar.] Making a tumultuous noise; loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous.—**obstreperously**, ob-strep'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In an obstreperous manner.

obstreperousness, ob-strep'ėr-us-nes, *n.* Clamour; noisy turbulence.

obstruct, ob-strukt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obstructed*, ob-strukt'ed; ppr. *obstructing*, ob-strukt'ing. [L. *obstruo*, *obstructus*—prefix *ob*, against, and *struo*, I build. STRUCTURE.] To block up; to stop up, or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles; to barricade; to stop; to impede; to be in the way of; to hinder in passing; to retard; to interrupt; to render slow, as progress.

obstructer, ob-strukt'ėr, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

obstruction, ob-struk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *obstruction*, L. *obstructio.*] Act of obstructing; anything that stops or closes a way or channel; that which impedes progress; obstacle; bar or barrier; impediment; hindrance; check; embarrassment.

obstructionist, ob-struk'shon-ist, *n.* One who practises obstruction; an obstructive.

obstructive, ob-strukt'iv, *a.* [*Obstruct* and *-ive* = Fr. *obstructif.*] Obstructing or tending to obstruct; hindering; causing impediment.——*n.* One who obstructs; one who hinders the transaction of business.

obstructively, ob-strukt'iv-li, *adv.* In an obstructive manner.

obstruent, ob'stru-ent, *a.* [L. *obstruens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *obstruo*. OBSTRUCT.] Obstructing; blocking up; hindering.——*n.* Anything that obstructs the natural passages in the body.

obtain, ob-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obtained*, ob-tānd'; ppr. *obtaining*, ob-tān'ing. [Fr. *obtenir*, L. *obtinēre*—prefix *ob*, and *teneo*, I hold. TENURE.] To get hold or possession of; to gain; to procure; to attain; to acquire; to win; to earn.——*v.i.* To be received in customary or common use; to be established in practice; to prevail; to hold good.

obtainable, ob-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be obtained, procured, or gained.

obtainer, ob-tān'ėr, *n.* One who obtains.

obtainment, ob-tān'ment, *n.* The act of obtaining; attainment.

obtest, ob-test', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obtested*, ob-test'ed; ppr. *obtesting*, ob-test'ing. [L. *obtestor*—prefix *ob*, and *testor*, I witness, fr. *testis*, a witness. TEST.] To call upon earnestly; to invoke; to adjure; to implore.

obtestation, ob-test-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *obtestatio.*] The act of obtesting; supplication; entreaty.

obtrude, ob-tröd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obtruded*, ob-tröd'ed; ppr. *obtruding*, ob-tröd'ing. [L. *obtrudo*, *obtrusum*, I thrust or press in—prefix *ob*, and *trudo*, I thrust, as in *intrude*, *protrude*, *detrude*, &c. THRUST.] To thrust prominently forward; to force into any place or state unduly or without solicitation: often *refl.*; to offer with unreasonable importunity.——*v.i.* To obtrude one's self; to enter when not invited.

obtruder, ob-tröd'ėr, *n.* One who obtrudes.

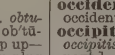
obtrusion, ob-trö'zhon, *n.* [L.L. *obtrusio*, fr. *obtrudo*, *obtrusum*. OBTRUDE.] Act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

obtrusive, ob-trö'siv, *a.* [L. *obtrusus* and *-ive*. OBTRUDE.] Disposed to obtrude; inclined to thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited; forward.

obtrusively, ob-trö'siv-li, *adv.* In an obtrusive manner.

obturate, ob'tū-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obturated*, ob'tū-rāt-ed; ppr. *obturating*, ob'tū-rāt-ing. [L. *obturo*, *obturatum*, I stop up—*ob*, and *taurus*, a bull.] To block or plug up, as a passage.—**obturation**, ob'tū-rā-shon, *n.* The act of obturating.—**obturator**, ob'tū-rāt-ėr, *n.* That which obturates or stops up.

obtuse, ob-tūs', *a.* [L. *obtusus*, fr. *obtundo*, *obtusum*, I blunt—prefix *ob*, and *tundo* = Sans. *tud*, to strike, to beat, as in *contuse.*] Not pointed or acute; greater than a right angle; blunt; dull; stupid; not keen or acute; wanting in sensibility.—**Obtuse angle**, one larger than a right angle or 90°.


Obtuse Angle.

obtusely, ob-tūs'li, *adv.* In an obtuse manner; dully; stupidly.

obtuseness, ob-tūs'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being obtuse; bluntness; dulness; want of quick sensibility.

obverse, ob'vėrs, *a.* [L. prefix *ob*, and *versus*, turned.] In *numismatics*, said of that side of a coin which bears the face or head.——*n.* That side of a coin or medal which has the face or head on it, the other being the *reverse*.

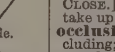
obviate, ob'vi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obviated*, ob'vi-āt-ed; ppr. *obviating*, ob'vi-āt-ing. [L.L. *obvio*, *obviatum*, I meet—*ob*, against, and *via*, a way. VOYAGE, WAY.] To meet, as difficulties or objections; to overcome or clear out of the way; to get over; to remove.

obvious, ob'vi-us, *a.* [L. *obvius*, meeting, obvious. See prec.] Easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; plain; clear; evident; manifest.

obviously, ob'vi-us-li, *adv.* In an obvious manner; quite clearly; evidently; plainly; manifestly.

obviousness, ob'vi-us-nes, *n.* State of being obvious.

obvolute, obvoluted, ob'vo-lūt, ob'vo-lūt-ed, *a.* [L. *ob*, against, and *volutus*, rolled.] Rolled or turned in.


Obvolute.

ocarina, ō-ka-rē'na, *n.* [It.] A small musical instrument of terra cotta pierced with holes, there being seven such instruments in a complete set.

occasion, ok-kā'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *occasion*, L. *occasio*, *occasionis*, fr. *occidere*, *occasum*, to happen—prefix *ob*, and *cado*, I fall. CADENCE.] A falling out or happening; an occurrence, casualty, incident; time of an occurrence, incident, or event; opportunity; favourable time, season, or circumstances; incidental cause; a cause acting on the will; a motive or reason; incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand; peculiar position of affairs; juncture.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *occasioned*, ok-kā'zhond; ppr. *occasioning*, ok-kā'zhon-ing. To cause incidentally; to bring about; to produce; to influence.

occasional, ok-kā'zhon-al, *a.* [*Occasion* and *-al* = Fr. *occasionnel.*] Occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; incidental.

occasionally, ok-kā'zhon-al-li, *adv.* In an occasional manner; at times; sometimes but not often; not regularly.

occident, ok'si-dent, *n.* [Fr. *occident*, L. *occidens*, *occidentis*, falling, setting (as the sun), ppr. of *occidere*, to fall, to set. OCCASION.] The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere: the opposite of *orient*.

occidental, ok-si-dent'al, *a.* [L. *occidentalis*. See prec.] Western, opposed to *oriental*; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere.——*n.* A person belonging to the west.

occidentalize, ok-si-dent'al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *occidentalized*, ok-si-dent'al-īzd; ppr. *occidentalizing*, ok-si-dent'al-īz-ing. To give an occidental cast or character to.

occidentally, ok-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* In an occidental manner; after the sun.

occipital, ok-si'pit-al, *a.* [From L. *occiput*, *occipitis*, the back part of the head. See next.] Pertaining to the occiput, or back part of the head.

occiput, ok'si-put, *n.* [L., fr. prefix *ob*, and *caput*, the head. CAPITAL.] That part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

occlude, ok-klöd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *occluded*, ok-klöd'ed; ppr. *occluding*, ok-klöd'ing. [L. *occludo*—prefix *ob*, and *claudo*, I shut. CLOSE.] To shut up†; in *chem.* to absorb or take up without chemical combination.

occlusion, ok-klö'zhon, *n.* The act of occluding; absorption without combination.

occult, ok-kult', *a.* [Fr. *occulte*, L. *occultus*, hidden, pp. of *occulo*, I cover over—prefix *ob*, and root of *celo*, I conceal, and E. *hell.*] Hidden from the eye or understanding; not manifest without investigation; invisible and mysterious; unknown unless to the enlightened.—**Occult sciences**, certain so-called sciences of the middle ages, as alchemy, necromancy or magic, astrology.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *occulted*, ok-kult'ed; ppr. *occulting*, ok-kult'ing. To conceal by way of eclipse; to remove from view by intervening.

occultation, ok-kult-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *occultatio.* See prec.] A hiding or concealing; the hiding of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies; particularly, the eclipses of stars and planets by the moon.

occultism, ok'kult-izm, *n.* A system of occult or mysterious doctrines; the beliefs of the theosophists, mystics, &c.

occultly, ok-kult'li, *adv.* In an occult manner.—**occultness**, ok-kult'nes, *n.* State of being occult.

occupancy, ok'kū-pan-si, *n.* [*Occupant* and *-cy.*] Act of occupying; a holding in possession; term during which one is occupant.

occupant, ok'kū-pant, *n.* [Fr. *occupant*, fr. L. *occupans*, *occupantis*, ppr. of *occupo.* OCCUPY.] One who occupies; an occupier.

occupation, ok-kū-pā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *occupation*, L. *occupatio.*] Act of occupying; act of taking possession; tenure; that which engages one's time and attention; business; employment; the principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; profession.

occupier, ok'kū-pī-ėr, *n.* One who occupies; one who holds possession; an occupant.

occupy, ok'kū-pī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *occupied*, ok'kū-pīd; ppr. *occupying*, ok'kū-pī-ing. [Fr. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare*, to take possession of, possess—prefix *ob*, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] To take possession of; to keep in possession; to possess; to hold and use; to take up, as room or space; to cover or fill; to employ or use (one's time); to engage, to busy: often *refl.*——*v.i.* To be an occupant; to hold possession.

occur, ok-kėr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *occurred*, ok-kėrd'; ppr. *occurring*, ok-kėr'ing. [L. *oc-*

curro—ob, against, and *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory; to appear; to befall; to happen; to take place; to exist so as to be capable of being found or seen; to be found; to be met with; to be found here and there.

occurrence, ok-ku'rens, *n.* The act of occurring or taking place; any incident or accidental event; an observed instance.

ocean, ō'shan, *n.* [Fr. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, fr. Gr. *ōkeanos*, the ocean, the deity of the ocean.] The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the sea; the main; the deep; one of the great basins or areas into which it has been divided; any immense expanse (the boundless *ocean* of eternity).——**a.** Pertaining to the main or great sea.

oceanic, ō-shē-an'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean, especially as distinguished from smaller areas.

oceanography, ō-shan-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *ōkeanos*, ocean, *graphō*, I write.] The department of knowledge that deals with oceanic phenomena.

ocellus, ō-sel'lus, *n.*; pl. **ocelli**, ō-sel'lī. [L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye. OCULAR.] One of the minute simple eyes of insects, spiders, &c.—**ocellate**, **ocellated**, ō-sel'lāt, ō-sel'lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *ocellatus*.] Resembling an eye; studded with the figures of little eyes.

ocelot, ō'sē-lot, *n.* [Mex. *ocelotl*.] An animal of the cat kind, 3 or 4 feet long, an inhabitant of Mexico.

ocher, ō'kėr, *n.* Same as *Ochre*.

ochlocracy, ok-lok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *ochlokratia—ochlos*, the mob, and *kratos*, power, rule.] The rule of the mob or multitude.—**ochlocratic**, ok-lō-krat'ik, *a.* Relating to an ochlocracy.

ochraceous, ok-krā'shus, *a.* [*Ochre* and *-aceous*.] Of an ochre colour; ochreous.

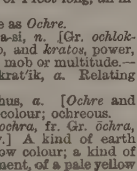
ochre, ō'kėr, *n.* [L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. *ōchra*, fr. *ōchros*, pale yellow.] A kind of earth or clay of a pale yellow colour; a kind of fine clay used as a pigment, of a pale yellow or brownish-red colour.

ochrea, ō'krē-a. OCREA.

ochreous, ō'krē-us, *a.* [*Ochre* and *-ous*.] Consisting of or containing ochre; resembling ochre.

ochry, ō'kėr-i, *a.* Pertaining to ochre; containing or resembling ochre.

ocrea, ō'krē-a, *n.* [L. *ocrea*, a greave or legging.] *Bot.* the union of two stipules round the stem in a kind of sheath. — **ocreate**, ō'krē-āt, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with ocreæ.

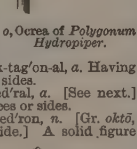


o, Ocrea of *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

octagon, ok'ta-gon, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure having eight angles and eight sides.—**octagonal**, ok-tag'on-al, *a.* Having eight angles and eight sides.

octahedral, ok-ta-hed'ral, *a.* [See next.] Having eight equal faces or sides.

octahedron, ok-ta-hed'ron, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid figure having eight faces or sides; a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.



Octandria—Flower of Rue.

octandrian, **octandrous**, ok-tan'dri-an, ok-tan'drus, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] Having eight distinct stamens.

octangular, ok-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *angular*.] Having eight angles.

octant, ok'tant, *n.* [L. *octans*, an eighth, fr. *octo*, eight.] The eight part of a circle; an instrument resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth of a circle, or 45°.

octastyle, ok'ta-stīl, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *stylos*, a column.] Having eight columns in front.

octave, ok'tāv, *a.* [Fr. *octave*, fr. L. *octavus*, the eighth, fr. *octo*, eight. EIGHT.] Eighth; denoting eight.——**n.** An eighth; the eighth day after a church-festival, the festival itself being included; eight days together after a church-festival, the festival day being included; the first two stanzas in the sonnet of four verses each; a stanza of eight lines; an eighth in music, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones; one sound eight tones higher than another.

octavo, ok-tā'vō, *n.*; pl. **octavos**, ok-tā'vōz. [L. *octavus*. See prec.] A book in which the sheets are folded into eight leaves.——**a.** Having eight leaves to the sheet; 8vo.

octennial, ok-ten'i-al, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.] Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

October, ok-tō'bėr, *n.* [L., fr. *octo*, eight.] The eighth month of the primitive Roman year; the tenth month of the year in our calendar, having 31 days.

octodecimo, ok-tō-de'si-mō, *a.* [L. *octodecimus*, eighteenth, *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.] Same as *Eighteenmo*, and usually written 18*mo*.

octogenarian, ok'tō-je-nā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *octogenarius*, fr. *octogeni*, eighty, *octo*, eight.] A person eighty years of age, or between eighty and ninety.——**a.** Between eighty and ninety years of age.—**octogenary**, ok-to'jen-a-ri, *a.* Octogenarian.

octogynous, ok-toj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, a female.] Having eight pistils or styles.

octohedron, ok-tō-hē'dron, *n.* OCTAHEDRON.

octopede, ok'tō-pēd, *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An eight-footed animal.

octopetalous, ok-tō-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *petalon*, a petal.] Having eight petals.

octopod, ok'tō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal having eight feet; a cuttle-fish, having eight arms or tentacles.

octopus, ok'tō-pus, *n.*; pl. **octopuses**, ok'tō-pus-ez. [Gr. *oktōpous*, eight-footed. See prec.] A two-gilled cuttle-fish, having eight arms (often several feet long furnished with suckers; they have attained a notoriety from tales concerning their ferocity and the gigantic size of some.

octoroon, ok-tō-rōn', *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, and the *-roon* of *quadroon*.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

octosyllabic, ok'tō-sil-lab'ik, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

octroi, ok-trwā, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *auctor*, an author.] A duty levied at the gates of French and other cities on goods brought in.

octuple, ok'tū-pl, *a.* [L. *octuplus—octo*, eight.] Eightfold.

ocular, ok'ū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *oculaire*, L. *ocularis*, *ocularius*, fr. *oculus*, the eye, a word cognate with E. *eye*. EYE.] Pertaining to the eye or eyes; depending on the eye; received by actual sight.

ocularly, ok'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the eye, sight, or actual view.

oculate, **oculated**, ok'ū-lāt, ok'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *oculatus*, fr. *oculus*, an eye.] Furnished with eyes; having spots resembling eyes.—**oculiform**, ok'ū-li-form, *a.* In the form of an eye.

oculist, ok'ū-list, *n.* [Fr. *oculiste*, fr. L. *oculus*, the eye. OCULAR.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes.

od, od, *n.* The name invented by Reichenbach for a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism, mesmerism, &c.

odalisk, **odalisque**, ō'da-lisk, *n.* [Fr. *odalisque*, fr. Turk. *odalik*, fr. *oda*, a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a seraglio or a harem.

odd, od, *a.* [From Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, an odd number; comp. *odda-mathr*, an odd man, *odda-tala*, an odd number=Dan. *od*, a point, *odde*, a tongue of land; A. Sax. *ord*, a point, G. *ort*, place, spot, originally a point.] Not even; not exactly divisible by 2; remaining after the pairs have been reckoned; additional to a whole given in round numbers; not included with others; unheeded; of little value or account (*odd* trifles); incidental; casual; forming one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; singular; strange; peculiar; eccentric; queer.

Oddfellow, od'fel-ō, *n.* A member of an extensively ramified friendly society, originally modelled on freemasonry.

oddity, od'i-ti, *n.* [*Odd* and *-ity*.] The state or quality of being odd; singularity; strangeness; a singular person or thing.

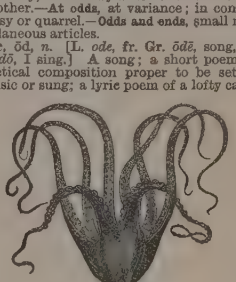
oddly, od'li, *adv.* In an odd manner; not evenly; strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly.

oddment, od'ment, *n.* [*Odd* and *-ment*.] Something odd or remaining over.

oddness, od'nes, *n.* State of being odd; singularity; strangeness.

odds, odz, *n. sing.* or *pl.* [ODD.] Inequality; excess of one number or quantity compared with another; difference in favour of one and against another; advantage; superiority; amount by which one bet exceeds another.—**At odds**, at variance; in controversy or quarrel.—**Odds and ends**, small miscellaneous articles.

ode, ōd, *n.* [L. *ode*, fr. Gr. *ōdē*, song, fr. *aeidō*, I sing.] A song; a short poem; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem of a lofty cast.



Octopus vulgaris (Common Cuttle).

odeon, **odeum**, ō-dē'on, ō-dē'um, *n.* [Gr. *ōdeion*, fr. *ōdē*, a song.] A theatre for musical or dramatic performances.

od-force, od'fors, *n.* Od.

odic, ō'dik, *a.* Pertaining to od.

odious, ō'di-us, *a.* [Fr. *odieux*, fr. L. *odiosus*, fr. *odium*, hatred, fr. *odi*, I hate; same root as A. Sax. *atol*, terrible.] Hateful; deserving hatred; offensive; disgusting; vile; causing hate; exposed to hatred.—**odiously**, ō'di-us-li, *adv.* In an odious manner; hatefully.—**odiousness**, ō'di-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being odious.

odium, ō'di-um, *n.* [L. *odium*, hatred. ODIOUS.] Hatred; dislike; enmity; the quality that provokes hatred, reproach, or blame.

odometer, ō-dom'et-ėr, *n.* A hodometer.

odontalgia, **odontalgy**, ō-don-tal'ji-a, ō'don-tal-ji, *n.* [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, *algos*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.—**odontalgic**, ō-don-tal'jik, *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.——**n.** A remedy for the toothache.

odontoglossum, ō-don-tō-glos'um, *n.* [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *glōssa*, a tongue.] A genus of tropical American orchids, prized for their magnificent flowers.

odontoid, ō-don'toid, *a.* [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, *eidos*, form.] Tooth-like.—**Odontoid process**, the part of the first verte-

bra of the neck, forming a pivot for the head.

odontology, ō-don-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *logos*, discourse, treatise.] That branch of anatomical or medical science which treats of the teeth.

odontophore, ō-don'tō-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, *phoros*, bearing.] The so-called tongue or lingual ribbon of certain molluscs, covered with minute teeth.

odoriferous, ō-dor-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *odoriferus—odor*, odour, and *fero*, I bear.] Diffusing smell or fragrance; perfumed; fragrant; sweet of scent.

odoriferously, ō-dor-if'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In an odoriferous manner.

odorous, ō'dor-us, *a.* [L. *odōrus*, fr. *odor*, odour.] Emitting a scent or odour; sweet of scent; fragrant.—**odorously**, ō'dor-us-li, *adv.* With sweetness or fragrance.

odour, odor, ō'dor, *n.* [L. *odor*, a smell, a pleasant smell; allied to *oleo*, I smell (as in *olfactory*), and to Gr. *ozō*, I smell.] Any scent or smell, whether pleasant or offensive; scent; fragrance.—**In bad odour**, in bad repute; in disfavour.—**Odour of sanctity**, the reputation of being a saint.

odourless, ō'dor-les, *a.* Free from odour.

œcumenic. ECUMENIC.

œdema, ē-dē'ma, *n.* [Gr. *oidēma*, a swelling, fr. *oideō*, I swell.] *Med.* a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from water collecting.

œil-de-bœuf, e-il-dė-bėf, *n.* [Fr., ox-eye.] *Arch.* a round or oval opening in a frieze or roof to admit light.

œnanthic, ē-nan'thik, *a.* [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower.] Having or imparting the characteristic odour of wine.

œnology, ē-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *oinos*, wine, *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with wine.

œnophilist, ē-nof'il-ist, *n.* [Gr. *oinos*, wine, *phileō*, I love.] A lover of wine.

o'er, ō'ėr, contracted from *over*.

œsophagus, ē-sof'a-gus, *n.* [Gr. *oisophagos—oisō*, I will bear, and *phagō*, I eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.—**œsophageal**, ē-sō-faj'ē-al, *a.* Pertaining to the œsophagus.

œstrus, ēs'trus, *n.* [Gr. *oistros*, gadfly, vehement desire.] Irresistible impulse; passion; sexual impulse of animals.

of, ov, *prep.* [A.Sax. *of*; D. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *af*; G. *ab*; cog. L. *ab*, Gr. *apo*, Sans. *apa*, away from. *Off* is the same word.] A word used in regard to source, cause, origin, motive, &c.; possession or ownership; attribute, quality, or condition; material; the partitive relation; distance in space or time; concerning, relating to, about; identity, equivalence, or apposition, &c.

off, of, *adv.* [The same word as *of*, differently applied.] Away, whether with idea of rest or motion; distant; not on; from, in the way of departure, abatement, remission; not toward.—**Off and on, on and off**, with interruptions and resumptions; at intervals.—**Well off, ill off**, as an adjective phrase, in good or bad circumstances.——**a.** Distant; more distant; further away; as applied to horses, right hand (opposed to *near*); in cricket, applied to that part of the field which is on the left of the bowler.——**prep.** Not on; away from; to seaward from, a nautical use (hence *offing*).——**interj.** Away! begone! depart!

offal, of'al, *a.* [Lit. *off-fall*; so D. *afval*, Icel. *afall*, G. *abfall*, of similar formation and meanings.] The parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected; coarse meat; carrion; refuse.

off-colour, of'kul-ėr, *n.* A defective colour in gems, &c.

off-day, of'dā, *n.* A day on which any usual occupation is discontinued.

offence, of-fens', *n.* [Fr. *offense*, L. *offensa*, fr. *offendo, offensum*, I offend (q.v.).] A striking against or assailing; hurt; injury; an affront, insult, or wrong; displeasure; transgression of law, divine or human; a crime or sin; a misdemeanour.—**To take offence**, to become angry or displeased at something said or done.

offend, of-fend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *offended*, of-fend'ed; ppr. *offending*, of-fend'ing. [From L. *offendo, offensum*, I strike against—*ob*, against, and old *fendo*, I strike, seen in *defend*, also in *manifest*.] To cause to sin or neglect duty.——**v.i.** To transgress the divine or moral law; to sin; to commit a crime or fault; to cause dislike or anger.

offender, of-fend'ėr, *n.* One who offends; a transgressor; a delinquent; a trespasser.

offense, American spelling of OFFENCE.

offensive, of-fens'iv, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*, fr. L. *offendo, offensus*. OFFEND.] Causing offence; causing displeasure or some degree of anger; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; irritating; disgusting; disagreeable; insolent; rude; impertinent; used in attack; assailant; aggressive: opposed to *defensive*.—**The offensive**, the act of attacking (to act on the *offensive*).

offensively, of-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In an offensive manner; disagreeably; aggressively.

offensiveness, of-fens'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being offensive; unpleasantness.

offer, of'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *offered*, of'ėrd; ppr. *offering*, of'ėr-ing. [A. Sax. *offrian*, Fr. *offrir*, to offer (*j'offre*, I offer), fr. L. *offerre*—*ob*, towards, and *fero*, I bring. FERTILE.] To present for acceptance or rejection; to tender to present to notice; to proffer; to present, as in worship; to sacrifice (often with *up*); to attempt or do with evil intent (to *offer* violence); to bid, as a price or wages.——**v.i.** To present itself; to declare a willingness; to make an attempt.——**n.** The act of offering; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; first advance; act of bidding a price, or the sum bid.

offerer, of'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who offers.

offering, of'ėr-ing, *n.* Act of one who offers; that which is offered; a gift offered or consecrated to a deity; a sacrifice; an oblation.

offertory, of'ėr-to-ri, *n.* [L.L. *offertorium*, fr. *offertor*, an offerer, fr. L. *offero*, I offer.] Sentences read or repeated in church while the alms or gifts are collecting; the alms or gifts collected.

off-hand, of'hand, *a.* Done without thinking or hesitation; unpremeditated; done or said at the moment.——**adv.** On the spur of the moment; promptly.

office, of'is, *n.* [Fr. *office*, fr. L. *officium*, duty, office, service, court, perhaps from prefix *ob*, and *facio*, I do, or fr. *opem*, aid (OPULENCE), and *facio* (FACT).] Special duty or business; duty or duties falling on or intrusted to a person; high employment or position under government; that which is performed or assigned to be done by a particular thing; function; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered: usually in a good sense; service; a formulary of devotion, or a service appointed for a particular occasion; a house or apartment in which persons transact business; a place where official or professional acts are done; a body of persons intrusted with certain duties; persons who transact business in an office (often applied to an insurance company); *pl.* kitchens, outhouses, &c., of a mansion, dwelling-house, or farm.

office-bearer, of'is-bār-ėr, *n.* One who holds office.

officer, of'is-ėr, *n.* A person invested with an office, either civil or military; a person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty; one who holds a commission in the army or navy; one authorized to take into legal custody.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *officered*, of'is-ėrd; ppr. *officering*, of'is-ėr-ing. To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

official, of-fi'shal, *a.* [Fr. *officiel*, L. *officialis*, fr. *officium*. OFFICE.] Pertaining to an office or public duty; derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority.——**n.** One invested with an office of a public nature; a deputy appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c.

officialism, of-fi'shal-izm, *n.* [*Official* and *-ism*.] A system of official government; a system of excessive official routine; red-tapism.

officially, of-fi'shal-li, *adv.* In an official manner or official capacity; by virtue of the proper authority.

officiate, of-fi'shi-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *officiated*, of-fi'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *officiating*, of-fi'shi-āt-ing. [L.L. *officiare*, fr. L. *officium*, duty. OFFICE.] To perform official duties; to act in an official capacity.—**officiator**, of-fi'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who officiates.

official, of-fi'si-nal, *a.* [Fr. *officinal*, fr. L. *officina*, a workshop; same origin as *office*.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it; used in the preparation of recognized medicines sold by apothecaries (an *officinal* plant).——**n.** A drug sold in an apothecary's shop.

officious, of-fi'shus, *a.* [Fr. *officieux*, fr. L. *officiosus*, fr. *officium*, duty. OFFICE.] Obliging†; doing kind offices†; excessively forward in kindness; interposing services not wanted; troublesome in trying to serve; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

officiously, of-fi'shus-li, *adv.* In an officious manner; with forward zeal; meddlesomely.

officiousness, of-fi'shus-nes, *n.* Improper forwardness; meddlesomeness.

offing, of'ing, *n.* [From *off*—a kind of participial noun.] That part of the sea which is nearer to the horizon than to the shore.

offscouring, of-skour'ing, *n.* [Lit. that which is *scoured off*.] Refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.

offset, of'set, *n.* [*Off* and *set*.] An offshoot; a spur or projecting portion of a range of heights; a shoot or scion; a sprout from the roots of a plant; a sum or amount set off against another as an equivalent; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from a main line to aid in giving the area of an irregular portion.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *offset*, of'set; ppr. *offsetting*, of'set-ing. To set off, as one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another.

offshoot, of'shōt, *n.* [*Off* and *shoot*.] An offset or shoot of a plant; anything arising from or growing out of another.

offspring, of'spring, *n. sing.* or *pl.* [*Off* and *spring*.] That which springs from a stock or parent; a child or children; a descendant or descendants; progeny; issue; production of any kind.

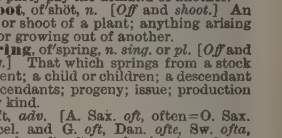
oft, oft, *adv.* [A. Sax. *oft*, often=O. Sax. *oft*, Icel. and G. *oft*, Dan. *ofte*, Sw. *ofta*, Goth. *ufta*, oft, often; *often* is a later form; akin to *over*.] Often; frequently. [Poet.]

often, of'n, *adv.* [From *oft*, but the *-en* is not easily accounted for.] Frequently; many times; not seldom.——**a.** Frequent.

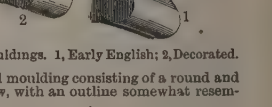
oftentimes, of'n-tīmz, *adv.* [*Often* and *times*.] Many times; frequently; often.

ofttimes, oft'tīmz, *adv.* [*Oft* and *times*.] Frequently; often.

ogee, ō-jē', *n.* [Origin doubtful.] An architectural moulding consisting of a round and a hollow, with an outline somewhat resembling the letter *s*.—**Ogee arch**, an arch of double curvature.



Ogee Mouldings. 1, Early English; 2, Decorated.


Ogee Arch.

ogham, og'am, *n.* [Ir.] A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish, the characters of which also were called *oghams*.

ogle, ō'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ogled*, ō'gld; ppr. *ogling*, ō'gling. [Same as L.G. *oegeln*, to eye, G. *äugeln*, to ogle, corresponding to G. *auge*, D. *oog*, the eye. EYE.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice.—— n. A side glance or look. —**ogler**, ō'glėr, *n.* One who ogles.

ogre, ō'gėr, *n.* [Fr. *ogre*, fr. L. *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, hell.] An imaginary monster or hideous giant of fairy tales, who lived on human flesh; a person likened to an ogre.

ogreish, ō'gėr-ish, *a.* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.

ogress, ō'gres, *n.* [Fr. *ogresse*.] A female ogre.

oh, ō, *exclam.* [See O.] Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety.

ohm, ōm, *n.* [From *Ohm*, a distinguished German physicist.] In *elect.* a term expressive of a certain amount of electric resistance.—**Ohm's Law**, an important law referring to the causes that tend to impede the action of a voltaic battery.

oidium, ō-id'i-um, *n.* [Dim. of Gr. *ōon*, an egg.] A microscopic fungus growing upon and very destructive to vines; the disease thus caused.

Oidium.

oil, oil, *n.* [O. Fr. *oile*, *oille*, Mod. Fr. *huile*, fr. L. *oleum*, oil, fr. Gr. *elaion*, oil, properly olive-oil; akin *olive*.] An unctuous inflammable liquid insoluble in water, expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances; a substance of somewhat similar character of mineral origin. Oils are divided into *fixed* or *fatty*, and *volatile* or *essential oils*, the latter being diffusible into vapour by heat.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *oiled*, oild; ppr. *oiling*, oil'ing. To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil.

oil-cake, oil'kāk, *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, rape, or other seed from which oil has been extracted.

oil-cloth, oil'kloth, *n.* Painted canvas for floor-covering, &c.; floor-cloth.

oil-colour, oil'kul-ėr, *n.* A pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

oiler, oil'er, *n.* One who oils; something used for oiling machinery.

oilery, oil'er-i, *n.* The commodities of an oilman.

oil-gas, oil'gas, *n.* An inflammable gas obtained from oils.

oiliness, oil'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness.

oil-mill, oil'mil, *n.* A mill for expressing vegetable oils.

oil-painting, oil'pānt-ing, *n.* The art of painting with oil-colours; a picture painted in oil-colours.

oil-palm, oil'pām, *n.* A West African palm whose fruit yields palm-oil.

oil-press, oil'pres, *n.* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp.

oil-skin, oil'skin, *n.* Waterproof cloth; prepared linen for making garments to keep out the rain.

oil-spring, oil'spring, *n.* A spring which yields mineral oils, as petroleum.

oil-stone, oil'stōn, *n.* A fine-grained stone on which tools receive a fine edge by the aid of oil.

oil-well, oil'wel, *n.* A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed.

oily, oil'i, *a.* [*Oil* and *-y.*] Consisting of or containing oil; having the qualities of oil; resembling oil; greasy; *fig.* unctuous; sanctimonious; hypocritically pious.

ointment, oint'ment, *n.* [From old *oint*, to anoint, fr. Fr. *oindre*, L. *ungere*, to anoint, whence *anoint*, *unction*.] Any soft, unctuous substance used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part; an unguent.

oke, ōk, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight equal to about 2¾ lbs.

old, ōld, *a.* [A. Sax. *ald*, *eald*=O. Sax. *ald*, O. Fris. and L.G. *ald*, *old*, D. *oud*, G. *alt*, Goth. *altheis*, old; Icel. *aldinn*, old, *aldr*, age; a pp. cog. with L. *altus*, lofty (whence *altitude*), ad-*ultus*, adult. ALIMENT.] Grown up to maturity and strength; advanced in years; advanced far in years; aged; of some particular age; being of long continuance; long made or used; not new or fresh; ancient; antique; antiquated; long practised; of long standing; having the feelings or knowledge of an old person; a familiar term of affection or cordiality.—**Of old**, long ago; in ancient times; belonging to old times.—**Old age**, the portion of a person's life during which he can be called old; advanced years.—**Old bachelor**, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.—**Old-maid**, an unmarried woman no longer young.—**Old school**, persons having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age.—**Old world**, the eastern hemisphere, or Europe, Asia, and Africa.

olden, ōld'n, *a.* Old; ancient.——v.i. pret. & pp. *oldened*, ōld'nd; ppr. *oldening*, ōld'-n-ing. To grow old; to age; to become affected by age.

old-fashioned, ōld-fa'shond, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; aping old people.

oldish, ōld'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

oldness, ōld'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being old.

oleaginous, ō-lē-a'jin-us, *a.* [Fr. *oléagineux*, L. *oleaginus*, fr. *oleum*, oil. OIL.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous; *fig.* (applied to persons, manners, &c.) smoothly sanctimonious; unwholesomely fawning.

oleander, ō-lē-an'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *oléandre*, It. and Sp. *oleandro*, fr. L.L. *arodandrum*, by corruption for *rhododendron*.] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub.

olecranon, ō-lek'ra-non, *n.* [Gr. *ōlekranon*.] A prominence at the back of the elbow-joint.

oleic, ō-lē'ik, *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil.] Pertaining to or derived from oil.

oleiferous, ō-lē-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil, *fero*, I bear.] Producing oil.

oleograph, ō'lē-ō-graf, *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, Gr. *graphō*, I write.] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

oleomargarin, ō'lē-ō-mär''ga-rin, *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and *margarin*.] A substitute for butter prepared from animal fat boiled and churned with pure fresh milk.

oleraceous, ol-ėr-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, fr. *olus*, *oleris*, pot-herbs.] Having the nature of a pot-herb or kitchen vegetable.

olfactory, ol-fak'to-ri, *a.* [From L. *olfacio*, *olfactum*, I smell—*oleo*, I smell, and *facio*, I make. ODOUR.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.—— n. An organ of smelling.

olibanum, o-lib'a-num, *n.* [L.L. *olibanum*, fr. L. *oleum*, oil, and *libanus*, frankincense.] A kind of incense; frankincense.

oligarch, o'li-gärk, *n.* [OLIGARCHY.] One of a few persons in power; an aristocrat.

oligarchic, **oligarchical**, o-li-gärk'ik, o-li-gärk'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy.

oligarchy, o'li-gär-ki, *n.* [Gr. *oligarchia* —*oligos*, few, and *archē*, rule.] The government or rule of a few; government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; those who form such a class or body.

oligoclase, o-lig'ō-klās, *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, small, and *klasis*, a fracture.] A kind of felspar, occurring in granite, porphyry, &c.

olio, ō'li-o, *n.* [From Sp. *olla* (pron. *olya*), a dish of meat, fr. L. *olla*, a pot.] A dish of meat boiled or stewed; a mixture; a medley; a miscellany; a collection of various written pieces.

olitory, ol'i-to-ri, *a.* [L. *olitorius*, fr. *olitor*, a kitchen gardener, fr. *olus*, pot-herbs, whence *oleraceous*.] Belonging to a kitchen-garden.

olivaceous, o-li-vā'shus, *a.* [L.L. *olivaceus*, fr. L. *oliva*, an olive.] Of the colour of the olive; olive-green; green mixed with brown.

olive, o'liv, *n.* [Fr. *olive*, L. *oliva*, fr. Gr. *elaia*, the olive-tree, also its fruit. OIL.] An evergreen tree much cultivated in Southern

Olive (*Olea europœa*).

Europe, &c., also its fruit, from which a valuable oil is expressed; the colour of the olive; the emblem of peace.—— a. Relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive.

olive-branch, o'liv-branch, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree; the emblem of peace; *fig.* a child.

olive-oil, o'liv-oil, *n.* An oil obtained from the fruit of the olive, and much used in cookery and for medicinal and manufacturing purposes.

olive-yard, o'liv-yärd, *n.* A piece of ground in which olives are cultivated.

olivine, o'liv-in, *n.* An olive-green variety of chrysolite.

olla, ol'la, *n.* [Sp. *olla*, a jar or pot, L. *olla*.] A jar or urn.—**Olla podrida**, po-drē'da [Sp., lit. rotten or putrid pot], a Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of various kinds of meat stewed with vegetables; hence, a mixture or miscellaneous collection.

Olympiad, ō-lim'pi-ad, *n.* [Gr. *olympias*, *olympiados*, fr. *Olympia*, in the Peloponnesus, where the Olympic games were held.] In ancient chronology, a period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, the first Olympiad beginning 776 B.C.—**Olympian**, **Olympic**, ō-lim'pi-an, ō-lim'pik, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, in Greece; relating to the Greek games celebrated at Olympia, forming a great national festival of the ancient Greeks.

omasum, o-mā'sum, *n.* [L.] The third stomach of ruminating animals; the manyplies.

ombre, om'bėr, *n.* [Fr., fr. Sp. *hombre*, man, fr. L. *homo*, a man.] An old game at cards, usually played by three persons.

omega, ō'me-ga or ō-me'ga, *n.* [Gr., lit. the great O, as opposed to *o micron*, the short *o*.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, long *o* (ω); *fig.* the last, or the ending, as alpha, the first letter, denotes the first or beginning.

omelet, o'me-let, *n.* [Fr. *aumelette*, *omelette*; origin unknown.] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and sometimes other ingredients.

omen, ō'men, *n.* [L. *omen*, old form *osmen*, perhaps fr. *os*, *ōris*, the mouth, or connected with *auris*, the ear; hence *abominate*.] A

casual event or occurrence thought to portend good or evil; a prognostic; an augury; a presage.——v.i. pret. & pp. *omened*, ō′mend; ppr. *omening*, ō′men-ing. To prognosticate as an omen; to augur; to betoken. ——v.t. To divine; to predict.

omened, ō′mend, *p. a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.

omentum, ō-men′tum, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* the caul or epipioon.—**omental**, ō-men′tal, *a.* Relating to the omentum.

ominous, o′min-us, *a.* [L. *ominosus*, fr. *omen*, *ominis*. OMEN.] Containing an omen, and especially an ill omen; foreboding or betokening evil; inauspicious.—**ominously**, o′min-us-li, *adv.* In an ominous manner; with ill omen.—**ominousness**, o′min-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being ominous.

omissible, ō-mis′i-bl, *a.* Capable of being omitted.

omission, ō-mi′shon, *n.* [Fr. *omission*, L. *omissio*, fr. *omitto*. OMIT.] Act of omitting; neglect or failure to do something required to be done; a leaving out; failure to insert or mention; something omitted or left out.

omissive, ō-mis′iv, *a.* [L. *omissus*, and *-ive*. OMIT.] Omitting; leaving out; neglecting.

omit, ō-mit′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *omitted*, ō-mit′ed; ppr. *omitting*, ō-mit′ing. [L. *omitto*, I neglect, disregard, say nothing of—prefix *ob*, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To pass over or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; to leave out; not to insert or mention.

omnibus, om′ni-bus, *n.*; pl. **omnibuses**, om′ni-bus-ez. [L., 'for all', being dative plural of adj. *omnis*, all.] A large carriage with seats running lengthwise, used for conveying passengers.

omnifarious, om-ni-fā′ri-us, *a.* [L. *omnifarius*, fr. *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

omniferous, om-nif′ĕr-us, *a.* [L. *omnifer*—*omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

omniform, om′ni-form, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape.

omnigenous, om-nij′en-us, *a.* [L. *omnigenus*—*omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.

omnipotence, om-nip′ō-tens, *n.* [Fr. *omnipotence*, L. *omnipotentia*, fr. *omnipotens*, omnipotent—*omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful. POTENT.] Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; an attribute of God; hence (with *cap.*) used for God.

omnipotent, om-nip′ō-tent, *a.* [L. *omnipotens*. See prec.] All-powerful; almighty; possessing unlimited power.—**The Omnipotent**, the Almighty.

omnipotently, om-nip′ō-tent-li, *adv.* In an omnipotent manner.

omnipresence, om-ni-prez′ens, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *præsentia*, presence.] Presence in every place at the same time; ubiquity.

omnipresent, om-ni-prez′ent, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present.] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

omniscience, **omnisciency**, om-ni′-shi-ens, om-ni′shi-en-si, *n.* [Fr. *omniscience*, fr. L. *omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge, science, fr. *scio*, I know. SCIENCE.] The faculty of knowing all things; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.

omniscient, om-ni′shi-ent, *a.* [L.L. *omnisciens*—L. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, knowing. See prec.] Knowing all things; having infinite or universal knowledge; all-knowing. —**omnisciently**, om-ni′shi-ent-li, *adv.* By omniscience.

omnium-gatherum, om′ni-um-gath″-ér-um, *n.* [From L. *omnium*, of all things, and spurious L. *gatherum*, a gathering.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [Colloq.]

omnivorous, om-niv′or-us, *a.* [L. *omnivorus*—*omnis*, all, and *vŏro*, I devour. VORACIOUS.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately.

omohyoid, ō-mō-hī′oid, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, and E. *hyoid*.] Applied to a muscle at the sides and front of the neck, and attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

omoplate, ō′mō-plāt, *n.* [Gr. *omoplatē*—*ōmos*, shoulder, and *platē*, flat surface.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

omphalic, om-fal′ik, *a.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

omphalotomy, om-fa-lot′o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of dividing the navel-string.

on, on, *prep.* [A.Sax. *on*, *an*, on, in=O.Sax. and O. Fris. *an*, D. *aan*, G. *an*, Goth. *ana*; cog. Gr. *ana*, up, upon, Skr. *anu*, in; akin to *in* and *under*.] Above and touching; not off; so as to meet the surface of anything; by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of anything (to play *on* an instrument); in addition to; at or near; expressing reliance, dependence, basis, &c.; at or in the time of; immediately after and as a result; in reference or relation to; toward or so as to affect; at the peril of, or for the safety of; denoting a pledge or engagement, imprecation or invocation; among the staff or contributors; pointing to a state, condition, occupation, &c. (*on* fire, *on* duty).——**adv.** Forward, in progression; onward; forward, in succession; in continuance; without interruption or ceasing; adhering; not off; attached to the body.

onager, on′a-jėr, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *onagros*—*onos*, ass, and *agrios*, wild.] The wild ass of Central Asia.

once, wuns, *adv.* [O.E. *ones*, *onis*, an adverbial genit. of *one*; comp. *twice* and *thrice*. NONCE.] One time; one time, but no more; at one former time; formerly; immediately after; as soon as. Also used as a noun preceded by *this* or *that*.—**At once**, all together; suddenly; not gradually; immediately; forthwith.

oncoming, on′kum-ing, *a.* Approaching; nearing.——*n.* A coming or drawing near; approach.

oncotomy, ong-kot′o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *ongkos*, a tumour, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The opening of an abscess, or the excision of a tumour.

one, wun, *a.* [O. E. *oon* (pron. ōn), A. Sax. *ān*=D. L.G. and Dan. *een*, Sw. *en*, Icel. *einn*, G. *ein*, Goth. *ains*; cog. L. *unus*, W. *un*, Ir. and Gael. *aon*, Armor. *unan*—one. The indefinite article *an*, *a*, is the same word; *once*, *only*, *alone*, *lonely*, *atone* are derivatives.] Being but a single thing or a unit; being an individual and no more; not two or more; indicating a contrast or opposition to some other thing; closely united; forming a whole; undivided; single in kind.—**One day**, on a certain or particular day; at an indefinite time.—**All one**, just the same; of no consequence; no matter.——*n.* The first of the simple units; the symbol representing this (=1).—**At one**, in union; in concord or agreement.——**pron.** Any single person; any man, any person; a thing; particular thing.—**One another**, two or more persons, parties, or things taken reciprocally.

one-horse, wun′hors, *a.* Drawn by a single horse.

oneirocritic, o-nī′rō-krit″ik, *n.* [Gr. *oneiron*, a dream, *kritikos*, discerning.] An interpreter of dreams.

oneirology, o-nī-rol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine or theory of dreams.

oneiromancy, o-nī′rō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, *manteia*, divination.] Divination by dreams.

oneness, wun′nes, *n.* State or quality of being one; singleness; individuality; unity.

onerary, on′ė-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *onerarius*, fr. *onus*, *oneris*, a load (seen also in *onerous*, *exonerate*).] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

onerous, on′ė-rus, *a.* [Fr. *onéreux*, L. *onerosus*, fr. *onus*, *oneris*, a burden. See prec.] Burdensome; heavy; oppressive.—**onerously**, on′ė-rus-li, *adv.* So as to burden or oppress.

oneself, wun-self′, *pron.* One's self; one's own person.

one-sided, wun-sīd′ed, *a.* Having one side only; limited to one side; partial; unfair.

ongoing, on′gō-ing, *n.* A going on; conduct; behaviour; generally in *pl.*

onicolo, ō-nik′o-lō, *n.* [It.] A variety of onyx used for cameos.

onion, un′yun, *n.* [Fr. *oignon*, *ognon*, fr. L. *unio*, *unionis*, unity, an onion with one bulb, fr. *unus*, one. UNITY.] A cultivated plant of the lily family, and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

onirocritic, &c. ONEIROCRITIC, &c.

onlooker, on′luk-ėr, *n.* One who looks on; a spectator.

only, ōn′li, *a.* [*One*, with its old pronunciation ōn, and term *-ly*; A. Sax. *ānlic*, lit. one-like.] Single; sole; alone in its class; solitary.——**adv.** For one purpose alone; simply; merely; barely; solely; singly.—**Only not**, all but; very nearly; almost.——**con.** But; excepting that.

onomasticon, on-o-mas′ti-kon, *n.* [Gr. *onomastikon*, fr. *onoma*, a name.] A work containing words with their explanation; a sort of dictionary or vocabulary.

onomatology, on′o-ma-tol″o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, *onomatos*, a name, *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of names or terms; terminology.

onomatopœia, on′o-ma-tō-pē″a, *n.* [Gr. *onomatopoiia*, lit. the making of a name—*onoma*, *onomatos*, a name, and *poiĕō*, I make.] The formation of words by imitation of sounds; the expressing by sound of the thing signified; thus *buzz*, *hum*, *pewit*, *whip-poor-will*, &c., are produced by *onomatopœia*.—**onomatopoetic**, **onomatopœic**, on′o-ma-tō-pō-et″ik, on′o-ma-tō-pē″ik, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by onomatopœia.

onrush, on′rush, *n.* A rush forwards or onwards; a rapid or violent onset.

onset, on′set, *n.* A setting or rushing upon; a violent attack; an assault; an attack of any kind.

onslaught, on′slạt, *n.* [From *on*, and A. Sax. *sleaht*, a blow, an attack, fr. *slagan*, *sleán*, to slay or strike. SLAY.] An attack; onset; assault.

ontogenesis, **ontogeny**, on-to-jen′e-sis, on-toj′e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *genesis*, root *gen*, to produce.] In *biol.* the history of the individual development of an organized being.

ontologic, **ontological**, on-to-loj′ik, on-to-loj′ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ontology, or the science of being.

ontologist, on-tol′o-jist, *n.* One versed in ontology.

ontology, on-tol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. ppr. *ōn*, *on*, genit. *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.] The theory of existences; the doctrine of being; that part of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of things.

onus, ō′nus, *n.* [L., burden. ONERARY.] A burden: often used for *onus probandi*, the burden of proof, the burden of proving what has been alleged.

onward, **onwards**, on′wėrd, on′wėrdz, *adv.* [*On*, and *ward*, denoting direction, similar to *toward*; A. Sax. *onweard*. *Onwards* is an adverbial genitive.] Toward the point before or in front; forward; on; in advance; a little further or forward.—**onward**, *a.* Advanced or advancing; progressive; forward; improved.

onyx, o′niks, *n.* [Gr. *onyx*, a claw, a veined gem, an onyx; allied to L. *unguis*, Sans. *nakha*, a nail.] A semi-pellucid gem with variously-coloured zones or veins, a variety of quartz; an agate with layers of chalcedony, used for cameos.

ooid, **ooidal**, ō-oid′, ō-oi′dal, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *eidos*, form.] Egg-shaped; ovoid.

oolite, ō′ol-īt, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] A species of limestone composed of globules clustered together; the oolitic formation or system.

oolitic, ō-o-lit′ik, *a.* Pertaining to oolite; composed of oolite; resembling oolite.—

Oolitic system, a series of strata comprehending limestones, calcareous sandstones, &c., which underlie the chalk formation and rest on the trias; the Jurassic system.

oology, ō-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs.—**oologist**, ō-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in oology.

oomiak, ō'mi-ak, *n.* [Esquimaux.] A large boat used by the Esquimaux women.

ootheca, ō-o-thē'ka, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *thēca*, a case.] An egg-case, as that for the eggs of some insects.

ooze, ōz, *n.* [Partly fr. A. Sax. *wós*, juice, liquor, partly fr. *wáse*, mire, mud = Icel. *vás*, wetness; same root as *water*.] A soft flow or issue, as of water; a spring; soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently; calcareous mud on the sea bottom; solution of tannin; the liquor of a tan-vat.——v.i. pret. & pp. *oozed*, ōzd; ppr. *oozing*, ōz'ing. To flow or issue forth gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings.——v.t. To emit in the shape of moisture.

oozy, ōz'i, *a.* [*Ooze* and *-y*.] Resembling ooze; miry; containing soft mud.

opacity, ō-pas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *opacité*, L. *opacitas*, fr. *opacus*, dark. OPAQUE.] State or quality of being opaque; opaqueness; want of transparency.

opacous, ō-pā'kus, *a.* [L. *opacus*.] Opaque.

opal, ō'pal, *n.* [Fr. *opale*, fr. L. *opalus* = Gr. *opallios*. Etymol. unknown.] A precious stone or gem, which in its best variety exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red.

opalescence, ō-pal-es'ens, *n.* [*Opal* and *-escence*.] A play of colours like that of the opal; the reflection of a milky and iridescent light.

opalescent, ō-pal-es'ent, *a.* [See prec.] Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints of opal.

opaline, ō'pal-īn, *a.* [*Opal* and *-ine*.] Pertaining to or like opal.——n. A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of special ingredients.

opalize, ō'pal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *opalized*, ō'pal-īzd; ppr. *opalizing*, ō'pal-īz-ing. [*Opal* and *-ize*.] To make or resemble opal.

opaque, ō-pāk', *a.* [Fr. *opaque*, fr. L. *opacus*, shady, dark, obscure, fr. *ob*, against, around.] Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.—**opaquely**, ō-pāk'li, *adv.* In an opaque manner.—**opaqueness**, ō-pāk'nes, *n.* Quality of being opaque; opacity.

ope, ōp, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *oped*, ōpt; ppr. *oping*, ōp'ing. [Short for *open*.] To open: used only in poetry.

opeidoscope, o-pī'dō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *ops*, voice, *eidos*, form, *skopeō*, I see.] An instrument for rendering visible vibratory movements caused by sound.

open, ō'pn, *a.* [A. Sax. *open*, open = O. Sax. *opan*, O. Fris. *open*, D. *open*, Icel. *opinn*, Dan. *aaben*, G. *offen*, open; in form like a pp.; doubtfully connected with *up*.] Not shut, closed, locked, barred, &c.; not covered; not stopped or blocked; free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted; affording free ingress; accessible; public; spread out; expanded; not drawn together or contracted; free, liberal, bounteous; free from dissimulation; candid; not secret or concealed; clear; unobstructed; free from frost and snow; exposed to view; laid bare; exposed or liable to be assailed; fully prepared; attentive; receptive; amenable; not yet decided, as a question; not settled, balanced, or closed; enunciated without closing the mouth, or with a full utterance; *mus.* produced without stopping by the finger or without using a slide, key, piston, &c.—**Open verdict**, a verdict that a crime has been committed, without specifying the criminal, or that a sudden or violent death has occurred, without specifying the cause.——n. An open or clear space.—**The open**, the open country; a place or space clear of obstructions.——v.t. pret. & pp. *opened*, ō'pnd; ppr. *opening*, ō'pn-ing. [A. Sax. *openian*, to open, fr. the adj.] To make open; to unclose; to unlock; to unbar; to remove any fastening or obstruction from, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts; to cut into; to pierce; to make by cutting, piercing, &c.; to spread out; to expand; to enter upon or commence; to make accessible; to make public; to declare open; to set in operation with some ceremony; to reveal; to lay bare; to disclose (as one's mind).—**To open fire**, to begin to fire or discharge firearms.——v.i. To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted; to begin to be seen from a distance; to commence; to begin; to begin to fire (as a battery).

opener, ō'pn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which opens.

open-eyed, ō'pn-īd, *a.* Having the eyes open; watchful; vigilant.

open-handed, ō'pn-hand-ed, *a.* Having an open hand; generous; liberal; munificent.

open-hearted, ō'pn-hārt-ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

open-heartedness, ō'pn-hārt-ed-nes, *n.* Frankness; sincerity.

opening, ō'pn-ing, *a.* First in order; serving to begin; commencing.——n. The act of one who or that which opens; an open place; a break or breach in something; a hole or perforation; an aperture; beginning, commencement; a vacancy; an opportunity of commencing a business or profession; a clear or thinly wooded space in a forest.

openly, ō'pn-li, *adv.* In an open manner; publicly; candidly; plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.

open-mouthed, ō'pn-mouṪHd, *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping as with astonishment.

openness, ō'pn-nes, *n.* State or quality of being open.

open-work, ō'pn-werk, *n.* Ornamental work, so made as to show openings through its substance.

opera, o'pe-ra, *n.* [It. *opera*, work, composition as opposed to improvisation, fr. L. *opera*, work; akin to *opus*. OPERATE.] A musical drama; a dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments; the score or words of a musical drama; a theatre where operas are performed.

opera-bouffe, o'pe-ra-buf, *n.*; pl. **operas-bouffes** (same pron.). [Fr. *opéra bouffe*, It. *opera buffa*.] An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera.

opera-cloak, o'pe-ra-klōk, *n.* A cloak, generally of showy colours, worn by ladies at the opera, or other evening meeting.

opera-glass, o'pe-ra-glas, *n.* A small binocular telescope of low magnifying power, used in theatres, &c.; a lorgnette.

opera-house, o'pe-ra-hous, *n.* A theatre for the performance of operas.

operameter, o'pe-ram'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *opera*, work, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, the strokes of a piston, &c.

operant, o'pe-rant, *a.* [L. *operans*, ppr. of *operor*. See next.] Having power to produce an effect; operative.——n. One who operates; an operator.

operate, o'pe-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *operated*, o'pe-rāt-ed; ppr. *operating*, o'pe-rāt-ing. [L. *operor*, *operātus*, I work, fr. *opus*, *operis*, work, labour; akin *opera*, and the second element of *inure*, *manure*, *manœuvre*.] To work; to act; to have agency; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to produce effect; to exert moral power or influence; to take appropriate effect on the human system, as medicine; to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body.——v.t. To act; to effect; to produce by agency; to work; to drive, as a machine.

operatic, o-pe-rat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the opera; resembling the opera.

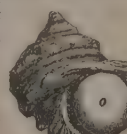
operation, o-pe-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *opération*, L. *operatio*.] Act or process of operating; agency; state of working or acting; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; action; effect; process; manipulation; series of acts or processes; any methodical action of the hand, as in surgery; a surgical proceeding to which the human body is subjected; action or movements of troops or war-ships; movements of machinery or of any physical body.

operative, o'pe-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Operate* and *-ive*.] That operates; exerting force or agency; active in the production of effects; efficacious; producing the effect; having to do with manual or other operations.——n. One who operates, works, or labours; a skilled workman; an artisan.

operatively, o'pe-rāt-iv-li, *adv.* In an operative manner.

operator, o'pe-rāt-ėr, *n.* [L.] One who operates; the person who performs some curative operation upon the human body.

opercular, **operculate**, ō-pėr'kū-lėr, ō-pėr'kū-lāt, *a.* Pertaining to or having an operculum.



o, Operculum of Shell (*Turbo olearius*).

operculiform, ō-pėr'kū-li-form, *a.* Having the form of an operculum.

operculum, ō-pėr'kū-lum, *n.* [L., a dim. fr. *operio*, I close or shut. APERIENT.] A little lid or cover, especially applied in zoology and botany; the plate serving to close the shell of many molluscs; a part which protects the gills of fishes.

operetta, op-e-ret'ta, *n.* [It. dim. of *opera*.] A short musical drama of a light character.

operose, o'pe-rōs, *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera*, work, labour. OPERA.] Attended with labour; tedious; troublesome; elaborate.—**operosely**, o'pe-rōs-li, *adv.* In an operose manner.—**operoseness**, **operosity**, o'pe-rōs-nes, o-pe-ros'i-ti, *n.* Laboriousness.

ophicleide, o'fi-klīd, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, *kleidos*, a key; lit. key-serpent, being made to supersede the old serpent.] A large and powerful musical brass instrument of the trumpet kind, having a compass of three octaves.

Ophicleide.

ophidian, ō-fid'i-an, *a.* [From Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; having the characters of the serpents; serpentine.+——n. One of an order of reptiles which comprises all the snakes or serpents.

ophiolatry, of-i-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, *ophios*, a serpent, and *latreia*, worship.] Serpent-worship.

ophiology, of-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of serpents.

ophiomorphous, of'i-o-mor''fus, *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, *morphē*, form.] Having the form of a serpent.

ophiophagous, of-i-of'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, serpent, *phagō*, I eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

ophite, of'īt, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] Green porphyry or serpentine; also a name for certain Gnostics, who held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was Christ, and hence regarded the serpent as sacred.

ophthalmia, of-thal'mi-a, *n.* [Gr., fr *ophthalmos*, the eye, fr. root *op*, to see, as in *optic*.] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages.

ophthalmic, of-thal'mik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the eye or to ophthalmia.

ophthalmitis, of-thal-mī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *-itis*.] Inflammation of the eye.

ophthalmodynia, of-thal'mō-din'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, *odynē*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye.

ophthalmology, of-thal-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, *logos*, doctrine.] That branch of science which deals with the eye.

ophthalmoplegia, of-thal'mō-plē''ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, *plēgē*, a stroke.] Paralysis of one or more muscles of the eye.

ophthalmoscope, of-thal'mō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, *skopeō*, I view.] An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye by means of a mirror.

ophthalmoscopy, of-thal-mos'ko-pi, *n.* The art of using the ophthalmoscope.

ophthalmotomy, of-thal-mot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *opthalmos*, eye, *tomē*, a cutting.] The art or practice of cutting into the eye, as in surgical operations.

opiate, ō'pi-āt, *n.* [Fr. *opiat*, fr. L. *opium.* OPIUM.] Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic; that which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness, mental or physical.——v.t. pret. & pp. *opiated*, ō'pi-āt-ed; ppr. *opiating*, ō'pi-āt-ing. To ply with opium; to lull to sleep; to deaden.

opine, ō-pīn', *v.i.* and *t.* pret. & pp. *opined*, ō-pīnd'; ppr. *opining*, ō-pīn'ing. [Fr. *opiner*, fr. L. *opinari*, to think. OPINION.] To think; to suppose; to be of opinion.

opinion, o-pin'yon, *n.* [Fr. *opinion*, L. *opinio*, *opinionis*, fr. *opinor*, I suppose, deem, think; same root as *opto*, I wish, *optimus*, best (OPTATIVE); or fr. *ob*, before, 'I set before myself'.] A judgment or belief formed without conclusive evidence; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; notion; persuasion; judgment or sentiments regarding persons or their qualities; settled judgment or belief; estimate; estimation.

opinionable, o-pin'yon-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being made matter of opinion; not to be settled dogmatically.

opinionated, o-pin'yon-āt-ed, *a.* [*Opinion* and *-ate*, *-ed.*] Stiff or obstinate in opinion; conceited.

opinionative, o-pin'yon-āt-iv, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; opinionated; dogmatic.

opinionatively, o-pin'yon-āt-iv-li, *adv.* In an opinionative manner; stubbornly.

opinioned, ō-pin'yond, *a.* Fixed in opinions; opinionative.

opisthobranchiate, ō-pis'thō-brang''ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, and *branchia*, gills.] Pertaining to those molluscs in which the gills are placed posterior to the heart.

opisthocelous, ō-pis'thō-sē''lus, *a.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, and *koilos*, hollow.] A term applied to vertebræ which are hollow or concave behind.

opisthographic, ō-pis'thō-graf''ik, *a.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, *graphō*, I write.] Having writing on the back as well as on the front.

opium, ō'pi-um, *n.* [L. *opium*, fr. Gr. *opion*, fr. *opos*, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of a kind of poppy, cultivated in Hindustan, Asiatic Turkey, and elsewhere, one of the most energetic of narcotics, and most precious of medicines.

opium-eater, ō'pi-um-ēt-ėr, *n.* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant.

opodeldoc, op-ō-del'dok, *n.* [Probably an arbitrary name coined by Paracelsus.] A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils, used as a liniment.

opopanax, o-pop'a-naks, *n.* [Gr., fr. *opos*, juice, and *panax*, a plant (lit. all-heal).] The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous European plant, used as an antispasmodic.

opossum, ō-pos'um, *n.* [From *opassom*, its American-Indian name.] The name of several marsupial mammals of America.

oppidan, op'i-dan, *n.* [L. *oppidanus*, fr. *oppidum*, a town.] An inhabitant of a town; a boy at Eton college who boards in the town.

opponent, op-pō'nent, *a.* [L. *opponens*, *opponentis*, ppr. of *oppono*, I oppose—prefix *ob*, against, and *pono*, I place. POSITION.] Opposing; antagonistic; opposite; acting in opposition.——n. One who opposes; one that supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument; an adversary; an antagonist.

opportune, op-or-tūn', *a.* [Fr. *opportun*, fr. L. *opportunus*, opportune, fit; perhaps lit. offering a port or harbour—prefix *op* for *ob*, and *portus*, a port or harbour; or fr. *ob*, and *porto*, I carry. PORT, PORTER.] Seasonable; present at a proper time; timely; well-timed; convenient.

opportunely, op-or-tūn'li, *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably.

opportuneness, op-or-tūn'nes, *n.* Quality of being opportune or seasonable.

opportunism, op-or-tūn'izm, *n.* [*Opportune* and *-ism.*] The practice of seizing or turning opportunities to advantage.

opportunist, op-or-tūn'ist, *n.* [*Opportune* and *-ist.*] One who waits upon favourable opportunities; a politician who is more influenced by place and power than principle.

opportunity, op-or-tūn'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *opportunité*, L. *opportunitas.* OPPORTUNE.] A fit or convenient time; a time or occasion favourable for some purpose; suitable time, combined with other favourable circumstances; convenient chance or conjuncture.

opposable, op-pōz'a-bl, *a.* That may or can be opposed.

oppose, op-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *opposed*, op-pōzd'; ppr. *opposing*, op-pōz'ing. [Fr. *opposer*—prefix *op* for *ob*, and *poser*, to place, standing for L. *ponere*, to place. POSE, COMPOSE.] To set or place before or over against; to put in opposition, with a view to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent; to place as an obstacle; to act against; to resist, by physical or other means; to check; to resist effectually; to act against as an opponent or competitor.——v.i. To make objections; to act obstructively.

opposed, op-pōzd', *p.a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse; hostile; antagonistic.

opposer, op-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who opposes.

opposite, op'pō-zit, *a.* [Fr. *opposite*, L. *oppositus*—*ob*, before, and *positus*, placed. POSITION, COMPOSE.] Standing or situated in front; facing; adverse; repugnant; contrary; inconsistent; in *bot.* growing in pairs, each pair crosswise to that above or below it.——n. One who or that which opposes; an adversary; an enemy.

oppositely, op'pō-zit-li, *adv.* So as to be opposite; in a situation to face each other; adversely; against each other.

opposition, op-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *opposition*, L. *oppositio*, fr. *oppono*, *oppositum*, I oppose, fr. prefix *op* for *ob*, and *pono*, I place—the meaning depends partly on *oppose*, partly on *opposite*.] Act of opposing; situation so as to front something; attempt to

Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*).

check, restrain, or defeat; contrariety; repugnance; contrariety of interests, measures, or designs; contradiction; inconsistency; the collective body of opponents of a ministry or administration; the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposite to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°.

oppositionist, op-pō-zi'shon-ist, *n.* One who belongs to an opposition.

oppositive, op-poz'i-tiv, *a.* [*Opposite* and *-ive.*] Capable of being put in opposition.

oppress, op-pres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *oppressed*, op-prest'; ppr. *oppressing*, op-pres'ing. [Fr. *oppresser*, fr. L. *oppressus*, pp. of *opprimo*, *oppressum*, I oppress—prefix *ob*, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press. PRESS.] To press or weigh down unduly; to load or burden cruelly or unjustly; to treat with unjust severity, rigour, or hardship; to harass; to overpower; to overburden; to sit or lie heavy on; to make languid.

oppression, op-pre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *oppression*, L. *oppressio.*] Act of oppressing; excessively rigorous treatment or government; severity; hardship; dulness of spirits; lassitude; a sense of heaviness or weight.

oppressive, op-pres'iv, *a.* [Fr. *oppressif.*] Such as to oppress; burdensome; unjustly severe; grievous; tyrannical; heavy; overpowering; overwhelming.

oppressively, op-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an oppressive manner.—**oppressiveness**, op-pres'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.

oppressor, op-pres'ėr, *n.* One who oppresses; a cruel governor or taskmaster.

opprobrious, op-prō'bri-us, *a.* [OPPROBRIUM.] Containing opprobrium; scurrilous; abusive; contumelious; infamous.—**opprobriously**, op-prō'bri-us-li, *adv.* In an opprobrious manner; scurrilously.

opprobrium, op-prō'bri-um, *n.* [L. *opprobrium*, fr. *ob*, against, and *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act.] Scurrilous or contumelious language; contemptuous reproaches; disgrace; scurrility; infamy.

oppugn, op-pūn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *oppugned*, op-pūnd'; ppr. *oppugning*, op-pūn'ing. [L. *oppugnare*—*ob*, against, and *pugno*, I fight, fr. *pugna*, a fight. PUGNACIOUS.] To attack by arguments or the like; to oppose or resist by the exercise of reason.

oppugnancy, op-pug'nan-si, *n.* [See next.] Opposition; resistance; contention.

oppugnant, op-pug'nant, *a.* [L. *oppugnans*, ppr. of *oppugno.* OPPUGN.] Resisting; opposing; hostile.

opsiometer, op-si-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *opsis*, sight, *metron*, measure.] An optometer.

optative, op'tā-tiv, *a.* [L. *optativus*, fr. *opto*, *optatus*, I wish, I desire (as in *adopt*, *option*); root same as in *opinion*, *opulence*, *optimism.* OPINION.] Expressing a wish or desire; designating that mood or form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.——n. The optative mood of a verb.

optatively, op'tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In an optative manner; in the optative mood.

optic, op'tik, *a.* [Fr. *optique*, fr. Gr. *optikos*, fr. a root meaning to see, as in *ops*, the eye, *ōps*, the face, *ophthalmos*, the eye. OCULAR, EYE.] Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; subservient to vision; relating to the science of optics.——n. An organ of sight; an eye.—**Optic axis**, the axis of the eye, that is a line going through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye.

optical, op'tik-al, *a.* [See prec.] Relating to or connected with the science of optics; pertaining to vision; optic.—**optically**, op'tik-al-li, *adv.* By optics or sight.

optician, op-ti'shan, *n.* [Fr. *opticien.*] A person skilled in the science of optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

optics, op'tiks, *n.* [OPTIC.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light and vision, optical instruments, &c.

optimates, op-ti-mā'tēz, *n. pl.* [L., aristocrats, fr. *optimus*, best. OPTIMISM.] The Roman aristocracy; hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.

optimeter, op-tim'et-ėr, *n.* OPTOMETER.

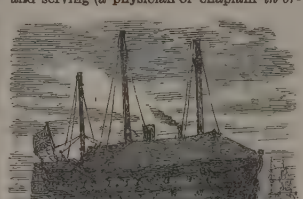
optimism, op'tim-izm, *n.* [Fr. *optimisme*, fr. L. *optimus*, best. OPTATIVE.] The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; the tendency to take the most hopeful view in all matters; belief in the world's improvement.

optimist, op'tim-ist, *n.* [See prec.] One who believes in optimism.
optimistic, op-tim-ist'ik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by optimism.
optimize, op'tim-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *optimized*, op'tim-īzd; ppr. *optimizing*, op'tim-īz-ing. [Optimism.] To hold the doctrines of an optimist; to be always hopeful.
option, op'shon, *n.* [Fr. *option*, L. *optio*, fr. *opto*, I wish. Optative.] Choice; free choice; the power of choosing; power of deciding on a course of action; choice; election; preference.—**Local option.** Local.
optional, op'shon-al, *a.* Left to one's own option or choice; depending on choice or preference; that may be done or left undone as one pleases.
optionally, op'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an optional manner; at pleasure.
optometer, op-tom'ot-ėr, *n.* [From *optic* *optic*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure. Optic.] An instrument for determining the focal length of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.
opulence, op'ū-lens, *n.* [Fr. *opulence*, L. *opulentia*, fr. *opulens*, *opulentis*. Opulent.] Wealth; riches; affluence.
opulent, op'ū-lent, *a.* [L. *opulentus*, also *opulens*, *opulentis*, rich, abounding in means, fr. *opes*, wealth; same root as L. *opto*, I wish. Optative.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or much money.
opulently, op'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly; with abundance or splendour.
opuntia, o-pun'shi-a, *n.* [From a town *Opus*, in Greece.] A kind of cactus, one species of which is common in S. Europe.
opuscule, **opuscle**, ō-pus'kūl, ō-pus'l, *n.* [L. *opusculum*, dim. fr. *opus*, work. Operate.] A small work; a little book.
or, or, *conj.* [Contr. from the older *other*, A. Sax. *āther*, formerly used both for 'either' and 'or', the same word as *either*; but A. Sax. *oththe*, or, also influenced this word.] A particle that either marks an alternative, or else that two terms are equivalent, and frequently corresponds with *either*, and also with *whether*, with which words it is sometimes interchangeable in poetry.
or, or, *adv.* [A form of *ere*.] Ere; before.
or, or, *n.* [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold.] Heraldic name for gold, expressed in engraving by numerous small points or dots.
orache, **orach**, o'rach, *n.* [Formerly *arrach*, fr. Fr. *arroche*, orache; origin unknown.] A name of several British plants of which a garden species is used like spinach.
oracle, o'ra-kl, *n.* [Fr. *oracle*, fr. L. *oraculum*, an oracle, fr. *oro*, I speak, pray, beseech, fr. *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth; akin *oral*, *orifice*, *orator*, *adore*, &c.] Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the answer of a god or the priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair, especially some future event; the deity who was supposed to give answers to such inquiries; the place where the answers were given; the sanctuary or temple of the ancient Jews; a divine communication, revelation, or message; any person reputed uncommonly wise, and whose opinions have great weight; a wise or authoritative utterance.
oracular, ō-rak'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *oracularis*, fr. L. *oraculum*, an oracle.] Pertaining to an oracle or oracles; uttering oracles; of the nature of an oracle; authoritative; sententious; ambiguous, like the ancient oracles.
oracularly, ō-rak'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an oracular manner; authoritatively.
oragious, ō-rā'jus, *a.* [Fr. *orageux*, stormy, fr. *orage*, a storm.] Stormy; tempestuous.
oral, ō'ral, *a.* [Fr. *oral*, fr. L. *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth. Oracle.] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; in *zoology*, pertaining to the mouth of animals.
orally, ō'ral-li, *adv.* In an oral manner; by word of mouth; verbally.
orang, ō-rang', *n.* Orang-utan.
orange, o'ranj, *n.* [Fr. *orange*, It. *arancia*, *arancio*, Sp. *naranja*, fr. Ar. *nāranj*, an orange, the form of the word being influenced by Fr. *or*, gold, fr. L. *aurum*.] An evergreen fruit tree cultivated abundantly in the south of Europe, the Azores, America, &c., and also its fruit; the colour of this fruit, a reddish yellow.——*a.* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.
orangeade, o-ranj-ād', *n.* [*Orange* and *-ade*.] Drink made from orange juice or flavoured with orange-peel.
orange-lily, o'ranj-li-li, *n.* A garden plant with large orange-coloured flowers.
Orangeman, o'ranj-man, *n.* [From William III. of England, Prince of *Orange*, a principality now absorbed in France.] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, to uphold the Protestant ascendency, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence.—**Orangeism**, o'ranj-izm, *n.* The tenets or principles of the Orangemen.
orange-peel, o'ranj-pēl, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit; the peel of the bitter orange dried and candied, and used in flavouring puddings, &c.
orangery, o'ranj-e-ri, *n.* [*Orange* and *-ery*=Fr. *orangerie*.] A place for raising oranges; a house for orange-trees.
orange-tawny, o'ranj-tą-ni, *n.* A colour between yellow and brown.
orang-utan, **orang-outang**, o-rang'ō-tan, o-rang'ō-tang, *n.* [Malay *orang-ūtan*, lit. man of the woods.] One of the largest of the anthropoid or manlike apes, a native of Sumatra and Borneo.

Orang-utan (*Pithecus satyrus*).

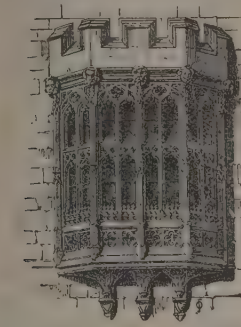
orate, ō'rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *orated*, ō'rāt-ed; ppr. *orating*, ō'rāt-ing. [From *oration*.] To make an oration; to talk loftily; to harangue. [Colloq.]
oration, ō-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *oro*, *oratus*, I speak, I pray, fr. *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth. Oral.] A formal or set speech or discourse spoken in public; a discourse pronounced on a special occasion; an eloquent speech or address.
orator, o'ra-tėr, *n.* [L. *ōrātor*, fr. *orare*, to speak. See prec.] A public speaker; a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion; a specially skilled or eloquent public speaker.
oratorical, o-ra-to'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.—**oratorically**, o-ra-to'rik-al-li, *adv.* In an oratorical manner.
oratorio, o-ra-tō'ri-ō, *n.* [It. See next.] A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, &c., the subject being taken usually from the Scriptures.
oratory, o'ra-to-ri, *n.* [It. *oratorio*, L.L. *oratorium*, a place of prayer; It. and L. *oratoria*, the orator's art; fr. L. *orator*, an orator, one who prays. Oration, Oral.] A place for prayer; a small chapel or place allotted for prayer; the art of an orator; the art of public speaking or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric; eloquence.
orb, ōrb, *n.* [Fr. *orbe*, fr. L. *orbis*, a circle, a ring, a disc; seen also in *orbit*, *exorbitant*.] A spherical body; a sphere or globe; a heavenly body; also a circular disc; a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system according to former theories.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *orbed*, ōrbd; ppr. *orbing*, ōrb'ing. To encircle; to inclose.
orbed, ōrbd, *p.a.* Like an orb; round; circular; orbicular.
orbicular, ōr-bik'ū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *orbiculaire*, L.L. *orbicularis*, fr. L. *orbiculus*, a small disk, dim. of *orbis*, an orb.] In the form of an orb; circular; spherical.—**orbicularly**, ōr-bik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* Circularly; spherically.
orbiculate, **orbiculated**, ōr-bik'ū-lāt, ōr-bik'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *orbiculatus*, fr. *orbiculus*. Orbicular.] Made or being in the form of an orb; rounded; circular.
orbit, ōr'bit, *n.* [L. *orbita*, a wheel-track, a circuit, fr. *orbis*, an orb, a disk, a ring. Orb.] The path of a planet or comet through space; the course of a planet in its periodical revolution round its central body; the bony cavity in which the eye is situated; the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.
orbital, ōr'bit-al, *a.* Pertaining to an orbit.
orbitary, ōr'bit-a-ri, *a.* Connected with or surrounding the orbit (*orbitary* feathers).
orby, ōr'bi, *a.* [*Orb* and *-y*.] Resembling an orb; spherical.
Orcadian, or-kā'di-an, *a.* Relating to the *Orcades*, or Orkney Islands.——*n.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney.
orchard, ōr'chėrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *ortgeard*, for *wyrtgeard*, lit. a wort-yard; so Dan. *urtgaard*, Goth. *aurti-gards*, a garden. Wort, Yard.] An inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees.
orchard-house, ōr'chėrd-hous, *n.* A glass-roofed shed for cultivating fruits without the aid of artificial heat.
orchella, **orchella-weed**, or-kel'la, or-kel'la-wēd, *n.* [Archil.] A lichen yielding archil.
orchestra, ōr'kes-tra, *n.* [Gr. *orchēstra*, fr. *orcheomai*, I dance.] The part of a Greek theatre allotted to the chorus; now that part of a theatre or other similar place appropriated to the musicians; a body of musicians performing in public.
orchestral, ōr-kes'tral or ōr', *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra.
orchestration, ōr-kes-trā'shon, *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.
orchestrion, or-kes'tri-on, *n.* [From *orchestra* with term. of *accordion*.] A complicated mechanical musical instrument intended to give the effects of an orchestra.
orchid, ōr'kid, *n.* [From Gr. *orchis*, an orchis, lit. a testicle, from the form of the root.] Any member of an order of perennial plants, many of them parasitic, with tuberous fleshy roots, and beautiful flowers of remarkable form, found almost everywhere and prized by florists.
orchidaceous, **orchideous**, ōr-ki-dā'shus, ōr-kid'ē-us, *a.* Pertaining to the orchids.
orchidology, ōr-ki-dol'o-ji, *n.* [*Orchid* and *-ology*.] The branch of botany which relates to orchids.
orchis, ōr'kis, *n.* [Gr. *orchis*. Orchid.] An orchid, especially one belonging to the genus Orchis, several of them common in Britain.
ordain, ōr-dān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ordained*, ōr-dānd'; ppr. *ordaining*, ōr-dān'ing. [O.E. *ordeyne*, *ordeine*, O. Fr. *ordener* [Fr. *ordonner*], fr. L. *ordinare*, to order, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. Order.] To set in order or arrange†; to settle or establish authoritatively; to enact; to decree; to order; to appoint or institute; to set apart for an office; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.
ordainable, ōr-dān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ordained.

ordainer, ōr-dān'ėr, *n.* One who ordains.
ordainment, ōr-dān'ment, *n.* The act of ordaining; appointment.
ordeal, ōr'dė-al, *n.* [A. Sax. *ordēl*, *ordāl*, decision, ordeal, lit. *out-deal* (like O. Sax. *urdēli*, D. *oordeel*, G. *urtheil*, a decision), fr. A. Sax. prefix *or*, O.H.G. *ur*, Goth. *us*, out, and verb meaning to *deal*. DEAL.] A trial to determine guilt or innocence by subjecting the accused to such a test as that of handling red-hot iron, putting the hand into boiling water, &c., escape from injury being considered proof of innocence; hence, any severe trial or strict test.
order, ōr'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo*, *ordinis*, arrangement, order, row, regular series, rank or class, &c.; perhaps fr. root *or*, seen in *orient*, *origin*; connected are *ordain*, *ordinary*, *ordinance*, *extraordinary*, *subordinate*, &c.] Regular disposition or methodical arrangement; established succession; proper state or condition; established method or mode of proceeding; established mode of conducting debates, discussions, public meetings, &c.; settled mode of operation; regularity; public tranquillity; absence of confusion or disturbance; mandate; precept; command; injunction; rule or regulation; instruction or commission to supply goods or to pay money; a free pass for admission to a place of entertainment; rank, class, division of men; a religious fraternity; a body of men having had a common honorary distinction conferred on them; the distinction, rank, or dignity itself; division of natural objects, generally intermediate between class and genus; in *architecture*, a column entire, with its entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole, there being five orders, viz. Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite; *pl.* clerical character as acquired by ordination in an episcopal church, specially called holy orders.—**In order**, for the purpose; with a view; to the end; as means to an end.—**Order in council**, an order issued by the British sovereign, by and with the advice of the privy-council.—**Order of the day**, the business set down for consideration by a legislative assembly on a particular day; the prevailing fashion or custom.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ordered*, ōr'dėrd; ppr. *ordering*, ōr'dėr-ing. To set or place in order; to regulate, adjust, dispose, or arrange; to conduct or manage; to subject to rules or laws; to direct; to command; to ordain; to give an order or commission for.——v.i. To give command or direction.
orderer, ōr'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who orders.
orderless, ōr'dėr-les, *a.* Without order or regularity; disorderly.
orderliness, ōr'dėr-li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being orderly; regularity.
orderly, ōr'dėr-li, *a.* In accordance with good order; well ordered; methodical; regular; *milit.* being on duty (an *orderly* officer).——n. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer, who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.——adv. According to due order.
ordinal, ōr'din-al, *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. ORDER.] Expressing order or succession (the *ordinal* numbers are *first*, *second*, *third*, &c.); pertaining to an order in natural history.——n. A number denoting order (as *first*); a book containing an ordination service.
ordinance, ōr'din-ans, *n.* [O. Fr. *ordenance* (Fr. *ordonnance*), fr. *ordener*, L. *ordinare*, to ordain. ORDAIN.] That which is ordained; a rule established by authority; law, statute, edict, decree.
ordinand, ōr'din-and, *n.* [L. *ordinandus*, fr. *ordinare*, to ordain. ORDAIN.] One about to be ordained or receive orders.
ordinant, ōr'din-ant, *n.* [L. *ordinans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *ordinare*. See prec.] One who ordains; a prelate conferring orders.
ordinarily, ōr'din-a-ri-li, *adv.* In an ordinary manner; usually; generally; in most cases.
ordinary, ōr'din-a-ri, *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order (q.v.).] Conformable to order; regular; customary; common; usual; habitual; met with at any time; of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; somewhat inferior; of little merit.——n. An officer appointed to some peculiar jurisdiction; one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge; also, a judge who takes cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by delegation; settled establishment; an eating-house where the prices are settled; one of the common heraldic figures formed with straight lines (as the bend, cross, saltire).—**In ordinary**, in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving (a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*); but a ship *in ordinary* is one not in actual service, but laid up.


Ship laid up in ordinary.

ordinate, ōr'din-āt, *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, well-ordered. ORDINARY.] Regular; methodical.——n. In *geom.* one of those lines of reference which determine the position of a point; a straight line drawn from a point in the abscissa, the abscissa and ordinate being called *co-ordinates*.
ordination, ōr-din-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *ordinatio*, fr. *ordinare*, to ordain.] Act of ordaining; act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; the investing of a person with the function of a clergyman; the act of settling a Presbyterian clergyman in a charge.
ordnance, ōrd'nans, *n.* [Same as *ordinance*, Fr. *ordonnance*, arrangement, equipment: originally it had reference to guns of regulation size or equipment.] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers collectively; artillery.—**Ordnance survey**, the detailed survey of Britain by the government, originally begun under an official at the head of the ordnance department.
ordure, ōr'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *ordure*, fr. O. Fr. *ord*, It. *ordo*, filthy, fr. L. *horridus*, horrid (q.v.).] Dung; excrement; fæces.—**ordurous**, or'dūr-us, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of ordure.
ore, ōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ār*, brass, copper=Icel. *eir*, brass, O.H.G. *ēr*, Goth. *aiz*, ore; cog. L. *æs*, *æris*, ore, brass; Skr. *ayas*, iron.] A mineral substance consisting of a metal and other matter in combination, being the source from which metals are usually obtained by smelting; metal, sometimes gold (poetical).
oread, ō'rē-ad, *n.* [Gr. *oreias*, *oreiados*, fr. *oros*, mountain.] A mountain nymph.
orography, o-rē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, *oreos*, a mountain, and *graphō*, I describe.] The science of mountains; orography.
organ, ōr'gan, *n.* [L. *organum*, fr. Gr. *organon*, instrument, implement, musical instrument, bodily organ, fr. *ergō*, I work; same root as E. *work*.] An instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; a part of an animal or vegetable by which some function is carried on; a means of communication between one person or body of persons and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions; a newspaper; the largest and most harmonious of wind-instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes and with keys similar to those of the piano.
organ-builder, ōr'gan-bild-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct musical organs.
organic, ōr-gan'ik, *a.* [L. *organicus*.] Pertaining to or acting as an organ; pertaining to organs of animals and plants; pertaining to the animal and vegetable worlds; exhibiting animal or vegetable life and functions; forming a whole with a systematic arrangement of parts; organized; systematized.—**Organic disease**, a disease in which the structure of an organ is altered: opposed to *functional disease*.—**Organic remains**, animal or vegetable remains found in a fossil state.
organical, ōr-gan'ik-al, *a.* Organic.
organically, ōr-gan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an organic manner; by or with organs.
organism, ōr'gan-izm, *n.* [*Organ* and *-ism*.] Organic structure; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.
organist, ōr'gan-ist, *n.* One who plays on the organ.
organizable, ōr'gan-īz-a-bl, *a.* That may be organized.
organization, ōr'gan-i-zā''shon, *n.* Act or process of organizing; act of arranging the parts of a complex whole in a suitable manner for use or service; organic structure; suitable disposition of parts for the performance of vital functions.
organize, ōr'gan-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *organized*, ōr'gan-īzd; ppr. *organizing*, ōr'gan-īz-ing. [*Organ*, *organic*, and *-ize*=Fr. *organiser*.] To give an organic structure to; to construct so that one part may co-operate with another; to distribute into suitable parts; to establish and systematize; to so order and arrange as to be ready for service.
organized, ōr'gan-īzd, *p.a.* Formed with organs; having an organic structure.
organizer, ōr'gan-iz-ėr, *n.* One who organizes, establishes, or systematizes.
organ-loft, ōr'gan-loft, *n.* The loft where an organ stands in a church.
organogenesis, **organogeny**, ōr'gan-ō-jen-e-sis, ōr-ga-noj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *genesis*, birth.] The development of an organ or of organs in plants or animals.
organography, ōr-gan-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *graphō*, I write.] A description of the organs of plants or animals.
organological, ōr'gan-o-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to organology.
organology, ōr-gan-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, organ, *logos*, discourse.] The physiology of the different organs of animals or plants.
organon, **organum**, ōr'ga-non, ōr'ga-num, *n.* [ORGAN.] A body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty; an instrument of thought.
organ-screen, ōr'gan-skrēn, *n.* An ornamental screen of stone or timber on which a church organ is placed.
organzine, ōr'gan-zin, *n.* [Fr. *organsin*, It. *organzino*.] A silk thread of several threads twisted together; a fabric made of such thread.
orgasm, ōr'gazm, *n.* [Gr. *orgasmos*, fr. *orgaō*, I swell.] Immoderate excitement or action.
orgeat, ōr'zhat, *n.* [Fr., fr. *orge*, barley.] A preparation extracted from barley and almonds, used to mix in certain drinks, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.
orgiastic, ōr-ji-as'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the Greek orgies, or mystic festivals.
orgy, ōr'ji, *n.*; pl. **orgies**, ōr'jiz. [Gr. *orgia*, secret rites, fr. *ergō*, I work. WORK.] Secret rites or ceremonies in the worship of pagan deities, particularly revels of the Greeks in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus: properly only plural in this sense; hence, a wild or frantic revel; a drunken party.
orichalc, o'ri-kalk, *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, fr. Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, copper.] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour; the brass of the ancients.

oriel, ō'ri-el, *n.* [O. Fr. *oriol*, L.L. *oriolum*, a porch, a hall; origin doubtful.] A large bay or recessed window in a hall, chapel,



Oriel Window, Baliol College, Oxford.

&c., projecting from the outer face of the wall, and supported on brackets or corbels; a bay-window.

orient, ō'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *oriens, orientis*, rising, ppr. of *orior, ortus*, I arise; whence also *origin*, (*ab*)*ortion*; same root as *order*.] Rising, as the sun or moon; hence, eastern; oriental; brilliant; bright; shining.—**The orient**, the east; eastern countries.—*n.* Fine lustre as that of a pearl.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *oriented*, ō'ri-ent-ed; ppr. *orienting*, ō'ri-ent-ing. [Fr. *orienter*.] To define the position of, in respect to the east or other points of the compass; to build or place so as to stretch from west to east. See ORIENTATION.

oriental, ō-ri-ent'al, *a.* [L. *orientalis*, fr. *oriens, orientis*, the east. ORIENT.] Eastern: situated in the east, particularly in or about Asia; proceeding from the east.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world, particularly an Asiatic.

orientalism, ō-ri-ent'al-izm, *n.* An eastern mode of thought or expression; erudition in oriental languages or literature.

orientalist, ō-ri-ent'al-ist, *n.* An oriental; one versed in the eastern languages and literature.

orientalize, ō-ri-ent'al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *orientalized*, ō-ri-ent'al-izd; ppr. *orientalizing*, ō-ri-ent'al-iz-ing. To render oriental or conformed to oriental manners.

orientate, ō-ri-ent'āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *orientated*, ō-ri-ent'āt-ed; ppr. *orientating*, ō-ri-ent'āt-ing. [*Orient* and *-ate*.] To cause to assume an easterly direction; to orient.—*v.i.* To be east and west or nearly so.

orientation, ō'ri-en-tā''shon, *n.* [ORIENTATE.] A turning towards the east; position east and west; as applied to churches, such a position as that the chancel shall point to the east; the determining of the points of the compass in taking bearings.

orifice, o'ri-fis, *n.* [Fr. *orifice*, fr. L. *orificium*—*ōs, ōris*, the mouth, and *facio*, I make. ORAL, FACT.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; a perforation; an opening; a vent.

oriflamme, o'ri-flam, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, flame.] The ancient flag or royal standard of France.

origin, o'ri-jin, *n.* [Fr. *origine*, fr. L. *origo, originis*, origin, beginning, fr. *orior*, I rise. ORIENT.] Source; beginning; the first existence or beginning of anything; that from which anything primarily proceeds; derivation; cause; root; foundation.

original, ō-ri'jin-al, *a.* [Fr. *originel*, L. *originalis*, fr. *origo, originis*, origin (q.v.).] Pertaining or belonging to the origin or early state of something; primitive; pristine; first in order; preceding all others; having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; produced by the writer himself; not copied.—**Original sin**, sin or tendency to sin inherited by the progeny of Adam as a result of the fall.—*n.* Origin; source; first copy; archetype; model; that from which anything is transcribed, translated, or copied; the language in which any work is composed as distinguished from a translation; a person of marked individuality of character; a primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed.

originality, ō-ri'jin-al''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *originalité*.] Quality or state of being original; the power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought.

originally, ō-ri'jin-al-li, *adv.* In an original manner; primarily; from the beginning or origin; at first; at the origin; by the first author.

originate, ō-ri'jin-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *originated*, ō-ri'jin-āt-ed; ppr. *originating*, o-ri'jin-āt-ing. [From L. *origo, originis*, origin, and *-ate*.] To give origin to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce.—*v.i.* To have origin; to take first existence; to be begun.

origination, ō-ri'jin-ā''shon, *n.* [L. *originatio*.] Act or mode of originating; first production; mode of bringing into being.

originative, ō-ri'ji-nāt-iv, *a.* Having power to originate.

originator, ō-ri'jin-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which originates.

oriole, o'ri-ōl, *n.* [O.Fr. *oriol*, fr. L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, fr. *aurum*, gold.] The name of certain birds with plumage of a golden colour.

Orion, ō-rī'on, *n.* [A celebrated hunter of Greek mythology.] A constellation of the southern hemisphere represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side, three stars on a line forming his *belt*.

orison, o'ri-zon, *n.* [O. Fr. *oreison*, Fr. *oraison*, fr. L. *oratio*, a prayer, an oration. ORATION.] A prayer or supplication.

orleans, or'le-anz, *n.* [From the place *Orleans*.] A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses, &c.

orlop, or'lop, *n.* [D. *overloop*—*over*, over, and *loopen*, to run. OVER, LEAP.] The lowest deck in a ship that has three decks; sometimes a temporary deck.

ormer, or'mėr, *n.* [Fr. *ormier*, L. *auris maris*, lit. ear of the sea.] An ear-shell or sea-ear, especially one of economic importance.

ormolu, or'mō-lū, *n.* [Fr. *ormoulu*, lit. ground gold—*or*, gold, and *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, fr. L. *molere*, to grind.] A fine kind of brass containing 25 per cent zinc and 75 per cent copper, made to imitate gold; also gilt bronze.

ornament, or'na-ment, *n.* [Fr. *ornement*, L. *ornamentum*, fr. *orno, ornatus*, I fit out, embellish, adorn.] That which adorns or embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye; embellishment; decoration; additional beauty; fair outward show; that which adds beauty to the mind or character.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *ornamented*, or'na-ment-ed; ppr. *ornamenting*, or'na-ment-ing. To decorate with ornaments; to adorn; to embellish; to deck.

ornamental, or-na-ment'al, *a.* Serving to ornament; pertaining to ornament.

ornamentally, or-na-ment'al-li, *adv.* In an ornamental manner.

ornamentation, or'na-men-tā''shon, *n.* The act of ornamenting; the ornaments or decorations produced.

ornamenter, or'na-ment-ėr, *n.* One who ornaments.

ornamentist, or'na-ment-ist, *n.* One who ornaments; a decorator.

ornate, or'nāt, *a.* [L. *ornatus*, pp. of *orno*, I adorn. ORNAMENT.] Richly ornamented or embellished; adorned; decorated; of a rich or florid character.

ornately, or'nāt-li, *adv.* In an ornate manner.

ornis, or'nis, *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird.] The birds collectively of a region, its avifauna.

ornithic, or-nith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird.] Pertaining to birds.

ornithichnite, or-nith'ik-nīt, *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *ichnos*, a footstep.] A fossil footprint of a bird.

Ornithodelphia, or'ni-thō-del''fi-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *delphys*, a womb.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, same as *Monotremata*, in which the structure of the reproductive organs recalls that in birds.

ornithodelphic, or'ni-thō-del''fik, *a.* Pertaining to the Ornithodelphia.

ornitholite, or-nith'o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *lithos*, a stone.] The fossil remains of birds.

ornithological, or'ni-thō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

ornithologist, or-ni-thol'o-jist, *n.* [*Ornithology* and *-ist*=Fr. *ornithologiste*.] A person who is skilled in ornithology.

ornithology, or-ni-thol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *ornithologie*, fr. Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of birds, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, classification, habits, and uses.

ornithomancy, or-nith'o-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *manteia*, divination.] Augury, a species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c.

ornithorhynchus, or'ni-thō-ring''kus, *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *rhynchos*, a beak.] An oviparous mammal of Australia, one of

Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.

the Monotremata, with a body like that of an otter, a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and webbed feet; the duck-bill, duck-mole, or water-mole.

ornithoscopy, or-ni-thos'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *skopeō*, I view.] The practice or art of observing birds and their habits.

orogeny, ō-roj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, mountain, and root *-gen*, to produce. GENUS.] The origin and formation of mountains.

orographic, orographical, or-ō-graf'ik, or-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Relating to orography.

orography, ō-rog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphō*, I describe.] The scientific treatment of mountains; orology.

oroide, ō'roid, *n.* [Fr. *or* (L. *aurum*), gold, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] An alloy resembling gold in appearance.

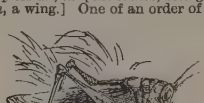
orological, or-ō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to orology.

orology, ō-rol'o-gi, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of mountains; orography.

orotund, ō'rō-tund, *a.* [L. *os, oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, rotund.] Characterized by fulness, richness, and clearness; rich and musical: applied to the voice utterance.

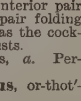
orphan, ōr'fan, *n.* [Gr. *orphanos*, orphaned; allied to L. *orbus*, bereaved.] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or of both.—*a.* Bereaved of parents.—*v.s.* pret. & pp. *orphaned*, ōr'fand; ppr. *orphaning*, ōr'fan-ing. To reduce to the state of an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends.

orphanage, ôr'fan-āj, *n.* The state of an orphan; a home for orphans.
orphanhood, ôr'fan-hụd, *n.* The state of being an orphan.
Orphean, or-fē'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Orpheus*, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence, melodious.
Orphic, or'fik, *a.* Orphean.
orpiment, ôr'pi-ment, *n.* [Fr. *orpiment*, fr. L. *auripigmentum—aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment.] A mineral consisting of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant yellow colour, the basis of the yellow paint called *king's yellow.*—**Red orpiment**, a name of *realgar*.
orpin, ôr'pin, *n.* [Fr. *orpin—or*, gold, and *peindre*, to paint. ORPIMENT.] A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.
orrery, o're-ri, *n.* [Named in honour of an Earl of *Orrery.*] An astronomical machine for exhibiting the motions, relative magnitudes, and distances of the bodies composing the solar system.
orris, o'ris, *n.* [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold.] A sort of gold or silver lace; a pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.
orris, o'ris, *n.* [Corruption of *iris.*] A plant from which is obtained oris-root.—**orris-root**, o'ris-rōt, *n.* The root of three species of *iris* which, in its dried state, is used as a medicine.
ort, ort, *n.* [L.G. *ort*, O.D. *oorete*, remnants of food; prefix *or*, as in *ordeal*, and verb to *eat.*] A scrap of food left; a fragment; a piece of refuse: commonly in the plural.
orthoceras, or-thos'ér-as, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of fossil shells of the nautilus family, straight or nearly so.
orthoclase, or'thō-klāz, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *klasis*, fracture.] A kind of felspar with a straight flat fracture.
orthodox, or'thō-doks, *a.* [Fr. *orthodoxe*, fr. Gr. *orthodoxos*, sound in the faith—*orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion (akin *dogma*).] Sound in opinion or doctrine; particularly, sound in religious opinions or doctrines: opposed to *heterodox*; in accordance with sound doctrine; sound; correct.
orthodoxly, or'thō-doks-li, *adv.* In an orthodox way; with soundness of faith.
orthodoxy, or'thō-doks-i, *n.* [Gr. *orthodoxia.* ORTHODOX.] The character or state of being orthodox; soundness of faith; correctness of opinion or doctrine, especially in religious matters.
orthoepic, **orthoepical**, or-thō-ep'ik, or-thō-ep'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.
orthoepically, or-thō-ep'ik-al-li, *adv.* As regards othoepy; with correct pronunciation.
orthoepist, or'thō-ep-ist, *n.* [*Orthoepy* and *-ist.*] One who is versed in orthoepy; one who is well skilled in pronunciation.
orthoepy, or'thō-e-pi or or-thō'e-pi, *n.* [Gr. *orthoepeia—orthos*, right, and *epos*, a word. EPIC.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.
orthogamy, or-thog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *botany*, direct or immediate fertilization without the intervention of any mediate agency.
orthognathous, **orthognathic**, or-thog'na-thus, or-thōg-nath'ik, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] Having jaws that do not protrude; not prognathous; having a large facial angle. See FACIAL.
orthogon, or'thō-gon, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A rectangular figure.
orthographer, or-thog'ra-fer, *n.* One versed in orthography.
orthographic, **orthographical**, or-thō-graf'ik, or-thō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to orthography; in *geometry*, pertaining to right lines or angles.—**Orthographic projection**, a projection used in drawing maps, &c., the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance from the object.
orthographically, or-thō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the rules of orthography or spelling; in the manner of the orthographic projection.
orthography, or-thog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *orthographia—orthos*, right, and *graphō*, I write. GRAPHIC.] The art of writing words with the proper letters; the way in which words are properly written; spelling; the part of grammar which treats of letters and spelling.
orthopædia, **orthopædy**, or-thō-pē'di-a, or'thō-pē-di, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pais*, a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in children, or generally in the human body.
orthopædic, **orthopædical**, or-thō-pē'dik, or-thō-pē'dik-al, *a.* Relating to orthopædia.
orthopædist, **orthopedist**, or'thō-pēdist, *n.* One who practises orthopædia.
orthopraxy, or'thō-prak-si, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *praxis*, a doing.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.
orthopter, **orthopteran**, or-thop'tėr, or-thop'tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of insects



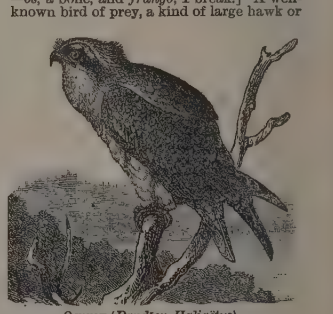
Orthopter (Locust).

which have four wings, the anterior pair being leathery, the posterior pair folding longitudinally like a fan, such as the cockroaches, grasshoppers, and locusts.
orthopterous, or-thop'tėr-us, *a.* Pertaining to the orthopterans.
orthotropal, **orthotropous**, or-thot'ro-pal, or-thot'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *trepō*, I turn.] In *bot.* having an ovule placed vertically.



Orthotropal Ovule.

ortolan, or'tō-lan, *n.* [Fr. *ortolan*, fr. It. *ortolano*, L. *hortulanus*, a gardener, fr. *hortus*, a garden. GARDEN.] A European bird of the bunting family, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.
oryx, ō'riks, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A name for an antelope of North Africa, also for the gemsbok of South Africa.
Oscan, os'kan, *n.* [L. *Oscus*, an Oscan.] An ancient Italian language, allied to the Latin.
oscillancy, os'sil-lan-si, *n.* [See next.] State of oscillating, or swinging backwards and forwards.
oscillate, os'sil-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *oscillated*, os'sil-lāt-ed; ppr. *oscillating*, os'sil-lāt-ing. [L. *oscillare*, *oscillatum*, to swing, fr. *oscillum*, a little image of a face or head of Bacchus hung to a tree and swaying with the wind, dim. of *os*, the mouth, the face. ORACLE.] To swing; to move backwards and forwards; to vibrate, as a pendulum; to vary or fluctuate between fixed limits.
oscillating, os'sil-lāt-ing, *a.* Moving backward and forward; vibrating.
oscillation, os-si-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *oscillation*, L. *oscillatio.*] The act or state of oscillating or swinging backward and forward; vibration.
oscillatory, os'sil-la-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *oscillatoire.* OSCILLATE.] Oscillating; swinging; vibrating.
oscitancy, os'si-tan-si, *n.* [*Oscitant*, and *-cy.*] The act of gaping and yawning; drowsiness; stupidity.
oscitant, os'si-tant, *a.* [L. *oscitans*, *oscitantis*, ppr. of *oscito*, I yawn, fr. *os*, the mouth, and *cieo*, I move.] Yawning; gaping; drowsy; sluggish.
oscitation, os-si-tā'shon, *n.* [Seeprec.] The act of yawning.
osculant, os'kū-lant, *a.* [*Osculans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *osculor.* OSCULATE.] Kissing; osculating.
osculate, os'kū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *osculated*, os'kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *osculating*, os'kū-lāt-ing. [L. *osculor*, *osculatus*, fr. *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, fr. *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth. ORACLE.] To salute with a kiss; to come in contact with, as one curve with another.——v.i. To kiss one another; to kiss; to touch at a point, as two curves coming in contact.
osculation, os-kū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *osculatio.* See prec.] Act of kissing; a kiss; a coming in contact, as of one curve and another.
osculatory, os'kū-la-to-ri, *a.* [*Osculate* and *-ory.*] Pertaining to osculation or kissing.
osculum, os'kū-lum, *n.*; pl. **oscula**, os'kū-la. [L. See OSCULATE.] A little mouth; one of the large exhalent apertures in sponges.
osier, ō'zhi-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *osier*, Fr. dial. *oisis*, Armor. *ozil*, *aozil*, an osier; comp. Gr. *oisos*, an osier.] The name of various species of willow, chiefly employed in basket-making.——a. Made of osier or twigs; like osier.
osiered, ō'zhi-ėrd, *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.
osiery, ō'zhi-ėr-i, *n.* A place where osiers are grown.
Osmanli, os'man-li, *n.*; pl. **Osmanlis**, os'man-liz. [From *Osman*, founder of the empire of the Turks.] An Ottoman Turk; an official functionary in Turkey.
osmium, os'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *osmē*, smell.] A hard bluish-white metal, so called from its oxide possessing an extremely disagreeable smell.
osmose, os'mōs, *n.* [Gr. *ōsmos*, an impulse, a pushing, fr. *ōtheō*, I push.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids through a porous septum. ENDOSMOSE, EXOSMOSE.
osmotic, os-mot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by osmose.
osnaburg, oz'na-bėrg, *a.* A species of coarse linen cloth, originally made at and imported from *Osnaburg*, in Germany.
osprey, **ospray**, os'prā, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *ossifrage*, L. *ossifraga*, lit. the bone-breaker—*os*, a bone, and *frango*, I break.] A well-known bird of prey, a kind of large hawk or



Osprey (*Pandion Haliaëtus*).

small eagle which feeds almost entirely on fish.
ossein, **osseine**, os'sē-in, *n.* [From L. *osseus*, bony.] Bone-tissue; the soft gluelike substance of bone left after the removal of the earths.
osselet, os'se-let, *n.* [Fr., a little bone, dim. of L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] A little bone; the internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.
osseous, os'ē-us, *a.* [L. *osseus*, bony, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone, akin to Gr. *osteon*, Skr. *asthi*, a bone.] Bony; composed of bone; resembling bone.
ossicle, os'i-kl, *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone. See prec.] A small bone

as in the internal ear; a small hard structure in star-fishes, &c.

ossiferous, os-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *os, ossis*, a bone, and *fero*, I bring.] Producing or furnishing bones.

ossific, os-sif'ik, *a.* [Fr. *ossifique*, L. *os, ossis*, a bone, and *facio*, I make.] Having power to ossify.

ossification, os'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [OSSIFY.] The act of ossifying; the change or process of changing into a bony substance.

ossifrage, os'i-frāj, *n.* [L. *ossifraga—os, ossis*, a bone, and *frag*, root of *frango*, I break. OSPREY.] The sea-eagle or osprey.

ossify, os'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ossified*, os'i-fid; ppr. *ossifying*, os'i-fī-ing. [L. *os, ossis*, bone, and *facio*, I make.] To convert into bone; to change into a substance of the hardness of bone.——**v.i.** To become bone or of bony hardness.

ossivorous, os-siv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *os, ossis*, bone, and *voro*, I eat.] Feeding on bones; eating bones.

ossuary, os'sū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *ossuarium*, fr. *os, ossis*, bone.] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

ostensibility, os-ten'si-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being ostensible.

ostensible, os-ten'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *ostensible*, fr. L. *ostendo, ostensum*, I show—*ob*, towards, and *tendo*, I hold out. TEND, TENT.] Put forth as having a certain character; apparent and not real; having something of sham or pretence; pretended; professed.

ostensibly, os-ten'si-bli, *adv.* In an ostensible manner; professedly.

ostensive, os-ten'siv, *a.* [Fr. *ostensif*, fr. L. *ostendo*.] I show. OSTENSIBLE.] Showing; exhibiting; betokening.

ostentation, os-ten-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *ostentatio*, fr. *ostento*, I show off, I display, intens. of *ostendo*, I show. OSTENSIBLE.] Ambitious display; vain show; parade; pomp; display dictated by vanity, or to invite praise or flattery.

ostentatious, os-ten-tā'shus, *a.* Characterized by ostentation; making a display from vanity; intended for vain display; showy.

ostentatiously, os-ten-tā'shus-li, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner.

osteoblast, os'tē-ō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, *blastos*, a germ.] A cell or corpuscle forming the germ of osseous tissue.

osteocolla, os'tē-ō-kol''la, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kolla*, glue.] An inferior kind of glue obtained from bone; bone-glue.

osteodentine, os'tē-ō-den''tin, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, and L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] A modification of dentine observed in the teeth of certain animals.

osteogenesis, osteogeny, os'tō-ō-jen''e-sis, os-tē-oj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, *genesis*, origin, genesis, root *gen*, to produce.] The formation or growth of bone.

osteographer, os-tē-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One who describes the bony parts of the body.

osteography, os-tē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Fr. *ostéographie*, fr. Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *graphō*, I describe.] A description of the bones.

osteologic, osteological, os'tē-ō-loj''ik, os'tē-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to osteology.

osteologist, os-tē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in osteology.

osteology, os-tē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *ostéologie*, fr. Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the bones and bone-tissue.

osteomalacia, os'tē-ō-ma-lā''si-a, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, *malakia*, softness.] A diseased softening of the bones.

osteoplasty, os'tē-ō-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, *plasso*, I form. PLASTIC.] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied.

osteotome, os'tē-o-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *-tomos*, cutting, fr. *temnō*, I cut.] An instrument for cutting bones.

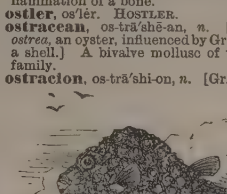
ostiole, os'ti-ōl, *n.* [L. *ostiolum*, dim. of *ostium*, door.] A small orifice or opening, as in certain sacs or cells in plants.—**ostiolate**, os-tī'o-lāt, *a.* Furnished with an ostiole.

ostitis, os-tī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of a bone.

ostler, os'lėr. HOSTLER.

ostracan, os-trā'shē-an, *n.* [From L. *ostrea*, an oyster, influenced by Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell.] A bivalve mollusc of the oyster family.

ostracion, os-trā'shi-on, *n.* [Gr. *ostrakon*,



Ostracion triqueter (Trunk-fish).

a shell.] A fish with a bony external covering.

ostracism, os'tra-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *ostrakismos*, fr. *ostrakon*, a shell, a voting tablet.] A mode of political banishment in ancient Athens effected by public vote, the voter writing on a tablet the name of the person he desired to be banished; hence, banishment; expulsion; separation.

ostracize, os'tra-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ostracized*, os'tra-sīzd; ppr. *ostracizing*, os'tra-sīz-ing. [Gr. *ostrakizō*. See prec.] To banish by means of ostracism; to expel; to banish from society.

ostraceous, os-trē-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster.] Of or belonging to the oyster family.

ostreaculture, os'trē-a-kul''tūr, *n.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster, and *culture*.] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

ostrich, os'trich, *n.* [O. Fr. *ostruche, ostruce*, Fr. *autruche*, fr. L. *avis*, a bird, and *struthio*, Gr. *struthiōn*, an ostrich.] A large

Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

running bird of the deserts of Africa and Arabia, the largest of existing birds; an allied bird of S. America.

Ostrogoth, os'trō-goth, *n.* [L.L. *ostrogothus*, fr. *ostrus*, eastern (G. *ost*, east), and *Gothus*, a Goth.] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths.

otalgia, otalgy, ō-tal'ji-a, ō'tal-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, the ear, and *algos*, pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

otary, ō'ta-ri, *n.*; pl. **otaries**, ō'ta-riz. [Gr. *otaros*, large-eared, fr. *ous, ōtos*, an ear.] A seal with projecting external ears, such as those that yield the sealskin of commerce.

other, uᴛʜ'ėr, *a.* and *pron.* [A. Sax. *ōther* =O. Sax. *ōthar, ōther*, L.G. D. and G. *ander*, Icel. *annar*, Sw. *annan*, Dan. *anden*, Goth. *anthar*; cog. Lith. *antras*, L. *alter*, Skr. *anyatara* (compar. of *anya*) — other: all comparative forms.] Not the same; different; second of two; additional; not this; opposite: often used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number. It is also used substantively, and may take the plural number and the sign of the possessive case. —**The other day**, on some day not long past; quite recently.—**Every other**, every second; each alternate.

otherness, uᴛʜ'ėr-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being other.

otherwhere, uᴛʜ'ėr-whār, *n.* In some other place; elsewhere.

otherwise, uᴛʜ'ėr-wīz, *adv.* [*Other*, and *wise*, manner.] In a different manner; differently; not so; by other causes; in other respects. — **Rather . . than otherwise**, rather than not (*rather* pleased *than otherwise*). —*conj.* Else; but for this; such not being the case.

otiose, ō'shi-ōs, *a.* [L. *otiosus*, fr. *otium*, leisure.] Being at rest or ease; idle; unemployed; done in a leisurely or perfunctory manner; careless.

otiosity, ō-shi-os'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being otiose; idleness or leisure.

otitis, ō-tī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, the ear, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the ear.

otocyst, ō'to-sist, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear, and *kystis*, bladder.] A sac or cavity containing the hearing apparatus of an animal.

otolite, otolith, ō'to-lit, ō'to-lith, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear, *lithos*, a stone.] A name of small calcareous bodies contained in the ear-cavities of some animals.

otology, ō-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, the ear, *logos*, discourse.] Knowledge of the ear and its diseases.—**otologist**, ō-tol'o-jist, *n.* One who has a special knowledge of the ear.

otorrhœa, ō-to-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear, *rheō*, I flow.] A purulent discharge from the ears.

otoscope, ō'to-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear, *skopeō*, I view.] An instrument for examining the interior of the ear.

ottava-rima, ot-tä'vä-rē-má, *n.* [It., eighth or octuple rhyme.] An Italian form of stanza consisting of eight lines, the first six rhyming alternately and the last two forming a couplet, as in Byron's *Don Juan*.

otter, ot'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *otter*=D. and G. *otter*, Dan. *odder*, Icel. *otr*; cog. Lith. *udra*, Rus. *vuidra*, Pol. *vydra*, same root as Gr.

Otter (*Lutra vulgaris*).

hydōr, water, *hydra*, and *water*.] An aquatic carnivorous animal somewhat resembling the weasel, but larger, and hunted for the sake of its fur.

otto, ot'tō. ATTAR.

Ottoman, ot'tō-man, *a.* [From *Othman, Osman*, the founder of the Turkish empire.] Pertaining to or derived from the Turks. ——n. A Turk; (without *cap.*) a kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

oubliette, ö'blē-et, *n.* [Fr., fr. *oublier*, L. *oblivisci*, to forget. OBLIVION.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top, as in some old castles or other buildings.

ouch, ouch, *n.* [For *nouch*, fr. O. Fr. *nouche, nosche*, O.H.G. *nusca*, a brooch.] The socket in which a precious stone is set; a jewel; a brooch.

ought, at, *n.* [AUGHT.] Aught; anything.

ought, at, *v.* [Originally the preterite of the verb to *owe*=A. Sax. *āhte*, pret. of *āgan*, to

possess, but now used indifferently as a present and a past. OWE.] To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

ouistiti, ö-is'ti-ti, *n.* [From its whistling cry.] A beautiful little monkey of tropical America.

ounce, ouns, *n.* [From L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything; akin to *unus*, one; hence also *inch*.] A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

ounce, ouns, *n.* [Fr. *once*, Sp. *onza*, It. *lonza*; origin doubtful.] A carniverous animal of Asia resembling a small leopard or panther.

our, our, *a.* [A. Sax. *úre*, our, fr. *ús*, us= G. *unser*, Goth. *unsar*, our. Us.] Pertaining or belonging to us. *Ours* is a later possessive form and is used in place of *our* and a noun, like *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*.

ourself, our-self', *pron.* Used instead of *myself*, as a more dignified word, like *we* and *us*, in the regal style.

ourselves, our-selvz', *pron. pl.* of *ourself*. We or us, not others: often added to *we* by way of emphasis, but in the objective often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive corresponding to *us*.

ousel, ouzel, ö'zl, *n.* [A. Sax. *ósle*, an ousel, akin to O.H.G. *amisala*, G. *amsel*, an ousel.] A name for the blackbird; also with qualifying words for other birds of the thrush family (*ring-ouzel*, *water-ouzel*).

oust, oust, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ousted*, oust'ed; ppr. *ousting*, oust'ing. [O. Fr. *ouster*, Fr. *ôter*, supposed to be from L.L. *haustare*, to remove, a form from L. *haurire*, to draw out (as in *exhaust*).] To eject; to turn out; to dispossess.—**ouster**, oust'ér, *n.* In *law*, dispossession or ejection.

out, out, *adv.* [A. Sax. *út*, out=O. Sax. O. Fris. and Goth. *út*, Icel. *út*, Sw. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, D. *uit*, G. *aus*, out; present also in *but*, *about*, *utter*, *utmost*.] On or towards the outside, not in or within; without; not indoors; forth; abroad; in the field; in or to a duel; beyond usual limits; not in proper place or position; no longer concealed or kept secret; public; finished; exhausted; used up; deficient; extinguished; no longer burning; not in employment; not in office; to an end or settlement; loudly; in an open and free manner; not in possession of the owner; in error; at a loss; in a puzzle; having taken her place as a woman in society. ——One who is out, especially one out of office, politically (chiefly in the plural); a nook or corner; a projecting angle (ins and *outs*; hence, the *ins and outs of a question*, all its details). ——v.t. pret. & pp. *outed*, out'ed; ppr. *outing*, out'ing. To put out; to eject; to expel. *Interj.* Away! begone! expressive also of abhorrence or contempt.—**Out of.** (Really a compound prep. like *into*, *upon*.) Proceeding from as source or origin; in consequence of; taken, extracted, or quoted from; beyond; not in; excluded from; from, by way of rescue or liberation; not within the limits or scope of; denoting loss or exhaustion (*out of* breath).—**Out of hand**, immediately; without delay.—**Out of print**, not on sale or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold.—**Out of sorts**, out of order; unwell.—**Out of temper**, in bad temper; irritated.

out-and-out, out'and-out, *a.* Thorough; thorough-paced; absolute; complete.

outargue, out-är'gū, *v.t.* To argue better than; to surpass in arguing.

out-balance, oüt-bal'ans, *v.t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

outbid, out-bid', *v.t.* To bid beyond; to bid more than another.

outbrave, out-brāv', *v.t.* To surpass in braving; to bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.

outbreak, out'brāk, *n.* A breaking or bursting forth; eruption; outburst; a sudden and violent manifestation as of fever, anger, disease.

outburst, out'bèrst, *n.* A bursting or breaking out; an outbreak.

outcast, out'kást, *p.a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected.——*n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country.

outcome, out'kum, *n.* That which comes out of or results from something; the issue; the result; the consequence.

outcrop, out'krop, *n.* In *geol.* the exposure of strata at the surface of the ground; the part so exposed.

outcry, out'krī, *n.* A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress; exclamation; clamour; noisy opposition; public auction.

outdare, out-dār', *v.t.* To dare or venture beyond; to excel or surpass in daring.

outdistance, out-dis'tans, *v.t.* To excel or leave behind in any competition or career.

outdo, out-dö', *v.t.* To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

outdoor, out'dōr, *a.* Being without the door or house; in the open air; not required to reside in a poorhouse.

outdoors, out'dörz, *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; in the open air.

outer, out'ér, *a.* [Comp. of *out*.] Being on the outside; external: opposed to *inner*. ——*n.* That part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and so nearer the outside; a shot which strikes that part.

outermost, out'èr-mōst, *a.* Being farthest out; being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst.

outface, out-fās', *v.t.* To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with effrontery to stare down.

outfall, out'fal, *n.* The mouth of a river or a water-course; point of discharge for, or the embouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer.

outfit, out'fit, *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage, or persons for a journey or expedition; articles for fitting out; the equipment of one going abroad.

outfitter, out'fit-ér, *n.* One who fits out; one who supplies what is required for the outfit of persons going abroad.

outfitting, out'fit-ing, *n.* A fitting out; equipment for a voyage.

outflank, out-flangk', *v.t.* To manœuvre so as to be able to attack in the flank; to outmanœuvre; to get the better of.

outflow, out'flō, *n.* The act of flowing out; efflux.

outgeneral, out-jen'é-ral, *v.t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.

outgo, out-gō', *v.t.* To go beyond; to advance before in going; to surpass; to excel; ——n. out'gō. That which goes out; specifically, expenditure.

outgoing, out-gō'ing, *n.* Act of going out; expenditure; outlay.——*a.* Going out; removing (an *outgoing* tenant).

outgrow, out-grō', *v.t.* To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for anything.

outgrowth, out'gröth, *n.* That which grows out or proceeds from any body; an excrescence; that which grows out of a moral cause; a result.

out-herod, out-her'od, *v.t.* To excel in resembling Herod; to go beyond in any excess of evil or enormity.

out-house, out'hous, *n.* A small house or building near the main one.

outing, out'ing, *n.* A short excursion; an airing; short time spent out of doors.

outlandish, out-land'ish, *a.* [A. Sax. *útlændisc*—*út*, out, and *land*.] Belonging to a foreign land; foreign; born or produced among strange people; strange; barbarous; uncouth; bizarre.

outlast, out-lást', *v.t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.

outlaw, out'lą, *n.* [From *out* and *law*: A. Sax. *útlaga*, an outlaw, whence *útlagian*, to outlaw; Icel. *útlagi*, an outlaw.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *outlawed*, out'ląd; ppr. *outlawing*, out'lą-ing. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.

outlawry, out'lą-ri, *n.* [*Outlaw* and *-ry*.] The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection.

outlay, out'lā, *n.* A laying out or expending; expenditure.

outlet, out'let, *n.* The place or the opening by which anything escapes or is discharged; a place of exit; a vent.

outlier, out'lī-ér, *n.* An isolated part; a portion of a rock formation detached, and at some distance from the principal mass.

outline, out'lin, *n.* The line by which a figure is defined; contour; a drawing in which an object or scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading; first general sketch of any scheme or design; main details or features.——*v.t.* To draw the exterior line of; to delineate; to sketch.

outlive, out-liv', *v.t.* To live beyond; to survive.

outlook, out'luk, *n.* A looking out; vigilant watch; the place of watch; what lies before the eye; prospect; survey.

outlying, out'lī-ing, *a.* Lying at a distance from the main body; being on the exterior or frontier; remote.

outmanœuvre, out-ma-nö'vèr or out-ma-nū'vèr, *v.t.* To surpass in manœuvring.

outmarch, out-märch', *v.t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

outmost, out'mōst, *a.* [Superl. of *out*.] Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost.

outnumber, out-num'bér, *v.t.* To exceed in number.

out-of-door, out'ov-dōr, *a.* Out of the house; open-air (*out-of-door* exercise).

out-of-doors, out'ov-dōrz, *adv.* Out of the house.

out-of-the-way, out-ov-the-wā', *a.* Remote from populous districts; secluded; unfrequented; unusual; uncommon.

out-patient, out'pā-shent, *n.* A patient not residing in a hospital, but who receives medical advice, &c., from the institution.

outpost, out'pōst, *n.* A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army; the troops placed at such a station.

outpour, out-pōr', *v.t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse.——*n.* An outflow.

output, out'put, *n.* The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, &c.

outrage, out'rāj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *outraged*, out'rājd; ppr. *outraging*, out'rāj-ing. [Fr. *outrage*, O. Fr. *oultrage*, It. *oltraggio*, L.L. *ultragium*, fr. L. *ultra*, beyond.] To do extreme violence or injury to; to treat with violence and wrong; to abuse; to maltreat; to commit a rape or indecent assault upon. ——*n.* Excessive abuse or injury done to a person or thing; injurious violence offered to persons or things; wanton mischief; an audacious transgression of law or decency.

outrageous, out-rā'jus, *a.* [*Outrage* and *-ous*=Fr. *outrageux*.] Characterized by outrage; exceeding all bounds of moderation; violent; furious; exorbitant; atrocious.

outrageously, out-rā'jus-li, *adv.* In an outrageous manner; furiously; excessively.

outrageousness, out-rā'jus-nes, *n.* Quality of being outrageous.

outrance, ö-träns, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *ultra*, beyond. OUTRAGE.] The last extremity.

outré, ö-trā, *a.* [Fr., fr. *outrer*, to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra*, beyond. OUTRAGE.] Extravagant; exaggerated; bizarre.

outreach, out-rēch', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *outreached*, out-rēcht'; ppr. *outreaching*, out-rēch'ing. To reach, go, or extend beyond.

outride, out-rīd', *v.t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than.

outrider, out'rīd-ér, *n.* A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

outrigger, out'rig-ér, *n.* A structure of spars, &c., rigged out from the side of a sailing-boat to steady it; an iron bracket on the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at

the extremity; a light boat provided with such apparatus.

Pirogue of Vanikoro, with Outrigger.

outright, out'rīt, *adv.* Completely; utterly; entirely.

outroot, out-röt', *v.t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.

outrun, out-run', *v.t.* To exceed in running; to leave behind; to exceed or go beyond.

outrush, out-rush', *v.i.* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly.——n. out'rush. A gushing or rushing out; an outflow.

outsail, out-sāl', *v.t.* To leave behind in sailing.

outset, out'set, *n.* A setting out; beginning; first entrance on any business.

outsettlement, out'set-l-ment, *n.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

outshine, out-shīn', *v.t.* To shine out or forth.——*v.t.* To excel in lustre or excellence.

outside, out'sīd, *n.* The external surface or superficies; superficial appearance; exterior; external man; the part or place that lies immediately without or beyond an inclosure; the utmost; extreme estimate.——a. On the outside; exterior; external; superficial.——prep. On the outside of.

outsider, out'sīd-ėr, *n.* One not belonging to a party, association, or set; one unconnected or not admitted.

outsit, out-sit', *v.t.* To sit beyond the time of anything; to sit longer than.

outskirt, out'skėrt, *n.* The boundary or parts near the edge of an area; border; purlieu: generally in pl.

outspan, out-span', *v.t.* and *i.* [E. *out*, and D. *spannen*, to yoke.] To unyoke (a team of oxen) from a wagon: correlative of *inspan*. [South Africa.]

outspeak, out-spēk', *v.t.* To exceed in speaking; to say more than.——v.i. To speak out or aloud.

outspoken, out'spō-kn, *a.* Free or bold of speech; candid; frank.

outspread, out-spred', *v.t.* To spread out or over; to extend; to spread; to diffuse.——Extended; expanded.

outstanding, out-stand'ing, *a.* Projecting outward; prominent; remaining unpaid; not collected.

outstare, out-stār', *v.t.* To stare out of countenance; to face down; to outface.

outstay, out-stā', *v.t.* To stay longer than; to overstay.

outstep, out-step', *v.t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed.

outstretch, out-strech', *v.t.* To stretch or spread out; to expand.

outstrip, out-strip', *v.t.* [Apparently from *out* and *strip*, but the meaning suggests a corruption of some other word.] To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond; to exceed.

outswear, out-swār', *v.t.* To exceed in swearing.

outtalk, out-tak', *v.t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.

outvalue, out-val'ū, *v.t.* To exceed in value, estimation, or price.

outvie, out-vī', *v.t.* To exceed in vying with or in rivalry; to exceed; to surpass.

outvote, out-vōt', *v.t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of votes.

outwalk, out-wak', *v.t.* To walk farther, longer, or faster than; to leave behind in walking.

outward, out'wėrd, *a.* [A.Sax. *útweard* or *úteweard*—*út*, *úte*, out, and *weard*, denoting direction.] External; exterior; forming the superficial part; opposed to *inward*; visible; appearing; not properly belonging; adventitious.——adv. Tending or directed toward the exterior; outwards; from a port or country.

outward-bound, out'wėrd-bound, *a.* Bound to some foreign port or country.

outwardly, out'wėrd-li, *adv.* In an outward manner; externally; in appearance; not sincerely.

outwards, out'wėrdz, *adv.* [A genit. form.] Same as *outward*.

outwatch, out-woch', *v.t.* To surpass in watching; to watch longer than.

outwear, out-wār', *v.t.* To wear out; to last longer than.

outweigh, out-wā', *v.t.* To exceed in weight; to exceed in value, influence, or importance; to overbalance.

outwit, out-wit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *outwitted*, out-wit'ed; ppr. *outwitting*, out-wit'ing. To surpass in stratagem, craft, or subtlety; to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity.

outwork, out'wėrk, *n.* Part of a fortification distant from the main fortress or citadel.

ouzel, *n.* Ousel.

ova, ō'va, *n.*; plural of *ovum*.

oval, ō'val, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*, L. *ovalis*, fr. *ovum*, an egg; cog. Gr. *ōōn*, an egg. Egg.] Shaped like the outline of an egg; elliptical; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.——n. A figure in the shape of an ellipse; an elliptical figure.

ovally, ō'val-li, *adv.* In an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovarian, **ovarial**, ō-vā'ri-an, ō-vā'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to the ovary.

ovariotomist, ō-vā'ri-ot''o-mist, *n.* One who practises ovariotomy.

ovariotomy, ō-vā'ri-ot''o-mi, *n.* [*Ovary*, Mod. L. *ovarium*, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation for removing a tumour in the ovary.

ovary, ō'va-ri, *n.* [Mod. L. *ovarium*, fr. L. *ovum*, an egg. Oval.] The female organ in which ova, reproductive germs or eggs, are formed and developed; in plants, a case inclosing ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit.

ovate, ō'vāt, *a.* [L. *ovatus*. Oval.] Egg-shaped; oval.

ovation, ō-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare*, to exult; akin to the exclamation *eva*, Gr. *euoi*.] A lesser sort of triumph among the ancient Romans; hence, any triumphal reception of a person or marks of respect publicly shown.

oven, uv'n, *n.* [A. Sax. *ofen* = O. Fris. and D. *oven*, Dan. *ovn*, Icel. *ofn*, *ogn*, Sw. *ugn*, G. *ofen*, Goth. *auhns*; cog. Gr. *ipnos*, an oven, Skr. *ukhā*, a pot.] A place built in closely for baking, heating, or drying any substance; a chamber in a stove or kitchen-range, or a portable apparatus of tinned iron used for baking, &c.

over, ō'vėr, *prep.* [A. Sax. *ofer*, over, above, across = O. Fris. L. G. D. and Dan. *over*; Sw. *öfver*, Icel. *ofr*, *yfir*, G. *über*; cog. L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, Skr. *upari*, above; a comparative form allied to *up*.] Above, in place or position; above, denoting superiority, authority, power of superintending or governing, &c.; with oversight or watchfulness in respect to; denoting motive or occasion; denoting superiority as the result of a struggle or contest; upon the surface of; through the whole extent of; across; from side to side of; throughout; during the whole time; above the top; so as to cover or immerse more than; upwards of.——adv. From side to side; in width; from one side to the other or another; on all the surface; above the top, brim, or edge; more than the quantity assigned; in excess; completely; having come to an end; past and gone; excessively; in a great degree; too: often united by a hyphen to the word it qualifies.—Over and over, repeatedly.—Over again, once more; with repetition.—Over and above, besides.—Over against, opposite.—All over, in every part; completely.—It is all over with a person or thing, the person or thing is ruined or undone.——a. Upper; superior covering.

overact, ō-vėr-akt', *v.t.* To act or perform to excess.

overalls, ō'vėr-alz, *n. pl.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them.

over-anxious, ō'vėr-angk-shus, *a.* Anxious to excess.

overarch, ō-vėr-ärch', *v.t.* and *i.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

overawe, ō-vėr-ą', *v.t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

overbalance, ō-vėr-bal'ans, *v.t.* To do more than balance; to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to destroy the balance or equilibrium of (used *refl.*).——n. Excess; something more than an equivalent.

overbear, ō-vėr-bār', *v.t.* To bear down; to overpower; to domineer over; to suppress.

overbearing, ō-vėr-bār'ing, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; imperious; domineering; tyrannical.

overbid, ō-vėr-bid', *v.t.* To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

overboard, ō'vėr-bōrd, *adv.* Over the side of a ship; out of a ship or from on board.—Thrown overboard (*fig.*), discarded; deserted; betrayed.

overbold, ō'vėr-bōld, *a.* Unduly bold; forward; impudent.

overbridge, ō'vėr-brij, *n.* A bridge over a line of railway at a station.

overbrim, ō-vėr-brim', *v.i.* To flow over the brim or edge; to be so full as to overflow.

overbuild, ō-vėr-bild', *v.t.* To build over; to cover with an excessive number of buildings.

overburden, ō-vėr-bėr'dn, *v.t.* To load with too great weight; to overload.

overcanopy, ō-vėr-kan'ō-pi, *v.t.* To cover as with a canopy.

overcast, ō-vėr-kāst', *v.t.* To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge.

overcharge, ō-vėr-chärj', *v.t.* To charge or burden to excess; to fill too numerously; to make an excessive charge against; to charge at too high a sum or price; to exaggerate.——n. ō'vėr-chärj; an excessive charge; a charge of more than is just in an account.

overcloud, ō-vėr-kloud', *v.t.* To cover or overspread with clouds.

overcoat, ō'vėr-kōt, *n.* An upper coat; a topcoat; a greatcoat.

overcome, ō-vėr-kum', *v.t.* To be victorious over; to conquer; to subdue; to surmount; to master; to get the better of.——v.i. To gain the superiority; to be victorious.

overcrowd, ō-vėr-kroud', *v.t.* To crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

overdate, ō-vėr-dāt', *v.t.* To date beyond the proper period.

overdo, ō-vėr-dō', *v.t.* To do to excess; to carry too far; to overact; to harass or fatigue; to boil, bake, or roast too much.

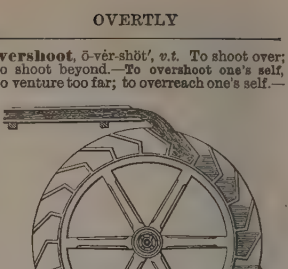
overdose, ō'vėr-dōs, *n.* Too great a dose.——v.t. ō-vėr-dōs'; to dose excessively.

overdraw, ō-vėr-drą', *v.t.* To draw upon for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit in the books of a bank, &c.; to exaggerate either in writing, speech, or a picture.

overdress, ō-vėr-dres', *v.t.* and *i.* To dress to excess.

overdrive, ō-vėr-drīv', *v.t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

overdue, ō′vėr-dū, *a.* Past the time of payment, as a bill or account; not arrived at the assigned date, as a ship.
overeat, ō-vėr-ēt′, *v.t.* To surfeit with eating: used *refl.* (to *overeat one's self*).
overestimate, ō-vėr-es′tim-āt, *v.t.* To estimate too highly.——n. An estimate or calculation that is too high.
overflow, ō-vėr-flō′, *v.t.* (the pret. and pp. are properly *overflowed*, though the pp. *overflown* is sometimes used). To flow or spread over; to inundate; to flood; to deluge; to overwhelm.——v.i. To flow or run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks; to be so full that the contents run over; to be abundant; to abound.——n. ō′vėr-flō. An inundation; superabundance.
overflowing, ō-vėr-flō′ing, *p.a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.
overflowingly, ō-vėr-flō′ing-li, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance.
overgorge, ō-vėr-gōrj′ *v.t.* To gorge or fill the stomach to excess: often *refl.*
overgrow, ō-vėr-grō′, *v.t.* To grow beyond; to rise above; to cover with growth or herbage: generally in *pp.* (a ruin *overgrown* with ivy).——v.i. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.
overgrowth, ō′vėr-grōth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.
overhand, ō′vėr-hand, *a.* and *adv.* With the hand over the object; with the knuckle upward.
overhang, ō-vėr-hang′, *v.t.* and *i.* To hang, impend, jut, or project over.
overhaul, ō-vėr-hạl′, *v.t.* To examine thoroughly with a view to repairs; to re-examine (as accounts); to gain upon or overtake.—To **overhaul a ship**, to overtake her; to search her for contraband goods.——n. ō′vėr-hạl. Examination; inspection; repair.
overhead, ō-vėr-hed′, *adv.* Above our heads; aloft; above; in the zenith.
overhear, ō-vėr-hēr′, *v.t.* To hear when not expected or intended to hear; to hear by accident or stratagem.
overheat, ō-vėr-hēt′, *v.t.* To heat to excess.
overhung, ō-vėr-hung′, *p.a.* Hung or covered over; adorned with hangings.
overissue, ō′vėr-ish-ū, *n.* An excessive issue; an issue (as of coin or bank-notes) in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it.——v.t. To issue in excess, or contrary to prudence or honesty.
overjoy, ō-vėr-joi′, *v.t.* To give excessive or great joy to: generally in *pp.*——n. ō′vėr-joi. Joy to excess; transport.
over-king, ō′vėr-king, *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.
overland, ō′vėr-land, *a.* Passing by land; made upon or across the land.
overlap, ō-vėr-lap′, *v.t.* To lap or fold over; to extend so as to partly lie or rest upon.——n. ō′vėr-lap. The lapping of one thing over another.
overlay, ō-vėr-lā′, *v.t.* (pret. & pp. *overlaid*, ō-vėr-lād′; ppr. *overlaying*, ō-vėr-lā′ing). To lay over; to cover or spread over the surface of; to coat or cover; to smother with close covering, or by lying upon; to obscure by covering.
overleap, ō-vėr-lēp′, *v.t.* To leap over; to pass by leaping; *refl.* to leap too far.
overlie, ō-vėr-lī′, *v.t.* (pret. *overlay*, ō-vėr-lā′; pp. *overlain*, ō-vėr-lān′). To lie over or upon; to smother by lying on.
overlive, ō-vėr-liv′, *v.t.* To outlive; to survive.
overload, ō-vėr-lōd′, *v.t.* To load too much or with too heavy a burden or cargo; to overburden.
overlook, ō-vėr-lụk′, *v.t.* To oversee; to inspect; to superintend; to view from a higher place; to stand in a more elevated place, or so as to afford the means of looking down on; to see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to pass by indulgently; to omit to punish or censure.
overlord, ō′vėr-lord, *n.* One who is lord over another; a feudal superior.
overmasted, ō-vėr-mást′ed, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts that are too long or too heavy.
overmaster, ō-vėr-más′tėr, *v.t.* To gain the mastery over; to overpower; to subdue; to vanquish.
overmatch, ō-vėr-mach′, *v.t.* To be more than a match for; to be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue.——n. ō′vėr-mach. One superior in power; one able to overcome.
overmuch, ō′vėr-much, *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.——adv. In too great a degree.——n. More than sufficient.
overnice, ō′vėr-nīs, *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious; too scrupulous.
overnicely, ō′vėr-nīs-li, *adv.* In an overnice manner; with too great fastidiousness or scrupulosity.
overnight, ō′vėr-nīt, *adv.* Through or during the night; in the night or the evening before.
overpass, ō-vėr-pás′, *v.t.* To pass over; to overlook; to omit; not to receive or include; to pass through; to surpass.——v.i. To pass by or away; to cease by passing.
overpay, ō-vėr-pā′, *v.t.* To pay too highly; to reward beyond price or merit.
overpeople, ō-vėr-pē′pl, *v.t.* To overstock with inhabitants.
overplus, ō′vėr-plus, *n.* [*Over*, and L. *plus*, more.] That which is over and above; surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.
overpower, ō-vėr-pou′ėr, *v.t.* To be too powerful for; to affect with a power or force that cannot be borne; to bear down by force; to overcome; to vanquish; to subdue; to crush.
overpowering, ō-vėr-pou′ėr-ing, *p.a.* Excessive in degree or amount; irresistible.
overpoweringly, ō-vėr-pou′ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In an overpowering manner.
over-production, ō′vėr-prō-duk-shon, *n.* Production of commodities in excess of demand.
overrate, ō-vėr-rāt′, *v.t.* To rate at too much; to regard as having greater talents, abilities, or more valuable qualities than is really the case.
overreach, ō-vėr-rēch′, *v.t.* To reach over or beyond; to deceive by artifice; to cheat; to outwit.
override, ō-vėr-rīd′, *v.t.* To ride over; to trample down; to supersede; to set at naught.
overripe, ō′vėr-rīp, *a.* Ripe or matured to excess.
overrule, ō-vėr-rōl′, *v.t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to subject to superior authority; to govern with high authority; to disallow; to set aside, as objections; in *law*, to rule against or reject.
overrun, ō-vėr-run′, *v.t.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over; to march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage; to outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind; to overspread with numbers.——v.i. To overflow; to run over; in *printing*, to carry over parts of lines or pages in correction, in the contraction or extension of columns, or when new matter has to be inserted.
overrunner, ō-vėr-run′ėr, *n.* One that overruns.
over-scrupulous, ō-vėr-skrō′pū-lus, *a.* Scrupulous to excess.
oversea, ō′vėr-sē, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.—**overseas**, ō′vėr-sēz, *adv.* Beyond or across the sea; abroad.
oversee, ō-vėr-sē′, *v.t.* To see or look over; to overlook; to superintend.
overseer, ō-vėr-sēr′, *n.* One who oversees or overlooks; a superintendent; an inspector.—**Overseers of the poor**, officers in England who manage the poor-rate.
overset, ō-vėr-set′, *v.t.* To set over; to turn upon the side or bottom upward; to upset or capsize; to subvert; to overthrow.—— v.i. To capsize.
overshadow, ō-vėr-sha′dō, *v.t.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter; to cover with protecting influence.
overshoe, ō′vėr-shō, *n.* A shoe worn over another; an outer waterproof shoe.
overshoot, ō-vėr-shōt′, *v.t.* To shoot over; to shoot beyond.—To **overshoot one's self**, to venture too far; to overreach one's self.—



Overshot Water-wheel.

Overshot water-wheel, a wheel that receives the water *shot over* the top, and there entering the buckets: opposed to *undershot*.
oversight, ō′vėr-sīt, *n.* Superintendence; watchful care; an overlooking, or failing to notice; a mistake, error, omission; inadvertence; neglect.
oversleep, ō-vėr-slēp′, *v.t.* To sleep beyond or too long: often *refl.* (to *oversleep one's self*).
oversman, ō′vėrz-man, *n.* An overseer; a superintendent; in Scotland, an umpire who decides where two arbiters disagree.
overspread, ō-vėr-spred′, *v.t.* To spread over; to cover over; to scatter over.
overstate, ō-vėr-stāt′, *v.t.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate in statement.
overstatement, ō′vėr-stāt-ment, *n.* An exaggerated statement.
overstay, ō-vėr-stā′, *v.t.* To stay too long for; to stay beyond the limits or duration of.
overstep, ō-vėr-step′, *v.t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.
overstock, ō-vėr-stok′, *v.t.* To stock to excess, or too plenteously; to fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted.
overstrain, ō′vėr-strān, *v.t.* To strain or stretch too much or too far; to exert too much; to exaggerate.——v.i. To make too violent efforts.——n. ō′vėr-strān. Excessive strain; injurious or exhausting effort.—
overstrained, ō-vėr-strānd′, *p.a.* Strained to excess; exaggerated; overdone.
overstrew, ō-vėr-strō′, *v.t.* To spread or scatter over; to cover by scattering.
oversupply, ō′vėr-sup-pli, *n.* An excessive supply; a supply in excess of demand.
overt, ō′vėrt, *a.* [O.Fr. *ouvert*, *ouvert*, Fr. *ouvert*, pp. of *ovrir*, *ouvrir*, to open, fr. L. *aperire*, to open, fr. *ap* for *ab*, away, from; cog. with E. *of*, *off*.] Open to view; manifest; not hidden; public; apparent.
overtake, ō-vėr-tāk′, *v.t.* To come up with in following, or in proceeding on a like course, pursuit, or progress; to catch; to come upon; to fall on afterward; to take by surprise; to intoxicate (especially in pp. *overtaken*).
overtask, ō-vėr-tásk′, *v.t.* To task too much; to impose too heavy a task or duty on.
overtax, ō-vėr-taks′, *v.t.* To tax too heavily; to make too severe demands upon.
overthrow, ō-vėr-thrō′, *v.t.* To throw or turn over; to overset; to throw down; to defeat, conquer, vanquish; to subvert or destroy.——n. ō′vėr-thrō. The act of overthrowing; ruin; subversion; defeat.
overthrower, ō-vėr-thrō′ėr, *n.* One that overthrows.
overthwart, ō-vėr-thwąrt′, *prep.* Athwart; across; from side to side of.——v.t. To cross; to lie or be across.
overtime, ō′vėr-tīm, *n.* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours.
overtly, ō′vėrt-li, *adv.* In an overt manner; openly; publicly.

overtone, ō'vėr-tōn, *n.* Same as *Harmonic.*

overtop, ō-vėr-top', *v.t.* To rise above the top of; to excel; to surpass.

overtrade, ō-vėr-trād', *v.i.* To trade to excess; to trade beyond capital or too rashly.

overture, o'vėr-tūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *overture.* Fr. *ouverture*, an opening, an overture. OVERT.] A proposal; an offer; something offered for consideration; a musical introduction to precede important compositions, as oratorios, operas, &c., written for a full orchestra.

overturn, ō-vėr-tėrn', *v.t.* To overset or overthrow; to capsize; to turn or throw from a foundation; to subvert; to ruin.——*n.* ō'vėr-tėrn. State of being overturned; an overthrow.

overturner, ō-vėr-tėrn'ėr, *n.* One that overturns.

overvaluation, o'vėr-val-ū-ā''shon, *n.* Too high valuation; an overestimate.

overvalue, ō-vėr-val'ū, *v.t.* To value too highly; to set too great value on; to rate at too high a price.

overween, ō-vėr-wēn', *v.i.* [*Over* and *ween.*] To think too highly, arrogantly, or conceitedly.—**overweening**, ō-vėr-wēn'ing, *p.a.* Haughty; arrogant; proud; conceited.

overweigh, ō-vėr-wā', *v.t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.

overweight, ō-vėr-wāt', *v.t.* To overburden; to weigh down.

overwhelm, ō-vėr-whelm', *v.t.* To whelm entirely; to cover over and crush; to swallow up; to submerge; *fig.* to bear down; to crush.

overwind, ō-vėr-wīnd', *v.t.* To wind too far.

overwise, ō'vėr-wīz, *a.* Wise to affectation.—**overwisely**, ō-vėr-wīz'li, *adv.* In an affectedly wise manner.

overwork, ō-vėr-wėrk', *v.t.* To work beyond strength; to cause to labour too much; to tire with labour: often *refl.* (to *overwork one's self*).——*n.* ō'vėr-wėrk. Excessive work or labour; work done beyond one's strength or beyond the amount required.

overworn, ō'vėr-wōrn, *a.* Worn to excess; worn out; trite; threadbare.

overwrought, ō-vėr-rąt', *p.a.* Wrought or laboured to excess; affected or excited to excess; tasked beyond strength.

oviduct, ō'vi-dukt, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct. OVUM, DUCT.] A duct or passage for the egg in animals, from the ovary.

oviferous, ō-vif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *fero*, I bear.] Carrying eggs: applied to organs of some crustaceans carrying the eggs after exclusion.

oviform, ō'vi-form, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *forma*, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg.

ovigerous, ō-vij'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, *gero*, I carry.] Bearing ova or ovules; oviferous.

ovine, ō'vīn, *a.* [L. *ovinus*, fr. *ovis*, a sheep. EWE.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

oviparous, ō-vip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, I bring forth.] Bringing forth or producing eggs; producing young from eggs which are excluded from the body and afterwards hatched: opposed to *ovoviviparous.*

oviposítor, ō-vi-poz'it-ėr, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *positor*, a placer, fr. *pono*, *positum*, I place.] An organ at the extremity of the abdomen of many insects for depositing their eggs.

ovisac, ō'vi-sak, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *saccus*, a sack.] The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum.

ovoid, **ovoidal**, ō'void, ō-void'al, *a.* [L. *ovum*, and Gr. *eidos*, form. OVAL.] Having a shape resembling that of an egg.

ovolo, ō'vo-lō, *n.* [It., fr. L. *ovum*, an egg.] In *arch.* a round moulding forming the quarter of a circle.

ovoviviparous, ō'vō-vi-vip''a-rus, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, alive, *pario*, I produce.] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body (as is the case with vipers).

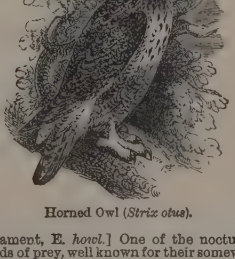
ovulation, ō-vū-lā'shon, *n.* [From *ovule.*] The formation and discharge of ova or an ovum from the ovary.

ovule, ō'vūl, *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *ovum*, an egg.] A small ovum; a germinal vesicle of animals; a rudimentary seed of plants.

ovum, ō'vum, *n.*; pl. **ova**, ō'va. [L., an egg; cog. with *egg.* EGG.] A small vesicle within the ovary of a female animal, when impregnated becoming the embryo; an egg.

owe, ō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *owed*, ōd; ppr. *owing*, ō'ing. [From A. Sax. *āgan*, to own, to have (pret. *āhte*, whence *ought*; pp. *āgen*, whence *own*)=O. Fris. *āga*, O. Sax. *āgan*, Icel. *eiga*, Sw. *äga*, *ega*, O.H.G. *eigan*, Goth. *aigan*, to possess.] To possess or own†; to be indebted in; to be obliged or bound to pay; to be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.—**owing**, ō'ing, *ppr.* [Pres. part. used in passive sense of *owed*, *being due.*] Required by obligation to be paid; remaining as a debt; ascribable, as to a cause; due; imputable, as to an agent.

owl, oul, *n.* [A. Sax. *ūle*=L.G. *ule*, D. *uil*, Icel. *ugla*, Dan. *ugle*, Sw. *uggla*, G. *eule*, names imitative of its cry; comp. L. *ululo*,



Horned Owl (*Strix otus*).

I lament, E. *howl.*] One of the nocturnal birds of prey, well known for their somewhat catlike heads and their harsh and screeching note.

owlery, oul'ėr-i, *n.* [*Owl* and *-ery.*] An abode or haunt of owls.

owlet, oul'et, *n.* [Dim. of *owl.*] An owl; a young owl.

owl-eyed, oul'īd, *a.* Having eyes like an owl's, blinking in daylight.

owlish, oul'ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.

own, ōn, *a.* [A. Sax. *āgen*, pp. of *āgan*, to own or possess, like Dan. and Sw. *eyen*, Icel. *eiginn*, D. and G. *eigen*, own. OWE.] Belonging to me, him, us, you, &c., distinctively and emphatically: used after a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive.——v.t. pret. & pp. *owned*, ōnd; ppr. *owning*, ōn'ing. [A. Sax. *āgnian* (fr. *āgen*=*own*, *a.*), Icel. *eigna*, Dan. *egne*, G. *eignen*, to own.] To have the right of property in; to hold or possess by right; to acknowledge or avow; to concede; to admit to be true.

owner, ōn'ėr, *n.* One who owns; the rightful possessor or proprietor.

ownership, ōn'ėr-ship, *n.* The state of being an owner; proprietorship; legal or just claim or title.

ox, oks, *n.*; pl. **oxen**, oks'en. [A. Sax. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*, an ox=O. Fris. *oxa*, Icel. *oxi*, Sw. and Dan. *oxe*, D. *os*, G. *ochs*, *ochse*, Goth. *auhsa*, *auhsus*, an ox; cog. L. *vucca*, a cow, Skr. *ukshā*, an ox; perhaps same root as *wax*, to grow.] Any animal of the cow or bovine genus; in a more restricted sense, a male of the bovine genus castrated, and grown to his size, or nearly so.

oxalic, ok-sal'ik, *a.* [Gr. *oxālis*, sorrel, fr. *oxys*, sharp, acid.] Pertaining to sorrel.—Oxalic acid, an acid obtained from sorrel, rhubarb, &c.—a violent poison.

ox-eye, oks'ī, *n.* A name of several plants, especially a species of chrysanthemum—which see.

ox-eyed, oks'īd, *a.* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

ox-gall, oks'gal, *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox.

oxgang, oks'gang, *n.* [*Ox*, and *gang*, a going.] An old measure of land, being as much as an ox could plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres.

oxidate, oks'id-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *oxidated*, oks'id-āt-ed; ppr. *oxidating*, oks'id-āt-ing. To convert into an oxide; to oxidize.

oxidation, oks-id-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The operation or process of converting into an oxide.

oxide, oks'īd, *n.* [From Gr. *oxys*, sharp. OXYGEN.] A compound of oxygen with another element (rust is *oxide* of iron).

oxidizable, oks'id-īz-a-bl, *a.* That may be oxidized.

oxidize, oks'id-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *oxidized*, oks'id-īzd; ppr. *oxidizing*, oks'id-īz-ing. [*Oxide* and *-ize.*] To convert into an oxide; to cause to combine with oxygen.——v.t. To change or be converted into an oxide.

oxidizer, oks'id-īz-ėr, *n.* That which oxidizes.

oxlip, oks'lip, *n.* A species of the primrose growing wild in Britain.

Oxonian, ok-sō'ni-an, *a.* [From. Mod. L. *Oxonia*, Oxford.] Pertaining to Oxford.——*n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.

oxygen, oks'i-jen, *n.* [From Gr. *oxys*, acid, sour, and root *gen*, to generate: so named because supposed to be present in all acids.] A gaseous element which, with nitrogen, forms atmospheric air, and with hydrogen forms water, and which is essential to respiration, to animal and vegetable life, and to combustion.

oxygenate, oks'i-jen-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *oxygenated*, oks'i-jen-āt-ed; ppr. *oxygenating*, oks'i-jen-āt-ing. [*Oxygen* and *-ate.*] To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

oxygenation, oks'i-jen-ā''shon, *n.* The act, operation, or process of oxygenating.

oxygenize, oks'i-jen-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *oxygenized*, oks'i-jen-īzd; ppr. *oxygenizing*, oks'i-jen-īz-ing. To oxygenate (which see).

oxygenous, oks-ij'en-us, *a.* [*Oxygen* and *-ous.*] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing oxygen.

oxyhydrogen, oks-i-hī'drō-jen, *a.* Formed of oxygen and hydrogen mixed, adapted to the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen in combination.—**Oxyhydrogen light.** LIME-LIGHT.

oxymel, oks'i-mel, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, sour, and *meli*, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey, used as an expectorant or demulcent.

oxymoron, oks-i-mō'ron, *n.* [Gr. *oxymōron*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish, fr. *oxys*, sharp, and *mōros*, foolish.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness.*

oxytone, oks'i-tōn, *a.* [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, acute, and *tonos*, tone. TONE.] Having an acute accent on the last syllable.

oyer, o'yėr, *n.* [O. or Norm. Fr. *oyer*, Fr. *ouïr*, fr. L. *audire*, to hear.] A hearing or trial of causes in law.—**Court of oyer and terminer**, an English court for hearing and determining felonies and misdemeanours.

oyez, ō'yes. [O. Fr. *oyez*, 'hear ye'. See prec.] The introduction to a proclamation made by a public crier, in order to secure attention, and repeated three times.

oyster, ois'tėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *oistre*, fr. L. *ostea*, *ostreum*, fr. Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster, akin to *osteon*, a bone.] A well-known bivalve shell-fish or mollusc, living in the sea and much esteemed for food.

oyster-bed, ois'tėr-bed, *n.* A bed or breeding-place of oysters.

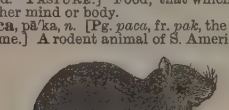
oyster-dredge, ois'tėr-drej, *n.* A dragnet for bringing up oysters from the water.

oyster-patty, ois'tėr-pat-i, *n.* A patty or small pie made with oysters.

ozocerite, ozokerite, ō-zō-sē'rīt, ō-zō-kē'rīt, *n.* [Gr. *ozō*, I smell, *kēros*, wax.] A mineral wax or paraffin of a brown or brownish-yellow colour, made into candles.
ozone, ō'zōn, *n.* [From Gr. *ozō*, I smell.] A kind of gas with a peculiar odour, a modification of oxygen existing in the atmosphere to a minute extent.
ozonize, ō'zōn-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ozonized*, ō'zōn-īzd; ppr. *ozonizing*, ō'zōn-īz-ing. [*Ozone* and *-ize*.] To charge or impregnate with ozone.
ozonometer, ō-zō-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [*Ozone* and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the ozone in the atmosphere.
ozonoscope, ō-zō'no-skōp, *n.* [E. *ozone*, and Gr. *skopeō*, I view.] A contrivance for showing the presence of ozone in the atmosphere.

P.

P, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet.—**To mind one's P's and Q's**, to be very careful in behaviour—a phrase of unknown origin.
pabular, pab'ū-lėr, *a.* [From L. *pabulum*, food. See next.] Pertaining to food or pabulum.
pabulum, pab'ū-lum, *n.* [L., fr. *pasco*, I feed. PASTURE.] Food; that which feeds either mind or body.
paca, pā'ka, *n.* [Pg. *paca*, fr. *pak*, the native name.] A rodent animal of S. America and



Common Paca (*Cœlogenys Paca*).

the West Indies, about 2 feet long, much esteemed for food.
pacable, pā'ka-bl, *a.* [From L. *pacare*, to pacify. PAY.] Easily appeased or pacified.
pace, pās, *n.* [Fr. *pas*, fr. L. *passus*, a step or pace, fr. root *pat*, seen in Gr. *patos*, a path, *patein*, to walk, Skr. *path*, to go. *Pass* has the same origin.] A step; the space between the two feet in walking, estimated at 2½ feet; the distance passed over by one foot at a single step, or 5 feet (this being the Roman pace); manner of walking; gait; a mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; degree of celerity; rate of progress.—To keep or hold pace with, to go or move as fast as: literally or figuratively.——v.i. pret. & pp. *paced*, pāst; ppr. *pacing*, pās'ing. To step; to stride; to walk; to go, move, or walk slowly; to move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.—— v.t. To measure by steps; to walk over with measured paces or steps.
paced, pāst, *a.* Having a particular gait (as, *slow-paced*); trained in paces, as a horse.
pacer, pās'ėr, *n.* One who paces; a horse trained to pace.
pacha, pā'shā, *n.* [Fr. spelling.] PASHA.
pachydactylous, pak-i-dak'ti-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, *daktylos*, finger or toe.] Thick-toed.
pachyderm, pak'i-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, *derma*, skin.] A thick-skinned animal; a member of an old mammalian order including the elephant, hippopotamus, horse, hog, &c.
pachydermatous, pak-i-dėr'ma-tus, *a.* [See prec.] Thick-skinned; *fig.* not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, or the like.
pachymeter, pak'i-met-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring small thicknesses.
pacifiable, pa-si-fī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being pacified.
pacific, pa-sif'ik, *a.* [Fr. *pacifique*, fr. L. *pacificus—pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, I make. PACIFY.] Suited to make or restore peace; conciliatory; pacifying; adapted to reconcile differences; not warlike; peaceful; calm; tranquil.—**The Pacific Ocean**, the ocean situated between the west coast of America and the shores of Asia and Australia.
pacifically, pa-sif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pacific manner.
pacification, pa'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *pacificatio*.] Act of pacifying; act of making peace; appeasement; reconciliation.
pacificator, pa-sif'i-kāt-ėr, *n.* [PACIFY.] One who pacifies; a peace-maker.
pacificatory, pa-sif'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.
pacifier, pa'si-fī-ėr, *n.* One who pacifies.
pacify, pa'si-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pacified*, pa'si-fīd; ppr. *pacifying*, pa'si-fī-ing. [Fr. *pacifier*, fr. L. *pacificare—pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, I make. PEACE, FACT.] To give or restore peace to; to tranquillize; to conciliate; to appease; to calm; to still; to quiet; to soothe; to allay, as agitation or excitement.
pack, pak, *n.* [Same as D. *pak*, Dan. *pak*, *pakke*, G. *pack*, a pack or bundle; or O. Fr. *pacque*, Armor. Ir. and Gael. *pac*, a pack; ultimate origin doubtful.] A bundle made up for carrying; a bale (a *pack of wool*=about 240 lbs.); a budget; a collection; a complete set of playing-cards; a set of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together; a number of persons united in a bad design or practice; a gang; pack-ice.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *packed*, pakt; ppr. *packing*, pak'ing. [From the noun=D. *pakken*, Icel. *pakka*, G. *packen*.] To make up into a package, bundle, or bale; to stow; to fill methodically with contents; to assemble or bring together iniquitously and with a view to favour some particular side, as a jury; to manipulate with fraudulent design; to dismiss without ceremony; to make begone; to make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff; to preserve in close vessels (as eatables).—— v.i. To make up bundles or packs; to put up things for transportation; to depart in haste (with *off* or *away*); to gather together into flocks or bands (as grouse).
package, pak'āj, *n.* [*Pack* and *-age*=O. Fr. *pacquage*.] A bundle or bale; a packet; a parcel; charge made for packing goods.
packer, pak'ėr, *n.* One who packs or prepares merchandise for transit.
packet, pak'et, *n.* [Fr. *paquet*, O.Fr. *pacquet*. PACK.] A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; a parcel of letters; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers on regular days of starting.
packfong, pakfong, pak'fong, *n.* A Chinese alloy consisting of copper 40·4, zinc 25·4, nickel 31·6, and iron 2·6.
pack-horse, pak'hors, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs, or goods and baggage on its back.
pack-ice, pak'īs, *n.* An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice.
packing, pak'ing, *n.* Act of one who packs; material used in packing, stuffing, or making tight; stuffing.
packing-needle, pak'ing-nē-dl, *n.* A strong needle for sewing packages.
pack-man, pak'man, *n.* One who carries a pack on his back; a pedlar.
pack-saddle, pak'sad-l, *n.* The saddle of a pack-horse, made for bearing burdens.
packsheet, pak'shēt, *n.* A strong coarse cloth for covering goods in bales.
packthread, pak'thred, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.
paco, pā'kō, *n.* [Peruv. name.] The alpaca.
pact, paction, pakt, pak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *pacte*, L. *pactum*, a bargain (as in *compact*), fr. *paciscor*, *pactus*, I fix, bargain, covenant; same root as *pax*, peace, also as *fain* and *fair*.] A contract; an agreement or covenant.
pad, pad, *n.* [A form of *path*; comp. Prov. E. *pad*, Sc. *paad*, a path. PATH.] An easy-paced horse; a robber who infests the road on foot; a foot-pad.——v.i. pret. & pp. *padded*, pad'ed; ppr. *padding*, pad'ing. To walk or go on foot; to travel slowly; to rob on foot.
pad, pad, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps akin to *pod*.] A soft saddle; a cushion; a bolster stuffed with some soft substance; a quantity of blotting-paper used for blotting or writing upon.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *padded*, pad'ed; ppr. *padding*, pad'ing. To stuff with soft material; to furnish with a pad or padding.
padder, pad'ėr, *n.* One who pads; a foot pad.
padding, pad'ing, *n.* The act of stuffing; the material used in stuffing coats, saddles, bolsters, &c.; literary matter inserted in a book, periodical, &c., merely to increase the bulk.
paddle, pad'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *paddled*, pad'ld; ppr. *paddling*, pad'ling. [A freq. and dim. fr. *pad*, to go=L. G. *paddeln*, to go with short steps, to paddle; or fr. *pat*, for *pattle*.] To play in water with hands or feet; to row; to row with a paddle.——v.t. To propel by an oar or paddle.—— *n.* A broad short oar, used for impelling light boats; the blade or broad part of an oar or weapon; something similar in form or use; a flapper; one of the float-boards of a paddle-wheel.
paddle-box, pad'l-boks, *n.* The wooden covering of the paddle-wheel of a steamer.
paddler, pad'l-ėr, *n.* One who paddles.
paddle-wheel, pad'l-whēl, *n.* A wheel with boards or floats on its circumference, driven by steam and propelling a steamship.
paddock, pad'ok, *n.* [Same as Icel. and Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*, D. *pad*, *padde*, a frog or toad, with dim. suffix *-ock*.] A toad or frog.
paddock, pad'ok, *n.* [For *parrok*, A. Sax. *pearroc*. PARK.] A small field or inclosure under pasture, usually adjoining a house.
paddy, pad'i, *n.* [Malay *padi*.] Rice in the husk whether in the field or gathered.
padella, pa-del'la, *n.* [It., fr. L. *patella*, dim. of *patera*, a cup. PATELLA.] A cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted, used in public illuminations, &c.
pademelon, pad'e-mel-on, *n.* [Australian word.] A name of certain kangaroos.
padishah, pā'di-shā, *n.* [Per. *pādishāh*, fr. *pād*, protector, master, and *shāh*, a king.] A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.
padlock, pad'lok, *n.* [From *pad*, a path, lit. a lock for a gate on a path; or fr. *pad* in local sense of a pannier.] A movable lock with a bow or semicircular link to be fastened through a staple.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *padlocked*, pad'lokt; ppr. *padlocking*, pad'lok-ing. To fasten or provide with a padlock.
padnasoy, pad'ū-a-soi, *n.* [From *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.
pæan, pē'an, *n.* [Gr.] A war-song before or after a battle; a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.
pædagogics, pædagogy, pē-da-goj'iks, pē'da-goj-i, *n.* PEDAGOGICS, PEDAGOGY.
pædobaptism, pē-dō-bap'tizm, *n.* [Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, a child, and *baptism*.] The

baptism of infants or children.—**pædobaptist**, pē-dō-bap'tist, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

pagan, pā'gan, *n.* [L. *paganus*, a peasant, fr. *pagus*, a village or country district (same root as Gr. *pēgnymi*, I fix); comp. origin of *heathen*. Akin *peasant*, *page*.] A worshipper of false gods; one who is neither a Christian, a Jew, nor a Mohammedan; a heathen; an idolater. —— *a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens; heathenish; idolatrous.

paganish, pā'gan-ish, *a.* Heathenish.

paganism, pā'gan-izm, *n.* [Fr. *paganisme*.] The religious opinions and worship of pagans; heathenism.

paganize, pā'gan-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paganized*, pā'gan-īzd; ppr. *paganizing*, pā'gan-īz-ing. [*Pagan* and *-ize*.] To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to heathenism.

page, pāj, *n.* [Fr. *page*, fr. L. *pagina*, a page, fr. root seen in L. *pango*, Gr. *pēgnymi*, I fix; akin *compact* (a.), *pageant*.] One side of a leaf of a book; a writing or written record.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *paged*, pājd; ppr. *paging*, pāj'ing. To mark or number the pages of.

pageant, pa'jent, *n.* [Old forms *pagyn*, *pagen*, originally a scaffold or stage, fr. L. *pagina*, a slab, a page (of a book). PAGE (2).] A spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp; a display or show, as at some public rejoicing; anything showy, without stability or duration.—— a. Showy; pompous; ostentatious.

pageantry, pa'jent-ri, *n.* [*Pageant* and *-ry*.] Pageants collectively; show; pompous exhibition or spectacle.

paginate, pa'jin-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paginated*, pa'jin-āt-ed; ppr. *paginating*, pa'jin-āt-ing. [L. *pagina*, a page of a book. PAGE (2).] To page.

pagination, pa-jin-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of paging; the figures which indicate the number of pages.

pagoda, pa-gō'da, *n.* [Fr. *pagode*, fr. Per. and Hind. *but-kadah*—*but*, an idol, and *kadah*,

Great Pagoda at Bhuvaneswar, Orissa, India.

a house.] A Hindu or Buddhist temple; a gold or silver coin of Hindustan, of value from 8s. to 9s. sterling.

pah, pä, *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

paid, pād, *pret.* and *pp.* of *pay*.

paideutics, pā-dū'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *paideutikē* (*technē*), education, fr. *paideuō*, I teach, fr. *pais*, *paidos*, a boy.] The science of teaching or of education.

paigle, pā'gl, *n.* [Comp. W. *pigl*, a plant-name.] The cowslip or primrose.

pail, pāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *paile*, *paele*, fr. L. *patella*, a pan, fr. *patēre*, to lie open. PATENT.] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., used for carrying liquids.

pailful, pāl'fụl, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

paillasse, pal-yas', *n.* [Fr., fr. *paille*, straw, L. *palea*, chaff.] An under bed of straw.

pain, pān, *n.* [Fr. *peine*, O.Fr. *peine*, *paine*, &c., fr. L. *pœna*, punishment, and latterly pain, torment, fr. Gr. *poinē*, a fine; akin *penal*, *penitence*, *pine* (v.), *punish*, &c.] A penalty; bodily suffering; an uneasy sensation in animal bodies; distress; anguish; agony; torment; uneasiness of mind; disquietude, anxiety, solicitude; grief or sorrow; *pl.* the throes of travail or childbirth; labour, work, toil; laborious or diligent effort. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *pained*, pānd; ppr. *paining*, pān'ing. To cause pain to; to cause to suffer physical or mental suffering; to afflict; to distress; to torment, torture, disquiet, grieve.

painful, pān'fụl, *a.* Full of pain; giving pain to body or mind; distressing; grievous; requiring labour or toil; difficult; executed with pains or close and careful application.

painfully, pān'fụl-li, *adv.* In a painful manner.

painfulness, pān'fụl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being painful.

painless, pān'les, *a.* Free from pain.

painstaker, pānz'tāk-ėr, *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious person.

painstaking, pānz'tāk-ing, *a.* Taking or given to taking pains; giving close application; laborious and careful.—— n. The taking of pains; careful labour.

paint, pānt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *painted*, pānt'ed; ppr. *painting*, pānt'ing. [O.Fr. *paindre*, pp. *paint* (Fr. *peindre*, *peint*), fr. L. *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint (whence *picture*, *depict*), fr. root meaning to scratch or cut.] To form a figure or likeness of in colours; to represent by colours and figures; to exhibit in natural colour and form; to cover with colour or colours; to colour; to represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe; to portray; to delineate; to adorn or beautify by laying artificial colours on (the face).—— v.i. To practise painting; to lay colours on the face with a view to beautify it.—— n. A substance used in painting; a pigment; colour laid on canvas or other material; colour laid on the face; rouge.

paint-box, pānt'boks, *n.* A colour-box.

painter, pānt'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colours or pigments.—Painter's colic, a disease to which painters and others who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable.

painter, pān'tėr, *n.* [Ultimately fr. Gr. *panthēra*, a hunting net.] A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

painting, pānt'ing, *n.* The act of one who paints; the art or employment of laying on colours; the art of representing objects by means of colours; a painted picture; colours laid on.

pair, pār, *n.* [Fr. *paire*, a pair, fr. L. *par*, equal, whence also *parity*, *peer*, *compeer*, *disparage*, &c.] Two things of like kind or character; two things similar in form, suited to each other, or used together; a thing composed of two pieces acting together; a couple; a brace; a man and his wife; in parliament and similar bodies, two members who would vote on opposite sides and agree not to vote for a specified time.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *paired*, pārd; ppr. *pairing*, pār'ing. To join in pairs; to couple; to mate; to join in forming a pair.—— v.t. To unite in pairs or couples; to assort in twos.

pairing-time, pār'ing-tīm, *n.* The time when birds couple.

pair-royal, pār'roi-al, *n.* Three similar things: three cards of a sort at certain games, as three kings, three queens, &c.

pairwise, pār'wīz, *adv.* In pairs.

pakfong, pak'fong, *n.* PACKFONG.

palace, pa'lās, *n.* [Fr. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, a palace, fr. *Palatium*, one of the hills on which Rome was built, and where Augustus had his residence.] The house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides; a splendid place of residence.

palace-car, pa'lās-kär, *n.* An elegantly fitted up railway-carriage provided with chairs, sofas, &c.

paladin, pal'a-din, *n.* [Fr. *paladin*, fr. L. *palatinus*, attached to the palace, fr. *palatium*, a palace. PALACE.] A knight attached to a sovereign's court; a knight-errant; a heroic champion; a hero.

palæarctic, pal-ē-ärk'tik, *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *arctic*.] A region marked by a characteristic fauna, and embracing Europe, Africa north of the Atlas, and Northern Asia.

palæobotany, pal'ē-ō-bot'a-ni, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *botany*.] The study of the plants that are found in a fossil state.

palæocrystic, pal'ē-ō-kris''tik, *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *kryos*, frost.] Frozen from of old, as parts of the Arctic and Antarctic seas.

palæographer, **palæographist**, pal-ē-og'ra-fėr, pal-ē-og'ra-fist, *n.* One skilled in palæography.

palæographic, **palæographical**, pal'ē-ō-graf''ik, pal'ē-ō-graf''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to palæography.

palæography, pal-ē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *graphō*, I write.] An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings collectively; the art of deciphering ancient documents or inscriptions.

palæoichthyology, pal'ē-ō-ik-thi-ol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *ichthys*, a fish.] The science of fossil fishes.

palæolith, pal'ē-ō-lith, *n.* [See next.] An unpolished stone implement or other object belonging to the earlier stone age.

palæolithic, pal'ē-ō-lith''ik, *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *lithos*, a stone.] Belonging to the earlier stone period of prehistoric times, characterized by the use of rude unpolished stone implements.

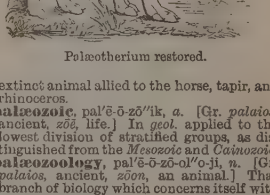
palæontological, pal'ē-on-tō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Relating to palæontology.

palæontologist, pal'ē-on-tol''o-jist, *n.* One who studies or is versed in palæontology.

palæontology, pal'ē-on-tol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *logos*, discourse.] The science of the ancient life of the earth; that branch of biological science which treats of fossil organic remains.

palæophytology, pal'ē-ō-fī-tol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *phyton*, a plant.] That branch of palæontology which treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains.

palæotherium, pal'ē-ō-thē''ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *thērion*, a wild beast.] An



Palæotherium restored.

extinct animal allied to the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros.

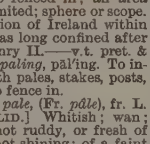
palæozoic, pal'ē-ō-zō''ik, *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *zōē*, life.] In *geol.* applied to the lowest division of stratified groups, as distinguished from the *Mesozoic* and *Cainozoic*.

palæozoology, pal'ē-ō-zō-ol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *zōon*, an animal.] That branch of biology which concerns itself with extinct animals.

palæstra, pa-les'tra, *n.* PALESTRA.

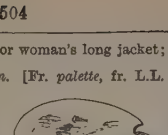
palanquin, **palankeen**, pa-lan-kēn', *n.* [Fr. and Pg. *palanquin*, fr. Pali, *pallankī*.] A covered conveyance used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men.

palatable, pa'lat-a-bl, *a.* [From *palate.*] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savoury.
palatableness, pa'lat-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being palatable.
palatably, pa'lat-a-bli, *adv.* In a palatable manner.
palatal, pa'lat-al, *a.* [*Palate* and *-al.*] Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds.——*n.* A sound pronounced by the aid of the palate, as that of *ch* in *church*, and that of *j*.
palatalize, pa'lat-al-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *palatalized*, pa'lat-al-izd; ppr. *palatalizing*, pa'lat-al-iz-ing. [*Palatal* and *-ize.*] To give a palatal sound to; to convert from guttural to palatal (*church*, as compared with *kirk*).
palate, pa'lāt, *n.* [L. *palātum*, the palate; etymol. unknown.] The roof or upper part of the mouth; hence, the sense of taste; taste; relish; intellectual taste.
palatial, pa-lā'shal, *a.* [From L. *palatium*, a palace (q.v.).] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.
palatinate, pa-lat'i-nāt, *n.* The province or seignory of a palatine.
palatine, pa'la-tīn, *a.* [Fr. *palatin*, fr. L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium*, a palace (q.v.).] Pertaining to a palace; holding an office or employment in the king's palace; possessing royal privileges.——*n.* County palatine, a county over which an earl, bishop, or duke formerly ruled with regal powers.——*n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.
palaver, pa-lā'vėr, *n.* [Pg. *palavra*, Sp. *palabra*, a word, fr. L. *parabola*, a parable, in late times a word (=Fr. *parole*). PARABLE.] A long or serious talk or conference; a conversation; superfluous or idle talk.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *palavered*, pa-lā'vėrd; ppr. *palavering*, pa-lā'vėr-ing. To flatter; to humbug by words.——v.i. To talk idly; to indulge in a palaver or palavers.
pale, pāl, *n.* [Fr. *pal*, fr. L. *palus*, a stake, for *pagus* or *paxlus*, fr. root seen in *page* (of a book), *pageant*, *pact*.] A pointed stake usually joined above and below to a rail; an inclosure or place fenced in; an area marked off; region limited; sphere or scope. —**The Pale**, that portion of Ireland within which English rule was long confined after the conquests of Henry II.——v.t. pret. & pp. *paled*, pāld; ppr. *paling*, pāl'ing. To inclose or surround with pales, stakes, posts, or rails; to inclose; to fence in.
pale, pāl, *a.* [O.Fr. *pale*, (Fr. *pâle*), fr. L. *pallidus*, pale. PALLID.] Whitish; wan; deficient in colour; not ruddy, or fresh of colour; not bright; not shining; of a faint lustre; dim.——v.t. pret. & pp. *paled*, pāld; ppr. *paling*, pāl'ing. To make pale; to dim.—— v.i. To turn pale.
palea, pā'lē-a, *n.*; pl. **paleæ**, pā'lē-ē. [L. *palea*, chaff.] A bract between the florets of composite plants; an interior bract of the flowers of grasses.

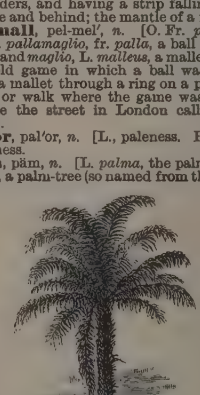


Flower of Oat. P, Palea of chaff-like scales; lesæ. A, Awn. GG, Glumes covered with paleæ.

paleaceous, pā-lē-ā'shus, *a.* Consisting of chaff-like scales; chaffy.
pale-ale, pāl'āl, *n.* A light-coloured pleasant bitter ale.
pale-face, pāl'fās, *n.* A name among the North American Indians for a white person.
palely, pāl'li, *adv.* In a pale manner; wanly; not freshly or ruddily.
paleness, pāl'nes, *n.* State or quality of being pale; wanness; want of ruddiness.
paleography, paleontology, &c. See PALÆ-.
palestra, pa-les'tra, *n.* [Gr. *palaistra*, fr. *palē*, a wrestling.] A place of wrestling; wrestling or other athletic exercises.
palestrian, palestral, palestric, pa-les'tri-an, pa-les'tral, pa-les'trik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to wrestling or athletic exercise.
paletot, pal'e-tō, *n.* [Fr. *paletot, paletoque*, fr. D. *paltsrok*, a pilgrim's coat.] A loose sort of man's coat or woman's long jacket; an overcoat.
palette, pa'let, *n.* [Fr. *palette*, fr. L.L. *paleta*, dim. fr. L. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] A thin oval board or tablet with a thumb-hole at one end on which a painter lays the pigments with which he paints his pictures; a pallet.


Painter's Palette.

palette-knife, pa'let-nīf, *n.* A sort of knife used by painters for mixing colours, and by druggists to mix salves.
palfrey, pal'fri, *n.* [O.Fr. *palefrei*, fr. L.L. *parafredus*, L. *paraveredus*, an extra post-horse, fr. Gr. *para*, beside, and L. *veredus*, a post-horse, fr. *veho*, I carry, and *rheda*, a carriage.] A riding horse; a horse used for state occasions or show; a small horse fit for ladies.
palfreyed, pal'frid, *a.* Riding on a palfrey.
Pali, pā'lē, *n.* [Pali.] The sacred language of the Buddhists, a descendant of the Sanskrit, not now spoken, but used only in religious works.
palichthyology, pa-lik'thi-ol"o-ji, *n.* PALÆOICHTHYOLOGY.
palillogy, pallilogy, pa-lil'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *palin*, again, and *legō*, I speak.] In rhetoric, the repetition of a word or words.
palimpsest, pal'imp-sest, *n.* [Gr. *palimpsēstos*, rubbed again—*palin*, again, and *psaō*, I rub.] A piece of parchment or other material from which writing has been erased to make room for other writing, often leaving the first faintly visible.
palindrome, pal'in-drōm, *n.* [Gr. *palindromos*, running back, *palin*, again, *dromos*, a running.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward, as *madam*.
paling, pāl'ing, *n.* A fence formed with pales, or vertical stakes or posts.
palingenesis, pal-in-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *palin*, again, and *genesis*, birth.] A transformation; a metamorphosis as of insects; re-birth; a great geological change.—**palingenetic**, pal'in-je-net'ik, *a.* Pertaining to palingenesis.
palinode, pal'i-nōd, *n.* [Gr. *palinōdia—palin*, again, and *ōdē*, a song.] Originally a poetical recantation; a piece in which a poet retracted invectives; hence, a recantation in general.—**palinodist**, pal'in-ōd-ist, *n.* A writer of palinodes.
palisade, pa-li-sād', *n.* [Fr. *palissade*, fr. *palisser*, to pale, fr. *palis*, a pale, fr. L. *palus*, a stake. PALE (a stake).] A fence or fortification consisting of pales, stakes, or posts, sharpened and set firmly in the ground in a row; also applied to one of the stakes.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *palisaded*, pa-li-sād'ėd; ppr. *palisading*, pa-li-sād'ing. To surround, inclose, or fortify with stakes or posts.
palish, pāl'ish, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.
pall, pal, *n.* [A. Sax. *pæll*, a cloak, fr. L. *palla, pallium*, a cloak or mantle.] An outer mantle of dignity; a pallium; a large dark-coloured cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral; a linen cloth to cover a chalice; a canopy, curtain, or covering in general.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *palled*, pald; ppr. *palling*, pal'ing. To cloak or cover with a pall; to cover or shroud.
pall, pal, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *palled*, pald; ppr. *palling*, pal'ing. [Equivalent to *appall* without the prefix.] To become vapid, tasteless, or insipid; to become cloying or surfeiting; to lose all agreeable quality.——v.t. To make vapid or insipid; to weaken; to impair; to cloy.
palladium, pal-lā'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *palladion*, fr. *Pallas, Pallados*, Pallas, that is the goddess Athēnē or Minerva.] Primarily, a statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which, according to legend, depended the safety of ancient Troy; hence something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; a bulwark; safeguard; a grayish-white malleable metal, which has the hardness of fine steel.
pallah, pal'la, *n.* A handsome species of antelope in South Africa.
pallet, pal'et, *n.* [Fr. *palette*, fr. L.L. *paleta*, dim. fr. L. *pala*, a spade or shovel; same as *palette.*] A palette; a name of various instruments or appliances; a tool used by potters, &c.; either of the pieces which receive the impulse from a pendulum or balance-wheel.
pallet, pal'et, *n.* [Fr. *paillet*, fr. *paille*, straw, chaff, fr. L. *palea*, chaff.] A small and poor or rude bed.
pallial, pal'i-al, *a.* [L. *pallium*, a mantle.] Pertaining to a pallium or mantle.
palliate, pal'i-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *palliated*, pal'i-āt-ed; ppr. *palliating*, pal'i-āt-ing. [Fr. *pallier*, fr. L. *pallium*, a cloak, a mantle. PALL (n.).] To conceal the enormity of by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; to soften or tone down by favourable representations; to mitigate; to lessen, abate, alleviate.
palliation, pal-i-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of palliating; what serves to palliate; extenuation; mitigation; alleviation.
palliative, pal'i-āt-iv, *a.* [*Palliate* and *-ive*=Fr. *palliatif.*] Serving to palliate or extenuate.——*n.* That which palliates, mitigates, or alleviates.
pallid, pal'id, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, fr. *palleo*, I am or look pale. PALE, FALLOW.] Pale; wan; deficient in colour; not high-coloured.
pallidity, pa-lid'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being pallid; paleness; wanness.
pallidness, pal'id-nes, *n.* Paleness.
pallium, pal'i-um, *n.*; pl. **pallia**, pal'i-a. [L. *pallium*, whence *pall* (n.).] A kind of ancient cloak or mantle; a pall; a vestment sent by the pope to metropolitans and other high church dignitaries, being a band made of white lamb's wool passing round the shoulders, and having a strip falling down before and behind; the mantle of a mollusc.
pallmall, pel-mel', *n.* [O. Fr. *palemail*, fr. It. *pallamaglio*, fr. *palla*, a ball (akin E. *ball*), and *maglio*, L. *malleus*, a mallet (q.v.).] An old game in which a ball was struck with a mallet through a ring on a pole; the alley or walk where the game was played (hence the street in London called *Pall Mall*).
pallor, pal'or, *n.* [L., paleness. PALLID.] Paleness.
palm, pām, *n.* [L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, a palm-tree (so named from the shape


Oil-palm (*Elæis guineensis*).

of its branches); cog. Gr. *palamē*, A. Sax. *folm*, O.H.G. *folma*, the palm of the hand.] The inner part of the hand; a handsbreadth; a lineal measure equal to 3 or 4 inches; a

broad flat part, as of an anchor fluke; a name of many plants constituting a well-known order of endogens; a branch or leaf of a palm, anciently borne as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority, victory, triumph; a green branch carried in church festivals; a popular name for several plants.—v.t. pret. & pp. *palmed*, pämd; ppr. *palming*, päm'ing. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or tricksters; to impose by fraud.

palmaceous, pal-mā'shus, *a.* [See prec.] Belonging to the palm tribe.

palmar, pal'mär, *a.* [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma*, the palm of the hand. PALM.] Of the breadth of the hand; pertaining to the palm of the hand.

palmarian, palmary, pal-mā'ri-an, pal'ma-ri, *a.* [L. *palmaris*. PALM.] Worthy of obtaining the palm; of supreme excellence.

palmate, palmated, pal'mät, pal'mät-ed, *a.* [L. *palmatus*, fr. *palma*, the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; entirely webbed, as feet.

palmately, pal'mät-li, *adv.* In a palmate manner.

palmatifid, pal-mat'i-fid, *a.* [L. *palmatus*, and *findo*, *fidi*, I split.] In *botany*, divided so as to resemble a hand.

palm-butter, päm'but-ėr, *n.* Palm-oil.

palmed, pämd, *a.* Having palms.

palmer, päm'ėr, *n.* A pilgrim that returned from the Holy Land with a branch of palm; one who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.

palmer-worm, päm'er-wėrm, *n.* The common name of certain caterpillars.

palmetto, pal-met'tō, *n.* [Sp. *palmito*.] A name of several palms; the cabbage-palm of the West Indies and southern United States.

palm-house, päm'hous, *n.* A glass-house for raising palms.

palmiferous, pal-mif'ėr-us, *a.* [*Palm*, and L. *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or producing palms.

palmiped, pal'mi-ped, *a.* [L. *palma*, a palm, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, as a water-fowl.

palmister, pal'mis-tėr, *n.* [*Palm*, *-ist*, and *-er*.] One who deals in palmistry.

palmistry, pal'mis-tri, *n.* [*Palmister* and *-y*.] The art or practice of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand; chiromancy.

palmitic, pal-mit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil (*palmitic* acid).

palm-oil, päm'oil, *n.* A fatty substance resembling butter obtained from palms (chiefly African), and employed in making soap and candles, and for lubrication.

palm-sugar, päm'shug-ėr, *n.* Saccharine matter from the juice of palms.

Palm-Sunday, päm'sun-dā, *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

palm-wine, päm'win, *n.* A liquor obtained by fermenting the juice of certain palms.

palmy, päm'i, *a.* [*Palm* and *-y*.] Abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

palmyra-palm, pal-mī'ra-päm, *n.* A common palm of India, of great value and economical importance.

palp, palp, *n.* [PALPUS.] A feeler or tentacle of an animal.

palpability, pal-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being palpable.

palpable, pal'pa-bl, *a.* [Fr. *palpable*, L.L. *palpabilis*, fr. L. *palpo*, I stroke, I touch; akin *palpitate*.] Perceptible by the touch; easily perceived and detected, as a mistake; plain; obvious; readily perceptible.

palpableness, pal'pa-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness.

palpably, pal'pa-bli, *adv.* In a palpable manner; so as to be perceived by the touch; plainly; obviously.

palpation, pal-pā'shon, *n.* [From L. *palpo*, I stroke. PALPABLE.] The act of feeling; manual examination.

palpebral, pal'pe-bral, *a.* [L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow.

palpiform, pal'pi-form, *a.* [*Palpus* and *form*.] Having the form of palpi or feelers.—**palpigerous**, pal-pij'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing palpi.

palpitate, pal'pi-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *palpitated*, pal'pi-tāt-ed; ppr. *palpitating*, pal'pi-tāt-ing. [L. *palpito*, *palpitatum*, freq. of *palpo*, I feel. PALPABLE.] To pulsate rapidly; to flutter or move with slight throbs; to throb: applied particularly to a fluttering movement of the heart; hence, to tremble; to quiver.

palpitation, pal-pi-tā'shon, *n.* The act of palpitating; a violent pulsation of the heart, as from violent action, fright, or disease.

palpus, pal'pus, *n.*; pl. **palpi**, pal'pī. [Mod. L. *palpus*, fr. L. *palpare*, to stroke, to feel. PALPABLE.] A jointed sensitive organ on the head of an insect; a feeler.

palsgrave, palz'grāv, *n.* [G. *pfalzgraf*, fr. *pfalz* (fr. L. *palatium*, palace), and *graf*, a count or earl.] A count palatine.—**palsgravine**, palz'gra-vin, *n.* The consort of a palsgrave.

palstaff, palstave, pal'staf, pal'stāv, *n.* [Icel. *pálstafr*, a pole-staff.] An ancient axe-shaped weapon used by Celtic nations.

palsy, pal'zi, *n.* [A contr. of Fr. *paralysie*, L. and Gr. *paralysis* (q. v.).] Paralysis, especially of a minor kind.—v.t. pret. & pp. *palsied*, pal'zid; ppr. *palsying*, pal'zi-ing. To affect with palsy or as with palsy; to paralyse.

palter, pal'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *paltered*, pal'tėrd; ppr. *paltering*, pal'tėr-ing. [Of same origin as *paltry*, and originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes.] To act insincerely; to shift; to dodge.

palterer, pal'tėr-ėr, *n.* One that palters; an insincere dealer; a shifter.

paltriness, pal'tri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being paltry.

paltry, pal'tri, *a.* [Same as L.G. *paltrig*, *palterig*, ragged, fr. *palte*, Fris. *pult*, G. *palte*, Sw. *paltu* (pl. *paltor*), a rag; akin *palter*.] Mean and trivial; trifling; worthless; contemptible.

paludal, pal'ū-dal, *a.* [From L. *palus*, *palūdis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; generated by marshes (*paludal* fever). Also **paludine, paludinous** (pal'ū-din, pal-ū'din-us), in similar sense.

paludism, pal'ū-dizm, *n.* [*Paludal* and *-ism*.] Illness caused by malaria.

paludose, pal'ū-dōs, *a.* [L. *paludosus*.] In *bot.* growing in marshy places.

palustral, palustrine, pa-lus'tral, pa-lus'trin, *a.* [From L. *palus*, a marsh.] Same as *Paludal*.

paly, pāl'i, *a.* [*Pale* and *-y*.] Pale; wanting colour. [Poetical.]

pampas, pam'pas, *n. pl.* [Sp.-Amer.] The grassy treeless plains of South America, especially in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes.

pampas-grass, pam'pas-gras, *n.* A variety of grass growing on the pampas, with flowerstems 10 to 14 feet high.

pampean, pam-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the pampas.

pamper, pam'pėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pampered*, pam'pėrd; *pampering*, pam'pėr-ing. [Probably akin to *pap* (with *m* inserted); comp. G. *pampen*, dial. G. *pampfen*, to stuff, to cram with food.] To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights; to feed luxuriously; to indulge with rich food.

pamperer, pam'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who pampers.

pamphlet, pam'flet, *n.* [Formerly *paunflet*, *pamfilet*, *pamflet*: of doubtful origin; perhaps fr. Sp. *papelete*, a written paper, with insertion of nasal, as in D. *pampier* (Fr. *papier*), paper. PAPER.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of sheets stitched together, but not bound; a short treatise or discussion on some subject of current interest.

pamphleteer, pam-flet-ėr', *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.—v.i. To write and issue pamplets.

pampiniform, pam-pin'i-form, *n.* [L. *pampinus*, a tendril.] Resembling a tendril.

pan, pan, *n.* [A. Sax. *panne*, D. *pan*, G. *pfanne*, all fr. L.L. *panna*, for *patna*, L. *patina*, a pan, fr. *patēre*, to be wide or open. PATENT.] A vessel broad and shallow, of metal or earthenware, used for household purposes; an open vessel for boiling or evaporating or other operations; a pond for evaporating salt water to make salt; the part of a gun-lock which holds the priming; the skull.

panacea, pan-a-sē'a, *n.* [L. *panacea*, fr. Gr. *panakeia*, fr. *pan*, all, and *akeomai*, I heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine.

pan-Anglican, pan-ang'gli-kan, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Anglican*.] Representative of all who hold views similar to those of the Anglican Church.

panary, pan'a-ri, *a.* [From L. *panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread (*panary* fermentation).

pancake, pan'kāk, *n.* A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate.

pancratium, pan-krā'shi-um, *n.* [Gr. *pankration—pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] A gymnastic contest of ancient Greece consisting of boxing and wrestling.

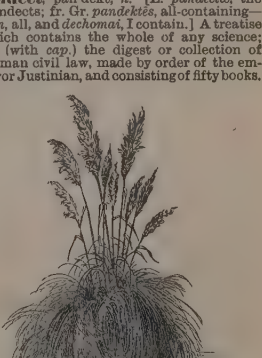
pancreas, pan'krē-as, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.] A fleshy gland or organ of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ; the sweet-bread in cattle.—**pancreatic**, pan-krē-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

panda, pan'da, *n.* A quadruped of India of the size of a large cat, allied to the bears.

Pandanus, pan'da-nus, *n.* [From *pandan*, the Malay name.] The screw-pine genus of plants.

Pandean, pan-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Greek god Pan.—**Pandean pipes, Pan's pipes**, a musical wind-instrument composed of pipes of different lengths tied together; a syrinx.

pandect, pan'dekt, *n.* [L. *pandectæ*, the Pandects; fr. Gr. *pandektēs*, all-containing—*pan*, all, and *dechomai*, I contain.] A treatise which contains the whole of any science; *pl.* (with *cap.*) the digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and consisting of fifty books.



Pampas-grass (*Gynerium argenteum*).

pandemic, pan-dem'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *dēmos*, people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

pandemonium, pan-dē-mō'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *daimōn*, a demon.] The abode of the demons or evil spirits—a name invented by Milton; hence, any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage; a riotous state.

pander, pan'dėr, *n.* [From *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean profligate wretch, who caters for the lusts or base passions of others. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *pandered*, pan'dėrd; ppr. *pandering*, pan'dėr-ing. To act as agent for the lusts of others; to be subservient to lust or passion.

panderess, pan'dėr-es, *n.* A female pander; a procuress.—**panderism**, pan'dėr-izm, *n.* The employment of a pander; pimping.

pandiculation, pan-dik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [From L. *pandiculor*, *pandiculatus*, I stretch myself, fr. *pando*, I spread out.] The stretching of one's self, as when newly awaked from sleep; a morbid restlessness and stretching.

pandit, pan'dit, *n.* PUNDIT.

pandore, pan'dōr, *n.* BANDORE.

pandurate, **panduriform**, pan'dū-rāt, pan-dū'ri-form, *a.* [L. *pandura*, fr. Gr. *pandoura.* BANDORE.] Fiddle-shaped.

pane, pān, *n.* [Fr. *pan*, a panel or portion of a surface, fr. L. *pannus*, a cloth, a patch (whence also *panel*, *pawn*); cog. Gr. *pēnos*, woof, web; Goth. *fana*, cloth.] A plate of glass inserted in a window, door, &c.; a panel or division of various kinds of work; a sunken portion surrounded by a border.

paned, pānd, *p.a.* Provided with or composed of panes.

panegyric, pa-ne-ji'rik, *n.* [Fr. *panégyrique*, fr. Gr. *panēgyrikos*, fit for a public assembly, fr. *panēgyris*, a public assembly—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *agyris*, an assembly, fr. *ageirō*, I assemble.] A laudatory speech or oration; a formal eulogy; an encomium; praise bestowed; laudation.

panegyric, **panegyrical**, pa-ne-ji'rik, pa-ne-ji'rik-al, *a.* Containing panegyric, praise, or eulogy; encomiastic.—**panegyrically**, pa-ne-ji'rik-al-li, *adv.* By way of panegyric.

panegyrist, pa-ne-ji'rist, *n.* [Fr. *panégyriste*, Gr. *panēgyristēs.*] One who makes a panegyric; a eulogist; an encomiast.

panegyrize, pa'ne-ji-rīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *panegyrized*, pa'ne-ji-rīzd; ppr. *panegyrizing*, pa'ne-ji-rīz-ing. [Gr. *panegyrizō.* PANEGYRIC.] To make a panegyric on; to eulogize or praise highly.

panel, pa'nel, *n.* [O. Fr. *panel*, dim. of *pan*, a pane, a panel. PANE.] A surface more or less distinct from others adjoining in a piece of work; an area on a surface sunk from the general surface; a sunk portion in a door, shutter, &c.; a piece of wood upon which a picture is painted; a document with the names of persons summoned to serve on a jury; the jury; in Scotland, the accused person in a criminal action.——v.t. pret. & pp. *panelled*, pa'neld; ppr. *panelling*, pa'nel-ing. To form with panels.

panelling, pa'nel-ing, *n.* Panelled work.

pang, pang, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. W. *pang*, a pang, a convulsion.] A sharp and sudden pain; a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; painful spasm; throe.

pangenesis, pan-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *genesis*, birth.] A hypothesis to explain the phenomena of reproduction and development in organic beings.

pangolin, pan'gō-lin, *n.* [Malay *pānggiling.*] The scaly ant-eater or manis. See MANIS.

panhellenic, pan-hel-len'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Hellēnikos*, Greek, fr. *Hellēnes*, the Greeks.] Pertaining to all the Greeks or Hellēnes.—**panhellenism**, pan-hel'len-izm, *n.* The proposed union of all the Greeks into one political body.

panic, pan'ik, *n.* [Fr. *panique*, fr. Gr. *Panikos*, belonging to Pan, fr. the god *Pan*, who was believed to inspire sudden or causeless fear.] A sudden fright, particularly when without real cause; terror inspired by a trifling cause. ——a. Extreme, sudden, or causeless: said of fright.

panicle, pan'i-kl, *n.* [L. *panicula*, a panicle.] A branching form of inflorescence, as in the lilac or the oat.—**paniculed**, pan'i-kld, *a.* Furnished with panicles.—**paniculate**, pa-nik'ū-lāt, *a.* Arranged in a panicle; like a panicle.

panification, pan'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, I make. PANTRY.] The process of bread-making.

pannier, pa'ni-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium*, a bread-basket, fr. *panis*, bread. PANTRY.] A wicker-basket; a basket or hamper for a person's back; a basket used in pairs for carrying things slung across a beast's back; a part of a lady's dress attached to the back of the skirt.

pannikin, pan'i-kin, *n.* [Dim. of *pan.*] A small pan or cup.

panoplied, pa'nō-plid, *a.* Wearing a panoply.

panoply, pa'nō-pli, *n.* [Gr. *panoplia*—*pan*, all, and *hoplа*, arms.] Complete armour of defence; a full suit of armour.

panorama, pan-ō-rā'ma, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, whole, and *horāma*, spectacle, view, fr. *horaō*, I see.] A picture presenting from a central point a view of objects in every direction, represented on the interior surface of a cylindrical wall.

panoramic, pan-ō-ram'ik, *a.* Belonging to or like a panorama.

pan-Presbyterian, pan'pres-bi-tē"ri-an, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, whole.] Belonging to Presbyterians in all parts of the world.

Panslavic, pan-slav'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Slavic.*] Pertaining to all the Slavic races.—**Panslavism**, pan-slav'izm, *n.* The proposed amalgamation of all the Slavic races into one confederacy.

panspermatism, **panspermy**, pan-spėr'mat-izm, pan'spėr-mi, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *sperma*, seed, germ.] The doctrine that organic germs are everywhere diffused, and that so-called spontaneous generation is to be thus explained; the germ theory (see GERM).

pansy, pan'zi, *n.*; pl. **pansies**, pan'ziz. [Fr. *pensée*, thought, heart's-ease, fr. *penser*, to think, fr. L. *pensare*, to weigh, to ponder. PENSIVE.] A plant and flower, heart's-ease, a name for the garden varieties of violet.

pant, pant, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *panted*, pant'ed; ppr. *panting*, pant'ing. [From or connected with O.Fr. *pantoier*, to pant, to gasp, *pantois*, a panting; Pr. *panteiar*, to be breathless.] To breathe quickly, as after exertion or from excited eagerness; to gasp; to throb violently, as the heart after hard labour; to palpitate; to desire ardently; to long.——v.t. To breathe forth; to gasp out.——n. A gasp; a throb or palpitation.

pantalets, pan'ta-lets, *n.pl.* [From *pantaloons.*] Loose drawers worn by females and children.

pantaloon, pan'ta-lön, *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*, a buffoon, fr. It. *pantalone*, lit. a Venetian, a person in a Venetian dress, the Venetians being called *Pantalones*, after their patron saint *Pantalone* or *Pantaleone.*] A character in the old Italian comedy; in modern pantomimes, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown.

pantaloons, pan'ta-lönz, *n.pl.* [Lit. Venetian trousers. See prec.] A kind of tightly fitting trousers formerly worn; trousers in general.

pantheism, pan'thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God.] The doctrine which maintains that the universe is God, or that all things are modes or manifestations of God.—**pantheist**, pan'thē-ist, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.—**pantheistic**, **pantheistical**, pan-thē-ist'ik, pan-thē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to pantheism.

pantheon, pan'thē-on, *n.* [Gr. *pantheon*, *pantheion*—*pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] A temple dedicated to all the gods; all the divinities collectively worshipped by a people.

panther, pan'thėr, *n.* [Gr. *panthēr*, a word of doubtful origin.] A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, otherwise called the leopard.—**pantheress**, pan'thėr-es, *n.* A female panther.

pantile, pan'tīl, *n.* [*Pan* and *tile.*] A tile for roofs with a hollow surface, or with a cross section resembling the letter S.

pantisocracy, pan-ti-sok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, *pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratos*, power.] A community in which all the members would be equal in rank and social position; the principle of such a scheme or community.

pantler, pant'lėr, *n.* [Formerly *panter*, *paneter*, fr. Fr. *panetier*, fr. L. *panis*, bread. PANTRY.] A servant having care of a pantry.

pantograph, pan'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphō*, I write.] An instrument by means of which drawings, maps, plans, &c., can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged.

pantomime, pan'tō-mīm, *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, fr. Gr. *pantomimos*, lit. one who plays his part wholly by imitation—*pas*, *pantos*, all, and *mimos*, an imitator. MIMIC.] A scene or representation in dumb show; a theatrical entertainment in dumb show; dumb show generally; a popular stage entertainment of the burlesque kind usually produced about Christmas.

pantomimic, pan-tō-mim'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pantomime or dumb show.

pantry, pan'tri, *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, a pantry, fr. L. *panis* (Fr. *pain*), bread, whence also *pannier*, and in part *appanage*, *company*; fr. root *pa*, to feed, as in L. *pabulum*, forage, *pastor*, a shepherd.] Primarily, a place in which bread was kept; now an apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

pap, pap, *n.* [Same as D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, probably from an infantile cry. PAPA.] A kind of soft food for infants; the pulp of fruit.

pap, pap, *n.* [Of similar origin to *pap*, food.] A nipple of the breast; a teat; a round hill resembling a pap.

papa, pa-pä', *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants=Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, L. *papa*, *pappa*, Gr. *pappa*; comp. *mama*, *mamma.*] A childish name for father.

papacy, pā'pa-si, *n.* [O. Fr. *papacie*, L.L. *papatia*, the papacy, fr. L. *papa*, the pope, lit. father. PAPA, POPE.] The office and dignity of the pope; the popes collectively; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom.

papal, pā'pal, *a.* [Fr. *papal*, L.L. *papalis.* See prec.] Belonging to the pope or to the papacy; popish.

papalist, pā'pal-ist, *n.* [*Papal* and *-ist.*] A supporter of the papal system; a Roman Catholic.

papalize, pā'pal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *papalized*, pā'pal-īzd; ppr. *papalizing*, pā'pal-īz-ing. To make papal.——v.i. To conform to popery.

papally, pā'pal-li, *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

papaveraceous, pa-pā'vėr-ā"shus, *a.* [L. *papaver*, a poppy.] Pertaining to the poppy family.

Papaw (*Carica Papaya*).

papaw, pa-pą', *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar.] A tropical

tree and its fruit, the juice of both of which renders tough meat tender.

paper, pā'pėr, *n.* [Fr. *papier*=It. *papiro*, fr. L. *papyrus*, Gr. *papyros*, the papyrus, from which a kind of paper was made.] A substance formed into thin sheets used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes; a piece, leaf, or sheet of this; a single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; an essay or article on some subject; any written or printed document; collectively, such documents as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.——*a.* Made or consisting of paper; appearing merely in documents without really existing (a *paper* army); thin; slight.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *papered*, pā'pėrd; ppr. *papering*, pā'pėr-ing. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; to fold or inclose in paper.

paper-cutter, pā'pėr-kut-ėr, *n.* A paper-knife; a machine for cutting paper in piles, or for trimming the edges of books, &c.

paper-folder, pā'pėr-fōld-ėr, *n.* An instrument for folding paper; a paper-knife.

paper-hanger, pā'pėr-hang-ėr, *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper-hangings.

paper-hangings, pā'pėr-hang-ingz, *n. pl.* Paper, variously ornamented, for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.

paper-knife, pā'pėr-nīf, *n.* An instrument of bone, ivory, &c., with an edge like a blunt knife, used in cutting open the leaves of books, &c., or for folding paper.

paper-mill, pā'pėr-mil, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

paper-money, pā'pėr-mu-ni, *n.* Bank-notes or the like circulated as the representative of coin.

paper-nautilus, pā'pėr-nạ-ti-lus, *n.* The paper-sailor or argonaut.

paper-reed, pā'pėr-rēd, *n.* The papyrus.

paper-sailor, pā'pėr-sāl-ėr, *n.* Same as *Paper-nautilus*.

paper-stainer, pā'pėr-stān-ėr, *n.* A person who colours paper; a maker of paper-hangings.

paper-weight, pā'pėr-wāt, *n.* A small weight laid on loose papers to keep them in place.

papery, pā'pėr-i, *a.* Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper.

papier-mâché, pap-yā-mā-shā, *n.* [Fr., lit. masticated paper.] A material prepared by pulping different kinds of paper into a mass, which is moulded into various articles, dried, and japanned.

papilionaceous, pa-pil'yō-nā"shus, *a.* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly.] Resembling the butterfly; having a corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as the flower of the pea.

papilla, pa-pil'la, *n.*; pl. **papillæ**, pa-pil'lē, [L.] A small pap or nipple; a little eminence on the surface of the skin, as on the tongue.

papillary, pap'il-la-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to or resembling the nipple; papillose.—**papillate**, pap'il-lāt, *a.* Covered with papillæ.—**papillose**, pap'i-lōs, *a.* Papillary.

papist, pā'pist, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*, fr. *pape*, L. *papa*, the pope. POPE.] A Roman Catholic.—**papistic**, **papistical**, pā-pis'tik, pā-pis'tik-al, *a.* Popish; pertaining to Popery.—**papistically**, pā-pis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a papistic manner.—**papistry**, pā'pist-ri, *n.* Popery. [These words carry usually a contemptuous shade of meaning.]

pappus, pap'us, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pappos*, the down of plants.] A feathery or downy substance or appendage, as of the seeds of certain plants.

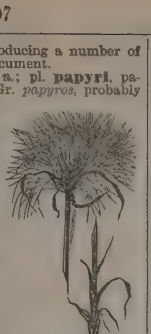
pappy, pap'i, *a.* [*Pap* and *-y*.] Like pap; soft; succulent.

papula, pap'ū-la, *n.*; pl. **papulæ**, pap'ū-lē. [L.] A pimple.—**papular**, **papulose**, **papulous**, pap'ū-lėr, pap'ū-lōs, pap'ū-lus, *a.* Covered with pimples.

papyraceous, pap-i-rā'shus, *a.* Made of or resembling papyrus or paper.

papyrograph, pa-pī'rō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *papyrus*, papyrus, paper, and *graphō*, I write.] An apparatus for producing a number of copies of a written document.

papyrus, pa-pī'rus, *n.*; pl. **papyri**, pa-pī'ri. [L. *papyrus*, Gr. *papyros*, probably of Egyptian origin. Hence *paper*.] A kind of sedge or reed growing in the valley of the Nile, the stems of which anciently afforded material for writing; a written scroll made of the papyrus.



Egyptian Papyrus (*Papyrus antiquorum*).

par, pär, *n.* [L. *par*, equal, an equal, a pair, whence *pair* and *peer*; seen also in *compeer*, *disparage*, *umpire*, &c.] State of equality; equality in condition or in value; the state of shares or stocks when they may be purchased at the original price, or *at par*.—**Above par**, above the original price; at a premium.—**Below par**, below the original price; at a discount.

para, pā'ra, *n.* A Turkish copper coin, worth about 1-18th of a penny sterling.

parabasis, pa-rab'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.] Part of an old Greek comedy in which the chorus addressed the audience in name of the poet.

parable, pa'ra-bl, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, fr. L. *parabola*, Gr. *parabolē*, fr. *paraballō*, I throw beside, I compare—*para*, beside, and *ballō*, I throw. Of same origin are *parley*, *parlour*, *parole*.] Formerly, a comparison, similitude, proverb, a dark saying; now a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *parabled*, pa'ra-bld; ppr. *parabling*, pa'ra-bling. To represent by a parable.

parabola, pa-ra'bō-la, *n.* [L. *parabola*=Gr. *parabolē*; same word as *parable*; perhaps so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone.] A geometrical figure, one of the conic sections, shown when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides; the curve which a projectile theoretically describes.

parabolic, **parabolical**, pa-ra-bol'ik, pa-ra-bol'ik-al, *a.* Expressed by or pertaining to parable; of or belonging to a parabola; having the form of a parabola.

parabolically, pa-ra-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of parable; in the form of a parabola.

paraboloid, pa-rab'ol-oid, *n.* [*Parabola* and *-oid*.] The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.

paracentesis, pa'ra-sen-tē"sis, *n.* [Gr. *parakentēsis*—*para*, through, and *kenteō*, I pierce.] The surgical operation of tapping.

paracentric, pa-ra-sen'trik, *a.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] Deviating from circularity.

parachute, pa'ra-shōt, *n.* [Fr., fr. *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] An apparatus like a large umbrella accompanying a balloon, and enabling an aëronaut to drop to the ground without injury, the umbrella shape giving a great resistance of the air.

paraclete, pa'ra-klēt, *n.* [Gr. *paraklētos*, fr. *parakaleō*, I call to aid—*para*, beside, and *kaleō*, I call.] One called to aid or support; hence (with *cap.*), a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

parade, pa-rād', *n.* [Fr. *parade*, fr. Sp. *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, fr. L. *paro*, *paratus*, I prepare. PARE, PREPARE.] Ostentation; show; display; military show or display; military procession; the collection of troops for inspection or the like; the place where such display is held; a public walk or promenade.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *paraded*, pa-rād'ed; ppr. *parading*, pa-rād'ing. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to assemble and marshal in military order.——*v.i.* To walk about for show; to assemble and be marshalled in military order; to go about in military procession.

paradigm, pa'ra-dim, *n.* [Gr. *paradeigma*, a pattern or paradigm—*para*, beside, and *deiknūmi*, I show. DICTION.] A pattern, model, or example; an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections.—**paradigmatic**, pa'ra-dig-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a paradigm; suited for being an example; exemplary.—**paradigmatically**, pa'ra-dig-mat"ik-al-li, *adv.* By paradigm or example.

paradisaic, **paradisaical**, pa'ra-di-sā"ik, pa'ra-di-sā"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to paradise or to a place of felicity; like paradise.

paradise, pa'ra-dīs, *n.* [Fr. *paradis*, L. *paradisus*, fr. Gr. *paradeisos*, a park or pleasure-grounds, an oriental word.] The garden of Eden; a place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight; the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

paradox, pa'ra-doks, *n.* [Gr. *paradoxon*, lit. something incredible or beyond belief—*para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion.] An assertion or proposition seemingly absurd, yet true in fact; a seeming contradiction; something which, on the surface of it, seems to contradict known principles or received opinions.

paradoxical, pa-ra-doks'ik-al, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.—**paradoxically**, pa-ra-doks'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.

paraffin, **paraffine**, pa'ra-fin, *n.* [From L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, from its resistance to chemical reagents.] A solid white substance obtained from the distillation of wood, bituminous coal or shale, &c., largely used for candles and other purposes.

paraffin-oil, pa'ra-fin-oil, *n.* The oil obtained in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale, the lighter oils being used for illuminating, the heavier for lubricating, much the same as kerosene from petroleum.

paraffin-scale, pa'ra-fin-skāl, *n.* Unrefined paraffin.

paragoge, pa'ra-gō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *paragōge*—*para*, beside, and *agō*, I lead.] The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as the *t* in *against*.—**paragogic**, **paragogical**, pa-ra-goj'ik, pa-ra-goj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to paragoge.

paragon, pa'ra-gon, *n.* [O. Fr. *paragon*, fr. Sp. *paragon*, *parangon*, model, from the prepositions *para con*, in comparison with.] A model or pattern; a model or example of superior excellence or perfection.

paragram, pa'ra-gram, *n.* [Gr. *paragramma*—*para*, beside, and *gramma*, a writing, fr. *graphō*, I write.] A play upon words, or a pun.—**paragrammatist**, pa-ra-gram'at-ist, *n.* A punster.

paragraph, pa'ra-graf, *n.* [Gr. *paragraphos*, *paragraphē*, a marginal note, a paragraph—*para*, beside, and *graphō*, I write.] Originally a marginal note; hence, the character ¶ used as a reference, or to mark a division in a written composition; a distinct portion or section of a writing which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences, generally distinguished by a break in the lines; a brief notice, as in a newspaper.

paragraphic, **paragraphical**, pa-ra-graf'ik, pa-ra-graf'ik-al, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to paragraphs.

paragraphist, pa'ra-graf-ist, *n.* One who writes paragraphs.

parakeet, pa'ra-ket, *n.* PARRAKEET.

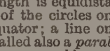
paralipomena, pa'ra-li-pom'e-na, *n.* [Gr. *paraleipomena*, things omitted.] Matters omitted at their proper places in a book or treatise; a supplement containing things omitted.

parallactic, pa-ral-lak'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

parallax, pa'ral-laks, *n.* [Fr. *parallaxe*, fr. Gr. *parallaxis*, fr. *parallassō*, I make al-

ternate or vary—*para*, beyond, and *allassō*, I change, I alter, fr. *allos*, other.] The apparent change of position of an object relatively to other objects when viewed from different points; the difference between the place of the sun, moon, or a planet, as seen from the earth's surface and its centre at the same instant.

parallel, pa'ral-lel, *a.* [Fr. *parallèle*, Gr. *parallēlos—para*, beside, and *allēlōn*, of one another.] Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant, as lines or surfaces; being exactly at an equal distance throughout their length or breadth; having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something; like; similar; equal in all essential parts.—**Parallel ruler**, a mathematical instrument for drawing parallel lines, formed of two equal rulers, connected by two cross-bars of equal length and movable about joints.——*n.* A line which throughout its whole length is equidistant from another line; one of the circles on a sphere parallel to its equator; a line on a map marking latitude (called also a *parallel of latitude*); conformity or resemblance in all essential points; likeness; comparison made; anything equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; one who corresponds essentially to another; a counterpart; a trench cut before a fortress, parallel to its defences, for covering the besiegers. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *paralleled*, pa'ral-leld; ppr. *paralleling*, pa'ral-lel-ing. To place so as to be parallel; to equal; to correspond to; to be equal to; to resemble in all essential points; to compare.

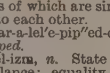

Parallelepiped.

parallelepiped, par-a-lel'e-pip''ed-on, *n.* [Often erroneously *parallelopiped*, fr. Gr. *parallēlepipedon—parallēlos*, parallel, and *epipedos*, plane, superficial—*epi*, on, and *pedon*, the ground.] A solid bounded by plane parallel surfaces; a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other.

parallelepipedon, par-a-lel'e-pip''ed-on, *n.* Same as *Parallelepiped*.

parallelism, pa'ral-lel-izm, *n.* State of being parallel; resemblance; equality of state; comparison.

parallelly, pa'ra-lel-li, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism.


Parallelogram.

parallelogram, pa-ral-lel'ō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *parallēlogrammon*, fr. *parallēlos*, parallel, and *gramma*, a letter, a line, fr. *graphō*, I write.] A figure bounded by parallel lines; a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

parallelogrammatic, pa-ra-lel'ō-gram-mat''ik, *a.* Relating to a parallelogram.—**parallelogrammic**, pa-ra-lel'ō-gram''-ik, *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

parallelopiped, pa-ra-lel'ō-pip-ed. See PARALLELEPIPED.

paralogism, pa-ral'o-jism, *n.* [Gr. *paralogismos—para*, beyond, and *logismos*, reasoning, fr. *logos*, reason.] A fallacious argument; an instance of false reasoning; a conclusion which the premises do not warrant.

paralyse, pa'ra-liz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paralysed*, pa'ra-lizd; ppr. *paralysing*, pa'ra-liz-ing. [Also written *paralyze*=Fr. *paralyser*, fr. Gr. *paralysis*. PARALYSIS.] To affect with paralysis or palsy; to unnerve; to destroy or impair the physical or mental energy of; to reduce to a helpless state; to check or bring to a stoppage.

paralysis, pa-ral'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *paralysis*, lit. paralysis of one side, fr. *para*, beside, and *lyō*, I loosen.] A diseased state of certain nerves by which the power of voluntary or involuntary action is lost in any part of the body; a loss of sensation in any part of the body; palsy; *fig.* a state of being checked or brought to a standstill (as trade).

paralytic, pa-ra-lit'ik, *a.* [Fr. *paralitique*, Gr. *paralytikos*. See prec.] Pertaining to or affected with paralysis; inclined or tending to paralysis or palsy.——*n.* A person affected with palsy.

paralyze. Same as *Paralyse*.

paramatta, pa-ra-mat'ta, *n.* [Said to have been made originally with wool from *Paramatta* in Australia.] A light twilled dress fabric, the weft of merino wool and the warp cotton.

paramere, pa'ra-mēr, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, *meros*, a part.] A half or definite section of an animal with symmetrically arranged parts.

parameter, pa-ram'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *metron*, measure.] In. *geom.* a constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

paramount, pa'ra-mount, *a.* [O.Fr. *par* (L. *per*), through, completely, *amont*, above. AMOUNT.] Superior in power; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; eminent; of the highest order; superior to all others. ——*n.* The chief; the highest in rank.

paramour, pa'ra-mör, *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, with love, fr. *par*=L. *per*, by, and *amour*= L. *amor*, love.] A lover or wooer†; a lover or wooer in a bad sense; one who wrongfully holds the place of a husband or wife.

paranymph, pa'ra-nimf, *n.* [Gr. *paranymphos—para*, by, and *nymphē*, a bride.] In ancient Greece, a bridesman or bridegroom's friend.

parapet, pa'ra-pet, *n.* [Fr. *parapet*, fr. It. *parapetto*, fr. *parare* (Fr. *parer*, E. *parry*), to ward off, to guard, and *petto* (L. *pectus*), the breast. PECTORAL.] A wall or rampart breast-high; a breast-work; a wall or rampart of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot; a wall on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over.

parapeted, pa'ra-pet-ed, *a.* Furnished with a parapet.

paraph, pa'raf, *n.* [Fr. *parafe*, *paraphe*, an abbreviation of *paragraph*.] The figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature.

paraphernalia, pa-ra-fėr-nā''li-a, *n.pl.* [L.L. *paraphernalia*, fr. Gr. *parapherna*, what a bride has beside her dower—*para*, beyond, and *phernē*, a dowry, fr. *pherō*, I bring (cog. with verb to *bear*).] That which a bride brings over and above her dowry, such as clothing, jewels, &c.; hence personal attire of a showy or accessory nature; appendages; ornaments; trappings.

paraphrase, pa'ra-frāz, *n.* [Fr. *paraphrase*, fr. Gr. *paraphrasis—para*, beside, and *phrazō*, I speak, tell.] A statement giving the meaning of another statement in different phraseology, generally with the intention of imparting greater clearness; an explanation of some text or passage in more clear and ample words; a loose or free translation; a sacred song or hymn based on a portion of Scripture.——v.t. pret. & pp. *paraphrased*, pa'ra-frāzd; ppr. *paraphrazing*, pa'ra-frāz-ing. To make a paraphrase of; to explain, interpret, or translate with latitude; to construe or explain in clearer words.

paraphrast, pa'ra-frast, *n.* [Fr. *paraphraste*, Gr. *paraphrastēs*. See prec.] One who paraphrases.

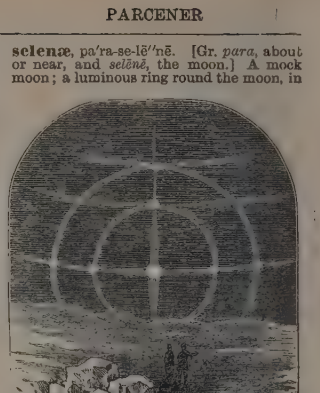
paraphrastic, **paraphrastical**, pa-ra-frast'ik, pa-ra-frast'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a paraphrase; not verbal or literal.—**paraphrastically**, pa-ra-frast'-ik-al-li, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

paraplegia, **paraplegy**, pa-ra-plē'ji-a, pa'ra-plē-ji, *n.* [Gr. *paraplēgia*, paralysis—*para*, beyond, and *plēgē*, stroke.] Paralysis of the lower part of the body.

parapodium, pa-ra-pō'di-um, *n.*; pl. **parapodia**, pa-ra-pō'di-a. [Gr. *para*, beside, *pous*, *podos*, foot.] A name for the rudimentary limbs of many worms.

parasang, pa'ra-sang, *n.* [Gr. *parasangēs*.] An ancient Persian measure of length equal to 3½ English miles.

paraselene, pa'ra-se-lē''nē, *n.*; pl. **paraselenæ**, pa'ra-se-lē''nē. [Gr. *para*, about or near, and *selēnē*, the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring round the moon, in


Paraselenæ

which are sometimes bright spots bearing resemblance to the moon.

parasite, pa'ra-sit, *n.* [Fr. *parasite*, fr. L. *parasitus*, Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at the table of another, a parasite, a toady—*para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.] One who frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant; a toad-eater; hence, an animal that lives upon or in, and at the expense of, other animals; a plant which grows upon another plant, and feeds upon its juices.

parasitic, **parasitical**, pa-ra-sit'ik, pa-ra-sit'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *parasitikos*.] Belonging to a parasite; growing as a parasite grows; living on some other body.—**parasitically**, pa-ra-sit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a parasitic manner.

parasiticide, pa-ra-sit'i-sīd, *n.* [E. *parasite*, and L. *cædo*, I kill.] Any agent for destroying animal or vegetable parasites.

parasitism, pa'ra-sīt-izm, *n.* [*Parasite* and *-ism*.] The behaviour or manners of a parasite; the state of being a parasite.

parasol, pa'ra-sol, *n.* [Fr. *parasol*, fr. It. *parasole*, fr. *parare* (L. *parare*, to prepare), to ward off, and *sole* (L. *sol*), the sun. PARRY, SOLAR.] A small umbrella used by ladies to keep off the sun's rays.

parataxis, pa-ra-tak'sis, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *taxis*, arrangement.] In *gram.* arrangement of propositions one after another, without words marking their dependence on each other.

parboil, pär'boil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parboiled*, pär'boild; ppr. *parboiling*, pär'boil-ing. [From *part* and *boil*.] To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

parbuckle, pär'buk-l, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A purchase formed by a single rope round a heavy object (as a barrel) for hoisting or lowering on an inclined plane, the object itself acting as a movable pulley.

parcel, pär'sel, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, fr. a L.L. *particella*, equivalent to L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A portion of anything taken separately; a part belonging to a whole; a small bundle, packet, or package of goods; a number of persons in contempt.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *parcelled*, pär'seld; ppr. *parcelling*, pär'sel-ing. To divide into parcels or portions; to make up into parcels or packages.

parcel-office, pär'sel-of-is, *n.* A place where parcels are received for delivery.

parcel-post, pär'sel-pōst, *n.* The department of a post-office system by which parcels are sent.

parcener, pär'sen-ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *parcener*, *parçonnier*, fr. L. *partitio*, *partitionis*, a

sharing. PARTITION.] A coheir or coparcener.

parch, pärch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parched*, pärcht; ppr. *parching*, pärch'ing. [Perhaps fr. Fr. *percer*, Fr. dial. *percher*, to pierce, as if to pierce or penetrate with heat. PIERCE.] To dry to extremity; to burn the surface of; to scorch.——v.i. To become very dry; to be scorched or superficially burned.

parchedness, pärch'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being parched.

parchment, pärch'ment, *n.* [From Fr. *parchemin*, parchment (with *t* added on), fr. L. *pergamēna*, *pergamina* (*charta*, paper, understood), lit. paper of Pergamus, fr. *Pergamus* in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about B.C. 200.] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared, and rendered fit for writing on; a document written on this substance.—**Parchment paper**, paper dipped in a liquid that gives it the appearance of parchment.

pard, pärd, *n.* [L. *pardus*, fr. Gr. *pardos*, a leopard.] The leopard or panther.

pardon, pär'dn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pardoned*, pär'dnd; ppr. *pardoning*, pär'dn-ing. [O. Fr. *pardoner* (Fr. *pardonner*), fr. L.L. *perdonare*, to pardon—L. *per*, through, quite, and *dono*, I give. DONATION.] To forgive (an offender or offence); to release or absolve from punishment on account of wrong done; to forbear to exact a penalty for; to overlook; to pass over; to excuse.—**Pardon me**, forgive me; excuse me: a phrase often used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.—— n. Forgiveness of an offence or an offender; remission of a penalty; forgiveness received; an official warrant of penalty remitted.

pardonable, pär'dn-a-bl, *a.* That may be pardoned; venial; excusable.—**pardonableness**, pär'dn-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being pardonable.

pardonably, pär'dn-a-bli, *adv.* In a pardonable manner; excusably.

pardoner, pär'dn-ėr, *n.* One who pardons; formerly a seller of the pope's indulgences.

pare, pär, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pared*, pärd; ppr. *paring*, pär'ing. [Fr. *parer*, to pare, to dress, to curry, fr. L. *parare*, to prepare, seen in a number of words, as *parade*, *parry*, *prepare*, *repair*, *separate*, &c.] To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to trim by cutting; to dress; to shave off with a sharp instrument; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.

paregoric, pa-re-go'rik, *a.* [Gr. *parēgorikos*, soothing, fr. *parēgoreō*, I exhort, console, sooth—*para*, beside, and *agoreuō*, I speak in an assembly, fr. *agora*, an assembly.] Encouraging; soothing; mitigating; assuaging pain.——n. A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

pareira, pa-rī'ra, *n.* A Portuguese name for the roots of certain plants employed as tonics and diuretics.

parenchyma, pa-ren'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *cychyma*, an infusion—*en*, in, and *cheō*, I pour.] A name for certain tissues of animals and plants; the pith or pulp of plants; the spongy and cellular tissue.—**parenchymatous**, **parenchymous**, pa-ren-kim'a-tus, pa-ren'ki-mus, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

parenesis, pa-ren'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *parainesis*, fr. *parainеō*, I exhort.] Persuasion; exhortation.—**parenetic**, **parenetical**, pa-re-net'ik, pa-re-net'ik-al, *a.* Hortatory; persuasive.

parent, pā'rent, *n.* [Fr. *parent*, fr. L. *parens*, *parentis*, a parent, fr. *pario*, *parēre*, I bring forth, I beget; akin to *parare*, to prepare (PARE), and cog. with A. Sax. *fear*, an ox.] One who brings forth or begets; a father or mother; a progenitor; one who or that which produces; cause; source; origin.

parentage, pā'rent-āj, *n.* [*Parent* and *-age*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

parental, pa-rent'al, *a.* [L. *parentalis*.] Pertaining to parents; becoming parents; tender; affectionate.

parentally, pa-rent'al-li, *adv.* In a fatherly or parental manner.

parenthesis, pa-ren'the-sis, *n.*; pl. **parentheses**, pa-ren'the-sēz. [Gr. *parenthesis—para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, a placing.] A whole sentence or certain words inserted in another sentence, interrupting the natural connection of words, but serving to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence, the inserted words being usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus, ( ).

parenthetic, **parenthetical**, pa-ren-thet'ik, pa-ren-thet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis; of the nature of a parenthesis; exhibiting parentheses.

parenthetically, pa-ren-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis.

parenticide, pa-ren'ti-sīd, *n.* [L. *parens*, *parentis*, a parent, and *cædo*, I kill.] One who kills a parent.

parentless, pā'rent-les, *a.* Deprived of parents.

parer, pār'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pares; an instrument for paring.

Pargeting, Wyvenhoe, Essex.

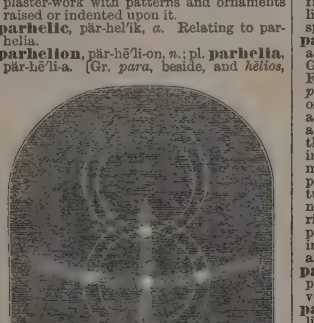
parergon, par-ėr'gon, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *ergon*, work.] Something done incidentally; something subsidiary.

paresis, pa're-sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *pariēmi*, I relax.] A slight degree of paralysis.—**paretic**, pa-ret'ik, *a.* Pertaining to paresis.

paret, pär'jet. *n.* [O.E. *pariet*, fr. O. Fr. *pariette*, fr. L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Plaster laid on roofs or walls, especially if ornamental.——v.t. To cover with plaster or paret.—**pargeting**, **parge-work**, pär'jet-ing, pärj'werk, *n.* Plaster-work; plaster-work with patterns and ornaments raised or indented upon it.

parhelic, pär-hel'ik, *a.* Relating to parhelia.

parhelion, pär-hē'li-on, *n.*; pl. **parhelia**, pär-hē'li-a. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.



Parhelia.

pariah, pā'ri-a, *n.* [A Tamil word.] One of the lowest class of people in Hindustan; hence, one despised and contemned by society; an outcast.

Parian, pā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Paros*, an isle in the Ægean Sea producing a fine kind of marble.——n. A fine variety of porcelain or porcelain clay resembling Parian marble.

paridigitate, pa-ri-dij'i-tāt, *a.* [L. *par*, *paris*, equal, and *digitus*, a finger or toe.] Having an even number of fingers or toes.

parietal, pa-rī'et-al, *a.* [Fr. *pariétal*, fr. L.L. *parietalis*, fr. L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Pertaining to a wall; pertaining to or within the walls of a building; pertaining to the walls of some cavity.

paring, pär'ing, *n.* That which is pared or cut off; a piece clipped off; rind separated from fruit; the act of slicing off the surface of grass-land, and burning the pared portions to give fertility.

paripinnate, pa-ri-pin'āt, *a.* [L. *par*, *paris*, equal, and *pinnate*.] *Bot.* equally pinnate: said of a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets.

parish, pa'rish, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*, fr. L.L. *parœcia*, fr. Gr. *paroikia*, a parish, a neighbourhood, fr. *para*, beside, and *oikos*, a house (seen also in *economy*).] An ecclesiastical division of a town or district under the care of a priest or parson; a subdivision of a county for civil purposes, especially for local government and taxation.——a. Belonging to a parish; parochial.

parish-clerk, pa'rish-klärk, *n.* A person whose duty it is to lead the responses in the service of the Church of England.

parishioner, pa-rish'on-ėr, *n.* [From old *parishen*, a parishioner, fr. O.Fr. *parochien*. PARISH.] One who belongs to a parish; a member of the parish church.

parish-register, pa'rish-re-jis-tėr, *n.* A book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered.

Parisian, pa-riz'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Paris*, or its inhabitants.——n. A native or resident of Paris.—**Parisienne**, pa-rē'zē-en", *n.* [Fr.] A female native or resident of Paris.

parisyllabic, pa'ri-sil-lab''ik, *a.* [L. *par*, *paris*, equal, and *syllaba*, a syllable.] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

parity, pa'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *parité*, fr. L. *paritas*, fr. *par*, *paris*, equal. PAIR.] Equality; likeness; like state or degree; close correspondence; analogy.

park, pärk, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *pearroc*, a park (whence *paddock*); D. *perk*, a park; G. *pferch*, O.H.G. *pfarrich*, an inclosure; Fr. *parc*, It. *parco*, Sp. *parque*, Armor. *park*; ultimate origin doubtful.] A piece of ground inclosed for beasts of the chase; a considerable extent of ornamental ground adjoining a mansion-house kept apart for the owner's pleasure; an inclosed place in or near a town for exercise or amusement; a large area set apart for the public owing to interesting natural features; an assemblage of the heavy ordnance belonging to an army, with its carriages and stores.——v.t. pret. & pp. *parked*, pärkt; ppr. *parking*, pärk'ing. To inclose in a park; to bring together in a park of artillery.

parlance, pär'lans, *n.* [O.Fr., fr. *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, to speak. PARLEY.] Conversation; discourse; talk.

parley, pär'li, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *parleyed*, pär'lid; ppr. *parleying*, pär'li-ing. [Fr. *parler*, to speak, O.Fr. *paroler*, fr. L.L. *parabolare*, to speak, fr. L. *parabola*, a comparison, a parable, later a word. PARABLE.] To confer on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, a truce, &c.——n. Mutual discourse or conversation; a conference with an enemy in war.

parliament, pär'li-ment, *n.* [Formerly *parlement*, *parlament*, fr. Fr. *parlement* (It. and Sp. *parlamento*), fr. *parler*, to speak, and term. *-ment*, as in *complement*, &c. PARLEY.] An assembly of persons met for discourse, conference, deliberation, &c.; a

supreme national or general council; the legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and comprising the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons, the sovereign also in a sense belonging to it; any legislative assembly of similar kind, as in Canada and other colonies.—**Act** of parliament, a statute or law that has passed through both houses of parliament, and has received the royal assent.

parliamentarian, pär'li-ment-ā''ri-an, *n.* An adherent of parliament; one of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

parliamentary, pär'li-ment''a-ri, *a.* [*Parliament* and *-ary.*] Pertaining to parliament; enacted or done by parliament; according to the rules and usages of parliament or similar legislative body.—Parliamentary train, a train which, by act of parliament, railway companies must run at least once a day each way for the conveyance of third-class passengers at not more than a penny a mile.

parlour, parlor, pär'lėr, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, fr. *parler*, to speak. PARLEY. Originally it meant a room for conversation, as in a monastery or other institution.] The room in a house which the family usually occupy, and where they hold their ordinary converse and intercourse; a sitting-room; in the United States, a reception room for visitors; a drawing-room.

parlour-boarder, pär'lėr-bōrd-ėr, *n.* A boarder who dines with the family.

Parmesan, pär-me-zan', *a.* Pertaining to *Parma*, in Italy; name of a delicate sort of cheese made there.

Parnassian, pär-nas'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Parnassus*, the celebrated mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

parochial, pa-rō'ki-al, *a.* [From L.L. *parochia*, a parish. PARISH.] Belonging to a parish; narrow in views or opinions; provincial.

parochialism, pa-rō'ki-al-izm, *n.* [*Parochial* and *-ism.*] The state of being parochial; narrowness of mind or view.

parochialize, pa-rō'ki-al-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parochialized*, pa-rō'ki-al-izd; ppr. *parochializing*, pa-rō'ki-al-iz-ing. [*Parochial* and *-ize.*] To render parochial.

parochially, pa-rō'ki-al-li, *adv.* In a parochial manner; in a parish; by parishes.

parodic, parodical, pa-rod'ik, pa-rod'-ik-al, *a.* Relating to parody; consisting of or resembling parody.

parodist, pa'rod-ist, *n.* [*Parody* and *-ist* = Fr. *parodiste.*] One who makes parodies.

parody, pa'rod-i, *n.* [Fr. *parodie*, fr. Gr. *parōidia—para*, beside, and *ōidē*, an ode, a song. ODE.] A written production in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque; a burlesque imitation of a serious poem.——v.t. pret. & pp. *parodied*, pa'rod-id; ppr. *parodying*, pa'rod-i-ing. To imitate in parody; to write a parody on.

parole, pa-rōl', *n.* [Fr. *parole*, a word, fr. L.L. *parabola*, a word, a parable. PARLEY, PARABLE.] Words or oral declarations; oral statements in law; word of mouth; word of promise; word of honour; a promise by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or will not bear arms against his captors for a certain period, or the like; a sort of military countersign given out every day.——a. Given by word of mouth; oral; not written.

paronomasia, paronomasy, pa-ron'-om-ā''zi-a, pa-ron-om'a-si, *n.* [Gr. *paronomasia—para*, beside, and *onomazō*, I name, fr. *onoma*, a name.] A pun or play upon words of similar sound but different meaning.—**paronomastic**, pa-ron'ō-mas''tik, *a.* Pertaining to paronomasy.

paronym, par'ō-nim, *n.* [See next.] A paronymous word.

paronymous, pa-ron'i-mus, *a.* [Gr. *parōnymos — para*, beside, and *onoma*, a name, a word.] Having the same or a like sound, but differing in spelling and signification; having the same derivation.

paronymy, pa-ron'i-mi, *n.* The quality of being paronymous.

parotid, pa-rot'id, *n.* [Gr. *parōtis, parōtidos—para*, beside, and *ous, ōtos*, the ear.] A salivary gland on either side of the face in front of the ear.

parotitis, pa-rō-tī'tis, *n.* [*Parotid* and *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps.

paroxysm, pa'roks-izm, *n.* [Fr. *paroxisme*, Gr. *paroxysmos*, fr. *paroxynō*, I urge or spur on—*para*, beside, in excess, and *oxys*, sharp (whence *oxide*).] The severe fit of a disease; a sudden and violent access of feeling (as of rage); convulsion; fit; spasm.

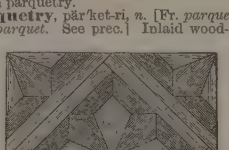
paroxysmal, pa-roks-iz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm; caused by paroxysms or fits.

paroxysmic, par-oks-iz'mik, *a.* Paroxysmal; spasmodic.

paroxytone, pa-rok'si-tōn, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *paroxytonos.*] In *gram.* said of a word having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

parquet, pär'ket, *n.* [Fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc*, a park or other inclosure. PARK.] The part of a theatre or music-hall between the orchestra and pit.——v.t. pret. & pp. *parqueted*, pär'ket-ed; ppr. *parqueting*, pär'ket-ing. To form in parquetry, or ornament with parquetry.

parquetry, pär'ket-ri, *n.* [Fr. *parqueterie*, fr. *parquet.* See prec.] Inlaid wood-work



Parquetry.

in different colours and patterns, principally used for floors.

parr, pär, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small fish now known to be a young salmon at a certain stage.

parrakeet, pa'ra-kēt, *n.* [Fr. *parroquet, perroquet*, a parrakeet. PARROT.] A name of various parrots of the eastern hemisphere, generally of small size.

parricidal, pa'ri-sīd'al, *a.* Pertaining to parricide; committing parricide.

parricide, pa'ri-sīd, *n.* [L. *parricida*, the criminal, *parricidium*, the crime, parricide or murder generally; perhaps fr. *pater, patris*, father, and *cædo*, I kill.] A person who murders his father or mother; the murder of a parent, or of some one closely connected.

parrot, pa'rot, *n.* [From Fr. *Perrot* or *Perrette*, personal names fr. *Pierre*, Peter (like Fr. *pierrot*, a sparrow, fr. *Pierre*); comp. Sp. *Perico*, a dim. for *Pedro*, Peter, also a small parrot, *periquito*, a small parrot or parrakeet. Such names as *Magpie, Jackdaw, Robin-redbreast*, &c., are thus similar in kind.] A name common to a family of birds, including parrakeets, macaws, cockatoos, &c., especially given to such of them as have rounded bills and fleshy tongues, and can imitate the human voice.

parrot-fish, pa'rot-fish, *n.* A fish with a beak-like mouth and brilliant colours.

parry, pa'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parried*, pa'rid; ppr. *parrying*, pa'ri-ing. [Fr. *parer*, to ward off = It. *parare*, Sp. *parar*, fr. L. *parāre*, to get ready, to prepare. PARE.] To ward off, stop or turn aside, as a blow or thrust; to avoid or evade; to shift off.——v.i. To ward off strokes; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence.

parsé, pärs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parsed*, pärst; ppr. *parsing*, pärs'ing. [L. *pars*, a part, a part of a speech: to *parse* a word is to tell what *part* of speech it is. PART.] To analyse, as a sentence into its parts or elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing it, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

Parsee, pär-sē', *n.* [Per. and Hind. *pārsi*, lit. a Persian.] One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion in India, originally coming from Persia; a fire-worshipper.—**Parseeism**, pär-sē'izm, *n.* The religion and customs of the Parsees.

parsimonious, pär-si-mō'ni-us, *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by parsimony; niggardly; miserly; penurious.

parsimoniously, pär-si-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a parsimonious manner.

parsimony, pär'si-mō-ni, *n.* [Fr. *parsimonie*, fr. L. *parsimonia, parcimonia*, fr. *parco, parsum*, I spare.] The habit of being sparing in the use or expenditure of money; excessive frugality; miserliness; closeness; niggardliness; penuriousness.

parsley, pärs'li, *n.* [Formerly *persely, persylle*, &c., fr. Fr. *persil*, fr. L. *petroselinum*, Gr. *petroselinon*, rock-parsley—*petros*, a rock, and *selinon*, parsley.] A garden vegetable, used for communicating an agreeable flavour to soups, &c.

parsnip, pärs'nip, *n.* Corrupted fr. Fr. *pastinaque*, L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip, fr. *pastinum*, a kind of two-pronged dibble, and *nāp, nep*, L. *napus*, a turnip.] An umbelliferous plant cultivated for its fleshy esculent root.

parson, pär'sn, *n.* [O. Fr. *persone*, fr. L.L. *ecclesiæ persona*, the person of the church, so called because by his *person* the Church, which is an invisible body, is represented. PERSON.] The priest or incumbent of a parish; one that has the parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; a man who is in orders or has been licensed to preach.

parsonage, pär'sn-āj, *n.* [*Parson* and *-age.*] The benefice of a parish; the official dwelling-house of a parson.

part, pärt, *n.* [Fr. *part*, a part=It. Sp. and Pg. *parte*, fr. L. *pars, partis*, a part, piece, portion, share (whence also *particle, parcel, partial, party, partner, participate, apart*, &c.); probably fr. *parare*, to provide or prepare. PARE.] A portion or piece of a whole either separate or regarded separately; any portion less than the whole; a division; a section; a subdivision; one of a number of equal portions or quantities that make up a whole; a constituent portion of a whole; separate portion of a book; a member of a whole; an organic portion; an organ; that which falls to each in division; share, portion, lot; concern or interest; side or party; allotted duty; office or business; character assigned to an actor in a play; in *mus.* one of the different melodies of a concerted composition intended to be heard together; *pl.* qualities; powers; faculties; often excellent or superior endowments; *pl.* regions, districts, locality.—**For my** (**his, her**, &c.) **part**, so far as concerns me (him, her).—**For the most part**, commonly.—**In good part**, in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.—**In ill part**, unfavourably; with displeasure.—**Part of speech**, a class of words of a particular character as regards their relations to other words in a sentence.——v.t. pret. & pp. *parted*, pärt'ed; ppr. *parting*, pärt'ing. To divide, separate, or break; to sever into two or more pieces; to share; to divide into shares; to distribute; to cause to separate or disunite; to keep asunder or separate; to separate, as combatants; to interpose between; to intervene.——v.i. To become separated, broken, or detached; to quit each other; to break with each other; to take or bid farewell; to de-

part; to break or be torn asunder, as a rope.

partake, pär-tāk', *v.i.* pret. *partook*, pär-tuk'; pp. *partaken*, pär-tāk'n; ppr. *partaking*, pär-tāk'ing. [From *part* and *take*.] To take a part, portion, or share, in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; to share; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.——v.t. To have a part in; to share.

partaker, pär-tāk'ėr, *n.* One who partakes; a sharer; a participator; an accomplice; an associate.

parterre, pär-tär', *n.* [Fr., fr. *par* (L. *per*), on, by, and *terre* (L. *terra*), earth, ground.] A piece of ground with flower-beds and intervening spaces of gravel or turf; the pit of a French theatre.

parthenogenesis, pär'the-nō-jen"e-sis, *n.* {Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production.] Birth by a virgin; reproduction in some insects or other animals from females without the intervention of a male.—**parthenogenetic**, pär'the-nō-je-net"-ik, *a.* Pertaining to parthenogenesis; born of a virgin.

Parthian, pär'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient *Parthia* or its inhabitants.—Parthian arrow or shot, a shot aimed at an adversary while flying from or avoiding him.

partial, pär'shal, *a.* [Fr. *partial*, L. L. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] Belonging to or affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total; biassed to one party; inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question; not indifferent; having a liking or fondness.

partiality, pär-shal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *partialité*, L. L. *partialitas*.] State or quality of being partial; unfair bias; undue favour shown; a liking or fondness.

partially, pär'shal-li, *adv.* In a partial manner; with undue bias; in part; not totally; to some extent.

partibility, pärt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being partible.

partible, pärt'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *partible*, fr. L. *partire*, to divide. PART.] That may be parted; divisible.

participate, pär-tis'i-pāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *participated*, pär-tis'i-pāt-ed; ppr. *participating*, pär-tis'i-pāt-ing. [L. *participo*, *participatus—pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, I take. PART, CAPABLE.] To partake; to have a share in common with others; to share: generally followed by *in*.——v.t. To partake; to share; to receive a part of.

participation, pär-tis'i-pā"shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of participating or partaking; a sharing in common with others.

participator, pär-tis'i-pāt-or, *n.* One who participates or partakes; a partaker.

participial, pär-ti-sip'i-al, *a.* [L. *participialis*.] Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.——n. A word having the nature of a participle.

participially, pär-ti-sip'i-al-li, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

participle, pär'ti-si-pl, *n.* [From Fr. *participe*, L. *participium*, a participle, fr. *particeps*, participating, partaking—*pars*, *partis*, and *capio*, I take (as in *participate*). The *-le* has been attached, as in *principle*, *syllable*.] A word participating of the properties both of an adjective and of a verb.

particle, pär'ti-kl, *n.* [Fr. *particule*, L. *particula*, dimin. of *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A minute part or portion of matter; an atom; a corpuscle; a molecule; a jot; any very small portion or allowance; a word that is not varied or inflected, as a preposition.

particoloured, pär'ti-kul-ėrd, *a.* PARTY-COLOURED.

particular, pär-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *particulier*, L. *particularis*, fr. *particula*, a particle. PARTICLE.] Pertaining to a single person or thing; peculiar; personal; individual; private; special; not general; designating a single thing by way of distinction; attentive to details; exact; precise; nice; minute; circumstantial; single; not ordinary; notable; singularly nice in taste; precise; fastidious.——n. A single instance; a single point; a detail; a distinct circumstance.

particularism, pär-tik'ū-lėr-izm, *n.* [*Particular* and *-ism*.] Special attention to one's own interests or belongings; exclusiveness.

particularist, pär-tik'ū-lėr-ist, *n.* One who favours or shows particularism.

particularity, pär-tik'ū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being particular; minuteness of detail; that which is particular.

particularization, pär-tik'ū-lėr-i-zā"-shon, *n.* The act of particularizing.

particularize, pär-tik'ū-lėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *particularized*, pär-tik'ū-lėr-īzd; ppr. *particularizing*, pär-tik'ū-lėr-īz-ing. [*Particular* and *-ize*=Fr. *particulariser*.] To make particular mention of; to enumerate or specify in detail.——v.i. To be particular or attentive to details.

particularly, pär-tik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a particular manner; distinctly; specially; notably.

particulate, pär-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* [From L. *particula*, a particle.] Pertaining to particles; forming a particle.

parting, pärt'ing, *p.a.* Serving to part or divide; given at separation; departing.——n. Division; separation; leave-taking.

partisan, pär'ti-zan, *n.* [O. Fr. *pertuisane*, Sp. *partesana*, It. *partigiana*; origin doubtful.] A kind of halbert or pike formerly in use.

partisan, partizan, pär'ti-zan, *n.* [Fr. *partisan*, fr. *part*, a party, fr. L. *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] An adherent of a party or faction; a party man.——a. Adhering to a party or faction; biassed in favour of a party.

partisanship, partizanship, pär'ti-zan-ship, *n.* The state of being a partisan; adherence to a party.

partition, pär-ti'shon, *n.* [Fr. *partition*, L. *partitio*, fr. *partior*, I divide, distribute, fr. *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] Act of parting or dividing; division; separation; that by which different parts (as rooms, cells, or cavities) are separated; a division-wall; part where separation is made; division of an estate in which several are jointly interested.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *partitioned*, pär-ti'shond; ppr. *partitioning*, pär-ti'shon-ing. To divide by partitions; to divide into shares.

partitive, pär'ti-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *partitif*, L. *partitus*, divided.] Denoting a part; referring to a part; distributive.—**partitively**, pär'ti-tiv-li, *adv.* In a partitive manner.

partizan. Same as *Partisan*.

partlet, pärt'let, *n.* [From O. Fr. *Pertelote*, a female name.] A name for a hen.

partly, pärt'li, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.

partner, pärt'nėr, *n.* [From old *parcener*, a sharer, O. Fr. *parçoner*, fr. L. *partitio*, a sharing. PARTITION.] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; a sharer; a joint owner of stock or capital employed in commerce, manufactures, or other business; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.

partnership, pärt'nėr-ship, *n.* The state or condition of being a partner; fellowship; the association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on any business; joint interest or property.

partook, pär-tuk', *pret.* of *partake*.

partridge, pär'trij, *n.* [Formerly *partriche*, *partryke*, fr. O. Fr. *pertrix* (Fr. *perdrix*), fr. L. and Gr. *perdix*, a partridge.] A well-known gallinaceous game bird of the grouse family, common among cultivated ground in Britain; also a name for many other similar birds.

part-song, pärt'song, *n.* A song to be sung by two or more persons together taking different parts.

parturient, pär-tū'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *parturiens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *parturio*, I bring forth, fr. *pario*, *partus*, I bring forth. PARENT.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

parturition, pär-tū-ri'shon, *n.* [L.L. *parturitio*. See preo.] The act of bringing forth young.

party, pär'ti, *n.*; pl. **parties**, pär'tiz. [Fr. *partie*, a party, side, *parti*, a party, a suitor or litigant, &c., fr. Fr. *partir*, L. *partire*, to divide, fr. *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A body of individuals who take a particular *part* or side in affairs; a number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others; one of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit; one concerned or interested in an affair; persons engaged against each other; a select company invited to an entertainment; a company made up for a given occasion; a single person distinct from or opposed to another; a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty.——a. Of or pertaining to a party.

party-coloured, pär'ti-kul-ėrd, *a.* Having divers colours; coloured differently in different parts; motley.

party-man, pär'ti-man, *n.* One of a party; a man of extreme party principles; an abettor of a party; a partisan.

party-spirit, pär'ti-spi-rit, *n.* The spirit that supports a party; spirit of a partisan.

party-spirited, pär'ti-spi-rit-ed, *a.* Having the spirit of party or of partisans.

party-wall, pär'ti-wąl, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next; a wall separating adjoining tenements.

parvanimity, pär-va-nim'i-ti, *n.* [L. *parvus*, small, *animus*, mind; formed on type of *magnanimity*.] Littleness of mind; meanness: opposite of *magnanimity*.

parvenu, pär've-nū, *n.* [Fr. *parvenu*, lit. one who has arrived, fr. *parvenir*, L. *pervenire*, to arrive—*per*, through, and *venire*, to come.] An upstart; a person who has newly risen to eminence or notice.

parvis, parvise, pär'vis, *n.* [Fr. *parvis*, fr. L. L. *parvisius*, *paravisus*, fr. L. *paradisus*, paradise.] The area round a church; a room above the church porch.

pas, pą, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *passus*, a step, a pace. PACE.] A step; right of going foremost; precedence.

paschal, pas'kal, *a.* [O. Fr. *paschal*, Fr. *pascal*, L.L. *paschalis*, fr. L. and Gr. *pascha*, passover, Easter, fr. Heb. *pascha*, passage, fr. *pāsach*, to pass over.] Pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

pasha, pą'shą or pą-shą', *n.* [Tur. and Per. *pāshāh*, contr. fr. *pādishāh*, protector or great king. PADISHAH.] A title of Turkish military commanders of high rank and governors of provinces.

pashalic, pą'shą-lik or pą-shą'lik, *n.* The district or jurisdiction of a pasha.

pasigraphy, pa-sig'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *pasi*, for all, and *graphē*, writing.] A system of universal writ'ng.

pasque-flower, pask'flou-ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *pasque*, Easter. PASCHAL.] A species of anemone with handsome purple flowers.

pasquil, pas'kwil, *n.* [It. *pasquillo*, fr. *pasquino*, a pasquin.] A pasquin or pasquinade.

pasquin, pasquinade, pas'kwin, pas-kwin-ād', *n.* [Fr. *pasquin*, *pasquinade*, fr. It. *pasquino*, a lampoon, fr. *Pasquino*, a witty and satirical tailor (or barber) of Rome, whose name after his death was bestowed upon a statue that had been dug up near his shop, and to which satirical effusions were affixed at night.] A lampoon; a satirical publication.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pasquined*, *pasquinaded*, pas'kwind, pas'kwin-ād-ed; ppr. *pasquining*, *pasquinading*, pas'-kwin-ing, pas'kwin-ād-ing. To lampoon; to satirize.

pass, pąs, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *passed*, *past*, pąst; ppr. *passing*, pąs'ing. [Fr. *passer*=It. *passare*, Sp. *pasar*, to pass, fr. L. *passus*, a pace. PACE.] To go, advance, move, proceed; to go past a certain person or place; to change from one state to another; to alter or change; to vanish; to disappear; to be lost; to die; to elapse; to be spent; to go on or away progressively; to be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative body; to be current; to gain reception, or to be generally received; to be regarded, considered, received, in opinion or estimation;

to occur; to take place; to be done; to thrust or push in fencing or fighting; to go unheeded or neglected; to be transferred from an owner; to run or extend, as a road; to go successfully through an examination or inspection.—**To come to pass**, to happen; to occur.—**To pass off**, to be carried through, conducted, or managed.—**To pass on**, to continue to go forward; to proceed.—**To pass through**, to undergo; to experience.——v.t. To go past or beyond; to go through or over; to cross; to spend; to live through; to undergo with success (as an examination); to hand over; to send; to circulate; to cause to percolate; to utter or pronounce, as an opinion; to take no notice of; to transcend; to transgress or go beyond; to allow or approve of as valid or just; to approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes; to enact; to give forth officially; to pronounce; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully; to surpass, excel, or exceed; to thrust; to make a push in fencing; to void, as fæces.—**To pass by**, to take no notice of; to overlook; to forgive.—**To pass off**, to impose by fraud; to palm off.—**To pass over**, to let go by unnoticed; to disregard.——n. A passage, way, road; a narrow passage; a mountain defile; permission to pass, to go, or to come; a license to pass; a passport; a ticket of free transit or admission; a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike; a movement of the hand over or along anything; manipulation of a mesmerist; state of a person; condition or extreme case; extremity; the successful or satisfactory going through an examination.

passable, pás′a-bl, *a.* That may be passed, travelled, or navigated; that may be transferred from hand to hand; current; receivable; tolerable; allowable; admissible; pretty fair.

passably, pás′a-bli, *adv.* In a passable manner; tolerably; moderately.

passage, pas′āj, *n.* [Fr. *passage*, fr. *passer*, to pass. Pass.] Act of passing; transit; a journey by a conveyance, especially by a ship; way by which persons or things may pass; road; way; avenue; channel; entrance or exit; a gallery or corridor leading to the various divisions of a building; right or liberty of passing; access; occurrence; incident; episode; part of a book or writing quoted or referred to; a short portion of an air or tune; enactment; the act of carrying a measure through a legislative body; an encounter.

passant, pas′ant, *a.* [Fr. *passant*, ppr. of *passer*, to pass. Pass.] In *her.* said of an animal which appears to walk with head directed forward.

pass-book, pás′bŏk, *n.* A book in which a shopkeeper enters articles bought on credit; a bank-book.

passé, passée, pás-ā, *a.* [Fr., masc. and fem. of pp. of *passer*, to pass.] Past; faded; as applied to persons, past the heyday of life.

passenger, pas′en-jėr, *n.* [Formerly *passager*, one who makes a passage; the *n* being an intrusive element, as in *messenger*, *porringer*.] One who passes; a traveller; a wayfarer; one who travels in some established conveyance, as a stage-coach, steamboat, &c.

passenger-pigeon, pas′en-jėr-pi-jon, *n.* A migratory pigeon of America.

passenger-train, pas′en-jėr-trān, *n.* A railway train for the conveyance of passengers.

passer, pás′ėr, *n.* One who passes; a passenger.

passer-by, pás-ėr-bī′, *n.* One who passes by.

Passeres, pas′ėr-ēz, *n. pl.* [L., lit. sparrows, so called because the bulk of them are small birds.] A name given to the extensive order of birds also called insessorial or perching birds.—**passerine**, pás′ėr-īn, *a.* Pertaining to the order Passeres.——n. A passerine bird.

passibility, pas-i-bil′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *passibilité*.] Quality of being passible; aptness to feel or suffer.

passible, pas′i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *passible*, L. *passibilis*, fr. *patior*, *passus*, I suffer. Passion.] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agents.

passim, pas′im, *adv.* [L.] Here and there in some book.

passing, pás′ing, *p.a.* Current; now occurring; cursory; fleeting.——adv. Exceedingly; surpassingly; remarkably; very.

passing-bell, pás′ing-bel, *n.* A bell rung at the time of or just after a person's death, originally designed to obtain prayers for the passing soul.

passion, pa′shon, *n.* [Fr. *passion*, L. *passio*, *passionis*, fr. *patior*, *passus*, I bear, I suffer; fr. root meaning to be open, seen in L. *patère*, to lie open (whence *patent*) and in E. *fathom*; akin *patient*, *passive*, *compatible*, &c.] A suffering or enduring; emphatically, the last suffering of the Saviour; that which is suffered or received; a strong feeling or emotion; agitation, or excitement of mind, as love, revenge, fear, &c.; such feeling as is occasioned by an offence, injury, or insult; hence, violent anger; fervour, zeal; ardour; vehement desire; love; eager desire, as for dress; a passionate display; a pursuit to which one is devoted.

passional, passionary, pa′shon-al, pa′shon-a-ri, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

passionate, pa′shon-āt, *a.* [*Passion* and *-ate.*] Moved or excited by passion; vehement; warm; animated; easily moved to anger; irascible; choleric; fiery; hot; hasty.

passionately, pa′shon-āt-li, *adv.* In a passionate manner; ardently; vehemently; angrily. — **passionateness**, pa′shon-āt-nes, *n.* State of being passionate.

passion-flower, pa′shon-flou-ėr, *n.* A plant, so called from a fancied resemblance in the parts of the flowers to the symbols of our Lord's passion, such as nails, thorns, &c.

passionless, pa′shon-les, *a.* Void of passion; calm of temper.

passion-play, pa′shon-plā, *n.* A drama or play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ.

Passion-Sunday, pa′shon-sun-dā, *n.* [See next.] The fifth Sunday in Lent.

Passion-week, pa′shon-wēk, *n.* [From Christ's passion or sufferings.] The week immediately preceding Easter.

passive, pas′iv, *a.* [Fr. *passif*, L. *passivus*, fr. *patior*, *passus*, I suffer. Passion.] Capable of feeling or suffering; suffering; not acting; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external agents; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; inactive; inert; in *gram.* expressive of suffering or being affected by some action; expressing that the nominative is the object of some action or feeling.

passively, pas′iv-li, *adv.* In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly; in the passive voice.

passiveness, pas′iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being passive; passibility; patience; calmness; unresisting submission.

passivity, pas-iv′i-ti, *n.* Passiveness.

pass-key, pás′kē, *n.* A key for several locks; a master-key; a latch-key.

passover, pás′ō-vėr, *n.* A feast of the Jews commemorative of the deliverance of the Hebrews in Egypt, when the destroying angel passed over the houses of the Israelites that were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb; the sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb.

passport, pás′pōrt, *n.* [Fr. *passeport*, a safe-conduct, a passport; lit. license to enter or leave a port. Pass, Port.] A permission or license empowering a person to travel, granted by a competent authority; a document duly signed and attested giving leave and protection to a person travelling in a foreign country; that which enables one to pass with safety or certainty or reach some desired object.

pass-word, pás′wėrd, *n.* A secret word or countersign to distinguish a friend from a stranger.

past, pást, *p.a.* [A form of *passed.*] Gone by or beyond; belonging to a period anterior to this; not present or future; spent; ended; accomplished.——n. Elliptically, past time; anything that is past; past state; past life.——prep. Beyond in time; not possessing; beyond; out of reach of; further than; after.——adv. By; so as to pass.

paste, pāst, *n.* [O.Fr. *paste*, Fr. *pâte*; fr. L. *pasta*, paste, fr. Gr. *pastē*, a mess of barley-porridge, fr. *pastos*, sprinkled, fr. *passō*, I sprinkle.] A mass or mess in a semi-fluid or less than liquid state; a mixture of flour with milk, water, &c., used in cookery; a mixture of clay for pottery; a kind of cement variously compounded; a mixture of flour and water boiled, used for causing paper or other substances to adhere; a hard brilliant glassy substance, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pasted*, pāst′ed; ppr. *pasting*, pāst′ing. To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

pasteboard, pāst′bōrd, *n.* A sort of thick paper formed of single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, &c.; cardboard.

pastel, pas′tel, *n.* [Fr. *pastel*, a pastel, fr. L. *pastillus*, a little roll. Pastil.] A coloured crayon.

pastern, pas′tėrn, *n.* [O.Fr. *pasturon*, Fr. *pâturon*, the pastern, fr. *pasture*, a shackle for cattle at pasture, also pasture, feeding. Pasture.] The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. (See figure under Horse.)

pasticcio, pas-tich′i-ō, *n.* [It.] A medley; an olio; a copy of the style and manner of some artist.

pastil, pastille, pas′til, pas-tēl′, *n.* [Fr. *pastille*, fr. L. *pastillus*, a little roll, fr. *pastus*, food, fr. *pasco*, *pastum*, I feed. Pastor.] A roll or mass composed of sweet-smelling resins, spices, &c., burned to disinfect or scent the air of a room; an agreeable kind of sugar confectionary.

pastime, pas′tīm, *n.* [*Pass* and *time.*] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; recreation; diversion; sport; play.

pastor, pas′tor, *n.* [L. *pastor*, a feeder, a shepherd, fr. *pasco*, *pastum*, I feed (whence also *pasture*); same root as Sans. *pâ*, to guard. *Pastern*, *pester* are of same origin.] A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation or flock.

pastoral, pas′tor-al, *a.* [Fr. *pastoral*, L. *pastoralis*. Pastor.] Pertaining to shepherds or herdsmen; descriptive of the life of shepherds; rustic; rural; relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church.—**Pastoral letter**, a letter or circular addressed by a bishop to the clergy and people of his diocese.—**Pastoral staff**, the official staff of a bishop or abbot, with a curved head.—**Pastoral theology**, that part of theology which treats of the obligations of pastors and their relations towards their flocks.——n. A poem descriptive of or dealing with shepherds and their occupations; a poem of rural life; an idyl; a bucolic; a pastoral letter or address.

pastorally, pas′tor-al-li, *adv.* In a pastoral or rural manner; in the manner of a pastor.

pastorate, pas′tor-āt, *n.* [*Pastor* and *-ate.*] The office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; the body of pastors.

pastorship, pas′tor-ship, *n.* The office or rank of pastor.

pastry, pās′tri, *n.* [From *paste* and *-ry.*] Eatables made of paste or mainly of paste; the crust of pies, tarts, &c.

pastry-cook, pās′tri-kuk, *n.* One who makes and sells pastry or articles of food made of paste, as pies, &c.

pasturable, pas′tūr-a-bl, *a.* Fit for pasture.

pasturage, pas′tūr-āj, *n.* [*Pasture* and *-age* = O.Fr. *pasturage.*] The business of grazing cattle; grazing ground; growing grass for feeding stock.

pasture, pas′tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *pasture* (Fr. *pâture*), fr. L. *pastura*, pasture, feeding, fr.

pasco, I feed. PASTOR.] Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; ground covered with grass, such as animals feed on; grazing ground; grass land.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *pastured*, pas'tūrd; ppr. *pasturing*, pas'tūr-ing. To supply with pasturage; to feed on growing grass.——**v.i.** To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground.

pasture-land, pas'tūr-land, *n.* Land appropriated to pasture.

pastureless, pas'tūr-les, *a.* Destitute of pasture.

pasty, pās'ti, *a.* [*Paste* and *-y.*] Like paste; of the consistence of paste.——**n.** [O. Fr. *pasté*, Fr. *pâté.*] A meat pie covered with paste.

pat, pat, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow; comp. W. *ffat*, a blow, and E. *tap. Patter* is a frequentative from this.] A light quick stroke with the fingers or hand; a tap; a small lump of butter beat into shape by the hands.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *patted*, pat'ed; ppr. *patting*, pat'ing. To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.——**a.** Hitting the mark; apt; fit; convenient.——**adv.** Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick.

patagium, pa-tā'ji-um, *n.* [L., the border of a dress.] The flying expansion of bats, flying squirrels, &c.

patch, pach, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Swiss *patschen*, to patch, *batsch*, a patch.] A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; a small piece of anything similar; a small piece of silk stuck on the face for adornment; a small piece of ground; a plot.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *patched*, pacht; ppr. *patching*, pach'ing. To mend by sewing on a patch or patches; to adorn with a patch or patches; to mend with pieces; to repair clumsily; to make of pieces and shreds; *fig.* to make suddenly or hastily or without regard to forms (to *patch up* a quarrel).

patcher, pach'ėr, *n.* One who patches.

patchery, pach'ėr-i, *n.* [*Patch* and *-ery.*] Bungling work.

patchouli, **patchouly**, pa-chö'li, *n.* [Indian name.] An Asiatic plant the leaves of which furnish an odorous oil; the perfume itself.

patchwork, pach'wėrk, *n.* Work composed of pieces of various shapes and colours sewed together; work composed of pieces clumsily put together.

patchy, pach'i, *a.* Full of patches.

pate, pāt, *n.* [Perhaps fr. O.Fr. *pate*, for *plate*, a plate or flat piece.] The head, or rather the top of the head.

pated, pāt'ed, *n.* Having a pate, usually in composition.

patella, pa-tel'la, *n.* [L. *patella*, a small dish, the knee-pan, dim. of *patina*, a dish, fr. *patēre*, to lie open. PATENT.] A small pan, vase, or dish; the knee-pan.

paten, pa'ten, *n.* [From L. *patina*, a pan. [See prec.] A metallic plate or flat dish; the plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

patent, pā'tent, *a.* [From L. *patens*, *patentis*, ppr. of *patēre*, to lie open; same root as *patior*, I suffer (whence *patient*, *passion*); Gr. *petannymi*, I spread, *petalon*, a leaf; akin *pan*, *paten*, *patella.*] Open; spread out; expanded; evident; manifest to any one; open to the perusal of all; secured by law or royal grant as an exclusive privilege or monopoly; patented.——**n.** A writing (called *letters patent*) given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons, as a title of nobility, granted by a British sovereign; a similar writing, securing to a person for a term of years the exclusive right to an invention or discovery.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *patented*, pā'tent-ed; ppr. *patenting*, pā'tent-ing. To make the subject of patent or exclusive right; to secure, as the exclusive right of a thing to a person.

patentable, pā'tent-a-bl, *a.* That may be patented.

patentee, pā-ten-tē', *n.* [*Patent* and *-ee.*] One who gets a patent; one to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent.

patent-right, pā'tent-rīt, *n.* An exclusive privilege in an invention, &c., granted by patent.

patera, pat'e-ra, *n.*; pl. **pateræ**, pat'e-rē. [L., fr. *patēre*, to be open. PATENT.] A

Patera.

shallow vessel used by the Greeks and Romans; an architectural ornament of similar appearance.

Architectural Pateræ.

paterfamilias, pā'tėr-fa-mil''i-as, *n.* [L., fr. *pater*, father, and *familia*, a family.] The head or father of a family.

paternal, pa-tėr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*, fr. L. *paternus*, fr. *pater*, father (FATHER); akin *patriarch*, *patrimony*, *patriot*, *patron*, *pattern.*] Pertaining to a father; fatherly; derived from the father; hereditary.

paternally, pa-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

paternity, pa-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*, L. *paternitas*, fr. *paternus*, paternal (q.v.).] Fathership; the relation of a father to his offspring; derivation from a father; origin; authorship.

paternoster, pā'tėr-nos-tėr, *n.* [L., *our father*, the first two words of the Lord's prayer in Latin.] The Lord's prayer; a rosary; every tenth bead in the rosary.

path, päth, *n.*; pl. **paths**, päths or pā'THz. [A.Sax. *pæth*=D. and L.G. *pad*, G. *pfad*, a path; perhaps fr. Gr. *patos*, a path, the root being that of L. *pons*, a bridge, Skr. *path*, *panth*, to go.] A way beaten by the feet of man or beast; any narrow way or track beaten by the foot; a footway; the way, course, or track where a body moves in air, water, or in space; a way or passage; course of life; mode of conduct or action adopted.

pathetic, pa-thet'ik, *a.* [Fr. *pathétique*, fr. Gr. *pathetikos*, fr. *pathos*, suffering. PATHOS.] Full of pathos; affecting; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; touchingly.

pathetical, pa-thet'ik-al, *a.* PATHETIC.

pathetically, pa-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pathetic manner; touchingly.

pathless, päth'les, *a.* Having no path, road, or track; trackless; untrodden.

pathogenesis, **pathogeny**, path-o-jen'-e-sis, pa-thoj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *genesis*, origin, root *gen*, to produce.] The doctrine of the origin and development of disease.

pathognomonic, pa-thog'nō-mon''ik, *a.* Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows, fr. root of *ginōskō*, I know.] Distinctive or characteristic of a disease; indicating a particular disease.

pathologic, **pathological**, path-o-loj'ik, path-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to pathology.—**pathologically**, path-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of pathology.

pathologist, pa-thol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in or who treats of pathology.

pathology, pa-thol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *pathologie*, fr. Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms; the doctrine of diseases.

pathometry, pa-thom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, *metron*, measure.] The distinction of suffering into different kinds or of different degrees of intensity.

pathos, pā'thos, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, passion, suffering, feeling, sensibility, fr. stem of *pathein*, to suffer (seen also in *apathy*, *sympathy*, *antipathy*); same root as in *patient*, *passion.* PASSION.] Expression of strong or deep feeling; that quality or element which excites tender emotions, as those of pity, compassion, sympathy, &c.; touching or affecting influence.

pathway, path'wā, *n.* A path; a footpath; a course of life.

patience, pā'shens, *n.* [Fr. *patience*, L. *patientia*, fr. *patiens*, patient. PATIENT.] The quality of being patient; physical endurance; the suffering of anything evil or distressing with a calm unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness; a calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent; composure; calmness in waiting for something to happen; forbearance; long-suffering; perseverance.

patient, pā'shent, *a.* [Fr. *patient*, L. *patiens*, *patientis*, ppr. of *patior*, I suffer. PASSION.] Physically able to support or endure; proof against: followed by *of*; having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring; showing fortitude, calmness, or submission under trials; not easily provoked; long-suffering; forbearant; not revengeful; persevering; calmly diligent; not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting without discontent.——**n.** A person or thing passively affected; a person suffering bodily indisposition; a sick person; a person under medical treatment.

patiently, pā'shent-li, *adv.* In a patient manner; with patience; submissively; uncomplainingly.

patin, pa'tin. PATEN.

patina, pat'i-na, *n.* [L. *patina*, a dish, a kind of cake, fr. *patere*, to be open. PATENT, PAN.] The fine green rust on ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals.

patois, pát-wā, *n.* [Fr.] A rustic or provincial form of speech.

patrial, pā'tri-al, *n.* and *a.* [L. *patrius*, belonging to a country, fr. *patria*, native country. PATRIOT.] Applied to words derived from the name of a country.

patriarch, pā'tri-ärk, *n.* [L. *patriarcha*, fr. Gr. *patriarchēs*—*patria*, a family, fr. *patēr*, father, and *archē*, rule. PATERNAL.] The father or chief of a race or tribe; the father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right; a bishop of rank next to the pope; a dignitary superior to an archbishop in the Greek Church.

patriarchal, **patriarchic**, pā-tri-ärk'al, pā-tri-ärk'ik, *a.* Belonging to a patriarch; subject to a patriarch.

patriarchate, pā'tri-ärk-āt, *n.* [*Patriarch* and *-ate.*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

patriarchism, pā'tri-ärk-izm, *n.* Government by a patriarch.

patriarchy, pā'tri-är-ki, *n.* A patriarchate.

patrician, pa-tri'shan, *a.* [Fr. *patricien*, fr. L. *patricius*, pertaining to the Roman *patres*, that is fathers, senators, or patricians, fr. *pater*, father. PATERNAL.] Belonging to the senators of ancient Rome; senatorial; of noble birth; noble; not plebeian.——**n.** A person of patrician or noble birth; a nobleman.

patriciate, pa-trish'i-āt, *n.* The dignity of a patrician; aristocracy collectively.

patrimonial, pat-ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited.—**patrimonially**, pat-ri-mō'ni-al-li, *adv.* By inheritance.

patrimony, pat'ri-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, fr. *pater*, father. PATERNAL.] A paternal inheritance; estate or possessions inherited from one's father; a heritage; a church estate or revenue.

patriot, pā'tri-ot or pat', *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, fr. L. *patria*, one's fatherland or native country, fr. *pater*, father. PATERNAL.] A person who loves his country, and zealously

supports and defends it and its interests. ——a. Patriotic.

patriotic, pā-tri-ot'ĭk or pat-, *a.* [*Patriot* and *-ic*=Fr. *patriotique.*] Full of patriotism; actuated or inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public welfare.

patriotically, pā-tri-ot'ĭk-al-li or pat-, *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

patriotism, pā'tri-ot-izm or pat', *n.* [*Patriot* and *-ism*=Fr. *patriotisme.*] The qualities of a patriot; love of one's country; the passion for the welfare of one's country.

patrist, pā'trist, *n.* [From L. *patres*, fathers, the Fathers of the Church. PATERNAL.] One versed in the writings of the fathers of the Christian church.

patristic, pa-tris'tik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church.—**patristics**, pa-tris'tiks, *n.* That branch of theology which treats of the doctrines of the Christian fathers.

patrol, pa-trōl', *n.* [Fr. *patrouille*, fr. *patrouiller*, to patrol, also to paddle with the feet, fr. *patte*, O. Fr. *pate*, a paw=G. *pfote*, D. *poot*, a paw; akin to *paw.*] The walking or marching round by a guard at night to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place; the guard or persons who go such rounds; a policeman who goes round a regular beat.——v.i. pret. & pp. *patrolled*, pa-trōld'; ppr. *patrolling*, pa-trōl'ing. To go the rounds as a patrol; to march about and see what passes, as by policemen in a city. ——v.t. To pass through or round, as a guard.

patron, pā'tron, *n.* [Fr. *patron*, a patron, also a pattern, fr. L. *patronus*, a patron, a protector, in L. L. a pattern, fr. *pater*, a father. PATERNAL. *Pattern* is a doublet of this.] A protector; a defender; an advocate; one who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work; a man of rank or standing who assists a person in an inferior position; one who countenances and supports or lends aid; one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice or church-living; a guardian saint.

patronage, pat'ron-āj or pā', *n.* [Fr. *patronage*, fr. L. *patronus*, a patron.] Act of patronizing; special countenance or support; guardianship, as of a saint; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.

patroness, pā'tron-es, *n.* A female patron or one who patronizes, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint; a female who has the right of presenting to a church-living.

patronize, pat'ron-īz or pā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *patronized*, pat'ron-īzd or pā'; ppr. *patronizing*, pat'tron-iz-ing or pā'. To act as patron of; to support, countenance, or favour; to lend aid to promote; to assume the air of a patron or superior towards.

patronizer, pat'ron-īz-ėr or pā', *n.* One who patronizes.

patronizing, pat'ron-īz-ing or pā', *p.a.* Assuming the airs of a patron; acting like one who condescends to patronize or favour. —**patronizingly**, pat'ron-īz-ing-li or pā', *adv.* In a patronizing manner.

patronymic, pat-rō-nim'ĭk, *n.* [Gr. *patrōnymikos*—*patēr*, *patros*, a father, and *onoma*, a name.] A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors.——a. Derived from or expressing the name of a father or ancestor.

patten, pat'en, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, a clog, patten, fr. *patte*, the foot. PATROL.] A wooden shoe or sole raised by supports upon an iron ring and worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud.

patter, pat'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pattered*, pat'ėrd; ppr. *pattering*, pat'ėr-ing. [Freq. fr. *pat*, to give a slight blow. PAT.] To make a sound like that of falling drops of water or hail; to make a quick succession of small sounds; to move with quick steps, making slight sounds.——n. A quick succession of small sounds.

patter, pat'ėr, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *pattered*, pat'ėrd; ppr. *pattering*, pat'ėr-ing. [Perhaps fr. the *Paternoster*, or Lord's prayer, repeated in churches in a low tone of voice.] To speak in a muttering way; to mumble; to talk in a fluent, glib way.——n. Chatter; prattle; thieves' slang.

pattern, pat'ėrn, *n.* [Fr. *patron*, a patron, a pattern; same word as *patron* (q.v.).] An original or model proposed for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole; an ornamental design on some woven fabric; the counterpart in wood of something that is to be cast in metal; anything cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

patty, pat'i, *n.*; pl. **patties**, pat'iz. [Fr. *pâte*, a pie. PASTY.] A little pie; a pasty. —**patty-pan**, pat'i-pan, *n.* A pan to bake patties in.

patulous, pat'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *patulus*, fr. *patēre*, to be open. PATENT.] Expanded; opening widely.

paucity, pą'si-ti, *n.* [L. *paucitas*, fr. *paucus*, little, few; same root as *few* (q.v.).] Fewness; smallness of number; scarcity; smallness of quantity.

paul, pal, *n.* Same as PAWL.

pauldron, pal'dron, *n.* [O.Fr. *espalleron*, fr. *espalle*, Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder.] A piece of armour covering the shoulder.

Pauline, pal'in, *a.* Pertaining to St. *Paul*, or to his writings.

paulo-post-future, pą'lō-pōst-fū-tūr, *n.* [L. *paulo*, a little, *post*, after.] A tense of Greek verbs otherwise designated the future perfect.

paunch, pąnsh, *n.* [O. Fr. *panche* (Fr. *panse*), fr. L. *pantex*, *panticis*, the belly.] The belly, and its contents; the abdomen; in ruminating quadrupeds, the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination.—**paunchy**, pąnsh'i, *a.* [*Paunch* and *-y.*] Big-bellied.

pauper, pą'pėr, *n.* [L. *pauper*, poor (whence *poverty*, *poor*, *impoverish*); akin *paucus*, few. PAUCITY.] A poor person; particularly one so indigent as to depend on the public for maintenance.

pauperism, pą'pėr-izm, *n.* [*Pauper* and *-ism.*] State of being a pauper; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community.

pauperize, pą'pėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pauperized*, pą'pėr-īzd; ppr. *pauperizing*, pą'pėr-iz-ing. [*Pauper* and *-ize.*] To reduce to pauperism.

pause, pąz, *n.* [Fr. *pause*, O. Fr. *pause*, *pose*, fr. L. *pausa*, fr. Gr. *pausis*, a stopping, fr. *pauō*, I stop; *-pose* (seen in *compose*, *impose*, &c.) is of same origin.] A temporary cessation; an intermission of action, speaking, singing, playing, or the like; a temporary stop or rest; cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense; a break in writing; a temporary cessation in reading; a mark of cessation or intermission of the voice.——v.i. pret. & pp. *paused*, pązd; ppr. *pausing*, pąz'ing. To make a pause or short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to delay; to desist or forbear for a time; to deliberate; to hesitate; to be intermitted.

pave, pāv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paved*, pāvd; ppr. *paving*, pāv'ing. [Fr. *paver*, L.L. *pavare*, fr. L. *pavire*, to ram, to pave.] To make a hard level surface on by laying with stones, earth, lime, &c.; to cover with stone, brick, or other substance so as to make a level and solid surface for horses, carriages, or foot-passengers.—**To pave a way** (*fig.*), to prepare a way; to remove difficulties or obstacles beforehand.

pavement, pāv'ment, *n.* [Fr. *pavement*, fr. L. *pavimentum.* PAVE.] The solid floor or covering of a street, road, courtyard, &c.; a hard surface that is trodden on, consisting of stones, bricks, &c.; stones or other material with which anything is paved.

paver, pāv'ėr, *n.* One who paves; a pavior.

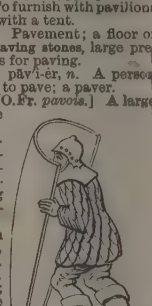
pavid, pav'id, *a.* [L. *pavidus*, fr. *paveo*, I fear.] Timid; fearful.

pavilion, pa-vil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *pavillon*, a tent, fr. L. *papilio*, *papilionis*, a butterfly, also a tent, probably from some fancied resemblance of latter.] A tent, a large tent raised on posts; a canopy; a small building or part of a building having a tent-formed roof; a building of an ornamental character for certain entertainments; the outer ear.—**Pavilion roof**, a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pavilioned*, pa-vil'yond; ppr. *pavilioning*, pa-vil'yon-ing. To furnish with pavilions or tents; to shelter with a tent.

paving, pāv'ing, *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.—**Paving stones**, large prepared stones or slabs for paving.

pavior, **paviour**, pāv'i-ėr, *n.* A person whose occupation is to pave; a paver.

pavise, pav'is, *n.* [O.Fr. *pavois.*] A large shield to rest on the ground.



Pavise.

pavoine, pav'ō-nin, *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, fr. *pavo*, a peacock (q.v.).] Belonging to or resembling a peacock; iridescent.

paw, pą, *n.* [From O. Fr. *poe*, *powe*, *pote*, a paw, same as L. G. *pote*, D. *poot*, Dan. *pote*, G. *pfote*, a paw; origin doubtful.] The foot of animals having claws; the hand (in contempt).——v.t. pret. & pp. *pawed*, pąd; ppr. *pawing*, pą'ing. To draw the fore-foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore-foot, as a horse.——v.t. To scrape with the fore-foot; to handle roughly; to fawn upon.

pawed, pąd, *a.* Having paws.

pawl, pal, *n.* [From W. *pawl*=L. *palus*, a pole or stake. POLE.] A short bar acting as a catch to prevent the capstan or windlass of a ship from rolling back; a click or detent which falls into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pawled*, pąld; ppr. *pawling*, pal'ing. To stop with a pawl.

pawn, pąn, *n.* [O.Fr. *pan*, a pawn or gage; origin doubtful; comp. D. and O. Fris. *pand*, G. *pfand*, Icel. *pantr*, Sw. and Dan. *pant*, a pledge.] Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge for the fulfilment of a promise; state of being pledged; a pawnshop.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pawned*, pąnd; ppr. *pawning*, pan'ing. To give or deposit in pledge; to pledge with a pawnbroker; to pledge; to pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.

pawn, pąn, *n.* [O.Fr. *paon*, *peon*, properly a foot-soldier, fr. L.L. *pedo*, *pedonis*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. FOOT, FOOT.] A piece of the lowest rank at chess.

pawnbroker, pąn'brōk-ėr, *n.* A person licensed to lend money at a legally fixed rate of interest on goods deposited with him.

pawner, pąn'ėr, *n.* One who pawns.

pawnshop, pąn'shop, *n.* A pawnbroker's shop or establishment.

pawn-ticket, pąn'tik-et, *n.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to a pledger with particulars of the transaction.

pax-wax, paks'waks, *n.* [Also called *fax-wax*, fr. A. Sax. *feax*, hair, and *weaxan*, to wax or grow.] A strong yellowish ligament strengthening the neck of the ox, sheep, &c.

pay, pā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paid*, pād; ppr. *paying*, pā'ing. [Fr. *payer*=Sp. and Pg. *pagar*, It. *pagare*, fr. L.L. *pacare*, to pay, fr. L. *pacare*, to quiet, appease, pacify, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace. PEACE.] To recompense or requite; to remunerate for goods received or service rendered; to discharge one's obligation to; to compensate; to reward; to satisfy, as a claim; to discharge, as a debt; to give the equivalent for; to give; to render or offer, without obligation (as attention, respect, a visit).——v.i. To make a payment or payments; to be profitable or remunerative.——n. An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary; wages; reward; recompense.

pay, pā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *payed*, pād; ppr. *paying*, pā'ing. [O.Fr. *peier*, *poier*, fr. L. *picare*, to pitch, fr. *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] To cover or coat, as the bottom of a ship, with tar or pitch.

payable, pā'a-bl, *a.* That may or ought to be paid; justly due.

pay-bill, pā'bil, *n.* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like.

pay-day, pā'dā, *n.* The day when payment is regularly made; the day for paying wages.

payee, pā-ē', *n.* [*Pay* and *-ee.*] The person to whom money is to be paid.

payer, pā'er, *n.* One who pays.

paymaster, pā'mās-tėr, *n.* One from whom wages or reward is received; an officer in an army or navy whose duty is to pay the men their wages.

payment, pā'ment, *n.* Act of paying; discharge of a debt or obligation; what is given for service done; reward; recompense.

paynim, pā'nim, *n.* [O. Fr. *paienime*, *paienisme*=*paganism* (q.v.).] A pagan; a heathen.

pay-office, pā'of-is, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

pay-roll, pā'rōl, *n.* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with a note of the sums payable.

pea, pē, *n.* [O.E. *pese*, *pees*, a pea, pl. *pesen*, *peses*, A. Sax. *pise*, pl. *pisan*, fr. L. *pisum*, fr. Gr. *pisos*, a pea; root seen in Skr. *pish*, to grind. *Pea* is a false form, the *s* of the word being mistaken for the sign of the plural, and then dropped to make a singular.] A well-known plant with papilionaceous flowers, cultivated in the garden and in the field on account of its seeds; one of the seeds of the plants. [In the plural we write *peas* for two or more individual seeds, but *pease* for an indefinite number or quantity in bulk.)

peace, pēs, *n.* [From O. Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*) =It. *pace*, Sp. & Pg. *paz*: fr. L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace—root *pac*, seen in *paciscor*, I agree (whence *pact*); of same origin are *pay*, *appease*, *pacify*, &c.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; quietness; calm; repose; public tranquillity; freedom from war; a more or less permanent cessation of hostilities; freedom, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience; harmony; concord. —**Breach of the peace**, disturbance of public tranquillity by riotous or other conduct.—**To hold one's peace**, to be silent.—**To make a person's peace**, with another, to reconcile the other to him.

peaceable, pēs'a-bl, *a.* Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome; peaceful; pacific; tranquil; undisturbed; serene; calm.

peaceableness, pēs'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being peaceable.

peaceably, pēs'a-bli, *adv.* In a peaceable manner; quietly; without agitation, tumult, or commotion.

peace-breaker, pēs'brāk-ėr, *n.* One who violates or disturbs public peace.

peaceful, pēs'fụl, *a.* Full of peace; free from war, noise, tumult, or disturbance; quiet; undisturbed; still; pacific; mild; calm; serene.

peacefully, pēs'fụl-li, *adv.* In a peaceful manner; quietly; calmly; tranquilly.

peacefulness, pēs'fụl-nes, *n.* State of being peaceful.

peace-maker, pēs'māk-ėr, *n.* One who makes or promotes peace by reconciling parties at variance.

peace-offering, pēs'of-ėr-ing, *n.* Something offered to an offended person to procure reconciliation or peace; among the Jews, an offering to God for thanksgiving and reconciliation.

peace-officer, pēs'of-fis-ėr, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.

peach, pēch, *n.* [Fr. *pêche*, O. Fr. *peschе*, It. *pesca*, *persica*, fr. L. *persica*, Persian; lit. the Persian fruit or tree.] A well-known tree and its fruit, allied to the almond, and supposed to have come originally from Persia.

pench, pēch, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peached*, pēcht; ppr. *peaching*, pēch'ing. [Abbrev. of *impeach.*] To betray one's accomplice; to turn informer. [Colloq.]

peach-coloured, pēch'kul-ėrd, *a.* Of the colour of a peach-blossom; of a pale red colour.

peachy, pēch'i, *a.* Containing or resembling peaches.

peacock, pē'kok, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word= A. Sax. *pawa*, a peacock, fr. L. *pavo*=Gr. *taōs*, a peacock, Ar. *tawus*, Hind. *taoos.*] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird with rich plumage: properly the male bird, the female being, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen.*—**pea-fowl**, pē'foul, *n.* The peacock or peahen.

pea-jacket, pē'jak-et, *n.* [The *pea* is from D. and L.G. *pije*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket; akin to Goth. *paida*, a garment.] A thick woollen jacket or short coat worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

peak, pēk, *n.* [From Fr. *pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, also *pique*, a pike: a Celtic word, fr. Armor. *pic*, W. *pig*, a point, a pike, a beak; akin *beak*, *pike*, *pick*, *peck.*] A projecting point; the end of something that terminates in a point; the top of a hill or mountain ending in a point; a projecting portion on a head-covering; the upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.

peak, pēk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peaked*, pēkt; ppr. *peaking*, pēk'ing. [Perhaps from prec., from the sharpened features of sickly persons.] To look sickly or thin; to be or become emaciated.

peaked, pēkt, *a.* Ending in a peak or point.

peaky, pēk'i, *a.* Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak.

peal, pēl, *n.* [A mutilated form of *appeal.*] A series of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouting, &c.; a set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung on such bells; chime.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *pealed*, pēld; ppr. *pealing*, pēl'ing. To utter or give out a peal.——*v.t.* To cause to ring or sound; to utter loudly and sonorously.

pea-nut, pē'nut, *n.* The ground-nut. ARACHIS.

pear, pār, *n.* [A. Sax. *peru*=Icel. *pera*, D. *pere*, Fr. *poire*, fr. L. *pirum*, a pear.] A well-known fruit-tree growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia; one of the fruits of the tree.

pea-rifle, pē-rī'fl, *n.* A rifle carrying a ball about the size of a pea.

pearl, pėrl, *n.* [From Fr. *perle*, fr. L.L. *perula*, *perla*, a pearl, a dim. either for *pirula*, fr. L. *pirum*, a pear, or for *pilula*, a little pill, a globule.] A smooth lustrous body, of a roundish form and generally whitish colour, produced by certain molluscs; something resembling a pearl, as a drop of dew; a small printing type, the smallest except diamond and brilliant; something very valuable; what is choicest and best.——*a.* Relating to or made of pearl or mother-of-pearl.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *pearled*, pėrld; ppr. *pearling*, pėrl'ing. To set or adorn with pearls.

pearlaceous, pėr-lā'shus, *a.* [*Pearl* and *-aceous.*] Resembling pearl or mother-of-pearl; of a pearly appearance.

pearlash, pėrl'ash, *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash.

pearl-barley, pėrl'bär-li, *n.* The seed of barley ground into small round grains.

pearl-diver, pėrl'dīv-ėr, *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.

pearled, pėrld, *a.* Set or adorned with pearls.

pearl-edge, pėrl'ej, *n.* A narrow kind of thread edging for lace.

pearl-fishery, pėrl'fish-ė-ri, *n.* A place where pearl-oysters are collected.

pearl-fishing, pėrl'fish-ing, *n.* The occupation of diving for or otherwise getting pearl-oysters.

pearliness, pėr'li-nes, *n.* State of being pearly.

pearl-mussel, pėrl'mus-el, *n.* A fresh-water mussel which yields pearls.

pearl-nautilus, pėrl'na-ti-lus, *n.* The true nautilus as distinguished from the argonaut or paper-nautilus.

pearl-oyster, pėrl'ois-tėr, *n.* A mollusc which yields pearls.

pearl-powder, pėrl'pou-dėr, *n.* A sort of powder from bismuth, used as a cosmetic.

pearl-white, pėrl'whīt, *n.* Pearl-powder.

pearly, pėrl'i, *a.* Containing or abounding with pearls; resembling a pearl or pearls; resembling mother-of-pearl; nacreous; clear; pure; transparent.

peasant, pe'zant, *n.* [O.Fr. *païsant*, *paisan* (Fr. *paysan*), fr. *païs*, *pays*, country, fr. L. *pagus*, a district of country (with *t* affixed as in *tyrant*). PAGAN, PAGE (boy).] A countryman; a rustic; a hind; one whose business is rural labour.——*a.* Rustic; rural.

peasantry, pe'zant-ri, *n.* [*Peasant* and *-ry.*] Peasants; rustics; the body of country people.

peascod, **peasecod**, pēz'kod, *n.* The pod of a pea.

pease. See PEA.

pease-meal, pēz'mēl, *n.* Meal or flour from peas.

pea-shooter, pē'shōt-ėr, *n.* A small tube through which boys shoot peas by blowing.

pea-soup, **pease-soup**, pē'sōp, pēz'sōp, *n.* A soup made chiefly of peas.

peat, pēt, *n.* [For *beat*, *bete*, fr. old *bete*, to mend a fire, fr. A. Sax. *bētan*, to make *better*; akin *better.*] A kind of turf used as fuel; a small block of this cut and dried for fuel.

peat-bog, pēt'bog, *n.* A bog or marsh containing peat.

peat-moss, pēt'mos, *n.* A moss producing peat.

peaty, pēt'i, *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat; abounding in peat.

pebble, peb'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *papol*, in *papolstán*, lit. pebble-stone; etym. unknown.] A roundish stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a name for agate and for rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles.

pebbled, peb'ld, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

pebbly, peb'li, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

pecan, **pecan-nut**, pē-kan', pē-kan'nut, *n.* [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*; of Amer. origin.] A species of hickory and its fruit.

peccability, pe-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being peccable.

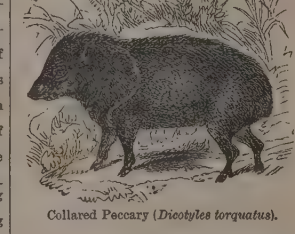
peccable, pek'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *peccable*, fr. L. *peccare*, *peccatum*, to sin. PECCANT.] Liable to sin; apt to transgress the divine law.

peccadillo, pek-a-dil'lō, *n.* [Sp. *pecadillo*, dimin. fr. *pecado*=L. *peccatum*, a sin. See prec.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.

peccancy, pek'an-si, *n.* [*Peccant* and *-cy.*] State or quality of being peccant.

peccant, pek'ant, *a.* [Fr. *peccant*, fr. L. *peccans*, ppr. of *pecco*, I sin, whence *peccable*, *peccadillo.*] Sinning; criminal; morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy.

peccantly, pek'ant-li, *adv.* In a peccant manner.



Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*).

peccary, pek'a-ri, *n.*; pl. **peccaries**, pek'a-riz. [South American name.] A quad-

ruped of America representing the swine, to which it is allied.

peccavi, pek-kā'vi. [L., I have sinned, fr. *pecco*, I sin. PECCANT.] A word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence.

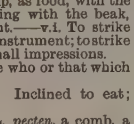
peck, pek, *n.* [Perhaps a form of *pack*; but comp. Fr. *picotin*, a peck; L.L. *picotus*, a liquid measure: origin unknown.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts.

peck, pek, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pecked*, pekt; ppr. *pecking*, pek'ing. [A slightly different form of *pick*.] To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; to pick up, as food, with the beak; to make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument.——*v.i.* To strike with a beak or a pointed instrument; to strike in a manner to make small impressions.

pecker, pek'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pecks; a woodpecker.

peckish, pek'ish, *a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [Colloq.]

pecten, pek'ten, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, fr. *pecto*, I comb; root also in Gr. *pekō*, I comb. A.Sax. *feax*, hair, is fr. this root.] A genus of marine bivalve molluscs having a shell marked with diverging ribs and furrows.



Pecten or Scallop.

pectic, pek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *pēktikos*, curdling, fr. *pēgnymi*, I fix.] Having the property of forming a jelly: said of an acid found in fruits.

pectinal, pek'tin-al, *a.* [From L. *pecten*, a comb, fr. *pecto*=Gr. *pēkō*, I comb. PECTEN.] Pertaining to or resembling a comb.

pectinate, pek'tin-āt, *a.* [L. *pectinatus*. See prec.] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; toothed like a comb; serrated.

pectination, pek-tin-ā-shon, *n.* The state of being pectinated; what is pectinated.

pectoral, pek'to-ral, *a.* [Fr. *pectoral*, L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast; same root as *pango*, I fix, Gr. *pēgnȳmi*, I fix.] Pertaining to the breast.—**Pectoral fins**, two fins of a fish situated near the gills. (See FIN.)——**n.** A breastplate or covering for the breast; a medicine for complaints of the chest and lungs; a pectoral fin.

pectose, pek'tōs, *n.* PECTIC.] A substance contained in fleshy fruits.

peculate, pe'kū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peculated*, pe'kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *peculating*, pe'kū-lāt-ing. [L. *peculor*, *peculatus*, I steal, fr. *peculium*, private property, fr. *pecu*, cattle, in which wealth originally consisted; a word cog. with E. *fee*. PECULIAR, PECUNIARY.] To appropriate money or goods intrusted to one's care; to be guilty of embezzlement; to steal.

peculation, pe-kū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of peculating; embezzlement.

peculator, pe'kū-lāt-ėr, *n.* [L.] One who peculates.

peculiar, pē-kū'li-ėr, *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, one's own, peculiar, extraordinary, fr. *peculium*, one's own property. PECULATE.] One's own; specially belonging to a person, place, people, &c.; characteristic; particular; special; unusual; odd; eccentric.——**n.** Private or particular right or authority; a particular parish or church which has ecclesiastical jurisdiction within itself.

peculiarity, pē-kū'li-a"ri-ti, *n.* [L.L. *peculiaritas*.] Quality of being peculiar; something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing, and in no other.

peculiarly, pē-kū'li-ėr-li, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; especially; singularly; in a manner not common to others.

pecuniarily, pē-kū'ni-a-ri-li, *a.* In a pecuniary manner.

pecuniary, pē-kū'ni-a-ri, *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia*, property, money, fr. *pecu*, cattle. PECULATE.] Relating to or connected with money; consisting of money.

pedagogic, **pedagogical**, ped-a-goj'ik, ped-a-goj'ik-al, *a.* Resembling or belonging to a pedagogue.

pedagogics, ped-a-goj'iks, *n.* The science or art of teaching.

pedagogism, ped'a-gog-izm, *n.* The business or manners of a pedagogue.

pedagogue, ped'a-gog, *n.* [Fr. *pédagogue*, fr. Gr. *paidagōgos*, a pedagogue, a slave who went with children to school, &c.—*pais*, *paidos*, a child, a boy, and *agō*, I lead.] A teacher of children; a schoolmaster: used generally by way of contempt.

pedagogy, ped'a-go-ji, *n.* The art or office of a pedagogue; the teaching profession.

pedal, pēd'al, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot (cog. with Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and with E. *foot*), seen also in *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *biped*, *quadruped*, *centipede*, *expedite*, *impede*, *dispatch*, &c. FOOT.] Pertaining to a foot or to a pedal.——n. pe'dal. A lever to be pressed by the foot; a part of a musical instrument acted on by the feet, as in the piano, organ, and harmonium.

pedant, pe'dant, *n.* [Fr. *pédant*=It. Sp. and Pg. *pedante*, for *pedagogante*, fr. L. *pædagogans*, *pædagogantis*, ppr. of *pædagogo*, I educate. PEDAGOGUE.] A person who makes a vain display of his learning, or who prides himself on his learning; one whose taste is governed by a system of rules.

pedantic, **pedantical**, pe-dant'ik, pe-dant'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a pedant or pedantry; characteristic of a pedant.

pedantically, pe-dant'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pedantic manner.

pedantry, pe'dant-ri, *n.* [*Pedant* and *-ry*=Fr. *pedanterie*, It. *pedanteria*.] The manners, qualities, or character of a pedant; ostentation or boastful display of learning; obstinate adherence to rules or established forms.

pedate, pēd'āt, *a.* [L. *pedatus*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PEDAL.] Having divisions like toes; divided into distinct lobes; in *botany*, applied to certain palmate leaves.

peddle, ped'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peddled*, ped'ld; ppr. *peddling*, ped'ling. [From PROV. E. *ped* or *pad*, a wicker basket, a pannier, akin to *pod*. Hence *pedlar*.] To travel about the country and sell small-wares; to go about as a pedlar; to be engaged in a small business; to trifle.——**v.t.** To sell or retail in small quantities while travelling about.

peddler, ped'lėr, *n.* One who peddles; a pedlar.

pedestal, pe'des-tal, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*, Fr. *piedestal*, It. *piedestallo*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and G. and E. *stall*. PEDAL, STALL.] The base or support of a column, pillar, statue, vase, &c.

pedestrian, pe-des'tri-an, *a.* [From L. *pedestris*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot. PEDAL.] Going on foot; walking; performed on foot.——**n.** One who walks or journeys on foot; one who walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.

pedestrianism, pe-des'tri-an-izm, *n.* [*Pedestrian* and *-ism*.] The practice of walking; the art of a professional walker.

pedicel, pe'di-sel, *n.* [Mod. L. *pedicellus*, a form equivalent to L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PEDAL.] A small short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit; a foot-stalk by which certain animals, as zoophytes, &c., are attached.

pedicellate, pe'di-sel-āt, *a.* [*Pedicel* and *-ate*.] Having a pedicel.

pedicular, **pediculous**, pe-dik'ū-lėr, pe-dik'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *pediculus*, a louse.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

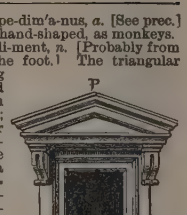
pedicure, pe'di-kūr, *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *cura*, care.] A person who practises the care-taking of other people's feet.

pedigree, pe'di-grē, *n.* [Origin unknown.] Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy; an account or register of a line of ancestors.

pedimane, pe'di-mān, *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *manus*, the hand.] An animal that has feet serving as hands.

pedimanous, pe-dim'a-nus, *a.* [See prec.] Having the foot hand-shaped, as monkeys.

pediment, pe'di-ment, *n.* [Probably from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] The triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style; a small gable or triangular decoration like a gable over a window, a door, &c.—**pedimental**, pe-di-ment'al, *a.* Relating to a pediment.



P, Pediment.

pedlar, **peddler**, ped'lėr, *n.* [Properly *peddler*, fr. *peddle*.] A petty dealer that carries his wares with him; a travelling chapman.

pedlary, **peddlery**, ped'lėr-i, *n.* Pedlar's wares; the employment of a pedlar.

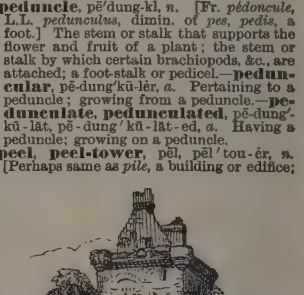
pedobaptism, pē-dō-bap'tizm, *n.* PÆDOBAPTISM.

pedobaptist, pē-dō-bap'tist, *n.* PÆDOBAPTIST.

pedometer, pe-dom'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance thus ascertained.

peduncle, pē'dung-kl, *n.* [Fr. *pédoncule*, L.L. *pedunculus*, dimin. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant; the stem or stalk by which certain brachiopods, &c., are attached; a foot-stalk or pedicel.—**pedunc'ular**, pē-dung'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.—**pedunculate**, **pedunculated**, pē-dung'kū-lāt, pē-dung'kū-lāt-ed, *a.* Having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

peel, **peel-tower**, pēl, pēl'tou-ėr, *n.* [Perhaps same as *pile*, a building or edifice;



Peel-tower, Gilnockie, Dumfriesshire.

but comp. W. *pill*, a tower, a fortress.] A strong square tower such as are common on the Scottish borders.

peel, pēl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peeled*, pēld; ppr. *peeling*, pēl'ing. [Fr. *peler*=It. *pelare*, Sp. *pelar*, fr. L. *pellis*, the skin (cog. with E. *fell*, a skin), whence also *pellicle*, *peltry*, *pelisse*, &c., *pillion* being fr. same root.] To strip off, as bark, or rind; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin or bark; to bark; to flay; to skin; to pare.——**v.i.** To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to fall off, as bark or skin.——**n.** The skin or rind.

peel, pēl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peeled*, pēld; ppr. *peeling*, pēl'ing. [Fr. *piller*, fr. L. *pilare*, to plunder.] To strip; to plunder; to pillage.

peel, pēl, *n.* [Fr. *pelle*, fr. L. *pala*, a spade.]

A baker's wooden shovel to lift bread in and out of the oven.

peeler, pēl'ér, *n.* One who peels.

peen, pēn, *n.* Same as *Piend.*

peep, pēp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peeped*, pēpt; ppr. *peeping*, pēp'ing. [Imitative of sound, like D. and G. *piepen*, Dan. *pippe*, L. *pipio*, Gr. *pipptzō*, I chirp; the other meaning is supposed to have arisen from the chicken's peep or chirp accompanying its peeping from the shell. PIPE.] To cheep or chirp as a chicken or small bird; to begin to appear; to look through a crevice or small opening; to look narrowly, closely, or slily. ——n. A chirp or cheep; a look through a small opening; first appearance.

peeper, pēp'ér, *n.* One that peeps.

peep-hole, peeping-hole, pēp'hōl, pēp'-ing-hōl, *n.* A hole through which one may peep without being discovered.

peep-show, pēp'shō, *n.* A show of small pictures viewed through a hole fitted with a magnifying glass.

peer, pēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *peer, per, par* (Fr. *pair*), lit. an equal, fr. L. *par*, equal. PAIR.] One of the same rank, qualities, or the like; an equal; a companion; a fellow; an associate; a member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron); a nobleman.

peer, pēr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peered*, pērd; ppr. *peering*, pēr'ing. [O.Fr. *perer, pareir*, fr. L. *parēre*, to appear; same as *-pear* in *appear*; or fr. L.G. *piren*, to peer.] To appear; to peep out, as the sun over a mountain; to look narrowly; to peep.

peerage, pēr'āj, *n.* [*Peer* and *-age.*] The rank or dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

peeress, pēr'es, *n.* A woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage; the consort of a peer.

peerless, pēr'les, *a.* Having no peer or equal; matchless; unequalled.

peerlessly, pēr'les-li, *adv.* In a peerless manner.—**peerlessness**, pēr'les-nes, *n.* State of being peerless.

peevish, pē'vish, *a.* [Comp. Dan. *piave*, to cry like a child; Sc. *pew, pyow*, a sound of complaint.] Fretful; querulous; apt to complain; hard to please; expressing discontent or fretfulness; self-willed; froward.

peevishly, pē'vish-li, *adv.* In a peevish manner.—**peevishness**, pē'vish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being peevish.

peewit, pē'wit, *n.* [From its cry.] The lapwing.

peg, peg, *n.* [Perhaps fr. the Celtic; comp. W. *pegor, pegwn*, a pivot, *pig*, something sharp; allied probably to E. *peak, pick.*] A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening things together; the pin of a musical instrument on which the strings are stretched; a pin on which to hang anything.—v.t. pret. & pp. *pegged*, pegd; ppr. *pegging*, peg'-ing. To fasten with pegs, as the sole of a boot.—v.i. To work diligently: generally followed by *away* or *on*. [Colloq.]

pegged, pegd, *p.a.* Fashioned or furnished with pegs.

peg-top, peg'top, *n.* A child's toy; a variety of top.

pelrameter, pī-ram'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the resistance which the surfaces of roads offer to wheeled carriages, &c.

peirastic, pī-ras'tik, *a.* [Gr. *peirastikos*, fr. *peira*, trial.] Making trial; tentative.

pejorative, pē'jor-ā-tiv, *n.* [L. *pejor*, worse.] Conveying a depreciatory meaning. ——n. A word conveying such a meaning (*poetaster* is a *pejorative* of *poet*).

pekoe, pē'kō, *n.* [Chinese.] A kind of fine black tea.

pelage, pel'āj, *n.* [Fr. *pelage*, hair, fr. L. *pilus*, hair. PILE.] The hairy covering of an animal.

Pelagian, pe-lā'ji-an, *n.* A follower of *Pelagius*, a British monk of the fourth century, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free-will and the merit of good works.—*a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.—**Pelagianism**, pe-lā'-ji-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

pelagic, pe-laj'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pelagos*, the ocean.] Belonging to the ocean; inhabiting the open ocean.

pelargonium, pel-är-gō'ni-um, *n.* [From Gr. *pelargos*, a stork—from the shape of the capsules.] A genus of ornamental plants, usually called *Geraniums.* GERANIUM.

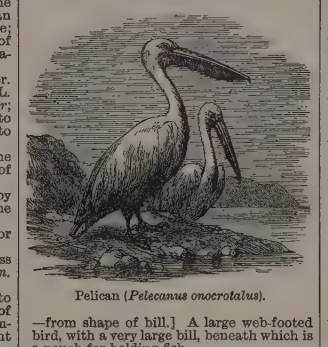
Pelasgian, Pelasgic, pe-las'ji-an, pe-las'-jik, *a.* Pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi, prehistoric inhabitants of Greece, &c. —**Pelasgic architecture, Pelasgic building.** CYCLOPEAN.

pelecan, pel'i-kan, *n.* PELICAN.

pelerine, pel'ér-in, *a.* [Fr., fr. *pelerin*, a pilgrim. PILGRIM.] A lady's long cape or tippet.

pelf, pelf, *n.* [O.Fr. *pelfre*, spoil, booty, probably fr. L. *pilare*, to rob. PILFER.] Money; riches; filthy lucre: a contemptuous term.

pelican, pel'i-kan, *n.* [From L. *pelicanus*, Gr. *pelekanos*, a pelican, fr. *pelekys*, a hatchet



Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*).

—from shape of bill.] A large web-footed bird, with a very large bill, beneath which is a pouch for holding fish.

pelisse, pe-lēs', *n.* [Fr. *pelisse*, fr. L. *pelliceus*, made of skins, fr. *pellis*, a skin. PEEL (1).] Originally a robe or coat lined or trimmed with fur, now a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

pell, pel, *n.* [L. *pellis*, a skin or hide. See prec.] A skin or hide; a roll of parchment.

pellagra, pe-la'gra, *n.* [It. *pellagra*, fr. L. *pellis*, skin, and Gr. *agra*, seizure.] A disease of the nature of leprosy, particularly noticed among the Milanese.

pellet, pel'et, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, fr. L.L. *pilota, pelota*, dim. of L. *pila*, a ball. PILE (heap), PLATOON.] A little ball; one of the globules of small shot.

pellicle, pel'i-kl, *n.* [From L. *pellicula*, dimin. fr. *pellis*, a hide, a skin. PELL.] A thin skin or film on a surface; a thin skin which envelops certain seeds.—**pellicular**, pel-lik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a pellicle.

pellitory, pel'i-to-ri, *n.* [A corruption of L. *parietaria*, lit. the wall plant, fr. *paries, parietis*, a wall.] A name of several British plants.

pell-mell, pel'mel, *adv.* [O.Fr. *pelle-melle*, Fr. *pêle-mêle*, fr. *pelle* (L. *pala*), a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix (MEDLEY).] With confused violence; in a disorderly body; in utter confusion.

pellucid, pel-lū'sid, *a.* [L. *pellucidus—pel*, fr. *per*, through, and *lucidus*, shining. LUCID.] Transparent; not opaque; translucent.—**pellucidity, pellucidness**, pel-lū-sid'i-ti, pel-lū'sid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pellucid.—**pellucidly**, pel-lū'sid-li, *adv.* In a pellucid manner; transparently.

peloria, pē-lō'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *pelōr*, a monster.] Regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers.—**peloric**, pē-lor'ik, *a.* Characterized by peloria.

pelt, pelt, *n.* [Shortened fr. *peltry*, fr. L. *pellis*, a skin. PELL.] The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide.

pelt, pelt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pelted*, pelt'ed; ppr. *pelting*, pelt'ing. [O.E. *putten*, probably fr. L. *pultare*, to knock, a form of *pulsare*, fr. *pello*, I drive. PULSE.] To strike with something thrown, driven, or falling; to drive by throwing something.—v.i. To throw missiles; to fall in a heavy shower.——n. A blow or stroke from something thrown.

Peltate Leaf.

peltate, peltated, pel'-tāt, pel'tāt-ed, *a.* [L. *pelta*, a target.] Shield-shaped in *bot.* fixed to the stalk by the centre or by some point distinctly within the margin.

peltry, pelt'ri, *n.* [O.Fr. *pelleterie, peletrie*, fr. *pel*, L. *pellis*, a skin. PELL.] Skins with the fur on them collectively; furs in general.

pelvic, pel'vik, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

pelvis, pel'vis, *n.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin.] The bony cavity of the body constituting a framework for the lower part of the abdomen.

pemmican, pem'i-kan, *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] Lean venison dried, pounded into a paste, and pressed into cakes; beef similarly preserved.

pemphigus, pem'fi-gus, *n.* [Gr. *pemphix, pemphigos*, a bubble.] An eruption of vesicles or pustules on the skin.

pen, pen, *n.* [O.Fr. *penne*, a pen, a feather, fr. L. *penna*, a feather, for *pesna*, fr. root *pet* seen in Gr. *petomai*, I fly; same root as that of *feather.* FEATHER.] A quill or large feather†; an instrument for writing with ink, made of the quill of a bird, or now commonly of metal; a writer; a penman; style or quality of writing; the internal bone of a cuttle-fish.——v.t. pret. & pp. *penned*, pend; ppr. *penning*, pen'ing. To write; to compose; to commit to paper.

pen, pen, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *penned* or *pent*, pend, pent; ppr. *penning*, pen'ing. [Lit. to fasten with a *pin*=O. E. *pinne*, to bolt; A. Sax. (*on*)*pinnian*, to bolt in; L.G. *pinnen, pennen*, to shut, to bolt. PIN.] To coop or shut up; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop.——n. A small inclosure for cows, sheep, &c.; a fold; a coop.

penal, pē'nal, *a.* [Fr. *pénal*, fr. L. *pœnālis*, fr. *pœna*, pain, punishment. PAIN.] Relating to punishment; enacting or inflicting punishment; incurring punishment; subject to a penalty.—**Penal servitude**, a punishment in Britain, consisting in imprisonment for a series of years, with hard labour, at certain penal establishments.

penally, pē'nal-li, *adv.* In a penal manner.

penalty, pen'al-ti, *n.* [*Penal* and *-ty*=Fr. *pénalité.* PENAL.] Suffering or punishment annexed to the commission of a crime or offence; the loss or forfeit to which a person subjects himself by non-fulfilment for certain stipulations agreed on; the sum to be forfeited for non-compliance with an agreement; a fine or mulct.

penance, pen'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *penance, penence*, fr. L. *pœnitentia*, repentance, fr. *pœnitens*, penitent; it is a doublet of *penitence.* PENITENCE, PAIN.] An ecclesiastical punishment imposed for sin; the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself as an expression of penitence.

pen-and-ink, pen'and-ingk, *a.* Literary; done with a pen and ink, as a drawing or sketch.

penannular, pen-an'nū-lėr, *a.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *annulus*, a ring.] Nearly annular; having nearly the form of a ring.

penates, pē-nā'tēz, *n.pl.* [L.] The household gods of the ancient Romans, including the lares.

pen-case, pen'kās, *n.* A case or holder for a pen.

pence, pens, *n.* The plural of *penny*.

penchant, pañ-shañ, *n.* [Fr., fr. *pencher*, to incline.] Strong inclination; decided taste; liking; bias.

pencil, pen'sil, *n.* [O.Fr. *pincel* (Fr. *pinceau*), a hair pencil, a brush: fr. L. *penicellus*, dimin. of *penis*, a tail; akin to *penna*, a feather. PEN.] A small brush used by painters for laying on colours; an instrument formed of blacklead, chalk, or the like, used for writing and drawing; any instrument for writing without ink; an aggregate of rays of light which converge to, or diverge from, the same point.—v.t. pret. & pp. *pencilled*, pen'sild; ppr. *pencilling*, pen'sil-ing. To write or mark with a pencil.

pencilled, pen'sild, *p.a.* Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil; marked with fine lines; delicately marked.

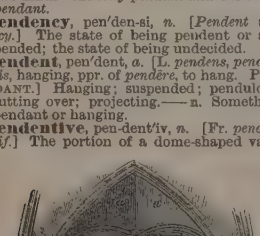
pend, pend, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pended*, pend'ed; ppr. *penaing*, pend'ing. [From *pending*.] To impend; to wait for settlement.

pendant, pen'dant, *n.* [Fr. *pendant*, hanging, what hangs, a counterpart, fr. *pendre*, L. *pendĕre*, to hang, which, with the allied *pendĕre*, to weigh, appears in *pensile*, *pendulum*, *depend*, *impend*, *expend*, *compensation*, *compendium*, &c.] Anything hanging down by way of ornament, as an ear-ring; an apparatus hanging from a ceiling for giving light; either of a pair of companion pictures, statues, &c.; an appendix or addition; a hanging ornament used in the vaults and timber roofs of Gothic architecture; a flag borne at the mast-head of certain ships, of two kinds—the *long pendant* and the *broad pendant*.

pendency, pen'den-si, *n.* [*Pendent* and *-cy*.] The state of being pendent or suspended; the state of being undecided.

pendent, pen'dent, *a.* [L. *pendens*, *pendentis*, hanging, ppr. of *pendĕre*, to hang. PENDANT.] Hanging; suspended; pendulous; jutting over; projecting.—n. Something pendant or hanging.

pendentive, pen-dent'iv, *n.* [Fr. *pendentif*.] The portion of a dome-shaped vault



Pendentive Roof, Salisbury Cathedral.

a a a, Pendentives.

that descends into the corner of a quadrangular opening; the part of a groined ceiling springing from one pillar or inpost.

pendently, pen'dent-li, *adv.* In a pendent or projecting manner.

pending, pend'ing, *p.a.* [From L. *pendĕre*, to hang. PENDANT.] Hanging in suspense, depending; remaining undecided; not terminated.—— pret. During; for the time of the continuance of.

pendulate, pen'dū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pendulated*, pen'dū-lāt-ed; ppr. *pendulating*, pen'dū-lāt-ing. [See next.] To swing freely like a pendulum; to swing; to dangle.

pendulous, pen'dū-lus, *a.* [L. *pendulus*, hanging, fr. *pendĕre*, to hang. PENDANT.] Hanging; hanging so as to swing; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable.—**pendulousness**, pen'dū-lus-nes, *n.* The state of being pendulous.

pendulum, pen'dū-lum, *n.* [From L. *pendŭlus*, hanging down. See prec.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and the momentum imparted to the body; the swinging piece in a clock which regulates its motion, and is itself kept continuously going by a spring or weight.

penetrability, pen'e-tra-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *pénétrabilité*, fr. L. *penetrabilis*.] Susceptibility of being penetrated.

penetrable, pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* [Fr. *pénétrable*, fr. L. *penetrabilis*, fr. *penetrare*, to penetrate. PENETRATE.] That may be penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

penetrably, pen'e-tra-bli, *adv.* In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrable.

penetralia, pen'e-trā'li-a, *n.pl.* [L., fr. *penetralis*, internal.] The inner parts of a building, as of a temple or palace; a sanctuary; hidden things.

penetrance, **penetrancy**, pen'e-trans, pen'e-tran-si, *n.* The quality of being penetrant.

penetrant, pen'e-trant, *a.* Having the power to penetrate or pierce.

penetrate, pen'e-trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *penetrated*, pen'e-trāt-ed; ppr. *penetrating*, pen'e-trāt-ing. [L. *penetro*, *penetratus*, I penetrate; root *pen*, denoting internality, and *tra*, to pass or go.] To enter or pass into the interior of; to enter or pierce, as into another body; to affect, as the mind; to cause to feel; to reach by the intellect; to understand.—v.i. To enter into or pierce anything; to pass or make way in; to make way intellectually.

penetrating, pen'e-trāt-ing, *p.a.* Having the power of entering or piercing; sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.

penetratingly, pen'e-trāt-ing-li, *adv.* In a penetrating manner.

penetration, pen'e-trā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *pénétration*, L.L. *penetratio*. PENETRATE.] Act of penetrating or of entering a body; mental acuteness; sagacity; discernment; discrimination.

penetrative, pe'ne-trāt-iv, *a.* [*Penetrate* and *-ive*: Fr. *pénétratif*.] Piercing; sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.

penfold, pen'fōld, *n.* PINFOLD.

penguin, pen'gwin, *n.* [Origin doubtful; probably fr. prov. E. *penwing* or *pinwing* (the wing bearing the *pens* or quills), the outer joint of the wing, so that the name would mean a bird with a wing like this, a rudimentary wing.] A name of web-footed sea birds having rudimentary wings useless for flight but effective in swimming, and legs placed very far back.

penguinery, pen-gwin'ér-i, *n.* A colony of penguins.

peninsula, pen-in'sū-la, *n.* [L. *pæninsula*, fr. *pœne*, almost, and *insula*, an island. INSULAR.] A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a narrow neck or isthmus.

peninsular, pen-in'sū-lér, *a.* In the form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.

peninsulate, pen-in'sū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peninsulated*, pen-in'sū-lāt-ed; ppr. *peninsulating*, pen-in'sū-lat-ing. To form into a peninsula; to encompass almost with water.

penis, pē'nis, *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation.

penitence, pe'ni-tens, *n.* [Fr. *pénitence*, fr. L. *pœnitentia*. See next.] The state of being penitent; sorrow for one's sins or offences; repentance; contrition.

penitent, pe'ni-tent, *a.* [Fr. *pénitent*, fr. L. *pœnitens*, *pœnitentis*, ppr. of *pœnitĕre*, to repent, fr. *pœna*, punishment, penalty, whence also *pain*, *penal*, *punish*, &c.] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of one's own sins, crimes, or offences; contrite; sorry for wrong-doing and resolved on amendment.—n. One who repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions; one under church censure, but admitted to penance.

penitential, pe-ni-ten'shal, *a.* [L.L. *pœnitentialis*, Fr. *pénitentiel*.] Proceeding from or expressing penitence; relating to penitence.—n. A Roman Catholic book containing the rules which relate to penance.

penitentially, pe-ni-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In a penitential manner.

penitentiary, pe-ni-ten'sha-ri, *a.* [L.L. *pœnitentiarius*, a penitent, fr. *pœnitentia*, penitence (q.v.).] Relating to penance.—n. A penitent; one who does penance; an office or official of the Roman Catholic Church connected with the granting of dispensations, &c.; a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labour.

penitently, pe'ni-tent-li, *adv.* In a penitent manner; with repentance.

penknife, pen'nīf, *a.* A small knife at one time used for making and mending pens from quills.

penman, pen'man, *n.*; pl. **penmen**, pen'men. A man who teaches the art of writing; one who writes a good hand; an author; a writer.

penmanship, pen'man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing; manner of writing.

pennant, pen'ant, *n.* [From *pennon*, but influenced by *pendant*.] A small flag; a pennon; a pendant.

penner, pen'ér, *n.* A case for a pen or pens.

penniless, pen'i-les, *a.* [From *penny* and *-less*.] Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.

pennilessness, pen'i-les-nes, *n.* State of being penniless.

pennon, pen'on, *n.* [Fr. *pennon*, fr. L. *penna*, a feather, a plume. PEN.] A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance.

pennoncel, **pennoncelle**, pen'on-sel, *n.* A small pennon.

penny, pen'i, *n.*; pl. **pennies** or **pence**, pen'iz, pens. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount in value. [A. Sax. *penig*, *pening*, *pending*=O.Sax. O.Fris. and D. *penning*, Dan. *penning*, pl. *penge*, Icel. *penningr*, O.H.G. *pfenting*, G. *pfennig*; perhaps of same origin as *pawn*, a pledge. PAWN.] A name of various coins, some of them formerly silver; a bronze (formerly copper) coin, of which there are twelve in the shilling; an insignificant coin or value; money.

penny-a-liner, pen'i-a-līn-ér, *n.* A person who furnishes matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price; any poor writer for hire.

penny-dog, pen'i-dog, *n.* A kind of small shark or dog-fish.

pennyroyal, pen'i-roi-al, *n.* An aromatic British plant of the mint family.

pennyweight, pen'i-wāt, *n.* The weight of an ancient silver penny, now a troy weight containing twenty-four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce.

penny-wise, pen'i-wīz, *a.* Wise in saving pence, or small sums, at the hazard of larger; niggardly on unimportant occasions.

pennyworth, pen'i-wérth, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase; anything bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given; a bargain.

penology, pē-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *poinē*, punishment, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of public punishments.

pensile, pen'sil, *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendeo*, *pensum*, I hang. PENDENT.] Hanging; pendent; suspended.

pension, pen'shon, *n.* [Fr. *pension*, fr. L. *pensio*, *pensionis*, a paying, fr. *pendo*, *pensum*, I weigh, I pay (whence *expend*, &c.). PENDANT.] A stated yearly allowance to a person in consideration of past services; an annual payment by government to soldiers, sailors, &c., who have served a term of years; a boarding-house or boarding-school on the Continent (in this sense pronounced pañ-syōn, being French).—v.t. pret. & pp. *pensioned*, pen'shond; ppr. *pensioning*, pen'shon-ing. To grant a pension to.

pensionary, pen'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Pension* and *-ary*=Fr. *pensionnaire*.] Receiving a pension; consisting in a pension.——*n.* One who receives a pension; a pensioner.

pensioner, pen'shon-ėr, *n.* One in receipt of a pension; a dependant; a student in the University of Cambridge, who pays for his board and other charges.

pensive, pen'siv, *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, fr. *penser*, to think or reflect, fr. L. *pensare*, to weigh, to consider, a freq. fr. *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh. PENDANT.] Thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

pensively, pen'siv-li, *adv.* In a pensive manner.

pensiveness, pen'siv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pensive.

penstock, pen'stok, *n.* [*Pen*, an inclosure, and *stock*.] A trough, tube, or conduit of boards for conducting water; a sluice above a water-wheel.

pent, pent, *p.a.* [The pp. of verb to *pen*.] Shut up; closely confined. (Often with *up*.)

pentachord, pen'ta-kord, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *chordē*, a string.] An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings.

pentacle, pen'ta-ki, *n.* [L.L. *pentaculum*, fr. Gr. *pente*, five.] A figure consisting of five straight lines so joined and intersecting as to form a five-pointed star: formerly a mystic sign in astrology or necromancy.

Pentacle.

pentadactylous, pen-ta-dak'ti-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having five fingers or toes.

pentadelphous, pen-ta-del'fus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens arranged in groups of five.

pentaglot, pen'ta-glot, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *glōtta*, a tongue.] A work in five different languages.

pentagon, pen'ta-gon, *n.* [Gr *pente*, five, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure having five angles and five sides; a fort with five bastions.—**pentagonal**, pen-tag'on-al, *a.* Having five corners or angles.—**pentagonally**, pen-tag'on-al-li, *adv.* With five angles.

Pentagon.

pentagram, pen'ta-gram, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *grammē*, a line.] A pentacle.

pentagraph, pen'ta-graf, *n.* PANTOGRAPH.

pentagyn, pen'ta-jin, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *gynē*, a female.] A plant having five styles.—**pentagynian**, **pentagynous**, pen-ta-jin'i-an, pen-taj'i-nus, *a.* In *bot.* having five styles.

pentahedral, pen-ta-hē'dral, *a.* [See next.] Having five equal sides.

pentahedron, pen-ta-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid figure having five equal sides or faces.

pentamerous, pen-tam'ėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part.] Having or divided into five parts; having five joints to the tarsus of each leg, as certain beetles.

pentameter, pen-tam'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure.] A poetic verse of five feet, the two first feet being either dactyles or spondees, the third always a spondee, and the two last anapests.——*a.* Having five metrical feet.

pentander, pen-tan'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *anēr*, a man or male.] A plant having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.—**pentandrous**, pen-tan'drus, *a.* Having five stamens with distinct filaments.

pentangular, pen-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *angular*.] Having five angles.

pentapetalous, pen-ta-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *petalon*, a petal.] Having five petals.

pentaphyllous, pen-taf'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *phyllon*, a leaf.] Having five leaves.

pentarchy, pen'tär-ki, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *archē*, rule.] A government in the hands of five persons.

pentasepalous, pen-ta-sēp'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, E. *sepal*.] Having five sepals.

pentastichous, pen-tas'tik-us, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *stichos*, a row.] Having five rows, ranks, or lines.

pentastyle, pen'ta-stīl, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *stylos*, a column.] Having five columns in front.

Pentateuch, pen'ta-tūk, *n.* [From Gr. *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book, fr. *teuchō*, I prepare.] A collective term for the first five books of the Old Testament.—**pentateuchal**, pen-ta-tūk'al, *a.* Relating to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost, pen'tē-kost, *n.* [Gr. *pentēkostē* (*hēmera*), the fiftieth (day), fr. *pentēkonta*, fifty, fr. *pente*, five.] A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the feast of the Passover; Whitsuntide, which is fifty days after Easter.—**pentecostal**, pen-tē-kost'al, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost or to Whitsuntide.

pentegraph, pen'tē-graf, *n.* PANTOGRAPH.

penthouse, pent'hous, *n.* [Formerly *pentice*, fr. Fr. *appentis*, a penthouse—L. *ad*, to, and *pendeo*, I hang. PENDANT.] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building; a roof sloping up against a wall.

pentile, pen'til, *n.* PANTILE.

pent-roof, pent'rōf, *n.* [From *pent* of *penthouse*.] A sloping roof all of whose slope is on one side.

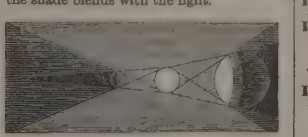
Pent-roof.

penult, pēn'ult or pen'ult, *n.* [L. *penultimus*—*pœne*, almost, and *ultimus*, last. ULTIMATE.] The last syllable of a word except one.

penultima, pen-ul'ti-ma, *n.* The same as *Penult*.

penultimate, pen-ul'ti-māt, *a.* [PENULT.] The last but one.——*n.* The last syllable but one of a word.

penumbra, pen-um'bra, *n.* [L. *pœne*, almost, and *umbra*, a shade or shadow. UMBRAGEOUS.] The partial shadow or obscurity on the margin of the total shadow in an eclipse; the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.



Umbra and Penumbra.

penurious, pe-nū'ri-us, *a.* [PENURY.] Pertaining to penury; parsimonious; close; miserly; niggardly.

penuriously, pe-nū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a penurious manner.

penuriousness, pe-nū'ri-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being penurious; niggardliness; parsimony.

penury, pe'nū-ri, *n.* [Fr. *pénurie*, fr. L. *penuria*; akin to *pœne*, almost, Gr. *penia*, poverty.] Poverty; indigence; want of the necessaries of life.

peon, pē'on, *n.* [Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, L.L. *pedo*, *pēdonis*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PAWN (at chess), PEDAL.] In Hindustan, an attendant; a native constable; in Spanish America, a day-labourer; a kind of serf.—**peonage**, **peonism**, pē'on-āj, pē'on-izm, *n.* The state or condition of a peon.

peony, pē'o-ni, *n.* [L. *pœonia*, Gr. *paiōnia*, fr. *Paiōn*, Apollo, who is said to have used this flower medicinally.] A genus of plants of the ranunculus family with large gaudy flowers.

people, pē'pl, *n.* [O.E. *peple*, *puple*, &c., O. Fr. *pople*, *pueple*, Fr. *peuple*, fr. L. *populus*, people (whence also *popular*).] The body of persons who compose a community, race, or nation; a community; a body social; persons indefinitely; men, persons, folks; those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics, relatives, &c. (with possessives).—The people, the populace; the mass.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *peopled*, pē'pld; ppr. *peopling*, pē'pl-ing. To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate.

peperine, **peperino**, pep'e-rin, pep-e-rē'nō, *n.* [It. *peperino*, fr. L. *piper*, pepper.] A light porous species of volcanic rock.

peplus, pep'lus, *n.* [Gr. *peplos*.] An upper robe anciently worn by Greek women.

pepper, pep'ėr, *n.* [A.Sax. *peppor*, *pipor*, fr. L. *piper*, Gr. *pēperi*, *peperi*: a word of Oriental origin.] A plant and its aromatic pungent seed, much used in seasoning, &c.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *peppered*, pep'ėrd; ppr. *peppering*, pep'ėr-ing. To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot or missiles; to drub thoroughly.

pepper-and-salt, pep'ėr-and-salt, *a.* Of a light ground colour dotted with dark markings.

pepper-box, pep'ėr-boks, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pepper on food.

pepper-corn, pep'ėr-korn, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper plant; something of inconsiderable value.

peppermint, pep'ėr-mint, *n.* [*Pepper* and *mint*.] A plant of the mint genus having a penetrating aromatic smell and a strong pungent taste, followed by a sense of coolness; a liqueur prepared from the plant; a lozenge of sugar flavoured with peppermint.

pepper-pot, pep'ėr-pot, *n.* A West Indian dish, made with cassareep and flesh or fish and vegetables; a kind of capsicum.

peppery, pep'ėr-i, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper; choleric; irascible.

pepsin, **pepsine**, pep'sin, *n.* [Gr. *pepsis*, digestion, fr. *peptō*, I digest.] A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, the active principle of gastric juice.

peptic, pep'tik, *a.* [Gr. *peptikos*, fr. *peptō*, I cook, I digest. COOK.] Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; digestive.——*n.* A medicine which promotes digestion.

peptics, pep'tiks, *n.* The doctrine of digestion; as a plural, the digestive organs.

per, pėr, *prep.* [L., by, through, &c.] A Latin preposition commonly occurring in certain phrases in the sense of by, for; as, *per annum*, by or for the year; *per centum*, by the hundred. (See CENT.)

peradventure, pėr-ad-ven'tūr, *adv.* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure*=Fr. *par aventure*.] Perchance; perhaps; it may be. Sometimes used as a noun=doubt; question.

perambulate; pėr-am'bū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perambulated*, pėr-am'bū-lāt-ed; ppr. *perambulating*, pėr-am'bū-lāt-ing. [L. *perambulo*, *perambulatum*—*per*, through, and *ambulo*, I go or walk. AMBLE.] To walk through or over; to traverse; to pass through or over and survey; to survey the boundaries of (a parish).

perambulation, pėr-am'bū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of perambulating; a travelling survey or inspection; annual survey of the bounds of a parish.

perambulator, pėr-am'bū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who perambulates; a child's carriage propelled by hand from behind.

perceivable, pėr-sēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be perceived; perceptible.

perceivably, pėr-sēv'a-bli, *adv.* In a perceivable manner.

perceive, pėr-sēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perceived*, pėr-sēvd'; ppr. *perceiving*, pėr-sēv'ing. [Fr. *percevoir*, fr. L. *percipere*—*per*, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] To have knowledge or obtain impressions of through the senses; to apprehend by the organs of sense or by

the mind; to know; to understand; to observe; to discern.

perceiver, pėr-sēv'ėr, *n.* One who perceives.

percentage, pėr-sent'āj, *n.* [From L. *per*, by, and *centum*, a hundred. PER, CENT.] The allowance, duty, rate of interest, proportion, &c., reckoned on each hundred.

perceptibility, pėr-sep't i-bil''i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being perceptible; perception; power of perceiving.

perceptible, pėr-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *perceptible*, fr. L. *percipio*. PERCEIVE.] That may be perceived; that may be known by the senses; perceivable.

perceptibly, pėr-sep'ti-bli, *adv.* In a perceptible manner.

perception, pėr-sep'shon, *n.* [Fr. *perception*, L. *perceptio*, fr. *percipio*, *perceptum*. PERCEIVE.] Act of perceiving, or of receiving a knowledge of external things by the senses; that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object; the faculty by which we hold communication with the external world; discernment.

perceptive, pėr-sep'tiv, *a.* [L. *perceptus* and *-ive*. PERCEIVE.] Relating to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving.

perceptivity, pėr-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perceptive; power of perception.

perch, pėrch, *n.* [Fr. *perche*, fr. Sp. *percha*, L. *pertica*, a pole, a staff.] A roost for fowls; anything on which they light; hence, an elevated place or position; a measure of length containing five yards and a half, also called a rod or pole; a square rod, 30¼ square yards, or the 160th part of an acre.——v.i. pret. & pp. *perched*, pėrcht; ppr. *perching*, pėrch'ing. To sit on a perch; to roost, as a bird; to light or settle, as a bird.——v.t. To place on a perch.

perchance, pėr-chans', *adv.* [L. *per*, by, and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure.

percher, pėrch'ėr, *n.* A bird that perches or lights on trees, &c.; a bird belonging to the order of Insessores.

perchloric, pėr-klō'rik, *a.* [Prefix *per*, and *chloric*.] Applied to an acid forming a syrupy liquid very explosive.

percipience, **percipiency**, pėr-sip'i-ens, pėr-sip'i-en-si, *n.* [See next.] Perception.

percipient, pėr-sip'i-ent, *a.* [L. *percipiens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *percipio*. PERCEIVE.] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.——*n.* One who perceives or has the faculty of perception.

percolate, pėr'kō-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *percolated*, pėr'kō-lāt-ed; ppr. *percolating*, pėr'kō-lāt-ing. [L. *percolo*, *percolatus*—*per*, through, and *cōlo*, I strain, fr. *colum*, a sieve (whence *colander*).] To strain through; to filter.——v.i. To pass through small interstices or pores; to filter.

percolation, pėr-kō-lā'shon, *n.* The act of percolating; filtration; the passing of liquid through a porous body.

percolator, pėr'kō-lāt-ėr, *n.* [PERCOLATE.] One who or that which filters.

percurrent, pėr-ku'rent, *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *currens*, running.] Running through from top to bottom.

percuss, pėr-kus', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *percussed*, pėr-kust'; ppr. *percussing*, pėr-kus'ing. [L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutio*, *percussum*—*per*, through, and *quatio*, I strike (as in *concuss*). QUASH.] To strike against; to give a shock to; to tap or strike in medical practice.

percussion, pėr-ku'shon, *n.* [L. *percussio*, fr. *percutio*, *percussum*—*per*, and *quatio*, I shake. See prec.] Act of striking one body against another with some violence; shock produced by the collision of bodies; collision; impact; the impression or effect of sound on the ear; the act of striking the surface of the body to determine by sound the condition of the organs subjacent (as the lungs or heart).

percussion-cap, pėr-ku'shon-kap, *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used to explode gunpowder.

percussion-fuse, pėr-ku'shon-fūz, *n.* A fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

percussive, pėr-kus'iv, *a.* [*Percuss* and *-ive*.] Acting by percussion; striking against; as, percussive force.

percutient, pėr-kū'shi-ent, *a.* and *n.* [L. *percutiens*, ppr. of *percutio*. PERCUSS.] Striking; that which strikes.

perdition, pėr-di'shon, *n.* [L.L. *perditio*, fr. L. *perdo*, *perditus*, I destroy, I ruin—*per*, thoroughly, and *do*, I put, cog. with E. *do*.] Entire ruin; utter destruction; loss of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

perdu, **perdue**, pėr'dū or pėr-dū', *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, *perdue*, lost, pp. of *perdre*, to lose, fr. L. *perdere*, to lose. See prec.] Hid; in concealment; out of sight: generally in the phrase *to lie* or *to be perdu*.

perdurable, pėr'dū-ra-bl, *a.* [Fr., fr. L. *perduro*, I last—*per*, intens., and *duro*, I last. DURABLE.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long.

perdurably, pėr'dū-ra-bli, *adv.* In a perdurable manner; lastingly.

perdure, pėr-dūr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *perdured*, pėr-dūrd'; ppr. *perduring*, pėr-dūr'ing. [PERDURABLE.] To endure or continue long.

peregrinate, pe're-grin-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peregrinated*, pe're-grin-āt-ed; ppr. *peregrinating*, pe're-grin-āt-ing. [L. *peregrinor*, *peregrinatus*, fr. *peregrinus*, foreign, a traveller or stranger—*per*, through, and *ager*, land. PILGRIM.] To travel from place to place; to wander.

peregrination, pe're-grin-ā''shon, *n.* [L. *peregrinatio*, fr. *peregrinor*, *peregrinatus*. See prec.] A travelling from one place or country to another; a wandering or roaming about.

peregrinator, pe're-grin-āt-ėr, *n* One who peregrinates; a traveller.

peregrine, pe're-grin, *a.* [L. *peregrinus*. PEREGRINATE.] Foreign; not native.—Peregrine falcon, a handsome species of European falcon.——*n.* A peregrine falcon.

peremptorily, pe'remp-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively; decisively.

peremptory, pe'remp-to-ri, *a.* [L. *peremptorius*, decisive, destructive, fr. *perimo*, *peremptus*, I destroy—*per*, thoroughly, and *emo*, I take, I buy (seen also in *exempt*, *example*, *prompt*).] Such as to preclude debate or expostulation; positive in opinion or judgment; decisive; absolute; positive; express; final; determinate.

perennial, pe-ren'i-al, *a.* [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, a year. ANNUAL.] Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year; continuing without cessation or stop; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; continuing more than two years, as a plant.——*n.* A plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stems flower and perish annually.

perennially, pe-ren'i-al-li, *adv.* In a perennial manner; continually; without ceasing.

perennibranchiate, per-en'i-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [From *perennial* and *branchiæ*.] Having the branchiæ or gills permanent, as certain amphibians.

perfect, pėr'fekt, *a.* [L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficio*, I complete or finish—*per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, I do. FACT.] Finished; complete; consummate; not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; fully informed; completely skilled; possessing every excellence; faultless; blameless; without blemish. — **Perfect tense**, *gram.* a tense which expresses an act completed.——v.t. pret. & pp. *perfected*, pėr'fekt-ed; ppr. *perfecting*, pėr'fekt-ing. To accomplish; to consummate; to finish; to complete; to make perfect; to instruct fully; to make fully skilful (often reflective).

perfectation, pėr-fek-tā'shon, *n.* A bringing to perfection.

perfecter, pėr'fekt-ėr, *n.* One who perfects.

perfectibility, pėr-fek'ti-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perfectible.

perfectible, pėr-fek'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect.

perfection, pėr-fek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *perfection*, L. *perfectio*. PERFECT.] State of being perfect or complete; a quality, endowment, or acquirement of great worth; an excellence perfect in its kind.

perfectionism, pėr-fek'shon-izm, *n.* [*Perfection* and *-ism*.] The doctrine of the perfectionists.

perfectionist, pėr-fek'shon-ist, *n.* [*Perfection* and *-ist*.] One who believes that some attain to moral perfection in the present life; one of an American sect of Christians founded on socialist principles.

perfective, pėr-fek'tiv, *a.* Conducing to bring to perfection.

perfectly, pėr'fekt-li, *adv.* In a perfect manner; consummately; totally; completely; exactly; accurately.

perfectness, pėr'fekt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being perfect; completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

perfervid, pėr-fėr'vid, *a.* [L. *perfervidus*—*per*, intens., and *fervidus*, fervid.] Very fervid; very hot or ardent.

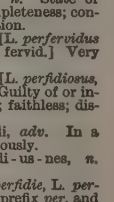
perfidious, pėr-fi'di-us, *a.* [L. *perfidiosus*, fr. *perfidia*, perfidy (q.v.).] Guilty of or involving perfidy; treacherous; faithless; disloyal; traitorous.

perfidiously, pėr-fi'di-us-li, *adv.* In a perfidious manner; treacherously.

perfidiousness, pėr-fi'di-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being perfidious.

perfidy, pėr'fi-di, *n.* [Fr. *perfidie*, L. *perfidia*, fr. *perfidus*, faithless—prefix *per*, and *fidus*, faithful; *per* having the same force as in *perjure*, *pervert*. FIDELITY, FAITH.] Act of breaking or violating faith or allegiance; the violation of a trust reposed; treachery; faithlessness; disloyalty; traitorousness.

perfoliate, pėr-fō'li-āt, *n.* [L. *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf. FOLIAGE.] Having the base quite surrounding the stem, as if the stem ran through it.


Perfoliate Leaf.

perforate, pėr'fo-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perforated*, pėr'fo-rāt-ed; ppr. *perforating*, pėr'fo-rāt-ing. [L. *perforo*, *perforatus*—*per*, through, and *fōro*, I bore, I pierce. BORE.] To bore, pierce, or penetrate through; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.

perforation, pėr-fo-rā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *perforatio*.] Act of perforating, boring, or piercing through; a hole or aperture passing through anything; a hole bored.

perforative, pėr'fo-rāt-iv, *a.* Having power to perforate or pierce.

perforator, pėr'fo-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which perforates.

perforce, pėr-fōrs', *adv.* [Prefix *per*, through, by, and *force*.] By force or violence; of necessity.

perform, pėr-fōrm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *performed*, pėr-fōrmd'; ppr. *performing*, pėr-fōrm'ing. [O.E. *parforme*, *parfourne*, fr. O.Fr. *parfournir*, to perform—prefix *par*, and *fournir*, to accomplish, to furnish. FURNISH.] To execute; to accomplish; to effect; to do; to carry out; to carry into effect; to act, as on the stage; to fulfil, act up to, discharge (a duty).——v.i. To act a part; to play on a musical instrument, represent a character on the stage, or the like.

performable, pėr-fōrm'a-bl, *a.* That may be performed.

performance, pėr-fōrm'ans, *n.* Act of performing; execution or completion of anything; a doing; action; deed; achievement; a thing done; production; work; act; a piece of writing; a literary work; the acting or exhibition of character on the stage; the acting or exhibition of feats; an entertainment provided at any place of amusement.

performer, pėr-fôrm'ėr, *n.* One who performs, as an actor, musician, &c.

performing, pėr-fôrm'ing, *p.a.* Exhibiting performances or tricks.

perfumatory, pėr-fū'ma-to-ri, *a.* Yielding perfume; perfuming.

perfume, pėr'fūm or pėr-fūm', *n.* [Fr. *parfum*, perfume, fr. *perfumer*, to perfume, fr. L. *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke. FUME.] A substance which gratifies the sense of smell by emitting a scent or odour; a sweet scent or odour emitted; a pleasant scent or smell; fragrance; incense.—v.t. pėr-fūm', pret. & pp. *perfumed*, pėr-fūmd'; ppr. *perfuming*, pėr-fūm'ing. To scent with perfume; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odour.

perfumer, pėr-fūm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which perfumes; one whose trade is to sell perfumes.

perfumery, pėr-fūm'ėr-i, *n.* [*Perfume* and *-ery*.] Perfumes in general; the art of preparing perfumes.

perfunctorily, pėr-fungk'to-ri-li. *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; negligently.

perfunctory, pėr-fungk'to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *perfunctorius*—L. *per*, and *fungor*, *functus*, I perform, execute, do. FUNCTION.] Done carelessly or in a half-hearted manner; done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty; slight; careless; negligent.

pergameneous, **pergamentaceous**, pėr-ga-mē'nē-us, pėr'ga-men-tā"shus, *a.* [L. *pergamena*, parchment. PARCHMENT.] Resembling parchment.

perhaps, pėr-haps', *adv.* [L. *per*, by (as in *perchance*), and E. *hap*.] It may be; peradventure; perchance; possibly.

peri, pē'ri, *n.* [Per. *pari*, a fairy.] In Persian belief, a sort of spiritual being or fairy excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

periagua, pe-ri-ā'gwa, *n.* [Same as *piragua*, *pirogue*.] A sort of canoe; a pirogue.

perianth, pe'ri-anth, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* the floral envelope when calyx and corolla are combined so that they cannot be distinguished from each other.

periapt, pe'ri-apt, *n.* [Gr. *periapton*—*peri*, around, *haptō*, I fasten.] An amulet or charm worn about a person. [*Shak.*]

pericardial, **pericardiac**, pe-ri-kär'di-al, pe-ri-kär'di-ak, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

pericarditis, pe'ri-kär-dī"tis, *n.* [*Pericardium* and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium, pe-ri-kär'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart. CORDIAL.] The membranous sac that incloses the heart.

pericarp, pe'ri-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *karpos*, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel; the part inclosing the seed.—**pericarpial**, pe-ri-kärp'i-al, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp.

Pericarp.—*a*, Capsule of Aristolochia; *b*, of Poppy.

perichondrium, pe-ri-kon'dri-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *chondros*, cartilage.] A membrane which covers certain cartilages.

pericranium, pe-ri-krā'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *kranion*, the skull. CRANIUM.] The membrane that invests the skull.

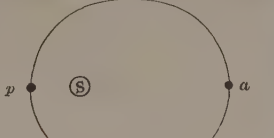
periderm, pe'ri-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *derma*, skin.] A sort of outer layer or skin; the outer layer of bark.

perigastric, pe-ri-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *gastēr*, the belly.] Surrounding the belly or stomach.

perigean, pe-ri-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the perigee.

perigee, pe'ri-jē, *n.* [From Gr. *peri*, about, near, and *gē*, the earth. GEOLOGY.] That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest the earth; formerly also this point in the orbit of any heavenly body: opposed to *apogee*.

perihelion, pe-ri-hē'li-on, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, near, and *helios*, the sun.] That



Orbit of Planet.

S, Sun. *p*, Perihelion. *a*, Aphelion.

point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*.

peril, pe'ril, *n.* [Fr. *péril*=It. *periglio*, Sp. *peligro*, fr. L. *periculum*, *periclum*, danger, fr. root seen in *perior*, *experior*, I try (whence *experiment*); same ultimate root as E. to *fare*, *ferry*.] Risk; hazard; danger; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.—v.t. pret. & pp. *perilled*, pe'rild; ppr. *perilling*, pe'ril-ing. To hazard; to expose to danger.

perilous, pe'ril-us, *a.* [Fr. *périlleux*, fr. L. *periculosus*, dangerous. PERIL.] Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk.

perilously, pe'ril-us-li, *adv.* In a perilous manner; dangerously.

perilousness, pe'ril-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being perilous.

perimeter, pe-rim'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *metron*, measure. METRE.] The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

perinæum, **perineum**, pe-ri-nē"um, *n.* [Gr. *perinaion*, *perineon*; origin doubtful.] The inferior surface of the trunk of the body, from the anus to the external organ of generation.—**perineal**, pe-ri-nē"al, *a.* Pertaining to the perinæum.

period, pē'ri-od, *n.* [Fr. *période*, fr. L. *periodus*, fr. Gr. *periodos*—*peri*, about, and *hodos*, way, path.] Originally, a circuit or revolution; hence, the time taken up by a heavenly body in making its revolution round the sun; a stated number of years; a series of years by which time is measured; a cycle; any time in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun; any specified portion of time; the time at which anything ends; end; conclusion; an indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events; state at which anything terminates; length, or usual length, of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another; the point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus (.).

periodic, **periodical**, pē-ri-od'ik, pē-ri-od'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *périodique*.] Pertaining to period or revolution; performed in a period or regular revolution in time; happening by recurrence, at a stated time; returning regularly in a certain period of time; published at certain periods, as a magazine (in this sense *periodical* is the only form).

periodical, pē-ri-od'ik-al, *n.* A magazine, newspaper, or other publication that is published at stated or regular periods.

periodically, pē-ri-od'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a periodical manner; at stated periods.

periodicity, pē'ri-o-dis"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being periodical.

periosteal, **periosteous**, pe-ri-os'tē-al, pe-ri-os'tē-us, *a.* [See next.] Belonging to the periosteum.

periosteum, pe-ri-os'tē-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *osteon*, bone.] A membrane investing the bones of animals.

periostitis, **periostéitis**, pe'ri-os-tī"tis, pe'ri-os-tē-ī"tis, *n.* [*Periosteum* and *-itis*, implying inflammation.] Inflammation of the periosteum.

peripatetic, **peripatetical**, pe'ri-pa-tet"ik, pe'ri-pa-tet"ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *peripatētikos*, fr. *peripateō*, I walk about—*peri*, about, and *pateō*, I walk.] Walking about; itinerant; pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, taught by him while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.—**peripatetic**, *n.* One who walks; one who walks much; a follower of Aristotle.

peripateticism, pe'ri-pa-tet"i-sizm, *n.* [*Peripatetic* and *-ism*.] The philosophical system of the peripatetics.

peripetia, pe'ri-pe-tī"a, *n.* [Gr. *peripeteia*.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unravelled; the dénouement.

peripheric, **peripheral**, **peripherical**, pe-ri-fe'rik, pe-rif'ėr-al, per-i-fe'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a periphery.

periphery, pe-rif'ėr-i, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pherō*, I bear. The outside or surface of a body; the boundary line of a figure; in a circle the circumference.

periphrase, pe'ri-frāz, *n.* A periphrasis.—v.t. pret. & pp. *periphrased*, pe'ri-frāzd'; ppr. *periphrasing*, pe'ri-frāz-ing. To express by periphrasis or circumlocution.—v.i. To use circumlocution.

periphrasis, pe-rif'ra-sis, *n.*; pl. **periphrases**, pe-rif'ra-sēz. [Gr. *periphrasis*—*peri*, around, and *phrazō*, I speak. PHRASE.] A roundabout form of expression; circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea.

periphrastic, **periphrastical**, pe-ri-fras'tik, pe-ri-fras'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *periphrastikos*.] Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory.—**periphrastically**, pe-ri-fras'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a periphrastic manner.

periplus, pe'ri-plus, *n.* [Gr. *periplous*—*peri*, about, and *pleō*, I sail.] A circumnavigation or voyage round.

peripteral, pe-rip'tėr-al, *a.* [Gr. *peripteros*, fr. *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columns.] Surrounded by a single row of columns, as a temple.

Plan of Peripteral Temple.

periscopic, pe-ri-skop'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *peri*, around, and *skopeō*, I view.] Viewing on all sides: applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

perish, pe'rish, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *perished*, pe'risht; ppr. *perishing*, pe'rish-ing. [Fr. *périr*, ppr. *périssant*, to perish, fr. L. *perire*, to perish—*per*, through, and *ire*, to go. ITINERANT.] To die; to lose life; to wither and decay; to be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be lost or ruined.

perishable, pe'rish-a-bl, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay, especially speedy decay.

perishableness, **perishability**, pe'rish-a-bl-nes, pe'rish-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being perishable.

perishably, pe'rish-a-bli, *adv.* In a perishable manner.

perisperm, pe'ri-spėrm, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, *sperma*, seed.] See ENDOSPERM.

perispore, pe'ri-spōr, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *spore*.] The outer covering of a spore.

perissodactyle, **perissodactylous**, pe-ris'ō-dak"til, pe-ris'ō-dak"til-lus, *a.* [Gr. *perissos*, uneven, *daktylos*, a finger or toe.]

Having feet with toes odd in number; odd-toed, as the rhinoceros, tapir, horse, &c.

peristaltic, pe-ri-stal'tik, *a.* [Gr. *peristaltikos*, fr. *peri*, around, and *stellō*, I place.] Contracting all round, or in successive circles: applied to a peculiar motion of the intestines in digestion.

peristome, pe'ri-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A ring or fringe of bristles or teeth round an orifice in plants or animals.

peristyle, pe'ri-stīl, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *stylos*, a pillar. STYLE.] A range of surrounding columns.

peritoneal, peritonæal, pe'ri-tō-nē''al, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.

peritoneum, peritonæum, pe'ri-tō-nē''um, *n.* [Gr. *peritonaion—peri*, about, and *teinō*, I stretch.] A membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less all the viscera contained in it.—**peritonitis**, pe'ri-tō-nī''tis, *n.* [*Peritoneum* and *-itis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum.

perivisceral, pe-ri-vis'ėr-al, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and L. *viscera.*] Applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

periwig, pe'ri-wig, *n.* [Formerly *perriwig, perewake, perwicke*, &c., corrupted fr. Fr. *perruque.* (PERUKE.) *Wig* is the final syllable of this word.] A small wig; a peruke. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *periwigged*, pe'ri-wigd; ppr. *periwigging*, pe'ri-wig-ing. To dress with a periwig.

periwinkle, pe-ri-wing'kl, *n.* [From A. Sax. *pinewincle*, fr. L. *pinna, pina*, a mussel, and A. Sax. *wincle*, a winkle or whelk.] A univalve mollusc found abundantly on British rocks, and largely eaten.

periwinkle, pe-ri-wing'kl, *n.* [O.E. *pervinke, pervenke*, Fr. *pervenche*, fr. L. *pervinca*, the periwinkle.] The popular name of two British species of under-shrubs.

perjure, pėr'jūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perjured*, pėr'jūrd; ppr. *perjuring*, pėr'jūr-ing. [L. *perjuro—per*, through, and *juro*, I swear, *per* here conveying a bad sense, as in *perfidia*, perfidy.] To forswear; wilfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice: generally used reflexively.

perjurer, pėr'jūr-ėr, *n.* One who perjures himself.

perjurous, pėr'jū-rus, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.

perjury, pėr'jū-ri, *n.* [L. *perjurium.* PERJURE.] The act or crime of forswearing, or of wilfully making a false oath when lawfully administered; the act of violating an oath or solemn promise.

perk, pėrk, *a.* [From W. *perc*, neat, trim, smart; comp. also *pert*, spruce, dapper.] Trim; smart; spruce; pert.——v.i. pret. & pp. *perked*, pėrkt; ppr. *perking*, pėrk'ing. To hold up the head pertly; to look sharply. ——v.t. To make trim or smart; to prank; to hold up (the head) pertly.

perlaceous, pėr-lā'shus, *a.* [From *pearl* and *-aceous.*] Resembling a pearl; pearly.

permanence, permanency, pėr'ma-nens, pėr'ma-nen-si, *n.* [Fr. *permanence.* See next.] State or quality of being permanent; duration; fixedness; continuance.

permanent, pėr'ma-nent, *a.* [Fr. *permanent*, L. *permanens, -nentis*, ppr. of *permaneo*, I remain or continue—*per*, through, and *maneo*, I stay, remain. MANSION.] Lasting; durable; not decaying; of long continuance; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing; abiding; fixed. —**Permanent way**, the finished road or track of a railway, including bridges, crossings, &c.

permanently, pėr'ma-nent-li, *adv.* In a permanent manner.

permeability, pėr'mē-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being permeable.

permeable, pėr'mē-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *perméable*, L. *permeabilis*, fr. *permeo.* PERMEATE.] That may be permeated or passed through, as solid matter.

permeably, pėr'mē-a-bli, *adv.* In a permeable manner; penetrably.

permeate, pėr'mē-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *permeated*, pėr'mē-āt-ed; ppr. *permeating*, pėr'mē-āt-ing. [L. *permeo, permeatus — per*, through, and *meo*, I go, I pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through, without rupture or displacement of parts, as fluids do; also used figuratively.

permeation, pėr-mē-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *permeatio.*] The act of permeating.

Permian, pėr'mi-an, *a.* [From *Perm*, in Russia.] In *geol.* a term applied to a system of rocks lying immediately above the carboniferous.

permissibility, pėr-mis'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being permissible.

permissible, pėr-mis'i-bl, *a.* That may be permitted or allowed; allowable.

permissibly, pėr-mis'i-bli, *adv.* In a permissible manner.

permission, pėr-mi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *permission*, L. *permissio.* PERMIT.] Act of permitting; allowance; leave, license, or liberty granted; authorization.

permissive, pėr-mis'iv, *a.* That permits; granting permission or liberty; allowing.—**Permissive laws**, laws that permit certain things without enforcing anything.

permissively, pėr-mis'iv-li, *adv.* In a permissive manner; by permission.

permit, pėr-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *permitted*, pėr-mit'ed; ppr. *permitting*, pėr-mit'ing. [Fr. *permettre*, L. *permittere—per*, through, and *mitto*, I send, I let go. MISSION.] To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to grant; to suffer; to concede; to give leave or liberty to by express consent.——v.i. To grant leave or permission; to allow.——n. pėr'mit. A permission; a written permission given by competent authority, for conveying spirits, wine, &c., from one place to another.

permittee, pėr-mit-tē', *n.* [*Permit* and *-ee.*] One to whom anything is permitted; one to whom a permit is granted.

permitter, pėr-mit'ėr, *n.* One who permits.

permutable, pėr-mūt'a-bl, *a.* That may be permuted; exchangeable.

permutably, pėr-mūt'a-bli, *adv.* In a permutable manner; by interchange.

permutation, pėr-mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *permutatio.* PERMUTE.] Interchange; change among various things at once; *math.* any of the different ways in which a set of quantities can be arranged.

permute, pėr-mūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *permuted*, pėr-mūt'ed; ppr. *permuting*, pėr-mūt'ing. [Fr. *permuter*, L. *permutare*—prefix *per*, through, and *muto*, I change. MUTABLE.] To interchange; to change as regards order or arrangement.

pernicious, pėr-ni'shus, *a.* [Fr. *pernicieux*, L. *perniciosus*, fr. *pernicies*, destruction—*per*, thoroughly, and stem of *nex, necis*, death (as in *internecine*—which see).] Having the quality of destroying or injuring; producing great injury or mischief; destructive; deadly; noxious; tending to injure or destroy.

perniciously, pėr-ni'shus-li, *adv.* In a pernicious manner; destructively.

perniciousness, pėr-ni'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being pernicious.

pernoctation, pėr-nok-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *pernoctatio—per*, through, and *nox*, night.] The act of passing the night.

peroneal, pe-ro-nē'al, *a.* [Gr. *peronē*, a brooch, the fibula.] Pertaining to the fibula.

perorate, pe'rō-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *perorated*, pe'rō-rāt-ed; ppr. *perorating*, pe'rō-rāt-ing. [See next.] To make a peroration; also, to speechify; to spout.

peroration, pe-rō-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *peroro*, I speak from beginning to end, I conclude—*per*, through, and *oro*, I speak, I pray. ORATION.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker enforces the principal points of his discourse; a rhetorical passage at the conclusion of a speech.

peroxide, pėr-ok'sid, *n.* [*Per* and *oxide.*] That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

perpend, pėr-pend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perpended*, pėr-pend'ed; ppr. *perpending*, pėr-pend'ing. [L. *perpendo*, I weigh carefully—*per*, intens., and *pendo*, I weigh. PENDANT.] To weigh in the mind; to consider; to ponder.

perpendicular, pėr-pen-di'kū-lėr, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, fr. *perpendiculum*, a plumb-line—*per*, intens., and *pendeo*, I hang. PENDANT.] Perfectly upright or vertical; at right angles with the plane of the horizon; falling directly on a line or surface at right angles; being at right angles to a given line or surface or making a normal with a curved surface.—**Perpendicular style**, the florid or Tudor style of Gothic; the last stage of purely English architecture.——n. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line; a line falling at right angles on another line, or making equal angles with it on each side.

perpendicularity, pėr-pen-di'kū-la''ri-ti, *n.* The state of being perpendicular.

perpendicularly, pėr-pen-di'kū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; vertically; at right angles.

perpetrate, pėr'pe-trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perpetrated*, pėr'pe-trāt-ed; ppr. *perpetrating*, pėr'pe-trāt-ing. [L. *perpetro, perpetratum—per*, through, and *patro*, I finish or perform; same root as *pater*, father. PATERNAL.] To do or perform in a bad sense; to be guilty of; to commit: sometimes used humorously.

perpetration, pėr-pe-trā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *perpetratio.*] The act of perpetrating; commission.

perpetrator, pėr'pe-trāt-ėr, *n.* One that perpetrates.

perpetrable, pėr'pe-tū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being perpetuated.

perpetual, pėr-pe'tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*, L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus*, perpetual—*per*, through, and *peto*, I seek. PETITION.] Continuing or continued without end; never-ceasing; continuing for ever; destined to be eternal; permanent; fixed; not temporary; everlasting; endless.—**Perpetual curate**, a permanent holder of a curacy.—**Perpetual motion**, a mechanical motion or machine that once started has the power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely—such a motion being, however, impossible.

perpetually, pėr-pe'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually.

perpetuate, pėr-pe'tū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perpetuated*, pėr-pe'tū-āt-ed; ppr. *perpetuating*, pėr-pe'tū-āt-ing. [L. *perpetuo, perpetuatus*, fr. *perpetuus*, perpetual. PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure or be lasting; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

perpetuation, pėr-pe'tū-ā''shon, *n.* Act of perpetuating or making perpetual.

perpetuity, pėr-pe-tū''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *perpétuité*, L. *perpetuitas*, fr. *perpetuus*, perpetual—which see.] The state or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; continuance to eternity; something of which there will be no end.

perplex, pėr-pleks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perplexed*, pėr-plekst'; ppr. *perplexing*, pėr-pleks'ing. [From L. *perplexus*, entangled, intricate, involved—*per*, intens., and *plecto, plexum*, I twist; akin to Gr. *plekō*, L. *plico*, I fold. PLY, PLAIT.] To entangle or involve; to embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to bewilder; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

perplexing, pėr-pleks'ing, *p.a.* Troublesome; embarrassing; difficult; intricate.

perplexingly, pėr-pleks'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner so as to perplex.

perplexity, pėr-pleks'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *perplexitas*, fr. L. *perplexus.* PERPLEX.] The state of being perplexed, puzzled, or at a loss; confusion of mind; bewilderment; the state of being intricate or involved.

perquisite, pėr'kwi-zit, *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, something diligently inquired after, fr. *perquiro*, I seek out—*per*, intens., and *quæro*, I seek. QUERY.] Something obtained or allowed for services beyond ordinary salary

or settled wages; something in addition to regular wages or salary.

perquisition, pėr-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A thorough inquiry or search.

perron, per'on, *n.* [Fr., fr. L.L. *petronus*, a perron, fr. L. and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] An external stair leading to the entrance door of a building.

perruque, pe-rōk', *n.* [Fr.] A peruke.

perruquier, pe-rō'ki-ėr, *n.* A wig-maker.

perry, pe'ri, *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, fr. *poire*, fr. L. *pirum*, a pear (q.v.).] The fermented juice of pears, prepared in the same way as cider.

persecutation, pėr-sėk-ū-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *persecutatio—per*, thoroughly, and *scrutor*, *scrutatus*, I search. SCRUTINY.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

persecute, pėr'se-kūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *persecuted*, pėr'se-kūt-ed; ppr. *persecuting*, pėr'se-kūt-ing. [Fr. *persécuter*, fr. L. *persequor*, *persecutus*, I persecute—*per*, intens., and *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] To harass with unjust punishment or repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to afflict persistently; to afflict, harass, or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or religious system.

persecution, pėr-se-kū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *persécution*, L. *persecutio*. PERSECUTE.] Act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted; continued annoyance or infliction of evil.

persecutor, pėr'se-kūt-ėr, *n.* One who persecutes; one who pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

persecutrix, pėr'se-kūt-riks, *n.* A female persecutor.

perseverance, pėr-se-vē'rans, *n.* [Fr. *persévérance*, L. *perseverantia*. PERSEVERE.] Act or habit of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken; continued diligence; steadfastness; steady continuance.

persevere, pėr-se-vēr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *persevered*, pėr-se-vērd'; ppr. *persevering*, pėr-se-vėr'ing. [Fr. *persévérer*, L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus*, very severe or strict—*per*, intens., and *severus*, severe, strict. SEVERE.] To continue steadfastly in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

persevering, pėr-se-vėr'ing, *p. a.* Given to persevere; constant in pursuing a purpose or enterprise.—**perseveringly**, pėr-se-vėr'ing-li, *adv.* In a persevering manner.

Persian, pėr'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Persia, the Persians or their language.—*n.* A native of Persia; the language spoken in Persia, an Aryan or Indo-European tongue; a thin silk formerly used for lining. —**Persian berries**, the berries of a species of buckthorn, used in dyeing yellow.—**Persian wheel**, a large wheel fixed vertically with a series of buckets at its circumference, by which water is raised from a stream, well, &c.

persiflage, pėr'sė-fläzh, *n.* [Fr., fr. *persifler*, to quiz—L. *per*, and *sibilare*, to hiss.] Idle bantering talk; frivolous or jeering conversation; banter.

persimmon, persimon, pėr-sim'on, *n.* [Virginia Indian.] An American tree of the ebony family, and its edible fruit, about the size of a small plum.

persist, pėr-sist', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *persisted*, pėr-sist'ed; ppr. *persisting*, pėr-sist'ing. [Fr. *persister*, L. *persistere*, to persist or continue —*per*, through, and *sisto*, I stand (as in *assist*, *consist*, *resist*, &c.). STATE, STAND.] To continue rigidly, steadily, or obstinately in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere; to continue in a certain state: said of things.

persistence, **persistency**, pėr-sist'ens, pėr-sist'en-si, *n.* [Fr. *persistance*, fr. L. *persistens*, ppr. of *persisto*. PERSIST.] Act or state of persisting; perseverance; constancy; continuance; duration; obstinacy; in *physics*, the continuance of an effect after the cause has been removed.

persistent, pėr-sist'ent, *a.* [Fr. *persistant*. See prec.] Persisting; steady; constant; persevering; tenacious.—**persistently**, pėr-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In a persistent manner.

persistive, pėr-sist'iv, *a.* Persevering; persistent. [*Shak.*]

person, pėr'son, *n.* [O. Fr. *persone*, Fr. *personne*, fr. L. *persŏna*, primarily a mask used by actors, hence, a character, a person, fr. *persŏno*, I sound through, call out—*per*, through, and *sono*, I sound. SOUND (noise).] An individual human being; a man, woman, or child, as opposed to a thing; a human being, indefinitely; one; an individual; a man; a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead; bodily form; human frame, with its characteristic appearance; in *gram.* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to a verb; one of the three corresponding inflections of a verb singular and plural.—In person, by one's self, not by representative.

personable, pėr'son-a-bl, *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance.

personage, pėr'son-āj, *n.* [O. Fr. *personage*, Fr. *personnage*. PERSON.] A person of importance; a man or woman of distinction; a being regarded as having an individuality like that of a human being.

personal, pėr'son-al, *a.* [O. Fr. *personal*, L. *personalis*. PERSON.] Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing; affecting some individual person; peculiar or proper to him or her; applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner; belonging to face and figure; done in person, not by representative; denoting or pointing to the person in a grammatical sense; having the modifications of the three persons.—**Personal property**, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses.

personalism, pėr'son-al-izm, *n.* State of being personal.

personality, pėr-son-al'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **personalities**, pėr-son-al'i-tiz. [Fr. *personnalité*, L.L. *personalitas*.] State of being personal; individuality; that which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality; an application of remarks to the conduct and character of individuals by way of disparagement; in *law*, personal estate; personalty.

personalize, pėr'son-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *personalized*, pėr'son-al-īzd; ppr. *personalizing*, pėr'son-al-īz-ing. To make personal.

personally, pėr'son-al-li, *adv.* In person; in a personal manner; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; with respect to an individual; particularly; with regard to one's personal existence or individuality.

personalty, pėr'son-al-ti, *n.* Personal property, in distinction from real property.

personate, pėr'son-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *personated*, pėr'son-āt-ed; ppr. *personating*, pėr'son-āt-ing. [L. *personatus*, assumed, counterfeited. PERSON.] To assume the person, character, or appearance of; to represent by an assumed appearance; to act the part of; to assume or put on.—*a.* [L. *personatus*, masked.] In *bot.* said of a corolla somewhat resembling an animal's mouth, as in the snapdragon.

personation, pėr-son-ā'shon, *n.* The act of personating; a counterfeiting the person or character of another.

personator, pėr'son-āt-ėr, *n.* One who personates.

personification, pėr-son'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of personifying; an embodiment; an impersonation; a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as possessing the attributes of persons.

personify, pėr-son'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *personified*, pėr-son'i-fīd; ppr. *personifying*, pėr-son'i-fī-ing. [Fr. *personifier*, fr. L. *persona*, person, and *facio*, I make.] To represent with the attributes of a person; to treat for literary purposes as if possessing the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person; to impersonate.

personnel, pėr-son-el', *n.* [Fr., fr. *personne*, a person. PERSON.] The body of persons employed in any occupation: often opposed to *matériel*.

perspective, pėr-spek'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *perspectif*, *perspective*, fr. L. *perspicio*, *perspectum*, I see or look through—*per*, through, and *specio*, I view. SPECIES.] Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optical; pertaining to the art of perspective. ——*n.* [Fr. *perspective*.] The art which teaches how to represent objects on a flat surface so that they appear to have their natural dimensions, positions, and relations; a representation of objects in perspective; quality of a picture as regards perspective; view; vista.

perspectively, pėr-spek'tiv-li, *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

perspicacious, pėr-spi-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *perspicax*, *perspicācis*, fr. *perspicio—per*, through, and *specio*, I view, I look. PERSPECTIVE.] Quick-sighted; of acute discernment; quickly seeing through or understanding anything; acute; clear-sighted.

perspicaciously, pėr-spi-kā'shus-li, *adv.* In a perspicacious manner.

perspicacity, pėr-spi-kas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *perspicacité*, L.L. *perspicacitas*. See prec.] The state or quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of discernment; penetration; sagacity.

perspicuity, pėr-spi-kū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité*, L. *perspicuitas*, fr. *perspicuus*, clear, transparent. See next.] The quality of being perspicuous; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; plainness; distinctness.

perspicuous, pėr-spi'kū-us, *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, clear, evident, transparent, fr. *perspicio*, I see through. PERSPECTIVE.] Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid.—**perspicuously**, pėr-spi'kū-us-li, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; plainly.—**perspicuousness**, pėr-spi'kū-us-nes, *n.* Perspicuity.

perspirability, pėr-spīr'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perspirable.

perspirable, pėr-spīr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being perspired.

perspiration, pėr-spi-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *perspiration*, L.L. *perspiratio*. PERSPIRE.] Act of perspiring; exudation of sweat through pores of the skin; matter perspired; sweat.

perspiratory, pėr-spīr'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to perspiration.

perspire, pėr-spīr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *perspired*, pėr-spīrd'; ppr. *perspiring*, pėr-spīr'ing. [O. Fr. *perspirer*, fr. L. *perspirare*, to breathe through—*per*, through, and *spiro*, I breathe. SPIRIT.] To emit the moisture of the body, whether visible or invisible, through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to be emitted or excreted through the pores of the skin; to exude.——*v.t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to give out through pores.

perstringe, pėr-strinj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perstringed*, pėr-strinjd'; ppr. *perstringing*, pėr-strinj'ing. [L. *perstringo—per*, through, and *stringo*, I graze or brush. STRINGENT.] To touch upon in words; to criticise.

persuadable, pėr-swād'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

persuade, pėr-swād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *persuaded*, pėr-swād'ed; ppr. *persuading*, pėr-swād'ing. [Fr. *persuader*, fr. L. *persuadere*, to persuade—*per*, effectively, and *suadeo*, I advise, urge. SUASION.] To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline by presenting motives; to convince by argument or evidence presented; to induce; to prevail on; to win over; to advise.——*v.i.* To use persuasion.

persuader, pėr-swād'ėr, *n.* One who persuades.

persuasible, pėr-swā'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *persuasible*, L. *persuasibilis*, fr. *persuadeo*, I persuade (q.v.).] That may be persuaded.

persuasion, pėr-swā'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *persuasion*, L. *persuasio*, fr. *persuadeo*, *persuasum*, I persuade (q.v.).] Act of persuading; settled opinion or conviction; a creed

or belief, or a sect or a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions.

persuasive, pėr-swā'siv, *a.* [Fr. *persuasif.* See prec.] Having the power of persuading; calculated to persuade; influencing to a course of action.——n. That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.

persuasively, pėr-swā'siv-li, *adv.* In a persuasive manner.

persuasiveness, pėr-swā'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.

pert, pėrt, *a.* [Partly fr. O.Fr. *apert, appert* (as in *malapert*), fr. L. *apertus*, open (APERIENT); partly fr. W. *pert, perc*, trim, spruce (PERK).] Lively; brisk; smart; forward; saucy; bold; indecorously free.

pertain, pėr-tān', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pertained*, pėr-tānd'; ppr. *pertaining*, pėr-tān'ing. [O. Fr. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinēre—per*, intens., and *teneo*, I hold, whence also *tenant, contain, obtain, retain*, &c. TENANT.] To belong; to relate; to concern; to regard; to be the property, right, or duty; to have relation: always followed by *to*.

pertinacious, pėr-ti-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *pertinax, pertindcis—per*, intens., and *tenax*, tenacious, fr. *teneo*, I hold. TENACIOUS.] Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy or fixed resolution; obstinate; inflexible; determined; perversely persistent.

pertinaciously, pėr-ti-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; persistently; obstinately.

pertinacity, pėr-ti-nas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *pertinacité*, fr. L. *pertinax*, pertinacious (q.v.).] The quality of being pertinacious; firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy; resolution; constancy.

pertinence, pertinency, pėr'ti-nens, pėr'ti-nen-si, *n.* [L. *pertinentia.* See next.] Quality or state of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness.

pertinent, pėr'ti-nent, *a.* [Fr. *pertinent*, L. *pertinens, pertinentis*, ppr. of *pertinere*, to pertain. PERTAIN.] Related or pertaining to the subject or matter in hand; to the purpose or end proposed; apposite; fit; proper; not foreign to the question.

pertinently, pėr'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the purpose.

pertly, pėrt'li, *adv.* In a pert manner; smartly; saucily.

pertness, pėrt'nes, *n.* Quality of being pert; sauciness; forwardness; boldness.

perturb, pėr-tėrb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perturbed*, pėr-tėrbd'; ppr. *perturbing*, pėr-tėrb'ing. [O. Fr. *perturber*, L. *perturbare—per*, intens., and *turbo*, I disturb, fr. *turba*, a crowd. DISTURB, TURBID.] To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet; to confuse.

perturbable, pėr-tėrb'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being perturbed or agitated.

perturbance, pėr-tėrb'ans, *n.* Act of perturbing; perturbation.

perturbation, pėr-tėrb-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *perturbation*, L. *perturbatio.* PERTURB.] The act of perturbing or state of being perturbed; disorder; disquiet or agitation of mind; great uneasiness; disturbance or commotion; cause of disquiet.—**Perturbations of the planets**, irregularities in their orbits arising from their attraction on one another.

perturber, pėr-tėrb'ėr, *n.* One who perturbs.

pertuse, pertused, pėr-tūs', pėr-tūsd', *a.* [L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundo*, I beat or bore through—*per*, through, and *tundo*, I strike. OBTUSE.] Pierced with holes; having holes or slits, as a leaf.

pertusion, pėr-tū'zhon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of thrusting through or piercing; a hole made by punching; a perforation.

peruke, pe-rōk' or pe-rūk', *n.* [Fr. *perruque*, fr. It. *perucca*, It. dial. *pilucca*, peruke, fr. L. *pilus*, hair. *Periwig* is a corruption of *perruque*, and its final syllable has become *wig.*] A wig or periwig; a perruque; an artificial cap of hair.

perusal, pe-rūz'al, *n.* [*Peruse* and *-al.*] Act of perusing or reading.

peruse, pe-rūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perused*, pe-rūzd'; ppr. *perusing*, pe-rūz'ing. [From prefix *per*, intens., and *use.* USE.] To read through; to read with attention; to examine with careful scrutiny.

peruser, pe-rūz'ėr, *n.* One who peruses.

Peruvian, pe-rū'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Peru* in South America.——n. A native of Peru.—**Peruvian balsam**, a liquid, of a fragrant odour and bitterish flavour, yielded by a tree of Peru.—**Peruvian bark**, the bark of several trees of Peru, yielding quinine.

pervade, pėr-vād', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pervaded*, pėr-vād'ed; ppr. *pervading*, pėr-vād'ing. [L. *pervado*, I go through—*per*, through, and *vado*, I go (as in *evade, invade*); cog. A. Sax. *wadan*, E. *wade.*] To pass or flow through; to permeate; to be diffused through; to spread or be disseminated through the whole extent.

pervasion, pėr-vā'zhon, *n.* [PERVADE.] The act of pervading.

pervasive, pėr-vā'siv, *a.* [From L. *pervasus*, pp. of *pervado.* PERVADE.] Tending or having power to pervade.

perverse, pėr-vėrs', *a.* [Fr. *pervers*=It. Sp. and Pg. *perverso*, fr. L. *perversus*, pp. of *perverto*, I pervert, corrupt, overthrow—*per*, and *verto*, I turn. VERSE, VERSION.] Turned aside from the right; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; froward; untractable; cross; petulant; peevish; untoward.

perversely, pėr-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a perverse manner; stubbornly; obstinately in the wrong.—**perverseness**, pėr-vėrs'nes, *n.* Quality of being perverse.

perversion, pėr-vėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *perversion*, L. *perversio.* PERVERT.] Act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse; misapplication.

perversity, pėr-vėr'si-ti, *n.* [Fr. *perversité*; L. *perversitas.*] State or quality of being perverse; perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross.

perversive, pėr-vėr'siv, *a.* [*Perverse* and *-ive.*] Tending or having power to pervert.

pervert, pėr-vėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perverted*, pėr-vėrt'ed; ppr. *perverting*, pėr-vėrt'ing. [L. *perverto, perversus.* PERVERSE.] To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; to turn from the right; to corrupt; to misinterpret wilfully; to misapply.——n. pėr'vėrt. One who has been perverted; one who has been turned from one religion to another that is considered worse.

perverter, pėr-vėrt'ėr, *n.* One who perverts.

pervertible, pėr-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* That may be perverted.

pervicacious, pėr-vi-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *pervicax*, headstrong.] Headstrong; stubborn; refractory.

pervious, pėr'vi-us, *a.* [L. *pervius—per*, through, and *via*, a way. VOYAGE.] That may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable; that may be penetrated by the mental sight.

perviousness, pėr'vi-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being pervious.

peseta, pe-sā'tà, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish silver coin corresponding to a franc.

peso, pā'sō, *n.* [Sp.] A dollar; a term used in the Spanish states of South America.

pessary, pes'a-ri, *n.* [L. *pessarium.*] An instrument introduced into the vagina to bear up the womb.

pessimism, pes'im-izm, *n.* [From L. *pessimus*, the worst, and *-ism.*] The doctrine that regards the world or everything in nature in the most unfavourable light; the tendency always to look at the dark side of things: opposed to *optimism.*

pessimist, pes'im-ist, *n.* One who believes in pessimism.—**pessimistic**, pes-im-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to pessimism.

pessimize, pes'im-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pessimized*, pes'im-īzd; ppr. *pessimizing*, pes'im-īz-ing. To hold or express the belief or doctrines of a pessimist.

pest, pest, *n.* [Fr. *peste*, fr. L. *pestis*, a pest or plague (whence *pestilent, pestiferous*); root doubtful.] A deadly epidemic disease; plague; pestilence; anything very noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a mischievous or destructive person.

pester, pes'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pestered*, pes'tėrd; ppr. *pestering*, pes'tėr-ing. [For *empester*, fr. O. Fr. *empestrer*, Fr. *empêtrer*; originally to shackle the feet of a horse at pasture, fr. L.L. *in*, in, and *pastorium*, fetter-shackles, fr. L. *pastor*, a shepherd. PASTERN, PASTOR.] To plague; to trouble; to disturb; to annoy with little vexations.

pesterer, pes'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who pesters.

pest-house, pest'hous, *n.* A hospital for persons infected with the plague or any contagious and deadly disease.

pestiferous, pes-tif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *pestis*, a plague, and *fero*, I carry, I bring.] Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious; noxious in any manner.

pestiferously, pes-tif'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially.

pestilence, pes'ti-lens, *n.* [Fr. *pestilence*, L. *pestilentia*, fr. *pestilens*, pestilent (q.v.).] The plague or other deadly epidemic; any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and fatal; something morally evil or destructive.

pestilent, pes'ti-lent, *a.* [Fr. *pestilent*, L. *pestilens, pestilentis*, fr. *pestis*, a plague or pest. PEST.] Pestilential; mischievous; noxious to morals or society; pernicious; troublesome.

pestilential, pes-ti-len'shal, *a.* [Fr. *pestilentiel*, fr. L. *pestilentia*, pestilence.] Partaking of the nature of a pestilence or the plague; producing or tending to produce infectious disease; destructive; pernicious.

pestilentially, pes-ti-len'shal-li, *adv.* In a pestilential manner.

pestilently, pes'ti-lent-li, *adv.* In a pestilent manner; mischievously; destructively.

pestle, pes'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *pesteil, pestel*, fr. L. *pistillum*, a pestle, fr. *pinso, pistum*, I bray, I pound (=Skr. *pish*, to pound); akin *pistil, piston.*] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.—— v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *pestled*, pes'ld; ppr. *pestling*, pes'ling. To bruise or pound with a pestle; to use a pestle.

pet, pet, *n.* [From Ir. *peat*, a pet, petted; Gael. *peata*, a pet or tame animal.] A darling; a favourite child; any little animal fondled and indulged.——v.t. pret. & pp. *petted*, pet'ed; ppr. *petting*, pet'ing. To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

pet, pet, *n.* [Probably connected with prec. word.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

petal, pe'tal, *n.* [Fr. *pétale*, a leaf, Gr. *petalon*, fr. *petalos*, spread out, expanded; same root as in *patent.*] A flower leaf; one of the separate parts of the corolla of a flower, usually brightly coloured.

petaled, pe'tald, *a.* Having petals.

petaline, pe'tal-in, *a.* Pertaining to a petal.

petaloid, pe'tal-oid, *a.* [*Petal* and *-oid.*] Having the form of a petal; resembling petals.

petard, pe-tärd', *n.* [Fr. *pétard*, fr. *peter*, to break wind, to bounce, fr. L. *pedo, peditum*, with same sense.] An engine of war made of metal, to be loaded with powder and fixed on gates, barricades, drawbridges, &c., in order to destroy them by explosion.—**Hoist with his own petard**, (*fig.*) involved in the danger he meant for others.

petardier, pe-tärd-ēr', *n.* [Fr. *petardier.*] One who manages a petard.

petechiæ, pe-tek'i-ē, *n.pl.* [L. L. *petecia*, It. *petecchia*, fr. L. *petigo*, an eruption.] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.—**petechial**, pe-tek'i-al, *a.* Having livid spots or *petechiæ.*

Peter-pence, Peter's-pence, pē'tėr-pens, pē'tėrz-pens, *n.pl.* Money contributed annually to the popes (as the successors of St. Peter).

petiolar, petiolary, pe'ti-o-lėr, pe'ti-o-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a petiole.

petiolate, petioled, pe'ti-ō-lāt, pe'ti-ōld, *a.* Having a petiole.

petiole, pe'ti-ōl, *n.* [Fr. *pétiole*, fr. L. *petiolus*, dim. fr. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] The footstalk of a leaf, or a leaf-stalk connecting the blade with the stem.

petit, pe'ti, *a.* [Fr. PETTY.] Petty; inferior; little.

petite, pē-tēt', *a.* [Fr., fem. of *petit.*] Small in figure; tiny.

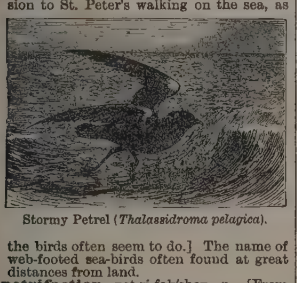
petition, pē-ti'shon, *n.* [Fr. *petition*, L. *petitio, petitionis*, fr. *peto, petitum*, I seek, attack (seen in *appetite, competent, competition, impetus, petulant, repeal*); fr. root meaning to fall, to fly, as in Gr. *pteron*, a wing, Skr. *pat*, to fly. PEN.] An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer or separate request in a prayer; a formal request or supplication from an inferior to a superior; the paper containing a supplication or solicitation; a written application in certain legal proceedings. —v.t. pret. & pp. *petitioned*, pē-ti'shond; ppr. *petitioning*, pē-ti'shon-ing. To make a petition to; to pray; to supplicate; to solicit; to make a written supplication to, as to a superior for some favour or right.

petitionary, pē-ti'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Petition* and *-ary.*] Supplicatory; coming with a petition; containing a petition or request.

petitioner, pē-ti'shon-ėr, *n.* One who petitions or presents a petition.

petitory, pe'ti-to-ri, *a.* [From L. *petitor*, a petitioner.] Petitioning; soliciting; begging.

petrel, pet'rel, *n.* [Dim. of *Peter*, in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea, as



Stormy Petrel (*Thalassidroma pelagica*).

the birds often seem to do.] The name of web-footed sea-birds often found at great distances from land.

petrifaction, pet-ri-fak'shon, *n.* [From L. *petra*, stone, *facio*, I make.] The process of changing into stone or stony substance; an animal or vegetable substance converted into stone; a fossil; a state of being paralysed as with astonishment.

petrifactive, pet-ri-fak'tiv, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to petrifaction; having power to convert into stone.

petrifiable, pet'ri-fī-a-bl, *a.* That may be petrified.

petrific, pē-trif'ik, *a.* [PETRIFY.] Having power to petrify; convert into stone.

petrify, pet'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *petrified*, pet'ri-fīd; ppr. *petrifying*, pet'ri-fī-ing. [Fr. *pétrifier*, fr. L. *petra* (fr. Gr. *petra*), a stone or rock (seen also in *petroleum, pier*), and *facio*, I make.] To turn into stone or stony substance; to turn into a fossil; to make callous or obdurate; to fix in amazement; to paralyse or stupefy.——v.i. To become stone, or of a stony hardness.

petrine, pē'trīn, *a.* Relating to St. Peter (the *Petrine* epistles).

petrogeny, pe-tro'jen-i, *n.* [Gr. *petros*, rock, and root *gen*, to produce.] The doctrine of the origin of rocks.

petrographer, pe-trog'ra-fėr, *n.* One who studies petrography.

petrography, pe-trog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a stone, and *graphō*, I write.] The study of rocks; petrology.

petroleum, **petrol**, pe-trō'lē-um, pet'rol, *n.* [From L. *petra*, rock (fr. Gr. *petra*), and *oleum*, oil.] Rock-oil; mineral oil; a liquid inflammable substance found in the earth, and largely used in a purified form for lighting and other purposes.

petrological, pet-rō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to petrology.

petrologist, pe-trol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in petrology.

petrology, pe-trol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a rock, *logos*, discourse.] The study of rocks; that branch of geology which treats of the composition of rocks.

petronel, pet'rō-nel, *n.* [O. Fr. *petrinal, poictrinal*, fr. L. *pectus, pectoris*, the breast, being discharged with the stock placed against the breast.] A kind of carbine or large horseman's pistol.

petrosal, pe-trō'sal, *a.* [L. *petrosus*, fr. *petra*, Gr. *petra*, stone.] Petrous; pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. PETROUS.

petrous, pet'rus, *a.* [From Gr. *petros*, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony: applied to that portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated.

pettichaps, pet'i-chaps, *n.* Same as *Pettychaps.*

petticoat, pet'i-kōt, *n.* [From *petty* and *coat.*] A loose under-garment worn by females; hence, a woman.

pettifog, pet'i-fog, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pettifogged*, pet'i-fogd; ppr. *pettifogging*, pet'i-fog-ing. [*Petty*, and Prov. E. *fog*, to seek gain by mean practices.] To act in mean or petty cases, as a lawyer.

pettifogger, pet-i-fog'ėr, *n.* [See prec.] An inferior attorney; a lawyer employed in small or mean business.

pettifoggery, pet-i-fog'ė-ri, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

pettify, pet'i-fī, *adv.* In a petty manner.

pettiness, pet'i-nes, *n.* Character or quality of being petty; smallness; littleness.

pettish, pet'ish, *a.* [*Pet* and *-ish.*] In a pet; fretful; peevish.

pettishly, pet'ish-li, *adv.* In a pettish manner; with a freak of ill-temper; peevishly.

pettishness, pet'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being pettish.

pettitoes, pet'i-tōz, *n. pl.* [*Petty* and *toes.*] The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used humorously for the human feet.

petto, pet'tō, *n.* [It., fr. L. *pectus*, the breast.] The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

petty, pet'i, *a.* [Fr. *petit*, little, small; comp. obs. L. *petitus*, thin, slender; W. *pitw*, little; *pid*, a point.] Small; little; diminutive; inconsiderable; inferior; trifling; trivial; having little importance.—**Petty jury**, a jury in criminal cases who try bills coming from the grand jury.

pettychaps, pet'i-chaps, *n.* [From *petty*, small, and *chaps*, mandibles.] A name given to several British species of warblers.

petulance, **petulancy**, pe'tū-lans, pe'tū-lan-si, *n.* [Fr. *pétulance*, L. *petulantia.* See next.] Quality of being petulant; peevishness; pettishness; frowardness.

petulant, pe'tū-lant, *a.* [Fr. *pétulant*, fr. L. *petulans, -antis*, fr. *peto*, I make for, I attack. PETITION.] Manifesting frowardness or perversity; irritable; peevish; fretful; saucy; pert; capricious.

petulantly, pe'tū-lant-li, *adv.* In a petulant manner; with saucy pertness.

petunia, pe-tū'ni-a, *n.* [Brazil, *petun*, tobacco.] A genus of American plants, nearly allied to tobacco, and prized for their flowers.

pew, pū, *n.* [O. Fr. *pui*, a raised place, fr. L. *podium*, a balcony, a front balcony in an amphitheatre, fr. Gr. *podion*, fr. *pous, podos*, the foot. PEDAL, FOOT.] An inclosed seat in a church, or an inclosure containing more than one seat.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pewed*, pūd; ppr. *pewing*, pū'ing. To furnish with pews.

pew-fellow, pū'fel-ō, *n.* One who sits in the same pew; a companion.

pewit, pē'wit, *n.* [See PEEWIT.] The lapwing or peewit.

pewter, pū'tėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *peutre, piautre* =D. *peauter*, also *speauter*; same as *spelter* (q.v.).] An alloy consisting mainly of tin and lead; a vessel or vessels made of pewter. ——*a.* Relating to or made of pewter.

pewterer, pū'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who makes vessels and utensils of pewter.

pewtery, pū'tė-ri, *a.* Belonging to or resembling pewter.

phænogam, fē'nō-gam, *n.* [Gr. *phainō*, I show, and *gamos*, marriage.] A phanerogamous plant: opposed to *cryptogam.*

phænogamous, fē-nog'a-mus, *a.* [See prec.] Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

phaeton, fā'e-ton, *n.* [From *Phaethon*, of Greek mythology, who lost his life when driving the chariot of his father Helios (the Sun).] An open carriage on four wheels, usually drawn by two horses.

phagedena, **phagedæna**, faj-ē-dē'na, *n.* [Gr. *phagedaina*, fr. *phagō*, I eat.] A spreading obstinate ulcer.

phagedenic, **phagedænic**, faj-ē-dē'nik, *a.* Pertaining to phagedena.

phalangal, **phalangeal**, fa-lang'gal, fa-lan'jē-al, *a.* Belonging to the phalanges.

phalange, fa-lanj', *n.* [Gr. *phalanx, phalangos*, a phalanx, a bone of the fingers or toes. PHALANX.] One of the small bones of the fingers and toes.

phalanger, fa-lan'jėr, *n.* [From two of the toes being joined as far as the last

Vulpine Phalanger (*Phalangista vulpina*).

phalanges.] An Australian marsupial animal of several species.

phalanx, fal'angks, *n.*; pl. **phalanges**, fa-lan'jēz, also, except in anatomy, **phalanxes**, fal'angk-sēz. [Gr. *phalanx*; origin doubtful.] The heavy-armed infantry of an ancient Greek army, especially when arranged in ranks and files close and deep; a body of troops or men in close array; one of the small bones of the fingers or the toes.

phalarope, fal'a-rōp, *n.* [Gr. *phalaros*, white, *pous, podos*, a foot.] A lobe-footed wading bird, visiting Britain in its migrations.

phallic, fal'lik, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to the phallus, or to the worship of the generative principle in nature.

phallus, fal'lus, *n.* [Gr. *phallos*, the virile organ.] The emblem of the generative power in nature, especially in certain religious or solemn usages.

phanerogam, fan'ėr-o-gam, *n.* [Gr. *phaneros*, evident, *gamos*, marriage.] A flowering plant; a plant with conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils: opposed to a *cryptogam.*

phanerogamic, **phanerogamous**, fan'ėr-o-gam''ik, fan-ėr-og'a-mus, *a.* [See prec.] Belonging to the flowering plants.

phantasm, fan'tazm, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, fr. *phantazō*, I show, akin to *phainō*, I show. PHENOMENON. *Phantom* is a doublet.] A creation of the fancy; an apparition; the imagined appearance of a dead or absent person; a phantom; something imagined; an idea, notion, or fancy.

phantasmagoria, fan-taz'ma-gō''ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, a phantasm, and *agoreu*, an assembly.] Any exhibition of figures or pictures by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern; the apparatus used in such an exhibition; a show or mixed gathering of figures; illusive images.

phantasmagorial, **phantasmagoric**, fan-taz'ma-gō''ri-al, fan-taz'ma-gor''ik, *a.* Relating to a phantasmagoria.

phantasmal, fan-taz'mal, *a.* Pertaining

to or resembling a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

phantasy, fan'ta-si, *n.* See FANTASY, FANCY.

phantom, fan'tom, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, fr. L. and Gr. *phantasma*; same word as *phantasm*. PHANTASM.] An apparition; a spectre; a ghost; a fancied vision; a phantasm; something unreal.

phantomatic, fan-to-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom.

pharisaic, pharisaical, fa-ri-sā'ik, fa-ri-sā'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *pharisaikos*. See next.] Pertaining to or resembling the Pharisees; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; hypocritical.

pharisaically, fa-ri-sā'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of Pharisees; hypocritically.

pharisaism, fa'ri-sā-izm, *n.* The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect; rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

Pharisee, fa'ri-sē, *n.* [Gr. *pharisaios*, fr. Heb. *pārush*, separated, fr. *parash*, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, distinguished by a strict observance of rites and ceremonies, and who considered themselves more righteous than other Jews; hence, a formalist in religion; a hypocrite.

pharmacentic, pharmaceutical, fär-ma-sū'tik, fär-ma-sū'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *pharmakeutikos*, fr. *pharmakeuō*, I administer medicine, fr. *pharmakon*, a drug. PHARMACY.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy or preparing medicines.

pharmaceutically, fär-ma-sū'tik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy or pharmaceutics.

pharmaceutics, fär-ma-sū'tiks, *n.* [PHARMACEUTIC.] The science of preparing drugs or medicines; pharmacy.

pharmaceutist, fär-ma-sū'tist, *n.* [See above.] One who prepares medicines; one who practises pharmacy; an apothecary.

pharmacist, fär'ma-sist, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist.

pharmacologist, fär-ma-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who is skilled in pharmacology.

pharmacology, fär-ma-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or knowledge of drugs; the art of preparing medicines.

pharmacopœia, fär'ma-kō-pē"a, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug or medicine, and *poiēō*, I make.] A book describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner of application, generally published by authority.

pharmacopolist, fär-ma-kop'o-list, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, *pōleō*, I sell.] An apothecary.

pharmacy, fär'ma-si, *n.* [Fr. *pharmacie*, fr. Gr. *pharmakeia*, fr. *pharmakon*, a drug.] The art or practice of preparing and compounding medicines; the occupation of an apothecary.

pharo, fā'rō, *n.* FARO.

pharology, fa-rol'o-ji, *n.* [*Pharos*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The art of exhibiting light-signals to ships for their guidance.

pharos, fā'ros, *n.* [From Gr. *Pharos*, a famous lighthouse which anciently stood near the port of Alexandria.] A lighthouse; a beacon.

pharyngeal, fa-rin'jē-al, *a.* Belonging to or affecting the pharynx.

pharyngitis, fa-rin-jī'tis, *n.* [*Pharynx* and *-itis*, implying inflammation.] Inflammation of the pharynx.

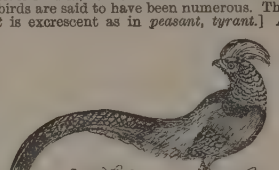
pharyngotomy, fa-rin-got'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

pharynx, fa'ringks, *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, *pharyngos*; akin to *pharanx*, a chasm.] The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the œsophagus.

phase, fāz, *n.* [Fr. *phase*, fr. Gr. *phasis*, fr. root of *phaos*, light, *phainō*, I show. PHENOMENON.] A particular stage or state of the moon or a planet in respect to illumination or figure of enlightened disc; state or stage of a continuously varying and periodic phenomenon; an aspect of that which presents various aspects; one of the various aspects of some question or topic; a turn or chance.

phasis, fā'sis, *n.*; pl. **phases**, fā'sēz. A phase: used in astronomy. PHASE.

pheasant, fe'zant, *n.* [Fr. *faisan*, fr. L. *phasianus*, fr. Gr. *phasianos*, fr. *Phasis*, a river of Asia, near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous. The *t* is excrescent as in *peasant*, *tyrant*.] A



Golden Pheasant (*Phasianus pictus*).

name of certain gallinaceous birds one of which is reared and preserved in Great Britain and elsewhere for sport and food. The *golden* pheasant and the *silver* pheasant are natives of China.—**pheasantry**, fe'zant-ri, *n.* A place for breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants.

phelloplastics, fel-lō-plas'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *phellos*, cork, and *plassō*, I form or fashion.] The art of modelling in cork.

phenacetin, fē-nas'e-tin, *n.* A drug used to relieve headache, neuralgia, &c.

phenakistoscope, fen-a-kis'to-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *phenakistikos*, deceitful, *skopeō*, I view.] An instrument which shows figures as if actually in motion.

Phenician, fē-nish'i-an, *n.* and *a.* PHŒNICIAN.

phenogam, fē'no-gam, *n.* A phænogam.

phenomenal, fē-no'men-al, *a.* Pertaining to or constituted by a phenomenon; so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention; extremely remarkable or extraordinary; astounding.

phenomenalism, fē-no'men-al-izm, *n.* That system of philosophy which inquires only into the causes of existing phenomena.

phenomenally, fē-no'men-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a phenomenon; extraordinarily.

phenomenism, fē-no'men-izm, *n.* The doctrines or principles of the phenomenists.

phenomenist, fē-no'men-ist, *n.* One who believes only in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences.

phenomenon, fē-no'me-non, *n.*; pl. **phenomena**, fē-no'me-na. [Gr. *phainomenon*, what appears, neut. of the passive participle of *phainō*, I show; akin to *phaos*, light, Skr. *bhā*, to shine. *Phantom*, *fancy*, *fantasy*, &c., are of kindred origin. PHANTOM.] An appearance; anything visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist; an appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious; what strikes us as strange and uncommon; something extraordinary; an exceedingly remarkable thing or personage.

phial, fī'al, *n.* [L. *phiala*, fr. Gr. *phialē*, a saucer. *Vial* is another form.] A glass vessel or bottle; a small glass vessel used for holding liquors and especially medicines. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *phialled*, fī'ald; ppr. *phialling*, fī'al-ing. To put or keep in a phial, or as in a phial.

philabeg, philibeg, fil'a-beg, fil'i-beg, *n.* FILLIBEG.

philander, fi-lan'dėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *philandered*, fi-lan'dėrd; ppr. *philandering*, fi-lan'dėr-ing. [From *Philander*, a virtuous youth in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, between whom and a married lady there were tender relations.] To make love sentimentally to a lady; to flirt; to pretend admiration.

philanthropic, philanthropical, fi-lan-throp'ik, fi-lan-throp'ik-al, *a.* Relating to philanthropy; entertaining good-will towards all men; directed to the general good; benevolent.

philanthropically, fi-lan-throp'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a philanthropic manner; benevolently.

philanthropist, fi-lan'throp-ist, *n.* One devoted to philanthropy; one who loves and exerts himself in doing good to his fellow-men.

philanthropy, fi-lan'thro-pi, *n.* [Fr. *philanthropie*, fr. Gr. *philanthrōpia*—*philos*, loving, *anthrōpos*, man.] The love of man or of mankind; benevolence towards the whole human family.

philately, fi-lat'e-li, *n.* [Fr. *philatélie*, an odd compound, fr. Gr. *philos*, loving, and *ateleia*, exemption from payment—stamps taking the place of direct payment.] The practice of collecting all sorts of postage-stamps.—**philatelist**, fi-lat'e-list, *n.* One who collects postage-stamps.

philharmonic, fil-här-mon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony.] Loving harmony or music; fond of harmony or music.

philhellene, philhellenist, fil-hel'lēn, fil-hel'len-ist, *n.* [Fr. *philhellène*, fr. Gr. *philos*, loving, and *Hellēn*, a Greek.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks (Hellenes).

philhellenic, fil-hel-len'ik, *a.* Loving the Greeks.

philhellenism, fil-hel'len-izm, *n.* The principles of the philhellenists.

Philippian, fi-lip'i-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia, named after Philip of Macedon.

Philippic, fi-lip'ik, *n.* [Gr. *Philippikos*, relating to *Philip*.] An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon; hence (without *cap.*), any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective.

Philistine, fi-lis'tīn or fil'is-tin, *n.* An inhabitant of ancient *Philistia*, now a portion of Syria; the English form of *Philister*, a term applied by German students to any one who has not been trained in a university; hence, a person deficient in culture, and wanting in taste; a person of narrow views; a prosaic, practical man.

philistinism, fil'is-tin-izm, *n.* Manner or modes of thinking of Philistines.

phill-horse, fil'hors, *n.* A horse in the shafts: a corruption of *thill-horse*.

philogyny, fi-loj'i-ni, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, *gynē*, a woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness.

philological, philologic, fil-ō-loj'ik-al, fil-ō-loj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to philology.

philologically, fil-ō-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a philological manner.

philologist, philologer, philologian, fi-lol'o-jist, fi-lol'o-jėr, fil-ō-lō'ji-an, *n.* One versed in philology, or the study of language in a scientific manner.

philology, fi-lol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *philologia*, fr. *philos*, loving, *logos*, a word.] The study of language and literature; the science of language; linguistic science; linguistics: often expressed by the qualified title of *comparative philology*.

philomath, fil'ō-math, *n.* [Gr. *philomathēs*—*philos*, loving, and *math*, root of *manthanō*, I learn.] A lover of learning.—**philomathic, philomathical**, fil-ō-math'ik, fil-ō-math'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the love of learning.—**philomathy**, fi-lom'a-thi, *n.* The love of learning.

philomel, philomela, fil'ō-mel, fil-ō-mē'la, *n.* [From *Philomela* of Greek mythology, who was changed into a nightingale.] The poetic name of the nightingale.

philoprogenitiveness, fil'ō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, fond, and E. *progeny*.] The love of offspring, a term used chiefly by phrenologists.

philosophe, fil'o-zof, *n.* [Fr.] A petty or puny philosopher.

philosopher, fi-los'o-fėr, *n.* [Gr. *philosophos*—*philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom, fr.

sophos, wise.] A person versed in philosophy; one who devotes himself to the study of moral or mental science; one who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy; one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom.

philosophical, philosophical, fi-lō-sof'-ik, fi-lō-sof'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting in, suitable, or according to philosophy; given to philosophy; regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason; calm; cool; temperate; rational, such as characterizes a practical philosopher.

philosophically, fi-lō-sof'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a philosophic manner; calmly; wisely; rationally.

philosophism, fi-los'of-izm, *n.* [Fr. *philosophisme.*] Spurious or would-be philosophy; the affectation of philosophy.

philosophize, fi-los'o-fīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *philosophized*, fi-los'o-fizd; ppr. *philosophizing*, fi-los'o-fiz-ing. To act the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to formulate a philosophical system or theory.

philosophizer, fi-los'o-fiz-ėr, *n.* One who philosophizes.

philosophy, fi-los'o-fi, *n.* [Gr. *philosophia*, lit. love of wisdom, fr. *philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom, fr. *sophos*, wise.] The science which tries to account for all the phenomena of the universe by ultimate causes; mental science; metaphysics; the general principles underlying some science or branch of knowledge; a particular system or theory; the calm and unexcitable state of mind of the wise man; practical wisdom.

philtre, philter, fil'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *philtre*, fr. L. *philtrum*, fr. Gr. *philtron*, fr. *phileo*, I love.] A love-charm or spell; a potion supposed to excite love.——v.t. pret. & pp. *philtred, philtered*, fil'tėrd; ppr. *philtring, philtering*, fil'tėr-ing. To impregnate with a love-potion; to charm by love; to administer a potion to.

phiz, fiz, *n.* [A contraction of *physiognomy.*] The face or visage. (Humorous.)

phlebitis, flē-bī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *-itis*, implying inflammation.] Inflammation of a vein.

phlebotomist, flē-bot'o-mist, *n.* One who practises phlebotomy; a blood-letter.

phlebotomy, flē-bot'o-mi, *n.* [Fr. *phlébotomie*, Gr. *phlebotomia*, fr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.——v.t. pret. & pp. *phlebotomized*, flē-bot'o-mīzd; ppr. *phlebotomizing*, flē-bot'o-mīz-ing. To let blood from; to bleed by opening a vein.

phlegm, flem, *n.* [Gr. *phlegma, phlegmatos*, a slimy humour, a humour resulting from inflammation, fr. *phlegō*, I burn. FLAME.] The viscid matter of the digestive and respiratory passages, discharged by coughing or vomiting; bronchial mucus; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

phlegmasia, fleg-mā'si-a, *n.* [Gr., same origin as *phlegm.*] An inflammation in the thigh or leg of lying-in women.

phlegmatic, fleg-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *phlegmatikos*, fr. *phlegma.* PHLEGM.] Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; cold; dull; sluggish; not easily excited; not lively.

phlegmatically, fleg-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner; coldly; heavily.

phlœum, phloëm, flē'um, flō'em, *n.* [Gr. *phloios*, bark.] The cellular portion of bark immediately under the epidermis.

phlogistic, flo-jis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to phlogiston; inflammatory.

phlogiston, flo-jis'ton, *n.* [Gr. *phlogistos*, burnt, fr. *phlogizō*, I burn, fr. *phlegō*, I burn. FLAME.] A hypothetical element formerly thought to exist and to be pure fire or the principle of combustion.

phlox, floks, *n.* [Gr. *phlox*, a flame.] A North American genus of plants, cultivated in gardens.

phlyctæna, phlyctena, flik-tē'na, *n.* [Gr. *phlyktaina.*] A watery pustule on the skin.

phocaccan, fō-kā'shē-an, *n.* [From L. *phoca*, fr. Gr. *phōkē*, a seal.] A mammal belonging to the seal genus.

Phœbus, fē'bus, *n.* [L. *Phœbus*, fr. Gr. *Phoibos*, fr. root of *phaos*, light, Sans. *bhā*, to shine.] A mythological name of Apollo, often used to signify the sun.

Phœnician, fē-ni'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, the region between Lebanon and the Mediterranean.——n. A native of Phœnicia; the language of the Phœnicians, an extinct tongue akin to Hebrew.

phœnix, fē'niks, *n.* [Gr. *phoinix.*] A female bird of ancient legend, said to live 500 or 600 years, when she built for herself a funeral pile, lighted it by flapping her wings, and rose again from her ashes; hence, an emblem of immortality; a paragon; a person of singular distinction or beauty.

pholas, fō'las, *n.*; pl. **pholades**, fō'la-dēz. [Gr. *phōlas*, fr. *phōleō*, I lie concealed.] A genus of marine molluscs which pierce rocks, wood, &c.

phonation, fō-nā'shon, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] The act of uttering vocal sounds.

phonautograph, fō-na'to-graf, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *autos*, self, and *graphō*, I write.] An instrument for automatically recording sounds; a phonograph.

phonetic, phonetical, fō-net'ik, fō-net'-ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *phōnētikos*, fr. *phōnē*, voice, sound; same root as in *fame.*] Pertaining to the voice; pertaining to the representation of sounds; representing sounds.

phonetically, fō-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phonetic manner.

phonetics, fō-net'iks, *n. pl.* [PHONETIC.] The doctrine or science of sounds, especially of the human voice; the representation of sounds, especially in writing.

phonic, fō'nik, *a.* [Fr. *phonique*, fr. Gr. *phōnē*, sound. PHONETIC.] Relating to sounds or to phonics.

phonics, fō'niks, *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds; phonetics.

phonogram, fō'nō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *gramma*, writing.] A character representing a sound; a sound as reproduced by the phonograph.

phonograph, fō'nō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, I write.] A character for expressing a sound; an instrument by means of which sounds can be permanently registered, and afterwards mechanically reproduced in the original tones from the register.

phonographer, phonographist, fō-nog'raf-ėr, fō-nog'raf-ist, *n.* One versed in phonography; one who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph.

phonographic, phonographical, fō-nō-graf'ik, fō-nō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to phonography or the phonograph.

phonographically, fō-nō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phonographic manner.

phonography, fō-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [PHONOGRAPH.] The description of sounds; the representation of sounds by characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound; phonetic shorthand; the art of using the phonograph.

phonology, fō-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, voice, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the elementary sounds of the human voice; phonetics.

phonometer, fō-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given time.

phonotype, fō'nō-tīp, *n.* [See next.] A type or character used in phonetic printing.

phonotypy, fō-not'i-pi, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *typos*, type.] The representation of each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character; phonetic printing.

phormінx, for'mingks, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Grecian lute or lyre.

phormium, for'mi-um, *n.* [From Gr. *phormos*, a basket—because it is made into baskets.] The botanic name of New Zealand flax.

phosphate, fos'fāt, *n.* [From *phosphorus* and *-ate.*] A salt of phosphoric acid; a substance largely consisting of phosphates, and used as manure.

phosphatic, fos-fat'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.

phosphide, fos'fīd, *n.* [*Phosphorus* and *-ide.*] A combination of phosphorus with a single element.

phosphite, fos'fīt, *n.* [*Phosphorus* and *-ite.*] A salt of phosphorous acid.

phosphorate, fos'for-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *phosphorated*, fos'for-āt-ed; ppr. *phosphorating*, fos'for-āt-ing. To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

phosphor-bronze, fos'for-bronz, *n.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus.

phosphoresce, fos-for-es', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *phosphoresced*, fos-for-est'; ppr. *phosphorescing*, fos-for-es'ing. [*Phosphorus* and *-escē.*] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat; to give out a phosphoric light.

phosphorescence, fos-for-es'ens, *n.* [See prec.] The state or quality of being phosphorescent; the property of becoming luminous without combustion.

phosphorescent, fos-for-es'ent, *a.* [From *phosphoresce.*] Shining with a faint light like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat.

phosphoric, fos-fo'rik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from or resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.—**Phosphoric acid**, an acid used in medicine.

phosphorize, fos'for-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *phosphorized*, fos'for-īzd; ppr. *phosphorizing*, fos'for-īz-ing. To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

phosphorous, fos'for-us, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

phosphorus, fos'for-us, *n.* [L. *phosphorus*, fr. Gr. *phōsphoros*, the morning-star, lit. light-bringer, fr. *phōs*, light (same root as in *phenomenon*), and *pherō*, I bring.] An elementary substance at common temperatures a soft solid which undergoes slow combustion, an important constituent of animals and plants, and chiefly obtained from bones.

phosphuretted, fos'fū-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.

photochemistry, fō-tō-kem'ist-ri, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *chemistry.*] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light.

photochromy, fō-tok'ro-mi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, *chrōma*, colour.] The reproduction of colours by photography.

photo-engraving, fō'tō-en-grāv-ing, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light.] A name of processes in which the action of light is used for obtaining a picture upon a plate or block for subsequent engraving.

photoglyphy, fō-tog'li-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *glyphō*, I engrave.] A method by which photographs can be etched into metal plates.

photograph, fō'tō-graf, *n.* [PHOTOGRAPHY.] A picture obtained by photography.——v.t. pret. & pp. *photographed*, fō'tō-graft; ppr. *photographing*, fō'tō-grafing. To produce a likeness or representation of by photographic means.

photographer, photographist, fō-tog'raf-ėr, fō-tog'ra-fist, *n.* One who takes pictures by means of photography.

photographic, photographical, fō-tō-graf'ik, fō-tō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to photography.

photographically, fō-tō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a photographic manner; by means of photography.

photography, fō-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *graphō*, I write, I delineate.] The art or practice of producing representations of scenes and objects by the action of light on chemically prepared grounds or surfaces.

photogravure, fō'tō-grav-ūr, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and Fr. *gravure*, engraving.] A process by which an engraving is produced on a metal plate by light acting on a sensitive surface.

photo-lithograph, fō-tō-lith'ō-graf, *n.* A picture produced by photo-lithography.

photo-lithography, fō'tō-li-thog''ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *lithography*.] A mode of lithographing in which a photograph is transferred to a prepared lithographic stone.

photology, fō-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light.

photometer, fō-tom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the relative intensity of different lights.

photometric, photometrical, fō-tō-met'rik, fō-tō-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or made by a photometer.

photometry, fō-tom'et-ri, *n.* [PHOTOMETER.] The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources.

photo-micrography, fō'tō-mī-krog''ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, *mikros*, small, and *graphō*, I write.] The art or process of photographing objects magnified by the microscope.

photophone, fō'tō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *phōnē*, a voice, a sound.] An instrument for reproducing sound in distant places by variations in the intensity of a beam of light.

photosphere, fō'tō-sfēr, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and E. *sphere*.] The luminous envelope surrounding the sun.

phototype, fō'tō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *typos*, a type.] A plate produced by photography by a peculiar process, and from which copies can be printed.

phototypy, fō-tot'i-pi, *n.* The art or process of producing phototypes.

photo-zincography, fō'tō-zing-kog-ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *zincography*.] The process of printing from a prepared zinc plate on which a photograph has been taken.

phrase, frāz, *n.* [Fr. *phrase*, L. *phrasis*, fr. Gr. *phrasis*, a phrase, fr. *phrazō*, I speak; seen also in *periphrasis, paraphrase*.] A short sentence or expression; a peculiar or characteristic expression; an idiom or idiomatic expression; style; diction; in *music*, a short part of a composition usually occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars.——v.t. pret. & pp. *phrased*, frāzd; ppr. *phrasing*, frāz'ing. To call; to style; to express.——v.i. To employ phrases or peculiar expressions.

phrase-book, frāz'bųk, *n.* A book in which phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained.

phraseologic, phraseological, frā'zē-ō-loj''ik, frā'zē-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Relating to or containing phraseology; peculiar in expression; exhibiting idiomatic phrases.

phraseologist, frā-zē-ol'o-jist, *n.* A stickler for a particular form of words or phraseology; a coiner of phrases.

phraseology, frā-zē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *phraséologie*, fr. Gr. *phrasis*, a phrase, and *legein*, to speak.] Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction; style; expression; a collection of phrases in a language.

phrenetic, fre-net'ik, *a.* [FRENETIC, FRANTIC.] Having the mind disordered; frantic; frenetic.——n. A frantic or frenzied person; one whose mind is disordered.

phrenic, fren'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *phrēn*, the diaphragm.] Belonging to the diaphragm.

phrenitis, fre-nī'tis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *phrēn*, the mind, and *-itis*, term. denoting inflammation.] An inflammation of the brain; delirium; phrensy or frenzy.

phrenologic, phrenological, fren-ō-loj'ik, fren-ō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

phrenologically, fren-ō-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the principles of phrenology.

phrenologist, fre-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

phrenology, fre-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phrēn, phrenos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] A doctrine which maintains that the different mental powers or faculties are located in different parts of the brain, and that a person's mental or moral endowments may be discovered by the exterior configuration of the skull, this being regarded as corresponding to the brain contained within; craniology.

phthiriasis, thi-rī'a-sis, *n.* [Gr. *phthiriasis*, fr. *phtheir*, a louse.] The lousy disease, an excessive multiplication of lice on the human body in spite of cleanliness.

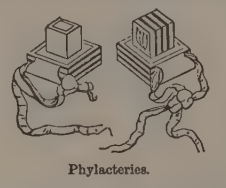
phthisic, ti'zik, *n.* [Gr. *phthisikos*. PHTHISIS.] A consumption or wasting away; a person affected with phthisis.—**phthisical**, tiz'ik-al, *a.* Having or belonging to phthisis; consumptive.

phthisis, thī'sis, *n.* [Gr. *phthisis*, a wasting, from *phthiō*, I waste away.] A wasting disease of the lungs, commonly known by the name of consumption; pulmonary consumption.

phycology, fi-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phykos*, seaweed, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of botany which treats of the algæ or sea-weeds.

phylacteric, phylacterical, fi-lak-te'rik, fi-lak-te'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.

phylactery, fi-lak'tėr-i, *n.* [Gr. *phylaktērion*, a safeguard, phylactery, fr. *phylassō*, I defend or guard.] An amulet worn among



Phylacteries.

the Jews, being a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts from the Old Testament, inclosed within a leather case, and fastened on the person.

phylarch, fī'lärk, *n.* [Gr. *phylē*, a tribe, and *archē*, rule.] The chief of a tribe.

phyletic, fi-let'ik, *a.* [Gr. *phylē*, a tribe or race.] Pertaining to a race or tribe.

phyllodium, fil-ō'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, likeness.] A leaf-stalk developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf.

phylloid, fil'oid, *a.* [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, and *-oid*.] Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf.

phyllophagous, fil-of'a-gus, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, and *phagō*, I eat.] Leaf-eating.

phyllophorous, fil-of'o-rus, *a.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *phoros*, bearing.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

phyllopod, fil'o-pod, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] One of those crustaceans that have limbs of leaf-like form for swimming.

phyllotaxis, phyllotaxy, fil'o-tak-sis, fil'o-tak-si, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, *taxis*, order.] The arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem of a plant.

phylloxera, fil-ok-sē'ra, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *xēros*, parched.] An insect which infests the leaves and roots of the oak, vine, &c., and which has caused much damage to the vines of some countries.

phylogenesis, phylogeny, fī-lō-jen'e-sis, fī-loj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *phylē*, a tribe, and *genesis*, root *gen*, to produce.] The origin and history of races or types of animal forms.—**phylogenetic**, fī'lō-je-net''ik, *a.* Pertaining to phylogenesis or phylogeny.

phylum, fī'lum, *n.*; pl. **phyla**, fī'la. [Gr. *phylon*, a tribe.] A grand sub-division of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.

physalia, fi-sā'li-a, *n.* [Gr. *physalis, physallis*, a bladder, fr. *physaō*, I puff.] A hydrozoon that floats on the surface of the ocean.

physic, fi'zik, *n.* [L. *physica*, physics or natural philosophy, latterly also physic or medicine, fr. Gr. *physikos*, pertaining to nature, natural, fr. *physis*, nature, fr. *phyō*, I bring forth; cog. with Skr. *bhū*, to be; E. to *be*. BE.] The science of medicine; the art of healing; a medicine or medicines collectively; popularly, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic.——v.t. pret. & pp. *physicked*, fi'zikt; ppr. *physicking*, fi'zik-ing. To treat with physic; to purge with a cathartic; to remedy.

physical, fi'zik-al, *a.* [Gr. *physikos*. PHYSIC.] Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things; pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as opposed to what is mental or moral; material; pertaining to physics or natural philosophy.

physically, fi'zik-al-li, *adv.* In a physical manner; as regards the material world; as regards the bodily constitution.

physician, fi-zi'shan, *n.* [Fr. *physicien*. PHYSIC.] A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.

physicism, fi'zi-sizm, *n.* [*Physic* and *-ism*.] The ascription of everything to merely physical or material causes.

physicist, fi'zi-sist, *n.* One skilled in physics; a natural philosopher.

physic-nut, fi'zik-nut, *n.* The seed of tropical plants (genus Jatropha), having strong purgative and emetic properties.

physics, fi'ziks, *n.* [From Gr. *physika*, physics, natural things. PHYSIC.] That branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter, chiefly in relation to mechanics, dynamics, light, heat, sound, electricity, and magnetism; natural philosophy.

physiocratic, fi'zi-ō-krat''ik, *a.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, *kratos*, power.] Said of a theory in political economy which maintains that the earth and the powers of nature are the sole source of national wealth.

physiognomic, physiognomical, fi'zi-og-nom''ik, fi'zi-og-nom''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.

physiognomist, fi-zi-og'nō-mist, *n.* One who is skilled in physiognomy.

physiognomy, fi-zi-og'no-mi, *n.* [From Gr. *physiognōmonia—physis*, nature, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows, from stem of *gignōskō*, I know. KNOW.] The art of perceiving a person's character by the features of his countenance; the face or countenance as an index of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance.

physiographic, physiographical, fi'zi-ō-graf''ik, fi'zi-ō-graf''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to physiography.

physiography, fi-zi-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *graphō*, I describe.] The science which treats of the earth's physical features, as well as of the climates, life, &c., of the globe; physical geography.

physiolatry, fi-zi-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the powers of nature; nature worship.

Physalia atlantica (Portuguese man-of-war).

physiologic, physiological, fi'zi-ō-loj''ik, fi'zi-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.

physiologically, fi'zi-ō-loj''ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology.

physiologist, fi-zi-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in the science of physiology; one who treats of physiology.

physiology, fi-zi-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *physiologie*, fr. Gr. *physiologia—physis*, nature, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which

deals with the phenomena of life in plants and animals; the study of the functions of living beings.

physique, fi-zēk', *n.* [Fr. PHYSIC.] A person's physical or bodily structure or constitution.

phytogenesis, phytogeny, fi-tō-jen'e-sis, fi-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *genesis*, origin.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

phytogeography, fi'tō-jē-og''ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *geography*.] The geographical distribution of plants.

phytography, fi-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *graphō*, I describe.] That branch of botany which concerns itself with describing, classifying, and naming plants.

phytoid, fi'toid, *a.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *eidos*, likeness.] Plant-like.

phytologist, fi-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phytology; a botanist.

phytology, fi-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *logos*, discourse.] The science of plants; botany.

phytophagology, fi'tō-pa-thol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *pathos*, disease, *logos*, doctrine.] Scientific knowledge relating to the diseases of plants.

phytophagous, fi-tof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *phagō*, I eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants.—**phytophagy**, fi-tof'a-ji, *n.* The eating of or subsisting upon plants.

phytotomy, fi-tot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Vegetable anatomy or dissection.

piacular, pī-ak'ū-lăr, *a.* [L. *piacularis*, fr. *piaculum*, expiation, fr. *pio*, I appease, fr. *pius*, pious (q.v.).] Expiatory; having power to atone; requiring expiation.

pia-mater, pī'a-mā-tėr, *n.* [L., lit. pious mother.] A vascular membrane investing the whole surface of the brain. DURA-MATER.

pianette, pianino, pi-a-net', pi-a-nē'nō, *n.* [Fr. and It. dim. of *piano*.] A small pianoforte.

pianissimo, pi-a-nis'i-mō, *n.* [It. superl. of *piano*, soft.] In *mus.* very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner.

pianist, pi-an'ist, *n.* [*Piano* and *-ist*.] A performer on the pianoforte.

piano, pi-ä'nō, *a.* [It. *piano*, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus*, plain. PLAIN.] In *mus.* soft; a direction to execute a passage softly.

piano, pi-an'ō, *n.*; pl. **pianos**, pi-an'ōz. [Short for *pianoforte*.] A pianoforte.

pianoforte, pi-an'ō-fōr-tā, *n.* [It. *piano*, soft, smooth, and *forte*, strong. PIANO, FORTE.] A musical metal-stringed instrument with a key-board, producing sounds by hammers that act on the strings.

piassava, pi-as'a-vä, *n.* [Pg. *piaçaba*.] The fibre of a Brazilian palm tree, used in making brooms, brushes, &c.

piaster, piastre, pi-as'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *piastre*, It. and Sp. *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, fr. L.L. *plastra*, L. *emplastrum*, fr. Gr. *emplastron*, a plaster. PLASTER.] A coin or monetary unit of various values; the Turkish piastre being a little over 2*d.*

piazza, pi-az'za, *n.* [It. *piazza*, open place, square, market-place=Sp. *plaza*, Fr. *place*. PLACE.] A rectangular open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a verānda or gallery.

pibroch, pē'broch, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, fr. *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe.] A species of music for the bagpipe, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

pica, pī'ka, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A printing type having six lines in an inch, used generally as the standard size. *Small pica* is a type of smaller size.

picador, pik-a-dōr', *n.* [Sp., fr. *pica*, a lance.] A horseman with a lance who excites and irritates the bull in a bull-fight.

picaninny, pik'a-nin-i, *n.* PICKANINNY.

picaresque, pik-a-resk', *a.* [Fr. *picaresque*. PICAROON.] Pertaining to rogues or picaroons; describing the fortunes of rogues or adventurers.

picaroon, pik-a-rōn', *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, augmentative of *picaro*, a rogue.] A rogue or cheat; one that lives by his wits; a pirate or plunderer.

piccalilli, pik'a-lil-li, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An imitation Indian pickle.

piccaninny. See PICKANINNY.

piccolo, pik'ko-lō, *n.* [It. *piccolo*, small.] A small flute with shrill tones; an octave flute.

pice, pīs, *n. sing.* and *pl.* Small East Indian coin, value about *1d.* each.

piceous, pis'ē-us, *a.* [L. *piceus*, fr. *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] Pitchy; black as pitch.

piciform, pī'si-form, *a.* [L. *picus*, woodpecker, and *forma*, form.] Resembling the woodpecker and kindred birds.

pick, pik, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *picked*, pikt; ppr. *picking*, pik'ing. [Same as A.Sax. *pician*, to prick or pierce; D. *pikken*, G. *picken*, to peck, Icel. *pikka*, to pick. Allied to *pike*, *peak*, *peck*; same root also in *spike*.] To strike at with something pointed; to peck at, as a bird with its bill; to pierce; to clean by removing with the teeth, fingers, claws, &c., something that adheres; to separate from other things; to select; to choose; to pluck; to cull; to gather, as fruit growing; to gather up here and there; to collect; to snatch thievishly (a purse); to steal the contents of (to *pick* a pocket).—**To pick a lock**, to open it with some instrument other than the key.—**To pick oakum**, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes.—**To pick a pocket**, to abstract something thievishly from it.—**To pick a quarrel**, to quarrel intentionally.—*v.i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble; to pilfer.——*n.* A pointed tool or instrument of various kinds; a heavy sharp-pointed iron tool, with a wooden handle, used in digging, ditching, mining, &c.; a sharp hammer used in dressing stones.

pickaback, pik'a-bak, *a.* or *adv.* [From the older form *pickapack*, a reduplication of *pack*.] On the back or shoulders like a pack. [Colloq.]

pickaninny, pik'a-nin-i, *n.* [Sp. *pequeño niño*, little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant. [Amer.]

pickaxe, pik'aks, *n.* [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but really a corruption of O.Fr. *picquois*, a pickaxe, fr. *picquer*, to pierce. PICK.] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other; also, simply a pick.

picked, pikt, *p.a.* Specially selected; select; choice.

picker, pik'ėr, *n.* One who picks; a name of tools or apparatus of many various shapes.

pickerel, pik'ėr-el, *n.* [A dim. fr. *pike*; comp. *cockerel*.] The name of several fresh-water fishes of the pike family.

picket, pik'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *picquet*, Fr. *piquet*, a stake, picket of soldiers, &c., a dim. of *pique*, a pike, a stake. PICK.] A pointed stake used in fortification; a narrow pointed board used in making fences; a pale; a detachment of troops kept fully equipped to guard against surprise; an advanced guard; a small detachment of men sent to bring in soldiers that have exceeded their leave; a game at cards.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *picketed*, pik'et-ed; ppr. *picketing*, pik'et-ing. To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes or pales; to fasten to a picket or stake; to place or post as a guard of observation.

picket-fence, pik'et-fens, *n.* A fence made of pickets or pales.

picket-guard, pik'et-gärd, *n.* A guard always in readiness in case of alarm.

picking, pik'ing, *n.* The act of one who picks; perquisites not always honestly obtained; that which is left to be picked or gleaned; *pl.* the pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks.

pickle, pik'l, *n.* [Same as D. and L.G. *pekel*, G. *pökel*, *bökel*, brine, pickle; perhaps akin to *pick*.] Brine; a solution of salt and water, in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; anything preserved in pickle; vegetables preserved in vinegar; a state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a troublesome child.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pickled*, pik'ld; ppr. *pickl'ng*, pik'ling. To preserve in brine or pickle; to treat with pickle.

picklock, pik'lok, *n.* An instrument for opening locks without the key.

pickpocket, pik'pok-et, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another.

pickthank, pik'thangk, *n.* One who is officious for the purpose of gaining something; a parasite; a toady.

picnic, pik'nik, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps verb to *pick* and *nick* of *nicknack*.] A pleasure-party the members of which carry provisions along with them on an excursion to some place in the country: used also adjectively.——v.i. pret. & pp. *picnicked*, pik'nikt; ppr. *picnicking*, pik'nik-ing. To attend or take part in a picnic party.

picotee, pik-ō-tē', *n.* [Fr. *picotie*, fr. *Picot* de la Perousse, a French botanist.] A variety of carnation or clove-pink.

picquet, pik'et, *n.* PIQUET.

picra, pī'kra, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pikros*, sharp, bitter.] Powder of aloes with canella, a cathartic medicine.

picric, pik'rik, *a.* [Gr. *pikros*, sharp, bitter.] An acid used in dyeing.

picrotoxine, pik-rō-tok'sin, *n.* [Gr. *pikros*, bitter, *toxikon*, poison.] A bitter poisonous principle in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*.

pictorial, pik-tō'ri-al, *a.* [From L. *pictor*, a painter.] Pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures or engravings.

pictorially, pik-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a pictorial manner; with pictures or engravings.

picture, pik'tūr, *n.* [L. *pictura*, fr. *pingo*, *pictus*, I paint. PAINT.] A painting, drawing, etching, or engraving, exhibiting the resemblance of anything; a painting; any resemblance, likeness, or representation, either to the eye or by means of words.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pictured*, pik'tūrd; ppr. *picturing*, pik'tūr-ing. To paint or draw a resemblance of; to represent pictorially; to form or present an ideal likeness of; to describe in a vivid manner.

picture-book, pik'tūr-buk, *n.* A book for children, illustrated with pictures.

picture-gallery, pik'tūr-gal-ėr-i, *n.* A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up or exhibited.

picturesque, pik-tūr-esk', *a.* [Same as Fr. *pittoresque*, It. *pittoresco*, fr. *pittura*= L. *pictura*, a picture.] Forming or fitted to form a pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture; abounding with vivid and striking imagery; graphic in style of writing.

picturesquely, pik-tūr-esk'li, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

picturesqueness, pik-tūr-esk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being picturesque.

picul, pī'kul, *n.* In China, a weight of 133⅓ lbs.

piddle, pid'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *piddled*, pid'ld; ppr. *piddling*, pid'ling. [A different spelling of *peddle*.] To deal in trifles; to peddle; to attend to trivial affairs.

piddock, pid'ok, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The pholas.

pie, pī, *n.* [A Celtic word=Gael. and Ir. *pighe*, a pie.] An article of food, consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it; a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted.

pie, pī, *n.* [Fr. *pie*, fr. L. *pica*, a magpie; akin *picus*, a woodpecker; Skr. *pikas*, the Indian cuckoo.] The magpie.

piebald, pī'bald, *a.* [From *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, spotted with white. BALD.] Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour; having patches of various colours; pied; diversified; mongrel.

piece, pēs, *n.* [Fr. *pièce*=Sp. *pieza*, Pg. *peça*, Fr. *pesa*, It. *pezza*, fr. L.L. *petium*, a piece, probably fr. the Celtic: comp. W. *peth*, Armor. *pez*, a piece.] A part or portion of anything separated from the rest actually or only in idea; a fragment; not the whole; a portion; a distinct part; a definite quantity or portion of certain things; a composition, essay, or writing of no great length; a separate performance; a distinct portion of

work done; a picture or painting; a coin; a gun or single firearm.—**To work by the piece**, to work by quantity, and not by time.—**Of a piece**, of the same sort; alike.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *pieced*, pēst; ppr. *piecing*, pēs'ing. To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; to join; to unite.—— v.i. To unite by coalescence; to join on.

piece-goods, pēs'gudz, *n. pl.* Goods generally sold by the piece, as cottons, shirtings, &c.

piecemeal, pēs'mēl, *adv.* [*Piece*, and suffix *-meal*, A. Sax. *-maelum*, by parts. INCHMEAL.] In or by pieces; in fragments; by little and little in succession.

piecer, pēs'ėr, *n.* One who pieces; a boy or girl employed in a spinning factory to join broken threads.

piece-work, pēs'wėrk, *n.* Work done by the piece or job; work paid by quantity or measurement.

pied, pīd, *a.* [From *pie*, magpie.] Party-coloured; variegated with spots of different colours; spotted with large spots.

piend, pēnd, *n.* [Dan. *pind*, a pin or peg; G. *pinne*, the piend of a hammer.] The sharp point or edge of a hammer.

pier, pēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *pere*, *piere*, stone, a pier (Fr. *pierre*), fr. L. *petra*, fr. Gr. *petra*, stone; seen also in *petrify*, *petroleum*.] A mass of solid stonework for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building; a large pillar or shaft; a mass of stonework projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbour; a projecting wharf or landing-place; a mass of solid work between the windows of a room or doors of a building.

pierage, pēr'āj, *n.* Toll paid for using a pier.

pierce, pērs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pierced*, pērst; ppr. *piercing*, pērs'ing. [Fr. *percer*, to pierce; origin uncertain.] To stab, perforate, or transfix with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to force a way into; to touch or affect keenly; to move deeply; to penetrate, as a secret or purpose.—— v.i. To enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate.

pierceable, pērs'a-bl, *a.* That may be pierced.

piercer, pērs'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pierces; an instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores; that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies; the oviposistor.

piercing, pērs'ing, *p.a.* Penetrating; cutting; keen; sharp; severe.—**piercingly**, pērs'ing-li, *adv.* In a piercing manner.

pier-glass, pēr'glās, *n.* A glass which hangs against a pier, between windows.

pier-table, pēr'tā-bl, *n.* A table placed between windows.

Pietism, pī'et-izm, *n.* [See next.] The principles of the pietists.

Pietist, pī'et-ist, *n.* [*Piety* and *-ist*.] One of a religious party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches; (without *cap.*) one who makes a display of strong religious feelings.

pietistic, **pietistical**, pī-et-is'tik, pī-et-is'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to Pietists.

piety, pī'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *piété*=It. *pietà*, fr. L. *pietas*, fr. *pius*, pious—which see. *Piety* is the same word in a different form.] Reverence or veneration towards God; a sense of dependence on the Supreme Being, accompanied with love, and a disposition to obey his will; godliness; devotion; religion; reverence towards parents, accompanied with affection and devotion to them.

piezometer, pī-e-zom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *piezō*, I press, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water.

pig, pig, *n.* [A. Sax. *pecga* (?); akin to D. *big*, *bigge*, L.G. *bigge*, a pig.] A young swine; a swine in general; an oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal.—— v.t. or i. pret. & pp. *pigged*, pigd; ppr. *pigging*, pig'ing. To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs; to act like pigs.

pigeon, pij'on, *n.* [Fr. *pigeon*, fr. L. *pipio*, *pipionis*, a chirping bird, fr. *pipio*, I peep, I chirp, an imitative verb; comp. E. *pipe*, *peep*, *fife*.] A well-known bird of many varieties; a dove; a simpleton; a gull; a person swindled by gamblers.

pigeon-hearted, pij'on-hārt-ed, *a.* Timid; easily frightened.

pigeon-hole, pi'jon-hōl, *n.* A hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling; a little opening or division in a desk or case for holding papers.

pigeon-house, pij'on-hous, *n.* A dovecot.

pigeon-livered, pij'on-li-vėrd, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle.

pigeonry, pij'on-ri, *n.* A place for keeping pigeons; a dove-cot.

piggery, pig'ėr-i, *n.* A place with sties and other accompaniments allotted to pigs.

piggin, pig'in, *n.* [Gael. *pigean*, Ir. *pigin*, an earthen pitcher.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle.

piggish, pig'ish, *a.* Relating to or like pigs.

pig-headed, pig'hed-ed, *a.* Having a head like a pig; stupidly obstinate.

pig-headedness, pig'hed-ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being pig-headed or obstinately stupid.

pig-iron, pig'ī-ėrn, *n.* Iron in pigs, as it comes from the blast-furnace.

pig-lead, pig'led, *n.* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore.

pigment, pig'ment, *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, fr. stem of *pingo*, I paint. PICTURE.] Paint; any preparation used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colours to bodies; the colouring matter found in the tissues of most animals and plants.

pigmental, pig-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to pigments.

pigment-cell, pig'ment-sel, *n.* A small cell of animals or plants containing colour-matter.

pigmy. See PYGMY.

pig-nut, pig'nut, *n.* The root of a plant. EARTH-NUT.

pig-skin, pig'skin, *n.* The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery or other purposes.

pig-sty, pig'stī, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

pig-tail, pig'tāl, *n.* The tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied behind in a tail; tobacco twisted into a long rope.

pike, pīk, *n.* [A. Sax. *pic*, *pīc*, a pike, a needle or pin, same as D. *pick*, L.G. *pick*, G. and D. *pike*, Fr. *pique*; akin to *pick*, *peck*, and probably to L. *spica*, a point. PICK, SPIKE.] A spike; a pointed piece; a military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed steel head; a fork used in husbandry; a fresh-water fish with a pointed snout; a toll-bar; a pointed peak or mountain summit.

piked, pīkt, *a.* Furnished with a pike.

pikeman, pīk'man, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.

pikestaff, pīk'staf, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike; a long staff having a pike at the lower end.

pilaster, pi-las'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, fr. L. *pila*, a pillar, a pile (q.v.).] A square pillar, slightly projecting from a pier or from a wall.—

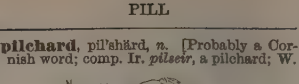
pilastered, pi-las'tėrd, *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

Pilaster.

pilau, **pilaw**, pi-lą', *n.* PILLAU.

pilch, pilch, *n.* [A. Sax. *pylca*, a furred garment, fr. L. L. *pellicea*, fr. L. *pellis*, a skin. PELISSE.] A fur coat†; a flannel cloth for an infant.

pilchard, pil'shārd, *n.* [Probably a Cornish word; comp. Ir. *pilseir*, a pilchard; W.



Pilchard (*Culpea pilchardus*).

pilcod, a minnow.] A fish resembling the herring, but smaller.

pile, pīl, *n.* [From Fr. *pile*, a heap, a pile, a pier or mole, a voltaic pile, fr. L. *pila*, a pillar, a pier or mole, or partly fr. L. *pila*, a ball or globe.] A heap; a mass or collection of things in an elevated form; a collection of combustibles for burning a dead body; a large building or mass of buildings; an edifice; a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity; a galvanic or voltaic battery.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *piled*, pīld; ppr. *piling*, pīl'ing. To lay, throw, or collect into a heap; to heap; to accumulate; to amass; to fill with something heaped.

pile, pīl, *n.* [O.Fr. *peil*, fr. L. *pilus*, hair, whence also *plush*, *peruke*, *pluck* (v.).] A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.; the nap or fine hairy or woolly surface of cloth; the shag or hair on the skins of animals.

pile, pīl, *n.* [A. Sax. *pil*, a stake, a dart, fr. L. *pilum*, a javelin, whence also G. *pfeil*, D. *pijl*, Sw. and Dan. *pil*, an arrow.] The head of an arrow, &c., when not barbed; a beam pointed at the end, driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall; a heraldic figure resembling a wedge.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *piled*, pīld; ppr. *piling*, pīl'ing. To drive piles into; to furnish or support with piles.

pileate, **pileated**, pi'lē-āt, pi'lē-āt-ed, *a.* [From L. *pileus*, a cap.] Having the form of a cap; having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.

pile-driver, pīl'drīv-ėr, *n.* A workman whose occupation is to drive piles; a machine or contrivance for driving piles.

pile-dwelling, pīl'dwel-ing, *n.* A dwelling built on piles; a lake-dwelling.

piles, pīlz, *n.pl.* [From L. *pila*, a ball.] A disease of the lower part of the rectum near the anus; hemorrhoids.

pileus, pi'lē-us, *n.* [L., a cap.] The cap or top of a mushroom, supported by the stalk.

pile-work, pīl'wėrk, *n.* Work consisting of piles; a lacustrine dwelling.

pilewort, pīl'wėrt, *n.* A ranunculus otherwise called celandine.

pilfer, pil'fėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pilfered*, pil'fėrd; ppr. *pilfering*, pil'fėr-ing. [O. Fr. *pelfrer*, to plunder, fr. *pelfre*, goods, spoil, booty. PELF.] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft.—— v.t. To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

pilferer, pil'fėr-ėr, *n.* One who pilfers.

pilgrim, pil'grim, *n.* [Same as D. *pelgrim*, Dan. *pilegrim*, Icel. *pilagrímr*, Fr. *pelerin*, fr. L. *peregrinus*, a traveller, a foreigner—*per*, through, and *ager*, land (as in *agrarian*, *agriculture*).] A wanderer; a traveller; one who travels to a distance to visit a holy place or sacred relics.

pilgrimage, pil'grim-āj, *n.* [*Pilgrim* and *-age*.] A journey; a journey to some place deemed sacred, in order to pay devotion; the journey of human life.

piliferous, pī-lif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair, *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf.

piliform, pī'li-form, *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair, *forma*, form.] Formed like or resembling down or hairs.

piling, pīl'ing, *n.* Piles collectively.

pill, pil, *n.* [Abbrev. of L. *pilula*, a dim.

of *pila*, a ball (whence also *pellet*, *platoon*).] A medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole; anything nauseous to be metaphorically swallowed or accepted. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *pilled*, pild; ppr. *pilling*, pil'ing. To dose with pills; to form into pills.

pill, pil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pilled*, pild; ppr. *pilling*, pil'ing. [Fr. *piller*, to pillage, fr. L. *pilare*, to plunder (whence also *-pile* of *compile*).] To rob; to plunder; to strip.

pillage, pil'āj, *n.* [Fr. *pillage*, fr. *piller*, to rob. See prec.] Act of plundering; plunder; spoil; that which is taken by open force, chiefly from enemies in war.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pillaged*, pil'ājd; ppr. *pillaging*, pil'āj-ing. To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil.

pillager, pil'āj-ėr, *n.* One who pillages.

pillar, pil'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *piler*, Fr. *pilier*, a pillar, fr. L.L. *pilare*, a pillar, fr. L. *pila*, a column. PILE (a heap).] A column; a columnar mass; a perpendicular support consisting of one or of several columns combined; *fig.* a supporter; one who or that which sustains or upholds.

pillar-box, pil'ėr-boks, *n.* A public receptacle in the form of a short pillar, for letters that are to be sent by post.

pillared, pil'ėrd, *a.* Supported by pillars; having the form of a pillar.

pillau, **pillaw**, pil-ą', *n.* [Turk. and Per.] An oriental dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat. Spelled also *Pilaw*, *Pilaw*.

pillion, pil'yon, *n.* [From the Celtic=Ir. *pillium*, *pillin*, Gael. *pillean*, a pillion, a pack-saddle; same root as L. *pellis*, skin (whence verb to *peel*, *pelisse*).] A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback; a pad; the pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

pilloried, pil'o-rid, *a.* Put in a pillory.

pillory, pil'o-ri, *n.* [Fr. *pilori*, L.L. *pilorium*, *pilaurium*, &c.; origin doubtful.] A frame of wood set up, with movable boards and holes, through which were formerly put the head and hands of an offender for punishment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pilloried*, pil'o-rid; ppr. *pillorying*, pil'o-ri-ing. To punish with the pillory; to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, &c.

pillow, pil'ō, *n.* [O.E. *pilwe*, *pulwe*, A. Sax. *pyle*, fr. L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.] A long cushion of hair, feathers, or other soft substance; something that bears or supports; a supporting piece for an axle or shaft.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pillowed*, pil'ōd; ppr. *pillowing*, pil'ō-ing. To rest or lay on for support.

pillow-case, **pillow-slip**, pil'ō-kās, pil'ō-slip, *n.* The movable case or sack which is drawn over a pillow.

pillowed, pil'ōd, *p.a.* Supported by or provided with a pillow.

pillow-lace, pil'ō-lās, *n.* Hand-made lace worked on a small pillow or cushion.

pillowy, pil'ō-i, *a.* Like a pillow; soft.

pillworm, pil'wėrm, *n.* The millipede, which can roll itself into a ball.

pilose, pī'lōs, *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth).] Covered with, abounding in, or full of hairs; hairy.

pilot, pī'lot, *n.* [O. Fr. *pilot*, Fr. *pilote*= Sp. *piloto*, It. *pilota*, *piloto*; fr. O. D. *pijloot*, fr. *pijlen*, to sound the depth, and *loot*, the sounding-lead.] One whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbour, bay, or river; a guide; a director of one's course; one who has the conduct of any affair.——v.t. pret. & pp. *piloted*, pī'lot-ed; ppr. *piloting*, pī'lot-ing. To act as pilot of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.

pilotage, pī'lot-āj, *n.* [*Pilot* and *-age.*] The compensation allowed to a pilot; the duty or office of a pilot.

pilot-cloth, pī'lot-kloth, *n.* A stout blue cloth much worn by seafaring people.

pilot-engine, pī'lot-en-jin, *n.* A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way.

pilot-fish, pī'lot-fish, *n.* A fish of the mackerel kind, which frequently keeps company with vessels.

pilot-jacket, pī'lot-ja-ket, *n.* A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen.

pilular, pil'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *pilula*, a pill. PILL.] Pertaining to pills.—**pilule**, pil'ūl, *n.* A little pill.

pimento, **pimenta**, pī-men'tō, pī-men'ta, *n.* [Pg. *pimento*, *pimenta*, It. *pimento*, fr. L. *pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants. PIGMENT.] Allspice, the berry of a tree of the West Indies; Jamaica pepper.

pimp, pimp, *n.* [Probably a nasalized form of *pipe* (like Pr. *pimpa*, a pipe), a pimp being as it were one who whistles for females like a call-bird.] A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.——v.i. pret. & pp. *pimped*, pimpt; ppr. *pimping*, pimp'ing. To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

pimpernel, pim'pėr-nel, *n.* [Fr. *pimprenelle*, It. *pimpinella*, L.L. *pimpinella*, *pimpernella*.] A little red-flowered annual found in British cornfields.

pimple, pim'pl, *n.* [A nasalized form fr. L. *papula*, a pimple.] A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base, commonly terminating in scurf.

pimpled, pim'pld, *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.—**pimply**, pim'pli, *a.* Pimpled; having pimples.

pin, pin, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *pinn*, L. G. and D. *pin*, Dan. *pind*, G. *pinn*, W. *pin*, Ir. and Gael. *pinne*, a pin, a peg, &c., fr. L. *penna* or *pinna*, a feather, a pen. PEN.] A longish piece of metal, wood, or the like, used for a fastening, or as a support from which a thing may be hung; a peg; a bolt; a small piece of wire pointed at one end, and with a rounded head at the other, used for fastening clothes, &c.; a peg in stringed musical instruments for adjusting the tension of the strings; the centre of a target; a central part.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pinned*, pind; ppr. *pinning*, pin'ing. To fasten with a pin or pins; to clutch; to hold fast.——v.t. To incline; to confine; to pen or pound.

pinafore, pin'a-fōr, *n.* [Because it is or was *pinned* on *before*.] A sort of apron worn by children; a child's apron.

pinaster, pī-nas'tėr, *n.* [L., fr. *pinus*, pine.] A pine of southern Europe.

pincase, pin'kās, *n.* A case for holding pins.

pincers, pin'sėrz, *n. pl.* [From O. Fr. *pinçoir*, pincers, fr. *pincer*, to pinch. PINCH.] An instrument for griping anything to be held fast or drawn out; nippers; the nippers of certain animals; prehensile claws. Sometimes called *Pinchers*.

pinch, pinsh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pinched*, pinsht; ppr. *pinching*, pinsh'ing. [Fr. *pincer*, to pinch; comp. It. *pizzare*, Sp. *pizcar*, *pinchar*, to pinch; of doubtful origin.] To press hard or squeeze between the tips of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.; to squeeze, as the flesh, till it is pained; to nip; to twinge; to pain; to gripe; to distress; to afflict; to nip, as with frost.——v.i. To act with pressing force; to press painfully; to be sparing or miserly.——n. A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers; the act of pinching; a nip; a pang; severe pressure; straits; difficulty; time of distress from want; a strong iron lever; a crowbar; as much as is taken by the finger and thumb; a small quantity, generally of snuff.

pinchbeck, pinsh'bek, *n.* [After the inventor, a London watchmaker of the 18th century.] An alloy of copper and zinc, somewhat resembling gold in its appearance; hence, when used as an adj., sham; not genuine.

pincher, pinsh'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pinches.

pin-cushion, pin'kų-shon, *n.* A small cushion into which pins are stuck for preservation.

Pindaric, pin-da'rik, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar, the ancient Greek lyric poet (died 443 B.C.).——n. An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar; an irregular ode.

pine, pīn, *n.* [From L. *pinus*, a pine-tree; same root as *pix*, *picis*, pitch (whence to *pay* a ship).] The name of many valuable evergreen coniferous trees, furnishing timber, turpentine, pitch, and resin; also the pine-apple and the plant that produces it.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*).

pine, pīn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pined*, pīnd; ppr. *pining*, pīn'ing. [A. Sax. *pinian*, to pain, to torment, fr. *pin*, pain, fr. L. *pœna*, punishment; same word as *pain*. PAIN.] To languish; to grow weakly with pain, grief, anguish, &c.; to lose flesh or wear away; to grow lean with longing for something.——v.t. To feel pain for; to grieve for; to make to languish.

pineal, pin'ē-al, *a.* [From L. *pinea*, the cone of a pine, fr. *pinus*, a pine.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape.—**Pineal gland**, an internal part of the brain, about the size of a pea.

pine-apple, pīn'ap-l, *n.* [From its resemblance to the cone of a pine, which formerly was called a pine-apple.] A species of fruit somewhat resembling the cone of a pine-tree in appearance but entirely different in character; the plant itself.

pine-barren, pīn'ba-ren, *n.* A tract of arid land producing pines. [Amer.]

pine-cone, pīn'kōn, *n.* The cone of a pine-tree.

pine-crowned, pīn'kround, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with pine-trees.

pine-finch, pīn'finsh, *n.* A bird nearly allied to the bullfinch.

pine-house, pīn'hous, *n.* A pinery.

pine-oil, pīn'oil, *n.* An oil resembling turpentine, used in making colours and varnishes.

pinery, pīn'ėr-i, *n.* [*Pine* and *-ery.*] A hot-house in which pine-apples are raised; a place where pine-trees grow.

pinetum, pī-nē'tum, *n.* [L., a pine plantation, fr. *pinus*, a pine.] A collection of growing pine-trees of different kinds.

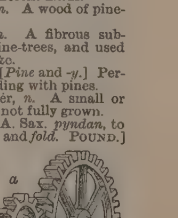
pine-wood, pīn'wụd, *n.* A wood of pine-trees; pine timber.

pine-wool, pīn'wụl, *n.* A fibrous substance obtained from pine-trees, and used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

piney, **piny**, pīn'i, *a.* [*Pine* and *-y.*] Pertaining to pines; abounding with pines.

pinfeather, pin'fe-ŦHėr, *n.* A small or short feather; a feather not fully grown.

pinfold, pin'fōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *pyndan*, to pound, to pen or shut in, and *fold*. POUND.] A place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined; a pound.



Spur-wheel and Pinion *a*.

ping, ping, *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made by a flying bullet, as from a rifle.

pinhole, pin'hōl, *n.* A small hole made by a pin; a very small aperture.

pinion, pin'yon, *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, a pinion or plume, a small wheel =Sp. *piñon*, a joint of a bird's wing, a wheel, fr. L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather. PEN.] A bird's wing;

the joint of a bird's wing remotest from the body; a large wing feather; a small toothed wheel playing into the teeth of a larger wheel; a fetter for the arms.—v.t. pret. & pp. *pinioned*, ppr. *pin'yond*; ppr. *pinioning*, pin'-yon-ing. To bind or confine the pinions or wings of; to cut off, as the first joint of the wing; to bind or confine, as the arms to the body; to shackle; to fetter.

pink, pingk, *n.* [Probably akin to D. *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink—some of them are marked with eye-like spots.] A name of certain garden flowers of the genus Dianthus; a light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink; clothing of this colour; the flower or something supremely excellent.—a. Of a fine light rose or reddish colour like a frequent hue of the pink.

pink, pingk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pinked*, pingkt; ppr. *pinking*, pingk'ing. [D. *pinken*, to wink. See above.] To wink or blink.

pink, pingk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pinked*, pingkt; ppr. *pinking*, pingk'ing. [Perhaps a nasalized form of *pick*.] To work in eyelet-holes; to ornament with holes, scallops, &c.; to stab; to wound with a sword or rapier.

pink, pingk, *n.* [D. and Dan.] A ship with a very narrow stern, a build now obsolete.

pinked, pingkt, *p.a.* Pierced or worked with small holes.

pink-eye, pink'ī, *n.* A disease attacking horses, a kind of influenza.

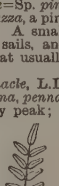
pink-eyed, pingk'īd, *a.* [From *pink*, to wink or blink.] Having small eyes.

pin-money, pin'mu-ni, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

pinna, pin'a, *n.*; pl. **pinnæ**, pin'ē. [L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, a wing, a fin.] The pavilion or projecting part of the ear; a leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

pinnace, pin'ās, *n.* [Fr. *pinasse*=Sp. *pinaza*, Pg. *pinaça*, It. *pinaccia*, *pinazza*, a pinnace, fr. L. *pinus*, a pine-tree.] A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and usually having two masts; a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

pinnacle, pin'a-kl, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*, L.L. *pinnaculum*, a dim. form fr. L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather. PIN, PEN.] A rocky peak; a pointed summit; a minor structure of various forms that rises above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings.—v.t. pret. & pp. *pinnacled*, pin'a-kld; ppr. *pinnacling*, pin'a-kling. To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on; to furnish with pinnacles.


Pinnate Leaf.

pinnate, **pinnated**, pin'āt, pin'āt-ed, *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, fr. *pinna*, a feather or fin. See prec.] In *bot.* shaped or branching like a feather; formed like a feather.—**Pinnate leaf**, a compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

pinnately, pin'āt-li, *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

pinnatifid, pin-nat'i-fid, *a.* [*Pinnate*, and L. *findo*, I cleave.] In *bot.* said of a simple leaf divided pinnately with irregular lobes.

Pinnatifid Leaf.

pinnatiped, pin-nat'i-ped, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.

pinnatisect, pin-nat'i-sekt, *a.* [*Pinnate*, and L. *seco*, *sectum*, I cut.] In *bot.* having lobes divided down to the midrib.

pinners, pin'ėrz, *n. pl.* [From *pin.*] An old female head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks.

pinnigrade, pin'i-grād, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a fin, *gradior*, I go.] An animal, such as a seal, having limbs resembling paddles.

pinniped, pin'i-ped, *n.* [L. *pinna*, a fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A fin-footed animal; a pinnigrade.

pinnula, **pinnule**, pin'ū-la, pin'ūl, *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather. PINNA.] A small pinna; a little plume; the barb of a feather or something similar.

pin-point, pin'point, *n.* Point of a pin; a mere trifle.

pint, pīnt, *n.* [Same as O. Fris. and D. *pint*, Fr. and G. *pinte*, a pint, Sp. *pinta*, a mark, also a pint (a quantity marked), fr. L. *pingo*, *pinctum*, I paint. PICTURE.] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon.

pintail, pin'tāl, *n.* A variety of duck with a sharp-pointed tail.

pintle, pin'tl, *n.* [Dim. of *pin.*] A pin or bolt used in various connections.

pint-pot, pint'pot, *n.* A pot for holding just a pint.

pinwheel, pin'whēl, *n.* A wheel of which the cogs are pins projecting outwards.

piny. PINEY.

pioneer, pī-o-nēr', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, O. Fr. *peonier*, fr. *pion*, *peon*=It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier. PEON.] One whose business is to march with or before an army to prepare the road for it, make entrenchments, &c.; one who goes before to prepare the way for another; one who first leads the way.—v.t. pret. & pp. *pioneered*, pī-o-nērd'; ppr. *pioneering*, pī-o-nēr'ing. To go before and prepare a way for.—v.i. To act as pioneer.

pious, pī'us, *a.* [Fr. *pieux*=It. *pio*, Sp. *pio*; fr. L. *pius*, pious, devout, dutiful (whence also *pity*, *pittance*).] Devout; godly; holy; devoted to the service of God; dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety; having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives.

piously, pī'us-li, *adv.* In a pious manner.

pip, pip, *n.* [Same as D. *pip*, L.G. *pipp*, Fr. *pipie*, fr. L.L. *pipita*, for L. *pituita*, phlegm, the pip.] A disease of fowls by which the nostrils are stopped.

pip, pip, *n.* [Short for *pippin*.] The kernel or seed of fruit; a spot on cards.

pipe, pīp, *n.* [A. Sax. *pipe*, a pipe=D. *pijp*, Icel. *pípa*, Dan. *pibe*, G. *pfeife*; of imitative origin; corresponding to D. *pijpen*, L.G. *piepen*, G. *piepen*, *pipen*, Fr. *piper*, L. *pipire*, to cheep or chirp.] A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal; a long tube or hollow body; a tube of clay or other substance with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco; the windpipe; the sound of the voice; a whistle or call of a bird; a roll in the exchequer resembling a pipe; a wine measure, usually containing about 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons; the boatswain's whistle used to call the men to their duties.—v.i. pret. & pp. *piped*, pīpt; ppr. *piping*, pīp'ing. To play on a pipe; to have a shrill sound; to whistle.—v.t. To play on a pipe or wind-instrument; to utter in a sharp or high tone; to call by means of a pipe or whistle, as in ships.

pipe-clay, pīp'klā, *n.* The purest kind of potter's-clay, manufactured into tobacco-pipes, and used by soldiers for cleaning belts, &c.—v.t. To whiten with pipe-clay.

piped, pīpt, *a.* Formed with a tube or tubes; tubular.

pipe-fish, pīp'fish, *n.* A long and slender fish, the thickest part of whose body is only equal to a swan's quill.

pipe-layer, pīp'lā-ėr, *n.* A workman who lays gas mains, water or drainage pipes.

piper, pīp'ėr, *n.* One who plays on a pipe; a bagpiper; a sea-urchin common in the northern seas.

piperaceous, pī-pėr-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *piper*, pepper.] Belonging to the pepper tribe of plants.

pipette, pi-pet', *n.* [Fr., lit. a small pipe.] A small tube terminating in a perforated point, used by chemists for transferring liquids.

piping, pīp'ing, *p.a.* Having or giving out a shrill whistling sound; accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe; boiling; hissing with heat.—n. Pipes, as for gas, water, &c., collectively; a jointed stem used for propagating plants.

pipistrel, **pipistrelle**, pi-pis'trel, *n.* [Fr. *pipistrelle*, fr. L. *vespertilio*, a bat.] The common bat of Britain.

pipit, pip'it, *n.* [Probably imitative of its cry.] A name of birds allied to the lark.

pipkin, pip'kin, *n.* [Dim. of *pipe.*] A small earthen boiler.

pippin, pip'in, *n.* [Fr. *pépin*, a seed; comp. L. *pepo*, a melon.] An apple of various kinds.

pipy, pīp'i, *a.* Resembling a pipe; tubular.

piquancy, pē'kan-si, *n.* [*Piquant* and *-cy.*] Quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency.

piquant, pē'kant, *a.* [Ppr. of Fr. *piquer*, to prick, to be sharp, to pique; of same origin as *pick*, *pike*, *peak*, &c.] Making a lively impression; sharp; racy; lively; sparkling; interesting; sharp or cutting to the feelings; pungent; severe.—**piquantly**, pē'kant-li, *adv.* In a piquant manner.

pique, pēk, *n.* [Fr. *pique*, pique, grudge, lit. sting, fr. *piquer*, to sting, to gall. PIQUANT.] Irritation; grudge; offence taken; slight anger.—v.t. pret. & pp. *piqued*, pēkt; ppr. *piquing*, pēk'ing. [Fr. *piquer.*] To nettle; to irritate; to sting; to excite a degree of anger in; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion; (with the *reflexive* pronoun) to pride or value one's self.—v.i. To cause irritation.

piquet, pik'et, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*. See PICKET.] A picket; a game at cards played between two persons with thirty-two cards.

piracy, pī'ra-si, *n.* [*Pirate* and *-cy.* PIRATE.] The characteristic doings of a pirate; the act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas; literary theft; infringement of the law of copyright.

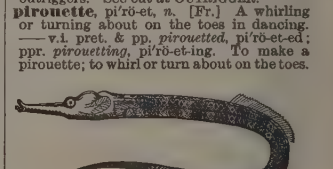
piragua, pi-rä'gwa, *n.* A kind of canoe. PIROGUE.

pirate, pī'rāt, *n.* [Fr. *pirate*=It. Sp. and Pg. *pirata*, fr. L. *pirata*, fr. Gr. *peirātēs*, fr. *peiraō*, I attempt, try, fr. *peira*, a trial; fr. making attempts or attacks upon ships.] A robber on the high seas; an armed ship or vessel engaged in piracy; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas; one who publishes the writings of other men without permission.—v.i. pret. & pp. *pirated*, pī'rāt-ed; ppr. *pirating*, pī'rāt-ing. To rob on the high seas.—v.t. To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.

piratic, **piratical**, pī-rat'ik, pī-rat'ik-al, *a.* [L. *piraticus.*] Having the character of a pirate; pertaining to or consisting in piracy.—**piratically**, pī-rat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.

pirogue, pi-rōg', *n.* [Fr. *pirogue*, Sp. *piragua*; originally a W. Indian word.] A kind of canoe made from a trunk of a tree hollowed out, often fitted with sails and outriggers. See cut at OUTRIGGER.

pirouette, pi'rō-et, *n.* [Fr.] A whirling or turning about on the toes in dancing.—v.i. pret. & pp. *pirouetted*, pi'rō-et-ed; ppr. *pirouetting*, pi'rō-et-ing. To make a pirouette; to whirl or turn about on the toes.


Great Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus acus*)

piscator, pis-kā'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *piscis*, a fish.] A fisherman; an angler.

piscatorial, **piscatory**, pis-kā-tō'ri-al, pis'kā-to-ri, *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, fr. *piscator*, a fisher, fr. *piscis*, a fish.] Relating to fishermen or to fishing.

Pisces, pis'sēz, *n. pl.* [L. *piscis*, a fish. FISH.] The Fishes, the twelfth sign or

constellation in the zodiac; the vertebrate animals of the class fishes.

piscicultural, pis-i-kul'tū-ral, *a.* Connected with pisciculture.

pisciculture, pis-i-kul'tūr, *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish culture.

pisciculturist, pis-i-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One who practises pisciculture.

pisciform, pis'i-form, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a fish.

piscina, pis-sī'na, *n.* [L., a cistern, a fish-pond, fr. *piscis*, a fish.] A niche in churches, with a small basin and water-drain, into which the priest empties any water used.

piscine, pis'sīn, *a.* [From L. *piscis*, a fish.] Pertaining to fish or fishes.

piscivorous, pis-siv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *piscis*, fish, and *voro*, I eat.] Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

pisé, pē'zā, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *piso*, *pinso*, I bray, as in a mortar.] Stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up.

pish, pish, *exclam.* A word expressing contempt.——v.i. pret. & pp. *pished*, pisht; ppr. *pishing*, pish'ing. To express contempt by uttering *pish!*

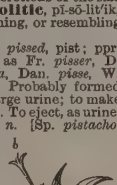
pisiform, pī'si-form, *a.* [L. *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pea.

pismire, pis'mīr, *n.* [From *piss* and *mire* =D. *mier*, Sw. *myra*, Icel. *maurr*, an ant; it discharges an irritant fluid vulgarly regarded as urine.] The ant or emmet.

pisolite, pī'sō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *pison*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone.] A carbonate of lime occurring in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger.—**pisolitic**, pī-sō-lit'ik, *a.* Composed of, containing, or resembling pisolite.

piss, pis, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pissed*, pist; ppr. *pissing*, pis'ing. [Same as Fr. *pisser*, D. and G. *pissen*, Sw. *pissa*, Dan. *pisse*, W. *pisaw*, to make water. Probably formed fr. the sound.] To discharge urine; to make water; to urinate.——v.t. To eject, as urine.

pistachio, pis-tā'shi-ō, *n.* [Sp. *pistacho*, fr. L. *pistacium*, the fruit; *pistacia*, Gr. *pistakia*, the tree.] The nut of a small tree cultivated over the south of Europe for its fruit; the tree itself, also called *pistacia*.



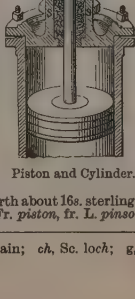
Pistil. *a*, Style; *b*, stigma.

pistil, pis'til, *n.* [Fr. *pistil*, fr. L. *pistillum*, a pestle (being named fr. the shape), a dim. fr. *pinso*, *pistum*, I pound. PESTLE.] The seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a *style*.

pistillary, pis'til-la-ri, *a.* Of or belonging to the pistil.

pistillate, pis'til-lāt, *a.* Having a pistil.

pistol, pis'tol, *n.* [Fr. *pistole*, fr. It. *pistola*, a pistol; originally a dagger made at *Pistola* or *Pistoia*, near Florence. From diminutive stabbing weapons the name came to be given to miniature firearms.] A small fire-arm designed to be fired with one hand.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pistolled*, pis'told; ppr. *pistolling*, pis'tol-ing. To shoot with a pistol.


Piston and Cylinder.

pistole, pis-tōl', *n.* [Fr. *pistole*, a pistole; the same word as *pistol*, being so named because originally a half-crown, a diminutive of the crown.] An old gold coin of Spain, France, &c., worth about 16*s.* sterling.

piston, pis'ton, *n.* [Fr. *piston*, fr. L. *pinso*, *pistum*, I beat, I pound, I press. PESTLE. PISTIL.] A cylindrical piece of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly into a hollow cylinder as that of a steam-engine, the barrel of a pump, &c., and works alternately in two directions.

piston-rod, pis'ton-rod, *n.* A rod which connects a piston to some other piece, and either moved by the piston or moving it.

pit, pit, *n.* [A. Sax. *pyt*, pit=D. *put*, Icel. *pyttr*, a pit or well; fr. L. *puteus*, a well or pit.] A hollow or cavity of some depth in the earth; the shaft of a mine; a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, &c.; an excavation in the soil covered by a glazed frame, for protecting plants; a concealed hole in the ground for catching wild beasts; a small hollow, cavity, or depression in one's flesh or in any surface; a place where cocks or dogs are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats; part of a theatre on the floor of a house.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pitted*, pit'ed; ppr. *pitting*, pit'ing. To lay in a pit or hole; to mark with little hollows, as by the small-pox; to set in competition; to set against one another, as in combat.

pit-a-pat, pit'a-pat, *adv.* [A reduplication of *pat*, a slight blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of pats or beats (his heart went *pit-a-pat*).

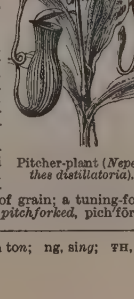
pitch, pich, *n.* [A softened form of O.E. *pik*, A.Sax. *pic*, pitch, fr. L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch; akin to Gr. *pissa*, pitch.] A thick dark resinous substance obtained from tar, and used in caulking ships, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pitched*, picht; ppr. *pitching*, pich'ing. To honear or tar with pitch.

pitch, pich, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pitched*, picht; ppr. *pitching*, pich'ing. [Formerly *picche*, to pierce, to peck, to dart or throw, a softened form of *pick*, *pike*. PICK.] To thrust, as a pointed object; to fix; to plant; to set; to set up, as a tent; to throw at a point; to toss; to hurl; to regulate or set the key-note of; to set in array; to marshal or arrange in order (a *pitched* battle); to pave or face with stones, as an embankment.——v.i. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight; to fall headlong; to plunge; to fall; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp; to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.—**Pitch and toss**, a game in which the players determine the order of tossing by pitching coins at a mark.——*n.* A cast; a throw; height, elevation, or distance reached by anything thrown; height or degree of elevation; highest rise; degree; rate; the point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope; degree of descent or declivity; the rise of an arch; degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune, or of any note; distance between threads of a screw.

pitch-coal, pich'kōl, *n.* A kind of bituminous coal; also a name given to *jet*.

pitch-dark, pich'därk, *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.

pitcher, pich'ér, *n.* [O. Fr. *picher*, *pichier*, *pechier*=O. It. *peschero*, fr. O.H.G. *pechar*, *bekhar*, a beaker. BEAKER.] A vessel with a spout for holding liquors; a water-pot, jug, or jar with ears.


Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*).

pitcher-plant, pich'ér-plant, *n.* A name given to several plants from their pitcher-shaped leaves or leaves with an enlargement resembling a water-pot.

pitchfork, pich'förk, *n.* [*Pitch* and *fork*.] A fork used in pitching or throwing hay or sheaves of grain; a tuning-fork.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pitchforked*, pich'förkt; ppr. *pitchforking*, pich'förk-ing. To lift or throw with a pitchfork; hence, to put suddenly or accidentally into any position.

pitchiness, pich'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pitchy.

pitch-pine, pich'pīn, *n.* A pine abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch.

pitchpipe, pich'pīp, *n.* A small pipe used in finding or regulating the pitch of a tune.

pitch-plaster, pich'plās-tėr, *n.* A plaster of Burgundy pitch.

pitch-stone, pich'stōn, *n.* The glassy form of felstone.

pitchy, pich'i, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch; smeared with pitch; black; dark; dismal.

piteous, pit'ē-us, *a.* [*Pity* and *-ous*=Fr. *piteux*.] That may excite pity; mournful; sorrowful; sad; miserable; compassionate; pitiful.

piteously, pi'tē-us-li, *adv.* In a piteous manner; sorrowfully; mournfully.

piteousness, pit'ē-us-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being piteous.

pitfall, pit'fal, *n.* A pit slightly covered over, forming a kind of trap.

pith, pith, *n.* [A. Sax. *pitha*, pith, marrow =D. and L.G. *pit*; root unknown.] The soft, spongy substance in the centre of exogenous plants; the spinal cord or marrow of an animal; strength or force; energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; condensed substance or matter; quintessence.

pithecoid, pi-thē'koid, *a.* [Gr. *pithēkos*, an ape, and *eidos*, likeness.] Pertaining to apes; resembling an ape; ape-like.

pithily, pith'i-li, *adv.* In a pithy manner; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

pithiness, pith'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pithy; concentrated force.

pithless, pith'les, *a.* Destitute of pith.

pithy, pith'i, *a.* [*Pith* and *-y*.] Consisting of pith; containing or abounding with pith; terse and forcible as regards language; energetic; sententious.

pitiable, pi'ti-a-bl, *a.* [*Pity* and *-able*.] Deserving pity or compassion; lamentable; wretched; miserable.

pitiableness, pi'ti-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being pitiable.

pitiably, pi'ti-a-bli, *adv.* In a pitiable manner; wofully.

pitier, pi'ti-ér, *n.* One who pities.

pitiful, pi'ti-fųl, *a.* Full of pity; tender; compassionate; miserable; moving compassion; woful; to be pitied for littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

pitifully, pi'ti-fųl-li, *adv.* In a pitiful manner.—**pitifulness**, pi'ti-fųl-nes, *n.* Quality of being pitiful.

pitiless, pi'ti-les, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard-hearted; merciless; relentless; unmerciful.

pitilessly, pi'ti-les-li, *adv.* In a pitiless manner.—**pitilessness**, pi'ti-les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pitiless.

pitman, pit'man, *n.* One who works in a pit; a miner.

pit-saw, pit'są, *n.* A large saw worked by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

pittance, pit'ans, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*, a monk's mess, fr. L.L. *pietantia*, *pitantia*, a monk's allowance, fr. L. *pietas*, piety. PIETY.] A very small portion allowed or assigned; a very small quantity of food or money bestowed in charity; a charity gift.

pitted, pit'ed, *p.a.* Marked with little pits or hollows.

pituitary, pi-tū'i-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *pituitaire*, fr. *pituite*, fr. L. *pituita*, phlegm.] Concerned in the secretion of phlegm or mucus, as the membrane which lines the nostrils.

pituitous, pi-tū'i-tus, *a.* [L. *pituitosus*. See prec.] Consisting of or resembling mucus.

pity, pi'ti, *n.* [Fr. *pitié*, O. Fr. *pité*=It. *pietà*, L. *pietas*, piety, fr. *pius*, pious. PIOUS. *Piety* is a doublet of this.] Sympathy or compassion; compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence; the feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling; compassion; commis-

eration; sympathy; the ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted: in this sense sometimes used in the plural. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *pitied*, pi'tid; ppr. *pitying*, pi'ti-ing. To feel pity, pain, or grief for; to have sympathy for; to commiserate; to compassionate; to sympathize with.——v.i. To exercise pity; to be compassionate.

pityingly, pi'ti-ing-li, *adv.* With pity; compassionately; tenderly.

pityriasis, pit-i-rī'a-sis, *n.* [From Gr. *pityron*, bran.] A cutaneous disease consisting of irregular bran-like scaly patches.

pityroid, pit'i-roid, *a.* [Gr. *pityron*, bran, and *-oid*.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

pivot, pi'vot, *n.* [Fr. *pivot*, a pivot, a dim. fr. It. *piva*, *pipa*, a pipe (=Fr. and E. *pipe*). PIPE.] A pin on which something turns; that on which anything turns or revolves; a turning-point; an officer or soldier round whom soldiers wheel; that on which important results depend.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *pivoted*, pi'vot-ed; ppr. *pivoting*, pi'vot-ing. To place on a pivot; to furnish with a pivot.

pivotal, pi'vot-al, *a.* Belonging to a pivot.

pivot-bridge, pi'vot-brij, *n.* A form of swing-bridge moving on a vertical pivot.

pivoted, pi'vot-ed, *p.a.* Furnished with a pivot or pivots.

pix, piks, *n.* PYX.

pixy, pixie, pik'si, *n.* [Perhaps for *pucksy*, fr. *Puck*.] A sort of English fairy.

pizzicato, pit-si-kä'to, *a.* [It. twitched.] Twitched by the finger in playing, and not played with the bow of the violin.

placability, placableness, pla-ka-bil'i-ti, pla'ka-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being placable.

placable, pla'ka-bl, *a.* [Fr. *placable*, L. *placabilis*, fr. *placo*, I soothe, I appease, I pacify; akin to *placeo*, I please. PLEASE.] Readily appeased or pacified; appeasable; willing to forgive.

placard, plak'ērd or pla-kärd', *n.* [Fr. *placard*, *plaquard*, fr. *plaque*, a plate, fr. the Teutonic; comp. D. *plak*, a flat piece of wood, a slice, *plakbriefje*, a placard, *plakken*, to stick up; L.G. *plakke*, a piece of turf.] A written or printed paper or bill posted in a public place; a poster.——v.t. pret. & pp. *placarded*, plak'ērd-ed or pla-kärd'ed; ppr. *placarding*, plak'ērd-ing or pla-kärd'ing. To post placards.

place, plās, *n.* [Fr. *place*, a place, post, position, a square or open space in a town; fr. L. *platea*, a street, an area, fr. Gr. *plateia*, an open space, a broad street, fr. *platys*, flat, broad. PLATE.] An open space in a town or city; an area; a particular portion of space marked off in some way; a locality, spot, or site; position; room; location; a town or village; a fortified post; a mansion; an edifice; quarters; a passage in a book; point or degree in order of proceeding; rank; order of priority or dignity; office; employment; station; station in life; calling; occupation; condition; ground or occasion; room; room or stead, with idea of substitution; the position in the heavens of a heavenly body. — **To give place**, to make room or way; to retire; to yield.—**To have place**, to have a station; to have existence. —**To take place**, to come to pass; to happen; to occur; to take the precedence or priority. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *placed*, plāst; ppr. *placing*, plās'ing. To put or set; to lay; to station; to locate; to appoint, set, or establish in an office, or in rank, state, or condition; to set or fix; to invest; to put out at interest; to lend.

placeless, plās'les, *a.* Having no place or office.

placeman, plās'man, *n.* One who has a place or office, especially under a government.

place-name, plās'nām, *n.* The name of a place or locality; in contradistinction to *personal* name.

placenta, pla-sen't'a, *n.* [L., a cake.] The after-birth; an organ developed in mammals during pregnancy, and connecting the mother and the fœtus; that part of a seed-vessel on which the ovules or seeds are placed.

placental, pla-sen'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta; possessing a placenta.——n. An animal that possesses a placenta.

placentation, pla-sen-tā'shon, *n.* The disposition of the placenta.

placentiform, pla-sen'ti-form, *a.* Shaped like a placenta.

placer, plās'ėr, *n.* One who places.

placid, pla'sid, *a.* [Fr. *placide*, L. *placidus*, fr. *placeo*, I please. PLEASE.] Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; mild; unruffled; calm; tranquil; serene.

placidly, pla'sid-li, *adv.* In a placid manner; mildly; calmly.

placidness, placidity, pla'sid-nes, pla-sid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being placid.

plack, plak, *n.* [Fr. *plaque*, fr. Fl. *placke*, an ancient Flemish coin; akin *placard*.] A very small copper coin formerly current in Scotland.

placket, plak'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *placquette*, a patch; *plaquer*, to lay or clap on. PLACARD.] A petticoat; the opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; a feut.

placoid, plak'oid, *a.* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, something flat.] Applied to hard bony scales or plates of certain fishes.

plagiarism, plā'ji-a-rizm, *n.* [*Plagiary* and *-ism*.] The act of plagiarizing; the act of purloining another man's literary works; literary theft; that which is plagiarized.

plagiarist, plā'ji-a-rist, *n.* [*Plagiary* and *-ist*.] One who plagiarizes the writings of another and puts them off as his own.

plagiarize, plā'ji-a-rīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plagiarized*, plā'ji-a-rīzd; ppr. *plagiarizing*, plā'ji-a-riz-ing. [*Plagiary* and *-ize*.] To steal or purloin the published thoughts or words of another.

plagiary, plā'ji-a-ri, *n.* [L. *plagiarius*, fr. *plagium*, man-stealing, kidnapping, fr. L. *plaga*, a snare, trap.] One who steals or purloins another's writings and offers them to the public as his own; a literary thief; plagiarism.

plagiostome, plā'ji-ō-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *plagios*, transverse, and *stoma*, mouth.] A term for cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks and rays, which have their mouth placed transversely beneath.

plague, plāg, *n.* [Same as D. *plaag*, Dan. and G. *plage*, Icel. *plaga*, O. Fr. *plague*, Pr. *plaga*, O. Sp. *plaga*, the plague; all fr. L. *plaga*, a blow, stroke, calamity=Gr. *plēgē*, blow or shock. PLAINT.] A stroke or calamity; severe trouble or vexation; a pestilential disease; a malignant fever of the East eminently contagious, and attended by excessive debility; a person who annoys or troubles.——v.t. pret. & pp. *plagued*, plāgd; ppr. *plaguing*, plāg'ing. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to scourge as with disease or any kind of evil.

plague-mark, plague-spot, plāg'märk, plāg'spot, *n.* A mark or spot of plague or foul disease; a deadly mark or sign.

plaguer, plāg'ėr, *n.* One who plagues or vexes.

plague-sore, plāg'sōr, *n.* A sore resulting from the plague.

plaguily, plāg'i-li, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner so as to plague; to vex, harass, or embarrass. [Colloq.]

plaguy, plāg'i, *a.* [*Plague* and *-y*.] Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [Colloq.]

plaice, plās, *n.* [O. Fr. *plais*, fr. L.L. *platessa*, a plaice or other flat-fish, fr. Gr. *platys*, flat. PLACE.] A well-known flat-fish, allied to the flounder, but larger.

plaid, plād, *n.* [Gael. *plaide*, fr. *peallaid*, a sheepskin, fr. *peall*, skin, akin to L. *pellis*, a skin. PELLICLE.] A large rectangular woollen cloth, frequently of tartan, worn as an outer covering or wrap by Highlanders and others.

plaided, plād'ed, *a.* Of the cloth of which plaids are made; tartan; wearing a plaid.

plain, plān, *a.* [Fr. *plain*, plain, flat, level =Sp. *plano*, Pr. *plan*, It. *piano*; fr. L. *planus*, level, plain (same root as *plango*, I beat). *Plan* and *plane* are forms of the same word.] Without elevations and depressions; smooth; level; flat; open; clear; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; undisguised; without refinement; artless; honest; sincere; candid; frank; simple; not rich or luxurious; without art or embellishment; mere; bare; downright; evident; manifest; apparent; not obscure; visible; obvious; distinct; certain. ——n. A piece of level land; an area having an even surface, or one little varied by inequalities; a region that is not hilly or mountainous. —— adv. In a manner to be easily understood; distinctly; plainly.

plain-dealer, plān'dēl-ėr, *n.* One who is honest and open in speaking and acting.

plain-dealing, plān'dēl-ing, *n.* Conduct free from art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity. —— a. Dealing with frankness and sincerity.

plainly, plān'li, *adv.* In a plain manner; distinctly; honestly; sincerely; straightforwardly; evidently; clearly; bluntly.

plainness, plān'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plain; openness; candour; intelligibility; absence of ornament or richness.

plain-song, plān'song, *n.* A simple, grave, and unadorned chant used in services of the church; Gregorian music.

plain-speaking, plān'spēk-ing, *n.* Plainness or bluntness of speech; candour.

plain-spoken, plān'spōk-n, *a.* Speaking plainly or with bluntness.

plaint, plānt, *n.* [Fr. *plainte*, a complaint, fr. *plaindre*, to complain, fr. L. *plangere*, *planctum*, to beat the breast, to lament, akin to *plaga*, a blow, Gr. *plēssō*, I strike. PLAGUE.] A complaint or lamentation; audible expression of sorrow; representation made of injury or wrong done.

plaintiff, plānt'if, *n.* [O.Fr. *plaintif*, fr. *plaindre*, to complain, fr. L. *plangere*. PLAINT.] In *law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim; opposed to *defendant*.

plaintive, plānt'iv, *a.* [*Plaint* and *-ive*= Fr. *plaintif*.] Expressive of sorrow or grief; repining; mournful; sad.—**plaintively**, plānt'iv-li, *adv.* In a plaintive manner.—**plaintiveness**, plānt'iv-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being plaintive.

plait, plāt, *n.* [O.Fr. *ploit*, *pleit*, fr. L. *plicatus*, folded, fr. *plicare*, to twist, whence *ply*.] A flattened gather or fold; a doubling of cloth or any similar tissue or fabric; a braid, as of hair, straw, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *plaited*, plāt'ed; ppr. *plaiting*, plāt'ing. To fold; to double in narrow strips; to braid; to interweave the locks or strands of (to *plait* the hair).

plaited, plāt'ed, *p.a.* Folded; braided; interwoven; in *bot.* folded lengthwise like a closed fan.

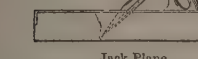
plaiter, plāt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which plaits.

plan, plan, *n.* [Fr. *plan*, fr. L. *planus*, plain, flat, level, even. PLANE, PLAIN.] The representation of anything drawn on a flat surface or plane and forming a map or chart; the representation of a horizontal section of a building; delineation; plot; sketch; anything devised or projected; scheme; project; design; contrivance; device; a way; a mode; a method or process.——v.t. pret. & pp. *planned*, pland; ppr. *planning*, plan'ing. To form a plan, draught, or representation of, as of any intended work on a plane surface; to scheme; to devise; to form in design.——v.i. To form a plan or scheme.

planchet, plan'shet, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*, dim. of *planche*, a board. PLANK.] A flat piece of metal intended for a coin.

plane, plān, *a.* [From L. *planus*, plain, level, flat. PLAIN.] Without elevations or depressions; perfectly level; forming a plane; even; level; flat.—**Plane geometry**, the geometry of plane figures, in contradistinction to *solid geometry*, or the geometry of solids.—**Plane trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which treats of triangles described on a plane.——n. A smooth or perfectly level surface; a part of something having a level surface; in *geom.* a surface

such that if any two points in it be joined by a straight line, the straight line will lie wholly in the surface; an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid



Jack Plane.

bodies or in various directions; a joiner's tool, used in paring or smoothing wood. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *planed*, plānd; ppr. *planing*, plān'ing. To make level or smooth; to smooth by the use of a plane.

plane, plane-tree, plān, plān'trē, *n.* [Fr. *plane, platane*, fr. L. *platānus*, the plane-tree.] A forest tree with a straight smooth stem and palmate leaves (genus Platanus, order Platanaceæ); in Scotland, a name given to sycamore; a kind of maple.

planet, pla'net, *n.* [Fr. *planète*, L.L. *planēta*, fr. Gr. *planētēs*; lit. a wanderer, a wandering star, as opposed to a fixed one.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, from which it receives light.

planetarium, plan-e-ta'ri-um, *n.* [See next.] An astronomical machine which represents the motions and orbits of the planets.

planetary, pla'net-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *planétaire*, L.L. *planetarius*, fr. *planeta*, a planet.] Pertaining to the planets; produced by planets; having the nature of a planet.

planetoid, pla'net-oid, *n.* [*Planet* and *-oid.*] One of the small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid.—**planetoidal**, pla'net-oi-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the planetoids.

planet-struck, pla'net-struk, *a.* Affected by the supposed influence of planets; blasted.

plangent, plan'jent, *a.* [L. *plangens, plangentis*, ppr. of *plango*, I beat. PLAINT.] Beating; dashing as a wave; noisy; resonant.

planimeter, pla-nim'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, plane, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure.—**planimetry**, pla-nim'et-ri, *n.* The mensuration of plane surfaces.

planing-machine, plān'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A machine for planing wood; a machine-tool for planing metals.

planish, pla'nish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *planished*, pla'nisht; ppr. *planishing*, pla'nish-ing. [From *plane.*] To make smooth or plain, as wood; to smooth and toughen, as a metallic surface by blows of a hammer; to polish.

planisphere, pla'ni-sfēr, *n.* [L. *planus*, plane, and E. *sphere.* PLAIN, SPHERE.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere.

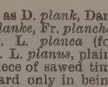
planispheric, pla-ni-sfer'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a planisphere.

plank, plangk, *n.* [Same as D. *plank*, Dan. and G. *planke*, Fr. dial. *planke*, Fr. *planche*, Pr. *planca, plancha*, fr. L. *planca* (for *planica*), a board, slab, fr. L. *planus*, plain. PLAIN.] A flat broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker.——v.t. pret. & pp. *planked*, plangkt; ppr. *planking*, plangk'ing. To cover or lay with planks.

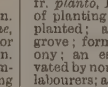
planless, plan'les, *a.* Having no plan.

planner, plan'ėr, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

plano-concave, plā'nō-kon-kāv, *a.* Plain on one side and concave on the other.



Plano-concave.



Plano-convex.

plano-convex, plā'nō-kon-veks, *a.* Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other.

planometer, pla-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *planus*, flat, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A gauge for plane surfaces.

plant, plant, *n.* [Fr. *plante*, a plant, fr. L. *planta*, a plant, a twig, the sole of the foot, fr. root of Gr. *platys*, broad, whence *place.*] One of the living beings or organisms which form the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; an organized living and growing body deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or other productive bodies; one of the smaller species of vegetables, as opposed to a tree; an herb; a shoot or slip; a collective term for the machinery, tools, &c., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.——v.t. pret. & pp. *planted*, plant'ed; ppr. *planting*, plant'ing. To put in the ground and cover, as slips, shoots, bulbs, &c., for growth; to set in the ground for growth; to set, as the germ of anything that may increase; to set firmly; to fix, as a standard or flag; to settle; to fix, as the first inhabitants; to establish, as a colony; to furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; to set and direct or point, as cannon; to introduce and establish.——v.i. To set plants in the ground.

plantain, plan'tān, *n.* [Fr. *plantain*, fr. L. *plantago*, fr. *planta*, the sole of the foot, fr. a vague resemblance of the leaves to the foot.] A name of some species of herbs, found in temperate regions, and represented in Britain by rib-grass and others.

plantain, plantain-tree, plan'tān, plan'tān-trē, *n.* [Sp. *plántano, plátano*, fr.

Plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*).

L. *platanus*, a plane-tree (q.v.).] A tropical plant of the same genus as the banana, and having fruit which is of great importance as an article of food.

plantar, plan'tar, *a.* [From L. *planta*, the sole of the foot. PLANT.] Relating or belonging to the sole of the foot.

plantation, plant-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *plantatio*, fr. *planto*, I set, plant. PLANT.] The act of planting; the place planted; a wood or grove; formerly a colony; an estate cultivated by non-European labourers; a first planting; introduction; establishment.

Plantigrade Foot—Polar Bear.

planter, plant'ėr, *n.* One who plants; one who owns a plantation abroad.

plantigrade, plan'ti-grād, *a.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, I walk.] Walking on the sole of the foot and not on the toes (digitigrade): applied to certain carnivorous animals, including the bears.

plantless, plant'les, *a.* Without plants; destitute of vegetation.

plantlet, plant'let, *n.* A little plant; a small or undeveloped plant.

plant-louse, plant'lous, *n.* An aphis.

plaque, plak, *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental plate; a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted; a brooch; the plate of a clasp; a circular ornamental plate for decorating walls.

plaquette, pla-ket', *n.* [Fr., a dim. of *plaque.*] A small plaque.

plash, plash, *n.* [Same as D. *plasch*, *plas*, a puddle, perhaps from sound of splashing; comp. D. *plassen*, Dan. *plaske*, Sw. *plaska*, G. *platschen, platschern*, to paddle in water; L.G. *plasken*, E. to *splash.*] A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pool; a splash.——v.i. pret. & pp. *plashed*, plasht; ppr. *plashing*, plash'ing. To make a noise in water; to dabble in water; to splash.

plash, plash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plashed*, plasht; ppr. *plashing*, plash'ing. [O.Fr. *plassier, plessier*, fr. L. *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, I weave, I twist, as in *complex*—which see. *Pleach* is a doublet of this.] To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of (to *plash* a hedge).

plashy, plash'i, *a.* [*Plash*, a puddle, and *-y.*] Watery; abounding with puddles.

plasma, plas'ma or plaz'ma, *n.* [Gr. *plasma*, something formed or moulded, fr. *plassō*, I form, whence *plastic.*] Formless elementary matter; the simplest form of organized matter in the vegetable and animal body.

plasmic, plasmatic, plaz'mik, plaz-mat'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to a plasma; having the character of a plasma.

plaster, plás'tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*), fr. L. *emplastrum*, fr. Gr. *enplastron*, a plaster, fr. *emplassō*, I daub over—*en*, on, in, and *plassō*, I form, I shape (whence also *plastic, plasma*).] A substance used in medical practice by being made to adhere to the surface of the body; a mixture of lime, water, sand, and often hair, for coating walls and partitions; calcined gypsum, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for casts, cement, &c.—**Plaster of Paris**, a composition of several species of gypsum, originally obtained near Paris, and used for various purposes.——v.t. pret. & pp. *plastered*, plas'tėrd; ppr. *plastering*, plas'tėr-ing. To overlay with plaster; to bedaub; to lay on coarsely.

plasterer, plás'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who overlays with plaster.

plastering, plás'tėr-ing, *n.* The act of putting on plaster; the plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

plastery, plás'tėr-i, *a.* Resembling plaster; containing plaster.

plastic, plas'tik, *a.* [Fr. *plastique*, fr. Gr. *plastikos*, fr. *plassō*, I form, I model. PLASTER.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter: capable of being moulded or modelled: applied to sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts.

plasticity, plas-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being plastic.

plastron, plas'tron, *n.* [Fr. *plastron*, a breastplate; same origin as *plaster.*] A breastplate; something covering the chest; a protection for the chest used by fencers; the under portion of the bony case of tortoises and turtles.

plat, plat, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *platted*, plat'ed; ppr. *platting*, plat'ing. [A form of *plait.*] To plait; to weave; to form by texture.

plat, plat, *n.* [Same word as *plot*; but probably affected by Fr. *plat, plate*, flat, fr. Gr. *platys*, broad, flat.] A plot or small piece of ground devoted to some special purpose.——v.t. pret. & pp. *platted*, plat'ed; ppr. *platting*, plat'ing. To make a ground-plan of; to plot.

platan, platane, plat'an, plat'ān, *n.* [L. *platanus*, the plane.] The plane-tree.

plate, plāt, *n.* [O.Fr. *piate*, a metal plate, plate-armour, silver, and *plat*, a dish, a platter, plate, fr. *plat, plate*, flat—a word also found in the Teutonic tongues; perhaps (like *place*) fr. Gr. *platys*, broad, cog. with Skr. *prithu*, broad.] A flat piece or sheet of metal; armour composed of flat broad pieces of metal; gold and silver wrought into vessels or utensils; a shallow flattish

dish or vessel from which provisions are eaten at table; a piece of metal on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed off on paper; a page of stereotype for printing.—v.t. pret. & pp. *plated*, plāt ed, ppr. *plating*, plāt'ing. To cover with a thin plate or coating of metal, as of silver: used particularly of silver.

plate-armour, plāt'ar-mėr, *n.* Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal.

plateau, pla-tō', *n.*; pl. **plateaux**, **plateaus**, pla-tōz. [Fr., fr. *plat*, flat; akin to *plate*.] A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position; a table-land; a large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

plate-glass, plāt'glās, *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, &c.

platelayer, plāt'lā-ėr, *n.* A workman on railways whose occupation is to lay down rails.

plate-mark, plāt'märk, *n.* A legal mark on gold and silver articles to indicate their degree of purity, &c.

platen, plat'en, *n.* [Fr. *platine*, fr. *plat*, flat. PLATE.] The flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made.

plate-powder, plāt'pou-dėr, *n.* A composition for cleaning gold and silver plate.

plater, plāt'ėr, *n.* One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver.

plate-rack, plāt'rak, *n.* A frame for plates and dishes.

plate-warmer, plāt'worm-ėr, *n.* An apparatus in which plates are warmed before the fire.

platform, plat'form, *n.* [Fr. *plate-forme—plate*, flat, and *forme*, a form. PLATE, FORM.] A structure with a flat surface, especially if raised above some particular level; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; the raised walk alongside the tract at a railway-station; place for standing outside a railway-carriage or car; a raised place or structure for speakers at public meetings; the body of principles professed by a public man or body of men, such as a political party; a declared system of policy.—**The platform**, the profession of public speaker; public speakers collectively.

platina, pla'ti-na, *n.* [Sp. *platina*, fr. *plata*, silver; akin to *plate*.] The old name of platinum.

plating, plāt'ing, *n.* The art of covering metallic articles with a thin coating of gold or silver; the coating itself.

platinize, pla'tin-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *platinized*, pla'tin-īzd; ppr. *platinizing*, pla'tin-īz-ing. [*Platinum* and *-ize*.] To combine or cover with platinum.

platinoid, pla'tin-oid, *n.* [*Platinum* and *-oid*.] A name of metals with which platinum is invariably found associated.

platinotype, pla'tin-ō-tīp, *n.* [From *platinum* and *type*.] A permanent photographic print produced by a process in which platinum is used.

platinous, pla'tin-us, *a.* Containing or consisting of platinum.

platinum, pla'tin-um, *n.* [From *platina*, with termination intended to assimilate it to other names of metals, as *aluminium*, *sodium*, &c.] A metal resembling silver, or of a grayish-white colour, the heaviest of all metals, hard, ductile, and malleable.

platinum-steel, pla'tin-um-stēl, *n.* Steel alloyed with about 1-110th of platinum.

platitude, pla'ti-tūd, *n.* [Fr., fr. *plat*, flat. PLATE.] Flatness; dulness; insipidity; a trite, dull, or stupid remark; a truism.

platitudinous, pla-ti-tūd'i-nus, *a.* Of the nature of platitude.

Platonic, pla-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *Platōnikos*, fr. *Platōn*, Plato.] Pertaining to Plato, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.—**Platonic love**, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires.—**Platonism**, plā'ton-izm, *n.* The doctrines, opinions, or philosophy of Plato.—**Platonist**, plā'ton-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato.

platoon, pla-tōn', *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a clew or ball of thread, a platoon, fr. *pelote*, a ball= It. *pillotta*, Sp. *pelota*, fr. L.L. *pelota*, *pilota*, fr. L. *pila*, a ball. PELLET.] Formerly, a small square body of soldiers or musketeers; now, two files or rows forming a subdivision of a company.

platter, plat'ėr, *n.* [From O. Fr. *platel*, dim. of *plat*, a plate. PLATE.] A large flat dish for holding eatables at table; a plate.

platter, plat'ėr, *n.* One who plats.

platting, plat'ing, *n.* Slips of cane, straw, &c., plaited or plaited, for making into hats, &c.

platycephalic, **platycephalous**, plat'-i-se-fal'ik, plat-i-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, head.] Broad-headed; flat-headed.

platypus, plat'i-pus, *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *pous*, a foot.] The original name of the ornithorhynchus.

platyrhine, plat'i-rīn, *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, a nostril.] Having a broad nose: applied to monkeys with the nostrils far apart.

plaudit, plą'dit, *n.* [L. *plaudite*, do you applaud, imper. of *plaudo*, *plausum*, I applaud, clap the hands, seen in *plausible*, *applause*, *explode*; root doubtful.] Applause; praise bestowed; shout of approbation; acclamation: usually in the plural.

plaudatory, plą'di-to-ri, *a.* [*Plaudit* and *-ory*.] Applauding; commending.

plausibility, plą'zi-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *plausibilité*.] Quality of being plausible; speciousness.

plausible, plą'zi-bl, *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, fr. *plaudo*, *plausum*. PLAUDIT.] Praiseworthy; apparently worthy of praise or approbation; apparently right; specious; using specious arguments or discourse; fair-spoken.

plausibleness, plą'zi-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plausible; speciousness.

plausibly, plą'zi-bli, *adv.* In a plausible manner; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favour or approbation.

plausive, plą'ziv, *a.* [From L. *plausus* and *-ive*. PLAUSIBLE.] Applauding; manifesting praise.

play, plā, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *played*, plād; ppr. *playing*, plā'ing. [A. Sax. *plegian*, to play, fr. *plega*, play, pastime; connections doubtful.] To do something merely for amusement; to sport; to frolic; to frisk; to toy; to trifle; to dally; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly; to make sport or practise sarcastic merriment; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on an instrument of music; to move or work freely or loosely; to act with free motion; to flutter; to act a part on the stage; to personate a character.—**To play on** or **upon**, to make sport of; to delude; to give a humorous or fanciful turn to.—v.t. To put in action or motion; to use, as an instrument of music; to act, as a sportive part or character; to act or perform by representing a character; to act, to perform, as one's part in life; to perform in contest for amusement or for a prize.—n. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion; amusement; sport; frolic; gambols; game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize; practice in any contest; action; use; employment; office; practice; manner of acting in contest or negotiation; a dramatic composition or representation; motion; movement, regular or irregular; room for motion; liberty of action; room for enlargement or display; scope; swing.—**To hold in play**, to keep occupied.—**A play on words**, the giving of words a double signification; a pun.

play-actor, plā'akt-ėr, *n.* A stage-player; an actor.

playbill, plā'bil, *n.* A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

play-book, plā'bųk, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

player, plā'ėr, *n.* One who plays; an actor; a musician; a gamester.

play-fellow, plā'fel-ō, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

playful, plā'fųl, *a.* Full of play; sportive; given to levity; indulging a sportive fancy; pleasantly jocular or amusing.

playfully, plā'fųl-li, *adv.* In a playful manner.

playfulness, plā'fųl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being playful; sportiveness.

playgoer, plā'gō-ėr, *n.* One who frequents plays.

playgoing, plā'gō-ing, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.

playground, plā'ground, *n.* A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation, especially connected with a school, &c.

playhouse, plā'hous, *n.* A theatre.

playmate, plā'māt, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions.

plaything, plā'thing, *n.* A toy; anything that serves to amuse.

playwright, plā'rīt, *n.* A maker of plays.

plea, plē, *n.* [O. Fr. *plai*, *plaid*, *plait*, a suit, a plea; fr. L. *placitum*, an opinion, in later times a suit or plea, fr. *placeo*, I please. PLEASE.] A suit or action at law; that which is alleged by a party to an action in support of his demand; the answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's declaration; something alleged in support, justification, or defence; an excuse; a pleading.

pleach, plēch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pleached*, plēcht; ppr. *pleaching*, plēch'ing. [Akin to *plash*, to interweave.] To plash; to interweave.

plead, plēd, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pleaded* or *pled*, plēd'ed, pled; ppr. *pleading*, plēd'ing. [Fr. *plaider*, to plead, fr. L.L. *placitare*, fr. L. *placitum*. PLEA.] To argue or reason in support of a claim, or against the claim of another; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; to supplicate with earnestness; to urge; to press by operating on the passions.—v.t. To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons; to argue; to allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse; to allege and offer in a legal plea or defence, or for repelling a demand in law.—**To plead guilty** or **not guilty**, to admit or deny guilt.

pleadable, plēd'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being pleaded.

pleader, plēd'ėr, *n.* One who pleads; a lawyer who argues in a court of justice; one that forms pleas or pleadings.

pleading, plēd'ing, *n.* The act of one who pleads; the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts; one of the written statements in a litigant's demand or claim, or of his defence or answer.

pleadingly, plēd'ing-li, *adv.* By pleading.

pleasance, ple'zans, *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*. PLEASANT.] Pleasure; delight; a part of a garden or pleasure-grounds secluded by trees or hedges.

pleasant, ple'zant, *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*, ppr. of *plaire*, to please. PLEASE.] Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to mind or senses; humorous; sportive.

pleasantly, ple'zant-li, *adv.* In a pleasant manner; pleasingly; agreeably; gaily; merrily.—**pleasantness**, ple'zant-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pleasant.

pleasantry, ple'zant-ri, *n.*; pl. **pleasantries**, ple'zant-riz. [*Pleasant* and *-ry*=Fr. *plaisanterie*.] Gaiety; merriment; humour; sprightly saying; raillery; a jest; a frolic.

please, plēz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pleased*, plēzd; ppr. *pleasing*, plēz'ing. [O. Fr. *plaisir*, *pleisir*, &c., to please, Fr. *plaire*, fr. L. *placere*, to please; akin to *placare*, to appease (whence *placable*); hence also *pleasure*, *pleasant*, *placid*, *plea*, *plead*.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight; to gratify; to satisfy; to content; to seem good to; in this sense used impersonally.—v.i. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to choose; to prefer; to be kind enough (do it, if you *please*).

pleaser, plēz'ėr, *n.* One who pleases or seeks to please.

pleasing, plēz'ing, *p.a.* Giving pleasure, satisfaction, or gratification; agreeable; ac-

ceptable; pleasant. — **pleasingly**, plēz'-ing-li, *adv.* In a pleasing manner.

pleasurable, ple'zhūr-a-bl, *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

pleasurableness, ple'zhūr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pleasurable.

pleasurably, ple'zhūr-a-bli, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure.

pleasure, ple'zhūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *plaisir, pleisir*, Mod. Fr. *plaisir*, pleasure, fr. L. *placere*, to please: properly an infinitive, but as in *leisure* the final syllable has been assimilated to that of nouns in *-ure*, L. *-ura*. PLEASE.] The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensation or emotion; enjoyment or expectation of good: opposed to *pain*; delight; joy; gladness; sensual or carnal gratification; approbation; what the will dictates or prefers; choice; preference; will; purpose; intention; command; arbitrary will or choice.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pleasured*, ple'zhūrd; ppr. *pleasuring*, ple'zhūr-ing. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify.

pleasure-ground, ple'zhūr-ground, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner for recreation or amusement.

pleasureless, ple'zhūr-les, *a.* Devoid of pleasure; having no pleasure.

plebeian, ple-bē'an, *a.* [Fr. *plébéien*, fr. L. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs, plebis*, the common people; same root as in PLENTY.] Pertaining to the common people; of low or common birth; vulgar; common; belonging to the lower ranks.——n. One of the common people or lower ranks of men; one of the common people of ancient Rome; one of the citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians.

plebeianism, ple-bē'an-izm, *n.* The state or quality of being plebeian; vulgarity.

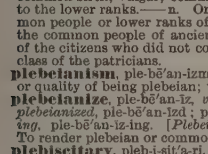
plebeianize, ple-bē'an-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plebeianized*, ple-bē'an-īzd; ppr. *plebeianizing*, ple-bē'an-iz-ing. [*Plebeian* and *-ize*.] To render plebeian or common.

plebiscitary, pleb-i-sit'a-ri, *a.* [See next.] Relating or pertaining to a plebiscite.

plebiscite, pleb'i-sit or pleb'i-sīt, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *plebiscitum—plebis*, of the people, and *scitum*, a decree.] A vote of a whole people or community; a decision obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage.

plectognathic, plectognathous, plek-tog-nath'ik, plek-tog'na-thus, *a.* [Gr. *plektos*, twisted, *gnathos*, a jaw.] Pertaining to an order of fishes with peculiar jaws.

plectrum, plek'trum, *n.* [Gr. *plēktron*, fr. *plēssō*, I strike.] A small instrument



Plectrum.

for striking the strings of the lyre or similar instrument.

pledge, plej, *n.* [O. Fr. *plege, pleige*, L.L. *plegius, plegium, plivium, plurium*, pledge; origin uncertain.] Personal property given in security of a debt; a thing pawned; a pawn; anything serving as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; a promise; a surety; a hostage; a child; offspring; the drinking of another's health; a health.—**To take the pledge**, to bind one's self to temperance or teetotalism.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pledged*, plejd: ppr. *pledging*, plej'ing. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in possession of a person as a security; to give as a guarantee or security; to gage; to engage solemnly; to drink a health to; to drink to one's welfare.

pledgee, plej-ē', *n.* [*Pledge* and *-ee*.] The person to whom anything is pledged.

pledger, plej'ėr, *n.* One who pledges.

pledget, plej'et, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A compress or small flat mass of lint laid over a wound.

Pleiad, plī'ad, *n.*; pl. **Pleiads, Pleiades**, plī'a-dz, plī'a-dēz. [Gr. *Pleiades*, the Pleiads, fr. *pleō*, I sail, the rising of the seven stars having in ancient times indicated the time of safe navigation.] Any one of the cluster of seven stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

pleiocene, plī'ō-sēn. PLIOCENE.

pleistocene, plīs'tō-sēn, *n.* [Gr. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation.

plenary, plē'na-ri, *a.* [L.L. *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus*, full. PLENTY.] Full; entire; complete.—**Plenary inspiration**, in *theology*, that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.—**plenarily**, plē'na-ri-li, *adv.* In a plenary manner.—**plenariness**, plē'na-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being plenary.

plenipotence, plenipotency, ple-nip'o-tens, ple-nip'o-ten-si, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power. PLENTY, POTENT.] Fulness or completeness of power.

plenipotent, ple-nip'o-tent, *a.* [L. *plenipotens*. See prec.] Possessing full power.

plenipotentiary, ple'ni-pō-ten''shi-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *plénipotentiaire*, fr. L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power. See prec.] A person invested with full power to act for another; usually an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court furnished with full power.——a. Containing or invested with full powers.

plenish, ple'nish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plenished*, ple'nisht; ppr. *plenishing*, ple'nish-ing. [O.Fr. *plenir, plenissant*, fr. L. *plenus*, full. PLENTY.] To replenish.

plenitude, ple'ni-tūd, *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus*, full. PLENTY.] The state of being full or complete; plenty; abundance; repletion.

plenteous, plen'tē-us, *a.* [*Plenty* and *-ous*. PLENTY.] Abundant; copious; ample; sufficient for every purpose; yielding abundance; having an abundance.

plenteously, plen'tē-us-li, *adv.* In a plenteous manner; copiously; plentifully.

plenteousness, plen'tē-us-nes, *n.* State of being plenteous; abundance; copious supply; plenty.

plentiful, plen'ti-fụl, *a.* Being in plenty or abundance; copious; ample; abundant.

plentifully, plen'ti-fụl-li, *adv.* In a plentiful manner; copiously; abundantly.

plentifulness, plen'ti-fụl-nes, *n.* State of being plentiful; abundance.

plenty, plen'ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *plenté*, fr. L.L. *plenitas*, fulness, abundance, fr. L. *plenus*, full, fr. root of *pleo*, I fill, which is that also of Gr. *plērēs, pleos*, full, and also of E. *full, fill*.] Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply; fruitfulness; sufficiency. —a. Plentiful; abundant.

plenum, plē'num, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full. PLENTY.] Fulness; in opposition to *vacuum*.

pleonasm, plē'on-azm, *n.* [Gr. *pleonasmos*, fr. *pleon, pleion*, more: same root as *plenty*.] A redundancy of words; the use of more words than are necessary or called for.

pleonastic, plē-on-as'tik, *a.* [Gr. *pleonastikos*.] Pertaining to pleonasm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

pleonastically, plē-on-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a pleonastic manner.

plesiosaur, plesiosaurus, plē'si-ō-sạr, plē'si-ō-sạ'rus, *n.* [Gr. *plēsios*, near, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A large extinct marine lizard, chiefly remarkable for its length of neck.

plethora, pleth'o-ra, *n.* [Gr. *plēthōrē*, fulness, fr. *plēthein*, to be full; same root as *plenty*. PLENTY.] In *med.* an overfulness of blood; excess of blood; repletion; a superabundance in general; a glut.

plethoric, plethorical, ple-thor'ik, ple-thor'ik-al, *a.* Characterized by plethora; having a full habit of body.

plethorically, ple-thor'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a plethoric manner.

pleura, plū'ra, *n.*; pl. **pleuræ**, plū'rē. [Gr. *pleura*, a rib, pl. *pleura*, the side.] A thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax on both sides, and also invests either lung.—**pleural**, plū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the pleura.

pleurapophysis, plū-ra-pof'i-sis, *n.*; pl. **pleurapophyses**, plū-ra-pof'i-sēz. [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *apophysis*, a process.] One of the processes of a typical vertebra projecting from the side.

pleurisy, pleuritis, plū'ri-si, plū-rī'tis, *n.* [Fr. *pleurésie*, L. L. *pleurisis*, fr. Gr. *pleuritis*, fr. *pleura*, side.] An inflammation of the pleura.

pleuritic, pleuritical, plū-rit'ik, plū-rit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy.

pleuro-pneumonia, plū'rō-nū-mō''ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, side, and *pneumōn*, lung.] A disease of cattle consisting in an inflammation of the pleura and lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia.

pleximeter, plexometer, plek-sim'et-ėr, plek-som'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *plēxis*, percussion, and *metron*, a measure.] A small circular or ovoid plate placed in contact with the body in diagnosis of disease by percussion.

plexus, plek'sus, *n.* [L. *plexus*, an interweaving, fr. *plecto, plexum*, I interweave.] A network of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

pliability, pliableness, plī-a-bil'i-ti, plī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; pliancy.

pliable, plī'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *pliable*, fr. *plier*, to bend, to fold, fr. L. *plicare*, to fold, to bend. PLY.] Easy to be bent; flexible; supple; pliant; readily yielding to moral influence, as argument or persuasion.

pliably, plī-a-bli, *adv.* In a pliable manner.

pliancy, plī'an-si, *n.* [*Pliant* and *-cy*.] The state or quality of being pliant or pliable.

pliant, plī'ant, *a.* [Fr. *pliant*, ppr. of *plier*. PLIABLE.] That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; pliable; plastic; limber; easily yielding to moral influence; easily persuaded.

pliantly, plī'ant-li, *adv.* In a pliant manner.

plica, plī'ka, *n.* [L., a fold. PLY.] A disease of the hair, in which it is thickened, matted, or clotted; a diseased state in plants in which the twigs form an entangled mass.

plicate, plicated, plī'kāt, plī'kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *plicatus*, fr. *plico*, I fold, *plica*, a fold.] In *bot.* plaited; folded like a fan.

plication, plī-kā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A folding or fold; a bending back of strata on themselves.

plicature, plī'ka-tūr, *n.* [L. *plicatura*. PLICATE.] A plication; a folding.

pliers, plī'ėrz, *n.pl.* [From *ply*, Fr. *plier*, to bend. PLY.] A small pair of pincers by which any small thing, as wire, is seized and bent.

plight, plīt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plighted*, plīt'ed; ppr. *plighting*, plīt'ing. [A. Sax. *pihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, fr. *piht*, a pledge, danger = D. and Dan. *pligt*, Sw. *pligt, plikt*, G. *pflicht*, duty; seen also in *D. verpligten*, Dan. *forpligte*, G. *verpflichten*, to bind or oblige.] To pledge, as one's word or honour; to give as a security

Plesiosaurus, partially restored.

for the performance of some act: never applied to property or goods, and therefore differing from *pledge*.——n. A pledge; a solemn promise.

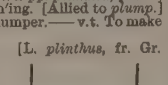
plight, plīt, *n.* [Formerly *plite, plyte*, fr. O.Fr. *plite*, fr. L. *plicare*, to fold. PLY.]

State or condition; risky or dangerous state; predicament.

plighter, plīt'ér, *n.* One who plights.

plim, plim, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *plimmed*, plimd; ppr. *plimming*, plim'ing. [Allied to *plump.*] To swell; to grow plumper.——v.t. To make to swell out.

plinth, plinth, *n.* [L. *plinthus*, fr. Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.] In *arch.* a flat square slab, which serves as the foundation of a column or pedestal.



a, Plinth

pliocene, plī'ō-sēn, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* applied to a comparatively modern division of the tertiary strata, the still more recent portion being called *pleistocene.*

plod, plod, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *plodded*, plod'ed; ppr. *plodding*, plod'ing. [Akin to Prov. E. *plowd*, to wade, *plodge*, to walk through mud or water; Ir. and Gael. *plod*, a puddle: lit. to walk laboriously, as through mire.] To trudge or walk heavily; to work slowly and laboriously; to toil; to moil; to drudge.——v.t. To accomplish by toilsome exertion.

plodder, plod'ér, *n.* One who plods; a dull, heavy, laborious person.

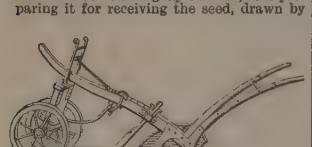
plodding, plod'ing, *p.a.* Given to plod; diligent, but slow and laborious in execution.

ploddingly, plod'ing-li, *adv.* In a plodding manner.

plot, plot, *n.* [A. Sax. *plot*, a spot of ground, a spot=Goth. *plats*, a patch. *Plat* is another form. *Plot*, a scheme, is related to *plot*, piece of ground, as *plan*, a scheme, to *plan*, a design on a flat surface, only *plot* has generally the sense of ill design.] A small piece of ground of well-defined shape; a plan or draught, as of a field, farm, &c., on paper; a scheme, stratagem, or plan; an intrigue; a conspiracy; the story of a play, poem, novel, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *plotted*, plot'ed; ppr. *plotting*, plot'ing. To make a plan of; to plan; to devise; to contrive.——v.i. To form a secret scheme of mischief; to conspire; to contrive a plot or plan.

plotter, plot'ér, *n.* One who plots; a conspirator.

plough, plow, plou, *n.* [A. Sax. *plōh*=Icel. *plógr*, Sw. *plog*, Dan. *plov*, O. Fris. *plôch*, *ploeg*, G. *pflug*, a plough.] An instrument for turning up the soil, and preparing it for receiving the seed, drawn by


Wheel Plough

animals, or now also by steam; also, a name of various tools, as a joiner's instrument for grooving, and a bookbinder's instrument for cutting and smoothing the edges of books.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ploughed*, ploud; ppr. *ploughing*, plou'ing. To turn up with the plough, as the soil; to furrow; to make grooves or ridges in; to run through, as in sailing.——v.i. To turn up the soil with a plough; to use a plough.

ploughable, plou'a-bl, *a.* That may be ploughed; arable.

ploughboy, plou'boi, *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy.

plougher, plou'ér, *n.* One who ploughs land; a cultivator.

plough-iron, plou'ī-érn, *n.* The coulter of a plough.

plough-land, pou'land, *n.* Land that is suitable for tillage; as much land as a team of horses can plough in a year; a hide of land.

ploughman, plou'man, *n.* One who ploughs or holds a plough; a husbandman; a farm labourer.

Plough-Monday, plou'mun-dā, *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, when the plough was supposed to be again set to work.

ploughshare, plou'shār, *n.* The share or part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

plough-tail, plou'tāl, *n.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

plough-wright, plou'rīt, *n.* A tradesman who makes and repairs ploughs.

plover, pluv'ér, *n.* [O. Fr. *plovier*, Fr. *pluvier*, lit. the rain bird, fr. L. *pluvia*, rain, fr. *pluo*, I rain.] A name of several species of grallatorial birds, including the golden plover, the lapwing, &c.

plow, plou, *n.* A plough (common spelling in America).

pluck, pluk, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *plucked*, plukt; ppr. *plucking*, pluk'ing. [A. Sax. *pluccian*, to pluck=D. and L.G. *plukken*, Dan. *plukke*, Icel. *plokka*, *plukka*, G. *pflücken*, fr. L.L. *piluccare*, fr. L. *pilus*, hair.] To pick, cull, or gather, as berries or flowers; to pull sharply; to twitch; to pull or draw or tug; to strip by plucking; to strip feathers from; to reject as failing to pass a university or other examination.

pluck, pluk, *n.* [Perhaps fr. above verb, the heart, &c., being plucked out by the butcher; but comp. Gael. and Ir. *piuc*, lump, knot, bunch; as to the figurative sense compare a bold *heart*, a lily-*livered* fellow, a man of another *kidney*, &c.] The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butcher's market; courage or spirit (colloq.).

plucker, pluk'ér, *n.* One who plucks.

pluckily, pluk'i-li, *adv.* In a plucky manner; spiritedly. [Colloq.]

plucky, pluk'i, *a.* Having pluck; spirited; courageous. [Colloq.]

plug, plug, *n.* [Same as D. *plug*, L.G. *pluck*, *plugge*, *plügge*, a bung, a peg; Sw. *plugg*, a plug or peg; G. *pflock*, plug, peg; comp. W. *ploc*, Gael. *ploc*, a plug, a block.] A stopple or stopper; a bung; a peg; a piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a quid of tobacco.——v.t. pret. & pp. *plugged*, plugd; ppr. *plugging*, plug'ing. To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

plugger, plug'ér, *n.* One who plugs; a dentist's instrument for filling a tooth.

plum, plum, *n.* [A.Sax. *plúme* = L. G. *plumme*, Icel. *plóma*, G. *pflaume*, fr. L.L. *pruna* (Fr. *prune*), fr. L. *prunum*, a plum, fr. *prunus*, Gr. *prounos*, the plum-tree.] A fleshy fruit containing a stone or kernel, and when dried called a prune; the tree producing it, and certain other trees; a raisin; colloquially the sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally.

plumage, plōm'āj, *n.* [*Plume* and *-age*= Fr. *plumage.* PLUME.] The feathers that cover a bird.

plumassier, plō'ma-sēr, *n.* [Fr., fr. *plume*, a plume.] A dealer in plumes or feathers for ornament.

plumb, plum, *n.* [Fr. *plomb*, fr. L. *plumbum*, lead, whence also *plummet*, *plumber*, *plunge*, &c.] A plummet; a vertical or perpendicular position.——a. Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular.——adv. In a perpendicular direction.——v.t. pret. & pp. *plumbed*, plumd; ppr. *plumbing*, plum'ing. To adjust to a plumb-line; to set perpendicularly; to sound with a plummet; hence, to ascertain the capacity of; to sound.

plumbago, plum-bā'gō, *n.* [L. *plumbago*, fr. *plumbum*, lead. PLUMB.] Another name for graphite or black-lead.

plumbean, plumbeous, plum-bē'an, plum-bē'us, *a.* [PLUMB.] Leaden.

plumber, plum'ér, *n.* [Fr. *plombier*, L. *plumbarius*, fr. *plumbum*, lead. PLUMB.] One who plumbs; one who works in lead.

plumber-block, plum'ér-blok, *n.* A metal box or case for supporting the end of a revolving shaft or journal.

Plumber-block.

plumbery, plummery, plum'ē-ri, *n.* [*Plumber* and *-y.*] Works or manufactures in lead; the place where plumbing is carried on; the business of a plumber.

plumbic, plum'bik, *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead.] Pertaining to lead; derived from lead.

plumbing, plum'ing, *n.* The art of casting and working in lead; plumber's work.

plumb-line, plum'līn, *n.* A line having a metal weight attached to one end, used to determine a perpendicular; a plummet; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

plumb-rule, plum'rōl, *n.* A narrow board with a plumb-line attached, used by masons, bricklayers, &c., for determining a perpendicular.

plum-cake, plum'kāk, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

plume, plōm, *n.* [Fr. *plume*, fr. L. *pluma*, the downy part of a feather, a small soft feather; cog. W. *pluf*, plumage; Skr. *plu*, to swim, to fly.] The feather of a bird; particularly, a large feather; a feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; particularly, an ostrich's feather.——v.t. pret. & pp. *plumed*, plōmd; ppr. *pluming*, plōm'ing. To plume and adjust, as plumes or feathers; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers or plumes; *refl.* to pride; to value; to boast.

plumed, plōmd, *p.a.* Adorned with feathers or plumes; crested.

plumeless, plōm'les, *a.* Without feathers or plumes.

plumelet, plōm'let, *n.* A small plume.

plumery, plōm'ér-i, *n.* [*Plume* and *-ery.*] Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes.

plumiped, plōm'i-ped, *n.* [L. *pluma*, plume, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A bird that has its feet covered with feathers.

plummet, plum'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *plommet*, Fr. *plomet*, fr. *plom*, *plomb*, L. *plumbum*, lead. PLUMB.] A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; a plumb-rule or plumb-line.

plumose, plumous, plōm'ōs, plōm'us, *a.* [L. *plumosus.* PLUME.] Feathery; resembling feathers.

plump, plump, *a.* [Allied to D. *plomp*, unwieldy, bulky; G. Dan. and Sw. *plump*, clumsy, massive, coarse; fr. root seen in E. *plim*, to swell.] Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; stout; round; chubby.——n. A knot or cluster of individuals; a clump.——v.t. pret. & pp. *plumped*, plumpt; ppr. *plumping*, plump'ing. To make plump; to extend to fulness; to dilate; to fatten.

plump, plump, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *plumped*, plumpt; ppr. *plumping*, plump'ing. [Same as Dan. *plumpe*, Sw. *plumpa*, G. *plumpen*, to plump or plunge; perhaps an imitative word.] To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once; to vote for only one candidate when the vote might be divided between two or more.——adv. Suddenly; at once, or with a sudden heavy fall; straightforwardly; flatly.

plumper, plump'ér, *n.* One who or that which plumps; a vote given at an election, to one candidate, when it might have been divided among the number to be elected.

plumply, plump'li, *adv.* In a plump manner; fully; roundly; without reserve.

plumpness, plump'nes, *n.* State or quality of being plump.

plum-pudding, plum-pud'ing, *n.* Pudding containing plums, raisins, or currants.

plumpy, plump'i, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly.

plumule, plōm'ūl, *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, a feather. PLUME.] In *bot.* the growing point of the embryo; the rudiment of the future stem of a plant.

plumy, plöm'i, *a.* [*Plume* and *-y.*] Feathered; covered with feathers; adorned with plumes.

plunder, plun'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plundered*, plun'dėrd; ppr. *plundering*, plun'dėr-ing. [From *G. plündern*, to plunder (fr. *plunder*, baggage)=D. *plunderen*, Sw. *plundra*, Dan. *plyndre*, to plunder.] To deprive or strip of goods or valuables; to pillage; to spoil; to rob in a hostile way; to take by pillage or open force.——*n.* The act of plundering or what is taken in this way; robbery; pillage; spoil; booty.

plunderer, plun'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who plunders.

plunge, plunj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plunged*, plunjd; ppr. *plunging*, plun'jing. [From Fr. *plonger*, to plunge, fr. hypothetical L.L. *plumbicare*, fr. *plumbum*, lead; lit. to fall like lead or to fall plumb. PLUMB.] To dip or thrust into water or other fluid, or into any substance easily penetrable; to immerse; to thrust or push; to thrust or drive into any state or condition; to cast or involve.——*v.i.* To dive or rush into water or other fluid; to fall or rush into any state or circumstances so as to be enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed; to pitch or throw one's self headlong; to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse.——*n.* Act of plunging, diving, rushing, or leaping into water or any penetrable substance; act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse.

plunge-bath, plunj'bath, *n.* A large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water.

plunger, plunj'ėr, *n.* One who or that which plunges; a diver; a solid cylinder used as a piston in pumps.

pluperfect, plö'per-fekt, *a.* [L. *plus quam perfectum*, 'more than perfect'. PERFECT.] Applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers.

plural, plö'ral, *a.* [From L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus*, *pluris*, more; same root as *plenty*.] Relating to or containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more, the *plural number* being that number or form of a word which designates more than one, or in some tongues more than two (the *dual* being for two).——*n.* The number which designates more than one.

pluralism, plö'ral-izm, *n.* [*Plural* and *-ism.*] The act or system of holding more than one living or benefice; plurality.

pluralist, plö'ral-ist, *n.* [*Plural* and *-ist.*] A clergyman or ecclesiastic who holds more beneficesthan one.

plurality, plö-ral'i-ti, *n.* [*Plural* and *-ity*; Fr. *pluralité.*] State of being plural; an aggregate consisting of two or more of the same kind; the greater number; the majority; more than one benefice held by the same clergyman.

pluralization, plö'ral-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act of pluralizing.

pluralize, plö'ral-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pluralized*, plö'ral-izd; ppr. *pluralizing*, plö'ral-iz-ing. [*Plural* and *-ize.*] To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.

plurally, plö'ral-li, *adv.* In a plural manner; in a sense implying more than one.

pluriliteral, plö-ri-li'tėr-al, *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *litera*, a letter.] Containing more letters than three.

plurilocular, plö-ri-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, *loculus*, a cell.] In *botany*, multilocular.

puriparous, plö-rip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *pario*, I produce.] Producing several young at a birth.

plus, plus, *n.* [L., more.] An algebraic and arithmetical character marked thus +, placed between numbers or quantities to signify that they are to be added together: often used prepositionally, with the signification of in addition to.

plush, plush, *n.* [Fr. *pluche*, *peluche*, fr. L. *pilus*, hair. PILE.] A textile fabric with a velvet nap on one side, resembling small hairs.

plutocracy, plö-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *Ploutos*, the god of wealth, and *kratos*, rule, power.] The power or rule of wealth.

plutocrat, plö'to-krat, *n.* [See prec.] A person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches.—**plutocratic**, plö-to-krat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a plutocracy or a plutocrat.

Plutonian, plö-tō'ni-an, *a.* [See next.] Plutonic.

Plutonic, plö-ton'ik, *a.* [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions among the ancient Greeks.] Pertaining to Pluto or to the regions of fire; volcanic; subterranean; dark.—**Plutonic rocks**, unstratified crystalline rocks formed or altered in character at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous action.—**Plutonic theory**, that which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface largely to the agency of fire.

Plutonist, **Plutonian**, plö'ton-ist, plö-tō'ni-an, *n.* One who adopts the plutonic theory.

pluvial, plö'vi-al, *a.* [Fr. *pluvial*, L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia*, rain; same root as *flow.*] Relating to rain; rainy; humid; depending on or arising from the action of rain.

pluviometer, plö-vi-om'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Grr *metron*, measure.] A rain-gauge.

pluvious, plö'vi-us, *a.* [L. *pluviosus.*] Rainy; pluvial.

ply, plī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plied*, plīd; ppr. *plying*, plī'ing. [From Fr. *plier* (also *ployer*), to fold, to bend, fr. L. *plicare*, to fold, coil, plait; akin *plectere*, to weave or twist (whence *plexus*); same root as Gr. *plekō*, I plait. More or less closely akin are *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *reply*, *deploy*, *employ*, *display*, *complicate*, *implicate*, *implicit*, *complex*, &c., and the terminations of *double*, *triple*, &c.] To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily to; to keep busy at; to work at; to keep at work or in action; to practise or perform with diligence, as a task; to press hard with blows or missiles; to assail briskly; to beset; to urge upon; to press; to present or offer to urgently and repeatedly.——*v.i.* To work steadily; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to be steadily employed; to endeavour to make progress against the wind; to run regularly between any two ports, as a vessel.——*n.* pl. **plies**, plīz. A fold; a plait; a twist: often used in composition to designate the number of folds (three *ply*).

plyer, plī'ėr, *n.* One who or that which plies; pl. same as *Pliers.*

pneumatic, nū-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pneumatikos*, fr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, wind, breath, spirit, fr. *pneō*, I breathe or blow.] Pertaining to air, or to any elastic fluids or their properties; moved or played by means of air; filled with or fitted to contain air: applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c., for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air.

pneumatically, nū-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* By pneumatic force; according to pneumatics.

pneumatics, nū-mat'iks, *n.* [PNEUMATIC.] That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids and particularly of atmospheric air.

pneumatology, nū-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, spirit, *logos*, doctrine.] The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit; psychology.—**pneumatologist**, nū-ma-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

pneumatometer, **pneumometer**, nū-ma-tom'et-ėr, nū-mom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, breath, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs.

pneumogastric, nū-mō-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a. lung, and *gastēr*, the belly.] Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

pneumometer. PNEUMATOMETER.

pneumonia, nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* [From Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, fr. *pneō*, I breathe.] An inflammation of the lungs.

pneumonic, nū-mon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs or to pneumonia; pulmonic.

pneumonitis, nū-mo-nī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, lung, and *-itis.*] Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

poach, pōch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *poached*, pōcht; ppr. *poaching*, pōch'ing. [From Fr. *pocher*, to poach eggs, fr. *poche*, a pouch or pocket, the white forming a sort of pocket for the yoke. POUCH.] To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water.

poach, pōch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *poached*, pōcht; ppr. *poaching*, pōch'ing. [Either meaning originally to *pouch* or pocket thievishly (see prec.); or a softened form of *poke*, to push, to intrude.] To intrude or encroach on another's ground in order to steal game; to kill or destroy game contrary to law.

poach, pōch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *poached*, pōcht; ppr. *poaching*, pōch'ing. [A softened form of *poke*, to thrust. POKE.] To stab; to pierce; to tread or stamp with the feet, as soft ground, so as to render it broken.——*v.i.* To become soft and slushy or miry; to be swampy.

poacher, pōch'ėr, *n.* One who poaches or steals game; one who kills game unlawfully.

poachiness, pōch'i-nes, *n.* The state of being poachy.

poachy, pōch'i, *a.* [POACH (3).] Wet and soft; easily penetrated by the feet of cattle, as land.

pochard, pōch'ard, *n.* [Lit. the *poacher*, one that poaches or pokes.] The name of certain ducks of the Arctic Seas.

pock, pok, *n.* [A. Sax. *poc* or *pocc*, a pustule=D. *pok*, G. *pocke*, a pustule; perhaps akin to *poke*, a bag. *Pox*=*pocks.*] A pustule raised on the skin in disease, especially in the small-pox.

pocket, pok'et, *n.* [Dim. corresponding to *poke*, a pouch or bag.] A small bag or pouch inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards; a certain quantity, from 1½ to 2 cwts., as of hops; a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *pocketed*, pok'et-ed; ppr. *pocketing*, pok'et-ing. To put or conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely.—**To pocket an insult, affront**, &c., to submit to or put up with it.

pocket-book, pok'et-buk, *n.* A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.

pocketful, pok'et-fųl, *n.* Enough to fill a pocket; as much as a pocket will hold.

pocket-handkerchief, pok'et-hand-ker-chif, *n.* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.

pocket-knife, pok'et-nīf, *n.* A knife suited for carrying in the pocket, with one or more blades which fold into the handle.

pocket-money, pok'et-mu-ni, *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.

pocket-picking, pok'et-pik-ing, *n.* Act or practice of picking the pocket; the trade of a pickpocket.

pocket-pistol, pok'et-pis-tol, *n.* A pistol to be carried in the pocket; a small flask of liquor for the pocket (colloq.).

pock-mark, pok'märk, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

pock-pitted, pok'pit-ed, *a.* Pitted or marked with small-pox.

pocky, pok'i, *a.* Having pocks or pustules.

pococurante, pō'kō-kū-ran''tā, *n.* [It. *poco*, little (L. *paucus*, few), and *curare*, to care.] One who cares little; an apathetic, careless, indifferent person.

pococurantism, pō'kō-kū-rant''izm, *n.* [See prec.] The character, disposition, or habits of a pococurante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness.

pocuiliform, pok'ū-li-form, *a.* [L. *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped.

pod, pod, *n.* [Connections doubtful; perhaps a form of *pad*, cushion.] The pericarp or seed-vessel of certain plants, as peas, beans, mustard, &c.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *podded*, pod'ed; ppr. *podding*, pod'ing. To produce

pods; to swell and have the appearance of a pod.

podagra, pod-ag'ra, *n.* [Gr., fr. *pous, podos*, the foot, and *agra*, a taking or seizure.] Gout in the foot.—**podagral, podagric**, pō-dag'ral, pō-dag'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the gout; gouty.

podalgia, po-dal'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, the foot, *algos*, pain.] Pain in the foot, especially neuralgic pain.

podded, pod'ed, *a.* Having its pods formed; furnished with pods.

podgy, poj'i, *a.* Pudgy; fat and short.

podium, pō'di-um, *n.* [L. *podium*. PEW.] A continuous pedestal or low wall on which columns rest.

podophyllin, pod-o-fil'in, *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A resin obtained from a certain plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*), used in medicine.

poem, pō'em, *n.* [Fr. *poème*, L. *poēma*, fr. Gr. *poiēma*, a poem, fr. *poieō*, I make. POET.] A piece of poetry; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; a composition in which the language is that of excited imagination.

pœnology, pē-nol'o-ji, *n.* PENOLOGY.

poephagous, pō-ef'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *poē*, grass, and *phagō*, I eat.] Subsisting on grass; herbivorous.

poesy, pō'e-si, *n.* [Fr. *poésie*, L. *poēsis*, fr. Gr. *poiēsis*, the art of writing poems. POET.] The art of making or composing poems; poetry; metrical composition.

poet, pō'et, *n.* [Fr. *poète*, L. *poēta*, fr. Gr. *poiētēs*, lit. a maker, fr. *poieō*, I make. So in England poets were formerly often called 'makers'.] The author of a poem; the writer or maker of a metrical composition; one skilled in writing poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; a person distinguished for poetic talents.

poetaster, pō'et-as-tėr, *n.* [From *poet*, and the pejorative *-aster*; comp. *criticaster*, &c.] A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses.

poetess, pō'et-es, *n.* [*Poet* and *-ess*.] A female poet.

poetic, poetical, pō-et'ik, pō-et'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *poétique*, L. *poeticus*, Gr. *poiētikos*. POET.] Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; expressed in poetry or measure; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry.—**Poetic justice**, distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but hardly in accordance with the realities of life.—**Poetic license**, a liberty or license taken by a poet with regard to matters of fact or language, in order to produce a desired effect.

poetically, pō-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a poetical manner.

poetics, pō-et'iks, *n.* [POETIC.] That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

poeticule, pō-et'i-kūl, *n.* [A dim. of *poet*.] A poetaster.

poetize, pō'et-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *poetized*, pō'et-īzd; ppr. *poetizing*, pō'et-īz-ing. [Fr. *poétiser*.] To write as a poet; to compose verse.

poet-laureate, *n.* See LAUREATE.

poetry, pō'et-ri, *n.* [*Poet* and *-ry*=O.Fr. *poeterie*, fr. *poete*, a poet.] The artistic expression of thought in emotional and rhythmical language; the language of the imagination or emotions rhythmically expressed, or expressed in an elevated style of prose; in a wide sense, whatever appeals to the finer emotions or the sense of ideal beauty; metrical composition; verse; poems.

poh, pō, *interj.* Exclamation of contempt.

poignancy, poin'an-si, *n.* [*Poignant* and *-cy*.] Quality of being poignant; sharpness or keenness; severity; acuteness.

poignant, poin'ant, *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, ppr. of *poindre*, fr. L. *pungere*, to pierce. POINT.] Sharp to the taste; pointed; keen; bitter; severe; piercing; very painful or acute.

poignantly, poin'ant-li, *adv.* In a poignant manner; with keenness or point; piercingly.

point, point, *n.* [Fr. *point*, a point, a spot, a dot, stitch, a matter, moment, &c., *pointe*, something sharp or pointed, wit, or pungency, &c., the former fr. L. *punctum*, lit. a puncture, fr. *pungo, punctum*, I puncture, the latter the fem. part of Fr. *poindre*, to prick, fr. same L. verb; akin *pounce, punch*, &c.] The sharp or acute end of any instrument or body; a steel instrument with a sharp point used by engravers, etchers, &c.; a string with a tag for articles of dress; lace worked by the needle; a small cape, headland, or promontory; the sting of an epigram; a lively or striking turn of thought or expression; telling force of expression; an indivisible part of time or space; exact spot or place; verge, eve; definite stage in progress; degree; state of elevation, depression, or extension; mark on a scale; a character used to mark the divisions of writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking, as the comma, &c.; a mark of punctuation; that which has neither parts nor magnitude, according to geometry; a mark or unit to denote degree of success or progress; end, aim, or purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished; a salient trait of character; peculiarity; characteristic; external peculiarity of an animal; single thing or subject; matter; particular thing; single part of a complicated whole: *pl.* the switches or movable guiding rails at junctions or stations on railways.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pointed*, point'ed; ppr. *pointing*, point'ing. To make pointed; to sharpen to a point; to direct toward an object or place, to show its position or excite attention to it; to direct the eye or notice of; to aim; to direct toward an object; to indicate the purpose or point of; to show, by way of example; to punctuate; to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.—**To point out**, to show by the finger or by other means.—**To point to**, to direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it (with *at*); to indicate the presence of game by standing and turning the nose in its direction, as dogs do; to show distinctly by any means.

point-blank, point'blangk, *a.* [Fr. *point*, point, spot, *blanc*, white; the phrase has its origin in the directness with which an arrow is aimed at the white mark or blank in the centre of a butt.] In *gun.* having a horizontal direction; *fig.* direct; plain; explicit; express.—As an adverb, horizontally; directly.

pointed, point'ed, *p.a.* Having a sharp point; sharp; aimed at or expressly referring to some particular person; personal; epigrammatic; abounding in conceits or lively turns.—**Pointed style**, in *arch.* a name applied to several styles usually called *Gothic*.

pointedly, point'ed-li, *adv.* In a pointed manner; with directness of reference; with explicitness.—**pointedness**, point'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being pointed; sharpness.

pointer, point'ėr, *n.* One who or that which points; the hand of a timepiece; a variety of dog trained to stop and point out the game to sportsmen.

point-lace, point'lās, *n.* A fine kind of lace wrought with a needle.

pointless, point'les, *a.* Having no point; blunt; having no smartness or keenness; without wit or satiric application.

pointsman, points'man, *n.* A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.

poise, poiz, *n.* [O. Fr. *pois, poise*, fr. L. *pensum*, what is weighed, fr. *pendere, pensum*, to weigh. See next.] Weight; gravity; counterpoise; the weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed; balance; equilibrium; equipoise; a regulating power; that which balances.

poise, poiz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *poised*, poizd; ppr. *poising*, poiz'ing. [O. Fr. *poiser, peiser*, Fr. *peser*, fr. L. *pensare*, to weigh, balance, ponder, &c., fr. *pensus*, weighed, pp. of *pendo*, I weigh. PENDANT.] To weigh or ponder†; to balance in weight; to counterbalance; to make of equal weight; to hold or place in equilibrium.——v.i. To be balanced or suspended; *fig.* to hang in suspense; to depend.—**poiser**, poiz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which poises.

poison, poi'zn, *n.* [Fr. *poison*, poison, originally a potion or drink, fr. L. *potio, potionis*, drink, draught. POTION.] Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or dangerous effect upon anything endowed with life; anything infectious or malignant; that which taints or destroys moral purity or health.——v.t. pret. & pp. *poisoned*, poi'znd; ppr. *poisoning*, poi'zn-ing. To infect with poison; to mix or combine with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison; to taint, mar, impair, corrupt, or vitiate, as the morals.

poisoner, poi'zn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which poisons.

poison-fang, poi'zn-fang, *n.* One of the upper teeth of certain serpents, by which venom is conveyed when they bite.

poison-gland, poi'zn-gland, *n.* A gland in animals and plants which secretes and contains poison.

poison-nut, poi'zn-nut, *n.* Nux-vomica.

poisonous, poi'zn-us, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; venomous; deadly; corrupting.

poisonously, poi'zn-us-li, *adv.* In a poisonous manner.

poisonousness, poi'zn-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being poisonous.

poitrel, poi'trel, *n.* [O. Fr. *poitral*, Fr. *poitrail*, fr. L. *pectorale*, fr. *pectus*, the breast.] Armour for the breast of a horse.

poke, pōk, *n.* [Same as O.D. *poke*, a sack or bag; Icel. *poki*, a sack, a bag; *pouch* is a softened form of this, and *pocket* diminutive.] A bag or sack; a pouch; a pocket.

poke, pōk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *poked*, pōkt; ppr. *poking*, pōk'ing. [Same as D. and L.G. *poken*, to poke; akin to Sw. *pāk*, L.G. *poke*, a dagger; comp. Ir. *poc*, a blow; Gael. *puc*, to push.] To thrust or push against with something long or pointed; to stir as with a pole, stick, or bar; to thrust or push; to jog.—**To poke fun**, to joke; to make fun.——v.i. To grope, as in the dark; to search; to feel one's way; to busy one's self without a definite object.——n. A gentle thrust; a jog; a sudden push.

poke-bonnet, pōk-bon-et, *n.* A projecting bonnet formerly worn by women.

poker, pōk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pokes; an iron bar used in poking or stirring a fire.

poker, pōk'ėr, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A favourite game at cards in the United States.

polacca, pō-lak'a, *n.* [It. *polacca*.] A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean.

polar, pō'lėr, *a.* [Fr. *polaire*, L.L. *polaris*, fr. L. *polus*, the pole of the heavens. POLE (2).] Pertaining to the pole or poles of the earth or any sphere; situated near one of the poles; proceeding from one of the regions near the poles, as winds; pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.—**Polar lights**, the aurora borealis or australis.—**Polar star**, the pole-star.—**Polar bear**, the white bear of the Arctic regions.—**Polar circles**, the arctic and antarctic circles.

polarimeter, polariscope, pō-lar-im'et-ėr, pō-lar'i-skōp, *n.* [*Polar*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *skopeō*, view.] An optical instrument for exhibiting the polarization of light.

polarity, pō-la'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *polarité*, L.L. *polaris*, polar.] The state of being polar: tendency to the pole; property of pointing towards the poles; property in certain bodies which causes them to point to given poles.

polarizable, pō'lėr-īz-a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

polarization, pō'lėr-īz-ā"shon, *n.* The

act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body; the state of having polarity.

polarize, pō'lėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *polarized*, pō'lėr-īzd; ppr. *polarizing*, pō'lėr-īz-ing. [*Polar* and *-ize*=Fr. *polariser*.] To communicate polarity or polarization to.

polarizer, pō-lėr-īz'ėr, *n.* That part of a polariscope by which light is polarized.

pole, pōl, *n.* [A.Sax. *pál*, a pole or stake (= D. *paal*, Icel. *páll*, Sw. *påle*, G. *pfahl*), fr. L. *palus*, a stake, a pale. PALE.] A long, slender piece of wood; a round piece long as compared with its thickness; a tall piece of timber erected; a rod or a perch, being a measure of length of five yards and a half, or as a square measure 30¼ square yards. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *poled*, pōld; ppr. *poling*, pōl'ing. To furnish with poles; to bear or convey on poles; to impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.

pole, pōl, *n.* [Fr. *pôle*, fr. L. *polus*, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, fr. Gr. *polos*, the axis of the sphere, the pole, the firmament, fr. *peteín*, to turn or move.] One of the extremities of the axis on which the celestial sphere appears to revolve; one of the extremities of the earth's axis; the point of the heavens which is vertical to the north pole of the earth; the pole-star; a point in a spherical figure representing in position the celestial or terrestrial pole; one of the two points in a magnet or other body in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated.

Pole, pōl, *n.* A native of Poland.

pole-axe, pōl'aks, *n.* [*Pole* may here be the long stick; but perhaps it is for *poll*, the head.] A sort of hatchet used as a weapon of war; an axe with a long handle; an axe used in killing cattle.

Boarding Pole-axes.

pole-cat, pōl'kat, *n.* [Supposed to be for *poule-cat*, that is, chicken or poultry cat, or abbrev. fr. *Pol. sh-cat.*] A carnivorous animal, nearly allied to the weasel, about 17 inches in length excluding the tail; the fitchew or fitchet, distinguished by its offensive smell.

polemic, pō-lem'ik, *a.* [Fr. *polémique*, fr. Gr. *polemikos*, fr. *polémos*, war.] Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputative. ——*n.* A disputant; one who carries on a controversy; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another.

polemical, pō-lem'ik-al, *a.* Polemic; controversial.

polemically, pō-lem'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a polemical manner; with controversy, disputation, or contention.

polemics, pō-lem'iks, *n.* [POLEMIC.] Disputation; the art or practice of carrying on controversies; controversial writings.

polenta, po-len'ta, *n.* [It. Sp. Pg. and Fr. *polenta*, fr. L. *polenta*, peeled barley.] A kind of pudding or porridge made in Italy from maize meal.

pole-star, pōl'stär, *n.* A star which is situated very close to the North Pole of the earth, useful as a guide; hence, a lodestar; that which serves as a guide or director.

police, pō-lēs', *n.* [Fr. *police*, fr. L. *politia*, fr. Gr. *politeia*, government, administration, fr. *polítes*, a citizen, fr. *polis*, a city (whence also *policy*, *polity*, *politics*, &c.).] The system by which public order, liberty, property, and individual security are maintained in a community; the internal regulation and government of a community; a body of civil officers for enforcing the laws respecting good order, cleanliness, health, &c.—**Police constable**, **police officer**, a policeman.—**Police court**, a court for the trial of offenders on charges brought by the police.—**Police magistrate**, a judge who presides at a police court.—**Police office**, **police station**, the headquarters of a body of police, or of a section of them; the house to which the offenders are taken in the first instance.

policeman, pō-lēs'man, *n.* An ordinary member of a body of police; a police officer who has to perambulate a certain beat for a fixed period to protect property, and see that the peace is kept.

policy, po'li-si, *n.* [O. Fr. *policie*, fr. L. *politia*, fr. Gr. *politeia*. POLICE.] The art or manner of governing a city, state, or nation; that system of measures which rulers adopt and pursue, as best adapted to the interests of the nation; line of conduct taken with respect either to foreign or internal affairs; prudence or wisdom in rulers or individuals in the management of public or private concerns; dexterity of management; in Scotland, the pleasure grounds around a mansion.

policy, po'li-si, *n.*; pl. **policies**, po'li-siz. [Fr. *police*, a policy, fr. L.L. *poleticum*, *politicum*, a register, fr. L. *polyptychum*, Gr. *polyptychon*, an account-book—*polys*, many, and *ptyché*, a fold.] The writing or instrument by which a contract of indemnity or contingent payment is effected between an insurer and the insured.

polish, po'lish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *polished*, po'lisht; ppr. *polishing*, po'lish-ing. [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*, fr. L. *polire*, to smooth, to polish (whence also *polite*).] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness from; to make elegant and polite.—— v.i. To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.—— n. A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction; gloss; refinement; elegance of manners.

Polish, pō'lish, *a.* Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants.—— n. The language of the Poles.

polishable, po'lish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being polished.

polished, po'lisht, *p.a.* Having received a polish; smooth and glossy; refined; polite.

polisher, po'lish-ėr, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes.

polishing-powder, po'lish-ing-pou-dėr, *n.* A preparation in the form of powder for polishing articles.

polishing-slate, po'lish-ing-slāt, *n.* A kind of slate, composed of microscopic infusoria, used for polishing glass, marble, &c.

polite, pō-līt', *a.* [L. *politus*, pp. of *polio*, I polish (q.v.).] Polished in manners; having elegance or refinement of manners; refined; urbane; elegant; well-bred.

politely, pō-līt'li, *adv.* In a polite manner; courteously.

politeness, pō-līt'nes, *n.* Quality of being polite; polish or elegance of manners; good-breeding; courtesy; obliging attentions.

politic, po'li-tik, *a.* [Fr. *politique*, L. *politicus*. POLITICAL.] Showing policy; wise, prudent, and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures to promote the public welfare; well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme or in adapting means to ends, whether good or evil; sagacious; subtle; worldly wise; crafty; well devised. —**Body politic**, the citizens of a state collectively; the state.

political, pō-lit'ik-al, *a.* [L. *politicus*, fr. Gr. *politikos*, fr. *polités*, a citizen. POLICE.] Of or belonging to citizens or the state; pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration; pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal*; public; derived from office or connection with government; politic; treating of politics or government.—**Political economy**, the science dealing with the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some labour to produce, procure, or preserve.

politically, pō-lit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a political manner.

politician, po-li-ti'shan, *n.* [Fr. *politicien*. POLITIC.] One versed in politics, or in the science of government and the art of governing; one devoted to or occupying himself with politics.

politicly, po'li-tik-li, *adv.* In a politic manner.

politics, po'li-tiks, *n.* [POLITIC.] The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; political affairs, or the contests of parties for power.

polity, po'li-ti, *n.* [Gr. *politeia*. POLICY.] The form or system of civil government of a nation or state; method of government; the recognized principles on which any institution is based.

polka, pōl'ka, *n.* [G. *polka*, fr. Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the character of the step.] A dance of Bohemian origin; also, the air played to the dance.

poll, pōl, *n.* [Same as O.D. *pol*, *bol*, a ball, the head; L.G. *polle*, the head, the top of a tree; probably allied to *ball*, *bowl*; *pollard* is a derivative.] The head or the back part of the head; a register of heads, that is, of persons; the voting of electors for candidates for office; an election.——v.t. pret. & pp. *polled*, pōld; ppr. *polling*, pōl'ing. To cut off, as the hair of the head; to cut off the ends of; to shear, lop, or clip; to enrol or register; to receive or give, as a vote; to bring up to vote; to receive or elicit, as votes.

pollack, pol'ak, *n.* [Same as D. and G. *pollack*; origin unknown.] A species of marine fish belonging to the cod family.

pollan, pol'an, *n.* [Probaby akin to *pollack*.] An Irish species of fresh-water herring.

pollarchy, pol'ār-ki, *n.* [Gr. *polloi*, many, and *archē*, rule.] The rule of the many; government by the mob or masses.

pollard, pol'ėrd, *n.* [From *poll* and *-ard*.] A tree that is polled, or that has its top cut off that it may throw out branches; a stag that has cast its horns; also, a hornless ox; a coarse product of wheat, but finer than bran.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pollarded*, pol'ėrd-ed; ppr. *pollarding*, pol'ėrd-ing. To make a pollard of; to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head.

poll-book, pōl'bu̇k, *n.* A register of voters or electors.

poll-clerk, pōl'klėrk, *n.* A clerk who assists at the polling of voters.

polled, pōld, *p. a.* Lopped, cropped, or clipped; having no horns or antlers (as, *polled* cattle).

pollen, pol'en, *n.* [L. *pollen*, *pollinis*, and *pollis*, *pollinis*, fine flour or dust.] The fecundating dust or male element of flowers, a fine substance like flour or meal, contained in the anther, and which by contact with the stigma produces fertilization.

pollenize, pol'en-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pollenized*, pol'en-īzd; ppr. *pollenizing*, pol'en-īz-ing. [*Pollen* and *-ize*.] To supply with pollen; to impregnate with pollen.

pollen-tube, pol'en-tūb, *n.* One of the tubes emitted by pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which aid in fertilization.

pollex, pol'eks, *n.* [L.] The thumb in man; a corresponding digit of other animals.

pollinate, pol'i-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pollinated*, pol'in-āt-ed; ppr. *pollinating*, pol'in-āt-ing. [POLLEN.] To pollenize.

polliniferous, pol-i-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *pollen*, pollen, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing pollen.

poll-tax, pōl'taks, *n.* A tax levied by the poll or head; a capitation-tax.

pollute, pol-lūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *polluted*, pol-lūt'ed; ppr. *polluting*, pol-lūt'ing. [L. *polluo*, *pollutum*, I soil, defile, fr. prep. *pol-*, *por-*, used in composition, and *luō*, I wash. LAVE.] To soil, defile, make foul or unclean; to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonial sense; to profane; to taint or infect morally; to violate carnally; to debauch.

pollutedly, pol-lūt'ed-li, *adv.* In a state of pollution.

pollutedness, pol-lūt'ed-nes, *n.* State or quality of being polluted.

polluter, pol-lūt'ėr, *n.* One who pollutes.

pollution, pol-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *pollution*, L. *pollutio.*] Act of polluting or state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness.

polo, pō'lō, *n.* [Of Asiatic origin.] A game at ball resembling hockey, only that it is played on horseback: introduced from India.

polonaise, pol-o-nāz', *n.* [Fr., lit. Polish.] A robe or dress worn by ladies and adopted from the fashion of the Poles; a melody written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

polony, po-lō'ni, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna* sausage.] A kind of high-dried sausage made of partly-cooked pork.

poltroon, pol-trōn' or pol', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone*, fr. *poltro*, lazy, dastardly, fr. O.H.G. *polstar*, a pillow. BOLSTER.] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.——a. Base; vile; contemptible.

poltroonery, pol-trōn'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *poltronnerie.*] The conduct of a poltroon; cowardice; utter want of spirit.

polyadelph, po'li-a-delf'', *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *adelphos*, brother.] A plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles.

polyandry, po-li-an'dri, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *anēr*, *andros*, a man.] The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.

polyanthus, po-li-an'thus, *n.*; pl. **polyanthuses**, po-li-an'thus-ez. [Gr. *polys*, and *anthos*, a flower.] A favourite garden variety of the primrose with several blossoms on one stalk.

polyarchy, po'li-är-ki, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *archē*, rule.] The government or rule of many.

polycarpic, **polycarpous**, po-li-kär'pik, po-li-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having carpels distinct and numerous; also bearing fruit many times without perishing.

polychromatic, **polychromic**, po'li-krō-mat''ik, po'li-krō-mik, *a.* Polychrome; exhibiting a play of colours.

polychrome, po'li-krōm, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having several or many colours; executed in the manner of polychromy.——n. Polychromy.

polychromy, po'li-krō-mi, *n.* [See prec.] The practice of colouring statues and the exteriors and interiors of buildings; architectural ornamentation in colours.

polycotyledon, po'li-kot-i-lē''don, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *kotylēdon.*] A plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.—**polycotyledonous**, po'li-kot-i-lē''do-nus, *a.* Having more than two cotyledons.

polydactylism, po-li-dak'til-izm, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] The condition of having more than the regular number of fingers or digits.

polygamist, po-lig'a-mist, *n.* A person who practises polygamy.

polygamous, po-lig'a-mus, *a.* Consisting in or characterized by polygamy.

polygamy, po-lig'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage.] State or custom of having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time.

polygastric, po-li-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *gastēr*, a stomach.] Having or appearing to have many stomachs.

polygenesis, po-li-jen'ė-sis, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genesis.*] The doctrine that organisms form many germs or embryos.

polygenous, po-lij'e-nus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genos*, kind.] Consisting of many kinds.

polyglot, po'li-glot, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *glōtta*, the tongue. GLOTTIS.] Many-tongued; having or containing many or several languages; speaking or knowing several languages.——n. A book (as a Bible) printed in several languages in parallel columns.

polygon, po'li-gon, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure of many angles and sides; particularly, one having more than four angles or sides.

polygonal, **polygonous**, po-lig'on-al, po-lig'on-us, *a.* Forming a polygon; having many angles.

polygram, po'li-gram, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *gramma*, a line.] A figure consisting of many lines.

polygraph, po'li-graf, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *graphē*, a writing.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing.

polygraphy, po-lig'ra-fi, *n.* [POLYGRAPH.] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

polygyn, po'li-jin, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gynē*, a female.] A plant having flowers with many pistils or more than twelve.

polygyny, po-lij'i-ni, *n.* [See prec.] The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

polyhedral, **polyhedrous**, po-li-hē'dral, po-li-hē'drus, *a.* [See next.] Having many sides, as a solid body.

polyhedron, po-li-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *hedra*, a side.] A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.

polymerism, po-lim'ėr-izm, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *meros*, a part.] A difference of chemical properties in bodies with the same chemical elements combined in the same proportions.

polymorphism, po-li-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *morphē*, form.] The property of existing in different forms; the property of crystallizing in two or more fundamental forms.

polymorphous, **polymorphic**, po-li-mor'fus, po-li-mor'fik, *a.* [See prec.] Having many forms; assuming many forms.

Polynesian, po-li-nē'shi-an, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *nēsos*, an island.] Pertaining to *Polynesia*, the region of many islands in the Pacific.——n. A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

polynomial, po-li-nō'mi-al, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *onoma*, a name.] An algebraic quantity consisting of many terms.——a. Containing many terms or names.

polyonymous, po-li-on'i-mus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *onoma*, a name.] Having many names or titles.

polyp, **polype**, po'lip, *n.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, fr. Gr. *polypous—polys*, many, *pous*, a foot.] The hydra or the sea-anemone, or some allied animal; a hydrozoon.

polypary, po'li-pa-ri, *n.* [*Polyp* and *-ary.*] The horny envelope or case of polyps; the structure in which polyps live in colonies.

polypetalous, po-li-pe'tal-us, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *petalon*, a petal.] Having many petals, as a flower.

polyphonic, po-li-fon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *phōnē*, sound, voice. PHONETIC.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds; in *mus.* contrapuntal.

polyphonism, **polyphony**, po-lif'on-izm, po-lif'o-ni, *n.* [See prec.] Multiplicity of sounds.

polyphonist, po-lif'on-ist, *n.* [POLYPHONIC.] One who can speak in different voices; a ventriloquist; a contrapuntist.

polyphyletic, po'li-fi-let''ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *phylē*, a tribe, a family.] Pertaining to many tribes or families.

polyphyllous, po-lif'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* many-leaved.

polypidom, po-lip'i-dom, *n.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, and *domus*, a house.] The stem or permanent fabric of a colony of zoophytes.

polypier, po-lip'i-ėr, *n.* [Fr., fr. *polype*, a polyp.] The common part or support of those compound animals called polyps.

polyplastic, po-li-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *plastikos*, plastic.] Having or assuming many forms.

polypody, po'li-po-di, *n.* [Gr. *polypodion*, fr. *polys*, many, and *pous*, *podos*, foot—from its spreading root-stock.] A name of various ferns.

polyporous, po-li-pō'rus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *poros*, a pore.] Having many pores.

polypus, po'li-pus, *n.*; pl. **polypi**, po'li-pī. [POLYP.] A polyp; a kind of tumour, especially one growing in the nostrils or uterus. —**polypous**, po'li-pus, *a.* Pertaining to a polypus.

polyrhizous, po-li-rī'zus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *rhiza*, a root.] Possessing numerous rootlets.

polyscope, po'li-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *skopeō*, I view.] A lens so formed that objects seen through it appear multiplied.

polysepalous, po-li-sep'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *sepal.*] Having the sepals of the calyx separate from each other.

polyspermal, **polyspermous**, po-li-spėr'mal, po-li-spėr'mus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *sperma*, seed.] Containing many seeds.

polysporous, po-li-spō'rus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *sporos*, seed.] Having many spores.

polystyle, po'li-stīl, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *stylos*, a column.] Having many columns.

polysyllabic, **polysyllabical**, po'li-sil-lab''ik, po'li-sil-lab''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

polysyllable, po'li-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word of many syllables, or one consisting of more syllables than three.

polysyndeton, po-li-sin'de-ton, *n.* [Gr., fr. *polys*, many, *syn*, together, *deō*, I bind.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative conjunction is often repeated.

polysynthetic, po'li-sin-thet''ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *synthesis*, a putting together. SYNTHESIS.] In *philol.* compounded of a number of roots or elements, each retaining a kind of independence; characterized by such compound words.

polytechnic, po-li-tek'nik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *technē*, art. TECHNICAL.] Comprehending many arts; designating a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.——n. A school of instruction in arts; an exhibition of objects belonging to the industrial arts.—**polytechnics**, po-li-tek'niks, *n.* The science of the mechanical arts.

polythalamous, po-li-thal'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *thalamos*, a chamber.] Having many cells or chambers.

polytheism, po'li-thē-izm, *n.* [From Gr. *polys*, many, *theos*, a god. THEIST.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

polytheist, po'li-thē-ist, *n.* [See prec.] A person who believes in a plurality of gods.

polytheistic, **polytheistical**, po'li-thē-ist''ik, po'li-thē-ist''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism; holding a plurality of gods.

polyzoa, po-li-zō'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *zōon*, an animal.] A class of animals, chiefly marine, forming compound groups or colonies, and generally known as sea-mosses and sea-mats.

polyzonal, po-li-zō'nal, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *zōnē*, a zone.] Composed of many zones, rings, or belts, as a certain kind of lens.

polyzoon, po-li-zō'on, *n.* One of the polyzoa.

pomace, pom'ās, *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple. POME.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.

pomaceous, pō-mā'shus, *a.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit. POME.] Pertaining to or resembling apples; consisting of apples; like pomace.

pomade, pō-mād', *n.* [Fr. *pommade*, It. *pomada*, *pomata*, fr. L. *pomum*, an apple, being originally prepared fr. apples.] Perfumed ointment, especially ointment for the hair; pomatum.

pomander, pom'an-dėr, *n.* [From Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, apple or ball of amber.] A perfume ball, formerly carried about by persons.

pomatum, pō-mā'tum, *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple. POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.

pome, pōm, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, whence *pomade*, *pomatum*, *pommel*, *pomegranate*, &c.] In *bot.* a fruit of the character of the apple, pear, &c.

pomegranate, pŏm'gran-ăt, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, having many grains or seeds. POME, GRAIN.] A fruit

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*).

of the size and shape of an orange, containing numerous grains or seeds; the tree that produces the fruit.

pomiferous, pō-mif'ĕr-us, *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit, *fero*, I produce.] Bearing fruits of same size, as apples, oranges, melons, cucumbers, &c.

pommel, pum'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *pommel*, fr. L. *pomum*, apple or similar fruit. POME.] A knob or ball; any ornament of a globular form; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; a round knob on the frame of a chair, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pommelled*, pum'eld; ppr. *pommelling*, pum'el-ing. To beat as with a pommel, or with something bulky; to belabour; to thump.

pomologist, pō-mol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in pomology.

pomology, pō-mol'o-ji, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple or other fruit, Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science or knowledge of fruits; the cultivation of fruit-trees.

pomp, pomp, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. *pompē*, I send.] A showy procession; a splendid show, exhibition, or ceremony; display; pageantry; splendour; parade; grandeur; pride.

pompelmoose, pom'pel-mōs, *n.* [Probably of Eastern origin.] An East Indian fruit akin to the shaddock, and in taste resembling an orange.

pompholyx, pom'fo-liks, *n.* [Gr. *pompholyx*, a bubble.] A vesicular eruption upon the skin.

pompion, pum'pi-on, *a.* [O.Fr. *pompon*; akin *pumpkin*.] A pumpkin.

pomposity, pom-pos'i-ti, *n.* Pompousness; ostentation; vainglorious show.

pompous, pomp'us, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux*, It. *pomposo*. POMP.] Displaying pomp or ostentation; showy; splendid; magnificent; showing self-importance; exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity; ostentatious; high-flown.

pompously, pomp'us-li, *adv.* In a pompous manner; with airs of self-importance; ostentatiously.

pompousness, pomp'us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pompous; pomposity.

poncho, pon'cho, *n.* [Sp.] A garment worn in South America, resembling a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

pond, pond, *n.* [A slightly different form of *pound*=A. Sax. *pund*, an inclosure.] A body of water of less extent than a lake, and either artificial or natural.

ponder, pon'dĕr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pondered*, pon'dĕrd; ppr. *pondering*, pon'dĕr-ing. [Fr. *ponderer*, fr. L. *ponderare*, to weigh, fr. *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight; perhaps akin to *pendĕre*, to hang, *pendere*, to weigh. POISE.] To weigh in the mind or mentally; to consider with deliberation; to think about; to reflect upon.——v.t. To think; to muse; to deliberate.

ponderability, pon'dĕr-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being ponderable; that property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight.

ponderable, pon'dĕr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *pondérable*, L.L. *ponderabilis*. PONDER.] That may be weighed; capable of being weighed.——n. Something that has weight.

ponderosity, pon-dĕr-os'i-ti, *n.* Ponderousness; weight.

ponderous, pon'dĕr-us, *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, fr. *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight. PONDER.] Heavy; weighty; massive; forcible; strongly impulsive.

ponderously, pon'dĕr-us-li, *adv.* In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

ponderousness, pon'dĕr-us-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being ponderous.

pond-lily, pond'li-li, *n.* The water-lily.

pond-weed, pond'wēd, *n.* A name of several British weeds growing in ponds and streams.

pongee, pon'jē, *n.* [Chinese.] A kind of soft unbleached silk.

poniard, pon'yărd, *n.* [Fr. *poignard*, fr. *poing*, L. *pugnus*, the fist. PUGNACIOUS.] A small dagger or pointed weapon for piercing or stabbing.——v.t. pret. & pp. *poniarded*, pon'yărd-ed; ppr. *poniarding*, pon'yărd-ing. To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

pontage, pon'tāj, *n.* [L.L. *pontagium*, fr. L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A duty paid for repairing bridges; the toll of a bridge.

pontiff, pon'tif, *n.* [Fr. *pontif*, fr. L. *pontifex*, a Roman chief priest, fr. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, I make.] A high-priest: applied particularly to the pope.

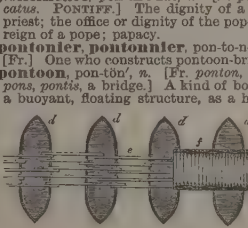
pontifical, pon-tif'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *pontifical*, L. *pontificalis*. PONTIFF.] Belonging to a high-priest or pontiff; belonging to the pope.——n. A book containing rites and ceremonies that can be performed by a bishop; *pl.* the dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop.

pontifically, pon-tif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

pontificate, pon-tif'i-kāt, *n.* [L. *pontificatus*. PONTIFF.] The dignity of a high-priest; the office or dignity of the pope; the reign of a pope; papacy.

pontonier, **pontonnier**, pon-to-nēr', *n.* [Fr.] One who constructs pontoon-bridges.

pontoon, pon-tōn', *n.* [Fr. *ponton*, fr. L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A kind of boat, or a buoyant, floating structure, as a hollow



Pontoon.

a, Pontoon, external and internal structure. *b b*, Pontoons supporting roadway, *c*.—Plan of bridge. *d d*, Pontoons. *e*, Beams for supporting the roadway. *f*, Roadway complete.

tin cylinder, used for supporting the platforms of temporary bridges; a water-tight structure such as may be placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air, to assist in raising it.

pony, pō'ni, *n.*; pl. **ponies**, pō'niz. [Origin unknown.] A small breed or size of horse; a betting term for the sum of £25, probably from that being about the price of a pony.

poodle, pō'dl, *n.* [Same as G. and Dan. *pudel*, D. *poedel*, L.G. *budel*, a poodle; akin to L.G. *pudeln*, to waddle.] A small dog with long silky curling hair.

pooh, pō, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disdain; poh; pshaw.—**pooh-pooh**, pō-pō', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pooh-poohed*, pō-pōd'; ppr. *pooh-poohing*, pō-pō'ing. To turn aside with a pooh; to express scorn or contempt for; to sneer at.

pool, pōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *pōl*=L.G. *pohl*, *pool*, O. Fris. *pol*, Icel. *pollr*, D. *poll*, G. *pfuhl*, pool, fen; the word is also Celtic; W. *pwll*, a pool, a pit; Ir. and Gael. *poll*, a hole.] A small collection of water in a hollow place; a small pond; a puddle; a hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

pool, pōl, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, fr. L. *pullus*, a chicken, whence also *pullet*.] The collective stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c.; a variety of play at billiards in which two or more persons engage; a number of sums put together to be divided among successful competitors; a combination of railways or other enterprises for their own mutual interest.

poonac, pō'nak, *n.* [A Tamil word.] The substance left after the oil is expressed from cocoa-nuts.

poop, pōp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pooped*, pōpt; ppr. *pooping*, pōp'ing. [Fr. *poupe*, fr. L. *puppis*, the poop or stern; origin doubtful.] Primarily, the stern of a ship; now, the highest and aftmost deck of a ship, raised above the rest of the deck.

poor, pōr, *a.* [O.E. *poure*, *povre*, *povere*, O. Fr. *poure*, *povre*, Mod. Fr. *pauvre*, fr. L. *pauper*, poor, fr. *paucus*, few, and *pario*, I produce, or *paro*, I provide.] Wholly destitute of property, or not having sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy; indigent; necessitous; destitute of value, merit, or desirable qualities generally; barren; infertile; mean; jejune; trifling; paltry; unimportant; pitiable; lean; emaciated; wanting in spirit or vigour; humble; weak; impotent; ill; deserving pity; hapless; unhappy; miserable; wretched.——The poor, the indigent; the needy; those who have to depend for support on the contributions of others.

poor-box, pōr'boks, *n.* A box to receive money for the poor.

poorhouse, pōr'hous, *n.* A residence for persons receiving public charity.

poor-law, pōr'lą, *n.* A law, or the laws collectively, dealing with the maintenance of the poor.

poorly, pōr'li, *adv.* In a poor manner or state; in poverty or indigence; with little or no success; in an inferior manner; insufficiently; defectively; humbly.——a. Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health.

poorness, pōr'nes, *n.* State or quality of being poor; poverty.

poor-rate, pōr'rāt, *n.* An assessment or tax for the relief or support of the poor.

poor-spirited, pōr-spi'rit-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly.

pop, pop, *n.* [Formed from the sound.] A small, smart, quick sound or report.——v.i. pret. & pp. *popped*, popt; ppr. *popping*, pop'ing. To make a small, smart, quick sound; to dart; to start or rush forth suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a quick sudden motion.——v.t. To offer or present with a quick sudden motion; to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.—**To pop the question**, in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to a lady.——adv. Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance.

pop-corn, pop'korn, *n.* Corn or maize for parching; parched maize. [Amer.]

pope, pōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *pāpa*, fr. L.L. *papa*, the pope, lit. father, same word as *papa*, the childish name for father. PAPA.] The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church; in the *Greek church*, a priest or chaplain.

popedom, pōp'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity.

popery, pōp'ĕ-ri, *n.* [*Pope* and *-ery*.] The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices: a term offensive to Roman Catholics.

pope's-eye, pōps'ī, *n.* A portion of the fleshy part of an ox's leg.

popgun, pop'gun, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children which makes a 'pop' when the pellet is expelled.

popinjay, pop'in-jā, *n.* [From Fr. *papegai*, Sp. and Pg. *papagayo*, L. Gr. *papagas*, a parrakeet or parrot; origin doubtful.] A parrot; the green woodpecker; a gay, trifling young man; a fop.

popish, pōp'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the pope, or to the Roman Catholic church: used with a shade of contempt and not by Roman Catholics.—**popishly**, pōp'ish-li, *adv.* In a popish manner.

poplar, pop'lėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *poplier*, Fr. *peuplier*, fr. L. *pōpulus*, a poplar. Etym. uncertain.] A name of well-known trees, of numerous species, as the white poplar, trembling poplar or aspen, black poplar, &c.

poplin, pop'lin, *n.* [Fr. *popeline*, *papeline*; origin doubtful.] A fabric made of silk and wool, of many varieties.

popliteal, pop-li-tē'al, *a.* [From L. *poples*, *popitis*, the ham.] Pertaining to the ham or part behind the knee.

poppet, pop'et, *n.* [Same as *puppet*.] A term of endearment.

poppied, pop'id, *a.* Grown over with poppies; mingled with poppies; made drowsy as with opium.

poppy, pop'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *papig*, *popiġ*, fr. L. *papaver*, a poppy. Etym. unknown.] A plant of many species with showy flowers and milky or coloured juice, which in one species yields opium.

poppy-head, pop'i-hed, *n.* A carved ornament on the end of a pew, desk, &c.

poppy-oil, pop'i-oil, *n.* A bland, drying oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy.

populace, po'pū-lās, *n.* [Fr. *populace*, It. *popolazzo*, fr. L. *populus*, the people (whence *people*).] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude; the commonalty; the mob.

popular, po'pū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *populaire*, L. *popularis*, fr. *populus*, the people. See prec.] Pertaining to the common people; suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; beloved by, or enjoying the favour of the people; pleasing to people in general; extensively prevalent.

popularity, po-pū-la'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *popularité*, L. *popularitas*.] State or quality of being popular or of possessing the affections and confidence of the people; favour or good-will of the people.

popularization, po'pū-lėr-ī-zā"shon, *n.* The act of popularizing.

popularize, po'pū-lėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *popularized*, po'pū-lėr-īzd; ppr. *popularizing*, po'pū-lėr-īz-ing. [*Popular* and *-ize*= Fr. *populariser*.] To make popular or suitable to the common mind; to treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible; to spread among the people.

popularly, po'pū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a popular manner; among the people at large; currently; commonly.

populate, po'pū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *populated*, po'pū-lāt-ed; ppr. *populating*, po'pū-lāt-ing. [From L. *populus*, people. POPULACE.] To people; to furnish with inhabitants.

population, po-pū-lā'shon, *n.* [POPULATE.] The act or process of populating or peopling; the whole number of people in a country, town, &c.; the inhabitants; populousness.

populous, po'pū-lus, *a.* [Fr. *populeux*, L. *populosus*, fr. *populus*, people. POPULACE.] Abounding in people; full of inhabitants; thickly peopled.

populously, po'pū-lus-li, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to extent.

populousness, po'pū-lus-nes, *n.* State of being populous.

porbeagle, pōr'bē-gl, *n.* [Lit. hog-beagle—Fr. *porc*, a hog, and E. *beagle*, applied, like *dog* and *hound*, to sharks; comp. *porpoise*.] A species of shark.

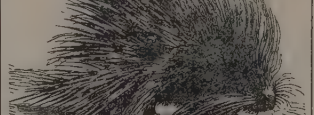
porcelain, pōr'se-lān, *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*, china or porcelain, fr. It. *porcellana*, first a certain shell, then the nacre of the shell, and lastly porcelain, fr. *porcella*, a pig, a dim. fr. L. *porcus*, a hog, from some fancied resemblance in the shell to a hog. PORK.] The finest species of pottery ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, made of clay united with siliceous earth, and having a certain degree of translucency. ——*a.* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain.

porcellanous, **porcellaneous**, pōr'sel-an-us, pōr-sel-lā'nē-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling porcelain.

porch, pōrch, *n.* [Fr. *porche* = Sp. and It. *portico*, fr. L. *porticus*, a porch or portico, fr. *porta*, a gate, an entrance. PORT.] A portico; a covered walk; a kind of vestibule or covered approach externally attached at the entrance of buildings.

porcine, pōr'sīn, *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus*, a hog. PORK.] Pertaining to swine; like a swine; hog-like.

porcupine, pōr'kū-pīn, *n.* [O. Fr. *porc-espin*, lit. spine-hog; fr. L. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine or thorn. PORK, SPINE.] A rodent animal, about 2 feet long, covered



Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

with long erectile spines which serve for defence.

pore, pōr, *n.* [Fr. *pore*, fr. L. *porus*, Gr. *poros*, a passage, a pore, fr. same root as *peirō*, I pierce or pass through. PORT.] A minute opening, as those in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface; a small interstice or opening between the particles of matter which compose bodies.

pore, pōr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pored*, pōrd; ppr. *poring*, pōr'ing. [Formerly *poure*, *poar*: of doubtful origin.] To look with steady, continued attention or application; to read or examine with steady perseverance.

porer, pōr'ėr, *n.* One who pores.

porgie, **porgy**, por'gi, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The name given to a number of different fishes, some of them used as food.

porifer, pō'ri-fėr, *n.* [L. *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, I bear.] A sponge or allied animal.

poriform, pōr'i-form, *a.* [L. *porus*, a pore, and *forma*, a shape.] Resembling a pore.

porism, por'izm, *n.* [Gr. *porisma*, a corollary, fr. *porizō*, I gain.] A certain kind of mathematical proposition.—**poristic**, **poristical**, po-ris'tik, po-ris'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a porism.

pork, pōrk, *n.* [Fr. *porc*, fr. L. *porcus*, a swine or a pig; cog. with A. Sax. *fearh*, a pig, E. *farrow* (q.v.).] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

pork-butcher, pōrk'bu-chėr, *n.* One who kills pigs or who deals in pork.

pork-chop, pōrk'chop, *n.* A slice from the rib of a pig.

porker, pōrk'ėr, *n.* A hog; a young pig for roasting.

pork-pie, pōrk'pī, *n.* A pie made of pastry and minced pork.

pornography, por-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *pornē*, a prostitute, *graphō*, I write.] Literature in which prostitutes figure; obscene writing.

porosity, pōr-os'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *porosité*.] Quality or state of being porous, or of having pores; state of being pervious.

porous, pōr'us, *a.* [Fr. *poreux*, fr. *pore*, a pore. PORE.] Having pores; having small interstices between the particles which compose a body.

porously, pōr'us-li, *adv.* In a porous manner.

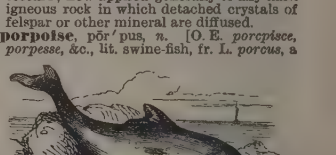
porousness, pōr'us-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being porous; porosity.

porphyrite, pōr'fi-rīt, *n.* A variety of porphyry.

porphyritic, **porphyraceous**, por-fi-rit'ik, por-fi-rā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or containing porphyry.

porphyry, por'fi-ri, *n.* [Fr. *porphyre*, fr. Gr. *porphyritēs*, porphyry, lit. a purple-coloured rock, fr. *porphyra*, purple. PURPLE.] Originally a hard Egyptian stone of the nature of granite, and of a reddish colour, much used for sculpture and architecture; now applied generally to any hard igneous rock in which detached crystals of felspar or other mineral are diffused.

porpoise, pōr'pus, *n.* [O. E. *porcpisce*, *porpesse*, &c., lit. swine-fish, fr. L. *porcus*, a



Porpoise (*Phocæna communis*).

swine, and *piscis*, a fish. PORK, PISCATOR.] A small cetaceous mammal, frequenting the Northern Seas, and feeding on herring, mackerel, &c.

porraceous, por-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *porrum*, a leek.] Of a leek-green colour.

porridge, po'rij, *n.* [Perhaps fr. L. *porrum*, *porrus*, a leek, and meaning originally leek soup or broth; or a corruption of *pottage*.] A kind of soup or broth; pottage; a dish of oatmeal or similar substance boiled in water or milk till a thickened mass is formed.

porrigo, po-rī'go, *n.* [L.] Scald-head; scurf or scall in the head.

porringer, po'rin-jėr, *n.* [From *porridge*. The *n* has intruded as in *messenger*.] A small dish for porridge; a small vessel in which children eat porridge or milk.

port, pōrt, *n.* [A. Sax. *port*, a port, haven, harbour, a seaport, fr. L. *portus*, a haven, lit. a place of entrance, a passage in; akin to *porta*, a gate (see below); same root as E. *fare*, *far*, *ferry*, &c. FARE. A harbour or haven; any bay, cove, inlet, or recess, which vessels can enter and get shelter.

port, pōrt, *n.* [A. Sax. *port*, a gate, Fr. *porte*, fr. L. *porta*, a gate, fr. same root as *portus*, a harbour, Gr. *poros*, a passage, and E. *fare*. See prec.] A gate†; an entrance†; an opening in the side of a ship, in a ship of war being one through which a cannon is discharged; a port-hole; an aperture for the passage of steam or a fluid.

port, pōrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ported*, pōrt'ed; ppr. *porting*, pōrt'ing. [Fr. *porter*, to carry, fr. L. *portare*, to carry (seen in *deport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *transport*, *sport*, &c.); same root as *portus*, a harbour, a port. See above.] To carry in military fashion; to carry (as a rifle) in a slanting direction, upwards towards the left, across the body in front.—— n. [Fr. *port*, carriage, demeanour, fr. *porter*, L. *portare*, to carry.] Carriage; bearing; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanour; air.

port, pōrt, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] The left side of a ship looking forward: opposed to *starboard*.——*v.t.* and i. pret. & pp. *ported*,

pōrt'ed; ppr. *porting*, pōrt'ing. To turn or put to the port side of a ship: said of the helm.

port, port-wine, pōrt, pōrt'wīn, *n.* [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped; *Oporto* means the *port*, fr. L. *portus*, a harbour. PORT (1).] A kind of wine made in Portugal.

portability, pōrt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being portable.

portable, pōrt'a-bl, *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *porto*, I carry or bear. PORT, to carry.] That may be carried; that may be carried by the hand or about the person; easily or readily carried; not bulky or heavy.

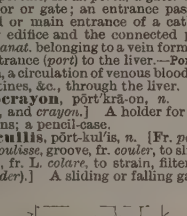
portableness, pōrt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being portable.

portage, pōrt'āj, *n.* [Fr. *portage*, fr. *porter*, to carry. PORT, to carry.] Act of carrying; carriage; freight; a break in a line of water communication necessitating the carriage of goods, boats, &c., for some distance.

portal, pōrt'al, *n.* [O. Fr. *portal*, Fr. *portail*, L.L. *portale*, fr. L. *porta*, a gate. PORT (2).] A door or gate; an entrance passage; the grand or main entrance of a cathedral or other edifice and the connected parts.—**a.** In *anat.* belonging to a vein forming a sort of entrance (*port*) to the liver.—**Portal circulation**, a circulation of venous blood from the intestines, &c., through the liver.

port-crayon, pōrt'krā-on, *n.* [*Port*, to carry, and *crayon*.] A holder for chalks or crayons; a pencil-case.

portcullis, pōrt-kul'is, *n.* [Fr. *porte*, gate, and *coulisse*, groove, fr. *couler*, to slip or slide down, fr. L. *colare*, to strain, filter (whence *colander*).] A sliding or falling gate, being



Portcullis.

a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, hung over the gateway of a fortified place, to let down at pleasure and prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Porte, pōrt, *n.* [From Fr. *Sublime Porte*, translation of *Babi Ali*, lit. the High Gate, the chief office of the Turkish Empire, named from the gate (*bab*) of the palace at which justice was anciently administered.] The government of the Turkish Empire.

porte-monnaie, pōrt-mo'nā, *n.* [Fr., fr. *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money.] A small pocket-book or kind of purse.

portend, por-tend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *portended*, por tend'ed; ppr. *portending*, portend'ing. [L. *portendo*, I stretch forth, point out, portend—*por*, for *pro*, forth or forward, and *tendo*, I stretch. TEND.] To indicate or foreshow, especially in an ominous manner; to foretoken; to presage; to threaten.

portent, pōr'tent or por-tent', *n.* [L. *portentum*. PORTEND.] That which portends or foretokens; especially, an omen or token of ill.

portentous, por-tent'us, *a.* [L. *portentosus*. PORTENT.] Having the nature of a portent; ominous; foreshowing ill; monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.

portentously, por-tent'us-li, *adv.* In a portentous manner.

porter, pōr'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *portier*, fr. L. *porta*, a gate. PORT (2).] One who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; one who waits at the door to receive messages.

porter, pōr'tėr, *n.* [From Fr. *porteur*, a carrier, fr. *porter*, to carry, L. *portare*. PORT (3).] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, &c., for hire; a malt liquor of a dark brown colour and moderately bitter taste, originally a favourite drink of porters.

porterage, pōr'tėr-āj, *n.* [*Porter*, a carrier, and *-age*.] Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter; carriage; transportation.

porteress, pōr'tėr-es, *n.* A female porter.

port-fire, pōrt'fīr, *n.* [From *port*, to carry.] A kind of match for firing mines, &c.

portfolio, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* [Imitation of Fr. *porte-feuille*, a portfolio, the office of a minister—*porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf. PORT, FOLIO.] A case of the size of a large book to carry or keep drawings, prints, papers, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

port-hole, pōrt'hōl, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.

portico, pōr'ti-kō, *n.*; pl. **porticos** or **porticoes**, pōr'ti-kōz. [It. and Sp. *portico*, fr. L. *porticus*. PORCH.] A colonnade or covered walk; a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns; a porch.

porticoed, pōr'ti-kōd, *a.* Having a portico or porticoes.

portion, pōr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *portion*, L. *portio*, *portionis*, akin to *pars*, a part. PART.] A part of anything separated from it or considered by itself; a part assigned; a share or allotment; the part of an estate given or falling to a child or heir; fate; final state.——v.t. pret. & pp. *portioned*, pōr'shond; ppr. *portioning*, pōr'shon-ing. To distribute in portions or parts; to parcel; to divide.

portioner, pōr'shon-ėr, *n.* One who portions; in Scotland, the proprietor of a small feu or portion of land; a feuar.

portionless, pōr'shon-les, *a.* Having no portion.

portliness, pōrt'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being portly.

portly, pōrt'li, *a.* [From *port*, carriage, mien, demeanour.] Of a noble port, carriage, or bearing; grand or dignified in mien; stately; of good size or stature; rather tall, and inclining to stoutness.

portmanteau, pōrt-man'tō, *n.* [Fr. *portemanteau*—*porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak. PORT (to carry), MANTLE.] A bag, case, or trunk, usually of leather, for carrying clothes and other things in travelling.

portrait, pōr'trāt, *n.* [Fr. *portrait*, pp. of *portraire*, to portray. PORTRAY.] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life; a likeness of a person, animal, or thing; a vivid description or delineation in words.

portraiture, pōr'trā-tūr, *n.* [*Portrait* and *-ure*.] A portrait; the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing in words.

portray, pōr-trā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *portrayed*, pōr-trād'; ppr. *portraying*, pōr-trā'ing. [Fr. *portraire*, to portray, to depict, fr. L. *portrahere*, to draw forth—L. *por*, *pro*, forward, and *trahere*, to draw, whence *trace*, *tract*, *trait*, *traction*, *abstract*, &c. TRACE.] To delineate; to paint or draw the likeness of; to depict; to describe in words.

portrayal, pōr-trā'al, *n.* The act of portraying; delineation; representation.

portrayer, pōr-trā'ėr, *n.* One who portrays.

portreeve, pōrt'rēv, *n.* [*Port* and *reeve*.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

portress, porteress, pōrt'res, pōrt'ėr-es, *n.* [From *porter* and *-ess*.] A female porter or keeper of a gate.

Portuguese, pōr'tū-gēz, *a.* Pertaining to Portugal.—**Portuguese man-of-war**, a species of Physalia.——*n.* The language of Portugal; the people of Portugal.

pory, pō'ri, *a.* Porous; having pores.

pose, pōz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *posed*, pōzd; ppr. *posing*, pōz'ing. [Fr. *poser*, to place, to put, to put a question, fr. L. *pausare*, to halt, to stop, fr. *pausa*, a pause (fr. Gr. *pausis*); but the meaning, as well as that of the compounds in which it appears, has been influenced by *ponere*, *positum*, to put, place, set, which gives *position*, &c. This word is seen in *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*, *repose*, &c. PAUSE.] To perplex, puzzle, or embarrass by a difficult question; to cause to be at a loss.

pose, pōz, *n.* [Fr. *pose*, an attitude, fr. L. *pausa*. See prec.] Attitude or position natural or assumed for effect; an artistic posture or attitude.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *posed*, pōzd; ppr. *posing*, pōz'ing. To attitudinize; to assume characteristic airs.— v.t. To cause to assume a certain posture or attitude; to place so as to have a striking effect; to state or lay down; to posit.

poser, pōz'ėr, *n.* One who poses; something that poses, puzzles, or puts to silence.

posit, poz'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *posited*, poz'it-ed; ppr. *positing*, poz'it-ing. [From L. *pono*, *positum*, I place. POSITION.] To lay down as a proposition or principle; to present as an absolute fact.

position, pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *position*, L. *positio*, fr. *pono*, *positum*, I place, set, which appears as *-pound* in *compound*, &c., as *-pone* in *postpone*, and is seen also in *deposit*, *opposite*, *positive*, *post*, *posture*, &c.] State of being placed; situation; station; place; manner of standing or being placed; attitude; posture; place or standing in society; social rank; state; condition of affairs; principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; thesis.

positive, poz'it-iv, *a.* [Fr. *positif*, L.L. *positivus*, fr. L. *pono*, *positum*. POSITION.] Definitely laid down; expressed; direct; set; explicit; not implied; absolute; express; peremptory; not admitting any condition or discretion; real; actual; existing in fact; direct or express; confident; fully assured; dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion; affirmative; not negative; distinctly ascertained or ascertainable; in *photog.* having the lights and shades as they are in nature.—**Positive degree**, the form of an adjective which denotes simple quality, without comparison.—**Positive philosophy**, a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798–1857), which limits itself to human experience or actual phenomena, discarding theology or metaphysics, and whatever is not capable of experimental verification. — **Positive quantity**, in *alg.* a quantity to which the sign + (plus) belongs. ——**n.** That which is positive or not negative; the positive degree.

positively, poz'it-iv-li, *adv.* In a positive manner; absolutely; by itself; not negatively; really; indubitably; explicitly; expressly.

positiveness, poz'it-iv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being positive.

positivism, poz'it-iv-izm, *n.* [*Positive* and *-ism*.] The positive philosophy. See POSITIVE.

positivist, poz'it-iv-ist, *n.* [*Positive* and *-ist*.] One who maintains the doctrines of the positive philosophy.

posse, pos'se. [A L. infinitive signifying to be able.] Possibility; a small body of men. —**Posse comitatus** ('power of the county'), the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, &c.

possess, po-zes', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *possessed*, po-zest'; ppr. *possessing*, po-zes'ing. [O. Fr. *possesser*, to possess, fr. L. *possessus*, possessed, pp. of *possideo*, *possessum*, I occupy, I possess—*pos* for *por*, before, near, and *sedeo*, I sit (as in *reside*, *preside*, &c.). SESSION.] To have and hold; to occupy; to own; to have the just and legal title, ownership, or property of; to have power over, as an invisible agent or spirit; to affect by some power or influence; to pervade; to fill or take up entirely; to put in possession; to

make master or owner: used passively or reflexively (to be *possessed of* a large fortune; to *possess one's self* of another's property); to furnish or fill; to imbue or instil (with *with* before the thing).

possession, po-ze'shon, *n.* [Fr. *possession*, L. *possessio.*] Act or state of possessing or owning; ownership; occupation; occupancy; the state of owning or having in one's hands or power; the thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; anything valuable possessed or enjoyed; the state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; lunacy; —**To take possession**, to enter into possession; to assume ownership.—**To give possession**, to put in another's power or occupancy.

possessionary, po-ze'shou-a-ri, *a.* Relating to or implying possession.

possessive, po-zes'iv, *a.* [Fr. *possessif*, L. *possessivus.*] Pertaining to possession; expressing or denoting possession.—**Possessive case**, a case of nouns and pronouns which expresses possession, ownership, or similar relation; the genitive.——n. The possessive case; a pronoun or other word denoting possession.

possessively, po-zes'iv-li, *adv.* In a possessive manner; so as to denote possession.

possessor, po-zes'èr, *n.* [L.] One who possesses or has possession; owner, proprietor, master; occupant.

possessory, po-zes'o-ri, *a.* Relating to or having possession.

posset, pos'et, *n.* [Comp. W. *posel*, curdled milk, a posset, *posiaw*, to gather.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by wine or other liquor.

possibility, pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *possibilité*, L.L. *possibilitas.*] State or condition of being possible; the power or chance of happening; the state of being not impossible, though improbable.

possible, pos'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *possible*, L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse*, to be able, fr. *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be; akin *power.*] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; practicable; not contrary to the nature of things; not impossible, though improbable.

possibly, pos'i-bli, *adv.* In a possible manner; by any power, moral or physical, really existing; perhaps; perchance.

post, pōst, *n.* [A. Sax. *post*, fr. L. *postis*, post, a door-post; origin doubtful: perhaps cog. with E. *fast.*] A piece of timber or other solid substance set upright, and often intended to support something.——v.t. pret. & pp. *posted*, pōst'ed; ppr. *posting*, pōst'ing. To fix up in some public place or on some public structure; to expose to public notice for reprobation.

post, pōst, *n.* [From Fr. *poste* (masc.), a military post or station, an office or employment, and *poste* (fem.), a letter-carrier, a post-house, a post-office, mail, &c., both fr. L. *postus*, for *positus*, placed, pp. of *pono*, *positum*, I place. POSITION.] A place fixed or assigned; the place at which some person or thing is stationed or fixed; a military or other station; the place where a single soldier or a body is stationed; an office or employment; an appointment, position, or berth; a carrier of letters, papers, messages, or the like; one that goes at stated times to convey letters or despatches; a postman; an established system for the public conveyance of letters, &c.; the mail; a post-office; a size of writing and printing paper, measuring about 18 or 19 inches by 15.——v.t. pret. & pp. *posted*, pōst'ed; ppr. *posting*, pōst'ing. [Fr. *poster*, to post.] To travel with post-horses; to travel with speed; to hasten on.—— v.t. To place; to station; to cause to take up a certain place or position; to place in the post-office; to transmit by post; to carry (accounts or items) from a journal or other book to the ledger; to make the requisite entries in, for showing a true state of affairs; to make master of full details.—— a. Used in travelling quickly; speedy.—— adv. Travelling as a post; swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly.

postage, pōst'āj, *n.* The charge for conveying letters or other articles by post.

postage-stamp, pōst'āj-stamp, *n.* An adhesive stamp of various values issued by a post-office to be used as payment of cost of transmission.

postal, pōst'al, *a.* Relating to posts, or the carrying of mails.

postboy, pōst'boi, *n.* A boy who rides post; a courier.

post-card, pōst'kärd, *n.* A card to be sent through a post-office as a means of correspondence.

post-chaise, pōst-shāz', *n.* A chaise for the conveyance of travellers who travel with post-horses.

post-date, pōst-dāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *post-dated*, pōst-dāt'ed; ppr. *post-dating*, pōst-dāt'ing. [Prefix *post*, after, and *date.*] To date after the real time; to inscribe with a later date than the real one.

postdiluvial, **postdiluvian**, pōst-di-lū'vi-al, pōst-di-lū'vi-an, *a.* [L. *post*, after, *diluvium*, the deluge.] Being or happening after the deluge.

poster, pōst'er, *n.* One who posts; a courier; one who travels expeditiously; a large printed bill or placard posted for advertising.

posterior, pos-tē'ri-or, *a.* [L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after, fr. *post*, after, behind.] Later or subsequent in time; later in order; coming after; situated behind; hinder.—— n. A hinder part; *pl.* the hinder parts of an animal's body.

posteriority, pos-tē'ri-o''ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *postériorité.*] State of being posterior or subsequent.

posteriorly, pos-tē'ri-or-li, *adv.* At a posterior time; subsequently; afterward.

posterity, pos-te'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *postérité*, L. *posteritas*, fr. *posterus.* POSTERIOR.] Descendants; children, children's children, &c., indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor; succeeding generations.

postern, post'ern, *n.* [O. Fr. *posterne*, Fr. *poterne*, fr. L.L. *posterna*, *posterula*, secret exit, back way, fr. L. *posterus*, behind. POSTERIOR.] Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate; in *fort.* a covered passage leading under a rampart to the ditch in front.

post-existence, pōst-egz-ist'ens, *n.* Subsequent existence.

postfix, pōst'fiks, *n.* [Prefix *post*, and *fix.*] An affix or suffix.—— v.t. pōst-fiks', pret. & pp. *postfixed*, pōst-fikst'; ppr. *postfixing*, pōst-fiks'ing. To add or annex to the end of a word.

post-glacial, pōst-glā'shi-al, *a.* After the glacial epoch.

post-haste, pōst-hāst', *n.* Haste or speed, like that of a post or courier.——adv. With speed or expedition.

post-horn, pōst'horn, *n.* A horn blown by the driver or guard of a mail-coach or similar vehicle.

post-horse, pōst'hors, *n.* A horse for the rapid conveyance of couriers, passengers, &c., let for hire.

post-house, pōst'hous, *n.* A house where relays of post-horses are kept.

posthumous, post'ū-mus, *a.* [A corruption of L. *postumus*, last, superl. of *posterus*, coming after. POSTERIOR. The word has simulated a derivation from L. *post*, after, and *humus*, ground, there being a supposed reference in it to burial.] Born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author; arising or continuing after one's decease (as fame).

posthumously, post'ū-mus-li, *adv.* In a posthumous manner; after one's decease.

postillion, post-til'yon, *n.* [Fr. *postillon*, fr. *poste*, a post.] One who rides the near leading horse of a carriage and four; or one who rides the near horse of a pair.

postman, pōst'man, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier.

post-mark, pōst'märk, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

postmaster, pōst'mās-tèr, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.

postmeridian, pōst-me-ri'di-an, *a.* [Prefix *post*, and *meridian*=L. *post-meridianus*—*post*, after, *meridies*, noon. MERIDIAN.] After the meridian or noon; being or belonging to the afternoon.

post-mortem, pōst-mor'tem, *a.* [L. *post mortem* (accus. of *mors*), after death.] After death.—**Post-mortem examination**, an examination of a body made after death.

post-nuptial, pōst-nup'shal, *a.* [Prefix *post*, and *nuptial.*] Being or happening after marriage.

post-obit, pōst-ob'it, *n.* [L. *post obitum*, after death.] A bond which secures to a lender money on the death of some specified person from whom the borrower has expectations.

post-office, pōst'of-is, *n.* An office or house where letters are posted or received for delivery and transmission; a government department that has the duty of conveying letters and certain articles intrusted to its charge.

post-paid, pōst-pād', *a.* Having the postage prepaid, as a letter.

postpone, pōst-pōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *postponed*, pōst-pōnd'; ppr. *postponing*, pōst-pōn'ing. [L. *postpono—post*, after, and *pono*, I put, I place. POSITION.] To put off to a future or later time; to defer; to set below something else in value or importance.

postponement, pōst-pōn'ment, *n.* Act of postponing.

post-position, pōst-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Prefix *post*, after, and *position.*] The act of placing or state of being placed behind; a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word.

post-prandial, pōst-pran'di-al, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a dinner.] Happening after dinner.

postscript, pōst'skript, *n.* [L. *postscriptum*, something written after—*post*, after, and *scriptus*, written, pp. of *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; something added on to a book or composition by way of supplement or extra explanation.

post-tertiary, pōst-tèr'shi-a-ri, *a.* [*Post*, after, and *tertiary.*] In *geol.* coming after the tertiary: a term applied to various comparatively modern deposits.

post-town, pōst'toun, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established.

postulant, pos'tū-lant, *n.* [L. *postulans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *postulo*, I demand. POSTULATE.] One who demands or requests; a candidate.

postulate, pos'tū-lāt, *n.* [L. *postulatum*, fr. *postulatus*, pp. of *postulo*, I demand, fr. *posco*, I ask.] A position or supposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; a necessary assumption or condition; the enunciation of a self-evident problem.——v.t. pret. & pp. *postulated*, pos'tū-lāt-ed; ppr. *postulating*, pos'tū-lāt-ing. [L. *postulo*, *postulatus.*] To assume or take for granted; to regard as too obvious for requiring proof.

postulatory, pos'tū-lā-to-ri, *a.* [POSTULATE.] Assuming or assumed without proof.

posture, pos'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *posture*, fr. L. *positura*, a placing, fr. *pono*, *positum*, I place. POSITION.] Attitude; relative position of parts; the disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; situation; condition; particular state at a certain time or with regard to something else.——v.t. pret. & pp. *postured*, pos'tūrd; ppr. *posturing*, pos'tūr-ing. To place in a particular posture or attitude.——v.i. To assume particular postures; to contort the body into artificial attitudes.

posture-maker, pos'tūr-māk-ér, *n.* One who makes postures or bodily contortions; an acrobat.

posture-master, pos'tūr-más-tèr, *n.* One who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.

posturer, **posturist**, pos'tūr-èr, pos'tūr-ist, *n.* One who postures; an acrobat.

posy, pō'zi, *n.* [Corrupted from *poesy*, being

originally a verse or small piece of poetry.] A poetical verse or a motto inscribed on a ring, &c.; a motto or verse sent with a nosegay; hence, a bunch of flowers or a single flower; a bouquet.

pot, pot, *n.* [Same as O. Fris. D. and L.G. *pot*, Icel. *pottr*, Sw. *potta*, Dan. *potte*, Fr. *pot*, W. *pot*, Ir. *pota*, a pot; ultimate origin doubtful; some think L. *potare*, to drink (see next).] A vessel more deep than broad, made of various materials and used for various domestic or other purposes; a mug or other drinking vessel; a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor; the quantity contained in a pot; a sort of paper of rather small-sized sheets.—**To go to pot**, to be ruined or come to an ill end: probably alluding to the pot in which old metal is melted down. [Colloq.]—— v.t. pret. & pp. *potted*, pot'ed; ppr. *poting*, pot'ing. To put or place in a pot; to preserve parboiled and seasoned in pots; to plant in a pot of earth.

potable, pō'ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *potable*, L. L. *potabilis*, fr. L. *poto*, *potatum*, or *potum*, I drink; same root as fr. *potaim*, to drink; Skr. *pā*, to drink. Akin *potion*, *poison*, &c.] Drinkable; suitable for drinking.—— n. Something that may be drunk.

pot-ale, pot'āl, *n.* The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

potash, pot'ash, *n.* [From *pot* and *ash*, *ashes*.] The popular name of vegetable alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants, and so named because the water in which the ashes are washed is evaporated in iron pots.—**Potash water**, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

potassa, pō-tas'sa, *n.* [Modern L. form fr. *potash*.] The older name for *potash*.

potassic, pō-tas'ik, *a.* Relating to potassium; containing potassium.

potassium, pō-tas'si-um, *n.* [A latinized term from *potash*.] The metallic basis of potash, a soft white and very light metal resembling polished silver.

potation, pō-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *potatio*, fr. *poto*, *potatus*, I drink. POTABLE.] A drinking or drinking bout; a draught.

potato, pō-tā'tō, *n.*; pl. **potatoes**, pō-tā'-tōz. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*; said to be a Haytian word meaning the sweet-potato.] Formerly the plant called sweet-potato, a species of convolvulus; now the well-known plant derived from America whose tubers are largely eaten as food, and which belongs to the same family as tobacco and the nightshade; a tuber of this plant.—**Potato-beetle**. See COLORADO BEETLE.—**Potato-disease**, a disease caused by a kind of minute fungus.

potatory, pō'ta-to-ri, *a.* [L. *potatorius*. POTABLE.] Pertaining to drinking.

pot-bellied, pot'bel-id, *a.* A person who has a protuberant belly.

pot-boiler, pot'boil-ėr, *n.* A work of art or literature executed for the sole purpose of earning money.

pot-boy, pot'boi, *n.* A boy or man who assists in serving beer or ale in a public-house.

poteen, po-tēn', *n.* [From Ir. *potaim*, to drink. POTABLE.] Irish whisky, especially illicitly distilled whisky.

potency, pō'ten-si, *n.* [See next.] The state or quality of being potent; might; force; power.

potent, pō'tent, *a.* [L. *potens*, *potentis*, powerful, a ppr. corresponding with *possum*, I am able, fr. *potis*, able, capable; akin to Gr. *posis*, husband; Skr. *pati*, a lord, a master. POSSIBLE, POWER.] Mighty; strong; powerful, having physical or moral power; efficacious; having great authority, control, or dominion.

potentate, pō'ten-tāt, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*, L.L. *potentatus*, fr. L. *potens*, powerful. POTENT.] One who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

potential, pō-ten'shal, *a.* [From L. *potentia*, power, fr. *potens*, *potentis*, powerful. POTENT.] Being in possibility, not in actuality; possible; latent; that may be manifested.—**Potential mood**, a verbal form used to express possibility or liberty of an action or of being.—— n. Anything that may be possible; a possibility.

potentiality, pō-ten'shi-al''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being potential; possibility; not actuality.

potentially, pō-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In a potential manner; in possibility, not in act.

potentiary, pō-ten'shi-a-ri, *n.* [From L. *potentia*, power.] One having or assuming power, authority, or influence.

potentite, pō'ten-tīt, *n.* [L. *potens*, *potentis*, powerful.] A blasting substance recently introduced.

potently, pō'tent-li, *adv.* In a potent manner; powerfully.

pother, poтн'ėr, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps a form of *bother*.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.——v.i. pret. & pp. *pothered*, poтн'ėrd; *pothering*, poтн'ėr-ing. To make a pother, bustle, or stir.——v.t. To harass; to bother; to puzzle.

pot-herb, pot'ėrb, *n.* An herb used in cooking.

pot-hook, pot'hu̇k, *n.* A hook on which pots are hung over the fire; a letter or character like a pot-hook.

pot-house, pot'hous, *n.* A low drinking-house.

potion, pō'shon, *n.* [Fr. *potion*, L. *potio*, a drinking, a draught, fr. *poto*, I drink. POTABLE. *Poison* is a doublet of the same word.] A draught; a liquid medicine; a dose to be drunk.

pot-luck, pot'luk, *n.* What chance may send in the way of food; what may happen to be at hand for a meal without special preparation.

pot-metal, pot-me'tal, *n.* An inferior kind of brass; a species of stained glass.

pot-pourri, pō-pō-rē, *n.* [Fr.; lit. rotten or putrid pot.] A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together; hence, a mixed collection; a medley.

potsherd, pot'shėrd, *n.* [From *pot* and *sherd*, a form of *shard*.] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot.

pottage, pot'āj, *n.* [Fr. *potage*, fr. *pot*.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables; oatmeal or other porridge.

potter, pot'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pottered*, pot'ėrd; ppr. *pottering*, pot'ėr-ing. [Comp. D. *poteren*, *peuteren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick; W. *pwtio*, to poke or thrust. PUT.] To busy one's self about trifles; to work with little energy or effect; to move slowly.

pottery, pot'ė-ri, *n.* [From *pot* and *-ery*= Fr. *poterie*. POT.] The vessels or ware made by potters; earthenware; the place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

pottle, pot'l, *n.* [Fr. *potel*, a dim. of *pot*. POT.] Originally a liquid measure of four pints; hence, any large tankard; a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

pot-valiant, pot-val'yant, *a.* Valiant over the cup; heated to valour by strong drink.

pouch, pouch, *n.* [A softened form of *poke*, a bag, a pouch. POKE.] A pocket; a small bag; the bag or sac of certain animals, as that of the pelican.——v.i. pret. & pp. *pouched*, pouch't; ppr. *pouching*, pouch'ing. To put into a pouch; to pocket.

pouched, pouch't, *a.* Having a pouch; furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials.

poult, pōlt, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, a pullet, a chicken, a dim. of *poule*, a hen. POULTRY.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

poulterer, pōl'tėr-ėr, *n.* [Lengthened fr. older *poulter*, fr. *poult* or *poultry*. POULTRY.] A dealer in poultry.

poultice, pōl'tis, *n.* [From L. *puls*, *pultis*, pottage, pap.] A soft composition of meal, bread, or something mollifying to be applied to sores.——v.t. pret. & pp. *poulticed*, pōl'tist; ppr. *poulticing*, pōl'tis-ing. To apply a poultice to.

poultry, pōl'tri, *n.* [A collective fr. *poult*, a pullet=*poulet* and *-ry*; O. Fr. *pouletrie*, fr. *poulet*, a chicken, a dim. fr. *poule*, a hen, fr. L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken; cog. with Gr. *pōlos*, E. *foal*. FOAL.] Domestic fowls which are reared and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.

pounce, pouns, *n.* [Fr. *ponce*, It. *pomice*, fr. L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, a pumice-stone. PUMICE.] A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper after erasures; coloured powder sprinkled over papers having designs pricked in them, used in reproducing patterns, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pounced*, pounst; ppr. *pouncing*, pouns'ing. To sprinkle or rub with pounce; to draw by means of pounce.

pounce, pouns, *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick or pierce; comp. Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin; Sp. *punzar*, to prick, to pierce. PUNCH (stamp), POINT.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.——v.i. pret. & pp. *pounced*, pounst; ppr. *pouncing*, pouns'ing. To fall on and seize with the pounces or talons; to fall on suddenly: with *on* or *upon*.

pounce-box, pouns'boks, *n.* A small box with holes in the lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper.

pounced, pounst, *a.* Furnished with pounces or talons.

pouncet-box, poun'set-boks, *n.* A pounce-box; a small box for perfume.

pound, pound, *n.* [A. Sax. *pund*, a pound, a weight or money=Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *pund*, G. *pfund*; fr. L. *pondo*, a pound, akin to L. *pondus*, a weight. PONDEROUS, PENDANT.] A standard weight, consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois; a money of account, consisting of twenty shillings, originally making a pound in weight of silver.

pound, pound, *n.* [A. Sax. *pund*, a fold, an inclosure; *pond* is the same word in slightly different form.] An inclosure in which cattle are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *pounded*, pound'ed; ppr. *pounding*, pound'ing. To shut in or confine in a public pound.

pound, pound, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pounded*, pound'ed; ppr. *pounding*, pound'ing. [A. Sax. *punian*, to bray, bray; the *d* has become attached, as in *sound*, *compound*. Hence *pun*.] To beat; to bray; to strike with some heavy instrument; to comminute and pulverize by beating.

poundage, pound'āj, *n.* [*Pound* (1) and *-age*.] A certain sum or rate per pound; payment rated by the weight of a commodity.

poundage, pound'āj, *n.* [*Pound* (2) and *-age*.] Confinement of cattle in a pound; a mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded.

pounder, pound'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pounds.

pounder, pound'ėr, *n.* A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: used mostly in composition, as a *64-pounder*, a cannon firing projectiles weighing 64 lbs.

pour, pōr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *poured*, pōrd; ppr. *pouring*, pōr'ing. [Origin unknown.] To flow, gush, or issue forth in a stream; to rush in a crowd or continued procession.—— v.t. To let flow out or in; to emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession; to send forth; to give vent to; to throw in profusion.

pourparler, pōr-pär-lā, *n.* [Fr., fr. *pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak.] A preliminary conference.

poussette, pö-set', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *poussetted*, pö-set'ed; ppr. *poussetting*, pö-set'ing. [From Fr. *pousser*, to push. PUSH.] To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance.

pout, pout, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pouted*, pout'ed; ppr. *pouting*, pout'ing. [From W. *pwtiaw*, to push, or fr. dial. Fr. *pout*, *potte*, Fr. *pot*, the lip.] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or pettishness; to look sullen; to swell

out or be prominent.——**n.** Protrusion of the lips in pouting.

pouter, pout'ėr, *n.* One who pouts; a kind of pigeon with a prominent breast.

poverty, po'vėr-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *povreté*, Fr. *pauvreté*, fr. L. *paupertas*, poorness, fr. *pauper*, poor. POOR.] State of being poor or indigent; penury; indigence; necessity; want; meagreness; barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; insufficiency or defect of words or ideas.

poverty-struck, po'vėr-ti-struk, *a.* Reduced to a state of poverty; indigent.

powder, pou'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*, O.Fr. *poudre*, *puldre*, It. *polvere*, fr. L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder. Akin PULVERIZE.] Any dry substance composed of minute particles; dust; gunpowder; hair-powder; medicinal substance in the form of dust.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *powdered*, pou'dėrd; ppr. *powdering*, pou'dėr-ing. To reduce to powder or fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to sprinkle with powder; to sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat.——**v.i.** To fall to dust; to use powder for the hair or face.

powdered, pou'dėrd, *p. a.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted.

powder-flask, pou'dėr-flask, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

powder-horn, pou'dėr-hōrn, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder used to be carried by sportsmen.

powder-magazine, pou'dėr-ma-ga-zēn', *n.* A magazine for holding powder in fortified places, &c.

powder-mill, pou'dėr-mil, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

powder-room, pou'dėr-röm, *n.* The room in a ship where gunpowder is kept.

powdery, pou'dėr-i, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling powder; dusty; friable.

power, pou'ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *poer*, *poeir*, *podir*, &c. (Mod. Fr. *pouvoir*)=It. *potere*, Sp. and Pg. *poder*, fr. L.L. *potēre*, to be able, used for L. *posse*, to be able, fr. *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be; akin *possible*, *potent*, &c. POTENT.] Ability to act or do; capability; strength, force, or energy; capacity; susceptibility; efficacy; influence; predominance; a faculty of the mind; gift; talent; ability; strength or influence among men; command; dominion; rule; authority; one who exercises authority; a sovereign; the sovereign authority of a state; a state or government; a spirit or superhuman agent having a certain sway; legal authority; warrant; a mechanical agent; that which produces motion or force, or that which may be applied to produce it; the moving force applied to produce the required effect; mechanical advantage or effect; force or effect resulting from the action of a machine; the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; the degree to which an optical instrument magnifies the apparent dimensions of an object.—**Power of attorney**, written authority given to a person to act for another.—**Great powers of Europe**, Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

powerful, pou'ėr-fųl, *a.* Having great power; strong; potent; mighty; forcible; energetic; efficacious; cogent; influential.

powerfully, pou'ėr-fųl-li, *adv.* In a powerful manner; with great force or energy; potently; mightily; forcibly.

powerfulness, pou'ėr-fųl-nes, *n.* The quality of being powerful.

powerless, pou'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of power; weak; impotent.

powerlessly, pou'ėr-les-li, *adv.* In a powerless manner; weakly.

powerlessness, pou'ėr-les-nes, *n.* The state of being powerless.

pox, poks, *n.* [A peculiar spelling of *pocks*, pl. of *pock*—used as a sing. POCK.] A disease characterized by pocks or pustules, as the small-pox.

practicability, **practicableness**, prak'ti-ka-bil'i-ti, prak'ti-ka-bl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

practicable, prak'ti-ka-bl, *a.* [Fr. *praticable*, fr. L.L. *practicare*, to transact, fr. *practicus*, active, fr. Gr. *praktikos*, active, practical, fr. *prassō*, I do, I work. PRACTICE.] That may be done, effected, or performed by means or power that can be applied; feasible; that may be passed or travelled over, as a road; passable.

practicably, prak'ti-ka-bli, *adv.* In a practicable manner.

practical, prak'ti-kal, *a.* [Fr. *pratique*, L.L. *practicus*. PRACTICABLE.] Pertaining to practice, action, or use; not merely theoretical; capable of practice or active use; that reduces knowledge or theories to actual use; derived from practice or experience; educated by practice or experience; skilled in actual work.—**Practical joke**, a trick played upon a person to annoy him and amuse others.

practicality, **practicalness**, prak-ti-kal'i-ti, prak'ti-kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being practical.

practically, prak'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a practical manner; not merely theoretically; by experience; actually; in effect; to all intents and purposes.

practice, prak'tis, *n.* [Formerly *practicke*, *practike*, fr. O.Fr. *practique*, fr. Gr. *praktikē*, practical knowledge, fr. *praktikos*, practical. PRACTICABLE.] A doing, acting, or effecting; a piece of conduct; a proceeding; frequent or customary action; custom; habit; usage; actual performance, distinguished from theory; exercise of any profession; application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases; exercise with a view to improvement; training; drill; skilful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice.

practise, prak'tis, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *practised*, prak'tist; ppr. *practising*, prak'tis-ing. [From the noun *practice*.] To put in practice; to perform; to do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to use or exercise, as any profession or art; to do repeatedly, with the view of acquiring skill or dexterity in; to commit; to perpetrate; to teach by practice; to accustom; to train.——**v.i.** To perform certain acts frequently or customarily for instruction, profit, or amusement; to form a habit of acting in any manner; to use artifices, arts, or stratagems; to exercise some profession, as that of medicine.

practised, prak'tist, *p.a.* Having had much practice; skilled through practice.

practiser, prak'tis-ėr, *n.* One who practises.

practising, prak'tis-ing, *p.a.* Actively engaged in professional employment.

practitioner, prak-ti'shon-ėr, *n.* [From *practician*, formerly used in same sense, fr. *practica*.] One who is engaged in the actual exercise of some profession, particularly law or medicine.

præmunire, prē-mū-ni'rē, *n.* [A corruption of L. *præmonēre*, to pre-admonish, fr. the words of the writ dealing with this offence.] In former times the serious crime of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope, denying the sovereign's supremacy, &c.

prætor, prē'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *præ*, before, and *eo*, I go.] A title of certain ancient Roman magistrates, especially of two important magistrates of the city.

prætorian, prē-tō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a prætor. — **Prætorian guards**, the bodyguards of the Roman emperors.——**n.** A soldier of the Prætorian guard.

prætorium, prē-tō'ri-um, *n.* [PRÆTOR.] The official residence of a Roman provincial governor; a hall of justice.

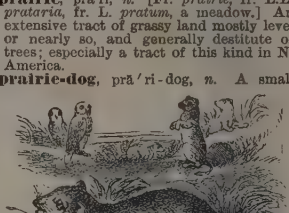
prætorship, prē'tor-ship, *n.* The dignity of a prætor.

pragmatic, **pragmatical**, prag-mat'ik, prag-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *pragmatique*, L. *pragmaticus*, fr. Gr. *pragmatikos*, fr. *pragma*, business, thing done, fr. *prassō*, I do. PRACTICE.] Forward to intermeddle; meddling; meddlesome; impertinently busy or officious.

pragmatically, prag-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pragmatical or meddling manner.

prairie, prā'ri, *n.* [Fr. *prairie*, fr. L.L. *prataria*, fr. L. *pratum*, a meadow.] An extensive tract of grassy land mostly level or nearly so, and generally destitute of trees; especially a tract of this kind in N. America.

prairie-dog, prā'ri-dog, *n.* A small



Prairie-dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*).

burrowing rodent of America, allied to the marmot and squirrel.

prairie-wolf, prā'ri-wųlf, *n.* The small wolf of the prairies; the coyote.

praise, prāz, *n.* [Formerly *preis*, *preys*, praise, price, value, fr. O. Fr. *pris*, *preis*, price, honour (Mod. Fr. *prix*), *preisier*, to value, fr. L. *pretium*, price, value, reward; *price* and to *prize* are doublets of this.] Commendation bestowed upon a person, act, or thing; approbation or admiration expressed; encomium; eulogy; panegyric; laud; honour; a glorifying or extolling; gratitude expressed or homage paid to God, often in song; the object, ground, or reason of praise.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *praised*, prāzd; ppr. *praising*, prāz'ing. To extol; to laud; to commend; to eulogize; to honour; to glorify; to magnify.

praiser, prāz'ėr, *n.* One who praises.

praiseworthiness, prāz'wėr-ŦHi-nes, *n.* Quality of being praiseworthy.

praiseworthy, prāz'wėr-ŦHi, *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; laudable.

pram, präm, *n.* [D. *praam*, Dan. *pram*, Icel. *prámr*.] A kind of flat-bottomed boat.

prance, prans, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pranced*, pranst; ppr. *prancing*, prans'ing. [A slightly different form of *prank*.] To spring, bound, leap, or caper, as a horse; to ride ostentatiously; to strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade.

prancer, prans'ėr, *n.* A prancing horse.

prandial, pran'di-al, *a.* [L. *prandium*, dinner.] Relating to a dinner, or meal in general.

prank, prangk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pranked*, prangkt; ppr. *pranking*, prangk'ing. [Allied to D. *pronk*, finery, *pronken*, to strut; Dan. *prunke*, Sw. *prunka*, G. *prunken*, to make a show; comp. also G. *prangen*, Icel. *pranga*, Dan. *prange*, to make a show; G. *pracht*, D. and Dan. *pragt*, pomp.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress up; to decorate to ostentation.——**v.i.** To have a showy or gaudy appearance.——**n.** A merry trick or a piece of mischief, rather for sport than injury; a freak or frolic; a gambol or caper.

prankish, prangk'ish, *a.* Full of pranks.

prase, prāz, *n.* [Fr. *prase*, fr. Gr. *prason*, a leek.] A species of quartz of a leek-green colour.

prate, prāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prated*, prāt'ed; ppr. *prating*, prāt'ing. [Same as L.G. *praten*, D. *praaten* or *praten*, Dan. *prate*, Icel. and Sw. *prata*, to prate; probably of imitative origin.] To talk much and to little purpose; to babble, chatter, tattle.——**v.t.** To utter foolishly.——**n.** Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity.

prater, prāt'ėr, *n.* One who prates.

prating, prāt'ing, *p. a.* Given to prate; loquacious.

pratique, prat'ēk, *n.* [Fr. *pratique*, practice, intercourse. PRACTICE.] A license to a ship to hold intercourse at a port after being certified as clear of infectious disease.

prattle, prat'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prattled*, prat'ld; ppr. *prattling*, prat'ling. [Freq. and dim. of *prate*.] To talk much and idly, like a child; to chatter; to prate.—*n.* Trifling or puerile talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

prattler, prat'lėr, *n.* One who prattles; an idle talker.

pravity, pra'vi-ti, *n.* [L. *pravitas*, fr. *pravus*, crooked, evil.] Deviation from right; moral perversity; depravity.

prawn, prạn, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, prized for food.

praxis, praks'is, *n.* [Gr., fr. *prassō*, *praxō*, I do. PRACTICE.] Use; practice; discipline; an example or form to teach practice.

pray, prā, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prayed*, prād; ppr. *praying*, prā'ing. [O. Fr. *preier*, *praier* (Fr. *prier*)=It. *pregare*, to pray, fr. L. *precari*, to pray (as in *deprecate*, *imprecate*), fr. *prex*, *precis*, a prayer (whence also *precarious*); same root as Skr. *prach*, to demand, A. Sax. *frignan*, G. *fragen*, to inquire.] To beg, beseech, entreat, supplicate, or implore; to ask something with earnestness, or as a favour or boon; to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings.—**Pray**, elliptically for *I pray you tell me*, a common mode of introducing a question.—**v.t.** To beg, beseech, supplicate, or entreat; to make earnest request to; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility; to petition.

prayer, prā'ėr, *n.* One who prays.

prayer, prār, *n.* [Not directly fr. *pray*, but fr. O. Fr. *proiere* (Fr. *prière*), a prayer, fr. L.L. *precaria*, a prayer, fr. L. *precarius*, lit. obtained by begging or entreaty, fr. *precari*, to pray. PRAY, PRECARIOUS.] The act of praying, supplicating, or beseeching; act of one who prays; a petition, supplication, entreaty; a solemn petition for benefits addressed to the Supreme Being; a formula of church service or worship, public or private; that part of a written petition or memorial which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted.

prayer-book, prā'ėr-bụk, *n.* A book containing prayers or forms of devotion, public or private.—**The Prayer-book**, the Book of Common Prayer used by the Church of England and certain other churches.

prayerful, prā'ėr-fụl, *a.* Given to prayer; devotional; using much prayer.

prayerfully, prā'ėr-fụl-li, *adv.* In a prayerful manner.

prayerfulness, prā'ėr-fụl-nes, *n.* The state of being prayerful.

prayerless, prā'ėr-les, *a.* Not using prayer.

prayer-meeting, prā'ėr-mēt-ing, *n.* A meeting for prayer; a meeting for worship distinct from a regular church service.

praying, prā'ing, *p.a.* Given to prayer.

praying-machine, **praying-mill**, **praying-wheel**, prā'ing-ma-shēn, prā'ing-mil, prā'ing-whēl, *n.* An apparatus used in Asia, especially a wheel with a written prayer attached, made to revolve, each revolution counting as an utterance of the prayer.

preach, prēch, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *preached*, prēcht; ppr. *preaching*, prēch'ing. [O.Fr. *precher*, *prechier* (Fr. *prêcher*), to preach, fr. L. *prædicare*, to declare in public—*præ*, before, and *dico*, *dicatum*, I proclaim; closely akin to *dico*, *dictum*, I say. DICTION.] To deliver a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice; to discourse in the manner of a preacher.—**v.t.** To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses; to inculcate in public discourses; to deliver in public, as a discourse.

preacher, prēch'ėr, *n.* One who preaches; a person who delivers a sermon.

preachify, prēch'i-fī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *preachified*, prēch'i-fīd; ppr. *preachifying*, prēch'i-fī-ing. To give a long-winded moral advice. [Colloq.]

preaching, prēch'ing, *n.* The act or profession of a preacher; a sermon.

preachment, prēch'ment, *n.* A sermon; a discourse affectedly solemn: in contempt.

preadamite, prē-ad'am-īt, *n.* [*Pre*, before, and *Adam*.] One of those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some to have lived before Adam.—*a.* Prior to Adam; pertaining to the Preadamites.

preamble, prē-am'bl, or prē', *n.* [Fr. *préambule*, fr. L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, I go. AMBLE.] An introduction, preface, or prelude; especially the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *preambled*, prē-am'bld; ppr. *preambling*, prē-am'bling. To preface; to introduce with preliminary remarks.

preaudience, prē-ạ'di-ens, *n.* [Prefix *pre*, before, and *audience*.] Right of previous audience or of being heard before another, as among lawyers at the bar of a court.

prebend, preb'end, *n.* [Fr. *prébende*, fr. L.L. *præbenda*, things to be supplied, fr. L. *præbeo*, I give, grant, furnish—*præ*, before, and *habeo*, I have. HABIT.] The stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate.

prebendal, pre-bend'al, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.

prebendary, preb'end-a-ri, *n.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; a canon.

prebendaryship, preb'end-a-ri-ship, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry.

precarious, prē-kā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *precarius*, lit. depending on prayer or request, or on the will of another, fr. *precari*, to pray. PRAY, PRAYER.] Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by no certain tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events; uncertain; doubtful; insecure.

precariously, prē-kā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a precarious manner; insecurely.—**precariousness**, prē-kā'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being precarious.

precaution, prē-kạ'shon, *n.* [Fr. *précaution*, L.L. *præcautio*—L. *præ*, before, and *caveo*, *cautus*, I take care. CAUTION.] Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent evil or secure good.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *precautioned*, prē-kạ'shond; ppr. *precautioning*, prē-kạ'shon-ing. To caution or warn beforehand.

precautionary, prē-kạ'shon-a-ri, *a.* Containing or proceeding from precaution.

precede, prē-sēd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preceded*, prē-sēd'ed; ppr. *preceding*, prē-sēd'ing. [Fr. *précéder*, fr. L. *præcedère*, to go before—*præ*, before, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To go before in time, or in rank or importance; to prefer or introduce.

precedence, **precedency**, prē-sēd'ens, prē-sēd'en-si, *n.* [Fr. *précédence*. PRECEDE.] Act or state of preceding; priority; state of going or being before in rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place; order or adjustment of place according to rank; the foremost place in a ceremony; superior importance or influence.

precedent, prē-sēd'ent, *a.* [L. *præcedens*, *præcedentis*, ppr. of *præcedère*. PRECEDE.] Preceding; going before in time; anterior.

precedent, pre'sē-dent, *n.* [From preceding adj.] Something done or said, that may serve as a rule or example to be followed in a subsequent case of the like kind; a judicial decision which serves as a rule for future decisions in similar or analogous cases.

precedented, pre'sē-dent-ed, *a.* Authorized by or in accordance with a precedent.

precentor, prē-sen'tor, *n.* [L.L. *præcentor*, —L. *præ*, before, and *canere*, *cantum*, to sing. CHANT.] The leader of a choir in a cathedral; the leader of the singing to a congregation.

precentorship, prē-sen'tor-ship, *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

precept, prē'sept, *n.* [Fr. *précepte*, L. *præceptum*, something taught, fr. *præcipio*, *præceptum*, I teach or instruct—*præ*, before, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] Anything commanded or enjoined as an authoritative rule of action; a command or admonition concerning moral conduct; injunction; rule; doctrine; maxim; a written mandate in certain legal proceedings.

preceptive, prē-sep'tiv, *a.* [L. *præceptivus*.] Containing precepts; giving rules or directions; didactic.

preceptor, prē-sep'tor, *n.* [L. *præceptor*. PRECEPT.] A teacher; an instructor; the teacher of a school.

preceptorial, prē-sep-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

preceptory, prē-sep'to-ri, *a.* Giving or containing precepts.

preceptress, prē-sep'tres, *n.* A female preceptor or teacher.

precession, prē-se'shon, *n.* [Fr. *précession*, fr. L. *præcedo*, *præcessus*, I precede. PRECEDE.] Act of going before; advance.—**Precession of the equinoxes**, a slow movement of the equinoctial points (which see) causing the equinoxes to succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do.

precinct, prē'singt, *n.* [L. *præcinctus*, a girding—*præ*, before, and *cingo*, *cinctus*, I gird. CINCTURE.] The bounding line around a place; a limit; a part near a border; a district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial division.

precious, pre'shus, *a.* [Fr. *précieux*, fr. L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium*, price, value. PRICE.] Of great worth or value; costly; very valuable; highly valued; much esteemed; cherished; worthless; contemptible (in the two last senses ironical).—**Precious metals**, gold and silver.—**Precious stones**, jewels, gems.

preciously, pre'shus-li, *adv.* In a precious manner; valuably; exceedingly (colloq.).

preciousness, pre'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being precious.

precipice, pre'si-pis, *n.* [Fr. *précipice*, fr. L. *præcipitium*, a falling headlong, a precipice, fr. *præceps*, headlong—*præ*, forward, and *caput*, head. CHIEF.] A headlong declivity; a bank or cliff extremely steep, it may be perpendicular or overhanging.

precipitable, prē-si'pi-ta-bl, *a.* That may be precipitated chemically.

precipitance, **precipitancy**, prē-si'pi-tans, prē-si'pi-tan-si, *n.* Quality of being precipitate; headlong hurry; rash or excessive haste.

precipitant, prē-si'pi-tant, *a.* [Fr. *précipitant*, L. *præcipitans*, *præcipitantis*, ppr. of *præcipito*. PRECIPITATE.] Falling or rushing headlong; precipitate.

precipitantly, prē-si'pi-tant-li, *adv.* In a precipitate manner.

precipitate, prē-si'pi-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *precipitated*, prē-si'pi-tāt-ed; ppr. *precipitating*, prē-si'pi-tāt-ing. [Fr. *précipiter*, L. *præcipitare*, fr. *præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong. PRECIPICE.] To throw or hurl headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height; to urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten excessively; to hurry blindly or rashly; to hasten or urge on too quickly; to throw or cause to sink to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance held in solution.—*v.i.* To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as any substance in solution.—*a.* Headlong; falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent; adopted with too great haste or without due deliberation; overhasty; rashly hasty.—*n.* A substance which is thrown down or deposited from a liquid in which it has been dissolved.

precipitately, prē-si'pi-tāt-li, *adv.* In a headlong or precipitate manner; headlong; too hastily; with rash haste.

precipitation, prē-si'pi-tā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *précipitation*, L. *præcipitatio*.] The act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; a falling or rushing down with violence and rapidity; rash, tumultuous haste; precipitance; the process by which a substance is made to separate from another or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom.

precipitous, prē-si'pi-tus, *a.* [Fr. *précipiteux*, fr. L. *præceps, præcipitis.* PRECIPICE.] Very steep; like or forming a precipice; headlong in descent.

precipitously, prē-si'pi-tus-li, *adv.* In a precipitous manner; with steep descent.

precipitousness, prē-si'pi-tus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being precipitous.

précis, prā-sē', *n.* [Fr. *précis*, precise, also an abstract. PRECISE.] A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.

precise, prē-sīs', *a.* [Fr. *précis, précise*, fr. L. *præcisus*, pp. of *præcido*, I cut off—*præ*, before, and *cædo*, I cut. CÆSURA.] Sharply or exactly limited or defined as to meaning; exact; definite; not loose, vague, or equivocal; strictly accurate or correct; particular; exact in conduct; formal; nice; prim; punctilious.

precisely, prē-sīs'li, *adv.* In a precise manner; definitely; strictly; exactly; accurately; with excess of formality.

preciseness, prē-sīs'nes, *n.* Quality of being precise; exactness; scrupulosity; formality.

precisian, prē-si'zhan, *n.* [*Precise* and *-ian.*] One who is precise, or rigidly exact in the observance of rules.

precisianism, prē-si'zhan-izm, *n.* The conduct of a precisian; excessive exactness.

precision, prē-si'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *précision*, L. *præcisio.* PRECISE.] State of being precise; preciseness; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; correctness; definiteness.

preclude, prē-klōd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *precluded*, prē-klōd'ed; ppr. *precluding*, prē-klōd'ing. [L. *præcludo, præclusum—præ*, before, and *claudo*, I shut, I close, as in *conclude, exclude*, &c. CLOSE, *v.t.*] To shut out; to impede; to hinder; to render inoperative by anticipative action.

preclusion, prē-klō'zhon, *n.* [L. *præclusio.*] The act of precluding.

preclusive, prē-klō'siv, *a.* [PRECLUDE.] Tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.—**preclusively**, prē-klō'siv-li, *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

precocious, prē-kō'shus, *a.* [Fr. *précoce*, fr. L. *præcox, præcocis*, ripe early, precocious—*præ*, before, and *coquo*, I cook or ripen. COOK.] Ripe before the natural time; ripe in understanding at an early period; developed or matured early in life; acting like an adult though not grown up; premature.

precociously, prē-kō'shus-li, *adv.* In a precocious manner; prematurely.

precociousness, precocity, prē-kō'shus-nes, prē-kos'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being precocious; early development of the mental powers; prematureness.

precognition, prē-kog-ni'shon, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cognitio*, cognition.] Previous knowledge or cognition; in *Scots law*, a preliminary examination, as of a witness before a trial.

precognosce, prē'kog-nos, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *precognosced*, prē'kog-nost; ppr. *precognoscing*, prē'kog-nos-ing. [L. *præ*, before, *cognoscere*, to know.] In *Scots law*, to take the precognition of.

preconceive, prē-kon-sēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preconceived*, prē-kon-sēvd'; ppr. *preconceiving*, prē-kon-sēv'ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *conceive.*] To form a conception or opinion of beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

preconception, prē-kon-sep'shon, *n.* [*Pre* and *conception.*] The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

preconcert, prē-kon-sėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preconcerted*, prē-kon-sėrt'ed; ppr. *preconcerting*, prē-kon-sėrt'ing. [Prefix *pre* and *concert.*] To concert beforehand; to settle or arrange by previous agreement.—*n.* prē-kon'sėrt. A previous agreement or arrangement.

preconcertedly, prē-kon-sėrt'ed-li, *adv.* In a preconcerted manner; by previous agreement or arrangement.

precontract, prē-kon'trakt, *n.* [Prefix *pre*, and *contract.*] A contract or agreement previous to another.—*v.t.* and *i.* prē-kon-trakt', pret. & pp. *precontracted*, prē-kon-trakt'ed; ppr. *precontracting*, prē-kon-trakt'ing. To contract or stipulate previously.

precursive, prē-kėr'siv, *a.* Precursory.

precursor, prē-kėr'sėr, *n.* [L. *præcursor —præ*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, fr. *curro, cursum*, I run. CURRENT.] A forerunner; a harbinger; one who or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.

precursory, prē-kėr'so-ri, *a.* [PRECURSOR.] Preceding as the harbinger; forerunning.

predaceous, prē-dā'shus, *a.* [From L. *præda*, prey, spoil. PREY.] Living by prey; given to prey on other animals.

predate, prē-dāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predated*, prē-dāt'ed; ppr. *predating*, prē-dāt'ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *date.*] To date by anticipation; to antedate; to precede in date.

predatory, pred'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *prædatorius*, fr. *præda*, plunder. PREY.] Plundering; pillaging; practising rapine.

predecease, prē-dē-sēs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predeceased*, prē-dē-sēst'; ppr. *predeceasing*, prē-dē-sēs'ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *decease.*] To die before.—*n.* The decease of one before another.

predecessor, prē-dē-ses'ėr, *n.* [L. *prædecessor—præ*, before, and *decessor*, one who retires, fr. *decedo, decessum*, I depart—*de*, from, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] One who has been before another in the same position; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, or the like.

predestinarian, prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an, *a.* Belonging to predestination.—*n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

predestinarianism, prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an-izm, *n.* The system or doctrines of the predestinarians.

predestinate, prē-des'ti-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predestinated*, prē-des'ti-nāt-ed; ppr. *predestinating*, prē-des'ti-nāt-ing. [L. *prædestino, prædestinatum—præ*, before, and *destino*, I determine. DESTINE.] To foreordain; to decree, appoint, or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose; to foredoom.—*a.* Predestinated; foreordained.

predestination, prē-des'ti-nā"shon, *n.* [L. L. *prædestinatio.*] The act of predestinating; the act of decreeing or foreordaining events; the doctrine that God has from eternity determined whatever comes to pass, particularly that he has preordained men either to everlasting happiness or misery.

predestinator, prē-des'ti-nāt-ėr, *n.* One that predestinates or foreordains.

predestine, prē-des'tin, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predestined*, prē-des'tind; ppr. *predestining*, prē-des'tin-ing. [L. *prædestinare.* PREDESTINATE.] To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

predeterminate, prē-dē-tėr'mi-nāt, *a.* Determined beforehand.

predetermination, prē-dē-tėr'mi-nā"shon, *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

predetermine, prē-dē-tėr'min, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predetermined*, prē-dē-tėr'mind; ppr. *predetermining*, prē-dē-tėr'min-ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *determine.*] To determine beforehand; to foreordain.—v.i. To make a determination beforehand.

predial, prē'di-al, *a.* [Fr. *prédial*, fr. L. *prædium*, a farm or estate.] Consisting of land or farms; landed; attached to land; derived or arising from land.

predicability, pre'di-ka-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being predicable.

predicable, pre'di-ka-bl, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis*, fr. *prædico.* PREDICATE.] Capable of being predicated or affirmed; that may be attributed to something.—*n.* Anything that may be predicated or affirmed of another; in *logic*, one of the five things which can be affirmatively predicated of several others, viz. genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

predicament, prē-dik'a-ment, *n.* [L. L. *prædicamentum*, fr. L. *prædicare.* PREDICATE.] A name for certain general categories or classes in logic; hence, class or kind; condition; especially, a dangerous or trying condition or state.

predicamental, prē-dik'a-men"tal, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.

predicant, pre'di-kant, *n.* [L. *prædicans*, ppr. of *prædico.* PREDICATE.] One that affirms anything; a preaching friar; a Dominican.—*a.* Predicating; preaching.

predicate, pre'di-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predicated*, pre'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *predicating*, pre'di-kāt-ing. [From L. *prædico, prædicatum*, I affirm, declare, proclaim—*præ*, before, and *dico*, I declare. (DICTION.) *Preach* comes from this verb. PREACH.] To affirm as an attribute of something; to declare one thing of another; to assert.—v.i. To make an affirmation.—*n.* In *logic*, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject; in *gram.* the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.

predication, pre-di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of predicating; affirmation; assertion.

predicative, pre'di-kāt-iv, *a.* Expressing affirmation or predication; not used before a noun, but only in predicating.

predicatively, pre'di-kāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a predicative manner; as a predicate, and not attached attributively to a noun.

predicatory, pre'di-ka-to-ri, *a.* Predicating; affirmative; positive.

predict, prē-dikt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predicted*, prē-dikt'ed; ppr. *predicting*, prē-dikt'ing. [From L. *prædico, prædictum—præ*, before, and *dico*, I tell. DICTION.] To foretell; to prophesy; to foreshow; to declare to be to happen in the future.

prediction, prē-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *prædictio.*] The act of predicting; a prophecy.

predictive, prē-dik'tiv, *a.* [*Predict* and *-ive.*] Foretelling; prophetic.

predictor, prē-dik'tor, *n.* One who predicts.

predilection, prē-di-lek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *prédilection*—L. *præ*, before, and *dilectio*, a choice, fr. *diligo*, I love. DILIGENT.] A previous liking or preference; a prepossession of mind in favour of a person or thing.

predispose, prē-dis-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predisposed*, prē-dis-pōzd'; ppr. *predisposing*, prē-dis-pōz'ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *dispose.*] To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition or tendency to; to fit or adapt previously.

predisposing, prē-dis-pōz'ing, *p.a.* Inclining beforehand; making liable or susceptible.

predisposition, prē-dis'pō-zi"shon, *n.* [Prefix *pre*, and *disposition.*] The state of being predisposed; previous inclination or tendency; susceptibility from antecedent causes.

predominance, predominancy, prē-dom'i-nans, prē-dom'i-nan-si, *n.* State or quality of being predominant; prevalence over others; superiority; ascendency.

predominant, prē-dom'i-nant, *a.* Predominating; prevalent over others; superior in influence or authority; ruling; controlling.—**predominantly**, prē-dom'i-nant-li, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

predominate, prē-dom'i-nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *predominated*, prē-dom'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *predominating*, prē-dom'i-nāt-ing. [Fr. *prédominer*, fr. L. *præ*, before, and *dominari*, to rule, fr. *dominus*, lord. DOMINATE, DAME.] To have surpassing power, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence among others; to rule; to prevail.—v.t. To rule over; to master.

predoom, prē-dōm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predoomed*, prē-dōmd'; ppr. *predooming*, prē-dōm'ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *doom.*] To doom or judge beforehand.

pre-eminence, prē-em'i-nens, *n.* [See next.] The state or quality of being pre-eminent; superior or surpassing eminence; superiority in excellence.

pre-eminent, prē-em'i-nent, *a.* [Fr. *prééminent*, fr. L. *præ*, before, and *eminēre*, to project. EMINENT.] Eminent above others; surpassing or highly distinguished in excellence, sometimes also in evil.—**pre-eminently**, prē-em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a pre-eminent manner or degree.

pre-emption, prē-em'shon, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying, fr. *emo*, I buy. EXEMPT.] The act or right of purchasing before others.

pre-emptive, prē-em'tiv, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to pre-emption.

preen, prēn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preened*, prēnd; ppr. *preening*, prēn'ing. [O.E. *proine*, *proigne*, to prune, to preen. PRUNE.] To trim with the beak: said of birds dressing their feathers.

pre-engage, prē-en-gāj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pre-engaged*, prē-en-gājd'; ppr. *pre-engaging*, prē-en-gāj'ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *engage*.] To engage by previous agreement; to engage or attach by previous influence; to preoccupy.

pre-engagement, prē-en-gāj'ment, *n.* Prior engagement or attachment.

pre-establish, prē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pre-established*, prē-es-tab'lisht; ppr. *pre-establishing*, prē-es-tab'lish-ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *establish*.] To establish beforehand.

pre-establishment, prē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Previous establishment; settlement beforehand.

pre-exist, prē-egz-ist', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pre-existed*, prē-egz-ist'ed; ppr. *pre-existing*, prē-egz-ist'ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *exist*.] To exist beforehand, or before something else.

pre-existence, prē-egz-ist'ens, *n.* [Prefix *pre*, and *existence*.] Previous existence; existence previous to something else; existence in a previous state; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

pre-existent, prē-egz-ist'ent, *a.* [Prefix *pre*, and *existent*.] Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

preface, pre'fās, *n.* [Fr. *préface*, fr. L. *præfatio*, a preface—*præ*, before, and *for*, *fatus*, I speak, I say. FATE.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or written piece; preamble; proem; prelude. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *prefaced*, pre'fāst; ppr. *prefacing*, pre'fās-ing. To introduce by a preface or preliminary remarks.

prefatory, pre'fā-to-ri, *a.* [From L. *præfatus*. PREFACE.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a preface.

prefect, prē'fekt, *n.* [L. *præfectus*, a prefect or head, fr. *præficio*, I put over—*præ*, before, and *facio*, I make.] One placed over others; a governor, commander, superintendent, chief magistrate.

prefecture, prē'fekt-ūr, *n.* [L. *præfectura*. PREFECT.] The office or jurisdiction of a prefect; the official residence of a prefect.

prefer, prē-fėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preferred*, prē-fėrd'; ppr. *preferring*, prē-fėr'ing. [Fr. *préférer*, fr. L. *præferre*, to prefer, set before—*præ*, before, and *ferre*, to bear. FERTILE.] To bring or lay before; to present, as a petition, prayer, &c.; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to set higher in estimation; to hold in greater favour or esteem; to choose rather.

preferable, pre'fėr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *préférable*.] Worthy to be preferred; more desirable.

preferably, pre'fėr-a-bli, *adv.* In or by preference; rather.

preference, pre'fėr-ens, *n.* [Fr. *préférence*, L.L. *præferentia*. PREFER.] Act of preferring one thing to another; choice of one rather than another; state of being preferred; choice; object of choice.

preferential, pre-fėr-en'shal, *a.* Implying preference. —**preferentially**, pre-fėr-en'shal-li, *adv.* With preference.

preferment, prē-fėr'ment, *n.* Act of preferring; advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station; promotion; a superior or valuable place or office, especially in the church.

preferrer, prē-fėr'ėr, *n.* One who prefers.

prefiguration, prē-fig'ūr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of prefiguring; antecedent representation by similitude.

prefigure, prē-fig'ūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prefigured*, prē-fig'ūrd; ppr. *prefiguring*, prē-fig'ūr-ing. [L.L. *præfigūrare*—L. *præ*, before, and *figūra*, figure. FIGURE.] To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by way of type or similitude; to foreshow.

prefigurement, prē-fig'ūr-ment, *n.* Act of prefiguring; prefiguration.

prefix, prē-fiks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prefixed*, prē-fikst'; ppr. *prefixing*, prē-fiks'ing. [Fr. *préfixer*, fr. L. *præfigo*, *præfixus*—*præ*, before, and *figo*, I fix. FIX.] To put or set before or at the beginning of something; to settle, fix, or appoint beforehand.—— n. prē'fiks. A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.

prefixion, prē-fik'shon, *n.* The act of prefixing.

preglacial, prē-glā'shi-al, *a.* [Prefix *pre*, and *glacial*.] Prior to the glacial period.

pregnable, preg'na-bl, *a.* [Fr. *prenable* (with inserted *g*), fr. *prendre*, to take. IMPREGNABLE.] Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable.

pregnancy, preg'nan-si, *n.* [*Pregnant* and *-cy*.] State of being pregnant; time of going with child; quality of being full of significance, or the like.

pregnant, preg'nant, *a.* [L. *prægnans*, *prægnantis*—*præ*, before, and *gnans*, a ppr. corresponding to the pp. *gnatus*, *natus*, born. NATAL, NATURE.] Being with young; great with child; gravid; laden; full of meaning or important matter; abounding with results; full of consequence or significance.

prehensible, prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* [See next.] That may be seized.

prehensile, prē-hen'sil, *a.* [From L. *prehendo*, *prehensus*, I lay hold of—*præ*, before, and obs. *hendo*, I seize, as in *apprehend*, &c. (See APPREHEND.) *Prise*, *prison* are of same origin.] Fitted for seizing or laying hold, as the *prehensile* tails of monkeys.

prehension, prē-hen'shon, *n.* [L. *prehensio*. See prec.] A taking hold of; apprehension by the mind.

prehistoric, prē-his-tor'ik, *a.* [Prefix *pre*, and *historic*.] Relating to a period antecedent to that at which history begins; belonging to a time anterior to written records.

prejudge, prē-juj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prejudged*, prē-jujd'; ppr. *prejudging*, prē-juj'ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *judge*—Fr. *préjuger*, L. *præjudicare*.] To judge beforehand; to judge before the connected arguments and facts are fully known; to condemn beforehand or unheard.

prejudgment, prē-juj'ment, *n.* The act of prejudging; judgment without a hearing or full examination.

prejudicate, prē-jū'di-kāt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *prejudicated*, prē-jū'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *prejudicating*, prē-jū'di-kāt-ing. [L. *præ*, before, and *judico*, I judge. Akin *prejudice*.] To prejudge; to judge with prejudice.

prejudication, prē-jū'di-kā'shon, *n.* Act of prejudicating or prejudging.

prejudice, pre'jū-dis, *n.* [Fr. *préjudice*, fr. L. *præjudicium*, prejudice, prejudgment, fr. *præ*, before, and *judicium*, a judgment or sentence, fr. *judex*, *judicis*, a judge. JUDGE.] An unwarranted or unfounded bias or leaning, favourable or unfavourable; a prepossession; a wrong or ignorant bias or view; detriment; damage; injury.——v.t. pret. & pp. *prejudiced*, pre'jū-dist; ppr. *prejudicing*, pre'jū-dis-ing. To affect with prejudice; to bias the mind of by hasty and incorrect notions; to do harm to; to hurt, damage, diminish, impair.

prejudicial, pre-jū-di'shal, *a.* [O.Fr. *préjudicial*. PREJUDICE.] Pertaining to prejudice†; causing prejudice or detriment; hurtful; harmful; injurious; detrimental.

prejudicially, pre-jū-di'shal-li, *adv.* In a prejudicial manner; hurtfully; injuriously.

preknowledge, prē-nol'ej, *n.* [Prefix *pre*, and *knowledge*.] Prior knowledge; foreknowledge.

prelacy, pre'la-si, *n.* [L.L. *prælatia*, fr. *prælatus*, a prelate.] The office of a prelate; episcopacy; the order of bishops; bishops, collectively.

prelate, pre'lat, *n.* [Fr. *prélat*, L.L. *prælatus*, fr. L. pp. *prælatus*, set over, fr. *præ*, before, and *latus*, set or put.] An ecclesiastic of higher rank than a priest or pastor, and having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church.

prelateship, pre'lat-ship, *n.* The office of a prelate.

prelatic, **prelatical**, pre-lat'ik, pre-lat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.

prelatically, pre-lat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a prelatical manner.

prelatist, pre'lat-ist, *n.* [*Prelate* and *-ist*.] An advocate for prelacy; an episcopalian; a high-churchman.

prelature, pre'lat-ūr, *n.* [*Prelate* and *-ure*.] The office or dignity of a prelate; prelacy.

prelect, prē-lekt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prelected*, prē-lekt'ed; ppr. *prelecting*, prē-lekt'ing. [From L. *prælego*, *prælectus*—*præ*, before, and *lego*, I read. LEGEND.] To read or deliver a lecture or public discourse; to lecture.

prelection, prē-lek'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A lecture or discourse; a public lecture.

prelector, prē-lek'tor, *n.* One who prelects; a lecturer.

prelibation, prē-li-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *libo*, I taste. LIBATION.] A libation previous to tasting; a foretaste.

preliminarily, prē-lim'in-a-ri-li, *adv.* In a preliminary manner.

preliminary, prē-lim'in-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *préliminaire*, fr. L. *præ*, before, and *limen*, *liminis*, a threshold. LIMIT.] That precedes the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory; prefatory.——*n.* Something introductory or preparatory; something done before the main business can be begun; preface; prelude.

prelude, prel'ūd or prē-lūd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preluded*, prel'ūd-ed or prē-lūd'ed; ppr. *preluding*, prel'ūd-ing or prē-lūd'ing. [Fr. *préluder*, to prelude, *prélude*, a prelude, fr. L. *præludere*, to play beforehand, to prelude—*præ*, before, and *ludo*, I play. LUDICROUS.] To introduce with a previous performance; to introduce; to preface; to serve as an introduction to.—— v.i. To form a prelude; to serve for a prelude.——*n.* prel'ūd or prē-lūd. Something played beforehand; something preparatory or leading up to what follows; a preliminary; something foreshowing what is to follow; a musical introduction or an introductory performance; a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement.

prelusive, prē-lū'siv, *a.* [L. *prælusus* and *-ive*. PRELUDE.] Partaking of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicative of something to follow.

premature, pre'ma-tūr, *a.* [L. *præmaturus*, early ripe, too early—*præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe. MATURE.] Happening, arriving, existing, performed, or adopted before the proper time; done, said, or believed too soon; too early; untimely.

prematurely, prē-ma-tūr'li, *adv.* In a premature manner.

prematureness, **prematurity**, prē-ma-tūr'nes, prē-ma-tū'ri-ti, *n.* The state of being premature.

premaxillary, prē-mak'sil-la-ri, *n.* [Prefix *pre*, and *maxillary*.] Placed anterior to the true maxillary bone.

premeditate, prē-me'di-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premeditated*, prē-me'di-tāt-ed; ppr. *premeditating*, prē-me'di-tāt-ing. [Fr. *prémediter*, L. *præmeditari*, to premeditate—*præ*, before, and *meditari*, to meditate—which see.] To meditate upon beforehand; to think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously.——v.i. To meditate or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate.

premeditation, prē-me'di-tā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *préméditation*, L. *præmeditatio*.] The act of premeditating; previous deliberation; previous contrivance or design.

premier, pre'mi-ėr, *a.* [Fr. *premier*, fr. L. *primarius*, of the first rank, fr. *primus*,

first. PRIME.] First; chief; principal; holding the most ancient title in any rank of the peerage.——**n.** The first minister of state; the prime minister.

premiership, prē′mi-ēr-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of premier or prime minister.

premise, prē-mīz′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premised*, prē-mīzd′; ppr. *premising*, prē-mīz′ing. [From L. *præmitto*, *præmissus*, to place or set before—*præ*, before, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To put forward by way of preface or introduction; to make known as introductory to something to be afterwards said or told, or to aid in understanding what follows; to lay down, as antecedent to another statement.——**v.i.** To state antecedently; to make an introductory statement.

premise, premiss, pre′mis, *n.* [Fr. *premisse*, a premise in logic, fr. L. *præmissum*, lit. something set down or stated beforehand—*præ*, and *mitto*, I send. See prec.] A proposition laid down as a base of argument or from which something is to be inferred; in *logic*, applied to each of the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn; *pl.* the portion of a legal document where articles of property to be transferred are described in full (lit. 'the things before mentioned') hence, houses or tenements; a house and the outhouses, &c., belonging to it.

premium, prē′mi-um, *n.* [L. *præmium*, a reward, profit, prize, fr. *præ*, before, and *emo*, I take, as in *exempt*, &c. EXEMPT.] A reward or prize offered for some special reason; a prize to be gained by competition; a bonus; an extra sum paid as an incentive; a bounty; a fee paid for the privilege of being taught a trade or profession; a sum paid periodically for insurance, as against fire or loss of life or property; a certain increase in value of money or currency; higher value of coin as compared with paper money, or of shares compared with their original value.—**At a premium**, above par, opposed to *at a discount*: said of shares or stock; hence, in high esteem.

premolar, prē-mō′lėr, *n.* [Prefix *pre*, and *molar*.] *Anat.* a tooth between the canine and the molars.

premonish, prē-mon′ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premonished*, prē-mon′isht; ppr. *premonishing*, prē-mon′ish-ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *-monish*, as in *admonish* (q.v.).] To admonish beforehand; to forewarn.

premonition, prē-mō-ni′shon, *n.* [L.L. *præmonitio—præ*, before, and *moneo*, *monitum*, I warn. MONITION.] Previous warning, notice, or information.

premonitor, prē-mon′i-tor, *n.* [See prec.] One who gives premonition.

premonitory, prē-mon′i-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *premonitorius*. PREMONITION.] Giving premonition; giving previous warning or notice.

premorse, prē-mors′, *a.* [L. *præmorsus—præ*, before, and *morsus*, bitten, pp. of *mordeo*, I gnaw. MORDANT.] Bitten off; in *bot.* said of a root or leaf terminating abruptly.

prentice, pren′tis. A colloquial shortening of *Apprentice*.

preoccupancy, prē-ok′kū-pan-si, *n.* Preoccupation; previous occupancy.

preoccupation, prē-ok′kū-pā″shon, *n.* Act of preoccupying, or of taking possession before another; prior possession; state of being preoccupied, engrossed, or absorbed.

preoccupied, prē-ok′kū-pīd, *p.a.* Occupied beforehand; having the attention taken up previously; absorbed; abstracted.

preoccupy, prē-ok′kū-pī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preoccupied*, prē-ok′kū-pīd; ppr. *preoccupying*, prē-ok′kū-pī-ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *occupy* = L. *præoccupare*. OCCUPY.] To occupy or take possession of before another; to engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to engross beforehand.

preordain, prē-or-dān′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preordained*, prē-or-dānd′; ppr. *preordaining*, prē-or-dān′ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *ordain*.] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to foreordain or predetermine.

preordination, prē-or′din-ā″shon, *n.* Act of preordaining; previous determination.

prepaid, prē-pād′. PREPAY.

preparation, pre-pa-rā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *préparation*, L. *præparatio*. PREPARE.] Act or operation of preparing; something done in view of something else to be done; that which is prepared, made, or compounded for a particular purpose; state of being prepared or in readiness.

preparative, prē-pa′rat-iv, *a.* [Fr. *préparatif*. PREPARE.] Tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory.——**n.** That which serves to prepare; something preparatory; preparation.—**preparatively**, prē-pa′rat-iv-li, *adv.* By way of preparation.

preparatory, prē-pa′ra-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *préparatoire*.] That makes preparation; serving to prepare or make ready; introductory; preliminary; antecedent and adapted to what follows.

prepare, prē-pār′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prepared*, prē-pārd′; ppr. *preparing*, prē-pār′ing. [Fr. *préparer*, L. *præparare*, *præparatus—præ*, before, and *paro*, I get ready. PARE.] To get or make ready beforehand; to make ready for something to happen (often *refl.*); to make fit or suitable for some end, use, service, or state; to fit; to adapt; to adjust; to equip; to provide; to procure as suitable.——**v.i.** To make preparation; to take the necessary previous measures; to make one's self ready.

preparedness, prē-pārd′nes, *n.* State of being prepared or in readiness.

preparer, prē-pār′ėr, *n.* One who prepares.

prepay, prē-pā′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prepaid*, prē-pād′; ppr. *prepaying*, prē-pā′ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *pay*.] To pay in advance or beforehand; to pay before obtaining possession of.

prepayment, prē-pā′ment, *n.* Act of prepaying; payment in advance.

prepense, prē-pens′, *a.* [O. Fr. *prepense*, fr. prefix *pre*, and *penser*, L. *pensare*, to think. PENSIVE.] Devised before or previously; premeditated; aforethought; generally in the phrase 'malice *prepense*'.

preponderance, prē-pon′dėr-ans, *n.* [Fr. *prépondérance*. See next.] The state of preponderating or being preponderant; superiority of power or influence.

preponderant, prē-pon′dėr-ant, *a.* [Fr. *prépondérant*, L. *præponderans*, ppr. of *præpondero*. See next.] Preponderating; superior in power, influence, or the like.

preponderate, prē-pon′dėr-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *preponderated*, prē-pon′dėr-āt-ed; ppr. *preponderating*, prē-pon′dėr-āt-ing. [L. *præpondero*, *præponderatus—præ*, before, and *pondero*, I weigh. PONDER.] To be greatest in weight or influence; to outweigh others; to exceed the rest in influence or power; to have greater sway; to predominate.

preponderation, prē-pon′dėr-ā″shon, *n.* The state of preponderating; preponderance.

preposition, pre-pō-zi′shon, *n.* [Fr. *préposition*, L. *præpositio*, fr. *præpono*, *præpositum*, fr. *præ*, before, and *pono*, I put. POSITION.] An uninflected part of speech governing a noun, pronoun, or clause, and putting it in some case other than the nominative.

prepositional, pre-pō-zi′shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature or function of a preposition.

prepositionally, pre-pō-zi′shon-al-li, *adv.* In a prepositional manner.

prepositive, prē-poz′it-iv, *a.* [Fr. *prépositif*. PREPOSITION.] Put before; prefixed.——**n.** A word or particle put before another word.

prepossess, prē-po-zes′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prepossessed*, prē-po-zest′; *prepossessing*, prē-po-zes′ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *possess*.] To take possession of beforehand; to preoccupy; to preoccupy the mind or heart of; to bias or prejudice.

prepossessing, prē-po-zes′ing, *p.a.* Creating an impression favourable to the owner; engaging; attractive.

prepossession, prē-po-ze′shon, *n.* Prior possession; preconceived opinion; prejudice; bias; favourable impression.

preposterous, prē-pos′tėr-us, *a.* [L. *præposterus*; lit. with the after part in front—*præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after. POSTERIOR.] Contrary to nature or reason; absurd; foolish; irrational; monstrous; utterly ridiculous.

preposterously, prē-pos′tėr-us-li, *adv.* In a preposterous manner; absurdly.

preposterousness, prē-pos′tėr-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being preposterous.

prepotency, prē-pō′ten-si, *n.* [See next.] Superior power; predominance.

prepotent, prē-pō′tent, *a.* [L. *præpotens—præ*, before, and *potens*, powerful. POTENT.] Very powerful; having a preponderating power or influence.

prepuce, prē′pūs, *n.* [L. *præputium*, the foreskin.] The foreskin.—**preputial**, prē-pū′shal, *a.* Pertaining to the prepuce.

pre-Raphaelite, prē-raf′a-el-īt, *n.* A supporter of the style of painting practised by early painters before Raphael, or the modern revival of their style, showing especially a rigidly faithful representation of nature.—**pre-Raphaelitism**, prē-raf′a-el-īt-izm, *n.* The style or practice of the pre-Raphaelites.

prerequisite, prē-rek′wi-zit, *a.* [Prefix *pre*, and *requisite*.] Previously requisite; necessary to something subsequent.——**n.** Something that is prerequisite.

prerogative, prē-rog′a-tiv, *n.* [L. *prærogativa*, fr. *prærogo*, I ask before—*præ*, before, and *rogo*, I ask (as in *interrogate*, *arrogate*, *derogate*, &c.). ROGATION.] A prior claim or title; an exclusive or peculiar privilege or right; a privilege belonging to character or position; an official and hereditary right; right or privilege of a sovereign or ruler.

presage, prē′sāj or pres′āj, *n.* [Fr. *présage*, fr. L. *præsagium*, fr. *præsagio—præ*, before, and *sagio*, I perceive by the senses. SAGACIOUS.] A presentiment; something which foreshows a future event; a present fact indicating something to come; a prognostic, omen, token, or sign.——**v.t.** prē-sāj′, pret. & pp. *presaged*, prē-sājd′; ppr. *presaging*, prē-sāj′ing. To foreshow; to betoken; to forebode; to foretell; to predict.——**v.i.** To have foreknowledge or presentiment.

presageful, prē-sāj′fụl, *a.* Full of presages; ominous.

presagement, prē-sāj′ment, *n.* Act of presaging; a foreboding; a foretelling.

presbyopia, pres-bi-ō′pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *presbys*, old, *ōps*, the eye.] That condition of the eye in which near objects are seen less distinctly than those at a distance, common in old age.

presbyter, pres′bi-tėr, *n.* [L. *presbyter*, fr. Gr. *presbyteros*, an elder, compar. degree of *presbys*, old. *Priest* is a form of the same word.] An elder; an elderly person who had authority in the early Christian church; a priest; a parson.

presbyterial, pres-bi-tē′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter or presbytery; presbyterian.

presbyterian, pres-bi-tē′ri-an, *a.* [From *presbyter*, *presbytery*.] Pertaining to presbyters; pertaining to ecclesiastical government by elders and presbyteries, or to those who uphold such government.——**n.** A member of one of the Christian churches who vest church governments in presbyteries or associations of ministers and elders, and have no bishops.

presbyterianism, pres-bi-tē′ri-an-izm, *n.* [*Presbyterian* and *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, and ecclesiastical discipline or government of presbyterians.

presbytership, pres′bi-tėr-ship, *n.* The office or station of a presbyter.

presbytery, pres′bi-te-ri, *n.* [L.L. *presbyterium*, Gr. *presbyterion*, a council of elders. PRESBYTER.] A body of presbyters or elders; a church court or judicatory consist-

ing of the presbyterian pastors of churches within a certain district, and one elder, a layman, from each church; the presbyterian religion.

prescience, prē'shi-ens, *n.* [Fr. *prescience*, L. *præscientia*. See next.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

prescient, prē'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *præsciens*, *præscientis*, ppr. of *præscio*, I foreknow—*præ*, before, *scio*, I know. SCIENCE.] Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

prescientific, prē'sī-en-tif"ik, *a.* [Prefix *pre*, and *scientific*.] Anterior to the era of science.

prescind, prē-sind', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prescinded*, prē-sind'ed; ppr. *prescinding*, prē-sind'ing. [L. *præ*, before, and *scindo*, I cut.] To consider apart from other ideas or notions.

prescribe, prē-skrīb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prescribed*, prē-skrībd'; ppr. *prescribing*, prē-skrīb'ing. [L. *præscribo*—*præ*, before, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to appoint; to order; to give as a rule of conduct; to direct to be used as a remedy.——v.i. To give directions; to lay down rules; to write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; *law*, to become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like.

prescript, prē'skript, *a.* [L. *præscriptus*, pp. of *præscribo*. PRESCRIBE.] Directed; set down as a rule; prescribed.——n. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

prescriptibility, prē-skrip'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being prescriptible.

prescriptible, prē-skrip'ti-bl, *a.* [PRESCRIBE.] That may be prescribed; depending or derived from prescription.

prescription, prē-skrip'shon, *n.* [Fr. *prescription*, L. *præscriptio*, fr. *præscribo*, *præscriptus*. PRESCRIBE.] Act of prescribing, or that which is prescribed; a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them; a recipe; a claim, right, or title based on long use or custom; the loss of a legal right by lapse of time and neglect.

prescriptive, prē-skript'iv, *a.* [See prec.] Arising from prescription; consisting in or acquired by prescription or long use and enjoyment.

presence, pre'zens, *n.* [Fr. *présence*, L. *præsentia*, fr. *præsens*, *præsentis*. See next.] State of being present; the existence of a person or thing in a certain place: opposed to *absence*; a being in company with or near; personal attendance; company; state of being in view; sight; port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanour; the person of a superior or great personage; an appearance or apparition.—**Presence of mind**, coolness and readiness to act in occasions of difficulty; quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions.

present, pre'zent, *a.* [Fr. *présent*, L. *præsens*, *præsentis*, fr. *præ*, before, and *sens*, *esens*, being, an old participle of *sum*, I am; comp. *absent*.] Being before; being close at hand or in view; being in a certain place: opposed to *absent*; being before the face or near; being in company; being now in view or under consideration; now existing; not past or future; ready at hand; quick in emergency; favourably attentive.—**The present**, elliptical for *the present time*.—**At present**, at the present time.—**Present tense**, the tense which expresses action or being in the present time.——n. Present time; present tense; *pl.* term used in a legal document for the document itself.

present, prē-zent', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presented*, prē-zent'ed; ppr. *presenting*, prē-zent'ing. [Fr. *présenter*, L.L. *præsentare*, to present, to offer, lit. to make present, fr. *præsens*, present (q.v.).] To introduce or bring into the presence or before the face of a superior; to make personally known; to exhibit or bring to view or notice; to show; to give or bestow; to offer gratuitously for reception; to put into the hands of another in ceremony; to favour with a gift; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer openly; to proffer; to lay before a public body for consideration; to bring before a court or magistrate; to point, aim, or direct, as a weapon, particularly some species of firearms.—**To present arms**, to bring a gun or rifle in a perpendicular position in front of the body.——n. pre'zent. [Fr. *présent*, fr. the verb.] Something given; a donation; a gift.

presentable, prē-zent'a-bl, *a.* That may be presented; in such trim as to be able to present one's self; suitable to be exhibited or offered.

presentation, pre-zent-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *présentation*, L.L. *præsentatio*, fr. *præsentare*, to present.] Act of presenting; act of formally handing over as a gift or donation; the act or right of presenting a clergyman or nominating a minister to a vacant parish.

presentative, prē-zen'ta-tiv, *a.* Serving to present; presenting.

presentee, pre-zent-ē', *n.* [From to *present*, and *-ee*.] One presented to a benefice.

presenter, prē-zent'ėr, *n.* One who presents.

presentiment, prē-sen'ti-ment, *n.* [O.Fr. *presentiment*, fr. L. *præ*, before, and *sentio*, I perceive or feel. SENSE.] Previous apprehension of something future; anticipation of impending evil; feeling that evil is to happen; foreboding.

presentive, prē-zen'tiv, *a.* Presenting a definite conception of an object to the mind.——n. A presentive word.

presently, pre'zent-li, *adv.* At present†; immediately; forthwith; speedily; soon.

presentment, prē-zent'ment, *n.* Act of presenting; appearance to the view; representation.

presentness, pre'zent-nes, *n.* The state of being present; presence.

preservable, prē-zėrv'a-bl, *a.* That may be preserved.

preservation, pre-zėr-vā'shon, *n.* [PRESERVE.] Act of preserving or state of being preserved; escape from danger; safety.

preservative, prē-zėrv'ā-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *préservatif*.] Having the power or quality of preserving or keeping safe; tending to preserve.——n. That which preserves or has the power of preserving; a preventive of injury or decay.

preserve, prē-zėrv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preserved*, prē-zėrvd'; ppr. *preserving*, prē-zėrv'ing. [Fr. *préserver*, L. *præservare*, fr. L. *præ*, before, and *servo*, I preserve or keep (as in *conserve*, *reserve*). SERVE.] To save from injury or destruction; to keep in safety or security; to protect, shield, guard, defend; to keep from decay; to keep in a sound state; to cause to remain good for food by treating with salt, sugar, or otherwise; to prevent being hunted and killed, except at certain seasons or by certain persons, as game, salmon, &c.——n. Something that is preserved; fruit or vegetables treated so as to make them keep good for food; ground set apart for the shelter of animals intended for sport or food.

preserver, prē-zėrv'ėr, *n.* The person or thing that preserves; one who saves or defends from destruction or evil.

preside, prē-zīd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *presided*, prē-zīd'ed; ppr. *presiding*, prē-zīd'ing. [Fr. *présider*, fr. L. *præsidēre*—*præ*, before, and *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] To be set over others for the exercise of authority; to exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector; to have the post of chairman or president at a meeting.

presidency, pre'zi-den-si, *n.* [Fr. *présidence*. PRESIDENT.] Act of presiding; superintendence; the office or jurisdiction of president; the term during which a president holds his office.

president, pre'zi-dent, *n.* [Fr. *président*, L. *præsidens*, *-dentis*, ppr. of *præsideo*. PRESIDE.] One who presides; an officer appointed to preside over a corporation, company, assembly, &c.; the head of a province, territory, or state; the highest officer of state in a republic.

presidential, pre-zi-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a president.

presidentship, pre'zi-dent-ship, *n.* The office of president.

presignify, prē-sig'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presignified*, prē-sig'ni-fīd; ppr. *presignifying*, prē-sig'ni-fī-ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *signify*.] To intimate or signify beforehand.

press, pres, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pressed*, prest; ppr. *pressing*, pres'ing. [Fr. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare*, to press, a freq. of *premo*, *pressum*, I press; seen also in *compress*, *depress*, *express*, *impress*, *repress*, &c., *print*, *imprint*, *sprain*, &c., being also of same origin.] To lie, bear, or weigh heavily upon; to squeeze; to crush; to squeeze for making smooth, or to extract juice; to drive; to force; to urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness; to impose; to emphasize; to embrace closely; to hug; to straiten; to distress, as with poverty; to constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity; to solicit with earnestness or importunity.——v.i. To bear heavily or with force; to urge or strain in motion; to go forward with force; to crowd; to throng; to force one's way; to push with force.——n. A pressing; a crowd or a throng; an instrument or machine by which something may be squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form; a machine for printing; a printing-press; (with *the*) the art or business of printing and publishing, or printed literature in general, especially newspapers and periodicals; an upright cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept; urgency; urgent demands of affairs.

press, pres, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pressed*, prest; ppr. *pressing*, pres'ing. [Originally to *impress* or *imprest*. See IMPRESS in this sense.] To force into service, especially into naval service; to impress.

press-gang, pres'gang, *n.* A detachment of seamen empowered to impress men into the naval service.

pressing, pres'ing, *p.a.* Urgent; importunate; distressing.

pressingly, pres'ing-li, *adv.* In a pressing manner; with eagerness or urgency; closely.

pressirostral, pres-i-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *pressus*, pressed, flattened, and *rostrum*, beak.] Having a compressed or flattened beak.

pressman, pres'man, *n.* One who works at or attends to a printing-press; a journalist or writer for the press.

pressure, pre'shūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *pressure*, L. *pressura*, fr. *pressus*, pressed. PRESS.] The act of pressing; the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power; moral force; constraining force or impulse acting on the mind; severity or grievousness, as of personal circumstances; distress, strait, or difficulty; urgency; demand on one's time or energies.

press-work, pres'wėrk, *n.* The operation of taking impressions from types, &c., by means of the press.

prestidigitation, pres'ti-di'ji-tā"shon, *n.* [From L. *præsto*, at hand, ready, and *digitus*, a finger, suggested by L. *præstigiæ*, legerdemain, trickery. PRESTIGE.] Skill in legerdemain; sleight of hand; juggling.—**prestidigitator**, pres-ti-di'ji-tā-tėr, *n.* One who practises prestidigitation; a juggler.

prestige, pres'tij or pres-tēzh', *n.* [Fr. *prestige*, fr. L. *præstigiæ*, deception, juggler's tricks, fr. *præ*, before, and *striga*, a witch.] Illusion, charm, fascination or imposture†; influence based on high character or conduct; moral influence arising from past successes or achievements, regarded as the pledge or promise of future successes.

presto, pres'tō, *adv.* [It. *presto*, quick, quickly, fr. L. *præsto*, at hand, ready.] Quickly; in a trice; in *mus.* a direction for quick time.

presumable, prē-zūm'a-bl, *a.* That may be presumed or taken for granted.

presumably, prē-zūm'a-bli, *adv.* As may be presumed or easily supposed.

presume, prē-zūm′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presumed*, prē-zūmd′; ppr. *presuming*, prē-zūm′-ing. [Fr. *présumer*, fr. L. *præsumare*, to presume, to anticipate, take beforehand—*præ*, before, and *sumo*, I take, as in *assume, consume, resume*, &c. SUMPTUOUS.] To take for granted; to suppose on reasonable grounds; to take on one's self; to take the liberty; to make bold.——v.i. To infer; to make unwarranted advances; to act in a forward way.

presuming, prē-zūm′ing, *p.a.* Showing presumption; presumptuous.—**presumingly**, prē-zūm′ing-li, *adv.* With presumption.

presumption, prē-zum′shon, *n.* [Fr. *présomption*, L. *præsumptio*, fr. *præsumo, præsumptus*. PRESUME.] Act of presuming; that which is presumed; belief previously formed; supposition; strong probability; overboldness; forwardness in conduct; presumptuousness; arrogance; assurance.

presumptive, prē-zum′tiv, *a.* [Fr. *présomptif*. See prec.] Based on presumption or probability; proving circumstantially, not directly.—**Heir presumptive**, one who may be cut out by the birth of a nearer relative.—**presumptively**, prē-zum′tiv-li, *adv.* In a presumptive manner.

presumptuous, prē-zum′tū-us, *a.* [Fr. *présomptueux*, fr. *présomption*, presumption.] Imbued with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; given to presume or act in a forward manner; arrogant; overweening; over-confident.

presumptuously, prē-zum′tū-us-li, *adv.* In a presumptuous manner.—**presumptuousness**, prē-zum′tū-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous.

presuppose, prē-sup-pōz′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presupposed*, prē-sup-pōzd′; ppr. *presupposing*, prē-sup-pōz′ing. [Prefix *pre*, and *suppose*=Fr. *présupposer*.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent; to require to exist previously; to necessitate as prior.

pretence, prē-tens′, *n.* [From L. *prætensus*, for *prætentus*, pp. of *prætendo*. PRETEND.] Act of pretending; the presenting to others of a false or hypocritical appearance; simulation; feint; false show; pretext.

pretend, prē-tend′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pretended*, prē-tend′ed; ppr. *pretending*, prē-tend′ing. [Fr. *prétendre*, L. *prætendere—præ*, before, and *tendo*, I stretch. TEND.] To hold out or put forward falsely or in order to deceive; to feign; to counterfeit; to simulate; to assume or profess to feel; to use as a pretext; to affect.——v.i. To assume a false character; to make pretence; to sham; to put in a claim (with *to*).

pretended, prē-tend′ed, *p.a.* Ostensible; feigned; assumed; hypocritical.—**pretendedly**, prē-tend′ed-li, *adv.* By pretence.

pretender, prē-tend′ėr, *n.* One who pretends; one who lays claim to anything, as to a throne, the term being applied to the son and grandson of James II., who laid claim to the British crown as heirs of the house of Stuart.

pretense. See PRETENCE.

pretension, prē-ten′shon, *n.* [Fr. *prétention*, fr. L. *prætensus*. PRETENCE.] Claim true or false; an alleged or assumed right.

pretentious, prē-ten′shus, *a.* [Fr. *prétentieux*, fr. *prétention*.] Full of pretension; pretending to a superiority not real; showy.—**pretentiously**, prē-ten′shus-li, *adv.* In a pretentious manner.—**pretentiousness**, prē-ten′shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being pretentious.

preterit, preterite, pre′tėr-it, *a.* [L. *præteritus*, gone by, pp. of *prætereo*, I go by—*præter*, beyond, and *eo, itum*, I go. ITINERANT.] Past; applied to the tense of a verb which expresses action or being past or finished without further specification of time.——*n.* The past tense.

preterition, prē-tėr-i′shon, *n.* [Fr. *prétérition*, L. *præteritio*. See prec.] A figure in rhetoric, by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it.—**preteritive**, prē-ter′i-tiv, *a.* [*Preterit* and *-ive*.] An epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the *preterit* or past tenses.

pretermission, prē-tėr-mi′shon, *n.* [L. *prætermissio*.] Act of pretermitting; a passing by; omission.

pretermit, prē-tėr-mit′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pretermitted*, prē-tėr-mit′ed; ppr. *pretermitting*, prē-tėr-mit′ing. [L. *prætermitto—præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, I send, I let go.] To let pass; to pass by; to omit; to overlook or neglect.

preternatural, prē-tėr-na′tūr-al, *a.* [Prefix *preter*, and *natural*.] Beyond or different from what is natural; irregular; abnormal; anomalous.

preternaturally, prē-tėr-na′tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a preternatural manner.

preterperfect, prē-tėr-pėr′fekt, *a.* [Prefix *preter*, and *perfect, pluperfect*.] In *gram.* a term equivalent to *perfect*.—**preterpluperfect**, prē-tėr-plū′pėr-fekt, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Pluperfect*.

pretext, prē′tekst or prē-tekst′, *n.* [Fr. *prétexte*, fr. L. *prætextum*, lit. something woven before, a pretext, fr. *prætexo—præ*, before, and *texo*, I weave. TEXTURE.] An ostensible reason or motive used to cover the real reason or motive; a pretence.

prętor, prē′tor. PRÆTOR.

prettily, prit′i-li, *adv.* In a pretty manner; with prettiness; pleasingly.

prettiness, prit′i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; beauty without stateliness or dignity; neatness and taste exhibited on small objects; affected niceness; foppishness.

pretty, prit′i, *a.* [O.E. *pretie, praty*, &c., comely, clever; fr. A.Sax. *prætig*, crafty, fr. *præt*, a trick, a wile; so Icel. *prettugr*, tricky, *prettr*, a trick: farther connections doubtful.] Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing and attractive form without strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; comely; pleasing; neatly arranged; affectedly nice; foppish; good or fine (often ironically, meaning the opposite).——*adv.* In some degree; moderately; tolerably.

prettyish, prit′i-ish, *a.* Somewhat pretty.

prevail, prē-vāl′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prevailed*, prē-vāld′; ppr. *prevailing*, prē-vāl′ing. [Fr. *prévaloir*, fr. L. *prævalēre*, to be superior in power—*præ*, before, and *valeo*, I am strong. VALID.] To gain the victory or superiority; to prove superior in power; to gain the day: often with *over* or *against*; to be in force; to be current; to have extensive power or influence (as a disease, a custom); to have predominant influence; to succeed; to gain over by persuasion: with *on* or *upon*.

prevailing, prē-vāl′ing, *p.a.* Predominant; having superior influence; prevalent; most common or general.—**prevailingly**, prē-vāl′ing-li, *adv.* So as to prevail; prevalently.

prevalence, prevalency, pre′va-lens, pre′va-len-si, *n.* [Fr. *prévalence*. See next.] The state or quality of being prevalent; superiority; general reception or practice; general existence or extension; condition of being widely spread.

prevalent, pre′va-lent, *a.* [L. *prævalens, -entis*, ppr. of *prævalēre*. PREVAIL.] Prevailing; predominant; most generally received or current; extensively existing.—**prevalently**, pre′va-lent-li, *adv.* In a prevalent manner.

prevaricate prē-va′ri-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prevaricated*, prē-va′ri-kāt-ed; ppr. *prevaricating*, prē-va′ri-kāt-ing. [Fr. *prévariquer*, L. *prævaricare, prævaricatus*, lit. to walk crookedly—*præ*, before, and *varicus*, straddling, fr. *varus*, bow-legged, crooked.] To act or speak evasively; to swerve from the truth; to shuffle; to quibble or be evasive in giving answers.

prevarication, prē-va′ri-kā″shon, *n.* [Fr. *prévarication*, L. *prævaricatio*.] Act of prevaricating; a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive evidence.

prevaricator, prē-va′ri-kāt-or, *n.* One who prevaricates.

prevenient, prē-vē′ni-ent, *a.* [L. *prævenientis*, ppr. of *prævenio*. PREVENT.] Going before; preventing; preventive.

prevent, prē-vent′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prevented*, prē-vent′ed; ppr. *preventing*, prē-vent′ing. [From L. *prævenio, præventum*, I anticipate, I prevent—*præ*, before, and *venio*, I come (seen also in *advent, convent, circumvent, intervention*, &c.).] To anticipate†; to forestall†; to stop or intercept; to hinder by something done before; to impede; to thwart; to preclude; to debar.

preventable, prē-vent′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.

preventer, prē-vent′ėr, *n.* One who or that which prevents.

prevention, prē-ven′shon, *n.* [Fr. *prévention*. PREVENT.] The act of preventing or hindering; a hindering by previous action; hindrance; measure of precaution.

preventive, prē-vent′iv, *a.* [*Prevent* and *-ive*=Fr. *préventif*.] Tending to prevent or hinder.——*n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of; an antidote previously taken.

previous, prē′vi-us, *a.* [L. *prævius*, going before—*præ*, before, and *via*, a way. VOYAGE.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; former.

previously, prē′vi-us-li, *adv.* In time previous or preceding; before; beforehand; antecedently.

previse, prē-vīz′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prevised*, prē-vīzd′; *prevising*, prē-vīz′ing. [L. *prævisus*, pp. of *prævideo—præ*, before, and *video, visum*, I see. VISION.] To foresee; to foreward.

prevision, prē-vi′zhon, *n.* [Fr. *prévision*, See prec.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

prey, prā, *n.* [O. E. *preye, praie*, O. Fr. *preie, praie* (Fr. *proie*), fr. L. *præda*, plunder (whence *predatory, depredation*); for *præhida—præ*, before, and a word cog. with E. to *get*.] Property taken from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; what is entirely at one's mercy; a victim; living creatures seized or that may be seized by animals to be devoured.—**Beast of prey**, a carnivorous animal, or one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.——v.i. pret. & pp. *preyed*, prād; ppr. *preying*, prā′ing. To take prey or booty; to get food by rapine; to have a continued wasting or wearing effect; to cause to pine away: with *on* or *upon*.

price, prīs, *n.* [O. Fr. *pris, preis*, Fr. *prix*, fr. L. *pretium*, a price, a reward; really the same word as *praise* and *prize*, to value.] The sum of money or definite value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the value for which a commodity sells; the equivalent for which something is bought or sold; cost; value; worth; estimation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *priced*, prīst; ppr. *pricing*, prīs′ing. To set a price on; to ask the price of.

priced, prīst, *p.a.* Set at a value: generally in composition, as high-*priced*, low-*priced*.

priceless, prīs′les, *a.* Too valuable to admit of a price; invaluable; inestimable.

prick, prik, *n.* [A. Sax. *prica, pricu*, a point, a dot—D. L.G. Icel. and Dan. *prik*, Sw. *prick*, dot, prick. The verb is fr. the noun = A. Sax. *prician*, L.G. *pricken*, D. *prikken*, Icel. *prika*, Dan. *prike*, Sw. *pricka*, G. *prickeln*.] A slender pointed thing that can pierce or puncture; a spine; a thorn; a skewer; a puncture or wound by a prick or prickle; a sting; *fig.* a stinging or tormenting thought; a dot or small mark; centre of a target in archery.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pricked*, prikt; ppr. *pricking*, prik′ing. To pierce with a prick or sharp-pointed thing; to puncture; to erect, as a pointed thing, and in particular an animal's ears; to fix by the point; to stick; to mark off by a puncture; to spur; to goad; to incite; to sting with remorse; to trace by puncturing.——v.i. To spur on; to ride rapidly; to feel a prickly sensation; to stand up erect.

prick-eared, prik'ērd, *a.* Having pointed ears; having ears standing up prominently.

pricker, prik'ėr, *n.* That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; one who pricks; a light horseman.

pricket, prik'et, *n.* [From *prick.*] A buck of the second year. [*Shak.*]

pricking, prik'ing, *n.* Act of piercing with a sharp point; a sensation of sharp pain, as if being pricked.

prickle, prik'l, *n.* [Dim. of *prick*=A. Sax. *pricel, pricle,* D. *prikkel,* L. G. and G. *prickel.*] A small prick; a small sharp-pointed shoot growing from the bark of a shrub; a sharp-pointed process of an animal; a small spine.——v.t. pret. & pp. *prickled,* prik'ld; ppr. *prickling,* prik'ling. To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points; to cause a prickly feeling in.

prickliness, prik'li-nes, *n.* State of being prickly.

prickly, prik'li, *a.* Full of small sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; pricking or stinging.

prickly-heat, prik'li-hēt, *n.* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen.*

prickly-pear, prik'li-pār, *n.* A species of cactus covered with clusters of spines, and producing an edible fruit; a cactus of the genus Opuntia.

Prickly-pear

pride, prīd, *n.* [A. Sax. *prȳte,* pride, fr. *prūt,* proud. PROUD.] The quality or state of being proud; feeling of inordinate self-esteem; unreasonably high opinion of one's own superiority over others; haughtiness; insolent elation; generous elation of heart; proper self-esteem springing from consciousness of worth; proud behaviour; insolence; that which is or may be a cause of pride; one who or that which gives rise to pride or glorification; glory or delight; highest pitch; what is most admired; splendid show; ostentation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *prided,* prīd'ed; ppr. *priding,* prīd'ing. To indulge pride; to value one's self: used *refl.*

prideful, prīd'ful, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

pridefully, prīd'ful-li, *adv.* In a prideful manner; proudly.

pridefulness, prīd'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being prideful; pride.

pridian, prī'di-an, *a.* [L. *pridianus,* fr. *prius,* before, and *dies,* day.] Pertaining or relating to the previous day; yesterday's.

prie-dieu, prē-dyė', *n.* [Fr., pray God—*prier,* to pray, *Dieu,* God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

prier, pryer, prī'ėr, *n.* One who pries.

priest, prēst, *n.* [A. Sax. *preóst,* contr. fr. L. *presbyter,* a presbyter, a priest. PRESBYTER.] A man who officiates in sacred offices; a minister of public worship, especially a minister with sacrificial functions; a pastor; an Episcopalian minister; a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop.

priestcraft, prēst'kraft, *n.* The craft or stratagems of priests; management of priests to advance their own order.

priestess, prēst'es, *n.* A female priest; a female engaged in performing priestly offices.

priesthood, prēst'hud, *n.* The office or character of a priest; the order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests.

priestlike, prēst'lik, *a.* Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests.

priestliness, prēst'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being priestly.

priestly, prēst'li, *a.* Resembling a priest; pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal.

priest-ridden, prēst'rid-n, *a.* Entirely swayed or governed by priests.

prig, prig, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. *prick,* in old sense of to trim or dress up.] A conceited, narrow-minded fellow; one who affects superiority over ordinary people; an intellectual coxcomb.

prig, prig, *n.* [Comp. O.Fr. *briguer,* to steal, to act the highwayman; akin *brigand.*] A thief; a low or mean thief.——v.t. pret. & pp. *prigged,* prigd; ppr. *prigging,* prig'ing. To filch; to steal. [A low word.]

priggish, prig'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or like a prig; conceited; affected.—**priggishly**, prig'ish-li, *adv.* In a priggish manner.—**priggishness**, prig'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being priggish.

prim, prim, *a.* [O.Fr. *prim,* prime, first, also thin, slender, neat, fr. L. *primus,* first. PRIME.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice; demure.——v.t. pret. & pp. *primmed,* primd; ppr. *primming,* prim'ing. To deck with nicety; to prink.

primacy, prī'ma-si, *n.* [*Primate* and *-cy*= Fr. *primacie.*] Position of chief rank; the office or dignity of primate or archbishop.

prima donna, prē'ma don'na, [It., first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.

prima facie, prī'ma fā'shi-ē. [L. *primus,* first, and *facies,* face.] At first view or appearance.

primage, prīm'āj, *n.* [From verb to *prime.*] Money paid to the master of a ship for looking after goods; priming in steam-engines.

primal, prī'mal, *a.* [From L. *primus,* first. PRIME.] Primary; primitive; first in time, order, or importance; original.

primarily, prī'ma-ri-li, *adv.* In a primary manner; originally; in the first place.

primary, prī'ma-ri, *a.* [L. *primarius,* fr. *primus,* first.] First; chief; principal; first in dignity or importance; first in order of time; original; elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order; first in intention; radical; original.—**Primary colours.** COLOUR.—**Primary planets,** planets revolving round the sun, as opposed to satellites or moons. PLANET.—**Primary quills,** the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; primaries.—**Primary rocks,** rocks of a crystalline structure and lower than the others.——n. That which stands first or highest in rank or importance; one of the large feathers or quills of a bird's wing.

primate, prī'māt, *n.* [Fr. *primat,* L.L. *primas, primātis,* a primate, fr. L. *primus,* first. PRIME.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as that of England; an archbishop. [The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate of all* England.]

primateship, prī'māt-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a primate.

primatial, prī-mā'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a primate.

prime, prīm, *a.* [From *primus,* first, superl. of *prior,* former; same root as Skr. *pra,* Gr. and L. *pro,* before; E. *fore, first,* &c. Of similar origin are *prim, prince, primitive,* &c.] Foremost; first; first in order of time; original; primitive; first in rank, degree, dignity, excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital.—**Prime cost,** cost, sum, or expenditure for which an article can be made or produced.—**Prime minister,** the first minister in a government or cabinet; the premier.—**Prime mover,** the initial force which puts a machine in motion; a machine actuated by some natural source, as a water-wheel or steam-engine.—**Prime number,** a number not divisible without remainder by any smaller number except unity.——n. The earliest stage or beginning; the dawn; the morning; spring of the year; the spring of life; full health, strength, or beauty; most perfect or most flourishing condition; the best part.——v.t. pret. & pp. *primed,* primd; ppr. *priming,* prīm'ing. [Lit. to perform a *prime* or first operation upon.] To make ready for action; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge; to instruct or prepare a person beforehand with what he is to say or do; to post up; to lay on the first colour in painting.

primely, prīm'li, *adv.* In a prime manner; primarily.

primer, prīm'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *primaire,* elementary, fr. L. *primarius,* primary, fr. *primus,* first. PRIME.] A small elementary book for teaching children to read; originally, a small book for religious instruction; a name given to two sizes of printing-type.

primeval, prīm-ē'val, *a.* [L. *primævus—primus,* first, and *ævum,* an age.] Being of the earliest age or time; original; primitive.

primevally, prīm-ē'val-li, *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times.

primigenial, primigenious, prī-mi-jē'ni-al, prī-mi-jē'ni-us, *a.* [L. *primigenius—primus,* first, and root *gen,* to beget.] First-born; original; primary.

priming, prīm'ing, *n.* [From verb to *prime.*] The powder used to ignite the charge of a gun or a charge in blasting; a first layer of paint or size laid on a surface which is to be painted; in steam-engines, water carried over with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder.

primitive, prim'it-iv, *a.* [Fr. *primitif,* L. *primitivus,* fr. *primus,* first. PRIME.] Being the first or earliest of its kind; original; primeval; pertaining to beginning or origin; antiquated; old-fashioned; primary; radical; not derived; denoting that from which others are derived.——n. That which is original; an original word; a word not derived from another.

primitively, prim'it-iv-li, *adv.* In a primitive manner; originally; primarily; in the ancient or antique style.

primitiveness, prim'it-iv-nes, *n.* State of being primitive.

primly, prim'li, *adv.* In a prim manner; with primness.

primness, prim'nes, *n.* State or quality of being prim; affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.

primogenital, primogenitary, prī-mō-jen'it-al, prī-mō-jen'it-a-ri, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to primogeniture.

primogenitor, prī-mō-jen'it-or, *n.* [L. *primus,* first, and *genitor,* a father, fr. *geno, gigno,* I beget.] A forefather.

primogeniture, prī-mō-jen'it-ūr, *n.* [Fr. *primogéniture,* fr. L. *primus,* first, and *genitūra,* a begetting, fr. *gigno, genitum,* I beget. PRIME, GENUS.] State of being first born of one's parents; seniority by birth among children; the right by which the eldest son succeeds to all his father's real estate.

primordial, prīm-ōr'di-al, *a.* [Fr. *primordial,* L.L. *primordialis,* fr. L. *primordium,* beginning, origin—*primus,* first, and *ordior,* I begin. PRIME, ORDER.] First of all; first in order; original; earliest formed.——n. First principle or element.

primrose, prim'rōz, *n.* [Same as O.E. *primerole,* Fr. *primerole,* a primrose, fr. L.L. *primula,* the primrose, fr. *primus,* first (as the first flower of spring): the last syllable was changed to *-rose,* making the name to mean 'first rose'.] A name for certain well-known plants, one with a yellow blossom being very common in Britain.——a. Resembling a yellow primrose in colour; abounding with primroses; flowery.

primus, prī'mus, *n.* [L., first.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

prince, prins, *n.* [Fr. *prince,* fr. L. *princeps, principis,* a prince, a chief, fr. *primus,* and *capio,* I take. PRIME, CAPABLE.] One who takes or holds the first place; a chief or supreme ruler; a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but owes certain services to a superior; the son of a king or emperor; a male member of a royal family; the chief of any body or class of men.

princedom, prins'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction, rank, or state of a prince.
princeliness, prins'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being princely.
princely, prins'li, *a.* Pertaining to a prince; resembling a prince; noble; grand; august; magnificent.
prince's-metal, prins'ez-me-tal, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc imitating gold.
princess, prin'ses, *n.* A female of the same rank as a prince; a female sovereign; the consort of a prince.—**Princess royal**, the eldest daughter of a sovereign.
principal, prin'si-pal, *a.* [Fr. *principal*, L. *principalis*, fr. *princeps*, first, in time or order, a prince. PRINCE.] First; chief; main; highest in rank, character, or position; most important or considerable.——*n.* A chief or head; one who takes the lead; a leader; the president, governor, or chief in authority; the chief or head of an academy or seminary of learning; the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor; one primarily engaged; a chief party; a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund.
principality, prin-si-pal'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *principalitas*. PRINCIPAL.] Sovereignty; supreme power; the territory of a prince; a prince, or one invested with sovereignty.
principally, prin'si-pal-li, *adv.* In the principal or chief place; chiefly; mainly; above all.
principia, prin-sip'i-a, *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *principium*, a principle. PRINCIPLE.] First principles; elements.
principle, prin'si-pl, *n.* [Fr. *principe*, fr. L. *principium*, a beginning, origin, element, fr. *princeps*, *principis*, a prince. PRINCE. As to the insertion of the *l* comp. *participle*, *syllable*.] A beginning or commencement†; origin; the cause, source, or origin of anything; that from which a thing proceeds; primordial substance; a general or fundamental truth; a law on which others are founded or from which they are derived; an axiom, maxim, tenet; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of action; a right rule of conduct; uprightness; ground of conduct; a motive; a mental faculty; in *chem.* a component part; an element; a substance on the presence of which certain qualities depend.
principled, prin'si-pld, *p.a.* Holding certain principles; fixed in certain principles.
prink, pringk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prinked*, pringkt; ppr. *prinking*, pringk'ing. [A slightly modified form of *prank*.] To deck; to adorn fantastically.——*v.i.* To dress for show; to strut.
print, print, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *printed*, print'ed; ppr. *printing*, print'ing. [Shortened from *emprint*, *imprint*, fr. Fr. *empreinte*, impression, stamp, fr. *empreindre*, to print, imprint, fr. L. *imprimere*, *impressum*, to impress. IMPRINT, PRESS.] To impress or imprint; to mark by pressure; to take an impression of; to stamp; to fix deeply, as in the mind or memory; to form or copy by pressure, as from types, engraved plates, &c.; to produce by a press; to stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cottons.——*v.i.* To use or practise the art of typography; to publish a book or other writing.——*n.* A mark made by pressure or impression; a stamp; figure or mark impressed; impression; the impressions of types as to form, size, &c.; an engraving or picture taken from an engraved plate; state of being printed and published; a single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper or other periodical; piece of printed calico.
printer, print'ėr, *n.* One who prints; one whose occupation is to print, as from types, engraved plates, lithographic stones, &c.; more especially, the printer of letterpress.
printing, print'ing, *n.* The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography; in *photog.* the production of a positive photographic picture from a negative.
printing-office, print'ing-of-is, *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is executed.
printing-press, print'ing-pres, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.
print-seller, print'sel-ėr, *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.
print-shop, print'shop, *n.* A shop where prints or engravings are sold.
print-work, print'wėrk, *n.* A place for printing calicoes.
prior, prī'or, *a.* [L. *prior*, prior, earlier, a compar. to which *primus*, first, is the superl. PRIME.] Preceding; earlier; antecedent; anterior.——**adv.** Previously; antecedently.——*n.* The superior of a priory or monastery next in rank below an abbey; a monk next in dignity to an abbot.
priorate, prī'or-āt, *n.* The rank or office of a prior.
prioress, prī'or-es, *n.* A female prior; a superior of a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess.
priority, prī-or'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *priorité*, L.L. *prioritas*. PRIOR.] State of being prior; antecedent in time; antecedence; precedence in rank; pre-eminence; preference.
priorship, prī'or-ship, *n.* The state or office of prior.
prisey, priz'o-ri, *n.*; pl. **priories**, prī'o-riz. [O. Fr. *prioirie*, L.L. *prioria*.] A convent of which a prior is the superior, in dignity below an abbey.
prise, prīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prised*, prīzd; ppr. *prising*, prīz'ing. [From Fr. *prise*, a grasp, a taking, fr. *prendre*, to take; seen also in *comprise*, *apprise*, &c. PRISON.] To raise as by means of a lever; to force up.
prism, prizm, *n.* [Fr. *prisme*, L.L. *prisma*, fr. Gr. *prisma*, a prism, lit. a sawn piece, fr. *prizō*, or *priō*, I saw.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms; commonly a bar of glass with a triangular section, used for decomposing light, as in spectrum analysis.
prismatic, **prismatical**, priz-mat'ik, priz-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *prismatique*.] Resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed or exhibited by a prism.
prismatically, priz-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism.
prismoid, priz'moid, *n.* [*Prism* and *-oid*.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.
prison, pri'zn, *n.* [Fr. *prison*, fr. L. *prehensio*, *prehensionis*, a capture, fr. *prehendo*, I seize (whence *prehensile*, &c.). APPREHEND.] A place of confinement; a building for keeping in custody criminals and others committed by law; a jail.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *prisoned*, pri'znd; ppr. *prisoning*, pri'zn-ing. To shut up in a prison; to imprison.
prisoner, pri'zn-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *prisonnier*. PRISON.] One shut up in a prison; a person under arrest or in custody, whether in prison or not; a captive; one taken by an enemy in war; one whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.
prison-ship, pri'zn-ship, *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.
prison-van, pri'zn-van, *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.
pristine, pris'tin, *a.* [L. *pristinus*; same root as *prior*, *prime*, &c.] Pertaining to primitive or original state or period; original; first; earliest.
prithee, pri'thē. A colloquial corruption of pray thee, I pray thee.
privacy, priv'a-si, *n.* [*Private* and *-cy*.] A state of being private or in retirement; seclusion; secrecy; solitude; retirement.
private, prī'vat, *a.* [L. *privatus*, private, apart, pp. of *privo*, I separate, fr. *privus*, separate, peculiar (seen also in *deprive*, *privilege*); akin to *primus*, first. PRIME.] Separate or apart from others; unconnected with others; solitary; retired; secluded; peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; personal; opposed to *public* or *national*; not known, open, or accessible to people in general; secret; not invested with public office or employment; not having a public or official character; *milit.* said of a common soldier.—**In private**, not publicly or openly; secretly.——*n.* A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.
privateer, prī-va-tēr, *n.* [*Private* and *-eer*.] A vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons, and licensed by a government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.——v.i. pret. & pp. *privateered*, prī-va-tērd'; ppr. *privateering*, prī-va-tēr'ing. To engage in privateering; to cruise in a privateer.
privateersman, prī-va-tērz'man, *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.
privately, prī'vat-li, *adv.* In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly; in a manner affecting an individual; personally.
privateness, prī'vat-nes, *n.* The state of being private.
privation, prī-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *privatio*, fr. *privo*, *privatum*, I bereave. PRIVATE.] The state of being deprived; deprivation of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; want; hardship; absence of necessaries; the act of removing something possessed.
privative, prī'va-tiv, *a.* [L.L. *privativus*, fr. L. *privare*, to deprive. PRIVATE.] Causing deprivation; in *gram.* changing the sense from positive to negative.——*n.* A prefix to a word which gives it a contrary sense, as *un* and *in* in *unwise*, *inhuman*.—**privatively**, prī'va-tiv-li, *adv.* In a privative manner.
privet, priv'et, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A shrub much used for ornamental hedges.
privilege, priv'i-lej, *n.* [Fr. *privilège*, L. *privilegium*, an exceptional law, fr. *privus*, separate, peculiar, private, and *lex*, *legis*, a law. PRIVATE, LEGAL.] A separate and personal advantage; a right or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons, and to which others are not entitled; a private or personal favour enjoyed; a peculiar advantage; a prerogative, immunity, or exemption.—**Question of privilege**, a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of a legislative assembly.——v.t. pret. & pp. *privileged*, priv'i-lejd; ppr. *privileging*, priv'i-lej-ing. To grant some privilege, right, or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to authorize; to license.
privily, priv'i-li, *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.
privity, priv'i-ti, *n.* [From L. *privus*, private. PRIVATE.] Privacy; private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern.
privy, priv'i, *a.* [Fr. *privé*, fr. L. *privatus*; being thus a doublet of *private*. PRIVATE.] Private; assigned to private uses; not public; secret; not seen openly; appropriated to retirement; privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction (*privy to* a thing).——*n.* A latrine or necessary house.
privy-council, priv'i-koun-sil, *n.* The council of state of the British sovereign, consisting of some two hundred persons of distinction.
privy-councillor, priv'i-koun-sil-ėr, *n.* A member of the privy-council.
prize, prīz, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, a taking, capture, prize, fr. *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, to take, to seize, L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, to seize. PRISON.] That which is seized; that which is taken from an enemy in war, particularly a vessel captured; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition; that which is obtained or offered as the reward of exertion or contest; a reward; a premium; what is won in a lottery or in a similar manner: opposed to *blank*.
prize, prīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prized*, prīzd, ppr. *prizing*, prīz'ing. [Fr. *priser*, to value; fr. O. Fr. *pris*, Fr. *prix*, L. *pretium*, price. PRICE.] To value highly; to set a high value upon; to esteem.
prize, *v.t.* To force up. See PRISE.
prize-fight, prīz'fīt, *n.* A boxing-match for a prize.
prize-fighter, prīz'fīt-ėr, *n.* A professional pugilist or boxer.

prize-list, prīz'list, *n.* A list of prizes and prizemen in any competition.

prize-money, prīz'mu-ni, *n.* Money distributed and accruing from the sale of a prize or booty.

prize-ring, prīz'ring, *n.* A ring or inclosed place for prize-fighting; prize-fighters collectively.

proa, prō'a, *n.* [Malay *prau, prahu.*] A Malay vessel with one side flat, having an

Proa of Satawal, Archipelago of the Carolines.

outrigger on one or both sides, and remarkable for swiftness.

probability, pro-ba-bil'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **probabilities**, pro-ba-bil'i-tiz. [Fr. *probabilité*, L. *probabilitas.*] State or quality of being probable; likeliness; likelihood; appearance of truth; anything that has the appearance or reality of truth; the ratio of the number of chances by which an event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail.

probable, pro'ba-bl, *a.* [Fr. *probable*, fr. L. *probabilis*, that may be proved, probable, fr. *probo*, I prove, try, test. PROVE.] Likely; credible; having such evidence in favour as to incline the mind to belief; rendering something likely or credible.

probably, pro'ba-bli, *adv.* In a probable manner; in all likelihood; as is probable; likely.

probang, prō'bang, *n.* [Probably from *probe.*] A flexible instrument intended to push down anything stuck in the gullet of a person or an animal.

probate, prō'bāt, *n.* [L. *probatus*, proved, fr. *probo*, I try, prove. PROBABLE.] The proceeding by which a person's will or testament is established as such and registered; official proof of a will.

probate-duty, prō'bāt-dū-ti, *n.* A tax on property passing by will.

probation, prō-bā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *probation*, L. *probatio*, a proving, fr. *probo*, *probatus*, I prove. PROVE.] Act of proving; proof; trial; any proceeding designed to ascertain character, qualifications, or the like; a preliminary or preparatory trial or examination; the period of trial; novitiate; moral trial.

probationary, prō-bā'shon-a-ri, *a.* Serving for probation or trial.

probationer, prō-bā'shon-ėr, *n.* One who is on probation or trial; a novice; in Scotland, a student in divinity who is licensed to preach but has not got a charge; a licentiate.

probative, prō'bat-iv, *a.* [L. *probativus*, fr. *probare*, to prove. PROVE.] Serving for trial or proof.

probatory, prō'ba-to-ri, *a.* [PROBATION.] Serving for trial or proof; relating to proof.

probe, prōb, *n.* [From L. *probo*, I test, try, prove. PROVE.] A surgeon's instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity. —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *probed*, prōbd; ppr. *probing*, prob'ing. To apply a probe to; to examine by a probe; *fig.* to search to the bottom; to examine into thoroughly.

probity, prō'bi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *probité*, L. *probitas*, fr. *probus*, worthy, good. PROVE.] Uprightness; honesty; rectitude; integrity; high principle.

problem, prob'lem, *n.* [Fr. *problème*, fr. L. *problema*, fr. Gr. *problēma*, a problem, something proposed, fr. *proballō*, I put forward—*pro*, forward, and *ballō*, I cast.] A question proposed for solution or decision; something difficult of decision; a knotty point to be cleared up; in *geom.* a proposition requiring some operation to be performed, as apart from proving something.

problematic, **problematical**, prob-lem-at'ik, prob-lem-at'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *problématique.*] Of the nature of a problem; questionable; doubtful; uncertain.

problematically, prob'lem-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

proboscidean, prō-bos-sid'ē-an, *a.* and *n.* [PROBOSCIS.] Pertaining to, or one of, those mammals which have a proboscis, as the elephant.

proboscis, prō-bos'is, *n.*; pl. **proboscides**, prō-bos'i-dēz. [L. *proboscis*, fr. Gr. *proboskis—pro*, before, and *boskō*, I feed.] The snout or trunk of an elephant, or any similar organ; the suctorial or sucking tube of insects.

pro-cathedral, prō-ka-thē'dral, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, instead of.] A church that serves temporarily as a cathedral.

procedure, prō-sēd'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *procédure*, fr. L. *procedo.* PROCEED.] Act or manner of proceeding; manner of acting; proceeding; course of action; conduct; management; regular method of proceeding in legal or other business.

proceed, prō-sēd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *proceeded*, prō-sēd'ed; ppr. *proceeding*, prō-sēd'ing. [Fr. *procéder*, L. *procedere*, to go forth, proceed, &c.—*pro*, before, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To go forth or forward; to advance; to go on; to pass forward from one place, point, stage, or topic to another; to issue, arise, emanate; to be produced; to come, as from a source or fountain; to prosecute any design; to set to work; to act methodically; to begin and carry on a legal action; to take a university degree.

proceeding, prō-sēd'ing, *n.* A going forward; a measure or step taken; transaction; procedure; *pl.* a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others; the recorded transactions of a society.

proceeds, prō'sēdz, *n. pl.* The sum, amount, or value of goods sold or converted into money; money brought in by some piece of business.

process, prō'ses, *n.* [Fr. *procès*, L. *processus*, fr. *procedo*, I proceed. PROCEED.] A proceeding or moving forward; progressive advance or course; way in which something goes on; gradual progress; course; series of operations or experiments; method of manipulation; series of changes going on, as in growth, decay, &c.; course; lapse; a passing or elapsing; course of legal proceedings in a cause; a projecting portion of something; projecting part of a bone or other body.

procession, prō-se'shon, *n.* [Fr. *procession*, L. *processio.* PROCEED, PROCESS.] A marching forward; act of proceeding or issuing; a train of persons walking, or riding on horseback, or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

processional, prō-se'shon-al, *a.* [Fr. *processionnal.*] Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.——**n.** A service-book containing prayers, hymns, &c., for religious processions.

proclaim, prō-klām', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proclaimed*, prō-klāmd'; ppr. *proclaiming*, prō-klām'ing. [Fr. *proclamer*, fr. L. *proclamare*, to cry out—*pro*, before, and *clamo*, I call aloud. CLAIM.] To announce publicly; to promulgate; to publish; to give official notice of; to make public announcement concerning.

proclaimer, prō-klām'ėr, *n.* One who proclaims.

proclamation, pro-kla-mā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *proclamation*, L. *proclamatio.* PROCLAIM.] The act of proclaiming; an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

proclitic, pro-klit'ik, *n.* [From Gr. *pro*, forward, and *klinō*, I lean.] In *Greek gram.* a monosyllabic word closely attached to a following word, and having no accent.

proclivity, prō-kliv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *proclivitas.* PROCLIVOUS.] Inclination; propensity; tendency.

proclivous, prō-klīv'us, *a.* [L. *proclivus—pro*, before, and *clivus*, a slope. ACCLIVITY.] Bending or inclining forward; inclined; tending by nature.

procœlus, **procœlian**, prō-sē'lus, prō-sē'li-an, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, *koilos*, hollow.] Having a hollow or cavity in front, as the vertebræ of certain animals; having such vertebræ.

proconsul, prō-kon'sul, *n.* [L. *proconsul*, fr. *pro*, for, and *consul.* CONSUL.] A Roman officer who acted in the place of a consul; the governor of a province.—**proconsular**, prō-kon'sul-ār, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul. —**proconsulate**, **proconsulship**, prō-kon'sul-āt, prō-kon'sul-ship, *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

procrastinate, prō-kras'ti-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *procrastinated*, prō-kras'ti-nāt-ed; ppr. *procrastinating*, prō-kras'ti-nāt-ing. [L. *procrastino*, *procrastinatum—pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to to-morrow, fr. *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to postpone; to defer.——v.i. To delay; to be dilatory; to put off work that should be done.

procrastination, prō-kras'ti-nā"shon, *n.* [L. *procrastinatio.* PROCRASTINATE.] The act or habit of procrastinating or putting off to a future time; dilatoriness.

procrastinator, prō-kras'ti-nāt-or, *n.* One who procrastinates.

procreant, prō'krē-ant, *a.* [L. *procreans, procreantis*, ppr. of *procreo.* See next.] Procreating; producing young.

procreate, prō'krē-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *procreated*, prō'krē-āt-ed; ppr. *procreating*, prō'krē-āt-ing. [L. *procreo*, *procreatus—pro*, forth, and *creo*, I create, produce. CREATE.] To beget; to generate; to engender.

procreation, prō-krē-ā'shon, *n.* Act of procreating or begetting.

procreator, prō'krē-āt-or, *n.* One who procreates; a father or sire.

proctor, prok'tor, *n.* [Contracted fr. *procurator*, like *proxy*, fr. *procuracy.* PROCURATOR.] A procurator; a legal practitioner in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law; an official in a university whose special function is to see that good order is kept.

proctorial, prok-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a proctor.

proctorship, prok'tor-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a proctor.

procumbent, prō-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *procumbens*, ppr. of *procumbo—pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, I lie.] Lying down; stretched out; prone; trailing on the ground, as a plant, but without putting forth roots.

procurable, prō-kūr'a-bl, *a.* That may be procured; obtainable.

procuracy, pro'kū-ra-si, *n.* [*Procurator* and *-cy.*] The office or service of a procurator; management of an affair as representative of another.

procuration, pro-kūr-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *procuration*, L. *procuratio.* See next.] Service rendered as procurator or attorney for another; agency; a sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations.

procurator, pro-kūr'āt-or, *n.* [L. *procurator*, a manager, a deputy, fr. *procuro*, I take care of. PROCURE, PROCTOR.] The manager of another's affairs as his representative; one who carries on legal proceedings for another.—**Procurator fiscal**, in Scotland one of those officials by whom criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on in inferior courts.

procuratorship, pro-kūr'āt-or-ship, *n.* The office of a procurator.

procure, prō-kūr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *procured*, prō-kūrd'; ppr. *procuring*, prō-kūr'ing. [Fr. *procurer*, fr. L. *procurare*, to take care of, to attend to—*pro*, for, and *cura*, care. CURE.] To attend to or manage†; to obtain, get, gain, come into possession of; to bring on; to cause, bring about, effect, contrive.——v.i. To pimp.

procurement, prō-kūr'ment, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining.

procurer, prō-kūr'ėr, *n.* One that procures; a pimp; a pander.

procuress, prō-kū'res or prok'ū-res, *n.* A female pimp; a bawd.

prod, prod, *n.* [A form of *brad*, Icel. *broddr*, spike. BRAD.] A pointed instrument, as a goad or an awl; a stab.——v.t. pret. & pp. *prodded*, prod'ed; ppr. *prodding*, prod'ing. To prick with a pointed instrument; to goad.

prodigal, prod'i-gal, *a.* [L.L. *prodigalis*, fr. L. *prodigus*, prodigal, fr. *pro*, *prod*, forth, and *ago*, I do. ACT.] Given to wasteful and extravagant expenditure; expending wastefully; profuse; lavish; wasteful; lavishly bountiful.——n. One that expends money extravagantly; a lavish spender; a waster; a spendthrift.

prodigality, prod-i-gal'i-ti, *n.* [*Prodigal* and *-ity*=Fr. *prodigalité*.] Extravagance in expenditure; profusion; waste; excessive or profuse liberality.

prodigally, prod'i-gal-li, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; lavishly; wastefully; profusely.

prodigious, prō-dij'us, *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiosus*, strange, wonderful, fr. *prodigium*, a prodigy.] Of the nature of a prodigy†; portentous; extraordinary; very great; huge; enormous; excessive; extremely great.

prodigiously, prō-dij'us-li, *adv.* In a prodigious manner; enormously; astonishingly; excessively.

prodigy, prod'i-ji, *n.*; pl. **prodigies**, prod'i-jiz. [L. *prodigium*; origin doubtful; perhaps *pro*, *prod*, forth, and *ajo*, I say.] A prophetic or ominous sign; a portent; anything very extraordinary; a wonder or miracle; something out of the ordinary course of nature; a monster.

produce, prō-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *produced*, prō-dūst'; ppr. *producing*, prō-dūs'ing. [L. *producere*, to lead forth, bring forward, produce—*pro*, before, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To bring forward; to show; to exhibit; to bring forth, bear, yield; to bring forth, as young; to furnish or supply; to cause, create, give rise to, or occasion; to draw out in length; to extend, as a line.——v.i. To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, &c.——n. prō'dūs. What is produced, brought forth, or yielded; outcome; yield or production; agricultural products.

produce-broker, pro'dūs-brōk-ėr, *n.* A dealer in natural products, especially foreign or colonial.

producer, prō-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who produces.

producible, prō-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be produced.

product, pro'dukt, *n.* [L. *productum*, what is produced, neut. of *productus*, pp. of *produco*. PRODUCE.] That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; produce; what is produced by labour or application; a production; result; issue; effect; the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.

productile, prō-duk'til, *a.* [L. *productilis*. PRODUCE.] Capable of being extended in length.

production, prō-duk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *production*, L. *productio*.] Act or process of producing; the producing of articles having an exchangeable value; that which is produced or made; product; performance; literary composition.

productive, prō-duk'tiv, *a.* [*Product* and *-ive*=Fr. *productif*.] Having the power of producing; fertile; fruitful; producing good crops; bringing into being; causing to exist; producing commodities of value.

productively, prō-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a productive manner.

productiveness, prō-duk'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being productive; fertility.

productivity, prō-duk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Power of producing; productiveness.

proem, prō'em, *n.* [Fr. *proème*, fr. L. *procœmium*, Gr. *prooimion*, a preface—*pro*, before, and *oimos*, way.] A prelude or preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.—**proemial**, prō-em'i-al, *a.* Having the character of a proem.

profanation, pro-fan-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *profanation*, L.L. *profanatio*.] Act of profaning or violating sacred things; desecration; the act of treating with too little delicacy or respect.

profane, prō-fān', *a.* [Fr. *profane*, fr. L. *profanus*, profane, unholy, not initiated into sacred things—*pro*, forth from, and *fanum*, a temple. FANE.] Not sacred; not devoted to sacred purposes; not having a sacred or holy character; not possessing sanctity; secular; irreverent towards God or holy things; marked or characterized by contempt of sacred things; irreverent; blasphemous; polluted; impure; obscene.—Profane history, all history other than biblical.——v.t. pret. & pp. *profaned*, prō-fānd'; ppr. *profaning*, prō-fān'ing. To treat with irreverence, impiety, or sacrilege; to desecrate; to violate; to put to a wrong use; to employ basely or unworthily.

profanely, prō-fān'li, *adv.* In a profane manner; impiously; blasphemously.

profaneness, prō-fān'nes, *n.* State or quality of being profane; profanity.

profaner, prō-fān'ėr, *n.* One who profanes; a desecrator; a defiler.

profanity, prō-fan'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being profane; that which is profane; profane language or conduct; obscenity.

profess, prō-fes', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *professed*, prō-fest'; ppr. *professing*, prō-fes'ing. [Fr. *professer*, fr. L. *profiteor*, *professus*, I declare, acknowledge, profess—*pro*, before, and *fateor*, I avow; same root as *fame*, *fable*, *fate*.] To make open declaration of; to avow; to affirm; to acknowledge or own publicly; to declare belief in; to lay claim to the character of (to *profess one's self* a Christian); to make a show or pretence of; to pretend; to declare one's self versed in.——v.i. To declare openly; to make any declaration or assertion.

professed, prō-fest', *p.a.* Openly declared, avowed, or acknowledged.

professedly, prō-fes'ed-li, *adv.* By profession or avowal; avowedly.

profession, prō-fe'shon, *n.* [Fr. *profession*, L. *professio*.] Act of professing; open avowal or acknowledgment; a declaration; a representation or protestation; the business which one professes to understand and to follow; calling; vocation; a calling superior to a mere trade or handicraft, as that of medicine, law, architecture, &c.; the collective body of persons engaged in such calling.

professional, prō-fe'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in a profession.——n. A member of any profession, especially one of those persons who make a living by arts, sports, &c., in which amateurs often engage.

professionally, prō-fe'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a professional manner; in the way of one's profession or calling.

professor, prō-fes'or, *n.* [L. *professor*, Fr. *professeur*. PROFESS.] One who professes; one who makes open declaration of sentiments or opinions; one who publicly unites himself to a church; one who publicly teaches some science or branch of learning; a teacher of the highest rank in a university, college, or similar institution.

professorate, prō-fes'o-rāt, *n.* [*Professor* and *-ate*.] Office or term of office of a professor; a professoriate.

professorial, prō-fes-sō'ri-al, *a.* [Fr. *professorial*, L. *professorius*.] Pertaining to a professor.

professoriate, prō-fes-sō'ri-āt, *n.* A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors.

professorship, prō-fes'or-ship, *n.* The office or post of a professor.

proffer, prof'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proffered*, prof'ėrd; ppr. *proffering*, prof'ėr-ing. [Fr. *proférer*, fr. L. *proferre*, to bring forward—*pro*, before, forth, and *fero*, I bring. FERTILE.] To hold out that a person may take; to offer for acceptance.——n. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another.

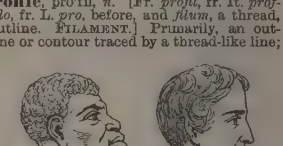
profferer, prof'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who proffers.

proficiency, **proficience**, prō-fi'shen-si, prō-fi'shens, *n.* [From *proficient*.] The state of being proficient; skill and knowledge acquired; progress in learning a subject.

proficient, prō-fi'shent, *a.* [O.Fr. *proficient*, L. *proficiens*, *proficientis*, ppr. of *proficio*, I advance, make progress, improve—*pro*, forward, and *facio*, I make. FACT.] Having made such progress as to be well-skilled in or fully acquainted with a subject; fully versed; well qualified; competent; skilful.——n. One who has made great advances in any art, science, or branch of knowledge; an adept or expert.

proficiently, prō-fi'shent-li, *adv.* In a proficient manner.

profile, prō'fil, *n.* [Fr. *profil*, fr. It. *profilo*, fr. L. *pro*, before, and *filum*, a thread, outline. FILAMENT.] Primarily, an outline or contour traced by a thread-like line;



Profiles of Negro and European.

especially, an outline of the human face seen sideways: the side face or half face; a contour or outline of anything shown by a section.——v.t. pret. & pp. *profiled*, prō'fild: ppr. *profiling*, prō'fil-ing. To draw in profile.

profilist, prō'fil-ist, *n.* One who takes profiles.

profit, pro'fit, *n.* [Fr. *profit*, fr. L. *profectus*, progress, increase, profit, fr. *proficio*, I advance, I improve. PROFICIENT.] Any advantage, benefit, or gain; good accruing; especially pecuniary gain; the gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the difference between the original cost and the selling price of anything; what remains after all expenses or outgoings are paid.——v.t. pret. & pp. *profited*, pro'fit-ed; ppr. *profiting*, pro'fiting. To benefit; to advantage; to be of service to; to advance.——v.i. To derive profit; to improve; to be made better or wiser; to make progress intellectually or morally; to gain pecuniarily; to be of use or advantage; to bring good.

profitable, pro'fit-a-bl, *a.* Bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; advantageous; beneficial; useful.

profitableness, pro'fit-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being profitable.

profitably, pro'fit-a-bli, *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; advantageously.

profitless, pro'fit-les, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

profit-sharing, pro'fit-shār-ing, *n.* A system adopted in some commercial or industrial undertakings of giving those employed a share of the profits in addition to what they are paid for work done.

profligacy, pro'fli-ga-si, *n.* [*Profligate* and *-cy*.] A profligate course of life; a state of being abandoned to vice; abandoned conduct; depravity; debauchery.

profligate, pro'fli-gāt, *a.* [L. *profligatus*, ruined, abandoned, profligate, pp. of *profligo*, I rout, I ruin—*pro*, intens., and *fligo*, I

strike down; seen also in *conflict*, *inflict*, &c.] Morally ruined; abandoned to vice; lost to virtue or decency; shameless in wickedness; abandoned; utterly dissolute or depraved. ——*n.* An abandoned man; a man who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency; a depraved wretch.

profound, prō-found′, *a.* [Fr. *profond*, L. *profundus—pro*, forward, far, and *fundus*, bottom, foundation. FOUND, FUND.] Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below adjacent places; intellectually deep; deep in skill or knowledge; deeply versed; not superficial; marked by intensity; far-reaching; deeply felt; bending low; humble; expressing humility. ——*n.* The deep; the sea; the ocean; the abyss.

profoundly, prō-found′li, *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply; with deep concern; extremely.

profoundness, prō-found′nes, *n.* State or quality of being profound; profundity.

profundity, prō-fund′i-ti, *n.* [LL. *profunditas*, fr. L. *profundus*. PROFOUND.] The quality or condition of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, &c.; depth.

profuse, prō-fūs′, *a.* [L. *profusus*, profuse, pp. of *profundo*, I pour forth—*pro*, forth, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] Pouring forth lavishly; lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; extravagant; very copious; exuberant.

profusely, prō-fūs′li, *adv.* In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally.

profuseness, prō-fūs′nes, *n.* State or quality of being profuse; lavishness; profusion.

profusion, prō-fū′zhon, *n.* [Fr. *profusion*, L. *profusio*. PROFUSE.] State or quality of being profuse; lavishness; prodigality; rich abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply.

progenitor, prō-jen′i-tor, *n.* [L. *progenitor*, fr. *progigno*, *progenitus—pro*, before, and *gigno*, I beget. GENUS.] A forefather; an ancestor in the direct line.

progeny, proj′e-ni, *n.* [O. Fr. *progenie*, L. *progenies*, fr. *pro*, forth, and root, *gen* to bring forth; seen also in *gender*, *generation*, *genus*, &c. GENUS.] Offspring collectively; children; descendants, whether human or of other animals.

prognathic, **prognathous**, prog′nath-ik, prog′na-thus, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw.] Having projecting jaws and the lower part of the face very prominent. (See PROFILE, FACIAL.)

prognathism, prog-nā′thizm, *n.* The condition of being prognathic.

prognosis, prog-nō′sis, *n.* [Gr. *prognōsis—pro*, before, *gnōsis*, a knowing. See next.] A forecast of the course of a disease.

prognostic, prog-nos′tik, *a.* [Gr. *prognōstikos—pro*, before, and *gnosis*, a knowing, *gignōskō*, I know. KNOW.] Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms.——*n.* That which foreshows; omen; presage; token; indication; prediction.

prognosticate, prog-nos′tik-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prognosticated*, prog-nos′tik-āt-ed; ppr. *prognosticating*, prog-nos′tik-āt-ing. [See prec.] To foretell; to predict; to tell beforehand; to betoken; to foreshow; to indicate as to happen in the future.——*v.i.* To judge or pronounce from prognostics.

prognostication, prog-nos′tik-ā′shon, *n.* Act of prognosticating; a presage; a foretoken; previous sign; a prediction.

prognosticator, prog-nos′tik-āt-or, *n.* One who prognosticates.

programme, prō′gram, *n.* [Fr. *programme*, fr. Gr. *programma—pro*, before, and *graphō*, I write.] A plan of proceedings laid down beforehand; statement of the order of proceedings or subjects embraced in any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony; procedure intended to be carried out; mode of action contemplated.

progress, prō′gres, *n.* [Fr. *progrès*, L. *progressus*, fr. *progredior*, *progressus*, I advance—*pro*, before, and *gradior*, I step, I walk. GRADE.] A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; passage from place to place; a journey of state; a circuit; advance of any kind; advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; growth; course; development.——*v.i.* prō-gres′, pret. & pp. *progressed*, prō-gresť; ppr. *progressing*, prō-gres′ing. To move forward; to advance; to make improvement; to continue in a course; to proceed.

progression, prō-gre′shon, *n.* [Fr. *progression*, L. *progressio*.] The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress; advance; in *math.* regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers or quantities; a regular succession of chords in music, or movement of the parts in harmony.

progressional, prō-gre′shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to progression.

progressive, prō-gres′iv, *a.* [*Progress* and *-ive*=Fr. *progressif*.] Making steady progress; moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; improving; advocating progress.

progressively, prō-gres′iv-li, *adv.* In a progressive manner; by regular advances.

prohibit, prō-hib′it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prohibited*, prō-hib′it-ed; ppr. *prohibiting*, prō-hib′it-ing. [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitus—pro*, before, and *habeo*, I have. HABIT.] To forbid; to interdict by authority; to inhibit; to prevent; to preclude.

prohibition, prō-hi-bi′shon, *n.* [Fr. *prohibition*, L. *prohibitio*.] Act of prohibiting; a declaration to hinder some action; an interdict; inhibition.

prohibitionist, prō-hi-bi′shon-ist, *n.* One who favours prohibition in regard to something at present permitted.

prohibitive, **prohibitory**, prō-hib′it-iv, prō-hib′it-to-ri, *a.* [*Prohibit*, and *-ive*, *-ory*.] That prohibits; implying prohibition; forbidding.

project, prō-jekt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *projected*, prō-jekt′ed; ppr. *projecting*, prō-jekt′ing. [From L. *projicio*, *projectus*, I cast forth, I cause to jut out—*pro*, forward, and *jacio*, I throw (as in *eject*, *reject*, &c.). JUT.] To throw out or forth; to cast or shoot forward; to cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise; to give a delineation of on a surface; to delineate.——*v.i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent.

project, prō′jekt, *n.* [O. Fr. *project*, Fr. *projet*, fr. L. *projectum*, something projected or put forward. See prec.] Something projected or devised; a scheme; a design; a plan.

projectile, prō-jek′tīl, *a.* [*Project* and *-ile*.] Throwing or impelling forward.——*n.* A body projected or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air; a missile discharged from a gun or other contrivance.

projection, prō-jek′shon, *n.* [Fr. *projection*, L. *projectio*.] Act of projecting; a part projecting or jutting out; a prominence; the act of projecting or scheming; the representation of something by lines, &c., drawn on a surface; the delineation of the earth's surface or part of it by a map.

projector, prō-jek′tor, *n.* One who projects; one who forms a scheme or schemes; that which projects or casts something forward.

prolapse, **prolapsus**, prō-laps′, prō-lap′sus, *n.* [L. *prolapsus—pro*, forward, and *lapsus*, a sliding. LAPSE.] A falling down of some internal organ from its proper position.

prolate, prō′lāt, *a.* [L. *prolatus—pro*, forth, and *latus*, carried.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere; applied to a sphere that projects too much at the poles: opposed to *oblate*.

proleg, prō′leg, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and E. *leg*.] One of the leg-like organs of certain larvæ.

prolegomena, prō-le-gom′e-non, *n.*; pl. **prolegomena**, prō-le-gom′e-na. [Gr., fr. *pro*, before, and *legō*, I speak.] A preliminary observation; in plural, an introduction or preliminary discourse.

prolepsis, prō-lep′sis, *n.* [Gr. *prolēpsis*, fr. *prolambanō*, *prolēpsomai—pro*, before, and *lambanō*, I take.] Something of the nature of an anticipation; a kind of rhetorical figure; an anachronism.

proleptic, **proleptical**, prō-lep′tik, prō-lep′tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis; anticipatory.—**proleptically**, prō-lep′tik-al-li, *adv.* In a proleptic manner.

proletarian, prō-le-tā′ri-an, *a.* [L. *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class, regarded only as producing children, fr. *proles*, offspring, fr. *pro*, before, and root *ol*, seen in *adolescent*, *adult*.] Belonging to the lowest or poorest class of the community.—— *n.* A member of the poorest class; one of the rabble.

proletarianism, prō-le-tā′ri-an-izm, *n.* The condition or political influence of the proletarians.

proletariate, prō-le-tā′ri-āt, *n.* Proletarians collectively; the lower classes.

proletary, prō′le-ta-ri, *n.* A proletarian; one of the rabble.

prolific, prō-lif′ik, *a.* [Fr. *prolifique*, fr. L. *prolificus—proles*, offspring, and *facio*, I make. PROLETARIAN.] Producing young or fruit in abundance; fruitful; fertile; productive; in a general sense, generating or causing.

prolificness, prō-lif′ik-nes, *n.* The state of being prolific.

prolix, prō′liks, *a.* [L. *prolixus*, extended, prolix—*pro*, forth, and root of *liquēre*, to flow. LIQUID.] Long and wordy; long drawn out; diffuse; indulging in lengthy discourse; speaking at great length; tedious.

prolixity, prō-liks′i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being prolix.

prolocutor, prō-lo′kūt-or, *n.* [L., fr. *proloquor—pro*, before, and *loquor*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS.] One who speaks for or before others; the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

prologue, prō′log, *n.* [Fr. *prologue*, L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. *prologos—pro*, before, and *logō*, I speak.] A preface or introduction; chiefly, the discourse or address spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *prologued*, prō′lōgd; ppr. *prologuing*, prō′log-ing. To introduce with a prologue or formal preface; to preface.

prolong, prō-long′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prolonged*, prō-longd′; ppr. *prolonging*, prō-long′ing. [Fr. *prolonger*, fr. L. *pro*, forth, and *longus*, long.] To lengthen out; to protract; to put off; to postpone; to extend in space or length.

prolongation, prō-long-gā′shon, *n.* The act of prolonging; a part prolonged; an extension.

prolusion, prō-lū′zhon, *n.* [L. *prolusio*, a prelude—*pro*, before, and *ludo*, *lusum*, I play. LUDICROUS.] A prelude or preliminary; a preliminary trial.

promenade, pro-me-nād′, *n.* [Fr., fr. *promener*, to walk, fr. L. *prominare*, to drive forwards or along—*pro*, forward, and *minare*, to drive with threats. MENACE.] A walk for amusement, show, or exercise; a place specially set apart for walking.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *promenaded*, pro-me-nād′ed; ppr. *promenading*, pro-me-nād′ing. To walk for amusement or exercise; to parade one's self.

prominence, pro′mi-nens, *n.* [Fr. *prominence*, L.L. *prominentia*. See next.] State or quality of being prominent; conspicuousness; what juts out; a projection; a protuberance.

prominent, pro′mi-nent, *a.* [Fr. *prominent*, L. *prominens*, ppr. of *prominēre*, to project—*pro*, forth, and old verb seen also in *eminent*, *imminent*.] Jutting out beyond the line or surface of something; forming a projection; protuberant; eminent; distinguished above others; conspicuous; striking.

prominently, pro′mi-nent-li, *adv.* In a prominent manner; eminently; conspicuously.

promiscuous, prō-mis′kū-us, *a.* [L. *promiscuus*, fr. *promisco—pro*, forth, and *misceo*, I mix. MIX.] Consisting of individuals mixed up in a body or mass without

order; confused; indiscriminate; miscellaneous.

promiscuously, prō-mis'kū-us-li, *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; in a crowd or mass without order; indiscriminately.

promiscuousness, prō-mis'kū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being promiscuous.

promise, pro'mis, *n.* [Fr. *promesse*, fr. L. *promissus*, pp. of *promitto*, I promise, lit. I put forward—*pro*, before, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] A statement or declaration made by one person to another, binding the person who makes it to do or not do some act specified; a declaration of something to be done or given for the benefit of another; ground or basis of expectation; earnest; pledge; what affords ground for expectation of future excellence or distinction.——v.t. pret. & pp. *promised*, pro'mist; ppr. *promising*, pro'mis-ing. To make a promise of; to engage one's self for; to engage to bestow; to afford reason to expect.——v.i. To make a promise; to assure one by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations.

promiser, pro'mis-ėr, *n.* One who promises.

promising, pro'mis-ing, *p.a.* Giving promise or grounds for good hopes; affording just expectations of good; looking as if likely to turn out well.

promisingly, pro'mis-ing-li, *adv.* In a promising manner.

promissory, pro'mis-o-ri, *a.* [From L. *promissus*, promised, and *-ory*.] Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.—**Promissory note**, a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money to a certain person at a specified date.

promontory, pro'mon-to-ri, *n.* [L. *promontorium—pro*, forward, and *mons, montis*, a mountain. MOUNT.] A high point of land or rocky mass projecting into the sea; a headland; a cape.

promote, prō-mōt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *promoted*, prō-mōt'ed; ppr. *promoting*, prō-mōt'ing. [O. Fr. *promoter*, fr. L. *promotus*, pp. of *promoveo*, I move forward—*pro*, forward, and *moveo*, I move. MOVE.] To forward or further; to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of; to advance or help onward; to encourage; to raise to higher rank or honour; to exalt; to elevate.

promoter, prō-mōt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which promotes; an encourager; one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company.

promotion, prō-mō'shon, *n.* [Fr. *promotion*, L.L. *promotio*. PROMOTE.] Act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; advancement in rank or honour; preferment.

promotive, prō-mō'tiv, *a.* [*Promote* and *-ive*.] Tending to advance or promote.

prompt, promt, *a.* [Fr. *prompt*, L. *promptus*, brought out, ready, quick, pp. of *promo, promptum*, I bring forth—*pro*, forth, and *emo*, I take. EXEMPT.] Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; ready; unhesitating; not dilatory; done without delay.——v.t. pret. & pp. *prompted*, promt'ed; ppr. *prompting*, promt'ing. To move or incite to action; to instigate; to assist, as a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order; to dictate; to suggest to the mind of.

prompter, promt'ėr, *n.* One who prompts; one who admonishes or incites to action; the person in a theatre who assists the actors when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten; any one who suggests words to a speaker.

promptitude, promt'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *promptitude*, fr. L. *promptus*, prompt.] State or quality of being prompt; readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; cheerful alacrity.

promptly, promt'li, *adv.* In a prompt manner; readily; quickly; cheerfully.

promptness, promt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being prompt; promptitude.

promulgate, prō-mul'gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *promulgated*, prō-mul'gāt-ed; ppr. *promulgating*, prō-mul'gāt-ing. [L. *promulgo, promulgatus—pro*, forth, and probably a word connected with *multus*, much (whence *multitude*).] To publish; to proclaim; to make known by open declaration.

promulgation, prō-mul-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *promulgatio*.] Act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

promulgator, prō'mul-gāt-or, *n.* One who promulgates; one who makes known to people at large.

pronation, prō-nā'shon, *n.* [From L. *pronus*, prone. PRONE.] That motion of the arm whereby the palm is turned downward.

prone, prōn, *a.* [L. *pronus*, leaning forwards, prone, fr. *pro*, forward.] Bending forward; lying with the face downward; lying flat; precipitous; steep; sloping; inclining; having natural inclination, bent, or tendency, especially to evil; apt; disposed.

prone, prōn'li, *adv.* In a prone manner or position.

proneness, prōn'nes, *n.* The state of being prone; inclination; propensity; readiness.

prong, prong, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. *prog.*] A sharp-pointed piece; a spike as of a fork or similar instrument; a pointed projection.

pronged, prongd, *a.* Having prongs.

pronominal, prō-nom'in-al, *a.* [From L. *pronominalis*, fr. *pronomen*, a pronoun. PRONOUN.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.—**pronominally**, prō-nom'in-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a pronoun.

pronoun, prō'noun, *n.* [From *pro*, for, and *noun*=Fr. *pronom*, L. *pronomen*, a pronoun—*pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, a noun. NOUN.] One of a class of words used instead of a noun or name to prevent the repetition of it.

pronounce, prō-nouns', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pronounced*, prō-nounst'; ppr. *pronouncing*, prō-nouns'ing. [Fr. *prononcer*, fr. L. *pronuntiare, pronuntiatus—pro*, before, and *nuntio*, I announce. NUNCIO.] To articulate by the organs of speech; to utter; to speak; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly; to declare or affirm.——v.i. To make declaration; to speak; to use a certain pronunciation.

pronounceable, prō-nouns'a-bl, *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered.

pronounced, prō-nounst', *p.a.* Strongly marked or defined; decided; extreme; glaring.

pronouncement, prō-nouns'ment, *n.* The act of pronouncing; a formal announcement.

pronouncer, prō-nouns'ėr, *n.* One who pronounces.

pronouncing, prō-nouns'ing, *p.a.* Teaching pronunciation.

pronunciation, prō-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *prononciation*, L. *pronunciatio*.] Act or mode of pronouncing or uttering; utterance; mode of uttering words or sounds; utterance.

proœmium, proœmion, prō-ē'mi-um, prō-ē'mi-on, *n.* [Gr. *prooimion*. PROEM.] A proem.

proof, prōf, *n.* [O.E. *profe*, Fr. *preuve*, fr. L.L. *proba*, a proof, fr. *probare*, to prove or test. PROVE.] Something which tests or tends to test; trial; essay; what serves to convince the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief; evidence; testimony; state of having been tested and found satisfactory; unyielding firmness or hardness; firmness; stability; the act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; hence, a certain standard of strength in spirit; an impression of a sheet in printing or engraving, taken for examination and correction; one of a limited number of early impressions taken from an engraved plate before it has been at all worn.——*a.* Impenetrable; able to resist (*proof against* shot, *against* temptation).

proof-house, prōf'hous, *n.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms.

proof-reader, prōf'rēd-ėr, *n.* A person employed to read and correct printers' proofs.

proof-sheet, prōf'shēt, *n.* A rough impression of a printed sheet, taken to see if any errors remain for correction.

proof-spirit, prōf'spi-rit, *n.* Spirit containing 49·24 per cent of alcohol by weight.

prop, prop, *n.* [Same as O.D. *proppe*, a prop, D. and Dan. *prop*, Sw. *propp*, G. *propf*, a cork.] A solid body that supports an incumbent weight; a fulcrum; a support; a stay.——v.t. pret. & pp. *propped*, propt; ppr. *propping*, prop'ing. To support by a prop, stay, or support; to support by standing under or against; to support or sustain generally.

propædeutic, propædeutical, prō-pē-dū'tik, prō-pē-dū'tik-al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to preliminary instruction.

propædeutics, prō-pē-dū'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *propaideuō*, I instruct beforehand, fr. *pro*, before, and *paideuō*, I educate, fr. *pais, paidos*, a child.] The preliminary learning connected with any art or science.

propagable, pro'pa-ga-bl, *a.* That may be propagated.

propaganda, pro-pa-gan'da, *n.* [From the congregatio de *propaganda* fide, committee for *propagating* the faith at Rome. PROPAGATE.] An institution, organization, or system for proselytizing, or for propagating any kind of doctrines.—**propagandism**, prop-a-gan'dizm, *n.* The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles.—**propagandist**, prop-a-gan'dist, *n.* One who labours in spreading any system of doctrines.

propagate, pro'pa-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propagated*, pro'pa-gāt-ed; ppr. *propagating*, pro'pa-gāt-ing. [L. *propago, propagatus*, I peg down, I propagate—*pro*, before, and *pag*, root of *pango*, I fasten, fix, set, plant (seen in *paction, compact, impinge*, &c.). PACT.] To multiply by generation, procreation, or successive reproduction; to procreate; to cause to reproduce its kind, as an animal or plant; to spread abroad; to diffuse; to disseminate; to generate, beget, produce, originate; to promote or increase.——v.i. To have young or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

propagation, pro-pa-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *propagatio*.] Act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or reproduction; diffusion; promotion.

propagative, pro'pa-gāt-iv, *a.* Having the power of propagation; propagating.

propagator, pro'pa-gāt-or, *n.* One who propagates or procreates; one who promotes or diffuses; one who multiplies any kind of animals or plants.

propel, prō-pel', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propelled*, prō-peld'; ppr. *propelling*, prō-pel'ing. [L. *propello, propulsus—pro*, forward, and *pello*, I drive (as in *compel, repel*, &c.). PULSATE.] To drive, push, or thrust forward; to urge or press onward by force.

propeller, prō-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which propels; a contrivance for propelling steam-boats, consisting of a screw with large blades placed in the stern, and moved by steam. SCREW.

propense, prō-pens', *a.* [L. *propensus*, pp. of *propendeo—pro*, forward, and *pendeo*, I hang. PENDANT.] Naturally inclined; disposed by nature; prone.—**propenseness, propension**, prō-pens'nes, prō-pen'shon, *n.* The state of being propense; propensity.

propensity, prō-pens'i-ti, *n.* [PROPENSE.] Bent of mind; natural tendency; disposition; inclination; proneness, especially to evil.

proper, pro'pėr, *a.* [Fr. *propre*, fr. L. *proprius*, one's own, peculiar, proper; etymology doubtful. *Property, propriety, appropriate*, &c., are of same origin.] One's own; peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging; particularly suited to; used as the name of a particular person or thing; fit; suitable; adapted; correct; just; according to right usage; properly so called; real; actual; well-formed; handsome.

properly, pro'pėr-li, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably; rightly; in a strict sense; strictly.

properness, pro'pėr-nes, *n.* Quality of being proper.

propertied, pro'pėr-tid, *a.* Possessed of property.

property, pro'pėr-ti, *n.*; pl. **properties**, pro'pėr-tiz. [Fr. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius*, one's own. PROPER.] A peculiar quality or attribute of anything; that which is inherent in a thing, or naturally essential to it; characteristic; quality; the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership; the thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money; in *theatres*, a stage requisite; any article necessary to be produced in some scene.

prophecy, pro'fe-si, *n.*; pl. **propacies**, pro'fe-siz. [O. Fr. *prophecie*, *prophetie*, L. *prophetia*, fr. Gr. *prophēteia*, fr. *prophētēs*, a prophet. PROPHET.] A foretelling; a prediction; a declaration of something to come; inspired prediction or utterance; a public interpretation of Scripture †.

prophesier, pro'fe-sī-ėr, *n.* One who prophesies or predicts events.

prophesy, pro'fe-sī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prophesied*; pro'fe-sīd; ppr. *prophesying*, pro'fe-sī-ing. [From *prophecy*.] To foretell; to predict.——v.i. To utter prophecies or predictions; to preach or instruct in religious doctrines †.

prophet, pro'fet, *n.* [Fr. *prophète*, L. *propheta*, fr. Gr. *prophētēs*, a prophet, an expounder or interpreter, a harbinger—*pro*, before, and *phēmi*, v.t. fr. same root as *fame*.] One who foretells or predicts future events; a person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events, and to instruct the people; an interpreter.

prophetess, pro'fet-es, *n.* A female prophet.

prophetic, **prophetical**, prō-fet'ik, prō-fet'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *prophétique*, Gr. *prophētikos*.] Pertaining or relating to a prophet or prophecy; unfolding future events.

prophetically, prō-fet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction.

prophylactic, prō-fi-lak'tik, *a.* [Gr. *prophylaktikos*—*pro*, before, and *phylassō*, I guard.] Preventive of or warding off disease.——n. A medicine which preserves against disease; a preventive.

propinquity, prō-pin'kwi-ti, *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, nearness, fr. *propinquus*, near, fr. *prope*, near, fr. *pro*, before. Akin *approach*.] Nearness in place; vicinity; neighbourhood; nearness in time; nearness in blood; kindred.

propitiable, prō-pi'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be propitiated.

propitiate, prō-pi'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propitiated*, prō-pi'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *propitiating*, prō-pi'shi-āt-ing. [L. *propitio*, *propitiatus*, I propitiate, lit. I make propitious. PROPITIOUS.] To make propitious; to conciliate; to appease and render favourable.

propitiation, prō-pi'shi-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *propitiation*, L.L. *propitiatio*.] The act of propitiating or what propitiates; the atonement or that which appeases God's wrath, or removes the obstacle to man's salvation.

propitiator, prō-pi'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who propitiates.

propitiatorily, prō-pi'shi-a-to-ri-li, *adv.* By way of propitiation.

propitiatory, prō-pi'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* [*Propitiate* and *-ory*.] Having the power to propitiate or make propitious; serving or intended to propitiate; conciliatory.——n. Among the Jews, the mercy-seat.

propitious, prō-pi'shus, *a.* [L. *propitius*, propitious, favourable, fr. *pro*, forward, and *peto*, I seek, primarily referring to a bird whose flight is of happy augury. PETITION.] Favourable; favourably disposed or inclined; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; favourable as to weather.

propitiously, prō-pi'shus-li, *adv.* In a propitious manner; favourably; kindly.

propitiousness, prō-pi'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being propitious.

proplasm, prō'plazm, *n.* [Gr. *proplasma* —*pro*, before, and *plassō*, I mould. PLASTIC.] A mould; a matrix.

propolis, pro'po-lis, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *polis*, city.] A substance used by bees to stop up crevices in their hives.

proportion, pro-por'shon, *n.* [Fr. *proportion*, L. *proportio* — *pro*, for, before, and *portio*, *portionis*, a portion or share. PORTION.] The comparative relation of one thing to another in respect of size, quantity, or degree; relation of one part to another or to the whole, as regards size; relative size and arrangement of parts; symmetrical arrangement; symmetry; harmony of parts; share falling to one when a whole is divided according to rule; just or equal share; lot; in *math.* the equality or similarity of ratios; in *arith.* the rule of three, that rule which enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *proportioned*, pro-por'shond; ppr. *proportioning*, pro-por'shon-ing. To adjust in due proportion or harmony; to make proportional; to harmoniously adjust as regards dimensions or extent; to form with symmetry.

proportionable, pro-por'shon-a-bl, *a.* That may be proportioned; being in proportion; corresponding; well proportioned; symmetrical.

proportionably, pro-por'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In a proportionable manner; proportionally; correspondingly.

proportional, pro-por'shon-al, *a.* [Fr. *proportionnel*.] Having a due proportion; being in suitable proportion or degree; having the same or a fixed ratio; relating to proportion.——n. A number or quantity proportioned.

proportionally, pro-por'shon-al-li, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

proportionate, pro-por'shon-āt, *a.* [L.L. *proportionatus*.] Proportional; having due proportion; duly proportioned.——v.t. pret. & pp. *proportionated*, pro-por'shon-āt-ed; ppr. *proportionating*, pro-por'shon-āt-ing. To proportion; to make proportional.

proportionately, pro-por'shon-āt-li, *adv.* With due proportion.

proposal, prō-pōz'al, *n.* [*Propose* and *-al*.] That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration; terms or conditions proposed; an offer; a proposition.

propose, prō-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proposed*, prō-pōzd'; ppr. *proposing*, prō-pōz'ing. [Fr. *proposer*, to purpose, to propose, fr. *pro* and *poser*, the latter word standing for *-ponere* of L. *proponere*, to propose. POSE, COMPOSE. *Purpose* is the same word.] To set forth, lay down, or bring forward for consideration, discussion, or acceptance; to offer or present for consideration.—— v.i. To make a proposal or proposals; to purpose; to offer one's self in marriage.

proposer, prō-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who proposes.

proposition, pro-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *proposition*, L. *propositio*, fr. *propono*, *propositum*, I propose.] That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms; a form of speech in which something is affirmed or denied of a subject; in *math.* a statement of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed.

propositional, pro-pō-zi'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition.

propound, prō-pound', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propounded*, prō-pound'ed; ppr. *propounding*, prō-pound'ing. [Formerly *propoune*, fr. L. *propono*, I put forth—*pro*, before, and *pono*, I place; as to form, comp., *compound*, *expound*. POSITION.] To propose; to offer for consideration; to put or set, as a question.

propounder, prō-pound'ėr, *n.* One who propounds.

proprætor, prō-prē'tor, *n.* [L. *proprætor* —*pro*, for, and *prætor*.] A Roman magistrate acting with the authority of a prætor in one of the provinces.

proprietary, prō-prī'e-ta-ri, *a.* [See next.] Belonging to a proprietor or proprietors.——n. A proprietor; more commonly a body of proprietors collectively.

proprietor, prō-prī'e-tor, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*, fr. L. *proprietas*, property, fr. *proprius*, one's own. PROPER.] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not.

proprietorial, prō-prī'e-tō"ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor; proprietary.

proprietorship, prō-prī'e-tor-ship, *n.* State of being proprietor.

proprietress, **proprietrix**, prō-prī'e-tres, prō-prī'e-triks, *n.* A female proprietor.

propriety, prō-prī'e-ti, *n.*; pl. **proprieties**, prō-prī'e-tiz. [Fr. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius*, one's own, proper. PROPERTY.] Property or ownership†; state of being proper; fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness.—— pl. The proprieties, the established customs in social life.

propulsion, prō-pul'shon, *n.* [From L. *propello*, *propulsum*. PROPEL.] Act of propelling or of driving forward.

propulsive, **propulsory**, prō-pul'siv, prō-pul'so-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Tending or having power to propel.

propylæum, prō-pi-lē'um, *n.*; pl. **propylea**, prō-pi-lē'a, *a.* [Gr. *propylaion*, fr. *pro*, before, and *pylē*, a gate.] An elaborate porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.

propylon, prō'pi-lon, *n.* [Gr. *propylon*. See prec.] A gateway before the entrance of an Egyptian temple.

prorogate, prō'ro-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prorogated*, prō'ro-gāt-ed; ppr. *prorogating*, prō'ro-gāt-ing. To prorogue; to put off.

prorogation, prō-ro-gā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *prorogation*, L. *prorogatio*.] Act of proroguing; continuance in time or duration; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session.

prorogue, prō-rōg', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prorogued*, prō-rōgd'; ppr. *proroguing*, prō-rōg'ing. [O. Fr. *proroguer*, Fr. *proroger*, fr. L. *prorogare*, *prorogatus*—*pro*, forward, and *rogo*, I ask. ROGATION.] To protract or prolong†; to defer; to continue, as the parliament from one session to another; to adjourn to an indefinite period by royal authority, as the British parliament.

prosaic, prō-zā'ik, *a.* [Fr. *prosaïque*, L. L. *prosaicus*, fr. *prosa*, prose (q.v.).] Pertaining to prose; dull; uninteresting; commonplace.—**prosaically**, prō-zā'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a prosaic or dull manner.

proscenium, prō-sē'ni-um, *n.* [L. *proscenium*, fr. Gr. *proskēnion*, the stage of a theatre—*pro*, before, *skēnē*, a scene. SCENE.] The part in a theatre from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra.

proscribe, prō-skrīb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proscribed*, prō-skrībd'; ppr. *proscribing*, prō-skrīb'ing. [L. *proscribo*, I publish, proscribe, outlaw—*pro*, before, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] Among the ancient Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to death and seizure of property; hence, to outlaw; to reject utterly; to condemn as dangerous; to forbid, interdict, exclude, prohibit.

proscriber, prō-skrīb'ėr, *n.* One who proscribes.

proscription, prō-skrip'shon, *n.* [Fr. *proscription*, L. *proscriptio*.] Act of proscribing or dooming to death and confiscation of goods; outlawry; censure and condemnation; utter rejection; prohibition.

proscriptive, prō-skrip'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

prose, prōz, *n.* [Fr. *prose*, fr. L. *prosa*, prose, for *prorsa* (*oratio*, discourse, being understood), lit. straightforward speech, fr. *prorsus*, forwards, straight on—*pro*, forward, and *versus*, turned, fr. *verto*, I turn. VERSION.] Speech free from the trammels and turnings of verse; the natural or ordinary language of man; language unconfined by poetical measure, in distinction from verse or poetry.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *prosed*, prōzd; ppr. *prosing*, prōz'ing. To write in

prose; to write or speak in a dull, tedious, style.——**a.** Relating to prose; prosaic; not poetical.

prosector, prō-sek'tor, *n.* [L. *pro*, before, and *seco*, *sectum*, I cut.] One who dissects or prepares a dead body for use in teaching anatomy.

prosecute, pro'se-kūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prosecuted*, pro'se-kūt-ed; ppr. *prosecuting*, pro'se-kūt-ing. [From L. *prosequor*, *prosecūtus*—*pro*, forward, and *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE. *Pursue* is the same word in a different form.] To follow or pursue with a view to attain, execute, or carry to a successful issue; to persist in; to carry on; to continue; in *law*, to seek to obtain by legal process; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal.——**v.i.** To carry on a legal prosecution; to act as prosecutor.

prosecution, pro-se-kū'shon, *n.* [L.L. *prosecutio.*] Act of prosecuting; the act of carrying on or continuing; the proceeding with or following up of any matter in hand; the institution and carrying on of a suit at law; the commencement and continuance of criminal proceedings against a person; the party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted.

prosecutor, pro'se-kūt-or, *n.* One who prosecutes, especially the person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit.

prosecutrix, pro'sē-kūt-riks, *n.* A female who prosecutes.

proselyte, pro'se-līt, *n.* [Fr. *prosélyte*, fr. Gr. *proselytos*, a convert, lit. one who has come over—*pros*, towards, and root of *elthein*, to come.] A heathen converted to the Jewish faith; a new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *proselyted*, pro'se-līt-ed; ppr. *proselyting*, pro'se-līt-ing. To make a proselyte or convert of.

proselytism, pro'se-līt-izm, *n.* [*Proselyte* and *-ism*, Fr. *proselytisme.*] The making of proselytes or converts; conversion to a system or creed.

proselytize, pro'se-līt-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proselytized*, pro'se-līt-īzd; ppr. *proselytizing*, pro'se-līt-īz-ing. [*Proselyte* and *-ize.*] To make a proselyte or convert of.——**v.i.** To engage in making proselytes.

proselytizer, pro'se-līt-īz-er, *n.* One who proselytizes.

prosencephalon, pros-en-sef'a-lon, *n.* [Prefix *pros*, before, and *encephalon.*] The fore-brain or anterior part of the brain.

prosenchyma, pros-en'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *pros*, near, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] The firm or woody tissue of plants.

proser, prōz'er, *n.* One who proses.

prosiness, prōz'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being prosy; tediousness in writing or relation.

prosodial, pro-sō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to prosody; prosodic.

prosodian, pro-sō'di-an, *n.* One skilled in prosody.

prosodic, pro-sod'ik, *a.* Pertaining to prosody.

prosodically, pro-sod'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a prosodic manner.

prosodist, pro'so-dist, *n.* One who is versed in prosody.

prosody, pro'so-di, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie*, L. *prosodia*, fr. Gr. *prosōdia*, a song sung to music, tone or accent of a syllable, prosody—*pros*, to, and *ōdē*, a song, lay. ODE.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification; the rules of metre or versification.

prosopopeia, prosopopœia, pro'so-pō-pē'ya, *n.* [Gr. *prosōpopoiia—prosōpon*, person, and *poieō*, I make.] A figure in rhetoric by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings; personification.

prospect, pros'pekt, *n.* [Fr. *prospect*, L. *prospectus*, outlook, distant view, fr. *prospicio—pro*, forth, and *specio*, I view. SPECIES.] A distant view; view of things within the reach of the eye; sight; scene; that which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen; outlook as regards direction; exposure; a looking forward; anticipation; expectation.——**v.t.** and **i.** pros-pekt'; pret. & pp. *prospected*, pros-pekt'ed; ppr. *prospecting*, pros-pekt'ing. To make search for precious stones or metals.

prospection, pros-pek'shon, *n.* [PROSPECT.] The act of looking forward.

prospective, pros-pek'tiv, *a.* [*Prospect* and *-ive*; O. Fr. *prospectif.*] Looking forward; having regard to the future; being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to.

prospectively, pros-pek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a prospective manner.

prospectus, pros-pek'tus, *n.* [L., prospect, sight, view. PROSPECT.] A statement issued in order to make known the chief features of some enterprise proposed, as a new literary work, a new company or joint-stock association, &c.

prosper, pros'pėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prospered*, pros'pėrd; ppr. *prospering*, pros'pėr-ing. [Fr. *prospérer*; L. *prosperare*, fr. *prosper*, *prosperus*, favourable, fortunate—*pro*, before, and *spes*, hope. DESPAIR.] To increase in wealth or any good; to be prosperous or successful; to be in a successful state; to turn out successfully; to be in a healthy growing state; to thrive.——**v.t.** To cause to succeed; to render prosperous or successful.

prosperity, pros-pe'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *prospérité*, L. *prosperitas.*] State of being prosperous; flourishing state or condition; satisfactory progress in any business or enterprise; success; good fortune.

prosperous, pros'pėr-us, *a.* [L. *prosperus*, prosperous, successful, lit. according to hopes—*pro*, and *spes*, hope. PROSPER.] Successful; flourishing; fortunate; thriving; characterized by success; favouring success; favourable.

prosperously, pros'pėr-us-li, *adv.* In a prosperous manner; successfully.

prosperousness, pros'pėr-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being prosperous; prosperity.

prostate, pros'tāt, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. *prostatēs*, standing before—*pro*, before, and stem *sta*, to stand.] Applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder.

prostitute, pros'ti-tūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prostituted*, pros'ti-tūt-ed; ppr. *prostituting*, pros'ti-tūt-ing. [L. *prostituo*, *prostitutus—pro*, and *statuo*, I place. STATE.] To expose or offer publicly for lewd purposes for hire; to give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to anything base; to sell to wickedness; to offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.——**a.** Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.——**n.** A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a base hireling.

prostitution, pros-ti-tū'shon, *n.* [PROSTITUTE.] Practice of offering the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men; the act of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power.

prostitutor, pros'ti-tūt-ėr, *n.* One who prostitutes.

prostrate, pros'trāt, *a.* [L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosterno*, *prostratum*, I lay flat—*pro*, before, and *sterno*, I strew. STRATUM.] Lying with the body flat on the ground or other surface; lying at mercy, as a supplicant; lying in the posture of humility or adoration; in *bot.* lying or spreading on the ground.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *prostrated*, pros'trāt-ed; ppr. *prostrating*, pros'trāt-ing. To lay flat or prostrate; *refl.* to throw one's self down as in humility or adoration; to overthrow; to demolish; to level; to ruin; to reduce to nothing; to depress extremely.

prostration, pros-trā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *prostration*, L.L. *prostratio.*] Act of prostrating, or of laying flat; act of falling down or of bowing one's self as in humility or adoration; great depression or reduction of natural strength and vigour or of spirits; extreme weakness.

prostyle, pros'tīl, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, in front, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* having columns standing out free and in front of a building; having pillars in front only.

prosy, prōz'i, *a.* [*Prose* and *-y.*] Like prose; dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

protagonist, prō-tag'o-nist, *n.* [Gr. *prōtagōnistēs—prōtos*, first, and *agōnistēs*, an actor.] The leading actor in a Greek play; hence, a leading character generally.

protasis, prō'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr. *protasis—pro*, before, and *teinō*, I stretch.] The first clause of a conditional sentence, giving the condition on which the *apodosis* depends.

protean, prō'tē-an, *a.* [From *Proteus*, a marine deity of the ancient Greeks who could assume different shapes.] Assuming different shapes; variable; changeable.

protect, prō-tekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protected*, prō-tekt'ed; ppr. *protecting*, prō-tekt'ing. [From L. *protectus*, pp. of *protego*, I protect or cover—*pro*, before, and *tego*, I cover, fr. root seen also in E. *thatch.*] To cover or shield from danger, injury, or anything evil or undesirable; to serve as a cover or shelter to; to guard, shelter, defend, save; to guard against foreign competition by special duties or tariff regulations.

protectingly, prō-tekt'ing-li, *adv.* By protection; in the way of protection.

protection, prō-tek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *protection*, L. *protectio.*] Act of protecting or state of being protected; what serves to protect; shelter; defence; shield; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation; exemption, as from molestation or arrest; the policy or system of specially favouring goods or articles of home production, usually by duties imposed on the same kind of articles introduced from abroad.

protectionism, prō-tek'shon-izm, *n.* The system of protection to commodities of home production.

protectionist, prō-tek'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free trade; a prohibitionist.

protective, prō-tekt'iv, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

protector, prō-tekt'or, *n.* One who protects; a defender; a guardian; a preserver.

protectoral, prō-tekt'or-al, *a.* Relating to a protector.

protectorate, prō-tekt'or-āt, *n.* [*Protector* and *-ate*=Fr. *protectorat.*] Government by a protector; the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or dependent one; a country or region protected by another against outside interference.

protectorship, prō-tekt'or-ship, *n.* The office of a protector or regent.

protectress, protectrix, prō-tekt'res, prō-tekt'riks, *n.* A woman or female who protects.

protégé, pro-tā-zhā, fem. **protégée**, pro-tā-zhā, *n.* [Fr., lit. one protected, fr. *protéger*, to protect, L. *protegere.*] One under the care and protection of another.

proteid, prō'tē-id, *n.* [From Gr. *prōtos*, first.] A name of certain nitrogenous substances found in animals and plants.

protein, prō'tē-in, *n.* [From Gr. *prōtos*, first.] A hypothetical constituent of animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein.

protemporaneous, prō-tem'pō-rā''nē-us, *a.* [L. *pro tempore*, for the time being.] For the time being; temporary.

protend, prō-tend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protended*, prō-tend'ed; ppr. *protending*, prō-tend'ing. [L. *protendo—pro*, forth, and *tendo*, I hold. TEND.] To stretch forth or hold out.

proterandrous, prot-ėr-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, before, *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] In *bot.* maturing the pollen before the female flowers.

proterogynous, prot-ėr-oj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, before, *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* having the stigmas matured before the pollen.

protest, prō-test', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *protested*, prō-test'ed; ppr. *protesting*, prō-test'ing. [L. *protestor*, I protest, bear witness—*pro*, before, and *testor*, I affirm, fr. *testis*, a witness. TEST.] To affirm with solemnity; to declare, aver, assert, asseverate; to make a solemn or

formal declaration expressive of opposition to something.—— v.t. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to assert.—**To protest a bill of exchange**, to mark or note it, through a notary public, for non-payment. ——n. prō′test. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal declaration in writing by a person or persons to testify their dissent from the proceedings of a body with whom they are associated; solemn declaration of dissent; a declaration that acceptance or payment of a bill or promissory note has been refused.

Protestant, pro′test-ant, *n.* [Fr. *protestant*, L. *protestans, protestantis*, ppr. of *protestor*, 1 protest. PROTEST.] *Lit.* one who protests; historically, one of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation, and in 1529 *protested* against a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the Diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council; hence, a member of any of the various denominations of Christians which have sprung from the adoption of the principles of the Reformation.——a. Belonging to the religion of the Protestants.

Protestantism, pro′test-ant-izm, *n.* [*Protestant* and *-ism.*] The principles or religion of Protestants.

protestantize, pro′test-ant-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protestantized*, pro′test-ant-īzd; ppr. *protestantizing*, pro′test-ant-īz-ing. To render Protestant; to convert to Protestantism.

protestation, prō-test-ā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *protestation*, L. *protestātio.*] The act of protesting; an asseveration or averment; a solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.

protester, prō-test′ėr, *n.* One who protests.

prothallus, prō-thal′us, *n.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *thallus.*] The first growth in the germination of the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

prothonotary, prō-thon′o-ta-ri, *n.* [Properly *protonotary*, fr. L.L. *protonotarius*, fr. Gr. *prōtos*, first, chief, and L. *notarius*, a scribe. NOTARY.] Originally, a chief notary; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a sort of registrar, one of twelve, constituting a college.

prothorax, prō-thō′raks, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *thōrax.*] The first segment of the thorax in insects.

protocol, prō′tō-kol, *n.* [Fr. *protocole*, L.L. *protocollum*, first leaf, the first sheet or leaf of a legal document glued to the cylinder round which the document was rolled—Gr. *prōtos*, first, *kolla*, glue.] The rough draft or chief heads of some diplomatic document; a diplomatic document serving as a preliminary to diplomatic transactions; a record or registry.

protomartyr, prō′tō-mär-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *martyr*, a martyr.] The first martyr, St. Stephen; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

protonotary, prō-ton′o-ta-ri, *n.* PROTHONOTARY.

protophyte, prō′tō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant.] One of the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom.

protoplasm, prō′tō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, anything formed or moulded, fr. *plassō*, I mould.] A substance consisting of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, nearly identical with the white of an egg, and constituting the basis of living matter in animals and plants.

protoplasmic, prō-tō-plaz′mik, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of protoplasm.

protoplast, prō′tō-plast, *n.* [PROTOPLASM.] An original; a thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated.

prototype, prō′tō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *typos*, a type or model. TYPE.] An original type or model after which anything is formed; a pattern; an archetype.

Protozoa, prō-tō-zō′a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.] A collective term for the lowest members of the animal kingdom, comprising jelly-like animals without a definite body cavity or any trace of a nervous system.

protozoic, prō-tō-zō′ik, *a.* Belonging to the Protozoa.

protozoon, protozoan, prō-tō-zō′on, prō-tō-zō′an, *n.* A member of the Protozoa.

protract, prō-trakt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protracted*, prō-trakt′ed; ppr. *protracting*, prō-trakt′ing. [From L. *protractus*, pp. of *protraho*, I draw out or extend—*pro*, forward, and *traho*, I draw (whence *trace*, *traction*, *extract*, &c.).] To draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to delay; to retard; to defer; to put off to a distant time; in *surv.* to draw to a scale.

protractedly, prō-trakt′ed-li, *adv.* With protraction; tediously.

protracter, prō-trakt′ėr, *n.* One who protracts.

protractile, prō-trak′til, *a.* Capable of being protracted or thrust forward.

protraction, prō-trak′shon, *n.* The act of protracting; in *surv.* the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.

protractive, prō-trakt′iv, *a.* Protracting; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

protractor, prō-trakt′or, *n.* One who or that which protracts; an instrument used in surveying for laying down and measuring angles on paper; a muscle which draws forward a part.

protrude, prō-trōd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protruded*, prō-trōd′ed; ppr. *protruding*, prō-trōd′ing. [L. *protrudo*, *protrusus* — *pro*, forth, and *trudo*, I thrust (seen in *obtrude*, *intrude*). THRUST.] To thrust forward; to push out or extend; to shoot forth or project, or cause to project.——v.i. To shoot forward; to stand out prominently.

protrusible, protrusile, prō-trō′si-bl, prō-trō′sil, *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

protrusion, prō-trō′zhon, *n.* [From L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudo*. PROTRUDE.] Act of protruding or state of being protruded; a thrusting forth.

protrusive, prō-trō′siv, *a.* [See prec.] Protruding; thrusting or impelling forward; prominent.

protuberance, prō-tū′bėr-ans, *n.* [See next.] A swelling or tumour; a prominence; a knob or something bulging out.

protuberant, prō-tū′bėr-ant, *a.* [L.L. *protuberans*, pp. of *protubero*. See next.] Swelling; bulging out beyond the surrounding surface.

protuberate, prō-tū′bėr-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *protuberated*, prō-tū′bėr-āt-ed; ppr. *protuberating*, prō-tū′bėr-āt-ing. [L.L. *protubero*, *protuberatus*—*pro*, forth, and L. *tuber*, a hump, a swelling. TUBER, TUMID.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

proud, proud, *a.* [A. Sax. *prūt*, proud, whence *prȳte*, pride=Dan. *prud*, stately, magnificent; further connections unknown.] Having a high opinion of one's own excellence; having either inordinate self-esteem or praiseworthy self-esteem; having a lofty spirit that deters from anything mean or base; haughty; arrogant; elated; priding one's self; presumptuous; of fearless spirit; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; magnificent.—**Proud flesh**, an excessive granulation in wounds or ulcers.

proud-hearted, proud′härt-ed, *a.* Having a proud spirit.

proudly, proud′li, *adv.* In a proud manner; haughtily; with lofty airs or mien.

proudness, proud′nes, *n.* The state or quality of being proud.

proud-stomached, proud′stum-akt, *a.* Of a haughty spirit; haughty.

provable, prōv′a-bl, *a.* That may be proved.

provably, prōv′a-bli, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

prove, prōv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proved*, prōvd; ppr. *proving*, prōv′ing. [O.Fr. *prover*, *pruver*, *prouver*, Fr. *prouver*=A. Sax. *prōfian*, Icel. *prōfa*, L.G. *proven*, G. *prüfen*; fr. L. *probare*, to try, test, prove, lit. to test the goodness of, fr. *probus*, good (whence *probity*). *Proof* is a derivative.] To try by experiment; to test; to examine; to make trial of; to establish the truth or reality of by reasoning or evidence; to make certain; to demonstrate; to show or manifest; to establish the authenticity or validity of; to obtain probate of; to gain personal experience of; *arith.* to show or ascertain the correctness of by a farther calculation.—**The exception proves the rule**, the exception tests or tries the rule.——v.i. To be found or ascertained by experience or trial; to turn out to be; to be shown by the issue or event.

proven, prō′vn, *pp.* [A strong form for *proved*, the proper pp.: originally a Scottish usage.] Proved.—**Not proven**, a verdict that may be given by a Scottish jury in a criminal case when there is not sufficient evidence to prove guilt.

provenance, prov′e-nans, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *pro*, forth, *venio*, I come.] Quarter from which anything comes; origin.

Provençal, pro-vän-säl, *n.* A native of Provence or Southern France; the Romance language formerly spoken in Provence.

provender, prov′en-dėr, *n.* [From O.Fr. *provendre* (the *r* somewhat unaccountably inserted), fr. L. *præbenda*, things to be supplied. PREBEND.] Dry food or fodder for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn; provisions; food.

prover, prōv′ėr, *n.* One who proves or tries; that which proves.

proverb, pro′vėrb, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*, L. *proverbium* — *pro*, forth, in public, and *verbum*, a word, a saying. VERB.] A common or popular saying, expressing a well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a wise or pithy saying; a wise saw; an adage; a maxim; a short dramatic composition suggested by some proverb or popular saying; a byeword; a reproach or object of contempt; *Script.* a dark saying.

proverbial, prō-vėrb′i-al, *a.* [L.L. *proverbialis*, fr. L. *proverbium*, a proverb.] Of the nature of, comprised in, current as, pertaining to, a proverb; commonly spoken of; universally known.

proverbialist, prō-vėrb′i-al-ist, *n.* A composer, collector, or user of proverbs.

proverbially, prō-vėrb′i-al-li, *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb; so as to be a proverb.

provide, prō-vīd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *provided*, prō-vīd′ed; ppr. *providing*, prō-vīd′ing. [From L. *provideo*, I provide, take care for, see before—*pro*, before, and *video*, I see. VISION.] To procure beforehand; to collect or prepare for future use; to prepare; to furnish; to supply; to stipulate previously; to make as a previous condition.——v.i. To procure supplies or means; to take the necessary previous measures.

provided, prō-vīd′ed, *conj.* [A pp. used as a conjunction by ellipsis=it being provided that.] On condition; on these terms; this being conceded.

providence, prov′i-dens, *n.* [Fr. *providence*, L. *providentia*, fr. *providens*, *providentis*, ppr. of *provideo*. PROVIDE. *Prudence* is a doublet of this.] Foresight; prudence; timely care, provision, or preparation; the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; hence (with *cap.*) God viewed in this relation; a providential circumstance.

provident, prov′i-dent, *a.* [L. *providens*, *providentis*, ppr. of *provideo*, I provide; the same word as *prudent*; so also *providence*=*prudence.*] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; exercising prudence in preparing for future exigencies; prudent; cautious; frugal; economical.

providential, pro-vi-den′shal, *a.* [Fr. *providentiel.*] Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence.

providentially, pro-vi-den′shal-li, *adv.* In a providential manner; by the intervention of providence.

providently, pro′vi-dent-li, *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight.

provider, prō-vīd′ėr, *n.* One who provides.

province, pro′vins, *n.* [Fr. *province*, fr.

L. *provincia*, a province, fr. *pro*, in front, and perhaps *vinco*, I conquer. VICTOR.] A region subjected and attached to the Roman dominions and under a Roman governor; hence, a territory at some distance from the metropolis; a large territorial or political division of a state; a division for ecclesiastical purposes under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, there being two *provinces* in England, that of Canterbury and that of York; *fig.* the proper duty or business of a person; sphere of action; a branch or department of knowledge or speculation; a department.

provincial, prō-vin'shal, *a.* [L. *provincialis*, fr. *provincia*, a province.] Pertaining to or forming a province; exhibiting features of a province; characteristic of the people of a province; rustic; not polished; pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop.——n. A person belonging to a province; a monastic superior in a given district.

provincialism, prō-vin'shal-izm, *n.* [*Provincial* and *-ism*=Fr. *provincialisme.*] A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province; a rustic idiom.

provincially, prō-vin'shal-li, *adv.* In a provincial manner.

provision, prō-vi'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *provision*, L. *provisio*, *provisionis*, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, fr. *provideo*, *provisum*, I foresee or provide. PROVIDE.] Act of providing or making previous preparation; preparation; measure taken beforehand; stores provided; stock; a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food (usually in the plural); previous stipulation; terms or agreement made for a future contingency; proviso; enactment; article in a legal contract, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *provisioned*, prō-vi'zhond; ppr. *provisioning*, prō-vi'zhon-ing. To supply with provisions or supplies necessary, especially with victuals or food.

provisional, prō-vi'zhon-al, *a.* [Fr. *provisionnel.* See prec.] Provided for present need, occasion, or exigency; temporarily established; temporary.

provisionally, prō-vi'zhon-al-li, *adv.* In a provisional manner; temporarily; for the present exigency.

provisionary, prō-vi'zhon-a-ri, *a.* Provisional; provided for the time being.

proviso, prō-vi'zō, *n.* [The abl. case of L. *provisus*, foreseen, provided, used in documents: *hoc proviso*, this being foreseen or provided; fr. pp. of L. *provideo.* PROVIDE.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a provision; a conditional provision or stipulation.

provisorily, prō-vi'zo-ri-li, *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

provisory, prō-vi'zo-ri, *a.* [Fr. *provisoire*; same origin as *proviso.*] Making temporary provision; temporary; containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

provocation, pro-vō-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *provocation*, L. *provocatio.* PROVOKE.] Act of provoking; anything that provokes; cause of resentment; incitement; stimulus.

provocative, pro-vŏk'ā-tiv, *a.* [PROVOKE.] Serving to provoke or stir up; exciting; tending to cause, awaken, or stimulate.——n. Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

provoke, pro-vōk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *provoked*, pro-vōkt'; ppr. *provoking*, pro-vōk'ing. [Fr. *provoquer*, L. *provocare*, lit. to call forth, to summon, to challenge—*pro*, forth, and *voco*, I call. VOICE.] To call forth or bring into action; to incite; to stimulate; to induce; to incense; to exasperate; to enrage; to irritate.——v.i. To produce anger.

provoking, pro-vōk'ing, *p.a.* Exciting resentment; annoying; vexatious; exasperating.—**provokingly**, pro-vōk'ing-li, *adv.* In a provoking manner.

provost, pro'vost, *n.* [A. Sax. *prafost*, O.Fr. *provost* (Fr. *prévôt*), fr. L. *præpositus*, one who is placed over others, fr. *præpono*, *præpositus*—*præ*, before, and *pono*, I place. POSITION.] A title for the chief or head of certain bodies, as of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; the chief dignitary of a cathedral; the chief magistrate of a Scotch burgh, corresponding to the English mayor.

provost-marshal, pro'vost-mär-shal, *n.* A military officer who attends to offences against discipline.

provostship, pro'vost-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

prow, prou, *n.* [Fr. *proue*=Sp. and Pg. *proa*, fr. L. *prora*, fr. Gr. *prōra*, a prow; akin to *pro*, before.] The forepart or bow of a ship; the beak.

prowess, prou'es, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*, prowess, fr. O. Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*), brave: origin doubtful.] Bravery; military bravery combined with skill; boldness and dexterity in war; gallantry.

prowl, proul, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prowled*, prould; ppr. *prowling*, proul'ing. [Origin doubtful; older forms were *proule*, *prolle.*] To roam or wander stealthily, as a beast in search of prey.——v.t. To wander stealthily through or over. —— n. Act of one who prowls.

prowler, proul'ėr, *n.* One who prowls.

proximal, proks'i-mal, *a.* [L. *proximus*, nearest.] Nearest, especially nearest the body or trunk: said of the extremity of a bone or limb, and opposed to *distal.*

proximate, proks'i-māt, *a.* [L.L. *proximatus*, fr. *proximus*, nearest, superl. of *prope*, near. PROPINQUITY.] Nearest; next; in closest relationship; immediate.

proximately, proks'i-māt-li, *adv.* In a proximate manner or position; by immediate relation.

proximity, proks-im'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *proximité*; L. *proximitas.*] State of being proximate or next; immediate nearness, either in place, time, or relationship.

proximo, prok'si-mō, *a.* [L., on the next. PROXIMATE.] A Latin adjective used to mean in or of the next month (the 5th *proximo*).

proxy, proks'i, *n.* [Contracted from *procuracy*, which see.] Procuracy; agency of a person who acts as substitute for another; authority to act for another; one appointed to act for; a deputy; a writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his stead.

prude, prōd, *n.* [Fr. *prude*; probably fr. L. *prudens*, prudent.] A woman affecting great reserve or coyness, and excessive virtue or delicacy of feeling.

prudence, prō'dens, *n.* [Fr. *prudence*, L. *prudentia. Providence* is really the same word. PRUDENT.] The quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; caution; discretion; circumspection; forethought for one's own interest.

prudent, prō'dent, *a.* [Fr. *prudent*, fr. L. *prudens*, *prudentis*, prudent, contracted fr. *providens*, *providentis*, ppr. of *provideo*, I foresee. PROVIDE.] Provident; circumspect; practically wise; careful of the consequences of actions; careful in settling on any line of conduct; cautious; discreet; judicious; sagacious; frugal.

prudential, prō-den'shal, *a.* Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; politic.

prudentially, prō-den'shal-li, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

prudently, prō'dent-li, *adv.* In a prudent manner; with prudence; discreetly; cautiously; circumspectly.

prudery, prōd'ė-ri, *n.* [*Prude* and *-ery.*] The characteristic conduct of a prude; affected delicacy of feeling; coyness.

prudish, prōd'ish, *a.* Like a prude; partaking of prudery; affecting excessive modesty or virtue; coy or reserved.

prudishly, prōd'ish-li, *adv.* In a prudish manner.—**prudishness**, prōd'ish-nes, *n.* Prudery.

prune, prön, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pruned*, prönd; ppr. *pruning*, prön'ing. [Formerly *proine*, *proyne*, fr. O. Fr. *preugner*, *proignier*, *progner*, Fr. *provigner*, fr. L. *propago*, *propaginis*, a slip or sucker. PROPAGATE.] To lop off the superfluous twigs or branches of; to trim by cutting off superfluous parts; to cut or lop off; to clear from anything superfluous; to dress; to trim.

prune, prön, *n.* [Fr. *prune*=It. and Sp. *pruna*, fr. L. *prunum*, a plum, *prunus*, the plum-tree. PLUM.] A plum, particularly a dried plum.

prunella, pru-nel'a, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, *prunella*, fr. its colour resembling that of *prunes.* PRUNE.] A woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made: still used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes.

pruner, prön'ėr, *n.* One who prunes.

pruning-hook, prön'ing-huk, *n.* An instrument for pruning with a hooked blade.

pruning-knife, prön'ing-nīf, *n.* A kind of knife with a curved blade for pruning.

pruning-shears, prön'ing-shērz, *n. pl.* Shears for pruning shrubs, &c.

prurience, **pruriency**, prö'ri-ens, prö'ri-en-si, *n.* State of being prurient; an itching or longing desire for anything; tendency towards lascivious thoughts.

prurient, prö'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *pruriens*, *prurientis*, ppr. of *prurio*, I itch or long, am lecherous.] Itching or longing after something; inclined to lascivious thoughts; having lecherous imaginations.

prurriginous, prö-rij'i-nus, *a.* [See next.] Affected by prurigo.

prurigo, prö-rī'gō, *n.* [L., an itching, the itch. PRURIENT.] An itchy eruption of the skin.

Prussian, prush'an, *a.* Pertaining to Prussia.—Prussian blue, a cyanide of iron with deep-blue colour, used as a pigment.

prussic-acid, prus'ik-a-sid or prus'ik-a-sid, *a.* [Originally obtained fr. *Prussian* blue.] The common name for *Hydrocyanic Acid.*

pry, prī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pried*, prīd; ppr. *prying*, prī'ing. [Perhaps a modification of O.E. *pire*, to peer. PEER.] To peep narrowly; to look closely; to peer or examine with scrutinizing curiosity.——n. A keen glance of inspection.

prying, prī'ing, *p.a.* Apt to pry; inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

psalm, säm, *n.* [Fr. *psaume*, L. *psalmus*, fr. Gr. *psalmos*, fr. *psallō*, I play a stringed instrument, I sing to the harp.] A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God; one of the hymns in the Old Testament Book of Psalms; a versified translation of one of the scriptural psalms composed for the use of churches.

psalmist, säm'ist or sal'mist, *n.* [*Psalm* and *-ist*=Fr. *psalmiste.*] A writer or composer of psalms, especially applied to David or any of the authors of the scriptural psalms.

psalmodical, **psalmodic**, sal-mod'ik-al, sal-mod'ik, *a.* Relating to psalmody.

psalmodist, säm'od-ist, or sal'mod-ist, *n.* One who writes or sings psalms.

psalmodize, säm'od-īz or sal', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *psalmodized*, säm'od-īzd or sal'; ppr. *psalmodizing*, säm'od-īz-ing or sal'. To practise psalmody.

psalmody, säm'od-i or sal'mo-di, *n.* [Fr. *psalmodie*, fr. Gr. *psalmōdia—psalmos*, a psalm, and *ōdē*, a song. ODE.] The act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs; psalms collectively.

psalter, sal'tėr, *n.* [L.L. *psalterium*, the Book of Psalms, a psaltery, fr. Gr. *psaltērion*, a psaltery, fr. *psallein*, to play. PSALM.] The Book of Psalms; a book containing the Psalms separately printed; the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.

psaltery, sal'te-ri, *n.* [Gr. *psaltērion*, a stringed instrument. PSALTER.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known; a name given to a form of dulcimer played with the fingers or a plectrum.

pseudo-, sū'dō. [Gr. *pseudo-*, fr. *pseudēs*, false.] A Greek prefix signifying false or spurious, used in many compounds, and sometimes almost as an independent English word.

pseudo-apostle, sū'dō-a-pos-l, *n.* [*Pseudo-* and *apostle.*] A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

pseudo-martyr, sū'dō-mär-tėr, *n.* [*Pseudo-* and *martyr.*] A false martyr.

pseudo-membrane, sū'dō-mem-brān, *n.* [*Pseudo-* and *membrane.*] A false membrane resulting from inflammation.

pseudonym, sū'dō-nim, *n.* [PSEUDONYMOUS.] A false or feigned name; a name assumed by a writer.

pseudonymous, sū-don'i-mus, *a.* [Gr. *pseudōnymos*—*pseudēs*, false, and *onoma*, name.] Bearing a false name or signature ture; writing under a feigned name.

pseudopodium, sū'dō-pō'di-um, *n.*; pl. **pseudopodia**, sū-dō-pō'di-a. [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A name for organs of locomotion in Protozoa, consisting of longish pieces pushed out from any part of the body.

pseudoscope, sū'dō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, and *skopeō*, I view.] An optical instrument somewhat resembling the stereoscope, but causing reliefs to appear hollow.

pshaw, shą, *interj.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or impatience.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *pshawed*, shąd; ppr. *pshawing*, shą'ing. To utter the interjection pshaw.

psittaceous, psittacine, sit-ā'shus, sit'a-sīn, *a.* [L. *psittacus*, fr. Gr. *psittakos*, a parrot.] Belonging to the parrot tribe.

psoas, sō'as, *n.* [From Gr. *psoa*, a muscle of the loin.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

psora, sō'ra, *n.* [Gr.] The itch.

psoriasis, sō-rī'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.] A scaly affection of the skin; also the itch.

psyche, sī'kē, *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul or spirit.] The soul, mind, or spirit.

psychiatry, sī'ki-at-ri, *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, *iatros*, a physician.] Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

psychic, psychical, sī'kik, sī'kik-al, *a.* [Gr. *psychikos*, fr. *psychē*, soul.] Belonging to the soul, spirit, or mind; psychological; pertaining to that force by which spiritualists aver they produce remarkable phenomena.

psychist, sī'kist, *n.* [PSYCHIC.] A believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.

psychogenesis, sī-kō-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, mind, and *genesis*, origin.] The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness.

psychologic, psychological, sī-ko-loj'ik, sī-ko-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to psychology or science of mind.

psychologically, sī-ko-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a psychological manner.

psychologist, sī-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who is conversant with psychology.

psychology, sī-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul or mind, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the mind or soul; mental science; that knowledge of the mind which we derive from consciousness; the natural history of the mind.

psychosis, sī-kō'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *psychē*, mind or soul.] Mental constitution or condition.

psychrometer, sī-krom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *psychros*, cool, and *metron*, measure.] A form of hygrometer.

ptarmic, tär'mik, *n.* [Gr. *ptarmikos*, fr. *ptairō*, I sneeze.] A medicine which excites sneezing.

ptarmigan, tär'mi-gan, *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan.*] The white grouse, found in mountainous parts of Europe.

pteridology, ter-i-dol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pteris*, *pteridos*, a fern, *logos*, discourse.] The science of ferns.

pterodactyl, pterodactyle, ter-ō-dak'til, *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *daktylos*, a digit.] An extinct flying reptile having affinities with mammals and birds.

pteropod, ter'ō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of a class of molluscs which have the foot forming a swimming expansion.

pterygoid, ter'i-goid, *a.* [Gr. *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing, and *eidos*, form.] Wing-shaped: applied in anatomy to certain parts of bones and the connected parts.

Ptolemaic, to-lē-mā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, the ancient geographer and astronomer, or to his system of the universe, in which the sun and stars revolved round the earth.

ptomaine, tō'mān, *n.* [Gr. *ptōma*, a fall, a corpse, fr. *piptō*, I fall.] A name of certain substances generated in the body during putrefaction, and during morbid conditions prior to death, some of them highly poisonous.

ptyalism, tī'al-izm, *n.* [Gr. *ptyalismos*, fr. *ptyalizō*, I spit.] Salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

puberty, pū'bėr-ti, *n.* [Fr. *puberté*, L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber*, *pubes*, grown up, adult.] The period or age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children.

pubes, pū'bēz, *n.* [L., the hair which appears at puberty.] *Anat.* the part of the body that becomes covered with hair at puberty; *bot.* the down or downy substance on plants; pubescence.

pubescence, pū-bes'ens, *n.* [See next.] Puberty; the downy substance on plants.

pubescent, pū-bes'ent, *a.* [L. *pubescens*, ppr. of *pubesco*, I reach the age of puberty, fr. *pubes* (q.v.).] Arriving at puberty; covered with pubescence or fine soft hairs.

pubic, pū'bik, *a.* [PUBES.] In *anat.* pertaining to the pubes.

public, pub'lik, *a.* [Fr. *public*, *publique*, fr. L. *publicus*, public, common, national, generally supposed to be for *populicus*, fr. *populus*, people. PEOPLE.] Not private; pertaining to people at large; pertaining to, relating to, regarding, or affecting a whole nation or community; proceeding from many or from people in general; open or free to all; open to the knowledge of all; general; common; notorious; regarding not private interest, but the general good.——*n.* The people, indefinitely: with *the*; the whole community; the people who read an author's works; a public-house (colloq.).—**In public**, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

publican, pub'li-kan, *n.* [L. *publicanus*, fr. *publicus*, public (q.v.).] Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; hence, any collector of public dues or revenues; the keeper of a public-house.

publication, pub-li-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *publicatio*, fr. *publico*, I make public, fr. *publicus*, public.] The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large; announcement; promulgation; the act of offering a book, map, print, &c., to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution; any book, pamphlet, or other literary production, printed and published.

public-house, pub'lik-hous, *n.* An inn, tavern, or shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c.

publicist, pub'li-sist, *n.* [*Public* and *-ist* = Fr. *publiciste.*] A writer on the laws of nature and nations; a writer on the current political topics of the time.

publicity, pub-lis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *publicité.*] The state of being made public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety; general currency.

publicly, pub'lik-li, *adv.* In a public manner; openly; without concealment.

public-minded, pub'lik-mīnd-ed, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest.

publicness, pub'lik-nes, *n.* The state of being public.

public-spirited, pub'lik-spi-rit-ed, *a.* Benevolent towards the public; acting so as to advance the interest of the community; dictated by a regard to public good.

public-spiritedness, pub'lik-spi-rit-ed-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being public-spirited.

publish, pub'lish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *published*, pub'lisht; ppr. *publishing*, pub'lish-ing. [Fr. *publier*, fr. L. *publicare*, to publish or make known, fr. *publicus*, public (q.v.).] To make public; to make known to people in general; to proclaim, announce, promulgate; to cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to make known by posting, or by reading in a church (to *publish* banns of matrimony).

publishable, pub'lish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being published; fit for publication.

publisher, pub'lish-ėr, *n.* One who publishes, especially one who publishes books; one who, as the first source of supply, issues books, maps, engravings, &c., for sale.

puce, pūs, *a.* [Fr. *puce*, fr. L. *pulex*, *pulicis*, a flea.] Dark-brown; reddish-brown; of a flea-colour.

pucker, puk'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *puckered*, puk'ėrd; ppr. *puckering*, puk'ėr-ing. [From *poke*, a bag or pocket; comp. to *purse* the lips.] To gather into small bags, folds, or wrinkles; to wrinkle; to corrugate.——*n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds; a state of flutter or agitation (colloq.).

puckery, puk'ėr-i, *a.* Full of puckers or wrinkles; bitter or astringent.

pudding, pud'ing, *n.* [From the Celtic; same as W. *poten*, Ir. *putag*, Gael. *putog*, a pudding; of same root as *pod.*] An intestine; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage; a dish variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or farinaceous matter with milk and eggs, sometimes with fruit.

pudding-faced, pud'ing-fāst, *a.* Having a round meaningless face.

pudding-stone, pud'ing-stōn, *n.* A term synonymous with conglomerate—which see.

puddle, pud'l, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Ir. and Gael. *piod*, a pool.] A small pool of dirty water; a muddy plash; clay worked into a mass impervious to water.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *puddled*, pud'ld; ppr. *puddling*, pud'ling. To make turbid or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to befoul; to make watertight with clay properly wrought; to convert pig-iron into wrought-iron by the process of puddling.——*v.i.* To make a dirty stir.

puddler, pud'lėr, *n.* One who puddles; one who is employed at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron.

puddling, pud'ling, *n.* The operation of working clay so as to resist the penetration of water; the clay thus used; the process of converting cast-iron into malleable iron, by working it in a special reverberatory furnace, hammering and rolling.

puddly, pud'li, *a.* Muddy; dirty.

pudency, pū'den-si, *n.* [From L. *pudens*, *pudentis*, ppr. of *pudēre*, to be ashamed (seen also in *impudent*).] Modesty; shamefacedness.

pudenda, pū-den'da, *n. pl.* [L., lit. things to be ashamed of. See prec.] The parts of generation.

pudgy, puj'i, *a.* [Also *pudsy*, *podgy*, probably akin to *pod*, *pad.*] Fat and short; thick; fleshy. [Colloq.]

puerile, pū'ėr-īl, *a.* [Fr. *puéril*, fr. L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer*, a boy; same root as *pupus*, a boy. PUPIL.] Pertaining to boys; boyish; youthful; childish; trifling.—**puerilely**, pū'ėr-īl-li, *adv.* In a puerile manner.

puerility, pū-ėr-il'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **puerilities**, pū-ėr-il'i-tiz. [Fr. *puérilité*; L. *pueritas.* See prec.] The state of being puerile; boyishness; that which is puerile, childish, or silly.

puerperal, pū-ėr'pėr-al, *a.* [From L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman—*puer*, a boy, and *pario*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth.

puff, puf, *n.* [From the sound; comp. D. *puffen*, to puff, G. *puff*, a puff, a pop, *puffen*, to pop; Dan. and Sw. *puf*, a puff; W. *puff*, a puff.] A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick, forcible blast; a whiff; a sudden and short blast of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust; a puff-ball; a substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin; piece of light pastry; a consciously exaggerated commendation as of a book, of a shopkeeper's goods, &c.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *puffed*, puft; ppr. *puffing*, puf'ing. To give a single quick blast with the mouth; to emit quick blasts; to blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; to breathe hard after violent exertion.——*v.t.*

To drive with a blast of wind or air; to swell; to inflate; to dilate with air; to swell or inflate, as with pride or vanity: often with *up*; to praise or commend extravagantly or with conscious exaggeration.

puff-adder, puf'ad-ẽr, *n.* A South African venomous snake which swells out the upper part of its body.

puff-ball, puf'bȧl, *n.* A fungus in the form of a ball which when ripe discharges its spores in the form of fine powder.

puffer, puf'ẽr, *n.* One who puffs; a person who bids at an auction to raise prices.

puffery, puf'ẽ-ri, *n.* Act of puffing; extravagant praise.

puffin, puf'in, *n.* [Said to be named from its *puffed*-out beak.] A diving bird of the auk family, characterized by a bill resembling that of a parrot.

puffiness, puf'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being puffy.

puffy, puf'i, *a.* [*Puff* and *-y.*] Puffed or swelled out; tumid; turgid; bombastic.

pug, pug, *n.* [A form of *Puck*, the fairy or hobgoblin; applied to a dog or monkey it means literally a goblin-like creature.] A monkey; a dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.

pug-dog, pug'dog, *n.* A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bull-dog.

pugilism, pū'jil-izm, *n.* [From L. *pugil*, a pugilist; same stem as *pugnus*, a fist, *pugna*, a fight. PUGNACIOUS.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

pugilist, pū'jil-ist, *n.* [See prec.] A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

pugilistic, pū-jil-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pugilism or boxing.

pug-mill, pug-mil, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *pukke*, to stamp or beat ore; perhaps akin also to *poke.*] A machine for mixing and tempering clay for bricks or pottery.

pugnacious, pug-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *pugnax*, *pugnacis*, fr. *pugna*, a fight; fr. stem of *pugnus*, a fist; akin *impugn*, *oppugn*, *repugnant*, *pugilism*, &c.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome.

pugnaciously, pug-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

pugnacity, pug-nas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *pugnacitas.*] Quality of being pugnacious; inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

pug-nose, pug'nōz, *n.* A nose turned up at the end; a snub-nose.—**pug-nosed**, pug'nōzd, *a.* Having a pug-nose.

puisne, pū'ni, *a.* [O. Fr. *puisné*, fr. *puis*, L. *post*, after, and *né*, L. *natus*, born. (NATAL.) *Puny* is the same word.] In *law*, younger or inferior in rank.

puissance, pū'is-ans, *n.* [Fr. *puissance*, fr. *puissant*, powerful. See next.] Power; strength; might; force.

puissant, pū'is-ant, *a.* [Fr. *puissant*, powerful: formed as if from a participle *possens*, *possentis*, fr. L. *posse*, to be able. POTENT.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.—**puissantly**, pū'is-ant-li, *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully.

puke, pūk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *puked*, pūkt; ppr. *puking*, pūk'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. G. *spucken*, to spit, E. *spew.*] To vomit; to retch.—v.t. To vomit up.

pule, pūl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *puled*, pūld; ppr. *puling*, pūl'ing. [O.Fr. *piuler*, Fr. *pialer*, to pule; an imitative word; comp. Fr. *miauler*, to mewl, to mew.] To cry like a chicken; to cheep or chirp; to whine; to whimper.

puling, pūl'ing, *p.a.* Crying like a chicken; whining; infantine; childish.—n. A cry as of a chicken; a whining.

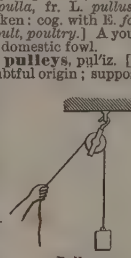
pulingly, pūl'ing-li, *adv.* In a puling or whining manner.

pulkha, pul'ka, *n.* A Laplander's travelling sledge, made somewhat in the form of a boat.

pull, pul, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pulled*, puld; ppr. *pulling*, pul'ing. [A. Sax. *pullian*, to pull =L.G. *pulen*, to pick, to pluck, to pull; connections doubtful.] To draw towards one: opposed to *push*; to tug; to haul; to draw apart; to tear; to rend; to pluck; to gather; to impress by a hand printing-press; to move by drawing or pulling (a bell, a boat).—**To pull down**, to take down by pulling; to demolish; to subvert.—**To pull up**, to pluck or tear up; to stop by means of the reins; to stop in any course of conduct.—**To pull the long bow**, to tell lies; to lie boastingly.—v.i. To give a pull; to draw; to tug.—n. Act of pulling; an effort to move by drawing toward one; a shake; a twitch; the act of rowing a boat; a drink; a struggle.

pullet, pul'et, *n.* [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, L.L. *pulla*, fr. L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken: cog. with E. *foal.* Of same origin are *poult*, *poultry.*] A young hen or female of the domestic fowl.

pulley, pul'i, *n.*; pl. **pulleys**, pul'iz. [Fr. *poulie*, a word of doubtful origin; supposed to be connected with verb to *pull.*] A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a groove on its circumference in which runs the rope that turns it, much used in raising weights, either alone or in sets.



Pulley.

Pullman-car, pul'man-kär, *n.* [From the name of the originator.] A luxuriously fitted up railway carriage, specially adapted for sleeping.

pulmobranchiate, pul'mō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [L. *pulmo*, a lung, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Breathing air by means of lung-sacs, as the land-snails, &c.

pulmonary, pul'mon-a-ri, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung, akin to Gr. *pleumōn*, a lung.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; effected by means of lungs.

pulmonic, pul-mon'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Pulmonary.—n. A medicine for the lungs; one affected by a disease of the lungs.

pulmoniferous, pul-mo-nif'ẽr-us, *a.* [L. *pulmo*, a lung, *fero*, I bear.] Possessing lungs.

pulp, pulp, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*, fr. L. *pulpa*, solid flesh, pulp of fruit, &c., akin to *palpo*, I touch, whence *palpable.*] Moist, soft animal or vegetable matter; the soft, succulent part of fruit; material for making paper, reduced to a soft uniform mass; the soft vascular substance in the interior of a tooth.—v.t. pret. & pp. *pulped*, pulpt; ppr. *pulping*, pulp'ing. To make into pulp; to deprive of the pulp.

pulpiness, pulp'i-nes, *n.* The state of being pulpy.

pulpit, pul'pit, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a platform, stage, desk.] An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands.—a. Pertaining to or suitable to the pulpit.—**The pulpit**, preachers generally; the pulpit teaching in churches.

Laplander in his Pulkha

pulpiteer, pul-pit-ēr', *n.* [*Pulpit* and *-eer.*] A preacher, in contempt.

pulpy, pul'pi, *a.* [*Pulp* and *-y.*] Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.

pulsate, pul'sāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pulsated*, pul'sāt-ed; ppr. *pulsating*, pul'sāt-ing. [L. *pulso*, *pulsatus*, fr. *pello*, *pulsus*, I push, I beat. PULSE.] To beat or throb.

pulsatile, pul'sāt-īl, *a.* [Fr. *pulsatile*, L.L. *pulsatilis.* PULSATE.] That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating, like a drum.

pulsation, pul-sā'shon, *n.* [L. *pulsatio*, a beating or throbbing, fr. *pulso*, *pulsatus.* PULSATE.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery through the circulation of the blood; a beat of the pulse; a throb; a stroke by which some medium is affected, as in sound, &c.

pulsative, pul'sāt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *pulsatif.* PULSATE.] Beating; throbbing.

pulsatory, pul'sā-to-ri, *a.* [PULSATE.] Beating; throbbing, as the heart.

pulse, puls, *n.* [Fr. *pouls*, the pulse, fr. L. *pulsus*, a beating, fr. *pello*, *pulsum*, I strike or beat (seen also in *expel*, *compel*, *impel*, *impulse*, *repel*, &c.), same root as Gr. *pelas*, near.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or any artery, especially the beating of an artery at the wrist; a pulsation; an undulatory motion of a medium; vibration.—v.i. pret. & pp. *pulsed*, pulst; ppr. *pulsing*, puls'ing. To beat or throb, as the arteries or heart.

pulse, puls, *n.* [From L. *puls*, pottage made of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans, pease, &c.

pulseless, puls'les, *a.* Without pulse; having no pulsation.

pulsimeter, pul-sim'et-ẽr, *n.* [L. *pulsus*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure. PULSE (1).] An instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse.

pulsometer, pul-som'et-ẽr, *n.* [See prec.] A sort of pump which acts by the condensation of steam sent into a reservoir, the water rushing up into the vacuum formed by the condensation.

pulveraceous, pul-vẽr-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, and *-aceous.*] Having a powdery surface.

pulverizable, pul'vẽr-īz-a-bl, *a.* That may be pulverized.

pulverization, pul'vẽr-iz-ā'shon, *n.* Act of pulverizing.

pulverize, pul'vẽr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pulverized*, pul'vẽr-īzd; ppr. *pulverizing*, pul'vẽr-īz-ing. [Fr. *pulvériser*, fr. L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder (whence *powder*).] To reduce to dust or fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.

pulverizer, pul'vẽr-īz-ẽr, *n.* One who or that which pulverizes.

pulverous, pul'vẽr-us, *a.* [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.] Consisting of dust or powder.

pulverulence, pul-ver'ū-lens, *n.* [See next.] Dustiness.

pulverulent, pul-ver'ū-lent, *a.* [L. *pulverulentus*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust. PULVERIZE.] Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.

pulvinate, **pulviniform**, pul'vin-āt, pul-vin'i-form, *a.* [L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.] Cushion-shaped.

puma, pū'ma, *n.* [Peruv.] The cougar or American lion. COUGAR.

pumice, pū'mis or pum'is, *n.* [It. *pómice*, Sp. *pomez*, fr. L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, pumice; perhaps same root as *foam.*] A light and spongy stone frequently ejected from volcanoes, used for polishing purposes.

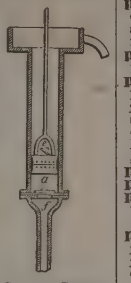
pumiceous, pū-mi'shus, *a.* [L. *pumicĕus.* See prec.] Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.

pumiciform, pū-mis'i-form, *a.* Resembling or having the character of pumice.

pummel, pum'el. POMMEL.

pump, pump, *n.* [Same as Fr. *pompe*, D. *pomp*, L.G. Dan. and G. *pumpe*, Sw. *pump*, a pump; origin uncertain.] A machine, consisting of a peculiar arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, employed for raising water or extracting air.—v.i. pret. & pp. *pumped*, pumpt; ppr. *pumping*, pump'ing. To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.—v.t. To raise with a pump; to

free from water or other fluid by a pump; to put artful questions to for the purpose of extracting information (colloq.).



Common Pump.

pump, pump, *n.* [Probably from being worn for *pomp* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A sort of slipper, generally without a heel, chiefly used in dancing.

pump-barrel, pump'-ba-rel, *n.* The cylinder which forms the body of a pump.

pumper, pump'ér, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.

pump-handle, pump'-han-dl, *n.* The handle for moving the piston of a pump up and down.

pumpion, pum'pi-on, *n.* [See next.] A pumpkin.

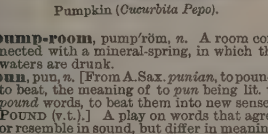
pumpkin, pump'kin, *n.* [Fr. *pompon*, fr. L. *pepo*, a, Piston; *ef*, valves. *peponis*, a pumpkin, fr. Gr. *pepōn*, a melon, fr. root of *peptō*, I cook. Cook.] A plant and its edible fruit; a kind of gourd or vegetable marrow.

Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*).

pump-room, pump'röm, *n.* A room connected with a mineral-spring, in which the waters are drunk.

pun, pun, *n.* [From A.Sax. *punian*, to pound, to beat, the meaning of to *pun* being lit. to *pound* words, to beat them into new senses. Pound (v.t.).] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound, but differ in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *punned*, pund; ppr. *punning*, pun'ing. To make a pun or puns.—— v.t. To persuade by a pun.

punch, punsh, *n.* [Shortened fr. *puncheon*, a punch, fr. O. Fr. *poinson*, Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin or dagger, fr. L. *punctio*, a puncturing, fr. *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick (whence *point*, *puncture*, *pungent*, &c.).] An instrument of iron or steel used for driving holes in plates of metal or other substances, or for stamping, &c.; a blow or thrust, as with the fist or elbow.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *punched*, punsht; ppr. *punching*, punsh'ing To stamp or perforate with a punch; to hit with the fist.



Punch.

punch, punsh, *n.* [From Hind. *panch*, Skr. *panchan*, five (cog. with *five*); originally a mixture of *five* things.] A beverage variously concocted, usually composed of spirits and water sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with lemon-juice.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [Shortened fr. *Punchinello*, fr. It. *pulchinello*, a buffoon.] The chief character in a popular comic puppet-show, a hunchback who beats to death his wife Judy, mauls a police-officer, &c.; (without *cap.*) a person of similar appearance.

punch, punsh, *n.* (Connected with *paunch* or with *bunch*.] A variety of English horse, short-legged and barrel-bodied; a short fat fellow.

punch-bowl, punsh'bōl, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made.

puncheon, pun'shon, *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a punch (see Punch, the tool); also O.Fr. *poinson*, Fr. *poinçon*, a wine-vessel: in this sense of doubtful origin.] A perforating or stamping tool; a punch; a measure of liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

puncher, punsh'ér, *n.* One who punches.

punchy, punsh'i, *a.* Short and fat; squat.

punctate, **punctated**, pungk'tāt, pungk'-tāt-ed, *a.* [From L. *punctum*, a point, a dot. Point.] Pointed; marked with dots.

punctilio, pungk-til'i-ō, *n.* [From Sp. *puntillo*, a small point=It. *puntiglio*, fr. L. *punctum*, a point. Point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding.

punctilious, pungk-til'i-us, *a.* [See prec.] Attentive to punctilios; very exact in forms of behaviour, ceremony, or intercourse; sometimes, exact to excess.

punctiliously, pungk-til'i-us-li, *adv.* In a punctilious manner.

punctual, pungk'tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel*, fr. L. *punctum*, a point. Point.] Consisting in a point†; punctilious†; exact in keeping an appointment; exact to the time agreed on; made or done at the exact time.

punctuality, pungk-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *ponctualité*.] Quality of being punctual; scrupulous exactness; adherence to the exact time of attendance or appointment.

punctually, pungk'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a punctual manner; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, &c.

punctuate, pungk'tū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *punctuated*, pungk'tū-āt-ed; ppr. *punctuating*, pungk'tū-āt-ing. [Fr. *ponctuer*, fr. L. *punctum*, a point. Puncture, Point.] To mark with the points or stops necessary in written or printed compositions; to mark the proper pauses in by means of points.

punctuation, pungk-tū-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *ponctuation*.] The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; system of marking adopted in printing.

puncture, pungk'tūr, *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick (whence *pungent*, *point*, and a *punch*). Point.] The act of pricking or perforating with a pointed instrument; a small hole thus made; a prick or pricking.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *punctured*, pungk'tūrd; ppr. *puncturing*, pungk'tūr-ing. To prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument.

pundit, pun'dit, *n.* [Hind. *pandit*, Skr. *pandita*, a learned man.] A learned Brahman; an Indian scholar; any learned man.

pungency, pun'jen-si, *n.* [*Pungent* and *-cy*.] The state or quality of being pungent; tartness; sharpness; causticity; keenness, as of sarcasm.

pungent, pun'jent, *a.* [L. *pungens*, *pungentis*, ppr. of *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick, whence also *point*, *punch*, *puncheon*, *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, &c.] Affecting the tongue in a sharp or biting manner; biting; acrid; sharply affecting the smell; affecting the mind similarly; caustic; keen; stinging.—**pungently**, pun'jent-li, *adv.* In a pungent manner.

Punic, pū'nik, *a.* [L. *punicus*, Carthaginian, fr. *Puni*, *Pœni*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; deceitful.—— n. The language of the Carthaginians; Phœnician.

puniness, pū'ni-nes, *n.* The quality of being puny; littleness; pettiness.

punish, pun'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *punished*, pun'isht; ppr. *punishing*, pun'ish-ing. [Fr. *punir*, *punissant*, fr. L. *punire*, fr. *pœna*, punishment, penalty. Pain.] To inflict pain, loss, or any evil on, as a penalty for a crime or fault; to visit judicially with a penalty; to chastise; to visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender (to *punish* murder); to inflict pain on.

punishable, pun'ish-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished.

punisher, pun'ish-ér, *n.* One who punishes.

punishment, pun'ish-ment, *n.* Act of punishing; penalty inflicted for a crime or offence.

punitive, pū'ni-tiv, *a.* [From L. *punītus*, pp. of *punio*, I punish. Punish.] Pertaining to, awarding, or involving punishment.

punitory, pū'ni-to-ri, *a.* Punitive.

punk, pungk, *n.* [Contr. fr. *spunk*.] Tinder made from a fungus; touchwood.

punka, **punkah**, pung'ka, *n.* [Hind.] A large fan slung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce a current of air by swinging.

punning, pun'ing, *p.a.* Given to make puns; containing a pun or puns.

punster, pun'stér, *n.* [From *pun* and *-ster*.] One who puns or is skilled in punning.

punt, punt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *punted*, punt'ed; ppr. *punting*, punt'ing. [Fr. *punter*, It. *puntare*, fr. L. *punctum*, a point (the reference being to points in games). Point.] To play at basset or ombre, or as a professional gambler.

punt, punt, *n.* [A. Sax. *punt*, fr. L. *ponto*, a punt, a pontoon, fr. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge. Pontoon.] A square flat-bottomed boat without masts; a small flat-bottomed boat used in fishing, &c.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *punted*, punt'ed; ppr. *punting*, punt'ing. To convey in a punt; to propel by pushing with a pole against the bottom, the way in which a punt is propelled.

punter, punt'ér, *n.* One who punts; one who punts a boat; one who uses a punt.

puny, pūn'i, *a.* [From Fr. *puisné*. Puisne.] Small and weak; petty; insignificant.

pup, pup, *n.* [Abbrev. of *puppy*.] A puppy.——v.i. pret. & pp. *pupped*, pupt; ppr. *pupping*, pup'ing. To bring forth whelps.

pupa, pū'pa, *n.*; pl. **pupæ**, pū'pē. [L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll, a puppet, fem. of *pupus*, a boy.] The chrysalis form of an insect; the form it assumes after being a caterpillar or larva. See Chrysalis.—**pupal**, **pupārial**, pū'pal, pū-pā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a pupa.

pupil, pū'pil, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*, dim. of L. *pupillus*, an orphan boy, *pupilla*, an orphan girl, dim. of *pupus*, a boy, *pupa*, a girl. Puppet.] A young person of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor; a disciple; a ward or a young person under the care of a guardian.

pupil, pū'pil, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*, L. *pupilla*, the apple of the eye, a little girl, the former meaning having arisen from the little image of one's self that may be seen in another person's eye.] The apple of the eye; the aperture in the middle of the iris through which the rays of light pass to reach the retina.

pupilage, pū'pil-āj, *n.* State of being a pupil or ward; wardship; a person's minority.

pupilarity, pū-pil-a'ri-ti, *n.* [See next.] State or period of being a pupil or ward.

pupilary, pū'pil-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*, L. *pupillaris*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.

pupil-teacher, pū'pil-tēch-ér, *n.* One who is both a pupil and a teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher under a schoolmaster.

pupiparous, pū-pip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *pupa*, and *pario*, I produce.] Producing pupæ from the eggs before they are excluded: said of certain insects.

pupivorous, pū-piv'o-rus, *a.* [From *pupa*, and L. *voro*, I devour.] Eating or living on the pupæ of other insects.

puppet, pup'et, *n.* [Formerly *popet*, fr. O. Fr. *poupette*, dim. fr. L. *pupa*, a doll, a puppet. Pupa, Pupil.] A small figure in the human form mechanically worked in a mock drama; a marionette; a person who is under the control of another; a person who is a mere tool.

puppet-show, pup'et-shō, *n.* A mock

drama performed by puppets moved by wires.

puppy, pup'i, *n.*; pl. **puppies**, pup'iz. [From Fr. *poupée*, a doll, a baby, fr. L. *pupa*, a doll. PUPPET.] A whelp; a young dog; a conceited, silly, or foppish fellow. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *puppied*, pup'id; ppr. *puppying*, pup'i-ing. To bring forth pups or whelps.

puppyish, pup'i-ish, *a.* Like a puppy; conceited; foppish.

puppyism, pup'i-izm, *n.* [*Puppy* and *-ism.*] Extreme affectation or conceit; silly foppery or coxcombry.

pur, pėr. See PURR.

purblind, pėr'blīnd, *a.* [From *pure*, in sense of altogether, quite, and *blind.*] Dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

purblindly, pėr'blīnd-li, *adv.* In a purblind manner.

purblindness, pėr'blīnd-nes, *n.* The state of being purblind; dimness of vision.

purchasable, pėr'chās-a-bl, *a.* That may be purchased or bought.

purchase, pėr'chās, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purchased*, pėr'chāst; ppr. *purchasing*, pėr'chās-ing. [Fr. *pourchasser*, O. Fr. *purchacer*, to pursue, to get (=It. *procacciare*)—*pour*, *pur*, for (L. *pro*), and *chasser*, to chase. CHASE.] To gain, get, or acquire in general†; to obtain†; to obtain by payment of money or some equivalent; to buy; to obtain by labour, danger, or other means.——n. Acquisition in general†; acquirement†; the acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money; buying; that which is purchased or bought; bargain; worth or value; any mechanical advantage (as is gained by a lever) used in the raising or removing of heavy bodies; in *law*, acquisition of property otherwise than by descent.—**To be worth so many years' purchase**, to be worth a sum equivalent to the annual value for so many years.

purchaser, pėr'chās-ėr, *n.* One who purchases; a buyer.

pure, pūr, *a.* [Fr. *pur*, *pure*=Sp. and It. *puro*, fr. L. *purus*, pure, clean, fr. root seen also in *putus*, clean, and in Skr. *pū*, to purify. *Purge*, *purify*, *puritan*, &c., are derivatives.] Free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter, especially from anything that defiles, impairs, or pollutes; clean; clear; free from that which defiles or contaminates morally; innocent; spotless; chaste; stainless; genuine; sincere; ceremonially clean; unpolluted; mere; sheer; absolute.—**Pure mathematics**, mathematics treating of abstract quantities, as algebra or geometry.

purely, pūr'li, *adv.* In a pure manner; innocently; stainlessly; chastely; entirely; wholly; merely; absolutely.

pureness, pūr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity.

purfle, pėr'fl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purfled*, pėr'fld; ppr. *purfling*, pėr'fling. [O. Fr. *pourfiler*—*pour*, L. *pro*, for, before, and *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread. PROFILE.] To decorate with an ornamental border; to border; to decorate richly.

purgation, pėr-gā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *purgation*, L. *purgatio*, fr. *purgo*, I cleanse. PURGE.] Act or operation of purging; act of cleansing from a crime, accusation, or suspicion of guilt.

purgative, pėr'ga-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *purgatif.* PURGE.] Having the power of purging; usually, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.——n. A medicine that purges; a cathartic.

purgatively, pėr'ga-tiv-li, *adv.* In a purgative manner.

purgatorial, **purgatorian**, pėr-ga-tō'ri-al, pėr-ga-tō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

purgatory, pėr'ga-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *purgatoire*, L.L. *purgatorius*, fr. L. *purgo*, *purgatus*, I purge. PURGE.] Tending to purge or cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.——n. According to the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which souls after death are purified from venial sins; any place or state of irritating temporary suffering.

purge, pėrj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purged*, pėrjd; ppr. *purging*, pėrj'ing. [Fr. *purger*, fr. L. *purgare*, to purge or cleanse, fr. *purus*, pure, and *ago*, I do. PURE.] To make pure or clean; to cleanse or purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal; to remove or sweep away, as impurities; to evacuate the bowels of; to operate on by means of a cathartic.——v.i. To produce evacuations by a cathartic.——n. The act of purging; anything that purges; a cathartic medicine.

purger, pėrj'ėr, *n.* A person or thing that purges.

purging, pėrj'ing, *n.* A diarrhœa or dysentery; looseness of bowels.

purification, pū'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *purification*, L. *purificatio.* PURIFY.] Act of purifying; the act of removing impurities or undesirable ingredients from; the act of cleansing ceremonially, by removing pollution or defilement; a cleansing from guilt or sin.

purifier, pū'ri-fi-ėr, *n.* One who or that which purifies or cleanses.

purify, pū'ri-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purified*, pū'ri-fid; ppr. *purifying*, pū'ri-fi-ing. [Fr. *purifier*, fr. L. *purificare—purus*, pure, and *facio*, I make.] To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; to free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from whatever renders unclean or unfit for sacred services; to free from guilt or sin; to clear from impropriety or barbarisms.——v.i. To grow or become pure or clear.

purism, pūr'izm, *n.* [*Pure* and *-ism*=Fr. *purisme.*] Practice or affectation of rigid purity; excessive or fastidious niceness in the use of words.

purist, pūr'ist, *n.* [*Pure* and *-ist*=Fr. *puriste.*] One excessively nice in the use of words, &c.; a stickler in regard to purity, especially in literary style.

puritan, pūr'i-tan, *n.* [From *purity.*] One who is very strict in religious matters; one very strait-laced in regard to conduct; (with *cap.*) one of the English Protestants who, after the Reformation, advocated a greater divergence from Roman Catholic forms and doctrines, and latterly became dissenters from the Church of England.——a. Pertaining to the Puritans, or early dissenters from the Church of England.

puritanic, **puritanical**, pūr-i-tan'ik, pūr-i-tan'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice; as a term of reproach, over rigid or zealous in religion.

puritanically, pūr-i-tan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

puritanism, pūr'i-tan-izm, *n.* The notions or practice of puritans.

purity, pūr'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *pureté*, L. *puritas*, fr. *purus*, pure. PURE.] State or quality of being pure; freedom from foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleanness; innocence; chastity; freedom from evil, sinister, or improper views; freedom from foreign idioms or from barbarous or improper words.

purl, pėrl, *n.* [Supposed to be for *pearl*, fr. the appearance of the bubbles on it.] Malt liquor flavoured with wormwood or aromatic herbs; beer flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

purl, pėrl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *purled*, pėrld; ppr. *purling*, pėrl'ing. [Akin to Sw. *porla*, to purl; probably fr. the sound; comp. *purr.*] To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones; to flow or ripple with a murmuring sound.——n. A gentle, continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

purlieu, pėr'lū, *n.* [O. Fr. *puralee*, *pourallee*, perambulation, fr. *pur*, L. *per*, through, *allee*, *alee*, a going. (ALLEY.) Both form and sense have been influenced by Fr. *lieu*, place.] Originally, a piece of land set apart from a royal forest by perambulation of its boundaries; *pl.* parts lying adjacent; outskirts; environs.

purloin, pėr-loin', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purloined*, pėr-loind'; ppr. *purloining*, pėr-loin'ing. [O. Fr. *porloignier*, *purloignier*, fr. L. *prolongare*, to prolong. PROLONG.] To steal or pilfer; to filch; to take by theft or plagiarism.

purloiner, pėr-loin'ėr, *n.* One who purloins; a thief; a plagiary.

purple, pėr'pl, *n.* [Formerly *purpre*, *purpure*, &c., Fr. *pourpre*, fr. L. *purpūra*, purple, the purple-fish, fr. Gr. *porphūra*, the purple-fish.] A colour produced by the mixture of red and blue; a purple robe or dress, the badge of the Roman emperors; hence, imperial government; regal power.——a. Of a colour composed of red and blue blended; red or livid; dyed with blood.——v.t. pret. & pp. *purpled*, pėr'pld; ppr. *purpling*, pėr'pling. To make purple, or to dye of a red colour.

purple-fish, pėr'pl-fish, *n.* A kind of mollusc that yields a purple dye.

purples, pėr'plz, *n. pl.* Spots of a livid red on the body, which appear in certain malignant diseases; a disease affecting the ears of wheat.

purplish, pėr'pl-ish, *a.* Somewhat purple.

purport, pėr'pōrt, *n.* [O. Fr. *purport*, meaning, *porporter*, to mean, fr. *par*, L. *pro*, forth, for, and *porter*, to bear. PORT (demeanour).] Meaning; tenor; import.——v.t. pėr-pōrt' or pėr'; pret. & pp. *purported*, pėr-pōrt'ed or per'; ppr. *purporting*, pėr-pōrt'ing or pėr'. To convey or bear, as a certain meaning; to import; to signify; to profess.

purpose, pėr'pos, *n.* [O. Fr. *pourpos*, Fr. *propos*, fr. L. *propositum*, fr. *propono—pro*, before, and *pono*, *positum*, I place. POSITION.] That which a person sets before himself as an object to be accomplished; end or aim; that which a person intends to do; design; plan; intention; question or matter in hand; purport; intent.—**On purpose**, designedly; intentionally.—**To the purpose**, to the point or matter in question.——v.t. pret. & pp. *purposed*, pėr'post; ppr. *purposing*, pėr'pos-ing. To propose; to intend; to mean; to design; to resolve.——v.i. To have intention; to have a design.

purposeful, pėr'pos-fụl, *a.* Showing or having a definite purpose or aim; intended.

purposeless, pėr'pos-les, *a.* Having no purpose or effect.

purposely, pėr'pos-li, *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally.

purposive, pėr'pos-iv, *a.* Purposeful; having a purpose or function to perform.

purpura, pėr'pū-ra, *n.* [PURPLE.] A disease characterized by purple spots on the skin; the purples.—**purpureal**, pėr-pū'rē-al, *a.* Purple.

purr, pėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *purred*, pėrd; ppr. *purring*, pėr'ing. [Imitative of sound.] To utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.——v.t. To signify by purring.——n. The sound uttered by a cat when pleased.

purse, pėrs, *n.* [From Fr. *bourse*, a purse, fr. L.L. *bursa*, *byrsa*, a purse, fr. Gr. *byrsa*, a skin, a hide.] A small bag, pouch, or receptacle in which money is carried; a sum of money collected as a prize or a present; *fig.* a treasury; finances.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pursed*, pėrst; ppr. *pursing*, pėrs'ing. To put in a purse; to draw together or contract into folds or wrinkles; to pucker.

purse-bearer, pėrs'bār-ėr, *n.* One who carries the purse of another.

purseful, pėrs'fụl, *n.* As much as a purse will hold.

purse-net, pėrs'net, *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be drawn together like a purse.

purse-proud, pėrs'proud, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of riches.

purser, pėrs'ėr, *n.* A person belonging to a ship who keeps accounts connected with it; the former name of a paymaster in the navy.

pursiness, pėrs'i-nes, *n.* A state of being pursy.

purslane, pėrs'lān, *n.* [O. Fr. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, fr. L. *porcilaca*, purslane.] A common succulent plant, often used as a pot-herb, and for salads, garnishing, and pickling.

pursuance, pėr-sū'ans, *n.* [*Pursuant* and

-ce.] The pursuing or carrying out (of a design); prosecution.

pursuant, pėr-sū'ant, *a.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, ppr. of *poursuir*, to pursue (q.v.).] Done in consequence or prosecution of anything; hence, agreeable; conformable: with *to*.

pursuantly, pėr-sū'ant-li, *adv.* Pursuant; agreeably; conformably.

pursue, pėr-sū', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pursued*, pėr-sūd'; ppr. *pursuing*, pėr-sū'ing. [O. Fr. *pursuer*, *poursuir*, *porsuir* (Fr. *poursuivre*) —*pour*=L. *pro*, forward, and *suir*, *suivre*, to follow, fr. L. *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] To follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to attend, accompany, or wait closely on; to seek; to use measures to obtain; to prosecute; to continue; to carry on; to follow up; to proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow (to *pursue* a course). ——v.i. To go in pursuit; to proceed; in *law*, to act as a prosecutor.

pursuer, pėr-sū'ėr, *n.* One who pursues; in *Scots law*, the party who institutes an ordinary action; the plaintiff.

pursuit, pėr-sūt', *n.* [Fr. *poursuite*. PURSUE.] Act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavour to attain to or gain; quest; search; course of business or occupation; employment; prosecution.

pursuivant, pėr'swi-vant, *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, ppr. of *poursuivre*, to pursue. PURSUE.] A follower; an attendant; a state messenger; an attendant on heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers.

pursy, pėr'si, *a.* [O.Fr. *pourcif*, also *poulsif*, fr. *pourcer*, *poulser* (Mod. Fr. *pousser*), to push, pant, fr. L. *pulsare*, to beat. PULSE, PUSH.] Short-winded; fat and short-winded.

purtenance, pėr'te-nans, *n.* [Shortened from *appurtenance*.] Appurtenance; that which pertains; the pluck of an animal.

purulence, **purulency**, pū'ru-lens, pū'ru-len-si, *n.* [L.L. *purulentia*. See next.] The state of being purulent; pus.

purulent, pū'ru-lent, *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus*, *puris*. PUS.] Consisting of pus or matter; of the nature of pus.—**purulently**, pū'ru-lent-li, *adv.* In a purulent manner.

purvey, pėr-vā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purveyed*, pėr-vād'; ppr. *purveying*, pėr-vā'ing. [Fr. *pourvoir*, O.Fr. *provcoir*, *porveoir*, fr. L. *providēre*, to foresee, to provide. PROVIDE.] To provide; to furnish or supply for a number of persons.——v.i. To supply provisions, especially for a number.

purveyance, pėr-vā'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *purveiance*. PURVEY.] Act of purveying; the former royal prerogative of obtaining necessaries for the use of the royal household on specially favourable terms.

purveyor, pėr-vā'or, *n.* One who purveys; a caterer; an officer who formerly exacted necessaries for the king's household.

purview, pėr'vū, *n.* [O.Fr. *pourveu*, *purview*, Fr. *pourvu*, provided, fr. *pourvoir*, to provide. PURVEY.] The body of a statute as distinguished from the preface or preamble; hence, the limit or scope of a statute; limit, sphere, scope, generally.

pus, pus, *n.* [L. *pus*, *puris*, matter, fr. same root as in *putrid*, *putrefy*.] The soft yellowish substance formed in suppuration; the matter of a sore.

push, push, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pushed*, pusht; ppr. *pushing*, push'ing. [Formerly *pusse*, *posse*, fr. Fr. *pousser*, O.Fr. *poulser*, fr. L. *pulsare*, to beat or drive, a freq. fr. *pello*, *pulsum*, I drive, whence *expel*, and other verbs in *-pel*. PULSATE.] To press against with force; to thrust, drive, or shove; to impel or drive by pressure; to press or urge forward; to advance by exertions, as one's fortune; to enforce, as in argument; to press or ply hard; to urge; to importune; to prosecute energetically.——v.i. To make a thrust; to use forward pressure; to make an effort; to press one's self onward; to force one's way.—— n. The act of pushing; a thrust; a vigorous effort; an emergency; an extremity; persevering energy; enterprise.

pushing, push'ing, *p.a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic; vigorous.—**pushingly**, push'ing-li, *adv.* In a pushing or energetic manner.

pusillanimity, pū'sil-la-nim''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*, L.L. *pusillanimitas*.] Quality of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit; cowardice; timidity.

pusillanimous, pū-sil-lan'im-us, *a.* [L.L. *pusillanimis*, fr. L. *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, mind or courage.] Destitute of strength and firmness of mind; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; timid; cowardly.

pusillanimously, pū-sil-lan'im-us-li, *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner.

puss, pus, *n.* [Same as D. *poes*, L.G. *puns*, Gael. and Ir. *pus*, a cat; perhaps imitative of the spitting of a cat. The hare is so called from resembling a cat.] A name for the cat and also for the hare; a pet name for a child or young woman.

pussy, pus'i, *n.* A diminutive of puss.

pustular, pus'tū-lėr, *a.* Having the character of or proceeding from a pustule or pustules.

pustulate, pus'tū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pustulated*, pus'tū-lāt-ed; ppr. *pustulating*, pus'tū-lāt-ing. [L. *pustulare*, fr. *pustula*, a pustule.] To form into pustules or blisters.——a. Covered with pustule-like prominences.

pustule, pus'tūl, *n.* [Fr. *pustule*, L. *pustula*, fr. *pus*, matter. PUS.] A small blister, or a small elevation of the cuticle, containing pus.—**pustulous**, pus'tūl-us, *a.* [L. *pustulosus*.] Full of pustules; pustular.

put, put, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *put*, put; ppr. *putting*, put'ing. [Probably of Celtic origin= W. *putio*, Armor. *pouta*, Gael. *put*, to poke or thrust.] To place, set, or lay in any position or situation; to place or cause to be in any state or condition; to bring; to apply; to set before one for consideration; to propose or propound; to state in words.—**To put about**, to change the course of (a ship); to put to inconvenience.—**To put away**, to discard; to divorce.—**To put by**, thrust aside; to place in safe-keeping.—**To put off**, to lay aside; to postpone.—**To put on**, to invest with; to clothe with; to assume.—**To put out**, to eject; to place (money) at interest; to confuse; to disconcert.—**To put to**, to add; to kill by; to punish by.—**To put up**, to lay aside or in its place; to accommodate with lodging. —**To put to sea**, to set sail; to begin a voyage. —**To put up** (intrans.), to take lodgings; to lodge.—**To put up with**, to overlook; to endure without murmuring or grumbling; to tolerate.

put, **putt**, put, *n.t.* pret. & pp. *putted*, put'ed; ppr. *putting*, put'ing. [Same word as above; probably from Gael.] To throw (a heavy stone) upwards and forwards from the shoulder; in golf, to play the ball so as to get it into the hole.

put, **putt**, put, *n.* [W. *pwt*, a short thick person.] A rustic; a clown; a silly fellow.

putative, pū'ta-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*, L.L. *putativus*, fr. L. *puto*, I suppose (as in *compute*, *impute*, *dispute*, *repute*, &c.), fr. *putus*, clean; akin to *purus*, pure.] Supposed; commonly believed or reputed.

putid, pū'tid, *a.* [L. *putidus*, fr. *puteo*, I have an ill smell; root *pu*, as in *putrid*, *pus*.] Disgusting; vile; nasty.

putlog, put'log, *n.* [From *put* and *log*.] A piece of timber used in building to carry the floor of a scaffold, having one end inserted in the wall.

putredinous, pū-tred'i-nus, *a.* [L. *putredo*, rottenness. PUTRID.] Having an offensive smell; rotten.

putrefaction, pū-trē-fak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *putréfaction*, L. *putrefactio*. PUTREFY.] The process or state of putrefying; state of growing rotten; rottenness; corruption; decomposition of animal or vegetable substances with the evolution of fœtid gases; a species of fermentation.

putrefactive, pū-trē-fak'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to putrefaction; causing or tending to cause putrefaction.

putrefiable, pū'trē-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of putrefying.

putrefy, pū'trē-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *putrefied*, pū'trē-fīd; ppr. *putrefying*, pū'trē-fī-ing. [Fr. *putréfier*, L. *putrefacere*—*putris*, rotten, and *facio*, I make. PUTRID.] To render putrid or rotten.——v.i. To become rotten or putrid; to corrupt; to decay with offensive smell; to rot.

putrescence, pū-tres'ens, *n.* [See next.] The state of becoming putrescent or rotten; a putrid state; putridity.

putrescent, pū-tres'ent, *a.* [L. *putrescens*, ppr. of *putresco*, I rot, fr. *putris*, rotten. PUTRID.] Growing rotten or putrid; undergoing putrefaction; pertaining to putrefaction.

putrescible, pū-tres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being putrefied; liable to become putrid.

putrid, pū'trid, *a.* [Fr. *putride*, L. *putridus*, rotten, putrid, fr. *putreo*, I rot, *putris*, rotten, fr. root seen also in L. *pus*, Gr. *pyon*, matter; the same root producing also E. *foul*. FOUL.] In a state of decay or putrefaction; rotten; corrupt; proceeding from or pertaining to putrefaction.

putridness, **putridity**, pū'trid-nes, pū-trid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *putridité*.] State of being putrid; corruption; rottenness.

putt, put, *n.* An odd person; a put.

putter, put'ėr, *n.* One who puts, sets, or places; (pron. put'ėr) a kind of golfing club.

putting-green, put'ing-grēn, *n.* A smooth piece of sward round a hole in a golf course.

puttock, put'ok, *n.* [From *pout*, *poult*, a chicken, and *hawk*.] The common kite.

putty, put'i, *n.* [Fr. *potée*, calcined tin, putty powder, fr. *pot*, a pot; originally perhaps applied to a solder for pots.] A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing; a paste made of whiting and linseed-oil, used by glaziers and others; a fine cement made of lime; the ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing.——v.t. pret. & pp. *puttied*, put'id; ppr. *puttying*, put'i-ing. To cement with putty; to fill up with putty.

putty-knife, put'i-nīf, *n.* A knife used by glaziers for laying on putty.

putty-powder, put'i-pou-dėr, *n.* An oxide of tin used for polishing glass, &c.

puzzle, puz'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *puzzled*, puz'ld; ppr. *puzzling*, puz'l-ing. [From *opposal* in old sense of question.] To pose; to nonplus; to perplex; to put to a stand; to make intricate; to entangle.—**To puzzle out**, to find out by cogitation.——v.i. To be bewildered; to be awkward.—— n. Perplexity; embarrassment; something to try ingenuity.

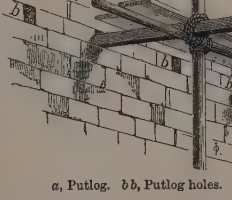
puzzle-headed, puz'l-hed-ed, *a.* Having a head easily puzzled.

puzzlement, puz'l-ment, *n.* The state of being puzzled; bewilderment.

puzzle-monkey, puz'l-mung-ki, *n.* A popular name of the araucaria.

puzzler, puz'l-ėr, *n.* One who or that which puzzles.

puzzling, puz'l-ing, *p.a.* Such as to puzzle; perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.



a, Putlog. *b b*, Putlog holes.

puzzolana, **puzzuolana**, puz'ō-lā-na, puz'ū-ō-lā''na. POZZOLANA.

pyæmia, pī-ē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus (PUTRID), and *haima*, blood.] Blood-poisoning; disease arising from the introduction of pus

into the system.—**pyæmic**, pī-ē'mik, *a.* Pertaining to pyæmia.

pygarg, pī'gärg, *n.* [Gr. *pygargos*, lit. white-rump—*pygē*, a rump, and *argos*, white.] A species of antelope mentioned in the Bible.

pygmean, pig-mē'an, *a.* Pertaining to a pigmy; dwarfish.

pygmy, pig'mi, *n.*; pl. **pygmies**, pig'miz. [Fr. *pygmée*, fr. L. *pygmæus*, dwarfish, a pygmy, fr. Gr. *pygmaios*, fr. *pygmē*, the fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches.] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer; a little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; something much smaller than the usual size; anything little.—— a. Pygmean; dwarfish; little.

pylorus, pī-lō'rus, *n.* [Gr. *pylōros*, fr. *pylē*, a gate, and *ouros*, a guard.] The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes to the intestines.—**pyloric**, pī-lor'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

pyogenic, pī-ō-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and root *gen*, to produce.] Pertaining to the formation of pus.

pyramid, pi'ra-mid, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*, L. *pyramis*, *pyramidis*, fr. Gr. *pyramis*, *pyramidos*: probably an Egyptian word.] A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and having triangular sides meeting in a point at the top; an edifice, in this form, erected for sepulchral and religious purposes, &c.

pyramidal, pi-ram'id-al, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidale*.] Formed like a pyramid; relating to a pyramid.—**pyramidally**, pi-ram'id-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.

pyramidic, **pyramidical**, pi-ra-mid'ik, pi-ra-mid'ik-al, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid; relating to a pyramid.

pyramidion, pi-ra-mid'i-on, *n.* [Dim. of Gr. *pyramis*, a pyramid.] A small pyramid; the small pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

pyre, pīr, *n.* [L. *pyra*, fr. Gr. *pyra*, a pyre, fr. *pyr*, fire. FIRE.] A heap of combustibles for burning a dead body; a funeral pile.

pyrethrum, pi-reth'rum, *n.* [Gr. *pyrethron*, a plant with a hot, pungent root, fr. *pyr*, fire.] A name of plants akin to the chrysanthemum.

pyretic, pī-ret'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyretikos*, fr. *pyretos*, burning heat, fever, fr. *pyr*, fire. PYRE.] Pertaining to fever; feverish.—— n. A medicine for the cure of fever.

pyrexia, pi-rek'si-a, *n.* [Fr. *pyrexie*, fr. Gr. *pyressō*, I am feverish. PYRETIC.] Feverishness; fever.

pyrheliometer, pir-hē'li-om"et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *hēlios*, the sun, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's heat.

pyriform, pi'ri-form, *a.* [L. *pyrum*, more correctly *pirum*, a pear, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a pear.

pyrites, pi-rī'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *pyritēs*, a stone that struck fire with steel, fr. *pyr*, fire. FIRE.] A mineral in which sulphur is combined with iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, &c.—**Iron pyrites**, a hard mineral of a brass-yellow colour used in the production of sulphur and sulphuric acid.—**Copper pyrites**, yellow sulphide of copper and iron, a common copper ore.

pyritic, **pyritical**, pi-rit'ik, pi-rit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

pyro-electricity, pī'rō-ē-lek-tris"i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *electricity*.] Electricity connected with rise or fall of temperature in a body.

pyrogenic, **pyrogenous**, pī-rō-jen'ik, pi-ro'jen-us, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and root *gen*, to produce.] Producing feverishness.

pyroleter, pī-rol'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *ollymi*, I destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire.

pyroligneous, pī-rō-lig'nē-us, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *lignum*, wood.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.

pyrology, pī-rol'ō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of heat.

pyromagnetic, pī'rō-mag-net"ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *magnetic*.] Pertaining to magnetism as depending on heat.

pyrometer, pī-rom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *metron*, measure.] A measurer of heat; an instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

pyrometric, **pyrometrical**, pī-rō-met'rik, pī-rō-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the pyrometer.

pyrophone, pī'rō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phonē*, sound.] A musical instrument in which the notes are produced by the burning of hydrogen gas within glass tubes.

pyrotechnic, **pyrotechnical**, pī-rō-tek'nik, pī-rō-tek'nik-al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to pyrotechny or fireworks.

pyrotechnics, **pyrotechny**, pī-rō-tek'niks, pī-rō-tek'ni, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *technē*, art.] The art of making fireworks; the use of fireworks.

pyrotechnist, pī-rō-tek'nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

pyroxene, pī'rok-sēn, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xenos*, a guest—it often occurs in igneous rocks.] An important mineral of many varieties, a common one being augite.

pyroxylic, pī-rok-sil'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xylon*, wood.] Applied to the crude liquid (methylic spirit) obtained by distilling wood.

pyroxyline, pī-rok'si-lin, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, *xylon*, wood.] Gun-cotton, or a similar explosive substance.

pyrrhic, pi'rik, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *pyrrhichē*, a warlike dance.] An ancient Grecian warlike dance; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyrrhonic, pi-ron'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

Pyrrhonism, pi'ron-izm, *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.—**Pyrrhonist**, pi'ron-ist, *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of everything.

Pythagorean, pi-tha'gō-rē"an, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras or his philosophy, which taught the transmigration of souls, and was based upon the relations of numbers.—— n. A follower of Pythagoras.

Pythagorism, **Pythagoreanism**, pi-tha'gor-izm, pi-tha'gō-rē"an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

Pythian, pi'thi-an, *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Pythios*, fr. *Pythō*, the older name of Delphi.] Pertaining to Delphi or its oracle, or to the great Greek games anciently held there.

pythogenic, pī-thō-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pythein*, to rot, and root *gen*, to produce.] Engendered from filth: applied to certain diseases, as typhus.

python, pī'thon, *n.* [Gr. *pythōn*, a great serpent slain by Apollo.] A name of certain large non-venomous serpents.

pythoness, pī'thon-es, *n.* [From Gr. *Pythōn*, the oldest name of Delphi.] The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi; any female supposed to have a spirit of divination.—**pythonic**, pī-thon'ik, *a.* Oracular; pertaining to the foretelling of future events; prophetic.—**pythonism**, pī'thon-izm, *n.* The art of foretelling future events.—**pythonist**, pī'thon-ist, *n.* A conjuror.

pyx, piks, *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, fr. *pyxos*, the box-tree, whence also *box*.] A covered vessel used in the Roman Catholic Church for holding the consecrated host; a box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the British Mint.

pyxidium, pik-sid'i-um, *n.* [From Gr. *pyxis*, a box.] In *bot.* a seed-vessel with a lid.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as *k* or hard *c*.

qua, kwā, *adv.* [L.] In the quality or character of; as being; as.

quack, kwak, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *quacked*, kwakt; ppr. *quacking*, kwak'ing. [Formed from the sound, like D. *kwaken*, *kwakken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *qvække*, to croak, to quack; comp. Gr. *koax*, the croak of a frog.] To cry like a duck; to boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; to practise arts of quackery.——**v. t.** To try quack medicines on; to practise quackery on.—— n. [Partly short for *quacksalver*.] The cry of a duck; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; a pretender to medical skill; an empiric; a mountebank; a charlatan.——a. Pertaining to quackery.

quackery, kwak'ė-ri, *n.* [*Quack* and *-ery*.] The character and practices of a quack; the boastful pretences or mean practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; imposture; charlatanism.

quackish, kwak'ish, *a.* Like a quack.

quacksalver, kwak'sal-vėr, *n.* [L. G. *kuaksalver*, D. *kwakzalver* — *quaken*, to quack, and *zalf*, salve, ointment. SALVE.] A quack who deals in salves and ointments; a charlatan.

quad, kwod, *n.* [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] A quadrangle or court, as of a college. [Colloq.]

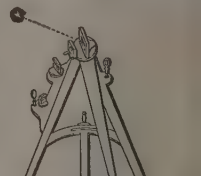
quadragenarian, kwod'ra-je-nā"ri-an, *a.* [L. *quadragenarius*, fr. *quadrageni*, forty each, fr. *quadraginta*, forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

quadragesima, kwod-ra-je'si-ma, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, the fortieth, fr. *quadraginta*, forty.] Lent; so called because it consists of forty days.—**Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.—**quadragesimal**, kwod-ra-je'si-mal, *a.* Belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

quadrangle, kwod-rang'gl, *n.* [L. *quadr-*, *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] A plane figure, having four corners or angles, and consequently four sides; a quadrilateral; a four-cornered space inclosed by buildings; the inner square or rectangular court of a building.

quadrangular, kwod-rang'gū-lär, *a.* [See prec.] Having four angles and four sides.

quadrant, kwod'rant, *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, a fourth, fr. *quatuor*, four.] The fourth part or quarter of a circle, or of its circumference; an arc of 90°; an old instrument for taking altitudes and angles; an old form of sextant (q.v.).



Hadley's Quadrant.

quadrantal, kwod-rant'al, *a.* [L. *quadrantalis*, fr. *quadrans*. See prec.] Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle.

quadrat, kwod'rat, *n.* [L. *quadratum*, a square, fr. *quadrus*, square, fr. *quatuor*,

four.] A piece of type-metal used in printing for filling out spaces between letters, words, &c., so as to leave a blank.

quadrate, kwod'rāt, *a.* [L. *quadratus*, fr. *quadro*, I make square, fr. *quadrus*, square, fr. *quatuor*, four.] Square in form; square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.——n. A square surface or figure. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *quadrated*, kwod'rāt-ed; ppr. *quadrating*, kwod'rāt-ing. To square with; to agree or suit: with *with*.

quadratic, kwod-rat'ik, *a.* [L. *quadratus*. See prec.] In *alg.* involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity.

quadrature, kwod'ra-tūr, *n.* [L. *quadratura*, fr. *quadro*, I make square. QUADRATE.] Act of squaring; the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a certain circle or triangle; the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.

quadrennial, kwod-ren'i-al, *a.* [For *quadriennial*, fr. L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years, fr. *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] Comprising four years; occurring once in four years.

quadricorn, quadricornous, kwod'ri-kōrn, kwod-ri-kōr'nus, *a.* [L. *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having four horns or antennæ.

quadridigitate, kwod-ri-dij'it-āt, *a.* [L. *quadri=quatuor*, four, *digitus*, a digit.] Having four fingers or toes.

quadrifid, kwod'ri-fid, *a.* [L. *quadri-=quatuor*, four, and *findo*, *fidi*, I cleave.] Split or deeply cleft into four parts.

quadrifoliate, kwod-ri-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having leaves in fours.

quadriform, kwod'ri-form, *a.* [L. *quadri =quatuor*, four, *forma*, form.] Fourfold as regards form or arrangement of parts.

quadriga, kwod-ri'ga, *n.*; pl. **quadrigæ**, kwod-ri'jē. [L., contr. from *quadrijuga*—prefix *quadri*, fourfold, and *jugum*, a yoke.] An ancient two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses abreast.

quadrigeminous, kwod-ri-jem'i-nus, *a.* [L. *quadrigeminus—quadri=quatuor*, four, and *geminus*, double.] Fourfold; having four regular parts.

quadrilateral, kwod-ri-lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *quadri-*, fr. *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles.——n. A plane figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure; the space inclosed between and defended by four fortresses, or the four fortresses collectively.

quadriliteral, kwod-ri-lit'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of four letters.

quadrille, kwo-dril' or ka-dril', *n.* [Fr. *quadrille*, fr. It. *quadriglia*, a band of men in a square, fr. L. *quadra*, a square, fr. *quatuor*, four.] A game played by four persons with forty cards; a kind of dance, executed by four couples, each forming the side of a square; the music for such a dance. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *quadrilled*, kwo-drild' or ka-dril'; ppr. *quadrilling*, kwo-dril'ing or ka-dril'ing. To play at quadrille; to dance quadrilles.

quadrillion, kwod-ril'yon, *n.* [L. *quadri =quatuor*, four, and the latter part of *million*.] The fourth power of a million; in another system of numeration the fifth power of a thousand.

quadrilocular, kwod-ri-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell.] Having four cells or compartments.

quadrinomial, kwod-ri-nō'mi-al, *a.* [L. *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *nomen*, *nominis*, a name.] Consisting of four terms, as an algebraic quantity.——n. An algebraic quantity consisting of four terms.

quadripartite, kwod-ri-pär'tīt, *a.* [L. *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts; having four parts or divisions.

quadrisyllable, kwod-ri-sil'a-bl, *n.* [L. *quadri-=quatuor*, four, and *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

quadrivial, kwod-ri'vi-al, *a.* [L. *quadrivium*, cross roads—*quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way.] Having four ways or roads meeting in a point.

quadroon, kwod-rōn', *n.* [From Sp. *cuarteron*, a quadroon, fr. L. *quartus*, fourth. QUARTER.] The offspring of a mulatto by a white person; a person who is one-fourth white.

quadrumana, kwod-rų'ma-na, *n. pl.* [From L. *quadru=quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand.] An order of mammals compris-

Quadrumana.

Head and hands of Orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*). *a*, Anterior hand; *b*, Posterior.

ing the monkey tribe, &c., usually characterized by all the four limbs terminating in prehensile hands.—**quadrumanous**, kwod-rų'ma-nus, *a.* Pertaining to the order Quadrumana; four-handed.

quadruped, kwod'rų-ped, *n.* [L. *quadrupes*, *quadrupedis—quadru=quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal with four legs, usually a four-footed mammal.

quadruple, kwod'rų-pl, *a.* [L. *quadruplus — quadru = quatuor*, four, and term. *-plus*, as in *double*. DOUBLE.] Fourfold; four times told.——n. Four times the sum or number.——v.t. pret. & pp. *quadrupled*, kwod'rų-pld; ppr. *quadrupling*, kwod'rų-pling. To make fourfold; to multiply by four.—— v.i. To become fourfold, or four times as many.

quadruplicate, kwod rų'pli-kāt, *a.* [L. *quadruplicatus — quadru = quatuor*, four, and *plico*, I fold.] Fourfold; four times repeated.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *quadruplicated*, kwod-rų'pli-kāt-ed; ppr. *quadruplicating*, kwod-rų'pli-kāt-ing. To make fourfold; to double twice.

quadruplication, kwod-rų'pli-kā"shon, *n.* Act of quadruplicating or making fourfold.

quæstor, questor, kwes'tor, *a.* [L. *quæstor.*] A name of ancient Roman magistrates, some of whom had the collection and paying out of public money.

quaff, kwaf, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quaffed*, kwaft; ppr. *quaffing*, kwaf'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. Ir. and Gael. *cuach*, Sc. *quaich*, *queff*, a drinking-cup.] To drain to the bottom; to drink copiously; to swallow in large draughts.——v.i. To drink deep or freely.

quaffer, kwaf'ėr, *n.* One who quaffs.

quag, kwag, *n.* [Short for *quagmire.*] A quagmire.

quagga, kwag'a, *n.* [Hottentot: name derived from its cry.] An animal of South Africa closely allied to the zebra.

quaggy, kwag'i, *a.* [See prec.] Yielding to the feet, as marshy ground; boggy; spongy.

quagmire, kwag'mīr, *n.* [*Quag* for *quake*, and *mire*; lit. a mire or bog that quakes or shakes under the feet.] A piece of soft, wet, boggy land; a bog; a fen.

quail, kwāl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quailed*, kwāld; ppr. *quailing*, kwāl'ing. [A.Sax. *cwelan*, to die=O.Sax. *quelen*, to die; D. *quelen*, to pine away; O.H.G. *quelan*, G. *quälen*, to suffer torment. QUELL.] To lose heart in face of danger or difficulty; to shrink; to flinch; to cower.

quail, kwāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *quaille*, Fr. *caille*, It. *quaglia*, a quail—names derived fr. its cry. Comp. D. *kwakkel*, G. *wachtel*, and Armor. *coaille*, a quail.] A small gallinaceous bird, closely allied to the partridge.

quaint, kwānt, *a.* [Formerly *queint*, *coint*, fr. O.Fr. *coint*, neat, fine, dainty; fr. L. *cognitus*, known, the meaning having probably been influenced by L. *comptus*, trimmed, adorned. COGNITION, ACQUAINT.] Neat, fine, elegant; fanciful; curious; odd and antique; singular; whimsical.

quaintly, kwānt'li, *adv.* In a quaint manner; oddly; fancifully; whimsically.

quaintness, kwānt'nes, *n.* The quality of being quaint; oddity and antiqueness.

quake, kwāk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quaked*, kwākt; ppr. *quaking*, kwāk'ing. [A. Sax. *cwacian*, to shake or quake; same root as *quick*; comp. Prov. G. *quacken*, to waggle, to shake. QUICK.] To shake; to tremble; to quiver; to be agitated with quick short motions continually repeated; to move or be agitated, as the earth under the feet.—— n. A shake; a trembling; tremulous agitation.

quaker, kwāk'ėr, *n.* One who quakes; (with *cap.*) one of the religious sect properly called the *Society of Friends*.

Quakeress, kwāk'ėr-es, *n.* A female Quaker.

Quakerish, kwāk'ėr-ish, *a.* Like a Quaker.

Quakerism, kwāk'ėr-izm, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

quaking-grass, kwāk'ing-gras, *n.* A grass with spikelets always in tremulous motion, from the weakness of their footstalks.

quakingly, kwāk'ing-li, *adv.* In a quaking manner; tremblingly.

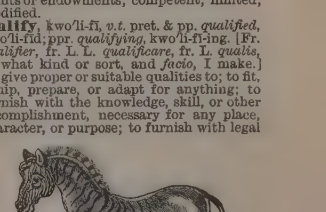
quaky, kwāk'i, *a.* Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky.

qualification, kwo'li-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *qualification*. QUALIFY.] Act of qualifying or state of being qualified; any endowment or acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment; suitable quality or characteristic; legal power; ability; a qualifying or modifying circumstance; abatement; modification; restriction; limitation.

qualificative, kwo'li-fi-kā-tiv, *a.* Serving or having the power to qualify or modify. ——n. That which serves to qualify; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

qualified, kwo'li-fid, *p.a.* Having qualification; fitted or adapted by accomplishments or endowments; competent; limited; modified.

qualify, kwo'li-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *qualified*, kwo'li-fid; ppr. *qualifying*, kwo'li-fī-ing. [Fr. *qualifier*, fr. L. L. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis*, of what kind or sort, and *facio*, I make.] To give proper or suitable qualities to; to fit, equip, prepare, or adapt for anything; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any place, character, or purpose; to furnish with legal



Quagga (*Equus Quagga*).

power or capacity; to modify or limit; to limit by exceptions or modifications, as a statement; to soften or moderate; to dimi-

nish; to modulate or vary; to temper by admixture; to dilute.—v.i. To become qualified or fit; to take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; to establish a claim or right to exercise the elective franchise.

qualitative, kwo'li-tā-tiv, *a.* [From *quality.*] Relating to quality; estimable according to quality.

qualitatively, kwo'li-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a qualitative manner; as regards quality.

quality, kwo'li-ti, *n.*; pl. **qualities**, kwo'li-tiz. [Fr. *qualité*, L. *qualitas*, a quality or property, fr. *qualis*, such.] Sort, kind, or character; that which makes or helps to make anything such as it is; a distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; a property; a trait; moral characteristic, good or bad; degree of fineness or excellence; comparative rank; condition or state in life; superior or high rank.

qualm, kwäm, *n.* [A. Sax. *cwealm*, pestilence, death=O. Sax. *qualm*, death; D. *kwalm*, Dan. and Sw. *qvalm*, qualm, noxious vapour; O.H.G. *qualm*, death; G. *qualm*, vapour; fr. root of *quell*, *quail.*] A sudden fit of nausea; sickness at the stomach; a scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction.

qualmish, kwäm'ish, *a.* [See prec.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

qualmishly, kwäm'ish-li, *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

qualmishness, kwäm'ish-nes, *n.* State of being qualmish; nausea.

quandary, kwon-dā'ri or kwon'dā-ri, *n.*; pl. **quandaries**, kwon-dā'riz or kwon'dā-riz. [Origin uncertain.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a pickle; a predicament.

quantification, kwon'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or process of quantifying.

quantify, kwon'ti-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quantified*, kwon'ti-fid; ppr. *quantifying*, kwon'ti-fi-ing. [L. *quantus*, how much, and *facio*, I make.] To determine the quantity of; to modify or qualify with regard to quantity: more especially a term in logic (to *quantify* the predicate, as by inserting 'all' in 'some men are (all) logicians').

quantitative, kwon'ti-tā-tiv, *a.* Relating to or having regard to quantity.

quantitatively, kwon'ti-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a quantitative manner.

quantity, kwon'ti-ti, *n.*; pl. **quantities**, kwon'ti-tiz. [Fr. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, quantity, fr. *quantus*, how great, fr. *quam*, to what degree.] That property in virtue of which a thing is measurable; greatness, bulk, extent; measure; an amount or aggregate, indefinitely; a large or considerable amount; in *math.* anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured, or to which mathematical processes are applicable; in *gram.* the measure of a syllable; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in pronunciation; in *logic*, the extent in which the subject of a proposition is taken.

quantum, kwan'tum, *n.* [L., how much, as much as. See prec.] A quantity; an amount; a sufficient amount.

quaquaversal, kwā-kwa-vėr'sal, *a.* [L. *quaquā*, on every side, and *versus*, turned. VERSE.] Inclined towards every side; in *geol.* dipping or inclined so as to face all sides.

quarantine, kwo'ran-tīn, *n.* [O. Fr. *quarantaine*, It. *quarantana*, a space of forty days, fr. *quaranta*, forty, fr. L. *quadraginta*, forty, fr. *quatuor*, four.] The period, originally of forty days (now of variable length), during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place; a state of somewhat similar isolation.—v.t. pret. & pp. *quarantined*, kwo'ran-tīnd; ppr. *quarantining*, kwo'ran-tin-ing. To cause to perform quarantine.

quarrel, kwo'rel, *n.* [O. Fr. *quarrel* (Fr. *carreau*), L.L. *quadrellus*, dim. of L. *quadrum*, something square, *quadrus*, square, fr. *quatuor*, four.] A dart for a cross-bow having a somewhat square-shaped head; something in the shape of a square, lozenge, or diamond; a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

Quarrel.

quarrel, kwo'rel, *n.* [O.Fr. *querele*, Fr. *querelle*, a quarrel, *quereler*, *quereller*, to quarrel, fr. L. *querela*, a complaint, fr. *queror*, I complain; akin *querulous*, also *cry.*] An angry dispute; a brawl; a feud; a contention or disputed cause; breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; cause of dispute; reason of complaint; ground of objection or dispute.—v.i. pret. & pp. *quarrelled*, kwo'reld; ppr. *quarrelling*, kwo'rel-ing. To dispute violently or with angry words; to wrangle; to squabble; to fall out; to disagree; to come to be at variance; to get into hostilities; to find fault; to cavil.

quarreller, kwo'rel-ėr, *n.* One who quarrels.

quarrelsome, kwo'rel-sum, *a.* [*Quarrel* and *-some.*] Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; contentious; irascible; choleric.

quarrelsomeness, kwo'rel-sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being quarrelsome.

quarriable, kwo'ri-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being quarried.

quarrier, kwo'ri-ėr, *n.* A worker at a quarry.

quarry, kwo'ri, *n.*; pl. **quarries**, kwo'riz. [O. Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*), fr. L.L. *quadraria*, a place where stones are excavated and cut, fr. L. *quadro*, I square. QUADRATE.] A place, usually an open excavation, where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rock.—v.t. pret. & pp. *quarried*, kwo'rid; ppr. *quarrying*, kwo'ri-ing. To dig or take from a quarry.

quarry, kwo'ri, *n.* [Fr. *curée*, the portion given to the dogs, wrapped in the skin of the beast killed, fr. L. *corium*, a hide, leather.] Any animal pursued for prey; the game which a hawk or hound pursues; game killed; object of chase or pursuit in general.

quarryman, kwo'ri-man, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

quart, kwąrt, *n.* [Fr. *quarte*; lit. a fourth part, fr. L. *quarta pars*, a fourth part; *quartus*, fourth, fr. *quatuor*, four.] The fourth part of a gallon; two pints; a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

quart, quarte, kärt, *n.* [Same origin as prec.] One of the four guards in fencing; a corresponding position of the body; a sequence of four cards.

quartan, kwąr'tan, *a.* [L. *quartana*, fr. *quartanus*, fourth, fr. *quartus*, fourth. See prec.] Intermitting so as to occur every fourth day (a *quartan* fever or ague).

quarter, kwąr'tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *quarter*, *quartier* (Fr. *quartier*), a quarter, fr. L. *quartarius*, a fourth part, fr. *quartus*, fourth, fr. *quatuor*, four.] The fourth part of anything; the fourth part of a hundredweight, that is of 112 lbs. avoirdupois, being thus 28 lbs.; in dry measure, the fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; the fourth part of a yard in cloth-measure; the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; one of the four cardinal points of the compass; any direction or point of the compass; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality; the fourth part of the year or of the teaching period in schools; the fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb; one of the four great divisions of a heraldic shield; the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the stern; proper position; especially an assigned or allotted position; the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy; mercy shown by a conqueror (a sense of doubtful origin); *pl.* (in following senses) temporary residence; shelter or lodging; a station or encampment occupied by troops; cantonments; place of lodgment for officers and men.—v.t. pret. & pp. *quartered*, kwąr'tėrd; ppr. *quartering*, kwąr'tėr-ing. To divide into four equal parts; to separate into parts or pieces; to cut to pieces; to furnish with lodgings or shelter; to find lodgings and food for; in *her.* to add to other arms on the shield by dividing it into compartments.—v.i. To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

quarter-day, kwąr'tėr-dā, *n.* One of the four terms or days when quarterly payments are made of rent, interest, &c.

quarter-deck, kwąr'tėr-dek, *n.* That part of the upper deck of a ship abaft the mainmast.

quartering, kwąr'tėr-ing, *n.* Act of one who quarters; the conjoining of coats of arms in one shield, to denote alliances of one family with the heiresses of others; a compartment on a shield.

quarterly, kwąr'tėr-li, *a.* Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.—*adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.—*n.* A periodical work published quarterly.

quarter-master, kwąr'tėr-mās-tėr, *n.* An officer in the army who has charge of the quarters, barracks, tents, &c., of a regiment, and keeps the stores; a petty officer in the navy, who attends to the steering of the ship, the signals, &c.

quartern, kwąr'tėrn, *n.* [O.Fr. *quarteron*, L.L. *quartero*, *quarteronis*, fr. L. *quartus*, fourth.] The fourth part of certain British measures, as of a pint, of a peck, or of a stone.

quartern-loaf, kwąr'tėrn-lōf, *n.* A loaf of bread weighing about 4 lbs.

quarter-sessions, kwąr'tėr-se-shonz, *n. pl.* In England, a criminal court held quarterly by the justices of the peace in counties, and by the recorder in boroughs, having cognizance of petty offences.

quarter-staff, kwąr'tėr-staf, *n.*; pl. **quarter-staves**, kwąr'tėr-stāvz. An old English weapon consisting of a pole about 6½ feet long, grasped by one hand about the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end.

quartette, quartet, kwąr-tet', *n.* [It. *quartetto*, fr. L. *quartus*, fourth, fr. *quatuor*, four.] A musical composition in four parts, each part performed by a single voice or instrument; a stanza of four lines.

quarto, kwąr'tō, *n.* [Short for *in quarto*—L. *in*, in, and *quartus*, fourth.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.—*a.* Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves.

quartz, kwąrts, *n.* [G. *quarz*, quartz; of unknown origin.] The name given to the purer varieties of silica; an important constituent of granite and other rocks, forms of it being known as rock-crystal, flint, agate, amethyst, &c.

quartzite, kwąrts'īt, *n.* [*Quartz* and *-ite.*] A rock formed of granular quartz; quartz rock.

quartzose, kwąrts'ōs, *a.* Containing or consisting of or resembling quartz.

quartzy, kwąrts'i, *a.* Containing or abounding in quartz; partaking of the qualities of quartz.

quash, kwosh, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *quashed*, kwosht; ppr. *quashing*, kwosh'ing. [O. Fr. *quasser*, Fr. *casser*, fr. L. *quassare*, to shake, shatter, shiver, intens. fr. *quatio*, *quassum*, I shake (seen also in *concussion*, *discuss*). In sense of annul rather, Fr. *casser*, fr. L. *cassus*, empty, null.] To subdue, put down, or quell; to suppress; to put an end to; to annul or make void, as the decision of a law court.

quasi, kwā'sī. [L., as if, in a manner.] A Latin word often prefixed to English words, and implying mere appearance or want of reality, much the same as *pseudo*=sort of, kind of.

quassia, kwas'i-a, *n.* [From *Quassy*, a negro who discovered its medicinal virtues.] A South American plant, whose wood is

intensely bitter, and which yields a tonic used in medicine.

quatercentenary, qua-tẽr-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L. *quater*, four times, *centum*, a hundred.] A four hundredth anniversary.

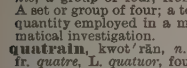
quaterfoil, kwa'tẽr-foil. QUATREFOIL.

quaternary, kwa-tẽr'na-ri, *a.* [L. *quaternarius*, fr. *quatuor*, four.] Consisting of four; arranged in fours; in *geol.* a term applied to the strata above the tertiary.

quaternion, kwa-tẽr'ni-on, *n.* [L. *quaternio*, a group of four, from *quatuor*, four.] A set or group of four; a term for a certain quantity employed in a method of mathematical investigation.

quatrain, kwot'rān, *n.* [Fr. *quatrain*, fr. *quatre*, L. *quatuor*, four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

quatrefoil, kā'tẽr-foil or kwą'tẽr-foil, *n.* [Fr. *quatre-feuille—quatre* (L. *quatuor*), four,



Quatrefoils.

and *feuille* (L. *folium*), a leaf.] In *arch.* an aperture or an ornament somewhat resembling four leaves round a common centre.

quaver, kwā'vẽr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quavered*, kwā'vẽrd; ppr. *quavering*, kwā'vẽr-ing. [From older *quave*, to shake, akin to *quiver*, and to L.G. *quabbeln*, to quiver.] To have a tremulous motion; to vibrate; to sound or sing with tremulous modulations; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.—— v.t. To utter with a tremulous sound; to sing.—— n. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument; a musical note equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.

quay, kē, *n.* [From Fr. *quai*, a quay, a Celtic word=Bret. *cae*, W. *cae*, an inclosure.] A built landing-place at which vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *quayed*, kēd; ppr. *quaying*, kē'ing. To furnish with a quay or quays.

quayage, kē'āj, *n.* [*Quay* and *-age.*] Money paid for the use of a quay; wharfage.

queen, kwēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *cwene*, a woman, a word of same root as *queen*, and cog. with Gr. *gynē*, a woman. QUEEN.] A worthless woman; a term of disparagement for any woman.

queenly, kwē'zi-li, *adv.* In a queasy manner; with squeamishness.

queasiness, kwē'zi-nes, *n.* State of being queasy; nausea; qualmishness.

queasy, kwē'zi, *a.* [Allied to Icel. *kveisa*, pain in the stomach; N. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; fastidious; squeamish; causing nausea.

queen, kwēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *cwēn*, a woman, a wife, a word closely akin to *cwean*=Goth. *qvens*, *qvinō*, a woman; Icel. *kvān*, a wife, O.H.G. *quena*, a woman; cog. Gr. *gynē*, Skr. *jani*, a woman. From root *gan*, Gr. and L. *gen*, to produce. KIN, GENUS.] The wife of a king; a female sovereign; a female who is chief or pre-eminent among others; a female who presides; the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive; one of the pieces at chess, the most powerful of all.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king.—**Queen dowager**, the widow of a deceased king.—**Queen mother**, a queen dowager, the mother of the reigning sovereign.—**Queen's evidence.** EVIDENCE.—**Queen's messenger.** MESSENGER.

queenhood, kwēn'hụd, *n.* The rank, quality, or character of a queen.

queenly, kwēn'li, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

queen-of-the-meadow, *n.* MEADOW-SWEET.

queen-post, kwēn'pōst, *n.* One of two upright posts holding a similar position with a *king-post*—which see.

queen's-metal, kwēnz'me-tal, *n.* An alloy largely composed of tin, used for making teapots, spoons, &c.

queen's-ware, kwēnz'wār, *n.* Glazed earthenware of a cream colour.

queen's-yellow, kwēnz'yel-ō, *n.* A yellow pigment used by artists and consisting of a sub-sulphate of mercury.

queer, kwēr, *a.* [From L.G. *quer*, *queer*, across=G. *quer*, *quer*, oblique, athwart, whence *querkopf*, a queer fellow; the word shows change of f to *q*, being of kindred orgin with *thwart.*] Odd; singular; whimsical; droll; peculiar.

queerish, kwēr'ish, *a.* Rather queer; somewhat singular.

queerly, kwēr'li, *adv.* In a queer manner.

queerness, kwēr'nes, *n.* State or quality of being queer; oddity; singularity.

quell, kwel, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quelled*, kweld; ppr. *quelling*, kwel'ing. [A. Sax. *cwellan*, to kill, causal of *cwelan*, to die. QUAIL.] To subdue; to put down or cause to cease, as a sedition; to crush; to quiet; to allay.

queller, kwel'ẽr, *n.* One who quells or subdues.

quench, kwensh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quenched*, kwensht; ppr. *quenching*, kwensh'ing. [A. Sax. *cwencan*, to quench, to extinguish; akin to *cwinan*, to dwindle; O. Fris. *kwinka*, to vanish.] To put out or extinguish, as fire; to allay or slake, as thirst; to repress; to check; to stifle.—— v.i. To be extinguished; to go out; to lose zeal.

quenchable, kwensh'a-bl, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished.

quencher, kwensh'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which quenches.

quenchless, kwensh'les, *a.* That cannot be quenched; inextinguishable; irrepressible.

quercitron, kwẽr'sit-ron, *n.* [L. *quercus*, oak, *citrus*, the citron.] The black or dyer's oak, a tree of N. America, the bark of this tree yielding a yellow dye; the dye-stuff itself.

querimonious, kwe-ri-mō'ni-us, *a.* [From L. *querimonia*, complaint, fr. *queror*, I complain. QUARREL (2).] Apt to complain; complaining; querulous.

querimoniously, kwe-ri-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a querimonious manner; querulously.

querist, kwēr'ist, *n.* [*Query* and *-ist.*] One who puts queries or asks questions.

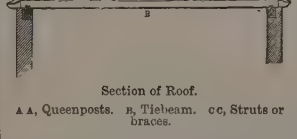
quern, kwẽrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *cwyrn*, *cweorn* = D. *kweern*, Icel. *kvern*, Dan. *kvern*, Goth. *qvairnus*, a mill-stone, a quern.] A rude stone hand-mill for grinding grain.

Quern.

querulous, kwe'rū-lus, *a.* [L. *querulus*, fr. *queror*, I complain. QUARREL (2).] Much given to uttering complaints; complaining; murmuring; peevish; expressive of complaint.

querulously, kwe'rū-lus-li, *adv.* In a querulous manner.

querulousness, kwe'rū-lus-nes, *n.* Quality of being querulous.



Section of Roof.

A A, Queenposts. B, Tiebeam. C C, Struts or braces.

query, kwē'ri, *n.*; pl. **queries**, kwē'riz. [A modified form of L. *quære*, imper. of *quæro*, I ask, I inquire. QUEST.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; the mark or sign of interrogation (?).—— v.i. pret. & pp. *queried*, kwē'rid; ppr. *querying*, kwē'ri-ing. To ask a question or questions. —— v.t. To examine by questions; to doubt of; to mark with a query.

quest, kwest, *n.* [O.Fr. *queste*, Fr. *quête*, fr. L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quæro*, I seek, seen also in *question*, *query*, *inquest*, *request*, *inquire*, *require*, *conquer*, &c.] Act of seeking; search; pursuit; inquiry; examination; desire; solicitation.

question, kwest'yon, *n.* [Fr. *question*, L. *quæstio*, fr. *quæro*, *quæsitus*, I seek. QUEST.] Act of asking; an interrogation; that which is asked; a query; something proposed which is to be solved by answer; inquiry; disquisition; discussion; subject or matter of investigation; the theme of inquiry; subject of debate; doubt; controversy; dispute; trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry; examination by torture.—**In question**, in debate; at present dealt with.—**To call in question**, to challenge the truth or reality of.—**Out of question**, doubtless; undoubtedly. —**Out of the question**, not worthy of consideration; not to be thought of.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *questioned*, kwest'yond; ppr. *questioning*, kwest'yon-ing. To ask a question or questions; to debate; to doubt.—— v.t. To inquire of by asking questions; to interrogate; to doubt or be uncertain of; to have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful; to call in question; to challenge.

questionable, kwest'yon-a-bl, *a.* That may be questioned; liable to be doubted or disputed; disputable; uncertain; doubtful; suspicious.

questionably, kwest'yon-a-bli, *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionary, kwest'yon-a-ri. *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.

questioner, kwest'yon-ẽr, *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.

questionist, kwest'yon-ist, *n.* A questioner.

questor. See QUESTOR.

queue, kū, *n.* [Fr., tail, fr. L. *cauda*, a tail. CUE.] The tail of a wig; a tail formed with a person's hair behind; a pigtail; a number of persons waiting in a row behind each other.

quibble, kwib'l, *n.* [A freq. fr. *quib*, for *quip* (q.v.).] An unworthy evasion; a turn of language to evade the point in question; a prevarication; a pun; a conceit.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *quibbled*, kwib'ld; ppr. *quibbling*, kwib'ling. To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, &c.; to prevaricate; to pun.

quibbler, kwib'lẽr, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.

quibblingly, kwib'ling-li, *adv.* In a quibbling manner; evasively.

quick, kwik, *a.* [A. Sax. *cwic*, living, lively =O. Sax. *quik*, D. *kwik*, Icel. *kvikr*, Dan. *qvik*, Sw. *qvick*, L.G. *quik*, Goth. *qvius*, living; G. *keck*, lively; same root as L. *vivus*, living, Gr. *bios*, life, Skr. *jīv*, to live. VITAL.] Alive; showing liveliness or sprightliness; nimble; brisk; speedy; rapid; swift; prompt; perceptive in a high degree; keen in mind or senses; sensitive; hasty; precipitate; irritable; pregnant.—— n. A growing plant, usually hawthorn, for hedges; with *the*, the living flesh; hence, *fig.* keen sensibility or sensitiveness.—— adv. Quickly; nimbly; rapidly; soon; in a short time.

quicken, kwik'n, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *quickened*, kwik'nd; ppr. *quickening*, kwik'n-ing. [*Quick* and *-en.*] Primarily, to make alive; hence, to revive or resuscitate; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to increase the speed or velocity of; to accelerate; to sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite.—— v.i. To become quick or alive; to move with rapidity or activity.

quickener, kwik'n-ẽr, *n.* One who or that which quickens.

quick-hedge, kwik'hej, *n.* A fence or hedge of growing plants.

quicklime, kwik'līm, *n.* Lime burned but not yet slaked with water.

quickly, kwik'li, *adv.* In a quick manner; speedily; rapidly; nimbly; with haste or celerity; soon; without delay.

quickness, kwik'nes, *n.* Quality of being quick; speed; velocity; celerity; swiftness; readiness of intellect; acuteness of perception; sharpness; penetration; keenness.

quicksand, kwik'sand, *n.* A movable sandbank under water, dangerous to vessels or to persons who trust themselves to it; *fig.* something deceptive or treacherous.

quick-scented, kwik'sent-ed, *a.* Having keen scent or an acute smell.

quickset, kwik'set, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge, applied especially to the hawthorn.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *quickset*, kwik'set; ppr. *quicksetting*, kwik'set-ing. To plant with living shrubs for a hedge or fence.—— a. Composed of living or young plants, as a hedge.

quick-sighted, kwik'sit-ed, *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

quicksilver, kwik'sil-vėr, *n.* [Lit. living silver, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, at ordinary temperatures a fluid metal.

quick-witted, kwik'wit-ed, *a.* Having ready wit.

quid, kwid, *n.* [A form of *cud* = A. Sax. *cwidu.* CUD.] A piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.

quiddity, kwid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *quiddité*, fr. L.L. *quidditas*, fr. L. *quid*, what.] A term used in scholastic philosophy for essence or nature; a trifling nicety; quirk or quibble.

quidnunc, kwid'nungk, *n.* [L., what now?] One who is curious to know everything that passes; a newsmonger.

quiescence, kwi-es'ens, *n.* [L. *quiescentia*, fr. *quiesco*, I rest. See next.] State of being quiescent; quietness; rest; repose.

quiescent, kwi-es'ent, *a.* [L. *quiescens*, *quiescentis*, ppr. of *quiesco*, I keep still, fr. *quies*, rest. QUIET.] Resting; being in a state of rest or repose; still; tranquil; silent; not sounded, as a letter in a word.——n. A silent letter.—**quiescently**, kwi-es'ent-li, *adv.* In a quiescent manner.

quiet, kwī'et, *a.* [Fr. *quiet*, fr. L. *quietus*, quiet, fr. *quiesco*, I am quiet, fr. *quies*, *quietis*, rest, quietness. *Coy*, *quit*, *quite*, have the same origin.] At rest; quiescent; calm; still; not moving or acting; free from alarm or disturbance; tranquil; unruffled; placid; peaceful; peaceable; free from emotion; calm; patient; retired; secluded; free from fuss or bustle; not glaring or showy.——n. State of being quiet; rest; repose; stillness; tranquillity; calmness; peace; security.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *quieted*, kwī'et-ed; ppr. *quieting*, kwī'et-ing. To make quiet; to put to rest; to still; to calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquillize; to allay.

quieter, kwī'et-ėr, *n.* One who or that which quiets.

quietism, kwī'et-izm, *n.* [*Quiet* and *-ism.*] The practice of resigning one's self to mental inactivity in order to bring the soul into direct union with the Godhead, a practice of certain mystics or religious devotees.—**quietist**, kwī'et-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practises quietism.

quietly, kwī'et-li, *adv.* In a quiet manner; peaceably; calmly; tranquilly; patiently; so as to attract little or no observation.

quietness, kwī'et-nes, *n.* State of being quiet; stillness; tranquillity; calmness; peace.

quietude, kwī'et-ūd, *n.* [Fr. *quiétude*, L. *quietudo*, fr. L. *quies*, quiet.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

quietus, kwī-ē'tus, *n.* [From L. *quietus*, quiet. *Quietus* or *quietus est* was a formula used in discharging accounts, equivalent to quit, discharged.] A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a finishing stroke.

quill, kwil, *n.* [O.E. *quyle*, a cane or reed; perhaps fr. Fr. *quille*, a pin, a skittle, fr. G. *kegel*, a ninepin; comp. G. *kiel*, a quill, a stalk, a pin.] The large, strong feather of a goose or other bird, much used for writing with; a feather made into a pen; the spine of a porcupine; a piece of small reed or something similar, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof; the instrument with which certain stringed instruments were played; the fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, about the size and shape of a goose-quill.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *quilled*, kwild; ppr. *quilling*, kwil'ing. To plait or form with small ridges like quills or reeds.

quill-driver, kwil'drīv-ėr, *n.* A contemptuous term for one who works with a quill or pen; a clerk.

quilled, kwild, *a.* Furnished with quills.

quilling, kwil'ing, *n.* A narrow bordering on a garment resembling a row of quills.

quilt, kwilt, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuilte*, *coutre*, *coultre*, fr. L. *culcitra*, *culcita*, a mattress, a pillow, a quilt. This word by corruption or confusion gave the *counter-* of *counterpane.*] A bed-cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them; a warm coverlet.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *quilted*, kwilt'ed; ppr. *quilting*, kwilt'ing. To form into a quilt; to form of two pieces of cloth with some soft substance between; to sew in the manner of a quilt.

quilting, kwilt'ing, *n.* The act of making a quilt; the material used for quilts.

quinary, kwī'na-ri, *a.* [L. *quinarius*, fr. *quini*, five each, fr. *quinque*, five.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives.

quince, kwins, *n.* [From Fr. *coignasse*, a kind of quince, fr. L. *cotonium*, *cydonium*, Gr. *kydōnion* (*mēlon*), a quince, lit. Cydonian fruit, fr. *Cydonia*, a town in Crete.] The fruit of a tree allied to the pear and apple, much used in making tarts, preserves, &c.; also the tree itself.

quincentenary, kwin-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, *centum*, a hundred.] A five-hundredth anniversary.

quincuncial, kwin-kun'shal, *a.* [See next.] Having the form of a quincunx.

quincunx, kwin'kungks, *n.* [L., fr. *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, ounce—a five-ounce weight, being marked with five spots.] An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle.

quinine, kwin'in or kwin-īn', *n.* [From Peruvian-Indian *quina*, bark.] An alkaline substance obtained from the bark of trees of the cinchona genus, much used in medicine as a febrifuge and tonic.

quinoa, kwi-nō'a, ki-nō'a, *n.* A South American cultivated plant the seeds of which are largely used as food.

Quinquagesima, kwin-kwa-je'si-ma, *n.* [L., a fiftieth, fr. *quinquaginta*, fifty.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular, kwin-kwang'gū-lär, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having five angles or corners.

quinquennial, kwin-kwen'i-al, *a.* [From L. *quinquennium*, a period of five years—*quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

quinquennium, kwin-kwen'i-um, *n.* [L.] The space of five years. Also **quinquenniad**, kwin-kwen'i-ad. [*Tenn.*]

quinquepartite, kwin-kwē-pär'tīt, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided.] Consisting of or divided into five parts.

quinsy, kwin'zi, *n.* [From Fr. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*, fr. L. *cynanche*, Gr. *kynangchē*, a kind of sore throat, fr. *kyōn*, a dog, and *angchō*, I throttle—'dog' having a pejorative effect. CYNIC.] An inflammation of the tonsils; any inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent.

quint, kwint, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

quintain, kwin'tān, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, L.L. *quintana*, a quintain.] A figure (especially a movable figure) or other object to be tilted at in old English sports.

quintal, kwin'tal, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*, fr. Sp. *quintal*, Ar. *kintār*, fr. L. *centum*, a hundred.] A weight of 220 lbs. (formerly 100).

quintan, kwin'tan, *a.* [L. *quintanus*, fr. *quintus*, fifth, fr. *quinque*, five.] Recurring every fifth day.—— n. An intermittent fever which recurs every fifth day.

quintessence, kwint-es'ens, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, the fifth essence.] The fifth or last and highest essence of a natural body, according to the alchemists; hence an extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; the purest or most essential part of a thing.

quintette, **quintet**, kwin-tet', *n.* [Fr. *quintette*, fr. It. *quintetto*, fr. *quinto*, L. *quintus*, fifth.] A musical composition in five parts; the performers of such a composition.

quintillion, kwin-til'yon, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and term. of E. *million*.] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power; or, according to another system, the sixth power of a thousand.

quintuple, kwin'tu-pl, *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, fivefold — *quintus*, fifth, and term. *-plus.* DOUBLE.] Fivefold; containing five times the amount.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *quintupled*, kwin'tu-pld; ppr. *quintupling*, kwin'tu-pling. To make fivefold.

quip, kwip, *n.* [From W. *chwip*, a quick flirt or turn; *chwipiaw*, to move briskly, to whip (to *whip* round a corner)?] A sharp sarcastic turn; a severe retort; a keen or cutting jest; a gibe.

quire, kwīr, *n.* [A different spelling of *choir.* CHOIR.] A chorus; a choir; a body of singers; the part of a church where the singers sit.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *quired*, kwīrd; ppr. *quiring*, kwīr'ing. To sing in concert or chorus; to chant or sing harmoniously.

quire, kwīr, *n.* [O.Fr. *quayer*, Fr. *cahier*, fr. L.L. *quaternum*, a collection or set of four leaves or sheets, fr. L. *quatuor*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

quirk, kwėrk, *n.* [Comp. W. *chwired*, a sudden start, craft, deceit.] An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a fit or turn; a quip; a slight conceit or quibble; an irregular flourish in music.

quirky, **quirkish**, kwėrk'i, kwėrk'ish, *a.* Consisting of quirks; full of quirks; shifty; quibbling.

quit, kwit, *a.* [From O.Fr. *quite*, Fr. *quitte*, discharged, freed, quit, fr. L. *quietus*, quiet. *Quiet* is thus the same word, as is also *quite.*] Discharged, released, or absolved; free; clear: with *of* before an object.—**To be quit** or **quits** with one, to be even or on even terms with him.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *quit* or *quitted*, kwit, kwit'ed; ppr. *quitting*, kwit'ing. [O. Fr. *quiter*, Fr. *quitter*, to leave, to abandon.] To discharge or satisfy, as a debt or duty; to requite; to set free; to relieve; to rid; to meet expectations entertained of; to acquit: used *refl.*; to depart from; to leave; to resign; to give up; to abandon.

quitch, **quitch-grass**, kwich, kwich'-gras, *n.* [A form of *quick-grass*—named from its vitality and vigorous growth.] A species of worthless grass; couch-grass.

quitclaim, kwit'klām, *n.* The giving up of a claim; a deed or document resigning some claim in favour of another.

quite, kwit, *adv.* [An old form of *quit*, meaning primarily, free or clear by complete performance. QUIT.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; altogether; very.

quit-rent, kwit'rent, *n.* A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is absolved from all other service.

quittance, kwit'ans, *n.* [Fr. *quittance.* QUIT.] Acquittance; discharge from a debt or other obligation; recompense; return; repayment.

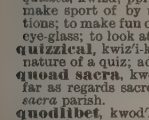
quiver, kwi'vėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *quivre*, *cuivre*, fr. O.H.G. *kohhar*, *kochar*, G. *köcher*, a quiver=Dan. *koger*, D. *koker*, A. Sax. *cocer*—a case, a quiver.] A case or sheath for arrows.

quiver, kwi'vėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quivered*, kwi'vėrd; ppr. *quivering*, kwi'vėr-ing. [Same as D. *kuiveren*, to tremble, closely connected with *quaver*, and with old *quiver*, active, nimble, A. Sax. *cwifer*, nimble.] To shake with small rapid movements; to be in tremulous motion; to tremble; to quake; to shiver.

quivered, kwi'vėrd, *a.* [From the noun *quiver.*] Furnished with a quiver.
quiveringly, kwi'vėr-ing-li, *adv.* With quivering.
qui-vive, kē-vēv, *n.* [Fr., lit. who lives? the challenge of the French sentries; equivalent to the English, 'Who goes there?'] Used in the phrase **to be on the qui-vive**, to be on the alert.
quixotic, kwiks-ot'ik, *a.* [From Don *Quixote*, the hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance.] Chivalrous to extravagance; aiming at visionary ends; ideal; high-flown.
quixotism, quixotry, kwik'sot-izm, kwik'sot-ri, *n.* Romantic and impracticable notions.
quiz, kwiz, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A hoax; a jest; one who quizzes; one liable to be quizzed; an odd fellow.——v.t. pret. & pp. *quizzed*, kwizd; ppr. *quizzing*, kwiz'ing. To make sport of by means of obscure questions; to make fun of; to look at through an eye-glass; to look at inquisitively.
quizzical, kwiz'i-kal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.
quoad sacra, kwō'ad sā'kra, *a.* [L.] So far as regards sacred matters; as, a *quoad sacra* parish.
quodlibet, kwod'li-bet, *n.* [L., what you please.] A nice point in theological discussion; a subtlety.
quoin, koin, *n.* [A slightly different spelling of *coin*=Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge, a quoin, a coin. COIN.] An external solid angle, as of a building; a wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material.
quoit, koit, *n.* [From Prov. E. and Sc. *coit*, to throw; O. Fr. *coiter*, to press or push.] A circular flattish ring of iron, thrown at a fixed object in play, as a trial of dexterity.——v.t. pret. & pp. *quoited*, koit'ed; ppr. *quoiting*, koit'ing. To throw quoits; to play at quoits.
quondam, kwon'dam, *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former.
quorum, kwō'rum, *n.* [L. gen. pl. of *qui*, who, and meaning 'of whom': used with reference to a complete body of persons, of whom those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole.] Such a number of the members of any board or body as is competent to transact business.
quota, kwō'ta, *n.* [From L. *quota* (*pars*, a part, understood), what part? fr. *quotus*, which of the series? fr. *quot*, how many?] A proportional part or share, or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each.
quotable, kwōt'a-bl, *a.* That may be quoted or cited.
quotation, kwōt-ā'shon, *n.* Act of quoting or citing; the passage quoted or cited; the naming of the price of commodities, or the price specified.
quote, kwōt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quoted*, kwōt'ed; ppr. *quoting*, kwōt'ing. [O. Fr. *quoter*, Fr. *coter*, fr. L.L. *quotare*, to give chapter and verse for, fr. L. *quotus*, which number in the series? fr. *quot*, how many?] To adduce or cite, as from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce by way of authority or illustration; to name as the price of an article.
quoter, kwōt'ėr, *n.* One who quotes.
quoth, kwōth, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cwæth*, pret. of *cwethan*, to speak, to say (whence, with prefix *be*, the verb *bequeath*)=Icel. *kvetha*, (pret. *kvath*), O.H.G. *quethan*, Goth. *quithan*, to speak.] Said; spoke: used only in the first and third persons preterit tense, and followed by its nominative.
quotha, kwōth'a, *interj.* [For *quoth I* or *quoth he.*] Forsooth! indeed.
quotidian, kwō-ti'di-an, *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie*, daily—*quot*, how many? every, and *dies*, a day.] Daily; occurring or returning daily.——n. A fever whose paroxysms return every day.
quotient, kwō'shent, *n.* [Fr. *quotient*, fr. L. *quoties* or *quotiens*, how often? fr. *quot*, how many?] The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

R.

R, the eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant of the English alphabet.—**The three Rs**, a humorous expression for *Reading*, *Writing*, and *Arithmetic*.
rabbet, rab'et, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rabbeted*,



Rabbet Joints.

rab'et-ed; ppr. *rabbeting*, rab'et-ing. [From Fr. *raboter*, to plane—prefix *re*, again, and *abouter*=E. *abut*.] To form with such an edge as will overlap a corresponding edge; to cut so as to make a joint along an edge.——n. The cut or groove so made on an edge to form a joint.
rabbi, rab'bī, *n.*; pl. **rabbis**, rab'bīz. [Gr. *rabbi*, fr. Heb. or Chaldee *rabbi*, master, lord.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law; a Jewish teacher.
rabbin, rab'bin, *n.* [A French form.] A rabbi; a Jewish scholar of former times.
rabbinic, rabbinical, rab-bin'ik, rab-bin'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins; pertaining to the Hebrew learning after Christ.
rabbinic, rab-bin'ik, *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.
rabbit, rab'it, *n.* [Formerly also *robbet*, akin to O.D. *robbe*, *robbeken*, a rabbit; connections doubtful.] A well-known small rodent allied to the hare, feeding on grass or other herbage, and burrowing in the earth.—**Welsh rabbit**, cheese melted and poured over a slice of hot toast: a term of humorous origin.
rabbit-warren, rab'it-wo-ren, *n.* A piece of ground fenced in for the preservation and breeding of rabbits.
rabble, rab'l, *n.* [Comp. D. *rabbelen*, to gabble; G. *rabbeln*, *robbeln*, to chatter; perhaps imitative of noise.] A crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a disorderly crowd; (with *the*) the mob; the lower class of people; the dregs of the people.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rabbled*, rab'ld; ppr. *rabbling*, rab'ling. To assault in a disorderly crowd; to mob.
rabblement, rab'l-ment, *n.* A rabble.
rabid, ra'bid, *a.* [L. *rabidus*, fr. *rabies*, madness, fr. *rabo*, I rave. RAGE.] Raving; furious; raging mad; affected with rabies; excessively enthusiastic; rampant; intolerant.
rabidly, ra'bid-li, *adv.* In a rabid manner; madly; furiously.
rabidness, ra'bid-nes, *n.* State or quality of being rabid; rage; madness.
rabies, rā'bi-ēz, *n.* [L. *rabies*, madness. RAGE.] A disease affecting certain animals, especially dogs, from which hydrophobia is communicated.
raccoon, racoon, ra-kōn', *n.* [Corruption of the American Indian name, *arrathkune*, *arathcone*, formerly in use.] An American

Common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

carnivorous animal about the size of a small fox.
race, rās, *n.* [Fr. *race*, It. *razza*, Sp. *raza*, Pg. *raça*, race, line, lineage, family; fr. O.H.G. *reiza*, a line, a stroke; closely akin to E. *write* (q.v.).] A body of individuals sprung from a common stock; a tribe, family, people, or nation regarded as descended from the same stock; mankind; a breed or stock; a perpetuated variety of animals or plants.
race, rās, *n.* [A. Sax. *ræs*, a rush, a rapid course, a stream; same as Icel. *rás*, a race, a channel; corresponding verbs are A. Sax. *ræsan*, Icel. *rása*, Dan. *rase*, Sw. *rasa*, L.G. *rasen*.] A running; a rapid course; a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize; any contest in speed, as in sailing, driving, &c.; a progress; a course or career; a strong or rapid current or channel; the water-course leading to a mill or water-wheel; *pl.* a meeting for contests in the running of horses.——v.i. pret. & pp. *raced*, rāst; ppr. *racing*, rās'ing. To run, as in a race; to run swiftly; to contend in running.——v.t. To cause to contend in running; to drive quickly in a trial of speed.

race-course, rās'kōrs, *n.* The ground or path on which races are run.
race-ground, rās'ground, *n.* Ground appropriated to races.
race-horse, rās'-hors, *n.* A horse bred or kept for racing.
raceme, ras'ēm, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] A species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common axis, as in the currant.

Pendulous Raceme (Red Currant).

racemose, racemous, ras'ē-mōs, ras'ē-mus, *a.* [L. *racemosus*.] Resembling a raceme; in the form of a raceme; bearing flowers in racemes.
racer, rās'ėr, *n.* One who races; a race-horse.
rachis, rā'kis, *n.* [Gr. *rachis*, the spine.] The spine or vertebral column of animals; something similar to this, as the shaft of a feather, the stalk of the frond in ferns.
rachitic, ra-kit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to rachitis; rickety.
rachitis, ra-kī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *rachis*, spine, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Properly inflammation of the spine, but also applied to *rickets*.

Rachis of Rye-grass, *a*.

racial, rā'si-al, *a.* [From *race*.] Pertaining to race or lineage; pertaining to the races of man.
racily, rā'si-li, *adv.* In a racy manner.

raciness, rā'si-nes, *n.* Quality of being racy.

racing, rās'ing, *n.* Act of running in a race; the business of carrying on or joining in horse-races.

rack, rak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *racked*, rakt; ppr. *racking*, rak'ing. [Same as D. *rekken*, Dan. *række*, to stretch; G. *recken*, to stretch, to strain; Goth. *rakjan*, to stretch; cog. L. *rego*, I rule; Gr. *oregō*, I stretch; E. *right*. Stretching and stiffness are underlying ideas of both verb and noun. RIGHT.] To stretch or strain unduly; to injure by straining or wrenching; to twist, wrest, or distort; to put a false meaning on; to punish on the rack; to torment; to torture; to distress; to worry; to harass by exacting excessive rents; to place on or in a rack or frame.——**n.** [Comp. D. *rek*, *rak*, *schotelrak*, a cupboard for dishes; G. *rack*, a rail, a bar, *recke*, a trestle, a frame, *reck-bank*, a rack for torture.] Something used for straining or stretching; an instrument of torture on which the victim's limbs were strained by cords and levers; hence, torture; torment; anguish; an open wooden frame for holding fodder; a frame for receiving various articles; a bar with teeth

Rack and Pinion.

on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel or pinion.

rack, rak, *n.* [Same as Icel. *rek*, *skŷ-rek*, drift, cloud motion; *reka*, to drive.] Thin flying broken clouds; a portion of floating vapour in the sky.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *racked*, rakt; ppr. *racking*, rak'ing. To fly, as vapour or broken clouds.

rack, rak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *racked*, rakt; ppr. *racking*, rak'ing. [From Fr. *raque*, dregs.] To draw off from the lees or sediment.

rack, rak, *n.* [Form of *wreck*.] Wreck; ruin; destruction: as in the phrase *to go to rack and ruin*.

rack, rak, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *racked*, rakt; ppr. *racking*, rak'ing. [Origin uncertain.] To move with a pace between trot and gallop.——**n.** The pace or movement of a horse between trotting and galloping.

rack, rak, *n.* Same as *Arrack*.

rackarock, rak'a-rok, *n.* [From verb to *rack*, and *rock*.] An explosive substance used in mining, &c., consisting of potassium chlorate and nitro-benzole.

racker, rak'ėr, *n.* One who racks.

racket, rak'et, *n.* [Probably onomatopoetic; comp. Gael. *racaid*, noise.] A confused din or noise; noisy talk; clamour; din.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *racketed*, rak'et-ed; ppr. *racketing*, rak'et-ing. To make a racket; to frolic.

racket, rak'et, *n.* [Fr. *raquette*, a racket, Sp. *raqueta*, fr. L.L. *racha*, the wrist, from an Arabic word.] The battledore with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; *pl.* a modern variety of the old game of tennis.

racket-court, rak'et-kōrt, *a.* An area or court in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

rack-rent, rak'rent, *n.* A rent raised to the uttermost, or greater than is reasonable.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *rack-rented*, rak'rent-ed; ppr. *rack-renting*, rak'rent-ing. To subject to the payment of rack-rent.

rack-renter, rak'rent-ėr, *n.* One who rack-rents his tenants.

raccoon. See RACCOON.

racy, rā'si, *a.* [Probably fr. *race*, lineage, lit. partaking strongly of its race.] Strong and well-flavoured; having a strong distinctive character of thought or language; spirited; pungent; piquant.

raddle, rad'l, *n.* [Same as *reddle* or *ruddle*.] A red pigment; reddle or ruddle; rouge for the face.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *raddled*, rad'ld; ppr. *raddling*, rad'ling. To paint, as with ruddle.

radial, rā'di-al, *a.* [From L. *radius*, a ray. RADIUS.] Relating to a radius; shooting out from a centre; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm.

radially, rā'di-al-li, *adv.* In a radial manner; in the manner of radii.

radiance, rā'di-ans, *n.* [From *radiant*.] Quality or state of being radiant; brightness shooting in rays or beams; vivid brightness; lustre; brilliancy; splendour.

radiant, rā'di-ant, *a.* [Fr. *radiant*, L. *radians*, *radiantis*, ppr. of *radio*, I emit rays, fr. *radius*, a ray.] Emitting or darting rays or beams of light or heat; issuing in rays; emitting a vivid light or splendour; beaming; beaming with joy.—**Radiant energy**, energy in the form of light or radiant heat.—**Radiant heat**, heat proceeding directly from a heated body, after the manner of light.—**radiantly**, rā'di-ant-li, *adv.* In a radiant manner.

radiate, rā'di-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *radiated*, rā'di-āt-ed; ppr. *radiating*, rā'di-āt-ing. [L. *radio*, *radiatus*, fr. *radius*, a ray. RADIUS.] To emit rays or beams of light; to beam; to shine; to issue in rays, as light; to issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as light or heat; to spread abroad as in rays.——**v.t.** To emit or send out in divergent lines from a point or surface; to beam forth; to enlighten; to illuminate.——**a.** Having rays; forming a ray or rays; having lines resembling radii; in *zool.* having parts arranged in a ray-like form; in *bot.* having a ray distinct from the disc.

radiately, rā'di-āt-li, *adv.* In a radiate manner.

radiation, rā-di-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *radiatio*.] Act of radiating; a state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness; the emission of rays of light or heat from a body.

radiator, rā'di-āt-or, *n.* That which radiates; a body from which rays emanate.

radical, ra'di-kal, *a.* [Fr. *radical*, L. *radicalis*, fr. *radix*, *radicis*, a root (whence *radish*, *eradicate*); fr. root *vrad*, seen in E. *wort*.] Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme; implanted by nature; native; primitive; underived; original; proceeding immediately from the root, as a leaf; relating to the etymological root; relating to radicals in politics, or to their principles.——**n.** A root; a primitive word; a simple, underived, uncompounded word; a primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the root of a word; one who advocates extreme or thorough measures in political reform; an element, or compound of two or more elements, forming a simple constituent part of a chemical substance and incapable of decomposition.

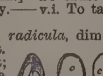
radicalism, ra'di-kal-izm, *n.* [*Radical* and *-ism*.] The principles of radicals in politics; advocacy of radical reform.

radically, ra'di-kal-li, *adv.* In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; primitively; essentially.

radicalness, ra'di-kal-nes, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.

radicate, ra'di-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *radicated*, ra'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *radicating*, ra'di-kāt-ing. [L. *radicor*, *radicatus*, fr. *radix*, *radicis*, a root. RADICAL.] To cause to take root; to plant deeply.——v.i. To take root.

radicle, ra'di-kl, *n.* [L. *radicula*, dimin. of *radix*, *radicis*, a root. RADICAL.] A small root; that part of the seed of a plant which, upon vegetating, becomes the root; also, a radical in chemistry.



r r, Radicle. *c c*, Cotyledons.

radiometer, rā-di-om'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *radius*, a rod, a ray, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy.

radish, ra'dish, *n.* [From Fr. *radis*, a radish, fr. L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root. RADICAL.] A cruciferous plant, the young root of which is eaten raw, as a salad.

radium, rā'di-um, *n.* [RADIUS.] A chemical element that continually gives out rays of heat without apparent loss or change.

radius, rā'di-us, *n.*; pl. **radii**, ra'di-ī. [L. *radius*, a ray, a rod, a spoke; root doubtful. *Ray* is a doublet of this, and *radiate*, *radiant*, are derivatives.] A straight line from the centre of a circle or a sphere to the circumference; a part having the character of a radius; the shorter and smaller of the two bones of the forearm. See ULNA.

radix, rā'diks, *n.* [L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root. RADICAL.] A root, as of a plant or a word; source; origin; a fundamental number or base in mathematics.

raff, raf, *n.* [O.E. *raff*, to sweep, O.Fr. *raffer*, fr. G. *raffen*, to sweep, to snatch; akin *raffle*.] Refuse; a person of worthless character; the scum of society; the rabble.

raffia, raf'i-a, *n.* [Name in Madagascar.] A fibrous substance obtained from a palm of Madagascar and another of S. America, used for matting, tie-bands, &c.

raffish, raf'ish, *a.* [From RAFF.] Scampish; worthless.

raffle, raf'l, *n.* [Fr. *rafle*, O.Fr. *raffle*, a kind of game at dice, fr. G. *raffeln*, to sweep or snatch, a freq. of *raffen*, to sweep. RAFF.] A kind of lottery in which persons unite to make up the value of the thing, on the chance of becoming sole possessor by casting dice or otherwise.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *raffled*, raf'ld; ppr. *raffling*, raf'l-ing. To engage in a raffle.——**v.t.** To dispose of by raffle.

raft, râft, *n.* [Properly a float made of beams or rafters, fr. Icel. *raptr* (pron. *raftr*), Dan. and Sw. *raft*, a rafter. RAFTER.] An assemblage of logs or pieces of timber, fastened together and floated down a stream; any floating structure such as is often used in cases of shipwreck to carry survivors; a floating mass of trees, branches, &c.

rafter, râf'tėr, *n.* [Equivalent to *raft-er*, fr. A. Sax. *rafter*, Icel. *raptr* (pron. *raftr*), Dan. *raft*, a rafter, a beam; akin to O.G. *râfo*, *râno*, a beam.] One of the large sloping pieces of timber that support the covering of a roof.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *raftered*, râf'tėrd; ppr. *raftering*, râf'tėr-ing. To furnish with rafters.

rag, rag, *n.* [Same as Sw. and Dan. dial. *ragg*, rough hair; Icel. *rögg*, shagginess, a tuft; allied to *rug*.] A rough projection on a surface; a rough separate fragment; a tattered cloth; a shred; a tatter; *pl.* tattered garments or mean dress.

ragamuffin, rag-a-muf'in, *n.* [*Ragamofin* was the name of a demon in some old mystery-plays; origin doubtful.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

rage, rāj, *n.* [Fr. *rage*, fr. L. *rabies*, rage, madness (by a change similar to that seen in *abridge*); fr. *rabo*, I rave, I am mad; cog. Skr. *rabh*, to desire eagerly. RABID.] Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury; fury; frenzy; vehemence or violent exacerbation of anything painful; violence; enthusiasm; rapture; extreme eagerness or desire.——v.i. pret. & pp. *raged*, rājd; ppr. *raging*, rāj'ing. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated; to be violent and tumultuous; to ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect; to act or move furiously.

ragged, rag'ed, *a.* [From *rag*.] Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; jagged; rugged; rough with sharp or irregular points; wearing tattered clothes.—**Ragged school**, a charitable school for destitute children.

raggedly, rag'ed-li, *adv.* In a ragged condition.—**raggedness**, rag'ed-nes, *n.* State of being ragged.

ragged-robin, rag'ed-rob'in, *n.* A well-known British plant having flowers of ragged appearance.

ragman, rag'man, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.

ragout, ra-gö', *n.* [Fr. *ragoût*, fr. L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *gustus*, a tasting.] A dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat and vegetables.

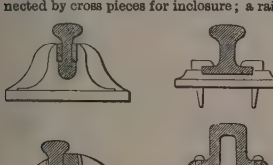
rag-picker, rag'pik-ėr, *n.* A collector of rags, bones, &c., from streets, ash-pits, &c.

rag-stone, rag'stōn, *n.* A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture.

ragwort, rag'wėrt, *n.* The common name of several British weeds of the same genus as the groundsel.

raid, rād, *n.* [From stem of *ride*; same as Icel. *reith*, a riding, a raid; akin to *road*.] A hostile or predatory incursion, especially of mounted men; a foray; an attack by violence. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *raided*, rād'ed; ppr. *raiding*, rād'ing. To engage in a raid. ——v.t. To make a raid on.——**raider**, rād'ėr, *n.* One who makes a raid.

rail, rāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *regol*, a ruler, a rule, derived, like L.G. and Sw. *regel*, G. *riegel*, a bar, a rail, fr. L. *regula*, a rule or ruler. RULE.] A horizontal bar of wood or metal, as in fences; a horizontal piece in any framework or piece of framing or paneling; the joined pieces into which the balusters of a stair are mortised; a series of posts connected by cross pieces for inclosure; a rail-



Sections of different Rails for Railways.

ing; one of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a track for locomotives, carriages, wagons, &c., or for a tramway car; a railway.——v.t. pret. & pp. *railed*, rāld; ppr. *railing*, rāl'ing. To inclose with rails; to furnish with rails; to lay rails on.

rail, rāl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *railed*, rāld; ppr. *railing*, rāl'ing. [Fr. *railler*, to banter; fr. L.L. *radiculare*, fr. L. *radere*, to scrape. RASE, RAZOR.] To use insolent and reproachful or abusive language; to utter reproaches; to scold; to inveigh.

rail, rāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *rasle*, *raale*, a rail; same origin as *rattle*, being so called from its noisy cry.] The popular name of several grallatorial birds, such as the land-rail or corn-crake and the water-rail.

railer, rāl'ėr, *n.* One who makes or furnishes with rails.

railer, rāl'ėr, *n.* One who rails; a scoffer; one who scoffs.

railing, rāl'ing, *n.* A series of rails; a fence made with posts and rails; rails in general, or the materials for rails.

railingly, rāl'ing-li, *adv.* With railing or insulting language.

raillery, rāl'ėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *raillerie*, fr. *railler*, to banter. RAIL (*v.t.*).] Light ridicule or satire; satirical merriment; banter; jesting language; good-humoured pleasantry.

railroad, rāl'rōd, *n.* A railway.

railway, rāl'wā, *n.* A road, track, or way having iron or steel rails laid in long parallel lines, several feet apart, on which the wheels of carriages run; all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.

raiment, rā'ment, *n.* [For *arrayment*.] Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments.

rain, rān, *n.* [A. Sax. *regn*, *rén*, rain=Icel. Dan. and Sw. *regn*, D. and G. *regen*, Goth. *rign*; same root as L. *rigare*, to wet, whence *irrigate*. The verb comes from the noun. As to the disappearance of *g* compare *hail* and *flail*.] A fall of water in drops from the clouds; the moisture of the atmosphere condensed and deposited in drops; a shower or pouring down of anything.——v.i. pret. & pp. *rained*, rānd; ppr. *raining*, rān'ing. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water (used mostly with *it* for a nominative); to fall or drop like rain.——v.t. To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds.

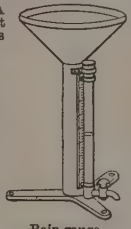
rain-band, rān'band, *n.* A dark line or band in the solar spectrum, caused by aqueous vapour, and of some importance as a weather predictor.

rainbow, rān'bō, *n.* A bow or arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from falling drops of rain and appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun; a similar but fainter phenomenon produced by the moon's rays.

rain-cloud, rān'kloud, *n.* A cloud which resolves itself into rain.

rainfall, rān'fąl, *n.* A fall of rain; the amount of water that falls as rain.

rain-gauge, **rain-gage**, rān'gāj, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place.



Rain-gauge.

raininess, rān'i-nes, *n.* The state of being rainy.

rainless, rān'les, *a.* Without rain.

rain-water, rān'wą-tėr, *n.* Water that has fallen in the form of rain.

rainy, rān'i, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.—**A rainy day** (*fig.*), evil or less fortunate times.

raisable, rāz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being raised.

raise, rāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *raised*, rāzd; ppr. *raising*, rāz'ing. [A caus. of *rise*, but coming directly from a Scandinavian source= Icel. *reisa* (Dan. *reise*, Goth. *raisjan*), to raise, caus. of *risa*, to rise. RISE, REAR.] To cause to rise; to lift upward; to erect; to elevate; to heave; to elevate in position, rank, dignity, &c.; to exalt, enhance, promote, advance; to excite; to heighten; to cause to appear from the world of spirits; to recall from death; to awaken; to rouse to action; to stir up; to set into commotion; to build up; to construct; to bring or get together; to gather, collect, levy; to procure a supply of; to breed; to rear; to grow; to give rise to; to originate; to institute; to give vent or utterance to; to call up or give rise to; to occasion; to bring forward for consideration; to inflate or cause to expand.—**To raise a siege**, to relinquish it or cause it to be relinquished.

raiser, rāz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which raises.

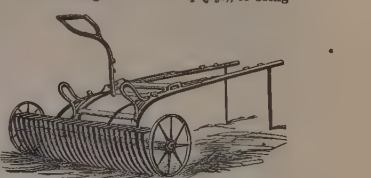
raisin, rā'zn, *n.* [Fr. *raisin*, a grape, fr. L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes; so that *raisin* =*raceme*. RACEME.] A dried grape, especially one of good size.

raisonné, rā-zo-nā', *a.* [Fr.] Arranged and digested systematically.

rajah, rā'ja, *n.* [Skr. and Hind. *rājā*, same root as L. *rex*, a king. REGAL.] A Hindu king or ruler; a title given to Hindus of rank; a Hindu chief.

rajahship, rā'ja-ship, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

rake, rāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *raca*, *racu*, a rake= D. and L. G. *rake*, a rake; Sw. *raka*, an oven-rake; Icel. *reka*, a shovel or spade; G. *rechen*, a rake; fr. root meaning to stretch. RACK.] An implement with wooden or iron teeth and a long handle for collecting hay or straw, smoothing earth when dug, &c.; any implement of similar nature.——v.t. pret. & pp. *raked*, rākt; ppr. *raking*, rāk'ing. To apply a rake to; to gather with a rake; to scrape or gather together; to search through with eagerness or care; to ransack; to pass swiftly over; to scour; *milit.* to enfilade; to cannonade so that the balls range the whole length.—**To rake up** (*fig.*), to bring



Horse-rake.

up or revive, as grievances, &c.——v.i. To use a rake; to search with minute inspection into every part.

rake, rāk, *n.* [An abbreviation of *rakehell* —which see.] A person who goes gadding about; a loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness; a libertine; a roué.

rake, rāk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *raked*, rākt; ppr. *raking*, rāk'ing. [Same as Sw. *raka*, Dan. *rage*, to project; a Scandinavian verb akin to *rack*, *retch*.] To incline; to slope; to slope aft, as a ship's mast.——n. Slope or inclination, as of a ship's mast or funnel.

rakehell, rāk'hel, *n.* [Formerly *rakel*, meaning lit. vagabond, fr. Icel. *reikall*, *reikull*, wandering, fr. *reika*, to wander = Sw. *raka*, to wander. Hence *rake*, a dissolute person.] A lewd dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

raker, rāk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rakes.

raking, rāk'ing, *n.* Act of using a rake; what is collected by a rake; severe scrutiny or examination.

rakish, rāk'ish, *a.* Having a rake or inclination of the masts.

rakish, rāk'ish, *a.* Exhibiting the character and conduct of a rake; given to a dissolute life; debauched.

rakishly, rāk'ish-li, *adv.* In a rakish manner.

rakishness, rāk'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being rakish.

râle, rāl, *n.* [Fr., O. Fr. *rasle*, a rattling sound. RATTLE.] An abnormal noise in the lungs.

rallentando, rál-len-tán'dō. [It.] In *mus.* a term indicating a gradual decrease in time.

rally, ral'i, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rallied*, ral'id; ppr. *rallying*, ral'i-ing. [Fr. *rallier*, to rally —prefix *re*, again, and *allier*, E. *ally*, fr. L. *alligo*, I bind to—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, I bind. ALLY, LIGAMENT.] To reunite; to collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to collect or unite, as things scattered.——v.i. To come back to order ready for a fresh effort; to recover strength or vigour.——n. Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks; a stand made by retreating troops; recovery of strength.

rally, ral'i, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rallied*, ral'id; ppr. *rallying*, ral'i-ing. [Fr. *railler*, to banter. RAIL (to banter).] To attack with raillery; to banter in good humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire; to joke; to tease.

ram, ram, *n.* [A. Sax. *ram*, *ramn*=L.G. and D. *ram*, G. *ramm*, a ram. Root uncertain.] The male of the sheep, which butts with his head; an engine of war, used formerly for battering; a battering-ram; any heavy implement employed in a manner similar; the loose hammer of a pile-driving machine; a heavy iron or steel beak of a war-vessel, intended to destroy an enemy's ships by being driven against them; an ironclad ship with such a beak.—**Hydraulic ram**. See HYDRAULIC.—**The Ram**, Aries, one of the signs of the zodiac.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rammed*, ramd; ppr. *ramming*, ram'ing. [From the noun, like D. *rammen*, G. *ram-*

men, Dan. *ramme*, to ram, strike, hit.] To strike with a ram; to batter; to force in; to fill or compact by pounding or driving; to stuff; to cram.

Ramadan, Ramadhan, rä′ma-dan, *n.* [Ar., the hot month, fr. *ramida*, to be hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, kept as a great annual Mohammedan fast.

ramble, ram′bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rumbled*, ram′bld; ppr. *rambling*, ram′bling. [A dim. and freq. fr. *roam*; the *b* has crept in, as in *grumble, nimble, number*, &c.] To roam, rove, or wander carelessly about; to go from place to place without definite object; to talk in an incoherent manner; to bave parts stretching in an irregular manner.——n. An excursion or trip in which a person wanders from place to place; an irregular excursion.

rambler, ram′blèr, *n.* One who rambles; an irregular wanderer; a rover.

rambling, ram′bling, *p.a.* Roving; unsettled; irregularly formed or constructed; straggling.

ramblingly, ram′bling-li, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

ramie, ramee, ra-mē′, *n.* [Malay.] A plant, and the valuable fibre it produces, called also China grass, rhea, &c.

ramification, ra′mi-fi-kā″shon, *n.* [RAMIFY.] The act or process of ramifying, or branching; a branch or set of branches; an offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; a division or subdivision.

ramify, ra′mi-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ramified*, ra′mi-fid; ppr. *ramifying*, ra′mi-fi-ing. [Fr. *ramifier*, fr. L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, I make.] To divide or separate into branches.——v.i. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant; to be divided or subdivided; to branch out.

rammer, ram′ėr, *n.* One who or that which rams; a heavy instrument used by paviors; a rod or staff for forcing down the charge of a gun; a ramrod.

rammish, rammy, ram′ish, ram′i, *a.* Like a ram, particularly in regard to odour; rank; strong-scented; lewd.

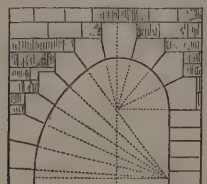
ramose, ramous, rā′mōs, rā′mus, *a.* [L. *ramosus*, fr. *ramus*, a branch.] Branched; branchy; full of branches.

ramp, ramp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ramped*, rampt; ppr. *ramping*, ramp′ing. [Fr. *ramper*, to climb=It. *rampare*, to clamber, from the German; comp. Prov. G. *rampfen*, to snatch; akin to L. G. *rappen*, Sw. *rappa*, to snatch. *Romp* is the same word.] To climb, as a plant; to rear on the hind-legs; to spring; to rage; to storm.——n. A spring or leap; a slope or acclivity.

rampage, ram′pāj or ram-pāj′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rampaged*, ram′pājd or ram-pājd′; ppr. *rampaging*, ram′pāj-ing or ram-pāj′ing. [From *ramp*.] To romp or prance about; to rage and storm. [Colloq.]——n. A state of passion or excitement; violent conduct. [Colloq.]

rampancy, ram′pan-si, *n.* The state or quality of being rampant.

rampant, ram′pant, *a.* [Fr. *rampant*, ppr. of *ramper*, to clamber. RAMP.] Climbing with unchecked growth; rank in growth; exuberant; excessively and obtrusively prevalent; unrestrained; predominant; in *her.*



Rampant Arch.

standing up on the hind-legs, as if attacking. —**Rampant arch**, an arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level.

rampantly, ram′pant-li, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

rampart, ram′pärt, *n.* [Fr. *rempart*, a rampart, fr. *remparer*, to fortify a place—*re*, again, *em* for L. *in*, in, and *parer*, to defend, fr. L. *parare*, to prepare. PARE, PREPARE.] A mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot; that which fortifies and defends from assault; a bulwark; a defence.

rampion, ram′pi-on, *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *rapum*, a turnip, rape.] A plant of the bell-flower order, the root and leaves of which are used in salads.

ramrod, ram′rod, *n.* A rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun, pistol, &c.

ramson, ramsons, ram′zon, ram′zonz, *n.* [A. Sax. *hramsa, hramse*, ramsons (pl. *hramsan*, so that *ramsons* is a double pl.); G. *rams, ramsen*, Sw. *rams*, ramsons; allied to Gr. *kromyon*, an onion.] A species of wild garlic found in Britain.

ran, ran, the pret. of *run*.

ranch, ranche, rancho, ranch, ran′chō, *n.* [Sp., *rancho*.] In North America, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

rancheria, ran-che-rē′a, *n.* [Sp.] The abode of labourers or herdsmen employed on a ranch.

ranchero, ran-chā′rō, *n.* [Sp., fr. *rancho*.] A person employed on a ranch, or who owns or manages a ranch.

rancid, ran′sid, *a.* [L. *rancidus*, fr. obsol. *rancēre*, to stink.] Having a a rank or stinking smell; strong-scented; sour; musty.

rancidity, rancidness, ran-sid′i-ti, ran′sid-nes, *n.* Quality of being rancid.

rancidly, ran′sid-li, *adv.* With a rancid unpleasant odour; mustily.

rancorous, rang′kor-us, *a.* Characterized by rancour; malignant; malicious; virulent.

rancorously, rang′kor-us-li, *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with deep malignity.

rancour, rang′kor, *n.* [L. *rancor*, an ill smell, rancour, fr. *rancēre*, to be rank or rancid (whence *rancid*).] Deep-seated and implacable enmity; malice; malignity; gall; bitterness; spite.

random, ran′dum, *n.* [O. Fr. *randon*, an impetuous course or efflux, vivacity, violence; *à randon*, at random; *randoner, randir*, to run rapidly; fr. G. *rand*, edge, brim, the word originally having reference to the violence of a stream flowing full to the brim.] Action or course without definite object; chance; haphazard; caprice: used in the phrase, *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction; in a haphazard or fortuitous manner.——a. Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; uttered or done without previous calculation.

rang, rang, pret. of *ring*.

range, rānj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ranged*, rānjd; ppr. *ranging*, rānj′ing. [From Fr. *ranger*, to range, fr. *rang*, O. Fr. *reng*, a rank or row; fr. the German. RANK (a row).] To set in a row or in rows; to place in regular lines or ranks; to rank; to dispose or arrange systematically; to classify; to class; to rove through or over; to wander through or scour.——v.i. To be placed in order; to have linear disposition; to be ranked; to rank; to rove about; to wander without restraint; to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate.——n. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; a chain; space or room for ranging; extent of country over which a plant or animal is found; compass or extent; discursive power; scope; compass, as of a voice or a musical instrument; a kitchen grate and cooking apparatus; the horizontal distance to which a projectile is carried; a place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.

range-finder, rānj′find-ėr, *n.* An instrument for finding the distance of objects from the place where it is used, especially for the guidance of the fire of artillery. Also called a *telemeter*.

ranger, rānj′ėr, *n.* One who ranges; an official connected with a royal forest or park, or with a public park; a kind of irregular soldier.—**rangership**, rānj′ėr-ship, *n.* The office of ranger.

rank, rangk, *n.* [Formerly *rane, renk*, fr. Fr. *rang*, O. Fr. *reng, reng*, a rank, row, range (whence also *range*), originally a circular row, fr. O.H.G. *hring, hrinc*, a ring, a circle. RING.] A row; a line; a tier; a line of soldiers; a line of men standing abreast or side by side; hence *the ranks*, the order of common soldiers; a social class; an order; degree of dignity or excellence; comparative station; relative place; high social position; distinction; eminence; titled dignity.—**Rank and file**. See under FILE.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ranked*, rangkt; ppr. *ranking*, rangk′ing. To place in a rank or line; to place in a particular class, order, or division; to class or classify; to range.——v.i. To belong to a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain rank or standing; to put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt.

rank, rangk, *a.* [A. Sax. *ranc*, fruitful, rank, proud=Icel. *rakkr*, straight, bold; Dan. *rank*, erect; D. *rank*, L. G. and Prov. G. *rank*, slender, upright; perhaps fr. same root as *rack, right*. RIGHT.] Luxuriant in growth; strong-scented; rancid; strong to the taste; high-tasted; excessive; utter; gross; coarse; disgusting.

rankle, rangk′kl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rankled*, rangk′kld; ppr. *rankling*, rangk′ling. [O. Fr. *raoncle, draoncle*, a sore, fr. L.L. *draeunculus*, a kind of sore, dim. of L. *draco*, a dragon (q.v.).] To fester painfully, as a sore or wound; to produce a painful sensation; *fig.* to produce a feeling of bitterness or rancour; to continue to irritate.——v.t. To irritate; to inflame.

rankly, rangk′li, *adv.* In a rank manner; with vigorous growth; coarsely; grossly.

rankness, rangk′nes, *n.* State or quality of being rank; luxuriance; excess; strong coarse taste or smell.

ransack, ran′sak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ransacked*, ran′sakt; ppr. *ransacking*, ran′sak-ing. [A. Scand. word=Icel. *rannsaka*, Sw. *ransaka*, to search, as for stolen goods—Icel. *rann*, (Goth. *razns*), a house, and *sekja*, to seek. SEEK.] To search as for plunder or booty†; to plunder; to search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part of; to rummage.

ransom, ran′sum, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, O. Fr. *raenson, raanson*, &c., fr. L. *redemptio, redemptionis*, redemption. fr. *redimo—re*, back, and *emo*, I buy. The word is therefore *redemption* in another form.] Release from captivity or bondage by payment; redemption; price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; a sum paid for pardon.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ransomed*, ran′sumd; ppr. *ransoming*, ran′sum-ing. To pay a ransom for; to redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by payment; to buy off; to deliver.

ransomable, ran′sum-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ransomed.

ransomer, ran′sum-ėr, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

ransomless, ran′sum-les, *a.* Free from ransom; without ransom paid.

rant, rant, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ranted*, rant′ed; ppr. *ranting*, rant′ing. [Same as O. D. *ranten*, to be enraged, G. *ranten, ranzen*, to move noisily, Prov. G. *rant*, noisy mirth.] To speak in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language; to be noisy or boisterous in words or declamation.——n. Boisterous, empty declamation; mere bombast; a bombastic speech.

ranter, rant′ėr, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

rantipole, ran′ti-pōl, *a.* [From *rant*, and *pole, poll*, the head.] Wild; boisterous; rakish.——n. A rude, romping boy or girl.

ranunculaceous, ra-nun′kū-lā″shus, *a.* Belonging to the ranunculus family.

ranunculus, ra-nun′kū-lus, *n.* [L., dim. of *rana*, a frog—a name first given to the aquatic ranunculus.] The buttercup or crowfoot genus, a genus of flowering plants with

acrid properties, some of them growing wild in Britain.

rap, rap, *n.* [Same as Sw. *rapp*, a blow, *rappa*, to rap: Dan. *rap*, a rap; imitative of sound made by a blow; comp. *pat*, *tap*.] A quick smart blow; a knock.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rapped*, rapt; ppr. *rapping*, rap'ing. To strike a quick, sharp blow; to knock.——v.t. To strike with a quick blow; to give a knock to.—**To rap out**, to utter with sudden violence.

rap, rap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, rapt; ppr. *rapping*, rap'ing. [A Scandinavian word =Sw. *rappa*, Dan. *rappe*, to snatch; comp. Dan. *rap*, Sw. *rapp*, quick, brisk. *Rape* is closely allied; see also RAPT.] To transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; to carry away.

rapacious, ra-pā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *rapace*, L. *rapax*, *rapacis*, fr. *rapio*, I seize; same root as *rapid*.] Greedy of plunder; given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; subsisting on prey, or animals seized by violence; avaricious; grasping; extortionate.

rapaciously, ra-pā'shus-li, *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.

rapaciousness, ra-pā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being rapacious; rapacity.

rapacity, ra-pa'si-ti, *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*, L. *rapacitas*.] Quality of being rapacious; act or practice of extorting or extracting by oppressive injustice; exorbitant greediness of gain; extortionate practices.

rape, rāp, *n.* [Akin to *rap*, to seize; L.G. *rapen*, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L. *rapio*, *raptum*, I seize, whence *rapture*, *rapid*, &c.] A seizing by violence; a seizing and carrying away by force, as females; the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will; seizure; privation.

rape, rāp, *n.* [From L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip.] A plant of the cabbage kind, which is cultivated chiefly for the oil obtained from its seed.

rape-cake, rūp'kāk, *n.* A cake formed of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed.

rape-oil, rāp'oil, *n.* A thick yellow oil expressed from the seed of rape.

raphe, rā'fē, *n.* [Gr. *raphē*, a seam or suture.] A suture or line of junction: used in *bot.* and *zool.*

raphia-fibre, raf'i-a-fī'bėr, *n.* Same as *Raffia*.

rapid, ra'pid, *a.* [Fr. *rapide*, L. *rapidus*, rapid, fr. *rapio*, I seize, *rapacious*, *rapture*, *ravish*, &c., being of like origin.] Tearing or hurrying along; very swift; moving with celerity; swift in progress; quick; swift; fast; speedy; hurried.——n. A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending.

rapidity, ra-pid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *rapidité*, L. *rapiditas*.] State or quality of being rapid; quickness of motion; celerity; velocity; swiftness.

rapidly, ra'pid-li, *adv.* In a rapid manner; with great speed, celerity, or velocity; swiftly.

rapidness, ra'pid-nes, *n.* Rapidity; swiftness; speed; celerity.

rapier, rā'pi-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*, lit. a rasp, fr. Sp. *raspar*, to rasp. RASP.] A kind of long narrow sword; a sword used only in thrusting, and usually having a four-sided blade.

rapine, ra'pin, *n.* [Fr. *rapine*, fr. L. *rapina*, fr. *rapio*, I seize. RAPID.] Act of plundering; violent seizure of goods; pillage; plunder.

rappee, rap-pē', *n.* [Fr. *râpé*, ppr. of *râper*, to rasp, lit. rasped or powdered tobacco.] A coarse kind of snuff.

rapper, rap'ėr, *n.* One who raps or knocks.

rapscallion, rap-skal'yun, *n.* A modified form of *rascallion*.

rapt, rapt, *a.* [From *rap*, to snatch, but influenced by L. *raptus*, seized, fr. *rapio*. RAPTURE.] Transported; ravished; enraptured; in an ecstasy.

Raptores, rap-tō'rēz, *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *raptor*, a robber, fr. *rapio*, I seize. RAPID.] The order of birds of prey.

raptorial, rap-tō'ri-al, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the Raptores or birds of prey; predatory; adapted to the seizing of prey.

rapture, rap'tūr, *n.* [From L. *rapio*, *raptum*, I seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c. RAPID.] A seizing and carrying off by violence†; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy; transport; enthusiasm.

raptured, rap'tūrd, *a.* Inspired with rapture; ravished; transported.

rapturous, rap'tūr-us, *a.* Marked with rapture; ecstatic; ravishing.

rapturously, rap'tūr-us-li, *adv.* In a rapturous manner.

rare, rār, *a.* [Fr. *rare*, fr. L. *rarus*, thin, rare, not dense, few: connections unknown.] Having constituent particles relatively far apart; not dense or compact; thinly scattered; sparse; seldom occurring; not frequent; uncommon; scarce; unusual; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found; incomparable.

rare, rār, *a.* [A. Sax. *hrér*.] Underdone; somewhat raw, as meat.

rarebit, rār'bit, *n.* [A word coined in order to account for the expression '*Welsh rabbit*'. RABBIT.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

rareeshow, rā'rē-shō, *n.* [From *rare*, or *rarity*, and *show*.] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.

rarefaction, rā-rē-fak'shon, *n.* [See next.] Act or process of rarefying or making rare; state of being rarefied.

rarefy, rā'rē-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rarefied*, rā'rē-fīd; ppr. *rarefying*, rā'rē-fī-ing. [Fr. *raréfier*, fr. L. *rarefacere*—*rarus*, rare, and *facio*, I make.] To make rare or less dense; to increase the tenuity of; to separate the constituent particles of: opposed to *to condense*; chiefly used in speaking of aëriform fluids.——v.i. To become rare, or thin and porous.

rarely, rār'li, *adv.* In a rare degree or manner; seldom; not often.

rareness, rār'nes, *n.* State of being rare; rarity; thinness; tenuity.

rarity, ra'ri-ti, *n.*; pl. **rarities**, ra'ri-tiz. [Fr. *rareté*, L. *raritas*.] State of being rare; uncommonness; a thing valued for its scarcity; thinness; tenuity; opposed to *density*.

rascal, ras'kal, *n.* [Lit. scrapings or refuse; O. E. *rascall*, *rascayle*, the rabble, also a worthless deer; O. Fr. *rascaille*, fr. a L.L. *rasicare*, fr. L. *rado*, *rasum*, I shave or scrape. RASE.] A lean deer†; a mean fellow; a scoundrel; a trickish, dishonest fellow; a rogue.——a. Worthless; mean; low; base.

rascaldom, ras'kal-dum, *n.* The state of being rascal; rascals collectively.

rascalism, ras'kal-izm, *n.* Rascality.

rascality, ras-kal'i-ti, *n.* [*Rascal* and *-ity*.] Act or acts of a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud.

rascally, ras'kal-li, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; vile; base; worthless.

rase, rāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rased*, rāzd; ppr. *rasing*, rāz'ing. [Fr. *raser*, fr. L.L. *rasare*, freq. of L. *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape, seen also in *erase*, *razor*, *rascal*; *abrade*, *rally*, to *raise*.] To touch superficially in passing; to graze; to erase; to level with the ground; to raze.

rash, rash, *a.* [Same as D. and G. *rasch*, quick, speedy; Sw. and Dan. *rask*, quick, rash; Icel. *röskr*, strong, brave, active: derived, with adj. termination *-sh*, fr. same root as *ready*, G. *rad*, a wheel, Skr. *rathas*, a chariot.] Precipitate; hasty; headlong; overbold; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection.

rash, rash, *n.* [O. Fr. *rasche*, rash, scurf, itch; same origin as *rascal*.] An eruption on the skin with little or no elevation.

rasher, rash'ėr *n.* [Probably a piece hastily cooked, fr. *rash* (*a.*).] A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

rashly, rash'li, *adv.* In a rash or precipitate manner; with precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation.

rashness, rash'nes, *n.* Quality of being rash; precipitancy; hastiness; recklessness; inconsiderate haste.

Rasores, ra-sō'rēz, *n. pl.* [Lit. scrapers or scratchers, fr. L. *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape. RASE.] The gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of which the common fowl may be regarded as the type.—**rasorial**, ra-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Rasores.

rasp, rāsp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rasped*, rāspt; ppr. *rasping*, rāsp'ing. [O. Fr. *rasper*, Fr. *râper*, to scrape or rasp, fr. O.H.G. *raspôn*, to scrape together (=D. *raspen*, Dan. *raspe*, Sw. *raspa*); akin to G. *raffen*, to sweep, E. *raff*, *raffle*, *rapier*.] To rub with some rough implement; to file with a rasp; to grate; *fig.* to grate harshly upon; to utter harshly.——v.i. To rub or grate.——n. A coarse species of file with separate projections or teeth; a raspberry.

raspberry, raz'be-ri, *n.* [*Rasp* and *berry*; so named from the roughness of the fruit.] The well-known fruit of a plant allied to the bramble or blackberry; also the plant itself.

rasper, rāsp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which raspa; a scraper.

raspy, rāsp'i, *a.* [RASP.] Grating; harsh; rough.

rasure, rā'zhūr, *n.* [*Rase* and *-ure*.] The act of scraping or erasing; an erasure.

rat, rat, *n.* [A. Sax. *ræt*, a rat=D. *rat*, G. *ratte*, L.G. and Dan. *rotte*, Icel. *rotta*, Fr. *rat*, Ital. *ratto*, Gael. *radan*, Armor. *raz*, a rat; root probably in L. *rodo*, I gnaw.] A rodent familiar to every one; a name of various small rodents larger than mice; one who deserts his party from some interested motive (as rats desert a sinking ship).——v.i. pret. & pp. *ratted*, rat'ed; ppr. *ratting*, rat'ing. To catch or kill rats; to forsake one's associates; to desert a party from selfish or dishonourable motives.

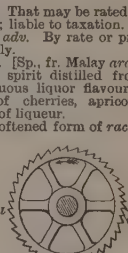
ratability, rāt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being ratable.

ratable, rāt'a-bl, *a.* That may be rated or set at a certain value; liable to taxation.

ratably, rāt'a-bli, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally.

ratafia, rat-a-fē'a, *n.* [Sp., fr. Malay *arak*, arrack, and *tafia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, &c.; a kind of liqueur.

ratch, rach, *n.* [A softened form of *rack*.] A bar with angular teeth, into which a pawl or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back; a ratchet-wheel or ratchet.



Ratchet-wheel (*a*) and Ratchets (*c*, *d*).

ratchet, rach'et, *n.* [Dimin. of *ratch*.] A piece one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a wheel to check it when necessary; a click, pawl, or detent.

ratchet-wheel, rach'et-whēl, *n.* A wheel having angular teeth, into which a pawl or ratchet drops, thus permitting motion in one direction only.

rate, rāt, *n.* [O. Fr. *rate*, fr. L. *rata* (*pars*, part, understood), fr. *ratus*, reckoned, pp. of *reor*, I reckon, I calculate; akin *ratio*, *reason*, *ratify*.] The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; ratio; price or amount fixed on anything, according to some standard; settled proportion; degree; comparative degree of speed; degree of value; price; a tax or sum assessed on property for public use, according to its income or value; a local tax; assessment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rated*, rāt'ed; ppr. *rating*, rāt'ing. To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to set a rate on; to value or estimate; to appraise; to fix the relative scale, rank, or position of; to ascertain the exact rate of gain or loss in time, as of a chronometer.——v.i. To be ranked or classed in a certain order.

rate, rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rated*, rāt'ed; ppr.

rating, rāt'ing. [Same word as Sw. *rata*, to blame or find fault with; N. *rata*, to reject.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.

ratel, ra-tel', *n.* [Fr. *ratel*, fr. *rat*, a rat.] A carnivorous quadruped of the badger family.

rate-payer, rāt'pā-ėr, *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

rater, rāt'ėr, *n.* One who rates or sets a rate or value on.

rath, rathe, rāth, rāth, *a.* [A. Sax. *hræth*, quick, hasty=Icel. *hrathr*, O.H.G. *hrad*, quick. Hence *rather*.] Early; coming before others, or before the usual time.——**adv.** Soon; betimes; early; speedily.

rather, rąTH'ėr, *adv.* [Compar. of *rath*, quickly=A. Sax. *hrathor*. RATH.] More readily or willingly; with preference or choice; in preference; preferably; with better reason; more properly; more correctly speaking; to the contrary of what has been just stated; somewhat.—**The rather**, especially; for this particular cause.

ratification, ra'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [See next.] Act of ratifying; confirmation; act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another.

ratify, ra'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ratified*, ra'ti-fīd; ppr. *ratifying*, ra'ti-fī-ing. [Fr. *ratifier*, fr. *ratus*, fixed by calculation, valid, firm (RATE), and *facio*, I make.] To confirm; to approve and sanction; to settle authoritatively; to make valid, as something done by a representative or agent.

ratio, rā'shi-ō, *n.*; pl. **ratios**, rā'shi-ōz. [L. *ratio*, *rationis*, reckoning, calculation, fr. *reor*, *ratus*, I think or suppose. (RATE.) *Reason*, *ration* are from same word.] Relation or proportion which one thing has to another in respect of magnitude or quantity; that relation between two quantities of the same kind which is expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other; proportion; rate.

ratiocinate, ra-shi-os'i-nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ratiocinated*, ra-shi-os'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *ratiocinating*, ra-shi-os'i-nāt-ing. [L. *ratiocinor*, *ratiocinatus*, fr. *ratio*, reason. RATIO.] To reason; to argue.

ratiocination, ra-shi-os'i-nā"shon, *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio*. See prec.] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises.

ratiocinative, ratiocinatory, ra-shi-os'i-nāt-iv, ra-shi-os'i-na-to-ri, *a.* Characterized by ratiocination; argumentative.

ration, rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *ration*, fr. L. *ratio*, *rationis*, proportion. RATIO.] A daily allowance of provisions given to soldiers and sailors; any fixed amount or quantity dealt out; allowance.

rational, ra'shon-al, *a.* [O. Fr. *rational*, Fr. *rationnel*, L. *rationalis*, fr. *ratio*, *rationis*, proportion. RATIO, REASON.] Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; not unreasonable, foolish, or the like; acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious.

rationale, ra-shon-ā'lē, *n.* [From L. *rationalis*, fr. *ratio*, *rationis*, in sense of reason, account, plan. RATIONAL.] A statement of reasons; an account or exposition of the principles of some process, phenomenon, &c.

rationalism, ra'shon-al-izm, *n.* [*Rational* and *-ism*.] A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration or revelation, or opposed to it: the interpretation of Scripture statements upon the principles of human reason to the disregard of revelation or anything supernatural.

rationalist, ra'shon-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of rationalism; one who considers reason the sufficient guide in religious matters; one who rejects the supernatural element in dealing with Scripture, and disbelieves in revelation.——**a.** Relating to rationalism.

rationalistic, ra'shon-al-ist'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Belonging to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.

rationality, ra-shon-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being rational; the power of reasoning; soundness or sanity of mind; reasonableness.

rationally, ra'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably.

ratite, ratitate, rā'tīt, rat'i-tāt, *a.* [From L. *rates*, a raft.] Having no ridge or keel on the sternum: said of birds such as the ostrich.

ratline, ratlin, rat'lin, *n.* [Probably fr. *rat* and *line*, but the reason for the name is doubtful.] One of the small ropes or lines forming ladders on a ship's shrouds.

rat-pit, rat'pit, *n.* A pit or inclosure in which rats are put to be killed by dogs.

ratsbane, rats'bān, *n.* [*Rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats, especially arsenious acid.

rattan, rat'an or rat-tan', *n.* [Malay *rotan*.] A kind of Asiatic palm with a long trailing stem; a cane or walking-stick made from this.

ratteen, ra-tēn', *n.* [Fr. *ratine*, ratteen.] A thick kind of woollen stuff.

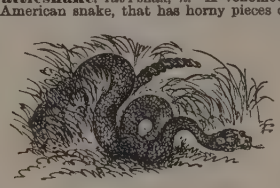
ratten, rat'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rattened*, rat'nd; ppr. *rattening*, rat'ning. [Lit. to play a rat's trick upon, fr. prov. *ratten*, a rat.] To play a mischievous trick upon those who work in defiance of trades-unions.

ratter, rat'ėr, *n.* One who rats; one who catches rats; a dog employed to catch rats.

rattle, rat'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rattled*, rat'ld; ppr. *rattling*, rat'ling. [From an A. Sax. verb seen in *hrætele*, rattlewort=L.G. *ratteln*, D. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, Dan. *rasle*, to rattle; all probably imitative of sound.] To make a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to move along rapidly and noisily; to speak eagerly and noisily; to chatter fluently.——**v.t.** To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to utter noisily.——**n.** A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; loud rapid talk; an instrument or toy with which a clattering sound is made; one who talks much and rapidly; the horny organ at the end of the rattlesnake's tail; the death-rattle.

rattle-brained, rattle-headed, rattle-pated, rat'l-brānd, rat'l-hed-ed, rat'l-pāt-ed, *a.* Noisy; giddy; light-minded.

rattlesnake, rat'l-snāk, *n.* A venomous American snake, that has horny pieces or



Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*).

rattles at the point of the tail, that make a rattling sound.

rattlewort, rat'l-wort, *n.* A name of certain plants the seeds of which rattle in the pods when shaken.

raucous, rą'kus, *a.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh, as the voice.

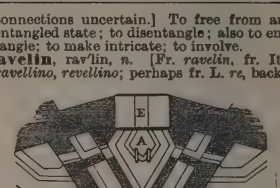
ravage, ra'vāj, *n.* [Fr. *ravage*, fr. *ravir*, to *ravish* (which see).] Devastation; havoc; destruction by violence or by natural decay.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *ravaged*, ra'vājd; ppr. *ravaging*, ra'vāj-ing. [Fr. *ravager*, fr. the noun.] To lay waste or devastate; to pillage; to plunder; to commit havoc on.

ravager, ra'vāj-ėr, *n.* One who ravages; a spoiler; a devastator.

rave, rāv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *raved*, rāvd; ppr. *raving*, rāv'ing. [O.Fr. *raver*, to be delirious, fr. L. *rabies*, madness. RABID, RAGE.] To talk insanely; to be delirious; to utter furious exclamations; to talk with false enthusiasm; to speak enthusiastically; to dote.

ravel, ra'vel, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ravelled*, ra'veld; ppr. *ravelling*, ra'vel-ing. [Same as O.D. *ravelen*, D. *rafelen*, to disentangle; connections uncertain.] To free from an entangled state; to disentangle; also to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.

ravelin, rav'lin, *n.* [Fr. *ravelin*, fr. It. *ravellino*, *revellino*; perhaps fr. L. *re*, back,



Ravelin B B. C, Its ditch. A, Redout. D D, Main ditch. E, Passage from the fortress.

and *vallum*, a rampart.] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle.

raven, rā'vn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hræfn* = Icel. *hrafn*, D. *raven*, *raaf*, Dan. *ravn*, O.H.G. *hraban*, G. *rabe*, a raven. Like *crow*, ultimately from its cry.] A bird of prey of the crow kind, of a black colour, and having a hoarse cry.

raven, ravin, rav'en, rav'in, *n.* [The same as *rapine*=O.Fr. *ravine*, fr. L. *rapina*, rapine. RAPINE.] Prey; plunder.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *ravened*, *ravined*, rav'end, rav'ind; ppr. *ravening*, *ravining*, rav'en-ing, rav'in-ing. To prey with rapacity; to show rapacity.——**v.t.** To devour; to eat with voracity.

ravenous, rav'en-us, *a.* [From *raven*, *ravin*, and *-ous*. See prec.] Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; eager for gratification.

ravenously, rav'en-us-li, *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

raver, rā'vėr, *n.* One that raves.

ravine, ra-vēn', *n.* [Fr. *ravine*, a great flood, a ravine worn by a torrent, violence; same word as *rapine* (q.v.).] A long deep hollow formed by a torrent; a deep and narrow gorge or pass in mountains, &c.

raving, rā'ving, *n.* Irrational, incoherent talk; delirious utterances.

ravingly, rā'ving-li, *adv.* In a raving manner.

ravish, ra'vish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ravished*, ra'visht; ppr. *ravishing*, ra'vish-ing. [Fr. *ravir*, *ravissant*, fr. L. *rapere*, to snatch, to seize and carry off. RAPID.] To seize and carry away by violence; to carry away with joy or delight; to fill with ecstasy; to transport; to entrance; to enrapture; to commit a rape upon.

ravisher, ra'vish-ėr, *n.* One who ravishes.

ravishing, ra'vish-ing, *p. a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting; giving exquisite pleasure.—**ravishingly**, ra'vish-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to ravish.

ravishment, ra'vish-ment, *n.* Act of ravishing; rapture; transport; ecstasy.

raw, rą, *a.* [A. Sax. *hreaw*, *hraew*=D. *raauw*, L.G. *rau*, Dan. *raa*, Icel. *hrár*, O.H.G. *râo*, *rô*, G. *roh*, raw; same root as L. *crudus*, raw, *cruor*, blood; Gr. *kreas*, flesh. CRUDE.] Not altered from its natural state by being cooked; not cooked or dressed; not subjected to some industrial or preparatory process; not manufactured or worked up; crude in character; unfinished; not mixed or diluted (*raw* spirits); not covered with skin; bare, as flesh; galled; sore; sensitive; inexperienced; unripe in skill; bleak; chilly; cold and damp.

raw-boned, rą'bōnd, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned.

rawish, rą'ish, *a.* Somewhat raw.

rawly, rą'li, *adv.* In a raw manner; unskilfully; without experience.

rawness, rą'nes, *n.* State of being raw; state of being uncooked or unaltered by heat; unskilfulness; inexperience; chilliness with dampness.

ray, rā, *n.* [O. Fr. *ray*, a sunbeam, a ray, fr. L. *radius*, a ray (whence *radiant*). RADIUS.] A line of light, one of those that make up a *beam*; a beam or gleam of intellectual light; one of a number of diverging radii; the outer part extending beyond the disk of a compound flower; one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *rayed*, rād; ppr. *raying*, rā'ing. To shine forth; to radiate; to streak; to mark with long lines.——v.i. To shine forth or out, as in rays.

ray, rā, *n.* [Fr. *raie*, fr. L. *raia*, a ray; connections doubtful.] A cartilaginous flat fish, such as the skate and other allied fishes.

rayed, rād, *a.* Having rays; adorned with rays; radiated.

rayless, rā'les, *a.* Destitute of rays of light; dark; not illuminated.

raze, rāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *razed*, rāzd; ppr. *razing*, rāz'ing. [Same word as *rase*, Fr. *raser*, to raze, to shave, to demolish, fr. L. *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape. RASE.] To rase or graze the surface of; to lay level with the ground; to prostrate; to overthrow; to demolish; to erase, efface, obliterate, extirpate.

razor, rā'zor, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*, fr. L. *rado*, *rasus*, I shave or scrape. RAZE.] A keen-edged knife for shaving off the beard or hair.

razor-back, rā'zor-bak, *n.* One of the largest species of whales; the rorqual.

razor-bill, rā'zor-bil, *n.* An aquatic bird, the common auk.

razor-strop, rā'zor-strop, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

razzia, raz'i-a, *n.* [Fr. *razzia*, Ar. *ragazia*.] A raid or incursion into an enemy's country.

re, rā, *n.* In *music*, the name given to the second of the syllables used in solmization.

re-absorb, rē-ab-sorb', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *absorb*.] To absorb or imbibe again.

re-absorption, rē-ab-sorp'shon, *n.* The act of re-absorbing.

reach, rēch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reached*, rēcht; ppr. *reaching*, rēch'ing. [A. Sax. *raecan*, to reach, get hold of=O. Fris. *rēka*, D. and L. G. *reiken*, G. *reichen*, to reach, to extend, to hold out; perhaps ultimately fr. same root as *right*, *rack*, *rake*, &c.] To extend; to stretch out; to hold or put forth; to extend to; to touch by extending the arm or something in the hand; to strike from a distance; to deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to hand; to extend or stretch from a distance; to arrive at; to come to; to attain to or arrive at; to get as far as; to gain or obtain; to penetrate to; to extend to, so as to include or comprehend. ——v.i. To extend in space; to extend in scope or power; to stretch out the hand in order to touch; to make efforts at attainment.——n. The act or power of extending to; the sphere or the limit of power physical or moral; effort of the mind in contrivance or research; scope; a stretch of water; the straight course of a river between any two bendings.

reachable, rēch'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reached; within reach.

reacher, rēch'ėr, *n.* One who reaches.

reachless, rēch'les, *a.* Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty.

react, rē-akt', *v.i.* [Prefix *re*, back, again, against, and *act*.] To act backwards or in return; to return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.——v.t. To act or perform anew.

reaction, rē-ak'shon, *n.* A reacting; the reciprocal action which two bodies or minds exert on each other; tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition; tendency to revert from more to less advanced measures; the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents; depression or exhaustion consequent on excessive excitement or stimulation; increase of activity succeeding depression.

reactionary, rē-ak'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or favouring reaction.——n. A favourer of reaction; one who attempts to check or reverse political progress. Also **reactionist**, rē-ak'shon-ist.

reactive, rē-ak'tiv, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.—**reactively**, rē-ak'tiv-li, *adv.* By reaction.

read, rēd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *read*, red; ppr. *reading*, rēd'ing. [A. Sax. *raedan*, to discern, advise, read=D. *raden*, advise, interpret; Icel. *ráđa*, to advise, to read; G. *rathen*, to advise, same root as L. *reor*, *ratus*, I suppose (whence *rate*). Akin *riddle*.] To peruse, whether audibly or silently; to repeat or utter aloud, following something written or printed; to reproduce in sound; to see through; to discover or understand by characters, marks, or features; to gather the meaning of by inspection; to explain; to interpret.——v.i. To perform the act of perusing; to read much; to study; to stand written or printed; to have a certain effect when read; to be coherent; to make sense. ——n. A reading over; perusal.——a. Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned: mostly used with the adverb *well*.

readable, rēd'a-bl, *a.* That may be read; legible; fit or deserving to be read.

readableness, **readability**, rēd'a-blnes, rēd-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being readable.

readably, rēd'a-bli, *adv.* In a readable manner.

readdress, rē-ad-dres', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *address*.] To address or direct again.

reader, rēd'ėr, *n.* One who reads or peruses; one who studies; particularly, one whose distinctive office is to read prayers, lectures, lessons, or the like to others; a lecturer in a college or university; one who reads or corrects for the press; a reading-book.

readership, rēd'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a reader.

readily, re'di-li, *adv.* In a ready manner; quickly; promptly; easily; cheerfully.

readiness, re'di-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ready; quickness; expedition; promptitude; facility; aptitude; alacrity; willingness.

reading, rēd'ing, *a.* Addicted to reading; studious of books.—— n. Act of one who reads; perusal; study of books; public or formal recital; the way in which a given word or passage reads in a manuscript, version, edition, &c.; interpretation of a law, text, or passage, as conveying its meaning; rendering; reproduction in accordance with one's interpretation; formal recital of a bill before a legislative assembly.

reading-desk, rēd'ing-desk, *n.* A desk at which reading is performed.

reading-room, rēd'ing-röm, *n.* A room furnished with books, newspapers, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

readjourn, rē-ad-jėrn', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *adjourn*.] To adjourn a second time.

readjournment, rē-ad-jėrn'ment, *n.* Act of readjourning; adjournment anew.

readjust, rē-ad-just', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *adjust*.] To adjust or settle again.

readjustment, rē-ad-just'ment, *n.* The act of readjusting.

readmission, **readmittance**, rē-ad-mi'shon, rē-ad-mit'ans, *n.* The act of admitting again.

readmit, rē-ad-mit', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *admit*.] To admit again.

ready, re'di, *a.* [Formerly *redi*, *rēdi*, &c., A. Sax. *raede*, *ge-raede*, ready = O. Fris. and L.G. *rede*, Dan. *rede*, Sw. *redo*, Icel. *reiđr*, G. (*be*)*reit*, ready; perhaps from root of *ride*. *Array*, *raiment* are akin.] Prepared; fit for immediate use; set in order; causing no delay from want of preparation; not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating; quick in action or apprehension; prompt; not backward or reluctant; willing; inclined; disposed; prone; lying at hand; opportune; near, easy, convenient; on the point, eve, or brink: with *to*.—**Ready money**, means of immediate payment; cash.—**To make ready**, to prepare; to get things in readiness.

ready-made, re'di-mād, *a.* Made or prepared beforehand; kept in stock ready for use or sale.

ready-reckoner, re'di-rek-n-ėr, *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, or tables to facilitate calculations.

ready-witted, re'di-wit-ed, *a.* Having ready wit.

reaffirm, rē-af-fėrm', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *affirm*.] To affirm again.

reafforest, rē-af-for'est, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *afforest*.] To afforest again; to convert anew into a forest.

reagent, rē-ā'jent, *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *agent*.] Anything that produces reaction; a substance chemically employed to detect the presence of other bodies in a compound.

real, rē'al, *a.* [O.Fr. *real* (Fr. *réel*)=Sp. and Pg. *real*, L.L. *realis*, fr. L. *res*, a thing (whence *rebus*, *re-* of *republic*).] Actual; actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; true; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious; not affected; not assumed; in *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and houses.—**Real presence**, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.

real, rā-ál', *n.* [Sp., lit. royal coin.] An old Spanish silver coin differing in value from 2½*d.* to 5*d.* sterling.

realgar, rē-al'gar, *n.* [Fr. *réalgar*, fr. Sp. *rejalgar*, of Arabic origin.] A mineral consisting of sulphur and arsenic; red sulphuret of arsenic, a brilliant red pigment.

realism, rē'al-izm, *n.* [*Real* and *-ism*.] The doctrines or principles of a realist.

realist, rē'al-ist, *n.* [*Real* and *-ist*.] One who maintains that we have an immediate knowledge of external objects, and that they exist independently of our sensations or conceptions: opposed to *idealist*; one who maintains that things and not words are the objects of dialectics: opposed to *nominalist*; one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him.

realistic, rē-al-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to realists or realism.

realistically, rē-al-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a realistic manner.

reality, rē-al'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **realities**, rē-al'i-tiz. [Fr. *realité*, L.L. *realitas*. REAL.] State or quality of being real; actual being or existence; actuality; fact; truth; something real and actual, as opposed to imagination or pretence.

realizable, rē'al-iz-a-bl, *a.* That may be realized.

realization, rē'al-iz-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *réalisation*.] Act of realizing or making real; act of believing or considering as real; act of bringing thoroughly home to one's mind.

realize, rē'al-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *realized*, rē'al-izd; ppr. *realizing*, rē'al-iz-ing. [*Real*, and *-ize*=Fr. *réaliser*.] To make real; to bring into being or act; to sell for or convert into money; to impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to bring home to one's own case or experience; to render tangible or effective; to acquire or bring in, as the result of labour or pains; to gain.——v.i. To turn any kind of property into money.

realizer, rē'al-iz-ėr, *n.* One who realizes.

really, rē'al-li, *adv.* In a real manner; actually; in truth; in fact; not in appearance only; indeed; to tell the truth.

realm, relm, *n.* [O.Fr. *realme* (Fr. *royaume*), fr. L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king. REGAL.] The dominions of a king or sovereign; a kingdom; hence, a region, sphere, or domain.

realness, rē'al-nes, *n.* The quality of being real; reality.

real-school, rē'al-skōl, *n.* [G. *realschule*, that is, real or practical school.] The name of secondary schools in Germany in which

the so-called modern subjects are chiefly taught.

realty, rē′al-ti, *n.* [A contr. of *reality.*] In *law*, the fixed or permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real*; real property.

ream, rēm, *n.* [O.Fr. *raime*, fr. Sp. *resma*, a ream, fr. Ar. *rizma*, a bale, a packet, a ream.] A package of paper, consisting generally of 20 quires of 24 sheets each; the *printer's ream* contains 21½ quires or 516 sheets.

reanimate, rē-an′i-māt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *animate.*] To animate again; to revive; to resuscitate; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into.

reanimation, rē-an′i-mā″shon, *n.* The act of reanimating.

reannex, rē-an-neks′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *annex.*] To annex again; to reunite.

reannexation, rē-an′nek-sā″shon, *n.* The act of reannexing.

reap, rēp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reaped*, rēpt; ppr. *reaping*, rēp′ing. [A. Sax. *rīpan*, *reopan*, *ryppan*, to reap; allied to Goth. *raupjan*, G. *raufen*, to pluck; D. *rapen*, to gather; L.G. *rapen*, to pluck. *Ripe* is from same stem.] To cut with a scythe, sickle, or other implement, as grain; to clear off, as a crop when ripe; to gather; to cut down the crop on; to clear of a grain crop; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works.——v.i. To perform the act or operation of cutting down a crop; to receive the fruit of labour or works.

reaper, rēp′ėr, *n.* One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle; a machine for reaping.

reaping-hook, rēp′ing-hu̇k, *n.* A curved cutting instrument used in reaping; a sickle.

reaping-machine, rēp′ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A horse machine for cutting down standing corn, &c., and in many cases also for forming it into sheaves.

reappear, rē-ap-pēr′, *v.i.* [Prefix *re*, and *appear.*] To appear a second time or anew.

reappearance, rē-ap-pēr′ans, *n.* A second or new appearance.

reappoint, rē-ap-point′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *appoint.*] To appoint again.

reappointment, rē-ap-point′ment, *n.* A renewed or second appointment.

reapproach, rē-ap-prōch′, *v.i.* or *t.* [Prefix *re*, and *approach.*] To approach again or anew.

rear, rēr, *n.* [O. Fr. *riere*, *rere*, Pr. *reire*, fr. L. *retro*, behind—*re*, back, and suffix *tro*, denoting direction. So *arrear*, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *retro.*] The part behind or at the back; the hind part; the part of an army which is behind the rest; the last in order; the background.

rear, rēr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reared*, rērd; ppr. *rearing*, rēr′ing. [A. Sax. *raeran*, for *raesan*, to raise, caus. of *rīsan*, to rise. RAISE, RISE.] To raise; to lift or set up; to erect; to bring up or to maturity, as young; to foster; to educate; to breed, as cattle; to build up; to construct.——v.i. To rise on the hind-legs, as a horse; to assume an erect posture.

rear-admiral, rēr′ad-mi-ral, *n.* The third degree of the rank of admiral. ADMIRAL.

rear-guard, rēr′gärd, *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it and bring up stragglers.

reargue, rē-är′gū, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *argue.*] To argue over again.

rearmost, rēr′mōst, *a.* Farthest in the rear; last of all.

rear-mouse, rēr′mous, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrēremūs—hrēre*, fr. *hrēran*, to move, and *mūs*, a mouse.] A bat.

rearrange, rē′a-rānj, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *arrange.*] To arrange again; to put in proper order again.

rearrangement, rē-a-rānj′ment, *n.* A second or repeated arrangement.

rear-rank, rēr′rangk, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

rearward, rēr′wärd, *n.* [*Rear* and *-ward* =*guard.*] The rear-guard; the last troop; the end.——a. At or towards the rear.

reason, rē′zn, *n.* [Fr. *raison*, O. Fr. *reson*, *resoun*, &c.; fr. L. *ratio*, *rationis*, reason, plan, account, fr. *reor*, *ratus*, I think, I calculate; whence also *rate*, *ratify*, *ratio*, *ration*, the last two being doublets of this.] A motive, ground, or cause influencing the mind; the basis for any opinion, conclusion, or line of action; ground for doing something; what accounts for or explains a fact or phenomenon; explanation; a faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and which enables us to deduce sound inferences from facts or from propositions, and to combine means for particular ends; the intelligence possessed by man; intellect; faculty for logical operations; ratiocination; justice; equity; fairness; what is dictated or supported by reason; moderate demands; claim which reason and justice admit or prescribe.——v.i. pret. & pp. *reasoned*, rē′znd; ppr. *reasoning*, rē′zn-ing. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to argue; to ratiocinate; to discuss, in order to make something understood.——v.t. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; to persuade by reasoning or argument.

reasonable, rē′zn-a-bl, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; rational; governed by reason; acting according to the dictates of reason; conformable or agreeable to reason; not excessive, extravagant, or immoderate; not unjust; moderate; fair; equitable; tolerable.

reasonableness, rē′zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being reasonable; moderation.

reasonably, rē′zn-a-blī, *adv.* In a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason; moderately; in a moderate degree; tolerably.

reasoner, rē′zn-ėr, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

reasoning, rē′zn-ing, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; ratiocination; the arguments employed; the proofs or reasons when arranged and developed.

reasonless, rē′zn-les, *a.* Destitute of reason.

reassemble, rē-as-sem′bl, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *assemble.*] To assemble or collect again.——v.i. To assemble or convene again.

reassert, rē-as-sėrt′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *assert.*] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

reassertion, rē-as-sėr′shon, *n.* A repeated assertion; the act of asserting anew.

reassign, rē-as-sīn′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *assign.*] To assign again.

reassume, rē-as-sūm′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *assume.*] To resume; to take again.

reassumption, rē-as-sum′shon, *n.* Act of reassuming.

reassurance, rē-a-shör′ans, *n.* Act of reassuring; a second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an underwriter to relieve himself from a risk he has taken.

reassure, rē-a-shör′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *assure.*] To assure anew; to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror; also, to reinsure.

reattach, rē-at-tach′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *attach.*] To attach again.

reattempt, rē-at-temt′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *attempt.*] To attempt again.

reave, rēv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reaved* or *reft*, rēvd, reft; ppr. *reaving*, rēv′ing. [A. Sax. *redfian*, to seize, to rob, fr. *redf*, clothing, spoil=Icel. *raufa*, Dan. *röve*, G. *rauben*, E. to *rob*, which comes directly from the French. ROB.] To take away by violence or stealth; to bereave; to deprive of.

reaver, rēv′ėr, *n.* One who reaves; a robber.

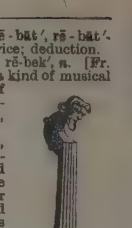
rebaptism, rē-bap′tizm, *n.* Act of rebaptizing.

rebaptize, rē-bap-tīz′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *baptize.*] To baptize again.

rebate, rē-bāt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rebated*, rē-bāt′ed; ppr. *rebating*, rē-bāt′ing. [Fr. *rebattre—re*, again, back, and *battre*, fr. L. *batuere*, to beat. BEAT.] To blunt; to diminish, reduce, abate; to abate, deduct, or make a discount from.

rebatement, rē-bāt′, rē-bāt′-ment, *n.* Abatement in price; deduction.

rebec, **rebeck**, rē′bek or rē-bek′, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*, *rebebe*, fr. Ar. *rabāb*, a kind of musical instrument.] An old kind of stringed instrument somewhat similar to the violin, and played with a bow.



Rebec of the sixteenth century.

rebel, re′bel, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*, fr. L. *rebellis*, rebellious, renewing war—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war. DUEL.] One who makes war against or in resistance to constituted authorities; one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance; one who wilfully violates a law, or seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is rightfully subject.——a. Rebellious; acting in revolt.——v.i. rē-bel′; pret. & pp. *rebelled*, rē-beld′; ppr. *rebelling*, rē-bel′ing. [Fr. *rebeller* L. *rebellare*, to rebel or revolt—*re*, again, and *bello*, I make war, fr. *bellum*, war.] To make war against lawful authority; to revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance; to refuse to obey a superior; to shake off subjection; to turn with disgust or nausea; to conceive a loathing.

rebellion, rē-bel′yon, *n.* [Fr. *rebellion*, L. *rebellio*, *-onis.* REBEL.] Act of rebelling; an armed rising against a government; the taking of arms to resist the authority of lawful government; violent resistance to or refusal to obey lawful authority.

rebellious, rē-bel′yus, *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in rebellion; mutinous; insubordinate; disobedient.

rebelliously, rē-bel′yus-li, *adv.* In a rebellious manner.

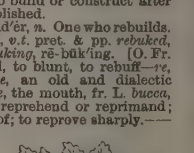
rebound, rē-bound′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rebounded*, rē-bound′ed; ppr. *rebounding*, rē-bound′ing. [Prefix *re*, and *bound*=Fr. *rebondir*, to rebound—*re*, back, and *bondir*, to bound.] To spring or bound back; to recoil; to fly back by elastic force after impact on another body.——n. The act of flying back on collision with another body; resilience.

rebuff, rē-buf′, *n.* [O.Fr. *rebuffe*, a rebuff, *rebuffer*, to rebuff—*re*, back, and *buffe*, a buffet, blow, puff.] A beating, forcing, or driving back; a sudden check; a repulse; a defeat; refusal; rejection of solicitation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rebuffed*, rē-buft′; ppr. *rebuffing*, rē-buf′ing. To beat back; to check; to reject unceremoniously; to repel the advances of.

rebuild, rē-bild′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *build.*] To build again; to build or construct after having been demolished.

rebuilder, rē-bild′ėr, *n.* One who rebuilds.

rebuke, rē-būk′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rebuked*, rē-būkt′; ppr. *rebuking*, rē-būk′ing. [O. Fr. *reboucquer*, to dull, to blunt, to rebuff—*re*, back, and *bouque*, an old and dialectic form of Fr. *bouche*, the mouth, fr. L. *bucca*, the mouth.] To reprehend or reprimand; to check by reproof; to reprove sharply.——n. A direct and severe reprimand; reproof; reprehension; a chiding.



Rebus of Abbot Islip, Westminster Abbey.

rebukeful, rē-būk′fu̇l, *a.* Containing or abounding in rebukes.

rebuker, rē-būk′-ėr, *n.* One that rebukes.

rebukingly, rē-būk′ing-li, *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

rebus, rē′bus, *n.* [L., ablative plural of *res*, a thing—lit. 'by things', because the

meaning is indicated by things or objects.] A set of words represented by pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or the syllables of which they are composed; a kind of puzzle made up of such figures or pictures.

rebut, rē-but′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rebutted*, rē-but′ed; ppr. *rebutting*, rē-but′ing. [Fr. *rebuter*, *rebouter*, to put or thrust back—*re*, back, and *bouter*, to put, to thrust. BUTT.] To repel; to refute; in *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

rebuttal, rē-but′al, *n.* The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation.

rebutter, rē-but′ėr, *n.* One who rebuts; in *law*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

recalcitrant, rē-kal′si-trant, *a.* [See next.] Exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive; refractory.

recalcitrate, rē-kal′si-trāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *recalcitrated*, rē-kal′si-trāt-ed; ppr. *recalcitrating*, rē-kal′si-trāt-ing. [L. *recalcitro*, I kick back—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, I kick, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] To show repugnance or resistance to something; to be refractory.

recalcitration, rē-kal′si-trā″shon, *n.* Act of recalcitrating; opposition; repugnance.

recall, rē-kąl′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *call*.] To call or bring back; to take back; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to revive in memory; to call back from a place or mission.——*n.* A calling back; revocation; the power of calling back or revoking.

recallable, rē-kąl′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being recalled.

recant, rē-kant′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recanted*, rē-kant′ed; ppr. *recanting*, rē-kant′ing. [L. *recanto*, I recall—*re*, back, and *canto*, freq. of *cano*, I sing. CHANT.] To take back or contradict, as a former declaration; to unsay; to retract; to disavow.——*v.i.* To unsay or retract one's words.

recantation, rē-kant-ā′shon, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one.

recanter, rē-kant′ėr, *n.* One who recants.

recapitulate, rē-ka-pit′ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recapitulated*, rē-ka-pit′ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *recapitulating*, rē-ka-pit′ū-lāt-ing. [Fr. *récapituler*, L.L. *recapitulare*, *-atum*, to go over the main points of a thing—L. *re*, again, and *capitulum*, a head or heading, dim. fr. *caput*, the head. CAPITAL.] To go over again, as the main points of a discourse; to give a summary, as of the principal facts, points, or arguments; to reiterate; to rehearse.——*v.i.* To repeat in brief what has been said before.

recapitulation, rē-ka-pit′ū-lā″shon, *n.* Act of recapitulating; a brief statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a longer statement.

recapitulatory, rē-ka-pit′ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Containing recapitulation.

recapture, rē-kap′tūr, *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *capture*.] Act of retaking; the taking of goods from a captor; a prize retaken.——*v.t.* To retake; particularly, to retake, as a prize which had been previously taken.

recast, rē-kást′, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *cast*.] To cast again; to throw again; to mould anew; to throw into a new form.

recede, rē-sēd′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *receded*, rē-sēd′ed; ppr. *receding*, rē-sēd′ing. [L. *recedo*—*re*, back, and *cedo*, I go, move, walk. CEDE.] To go or move back; to retreat; to withdraw; to withdraw from a claim; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted.——*v.t.* rē′sēd. To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.

receipt, rē-sēt′, *n.* [O.Fr. *recepte* (Fr. *recette*), fr. L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipio*, I receive. RECEIVE.] The act of receiving; that which is received; (*pl.*) money drawn or received; a written acknowledgment of something received; a recipe; a prescription of ingredients for any composition; a plan or scheme.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *receipted*, rē-sēt′ed; ppr. *receipting*, rē-sēt′ing. To give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.

receiptor, rē-sēt′or, *n.* One who receipts; one who gives a receipt.

receivability, rē-sēv′a-bil″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being receivable.

receivable, rē-sēv′a-bl, *a.* That may be received.

receivableness, rē-sēv′a-bl-nes, *n.* Capability of being received.

receive, rē-sēv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *received*, rē-sēvd′; ppr. *receiving*, rē-sēv′ing. [O. Fr. *recever*, *receveir*, Fr. *recevoir*, fr. L. *recipere*, to receive—*re*, again, and *capio*, I take (whence also *receptacle*, *receipt*). CAPABLE.] To take, as a thing given, sent, paid, communicated, &c.; to get; to obtain; to accept; to take into the mind; to embrace; to give acceptance to; to allow to enter in an official capacity; to welcome as a guest; to entertain; to take in or on; to hold, admit, contain, have capacity for; to be the object of; to suffer (a wound); to take from a thief, knowing the thing to be stolen.

receiver, rē-sēv′ėr, *n.* One who receives; a person officially appointed to receive rents or moneys in certain circumstances; one who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen; a vessel for receiving the product of distillation; a vessel for receiving and containing gases; the glass vessel from which air is exhausted by an air-pump.

receiving, rē-sēv′ing, *p.a.* Adapted to receive, take, hold, or retain.

recelebrate, rē-sel′ē-brāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *celebrate*.] To celebrate again.

recency, rē′sen-si, *n.* [*Recent* and *-cy*.] State of being recent; recentness; newness; lateness; freshness.

recense, rē-sens′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recensed*, rē-senst′; ppr. *recensing*, rē-sens′ing. [L. *recenseo*, I review or examine—*re*, again, *censeo*, I reckon. CENSOR.] To revise; to examine critically and correct.

recension, rē-sen′shon, *n.* [L. *recensio*. See prec.] A revision of the text of an author by a critical editor; an edited version.—**recensionist**, rē-sen′shon-ist, *n.* One who revises.

recent, rē′sent, *a.* [Fr. *récent*, fr. L. *recens*, *recentis*, recent, probably fr. *recus*, an adj. fr. *re*, back.] Of late origin, occurrence, or existence; new; late; modern; fresh; lately received; of late occurrence; in *geol.* still existing; occurring or formed since the glacial period.

recently, rē′sent-li, *adv.* At a recent time; newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

recentness, rē′sent-nes, *n.* State or quality of being recent.

receptacle, rē-sep′ta-kl, *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *recipio*, *receptum*, I receive. RECEIVE.] Something that contains or holds; a place or vessel in which anything is received and contained; a repository; in *bot.* a part which receives or bears other parts; that part of the axis of a plant which forms a sort of disc, bearing the flowers.

receptacular, rē-sep-tak′ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a receptacle.

reception, rē-sep′shon, *n.* [Fr. *réception*, L. *receptio*, *receptionis*, fr. *recipio*, I receive. RECEIVE.] Act or manner of receiving; receipt; treatment at first coming; welcome; greeting; a formal occasion or ceremony of receiving guests, official personages, &c.; admission or acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine; acceptance or allowance.

receptive, rē-sep′tiv, *a.* [L. *receptus*, and *-ive*. RECEIVE.] Such as to receive readily; taking in; able to take in, hold, or contain.

receptivity, **receptiveness**, rē-sep-tiv′i-ti, rē-sep′tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive.

recess, rē-ses′, *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedo*, *recessum*, I go back—*re*, back, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] A withdrawing or moving back; place of retirement or secrecy; place withdrawn or hidden from view; the time or period of retirement; time during which public or other business is suspended; a cavity, niche, or sunken space in a wall; an alcove or similar portion of a room.

recessed, rē-sest′, *a.* Having a recess or recesses.—**Recessed arch**, one arch within another.

recession, rē-se′shon, *n.* [L. *recessio*, *recessionis*, fr. *recedo*, *recessum* (RECESS); in last sense directly from *re* and *cession*.] Act of receding, withdrawing, or retiring; withdrawal; position relatively withdrawn; a cession or granting back.

recessive, rē-ses′iv, *a.* [*Recess* and *-ive*.] Receding; going back.

réchauffé, rā-shō-fā, *n.* [Fr., from *re*, again, and *chauffer*, to warm. CHAFE.] *Lit.* a warmed-up dish; hence, a concoction of old materials; old literary matter worked up into a new form.

recherché, rē-sher′shā, *a.* [Fr.] Much sought after; out of the common; rare; exquisite.

recipe, re′si-pē, *n.* [L. *take thou*, imperative of *recipio*, I receive, being the first word in a physician's prescription.] A medical prescription; a receipt or formula for almost any mixture of ingredients.

recipience, **recipiency**, rē-si′pi-ens, rē-si′pi-en-si, *n.* [See next.] A receiving; act or capacity of receiving; reception.

recipient, rē-si′pi-ent, *n.* [L. *recipiens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *recipio*, I receive (q.v.).] One who or that which receives; a receiver; the person that receives or accepts something given.

reciprocal, rē-sip′rō-kal, *a.* [From L. *reciprocus*, alternating, reciprocal, fr. *recus*, fr. *re*, back, and *procus*, fr. *pro*, forward.] Acting or moving backwards and forwards; reciprocating; alternate; done by each to the other; mutually interchangeable; mutual.——*n.* That which is reciprocal to another thing.

reciprocally, rē-sip′rō-kal-li, *adv.* In a reciprocal manner; mutually; interchangeably; correspondingly.

reciprocate, rē-sip′rō-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reciprocated*, rē-sip′rō-kāt-ed; ppr. *reciprocating*, rē-sip′rō-kāt-ing. [Fr. *réciproquer*, L. *reciprocare*, *reciprocatus*. RECIPROCAL.] To go or move backward and forward; to act interchangeably; to alternate.——*v.t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually; to give in requital.

reciprocation, rē-sip′rō-kā″shon, *n.* [Fr. *réciprocation*, L. *reciprocatio*, *-onis*.] Act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; alternation.

reciprocity, re-si-pros′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *réciprocité*, fr. L. *reciprocus*. RECIPROCAL.] State or quality of being reciprocal; reciprocation; interchange; reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed; especially equal commercial rights or privileges mutually enjoyed by two countries trading together.

recital, rē-sīt′al, *n.* [From *recite* and *-al*.] Act of reciting; recitation; a telling or recounting of particulars; account; narration; narrative; a musical entertainment given by a single performer.

recitation, re-si-tā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *récitation*, L. *recitatio*, *-onis*.] Act of reciting; recital; the delivery before an audience of the compositions of others, committed to memory, as an elocutionary exhibition; the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

recitative, re′si-ta-tēv, *n.* [Fr. *récitatif*, It. *recitativo*, fr. L. *recito*, I recite. RECITE.] A species of singing which approaches toward ordinary speaking; language delivered in musical tones, but with no strictly constructed melody; musical recitation or declamation; a piece of music to be sung recitatively.

recite, rē-sīt′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recited*, rē-sīt′ed; ppr. *reciting*, rē-sīt′ing. [Fr. *réciter*, L. *recitare*—*re*, and *cito*, I cite, I rehearse. CITE.] To repeat aloud, as the words of another or of a writing committed to memory; to rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience: to tell over, as occurrences or particulars; to relate; to narrate; to recount; to enumerate or go over in particulars; to recapitulate.——*v.i.* To make a recital; to rehearse before an

audience the compositions of others, committed to memory.

reciter, rē-sīt'ėr, *n.* One who recites.

reck, rek, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recked*, rekt; ppr. *recking*, rek'ing. [A. Sax. *reccan*, *récan*, to reck, regard=L. G. *roken*, O. Sax. *rōkian*, Icel. *rækja*, O. H. G. *rōhhian*, *geruochen*, G. *geruhen*, to reck or care; perhaps same root as *reckon*.] To heed; to regard; to mind; to care for.—**It recks** (*impersonal*), it concerns (*it recks* me not).

reckless, rek'les, *a.* [*Reck* and *-less*.] Not recking; having no care or concern; without heed or regard; heedless; careless.

recklessly, rek'les-li, *adv.* In a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly.

recklessness, rek'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being reckless; heedlessness; carelessness.

reckon, rek'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reckoned*, rek'nd; ppr. *reckoning*, rek'n-ing. [Formerly *reknen*, *rekenen*, fr. A. Sax. *recenian*, *gerecnian*=D. and L.G. *rekenen*, Dan. *regne*, Icel. *reikna*, Sw. *räkna*, G. *rechnen*, to reckon, number, esteem; akin to A. Sax. *racu*, tale, narrative; perhaps from same root as *reck*.] To count; to number; to compute; to calculate; to estimate; to enumerate; to set in the number or rank of; to account, esteem, regard, repute, hold, consider.——**v.i.** To make computation; to compute; to calculate; to make up or render an account; to settle accounts; to adjust relations of desert and penalty; to think or suppose.—**To reckon on** or **upon**, to count or depend upon.

reckoner, rek'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which reckons or computes.

reckoning, rek'n-ing, *n.* Act of the verb to reckon; a counting or computing; calculation; computation; an account of time; a statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment; the charges incurred in a hotel, tavern, &c.; the landlord's bill; the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate of sailing and the course as determined by the compass.

reclaim, rē-klām', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reclaimed*, rē-klāmd'; ppr. *reclaiming*, rē-klām'ing. [*Re* and *claim*; Fr. *reclamer*, to claim back, to reclaim a hawk, to protest; L. *reclamare*—*re*, back, and *clamo*, I call. CLAIM.] To claim back; to demand to have returned; to call back from error; to bring back to a correct course of life; to reform; to reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle; to recover; to regain; to rescue from being wild, desert, or waste; to reduce to a state fit for cultivation.——**v.i.** To cry out; to exclaim.

reclaimable, rē-klām'a-bl, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

reclamation, re-kla-mā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réclamation*.] Act of reclaiming; the act of bringing into cultivation; the bringing back of a person from evil courses; a demand or claim made; a remonstrance.

reclinate, rek'li-nāt, *a.* [L. *reclinatus*. RECLINE.] Bent or curved downward, so that the point is lower than the base.

reclination, rek-li-nā'shon, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining.

recline, rē-klīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reclined*, rē-klīnd'; ppr. *reclining*, rē-klīn'ing. [Fr. *réclíner*, L. *reclinare*, to bend back—*re*, back, and *clinare*, to bend (seen also in *incline*, *decline*); root same as that of E. to *lean*.] To bend or lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise; to lay down for repose.——**v.i.** To lean; to be recumbent; to rest or repose.

recluse, rē-klōs', *a.* [Fr. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, fr. L. *reclusus*, pp. of *recludo*, *reclusum*, I lay open, but in L.L. signifying I shut—*re*, again, back, and *claudo*, I shut. CLOSE.] Living shut up or apart from the world; retired; sequestered; solitary.——*n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion; a hermit; a religious devotee living in an isolated cell.—**reclusely**, rē-klōs'li, *adv.* In a recluse manner.

reclusion, rē-klō'zhon, *n.* [RECLUSE.] A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

reclusive, rē-klō'siv, *a.* [*Recluse* and *-ive*.] Affording retirement from society; recluse.

recognise. See RECOGNIZE.

recognition, re-kog-ni'shon, *n.* [Fr. *reconnition*, L. *recognitio*, *-onis*, fr. *recognosco*. RECOGNIZE.] Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; a perceiving of something as being known; a knowing again; avowal; notice taken; acknowledgment.

recognizable, re'kog-niz-a-bl, *a.* That may be recognized.

recognizance, rē-kog'niz-ans or rē-kon'i-zans, *n.* [O. Fr. *recognisance*, *reconnoissance* (Fr. *reconnaissance*), fr. *recognoistre*, fr. L. *recognoscere*. RECOGNIZE.] A recognizing; recognition; avowal; an obligation which a man enters into before a proper tribunal to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, keep the peace, &c.

recognize, re'kog-niz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recognized*, re'kog-nīzd; ppr. *recognizing*, re'kog-niz-ing. [O. Fr. *recognoistre*, fr L. *recognoscere*, to know again—*re*, again, and *cognosco*, I know. COGNITION, KNOW.] To know again and remember as known before; to perceive the identity of with a person or thing formerly known; to avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge formally; to indicate one's notice by a bow or nod, or the like; to indicate appreciation of, as by a reward.

recoil, rē-koil', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *recoiled*, rē-koild'; ppr. *recoiling*, rē-koil'ing. [Fr. *reculer*, fr. L. *re*, back, and *culus*, the posterior; same root as in Gael. *cul*, W. *cil*, the back.] To move or start back; to roll back; to fall back; to retire; to retreat; to draw back, as from something repulsive or evil; to shrink; to rebound; to return after a certain strain or impetus.——*n.* A starting or falling back; rebound or resilience, as of a firearm when discharged.

recollect, re'kol-lekt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recollected*, re'kol-lekt-ed; ppr. *recollecting*, re'kol-lekt-ing. [From L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere*, to collect again—*re*, again, and *colligere*, to collect. COLLECT.] To recover or call back to the memory; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to remember; to recover resolution or composure of mind (with reflexive pronoun).

recollect, rē-kol-lekt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *collect*.] To collect or gather again; to collect what has been scattered.

recollection, re-kol-lek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *récollection*, L. *recollectio*.] Act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; remembrance; the power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; memory; that which is recollected; something recalled to mind.

recommence, rē-kom-mens', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *commence*.] To commence again; to begin anew.—**recommencement**, rē-kom-mens'ment, *n.* A commencement anew.

recommend, re-kom-mend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recommended*, re-kom-mend'ed; ppr. *recommending*, re-kom-mend'ing. [Fr. *recommander*, to recommend, to commend, to intrust, fr. L. *re*, again, and *commendare*, to intrust, commend, recommend. COMMEND.] To commit to one for protection, aid, &c.; to praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice or kindness, by favourable representations; to make acceptable; to attract favour to; to commit with prayers; to advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c.; to set forward as advisable.

recommendable, re-kom-mend'a-bl, *a.* That may be recommended.

recommendation, re'kom-mend-ā''shon, *n.* The act of recommending; a favourable representation; that which procures favour or a favourable reception.

recommendatory, re-kom-mend'a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to recommend.

recommender, re-kom-mend'ėr, *n.* One who recommends.

recommit, rē-kom-mit', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *commit*.] To commit again; to refer again to a committee.

recommitment, **recommittal**, rē-kom-mit'ment, rē-kom-mit'al, *n.* The act of recommitting; a second or renewed commitment or reference to a committee.

recompense, re'kom-pens, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recompensed*, re'kom-penst; ppr. *recompensing*, re'kom-pens-ing. [Fr. *récompenser*, fr. L.L. *recompensare*—L. *re*, again, and *compenso*, *compensatum*, I compensate. COMPENSATE.] To compensate; to make a return or equivalent to for anything given, done, or suffered; to repay; to requite; to reward; to remunerate; to make amends for.——*n.* An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; requital; amends.

reconcilable, re'kon-sīl-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reconciled; that may be brought to renewed friendship; capable of being made to agree, be consistent, or in harmony.

reconcile, re'kon-sīl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reconciled*, re'kon-sīld; ppr. *reconciling*, re'kon-sīl-ing. [Fr. *réconcilier*, L. *reconciliare*—*re*, again, and *concilio*, I conciliate. CONCILIATE.] To conciliate anew; to make friendly again; to restore to friendship or union after estrangement; to bring to acquiescence or quiet submission; to adjust, settle, or compose, as differences; to make consistent or congruous: followed by *with* or *to*; to remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize.

reconcilement, re-kon-sīl'ment, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship.

reconciler, re'kon-sīl-ėr, *n.* One who reconciles.

reconciliation, re'kon-si-li-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *réconciliation*, L. *reconciliatio*.] Act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity; reconcilement; reunion; in *theol.* the reconciling of sinners to God, propitiation, atonement, expiation; act of harmonizing or making consistent; agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

recondite, rē-kon'dīt or re'kon-dīt, *a.* [L. *reconditus*, pp. of *recondo*, I put away or hide—*re*, back, and *condo*, I put together, whence *condiment*.] Hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse; profound; dealing in things abstruse.

reconduct, rē-kon-dukt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *conduct*.] To conduct back or again.

reconnaissance, re-kon'nā-sans, *n.* [Fr. *reconnaissance*, fr. *reconnaître*. See next.] The act or operation of reconnoitring; preliminary information previous to beginning military operations.

reconnoitre, re-kon-noi'tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reconnoitred*, re-kon-noi'tėrd; ppr. *reconnoitring*, re-kon-noi'tėr-ing. [Fr. *reconnâitre*, O. Fr. *recognoistre*, to view, to recognize, fr. L. *recognoscere*—*re*, again, and *cognosco*, I know. The elements of the word are thus same as in *recognize* (which see).] To make a preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military purposes.——**v.i.** To take a preliminary view or survey.

reconquer, rē-kong'kėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *conquer*.] To conquer again; to recover by conquest; to recover; to regain.

reconquest, rē-kong'kwest, *n.* A conquest again or anew.

reconsider, rē-kon-si'dėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *consider*.] To consider or turn over in the mind again; to take up for renewed consideration, as a motion, vote, &c., generally with a view of rescinding.

reconsideration, rē-kon-si'dėr-ā''shon, *n.* The act of reconsidering; renewed consideration with a view to fresh action.

reconstruct, rē-kon-strukt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *construct*.] To construct again; to rebuild.

reconstruction, rē-kon-struk'shon, *n.* Act of reconstructing.

reconvey, rē-kon-vā', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *convey*.] To convey back; to transfer back to a former owner.

reconveyance, rē-kon-vā'ans, *n.* The act of reconveying; the act of transferring back to a former proprietor.

record, rē-kōrd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recorded*, rē-kōrd'ed; ppr. *recording*, rē-kōrd'ing. [Fr. *recorder*, to get by heart, repeat, or recite,

formerly also to record, fr. L. *recordari*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart (whence also *cordial*, *concord*, *discord*, *courage*, &c.), same root as *heart*.] To preserve in writing and so keep from oblivion; to register; to note down; to write; to chronicle; to write down or enter for the purpose of preserving evidence of; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory.—n. rek'ord. A written memorial; written testimony; a register; an authentic or official account of facts or proceedings; the book or document containing such; a public document; memory; testimony; witness; the known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; one's personal history; highest result attained in athletic contests (hence, to *break the record*, to go beyond any previous feat of the kind).—**Court of record** (rē-kōrd'), a court of law in which the records of the suits are preserved.

recorder, rē-kōrd'ėr, *n.* One who records or registers; an official registrar; the chief judicial officer of a borough or city; exercising in criminal matters the jurisdiction of a court of record; an old musical instrument, somewhat like a flageolet; a registering apparatus.—**recordership**, rē-kōrd'-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a recorder.

recount, rē-kount', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recounted*, rē-kount'ed; ppr. *recounting*, rē-kount'ing. [O. Fr. *reconter—re*, again, and *conter*, to tell, fr. L. *computare*, to compute. COMPUTE, COUNT.] To relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to relate; to rehearse.

recoup, rē-kōp', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recouped*, rē-kōpt'; ppr. *recouping*, rē-kōp'ing. [Fr. *recouper*, fr. *re*, back, and *couper*, to cut.] To keep back as a set-off or discount; to recompense or compensate; *refl.* to indemnify one's self for loss or damage by a corresponding advantage.—**recoupment**, rē-kōp'ment, *n.* The act of recouping.

recourse, rē-kōrs', *n.* [Fr. *recours*, fr. L. *recursus*, a running back, a return, fr. *recurro*, *recursum*, I run back—*re*, back, and *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection; resort in difficulty or perplexity.

recover, rē-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recovered*, rē-kuv'ėrd; ppr. *recovering*, rē-kuv'ėr-ing. [O. Fr. *recovrer*, Fr. *recouvrer*, fr. L. *recuperare*, to recover; of doubtful origin; probably *recus*, back (as in *reciprocal*), and *paro*, I prepare or get.] To get or obtain again; to get back; to regain; to get or obtain, as that which was lost; to restore from sickness or faintness; to revive; to heal; to retrieve; to make up for; to rescue; to gain as a compensation by law; to obtain in return for injury or debt; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law.—v.i. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to regain a former state or condition after misfortune.

recoverable, rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be recovered or regained; that may be obtained from a debtor or possessor.

recoverer, rē-kuv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who recovers.

recovery, rē-kuv'ėr-i, *n.* Act of recovering, regaining, or obtaining; restoration from sickness; restoration from an unfortunate position; the obtaining of something by legal procedure.

recreancy, re'krē-an-si, *n.* [*Recreant* and *-cy.*] State or quality of a recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

recreant, re'krē-ant, *a.* [O.Fr. *recreant*, giving up, owning defeat, ppr. of *recroire*, fr. L.L. *recredere*, to give in, to confess defeat—L. *re*, again, and *credo*, I believe. Comp. *miscreant*. CREED.] Yielding to an enemy in a cowardly way; craven; cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate.—n. One who basely yields in combat; one who begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

recreantly, re'krē-ant-li, *adv.* In a recreant manner; basely; falsely.

recreate, re'krē-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recreated*, re'krē-āt-ed; ppr. *recreating*, re'krē-āt-ing. [L. *recreo*, *recreatum—re*, and *creo*, I create. CREATE.] To revive or reanimate; to enliven; to refresh after toil; to gratify; to divert; to amuse.—v.i. To take recreation.

re-create, rē-krē-āt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *create*.] To create again or anew.

recreation, re-krē-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *récréation*. RECREATE.] Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; relief from toil or pain; pleasurable occupation in sorrow or distress; amusement; entertainment.

recreative, re'krē-āt-iv, *a.* [*Recreate* and *-ive.*] Serving to recreate; refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; diverting.

recrement, re'krē-ment, *n.* [Fr. *récrément*, L. *recrementum*, fr. *re*, back, and *cerno*, I separate. DISCERN.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; refuse; dross.—**recremental**, re-krē-ment'al, *a.* Of the nature of recrement; drossy; refuse.

recriminate, rē-krim'in-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *recriminated*, rē-krim'in-āt-ed; ppr. *recriminating*, rē-krim'in-āt-ing. [Fr. *récriminer*, fr. L. *re*, back, and *criminor*, I accuse, *crimen*, a charge. CRIME.] To return one accusation with another; to retort an accusation upon another.—v.t. To accuse in return.

recrimination, rē-krim'in-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *récrimination*. See prec.] Act of recriminating; the return of one accusation with another; an accusation brought by an accused person against the accuser upon the same fact; a counter-accusation.

recriminative, recriminatory, rē-krim'in-āt-iv, rē-krim'in-ā-to-ri, *a.* Recriminating or retorting accusation.

recriminator, rē-krim'in-āt-or, *n.* One who recriminates.

recrudesce, rē-krō-des', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *recrudesced*, rē-krō-dest'; ppr. *recrudescing*, rē-krō-des'ing. [L. *recrudesco—re*, again, and *crudesco*, I become raw, fr. *crudus*, raw. CRUDE.] To become raw or sore again; to revive or show renewed activity; to be renewed, as evils.

recrudescence, recrudescency, rē-krō-des'ens, rē-krō-des'en-si, *n.* The state of being recrudescent; renewed outbreak; *med.* increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

recrudescent, rē-krō-des'ent, *a.* Recrudescing; growing raw, sore, or painful again.

recruit, rē-krōt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recruited*, rē-krōt'ed; ppr. *recruiting*, rē-krōt'ing. [Fr. *recruter*, fr. *recrute*, a recruiting, a participial noun fr. O.Fr. *recroistre*, pp. *recrut*, fr. L. *recresco — re*, again, and *cresco*, I grow (see *crescent*, *increase*, &c.). CRESCENT.] To repair; to make up by fresh supplies for anything wasted; to restore the lost health, strength, or spirits of; to supply with newly enlisted soldiers.—v.i. To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to regain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; to gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers.—n. A soldier newly enlisted; one who is newly brought to join any party.

recruiter, rē-krōt'ėr, *n.* One who recruits.

recruiting-sergeant, rē-krōt'ing-sär-jant, *n.* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits.

recruitment, rē-krōt'ment, *n.* The act of recruiting.

rectangle, rek'tang-gl, *n.* [L. *rectangulus—rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle. RIGHT, ANGLE.] A right-angled parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles.

rectangular, rek-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* [See prec.] Right-angled; having one or more right-angles.

rectangularly, rek-tang'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.

rectifiable, rek'ti-fī-a-bl, *a.* That may be rectified.

rectification, rek'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act or operation of rectifying or setting right that which is wrong; the process of refining or purifying by repeated distillation.

rectifier, rek'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which rectifies; a refiner of alcohol.

rectify, rek'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rectified*, rek'ti-fīd; ppr. *rectifying*, rek'ti-fī-ing. [Fr. *rectifier*, fr. L. *rectus*, right, and *facio*, I make.] To make right, as that which is wrong, erroneous, or false; to correct; to amend; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation; to convert (alcohol) into gin, &c., by flavouring specially.

rectilineal, rectilinear, rek-ti-lin'ē-al, rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr, *a.* [L. *rectus*, right, straight, and *linea*, a line.] Consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded by straight lines; straight.

rectilineally, rectilinearly, rek-ti-lin'ē-al-li, rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-li, *adv.* In a rectilinear manner; in a right line.

rectilinearity, rek'ti-lin'ē-ar"i-ti, *n.* State of being rectilinear.

rectiserial, rek-ti-sē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row.] Disposed in a straight line or row.

rectitude, rek'ti-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *rectitude*, L. *rectitudo*, lit. straightness, fr. *rectus*, pp. of *rego*, I keep or lead straight. REGENT.] Rightness of principle or practice; integrity; probity; uprightness; honesty.

recto, rek'tō, *n.* [From L. *rectus*, right. See prec.] A right-hand page when a book is open; the first page of a folio or leaf, always odd in number: opposed to *verso*.

rector, rek'tor, *n.* [L. *rector*, a ruler or governor, fr. *rego*, *rectus*, I rule or govern. REGENT.] A ruler; a clergyman of the English Church who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c.; an Episcopal clergyman in full charge of a congregation; a head or principal of certain institutions, chiefly academical.

rectorial, rek-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a rector or rectory.

rectorship, rectorate, rek'tor-ship, rek'tor-āt, *n.* The office or rank of a rector.

rectory, rek'to-ri, *n.* A parish church or spiritual living held by a rector; a rector's manse or parsonage-house.

rectum, rek'tum, *n.* [L. *rectum*, lit. straight thing, straight intestine, neut. of *rectus*, pp. of *rego*. REGENT.] The third and lowest part of the large intestine opening at the anus.

recumbency, rē-kum'ben-si, *n.* [*Recumbent* and *-cy.*] State of being recumbent; posture of reclining or lying; rest; repose; idle state.

recumbent, rē-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *recumbens*, *recumbentis*, ppr. of *recumbo—re*, back, and *cumbo* for *cubo*, I lie. INCUMBENT.] Leaning; reclining; reposing; inactive.

recumbently, rē-kum'bent-li, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

recuperate, rē-kū'pėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recuperated*, rē-kū'pėr-āt-ed; ppr. *recuperating*, rē-kū'pėr-āt-ing. [L. *recupero*, *recuperatum*. RECOVER.] To recover; to regain.—v.i. To recover; to regain health.

recuperation, rē-kū'pėr-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *recuperatio*.] Recovery.

recuperative, recuperatory, rē-kū'pėr-a-tiv, rē-kū'pėr-a-to-ri, *a.* [*Recuperate* and *-ive*, *-ory.*] Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

recur, rē-kėr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *recurred*, rē-kėrd'; ppr. *recurring*, rē-kėr'ing. [L. *recurro—re*, back, and *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] To return or go back; to resort; to have recourse; to return to the thought or mind; to occur or be repeated at a stated interval or according to some regular rule.

recurrence, rē-ku'rens, *n.* [*Recurrent* and *-ce.*] Act of recurring; return; resort; recourse.

recurrent, rē-ku'rent, *a.* [L. *recurrens*, *recurrentis*, ppr. of *recurro*. RECUR.] Recurring from time to time; returning at intervals; turned back in its course.

recurring, rē-kėr'ing, *a.* Returning again.—**Recurring or circulating decimals.** See CIRCULATING.

recurvate, rē-kėr'vāt, *a.* Recurved; bent backward.

recurve, rē-kėrv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recurved*, rē-kėrvd'; ppr. *recurving*, rē-kėrv'ing. [L.

recurvo—re, back, and *curvo*, I curve. CURVE.] To bend or curve backwards or back.

recurvirostral, rē-kėr'vi-ros"tral, *a.* [L. *re*, back, *curvus*, curved, *rostrum*, a beak.] Having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an avoset.

recusancy, **recusance**, re'kū-zan-si, re'kū-zans, *n.* [*Recusant* and *-cy, -ce.*] The tenets or practice of a recusant; nonconformity.

recusant, re'kū-zant, *a.* [Fr. *récusant*, L. *recusans, recusantis*, ppr. of *recuso*, I refuse or reject—*re*, back, and *causa*, a cause. CAUSE.] Obstinate in refusal or non-compliance; refusing to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign, or to conform to the rights of the established church.——*n.* A person obstinate in refusing; one who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; a nonconformist.

red, red, *a.* [A. Sax. *rēad*, red=O. Sax. *rôd*, D. *rood*, Dan. and Sw. *röd*, Icel. *rauthr* (*raudr*), G. *roth*, Goth. *rauds*; same root as in L. *rufus. ruber*, Gr. *erythros*, W. *rhudd*, Ir. and Gael. *ruadh*, red; Skr. *rudhira*, blood. Akin are *ruddy, rust, russet, ruby, rubric, rufus*, &c.] Of a colour resembling that of arterial blood; a term applied to different shades or hues, as crimson, scarlet, vermilion, &c.; violent or revolutionary.——*n.* A colour resembling that of arterial blood; a red pigment.—**Red cedar**, an American species of juniper used in making pencils.—**Red chalk**, reddle.—**Red cross**, the rectangular cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—**Red deer**, the common stag.—**Red herring**, a herring highly salted, dried, and smoked.—**Red Indian**, or **Red man**, one of the copper-coloured

Red Pine (*Pinus rubra*).

aborigines of America.—**Red pine**, a pine of N. America; also the timber of the Scotch or Norway pine.

redact, rē-dakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redacted*, rē-dakt'ed; ppr. *redacting*, rē-dakt'ing. [From L. *redigo, redactum*, I reduce to order—*red, re*, again, and *ago*, I bring.] To give a presentable literary form to; to act as redactor or editor of.

redaction, rē-dak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rédaction*. REDACT.] The act of editing or preparing for publication; the work thus prepared.

redactor, rē-dakt'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *redacteur*.] One who redacts; an editor.

redan, rē-dan', *n.* [Fr. *redan*, O. Fr. *redent*, fr. *re*, back, and *dent*, L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] A field fortification composed of two faces, forming an angle towards the enemy, and without any covering to the rear.

redargue, red'ăr-gū, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redargued*, red'ărgūd; ppr. *redarguing*, red'ăr-gū-ing. [L. *redarguo*, I refute—*red, re*, back, and *arguo*, I argue.] To put down by argument; to refute.

redbreast, red'brest, *n.* A familiar British bird, so called from the colour of its breast; the robin.

redcoat, red'kōt, *n.* A familiar name given to a soldier from his red coat.

red-cross, red'kros, *a.* Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George, the national emblem of England.

red-deer, red'dėr, *n.* The common stag.

redden, red'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reddened*, red'nd; ppr. *reddening*, red'n-ing. [*Red* and *-en.*] To make red.——v.i. To grow or become red; to blush; to have the visage flushed with anger.

reddish, red'ish, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.—**reddishness**, red'ish-nes, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

reddition, red-di'shon, *n.* [L. *redditio, redditionis*, fr. *reddo*, I give back—*re*, back, and *do*, I give. DONOR.] A giving back; restitution; representation; rendition.

reddle, red'l, *n.* [From *red*; comp. G. *röthel*, fr. *roth*, red.] Red chalk, a kind of earthy iron ore; raddle or ruddle.

redeem, rē-dēm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redeemed*, rē-dēmd'; ppr. *redeeming*, rē-dēm'ing. [Fr. *rédimer*, L. *redimere*, fr. *red, re*, back, and *emo*, I buy, as in *exempt*, &c.] To buy or purchase back; to recover by payment; to ransom; to free from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent for; to rescue; to deliver; to save; to rescue from the consequences of sin; to atone for; to improve or employ to the best purpose, as time; to perform, as what has been promised; to make good by performance.

redeemable, rē-dēm'a-bl, *a.* That may be redeemed; capable of redemption.

redeemer, rē-dēm'ėr, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms; the Saviour, Jesus Christ.

redeliver, rē-dē-liv'ėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *deliver*.] To deliver back; to deliver again; to liberate a second time.

redelivery, rē-dē-liv'ė-ri, *n.* Act of delivering back; a second delivery or liberation.

redemption, rē-dem'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rédemption*, L. *redemptio*, fr. *redimo, redemptus*, I redeem; a doublet of *ransom*.] The act of redeeming or state of being redeemed; ransom; repurchase; release; deliverance; deliverance from sin and its consequences by the death of Christ.

red-handed, red'hand-ed, *a.* With red or bloody hands; in the act of committing murder; in the act of committing any misdeed.

red-hot, red'hot, *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness; very hot.

redintegrate, re-din'ti-grāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redintegrated*, re-din'ti-grāt-ed; *redintegrating*, re-din'ti-grāt-ing. [L. *red*, again, and *integer*, whole. ENTIRE.] To make whole again; to restore to a perfect state.

redintegration, re-din'ti-grā"shon, *n.* [L. *redintegratio*. See prec.] Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.

rediscover, rē-dis-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *discover*. To discover again or afresh.—**rediscovery**, rē-dis-kuv'ė-ri, *n.* Discovery again.

Redans.

redistribute, rē-dis-trib'ūt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *distribute*.] To distribute again; to apportion afresh.

redistribution, rē-dis'tri-bū"shon. *n.* A second or new distribution.

red-lead, red'led, *n.* An oxide of lead of a fine red colour, used in painting, &c.; minium.

red-letter, red'let-ėr, *a.* Having red letters; fortunate or auspicious: so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

redly, red'li, *adv.* With redness.

redness, red'nes, *n.* Quality of being red; red colour.

redolence, **redolency**, re'dō-lens, re'dō-len-si, *n.* [*Redolent* and *-ce, -cy.*] Quality of being redolent; fragrance; perfume; scent.

redolent, re'dō-lent, *a.* [L. *redolens, redolentis*, ppr. of *redoleo—red, re*, and *oleo*, I smell. OLFACTORY.] Emitting an odour; having or diffusing a sweet scent.

redouble, rē-dū'bl, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *double*.] To double again; to increase by repeated or continued additions; to multiply.——v.i. To become twice as much.

redoubt, rē-dout', *v.t.* [Fr. *redouter*—prefix *re*, and *douter*, to fear, fr. L. *dubitare*, to doubt. DOUBT.] To fear; to dread.

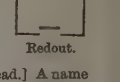
redoubt, rē-dout', *n.* REDOUT.

redoubtable, rē-dout'a-bl, *a.* [Fr., *fr. redouter*, O. Fr. *redoubter*. REDOUBT.] Such as to cause dread; formidable; terrible to foes; hence, valiant; often used in irony.

redoubted, rē-dout'ed, *p.a.* Redoubtable; formidable; valiant.

redound, rē-dound'. *v.i.* pret. & pp. *redounded*, rē-dound'ed; ppr. *redounding*, rē-dound'ing. [Fr. *redonder*, L. *redundare,—re, red*, and *undo*, I surge, swell, fr. *unda*, a wave (seen also in *undulate, redundant, abound*).] To roll or flow back, as a wave; to conduce; to contribute; to have effect (to *redound to* one's credit).

redout, **redoubt**, rē-dout'. *n.* [Fr. *redoute, réduit*, fr. L. *reductus*, a retired spot, fr. L. *redtus*, retired—*re*, back, and *duco, ductum*, I lead. DUKE.] A kind of small inclosed fortification of various forms; a small inclosed temporary field-work.



Redout.

redpoll, red'pōl, *n.* [From the red colour of the *poll* or head.] A name for several species of linnets.

redraft, rē-draft', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *draft*.] To draw or draft anew.——*n.* A second draft or copy; a second draft or order drawn for money.

redraw, rē-drą', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *draw*.] To draw again, as a second draft or copy.——v.i. To draw a new bill of exchange.

redress, rē-dres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redressed*, rē-drest'; ppr. *redressing*, rē-dres'ing. [Fr. *redresser*, to straighten again, set up, put right—*re*, again, and *dresser*, to dress. DRESS.] To set right or straight; to rectify; to adjust; to amend; to remedy; to repair; to ease; to relieve.——*n.* Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; reparation; indemnification.

redressible, rē-dres'i-bl, *a.* That may be redressed; reparable.

redressive, rē-dres'iv, *a.* [*Redress* and *-ive.*] Affording relief or redress.

redshank, red'shangk, *n.* A bird allied to the snipes, with red legs.

redskin, red'skin, *n.* A Red Indian or Indian of North America.

Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicura*).

redstart, **redtail**, red'stärt, red'tāl. *n.* [*Start* is here A. Sax. *steort*, a tail.] A bird

with a red tail; a European singing bird allied to the redbreast; also a bird of North America.

red-tape, red'tāp, *n.* [From the red tape used in Government offices to tie up documents.] Excessive regard to official routine and formality.——a. Characterized by excessive routine or official formality. Similarly **red-tapism**, **red-tapist**.

reduce, rē-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reduced*, rē-dūst'; ppr. *reducing*, rē-dūs'ing. [L. *reduco*, I lead or bring back, restore, reduce—*re*, back, and *duco*, I lead=Fr. *reduire*. DUKE.] To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; to bring down; to lower; to make less in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value; to bring down in dignity or excellence; to degrade; to bring into subjection; to subdue; to bring, as into a class, order, genus, or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; to change, as numbers from one denomination into another, without altering their value; to separate, as a pure metal from a metallic ore; to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated or fractured bone.

reducer, rē-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who reduces.

reducible, rē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be reduced.

reductio ad absurdum, rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sėr'dum, *n.* [L.] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves, not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it.

reduction, rē-duk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réduction*, L. *reductio*, fr. *reduco*. REDUCE.] Act of reducing, or state of being reduced; act of making less, or state of being less; diminution; curtailment; conversion into another state or form; conquest; subjugation; the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another; the arithmetical rule by which this is done.

redundancy, **redundance**, rē-dun'dan-si, rē-dun'dans, *n.* [Fr. *redondance*, L. *redundantia*. See next.] State or quality of being redundant; superfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance; superfluity of words.

redundant, rē-dun'dant, *a.* [Fr. *redondant*, L. *redundans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *redundo*. REDOUND.] Overflowing; superfluous; excessive; superabundant; having more words than are necessary or useful; diffuse.

redundantly, rē-dun'dant-li, *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess.

reduplicate, rē-dū'pli-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reduplicated*, rē-dū'pli-kāt-ed; ppr. *reduplicating*, rē-dū'pli-kāt-ing. [L. *reduplico*, *reduplicatus*—*re*, *red*, and *duplico*, I double. DUPLICATE.] To double again; to repeat the initial syllable or part of a word.——v.i. To be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.

reduplication, rē-dū'pli-kā"shon, *n.* The act of reduplicating or doubling; in *philol.* the repetition of a root or initial syllable, as in the conjugation of certain verbs; the new syllable formed by reduplication.

red-water, red'wą-tėr, *n.* A disease of cattle in which the urine is discoloured with blood.

redwing, red'wing, *n.* A species of thrush with red wings.

redwood, red'wụd, *n.* A name of various trees, especially a valuable Californian conifer.

re-echo, rē-e'kō, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *echo*.] To echo back; to reverberate.——v.i. To echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.——n. The echo of an echo.

reechy, rēch'i, *a.* [A form of *reeky*, fr. *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; foul. [*Shak.*]

reed, rēd, *n.* [O.E. *rede*, A. Sax. *hréd*=O. Sax. *hriod*, D. *riet*, *ried*, O.H.G. *hriot*, a reed, G. *riet*, *ried*; comp. also Ir. *readan*, Gael. *ribhid*, a reed.] A name for many tall broad-leaved grasses growing in marshy places, or their hollow stems; a musical instrument made from a reed; a rustic pipe; a little tube through which a bassoon, clarinet, or other instrument is blown; a thin, elastic plate whose vibrations produce the notes of an organ, harmonium, &c.; a weaver's implement for separating the threads of the warp, &c.

reed-bird, rēd'bėrd, *n.* The bobolink.

reed-bunting, **reed-sparrow**, rēd'-bunt-ing, rēd'spar-ō, *n.* One of the British buntings, a bird that frequents reeds, &c.

reeded, rēd'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with reeds.

reed-grass, rēd'gras, *n.* A name given to various large grasses or reeds.

reed-mace, rēd'mās, *n.* A British plant, tall, stout, and erect; cat's-tail.

reed-organ, rēd'ór-gan, *n.* A harmonium or American organ.

reed-pipe, rēd'pīp, *n.* A musical pipe made of reed.

reedy, rēd'i, *a.* Abounding with reeds; having the quality of a reed in tone, *i.e.* harsh and thin, as a voice.

reef, rēf, *n.* [From D. *reef*, *rif*, *rift*, a reef =L.G. *reff*, *ref*, Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*, *reb*, Sw. *ref*, reef.] The part of a sail which can be drawn together and fastened by small cords (reef-points) so as to expose a smaller area to the wind.——v.t. pret. & pp. *reefed*, rēft;

Reefing a Sail.

ppr. *reefing*, rēf'ing. To take in a reef or reefs in; to reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard.

reef, rēf, *n.* [Same as D. *rif*, a reef; Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*, *riv*. Sw. *rev*, G. *riff*, reef; fr. root of *rive*.] A mass or range of rocks in the sea at or near the surface; a shoal; a vein or lode containing gold.

reef-band, rēf'band, *n.* A horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen it.

reefer, rēf'ėr, *n.* One who reefs; a midshipman.

reef-point, rēf'point, *n.* One of the small pieces of line for tying up a sail when reefed.

reefy, rēf'i, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

reek, rēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *réc*, smoke, vapour =O.Fris. *rêk*, Icel. *reykr*, D. and L.G. *rook*, Dan. *røg*, Sw. *rök*, G. *rauch*, Lith. *rukis*, smoke. Corresponding verbs are: A. Sax. *récan*, *reócan*, D. *rooken*, *ricken*, G. *rauchen*, *riechen*, &c.] Vapour; steam; exhalation; fume; smoke.——v.i. pret. & pp. *reeked*, rēkt; ppr. *reeking*, rēk'ing. To smoke; to steam; to exhale; to emit vapour.

reeky, rēk'i, *a.* Giving out reek or fumes. [*Shak.*]

reel, rēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hréol*, *reól*, a reel; Icel. *hrœll*, a weaver's rod or sley.] A bobbin for thread used in sewing; a machine on which yarn is wound, or something similar; a revolving appliance attached to a fishing-rod, and around which the line is wound.——v.t. pret. & pp. *reeled*, rēld; ppr. *reeling*, rēl'ing. To wind upon a reel.

reel, rēl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *reeled*, rēld; ppr. *reeling*, rēl'ing. [O.E. *relle*, *rele*, to roll, to reel; perhaps from *reel*, the implement.] To stagger or sway in walking; to whirl; to have a whirling or giddy sensation.——n. A staggering motion, as that of a drunk man.

reel, rēl, *n.* [Gael. *righil*, a reel.] A lively dance peculiar to Scotland.——v.t. pret. & pp. *reeled*, rēld; ppr. *reeling*, rēl'ing. To perform the dance called a reel.

re-elect, rē-ē-lekt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *elect*.] To elect again.

re-election, rē-ē-lek'shon, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election.

re-eligible, rē-el'i-jt-bl, *a.* Eligible for re-election.

re-embark, rē-em-bärk', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *embark*.] To embark or put on board again.——v.i. To embark or go on board again.

re-embarkation, rē-em'bär-kā"shon, *n.* The act of re-embarking.

re-enact, rē-en-akt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *enact*.] To enact again.

re-enactment, rē-en-akt'ment, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time.

re-enforce, rē-en-fōrs', *v.t.* Same as re-inforce.

re-engage, rē-en-gāj', *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *re*, and *engage*.] To engage a second time.

re-enlist, rē-en-list', *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *re*, and *enlist*.] To enlist a second time.

re-enter, rē-en'tėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *enter*.] To enter again or anew.——v.i. To enter anew.—**Re-entering angle**, an angle pointing inwards; *fort.* the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.

re-entrance, rē-en'trans, *n.* The act of re-entering or entering again.

re-entry, rē-en'tri, *n.* An entering again; in *law*, the resuming possession of lands lately lost.

re-erect, rē-ē-rekt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *erect*.] To erect again or anew.

re-establish, rē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *establish*.] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.

re-establisher, rē-es-tab'lish-ėr, *n.* One who re-establishes.

re-establishment, rē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Act of re-establishing.

reeve, rēv, *n.* [A. Sax. *geréfa*, a steward, a person in authority; origin doubtful: *sheriff* =*shire-reeve*.] A bailiff; a steward; a peace officer: now used only in such words as *borough-reeve*, *port-reeve*, &c.

reeve, rēv, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A bird, the female of the ruff.

reeve, rēv, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *reeved* or *rove*, rēvd, rōv; ppr. *reeving*, rēv'ing. [From *reef*, the nautical term.] To pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, ringbolt, &c.; to run or pass through such hole.

re-examination, rē-eg-zam'i-nā"shon, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.

re-examine, rē-eg-zam'in, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *examine*.] To examine anew.

re-export, rē-eks-pōrt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *export*.] To export again; to export after having been imported.——n. rē-eks'pōrt. Any commodity re-exported.

re-exportation, rē-eks'pōr-tā"shon, *n.* The act of re-exporting.

re-fashion, rē-fa'shon, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *fashion*.] To fashion or form into shape a second time.

re-fasten, rē-fas'n, *v.t.* To fasten again.

refection, rē-fek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réfection*, fr. L. *refectio*, refreshment, fr. *reficio*, *refectus*, I restore, I refresh—*re*, again, and *facio*, I make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast.

refectory, rē-fek'to-ri, *n.* [L.L. *refectorium*, place of refreshment. See prec.] A room for refreshment or meals; an eating-room; an apartment in convents where meals are taken.

refer, rē-fėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *referred*, rē-fėrd'; ppr. *referring*, rē-fėr'ing. [L. *referre*, to bring back, to refer, &c.—*re*, back, and *ferre*, to carry. FERTILE.] To trace or

carry back; to impute, assign, or attribute; to hand over for treatment, decision, &c.; to appeal; to assign, as to an order, genus, or class: in all senses followed by *to*.——v.i. To respect or have relation; to appeal; to have recourse; to apply; to allude; to make allusion; to direct the attention: with *to*.

referable, ref'ér-a-bl, *a.* That may be referred; capable of being assigned, attributed, handed over, &c.; that may be regarded as belonging or related.

referee, ref-ér-ē', *n.* [*Refer* and *-ee.*] One to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator or umpire.

reference, re'fér-ens, *n.* [Fr. *référence*, fr. L. *referens, -entis*, ppr. of *referre*. REFER.] Act of referring; act of alluding; allusion; relation; respect; regard; a sending, handing over, or direction to another for information; the submitting of a matter in dispute to a person or persons appointed by the court before which the matter is brought; one of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, &c.; a passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage.—**Reference Bible**, a Bible having references to parallel passages printed on the margin.—**Books of reference**, books, such as dictionaries, &c., intended to be consulted as occasion requires.

referendum, ref-ér-en'dum, *n.* [L., something to be referred. REFER.] The referring of a measure passed by a legislature to a vote of the people for final approval or rejection.

referential, rē-fér-en'shal, *a.* Relating to or having reference.

referment, rē-fér'ment, *n.* [*Refer* and *-ment.*] Act of referring; reference.

ferment, rē-fér-ment', *v.i.* and *t.* [Prefix *re*, and *ferment*.] To ferment again.

referrer, rē-fér'ér, *n.* One who refers.

referrible, rē-fér'i-bl, *a.* That may be referred; referable.

refill, rē-fil', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *fill*.] To fill again.

refine, rē-fīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refined*, rē-find'; ppr. *refining*, rē-fin'ing. [Fr. *raffiner*, to refine—*re*, and *affiner*—*af* (for L. *ad*), to, and *fin*, fine. FINE.] To increase the fineness of; to purify or free from impurities; to defecate; to clarify; to separate from other metals or from dross or alloy; to clear off what is coarse, inelegant, rude, and the like; to make elegant; to raise or educate, as the taste; to give culture to; to polish.——v.i. To become pure or purer; to improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence; to affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language; to indulge in hair-splitting.

refined, rē-find', *p. a.* Free from what is coarse, rude, or improper in character or manner; polished; polite.

refinedly, rē-fin'ed-li, *adv.* In a refined manner.

refinedness, rē-fin'ed-nes, *n.* State of being refined.

refinement, rē-fīn'ment, *n.* The act of refining or state of being refined; the state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, or the like; elegance of manners, language, &c.; culture; polish; nicety; overnicety; an affected subtlety; hair-splitting.

refiner, rē-fīn'ér, *n.* One who refines; specially, one that refines metals, liquors, sugars, &c.; an improver in purity of speech or manners; one who is overnice in discrimination, argument, reasoning, &c.

refinery, rē-fīn'ér-i, *n.* A place and apparatus for refining sugar, metals, or the like.

refit, rē-fit, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *fit*.] To fit or prepare anew; to repair; to restore after damage or decay.——v.i. To repair damages, especially to ships.——n. A repairing the repair of a ship.

refitment, rē-fit'ment, *n.* The act of refitting.

reflect, rē-flekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reflected*, rē-flekt'ed; ppr. *reflecting*, rē-flekt'ing. [O. Fr. *reflecter*, L. *reflectere—re*, back, and *flecto, flexum*, I bend, seen in *flexure, deflect, inflect, inflection*, &c. FLEX.] To bend, turn, cast, or direct back; to throw off, as light or heat, after striking or falling on the surface; to give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.——v.i. To throw back light, heat, or sound; to return rays or beams; to turn back the thoughts upon anything; to ponder, deliberate, or meditate; to revolve matters in the mind; to bring reproach; to cast censure or blame.

reflectible, rē-flekt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being reflected.

reflecting, rē-flekt'ing, *p.a.* Serving to reflect, as a mirror or other polished surface does; given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative.—**Reflecting telescope**, a form of telescope in which the image of the object to be viewed is produced by a concave reflector instead of a lens as in the *refracting telescope*.

reflection, rē-flek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réflection, réflexion*, fr. L. *reflectere*. REFLECT.] The act of reflecting, or state of being reflected; the change of direction which light, heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back; that which is produced by being reflected; an image produced by a reflecting surface; the turning over of something in the mind; attentive meditation, contemplation, or deliberation; thoughtfulness; a censorious remark; reproach cast; the folding of a membrane upon itself.

reflective, rē-flekt'iv, *a.* [*Reflect* and *-ive.*] Throwing back rays; reflecting; meditating; pondering; in *gram.* reflexive.

reflectively, rē-flekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a reflective manner.

reflectiveness, rē-flekt'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being reflective.

reflector, rē-flekt'or, *n.* One who reflects or considers; that which reflects; a polished surface for reflecting light, heat, or sound in any required direction; a reflecting telescope.

reflex, rē'fleks, *a.* [L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflecto*. REFLECT.] Bent or turned back; reflected; reflective; directed back; introspective.——n. A reflection; the image produced by reflection.—**Reflex actions**, actions of the nervous system performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.

reflexed, rē-flekst', *p.a.* Reflected; bent backward.

reflexibility, rē-fleks'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being reflexible.

reflexible, rē-fleks'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *réflexible.*] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

reflexion, rē-flek'shon. See REFLECTION.

reflexive, rē-flek'siv, *a.* [*Reflex* and *-ive.*] Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past; in *gram.* having for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject, said of certain verbs (*I bethought myself*): also applied to pronouns of this class.

reflexively, rē-flek'siv-li, *adv.* In a reflexive manner; after the manner of a reflexive verb or pronoun.

reflexly, rē-fleks'li, *adv.* In a reflex manner.

refluence, **refluency**, ref'lu-ens, ref'lu-en-si, *n.* [See next.] A flowing back.

refluent, ref'lu-ent, *a.* [L. *refluens, refluentis*, ppr. of *refluo—re*, back, and *fluo*, I flow.] Flowing back; running back; ebbing.

reflux, rē'fluks, *n.* [L. *refluxus*, a flowing back, fr. *refluo*. REFLUENT.] A flowing back, as of the tide.——a. Returning or flowing back.

refold, rē-fōld', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *fold.*] To fold again.

reforest, rē-fo'rest, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *forest.*] To convert again into a forest; to reafforest.

reforge, rē-fōrj', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *forge.*] To forge again or anew; to fabricate anew.

reform, rē-fōrm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reformed*, rē-fōrmd'; ppr. *reforming*, rē-fōrm'ing. [Fr. *réformer*, to reform or amend, fr. L. *reformare—re*, again, and *formo*, I form, fr. *forma*, shape, form. FORM.] To change from worse to better; to bring back or restore to a former good state, or to bring or change from a bad to a good state; to amend; to correct; to reclaim.——v.i. To abandon that which is evil and return to good; to amend one's behaviour.——n. A change which brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order; a beneficial change; a reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; a change in the regulations of parliamentary representation: in this sense often used adjectively.

re-form, rē-fōrm', *v.t.* [Directly fr. *re* and *form.*] To form again or anew; to restore to proper order or arrangement, as troops.

reformable, rē-fōrm'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reformed.

reformation, re-for-mā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réformation*, L.L. *reformatio*. REFORM.] Act of reforming or changing for the better; reform; amendment; correction.—**The Reformation**, the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century which divided the Western Church into the two sections known as Protestant and Roman Catholic.

re-formation, rē-for-mā'shon, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

reformative, rē-fōrm'at-iv, *a.* Having the quality of changing from worse to better.

reformatory, rē-fōr'ma-to-ri, *a.* Tending or calculated to produce reformation.——n. An institution for the reception and reclaiming of young criminals or those who have taken only the first steps in crime.

reformed, rē-fōrmd', *p. a.* Restored to a good state; amended; corrected; having accepted the principles of the Reformation and separated from the Church of Rome.

reformer, rē-fōrm'ér, *n.* One who reforms; one who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who took a prominent part in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century; one who favours, urges, or promotes political reform.

reforming, rē-fōrm'ing, *p. a.* Supporting or advocating reform.

refortify, rē-fōr'ti-fi, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *fortify.*] To fortify anew.

refound, rē-found', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *found.*] To found or establish again; to re-establish.

refract, rē-frakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refracted*, rē-frakt'ed; ppr. *refracting*, rē-frakt'ing. [Fr. *réfracter*, fr. L. *refractus*, broken, fr. *refringo*, lit. I break back—*re*, back, and *frango, fractum*, I break. FRACTION.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in *optics*, to deflect (a ray of light) at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density.

refractable, rē-frakt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being refracted; refrangible.

refracting, rē-frakt'ing, *p.a.* Serving or tending to refract.—**Refracting telescope**, the common form of telescope, in which lenses alone are used.

refraction, rē-frak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réfraction.*] Act of refracting or state of being refracted; a change of direction impressed upon rays passing from one medium into another of different density, as from air into water or vice versa.

refractive, rē-frakt'iv, *a.* [Fr. *réfractif.*] Pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract.

refractometer, rē-frak-tōm'et-ér, *n.* [*Refraction*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring refraction.

refractor, rē-frakt'ér, *n.* That which refracts; a refracting telescope.

refractorily, rē-frak'to-ri-li, *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.

refractoriness, rē-frak'to-ri-nes, *n.* State or quality of being refractory.

refractory, rē-frak'to-ri, *a.* [Formerly *refractary*, fr. Fr. *réfractaire*, L. *refractarius*, stubborn, fr. *refringo, refractum*. REFRACT.] Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobe-

dience; obstinate; stubborn; ungovernable; unmanageable; resisting ordinary treatment, as metals that are difficult of fusion. ——**n.** A refractory person.

refragable, re'fra-ga-bl, *a.* [L.L. *refragabilis*, fr. L. *refragor*, I oppose—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, I break. REFRACT.] That may be opposed, resisted, gainsaid, or refuted.

refrain, rē-frān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refrained*, rē-frānd'; ppr. *refraining*, rē-frān'ing. [Fr. *refréner*, to bridle in or restrain, fr. L. *refrænare—re*, back, and *frænum*, a rein or bridle.] To hold back or restrain; to keep from action (with reflexive pronoun).——**v.i.** To keep one's self from action or interference; to hold back; to forbear; to abstain: followed by *from*.

refrain, rē-frān', *n.* [Fr. *refrain*, fr. O. Fr. *refraindre* to repeat, to sing, L. *refringere—re*, again, and *frango*, I break. REFRACT.] The burden of a song; part repeated at the end of every stanza; a kind of musical repetition.

refrainment, rē-frān'ment, *n.* The act of refraining.

refrangibility, rē-fran'ji-bil"i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *réfrangibilité*.] Quality or state of being refrangible; susceptibility of being refracted.

refrangible, rē-fran'ji-bl, *a.* [Fr. *réfrangible*, fr. L. *re*, and *frango*. REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted; subject to refraction, as rays of light.

refresh, rē-fresh', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refreshed*, rē-fresht'; ppr. *refreshing*, rē-fresh'ing. [O. Fr. *refreschir*, *refraischir* (Fr. *rafraîchir*), to refresh, fr. *re*, again, and O.H.G. *frisc*= E. *fresh*. FRESH.] To make fresh or vigorous again; to give new strength to; to relieve after fatigue or depression; to invigorate; to revive; to reanimate; to renew; to freshen.

refresher, rē-fresh'ér, *n.* One who or that which refreshes; among lawyers, an additional fee paid counsel when the case continues for some time.

refreshing, rē-fresh'ing, *p.a.* Acting so as to refresh; invigorating; reanimating; enlivening.—**refreshingly**, rē-fresh'ing-li, *adv.* In a refreshing manner.

refreshment, rē-fresh'ment, *n.* The act of refreshing; that which refreshes; that which gives fresh strength or vigour; in the plural almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

refrigerant, rē-fri'jé-rant, *a.* [Fr. *réfrigérant*, fr. L. *refrigerans*, ppr. of *refrigero*. REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat.——**n.** A medicine which abates heat or cools; anything which cools or allays.

refrigerate, rē-fri'jé-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refrigerated*, rē-fri'jé-rāt-ed; ppr. *refrigerating*, rē-fri'jé-rāt-ing. [L. *refrigero*, *refrigeratum—re*, again, and *frigero*, I make cool, fr. *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold. FRIGID.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.

refrigeration, rē-fri'jé-rā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *réfrigération*.] Act of refrigerating or cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled; the operation of cooling worts and other hot fluids without exposing them to evaporation.

refrigerative, rē-fri'jé-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Refrigerate* and *-ive*.] Cooling; refrigerating.

refrigerator, rē-frij'é-rāt-ér, *n.* That which refrigerates; an apparatus for cooling wort, beer, &c.; a chest or chamber holding ice to cool articles of food or drink in warm weather; an apparatus for the manufacture of artificial ice, or ice-cream; a refrigerating medicine; a refrigerant.

refrigeratory, rē-fri'jé-ra-to-ri, *a.* [L. *refrigeratorius*.] Refrigerating; cooling; mitigating heat.——**n.** A refrigerator.

refringent, rē-frin'jent, *a.* [L. *refringo—re*, back, and *frango*, I break. REFRACT.] Refractive; refracting.

refuge, re'fūj, *n.* [Fr. *refuge*, fr. L. *refugium*, fr. *refugio*, I flee back—*re*, back, and *fugio*, I flee or fly. FUGITIVE.] That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; protection from danger or distress; an asylum; a retreat; a shelter; a stronghold; an institution where destitute or homeless persons find temporary shelter; an expedient to secure protection or defence; a device, contrivance, shift.—— **v.t.** pret. & pp. *refuged*, re'fūjd; ppr. *refuging*, re'fūj-ing. To shelter; to protect.——**v.i.** To take shelter.

refugee, re-fū-jē', *n.* [Fr. *réfugié*.] One who flees for refuge to a place of safety; one who, in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety.

refulgence, **refulgency**, rē-ful'jens, rē-ful'jen-si, *n.* [L. *refulgentia*. See next.] State or quality of being refulgent; splendour; brilliancy.

refulgent, rē-ful'jent, *a.* [L. *refulgens*, ppr. of *refulgeo—re*, again, and *fulgeo*, I shine. FULGENT.] Casting a bright light; shining; splendid.

refulgently, rē-ful'jent-li, *adv.* In a refulgent manner; with great brightness.

refund, rē-fund', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refunded*, rē-fund'ed; ppr. *refunding*, rē-fund'ing. [Fr. *refondre*, L. *refundere—re*, back, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] To pay back; to repay; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore; to reimburse.

refunder, rē-fund'ér, *n.* One who refunds.

refurbish, rē-fér'bish, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *furbish*.] To furbish a second time or anew.

refurnish, rē-fér'nish, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *furnish*.] To furnish anew; to resupply with furniture.

refusable, rē-fūz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being refused.

refusal, rē-fūz'al, *n.* [*Refuse* and *-al*.] Act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; the choice of taking or refusing; option; preemption.

refuse, rē-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refused*, rē-fūzd'; ppr. *refusing*, rē-fūz'ing. [Fr. *réfuser*, to refuse=It. *rifusare*, Fr. *refusar*, Sp. *rehusar*; supposed to owe its origin partly to L. *recusare*, to refuse (whence *recusant*), partly to *refutare*, to refute or repel (whence *refute*).] To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant; to decline to accept; to reject; to deny the request of; to say no to.——**v.i.** To decline a request or offer; not to comply.

refuse, re'fūz, *a.* [Fr. *refus*; probably fr. L. *refusus*, ppr. of *refundo—re*, back, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] Rejected; worthless; left as of no value.——**n.** That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter; dregs; sediment; scum; dross.

refuser, rē-fūz'ér, *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

refutability, rē-fūt'a-bil"i-ti or ref'ū-ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of being refuted.

refutable, rē-fūt'a-bl or ref', *a.* That may be refuted or disproved.

refutation, re-fūt-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réfutation*, L. *refutatio*.] Act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; confutation; disproof.

refutatory, rē-fūt'a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to refute; containing refutation.

refute, rē-fūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refuted*, rē-fūt'ed; ppr. *refuting*, rē-fūt'ing. [Fr. *réfuter*, L. *refutare—re*, back, and old *futo*, I pour, as in *confute*—which see.] To disprove; to overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to confute; to prove to be false or erroneous.

refuter, rē-fūt'ér, *n.* One who refutes.

regain, rē-gān', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *gain*.] To gain or obtain anew; to recover; to retrieve; to reach again.

regal, rē'gal, *a.* [O.Fr. *regal*, fr. L. *regalis*, royal, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king, fr. stem of *rego*, I rule, the same root being also seen in E. *right*, *rich*. *Royal* is a doublet of the same word; and *reign*, *regent*, &c., have a like origin, as also *-rect* in *correct*, *direct*, &c.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.

regale, rē-gāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regaled*, rē-gāld'; ppr. *regaling*, rē-gāl'ing. [Fr. *régaler*, to treat, perhaps fr. L. *regalis*, regal, royal —*to* treat royally; or fr. prefix *re*, and an old verb *galer*, to rejoice, probably fr. root of Goth. *gailjan*, to rejoice; akin to *gala*.] To refresh in a sumptuous manner; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses; to feast.——**v.i.** To feast; to fare sumptuously.——**n.** A splendid feast; a treat.

regalement, rē-gāl'ment, *n.* Act of regaling; refreshment; entertainment.

regaler, rē-gāl'ér, *n.* One who regales.

regalia, rē-gā'li-a, *n.pl.* [L., pl. neut. of *regalis*, kingly, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king. REGAL.] Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c.; the insignia or decorations of some societies.

regality, rē-gal'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *regalitas*, fr. Lat. *regalis*, kingly. REGAL.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship; in Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king.

regally, rē'gal-li, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

regard, rē-gärd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regarded*, rē-gärd'ed; ppr. *regarding*, rē-gärd'ing. [Fr. *regarder*, to regard, to observe—*re*, back, and *garder*, to guard, to heed. GUARD.] To notice with some particularity; to look upon steadily; to observe; to notice; to remark; to attend to with respect, reverence, honour, or the like; to honour or respect; to heed; to mind or care for; to attend to; to lay to heart; to have or to show certains feelings towards; to view in the light of; to consider; to reckon; to put on the same footing as; to have relation to; to relate to.—**As** regards (impers.), with regard to; as respects; as concerns.——**n.** [Fr. *regard*, fr. the verb.] Look or gaze; a looking at; relation; reference; respect; attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; notice; heed; care; feeling arising from a sense of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; respect; esteem; affection; deference; pl. good wishes; compliments.

regardant, rē-gärd'ant, *a.* [*Regard* and *-ant*.] Regarding, watching; in *her.* applied to an animal whose face is turned backwards in an attitude of vigilance.

regarder, rē-gärd'ér, *n.* One that regards.

regardful, rē-gärd'fụl, *a.* Having or paying regard.

regardfully, rē-gärd'fụl-li, *adv.* In a regardful manner; attentively; heedfully.

regarding, rē-gärd'ing, *prep.* [Like *concerning*, *during*, &c., a participle now established as a preposition.] Respecting; concerning; relating to.

regardless, rē-gärd'les, *a.* Without regard or heed; heedless; negligent; careless.

regardlessly, rē-gärd'les-li, *adv.* In a regardless manner; carelessly; negligently.

regardlessness, rē-gärd'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being regardless.

regather, rē-gaTH'ér, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *gather*.] To gather or collect again.

regatta, rē-gat'a, *n.* [It.—originally a gondola race in Venice: etymology doubtful.] A race in which yachts or boats contend for prizes.

regelation, rē-je-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *gelatio*, *gelationis*, a freezing, fr. *gelare*, to freeze. CONGEAL.] The freezing together of pieces of moist ice when placed in contact with one another.

regency, rē'jen-si, *n.* [Fr. *régence*, L.L. *regentia*, fr. L. *regens*, ppr. of *rego*, I rule. REGENT.] Rule or government; especially, the government, office, or jurisdiction of a regent; a body of men intrusted with the power of a regent.

regenerate, rē-jen'é-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regenerated*, rē-jen'é-rāt-ed; *regenerating*, rē-jen'é-rāt-ing. [L. *regenero*, *regeneratus—re*, again, and *genero*, I beget. GENERATE.] To generate or beget anew; to make to be born anew; to bring into a new and better state; to change, as the heart and affections, from enmity or indifference to love of God.——**n.** [L. *regeneratus*.] Regenerated or born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

regenerateness, **regeneracy**, rē-jen'é-rāt-nes, rē-jen'é-ra-si, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

regeneration, rē-jen'é-rā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *régénération*, L.L. *regeneratio.*] Act of regenerating; state of being regenerated; in *theology*, that change by which love to God and his law is implanted in the heart.

regenerative, rē-jen'é-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Regenerate* and *-ive.*] Producing regeneration.

regeneratory, rē-jen'é-ra-to-ri, *a.* [*Regenerate* and *-ory.*] Producing regeneration; regenerative.

regenesis, rē-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *genesis.*] The state of being reproduced.

regent, rē'jent, *a.* [Fr. *régent*, fr. L. *regens, regentis*, ppr. of *rego*, I rule; same root as *rex, regis*, a king; Skr. *râj*, to rule, whence *rajah.* E. *right* is ultimately fr. same root; *region, regimen, regiment, rector*, &c., are more or less akin. REGAL.] Ruling; governing; exercising vicarious authority.——*n.* A ruler; a governor; one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the king; one of a certain standing who taught in universities; in the English universities, one who has certain duties of instruction or government.

regentship, rē'jent-ship, *n.* State or office of a regent; regency; deputed authority.

regicidal, re-ji-sīd'al, *a.* Belonging to a regicide.

regicide, re'ji-sīd, *n.* [Fr. *régicide*, fr. L. *rex, regis*, a king, and *cædo*, I kill.] One who kills or murders a king; the murder of a king.

regime, rā-zhēm', *n.* [Fr. *régime*, fr. L. *regimen*, guidance, fr. *rego*, I govern. REGENT.] Mode or system of management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.

regimen, re'ji-men, *n.* [See prec.] Orderly government; the regulation of diet, exercise, &c.; in *grammar*, government of words.

regiment, re'ji-ment, *n.* [Fr. *régiment*, fr. L.L. *regimentum*, fr. L. *regimen*, government, guidance, fr. *rego*, I rule. REGENT.] A body of troops consisting of one or more battalions of infantry or of several squadrons of cavalry under the command of a colonel.

regimental, re-ji-ment'al, *a.* Belonging to a regiment. — **regimentals**, re-ji-ment'alz, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by a regiment; articles of military dress.

reginal, re-jīn'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to regimen.

region, rē'jun, *n.* [Fr. *région*, L. *regio, regionis*, fr. *rego*, I rule. REGENT.] A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent; a wide district; country; territory; a part or particular portion of the body.

regional, rē'jun-al, *a.* Pertaining to a particular region; sectional.

register, re'jis-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *register*, L.L. *registrum, regestrum*, a book of records—*re*, back, again, and *gero, gestum*, I carry. GESTATION.] An official written note or entry of something in a book kept for such entries; a record; a roll; a list; a book in which special notes or entries of facts are kept; an official document issued as evidence of a ship's nationality; a contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air; a device for indicating the revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery; the compass of a voice or musical instrument, or a portion of the compass; a stop or set of pipes in an organ; also, a registrar.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *registered*, re'jis-tėrd; ppr. *registering*, re'jis-tėr-ing. To record or enter in a register; to specially enter the address of (a letter) at a post-office as a means of securing safe transmission.——*v.i.* To enter one's name or cause it to be entered.

registered, re'jis-tėrd, *p. a.* Enrolled; having one's name, address, or title entered in an official register; protected by enrolment.

register-grate, re'jis-tėr-grāt, *n.* A grate with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

register-office, re'jis-tėr-of-is, *n.* An office where registers or records are kept; a record-office.

registrar, re'jis-trär, *n.* [L.L. *registrarius*, fr. *registrum*, a register. REGISTER.] An officer who keeps a public register or record.

registrar-general, re'jis-trär-gen-é-ral, *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; in Britain, an official who has the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrarship, re'jis-trär-ship, *n.* The office of registrar.

registration, re-jis-trā'shon, *n.* Act of registering or inserting in a register; enrolment; registry; enrolment of voters with particulars necessary for identity.

registry, re'jis-tri, *n.* Act of entering in a register; enrolment; the place where a register is kept; facts recorded; an entry.

regius, rē'ji-us, *a.* [L. *regius*, royal, fr. *rex*, a king. REGAL.] Occupying a chair founded by Henry VIII. or by the crown: said of certain university professors.

reglet, reg'let, *n.* [Fr. *réglet*, fr. *règle*, rule, L. *regula.* REGULATE.] In *print.* a strip of wood or metal used for separating pages in the chase, &c.; in *arch.* a flat narrow moulding between panels, &c.

regnal, reg'nal, *a.* [From L. *regnum*, a kingdom. REIGN.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—**Regnal year**, the year of a sovereign's reign (as given in an act of parliament).

regnant, reg'nant, *a.* [L. *regnans, regnantis*, ppr. of *regno*, I reign. REIGN.] Reigning; exercising regal authority; ruling; predominant.

regorge, rē-gorj', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *gorge.*] To vomit up; to swallow again.

regrant, rē-grant', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *grant.*] To grant back.——*n.* The act of granting back; a new or fresh grant.

regrate, rē-grāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regrated*, rē-grāt'ed; ppr. *regrating*, rē-grāt'ing. [O. Fr. *regrater*, to furbish up old things for sale, to *regrate—re*, again, and *grater*, to grate. GRATE.] To buy (as corn, provisions, &c.) and sell again in or near the same market: a practice formerly made a public offence on account of its effect in raising prices.—**regrater, regrator**, rē-grāt'ėr, *n.* One who regrates.

regreet, rē-grēt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *greet.*] To greet or salute again.

regress, rē'gres, *n.* [L. *regressus—re*, back, and *gradior*, I go. GRADE.] Passage back; return; the power of returning or passing back.——*v.i.* rē-gres', pret. & pp. *regressed*, rē-grest'; ppr. *regressing*, rē-gres'ing. To go back; to return to a former place or state.

regression, rē-gre'shon, *n.* [L. *regressio.* REGRESS.] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.—**regressive**, rē-gres'iv, *a.* Passing back; returning.

regret, rē-gret', *n.* [Fr. *regret*, regret, *regretter*, O. Fr. *regreter*, to regret; fr. *re*, back again, and the Teutonic verb seen in Icel. *gráta*, A. Sax. *graetan*, Sc. *greet*, to weep.] Grief, soreness, or pain of mind at something done or undone; pain of conscience for some fault; remorse; penitence.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *regretted*, rē-gret'ed; ppr. *regretting*, rē-gret'ing. To remember with sorrow; to be sorry for; to grieve at; to lament; to bewail; to mourn for; to repent of.

regretful, rē-gret'ful, *a.* Full of regret.

regretfully, rē-gret'ful-li, *adv.* In a regretful manner; with regret.

regrettable, rē-gret'a-bl, *a.* Admitting of or calling for regret.

regrowth, rē-grōth', *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *growth.*] A growing again; a new or second growth.

regular, re'gū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *régulier*, fr. L. *regularis*, fr. *regula*, a rule, fr. *rego*, I rule. RULE.] Conformed to a rule, law, or principle; in accordance with a prescribed mode or customary form; normal; like what is established or settled; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; methodical; orderly; uniform; unvarying; steady; having the parts symmetrical; adhering to the common form in respect to inflections; belonging to a monastic order, and bound to certain rules; colloquially, thorough, out-and-out, complete.—**Regular troops**, troops of a permanent army: opposed to *militia* or *volunteers.*—**Regular verb**, in English, one that forms the preterite and past participle in *d* or *ed.*——*n.* A monk who has taken the vows in some order recognized by the church; a soldier belonging to a permanent army.

regularity, re-gū-la'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *régularité.*] State or character of being regular; conformity to a rule or to established order, or to the customary mode or type; steadiness or uniformity in a course.

regularly, re'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a regular manner; in uniform order; at certain fixed intervals or periods; methodically; in due order.

regulate, re'gū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regulated*, re'gū-lāt-ed; ppr. *regulating*, re'gū-lāting. [L.L. *regulo, regulatus*, fr. L. *regula*, a rule. REGULAR.] To adjust by rule, method, or established mode: to put or keep in good order; to subject to rules or restrictions; to dispose; to arrange; to direct; to control and cause to act properly.

regulation, re-gū-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *régulation.*] Act of regulating; a rule or order prescribed by a superior for the direction of those under his control; a precept.

regulative, re-gū-lā'tiv, *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.

regulator, re'gū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which regulates; any part of a machine or piece of mechanism which regulates its movements; the governor of a steam-engine; a small lever which adjusts the length of the hair-spring of a watch.

regulus, re'gū-lus, *n.* [L., a petty king or sovereign, a dim. of *rex, regis*, a king. REGAL.] An old name for antimony, now applied to metals some of which still retain the impurities they contained in the state of ore.

regurgitate, rē-gėr'ji-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regurgitated*, rē-gėr'ji-tāt-ed; ppr. *regurgitating*, rē-gėr'ji-tāt-ing. [L.L. *regurgitare*—L. *re*, back, and *gurges, gurgitis*, a whirlpool. GORGE.] To throw or pour back; to cause to rush or surge back.——*v.i.* To be thrown or poured back.

regurgitation, rē-gėr'ji-tā''shon, *n.* The act of regurgitating; the rising of some of the contents of the stomach into the mouth.

rehabilitate, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rehabilitated*, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *rehabilitating*, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt-ing. [Fr. *réhabiliter—re*, back, and *habiliter*, to qualify, fr. *habile*, qualified, able. ABLE.] To restore to a former capacity or position; to reinstate; to re-establish in the esteem of others.

rehabilitation, rē-ha-bil'i-tā''shon, *n.* The act of rehabilitating.

rehash, rē-hash', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *hash.*] To hash anew; to work up old material in a new form.——*n.* Something made up of materials formerly used.

rehear, rē-hēr', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *hear.*] To hear again; in *law*, to try a second time.

rehearsal, rē-hėrs'al, *n.* [*Rehearse* and *-al.*] Act of rehearsing; recital; narration; the recital of a musical or dramatic piece before the public exhibition of it; a trial performance.

rehearse, rē-hėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rehearsed*, rē-hėrst'; ppr. *rehearsing*, rē-hėrs'ing. [O. E. *reherce, reherse*, fr. O. Fr. *rehercer, reherser*, to repeat over again—*re*, again, and *hercer, herser*, to harrow, fr. *herce, herse*, a harrow. HEARSE.] To repeat; to recite; to relate, narrate, or recount; to repeat, as the words of another person whether spoken or written; to repeat in private for trial and improvement, before a public representation.——*v.i.* To go through some performance in private preparatory to public representation.

rehearser, rē-hėrs'ėr, *n.* One who rehearses.

reign, rān, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *reigned*, rānd; ppr. *reigning*, rān'ing. [O. Fr. *reigner*, *regner*, Fr. *régner*, to reign, fr. L. *regnare*, to rule, fr. *regnum*, a kingdom, fr. *rego*, I rule. REGAL.] To be in actual possession of royal, sovereign, or supreme power; to be king; to rule; to govern; to possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to hold the supreme power; to be predominant; to prevail.——n. [O. Fr. *reigne*, Fr. *règne*, fr. L. *regnum*.] Royal authority; sovereignty; supreme power; supremacy; the time during which a sovereign possesses the supreme authority; kingdom; empire; dominion; power; sway.

reillumînate, rē-il-lū'mi-nāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *illuminate*.] To illuminate or enlighten again.

reimburse, rē-im-bėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reimbursed*, rē-im-bėrst'; ppr. *reimbursing*, rē-im-bėrs'ing. [Fr. *rembourser*, fr. L. *re*, again, *in*, in, and L.L. *bursa*, a purse or treasury. PURSE.] To refund; to replace in a treasury; to pay back; to pay back to; to render an equivalent to for money or other expenditure.

reimbursement, rē-im-bėrs'ment, *n.* Act of reimbursing; repayment.

reimplant, rē-im-plant', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *implant*.] To implant again.

reimport, rē-im-pōrt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *import*.] To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation.——n. rē-im'-pōrt. Something reimported.

reimportation, rē-im'pōrt-ā"shon, *n.* The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

reimpose, rē-im-pōz', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *impose*.] To impose or levy anew.

reimposition, rē-im'pō-zi"shon, *n.* Act of reimposing.

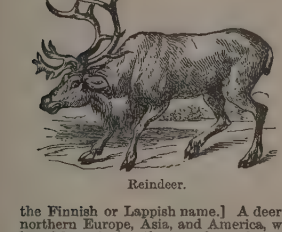
reimprint, rē-im-print', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *imprint*.] To imprint or print again.

reimprison, rē-im-pri'zn, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *imprison*.] To imprison again.

reimprisonment, rē-im-pri'zn-ment, *n.* The act of reimprisoning, especially for the same cause.

rein, rān, *n.* [Fr. *rêne*, O. Fr. *resne*, It. *redina*, fr. L. *retineo*, I hold back—*re*, back, and *teneo*, I hold. RETAIN.] The strap of a bridle, by which the rider or driver of a horse restrains and governs him; anything used similarly; *fig.* an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing; restraint.——v.t. pret. & pp. *reined*, rānd; ppr. *reining*, rān'ing. To govern by a rein or bridle; to restrain; to control.——v.i. To obey the reins.

reindeer, rān' dēr, *n.* [Icel. *hrein-dyri*, Sw. *rendjur*, Dan. *rensdyr*, a reindeer; from



Reindeer.

the Finnish or Lappish name.] A deer of northern Europe, Asia, and America, with broad branched antlers, used as a domestic animal among the Laplanders.

reindeer-moss, rān'dēr-mos, *n.* A lichen which furnishes winter food for the reindeer.

reinforce, rē-in-fōrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reinforced*, rē-in-fōrst'; ppr. *reinforcing*, rē-in-fōrs'ing. [Prefix *re*, and *enforce*.] To strengthen by new assistance or support, as troops or ships.——n. An additional thickness given to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it; the part of a cannon nearest the breech.

reinforcement, rē-in-fōrs'ment, *n.* Act of reinforcing; additional troops or ships to augment an army or fleet.

reinless, rān'les, *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

reins, rānz, *n.pl.* [Fr. *reins*, the loins, fr. L. *ren*, *renis*, the kidney.] The kidneys or region of the kidneys; the lower part of the back; the seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body.

reinsert, rē-in-sėrt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *insert*.] To insert a second time.

reinsertion, rē-in-sėr'shon, *n.* The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted.

reinspect, rē-in-spekt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *inspect*.] To inspect again.

reinspection, rē-in-spek'shon, *n.* The act of reinspecting.

reinspire, rē-in-spīr', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *inspire*.] To inspire anew.

reinstall, rē-in-stal', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *install*.] To install again.

reinstalment, rē-in-stal'ment, *n.* The act of reinstalling.

reinstate, rē-in-stāt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *instate*.] To instate anew; to replace in a former state; to restore to a former position.

reinstatement, rē-in-stāt'ment, *n.* Act of reinstating.

reinsurance, rē-in-shōr'ans, *n.* The act of reinsuring; a renewed or second insurance; a contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers.

reinsure, rē-in-shōr', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *insure*.] To insure again.

reinsurer, rē-in-shōr'er, *n.* One who reinsures.

reinter, rē-in-tėr', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *inter*.] To inter again.

reinterrogate, rē-in-te'rō-gāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *interrogate*.] To interrogate again; to question repeatedly.

reintroduce, rē-in'trō-dūs", *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *introduce*.] To introduce again.

reintroduction, rē-in'trō-duk"shon, *n.* A fresh introduction.

reinvest, rē-in-vest', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *invest*.] To invest anew.

reinvestigate, rē-in-ves'ti-gāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *investigate*.] To investigate again.

reinvestigation, rē-in-ves'ti-gā"shon, *n.* Act of reinvestigating.

reinvestment, rē-in-vest'ment, *n.* Act of reinvesting.

reinvigorate, rē-in-vi'gor-āt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *invigorate*.] To revive vigour in; to reanimate.

reissue, rē-ish'ū, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *issue*.] To issue a second time; to send out, or put forth a second time (as bank-notes).——n. A second or repeated issue.

reiterate, rē-it'ėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reiterated*, rē-it'ėr-āt-ed; ppr. *reiterating*, rē-it'ėr-āt-ing. [Fr. *réitérer*, fr. L. *re*, again, and *itero*, *iteratus*, I repeat. ITERATE.] To repeat again and again; to do, or especially to say, repeatedly.

reiteration, rē-it'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* Act of reiterating; repetition.

reiterative, rē-it'ėr-āt-iv, *n.* [*Reiterate* and *-ive*.] A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; a word signifying repeated or intense action.

reject, rē-jekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rejected*, rē-jekt'ed; ppr. *rejecting*, rē-jekt'ing. [O.Fr. *rejecter*, fr. L. *rejicio*, *rejectus—re*, back, and *jacio*, I throw (whence also *eject*, *inject*, *project*, &c.) JET.] To throw away as useless or vile; to cast off; to discard; to repel; to reject; to forsake; to refuse to receive or accept; to decline; to decline haughtily or harshly; to refuse to grant.

rejecter, rē-jekt'ėr, *n.* One that rejects or refuses.

rejection, rē-jek'shon, *n.* [L. *rejectio*.] Act of rejecting; refusal to accept or grant.

rejoice, rē-jois', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rejoiced*, rē-joist'; ppr. *rejoicing*, rē-jois'ing. [Formerly *rejoisse*, *rejoyse*, fr. O.Fr. *rejoïr*, *rejoissant*, Fr. *réjouir*, *réjouissant*, to rejoice, fr. L. *re*, and *gaudere*, to rejoice. JOY.] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to delight; to be joyful or glad; to exult.——v.t. To make joyful; to gladden; to delight; to please; to cheer.

rejoicer, rē-jois'ėr, *n.* One that rejoices.

rejoicing, rē-jois'ing, *n.* [REJOICE.] Act of expressing joy; the subject of joy; feeling of joy; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.

rejoin, rē-join', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *join*=Fr. *rejoindre—re*, and *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere*, to join. JOIN.] To join again; to unite after separation; to join the company of again; to answer or reply (with a clause as object).——v.i. To answer to a reply.

rejoinder, rē-join'dėr, *n.* [An infinitive form: Fr. *rejoindre*, to rejoin. *Attainder*, *remainder* are similar forms.] An answer to a reply; in *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejudge, rē-juj', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *judge*.] To judge again.

rejuvenate, rē-jū'ven-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rejuvenated*, rē-jū'ven-āt-ed; ppr. *rejuvenating*, rē-jū'ven-āt-ing. [L. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young. JUVENILE.] To restore to youth; to make young again.

rejuvenation, rē-jū'ven-ā"shon, *n.* The act of rejuvenating.

rejuvenescence, rē-jū'ven-es"ens, *n.* [L. *re*, and *juvenesco*, I grow young, fr. *juvenis*, young.] A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

rejuvenescent, rē-jū'ven-es"ent, *a.* [See prec.] Becoming or become young again.

rekindle, rē-kin'dl, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *kindle*.] To kindle again; to inflame again; to rouse anew.

relapse, rē-laps', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *relapsed*, rē-lapst'; ppr. *relapsing*, rē-laps'ing. [L. *re-labor*, *relapsus*, I slide back—*re*, back, and *labor*, *lapsus*, I slide or glide. LAPSE.] To slip or slide back; to return; to fall back; to return to a former state, as of vice or error; to backslide; to fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.——n. A falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of health or of morals.

relate, rē-lāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *related*, rē-lāt'ed; ppr. *relating*, rē-lāt'ing. [Fr. *relater*, to state, to mention, fr. L. *relatus*, pp. of *refero—re*, back, and *latus*, brought (as in *elate*, *oblate*, *translate*).] To tell; to narrate; to recite; to recount; to give orally or in writing, as the particulars of an event; to ally by connection or kindred.——v.i. To have reference or respect; to refer; to stand in some relation: followed by *to*.

related, rē-lāt'ed, *p.a.* Connected by blood or marriage, particularly by blood; standing in some relation or connection.

relater, rē-lāt'ėr, *n.* One who relates.

relation, rē-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *relation*, fr. L. *relatio*, fr. *relatus*. RELATE.] Act of relating; that which is related or told; narration; recital; account; narrative; respect; reference; regard; connection between things; a certain position of one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; connection by birth or marriage; kinship; kindred; a person connected by birth or marriage; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative; due conformity of parts; in *math.* ratio; proportion.

relational, rē-lā'shon-al, *a.* Indicating or specifying some relation.

relationship, rē-lā'shon-ship, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance; kinship.

relative, re'lat-iv, *a.* [Fr. *relatif*, L. *relativus*, fr. *relatus*, pp. of *refero*. RELATE.] Having relation or reference; having dependence on or connection with something else; not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; having close or obvious connection; pertinent; relevant: in *gram.* said of certain pronouns.——n. Something considered in its relation to something else; a person related or connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman; that which

has relation to something else; in *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent*, or which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence; a relative pronoun.

relatively, re'lat-iv-li, *adv.* In a relative manner; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to*.

relativeness, relativity, re'lat-iv-nes, re-lat-iv'i-ti, *n.* The state of being relative.

relator, rē-lāt'ėr, *n.* One who relates.

relax, rē-laks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relaxed*, rē-lakst'; ppr. *relaxing*, rē-laks'ing. [Fr. *relaxer*, L. *relaxare*, to relax—*re*, back, and *laxare*, to loosen, fr. *laxus*, loose. *Release* is a doublet of this. LAX.] To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to loosen or weaken; to make less severe or rigorous; to remit in strictness; to abate in respect to attention, effort, or labour; to unbend; to relieve from constipation.——*v.i.* To become less tense; to become loose, feeble, or languid; to abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous; to remit in attention; to unbend.

relaxation, re-laks-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *relaxation*, L. *relaxatio*.] Act of relaxing or state of being relaxed; cessation of restraint; remission or abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application; an opening or loosening; diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts; recreation; an occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.

relaxative, re-laks'a-tiv, *a.* [*Relax* and *-ative*.] Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.——*n.* A laxative medicine.

relay, rē-lā', *n.* [Fr. *relais*, a relay of horses; probably fr. *relaisser*, to release, fr. L. *re*, and *laxus*, loose. RELAX, RELEASE.] A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others; a squad of men to take a turn of work at stated intervals; a supply stored up for affording relief from time to time or at successive stages; a kind of telegraphic apparatus.

relay, rē-lā', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *lay*.] To lay again; to lay a second time.

releasable, rē-lēs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being released.

release, rē-lēs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *released*, rē-lēst'; ppr. *releasing*, rē-lēs'ing. [From O.Fr. *relesser*, *relaisser*, to release, to relinquish—prefix *re*, and *laisser*, to leave, fr. L. *laxare*, to loosen, fr. *laxus*, loose, lax. *Release*, *relax* are thus doublets. LAX.] To liberate; to set free from restraint of any kind; to disengage; to discharge; to deliver; to free from obligation or penalty; to acquit; to let go, as a legal claim; to relinquish.——*n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, or from care, pain, or any burden; discharge from obligation or responsibility; acquittance; a relinquishment or renunciation of some right or claim.

re-lease, rē-lēs', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *lease*.] To lease again or anew.

releasement, rē-lēs'ment, *n.* The act of releasing.

releaser, rē-lēs'ėr, *n.* One who releases.

relegate, re'lē-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relegated*, re'lē-gāt-ed; ppr. *relegating*, re'lē-gāt-ing. [L. *relego*, *relegatum*, I banish—*re*, back, and *lego*, I send. LEGATE.] To consign to some remote or out-of-the-way destination; to banish.

relegation, re-lē-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *relegatio*.] The act of relegating; banishment.

relent, rē-lent', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *relented*, rē-lent'ed; ppr. *relenting*, rē-lent'ing. [Fr. *ralentir*, to slacken, to abate—L. *re*, back, *ad*, to, and *lentus*, pliant, slow. LENIENT.] To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; to soften in temper; to become more lenient; to yield or become less severe.

relentless, rē-lent'les, *a.* Incapable of relenting; unmerciful; merciless; implacable; pitiless.

relentlessly, rē-lent'les-li, *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

relentlessness, rē-lent'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being relentless.

relet, rē-let', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *let*.] To let anew, as a house.

relevance, relevancy, re'le-vans, re'le-van-si, *n.* [*Relevant* and *-ce*, *-cy*.] State or quality of being relevant; pertinence; applicableness.

relevant, re'le-vant, *a.* [Fr. *relevant*, relieving, aiding, assisting, ppr. of *relever*, to relieve, to help or aid. RELIEVE.] Having applicableness or pertinence; applicable; pertinent; to the purpose; appropriate.

reliable, rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* That may be relied on or trusted; to be depended on for support; trustworthy.

reliableness, reliability, rē-lī'a-bl-nes, rē-lī'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being reliable.

reliably, rē-lī'a-bli, *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

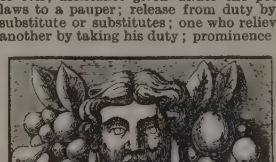
reliance, rē-lī'ans, *n.* [*Rely* and *-ance*.] The act of relying; rest or repose of mind resulting from a full belief of the veracity, integrity, or ability of a person, or of the certainty of a fact or of evidence; trust; confidence; dependence.

reliant, rē-lī'ant, *a.* [*Rely* and *-ant*.] Having reliance; confident; self-reliant.

relic, re'lik, *n.* [Fr. *relique*, fr. L. *reliquiæ*, remains—*re*, back, and *linquo*, I leave (as in *delinquent*, *relinquish*); same root as *license*, Gr. *leipō*, I leave. LICENSE.] That which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; a remaining fragment; the body of a deceased person (usually in *pl.*); something kept in remembrance; a memento, souvenir, or keepsake; a bone or other thing connected with saints or martyrs, preserved as having great sanctity, and often as possessing miraculous powers.

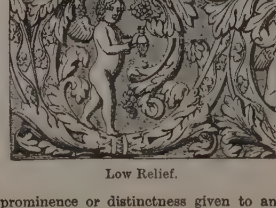
relict, re'likt, *n.* [O. Fr. *relicte*, a widow, L. *relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, left, pp. of *relinquo*, I leave. RELIC.] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

relief, rē-lēf', *n.* [Fr. *relief*, relief, alleviation, also (like It. *rilievo*) artistic relief, fr. *relever*, to lift up. RELIEVE.] Ease or mitigation of pain from removal of what causes it; removal of anything painful or burdensome; alleviation; succour; remedy; redress; what removes or lessens pain, grief, or evil; assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper; release from duty by a substitute or substitutes; one who relieves another by taking his duty; prominence of



High Relief.

parts of figures above a plane surface in works of sculpture, carving, &c. (see ALTO-RILIEVO, BAS-RELIEF); appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects;



Low Relief.

prominence or distinctness given to anything by contrast; the undulations or surface elevations of a country.

relier, rē-lī'ėr, *n.* One who relies.

relievable, rē-lēv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief.

relieve, rē-lēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relieved*, rē-lēvd'; ppr. *relieving*, rē-lēv'ing. [Formerly *releeve*, *releve*, fr. Fr. *relever*, to set up again, to release, to assist, fr. L. *relevare*, to lift up again—*re*, again, and *levare*, to raise, fr. *levis*, light (as also *relief*, *relevant*). LEVITY.] To remove or lessen, as anything that pains or distresses; to mitigate, alleviate, assuage, ease; to free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, anxiety, or anything distressing or oppressive; to help, aid, or succour; to release from a post or duty by substituting another or others in room; to take away from monotony or uniformity by variety; to make conspicuous; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of projection to.

reliever, rē-lēv'ėr, *n.* One that relieves.

relieving, rē-lēv'ing, *p.a.* Serving or tending to relieve.—**Relieving arch**, an arch in a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight.—**Relieving officer**, an official of an English poor-law union who superintends the relief of the poor.

relievo, rē-lē'vō or rel-ē-ā'vō, *n.* A form of *Relievo*.

relight, rē-līt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *light*.] To light anew; to rekindle.

religion, rē-li'jon, *n.* [Fr. *religion*, L. *religio* (*religio*), *religionis*, godly fear, reverence, scrupulosity, probably fr. prefix *re*, *red*, and word meaning to care for, to respect, allied to Gr. *alegō*, I heed.] That sense of duty which we feel from the relation in which we stand to some superior power; an acknowledgment of our obligation to God, accompanied by a feeling of reverence and love; practical piety; godliness; devotion; any system of faith and worship.

religionism, rē-li'jon-izm, *n.* [*Religion* and *-ism*.] The outward practice of religion; affected or false religion.

religionist, rē-li'jon-ist, *n.* [*Religion* and *-ist*.] A religious bigot; one who deals much in religious discourse; a formalist.

religionless, rē-li'jon-les, *a.* Without religion; not having a religion.

religiosity, rē-li'ji-os'i-ti, *n.* A natural tendency of mind towards religion; a weak superficial kind of religious sentiment.

religious, rē-li'jus, *a.* [Fr. *religieux*, L. *religiosus*.] Pertaining to or concerned with religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion; teaching religion; used in worship; imbued with religion; pious; devout; devoted by vows to a monastic life; bound by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful.

religiously, rē-li'jus-li, *adv.* In a religious manner; piously; reverently; strictly; conscientiously.

religiousness, rē-li'jus-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.

relinquish, rē-ling'kwish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relinquished*, rē-ling'kwisht; ppr. *relinquishing*, rē-ling'kwish-ing. [O.Fr. *relinquir*, *relinquiseant*, fr. L. *relinquo*, I leave (as in *delinquent*). RELIC.] To give up the possession or occupancy of; to leave; to quit; to forsake; to abandon; to give up; to resign; to renounce a claim to; to desist from.

relinquisher, rē-ling'kwish-ėr, *n.* One who relinquishes.

relinquishment, rē-ling'kwish-ment, *n.* Act of relinquishing; a giving up; a forsaking; abandonment.

reliquary, re'li-kwa-ri, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, fr. L. *reliquiæ*, relics. RELIC.] A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept; a shrine.

reliquiæ, re-lik'wi-ē, *n.pl.* [L., remnants, remains. RELIC.] Relics; remains; fossil remains.

relish, re'lish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relished*, re'lisht; ppr. *relishing*, re'lish-ing. [O.Fr. *relecher*, lit. to re-lick—*re*, again, and *lecher*, to lick, fr. O.H.G. *lecchon*, to lick, being thus akin to *lick*, *lecherous*, *lickerish*. LICK.]

To like or enjoy the taste of; to have a taste or liking for; to give an agreeable taste to; to savour or smack of.——v.i. To have a pleasing taste; to have a flavour.——n. The sensation produced by anything on the palate; savour; flavour; taste, usually pleasing; liking; fondness; delight; that which gives pleasure or delight; savour or flavour; a small quantity just perceptible; a tincture; something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

relishable, re'lish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being relished.

relisten, rē-lis'n, *v.i.* [Prefix *re*, and *listen*.] To listen again or anew.

relive, rē-liv', *v.i.* [Prefix *re*, and *live*.] To live again; to revive.

reluctance, reluctancy, rē-luk'tans, rē-luk'tan-si, *n.* [*Reluctant* and *-ce, -cy*.] The state or quality of being reluctant; aversion; unwillingness.

reluctant, rē-luk'tant, *a.* [L. *reluctans*, ppr. of *reluctor—re*, back, and *luctor*, I wrestle, I strive.] Struggling or striving against; unwilling to do something; loath; averse; backward; acting with slight repugnance.

reluctantly, rē-luk'tant-li, *adv.* In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

relume, relumine, rē-lūm', rē-lū'min, *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, light. LUMINARY.] To illuminate again.

rely, rē-lī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relied*, rē-līd'; ppr. *relying*, rē-lī'ing. [From Fr. *relier*, to bind, to attach—L. *re*, back, and *ligare*, to bind. (LIGAMENT.) It was formerly often used with reflexive pronouns (to *rely one's self* upon).] To rest or depend with confidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or statements; to have confidence; to trust: with *on* or *upon*.

remain, rē-mān', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *remained*, rē-mānd'; ppr. *remaining*, rē-mān'ing. [O. Fr. *remaindre*, to remain, fr. L. *remanēre*, to remain—*re*, back, and *maneo*, *mansi*, I stay. MANSION.] To continue in a place; to continue in an unchanged form or condition; to abide; to stay; to be left after others have withdrawn; to continue after others are away; to be left after any event; to be left as not included or comprised; to be still to deal with; to last or endure.——n. That which is left; remainder; relic; *pl.* that which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; the literary works of one who is dead.

remainder, rē-mān'der, *n.* [An infinitive form=O.Fr. *remaindre*; comp. *rejoinder*.] That which remains; anything left after the removal of a part; the rest; the residue; remnant; in *arith.* the quantity that is left after subtraction or deduction; in *law*, an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise.——a. Remaining; left over.

remake, rē-māk', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *make*.] To make anew; to make over again.

remand, rē-mand', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remanded*, rē-man'ded; ppr. *remanding*, rē-mand'ing. [Fr. *remander*, fr. L. *remandare*, to send back—*re*, back, and *mando*, I commit to one's charge. MANDATE.] To call, send, or order back; to send back to jail, as an accused party.——n. The state of being remanded; the act of remanding.

remanent, rem'a-nent, *a.* [L. *remanens*, *remanentis*, ppr. of *remaneo*, I remain. REMAIN.] Remaining.

remark, rē-märk', *n.* [Fr. *remarque*, a remark, *remarquer*, to remark—prefix *re*, and *marque*. MARK.] The act of observing or taking notice; notice or observation; an observation in words spoken or written; a comment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *remarked*, rē-märkt'; ppr. *remarking*, rē-märk'ing. To observe; to note in the mind; to give brief utterance of; to utter by way of comment or observation.

re-mark, rē-märk', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *mark*.] To mark anew or a second time.

remarkable, rē-märk'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable*.] Worthy of remark or notice; observable; conspicuous; striking; unusual; extraordinary; notable; distinguished.

remarkably, rē-märk'a-bli, *adv.* In a remarkable manner; strikingly; singularly; surprisingly.

remarker, rē-märk'ėr, *n.* One who remarks.

remarque, rē-märk', *n.* [REMARK.] A mark on an engraved or etched plate to distinguish a certain number of early impressions of it.

remarriage, rē-ma'rij, *n.* Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

remarry, rē-ma'ri, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *marry*.] To marry again or a second time.——v.i. To be married again or a second time.

remediable, re-mē'di-a-bl, *a.* That may be remedied or cured; curable.

remedial, re-mē'di-al, *a.* [L. *remedialis*, fr. *remedium*, a remedy.] Affording a remedy; healing; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.

remedially, re-mē'di-al-li, *adv.* In a remedial manner.

remediless, re'me-di-les, *a.* Not admitting a remedy; incurable; irretrievable; desperate.

remedy, re'me-di, *n.* [L. *remedium*, a remedy—*re*, again, and *medeor*, I heal. MEDICAL.] That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; cure; restorative; that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; that which repairs loss or disaster; redress; relief; legal means for the recovery of a right.——v.t. pret. & pp. *remedied*, re'me-did; ppr. *remedying*, re'me-di-ing. To cure; to heal; to remove, as an evil; to repair; to remove mischief; to redress; to counteract.

remember, rē-mem'bėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remembered*, rē-mem'bėrd; ppr. *remembering*, rē-mem'bėr-ing. [Fr. *remembrer*, *se remembrer*, to remember, fr. L. L. *rememorare*—L. *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to mind, fr. *memor*, mindful. MEMOIR.] To have in the memory; to bear or keep in mind; to be capable of recalling; not to forget; to put in mind; to remind; to think of; to be heedful of; to keep in mind with gratitude, favour, affection, or other emotion; to give a gratuity as acknowledgment of service done.——v.i. To have something in remembrance; to recollect.

rememberer, re-mem'bėr-ėr, *n.* One that remembers.

remembrance, rē-mem'brans, *n.* [O.Fr. *remembrance*, fr. *remembrer*, to remember.] The keeping of a thing in mind; power or faculty of remembering; memory; time over which memory extends; what is remembered; a recollection; a memorial; a keepsake; state of being mindful; regard.

remembrancer, rē-mem'brans-ėr, *n.* One who reminds; an officer in the exchequer of England, &c.; a recorder.

remigrate, re-mi'grāt, *v.i.* [Prefix *re*, and *migrate*.] To migrate again.

remigration, re-mi-grā'shon, *n.* Act of remigrating; migration to a former place.

remind, rē-mīnd', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *mind*.] To put in mind; to cause to remember; to bring to the remembrance of.

reminder, rē-mīnd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which reminds; a hint that serves to awaken remembrance.

remindful, rē-mīnd'fụl, *a.* Tending or adapted to remind.

reminiscence, re-mi-nis'ens, *n.* [Fr. *réminiscence*, fr. L. *reminiscentia*, fr. *reminiscor*, I recall to mind—*re*, again, and *miniscor*, fr. root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind. MENTAL.] Recollection; what is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; account of past incidents within one's personal knowledge.

reminiscent, re-mi-nis'ent, *a.* [L. *reminiscens*, ppr. of *reminiscor*. See prec.] Having remembrance; calling to mind.——n. One who calls to mind.

reminiscential, re'mi-nis-en"shal, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence.

remiss, rē-mis', *a.* L. *remissus*, relaxed, languid, not strict, pp. of *remitto—re*, back, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless; negligent; neglectful; inattentive; heedless; slack; wanting earnestness or activity.

remissibility, rē-mis'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of being remitted.

remissible, rē-mis'i-bl, *a.* [REMIT.] That may be remitted or forgiven.

remission, rē-mi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rémission*, fr. L. *remissio*, fr. *remitto*. REMISS.] Act of remitting; act of sending to a distance, as money; a giving up; relinquishment; abatement; diminution of intensity; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain; forgiveness; pardon.

remissive, rē-mis'iv, *a.* [REMISS.] Slackening; relaxing; forgiving; pardoning.

remissly, rē-mis'li, *adv.* In a remiss manner; carelessly; negligently; slackly; not vigorously.

remissness, rē-mis'nes, *n.* State or quality of being remiss; slackness; negligence.

remissory, rē-mis'o-ri, *a.* Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit.

remit, rē-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remitted*, rē-mit'ed; ppr. *remitting*, rē-mit'ing. [L. *remitto*, I send back—*re*, back, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To relax in intensity; to make less intense or active; to abate; to give up in whole or in part; to relinquish; to refrain from exacting punishment for; to forgive or pardon; to transmit or send, as money or bills in payment of goods received; in *Scots law*, to transfer from one judge or tribunal to another.——v.i. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous; to abate in violence for a time, without being intermittent.

remittal, rē-mit'al, *n.* [*Remit* and *-al*.] A remitting; remittance.

remittance, rē-mit'ans, *n.* [*Remit* and *-ance*.] Act of remitting; act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place; the sum or thing remitted.

remittee, rē-mit'ē, *n.* [*Remit* and *-ee*.] A person to whom a remittance is sent.

remittent, rē-mit'ent, *a.* [L. *remittens*, ppr. of *remitto*. REMIT.] Temporarily ceasing; having remissions from time to time, as a fever.——n. A remittent fever.

remitter, rē-mit'ėr, *n.* One who remits or makes remittance.

remnant, rem'nant, *n.* [Contracted fr. *remanent*, which see.] That which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part; that which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed; a scrap, fragment, small bit.——a. Remaining; yet left.

remodel, rē-mo'del, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remodelled*, rē-mo'deld; ppr. *remodelling*, rē-mo'del-ing. [Prefix *re*, and *model*.] To model or fashion anew.

remonetization, rē-mon'et-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of remonetizing.

remonetize, rē-mon'et-īz, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *monetize*, fr. L. *moneta*, money.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; to make again the legal or standard money of account.

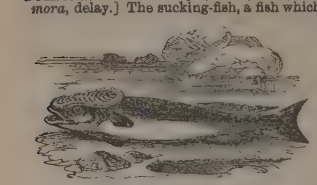
remonstrance, rē-mon'strans, *n.* [O. Fr. *remonstrance*. See next.] Act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons against something; expostulatory counsel or advice.

remonstrant, rē-mon'strant, *a.* [L. *remonstrans, remonstrantis*, ppr. of *remonstro*. REMONSTRATE.] Remonstrating; expostulatory.

remonstrate, rē-mon'strāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *remonstrated*, rē-mon'strāt-ed; ppr. *remonstrating*, rē-mon'strāt-ing. [O. Fr. *remonstrer* (Fr. *remontrer*), fr. L. L. *remonstro—re*, back, and *monstro*, I show (as in *demonstrate*). MONSTER.] To present strong reasons against an act or proceeding; to expostulate; to make an urgent appeal in opposition.

remonstrative, remonstratory, rē-mon'stra-tiv, rē-mon'stra-to-ri, *a.* Expostulatory; remonstrating.

remora, rem'o-ra. *n.* [L., fr. *re*, back, and *mora*, delay.] The sucking-fish, a fish which



Remora (*Echeneis remora*).

attaches itself to objects by a kind of sucking disc: fabled to have miraculous powers of delaying ships.

remorse, rē-mōrs', *n.* [O. Fr. *remors*, L.L. *remorsus*, lit. a biting again, fr. L. *remordeo*, *remorsum—re*, again, and *mordeo*, I bite. MORSEL.] Stings or reproach of conscience; the keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction for wrong committed; painful memory of wrong-doing.

remorseful, rē-mōrs'fụl, *a.* Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.

remorsefully, rē-mōrs'fụl-li, *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

remorsefulness, rē-mōrs'fụl-nes, *n.* The state of being remorseful.

remorseless, rē-mōrs'les, *a.* Without remorse; having no pity or compassion on distress; ruthless; relentless; merciless.

remorselessly, rē-mōrs'les-li, *adv.* In a remorseless manner; pitilessly.

remote, rē-mōt', *a.* [L. *remotus*, pp. of *removeo—re*, back, and *moveo*, *motum*, I move. MOVE.] Distant in place; far off; not near; distant in time, past or future; not immediate; not directly producing an effect; not proximate, as a cause; alien or distant in kind; not related; distant in consanguinity or affinity; slight; inconsiderable.

remotely, rē-mōt'li, *adv.* In a remote manner; at a distance in space or time; distantly; not nearly; not closely; slightly.

remoteness, rē-mōt'nes, *n.* State of being remote; distance; slightness; smallness.

remould, rē-mōld', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *mould*.] To mould or shape anew.

remount, rē-mount', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *mount*=Fr. *remonter*.] To mount again.—— v.i. To mount again; to reascend.—— *n.* A fresh horse to mount.

removability, rē-mōv'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being removable.

removable, rē-mōv'a-bl, *a.* That may be removed.

removal, rē-mōv'al, *n.* [*Remove* and *-al*.] Act of removing; a moving from one place to another; act of displacing from an office or post; state of being removed; change of place; act of putting an end to.

remove, rē-mōv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *removed*, rē-mōvd'; ppr. *removing*, rē-mōv'ing. [O. Fr. *remouvoir*, fr. L. *removēre*, to remove—*re*, back, again, and *moveo*, I move. MOVE.] To move from its place; to take away; to withdraw; to cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; to move; to displace from an office; to take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy; to make away with; to cut off.—— v.i. To be moved from its place; to change place in any manner; to go from one place to another; to change the place of residence.—— *n.* A removal; change of place; departure; a going away; an interval, stage, or step in any scale of gradation; a dish removed from table to make room for something else.

removed, rē-mōvd', *p. a.* Remote; distant more or less; separate from others.

remover, rē-mōv'ėr, *n.* One that removes.

remunerability, rē-mū'nė-ra-bil''i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being remunerated.

remunerable, rē-mū'nė-ra-bl, *a.* That may be remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed.

remunerate, rē-mū'nė-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remunerated*, rē-mū'nė-rāt-ed; ppr. *remunerating*, rē-mū'nė-rāt-ing. [Fr. *rémunérer*, L. *remunerare*, *remuneratum — re*, back, and *munus*, *muneris*, a present, gift (as in *munificence*).] To reward for service; to repay; to requite in a good sense; to recompense.

remuneration, rē-mū'nė-rā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *rémunération*, L. *remuneratio*.] Act of remunerating; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings; reward; recompense; compensation.

remunerative, rē-mū'nė-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Remunerate* and *-ive*.] Affording remuneration, reward, or recompense; profitable.

remuneratory, rē-mū'nė-ra-to-ri, *a.* Rewarding; remunerative.

renaissance, re-nā'sans, *n.* [Fr. *renaissance*, regeneration or new birth—*re*, again, and *naissance*, birth, L. *nascentia*, fr. *nascor*, *natus*, I am born. NATAL.] Revival; new birth; the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world; the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century.—— Renaissance style, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the Gothic, and sought to reproduce the forms of classical ornamentation.

renal, rē'nal, *a.* [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes*, the kidneys. REINS.] Pertaining to the reins or kidneys.

rename, rē-nām', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *name*.] To give a new name to.

renard, re'nārd, *n.* [Fr. *renard*, fr. L.G. *Reinaerd*, fr. O.G. *Reinhard*, *Reginhart*, lit. strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a certain celebrated German epic poem.] A fox: a name used in fables; also written *Reynard*.

renascence, rē-nas'ens, *n.* The state of being renascent; also same as *Renaissance*.

renascency, rē-nas'en-si, *n.* [See next.] Renascence; new birth.

renascent, rē-nas'ent, *a.* [L. *renascens*, ppr. of *renascor—re*, again, and *nascor*, I am born. NATAL, NATURE.] Springing or rising into being again; reappearing; rejuvenated.

renavigate, rē-na'vi-gāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *navigate*.] To navigate again.

rencounter, **rencontre**, ren-koun'tėr, ren-kon'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre*, a rencounter, *rencontrer*, to meet = *re-encounter*.] An abrupt or chance meeting of persons; a meeting in opposition or contest; a casual combat or action; a slight engagement; an encounter.—— v.t. To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision; to fight hand to hand.

rend, rend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rent*, rent; ppr. *rending*, rend'ing. [A.Sax. *rendan*, *hrendan*, to tear, to rend=O.Fris. *renda*, *randa*, to cut, to rend; comp. W. *rhans*, Ir. *rann*, a part, Armor. *renna*, to part, to separate.] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to force asunder; to tear away; to tear asunder; to sever or dissever; to cleave; to split; to rive.—— v.i. To be or to become rent or torn; to split; to part asunder.

render, ren'dėr, *n.* One who rends or tears by violence.

render, ren'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rendered*, ren'dėrd; ppr. *rendering*, ren'dėr-ing. [Fr. *rendre*, fr. L. *reddere*, to restore, to give back, by the insertion of *n* before *d—re*, back, and *do*, I give. DATE (1).] To give in return; to give or pay back; to give, as in compliance with a request or duty; to present; to furnish; to afford; to give for use or benefit; to make or cause to be so or so; to invest with qualities; to translate from one language into another; to interpret or bring into full expression to others; to reproduce, as music; to boil down and clarify, as tallow.——*n.* A return; a payment.

renderable, ren'dėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rendered.

renderer, ren'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who renders.

rendering, ren'dėr-ing, *n.* Act of one who renders; version; translation; interpretation; representation; exhibition.

rendezvous, ren'dė-vō, *n.*; pl. the same, or **rendezvouses**, ren'dė-vō-zez. [Fr. *rendez vous*, lit. render or betake yourselves, repair to a place.] A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or where ships are ordered to join company; a place of meeting; a place where persons commonly meet.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *rendezvoused*, ren'dė-vōd; ppr. *rendezvousing*, ren'dė-vō-ing. To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, &c.

rendible, rend'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

rendition, ren-di'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rendition*, fr. L. *redditio*. RENDER.] A rendering or interpretation; translation; the act of reproducing; the act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

renegade, re'nė-gād, *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, Fr. *renégat*, L. L. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion—L. *re*, back, and *nego*, *negatum*, I deny. NEGATION.] An apostate; one who deserts to an enemy or forsakes one party and joins another; a deserter.

renew, rē-nū', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *renewed*, rē-nūd'; ppr. *renewing*, rē-nū'ing. [Prefix *re*, and *new*.] To make new again; to renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state; to repair; to re-establish; to make again; to repeat; to begin again; to make fresh or vigorous; to grant anew, as a loan on a new bill or note, for the amount of a former one; to transform; to regenerate.—— v.i. To grow again; to become new; to begin again.

renewability, rē-nū'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being renewable.

renewable, rē-nū'a-bl, *a.* That may be renewed.

renewal, rē-nū'al, *n.* [*Renew* and *-al*.] Act of renewing; act of forming anew; a new loan on a new bill or note.

renewer, rē-nū'ėr, *n.* One who renews.

reniform, re'ni-form, *a.* [L. *ren*, a kidney, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys.

renitence, **renitency**, rē-ni'tens, rē-ni'-ten-si, *n.* The state of being renitent.

renitent, rē-ni'tent, *a.* [L. *renitens*, *renitentis*, ppr. of *renitor — re*, back, and *nitor*, I struggle.] Resisting pressure; acting against impulse; persistently opposed.

rennet, ren'et, *n.* [Also written *runnet*, and formed from the verb to *run*, in sense of curdle; comp. G. *rennen*, to run, to curdle, *rennse*, rennet, D. *rinnen*, to curdle.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating milk.

rennet, ren'et, *n.* [Fr. *reinette*, dim. of *reine*, L. *regina*, a queen.] A kind of apple.

renneted, ren'et-ed, *a.* Treated with rennet.

renounce, rē-nouns', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *renounced*, rē-nounst'; ppr. *renouncing*, rē-nouns'ing. [Fr. *renoncer*, fr. L. *renuncio—re*, back, and *nuncio*, *nuntio*, I tell. NUNCIO.] To disown, disclaim, abjure, forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge; to cast off or reject; to forsake.—— v.i. Not to follow suit when one has a card of the same sort; to revoke.

renouncement, rē-nouns'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.

renouncer, rē-nouns'ėr, *n.* One who renounces.

renovate, re'nō-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *renovated*, re'nō-vāt-ed; ppr. *renovating*, re'nō-vāt-ing. [L. *renovo*, *renovatus—re*, again, and *novo*, I make new, fr. *novus*, new. NOVEL.] To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a state as good as new; to restore to freshness.

renovater, **renovator**, re'nō-vāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which renovates.

renovation, re-nō-vā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rénovation*, L. *renovatio*.] Act of renovating or renewing; a making new; renewal; a state of being renewed.

renown, rē-noun', *n.* [Formerly *renowne*, *renowme*, fr. O.Fr. *renoun*, Fr. *renom*, fr. L.

re, and *nomen*, a name. NOUN.] The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; glory; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from great achievements or accomplishments.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *renowned*, rē-nound'; ppr. *renowning*, rē-noun'ing. To make famous.

renowned, rē-nound', *p.a.* Having renown; famed; famous; celebrated; eminent; remarkable.

renownedly, rē-noun'ed-li, *adv.* In a renowned manner.

rent, rent, *pp.* of *rend*.

rent, rent, *n.* [From verb to *rend*.] An opening produced by rending or tearing; a hole torn; a breach; a rupture; a schism.

rent, rent, *n.* [Fr. *rente*=Sp. *renta*, It. *rendita*, lit. that which is rendered or given up, fr. L.L. *rendo*, for L. *reddo*, I give up. RENDER.] Money, or anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements; a compensation made to the owner by the user or occupier as a return for his occupancy.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *rented*, rent'ed; ppr. *renting*, rent'ing. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a certain rent; to let on lease; to take and hold on condition of paying rent.——v.i. To be leased or let for rent.

rentable, rent'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rented.

rental, rent'al, *n.* [*Rent* and *-al*.] A roll, schedule, or account of rents; the gross amount of rents drawn from an estate.

rentier, rän'tē-ā, *n.* [Fr. RENT (yearly payment).] A public fund or stock bearing interest; French or other government stock.

renter, rent'ér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rentered*, rent'ėrd; ppr. *rentering*, rent'ėr-ing. [Fr. *rentraire*—*re*, back, *en*, in, and *traire*, fr. L. *trahere*, to draw. TRACT.] To finedraw; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth.

renter, rent'ér, *n.* One who rents; the lessee or tenant who pays rent.

rentier, rän'tē-ā, *n.* [Fr. RENTE.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.; a fund-holder.

rent-roll, rent'rōl, *n.* A rental; a list of rents falling to be paid.

renuent, ren'ū-ent, *a.* [L. *renuens*, *renuentis*, ppr. of *renuo*—*re*, back, and *nuo*, I nod.] Throwing back the head: applied to muscles.

renunciation, rē-nun'si-ā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *renonciation*, L. *renunciatio*. RENOUNCE.] Act of renouncing; renouncement; disavowal; disclaimer; rejection; abjuration; denial; abandonment.

reoccupy, rē-ok'kū-pī, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *occupy*.] To occupy anew.

reometer, rē-om'et-ėr, *n.* RHEOMETER.

reopen, rē-ō'pen, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *open*.] To open again.——v.i. To be opened again; to open anew.

reordain, rē-or-dān', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *ordain*.] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.

reorganization, rē-or'gan-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act of reorganizing.

reorganize, rē-or'gan-īz, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *organize*.] To organize anew; to reduce again to an organized condition.

rep, **repp**, rep, *n.* [Perhaps fr. *rib*.] A dress fabric having a ribbed or corded appearance, the ribs being transverse.

repaid, rē-pād', pp. of *repay*.

repaint, rē-pānt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *paint*.] To paint anew.

repair, rē-pār', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repaired*, rē-pārd'; ppr. *repairing*, rē-pār'ing. [Fr. *réparer*, L. *reparare*—*re*, and *paro*, I make or get ready. PARE.] To restore; to bring back to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to refit; to mend; to retrieve; to make amends for; to redress.——n. Act of repairing; restoration to a sound or good state; supply of loss; reparation; state as regards repairing.

repair, rē-pār', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *repaired*, rē-pārd'; ppr. *repairing*, rē-pār'ing. [O.Fr. *repairer*, to return, to haunt, fr. L.L. *repatriare*, come back to one's country—*re*, back, and L. *patria*, one's native country. PATRIOT.] To go to some particular place; to betake one's self; to resort.——n. Act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode.

repairable, rē-pār'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repaired; reparable.

repairer, rē-pār'ėr, *n.* One who repairs or makes amends.

repairment, rē-pār'ment, *n.* Act of repairing.

repand, rē-pand', *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backward, turned up.] Having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as a leaf.

reparability, re'pa-ra-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being reparable.

reparable, re'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [Fr. *réparable*, fr. L. *reparabilis*, that may be repaired. REPAIR (1).] That may be repaired.

reparably, re'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* In a reparable manner.

reparation, re-pa-ra'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réparation*, L. *reparatio*. REPAIR.] Act of repairing; restoration; repair; renewal; indemnification or restitution; a satisfaction for injury; amends.

reparative, re-pa'ra-tiv, *a.* [REPAIR.] Repairing; effecting repair; tending to amend defect or make good.—— n. That which repairs or restores; that which makes amends.

repartee, re-pär-tē', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, fr. *repartir*, to return quickly a thrust or a blow, to reply—*re*, back, and *partir*, fr. L. *partire*, to share, part, fr. *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *reparteed*, re-pär-tēd'; ppr. *reparteeing*, re-pär-tē'ing. To make smart and witty replies.

repass, rē-pas', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *pass*.] To pass again; to pass or travel back over; to recross.—— v.i. To pass or go back; to move back.

repast, rē-past', *n.* [O.Fr. *repast*, Fr. *repas*, fr. L. *re*, again, and *pasco*, *pastum*, I feed. PASTOR.] Act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal; food; victuals.—— v.t. To feed; to feast.——v.i. To take food; to feast.

repatriate, rē-pā'tri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repatriated*, rē-pā'tri-āt-ed; ppr. *repatriating*, rē-pā'tri-āt-ing. [L. *repatrio*, *repatriatum*—*re*, again, and *patria*, one's country. PATRIOT.] To restore to one's own country.

repay, rē-pā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repaid*, rē-pād'; ppr. *repaying*, rē-pā'ing. [Prefix *re*, and *pay*=Fr. *repayer*. PAY.] To pay back; to refund; to make return or requital for; to requite; to recompense; to remunerate; to pay again or a second time.——v.i. To requite either good or evil.

repayable, rē-pā'a-bl, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded; that may be repaid.

repayment, rē-pā'ment, *n.* Act of repaying back; reimbursement; money repaid.

repeal, rē-pēl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repealed*, rē-pēld'; ppr. *repealing*, rē-pēl'ing. [Fr. *rappeler*—*re*, back, and *appeler*, L. *appellare*, to call upon, speak to, address. APPEAL.] To recall; to revoke; to abrogate or make to cease, as a law or statute; to annul; to abolish.—— n. Act of repealing or of annulling; revocation; abrogation.

repealable, rē-pēl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repealed.

repealer, rē-pēl'ėr, *n.* One who repeals; one who advocates repeal.

repeat, rē-pēt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repeated*, rē-pēt'ed; ppr. *repeating*, rē-pēt'ing. [Fr. *répéter*, fr. L. *repetere*, to seek again, to repeat—*re*, and *peto*, I seek. PETITION.] To do, make, perform, or utter again; to iterate; to recite; to rehearse; to recapitulate; to quote or say from memory.—— n. The act of repeating; repetition; a mark in music directing a part to be repeated in performance.

repeatable, rē-pēt'a-bl, *a.* That may be repeated.

repeatedly, rē-pēt'ed-li, *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again; indefinitely.

repeater, rē-pēt'ėr, *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring; an indeterminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs.

repeating, rē-pēt'ing, *p.a.* Characterized by repetition; producing a like result several times in succession.—**Repeating rifle**, a magazine-rifle.

repel, rē-pel', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repelled*, rē-peld', ppr. *repelling*, rē-pel'ing. [L. *repello*—*re*, back, and *pello*, I drive, as in *expel*, *compel*, *expulsion*, &c. PULSE.] To drive or cause to go back; to check the advance of; to repulse; to encounter with effectual resistance; to resist or oppose successfully.——v.i. To cause repugnance; to shock; to act with force in opposition.

repellence, **repellency**, rē-pel'ens, rē-pel'en-si, *n.* The quality of being repellent; repulsion.

repellent, rē-pel'ent, *a.* [L. *repellens*, ppr. of *repello*, I repel.] Having the effect of repelling; able or tending to repel; repulsive; deterring.—— n. That which repels.

repeller, rē-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which repels.

repent, rē-pent', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *repented*, rē-pent'ed; ppr. *repenting*, rē-pent'ing. [Fr. *repentir*, se *repentir*, to repent—L. *re*, again, and *pœnitere*, to repent, fr. *pœna*, pain. PENITENT, PAIN.] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by one's self; to sorrow or be pained for sin done; to be penitent; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.——v.t. To remember with self-reproach or sorrow; to feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of: often in such phrases as *I repent me*, it *repented him*.

repent, rē'pent, *a.* [L. *repens*, *repentis*, ppr. of *repo*, I creep.] Creeping.

repentance, rē-pent'ans, *n.* [*Repent* and *-ance*=Fr. *repentance*.] Act of repenting; sorrow for what we have done or said amiss; the state of being penitent; sorrow for sin; penitence; contrition; that sorrow for sin which issues in reformation.

repentant, rē-pent'ant, *a.* [*Repent* and *-ant*=Fr. *repentant*.] Repenting; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin; expressing or showing sorrow for sin.

repentantly, rē-pent'ant-li, *adv.* In a repentant manner.

repenter, rē-pent'ėr, *n.* One that repents.

repeople, rē-pē'pl, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *people*.] To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.

repercuss, rē-pėr-kus', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repercussed*, rē-pėr-kust'; ppr. *repercussing*, rē-pėr-kus'ing. [L. *repercutio*, *repercussum*—*re*, back, and *percutio*, I drive. PERCUSS.] To beat or drive back (as sound or air); to make rebound.

repercussion, rē-pėr-ku'shon, *n.* [Fr. *répercussion*, L. *repercussio*. See prec.] Act of driving back; reverberation.

repercussive, rē-pėr-kus'iv, *a.* [*Repercuss* and *-ive*=Fr. *répercussif*.] Having the power of repercussion; causing to reverberate; reverberatory.

répertoire, rep'ėr-twär, *n.* [Fr. *répertoire*. REPERTORY.] The aggregate of dramatic or musical pieces that an actor, a vocalist, or a company can readily perform.

repertory, re'pėr-to-ri, *n.* [Fr. *répertoire*, L. *repertorium*, fr. *reperio*, I find again—*re*, and *pario*, I produce. PARENT.] What contains a store or collection of things; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

reperusal, rē-pėr-ūz'al, *n.* A second or another perusal.

reperuse, rē-pėr-ūz', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *peruse*.] To peruse again.

repetend, rep-ē-tend', *n.* [L. *repetendum*, a thing to be repeated.] That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

repetition, re-pē-ti'shon, *n.* [Fr. *répétition*, L. *repetitio*, fr. *repetere*, to repeat. REPEAT.] Act of repeating; iteration of the same act; act of reciting or rehearsing; recital; recital from memory; that which is repeated.

repetitious, re-pē-ti'shus, *a.* [From *repetition.*] Marked by repetitions; containing statements repeated.

repetitive, rē-pe'ti-tiv, *a.* [REPETITION.] Containing repetitions; repeating.

repine, rē-pīn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *repined*, rē-pīnd'; ppr. *repining*, rē-pīn'ing. [Apparently fr. prefix *re*, and *pine*, to languish. PINE.] To fret one's self; to feel continual inward discontent; to complain discontentedly; to murmur: with *at* or *against* before an object.

repiner, rē-pīn'ér, *n.* One who repines.

repiningly, rē-pīn'ing-li, *adv.* In a repining manner.

replace, rē-plās', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *place.*] To put again in the former place; to put in the place of another displaced or of something lost; to take or fill the place of; to fulfil the end or office of; to be a substitute for; to repay; to refund.

replacement, rē-plās'ment, *n.* Act of replacing; substitution.

replant, rē-plant', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *plant.*] To plant again; to reinstate.

replenish, rē-plen'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *replenished*, rē-plen'isht; ppr. *replenishing*, rē-plen'ish-ing. [O.Fr. *replenir*, *replenissant*, fr. L. *re*, back or again, and *plenus*, full. PLENTY.] To fill again; to fill up after having been emptied or lessened; to fill completely; to stock with numbers or abundance.

replenisher, rē-plen'ish-ér, *n.* One who replenishes.

replenishment, rē-plen'ish-ment, *n.* Act of replenishing.

replete, rē-plēt', *a.* [L. *repletus*, pp. of *repleo*, I fill again—*re*, again, and *pleo*, I fill, as in *complete* (q.v.).] Filled up; full; completely filled; abounding; thoroughly imbued.

repletion, rē-plē'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réplétion*, L. *repletio.* REPLETE.] The state of being replete or completely filled; superabundant fulness; surfeit; in *med.* plethora.

repletory, rē-plēt'o-ri, *a.* [*Replete* and *-ory.*] Pertaining to repletion.

repleviable, **replevisable**, rē-plev'i-a-bl, rē-plev'i-za-bl, *a.* In *law*, capable of being replevied.

replevin, **replevy**, rē-plev'in, rē-plev'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *replevin.* REPLEVY.] In *law*, a personal action to recover possession of goods wrongfully taken or detained.

replevisor, rē-plev'i-sor, *n.* One who replevies.

replevy, rē-plev'i, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *replevied*, rē-plev'īd; ppr. *replevying*, rē-plev'i-ing. [O. Fr. *replevir*—*re*, back, and L. L. *plevire*, to pledge.] In *law*, to reclaim (as goods wrongfully seized) upon giving security to try the cause in court; to take back by writ of replevin.

replica, rep'li-ka, *n.* [It. *replica*, a reply, a repetition—L. *re*, back, and *plica*, a fold. REPLY.] A copy of a picture or a piece of sculpture made by the hand that executed the original.

replicant, rep'li-kant, *n.* [L. *replicans*, *replicantis*, ppr. of *replico*, I reply. REPLY.] One who makes a reply.

replication, re-pli-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *replicatio*, fr. *replicare*, to reply. REPLY.] A return or reply, as to a statement; an answer; a copy; a replica.

replier, rē-plī'ér, *n.* One who replies; an answerer; a respondent; a replicant.

reply, rē-plī', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *replied*, rē-plīd'; ppr. *replying*, rē-plī'ing. [O.Fr. *replier* (Fr. *répliquer*), to reply, fr. L. *replicare*, to fold back, to reply—*re*, back, and *plico*, I fold. PLY.] To make answer in words or writing; to answer; to respond; to rejoin; to do or give something in return; to answer by deeds; to meet an attack by fitting action. ——v.t. To return for an answer: often with a clause as object.——n. An answer; a response; a rejoinder; that which is done in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter attack.

report, rē-pōrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reported*, rē-port'ed; ppr. *reporting*, rē-pōrt'ing. [Fr. *reporter*, to carry back; also *rapporter*, to carry back, relate, report; the former fr. L. *reportare*—*re*, and *portare*, I carry, the latter from *re*, *ad*, and *portare.* PORT (carriage).] To bear or bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to relate; to tell; to narrate; to carry orally from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story; to give an official account or statement of; to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker; to lay a charge or make a disclosure against.—**To report one's self**, to make known one's whereabouts or movements to the proper quarter.——v.i. To make a statement of facts; to discharge the office of a reporter for the newspaper press. ——n. An account brought back; common fame; rumour; hearsay; statement circulated; repute; reputation; that which is noised about respecting a thing; sound; noise of explosion, as of a gun; a statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law; an official statement of facts, verbal or written; a statement made by a legislative committee of facts into which they were charged to inquire; an account or statement of the proceedings of a meeting, legislative assembly, &c.

reportable, rē-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be reported.

reporter, rē-pōrt'ér, *n.* One who reports; a member of a newspaper staff whose duty it is to give an account of the proceedings of public meetings and entertainments, collect information respecting interesting events, and the like.

reporting, rē-pōrt'ing, *p.a.* Pertaining to a reporter or his business.——n. The act or system of drawing up reports; the work of a newspaper reporter.

reportorial, rē-pōr-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a reporter or reporters.

reposal, rē-pōz'al, *n.* [*Repose* and *-al.*] The act of reposing or resting with reliance.

repose, rē-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reposed*, rē-pōzd'; ppr. *reposing*, rē-pōz'ing. [Fr. *reposer*, to place again, to settle, to rest—*re*, back, and *poser*, to put. POSE.] To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest; often *refl.* to lay, place, or rest in full reliance.——v.i. To lie at rest; to take rest; to sleep; to rest in confidence; to rely.——n. [Fr. *repos*, rest, repose, fr. the verb.] A lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind; tranquillity; settled composure; absence of all show of feeling.

reposeful, rē-pōz'ful, *a.* Full of repose; affording repose or rest; trustful.

reposer, rē-pōz'ér, *n.* One who reposes.

reposit, rē-poz'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reposited*, rē-poz'it-ed; ppr. *repositing*, rē-poz'it-ing. [From L. *repositus*, pp. of *repono*, I place back—*re*, back, and *pono*, I place.] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

reposition, rē-pō-zi'shon, *n.* Act of repositing.

repository, rē-poz'i-to-ri, *n.* [L. *repositorium.* REPOSIT.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a receptacle; a storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse; a shop.

repossess, rē-poz-zes', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *possess.*] To possess again.

repoussé, rē-pōs'sā, *a.* [Fr., pp. of *repousser*—*re*, back, and *pousser*, to push, to thrust. PUSH.] Raised on the surface of metal by strokes of the hammer from behind: said of a kind of ornamental or artistic work in relief.——n. Repoussé work.

reprehend, re-prē-hend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reprehended*, re-prē-hend'ed; ppr. *reprehending*, re-prē-hend'ing. [L. *reprehendo*—*re*, back, and *prehendo*, I lay hold of; seen also in *comprehend*, *apprehend*, *prehensile*, &c. PREHENSILE.] To charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to take exception to; to speak of as a fault; to censure.

reprehender, re-prē-hend'ér, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves.

reprehensible, re-prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *répréhensible*, L.L. *reprehensibilis*, fr. L. *reprehendo*, *reprehensum.* REPREHEND.] Deserving reprehension or blame; blamable; censurable; blameworthy.

reprehensibleness, re-prē-hen'si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being reprehensible.

reprehensibly, re-prē-hen'si-bli, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner; culpably.

reprehension, re-prē-hen'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réprehension*, L. *reprehensio.* REPREHEND.] Act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.

reprehensive, **reprehensory**, re-prē-hen'siv, re-prē-hen'so-ri, *a.* Containing reprehension or reproof.

reprehensively, re-prē-hen'siv-li, *adv.* With reprehension.

represent, re-prē-zent', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *represented*, re-prē-zent'ed; ppr. *representing*, re-prē-zent'ing. [Fr. *représenter*, fr. L. *repræsentare*—*re*, again, and *præsentare*, to present. PRESENT.] To exhibit by a likeness of; to present an image or counterpart of; to typify; to portray by pictorial or plastic art; to act the part of; to personate on the stage; to exhibit to the mind in language; to give an account of; to describe; to expound or set forth; to supply the place of; to speak and act on behalf of; to be a substitute or agent for; to serve as a sign or symbol of; to exemplify.

representable, re-prē-zent'a-bl, *a.* That may be represented.

representation, re-prē-zen-tā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *représentation*, L. *repræsentatio.*] The act of representing; that which represents; an image or likeness; a picture or statue; exhibition on the stage; a dramatic performance; a statement of arguments or facts, &c.; a written expostulation; a remonstrance; the representing of a constituency in a legislative assembly; delegates or representatives collectively.

representational, re-prē-zen-tā"shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to representation.

representative, re-prē-zent'a-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *représentatif.* REPRESENT.] Fitted or serving to represent, portray, or typify; acting as a substitute for another or others; elected or appointed to represent others; conducted by the agency of delegates; presenting the full characteristics of a group or class; typical.——n. One who or that which represents; that by which anything is represented; something standing for something else; an agent, deputy, or substitute acting by authority for another or others; a person elected to represent a constituency in a legislative or other assembly; in *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir.

representatively, re-prē-zent'at-iv-li, *adv.* In a representative manner; by representation; by delegation.

representer, re-prē-zent'ér, *n.* One who represents.

repress, rē-pres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repressed*, rē-prest'; ppr. *repressing*, rē-pres'ing. [L. *repressus*, pp. of *reprimo*, I press or hold back—*re*, back, and *premo*, I press. PRESS.] To press or keep back; to check, curb, or restrain; to put down; to quell; to subdue; to suppress.

represser, rē-pres'ér, *n.* One who represses; one that crushes or subdues.

repressible, rē-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being repressed.

repressibly, rē-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In a repressible manner.

repression, rē-pre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *répression.*] Act of repressing or subduing; check; restraint.

repressive, rē-pres'iv, *a.* [Fr. *répressif.*] Having power to repress; tending to subdue or restrain.

repressively, rē-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In a repressive manner.

reprieve, rē-prēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reprieved*, rē-prēvd'; ppr. *reprieving*, rē-prēv'ing. [A form of *reprove* (q.v.), the change of form being similar to that in *retrieve.*] To grant a respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; to relieve temporarily. ——n. The temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence; respite; interval of relief.

reprimand, rep'ri-mănd, *n.* [Fr. *réprimande*, fr. L. *reprimenda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, fr. *reprimo*, *repressum*, I repress. REPRESS.] A severe reproof for a fault; a sharp rebuke; reprehension.——*v.t.* rep-ri-mănd', pret. & pp. *reprimanded*, rep-ri-mănd'ed; ppr. *reprimanding*, rep-ri-mănd'ing. To reprove severely; to administer a sharp rebuke to; to reprove publicly and officially.

reprint, rē-print', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *print*.] To print again; to print a second or any new edition of.——n. rē'print. A second or a new impression of any printed work.

reprisal, rē-prīz'al, *n.* [Fr. *représaille*, fr. L.L. *reprisalicæ*, booty, fr. L. *reprehendo*, *reprehensum*. REPREHEND.] The seizure of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification; retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

reproach, rē-prōch', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reproached*, rē-prōcht'; ppr. *reproaching*, rē-prōch'ing. [Fr. *reprocher*, O.Fr. *reprochier* =Pr. *repropchar*, Sp. & Pg. *reprochar*, to reproach, fr. L.L. *reropiare*, fr. L. *re*, back, and *prope*, near, *propius*, nearer; lit. to bring nearer or set before. APPROACH, PROPINQUITY.] To charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid; to censure; to blame; to rebuke; to condemn; to revile.——n. Act of reproaching; a severe or cutting expression of censure or blame; blame for something considered base or vile; contumely; source of blame; shame, infamy, or disgrace; object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

reproachable, rē-prōch'a-bl, *a.* Deserving reproach.

reproachably, rē-prōch'a-bli, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

reproacher, rē-prōch'ėr, *n.* One who reproaches.

reproachful, rē-prōch'fu̯l, *a.* Containing or expressing reproach; opprobrious; abusive; scurrilous; disgraceful; base; vile.

reproachfully, rē-prōch'fu̯l-li, *adv.* In a reproachful manner; so as to convey reproach or condemnation.

reproachfulness, rē-prōch'fu̯l-nes, *n.* Quality of being reproachful.

reproachless, rē-prōch'les, *a.* Without reproach; irreproachable.

reprobate, re'prō-bāt, *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp. of *reprobo*, I reject—*re*, implying opposition, and *probo*, I approve. PROBABLE, REPRIEVE, REPROVE.] Rejected or condemned; given up to sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate; lost to virtue or grace.——n. One who is thoroughly profligate or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue; a wicked, depraved wretch.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *reprobated*, re'prō-bāt-ed; ppr. *reprobating*, re'prō-bāt-ing. To disapprove with detestation or vehemence; to contemn strongly; to condemn; to reject.

reprobateness, reprobacy, re'prō-bāt-nes, re'prō-ba-si, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

reprobater, re'prō-bāt-ėr, *n.* One who reprobates.

reprobation, re-prō-bā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réprobation*, L. *reprobatio*.] Act of reprobating; strong disapproval; condemnation; censure; rejection.

reproduce, rē-prō-dūs', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *produce*.] To produce again; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring; to portray or represent; to bring to the memory or imagination.

reproducer, rē-prō-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who or that which reproduces.

reproduction, rē-prō-duk'shon, *n.* Act or process of reproducing; the process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of a species ensured; that which is produced or presented anew; an accurate copy.

reproductive, rē-prō-dukt'iv, *a.* Pertaining to or used in reproduction; employed in reproducing or perpetuating the species.

reproof, rē-prōf', *n.* [From *reprove*, like *proof*, *prove*.] Words intended to reprove; an expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

reprovable, rē-prōv'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of being reproved; blamable; censurable.

reprovably, rē-prōv'a-bli, *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

reproval, rē-prōv'al, *n.* Act of reproving; admonition; reproof.

reprove, rē-prōv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reproved*, rē-prōvd'; ppr. *reproving*, rē-prōv'ing. [Fr. *réprouver*, to blame, to censure; O. Fr. *reprover*, *reprouver*, Fr. L. *reprobare*, to reprobate or condemn. REPROBATE. *Reprieve* and *reprove* are doublets.] To charge with a fault orally; to reprehend; to reprimand; to chide; to censure; to rebuke.

reprover, rē-prōv'ėr, *n.* One who reproves.

reprovingly, rē-prōv'ing-li, *adv.* In a reproving manner.

reptant, reptatory, rep'tant, rep'tā-to-ri, *a.* [See next.] Creeping; crawling.

reptation, rep-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *reptatio*, *reptationis*, fr. *repto*, freq. of *repo*, I creep. REPTILE.] The act of creeping or crawling.

reptile, rep'tīl, *a.* [Fr. *reptile*, fr. L. *reptilis*, creeping, fr. *repo*, *reptum*, I creep.] Creeping; moving on the belly, or with many small short legs; grovelling; low; mean.——n. An animal that creeps or moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs; a grovelling or very mean person; an animal belonging to the class Reptilia.

Reptilia, rep-til'i-a, *n. pl.* [REPTILE.] A class of vertebrate animals, cold-blooded, breathing by lungs, and covered with scales, comprising the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, &c.

reptilian, rep-til'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the class of reptiles.——n. An animal of the class Reptilia.

republic, rē-pub'lik, *n.* [Fr. *république*, L. *respublica—res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public. REAL, PUBLIC.] A commonwealth; a state or political community in which the supreme power is vested either in certain privileged members or in the whole community.

republican, rē-pub'lik-an, *a.* [Fr. *républicain*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; consonant to the principles of a republic.——n. One who favours or prefers a republican form of government; a democrat.

republicanism, rē-pub'lik-an-izm, *n.* [Fr. *républicanisme*.] A republican form or system of government; attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles.

republication, rē-pub'li-kā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *publication*.] A second or new publication.

republish, rē-pub'lish, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *publish*.] To publish a second time or anew.

repudiate, rē-pū'di-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repudiated*, rē-pū'di-āt-ed; ppr. *repudiating*, rē-pū'di-āt-ing. [L. *repudio*, *repudiatus*, I cast off, divorce, fr. *repudium*, a casting off, a divorce—*re*, back, and root of *pudor*, shame. PUDENCY.] To divorce; to reject; to discard; to disclaim; to disavow; to refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as debt.

repudiation, rē-pū'di-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *répudiation*, L. *repudiatio*.] Act of repudiating; rejection; disavowal; refusal by a government or public body to pay its debts duly incurred.

repudiator, rē-pū'di-āt-or, *n.* One who repudiates or who favours repudiation.

repugnance, rē-pug'nans, *n.* [Fr. *répugnance*, L. *repugnantia*, fr. *repugno*, I fight against—*re*, back, and *pugno*, I fight, fr. *pugna*, a fight. PUGNACIOUS.] State of being repugnant; opposition of mind; feeling of aversion; unwillingness; reluctance; antipathy; dislike; contrariety; inconsistency.

repugnant, rē-pug'nant, *a.* [Fr. *répugnant*, L. *repugnans*, ppr. of *repugno*. See prec.] Characterized by opposition or contrariety; opposed; inconsistent; hostile; inimical; highly distasteful; offensive; followed by *to*.

repugnantly, rē-pug'nant-li, *adv.* In a repugnant manner.

repulse, rē-puls', *n.* [L. *repulsus*, a driving back, *repulsa*, refusal, fr. *repulsus*, pp. of *repello*, I repel. REPEL.] Act of repelling or condition of being repelled; the act of driving back; a check or defeat; refusal; denial.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *repulsed*, rē-pulst'; ppr. *repulsing*, rē-puls'ing. To repel; to beat or drive back.

repulsion, rē-pul'shon, *n.* [Fr. *répulsion*, L. *repulsio*.] Act of repelling; especially, in *physics*, that power by which bodies or the particles of bodies are made to recede from each other; feeling of aversion.

repulsive, rē-puls'iv, *a.* [Fr. *répulsif*.] That repulses or repels; repelling; tending to forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding.

repulsively, rē-puls'iv-li, *adv.* In a repulsive manner.

repulsiveness, rē-puls'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being repulsive.

repurchase, rē-pėr'chās, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *purchase*.] To purchase or buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.——n. Act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

reputable, re'pūt-a-bl, *a.* [REPUTE.] Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable; not mean or disgraceful.

reputableness, re'pūt-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being reputable.

reputably, re'pūt-a-bli, *adv.* In a reputable manner; without disgrace or discredit.

reputation, re-pūt-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réputation*, L. *reputatio*, fr. *reputare*, to count or reckon. See next.] Character derived from public opinion; character by report; character attributed; repute: in a good or bad sense, often good; honourable regard; good name; honour; fame.

repute, rē-pūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reputed*, rē-pūt'ed; ppr. *reputing*, rē-pūt'ing. [Fr. *réputer*, fr. L. *reputare*, to count over, think, or consider—*re*, again, and *putare*, to reckon, to estimate. PUTATIVE.] To estimate, think, or account; to hold in thought; to reckon or consider as such or such; to deem.——n. Reputation; character; character as attributed by common or public opinion; good character.

reputedly, rē-pūt'ed-li, *adv.* In common repute or estimation.

request, rē-kwest', *n.* [O.Fr. *requeste* (Fr. *requête*), fr. L. *requisita*, a thing required, a want, fr. *requiro*, *requisitum*, I ask (whence *require*)—*re*, again, and *quæro*, *quæsitum*, I seek. QUERY, QUERY.] A desire expressed to some person for something that the person can grant or do; an asking; a petition; a modest solicitation; the thing asked for; a state of being sought after, or asked for.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *requested*, rē-kwest'ed; ppr. *requesting*, rē-kwest'ing. To make a request for or to; to express desire for; to solicit; to ask; to beg.

requiem, rē'kwi-em, *n.* [Acc. case of L. *requies*, rest (fr. *re*, again, and *quies*, rest, repose), this word being prominent in the service. QUIET.] A mass or service for the dead in the Roman Catholic Church; music for this mass; a musical composition or service in honour of some deceased person.

requiescence, rē-kwī-es'ens, *n.* [From L. *requiescere*, to rest. REQUIEM.] A return to a state of quiescence or repose.

require, rē-kwīr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *required*, rē-kwīrd', ppr. *requiring*, rē-kwīring. [O.Fr. *require*, *requerre*, *requerre* (Fr. *requérir*), fr. L. *requirere*, to ask for, inquire after—*re*, again, and *quæro*, I seek. REQUEST.] To ask as of right and by authority; to demand; to claim or call for; to request; to call upon to do something; to have need or necessity for; to need or want; to find it necessary; to have to.

requirement, rē-kwīr'ment, *n.* The act of requiring; demand; that which requires the doing of something; an essential con-

dition; something required or necessary; something needful.

requisite, re'kwi-zit, *a.* [L. *requisitus*, pp. of *requiro*. REQUIRE.] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; needful; essential.——n. That which is required or necessary; something indispensable.

requisition, re-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réquisition*, L. *requisitio*. REQUISITE.] Act of requiring; an application made as of a right; a demand; a demand for necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are; a written call or invitation; state of being required or much sought after; request.——v.t. pret. & pp. *requisitioned*, re-kwi-zi'shond; ppr. *requisitioning*, re-kwi-zi'shon-ing. To make a requisition or demand upon; to make a demand for.

requisitionist, re-kwi-zi'shon-ist, *n.* One who makes requisition.

requitable, rē-kwīt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being requited.

requital, rē-kwīt'al, *n.* [*Requite* and *-al.*] Act of requiting; return for any treatment, either good or bad; reward; recompense; return; retribution; retaliation.

requite, rē-kwīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *requited*, rē-kwīt'ed; ppr. *requiting*, rē-kwīt'ing. [From *re*, and *quit*, older form *quite*. QUIT.] To repay; to reward; to recompense; to make a return for, either of good or evil; to compensate; to retaliate on.

requiter, rē-kwīt'ėr, *n.* One who requites.

reredos, rēr'dos, *n.* [O. Fr. *rere*, rear, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back. REAR, DORSAL.] The back of a fireplace; a decorated piece of the wall behind and rising above the altar in a church.

rere-mouse, rēr'mous, *n.* Same as *Rear-mouse*.

rereward, rēr'ward, *n.* [*Rear* and *ward* = *guard*.] The rear-guard; the part of an army that marches in the rear. [O.T.]

rescind, rē-sind', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rescinded*, rē-sind'ed; ppr. *rescinding*, rē-sind'ing. [Fr. *rescinder*, L. *rescindere*, *rescissum* — *re*, again, and *scindo*, I cut (as in *concise*, *precise*, &c.). SCISSORS.] To abrogate; to annul; to repeal; to revoke; to render null or make void.

rescindment, rē-sind'ment, *n.* The act of rescinding.

rescission, rē-si'zhon, *n.* [L. *rescissio*, fr. *rescindo*. RESCIND.] Act of rescinding, abrogating, or annulling.

rescissory, rē-sis'o-ri, *a.* [L. *rescissorius*, fr. *rescindo*, *rescissum*. RESCIND.] Having power to rescind.

rescript, rē'skript, *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, fr. *rescribo*, I write back—*re*, back, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] The decision of a Roman emperor on some matter set before him; the decision by a pope of a question officially propounded; an edict or decree.

rescuable, res'kū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rescued.

rescue, res'kū, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rescued*, res'kūd; ppr. *rescuing*, res'kū-ing. [O. Fr. *rescoure*, *rescourre*, to rescue, fr. L. *re*, again, and *excutere*, to shake off—*ex*, away, and *quatio*, *quassum*, I shake. QUASH.] To set free or deliver from confinement, danger, or evil; to withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; in *law*, to take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody.——n. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint or danger; in *law*, a forcible taking out of the custody of the law.

rescuer, res'kū-ėr, *n.* One that rescues.

research, rē-sėrch', *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *search* = O. Fr. *recerche*, research, Fr. *recherche*. SEARCH.] A diligent and protracted seeking of facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; investigation.——v.t. To search again; to examine anew.

researcher, rē-sėrch'ėr, *n.* One engaged in research.

reseat, rē-sēt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *seat*.] To seat again; to furnish with a new seat or seats.

resect, rē-sekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resected*, rē-sekt'ed; ppr. *resecting*, rē-sekt'ing. [L. *reseco*, *resectum*, I cut off—*re*, back, and *seco*, I cut. SECTION.] To cut or pare off.

resection, rē-sek'shon, *n.* [See prec.] In *surgery*, the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

reseize, rē-sēz', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *seize*.] To seize again; in *law*, to reinstate (in such phrases as to be *reseized of* or *in*).

resemblance, rē-zem'blans, *n.* [O. Fr. *resemblance*, Fr. *ressemblance*. RESEMBLE.] State or quality of resembling; likeness; similarity; something similar; similitude.

resemblant, rē-zem'blant, *a.* Resembling; having likeness.

resemble, rē-zem'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resembled*, rē-zem'bld; ppr. *resembling*, rē-zem'bling. [O. Fr. *resembler*, Fr. *ressembler*—prefix *re*, and *sembler*, to seem, fr. L. *simulare*, to make like, fr. *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] To have the likeness of; to be like; to bear the similitude of, either in form, figure, or qualities; to liken; to compare.

resent, rē-zent', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resented*, rē-zent'ed; ppr. *resenting*, rē-zent'ing. [Fr. *ressentir*, fr. L. *re*, and *sentire*, to feel. SENSE.] To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; to show this by word or deed.——v.i. To be indignant; to feel resentment.

resenter, rē-zent'ėr, *n.* One who resents.

resentful, rē-zent'fụl, *a.* Full of resentment; easily provoked to resentment; of a vindictive temper.

resentfully, rē-zent'fụl-li, *adv.* In a resentful manner; with resentment.

resentment, rē-zent'ment, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment*—It. *risentimento*. RESENT.] The feeling with which one who resents is impressed; deep sense of injury or wrong suffered; anger prolonged; anger arising from a sense of wrong; displeasure; indignation; revengeful feeling.

reservation, re-zėrv-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réservation*, fr. L. *reservare*, to reserve. RESERVE.] Act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; something intentionally not expressed or disclosed from deceit; state of being treasured up or kept in store; in the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.; a reserve.

reserve, rē-zėrv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reserved*, rē-zėrvd'; ppr. *reserving*, rē-zėrv'ing. [Fr. *réserver*, fr. L. *reservare—re*, back, and *servare*, to save, to keep. SERVE.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep back; to retain; to lay up and keep for a future time.——n. The act of reserving or keeping back; that which is retained from present use or disposal; reservation; retention; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness towards others; caution in personal behaviour; closeness; coldness; shyness; money kept unemployed in order to meet average liabilities; troops reserved in battle to sustain the rest as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.

reserved, rē-zėrvd', *p.a.* Showing reserve; not free or frank in words, actions, or social intercourse; restrained; cautious; cold.

reservedly, rē-zėrv'ed-li, *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve; coldly.—**reservedness,** rē-zėrv'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being reserved.

reserver, rē-zėrv'ėr, *n.* One who reserves.

reservoir, re'zėr-vwar, *n.* [Fr. *réservoir*, fr. L. *reservare*, to reserve (q.v.).] A place where anything is kept in store, particularly a place where a large quantity of water is collected and kept for use; an artificial lake or pond from which pipes convey water to a town.

reset, rē-set', *n.* [O. Fr. *recepte*, *recette*, a receiving. RECEIPT.] In *Scots law*, an unlawful receiving; the receiving of stolen goods.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *resetted*, rē-set'ed; ppr. *resetting*, rē-set'ing. In *Scots law*, to receive with the knowledge that what is received was stolen.

reset, rē-set', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *set*.] To set again; to set over again, as printed matter.

resetter, rē-set'ėr, *n.* In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

reship, rē-ship', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *ship*.] To ship again; to ship again what has been imported.

reshipment, rē-ship'ment, *n.* The act of reshipping.

reside, rē-zīd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *resided*, rē-zīd'ed; ppr. *residing*, rē-zīd'ing. [Fr. *résider*, L. *residère—re*, and *sedeo*, I sit or settle. SEDATE.] To continue in a place as an inhabitant permanently or for a length of time; to have one's abode; to dwell; to abide or be inherent in; to inhere.

residence, re'zi-dens, *n.* [Fr. *résidence*.] Act or state of residing, or of abiding; the place where one resides; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; mansion; the continuing of a parson or incumbent on his benefice: opposed to *non-residence*.

residency, re'zi-den-si, *n.* Residence; the official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

resident, re'zi-dent, *a.* [Fr. *résident*, fr. L. *residens*, ppr. of *resideo*. RESIDE.] Residing, dwelling, or having one's abode in a place.—— n. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time; a permanent inhabitant; a dweller; a public minister who resides at a foreign court; a kind of ambassador or representative of a government.

residenter, re'zi-dent-ėr, *n.* A resident.

residential, re-zi-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to residence or to residents; suitable or intended for residence.

residentiary, re-zi-den'shėr-i, *a.* Having residence.——n. One who is resident; an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

residual, rē-zid'ū-al, *a.* [L. *residuum*, residue (q.v.).] Having the character of a residue or residuum; remaining after a part is taken.

residuary, rē-zid'ū-a-ri, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to the residue or part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with. —Residuary legatee, the legatee to whom is bequeathed all that remains after deducting the debts and specific legacies.

residue, re'zi-dū, *n.* [Fr. *résidu*, L. *residuum*, what remains, *residuus*, remaining, fr. *residère*, to remain. RESIDE.] That which remains after a part is taken, removed, or dealt with in some way; what is left over; the remainder; the balance; that which remains of the estate of a testator after the payment of debts and legacies.

residuum, rē-zid'ū-um, *n.* [RESIDUE.] Residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification; the dregs or refuse; scum or dregs of society.

resign, rē-zīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resigned*, rē-zīnd'; ppr. *resigning*, rē-zīn'ing. [Fr. *résigner*, L. *resignare*, to resign—*re*, back, and *signare*, to sign, fr. *signum*, a mark, sign. SIGN.] To assign back; to give up, as a claim, post, or possession; to give up or yield into the hands of another; to give over; to surrender; to relinquish; to quit; to renounce; to submit, as to Providence.

resignation, re-zig-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *résignation*.] Act of resigning, yielding, or giving up; surrender; relinquishment; state of being resigned; habitual submission to the will of Providence; submission to evils without discontent or complaint.

resigned, rē-zīnd', *p.a.* Submissive; feeling resignation; patient.

resignedly, rē-zīn'ed-li, *adv.* In a resigned manner; with submission.

resigner, rē-zīn'ėr, *n.* One who resigns.

resile, rē-zīl', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *resiled*, rē-zīld'; ppr. *resiling*, rē-zīl'ing. [L. *resilio*, I leap or spring back—*re*, back, and *salio*, I leap. SALIENT.] To recede or withdraw from a purpose or agreement.

resilience, resiliency, rē-si'li-ens, rē-si'li-en-si, *n.* [See next.] The act of resil-

ing; the act of rebounding; rebound from being elastic.

resilient, rē-si'li-ent, *a.* [L. *resiliens*, ppr. of *resilio*. RESILE.] Inclined to resile; rebounding.

resin, re'zin, *n.* [Fr. *résine*, fr. L. *resina*, resin, fr. Gr. *retinē*, resin. *Rosin* is the same word.] An inflammable substance of sundry varieties found in most plants, in some cases solid, in others semi-fluid, valuable as ingredients in varnishes, or for medicinal purposes; the hardened juice of pines.

resiniferous, re-zin-if'ér-us, *a.* [*Resin*, and L. *fero*, I bear.] Yielding resin.

resinous, re'zin-us, *a.* [Fr. *résineux*, L. *resinosus*.] Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.

resiny, re'zin-i, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

resist, rē-zist', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resisted*, rē-zist'ed; ppr. *resisting*, rē-zist'ing. [Fr. *résister*, fr. L. *resistere*, to withstand—*re*, and *sistere*, to place, to stand, fr. *sto*, I stand. SYLVESTER, STAND.] To withstand so as not to be impressed or overcome by; to form an impediment or barrier to; to oppose; to act in opposition to; to fight, strive, or struggle against.——v.i. To make opposition.——n. A sort of paste used in printing calico goods.

resistance, rē-zist'ans, *n.* [*Resist* and *-ance*=Fr. *résistance*.] Act of resisting, whether actively or passively; a being or acting in opposition; hindrance; check; quality of not yielding to force or external impression; a power by which motion or tendency to motion in any body is destroyed or diminished in its effect.

resistant, resistent, rē-zist'ent, *a.* [Fr. *résistant*, O.Fr. *resistent*, L. *resistens*, ppr. of *resistere*.] Making resistance; resisting.——n. One who or that which resists.

resister, rē-zist'ér, *n.* One who resists.

resistible, rē-zist'i-bl, *a.* That may be resisted.

resistibleness, resistibility, rē-zist'i-bl-nes, rē-zist'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being resistible.

resistless, rē-zist'les, *a.* That cannot be resisted or effectually opposed; irresistible; that cannot resist; helpless.

resistlessly, rē-zist'les-li, *adv.* In a resistless manner; irresistibly.

resistlessness, rē-zist'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being irresistible.

resolute, re'zō-lūt, *a.* [Fr. *résolu*, L. *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvo*, *resolutus*. RESOLVE.] Having fixedness of purpose; characterized by firmness and constancy in pursuing a purpose; determined; steadfast; firm; undaunted; unshaken.

resolutely, re'zō-lūt-li, *adv.* In a resolute manner; steadily; determinedly; boldly; firmly.

resoluteness, re'zō-lūt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being resolute; resolution.

resolution, re-zō-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *résolution*, L. *resolutio*.] The character of being resolute or of acting with fixed purpose; firmness; constancy; determination; a resolve taken; a fixed purpose or intention; a formal decision by vote of a legislative or other body; the operation of resolving or separating the component parts of a body; the act of unravelling a perplexing question or problem; solution; in *mus.* the succession of a concord immediately after a discord; in *med.* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a tumour.

resolutioner, re-zo-lū'shon-ér, *n.* One who joins in a resolution.

resolvability, resolvableness, rē-zolv'a-bil''i-ti, rē-zolv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The property of being resolvable.

resolvable, rē-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That may be resolved; that may be reduced to elements or first principles; capable of being solved.

resolve, rē-zolv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resolved*, rē-zolvd'; ppr. *resolving*, rē-zolv'ing. [O.Fr. *resolver*, L. *resolvere*, to break up, dissolve, to do away with (hence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvo*, I loose. SOLVE.] To separate the component parts of; to melt or dissolve; to reduce to constituent elements or components; to decompose; to analyse; to reduce to simple parts; to free from perplexities or difficulties; to solve; to explain; to free from doubt or perplexity; to settle in an opinion; to confirm; to determine; to fix in purpose; to decide; to express by resolution and vote; to disperse or remove, as a tumour or an inflammation; in *math.*, to solve, as a problem.——v.i. To separate into component parts; to be decomposed; to melt; to dissolve; to determine in one's own mind; to form a purpose or resolution; to purpose; to make a declaration by resolution or vote.——n. That which has been resolved on; fixed purpose of mind; a settled determination; a resolution.

resolved, rē-zolvd', *p. a.* Determined in purpose; having the mind made up.

resolvedly, rē-zolv'ed-li, *adv.* In a resolved manner; resolutely.

resolvedness, rē-zolv'ed-nes, *n.* State of being resolved; resolution.

resolvent, rē-zolv'ent, *a.* [L. *resolvens*, ppr. of *resolvere*. RESOLVE.] Having power to resolve or to dissolve; causing solution; in *medicine*, a discutient.

resolver, rē-zolv'ér, *n.* One who or that which resolves; one who determines.

resonance, resonancy, re'zo-nans, re'zo-nan-si, *n.* [Fr. *resonnance*, L. *resonantia*, fr. *resonans*, *resonantis*. RESONANT.] The state or quality of being resonant; the act of resounding.

resonant, re'zo-nant, *a.* [L. *resonans*, *resonantis*, ppr. of *resonare*, to sound again, to echo—*re*, again, and *sono*, I sound. SOUND.] Capable of returning sound; resounding; full of sounds; showing vibrations in response to a sound.

resonantly, re'zo-nant-li, *adv.* In a resonant manner.

resonator, re'zo-nāt-ér, *n.* [RESONANT.] An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds.

resorb, rē-sōrb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resorbed*, rē-sōrbd'; ppr. *resorbing*, rē-sōrb'ing. [L. *resorbeo*, I suck in—*re*, and *sorbeo*, I drink in.] To swallow up.

resorption, rē-sōrp'shon, *n.* [From L. *resorbeo*, I suck in. RESORB.] Absorption, or a kind of absorption.

resort, rē-zōrt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *resorted*, rē-zōrt'ed; ppr. *resorting*, rē-zōrt'ing. [O. Fr. *resortir*, Fr. *ressortir*, to go out again, to resort, to appeal, fr. prefix *re*, and *sortir*, to go out, fr. L. *sortiri*, to obtain, to get by lot, fr. *sors*, *sortis*, lot. SORT.] To have recourse; to betake one's self; to go; to repair frequently.——n. Act of resorting; recourse; a betaking one's self; act of visiting; assembly; concourse; frequent assembling; the place frequented; a haunt.

resorter, rē-zōrt'ér, *n.* One who resorts.

resound, rē-zound', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resounded*, rē-zound'ed; ppr. *resounding*, rē-zound'ing. [Formerly *resoune* (the *d* having been added as in *sound*, *expound*), fr. L. *resono*, I resound, echo—*re*, again, and *sono*, I sound. SOUND.] To give or send back the sound of; to echo; to praise; to extol.——v.i. To sound again; to be filled with sound; to echo; to ring; to give out a loud sound; to be much and loudly mentioned; to be much praised.——n. Return of sound; echo.

resource, rē-sōrs', *n.* [Fr. *ressource*, fr. O. Fr. *ressourse*, *resource*, fr. *ressourdre*, to arise anew—*re*, again, and *sourdre*, L. *surgere*, to rise. SOURCE.] Any source of aid or support; any expedient to which a person may resort; resort; expedient; means; device; *pl.* funds, money or any property that can be converted into supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind.

resourceless, rē-sōrs'les, *a.* Destitute of resources.

respect, rē-spekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *respected*, rē-spekt'ed; ppr. *respecting*, rē-spekt'ing. [Fr. *respect*, respect, regard, fr. L. *respectus*, Fr. *respecter*, to respect or regard, fr. L. *respectare*, fr. *respicio*, *respectum*—*re*, back, and obs. *specio*, I look. SPECIES.] To regard, heed, or consider; to have reference or regard to; to relate to; to view with some degree of reverence; to hold in high esteem; to honour; to have consideration for.——n. Regard; attention; a holding in high estimation or honour; the deportment which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence; due deference; partial or undue regard; bias; *pl.* an expression of regard, esteem, or deference; a point or particular; relation; reference, as in the phrase *in* or *with respect to*.

respectability, rē-spekt'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being respectable.

respectable, rē-spekt'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *respectable*.] Worthy of respect or esteem; having a good character; held in good repute; occupying a fairly good position in society; moderately good or excellent; mediocre; not despicable.

respectably, rē-spekt'a-bli, *adv.* In a respectable manner; moderately; pretty well.

respecter, rē-spekt'ér, *n.* One who respects.

respectful, rē-spekt'ful, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect; civil; dutiful; courteous; ceremonious.

respectfully, rē-spekt'ful-li, *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect.

respectfulness, rē-spekt'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being respectful.

respecting, rē-spekt'ing, *prep.* [A ppr. which has become a prep., like *concerning*.] In regard to; regarding; concerning.

respective, rē-spekt'iv, *a.* [*Respect* and *-ive*=Fr. *respectif*.] Relating or pertaining severally each to each; severally connected or belonging; several; relative; not absolute.

respectively, rē-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* In their respective relations; as each belongs or refers to each.

respell, rē-spel', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *spell*.] To spell again; to spell by a system that gives the actual sounds.

respirability, respirableness, rē-spīr'a-bil''i-ti, rē-spīr'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being respirable.

respirable, rē-spīr'a-bl, *a.* That may be respired or breathed; fit for respiration.

respiration, re-spi-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *respiration*, L. *respiratio*.] Act of respiring or breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and again exhaling it; that animal function by which the blood is oxygenized.

respirational, res-pi-rā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to respiration.

respirator, re'spi-rāt-ér, *n.* [RESPIRE.] An appliance covering the mouth, and which serves to exclude cold air, smoke, dust, &c.

respiratory, rē-spīr'ra-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *respiratoire*. RESPIRE.] Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration.

respire, rē-spīr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *respired*, rē-spīrd'; ppr. *respiring*, rē-spīr'ing. [Fr. *respirer*, L. *respirare*, to respire or breathe—*re*, again, and *spiro*, I breathe, I blow. SPIRIT.] To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it; to recover one's breath; to take rest from toil or suffering.——v.t. To inhale and exhale; to breathe.

respite, res'pit, *n.* [O.Fr. *respit* (Fr. *répit*), fr. L. *respectus*, respect; so that *respite* and *respect* are doublets.] Temporary intermission of labour, or of suffering; limited time of rest; pause; interval; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; a reprieve; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt.——v.t. pret. & pp. *respited*, res'pit-ed; ppr. *respiting*, res'pit-ing. [O.Fr. *respiter*.] To grant a respite to; to relieve by a pause or interval of rest; to reprieve; to delay the execution of.

resplendence, resplendency, rē-splen'dens, rē-splen'den-si, *n.* [*Resplendent* and *-ce*, *-cy*.] Brilliant lustre; splendour.

resplendent, rē-splen'dent, *a.* [L. *resplendens*, *-dentis*, ppr. of *resplendeo*, I shine brightly—*re*, intens., and *splendeo*, I shine. SPLENDID.] Shining very brightly; very bright; shining with brilliant lustre.

resplendently, rē-splen'dent-li, *adv.* In a resplendent manner.

respond, rē-spond', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *responded*, rē-spond'ed; ppr. *responding*, rē-spond'ing. [O.Fr. *respondre* (Fr. *répondre*), L. *respondēre*, to respond—*re*, back, and *spondeo*, I promise solemnly. SPONSOR, SPOUSE.] To give an answer or reply in words; to answer or reply in any way; to answer by action; to correspond; to suit. ——n. In religious services, a short anthem or versicle chanted at intervals; a response.

respondence, respondency, rē-spond'-ens, rē-spond'en-si, *n.* The state of being respondent; an answering.

respondent, rē-spond'ent, *a.* [L. *respondens*, ppr. of *respondere*. RESPOND.] Answering; conformable; corresponding.——n. One who responds; one who answers in a lawsuit; one who maintains a thesis in reply.

respondentia, rē-spon-den'shi-a, *n.* [L.] A loan advanced upon the cargo of a ship.

response, rē-spons', *n.* [O.Fr. *response*, Fr. *réponse*, L. *responsum*, fr. *respondeo*, *responsum*. RESPOND.] An answer; a reply; an oracular answer; a word or form of words to be repeated by the people in reply to what is said by the minister in certain parts of a church service; answer to an objection in a formal disputation.

responsibility, rē-spons'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* State of being reponsible; that for which one is responsible; a trust, or the like, resting on a person; ability to answer in payment.

responsible, rē-spons'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *responsable*. RESPONSE.] Answerable; accountable; liable to respond to a claim; able to discharge an obligation; involving responsibility.

responsibly, rē-spons'i-bli, *adv.* In a responsible manner.

responsions, rē-spon'shonz, *n. pl.* [L. *responsio*, an answering.] The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree; also called the *Little Go*.

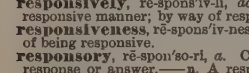
responsive, rē-spons'iv, *a.* [O.Fr. *responsif*.] Making response or reply; an answering; correspondent; suited to something else.

responsively, rē-spons'iv-li, *adv.* In a responsive manner; by way of response.

responsiveness, rē-spons'iv-nes, *n.* State of being responsive.

responsory, rē-spon'so-ri, *a.* Containing response or answer.——n. A response; an antiphonary.

rest, rest, *n.* [A.Sax. *rest*, *ræst*, rest, repose=Dan. Sw. and G. *rast*, D. *rust*, rest; Icel. *röst*, Goth. *rasta*, a stage or place of rest on the road; root seen in Goth. *razn*, a house, Icel. *rann*, the *ran-* of *ransack*. From the noun come the corresponding verbs: A.Sax. *restan*, D. *rusten*, Dan. *raste*, Sw. *resta*, G. *rasten*, to rest.] Cessation of motion or action; time or state of quiet or repose; freedom from anything that disquiets; peace; tranquillity; sleep; slumber; the last sleep; death; a place of quiet; quiet abode; that on which anything leans for support; an article or appliance for support; in *music*, an interval of silence between one



Musical Rests.

sound and another, or the mark or character denoting the interval.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *rested*, rest'ed; ppr. *resting*, rest'ing. To cease from action, motion, or work of any kind; to stop; to pause; to be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; to remain tranquil or undisturbed; to be quiet or still; to lie for repose; to sleep; to sleep the final sleep; to stand or be placed for support; to be supported; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to rely, as on a promise; to be in a certain state or position, as an affair; remain. ——*v.t.* To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to; to quiet; to lay or place, as on a support.

rest, rest, *n.* [Fr. *reste*, fr. *rester*, to rest, to remain, fr. L. *restare*, to remain—*re*, back, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] That which is left or remains; the remainder; overplus; residue; a banker's or other reserve fund; those not before included; the others (in this sense pl.).—— v.i. pret. & pp. *rested*, rest'ed; ppr. *resting*, rest'ing. [Fr. *rester*.] To be left; to remain; to continue to be.

restaurant, res'tō-rant, *n.* [Fr. *restaurant*, lit. a place for *restoring* or refreshing. RESTORE.] An establishment for the sale of refreshments, especially meals; an eating-house.

restaurateur, res-tō'ra-tėr, *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of a restaurant.

restful, rest'fụl, *a.* Full of rest; giving rest; quiet; being at rest.

restfully, rest'fụl-li, *adv.* In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet.—**restfulness**, rest'fụl-nes, *n.* State of being restful.

restharrow, rest'ha-rō, *n.* [For *arrest-harrow*.] A British leguminous plant, with a strong root that arrests the harrow's prongs.

rest-house, rest'hous, *n.* In India an empty house for the accommodation of travellers.

restiff, res'tif, *a.* RESTIVE.

restiform, res'ti-form, *a.* [L. *restis*, a cord, and *forma*, form.] In the form of a cord.

resting-place, rest'ing-plās, *n.* A place for rest; used poetically for the grave.

restitution, res-ti-tū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *restitution*, L. *restitutio*, *restitutionis*, fr. *restituo*, I set up again, I restore—*re*, and *statuo*, I set. STATUE.] The restoring of what is lost or taken away, especially something taken away unjustly; reparation; amends; indemnification.

restive, res'tiv, *a.* [O. Fr. *restif*, drawing backward, refusing to go forward, fr. *rester*, L. *restare*, to stay back, to remain. REST (to remain). The meaning has been influenced by *restless*.] Obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; constantly fidgeting: said of horses; hence, impatient under restraint or opposition: applied to persons.

restively, res'tiv-li, *adv.* In a restive manner.—**restiveness**, res'tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being restive.

restless, rest'les, *a.* [*Rest* and *less*=A.Sax. *restlēas*.] Having no rest or not remaining at rest; continually moving; unquiet; disturbed; sleepless; being without sleep; passed in unquietness; uneasy; agitated; anxious; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; turbulent; unsettled; roving; inconstant.

restlessly, rest'les-li, *adv.* In a restless manner.—**restlessness**, rest'les-nes, *n.* State of being restless; agitation; sleeplessness.

restorable, rē-stor'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being restored.

restoration, re-stō-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *restauration*. RESTORE.] The act of restoring; replacement; renewal; re-establishment; the repairing of injuries suffered by works of art, buildings, &c.; a plan showing the original state of a ruined building, &c.; recovery of health.—**The Restoration**, the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of the English monarchy.

restorative, rē-stōr'at-iv, *a.* [*Restore* and *-ative*=O. Fr. *restauratif*.] Having power to renew strength and vigour.——n. A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour.—**restoratively**, rē-stōr'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a restorative manner.

restore, rē-stōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *restored*, rē-stōrd'; ppr. *restoring*, rē-stōr'ing. [O. Fr. *restorer* (Fr. *restaurer*), to restore, repair, reinstall, fr. L. *restaurare*, to restore, repair—*re*, again, and verb akin to Gr. *stauros*, a stake. STORE.] To make sound and strong again; to bring back to a former and better state; to repair; to rebuild; to heal; to cure; to re-establish after interruption; to give back; to return after having been taken away; to bring or put back to a former position; to recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; to bring back from a state of injury or decay; to complete by adding defective parts.

restorer, rē-stōr'ėr, *n.* One who restores.

restrain, rē-strān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *restrained*, rē-strānd'; ppr. *restraining*, rē-strān'ing. [O. Fr. *restraindre* (Fr. *restreindre*), fr. L. *restringere*, to bind back, restrain—*re*, back, and *stringo*, I draw tight (as in *constrain*). STRAIN, *v.t.*] To hold back; to hold from action; to hold in; to curb; to check; to repress; to hinder; to restrict.

restrainable, rē-strān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

restrainedly, rē-strān'ed-li, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

restrainer, rē-strān'ėr, *n.* One who or that which restrains.

restraint, rē-strānt', *n.* [O. Fr. *restraincte*, fr. pp. of *restraindre*. RESTRAIN.] The act of restraining; a hindering of the will or of any action; hindrance; repression; curb; confinement; limitation; restriction; abridgment of liberty; that which restrains; self-repression; constraint; reserve.

restrict, rē-strikt', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *restricted*, rē-strikt'ed; ppr. *restricting*, rē-strikt'ing. [L. *restrictus*, fr. *restringo*. RESTRAIN.] To limit; to circumscribe; to curb; to confine within limits.

restriction, rē-strik'shon, *n.* [Fr. *restriction*. RESTRICT.] Act of restricting; limitation; that which restricts; a restraint; a reservation.

restrictive, rē-strikt'iv, *a.* [*Restrict* and *-ive*=Fr. *restrictif*.] Having the quality of restricting or limiting; imposing restraint or restriction.

restrictively, rē-strikt'iv-li, *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation.

restrictiveness, rē-strikt'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restrictive.

result, rē-zult', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *resulted*, rē-zult'ed; ppr. *resulting*, rē-zult'ing. [Fr. *résulter*, to result, originally to rebound, fr. L. *resultare*, to rebound, fr. *resilio*—*re*, back, and *salio*, I leap. RESILE.] To proceed, rise, or spring as a consequence, from facts, arguments, circumstances, &c.; to issue; to ensue; to come out or have an issue; to end or terminate: followed by *in*.—— n. That which proceeds from a given state of facts, premises, circumstances, &c.; consequence; conclusion; effect; issue; outcome; product.

resultant, rē-zult'ant, *a.* Following as a result or consequence; resulting from the combination of two or more agents or forces.

resultless, rē-zult'les, *a.* Without result.

resumable, rē-zūm'a-bl, *a.* That may be resumed.

resume, rē-zūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resumed*, rē-zūmd'; ppr. *resuming*, rē-zūm'ing. [Fr. *résumer*, fr. L. *resumere*, to take again—*re*, and *sumo*, I take (as in *assume*, *consume*, &c.). SUMPTUOUS.] To take up again; to take back; to take up again after interruption; to begin again.

résumé, rā'zū-mā, *n.* [Fr., fr. *résumer*, to sum up. RESUME.] A summing up; a recapitulation; a summary.

resumption, rē-zum'shon, *n.* [Fr. *résomption*, L. *resumptio*.] Act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.

resumptive, rē-zum'tiv, *a.* [L. *resumo*, *resumptus*, I resume.] Resuming; taking back or again.

resupinate, rē-sū'pi-nāt, *a.* [L. *resupinatus—re*, back, and *supinus*, lying on the back, supine.] Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.

resupine, rē-sū-pīn', *a.* [See prec.] Lying on the back.

resurgent, rē-sėr'jent, *a.* [L. *resurgens*, ppr. of *resurgo—re*, again, and *surgo*, I rise. See next.] Rising again, or from the dead.

resurrection, re-zėr-rek'shon, *n.* [L. *resurrectio*, fr. *resurgo*, *resurrectum—re*, again, and *surgo*, I arise. SOURCE.] A rising again;

a springing into new life; a rising again from the dead; the rising of the dead at the general judgment.

resurrectionist, rē-zėr-rek'shon-ist, *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

resuscitable, rē-sus'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being resuscitated.

resuscitate, rē-sus'i-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resuscitated*, rē-sus'i-tāt-ed; ppr. *resuscitating*, rē-sus'i-tāt-ing. [L. *resuscito, resuscitatum—re*, again, and *suscito*, I rouse up—*sub*, up, and *cito*, I rouse, I cite. Cite.] To raise or stir up again; to revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death.——v.i. To revive; to come to life again.

resuscitation, rē-sus'i-tā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *resuscitatio.*] Act of resuscitating; revivification; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead.

resuscitator, rē-sus'i-tāt-ėr, *n.* One who resuscitates.

ret, ret, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retted*, ret'ed; ppr. *retting*, ret'ing. [D. *reten*, to ret flax; allied to *rot.*] To steep or macerate flax in water, in order to separate the fibre.

retail, rē-tāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retailed*, rē-tāld'; ppr. *retailing*, rē-tāl'ing. [O. Fr. *retail*, a piece cut off—*re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut, fr. L.L. *talea, talia*, a tally, L. *talea*, a cutting to be planted (hence also *tailor, tally*). *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off. *Detail* is of same origin.] To sell in small quantities; to deal out in small quantities; to tell to many.——n. rē'tāl. The sale of commodities in small quantities; a dealing out in small portions.——a. Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities.

retailer, rē-tāl'ėr, *n.* One who retails.

retain, rē-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retained*, rē-tānd'; ppr. *retaining*, rē-tān'ing. [Fr. *retenir*, fr. L. *retinēre*, to hold back—*re*, back, and *teneo*, I hold. Tenant.] To hold or keep back; to withhold; to hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss; to keep from departure or escape; to detain; to keep up or in practice; to keep in memory; to hire; to engage; to employ by a preliminary fee paid, as a lawyer.

retainable, rē-tān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being retained.

retainer, rē-tān'ėr, *n.* One who retains; an adherent, dependent, or follower; a servant, not menial; a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counsellor to maintain a cause.

retaining, rē-tān'ing, *p.a.* Serving to retain.—**Retaining fee**, a retainer.—**Retaining wall**, a wall built to keep a bank of earth from slipping down; a revetment.

retainment, rē-tān'ment, *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

retake, rē-tāk', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *take.*] To take again; to recapture.

retaliate, rē-ta'li-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retaliated*, rē-ta'li-āt-ed; ppr. *retaliating*, rē-ta'li-āt-ing. [L. *retalio, retaliatum*, I retaliate—*re*, in return, and noun *talio*, like for like, retaliation, fr. *talis*, such.] To return the like for; to pay back in evil of the like kind; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received.——v.i. To return like for like; to do injuries in return for injuries.

retaliation, rē-ta'li-ā"shon, *n.* Act of retaliating; the return of like for like; requital of evil by evil; reprisal; revenge.

retaliative, **retaliatory**, rē-ta'li-ā-tiv, rē-tal'i-ā-to-ri, *a.* [*Retaliate* and *-ive, -ory.*] Returning like for like; consisting in retaliation.

retard, rē-tärd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retarded*, rē-tärd'ed; ppr. *retarding*, rē-tärd'ing. [Fr. *retarder*, fr. L. *retardare—re*, back, and *tardo*, I delay, fr. *tardus*, slow. Tardy.] To render slow or slower; to keep back in swiftness or rapidity; to impede; to obstruct; to clog; to put off; to delay; to postpone.——n. Retardation or delay.

retardation, rē-tärd-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *retardatio.*] Act of retarding; diminution in rate of speed; a hindering of the free progress or velocity of a body; that which retards; an obstruction.

retardative, rē-tärd'a-tiv, *a.* Tending or having power to retard.

retarder, rē-tärd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which retards.

retardment, rē-tärd'ment, *n.* The act of retarding.

retch, rech, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *retched*, recht; ppr. *retching*, rech'ing. [A. Sax. *hraecan*, to retch, to hawk; allied to Icel. *hrækja*, to spit, *hráki*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

retention, rē-ten'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rétention*, L. *retentio*, fr. *retineo, retentus*, I retain. Retain.] Act of retaining, holding, or keeping; maintenance; preservation; the power of retaining; act or power of retaining in the mind; memory; undue retention of some natural discharge.

retentive, rē-ten'tiv, *a.* [See prec.] Characterized by retention; having strong power of recollecting or retaining ideas.

retentively, rē-ten'tiv-li, *adv.* In a retentive manner.

retentiveness, rē-ten'tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being retentive; retention.

retiary, rē'shi-a-ri, *a.* [From L. *retiarius*, fr. *rete*, a net.] Netlike; constructing or using a net or web.

reticence, re'ti-sens, *n.* [Fr. *réticence*, L. *reticentia*, fr. *reticeo*, I keep silence—*re*, back, and *taceo*, I am silent. Tacit.] The act or character of keeping studied and continued silence; a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's own counsel.

reticent, re'ti-sent, *a.* [L. *reticens, reticentis*, ppr. of *reticeo*, I keep silence. See prec.] Having a disposition to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about one's own affairs.

reticular, re-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net: same root as *rarus*, thin, rare.] Having the form or character of a net or of net-work.—**reticularly**, re-tik'-ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a reticular manner.

reticulate, **reticulated**, re-tik'ū-lāt, re-tik'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, fr. *reticulum.* Reticular.] Resembling net-work; having parts crossing like net-work.

Reticulated Moulding.

reticulation, re-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [See prec.] That which is reticulated; net-work.

reticule, re'ti-kūl, *n.* [Fr. *réticule*, fr. L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net. Reticular.] A kind of bag, originally of net-work, used by ladies for carrying things.

reticulum, re-tik'ū-lum, *n.* [L. See Reticular.] The honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the stomach of ruminants.

retiform, rē'ti-form, *a.* [L. *retiformis, —rete*, a net, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a net in texture; reticular.

retina, re'ti-na, *n.* [From L. *rete*, a net. Reticular.] One of the coats of the eye, in part resembling fine net-work, spread over the back of the eye, where the visual impressions are received.

retinal, re'ti-nal, *a.* [*Retina* and *-al.*] Pertaining to the retina.

retinitis, re-ti-nī'tis, *n.* [*Retina* and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the retina.

retinue, re'ti-nū, *n.* [O.Fr. *retenue*, fr. *retenir*, to retain. Retain.] The attendants of a prince or great personage, chiefly in a procession or on a journey; a train of persons; a suite.

retiral, rē-tīr'al, *n.* [*Retire* and *-al.*] The act of retiring; the act of taking up and paying a bill when due.

retire, rē-tīr', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *retired*, rē-tīrd'; ppr. *retiring*, rē-tīr'ing. [Fr. *retirer —re*, back, and *tirer*, to draw, a word of Teutonic origin=Goth. *tairan*, E. to *tear.*] To draw or go back; to withdraw; to retreat; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; to give up a public position or service; to withdraw from business or active life; to break up, as a company or assembly; to go to bed; to recede; to be bent or turned back, as a shore or coast.——v.t. To remove from active service; to take up and pay when due, as a bill of exchange.

retired, rē-tīrd', *p.a.* Secluded from society or public notice; being apart from public notice; sequestered; private; secret; having given up business; inclining to seclusion or retirement.

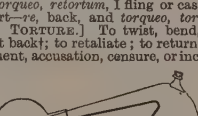
retiredly, rē-tīrd'li, *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy.

retiredness, rē-tīrd-nes, *n.* A state of being retired; solitude; privacy or secrecy.

retirement, rē-tīr'ment, *n.* Act of retiring; withdrawal from public notice; private way of living; state of living a retired life; seclusion; privacy; solitude.

retiring, rē-tīr'ing, *p.a.* [Retire.] Reserved; the reverse of forward or obtrusive; unobtrusive; granted to one who retires from employment or service.

retort, rē-tört', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retorted*, rē-tört'ed; ppr. *retorting*, rē-tört'ing. [From L. *retorqueo, retortum*, I fling or cast back, I retort—*re*, back, and *torqueo, tortum*, I twist. Torture.] To twist, bend, turn, or cast back; to retaliate; to return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility;



Retort and Receiver.

to throw back.——v.i. To return an argument or charge; to make a severe or angry reply.——n. A reply in return to an argument, charge, or incivility; a severe reply; a repartee; a chemical vessel for distilling with a long bent neck, to which a receiver may be fitted (from O.Fr. *retorte*, from the neck being bent or twisted back); a vessel or receiver in which a solid substance, as coal, wood, &c., is submitted to destructive distillation.

retouch, rē-tuch', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *touch.*] To improve by new touches, as a picture or an essay.——n. A repeated touch; a fresh touch from the hand of the author or artist to give greater perfection.

retrace, rē-trās', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *trace* =Fr. *retracer.*] To trace back; to go over or repeat in the reverse direction; to trace over again.

retract, rē-trakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retracted*, rē-trakt'ed; ppr. *retracting*, rē-trakt'ing. [Fr. *rétracter*, fr. L. *retractare*, freq. of *retraho, retractum*, I draw back—*re*, back, and *trahe*, I draw. Tract.] To draw back; to draw in (as claws); to withdraw; to take back, as a declaration; to recall; to unsay; to recant; to abjure; to disavow.——v.i. To take back statements; to unsay one's words.

retractable, rē-trakt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being retracted.

retractation, rē-trak-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rétractation*, L. *retractatio.*] The act of retracting or withdrawing; the act of recalling what has been said by one's self; recantation.

retractile, rē-trakt'il, *a.* [*Retract* and *-ile* =Fr. *rétractile.*] Capable of being drawn back, as claws.

retraction, rē-trak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rétraction*, L. *retractio.* Retract.] Act of drawing back; withdrawal of something said; recantation; disavowal; retractation.

retractive, rē-trakt'iv, *a.* Tending to retract.

retractor, rē-trakt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which retracts; a muscle that draws back some part.

retransform, rē-trans-fōrm', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *transform.*] To transform anew.

retransformation, rē'trans-fōr-mā"-shon, *n.* A second or repeated transformation.

retranslate, rē-trans-lāt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *translate*.] To translate again; to translate back into the original tongue.

retreat, rē-trēt', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, fr. *retraire*, fr. L. *retrahere*, to withdraw—*re*, back, and *traho*, I draw. RETRACT.] Act of retiring; a withdrawing from any place; state of being retired or secluded; retirement; seclusion; privacy; place for being retired or secluded; place of safety or security; an asylum; a shelter; a refuge; the retiring of an army or body of men from an enemy, or from any position; retirement for self-examination, meditation, and special prayer. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *retreated*, rē-trēt'ed; ppr. *retreating*, rē-trēt'ing. To draw back; to retire from any position or place; to retire to a place of safety or security; to take shelter; to retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.

retrench, rē-trensh', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retrenched*, rē-trensht'; ppr. *retrenching*, rē-trensh'ing. [O.Fr. *retrencher*, Fr. *retrancher* —*re*, and *trencher*, to cut. TRENCH.] To render less or smaller, as expenses; to diminish, curtail, cut short, abridge; to limit or restrict.——v.i. To live at a less expense; to diminish expenses; to economize.

retrenchment, rē-trensh'ment, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*.] Act of retrenching; act of removing what is superfluous; act of curtailing or abridging, as one's expenditure; economy; an interior rampart cutting off a portion of a fortress from the rest and to which a garrison may retreat.

retribution, re-tri-bū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rétribution*, fr. L. *retributio*, fr. *retribuo*, *retributum*, I repay or give back—*re*, back, and *tribuo*, I assign, give. TRIBUTE.] The act of requiting or rewarding; a reward, recompense, or requital; especially, a requital or punishment for evil done; evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil; the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

retributive, **retributory**, rē-tri'būt-iv, rē-tri'bū-to-ri, *a.* [*Retribution* and *-ive*, *-ory*.] Making retribution; rewarding or requiting according to desert; entailing justly deserved punishment.

retrievable, rē-trēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be retrieved or recovered.

retrievably, rē-trēv'a-bli, *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

retrieval, rē-trēv'al, *n.* Act of retrieving.

retrieve, rē-trēv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retrieved*, rē-trēvd'; ppr. *retrieving*, rē-trēv'ing. [Fr. *retrouver*, O. Fr. *retreuver*, to find again, to recover—*re*, again, and *trouver*, to find, as in *contrive* (q.v.). To recover or get again; to regain; to restore or bring back from loss or injury; to place again on a prosperous footing; to make amends for; to repair.

retrievement, rē-trēv'ment, *n.* Act of retrieving; retrieval.

retriever, rē-trēv'ér, *n.* One who retrieves; a dog that goes in quest of game which a sportsman has shot.

retroact, rē-trō-akt' or ret'rō-akt, *v.i.* [Prefix *retro*, and *act*.] To act backward; to act in opposition or in return.

retroactive, rē-trō-akt'iv or ret-, *a.* [*Retroact* and *-ive*=Fr. *rétroactif*.] Retroacting; affecting what is past; retrospective.

retrocede, rē-trō-sēd' or ret', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retroceded*, rē-trō-sēd'ed or ret'; ppr. *retroceding*, rē-trō-sēd'ing or ret'. [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To go back; to retire.——v.t. To yield or cede back.

retrocession, rē-trō-se'shon or ret-, *n.* [Fr. *rétrocession*, fr. L. *retrocedo*, *retrocessum*. See prec.] Act of going back; retrogression.

retrochoir, rē'trō-kwīr or ret', *n.* [Prefix *retro*, and *choir*.] That part of a church which is situated behind the choir.

retrogradation, re'trō-gra-dā"shon or rē', *n.* [Fr. *rétrogradation*.] Act of retrograding; the act of a planet moving from east to west in the heavens; decline in excellence.

retrograde, ret'rō-grād or rē', *a.* [Fr. *rétrograde*, fr. L. *retrogradus*, going back, fr. *retrogradior*, I go back—*retro*, backward, and *gradior*, I go. GRADE.] Going or moving backward; in *astron.* appearing to move from east to west in the sky: opposed to *direct*; declining from a better to a worse state.——v.i. pret. & pp. *retrograded*, ret'rō-grād-ed or rē'; ppr. *retrograding*, ret'rō-grād-ing or rē'. [Fr. *rétrograder*.] To go or move backward.

retrogression, rē-trō-gre'shon or ret-, *n.* [L. *retrogradior*, *retrogressus*. RETROGRADE.] Act of going backward; retrogradation.

retrogressive, rē-trō-gres'iv or ret-, *a.* [See prec.] Going or moving backward; declining to a less perfect state.—**retrogressively**, rē-trō-gres'iv-li or ret-, *adv.* In a retrogressive manner.

retro-operative, rē-trō-o'pe-rā-tiv or ret-, *a.* [Prefix *retro*, and *operative*.] Retrospective in its effects.

retrorse, rē-trōrs', *a.* [L. *retrorsus*, fr. *retro*, backward, and *versus*, turned.] Turned or directed backwards, as a part of a plant.

retrospect, ret'rō-spekt or rē', *n.* [L. *retrospicio*, *retrospectum*, I look back at—*retro*, back, and *specio*, I look. SPECIES.] A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of the past; backward survey.

retrospection, ret-rō-spek'shon or rē-, *n.* [See prec.] Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

retrospective, ret-rō-spekt'iv or rē-, *a.* [*Retrospect* and *-ive*=Fr. *rétrospectif*.] Looking back on past events; having reference to what is past; affecting things past.

retrospectively, ret-rō-spekt'iv-li or rē-, *adv.* In a retrospective manner.

retrousse, rē-trō'sā, *a.* [Pp. of Fr. *retrousser*, to turn up. TRUSS.] Turned up at the end, as a nose.

return, rē-tėrn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *returned*, rē-tėrnd'; ppr. *returning*, rē-tėrn'ing. [Fr. *retourner*—*re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn. TURN.] To turn back; to come or go back to the same place; to go back to the same state, occupation, subject, &c.; to revert; to come again; to reappear; to recur; to answer; to retort.——v.t. To bring, carry, or send back; to give back; to restore; to repay; to give in recompense or requital; to give back in reply; to render, as an account to a superior; to report officially; to transmit; to elect as a member of parliament; to yield or bring in.——n. The act of returning; the act of coming or going back, or of giving or sending back; reappearance; recurrence; repayment; recompense; requital; restitution; election of a representative; that which is returned; the profit on labour, on an investment, commercial undertaking, &c.; an official or formal report or statement; *pl.* tabulated statistics for general information; also, a name for a light-coloured mild-flavoured kind of tobacco.

returnable, rē-tėrn'a-bl, *a.* That may be returned; legally to be returned, delivered, or rendered.

returner, rē-tėrn'ėr, *n.* One who returns; one who repays or remits money.

returning-officer, rē-tėrn'ing-of-is-ėr, *n.* An officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, &c.; the presiding officer at an election who declares the persons duly elected.

return-match, re-tėrn'mach, *n.* A second match played by the same two sets of players.

return-ticket, rē-tėrn'ti-ket, *n.* A ticket for a journey to a place and back, generally at a reduced charge.

retuse, rē-tūs', *a.* [L. *retusus*, pp. of *retundo*—*re*, back, and *tundo*, I hammer.] In *bot.* terminating in a rounded end, with a slight hollow or indentation.

reunion, rē-ūn'yon, *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *union*=Fr. *réunion*.] A uniting again; union after separation or discord; a meeting or assembly for festive or social purposes.

reunite, rē-ū-nīt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *unite*.] To unite again; to join after a separation; to reconcile after variance.——v.i. To be united again; to join and cohere again.

revaccinate, rē-vak'si-nāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *vaccinate*.] To vaccinate again.

revamp, rē-vamp', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *vamp*.] To vamp or patch up again; to rehabilitate.

reveal, rē-vēl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revealed*, rē-vēld'; ppr. *revealing*, rē-vēl'ing. [Fr. *révéler*, fr. L. *revelare*, to unveil, to uncover—*re*, back, and *velare*, to veil, fr. *velum*, a veil. VEIL.] To disclose; to divulge; to make known, as something before kept secret or concealed; to lay open; to make known by divine means; to communicate by supernatural revelation.

revealable, rē-vēl'a-bl, *a.* That can be revealed.

revealer, rē-vēl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which reveals.

reveille, re-vel'ye, *n.* [Spelled also in several other ways: fr. Fr. *réveiller*, O. Fr. *resveiller*, to awake—*re*, back, *ex*, out, and *vigilare*, to watch. VIGIL.] The beat of drum, bugle sound, or other signal given about break of day to awaken soldiers.

revel, re'vel, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *revelled*, re'veld; ppr. *revelling*, re'vel-ing. [O. Fr. *revel*, revelry, disorder, rebellion, fr. *reveler*, to rebel, fr. L. *rebellare*, to rebel. REBEL.] A feast with noisy jollity; a bacchanalian orgy; a carouse; a festivity; a merry-making; an old kind of dance.——v.i. To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse; to wanton; to take one's fill of pleasure; to delight.

revelation, re-vē-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *révélation*, fr. L. *revelatio*, fr. *revelare*. REVEAL.] Act of revealing, or that which is revealed; in *theol.* the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents; sacred truths divinely communicated to man for his instruction and direction; the Apocalypse.

reveller, re'vel-ėr, *n.* One who revels.

revelry, re'vel-ri, *n.* [*Revel* and *-ry*.] Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

revenge, rē-venj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revenged*, rē-venjd'; ppr. *revenging*, rē-venj'ing. [O. Fr. *revenger*, *revengier* (Fr. *revancher*)—*re*, in return, and *vengier*, *venger*, to avenge, fr. L. *vindicare*, to vindicate (so also *avenge*). VINDICATE.] To take vengeance for or on account of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of wrong or injury; to exact retribution for or for the sake of; to avenge; to inflict injury for or on account of, and in order to gratify one's bitter feelings; to gratify ourselves by injury to another whom we regard as having injured us (used *reflex.*). ——v.i. To take vengeance.——n. The act of revenging; the executing of vengeance; retaliation; the deliberate infliction of injury in return for an injury received; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; vindictive feeling.—To give one his revenge, to offer him a return match after he has been defeated.

revengeful, rē-venj'ful, *a.* Full of revenge, or a desire for revenge; harbouring revenge; vindictive; resentful.

revengefully, rē-venj'ful-li, *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively.

revengefulness, rē-venj'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being revengeful.

revenger, rē-venj'ėr, *n.* One who revenges.

revenue, re've-nū, *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, lit. what comes back, fr. *revenir*, to return, L. *revenire*—*re*, back, and *venio*, I come (as in *advene*, *convent*, &c.). VENTURE.] The annual rents, returns, or profits from any species of property; income; the annual income of a state, being the produce of the taxes, excise and customs duties, &c.

reverberant, rē-vėr'bė-rant, *a.* [L.L. *reverberans*, ppr. of *reverbero*. See next.] Reverberating; returning sound; resounding.

reverberate, rē-vėr'bė-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reverberated*, rē-vėr'bė-rāt-ed; ppr. *reverberating*, rē-vėr'bė-rāt-ing. [L.L. *reverbero*, *reverberatum*—L. *re*, back, and *verbero*, I beat, fr. *verber*, a whip.] To return or reflect back, as sound; to echo; to reflect, as heat or light.——v.i. To rebound; to be reflected; to echo; to resound.

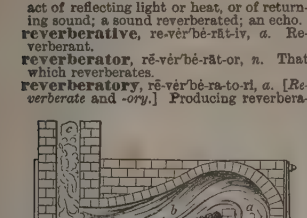
reverberation, rē-vėr-bė-rā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *réverbération*.] Act of reverberating; the

act of reflecting light or heat, or of returning sound; a sound reverberated; an echo.

reverberative, re-vėr'bė-rāt-iv, *a.* Reverberant.

reverberator, rē-vėr'bė-rāt-or, *n.* That which reverberates.

reverberatory, rē-vėr'bė-ra-to-ri, *a.* [*Reverberate* and *-ory.*] Producing reverbera-



Section of Reverberatory Furnace.

a, Fireplace. *b*, Material treated. *c*, Chimney.

tion; reverberating.—**Reverberatory furnace**, a furnace in which the flame is reflected on the material to be operated on.

revere, rē-vēr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revered*, rē-vērd'; ppr. *revering*, rē-vēr'ing. [Fr. *révérer*, L. *reverert*, to revere—*re*, again, and *vereor*, I feel awe of; same root as in E. *wary.*] To regard with awe mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to adore.

reverence, re'ver-ens, *n.* [Fr. *révérence*, L. *reverentia*, fr. *reverens*, *reverentis*. REVERENT.] A feeling of deep respect and esteem mingled with affection; awe combined with respect; veneration; an obeisance; reverend character; a reverend personage; a common title of the clergy, used with possessive pronouns. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *reverenced*, re'ver-enst; ppr. *reverencing*, re'ver-ens-ing. To regard with reverence; to pay reverence to.

reverencer, re'ver-ens-ėr, *n.* One that reverences.

reverend, re'ver-end, *a.* [L. *reverendus*, to be revered, fr. *reverері*, to revere (q.v.).] Worthy of reverence; a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics. [In the Anglican church deans are *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops *most reverend.*]

reverent, re'ver-ent, *a.* [L. *reverens*, *reverentis*, ppr. of *revereri*, to revere (q.v.).] Expressing reverence or veneration; humble; impressed with reverence.

reverential, re-ver-en'shal, *a.* [L. *reverentia*, reverence.] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it.

reverentially, re-ver-en'shal-li, *adv.* In a reverential manner.

reverently, re'ver-ent-li, *adv.* In a reverent manner.

reverer, rē-vēr'ėr, *n.* One who reveres.

reverie, re'ver-i, *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, fr. *rêver*, to dream; akin to *rave.*] A fit of mental abstraction; a waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditations; a visionary project.—**reverist**, re'ver-ist, *n.* One who indulges in or gives way to reverie.

reversal, rē-vėrs'al, *n.* Act of reversing; a change or overthrowing.

reverse, rē-vėrs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reversed*, rē-vėrst'; ppr. *reversing*, rē-vėrs'ing. [Fr. *renverser*, fr. L. *revertor*, *reversus*—*re*, back, and *verto*, *versum*, I turn. VERSE.] To turn back; to turn or put in the contrary order, direction, position, or condition; to turn upside down; to alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary, or have contrary bearing or relations; to annul, repeal, revoke (as a judgment or decree); to cause to revolve in a contrary direction; to change the motion of.——n. A reversal; a complete change or turn of affairs; a change for the worse; a misfortune; a check; a defeat; that which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite; the opposite or wrong side or end; the back or under-surface, as of a leaf or of a coin; the less important side of a coin: opposed to *obverse*.——a. Turned backward; having the contrary or opposite direction; opposite.

reverseless, rē-vėrs'les, *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible.

reversely, rē-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a reverse manner.

reversibility, rē-vėrs'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being reversible; the capability of being reversed.

reversible, rē-vėrs'i-bl, *a.* That may be reversed; capable of being turned outside in, or the like.

reversion, rē-vėr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réversion*, L. *reversio*. REVERT, REVERSE.] A reverting or returning; succession to a post or office after the present holder's term; in *biol.* a return towards some ancestral type or character; the exhibition of peculiarities belonging to ancestors; atavism; in *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after a certain term; a remainder.

reversionary, rē-vėr'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or involving a reversion.

reversioner, rē-vėr'shon-ėr, *n.* The person who has the reversion of an estate.

reversive, rē-vėr'siv, *a.* Reverting; showing reversion.

revert, rē-vėrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reverted*, rē-vėrt'ed; ppr. *reverting*, rē-vėrt'ing. [L. *reverto—re*, back, and *verto*, I turn (as in *convert*, *divert*, *pervert*, &c.). REVERSE, VERSE.] To turn back or in an opposite direction; to revolve.——v.i. To return to a former position; to return to a former habit; to turn to something spoken of before; to go back to a former condition; in *law*, to return to the possession of the donor, or of the former proprietor; in *biol.* to show reversion.

revertible, rē-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* That may revert or return, as an estate.

revet, rē-vet', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revetted*, rē-vet'ed; ppr. *revetting*, rē-vet'ing. [Fr. *revêtir*, to reclothe, fr. L.L. *revestire*—L. *re*, again, and *vestio*, I clothe. VEST.] To face (an embankment) with mason-work or other material.

revetment, rē-vet'ment, *n.* [REVET.] A facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; a retaining or breast wall.

review, rē-vū', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reviewed*, rē-vūd'; ppr. *reviewing*, rē-vū'ing. [Prefix *re*, and *view*=Fr. *revoir*, *revu*, to review, *revue*, a review.] To view or behold again; to look back on; to reconsider; to survey; to write a critical notice of, after an examination in order to discover excellences or defects; to inspect; to make a formal or official examination of the state of, as of troops. ——n. A second or repeated view; a re-examination; a survey; a critical examination of a new publication, with written remarks; a criticism; a critique; a periodical in which books are reviewed; an official inspection of military or naval forces.——v.i. To write reviews; to be a reviewer.

reviewable, rē-vū'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reviewed.

reviewal, rē-vū'al, *n.* A review of a book; a critique.

reviewer, rē-vū'ėr, *n.* One who reviews; one who writes a review or reviews.

revile, rē-vīl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reviled*, rē-vīld'; ppr. *reviling*, rē-vīl'ing. [Prefix *re*, and O. Fr. *aviler*, to despise, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *vilis*, vile. VILE.] To treat with opprobious or abusive language; to vilify; to upbraid; to abuse.

reviler, rē-vīl'ėr, *n.* One who reviles.

revisal, rē-vīz'al, *n.* [*Revise* and *-al.*] Revision; the act of revising.

revise, rē-vīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revised*, rē-vīzd'; ppr. *revising*, rē-vīz'ing. [Fr. *reviser*, L. *revisere—re*, again, and *visere*, to look at attentively, intens. of *video*, *visum*, I see. VISION.] To examine or re-examine and make corrections on; to go over with care for correction; to reconsider and amend. ——n. A revision; a second proof-sheet, in printing, taken after the first correction.—**Revising Barrister**, in England, one of those barristers appointed to revise the lists of parliamentary voters and who hold courts for the purpose.

reviser, rē-vīz'ėr, *n.* One who revises; one that goes over and corrects something written.

revision, rē-vi'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *révision.*] Act of revising or re-examining for correction; a re-examination with corrections if necessary; revisal; what is revised.

revisit, rē-vi'zit, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *visit.*] To visit again.

revivable, rē-vīv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being revived.

revival, rē-vīv'al, *n.* [*Revive* and *-al.*] Act of reviving; recovery from apparent death; return or recall to activity from a state of languor; return or restoration from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression; renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening among large numbers of people to their spiritual concerns.

revivalism, rē-vīv'al-izm, *n.* [*Revival* and *-ism.*] The spirit of religious revivals; excited feeling with respect to religion.

revive, rē-vīv', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *revived*, rē-vīvd'; ppr. *reviving*, rē-vīv'ing. [Fr. *revivre*, fr. L. *revivere—re*, again, and *vivere*, to live. VIVID.] To return to life; to recover life; to recover new life or vigour; to be reanimated after depression; to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.——v.t. To bring again to life; to resuscitate or reanimate; to raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to quicken; to refresh; to bring again into use, notice, or vogue; to renew in the mind or memory; to recall.

reviver, rē-vīv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which revives.

revivification, rē-viv'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *revivification.*] Act of revivifying.

revivify, rē-viv'i-fī, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *vivify*=Fr. *revivifier.*] To recall to life; to reanimate; to give new life or vigour to; to revive.

revocable, re'vō-ka-bl, *a.* [Fr. *révocable*, L. *revocabilis*. REVOKE.] That may be revoked or repealed.

revocation, re-vō-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *révocation*, L. *revocatio.*] Act of revoking, repealing, or annulling; annulment; repeal; reversal, as of a decree, will, &c.

revoke, rē-vōk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revoked*, rē-vōkt'; ppr. *revoking*, rē-vōk'ing. [Fr. *révoquer*, fr. L. *revocare—re*, back, and *voco*, I call. VOICE.] To call back; to repeal, annul, or declare void, as a law, grant, or testament; to reverse; to cancel.——v.i. In *card playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player ought to do so.

revolt, rē-vōlt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *revolted*, rē-vōlt'ed; ppr. *revolting*, rē-vōlt'ing. [Fr. *révolter*, fr. It. *rivoltare*, *revoltare*, to revolt—*re*, back, and *volte*, *volta*, a bound, a turn, fr. L. *volvo*, *volutum*, I roll. REVOLVE.] To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's ruler or government; to rise against a government in rebellion; to rebel; to be grossly offended or disgusted: with *at*.——v.t. To repel with disgust or abhorrence; to shock.——n. The act of revolting; a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; rebellion; mutiny; serious insubordination; gross departure from duty.

revolter, rē-vōlt'ėr, *n.* One who revolts.

revolting, rē-vōlt'ing, *p.a.* Exciting abhorrence or extreme disgust; shocking.

revoltingly, rē-vōlt'ing-li, *adv.* In a revolting manner.

revolute, re'vō-lūt, *a.* [L. *revolutus*, fr. *revolvo*. REVOLVE.] Rolled or curled backwards or downwards.

Revolute.

revolution, re-vō-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *révolution*, L. *revolutio*, *revolutionis*, a revolving, fr. *revolvo*, *revolutum*, I revolve. REVOLVE.] Act of revolving or rotating; rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; the

motion of a body round a centre or fixed point; the circuit made by a heavenly body round a centre; a cycle of time; a radical change of circumstances, condition, character, manners, &c.; a sudden and violent change of government, or in the constitution of a country; overthrow of existing political institutions.

revolutionary, re-vō-lū'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Revolution* and *-ary.*] Pertaining to a revolution in government; tending to produce a revolution.——*n.* A person disposed towards a revolution.

revolutionism, re-vō-lū'shon-izm, *n.* [*Revolution* and *-ism.*] Revolutionary principles.

revolutionist, re-vō-lū'shon-ist, *n.* [*Revolution* and *-ist.*] The favourer of revolution.

revolutionize, re-vō-lū'shon-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revolutionized*, re-vō-lū'shon-īzd; ppr. *revolutionizing*, re-vō-lū'shon-īz-ing. [*Revolution* and *-ize.*] To bring about a revolution or complete change in.

revolve, rē-volv', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *revolved*, rē-volvd'; ppr. *revolving*, rē-volv'ing. [O. Fr. *revolver*, L. *revolvere—re*, again, and *volvo*, I roll (as in *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, &c.). VOLUBLE.] To turn or roll round an axis, or round a centre; to rotate; to circle; to move in an orbit; to return or recur; to pass away in cycles or periods.——*v.t.* To cause to turn or roll round; to turn over and over; to consider attentively.

revolver, rē-volv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which revolves; a pistol with several barrels, each containing a charge, which are discharged one after the other by means of a revolving motion.

revulsion, rē-vul'shon, *n.* [Fr. *révulsion*, L. *revulsio*, fr. *revello*, *revulsum—re*, back, and *vello*, I pluck, pull.] A violent separation or drawing away; abstraction; a sudden and violent change, especially a change of feeling; in *med.* counter-irritation.

revulsive, rē-vuls'iv, *a.* [Fr. *révulsif.*] Having the power of revulsion.

reward, rē-wąrd', *n.* [O. Fr. *reward*, *re-warder*, fr. *re*, and *ward*, *warder*, fr. the Teutonic word *ward=guard*, so that *reward =regard.* WARD.] What is given in return for good or evil received, especially an equivalent for good done, as for kindness, services, &c.; the fruit of men's labour or work; recompense; retribution; requital; punishment; money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of anything lost.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *rewarded*, rē-wąrd'ed; ppr. *rewarding*, rē-wąrd'ing. To return worth or value to or for; to repay; to recompense; to requite; to give in return either good or evil; to compensate; to remunerate; to pay; to punish.

rewardable, rē-wąrd'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of reward or recompense.

rewarder, rē-wąrd'ėr, *n.* One who rewards.

rewrite, rē-rīt', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *write.*] To write a second time; to write over again.

reynard, rē'nārd. RENARD.

rhabdoidal, rab-doi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, *eidos*, resemblance.] Rodlike; in the shape of a rod.

rhabdomancy, rab'dō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; the use of the divining-rod.

rhachitis, ra-kī'tis, *n.* The rickets. See RACHITIS.

Rhadamanthine, **Rhadamantine**, rad-a-man'thīn, rad-a-man'tīn, *a.* [From *Rhadamanthus*, one of the three judges of the lower world according to Greek mythology.] Severely or rigorously just.

rhapsode, rap'sōd, *n.* [Gr. *rhapsōdos.* RHAPSODY.] A rhapsodist.

rhapsodic, **rhapsodical**, rap-sod'ik, rap-sod'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody.—**rhapsodically**, rap-sod'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a rhapsodic manner.

rhapsodist, rap'sod-ist, *n.* [*Rhapsody* and *-ist.*] One who writes, recites, or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats verses extempore; one who writes or speaks rhapsodic or extravagant matter.

rhapsodize, rap'sod-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rhapsodized*, rap'sod-īzd; ppr. *rhapsodizing*, rap'sod-īz-ing. [*Rhapsody* and *-ize.*] To utter or recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist.

rhapsody, rap'so-di, *n.*; pl. **rhapsodies**, rap'so-diz. [Fr. *rapsodie*, Gr. *rhapsōdia—rhaptō*, *rhapsō*, I stitch or put together, and *ōdē*, a song. ODE.] Originally among the Greeks a short epic poem, or portion of a longer epic such as would be recited by a rhapsodist at one time; now a confused series of excited or extravagantly enthusiastic statements; an extravagant and ill-connected outburst of sentiment; a rambling composition.

rhea, rē'a, *n.* The three-toed ostrich of S. America.

rhea, rhea-fibre, rē'a, rē'a-fī-bėr, *n.* [Name in Assam.] Same as *Ramie*, *China Grass.*

Rhenish, ren'ish, *a.* [L. *Rhenus*, the Rhine.] Pertaining to the river Rhine.——*n.* Rhenish wine or Rhine wine.

rheometer, rē-om'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, I flow, and *metron*, measure.] An electrometer or galvanometer; an instrument for measuring the rapidity of flowing liquid.

rheostat, rē'ō-stat, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, I flow, and *statos*, standing.] An electric instrument for regulating a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained.

rheotome, rē'ō-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, I flow, and *tomos*, cutting.] An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current.

rhesus, rē'sus, *n.* A small monkey held sacred in India.

rhetoric, re'to-rik, *n.* [Fr. *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, fr. Gr. *rhētorikē* (*technē*, art, understood), fr. *rhētōr*, a public speaker, fr. *rheō*, I speak.] The art of using language artistically and effectively; the art which teaches oratory; the rules that govern the art of public speaking; rhetoric exhibited in language; eloquence; flashy oratory; declamation.

rhetorical, re-to'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or involving rhetoric.

rhetorically, re-to'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric.

rhetorician, re-to-ri'shan, *n.* [Fr. *rhétoricien.*] One who teaches or one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; a declaimer.

rheum, rūm, *n.* [Gr. *rheuma*, a flowing, fr. *rheō*, I flow.] A thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in a common cold; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth.

rheumatic, rū-mat'ik, *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*, fr. Gr. *rheumatikos*, fr. *rheuma*, *rheumatos*, rheum, fr. *rheō*, I flow, the disease being formerly connected with a defluxion of humours.] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature; subject to rheumatism.

rheumatism, rū'mat-izm, *n.* [L. *rheumatismus*, Gr. *rheumatismos.* See prec.] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body, attended often by swelling and stiffness.

rheumy, rūm'i, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of rheum, or affected with rheum.

rhinal, rī'nal, *a.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose.

rhinocerial, rī-nō-sē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros, ri-nos'e-ros, *n.* [L. *rhinoceros*, fr. Gr. *rhinokerōs*, nose-horn—*rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *keras*, a horn.] A large hoofed animal, allied to the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c., having a very thick skin, and one or two horns on the nose.

rhinolith, rī'nō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, *lithos*, stone.] A concretion formed in the nose.

rhinoplastic, rī-nō-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *plassō*, I form.] Pertaining to a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost.

rhinoscope, rī'nō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *skopeō*, I view.] A small mirror for inspecting the passages of the nose.

rhizanth, rī'zanth, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *anthos*, a flower.] A parasitic plant of a class destitute of true leaves.

rhizodont, rī'zō-dont, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A reptile whose teeth, like those of the crocodiles, are planted in sockets.

rhizogen, rī'zō-gen, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, root *gen*, to produce.] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of others.

rhizoid, rī'zoid, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling a root.

rhizome, **rhizoma**, rī'zōm or rīz'om, rī-zō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *rhizōma*, a root, fr. *rhiza*, a root.] A stem resembling a root, as in the ferns, iris, &c.

rhizomorphous, rī-zō-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, *morphē*, shape.] Rootlike in form.

rhizophagous, rī-zof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phagō*, I eat.] Feeding on roots.

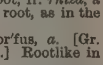
rhizopod, rī'zo-pod, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal of the Rhizopoda or lowest class of the Protozoa, minute animals destitute of definite parts, and capable of protruding rootlike masses from any part of their substance.

rhodium, rō'di-um, *n.* [From Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.] A rare metal found in the ore of platinum; a sweet-scented wood obtained from a shrub of the convolvulus genus, yielding an essential oil.

rhododendron, rō-dō-den'dron, *n.* [Gr. *rhododendron*, lit. rose-tree—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A highly ornamental evergreen shrub, remarkable for the beauty of its large brilliant flowers.

rhodomontade, rod'ō-mon-tād, *n.* RODOMONTADE.

rhomb, **rhombus**, rom, rom'bus, *n.* [L. *rhombus*, fr. Gr. *rhombos*, a rhomb.] A quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles not right angles; a figure of a diamond or lozenge form; also a rhombohedron.



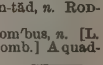
Rhomb.

rhombic, rom'bik, *a.* [See prec.] Having the figure of a rhomb.

rhombohedral, rom-bō-hē'dral, *a.* [See next.] Relating to a rhombohedron.

rhombohedron, rom-bō-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, a rhomb, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid bounded by six rhombic planes.

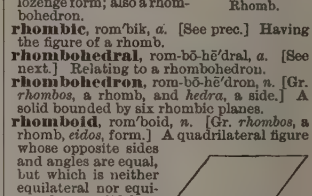
rhomboid, rom'boid, *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, a rhomb, *eidos*, form.] A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a solid having a rhomboidal form.



Rhomboid.

rhomboidal, rom-boid'al, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.

rhombus, rom'bus, *n.* See RHOMB.



Indian Rhinoceros

rhonchus, rong'kus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *rhonchos*, a snoring sound.] The deep snoring which accompanies some diseases.

rhopalocerous, rō-pa-los'ėr-us, *a.* [Gr.

rhopalon, a club, and *keras*, a horn.] Having club-like antennæ, as certain insects.

rhubarb, rō'bärb, *n.* [Fr. *rhubarbe*, L.L. *rheubarbarum*, fr. Gr. *rhēon barbaron*, rhubarb, fr. *Rha*, a name of the river Volga (where the plant is native), and *barbaron*, barbarian.] A plant the leaf-stalks of which are used for making tarts, &c., and some species of which have roots used in medicine.

rhumb, rum, *n.* [From *rhomb.*] A line which makes any given angle with a meridian; one of the thirty-two points of the compass; a rhumb-line.

rhumb-line, rum'lin, *n.* A line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction excep towards any of the cardinal points; a loxodromic curve.

rhyme, **rime**, rīm, *n.* [Formerly *ryme*, *rime*, fr. A.Sax. *rím*, number=Icel. *rim*, D. *rijm*, Dan. *rim*, G. *reim*, rhyme. The proper spelling is *rime*; the *h* has been inserted by influence of L. *rhythmus*, Gr. *rhythmos*, rhythm.] A correspondence of sound in the final portions of words; a correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another next to or near it; poetry; metre; a poem or composition in verse; a short poem; a verse, word, or termination rhyming with another.——v.i. pret. & pp. *rhymed*, rīmd; ppr. *rhyming*, rīm'ing. To make verses; to form a rhyme; to accord in sound.——v.t. To put into rhyme.

rhymeless, rīm'les, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

rhymer, **rhymster**, rīm'ėr, rīm'stėr, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

rhythm, rithm, *n.* [L. *rhythmus*, fr. Gr. *rhythmos*, fr. *rheō*, I flow.] A recurrence of definitely marked intervals of time serving as a measure in any sort of movement or progression, more especially in language, music, and dancing; periodical emphasis in verse or music; metrical movement; numerical proportion or harmony; rhyme; metre; verse.

rhythmic, **rhythmical**, rith'mik, rith'mik-al, *a.* [Gr. *rhythmikos.*] Pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm.—**rhythmically**, rith'mik-al-li, *adv.* In a rhythmical manner.—**rhythmics**, rith'miks, *n.* The science of rhythm.

riancy, rī'an-si, *n.* [*Riant* and *-cy.*] Character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

riant, rī'ant or rē-äñ, *a.* [Fr. *riant*, ppr. of *rire*, L. *ridēre*, to laugh.] Laughing; gay; having a gay, smiling aspect.

rib, rib, *n.* [A.Sax. *rib*, *ribb*=O.Fris. *rib*, D. *rib*, *ribbe*, L.G. *ribbe*, Dan. *rib*, G. *rippe*, Icel. *rif*, a rib; akin to G. *rebe*, a tendril, the fundamental notion being that of clasping.] One of the curved bones springing from the backbone and inclosing important organs in man and other vertebrate animals; something resembling a rib in form, use, position, &c., as in a ship, a vaulted roof, &c.; one of the principal veins or nerves in leaves of plants; one of the rods on which the cloth of an umbrella is stretched; a long ridge or rising on cloth.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ribbed*, ribd; ppr. *ribbing*, rib'ing. To furnish with ribs; to form with ribs or ridges and channels; to inclose with ribs.

ribald, ri'bald, *n.* [O.Fr. *ribald*, *ribauld*, *ribault*, *ribaud*, lecherous, a lewd fellow=It. *ribaldo*, a ribald person, probably fr. O.H.G. *hrībā*, *hrīpa*, a prostitute.] A low, vulgar, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow.——a. Low; base; vile; obscene.

ribaldry, ri'bald-ri, *n.* [*Ribald* and *-ry.*] The talk characteristic of a ribald; obscene language; indecency.

riband, ri'band, *a.* See RIBBON.

ribbed, ribd, *p.a.* Furnished with ribs; inclosed, as with ribs; marked with ridges and channels.

ribbing, rib'ing, *n.* An assemblage of ribs for a vault or ceiling; a kind of rapid imperfect ploughing, every alternate strip only being moved.

ribbon, ri'bon, *n.* [Formerly *ribane*, *riban*, *ribant*, &c., fr. O. and Prov. Fr. *riban*, Fr. *ruban*, perhaps from the Celtic; comp. Gael. *ribean*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair; *rib*, *ribe*, a hair; Ir. *ribin*, *ribe*, a ribbon.] A band or narrow web of silk, satin, &c., used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress; a narrow thin strip of anything.—Blue ribbon and red ribbon, often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ribboned*, ri'bond; ppr. *ribboning*, ri'bon-ing. To adorn with ribbons; to mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

ribbon-fish, ri'bon-fish, *n.* A fish with its lengthened body much flattened on the sides.

Ribbonism, ri'bon-izm, *n.* The principles of a secret society of Irishmen, which arose about 1808, and was antagonistic to the Orangemen; named from the piece of *ribbon* the members wore as a badge.—**Ribbonman**, ri'bon-man, *n.* An adherent of Ribbonism.

ribbon-worm, ri'bon-wėrm, *n.* A kind of tapeworm.

rib-grass, rib'grás, *n.* A common British plant of the plantain genus.

rice, rīs, *n.* [Fr. *riz*, *ris*, fr. L. *oryza*, Gr. *oryza*, rice—a word of Oriental origin.] A cereal plant, whose seed or grain, produced in immense quantities in warm climates, forms a light nutritious food.

Rice (*Oryza sativa*).

rice-bird, rīs'bėrd, *n.* The bobolink; called also *rice-bunting.*

rice-dust, rīs'dust, *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned; rice-meal.

rice-paper, rīs'pā-pėr, *n.* Paper made from rice straw; also, a kind of paper made in China from the pith of a certain plant.

rice-pudding, rīs'puding, *n.* A pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar.

rich, rich, *a.* [Partly fr. A. Sax. *rice*, rich, powerful, partly fr. Fr. *riche*, rich, the latter being fr. O.H.G. *richе*, rich, which again is cog. with A. Sax. *rice*, Icel. *ríkr*, Goth. *reiks*, rich, the root being that of E. *right*, L. *rego*, I rule. RIGHT, REGENT.] Having abundant possessions; wealthy; opulent; splendid; sumptuous; costly; valuable; precious; well supplied; abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities; yielding quantities of anything valuable; fertile; fruitful; affording abundance; plentiful; plentifully stocked; abounding with nutritious or agreeable qualities; sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; highly pleasing to the sense of sight; beautiful; vivid; bright; agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; abounding in humour; highly provocative of amusement.

riches, rich'ez, *n.* [Formerly *richesse*, lit. rich-ness, fr. Fr. *richesse* (singular noun), fr. *riche*, rich. This word is therefore in the singular number in fact, but is treated as a plural.] That which makes rich; extensive possessions; wealth; opulence; affluence.

richly, rich'li, *adv.* In a rich manner; with riches; opulently; abundantly; splendidly; magnificently; highly; amply.

richness, rich'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rich; wealth; fertility; magnificence; costliness; brilliancy; sweetness.

rick, rik, *n.* [A. Sax. *hreác*, a rick; akin Icel. *hraukr*, a pile; W. *crug*, Ir. *cruach*, a rick.] A stack or pile of grain or hay, commonly cylindrical, and sheltered with a covering of some kind.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ricked*, rikt; ppr. *ricking*, rik'ing. To pile up in ricks, as hay or corn.

rickets, rik'ets, *n. pl.* [From old *wrick*, *wrikken*, to twist; allied to *wring*, *wriggle.*] A disease of children in which there is usually some distortion of the bones; also called *rachitis.*

rickety, rik'et-i, *a.* [See prec.] Affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; feeble in general; threatening to fall; shaky

ricochet, rik'o-shet, *n.* [Fr. *ricochet*, n., *ricocher*, v.; etym. unknown.] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a cannon-ball from the ground.——v.t. rik-o-shet'. pret. & pp. *ricochetted*, rik-o-shet'ed; ppr. *ricochetting*, rik-o-shet'ing. To operate upon by ricochet firing.——v.i. To strike the ground or water and fly onward, as a cannon-ball.

rid, rid, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rid*, rid; ppr. *ridding*, rid'ing. [A. Sax. *hreddan*, to take or snatch, to deliver=O. Fris. *hredda*, L.G. and D. *redden*, G. *retten*, to rescue.] To make free, clear, or unencumbered, as of something troublesome; to free; to clear; to disencumber.——a. Free; clear; disencumbered; delivered.

riddance, rid'ans, *n.* [*Rid* and *-ance.*] The act of ridding; disencumbrance; act of clearing away.—A good riddance, fortunate relief from something disagreeable.

riddle, rid'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *hridder*, a fan for winnowing; cog. O.H.G. *hritard*, a sieve; fr. same root as L. *cribrum*, a sieve, *cerno*, Gr. *krinō*, I separate, judge. CRITIC.] A kind of sieve with rather large or coarse meshes.——v.t. pret. & pp. *riddled*, rid'ld; ppr. *riddling*, rid'ling. To operate on with a riddle; to sift; to perforate with numerous balls or shot; to make many little holes in.

riddle, rid'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *raedels*, *raedelse*, a riddle, fr. *raedan*, to read, discern, guess=L.G. *redelse*, D. *raadsel*, G. *räthsel*, a riddle. READ.] Something to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition—an enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling.——v.t. pret. & pp. *riddled*, rid'ld; ppr. *riddling*, rid'ling. To solve; to unriddle.——v.i. To speak obscurely or enigmatically.

riddlings, rid'l-ingz, *n. pl.* That which is separated out by riddling.

ride, rid, *v.i.* pret. *rode*, rōd; pp. *ridden*, rid'n; ppr. *riding*, rid'ing. [A. Sax. *ridan*, to ride=L.G. *riden*, D. *rijden*, Icel. *ritha*, Dan. *ride*, G. *reiten*, to ride; cog. Ir. *riad*, to ride, L. *rheda*, a wagon. *Raid* and *road*, as well as *ready*, are from this stem.] To travel or be borne along on horseback or on any animal, or in a vehicle or means of conveyance; to be borne on or in a fluid; to be supported in motion; to practise riding; to have ability as an equestrian; to be supported by something subservient; to be at anchor, as a ship.——v.t. To sit or be supported on, so as to be carried; to go over in riding; to tyrannize or domineer over.——n. An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle or any means of conveyance; a road cut in a wood or through a ground for the amusement of riding; a certain district established for excise purposes.

rider, rid'ėr, *n.* One who rides; one who breaks or manages a horse; something resembling one who rides; an addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its first completion; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament; a supplement or amendment attached to an original motion; a subsidiary problem in mathematics.

ridge, rij, *n.* [Softened form of older *rygge*, *rig*, fr. A. Sax. *hrycg*, a ridge, the back=Sc. *rig*, *rigg*, a ridge of land, Icel. *hryggr*, Dan. *ryg*, Sw. *rygg*, G. *rücken*, the back.] A long narrow elevation rising above an adjoining surface; a linear prominence; a strip of ground thrown up by a plough, or left between furrows; a long crest or summit of hills or mountains; the upper angle of the roof of a building.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ridged*, rijd; ppr. *ridging*, rij'ing. To form into a ridge; to form into ridges with the plough; to wrinkle.

ridgy, rij'i, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

ridicule, ri'di-kūl, *n.* [Fr. *ridicule*, ridiculous, fr. L. *ridiculus*, laughable, fr. *rideo*,

risum, I laugh, I laugh at (seen also in *deride*, *risible*).] Words or actions designed to awaken laughter with some degree of contempt towards a person or thing; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter; derision; mockery; satire.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ridiculed*, ri'di-kūld; ppr. *ridiculing*, ri'di-kūl-ing. To treat with ridicule; to make sport or game of; to deride; to mock.

ridiculous, ri-dik'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *ridiculus*. RIDICULE.] Worthy of or fitted to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; droll; absurd; preposterous.

ridiculously, ri-dik'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a ridiculous manner.

ridiculousness, ri-dik'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Quality of being ridiculous.

riding, ri'ding, *n.* [Icel. *thrithjungr*, a third part. THIRD.] One of the three great divisions of Yorkshire.

riding, ri'ding, *p.a.* Used in riding; pertaining to riding.

riding-habit, rīd'ing-ha-bit, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride on horseback.

riding-hood, rīd'ing-höd, *n.* A hood formerly used by females when they rode; a kind of cloak with a hood.

riding-master, rīd'ing-más-tėr, *n.* A teacher of the art of riding.

riding-school, rīd'ing-skōl, *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

riding-skirt, rīd'ing-skėrt, *n.* A long skirt worn by a female when riding.

rifacimento, rē-fä'chē-men"tō, *n.*; pl. **rifacimenti**, rē-fä'chē-men'tē. [It., fr. L. *re*, again, *facio*, I make.] A recasting or remodelling of a literary work.

rife, rīf, *a.* [A. Sax. *rīfe*, rife, abundant = Icel. *rīfr*, abundant (allied to *reifa*, to enrich), O.D. *ryf*, *rijf*, plenteous.] Numerous; abundant; plentiful; prevalent; supplied or filled with in large numbers or great quantity; abounding in; replete.

rifely, rīf'li, *adv.* In a rife manner.

rifeness, rīf'nes, *n.* State of being rife; abundance; prevalence.

riffraff, rif'raf, *n.* [From O.Fr. *rif*, *raf*, used together to signify every whit, leavings; akin to the verbs *rifle* and *raffle* (q.v.).] Refuse; trash; the rabble.

rifle, rī'fl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rifled*, rī'fld; ppr. *rifling*, rī'fl-ing. [O. Fr. *rifler*, *riffler*, to sweep away, a word of Germanic origin; comp. Icel. *hrīfa*, *rīfa*, to seize.] To snatch away; to strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.——v.i. To rob; to pillage.

rifle, rī'fl, *n.* [Lit. a grooved or *rifled* musket, being connected with A.Sax. *gerīflian*, to groove; Dan. *rifle*, a groove or fluting, *rifle*, to rifle a gun; G. *riefe*, a groove; perhaps akin to *rive*.] A gun the inside of whose barrel is grooved, or formed with spiral channels; *pl.* a body of troops armed with rifles.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *rifled*, rī'fld; ppr. *rifling*, rī'fl-ing. To groove spirally the interior of the bore of.

rifle-corps, rī'fl-kōr, *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles.

rifleman, rī'fl-man, *n.* One of a body of troops armed with rifles.

rifle-pit, rī'fl-pit, *n.* A pit to afford cover to one or two riflemen.

rifler, rī'fl-ėr, *n.* One who rifles.

rifle-range, rī'fl-rānj, *n.* A range or place for practising shooting with the rifle.

rift, rift, *n.* [From *rive*=Dan. *rift*, a rift, a rent; comp. *drift* and *drive*.] An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rifted*, rift'ed; ppr. *rifting*, rift'ing. To rive; to cleave; to split.——v.i. To be riven; to burst open; to split.

rig, rig, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rigged*, rigd; ppr. *rigging*, rig'ing. [Same as Dan. *rigge*, N. *rigga*, to rig: origin doubtful.] To clothe; to dress; to accoutre; to furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling, as a ship.——n. Dress; the peculiar style of the sails, masts, and rigging of a ship.

rig, rig, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A frolic; a trick.

rigadoon, rig-a-dön', *n.* [Fr. *rigadon*, *rigaudon*, fr. *Rigaud*, the inventor of the dance.] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple.

rigger, rig'ėr, *n.* One who rigs; one whose occupation is to fit up the rigging of a ship.

rigging, rig'ing, *n.* The ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship.

right, rīt, *a.* [A. Sax. *riht*, right, just, straight=D. *regt*, L.G. and G. *recht*, O.G. and O. Sax. *reht*, Goth. *raihts*, Icel. *réttr*, Dan. *ret*; all participial forms cognate with L. *rectus*, straight, pp. of *rego*, *rectum*, I rule, direct (REGENT, REGAL). *Reach* and *rich* are ultimately from same root.] Straight; not crooked; in accordance with rules or precepts; not wrong; especially, in accordance with what morality teaches; in accordance with duty, truth, and justice, or the will of God; upright; just; equitable; fit, suitable, proper; real, true, not spurious; not erroneous; according to fact or reality; not mistaken or in error; not *left*, but its opposite; belonging to that side of the body further from the heart; most favourable or convenient; opportune; properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; correct; in good trim or condition; to be placed or worn outward; *math.* rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis; formed by one line or direction perpendicular to another.—**At right angles**, so as to form a right angle or right angles; placed or standing perpendicularly.—**Right bank of a river**, the bank on the right hand of a person whose face is turned in the direction to which the water runs.——**adv.** [A.Sax. *rihte*, rightly.] In a right manner; justly; properly; correctly; in a great degree; very; in a straight line; directly; to the right hand.——n. What is right; the opposite of wrong; rectitude; a just claim; legal or other claim or title; prerogative; immunity; privilege or just claim belonging to one as member of a state, society, or community; that which justly belongs to one; power of action; authority; legal power; the side opposite to the left.—**By right, by rights**, rightfully.—**To be in the right**, to be not wrong or in error; to have justice on one's side.—**Right of way**, the right of passing over land not one's own.——v.t. pret. & pp. *righted*, rīt'ed; ppr. *righting*, rīt'ing. [A.Sax. *rihtan*, fr. the adj.] To put right; to do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to restore to an upright position, as a ship.——v.i. To resume a vertical position, as a ship.

right-about, rīt'a-bout, *n.* The opposite direction, as, *to send to the right about*, to pack off; to dismiss; to cause to retreat.

right-angled, rīt'ang-gld, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

righteous, rīt'yus, *a.* [A. Sax. *rihtwis*, righteous—*riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, or *wise*, way, manner; similarly Icel. *rétt-viss*, righteous.] Upright in conduct; free from guilt or sin; pious; godly; holy; just; honest; virtuous; in accordance with what is right; equitable.

righteously, rīt'yus-li, *adv.* In a righteous manner; justly; uprightly.

righteousness, rīt'yus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being righteous; uprightness; integrity; purity of heart and rectitude of life.

righter, rīt'ėr, *n.* One who rights or sets right.

rightful, rīt'fuł, *a.* Having a right, just, or legal claim; being by right or by just claim; consonant to justice; just; lawful.

rightfully, rīt'fuł-li, *adv.* In a rightful manner; legitimately.

rightfulness, rīt'fuł-nes, *n.* Quality of being rightful; justice; lawfulness.

right-hand, rīt'hand, *a.* Belonging to the right hand; situated on the side next the right hand; essentially needful or serviceable to another.

right-handed, rīt'hand-ed, *a.* Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.

rightly, rīt'li, *adv.* In a right manner; according to right or justice; properly; fitly; suitably; not erroneously; correctly.

right-minded, rīt'mīnd-ed, *a.* Having a right or honest mind; well-disposed.

rightness, rīt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being right; straightness; rectitude; propriety; correctness.

rigid, ri'jid, *a.* [Fr. *rigide*, L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigēre*, to be stiff or numb (whence also *rigour*); allied to *rego*, I rule or make straight; Skr. *rij*, to be stiff. RIGHT.] Stiff; unbending; unyielding; not pliant; resisting change of form; characterized by strictness in opinion, practice, discipline, &c.; not lax or indulgent; strict; severe; stern; rigorous, stiff, harsh, or hard as regards form or outline.

rigidity, ri-jid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *rigidité*, L. *rigiditas*.] State or quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; strictness; severity; harshness; want of elegance.

rigidly, ri'jid-li, *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; inflexibly; severely; strictly.

rigidness, ri'jid-nes, *n.* State or quality of being rigid; rigidity.

rigmarole, rig'ma-rōl, *n.* [A corruption of old *ragman-roll*, a name of certain long rolls or lists, lit. coward's roll, fr. Icel. *ragmenni*, a coward.] A succession of confused or disjointed statements; an incoherent harangue; a piece of balderdash.

rigor, rig'or, *n.* [L. See RIGOUR.] A sudden coldness attended by a shivering, as at the beginning of many diseases.—**Rigor mortis**, 'stiffness of death', the stiffening of the body after death.

rigorous, rig'or-us, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*, fr. L. *rigor*. RIGOUR.] Characterized by or showing rigour; severe; merciless; stringent; very strict; scrupulously accurate; very cold or bitter.

rigorously, rig'or-us-li, *adv.* In a rigorous manner; severely; strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

rigour, rig'or, *n.* [O.Fr. *rigour*, Fr. *rigueur*, fr. L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidity, rigour, fr. *rigēre*, to be stiff. RIGID.] Stiffness; rigidness; rigidity; inflexibility; strictness, especially excessive strictness; quality of being severe in life; austerity; severity; sternness; harshness; quality of being severe or very cold; intense coldness; inclemency.

rilievo, rē-lē-ā'vō, *n.* [It.] See RELIEF.

rill, ril, *n.* [Same as L.G. *rille*, a brook, a furrow; connections doubtful.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

rillet, ril'et, *n.* [Dim. of *rill*.] A small stream; a rivulet.

rim, rim, *n.* [A. Sax. *rima*, rim, edge, lip; akin to *rind*, G. *rand*, border; comp. W. *rhim*, Armor. *rim*, a rim, a border.] The border, edge, or margin of a thing; a brim.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rimmed*, rimd; ppr. *rimming*, rim'ing. To put or to form a rim round.

rime, rīm, *n.* The more correct spelling of *Rhyme*.

rime, rīm, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrīm*, rime=Icel. *hrīm*, D. *rijm*, Dan. *rim*, Sw. *rim*—hoar-frost.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour.——v.i. pret. & pp. *rimed*, rīmd; ppr. *riming*, rīm'ing. To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rimple. Same as *Rumple*.

rimy, rīm'i, *a.* [*Rime* and *-y*=A. Sax. *hrīmig*.] Abounding with rime; frosty.

rind, rīnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *rind*, bark, crust=G. *rinde*, rind; same root as *rim*.] The firm outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c.; bark; peel; husk; skin.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rinded*, rīnd'ed; ppr. *rinding*, rīnd'ing. To take the rind from.

rinderpest, rin'dėr-pest, *n.* [G. *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, a horned beast, and *pest*, a plague.] A most virulent contagious disease, affecting ruminant animals, especially cattle.

ring, ring, *n.* [A. Sax. *hring*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hring*, Icel. *hringr*, G. D. Dan. and Sw. *ring*, a ring; cog. with L. *circus*, Gr. *krikos*, a circle. Akin are *range*, *rank*, *rink*, *harangue*, &c.] Anything in the form of a circular line or hoop, or nearly in this form; a circle of gold or other material worn for ornament, especially on the finger; a hoop of metal or other material; an area in which

games or sports are performed; the arena of a hippodrome or circus; an inclosure in which pugilists fight; a space in which horses are exhibited or exercised; a circular group of persons or things; a combination of persons for some personal end or object. —**The ring**, the prize ring, a term given to pugilism or those connected with pugilism. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *ringed*, ringd; ppr. *ringing*, ring'ing. To encircle; to surround with a ring or as with a ring; to furnish with a ring or rings; to make a cutting round through the bark of.

ring, ring, *v.t.* pret. *rang* or *rung*, rang, rung; pp. *rung*, rung; ppr. *ringing*, ring'ing. [A. Sax. *hringan*, to ring=Dan. *ringe*, Sw. *ringa*, Icel. *hringja*, O.D. *ringhen*, to ring; probably imitative of sound like *clink*, *tinkle*, &c.] To cause to sound, as a bell or other sonorous metallic body; to produce by ringing; to show, announce, or celebrate by ringing; to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; to sound.—Ringing the changes, a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing so that he may cheat him.——v.i. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to resound; to have the sensation of sound continued; to tingle; to be filled with report or talk.——n. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body; a loud metallic sound; any loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; characteristic sound; a chime.

ring-armour, ring'är-mėr, *n.* Armour of ring-mail.

ring-bolt, ring'bōlt, *n.* An iron bolt with a ring attached, used in ships.

ring-bone, ring'bōn, *n.* A bony excrescence on the pastern of a horse.

ring-dove, ring'duv, *n.* The cushat or wood-pigeon, so called from a sort of ring on the neck.

ring-dropping, ring'drop-ing, *n.* A trick of rogues who pretend they have just found a valuable ring and offer to sell it for a small sum, it being really worthless.

ringed, ringd, *p.a.* Having a ring or rings; encircled.

ringent, rin'jent, *a.* [L. *ringens*, *ringentis*, ppr. of *ringor*, I gape.] In *bot.* labiate, with a space between the two lips like an open mouth.

ringer, ring'ėr, *n.* One who rings; one who practises bell-ringing.

ring-fence, ring'fens, *n.* A fence encircling an estate within one inclosure.

ring-finger, ring'fing-gėr, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

ringleader, ring'lēd-ėr, *n.* The leader of a ring or circle of persons; the leader of persons engaged in any evil course or misdeed.

ringlet, ring'let, *n.* [Dim. of *ring*.] A small ring; a curl, particularly a curl of hair.

ringleted, ring'let-ed, *a.* Having or wearing ringlets.

ring-mail, ring'māl, *n.* Armour made by sewing rings of metal upon leather or strong quilted cloth; chain-mail.

ring-ousel, **ring-ouzel**, ring'ō-zl, *n.* A British bird resembling the blackbird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast.

ringworm, ring'wėrm, *n.* [*Ring* and *worm*.] A contagious skin disease forming rings whose area is slightly discoloured.

rink, ringk, *n.* [A form of *ring*, an area.] A portion of a sheet of ice marked off for the game of curling; a smooth flooring on which people skate with roller-skates.——v.i. pret. & pp. *rinked*, ringkt; ppr. *rinking*, ringk'ing. To skate on a rink.

rinse, rins, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rinsed*, rinst; ppr. *rinsing*, rins'ing. [O. Fr. *rincer*, *reincer*, Fr. *rincer*, to rinse, to wash, fr. Icel. *hreinsa* (=Sw. *rensa*, Dan. *rense*), fr. *hreinn*=Dan. *reen*, D. and G. *rein*, Goth. *hrains*, clean.] To wash or cleanse by laving water over; to wash lightly; to cleanse the interior by the introduction of any liquid.——n. Act of rinsing or laving with water.

rinser, rins'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rinses.

riot, rī'ot, *n.* [O. Fr. *riote*, Fr. *riotte*, riot, disturbance, combat, *rioter*, to make a disturbance; origin doubtful.] An uproar; a tumult; in *law*, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by at least three persons; excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; revelry.—To run riot, to act or behave without control or restraint; to grow in rank luxuriance.—**Riot Act**, a British act of parliament for the prevention of riots, which being read by a magistrate to a mob, those who do not disperse may be treated as felons.——v.i. pret. & pp. *rioted*, rī'ot-ed; ppr. *rioting*, rī'ot-ing. To engage in a riot; to raise a riot, uproar, or sedition; to revel; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

rioter, rī'ot-ėr, *n.* One who riots or engages in a riot.

riotous, rī'ot-us, *a.* Indulging in riot or revelry; tumultuous; seditious; guilty of riot.

riotously, rī'ot-us-li, *adv.* In a riotous manner; tumultuously; seditiously; with revelry.—**riotousness**, rī'ot-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

rip, rip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ripped*, ript; ppr. *ripping*, rip'ing. [Same as Dan. *rippe*, to rip, to tear; allied probably to *rive*.] To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open; to split; to take out by cutting or tearing; to search to the bottom; to lay bare (with *up*).——n. A rent.

rip, rip, *n.* [Origin obscure; comp. D. *rap*, scab.] A base or worthless person; a scamp. [Colloq.]

riparian, **riparial**, rī-pā'ri-an, rī-pā'ri-al, *a.* [L. *riparius*, fr. *ripa*, a bank. RIVER.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

ripe, rip, *a.* [A. Sax. *ripe*, ripe=L. G. *ripe*, D. *rijp*, G. *reif*, ripe; allied to *reap*.] Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state for use; mature; advanced to the state of being fit for use; fully developed; matured; complete; finished; consummate; ready for action or effect.—— v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *riped*; ripd; ppr. *riping*, rip'ing. To mature; to ripen.

ripely, rīp'li, *adv.* In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.

ripen, rip'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ripened*, rīp'nd; ppr. *ripening*, rip'n-ing. [*Ripe* and *-en*.] To grow or become ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit; to approach or come to perfection; to develop desirable qualities to the full; to become ready.——v.t. To mature; to make ripe.

ripeness, rīp'nes, *n.* The state of being ripe; maturity; perfection.

riposte, ri-post', *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *riposta*.] The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry in fencing; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

ripping-saw, rip'ing-sa, *n.* A saw for cutting in the direction of the fibre.

ripple, rip'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rippled*, rip'ld; ppr. *rippling*, rip'ling. [A form of *rimple*, *rumple*. RUMPLE.] To show a ruffled surface, as water when slightly agitated; to make a gentle sound, as of water running over slight obstacles.——v.t. To fret or ruffle, as the surface of water.——n. A ruffle or slight agitation of the surface of water; little curling waves.

ripple, rip'l, *n.* [Akin to *rip*; same as L.G. and D. *repel*, G. *riffel*, a ripple or flax comb; L.G. *repeln*, G. *riffeln*, to ripple.] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules from flax.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rippled*, rip'ld; ppr. *rippling*, rip'ling. To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.

ripple-mark, rip'l-märk, *n.* The mark left on a beach by ripples; such a mark preserved when the sand becomes hardened into rock.

riprap, rip'rap, *n.* [Same as *riffraff*, Dan. *ripe-raps*.] A foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

ript, ript, *pp.* for *ripped*.

rise, rīz, *v.i.* pret. *rose*, rōz; pp. *risen*, riz'n; ppr. *rising*, rīz'ing. [A. Sax. *risan*, to rise (pret. *rās*, pp. *risen*)=O. Sax. *risan*, O. Fris. *risa*, Icel. *risa*, Goth. *reisan* (in *urreisan*), to rise; D. *rijzen*, L.G. *risen*, to rise or fall; akin G. *reise*, a journey. This is the intransitive form of which *raise* is the causal or transitive, as also *rear*.] To pass from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount up; to change from a sitting, lying, or kneeling posture to a standing one; to stand up; to bring a sitting or a session to an end; to get out of bed; to arise; to attain or be in height; to reach a higher level by increase of bulk; to swell by fermentation; to slope upwards; to have an upward direction; to seem to mount up; to appear above the horizon; to become apparent; to come forth; to appear; to become audible; to come into existence; to be produced; to spring; to increase in force, value, degree, &c.; to take up arms; to rebel or revolt; to attain a higher social position; to increase in power or interest, as style, thought, or discourse; to come back from the grave.—— n. The act of rising; ascent; the distance through which anything rises; elevation, or degree of ascent; spring; source; origin; beginning; appearance above the horizon; increase; advance in price; advance in rank, honour, wealth, or fame.

riser, rīz'ėr, *n.* One that rises; the vertical face of a step of a stair.

risibility, **risibleness**, ri-zi-bil'i-ti, ri'zi-bl-nes, *n.* [Fr. *risibilité*.] Quality or state of being risible; proneness to laugh.

risible, ri'zi-bl, *a.* [Fr. *risible*, L. *risibilis*, fr. *rideo*, *risum*, I laugh, I laugh at. RIDICULE.] Having the faculty or power of laughing; pertaining to laughter; laughable; ludicrous; ridiculous.

risibly, ri'zi-bli, *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

rising, rīz'ing, *p.a.* Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; advancing to adult years.——n. Act of one who or that which rises; appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon; the act of reviving from the dead; resurrection; an insurrection; a mutiny; an eminence or prominence.

risk, risk, *n.* [Fr. *risque*, fr. Sp. *risco*, a steep rock, fr. L. *reseco*, I cut off—*re*, back, and *seco*, I cut. SECTION.] Hazard; danger; peril; jeopardy; exposure to harm; the hazard of losing goods or property, especially in relation to insurance.——v.t. pret. & pp. *risked*, riskt; ppr. *risking*, risk'ing. To hazard; to expose to injury or loss; to venture; to dare to undertake.

risker, risk'ėr, *n.* One who risks.

risky, risk'i, *a.* [*Risk* and *-y*.] Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; venturesome.

risorial, ri-zō'ri-al, *a.* [From L. *risus*, laughter, fr. *rideo*, *risum*, I laugh. RISIBLE.] Pertaining to laughter; risible.

rissole, ris'ōl, *n.* [Fr.] A dish consisting of meat or fish with bread-crumbs and yolks of eggs, covered with fine puff paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

rite, rīt, *n.* [Fr. *rite*, fr. L. *ritus*, a rite or ceremony.] A formal act of religion or other solemn duty; form; ceremony; observance; ordinance; usage.

ritual, rit'ū-al, *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus*, a rite (q.v.).] Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; prescribing rites.——n. A book containing the rites of a church or religious body or of some special service; a system of rites; the manner of performing divine service; ceremonial.

ritualism, rit'ū-al-izm, *n.* [*Ritual* and *-ism*=Fr. *ritualisme*.] A system of ritual or prescribed forms of religious worship; observance of prescribed forms in religion; an excessive use of external forms in religion.

ritualist, rit'ū-al-ist, *n.* [*Ritual* and *-ist*=Fr. *ritualiste*.] One skilled in ritual; one who adheres to or is in favour of an elaborate ritual.

ritualistic, rit'ū-al-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to ritualism; characterized by the practices of ritualists.

ritually, riv'āj, *n.* [Fr., fr. *rive*, L. *ripa*, a bank.] A bank, shore, or coast. [*Tenn.*]

rival, rī'val, *n.* [Fr. *rival*, fr. L. *rivalis*, pertaining to a brook, *rivales*, those who

use the same brook, hence competitors, rivals; fr. *rivus*, a brook, whence *rivulet*.] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; an emulator; one who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor.—— **a.** Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *rivalled*, rī'vald; ppr. *rivalling*, rī'val-ing. To stand in competition with; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

rivalry, rī'val-ri, *n.* [*Rival* and *-ry*.] The act of rivalling; a striving to obtain an object which another is pursuing; competition; emulation; rivalship.

rivalship, rī'val-ship, *n.* State or character of a rival; rivalry.

rive, rīv, *v.t.* pret. *rived*, rīvd; pp. *rived*, *riven*, rīvd, rī'vn; ppr. *riving*, rīv'ing. [A Scandinavian word = Icel. *rífa*, Dan. *rive*, Sw. *rifva*, to rive, to tear; akin to *rifle*, perhaps to *rip*. *Rift* is a derivative.] To tear, rend, or pull asunder; to split; to cleave.—— v.i. To be split or rent asunder.

rivel, rivl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rivelled*, rivld; ppr. *rivelling*, rivl-ing. [A.Sax. (*ge*)*rifilian*, to wrinkle; connections doubtful.] To contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle; to corrugate; to shrink.

river, rī'vėr, *n.* [Fr. *rivière*, fr. L.L. *riparia*, a river, fr. L. *riparius*, pertaining to the banks of a river, fr. *ripa*, a bank (whence also *arrivé*); perhaps connected with *rive*, as being torn by the water.] A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land; a copious flow; abundance.

river-basin, rī'vėr-bā-sn, *n.* The region drained by all the streams which ultimately gather to form one river.

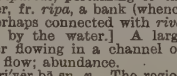
river-hog, rī'vėr-hog, *n.* The water-hog or capybara; a kind of African swine.

river-horse, rī'vėr-hors, *n.* The hippopotamus.

riverine, rī'vėr-īn, *a.* Belonging to a river; situated on a river.

rivery, rī'vėr-i, *a.* Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers.

rivet, rī'vet, *n.* [Fr. *rivet*, a rivet, *river*, to rivet; origin doubtful, probably from the Teutonic; comp. Icel. *rífa*, to tack or sew together.] A short metallic pin or bolt passing through two pieces of metal or other substance and keeping them firmly together by having a broadish head on either side, the head on at least one side being hammered broad after insertion.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *riveted*, rī'vet-ed; ppr. *riveting*, rī'vet-ing. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets; to clinch; *fig.* to fasten or implant firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable.


Rivet.

riveted, rī'vet-ed, *p.a.* Fastened with rivets; firmly fixed or implanted.

riveter, rī'vet-ėr, *n.* One who rivets; a workman employed in fixing rivets.

riveting, rī'vet-ing, *p.a.* Serving to rivet; used in clinching rivets.—— **n.** The act of joining with rivets; a set of rivets taken collectively.

rivulet, rī'vū-let, *n.* [From L. *rivulus*, dimin. fr. *rivus*, a brook, seen also in *rival*, *derive*.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

roach, rōch, *n.* [Fr. *roche*, fr. D. *roch*, a skate, G. *roche*, a roach or ray.] A freshwater fish of the carp family.

road, rōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *rád*, a riding, a journey on horseback, a road, fr. *rídan*, to ride. (Ride.) *Raid* is a collateral form.] An open way or public passage; ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between one place and another; a highway; a pathway; a way; a means or way of approach or access; a path; a place where ships may ride at anchor near a shore; a roadstead (usually in plural).

road-book, rōd'bụk, *n.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.

road-locomotive, **road-steamer**, rōd'lō-kō-mō-tiv, rōd'stēm-ėr, *n.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.

road-metal, rōd'me-tal, *n.* Broken stones used for macadamizing.

road-roller, rōd'rōl-ėr, *n.* A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

road-scraper, rōd'skrāp-ėr, *n.* A machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

roadstead, rōd'sted, *n.* [*Road* and *stead*; lit. a place where a ship may ride.] A place where ships may ride at anchor off a shore.

roadster, rōd'stėr, *n.* A horse well fitted for the road or usually employed in travelling.

roadway, rōd'wā, *n.* The part of a road travelled by horses and carriages; highway.

roam, rōm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *roamed*, rōmd; ppr. *roaming*, rōm'ing. [Formerly *rome*, also *rame*, to roam or rove; of doubtful connections; comp. D. *ramen*, O.H.G. *rāmen*, to aim. *Ramble* is from this.] To walk or move about from place to place without any definite aim; to wander; to rove; to range; to ramble.—— v.t. To range; to wander over.——**n.** Act of wandering; a ramble.

roamer, rōm'ėr, *n.* One who roams; a vagrant.

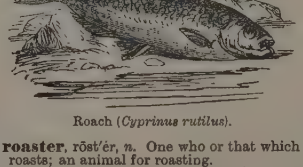
roan, rōn, *a.* [O.Fr. *roan*, *rouen*, Fr. *rouan*, It. *roano*, *rovano*, Sp. *ruano*, *roano*; origin unknown.] Of a mixed colour with a shade of red predominant: said of horses.——**n.** A roan colour, or horse of this colour; a leather used in bookbinding and prepared from sheep-skin.

roar, rōr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *roared*, rōrd; ppr. *roaring*, rōr'ing. [A. Sax. *rárian*, to roar= L.G. *rären*, D. *reeren*, G. *röhren*, *rehren*, to roar; probably imitative of sound.] To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; to cry aloud, as in distress; to bawl or squall; to give out a loud, continued sound; to make a loud noise; to laugh out loudly and continuously.—— v.t. To cry out aloud; to shout.——**n.** A full, loud sound of some continuance; the loud cry of a beast; a cry of distress; an outcry; a loud, continued noise, as of the sea or a tempest.

roarer, rōr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which roars; a broken-winded horse.

roaring, rōr'ing, *n.* A roar or continuous roar; loud, continued sound, as of the sea or a tempest; a disease of the bronchial tubes in horses.—— **a.** Characterized by roars or noise; disorderly; riotous; very brisk from much selling of goods.

roast, rōst, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roasted*, rōst'ed; ppr. *roasting*, rōst'ing. [O. Fr. *rostir* (Fr. *rôtir*), to roast, fr. O.H.G. *rostan*, G. *rösten*, to roast (D. *roosten*, Sw. *rosta*), fr. *rost*, a gridiron.] To cook by exposure to the direct action of a fire, as on a spit; to heat to excess; to dry and parch by exposure to heat; to burn in a heap, as ore, to free it from foreign matters; colloquially, to banter severely.—— v.i. To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire.—— **n.** Roasted meat; part of an animal selected for roasting.—— **a.** Roasted; cooked by roasting.


Roach (*Cyprinus rutilus*).

roaster, rōst'ėr, *n.* One who or that which roasts; an animal for roasting.

roasting-jack, rōst'ing-jak, *n.* An apparatus for turning meat roasting before an open fire.

rob, rob, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *robbed*, robd; ppr. *robbing*, rob'ing. [O. Fr. *rober*, to steal, fr. O.H.G. *roubôn*, G. *rauben*, Goth. *raubon*, to rob, akin to A. Sax. *reáfian*, E. to *reave*, D. *rooven*, to seize; the origin being O. H. G. *roub*, robbery, G. *raub* (A.Sax. *réaf*). Robe.] To plunder or strip unlawfully and by force; to deprive by stealing; to deprive unlawfully; to deprive (to *rob* a person *of* his peace of mind).

rob, rob, *n.* [Fr. *rob*, fr. Sp. *rob*, fr. Ar. *robb*, a jelly of fruit.] A kind of conserve of fruit.

robber, rob'ėr, *n.* One who robs; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

robbery, rob'ė-ri, *n.* Act or practice of robbing; theft; spoliation; pillage; the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods.

robe, rōb, *n.* [Fr. *robe*, It. *roba*, fr. L.L. *rauba*, spoil, robbery, fr. O.H.G. *roub*, robbery, latterly also booty, a garment, spoil (which in primitive times consisted chiefly of articles of dress). Rob.] A kind of gown, or long, loose garment, worn over other dress; a splendid flowing gown or garment; an elegant dress; an animal's skin dressed with the hair on.—**The robe**, or **the long robe**, the legal profession.——v.t. pret. & pp. *robed*, rōbd; ppr. *robing*, rōb'ing. To put a robe upon; to attire; to dress; to invest.

robin, rob'in, *n.* [A familiar form of *Robert*; comp. the personal names *Mag* and *Jack* in *magpie*, *jackdaw*.] The European bird called also *redbreast* and *robin-redbreast*; in America, a species of thrush with a red breast.

robing-room, rōb'ing-rōm, *n.* A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off.

roborant, rob'o-rant, *a.* [L. *roborans*, *roborantis*, ppr. of *roboro*, I make strong, fr. *robur*, strength.] Strengthening.——**n.** A medicine that strengthens; a tonic.

roburite, rō'bur-īt, *n.* [L. *robur*, strength.] An explosive substance having ammonium nitrate as its basis.

robust, rō-bust', *a.* [Fr. *robuste*, fr. L. *robustus*, robust, fr. *robur*, strength.] Sturdy; vigorous; sinewy; muscular; possessing great strength and vigour; *fig.* free from anything weakly sentimental.

robustly, rō-bust'li, *adv.* In a robust manner; vigorously.

robustness, rō-bust'nes, *n.* State or quality of being robust; strength; vigour.

roc, rok, *n.* [Ar. and Pers. *rukh*.] The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian popular fable.

rocambole, rok'am-bōl, *n.* [Fr., fr. G. *rockenbollen*—*rocken*, rye, and *bollen*, a bulb, because it grows amongst rye.] A kind of garlic cultivated on the continent of Europe.

Rochelle-salt, rō-shel'salt, *n.* [From being first prepared at *Rochelle* in France.] The double tartrate of soda and potash, used as a mild cathartic.

rochet, roch'et, *n.* [Fr. *rochet*, a rochet, fr. G. *rock*, O.H.G. *roch*, O.E. *rock*, A. Sax. *roc*, a coat.] A sort of short surplice, with tight sleeves, and open at the sides, worn by bishops.

rock, rok, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rocked*, rokt; ppr. *rocking*, rok'ing. [Same as Dan. *rokke*, to move, to shake; comp. G. *rücken*, to move with a jerk, to push.] To move backwards and forwards without displacing; to cause to reel or sway; to swing in a cradle, chair, &c.; to lull or quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.——v.i. To be moved backwards and forwards; to sway heavily on a support; to reel.

rock, rok, *n.* [A. Sax. *roc*, a rock=Fr. *roc*, and probably of Celtic origin=Bret. *roch*, Ir. and Gael. *roc*, a rock.] A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter of the earth's crust; in *geol.* any natural deposit or portion of the earth's crust, whatever be its hardness or softness; *fig.* defence; asylum; source of peril or disaster; also a name for a kind of solid sweetmeat.

rock, rok, *n.* [Same as Icel. *rokkr*, Sw. *rock*, Dan. *rok*, a distaff; D. *rokken*, G. *rocken*, a distaff.] A distaff used in spinning with the hand.

rock-basin, rok'bā-sn, *n.* A basin or hollow of considerable size, surrounded by rocky walls; a basin-shaped cavity in some rocks.

rock-bound, rok'bound, *a.* Surrounded or hemmed in by rocks.

rock-butter, rok'but-ėr, *n.* A soft, yellowish, mineral substance oozing out of rocks containing alum.

rock-cork, rok'kōrk, *n.* Mountain-cork, a white or gray-coloured variety of asbestos.

rock-crowned, rok'kround, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks.

rock-crystal, rok'kris-tal, *n.* Crystallized quartz, found both colourless and of various gradations of colour.

rocker, rok'ėr, *n.* One who rocks; a curving piece on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks; a rocking-horse; a cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation.

rockery, rok'ėr-i, *n.* [*Rock* and *-ery.*] An artificial mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, &c., for plants, as ferns.

rocket, rok'et, *n.* [It. *rocchetto*, fr. *rocca*, a distaff, a rock; from the German. ROCK (a distaff).] A kind of firework consisting of a cylindrical tube filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal, &c., which on being ignited at the base is propelled by the liberated gases.

rocket, rok'et, *n.* [Fr. *roquette*, It. *ruchetta*, fr. It. *ruca*, L. *eruca*, rocket.] A name applied to various plants, one common in gardens.

rockiness, rok'i-nes, *n.* State of being rocky or abounding with rocks.

rocking-horse, rok'ing-hors, *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers; a hobby-horse.

rocking-stone, rok'ing-stōn, *n.* A large block of stone poised so nicely upon a point of rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate.

rock-leather, rok'le-тнėr, *n.* ROCK-CORK.

rock-oil, rok'oil, *n.* Petroleum.

rock-rabbit, rok'rab-it, *n.* The hyrax or 'coney' of Scripture.

rock-rose, rok'rōz, *n.* The plant cistus.

rock-ruby, rok'rų-bi, *n.* A species of garnet.

rock-salt, rok'sąlt, *n.* Mineral salt; common salt found in masses or beds in the earth.

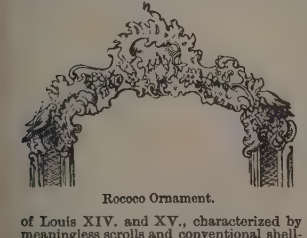
rock-soap, rok'sōp, *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour having a somewhat greasy feel.

rock-wood, rok'wud, *n.* Ligniform asbestos; a mineral resembling fossil wood.

rock-work, rok'wėrk, *n.* Stones placed so as to imitate natural rock; a rockery.

rocky, rok'i, *a.* [*Rock* and *-y.*] Full of rocks; resembling a rock; stony; obdurate.

rococo, ro-kō'kō, *n.* and *a.* [Fr., fr. *roc*, rock, fr. rock-work being a character of the style.] A variety of ornament of the time



Rococo Ornament.

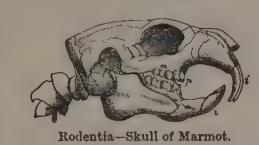
of Louis XIV. and XV., characterized by meaningless scrolls and conventional shell-work; sometimes applied contemptuously in decorative art.

rod, rod, *n.* [A. Sax. *ród*, a rod or beam, a rood or cross=D. *roede*, L. G. *rood*, *rode*, G. *ruthe*, rod; allied to L. *rudis*, a wand; same root as Skr. *ruh*, to grow. *Rood* is a form of this word.] A wand; a straight slender stick; a wand as an instrument of punishment or chastisement; a sceptre; a badge of office; an enchanter's wand; a fishing-rod; an instrument for measuring; a measure of length containing 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, often termed a *Pole* or *Perch*.

rode, rōd, pret. of *ride*.

rodent, rō'dent, *a.* [L. *rodens*, *rodentis*, ppr. of *rodo*, I gnaw (seen also in *erode*, *corrode*); same root as *rado*, I shave or scrape. RASE.] Gnawing; belonging or pertaining to the order of gnawing animals (Rodentia). ——*n.* An animal that gnaws, as the squirrel, rat, mouse, &c.

Rodentia, rō-den'shi-a, *n.pl.* [Neut. pl. of L. *rodens*. See prec.] The rodent animals, an order characterized by a pair of



Rodentia—Skull of Marmot.

i, Incisors. *p*, Premolars. *m*, Molars.

chisel-like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding teeth there is a wide gap.

rodomontade, rod'ō-mon-tād", *n.* [Fr. *rodomontade*, fr. *rodomont*, It. *rodomonte*, a bully, fr. *Rodomonte*, a brave but rather boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

roe, rō, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *rogn*, Icel. *hrogn*, G. *rogen*, roe, spawn; Sc. *ran*, *rawn*, the female roe.] The spawn of fishes; the roe of the male being called *soft roe* or *milt*, that of the female *hard roe*.

roe, rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *rá*, *ráh*=Icel. *rá*, Dan. *raa*, D. *ree*, G. *reh*, roe, roebuck.] A roe-deer; the female of the hart.

roebuck, **roe-deer**, rō'buk, rō'dēr, *n.* A small species of European deer of elegant shape and remarkably nimble.

roe-stone, rō'stōn, *n.* A name given to oolite, from its small rounded particles.

rogation, rō-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *rogatio*, *rogationis*, an asking, fr. *rogo*, *rogatum*, I ask, seen also in *abrogate*, *derogate*, *interrogate*, *prerogative*, *prorogue*, &c.] A supplication or litany.—**Rogation days**, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension-day, the week in which they occur being **Rogation week**, and the Sunday preceding **Rogation Sunday**: so named from the use of special prayers or litanies.

rogue, rōg, *n.* [Of Celtic origin=Fr. *rogue*, arrogant, rude, fr. Armor. *rog*, arrogant, proud.] A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal; a name of slight tenderness or endearment; a wag; a sly fellow; a wild elephant living a solitary life and remarkable for its vicious temper.

roguery, rōg'ė-ri, *n.* [*Rogue* and *-ery.*] Knavish or dishonest tricks; cheating; fraud; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

roguish, rōg'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or like a rogue; knavish; waggish; slightly mischievous; arch.—**roguishly**, rōg'ish-li, *adv.* In a roguish manner.—**roguishness**, rōg'ish-nes, *n.* The qualities of a rogue.

roil, roil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roiled*, roild; ppr. *roiling*, roil'ing. [From O.Fr. *roille* (Fr. *rouille*), rust, mildew, fr. L. *robigo*, rust.] To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment.

roister, rois'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *roistered*, rois'tėrd; ppr. *roistering*, rois'tėr-ing. [From Fr. *rustre*, a boor, fr. L. *rusticus*, rustic. RUSTIC.] To bluster; to swagger; to be noisy, vaunting, or turbulent; to revel.

roisterer, rois'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who roisters; a blustering or turbulent fellow.

rokambole, rok'am-bōl, *n.* Same as *Rocambole*.

rôle, rōl, *n.* [Fr., a roll, scroll, character in a play; same word as *roll*. ROLL.] A part or character represented by an actor; any conspicuous part or function performed by any one.

roll, rōl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rolled*, rōld; ppr. *rolling*, rōl'ing. [O.Fr. *roeler*, *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), to roll = Pr. *rolar*, *rotlar*, It. *rotolare*, fr. L.L. *rotulare*, fr. L. *rotula*, a little wheel, a dim. of *rota*, a wheel (whence also *rotary*, *rotate*); cog. with G. *rad*, a wheel, Skr. *rathas*, a carriage; E. *rash*.] To cause to turn on its surface; to drive onward by turning on itself; to move in a circular direction; to turn or revolve mentally; to wrap round on itself by turning; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like; to inwrap; to press or level with a roller.——*v.i.* To move along by revolving on its own surface; to turn over and over; to rotate; to run on wheels; to move circularly; to be tossed about; to move with rises and falls, as waves or billows; to tumble or fall over and over; to wallow; to rock; to sound with a deep prolonged sound, as a drum or thunder.——*n.* [O.Fr. *rolle*, Fr. *rôle*, L. *rotulus*, a roll of paper, a list, &c.] The act of rolling; something formed by rolling; that which is rolled up; a scroll; an official document; a list of names of persons; a register; a catalogue; a quantity of cloth or paper wound up in a cylindrical form; a piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking; a cylinder used to operate on various substances; a continued sound, as of a drum; a prolonged deep sound.

roll-call, rōl'kąl, *n.* The calling over a list of names, as of soldiers.

roller, rōl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rolls; a cylinder used for smoothing, crushing, and the like, especially for smoothing ground; that upon which something may be rolled up; a bandage, especially a long broad bandage; a long, heavy, swelling wave.

roller-skate, rōl'ėr-skāt, *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon a smooth floor.

rollick, rol'ik, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rollicked*, rol'ikt; ppr. *rollicking*, rol'ik-ing. [A sort of dim. fr. *roll*.] To move with a careless swagger; to be jovial.

rolling, rōl'ing, *p.a.* Revolving; making a continuous noise; undulating; rising and falling with gentle slopes.

rolling-mill, rōl'ing-mil, *n.* A combination of machinery consisting of one or more sets of rollers, between which heated metal is subjected to a strong pressure.

rolling-pin, rōl'ing-pin, *n.* A round piece of wood with which dough or paste is rolled out.

rolling-stock, rōl'ing-stok, *n.* The carriages, vans, locomotive-engines, &c., of a railway.

rollock, rol'ok, *n.* [For *row-lock*.] Same as *Rowlock*.

roly-poly, rō'li-pō-li, *n.* [A jingling name derived fr. *roll*.] A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place, wins; a sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding.

Romaic, rō-mā'ik, *n.* [Mod. Gr. *Romaikê*, fr. L. *Roma*, Rome, fr. the Eastern Roman Empire, the capital of which was 'New Rome' or Constantinople.] The vernacular language of modern Greece, a corrupted form of ancient Greek.——*a.* Relating to the modern Greek vernacular.

Roman, rō'man, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, fr. *Roma*, Rome.] Pertaining to Rome or its people; pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion; applied to the common upright letter in printing, and to numerals expressed by certain letters.—**Roman Catholic**, pertaining to the Western or Latin Church, being that branch of the church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head; hence, as a noun, a member of this church.—**Roman Catholicism**, the principles, doctrines, rules, &c., of the Roman Catholic

Church.—**Roman cement**, a cement which hardens quickly under water, and is very durable.—**Roman law**, the civil law; the system of law elaborated in the ancient Roman Empire.

romance, rō-mans', *n.* [Fr. *romance*, fr. L. *Romanice* (adv.), 'in the Roman tongue', that is, in the provincial or vulgar Latin, as opposed to the classical Latin, the adverb becoming a noun signifying a composition in this tongue, fr. *Romanus*, Roman.] Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects; later, any popular epic or any fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse of some length; a kind of novel dealing with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures; tendency of mind towards the wonderful and mysterious; high-flown notions: something belonging rather to fiction than to everyday life; a fiction; an invented story; falsehood.——*a.* (with *cap.*) A term applied to those modern languages that are sprung from the Latin, including Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and Roumanian.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *romanced*, rō-manst'; ppr. *romancing*, rō-mans'ing. To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in fictions.

romancer, rō-mans'ėr, *n.* One who romances; a writer of romance; one who invents fictitious stories.

romancist, rō-mans'ist, *n.* One who romances; a writer of romance.

Romanesque, rō-man-esk', *a.* and *n.* [Fr. *Romanesque*, fr. L. *Romanus*, Roman.] Applied to the style of architecture that prevailed in Western Europe from the 5th to the 12th century, based upon the Roman, and characterized especially by the round-headed arch.

Romanic, rō-man'ik, *a.* [L. *Romanicus*, fr. *Romanus*, Roman.] Pertaining to the Romance languages or to the races speaking them; Romance.

Romanism, rō'man-izm, *n.* [*Roman* and *-ism.*] The tenets of the Church of Rome.

Romanist, rō'man-ist, *n.* [*Roman* and *-ist.*] A Roman Catholic.

Romanize, rō'man-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Romanized*, rō'man-īzd; ppr. *Romanizing*, rō'man-īz-ing. [*Roman* and *-ize.* Sometimes written without *cap.*] To make Roman; to Latinize; to fill with Latin words or idioms; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion.——*v.i.* To use Latin words or idioms; to conform to Roman Catholicism.

Romanizer, rō'man-īz-ėr, *n.* One who Romanizes.

romantic, rō-man'tik, *a.* [Fr. *romantique*, fr. O. Fr. *romant*, a romance. ROMANCE.] Pertaining to or partaking of romance; fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; extravagant; high-flown; chimerical; not belonging to real life; wildly picturesque; having striking natural features; full of wild or fantastic scenery.

romantically, rō-man'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a romantic manner; wildly; extravagantly.

romanticism, rō-man'ti-sizm, *n.* [*Romantic* and *-ism.*] The state or quality of being romantic; a reaction in literature or art from classical to mediæval or modern forms; romantic feeling.

romanticist, rō-man'ti-sist, *n.* One imbued with romanticism.

Romany, **Rommany**, rom'a-ni, *n.* [The Gipsy name for a Gipsy.] A Gipsy; the language spoken by the Gipsies, a dialect brought from India, but now much corrupted and mixed.——*a.* A Gipsy.

romaunt, ro-mant', *n.* [O. Fr.] A romantic ballad; a romance. [Archaic.]

Romish, rōm'ish, *a.* [From *Rome.*] Belonging to the Roman Catholic Church: used slightingly, and not by Roman Catholics.

romp, romp, *n.* [A different form of *ramp.*] Rude play or frolic; a rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *romped*, rompt; ppr. *romping*, romp'ing. To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

rompish, romp'ish, *a.* Inclined to romp.

rompishly, romp'ish-li, *adv.* In a romp-ish manner.—**rompishness**, romp'ishnes, *n.* Quality of being rompish.

rondeau, ron'dō, *n.* [Fr. *rondeau*, fr. O. Fr. *rondel*, fr. *rond*, round. ROUND.] A poem, commonly consisting of thirteen lines, with two rhymes, and a refrain twice coming in; a piece of music for the rondeau; a piece of three strains.—**rondel**, ron'del, *n.* A poem similar to the rondeau.—**rondo**, ron'dō, *n.* [It.] A rondeau or round.

ronion, **ronyon**, ron'yon, *n.* [From Fr. *rogne*, itch, mange, fr. L. *robigo*, *robiginis*, rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

rood, rōd, *n.* [The same word as *rod*, A. Sax. *rōd*, a cross, a rod or pole. ROD.] A cross or crucifix; a large crucifix placed at the entrance to a chancel; a square measure, the fourth part of an acre, equal to 1210 square yards; a measure of 5½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole, or 272¼ square feet.

rood-beam, rōd'bēm, *n.* A beam across a chancel entrance supporting the rood.

rood-loft, rōd'loft, *n.* A gallery over the rood-screen in a church.

rood-screen, rōd'skrēn, *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir or chancel of a church from the nave, commonly supporting a rood or large cross.

roof, rōf, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrōf*, a roof=Icel. *hrōf*, a shed for ships; *ráf*, a roof; D. *roef*, a cover, a cabin.] The cover of any house or building; something which corresponds with this in form, position, or use, as the top of a vault, a furnace, &c.; a canopy; the palate; a house.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *roofed*, rōft; ppr. *roofing*, rōf'ing. To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house; to shelter.

roofer, rōf'ėr, *n.* One who roofs.

roofing, rōf'ing, *n.* The act of covering with a roof; the materials of a roof; the roof itself.

roofless, rōf'les, *a.* Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.

roof-tree, rōf'trē, *n.* A main beam in a roof.

rook, ruk, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrōc*=D. *rook*, L.G. *rōk*, Icel. *hrókr*, Sw. *roka*, O.H.G. *hruoh*; probably from the cry which the bird utters; comp. Gael. *roc*, to croak, L. *raucus*, hoarse.] A kind of crow that feeds generally on worms, insects, and grain, and has the base of the bill bare of feathers; a cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.——*v.i.* and *t.* pret. & pp. *rooked*, ruk't; ppr. *rooking*, ruk'ing. To cheat; to defraud.

rook, ruk, *n.* [Fr. *roc*, It. *rocco*, Sp. *roque*, fr. Per. and Ar. *rokh*, the rook or castle at chess.] In *chess*, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board: also called a *Castle*.

rookery, ruk'ėr-i, *n.* [*Rook* and *-ery.*] A wood or grove used for nesting-places by rooks; a breeding-place of sea-birds; a close assemblage of dwellings inhabited by the lowest class; a resort of thieves, sharpers, &c.

rooky, ruk'i, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

room, rōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *rúm*, room, space (also *rúm*, spacious)=D. *ruim*, O. Sax. and L.G. *rūm*, Icel. *rúm*, Sw. and Dan. *rum*, G. *raum*, room, space; Goth. *rums*, place, space; same root as L. *rus*, country (whence *rustic*, *roister*). *Rummage* is a derivative.] Space; extent of space, great or small; compass; scope; space or place unoccupied; fit occasion; opportunity; place or post once occupied by another; stead; an apartment in a house; a chamber; particular place or station (N.T.).

roomful, rōm'ful, *n.* As much or as many as a room will hold.

roomily, rōm'i-li, *adv.* In a roomy manner; spaciously.

roominess, rōm'i-nes, *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness; large extent of space.

roomy, rōm'i, *a.* [*Room* and *-y.*] Affording ample room; spacious; capacious; wide; large.

roost, rōst, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrōst*=D. *roest*, a roost; connections doubtful.] The pole or other support on which birds rest at night; a collection of fowls resting together; a place where a person may abide.—**At roost**, resting on a roost.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *roosted*, rōst'ed; ppr. *roosting*, rōst'ing. To occupy a roost; to settle; to lodge.

rooster, rōst'ėr, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [American.]

root, rōt, *n.* [From Icel. *rót*, root=Sw. and N. *rót*, Dan. *rod*, a root; probably cog. with L. *radix*, a root (whence *radical*), Gr. *rhiza*, a root, E. *wort*; an initial sound having been lost as in next word.] That part of a plant which fixes itself in the earth; the part of anything that resembles the root of a plant; the bottom or lower part of anything; a plant whose root is esculent, or is the most useful part; a bulb, tuber, or the like; the origin, source, or cause of anything; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts; an ultimate form or element from which words are derived or regarded as having arisen; in *math.* such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce a certain other quantity.—**To take root**, or to **strike root**, to root; to become fixed or established.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *rooted*, rōt'ed; ppr. *rooting*, rōt'ing. To fix the root; to be firmly fixed; to be established; to sink deep.——*v.t.* To plant and fix deep in the earth by the root; to plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably.

root, rōt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rooted*, rōt'ed; ppr. *rooting*, rōt'ing. [Formerly *wrote*, *wote*, *rout*, fr. A. Sax. *wrōtan*, to root up; akin to *wrōt*, Fris. *wrote*, a snout; D. *wroeten*, Icel. *róta*, Dan. *rode*, to root up; G. *russel*, a snout.] To burrow in or turn up with the snout, as a swine; to tear up or out; to remove or destroy utterly; to eradicate; to exterminate: generally with *up*, *out*, *away*, &c.——*v.i.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

root-crop, rōt'krop, *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, as turnips, beets, &c.

rooted, rōt'ed, *p.a.* Having the roots firmly fixed; hence, fixed; deep; radical.

rootedly, rōt'ed-li, *adv.* In a rooted manner; deeply; from the heart.

rootedness, rōt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.

rootlet, rōt'let, *n.* [*Root* and *-let.*] A little root; a radicle.

root-stock, rōt'stok, *n.* A prostrate rooting stem; a rhizome.

rooty, rōt'i, *a.* Full of roots.

rope, rōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *rāp*, a rope=O. Fris. *rāp*, Icel. *reip*, Sw. *rep*, Dan. *reb*, D. *reep*, *roop*, G. *reif*, Goth. *raips*.] A cord or line of some thickness; a row or string of things united; cordage; something like a rope.—**Rope's end**, a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *roped*, rōpt; ppr. *roping*, rōp'ing. To draw out in filaments or threads through glutinous or adhesive quality.——*v.t.* To fasten or tie with a rope or ropes; to pull by a rope; to inclose with a rope.

roper, rōp'ėr, *n.* One who ropes or makes rope.

ropery, rōp'ė-ri, *n.* [*Rope* and *-ery.*] A place where ropes are made.

rope-spinner, rōp'spin-ėr, *n.* One that spins or makes rope.

rope-walk, rōp'wak, *n.* A long covered walk or a long building where ropes are manufactured.

ropily, rōp'i-li, *adv.* In a ropy or viscous manner.

ropiness, rōp'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ropy; viscosity; adhesiveness.

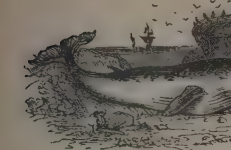
ropy, rōp'i, *a.* [*Rope* and *-y*; lit., like a rope, forming ropes.] Having such consistence that it may be drawn into viscous threads or filaments; stringy; viscous; glutinous.

roquelaure, rō'ke-lōr, *n.* [From the Duke de *Roquelaure.*] A kind of short cloak used in the eighteenth century.

roric, rō'rik, *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy.

rorqual, rōr'kwal, *n.* [From Sw. and Dan. *rörhval*, lit. reed-whale, fr. *rör* (G. *rohr*, D. *roer*), a reed, a tube, alluding to the long

narrow folds below the jaw, and *hval*, a whale.] A large whale of several species,



Great Northern Rorqual
(*Rorqualus* or *Balænoptera borealis*,.

not an object of capture, as it yields little oil or whalebone.

rosaceous, rōz-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *rosaceus*, fr. *rosa*, a rose.] Rose-like; relating to roses; belonging to the rose family of plants (*Rosaceæ*).

rosaniline, rōz-an'i-lin, *n.* [*Rose* and *aniline*.] An aniline compound that produces dyes of a rose colour.

rosarian, rō-zā'ri-an, *n.* [*Rose* and *-arian*.] A cultivator of roses, a rose-grower; a rose-fancier.

rosary, rōz'a-ri, *n.* [L. *rosarium*, a rose garden, later an anthology, &c., fr. *rosa*, a rose (q.v.).] A garland of roses; a chaplet; an anthology; a string of beads on which Roman Catholics number their prayers.

rose, rōz, *n.* [A. Sax. *rose*, Fr. *rose*, fr. L. *rosa*, a rose, for *rodia*, *rhodia*, fr. Gr. *rhodon*, a rose; probably fr. an Eastern source.] A well-known and universally cultivated plant and its flower, of many species and varieties; an ornamental knot of ribbon in the form of a rose; anything in the form of a rose; a perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, &c., for distributing water; a name for erysipelas (from its colour); a circular card, disc, or diagram with radiating lines; a form in which the diamond is cut, usually showing twenty-four triangular faces.—**Under the rose** (L. *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure. ——*a.* Of a purplish red colour.

rose, rōz, pret. of *rise*.

roseate, rōz'ē-āt, *a.* [L. *roseus*, rosy.] Rosy; of a rose-colour; blooming.

rose-bud, rōz'bud, *n.* The bud of a rose; a blooming young girl.

rose-colour, rōz'kul-ėr, *n.* The colour of the rose; *fig.* beauty, often fancied beauty.

rose-coloured, rōz'kul-ėrd, *a.* Having the colour of the rose; highly alluring.

rose-engine, rōz'en-jin, *n.* A kind of lathe, by which a surface, such as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines.

rosemary, rōz'ma-ri, *n.* [L. *rosmarinus*—*ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine, marine dew, sea dew.] A pretty evergreen shrub, yielding by distillation a fragrant essential oil.

rose-noble, rōz'nō-bl, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, current at 6*s.* 8*d.*

roseola, rō-zē'ō-la, *n.* [From L. *rosa*, a rose.] A kind of rash or rose-coloured efflorescence on the skin.

rose-pink, rōz'pingk, *n.* A pigment having a rosy pink colour or hue.—— *a.* Roseate; having a delicate bloom.

rosery, rōz'ėr-i, *n.* A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose bushes.

rosette, rō-zet', *n.* [Fr. *rosette*, a dim. of *rose*.] Something resembling or made in imitation of a rose; an ornamental knot of ribbons; an architectural ornament used for decorative purposes.

rose-water, rōz'wą-tėr, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

rose-window, rōz'win-dō, *n.* A circular window with compartments branching from a centre.

rosewood, rōz'wud, *n.* The wood of a tree used in cabinet-work, when freshly cut having a faint smell of roses.

rosicrucian, roz-i-krō'shi-an, *n.* [L. *rosa*, a rose, and *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, fr. the name of the alleged founder, *Rosenkreuz* (rosy cross).] A member of a fabulous secret society said to have originated in the fourteenth century, and whose members were supposed to have a deep knowledge of the secrets of nature.

rosin, ro'zin, *n.* [Corruption of *resin*.] The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine; resin in a solid state as ordinarily employed.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *rosined*, ro'zind; ppr. *rosining*, ro'zin-ing. To rub or cover over with rosin.

rosiness, rōz'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being rosy.

rosiny, ro'zin-i, *a.* [*Rosin* and *-y*.] Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

rosolio, **rosoglio**, rō-zol'i-ō, *n.* [It. *rosolio*, fr. *roso*, L. *rosus*, red.] A red wine of Malta; a species of liqueur.

rostellum, ros-tel'um, *n.*; pl. **rostella**, ros-tel'a. [L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak. Rostrum.] Any small beak-shaped process in plants or animals.

roster, ros'tėr, *n.* [D. *rooster*, a thing for *roasting*, a gridiron, a table or list, a roster —the last meaning probably from the crossing lines of tabular statements giving a resemblance to a gridiron. Roast.] A list showing the rotation in which individuals, regiments, &c., are called on to serve.

rostral, ros'tral, *a.* [L. *rostralis*, fr. *rostrum*, a beak. Rostrum.] Resembling the beak of a ship; pertaining to the beak.

rostrate, **rostrated**, ros'trāt, ros'trāt-ed, *a.* [L. *rostratus*. See next.] Beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.

rostrum, ros'trum, *n.*; pl. **rostra**, ros'tra. [L. *rostrum*, fr. *rodo*, I gnaw (whence *rodent*); the place in the forum was named from being ornamented with the beaks of

Prow of ancient Galley armed with the Rostrum.

captured ships.] The beak or bill of a bird; anything similar; the beak or ram of an ancient ship; an elevated place in the forum of ancient Rome, where speeches were delivered; a platform or pulpit.

rosy, rōz'i, *a.* [*Rose* and *-y*.] Resembling a red rose in colour; blooming; blushing; very alluring or hopeful.

rot, rot, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rotted*, rot'ed; ppr. *rotting*, rot'ing. [A. Sax. *rotian*, to rot= L. G. *sadd* D. *rotten*, Icel. *rotna*, to rot, *rotinn*, rotten (whence E. *rotten*, which is not used as the pp. of *rot*).] To become rotten; to putrefy; to corrupt; to decay; to decompose.——*v.t.* To cause to decay, decompose, or putrefy; to bring to corruption; to make rotten.——*n.* Putrefaction; putrid decay; a fatal distemper of sheep, caused by the liver-fluke; a disease injurious to plants; the potato disease; wretched nonsense; bosh (colloq.).

rota, rō'ta, *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel.] A roll or list of persons liable to some duty; a school roll or list; a roster.

rotary, rō'ta-ri, *a.* [From L. *rota*, a wheel; cog. with D. L.G. and G. *rad*, a wheel; W. *rhod*, Ir. and Gael. *roth*, a wheel; Skr. *rathas*, a chariot. Ultimately fr. L. *rota* are E. *round*, *roll*, *rotund*, *rowel*, &c.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; rotatory.

rotate, rō'tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rotated*, rō'tāt-ed; ppr. *rotating*, rō'tāt-ing. [L. *roto*, *rotatus*, fr. *rota*, a wheel. See prec.] To revolve or move round a centre or axis, like a wheel; to turn round; to act in turn or rotation.——*v.t.* To cause to turn round like a wheel.——*a.* In *bot.* wheel-shaped; monopetalous, and spreading nearly flat without any tube.

rotation, rō-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rotation*, fr. L. *rotatio*. See prec.] The act of rotating; the turning of a wheel or solid body on its axis; succession in a series; established order of succession; mode of acting by turns; a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground.

rotational, rō-tā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to rotation.

rotative, rō'ta-tiv, *a.* [*Rotate* and *-ive*.] Rotary; rotatory.

rotator, rō'tāt-ėr, *n.* [L. *rotator*. Rotate.] That which rotates or causes rotation.

rotatory, rō'ta-to-ri, *a.* [See Rotate.] Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; exhibiting or producing rotation; rotary.

rote, rōt, *n.* [O. Fr. *rote*, a way, a *route*—a doublet of *route*. Route.] Repetition of words without thinking of the signification; mere effort of memory.

rotifer, ro'ti-fėr, *n. pl.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, I carry.] One of a class of animalcules (Rotifera), which, through the microscope, show an appendage like a revolving wheel; a wheel animalcule.

rotiform, rō'ti-form, *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a wheel.

rotten, rot'n, *a.* [Same as Icel. *rotinn*, Sw. *rutten*, rotten, a participle of an old verb akin to *rot*.] Decomposed by the natural process of decay; decaying or decomposing; putrid; unsound; defective in principle; corrupt; fetid; ill-smelling.

rottenly, rot'n-li, *adv.* In a rotten manner; putridly; unsoundly.

rottenness, rot'n-nes, *n.* State of being rotten; putrefaction; unsoundness; putrid matter.

rotten-stone, rot'n-stōn, *n.* A soft stone much used for polishing metal articles.

rotund, rō-tund', *a.* [L. *rotundus*, fr. *rota*, a wheel. *Round* is a form of the same word. Rotary, Round.] Round; spherical; globular; protuberant.

rotunda, rō-tun'da, *n.* [It. *rotondo*, fr. L. *rotundus*, round. See prec.] A round building; a building or structure round both on the outside and inside.

rotundity, rō-tund'i-ti, *n.* [L. *rotunditas*.] The state of being rotund; roundness; sphericity.

rouble, rō'bl, *n.* [Rus.] The unit of the Russian money system, equal to about 2*s.* 10*d.*, and divided into 100 kopecks. Written also *Ruble*.

roué, rō-ā, *n.* [Fr., ppr. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, fr. *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel; lit. one worthy of suffering on the wheel. Rotary.] A man devoted to pleasure and sensuality; a licentious man; a rake.

rouge, rōzh, *n.* [Fr. *rouge*, red, fr. L. *rubeus*, red; akin to *rubus* and *rufus*, red; same root as *red*.] A cosmetic used to impart an artificial reddiness to the cheeks or lips; a red powder used for polishing gold, silver, &c.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *rouged*, rōzhd; ppr. *rouging*, rōzh'ing. To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.——*v.t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

rouge-et-noir, rōzh-e-nwär', *n.* [Fr., red and black.] A game at cards played at a table marked with four spots, two black and two red, by players who stake their money on black or red as against the keeper of the table.

rough, ruf, *a.* [A. Sax. *rūh*, rough, shaggy =D. *ruig*, *ruw*, L.G. *rug*, G. *rauh*, *rauch*, Dan. *ru*, rough; cog. Lith. *raukas*, a wrinkle.] Not smooth; hairy; shaggy; having inequalities, prominences, or asperities on the surface; rugged; not polished or finished; agitated, as a sea; tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; harsh to the taste or to the ear; astringent; grating; unharmonious; rugged of temper or manner; rude; not mild or courteous; uncivil; unmannerly; boisterous in conduct; hard-featured; harsh, severe, cruel; vague; crude; hasty.—**Rough and ready**, of a hasty and unfinished sort; un-

ceremonious in manner, but reliable and always ready to act.——v.t. pret. & pp. *roughed*, ruft; ppr. *roughing*, ruf'ing. To give a rough appearance to; to make rough; to roughen; to rough-hew.—**To rough it**, to submit to hardships; to put up for a time with rough accommodation.——n. The state of being rough or unfinished; a rowdy; a rude coarse fellow.

rough-cast, ruf'kást, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *rough-cast*, ruf'kást; ppr. *rough-casting*, ruf'kást-ing. To mould or form roughly or in its first rudiments; to cover with a coarse sort of plaster dashed on.——n. The form of a thing in its first rudiments; a coarse kind of plastering dashed on an external wall.

rough-draw, ruf'drą, *v.t.* pret. *rough-drew*, ruf'drö; pp. *rough-drawn*, ruf'drąn; ppr. *rough-drawing*, ruf'drą-ing. To draw or delineate coarsely.

roughen, ruf'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roughened*, ruf'nd; ppr. *roughening*, ruf'n-ing. [*Rough* and *-en.*] To make rough.——v.i. To grow or become rough.

rough-hew, ruf'hū, *v.t.* To hew coarsely without smoothing; to give the first form or shape to a thing.

rough-hewn, ruf'hūn, *p.a.* Hewn roughly; rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners.

rough-legged, ruf'legd, *a.* Having legs covered with feathers: said of birds.

roughly, ruf'li, *adv.* In a rough form or manner; coarsely; without finish; harshly; uncivilly; boisterously; violently; not gently; approximately.

roughness, ruf'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rough; unevenness of surface; shagginess; harshness to the taste or ear; coarseness of behaviour or address; rudeness; tempestuousness; violence.

rough-rider, ruf rīd-ėr, *n.* One who breaks horses.

rough-shod, ruf'shod, *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.—**To ride rough-shod**, *fig.* to pursue a violent or selfish course, regardless of the pain it may cause others.

roulade, rö-lād, *n.* [Fr., fr. *rouler*, to roll.] In *mus.* a rapid run of notes, introduced as an embellishment.

rouleau, rö-lō', *n.*; pl. English **rouleaus**, rö-lōz, French **rouleaux**, rö-lō. [Fr., lit. a roll. ROLL.] A little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper.

roulette, rö-let', *n.* [Fr., properly a little wheel, a castor, fr. *rouler*, to roll. ROLL.] A game of chance in which wins and losses are decided by a revolving disc marked with compartments and a ball made to revolve; an engraver's tool with a little toothed wheel, used for producing dotted work.

round, round, *a.* [O.Fr. *roond*, *round*, Fr. *rond*, round, fr. L. *rotundus*, round, rotund, fr. *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY. *Rotund* is a doublet of this.] Circular; spherical; globular; orbicular; cylindrical; rotund; swelled out; marked by convex outlines; plump; large; not inconsiderable (a *round* sum); full and flowing in utterance; plain; open; candid; free or plain in speech; without delicacy or reserve; without circumlocution; positive; brisk or rapid, as a trot; not minutely accurate, as a number.—**Round dance**, a dance in a circle, or in which the couples wheel.—**Round number**, a number that ends with a cipher; a number not exact, but near enough the truth to serve the purpose.——n. That which is round; a circular thing; a circle; a round or cylindrical part; the step or rung of a ladder; a round moulding; a series coming back to where it began; a circular course or series; circuit; rotation in office; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or official performing a series of acts in course of duty; a circuit made by an officer among sentinels; a short vocal composition in three or more parts, resembling a catch; a general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once; ammunition for firing once; that which goes round a whole circle or company, as toasts or cheers; a turn or bout followed by an intermission.—**A round of beef**, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rounded*, round'ed; ppr. *rounding*, round'ing. To make round; to encircle; to make full, smooth, and flowing; to go or pass round (to *round* a cape); to make full or complete.——v.i. To grow or become round; to make a circuit or turn; to become full or complete.——adv. Circularly; in a circle; around; about; on all sides; not in a direct line; through a circle, as of persons.—**To bring round**, to restore to health or consciousness; to cause to alter opinions.—**To come round**, to change opinions; to be restored to health or consciousness.—prep. Circularly about; about; around; on every side of.

roundabout, round'a-bout, *a.* Indirect; circuitous; not straightforward.——n. A large revolving structure on which children ride; a short close-fitting jacket.

round-arched, round'ärcht, *a.* Having semicircular arches as in Romanesque architecture.

roundel, roun'del, *n.* [O.Fr. *rondel*, Fr. *rondelle*, fr. *rond*, round. ROUND.] Anything having a round form; a rondel or roundelay.

roundelay, round'ė-lā, *n.* [O.Fr. *rondelet*, dim. of *rond*, round (q.v.).] A kind of ancient poem consisting commonly of thirteen verses, eight in one kind of rhyme and five in another; a rondo; a simple, short, and lively rural strain; a rural dance.

rounder, roun'dėr, *n.* One who rounds; *pl.* a game like fives, but played with a football; a game played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides, on a piece of ground marked off.

round-hand, round'hand, *n.* A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.

Roundhead, round'hed, *n.* A name given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I. to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, from the latter having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs long.

roundish, round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round.

roundly, round'li, *adv.* In a round form or manner; openly; without reserve; plainly; completely; to the purpose; vigorously.

roundness, round'nes, *n.* The quality of being round; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; fulness; smoothness of flow; plainness of speech; positiveness.

round-robin, round-ro'bin, *n.* A written petition, memorial, or remonstrance, signed by names in a ring or circle, so as not to show who signed first and might be considered prime mover.

roup, roup, *n.* [O. and Prov. E. *roop*, *rope*, to cry, a cry, a call, fr. A.Sax. *hrópan*, Icel. *hrópa*, to cry.] In Scotland, a sale of goods by auction or outcry.

rouse, rouz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roused*, rouzd; ppr. *rousing*, rouz'ing. [Connected with L.G. *ruse*, noise, disturbance; Sw. *rusa*, Dan. *ruse*, to rush; A.Sax. *hreósan*, to rush, to fall; O. H. G. *ruozjan*, to rouse.] To arouse; to wake from sleep or repose; to awaken; to excite to thought or action from a state of inertness; to agitate; to stir up; to put in commotion; to drive, as a beast from his den or place of rest.——v.i. To awake from sleep or repose; to arise.

rouse, rouz, *n.* [Same as D. *roes*, a bumper; Dan. and Sw. *rus*, a carousal; G. *rausch*, drunkenness.] A carousal; a drinking frolic or festival.

rousing, rouz'ing, *p.a.* Having power to rouse, awaken, or excite; very active or busy.

rout, rout, *n.* [O.Fr. *route*, a company, a band; lit. a division or portion broken off, fr. L.L. *rupta*, fr. L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, I break. ROUTE.] A crowd; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd; a fashionable evening assembly; a large evening party; an uproar; the total defeat of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops defeated.——v.t. pret. & pp. *routed*, rout'ed; ppr. *routing*, rout'ing. To break the ranks of and put to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion, as troops; to discomfit; to overthrow; to dispel; to rouse or drive out.

rout, röt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *routed*, röt'ed; ppr. *routing*, röt'ing. [Form of to *root*.] To turn up with the snout (as hogs); to root.

route, röt, *n.* [Fr. *route*, O.Fr. *rote*, a rut, way, path, fr. L.L. *rupta*, a path, properly *rupta via*, a path broken through forests, &c., fr. L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, I break. ROUT, a company, RUPTURE.] A road, course, or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed; a line of traffic or travel; a course; a march; a principal or leading road.

routine, rö-tēn', *n.* [Fr. *routine*, dim. of *route*, a route or way; properly the way which one invariably takes through custom. ROUTE.] A round of business, amusement, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; a course of recurring business or duties; practice adhered to from habit.

rove, röv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *roved*, röv'd; ppr. *roving*, röv'ing. [Originally to wander for plunder, a collateral form of *reave*=L.G. *roven*, D. *rooven*, Dan. *röve*, Sw. *röfva*, to rob.] To wander or move about aimlessly; to roam; to range; to ramble; to stroll.——v.t. To wander over.

rove, röv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roved*, röv'd; ppr. *roving*; röv'ing. [Akin to *reeve* or to *ravel*.] To bring wool or cotton into the form which it receives before spinning; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.——n. A roll of wool, cotton, &c., drawn out and slightly twisted.

rover, röv'ėr, *n.* One who roves; a pirate; a fickle or inconstant person.

row, rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *rāw*, also *raew*, a row; akin to G. *reihe*, a series or row.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a line of houses.

row, rō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rowed*, rōd; ppr. *rowing*, rō'ing. [A. Sax. *rówan*, to row=Icel. *róa*, Dan. *roe*, Sw. *ro*, D. *roeijen*, to row; same root as L. *remus*, Gr. *eretmon*, an oar. *Rudder* is fr. same stem.] To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars; to transport by rowing.——v.i. To labour with the oar.——n. An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

row, rou, *n.* [Perhaps short for *rowdydow*, a word used as imitative of noise or disturbance.] A riotous noise; a noisy disturbance; a hubbub; a riot. [Colloq.]——v.t. pret. & pp. *rowed*, roud; ppr. *rowing*, rou'ing. To scold. [Colloq.]

rowan, rou'an, *n.* [Same as Dan. *rön*, *rönne-træ*, Sw. *rönn*, *runn*, the rowan.] The mountain-ash.

rowdy, rou'di, *n.* [From *rowdydow*. ROW, a disturbance.] A riotous turbulent fellow; a rough.——a. Disreputable; blackguard.

rowdyism, rou'di-izm, *n.* The conduct of a rowdy; turbulent blackguardism.

rowel, rou'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *rouelle*, dimin. of *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY.] The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

rower, rō'ėr, *n.* One who rows.

rowlock, rō'lok, *n.* [Corrupted for *oar-lock*.] A contrivance on a boat's gunwale to support the oar in rowing.

royal, roi'al, *a.* [Fr. *royal*, fr. L. *regalis*, regal, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king. *Regal* is a doublet of this. REGAL.] Pertaining to or connected with a king or his family; pertaining to the crown or government of a king; founded by, in the service of, under the patronage of, or receiving support from a king or queen; regal; kingly; princely; august; majestic; a term for a large size of paper.——n. A large kind of paper; a square sail immediately above the top-gallant sail; one of the shoots of a stag's antlers.

royalism, roi'al-izm, *n.* [*Royal* and *-ism*.] Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty.

royalist, roi'al-ist, *n.* [*Royal* and *-ist*.] An adherent of a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

royally, roi'al-li, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

royalty, roi'al-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *roialté*, *royauté*, Fr. *royauté* = It. *realtà*, L.L. *re-*

galitas, fr. L. *regalis*, regal.] The state or character of being royal; status of a person of royal rank; the person of a king; a royal personage; majesty; kinghood; a right or prerogative of a king; a tax paid to the crown or to a superior on the produce of a mine; a payment to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to an author as his share of the profits from his book.

rub, rub, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rubbed*, rubd; ppr. *rubbing*, rub'ing. [Same word as Dan. *rubbe*, to rub, to scrub; perhaps originally Celtic; comp. W. *rhwb*, a rub, *rhwbiad*, a rubbing; Gael. *rub*, *rubadh*, Ir. *rubha*, a hurt, *rubadh*, attrition.] To move something along the surface of with pressure; to apply friction to; to wipe; to clean; to scour; to apply with friction or pressure; to remove by friction; to gall or chafe; to gibe.——v.i. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to fret; to chafe; to gall; to get on or along with difficulty.——n. Act of rubbing; friction; that which renders motion or progress difficult; obstruction; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch; a sarcasm; a gibe.

rubasse, rụ-bas', *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *rubeus*, red; akin *ruby*.] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal.

rubber, rub'ér, *n.* One who rubs; the instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning; caoutchouc or india-rubber; an inequality of ground in bowling; a rub; an obstruction or difficulty; two games out of three in whist, or a contest consisting of three games.

rubbing, rub'ing, *n.* Act of the verb to rub; a copy of something incised obtained by laying on paper and rubbing with a colouring matter.

rubbish, rub'ish, *n.* [Formerly *roboux*, *robeux*, fr. O. Fr. *robeux*, pl. of *robel* (whence *rubble*), dim. of *robe*, rubbish, lit. spoil, being akin to *rob*, *robe*.] Refuse; fragments of building material; debris; rejected matter; trash.

rubbishing, **rubbishy**, rub'ish-ing, rub'ish-i, *a.* Of the nature of rubbish; trashy; worthless; paltry.

rubble, rub'l, *n.* [See RUBBISH.] Broken stones of irregular shapes and sizes; masonry of such stones.

rubble-work, rub'l-wėrk, *n.* Masonry built of rubble-stones.

rubefacient, rū-bē-fā'shi-ent, *n.* [L. *rubefaciens*, *rubefacientis*, ppr. of *rubefacere*, to make red—*rubere*, to be red, and *facere*, to make.] A substance, as mustard, producing redness of the skin, not followed by a blister.

rubella, rū-bel'a, *n.* [L. *rubellus*, reddish, fr. *ruber*, red.] A disease resembling measles: called often *German Measles*.

rubeola, rū-bē'o-la, *n.* [From L. *ruber*, red. RUBY.] A name of measles.

rubescent, rū-bes'ent, *a.* [L. *rubescens*, ppr. of *rubesco*, fr. *rubère*, to be red. RUBY.] Becoming red; blushing.

rubicund, rō'bi-kund, *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubère*, to be red. RUBY.] Red or highly coloured, as the face; ruddy.

rubidium, rū-bid'i-um, *n.* [From L. *rubidus*, red—from the nature of its spectrum. RUBY.] A whitish metal allied to lithium, sodium, &c.

rubied, rō'bid, *a.* Red as a ruby.

rubific, rō-bif'ik, *a.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *facio*, I make.] Making red; colouring with red.

rubiginous, rō-bij'i-nus, *a.* Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; mildewed.

rubigo, rō-bī'gō, *n.* [L. *rubigo*, rust of metals.] A kind of rust on plants; mildew.

ruble, rō'bl, *n.* Same as *Rouble*.

rubric, rō'brik, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique*, fr. L. *rubrica* (*terra*), red earth, the title of a law written in red, a law, fr. *ruber*, red. RUBY.] Important words in a manuscript or piece of printed matter coloured red, as in old law-books the title of a statute, in prayer-books the directions and rules for the conduct of service; hence a heading or title; an ecclesiastical or liturgical rule or direction; direction as to worship contained in prayer-books.

rubrical, rō'brik-al, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to a rubric.

rubricate, rō'bri-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rubricated*, rō'bri-kāt-ed; ppr. *rubricating*, rō'bri-kāt-ing. [*Rubric* and *-ate*.] To mark in red, or as a rubric.

rubricator, rō'bri-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who rubricates; one employed to insert red letters in a manuscript.

ruby, rō'bi, *n.*; pl. **rubies**, rō'biz. [O.Fr. *rubi*, Fr. *rubis*, Sp. *rubi*, *rubin*, fr. L.L. *rubinus*, a carbuncle or ruby, fr. L. *rubeus*, red, reddish; akin *rubric*, *rouge*, *rubicund*, *rubeola*, &c. RED.] A beautiful and highly valued gem, a variety of corundum of various shades of red; redness; a fine red colour; something resembling a ruby; a blotch on the face; a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rubied*, rū'bid; ppr. *rubying*, rū'bi-ing. To make red.——a. Of the colour of the ruby; red.

ruche, **ruching**, rösh, rösh'ing, *n.* [Fr. *ruche*.] Quilled or goffered trimming for articles of ladies' dress.

ruck, ruk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rucked*, rukt; ppr. *rucking*, ruk'ing. [Same as Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle, a fold.] To wrinkle; to crease.——n. A wrinkle; a crease.

ruck, ruk, *n.* [Akin to *rick*, O.Sw. *ruka*, a heap.] An undistinguished crowd; the common run; those of no special merit.

rud, **rudd**, rud, *n.* [A.Sax. *rudu*, redness. RUDDY.] Red ochre.

rudd, rud, *n.* [From the *ruddy* colouring.] A European fresh-water fish, marked with red.

rudder, rud'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *róthor*, *róther*, lit. rowing implement, the rudder being originally a kind of oar, fr. *rówan*, to row=D. *roeder*, Sw. *roder*, G. *ruder*, rudder. Row.] The instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which enters the water and is attached to the stern-post; *fig.* that which guides or governs a course.

rudder-bands, rud'ėr-bandz, *n.pl.* The hinges of the rudder.

rudder-chains, rud'ėr-chānz, *n.pl.* Chains attached to a rudder to work it should the tiller get damaged.

ruddily, rud'i-li, *adv.* With a ruddy or reddish appearance.

ruddiness, rud'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ruddy; the redness characteristic of high health.

ruddle, rud'l, *n.* [Akin to *ruddy*, *red*, and same as *reddle*, *raddle*.] A species of red earth, used for marking sheep.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ruddled*, rud'ld; ppr. *ruddling*, rud'ling. To mark with ruddle.

ruddoc, **ruddock**, rud'ok, *n.* [A.Sax. *rudduc*, a dim. akin to *ruddy*.] The robin-redbreast.

ruddy, rud'i, *a.* [From old or prov. E. *rud*, red, redness, A.Sax. *rudu*, redness; akin to *red* (q.v.).] Of a red colour; red or reddish; of a lively flesh colour, or the colour of the cheeks in high health; of a reddish shining colour.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ruddied*, rud'id; ppr. *ruddying*, rud'i-ing. To make red or ruddy.

rude, röd, *a.* [Fr. *rude*, fr. L. *rudis*, in a natural state, rough, wild, by some supposed to mean lit. red and raw, and to be akin to L. *ruber*, red, and so to *ruby*, &c.] Unformed by art or skill; rough; rugged; untaught; barbarous; undisciplined; uncivilized; unskilful; ignorant; coarse; uncivil; unpolite; impudent; vulgar; violent; boisterous.

rudely, röd'li, *adv.* In a rude manner; violently; fiercely; boisterously; coarsely; unskilfully; without elegance.

rudeness, röd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rude.

rudiment, rō'di-ment, *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis*, rude (q.v.).] The original element or beginning of anything in its imperfect form or state; a first principle or element; that which is to be first learned; an undeveloped organ; *pl.* the first elements or principles of a science or art; the elements or elementary notions of some branch of knowledge.

rudimental, rō-di-ment'a-l, *a.* Rudimentary.

rudimentary, rō-di-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to rudiments; consisting in first principles; initial; in an undeveloped state; imperfectly developed; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

rue, rö, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rued*, röd; ppr. *ruing*, rö'ing. [A.Sax. *hreówan*, *hreówian*, to rue, fr. *hreów*, sorrow=D. and L.G. *rouwen*, O.H.G. *hriuwan*, G. *reuen*, to repent; hence *ruth*.] To repent of; to feel sorrow or regret for; to regret; to repent of and wish to withdraw from.——v.i. To have compassion; to become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant.

rue, rö, *n.* [Fr. *rue*, fr. L. *ruta*, fr. Gr. *rutē*,

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

rue.] An acrid ill-smelling plant with greenish-yellow flowers.

rueful, rö'fụl, *a.* Causing to rue or expressive of ruing; woeful; mournful; doleful; piteous; expressing or suggesting sorrow.

ruefully, rö'fụl-li, *adv.* In a rueful manner; mournfully; sorrowfully.

ruefulness, rö'fụl-nes, *n.* State of being rueful; mournfulness.

ruff, ruf, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Armor. *roufen*, a wrinkle, a fold; akin *ruffle*.] A kind of plaited collar or frill round the neck; something of like form; a species of pigeon having feathers round its neck like a ruff; a male bird of the sandpiper family, having neck feathers forming a ruff; a low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

ruff, ruf, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An old game at cards the predecessor of whist; the act of trumping when you have no cards of the suit led.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ruffed*, ruft; ppr. *ruffing*, ruf'ing. To trump instead of following suit at cards.

ruffian, ruf'i-an, *n.* [O.Fr. *rufien*, *ruffien*, a ruffian=Sp. *rufian*, a ruffian, a pimp; It. *ruffiano*, a pimp; probably of German origin.] A boisterous brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a desperado.——a. Like or belonging to a ruffian; brutal.

ruffianish, ruf'i-an-ish, *a.* Like a ruffian.

ruffianism, ruf'i-an-izm, *n.* The character or conduct of a ruffian.

ruffianly, ruf'i-an-li, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent.

ruffle, ruf'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ruffled*, ruf'ld; ppr. *ruffling*, ruf'ling. [A verb akin to *ruff*=D. *ruifelen*, to wrinkle.] To rumple; to derange or disarrange; to slightly agitate the surface of; to cause to ripple; to agitate or disturb, as the mind; to discompose or put out; to vex or fret; to furnish or adorn with ruffles.——v.i. To bluster; to put on airs; to swagger.——n. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to one's dress; a frill; a state of being disturbed or agitated; a low vibrating beat of the drum.

ruffled, ruf'ld, *p.a.* Furnished with ruffles; disturbed; agitated.

ruffler, ruf'lėr, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer.

ruffling, ruf'ling, *n.* Ruffles collectively.

rufous, rū'fus, *a.* [L. *rufus*, red; akin to

ruber, red, whence *rubric* (q.v.):] Reddish; of a reddish colour; of a dull or brownish red.

rug, rug, *n.* [Akin to Icel. *röggr*, a tuft, shagginess; Sw. *rugg*, rough hair. *Rugged* is allied.] A heavy woollen fabric used for various purposes, as to cover a bed, protect the carpet before a fireplace, &c.

ruga, rö'ga, *n.*; pl. **rugæ**, rö'jē. [L., a wrinkle.] A wrinkle; a crease; a fold of a mucous membrane.

rugate, rö'gāt, *a.* [L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; rugose.

rugged, rug'ed, *a.* [Closely akin to *rug*.] Full of rough projections on the surface; broken into irregular points or prominences, or otherwise uneven; superficially rough; rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere; rough, harsh, or grating to the ear.

ruggedly, rug'ed-li, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

ruggedness, rug'ed-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being rugged.

rugose, rugous, rö'gus, rö'gus, *a.* [L. *rugosus*, fr. *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; rough with wrinkles.

rugosity, rö-gos'i-ti, *n.* A state of being rugose; a wrinkle; a pucker; a slight ridge.

ruin, rö'in, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, fr. L. *ruina*, a falling down, downfall, ruin, fr. *ruo*, *ruum*, I fall, I rush down; root unknown.] That change of anything which destroys it or entirely unfits it for use; destruction; fall; overthrow; prostration; subversion; perdition; anything in a state of decay; that which destroys; mischief; bane; pest; *pl.* the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or the like; the state of being destroyed or rendered worthless. —v.t. pret. & pp. *ruined*, rö'ind; ppr. *ruining*, rö'in-ing. [Fr. *ruiner*.] To bring to ruin; to subvert; to destroy; to bring to an end; to overthrow; to counteract; to defeat; to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish. —v.i. To fall into ruins; to run to ruin.

ruinable, rö'in-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ruined.

ruinate, rö'i-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ruinated*, rö'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *ruinating*, rö'i-nāt-ing. [*Ruin* and *-ate*.] To ruin.—a. Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins.

ruination, rö-i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of ruinating; subversion; overthrow; demolition.

ruiner, rö'in-ėr, *n.* One that ruins.

ruinous, rö'in-us, *a.* [Fr *ruineux*, L. *ruinosus*. RUIN.] Fallen to ruin; being in ruins; dilapidated; bringing or tending to bring ruin; destructive; baneful.

ruinously, rö'in-us-li, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

rulable, röl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ruled; governable.

rule, röl, *n.* [Formerly *reule*, *revle*, &c., fr. O.Fr. *reule*, *riule* (Fr. *règle*), fr. L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a ruler, a rule or pattern (whence *regular*), fr. *rego*, I keep straight, I govern. REGAL, RIGHT.] An instrument by which lines are drawn or short lengths measured; a ruler; a guiding principle, canon, or formula; a precept, statute, law, maxim; supreme command or authority; government; sway; direction; control; regulation; order; method; established mode or course of proceeding; the body of regulations observed by a religious society; a point of law settled by authority; that which is established for guidance and direction in any art or science; the method prescribed for performing any arithmetical operation; an established form of construction regulating the use of a particular class of words.—v.t. pret. & pp. *ruled*, röld; ppr. *ruling*, röl'ing. To exercise rule or sway over; to govern; to control; to conduct; to manage; to settle as by a rule; to establish by decree or decision; to determine, as a court; to mark with lines by a ruler or ruling instrument.—v.i. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority; to stand or maintain a level, as the market price; to lay down or settle, as a rule of court.

ruleless, röl'les, *a.* Being without rule; lawless.

ruler, röl'ėr, *n.* One who rules or governs one who exercises rule or power over others; one that assists in carrying on a government; a rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn.

ruling, röl'ing, *p. a.* Having predominance or control; reigning; prevalent; predominant.—n. A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.

rum, rum, *n.* [Perhaps of West Indian origin; or from an old cant word *rumbooze*, good drink. See next.] Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from treacle or molasses.

rum, rum, *a.* [From an old cant word *rum*, *rome*, great, good, used in a contemptuous sense, probably of Gipsy origin.] Old-fashioned; odd; queer. [Colloq.]

rumble, rum'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rumbled*, rum'bld; ppr. *rumbling*, rum'bling. [Same as D. *rommelen*, Dan. *rumle*, G. *rummeln*, *rumpeln*; probably imitative of sound; comp. L. *rumor*, whence E. *rumour*.] To make a dull, low, heavy, continued sound.—n. A low, heavy, continued sound; a rumbling; a seat for servants behind a carriage.

rumen, rö'men, *n.* [L. *rumen*, the gullet.] The upper or first stomach of animals which chew the cud.

ruminant, rö'min-ant, *a.* [Fr. *ruminant*, L. *ruminans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *ruminare*, to chew the cud. See next.] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed.—n. An animal that chews the cud, as the ox, camel, deer, goat, &c.; a hoofed ruminating animal.

ruminate, rö'min-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ruminated*, rö'min-āt-ed; ppr. *ruminating*, rö'min-āt-ing. [L. *rumino*, *ruminatus*, fr. *rumen*, the throat, gullet; comp. *rumis*, a breast, dug, teat.] To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed; to muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder.—v.t. To muse on; to meditate on.

rumination, rö-min-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *ruminatio*.] Act of ruminating; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; meditation or reflection.

ruminator, rö'min-āt-ėr, *n.* One that ruminates.

rummage, rum'āj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rummaged*, rum'ājd; ppr. *rummaging*, rum'āj-ing. [Same as if *roomage*; originally to find *room* in a ship's hold for goods; to adjust the available space so as to get room for them. ROOM.] To search narrowly by looking into every corner of, and turning over or removing goods or other things; to ransack; to get or bring out by searching.—v.i. To search a place narrowly by looking among things.—n. Act of rummaging; a careful search; disturbance or turning about of things.

rummager, rum'āj-ėr, *n.* One who rummages.

rummer, rum'ėr, *n.* [D. *roomer*, Sw. *remmer*, G. *römer*, a large drinking-glass; perhaps lit. a *Roman* glass.] A glass or drinking-cup.

rummy, rum'i, *a.* Pertaining to rum.

rumour, rö'mėr, *n.* [Fr. *rumeur*, fr. L. *rumor*, rumour, common talk; perhaps ultimately of imitative origin; comp. *rumble*.] Flying or popular report; a current story passing from mouth to mouth without any known authority for the truth of it; a story not well authenticated; a mere report.—v. t. pret. & pp. *rumoured*, rö'mėrd; ppr. *rumouring*, rö'mėr-ing. To report; to tell or circulate by report; to spread abroad.

rump, rump, *n.* [Same as Icel. *rumpr*, Dan. *rumpe*, Sw. *rumpa*, rump; L.G. *rump*, D. *rompe*, G. *rumpf*, trunk or main bulk.] The hinder end of an animal's backbone, with the parts adjacent; the buttocks; the fag-end of something; hence applied to the fag-end of the Long Parliament after the expulsion of the majority of its members by Cromwell in 1648.

rumple, rum'pl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rumpled*, rum'pld; ppr. *rumpling*, rum'pling. [Same as D. *rompelen*, to rumple; akin to O.L.G. *rumpele*, a wrinkle; G. *rumpfen*, *rümpfen*, to crimp, to wrinkle. *Rimple* is another form; comp. also *ripple*.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to ruffle; to dishevel.—n. A fold or plait.

rump-steak, rump'stāk, *n.* A beef-steak of choice quality cut from the thigh near the rump.

rumpus, rum'pus, *n.* [Perhaps imitative of a noise, like *rumble*; or allied to *romp*.] A riot; a great noise; disturbance. [Colloq.]

rum-shrub, rum'shrub, *n.* A liquor generally composed of rum, sugar, and orange or lemon juice.

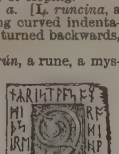
run, run, *v.i.* pret. *ran*, ran; pp. *run*, run; ppr. *running*, run'ing. [A.Sax. *rinnan* (pret. *ran*, pl. *runnon*, pp. *runnen*)=O. Sax. Goth. and O.H.G. *rinnan*, D. *rennen*, *rinnen*, Icel. *rinna*, *renna*, Sw. *rinna*, G. *rinnen*, *rennen*, to run; same root as in Skr. *ri*, to go.] To move or progress by using the legs more quickly than in walking; to rush; to take part in a race; to enter into a contest; to flee; to retreat hurriedly; to steal away; to extend quickly; to spread; to rush or be carried with violence; to move on wheels or runners; to sail; to pass or go back and forth from place to place; to ply; to move or pass, as a fluid, the sand in an hour-glass, &c.; to rush, as water; to be wet with a flowing liquid; to become fluid; to fuse; to melt; to spread on a surface; to spread and blend; to discharge pus or other matter from a sore; to revolve on an axis or pivot; to turn, as a wheel; to continue going or in operation; to pass or proceed in thought or speech; to pass from one state or condition to another; to proceed or pass, as time; to have a certain course, track, or direction; to extend, stretch, lie; to have a certain written form; to read so or so; to have a continued tenor or purport; to be current or popularly received; to continue or be repeated for a certain time; to be carried to a pitch; to rise; to grow exuberantly; to continue in time before it becomes due and payable, as a bill of exchange.—To run away with, to join in eloping with; to bolt with; to start off with at a great pace.—To run out, to stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or sand-glass; to come to an end; to expire.—To run over, to overflow; to examine cursorily; to ride or drive over.—To run through, to spend quickly; to dissipate.—To run to seed, to produce flowers and seed instead of produce of value; hence, to go to waste.—v.t. To cause to run; to cause to be carried in a certain course; to cause to ply; to maintain in running; to pursue, as a course; to incur; to encounter; to break through or evade (a blockade); to smuggle; to import or export without paying duties; to thrust; to pierce; to stab; to pour forth in a stream; to melt; to melt and clarify; to form in a mould by melting; to carry on or conduct; to keep going on or in operation; to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line.—To run down, to chase to weariness; to run against and sink; to pursue with scandal or opposition. —To run on, in *printing*, to carry on or continue without break or a new paragraph.—To run up, to accumulate; to erect; to erect hastily.—n. The act of running; movement of one who or that which runs; a course or distance run; a trip; course, progress, tenor, &c.; continued course; a general or uncommon pressure or demand, as on a bank; the distance sailed by a ship; a voyage; a passage from one place to another; a place where animals run or may run, especially, a large extent of grazing ground; in *music*, a succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played or sung rapidly.—The common run, or the run, those commonly met with; the generality.—In the long run, in the final result; in the conclusion or end.

runagate, run'a-gāt, *n.* [Corruption of *renegade*, Fr. *renégat*. RENEGADE.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

runaway, run'a-wā, *n.* [*Run* and *away*.] One who flies from danger or restraint; one who deserts lawful service; a fugitive.——*a.* Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from restraint; accomplished or effected by running away or eloping.

runcinate, run'si-nāt, *a.* [L. *runcina*, a plane.] In *botany*, having curved indentations and irregular lobes turned backwards, as the dandelion leaf.

rune, rōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *rún*, a rune, a mysterious or magical character, a mystery, a whisper = Icel. *rúne*, Dan. *rune*, Sw. *runa*, a rune; fr. root meaning to whisper.] One of a particular set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe.



Runic Inscription.

runecraft, rōn'kräft, *n.* Knowledge of runes.

rung, rung, pp. of *ring*.

rung, rung, *n.* [A.Sax. *hrung*, a pole, a beam = Icel. *rōng*, a rib in a ship; O. D. *ronghe*, a prop; G. *runge*, a short piece.] A heavy staff; the round or step of a ladder.

runic, rōn'ik, *a.* Pertaining to runes.

runlet, **rundlet**, run'let, rund'let, *n.* [For *roundlet*, fr. *round*.] A small barrel of no certain capacity.

runnel, run'el, *n.* Same as *Rennet*.

running, run'ing, *p.a.* Kept for the race; cursive; cursory; continuous; in succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; discharging pus or matter.—Running fight, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—Running fire, a constant fire of musketry or artillery.—Running rigging, the ropes used for hoisting a ship's sails, moving the yards, and the like: in distinction from *standing rigging*.

runologist, rō-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in runology; a student of runic remains.

runology, rō-nol'o-ji, *n.* [*Rune* and *-ology*.] The study of runes.

runrig, run'rig, *n.* A system of holding land in which successive strips or rigs belong to different owners or occupiers.

runt, runt, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Any animal below the usual size of the breed; a variety of pigeon.

rupee, rō-pē', *n.* [Hind. *rupiya*, a rupee, fr. Skr. *rūpya*, silver.] A silver coin the unit of value in British India: nominally equivalent to 2*s*.

rupture, rup'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *rupture*, fr. L.L. *ruptura*, a breaking, fr. L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I break (seen also in *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *eruption*, *interrupt*, &c., and giving origin also to *route*, *rout*, *rut*, *routine*, &c.); cog. with *reave* (*bereave*), *rove*, *rob*, *rubbish*, &c.] Act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; fracture; breach; disruption; a breach of peace or friendship; open hostility; hernia, especially hernia of the abdomen.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ruptured*, rup'tūrd; ppr. *rupturing*, rup'tūr-ing. To cause a rupture in; to break; to burst; to part by violence; to affect with or cause to suffer from rupture.——v.i. To suffer a breach or disruption.

rural, rōr'al, *a.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *rural*, fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country (whence *rustic*, *roister*); same root as *room*.] Pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country or resembling it; rustic; pertaining to farming or agriculture.—**Rural dean**, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and archdeacon, who has the supervision of the clergy and laity of a district.

ruralism, rōr'al-izm, *n.* [*Rural* and *-ism*.] The state of being rural; a rural practice or idiom.

ruralize, rōr'al-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ruralized*, rōr'al-īzd; ppr. *ruralizing*, rōr'al-īz-ing. [*Rural* and *-ize*.] To go into the country; to rusticate.——v.t. To render rural; to give a rural character to.

rurally, rūr'al-li, *adv.* In a rural manner.

ruridecanal, rō-ri-dē'kan-al, *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country, and *decanus*, a dean.] Belonging to a rural dean.

ruse, rōz, *n.* [Fr. *ruse*, fr. *ruser*, to dodge; O. Fr. *reiser*, to get out of the way, fr. L. *recusare*, to refuse. RECUSANT.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

rush, rush, *n.* [Formerly *rishe*, *rusche*, *reshe*, &c., fr. A. Sax. *risce*, *ricse*, a rush = L.G. and D. *rusch*, G. *rusch*, *rausch*; probably fr. L. *ruscum*, butcher's-broom.] The common name of plants fond of damp places, having stems which are sometimes used for plaiting into mats, chair-bottoms, &c.; *fig.* anything weak or of trivial value; a trifle; a straw.

rush, rush, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rushed*, rusht; ppr. *rushing*, rush'ing. [Akin to Dan. *ruske*, Sw. *ruska*, to shake; D. *ruischen*, to rush; G. *rauschen*, to rush, to roar; L.G. *rusken*, to rustle, to rush; probably ultimately imitative of sound.] To move onwards with violence or great speed; to advance with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity; to dart or move with headlong speed; to enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation.——*n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; an eager demand; a run.

rush-bottomed, rush'bot-omd, *a.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes.

rush-candle, rush'kan-dl, *n.* A small taper made by dipping the pith of a rush in tallow.

rushen, rush'n, *a.* Made of rushes.

rush-light, rush'līt, *n.* A rush-candle or its light; hence, any weak flickering light.

rushy, rush'i, *a.* [*Rush* and *-y*.] Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

rusk, rusk, *n.* [Perhaps akin to L.G. *rusken*, to crackle, as we have *cracknel*, a biscuit, fr. *crack*.] Light hard cake or bread; a kind of light hard cake browned in the oven, and used as food for infants.

Russ, rus, *a.* Pertaining to the Russians.——*n.* The language of the Russians; *sing.* and *pl.* a native or the natives of Russia.

russet, rus'et, *a.* [O. Fr. *rousset*, fr. L. *russus*, red, akin to *ruber*, red. RUBY, RED.] Of a reddish-brown colour; coarse; home-spun; rustic: from the general colour of homespun cloth.——*n.* A reddish-brown colour; coarse country cloth originally of this colour; a kind of winter apple of a brown colour.——v.t. pret. & pp. *russeted*, rus'et-ed; ppr. *russeting*, rus'et-ing. To give a russet hue to; to change into russet.

Russian, rus'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Russia.——*n.* A native of Russia; the language of Russia, one of the Slavonic tongues.

Russophile, **Russophilist**, rus'o-fīl, rus-of'il-ist, *n.* [*Russ*, and Gr. *philos*, a friend.] One whose sympathies lie towards Russia or her policy.

Russophobia, rus-o-fō'bi-a, *n.* [*Russ*, and Gr. *phobos*, fear.] A fear of Russia or the Russians.—**Russophobist**, rus-of'ob-ist, *n.* One who fears or dislikes Russia.

rust, rust, *n.* [A. Sax. *rúst*, rust = D. *roest*, Dan. *rust*, O.Sax. Sw. and G. *rost*, rust; so called from its *red* colour, the root being that of *red*, *ruddy*, L. *ruber*, red (RUBRIC), *russus*, reddish (RUSSET).] The red or orange-coloured coating formed on iron exposed to moist air; an oxide of iron, which forms a rough coat on its surface; a composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, used for filling joints of metal pipes, &c.; a parasitic fungus which attacks plants; any foul, extraneous matter; evil habit or influence; loss of power by inactivity.——v.i. pret. & pp. *rusted*, rust'ed; ppr. *rusting*, rust'ing. To contract rust or similar matter; to become dull by inaction; to degenerate in idleness.——v.t. To cause to contract rust; to impair by time and inactivity.

rustic, rus'tik, *a.* [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, the country. RURAL.] Pertaining to the country or to a country life; living in the country; rural; homely; plain; simple; rude; not elegant or refined; unpolished.——*n.* An inhabitant of the country; a countryman; a swain; a peasant; a clown.

rustically, rus'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a rustic manner.

rusticate, rus'ti-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rusticated*, rus'ti-kāt-ed; ppr. *rusticating*, rus'ti-kāt-ing. [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*, fr. *rus*, the country. RUSTIC.] To dwell or reside in the country.——v.t. To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a university or college for a time.

rustication, rus-ti-kā'shon, *n.* Act of rusticating; state of being rusticated.

rusticity, rus-tis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *rusticité*, L. *rusticitas*.] State or quality of being rustic; rustic manners; homeliness; simplicity; artlessness.

rustily, rust'i-li, *adv.* In a rusty state or manner.—**rustiness**, rust'i-nes, *n.* State of being rusty.

rustle, rus'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rustled*, rus'ld; ppr. *rustling*, rus'ling. [A. Sax. *hristlan*, to rustle, a dim. and freq. form corresponding to Icel. *hrista*, Dan. *ryste*, Sw. *rysta*, to shake, to tremble, *rusta*, to stir.] To make the noise of certain things agitated or rubbed, as silk, straw, dry leaves, &c.——v.t. To cause to rustle.——*n.* The noise of things that rustle; a rustling; a slight tribal tsound.

rusty, rust'i, *a.* [*Rust* and *-y* = A. Sax. *rustig*.] Covered or affected with rust or what resembles it; having the appearance of rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; rough; hoarse, grating.

rut, rut, *n.* [Fr. *rut*, O. Fr. *ruit*, the belling of deer, fr. L. *rugitus*, a roaring, fr. *rugio*, I roar.] The time during which deer and some other animals are under sexual excitement.——v.i. pret. & pp. *rutted*, rut'ed; ppr. *rutting*, rut'ing. To be in heat or sexual excitement, as deer.

rut, rut, *n.* [Same word as *route*, *rote*.] The track of a wheel; a line cut in the soil with a spade; *fig.* line or path of routine.——v.t. pret. & pp. *rutted*, rut'ed; ppr. *rutting*, rut'ing. To cut or penetrate in ruts; to cut a rut line on the soil with a spade.

rutabaga, rō-ta-bā'ga, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name for the Swedish turnip.

ruth, rōth, *n.* [From *rue*—which see.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; cruelty. [Poetical.]

ruthenium, rō-thē'ni-um, *n.* [From *Ruthenia*, a Latin name for Russia, where first obtained.] A rare metal occurring in platinum ore.

ruthful, rōth'ful, *a.* [See prec.] Rueful; woeful; sorrowful; merciful.

ruthless, rōth'les-li, *adv.* In a ruthless manner; pitilessly; cruelly; barbarously.

ruthlessness, rōth'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ruthless; pitilessness.

ruttish, rut'ish, *a.* [From the *rutting* of deer.] Lustful; libidinous.

rutty, rut'i, *a.* Full of ruts.

rye, rī, *n.* [A. Sax. *ryge*, rye = Icel. *rúgr*, Dan. *rug*, Sw. *rog*, D. *rogge*, G. *roggen*, *rocken*, rye.] A cereal plant and its seed, of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and much cultivated.

rye-grass, rī'gras, *n.* A kind of grass much cultivated for cattle and horses.

ryot, rī'ot, *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyat*, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant representing a hissing sound.

sabadilla, sab-a-dil'a. CEBADILLA.

sabaoth, sa-bā'oth, *n.* [Heb. *tsebâôth*, armies, fr. *tsâbâ*, to assemble, to fight.] In *Scrip.* armies; hosts.

Sabbatarian, sa-ba-tā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *sabbatarius*, fr. *Sabbatum*, Sabbath—which see.] One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath instead of the first; a very strict or rigid observer of the Sabbath. ——a. Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sabbatarianism, sa-ba-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The tenets or practice of Sabbatarians.

Sabbath, sa'bath, *n.* [L. *sabbatum*, Gr. *sabbaton*, fr. Heb. *shabbâth*, rest, sabbath, fr. *shabâth*, to rest.] The day of rest; the day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest and to be kept holy; the seventh day of the week among the Jews, but among Christians the first day of the week; the Lord's-day; Sunday; intermission of pain or sorrow; a time of rest; the sabbatical year among the Israelites.

Sabbath-breaker, sa'bath-brāk-ėr, *n.* One who profanes the Sabbath.

Sabbath-breaking, sa'bath-brāk-ing, *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath.

Sabbatic, Sabbatical, sa-bat'ik, sa-bat'-ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique*, L. *sabbaticus*.] Pertaining to the Sabbath; pertaining to a recurrence by sevens.—**Sabbatical year**, every seventh year, in which the Israelites were not to carry on tillage and were to release debtors from their obligations.

saber, sā'bėr, *n.* American spelling of *sabre*.

sable, sā'bl, *n.* [O. Fr. *sable*, fr. Pol. *sabol*, Russ. *sobol*: a Slavonic word.] A small animal of the weasel family inhabiting Russia and Siberia; the fur of the sable, which is very black and glossy; black colour; black garments; the heraldic name for black.——a. Of the colour of the sable; black; dark: used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *sabled*, sā'bld; ppr. *sabling*, sā'bling. To make sable, black, sad, or dismal.

sabot, sā-bō', *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c.; a sort of clog; a piece at the base of a long projectile.

sabre, sā'bėr, *n.* [Fr. *sabre*, fr. G. *säbel*, D. Dan. and Sw. *sabel*, a sabre; ultimate origin unknown.] A sword with one edge, thick at the back, and a little curved backward at the point; a cavalry sword.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sabred*, sā'bėrd; ppr. *sabring*, sā'bring. To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

sabretache, sabretash, sā'bėr-tash, *n.* [Fr. *sabretache*, fr. G. *säbeltasche—säbel*, a sabre, and *tasche*, a pocket.] A leathern pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

sabulous, sab'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *sabulosus*, fr. *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty.

sac, sak, *n.* [Fr. *sac*, L. *saccus*, a bag. SACK.] A bag or cyst of an animal or plant; a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid (the lachrymal *sac*).

saccharic, sak-ka'rik, *a.* [From L. *saccharum*, sugar, fr. Gr. *sakchar*, *sakcharon*, sugar, a word of oriental origin. SUGAR.] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar.

saccharicferous, sak-ka-rif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, I produce.] Producing sugar.

saccharify, sak-ka'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saccharified*, sak-ka'ri-fīd; ppr. *saccharifying*, sak-ka'ri-fī-ing. [Fr. *saccharifier*, fr. L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *facio*, I make.] To convert into sugar.

saccharin, sak'a-rin, *n.* [From L. *saccharum*, sugar. SACCHARIC.] A substance of intense sweetness obtained from coal-tar, and to some extent used in place of sugar.

saccharine, sak'ka-rīn, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to or having the nature of sugar; sugary; sweet.

saccharometer, saccharimeter, sak-ka-rom'et-ėr, sak-ka-rim'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *saccharon*, sugar, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.

saccharose, sak'a-rōs, *n.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar.] A chemical name for pure or crystalline sugar.

sacciform, sak'si-form, *a.* [L. *saccus*, sac, *forma*, form.] Having the general form of a sac.

saccular, sak'kū-lėr, *a.* [From *saccule*.] Like a sac; sacciform.

saccule, sak'kūl, *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sac.] A little sac or cyst; a cell.

sacerdotal, sa-sėr-dōt'al, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos*, a priest, fr. *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.

sacerdotalism, sa-sėr-dōt'al-izm, *n.* [*Sacerdotal* and *-ism*.] Devotion to or strong support of a priesthood; priestcraft.

sacerdotally, sa-sėr-dōt'al-li, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

sachem, sā'chem, *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes.

sachet, sa-shā, *n.* [Fr., a dim. of *sac*, a sac. See next.] A small bag for containing odorous substances.

sack, sak, *n.* [A. Sax. *sac*, *sacc*=Dan. *säk*, Icel. *sekkr*, L.G. *sak*, D. *zak*, G. *sack*, Goth. *sakkus*, fr. L. *saccus*, fr. Gr. *sakkos*, a sack, probably of Eastern origin, similar forms being also found in Hebrew and Coptic.] A bag, usually a large bag, used for holding and conveying corn, flour, wool, &c.; that which a sack holds; a measure or weight which varies according to the article and country; a kind of loose gown formerly worn; a sacque; a sort of jacket or short coat.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *sacked*, sakt; ppr. *sacking*, sak'ing. To put in a sack or in bags.

sack, sak, *n.* [Fr. *sec*, Sp. *seco*, dry, fr. L. *siccus*, dry.] Formerly, a general name for different sorts of dry (not sweet) wines, some of them much the same as sherry.

sack, sak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sacked*, sakt; ppr. *sacking*, sak'ing. [Fr. *sac*, Sp. and Pg. *saco*, It. *sacco*, plunder, pillage, fr. L. *saccus*, a sack; from the use of a sack in removing plunder. SACK, a bag.] To take and plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to take by storm and plunder.——n. The storm and plunder of a town.

sackage, sak'āj, *n.* The act of sacking or pillaging a town.

sackbut, sak'but, *n.* [Fr. *saquebute*, fr. Sp. *sacabuche*, a kind of trumpet, fr. *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, the stomach.] An old musical instrument of the trumpet or trombone kind; applied to a musical stringed instrument in Dan. iii.

sackcloth, sak'kloth, *n.* [*Sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth worn as a token of grief.

sacker, sak'ėr, *n.* One who sacks, in any sense.

sacking, sak'ing, *n.* The material or fabric of which sacks are made, usually a strong cloth of flax or hemp.

sacque, sak, *n.* [A form of *sack*, Fr. *sac*, a bag. SACK.] A kind of loose gown formerly worn by ladies; a sack.

sacral, sā'kral, *a.* [From *sacrum* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the sacrum.

sacrament, sa'kra-ment, *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, a military oath of allegiance, an oath, latterly a sacrament, fr. *sacro*, I dedicate or make sacred, fr. *sacer*, sacred (seen in *sacrifice*, &c.). SACRED.] In *theol.* an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; a solemn religious ordinance enjoined by Christ or the church to be observed by Christians, as baptism or the Lord's Supper, there being seven sacraments in the Roman and Greek churches.

sacramental, sa-kra-ment'al, *a.* [L. L. *sacramentalis*.] Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it.

sacramentally, sa-kra-ment'al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

sacramentarian, sa'kra-men"tā-ri-an, *a.* Sacramentary.——n. A person holding some special view in regard to the sacraments.

sacramentary, sa-kra-men'ta-ri, *a.* [*Sacrament* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to a sacrament or to sacraments.

sacre, sa'kėr. SAKER.

sacred, sā'kred, *a.* [Pp. of old *sacre*, to set apart, to consecrate, fr. Fr. *sacrer*, fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer*, sacred (seen also in *sacrament*, *sacrilege*, *sacrifice*, *sacristan* (*sexton*), *consecrate*, *desecrate*, &c.).] Set apart for a holy or religious purpose; dedicated; consecrated; holy; not profane or common; relating to religion or the services of religion; not secular; religious; set apart to some one in honour or for a memorial; entitled to reverence or high respect; venerable; inviolable; not to be profaned or violated; inviolate.

sacredly, sā'kred-li, *adv.* In a sacred manner; religiously; inviolably; strictly.

sacredness, sā'kred-nes, *n.* State of being sacred; holiness; sanctity; inviolability.

sacrifice, sa'kri-fīs, *n.* [Fr. *sacrifice*, fr. L. *sacrificium*, a sacrifice, fr. *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, I make. SACRED.] The offering of anything to God, or to a god; anything consecrated and offered to a divinity; what is offered up to a deity as an act of service or worship; an offering; an immolated victim or offering consumed on an altar; surrender or loss made in order to gain something else; a giving up of some desirable object for the sake of a higher object; the thing so devoted or given up.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *sacrificed*, sa'kri-fīst; ppr. *sacrificing*, sa'kri-fīs-ing. [From the noun.] To make an offering or sacrifice of; to present or consecrate to some deity as a token of adoration or worship; to immolate or consume on the altar of God; to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something; to devote with loss; to destroy; to kill.—— v.i. To offer up a sacrifice to some deity; to make offerings to God of things consumed on the altar.

sacrificer, sa'kri-fīs-ėr, *n.* One who sacrifices.

sacrificial, sa-kri-fi'shal, *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice; performing sacrifices; consisting in sacrifice.

sacrilege, sa'kri-lej, *n.* [Fr. *sacrilège*, fr. L. *sacrilegium—sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, I gather, pick up. SACRED, LEGEND.] The act or crime of violating or profaning sacred things; the alienating to common purposes what has been appropriated to religious purposes; the stealing of goods out of any church or chapel.

sacrilegious, sa-kri-lē'jus, *a.* [See prec.] Relating to or implying sacrilege; violating sacred things; profane; impious.

sacrilegiously, sa-kri-lē'jus-li, *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner.

sacrilegiousness, sa-kri-lē'jus-nes, *n.* Quality of being sacrilegious.

sacring, sā'kring, *n.* [Fr. *sacrer*, to make sacred. SACRAMENT.] Consecration.

sacrist, sā'krist, *n.* [L. L. *sacrista*, fr. L. *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] A sacristan; a copyist of music in a cathedral.

sacristan, sa'krist-an, *n.* [L. L. *sacristanus*, fr. *sacrista*, a sacrist. See prec. *Sexton* is a contr. of this word.] An officer of a

church who has the care of the sacred utensils or movables.

sacristy, sa'krist-i, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*, fr. L.L. *sacrista*, a sacrist (q.v.).] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; the vestry.

sacrosanct, sa'krō-sangt, *a.* [L. *sacro-sanctus—sacer*, sacred, *sanctus*, holy.] Sacred and inviolable; holy and venerable.

sacrosanctity, sa-krō-sang'ti-ti, *n.* State of being sacrosanct.

sacrum, sā'krum, *n.* [L. *os sacrum*, the sacred bone.] The compound bone which

Pelvic Bones. *s*, Sacrum.

forms the inferior extremity of the vertebral column.

sad, sad, *a.* [A. Sax. *sæd*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick=O. Sax. *sad*, D. *zat*, G. *satt*, Icel. *saddr*, Goth. *saths*, satiated, full; a sort of pp. cog. with L. *satur*, full, *satis*, enough. SATE, SATISFY.] Serious†; sedate or grave†; sorrowful; mournful; affected with grief; melancholy; downcast; gloomy; not gay or cheerful; causing sorrow or affliction; grievous; distressing; calamitous; bad; naughty.

sadden, sad'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saddened*, sad'nd; ppr. *saddening*, sad'n-ing. [*Sad* and *-en.*] To make sad, sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy.——*v.i.* To become sad or sorrowful.

saddle, sad'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *sadel*, *sadol*, a saddle=D. *zadel*, Dan. & Sw. *sadel*, Icel. *söthull*, G. *sattel*, a saddle; fr. root meaning to *sit*. SIT, SEDATE.] A seat to be placed on a horse's or other animal's back for the rider to sit on; a padded piece of harness on an animal's back; something like a saddle in shape or use; a technical name of various appliances. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *saddled*, sad'ld; ppr. *saddling*, sad'l-ing. To put a saddle on; to load; to burden.

saddle-back, sad'l-bak, *n.* A hill or its summit when shaped somewhat like a saddle.

saddle-bag, sad'l-bag, *n.* Either of a pair of bags to be carried by a rider, one on each side.

saddle-bow, sad'l-bō, *n.* The upper front part of a saddle; a pommel.

saddle-cloth, sad'l-kloth, *n.* A cloth to be placed under a saddle; a housing.

saddle-horse, sad'l-hors, *n.* A horse used for riding with a saddle.

saddler, sad'lėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles or harness in general.

saddlery, sad'lė-ri, *n.* The articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop; the trade or employment of a saddler.

saddle-tree, sad'l-trē, *n.* The wooden frame of a saddle.

Sadducean, sad-ū-sē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees or to their doctrine.

Sadducee, sad'ū-sē, *n.* [Gr. *saddoukaios*, fr. Heb. *tsadâkim*, the Sadducees, probably from *Zadok*, *Tsadok*, a distinguished priest in the time of David.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews who denied the resurrection of the body and the existence of angels or spirits.—**Sadduceeism**, sad'ū-sē-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

sadly, sad'li, *adv.* In a sad manner; sorrowfully; grievously; distressingly; deplorably; lamentably.

sadness, sad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sad; sorrowfulness; dejection; melancholy; gloom.

safe, sāf, *a.* [Formerly *sauf*, *saaf*, &c., fr. Fr. *sauf*, O. Fr. *sauf*, *sauf*, safe, fr. L. *salvus*, safe (whence also *salvation*); akin to *solidus*, solid, *solus*, sole, Gr. *holos*. Skr. *sarva*, whole.] Secure; free from or not liable to danger; free from or having escaped hurt, injury, or damage; sound; unharmed; whole; securing from harm; not exposing to danger; no longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; trustworthy.——n. A box or chamber of great strength for preserving valuable articles from thieves or against the action of fire; a ventilated or refrigerated receptacle in which meat is kept.

safe-conduct, sāf'kon-dukt, *n.* That which gives a safe passage; a convoy or guard through an enemy's country; a pass; a passport.

safeguard, sāf'gärd, *n.* One who or that which guards or protects; a defence; protection; a warrant of protection; a passport. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *safeguarded*, sāf'gärd-ed; ppr. *safeguarding*, sāf'gärd-ing. To guard; to protect.

safe-keeping, sāf'kēp-ing, *n.* The act of keeping in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship.

safely, sāf'li, *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring danger; without hurt or injury; in close custody; securely.

safeness, sāf'nes, *n.* State of being safe; safety; state of conferring safety.

safety, sāf'ti, *n.* [*Safe* and *-ty.*] State of being safe or out of danger; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; preservation from escape; close custody; preservation from hurt.

safety-belt, sāf'ti-belt, *n.* A belt to sustain a person in water; a life-belt.

safety-lamp, sāf'ti-lamp, *n.* A lamp to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases, having the flame enveloped in a cylinder of wire-gauze.

safety-match, sāf'ti-mach, *n.* A match or lucifer which will light only on being rubbed on a special substance.

safety-pin, sāf'ti-pin, *n.* A pin for articles of dress having its point so covered that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others.

safety-valve, sāf'ti-valv, *n.* A valve fitted to the boiler of a steam-engine, which yields and lets the steam escape when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

safflower, saf'flou-ėr, *n.* [Not connected with *flower*, but ultimately fr. Ar. *safrâ*, yellow.] Bastard saffron, a composite plant whose flowers afford a yellow and a red dye.

saffron, saf'ron, *n.* [Fr. *safran*, ultimately fr. Ar. *safrâ*, yellow.] A bulbous plant allied to the crocus, the dried stigmas of which, also called saffron, have a rich orange colour, and are used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient in cookery, and yield an orange-red extract used in dyeing and painting.—— a. Having the colour given by saffron; of a deep yellow.

sag, sag, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sagged*, sagd; ppr. *sagging*, sag'ing. [Allied to L.G. *sacken*, D. *zakken*, Sw. *sacka*, to sink; also perhaps to *sink*.] To sink or bend downwards in the middle from want of support; to arch downwards, as the middle part of the bottom of a ship; to yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, or the like.——n. The state or act of sagging, or sinking in the middle.

saga, sä'ga, *n.* [Icel. *saga*, a tale, a history, fr. *segja*, E. to *say*; closely akin to *saw*, a proverb. SAY.] An ancient legendary or traditional tale of some length dealing either with mythical or historical events; especially applied to Scandinavian tales.

sagacious, sa-gā'shus, *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagācis*, fr. *sagio*, I perceive quickly or keenly, probably fr. same root as E. to *seek*.] Quick of perception; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd; sage; showing intelligence resembling that of man: said of the lower animals; having the senses keen; quick of scent.

sagaciously, sa-gā'shus-li, *adv.* In a sagacious manner; with discernment or penetration.

sagaciousness, sa-gā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being sagacious; sagacity.

sagacity, sa-gas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sagacité*, L. *sagacitas*, sagacious.] Quality of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of discernment; penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness and common sense; high intelligence.

sagamore, sag'a-mōr, *n.* Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief; a sachem.

sage, sāj, *n.* [Fr. *sauge*, fr. L. *salvia*, sage, fr. *salvus*, safe, sound; named on account of the reputed virtues of the common species. SAFE.] A labiate plant (genus Salvia), the common garden species of which is much used in cookery, and was formerly in great repute for its medicinal qualities.

sage, sāj, *a.* [Fr. *sage*, wise, a wise man, fr. L.L. *sapius*, wise, fr. L. *sapio*, I know, I taste (whence *sapient*).] Wise; sagacious; discerning; grave and discreet; proceeding from wisdom; well-judged; grave; serious.—— n. A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

sage-brush, sāj'brush, *n.* An American shrub of the wormwood family.

sage-cock, **sage-grouse**, sāj'kok, sāj'-grous, *n.* A grouse of the Rocky Mountain region, which feeds on the sage-brush.

sagely, sāj'li, *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; sagaciously; sapiently.

sageness, sāj'nes, *n.* Quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; gravity.

sagger, sag'ėr, *n.* A seggar. SEGGAR.

sagittal, sa'ji-tal, *a.* [L. *sagittalis*, fr. *sagitta*, an arrow.] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; *anat.* applied to a suture uniting bones of the skull.

Sagittarius, sa-ji-tā'ri-us, *n.* [L., an archer, fr. *sagitta*, an arrow.] The archer; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

sagittate, sa'ji-tāt, *a.* [L. *sagitta*, an arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow.

sago, sā'gō, *n.* [Malay and Javanese *sagu*, sago, fr. Papuan *sagu*, bread.] A starchy

Sago Palm (*Sagus lævis*).

substance usually in the form of pearly grains, prepared from the interior or pith of several species of palms, much used as an article of food.

sahib, sä'ib, *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *sahib*, lord, master.] A term of respect used by the natives of India or Persia towards Europeans, much the same as "Sir" or "Mr."

said, sed, pret. and pp. of *say*. The pp. often means aforesaid; before-mentioned.

saiga, sā'ga, *n.* A species of antelope found on the steppes of Russia in Asia.

sail, sāl, *n.* [A.Sax. *segel*, *segl*, a sail=Icel. *segl*, G. and Sw. *segel*, Dan. *seil*, D. *zeil*;

root doubtful.] A piece of cloth or other fabric to catch the wind and so carry a vessel through the water; that portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind; a ship or other vessel (often used as a plural with the singular form); an excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel.—**To set sail**, to spread or hoist the sails; hence to begin a voyage.—**To shorten sail**, to reduce the extent of sail spread.—**To strike sail**, to lower the sails suddenly.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *sailed*, sāld; ppr. *sailing*, sāl'ing. To be carried over the water by the sails, or by steam, oars, &c.; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to glide or be carried through the air; to pass smoothly along; to glide; to float, as clouds.——**v.t.** To pass over by means of sails; to move upon or pass over, as in a ship; to fly or glide through; to navigate; to direct or manage the motion of.

sail-boat, sāl'bōt, *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

sailborne, sāl'bōrn, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails.

sail-broad, sāl'brad, *a.* Spreading like a sail.

sail-cloth, sāl'kloth, *n.* Canvas used in making sails for ships.

sailer, sail'ėr, *n.* One who sails; a sailor; a ship or other vessel, with reference to her speed or manner of sailing.

sailing, sāl'ing, *p.a.* Moved by sails and not by steam.——*n.* Act of one who or that which sails; act of setting sail; the art or rules of navigation.

sailless, sāl'les, *a.* Destitute of sails.

sail-loft, sāl'loft, *n.* A loft where sails are cut out and made.

sail-maker, sāl'māk-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, alter, or repair sails.

sailor, sāl'or, *n.* A seaman; a mariner; a navigator.

sainfoin, saintfoin, sān'foin, sānt'foin, *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin*, fr. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay, or fr. *saint*, holy, and *foin*.] A leguminous plant cultivated on chalky soils to supply fodder for cattle.

saint, sānt, *n.* [Fr. *saint*, fr. L. *sanctus*, holy, fr. *sancio, sanctus*, I make sacred or inviolable, perhaps fr. same root as *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] A person sanctified; a very holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue; one of the blessed in heaven; an angel, in the Bible; a person canonized by the Roman Catholic church: often contracted *St.* when coming before a personal name.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *sainted*, sānt'ed; ppr. *sainting*, sānt'ing. To number or enrol among saints; to canonize.

sainted, sānt'ed, *p.a.* Holy; pious; sacred; canonized; gone to heaven: often used as a euphuism for *dead*.

sainthood, sānt'höd, *n.* The character, rank, or position of a saint.

saint-like, sānt'līk, *a.* Resembling a saint; becoming to a saint; saintly.

saintliness, sānt'li-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being saintly.

saintly, sānt'li, *a.* Like a saint; characteristic of a holy person.

saintship, sānt'ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

Saint-Simonian, sānt-si-mō'ni-an, *n.* A partisan of the Count de *St. Simon*, who advocated a system of socialism.

Saint-Simonianism, sānt-si-mō'ni-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Saint-Simonians.

sake, sāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *sacu*, contention, a cause or suit at law=Icel. *sök*, Sw. *sak*, L.G. *sake*, G. *sache*, suit, affair, thing; akin to A.Sax. *sacan*, Icel. *saka*, Goth. *sakan*, to contend: akin also to *seek*.] Cause; reason; purpose; account; regard to any person or thing: always governed by *for*.

saker, sā'kėr, *n.* [Fr. *sacre*, a falcon, then a piece of ordnance; fr. Sp. and Pg. *sacre*, fr. Ar. *saqr*, a sparrow-hawk.] A species of hawk or falcon; formerly also a small piece of artillery.

sakieh, sakia, sak'i-e, sak'i-a, *n.* [Ar.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water.

sal, sal, *n.* [L. SALT.] Salt; a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy. — **Sal ammoniac**, hydrochlorate of ammonia, a salt much used in the arts and in pharmacy.

sal, sāl, *n.* [Native name.] One of the most valuable timber trees of India.

salaam, sa-lām', *n.* [Per. and Ar. *salām*=Heb. *shalom*, peace.] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among orientals.——**v.t.** and **i.** pret. & pp. *salaamed*, sa-lāmd'; ppr. *salaaming*, sa-lām'ing. To perform the salaam; to salute with a salaam.

salable, sāl'a-bl, *a.* SALEABLE.

salacious, sa-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *salax, salacis*, salacious, fr. *salio*, I leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

salaciousness, salacity, sa-lā'shus-nes, sa-las'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being salacious; lecherousness.

salad, sa'lad, *n.* [Fr. *salade*, It. *salata*, lit. a salted dish, fr. *salare*, to salt, fr. L. *sal*, salt (q.v.).] A general name for certain vegetables, as lettuce, radish, cress, &c., when dressed with salt, oil, vinegar, or other condiments, and eaten raw.

salad-oil, sa'lad-oil, *n.* Olive-oil used in dressing salads, &c.

salamander, sa-la-man'dėr, *n.* [L. and Gr. *salamandra*—a name of Eastern origin.] The name of certain harmless amphibians

Common Salamander (*Salamandra vulgaris*).

or batrachians, allied to the newts; a kind of lizard or similar creature formerly believed to be capable of living in fire; a kind of imaginary spirit of fire.

salamandrine, salamandroid, sa-la-man'drin, sa-la-man'droid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander.

salangane, sal'an-gān, *n.* [Of Eastern origin.] The species of swift which produces the edible nests prized by the Chinese.

salaried, sa'la-rid, *p.a.* Having or enjoying a salary.

salary, sa'la-ri, *n.*; pl. **salaries**, sa'la-riz. [Fr. *salaire*, L. *salarium*, fr. *sal*, salt; originally salt-money, money given to buy salt, as part of the pay of Roman soldiers; hence, stipend, pay. SALT.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually so much to be paid per year; stipend; pay; wages.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *salaried*, sa'la-rid; ppr. *salarying*, sa'la-ri-ing. To pay a salary to; to attach a salary or stipend to.

sale, sāl, *n.* [Icel. *sal, sala*, sale, bargain; this word stands in similar relation to *sell* as *tale* to *tell*. SELL.] Act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money or price; power or opportunity of selling; market for goods; auction; public exposure of goods in a shop or market; transfer to highest bidder; state of being to be sold.

saleable, sāl'a-bl, *a.* [From *sale*.] That may be sold; that finds sale or a ready market; being in demand.

saleableness, sāl'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being saleable.

saleably, sāl'a-bli, *adv.* In a saleable manner.

salep, salop, sal'ep, sal'op, *n.* [Ar. *sahleb*, salep.] The dried tuberous roots of different species of orchis, much valued in the East.

saleratus, sal-e-rā'tus, *n.* [For *sal aeratus*, lit. aerated salt.] The prepared carbonate of soda and salt used for mixing with the flour in baking; baking powder. [American.]

salesman, sālz'man, *n.* One who is employed in selling; one who sells goods by wholesale, especially as an agent for others.

salic, sal'ik, *a.* [Fr. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, or Franks settled on the river *Sala*.] A term applied to a law by which in France females were excluded from the throne.

salicin, salicine, sal'i-sin, *n.* [L. *salix*, a willow.] A bitter crystallizable substance extracted from willow bark and from that of the poplar, a valuable tonic.

salicylic, sal-i-sil'ik, *a.* [L. *salix*, a willow, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] A term for an acid used as an antiseptic and for other purposes.

salience, sā'li-ens, *n.* [*Salient* and *-ce*.] The quality of being salient; projection; protrusion.

salient, sā'li-ent, *a.* [L. *saliens, salientis*, ppr. of *salio*, I leap (seen also in *sally, assail, assault, insult, result*, &c.); same root as Gr. *hallomai*, I leap.] Shooting out or up; springing; darting; projecting outwards; conspicuous; standing out prominently.

saliently, sā'li-ent-li, *adv.* In a salient manner.

salliferous, sa-lif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, I produce.] Producing or bearing salt.

salification, sal'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of salifying.

salify, sal'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salified*, sal'i-fīd; ppr. *salifying*, sal'i-fī-ing. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, I make.] To form into a salt by combining a acid with a base.

salimeter, sa-lim'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *sal, salis*, salt, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A salinometer.

salina, sa-lī'na, *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *sal*, salt. SALT.] A salt marsh; a place where salt is made from salt water; a salt-work.

saline, sa-līn', *a.* [Fr. *salin*, fr. L. *salinus*, fr. *sal*, salt. Of same origin are *salary, salad, sauce, sausage*, &c. SALT.] Consisting of salt; chiefly composed of salt; partaking of the qualities of salt; salt.——*n.* [Fr. *saline*.] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

salineness, salinity, sa-lin'nes, sa-lin'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being saline.

salinometer, sal-i-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [*Saline* and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt in a solution; an apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine engines.

salique, sal'ik or sa-lēk', *a.* SALIC.

saliva, sa-lī'va, *n.* [L. *saliva*, saliva; comp. Ir. and Gael. *seile*, saliva; E. *slime*.] The fluid secreted by certain glands, which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue, to mix with the food, and assist digestion.

salivant, sa'li-vant, *a.* [L. *salivans, -vantis*, ppr. of *salivare*. SALIVATE.] Exciting salivation.——*n.* That which produces salivation.

salivary, sa'li-va-ri, *a.* [L. *salivarius*. SALIVA.] Pertaining to the saliva; secreting or conveying saliva, as certain glands or ducts about the mouth.

salivate, sa'li-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salivated*, sa'li-vāt-ed; ppr. *salivating*, sa'li-vāt-ing. [From L. *saliva, salivatum*, fr. L. *saliva*, saliva.] To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury.

salivation, sa-li-vā'shen, *n.* [See prec.] Act or process of salivating; excessive flow or secretion of saliva, as that produced by mercury, &c.; ptyalism.

sallow, sal'ō, *n.* [A.Sax. *sealh*=Sc. *sauch*, Icel. *selja*, Dan. *sælje*, Sw. *sälg*, G. *sahl*, a willow; cog. with L. *salix*, Gr. *helikē*, Gael. *seileach*, Ir. *sail*, a willow.] A shrub of the willow kind.

sallow, sal'ō, *a.* [A.Sax. *salu, sealo*, sallow, dark=Icel. *sölr*, D. *saluwe*, O.H.G. *salo*, sallow or dusky.] Having a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow: said especially of the skin or complexion.

sallowness, sal'ō-nes, *n.* State of being sallow.

sally, sal'i, *n.*; pl. **sallies**, sal'iz. [Fr. *saillie*, a sally, fr. *saillir*, to leap, to bound forth, fr. L. *salire*, to leap. SALIENT.] A leaping or springing forth; a rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a spring or dart of intellect, fancy, or imagination; flight; act of levity or extravagance; a piece of wild gaiety; frolic. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *sallied*, sal'id; ppr. *sallying*, sal'i-ing. To leap, spring, or bound forth; to dart out; to issue or rush out, as troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers; to issue suddenly.

sally-port, sal'i-pōrt, *n.* A postern gate, or a passage for the troops to sally out from.

salmagundi, **salmagundy**, sal-ma-gun'di, *n.* [Fr. *salmigondis*: origin doubtful.] A dish of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, cabbage, &c.; hence, a mixture of various ingredients; a miscellany.

salmi, **salmis**, sal'mē, *n.* [Fr.] A ragout of woodcocks, larks, thrushes, &c.

salmiac, sal'mi-ak, *n.* A contraction of *Sal Ammoniac*.

salmon, sa'mun, *n. sing.* or *pl.* [L. *salmo*, *salmonis*, fr. *salio*, I leap; being remarkable for its power of leaping. SALIENT.] A large fish highly valued as an article of food, found in northern seas and streams, ascending the latter to deposit its spawn.

salmon-colour, sa'mun-kul-ėr, *n.* The colour of the flesh of the salmon; a sort of orange pink.

salmonet, sa'mun-et, *n.* [*Salmon* and *-et.*] A little salmon; a samlet.

salmonoid, sa'mun-oid, *a.* Belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type.

salmon-peel, sa'mun-pēl, *n.* A grilse under 2 lbs.

salmon-trout, sa'mun-trout, *n.* A fish, called also the sea-trout, resembling the salmon in form, colour, and habit.

salon, sä-loṅ, *n.* [Fr.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon.

saloon, sa-lön', *n.* [Fr. *salon*, It. *salone*, augmentative of *sala*, a room, fr. O.H.G. *sal*, a house = A. Sax. *sæl*, a hall.] A spacious apartment, for the reception of company, or for works of art; the main cabin of a steamer or passenger-ship; a large public room, generally used for dancing or the sale of liquor.

saloop, sa-löp', *n.* A drink made from sassafras.

salse, sälz, *n.* [Fr. *salse*, fr. L. *salsus*, salt.] A mud volcano; an eruption of hot acidulated mud from a small orifice.

salsify, sal'si-fi, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*, ultimately fr. L. *saxum*, rock, and *frico*, I rub.] A plant cultivated for its edible root (*Tragopogon porrifolius*).

salt, sąlt, *n.* [A. Sax. *sealt* (properly an adj.) = O. Sax. and O. Fris. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *salt*, D. *zout*, G. *salz*; cog. W. *halen*, Gael. and Ir. *salann*, L. *sal* (Fr. *sel*), Gr. *hals* (= *sals*), salt. SALINE.] A substance in common use for seasoning and preserving food. its chemical name being chloride of sodium; a chemical compound produced by the combination of a base with an acid; what seasons or gives flavour; taste; smack; savour; wit; piquancy; pungency; an old sailor (colloq.).—**Salt of lemons**, a substance prepared from oxalic acid and potassium carbonate, used to remove ink stains, &c.; also oxalic acid.—**Salt of soda**, carbonate of soda.—**Salt of sorrel**, oxalic acid; salt of lemons.—**Spirit of salt**, muriatic or hydrochloric acid.——**a.** Impregnated with salt; abounding in or containing salt; prepared with or tasting of salt; sharp; pungent.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *salted*, sąlt'ed; ppr. *salting*, sąlt'ing. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt.

saltant, sal'tant, *a.* [L. *saltans*, *saltantis*, ppr. of *salto*, I leap, fr. *salio*. SALIENT.] Leaping; dancing.

saltation, sal-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *saltatio*. See prec.] A leaping or jumping; beating or palpitation.

saltatory, sal'ta-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *saltatorius*, fr. L. *salto*, I dance. SALTANT.] Leaping or dancing; or having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping.

salt-bush, sąlt'bush, *n.* A name for Australian plants which flourish in dry regions and are browsed by sheep.

salt-cellar, sąlt'sel-lėr, *n.* [A tautological term, lit. a salt-salt-dish, *cellar* being = Fr. *salière*, a salt-cellar, fr. L. *sal*, salt.] A small vessel used at table for holding salt.

salter, sąlt'ėr, *n.* One who salts; one who sells salt; a drysalter.

saltern, sąlt'ėrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *sealtern*, *sealt*, salt, and *-ern*, *-ærn*, place (as in barn).] A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation.

saltigrade, sal'ti-grād, *a.* [L. *saltus*, a leap, *gradior*, I go.] Leaping; formed for leaping.

saltire, **saltier**, sal'tėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *sautoir*, Fr. *sautoir*, originally a kind of stirrup, fr. *sauter*, L. *saltare*, to leap. SALTANT.] In *heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends crossing each other.

saltish, sąlt'ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.

salt-junk, sąlt'jungk, *n.* Dry salt beef for use at sea.

saltless, sąlt'les, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.

salt-lick, sąlt'lik, *n.* A salt spring. [American.]

saltly, sąlt'li, *adv.* In a salt manner; with the taste of salt.

salt-marsh, sąlt'märsh, *n.* Land under pasture-grasses subject to be overflowed by sea-water.

salt-mine, sąlt'mīn, *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

saltness, sąlt'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being impregnated with salt; taste of salt; salinity.

salt-pan, **salt-pit**, sąlt'pan, sąlt'pit, *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained by evaporation.

saltpetre, sąlt'pē-tėr, *n.* [*Salt*, and L. *petra*, a rock; lit. salt of the rock, from appearing as an efflorescence on rocks, &c.] Nitre.

salts, sąlts, *n. pl.* Epsom salt or other salt used as a medicine.

salt-spring, sąlt'spring, *n.* A spring of salt water; brine-spring.

salt-water, sąlt'wa-tėr, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

salt-work, sąlt'wėrk, *n.* A place where salt is made.

saltwort, sąlt'wėrt, *n.* A name applied to several plants yielding kelp.

salubrious, sa-lū'bri-us, *a.* [L. *salubris*, fr. *salus*, *salutis*, health, safety; akin to *salvus*, safe. SAFE, SALUTARY.] Favourable to or promoting health; healthful; healthy.—**salubriously**, sa-lū'bri-us-li, *adv.* In a salubrious manner.

salubrity, sa-lū'bri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *salubrité*; L. *salubritas*. See prec.] Quality or state of being salubrious; healthfulness.

salutarily, sa'lū-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a salutary manner.

salutariness, sa'lū-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being salutary.

salutary, sa'lū-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*, L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus*, *salutis*, health; akin to *salvus*, safe. SALUBRIOUS.] Healthful; wholesome; promoting health; contributing to some beneficial purpose; beneficial; advantageous; profitable.

salutation, sa-lū-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *salutation*, L. *salutatio*. SALUTE.] Act of saluting; act or words of greeting or welcome; a greeting; a salute.

salutatory, sa-lū'ta-to-ri, *a.* [L. *salutatorius*, fr. *salutare*, to salute.] Saluting; greeting.

salute, sa-lūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saluted*, sa-lūt'ed; ppr. *saluting*, sa-lūt'ing. [L. *saluto*, I salute, fr. *salus*, *salutis*, health, safety, salute; akin to *salvus*, safe. SALUBRIOUS, SAFE.] To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet by some act, as by uncovering the head, a bow, &c.; to kiss; to show honour to by a discharge of cannon, by striking colours, &c. ——v.i. To perform a salutation; to greet each other.——**n.** Act of saluting; salutation; greeting; a kiss; a bow; an exhibition of respect or honour in the army or navy, by the discharge of artillery or small-arms, beating of drums, striking colours, manning the yards, &c.

saluter, sa-lūt'ėr, *n.* One who salutes.

salvability, sal-va-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being salvable.

salvable, sal'va-bl, *a.* [L. *salvare*, to save, fr. *salvus*, safe. SAFE.] That may be saved; admitting of salvation.

salvage, sal'vāj, *n.* [O. Fr. *salvage*, L.L. *salvagium*, fr. L. *salvus*, safe.] The act of saving a ship or goods from shipwreck, fire, an enemy, &c.; an allowance to persons by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved; property thus saved.

salvation, sal-vā'shon, *n.* [O. Fr. *salvation*, fr. L. *salvo*, *salvatum*, I save, fr. *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, *salutis*, safety (whence *salute*). SAFE, SALUBRIOUS.] Act of saving; preservation from destruction or serious evil; the redemption of man from sin and its consequences and the bestowal of everlasting happiness; deliverance from enemies; victory; that which saves; the cause of saving.—**Salvation Army**, a society organized on a sort of military basis for the religious and social improvement of the masses, with officers known as generals, majors, captains, &c., of either sex.

Salvationist, sal-vā'shon-ist, *n.* A member of the Salvation Army.

salve, salv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salved*, salvd; ppr. *salving*, salv'ing. [From L. *salvo*, *salvatum*, I save, fr. *salvus*, safe. SALVATION.] To save a ship or goods from destruction, as by shipwreck or fire.

salve, salv or säv, *n.* [A. Sax. *sealf*, a salve or ointment = O. Sax. *salba*, D. *zalv*, Dan. *salve*, G. *salbe*, salve; cog. with Skr. *sarpis*, clarified butter.] An adhesive composition or substance applied to heal or relieve wounds or sores; a healing ointment; hence, *fig.* a remedy.——v.t. pret. & pp. *salved*, salvd or sävd; ppr. *salving*, salv'ing or säv'ing. To apply salve to; to remedy.

salver, sal'vėr or säv'ėr, *n.* One who salves or cures.

salver, sal'vėr, *n.* [From Sp. *salva*, a salver, also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, fr. L. *salvus*, safe. SALVATION.] A kind of tray on which articles are carried or presented.

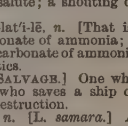
salvo, sal'vō, *n.* [From L. *salvo jure*, 'the right being intact', an expression used in reserving rights. SALVATION.] An exception or reservation; an excuse.

salvo, sal'vō, *n.* [From It. and Sp. *salva*, a salvo, a salute, fr. L. *salve*, hail, fr. *salvus*, safe. SALVATION.] A general discharge of guns intended for a salute; a shouting or cheering.

sal-volatile, sal-vō-lat'i-lē, *n.* [That is, 'volatile salt'.] Carbonate of ammonia; a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics.

salvor, sal'vor, *n.* [SALVAGE.] One who makes salvage; one who saves a ship or goods from wreck or destruction.

samara, sam'a-ra, *n.* [L. *samara*.] A fruit with wing-like expansions, as of the ash, elm, maple.



Samara of the Common Maple.

Samaritan, sa-ma'ri-tan, *a.* Pertaining to *Samaria*, the ancient Jewish city; pertaining to certain ancient Hebrew written characters.——**n.** A native of Samaria; the language of Samaria, a Chaldean dialect; a charitable or benevolent person.

samaroid, sam'a-roid, *a.* [*Samara* and *-oid.*] Resembling a samara.

sambo, sam'bō, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

same, sām, *a.* [From Icel. *samr* = Dan. and

Sw. *samme*, Goth. *sama*, same; allied to A. Sax. *same* (adv.), similarly; cog. with L. *similis* (whence *similar*, *simulate*), like, *simul*, together; Gr. *hama*, together, *homos*, same; Skr. *sama*, like.] Identical; not different or other; of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing; being of the like kind; exactly similar; just mentioned or denoted. — **All the same**, nevertheless; notwithstanding.

sameness, sām'nes, *n.* State of being the same; oneness; similarity; identity; want of variety; monotony.

Samian, sā'mi-an, *a.* Pertaining to the isle of *Samos* in the Grecian Archipelago; made in Samos or of Samian or other fine earth, a term for a kind of ancient pottery.

samite, sā'mīt, *n.* [O.Fr. *samit*, fr. L.L. *samitum*, fr. Gr. *hexamiton*—*hex*, six, and *mitos*, a thread.] An old rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.

samlet, sam'let, *n.* [Dim. of *salmon*.] A little salmon; a parr.

samovar, sam'o-vär', *n.* [Russian.] A tea-urn used in Russia in which the water is heated by a tube passing through it containing live coals.

samp, samp, *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] In the United States, food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled, and mixed with milk.

sampan, sam'pan, *n.* [Malay and Javanese.] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese or other Eastern rivers.

samphire, sam'fīr, *n.* [A corruption of *Saint Pierre*, Saint Peter.] Saint Peter's wort; sea-fennel, an herb growing usually on cliffs, and used for pickling.

sample, sam'pl, *n.* [O.Fr. *essample*, *example*, an example. EXAMPLE.] A pattern or example†; a specimen; a part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sampled*, sam'pld; ppr. *sampling*, sam'pl-ing. To take a sample of; to take a quantity from to serve as a sample.

sampler, sam'pl-ėr, *n.* One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples of goods for inspection.

sampler, sam'plėr, *n.* [Same as *exemplar*, L. *exemplar*, a pattern. fr. *exemplum*, an example. SAMPLE.] A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice.

sanable, san'a-bl, *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, fr. *sano*, I cure, fr. *sanus*, sound. SANE.] That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy; curable; healable.

sanatarium, san-a-tā'ri-um, *n.* Same as *Sanatorium*.

sanative, san'a-tiv, *a.* [From L. *sano*, *sanatus*, I heal.] Healing; tending to heal.

sanatorium, san-a-tō'ri-um, *n.* [Neut. of L. L. *sanatorius*, healing, fr. L. *sano*, *sanatum*, I heal. SANE.] A place to which people go for the sake of health; an establishment for invalids; an elevated military station in tropical countries, with a climate suited to Europeans. — *Sanatarium* and *Sanitarium* are less correct forms.

sanatory, san'a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sano*, I heal. See prec.] Conducive to health; healing; tending to heal or cure.

sanctification, sangk'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *sanctification*, L. L. *sanctificatio*, fr. *sanctificare*. SANCTIFY.] Act of sanctifying or state of being sanctified; act of consecrating; consecration; in *theol.* the act of God's grace by which men are purified from sin; conformity to the will of God.

sanctified, sangk'ti-fid, *p.a.* Made holy; consecrated; affecting sanctity or holiness; sanctimonious.

sanctifier, sangk-ti'fī-ėr, *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy.

sanctify, sangk'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sanctified*, sangk'ti-fīd; ppr. *sanctifying*, sangk'ti-fī-ing. [Fr. *sanctifier*, L. L. *sanctificare*, to sanctify, fr. L. *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, I make. SAINT.] To make holy; to hallow or consecrate; to set apart to a holy, sacred, or religious use; to make pure from sin; to make the means of holiness; to celebrate or confess as holy.

sanctimonious, sangk-ti-mō'ni-us, *a.* Characterized by sanctimony; making a show of sanctity or holiness; hypocritical.

sanctimoniously, sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

sanctimoniousness, saugk-ti-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* State of being sanctimonious.

sanctimony, sangk'ti-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus*, holy. SAINT.] Pietyt; the mere show of devoutness; hypocritical devoutness.

sanction, sangk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *sanction*, L. *sanctio*, fr. *sancio*, I make sacred or inviolable, whence *sanctus*, holy. SAINT.] Confirmation; ratification; a ratification or confirmation given by a superior; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence, or custom; authority, countenance, or approval; a decree; a penalty incurred by the infringement of a command; penalty promulgated against a special transgression.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sanctioned*, sangk'shoned; ppr. *sanctioning*, sangk'shon-ing. To give a sanction to; to ratify, confirm, authorize; to countenance or support.

sanctity, sangk'ti-ti, *n.* [L. *sanctitas*, fr. *sanctus*, holy. SAINT.] State of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; sacredness; inviolability; sacred thing.

sanctuary, sangk'tū-a-ri, *n.*; pl. **sanctuaries**, sangk'tū-a-riz. [L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus*, holy, sacred. SAINT.] A sacred or consecrated place; a place of particular sanctity; the temple at Jerusalem, or the most retired part of it, called the *Holy of Holies*; a place of worship; a church; part of a church where the altar is placed; a place of protection; a sacred asylum; a place with the privilege of affording protection to criminals, debtors, &c.; refuge in a sacred place; shelter.

sanctum, sangk'tum, *n.* [From L. *sanctus*, holy.] A sacred place; a private retreat or room; a snuggery.—**Sanctum sanctorum**, 'the holy of holies'; the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple.

sanctus, sangk'tus, *n.* An anthem beginning with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.

sand, sand, *n.* [A. Sax. *sand*=Dan. Sw. O. Sax. L.G. and G. *sand*, Icel. *sandr*, D. *zand*; perhaps from same root as L. *sabulum*, gravel, Gr. *amathos*, *psamathos*, sand.] Fine particles of stone, particularly of siliceous stone, larger than powder or dust and smaller than gravel; *pl.* a tract of land consisting mostly of sand; tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sanded*, sand'ed; ppr. *sanding*, sand'ing. To sprinkle with sand; to cover with sand; to drive upon a sand-bank.

sandal, san'dal, *n.* [Fr. *sandale*, L.L. *sandalum*, fr. Gr. *sandalon*, a sandal.] A kind

Grecian and Roman Sandals.

of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by straps; a tie or strap for a shoe resembling that of a sandal.

sandalled, san'dald, *a.* Having on or wearing sandals.

sandal-wood, san'dal-wud, *n.* [A name of Asiatic origin.] The fragrant wood of certain trees of the East Indies and Pacific islands.

sandarach, **sandarac**, san'da-rak, *n.* [L. *sandaracha*, fr. Gr. *sandarachē*, a word of Oriental origin.] The resin of a tree of Morocco, used as incense and for making varnish.

sand-bag, sand'bag, *n.* A bag filled with sand, used in a fortification or for other purposes.

sand-bank, sand'bangk, *n.* A bank of sand; a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

sand-bath, sand'bath, *n.* A bath of hot sand for the body; hot sand used to heat retorts, &c., in chemical processes.

sand-blast, sand'blāst, *n.* Sand driven by a blast of steam or air, and used in engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials.

sand-blind, sand'blīnd, *a.* [Corrupted fr. *sam-blind*, fr. A. Sax. *sám* (akin to L. *semi*), half.] Having imperfect sight; dim-sighted.

sand-crack, sand'krak, *n.* A crack in the hoof of a horse.

sand-drift, sand'drift, *n.* A mound of drifted sand.

sand-eel, sand'ēl, *n.* A small and slender fish that buries itself in the sand.

sanderling, san'dėr-ling, *n.* [From frequenting *sands*.] A small wading bird found commonly on sandy shores.

sand-flea, sand'flē, *n.* A small leaping crustacean of the sea-shore.

sand-fly, sand'flī, *n.* A minute fly whose bite is painful.

sand-glass, sand'glās, *n.* A glass that measures time by the running of sand; an hour-glass.

sand-grouse, sand'grous, *n.* A bird of several species closely allied to the grouse and inhabiting sandy plains.

sand-hill, sand'hil, *n.* A hill of sand; a dune.

sand-hopper, sand'hop-ėr, *n.* The sand-flea.

sandiness, sand'i-nes, *n.* State of being sandy, or of a sandy colour.

sandiver, san'di-vėr, *n.* [From Fr. *suint de verre*, grease of glass.] The scum of glass in fusion, used, when pulverized, as a polishing substance.

sandix, **sandyx**, san'diks, *n.* [Gr. *sandix*, *sandyx*.] A kind of red-lead used as a pigment.

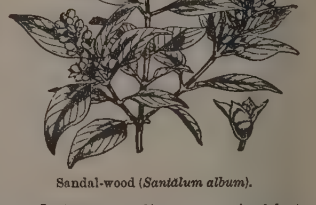
sand-martin, sand'mär-tin, *n.* A British swallow which digs a hole for its nest in sandy banks.

sand-mole, sand'mōl, *n.* A burrowing animal of Cape colony.

sand-paper, sand'pā-pėr, *n.* Paper coated on one side with fine gritty sand, and used for smoothing and polishing.

sandpiper, sand'pī-pėr, *n.* [From frequenting *sands*, and fr. its *piping* cry.] A name of several grallatorial birds allied to the snipe, plover, &c.

sandstone, sand'stōn, *n.* A stone or rock composed of agglutinated particles or grains of sand; a species of freestone.



Sandal-wood (*Santalum album*).

sand-storm, sand'storm, *n.* A violent commotion of sand caused by wind.

sandwich, sand'wich, *n.* [From an Earl of *Sandwich*, with whom it was associated.] An article of food consisting of two thin

slices of bread, with meat or something savoury between.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *sandwiched*, sand'wicht; ppr. *sandwiching*, sand'wich-ing. To insert like the meat in a sandwich; to fit between two other pieces. [Colloq.]

sandwich-man, sand'wich-man, *n.* A man carrying two advertising boards, one before and one behind.

sandy, sand'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *sandig*, sandy.] Abounding with sand; consisting of sand; resembling sand; hence, not firm or solid; of the colour of sand; yellowish-red; arid or dry.

sandyx. SANDIX.

sane, sān, *a.* [L. *sanus*, sound, whole, healthy (whence *sanable*, *sanity*, *sanatory*, *sanitary*); perhaps same root as Gr. *sōs*, safe.] Sound in mind; not deranged in intellect; having the due exercise of reason and other mental faculties; showing or proceeding from soundness of mind.

saneness, sān'nes, *n.* State of being sane or of sound mind; sanity.

sangaree, sang'ga-rē', *n.* [Sp. *sangria*, a beverage made with red wine, fr. *sangre*, blood, fr. L. *sanguis*. SANGUINARY.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and used as a refreshing drink.

sang-froid, sang'frwȧ, *n.* [Fr., cold blood —*sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold. SANGUINE, FRIGID.] Freedom from agitation of mind; coolness; imperturbable calmness.

sanguiferous, sang-gwif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, I carry.] Conveying blood, as the arteries and veins.

sanguinary, sang'gwin-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire*, L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] Bloody; attended with bloodshed; murderous; bloodthirsty; savage; cruel.

sanguine, sang'gwin, *a.* [Fr. *sanguin*, fr. L. *sanguineus*, bloody, consisting of blood, blood-red, fr. *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood; connections unknown.] Consisting of blood; bloody; having the colour of blood; abounding with blood; characterized by fulness of habit; having vigour and an active circulation; having warmness or ardour of temper; cheerful; anticipating the best; not desponding; confident; in *her.* murrey.

sanguinely, sang'gwin-li, *adv.* In a sanguine manner; with confidence of success.

sanguineness, sang'gwin-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sanguine.

sanguineous, sang-gwin'ė-us, *a.* [L. *sanguineus*. SANGUINE.] Pertaining to blood; bloody; abounding with blood; of a red or blood colour; sanguine.

sanguinivorous, sanguivorous, sang-gwi-niv'o-rus, sang-gwiv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *voro*, I eat.] Eating or subsisting on blood.

sanguinolent, sang-gwin'o-lent, *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody.

sanicle, san'i-kl, *n.* [Fr. *sanicle*, fr. L. *sano*, I heal—from its supposed healing virtues.] An umbelliferous plant of several species.

sanies, sā'ni-ēz, *n.* [L., bloody matter.] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores.

sanious, sā'ni-us, *a.* [L. *saniosus*.] Pertaining to sanies.

sanitarian, san-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* [From *sanitary*.] A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures.

sanitarium, san-i-tā'ri-um, *n.* [See prec.] A health retreat; a sanatorium.

sanitary, san'i-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *sanitaire*, fr. L. *sanitas*, health, fr. *sanus*, sound. SANE.] Pertaining to or designed to secure or promote health; pertaining to healthy dwellings and surroundings; hygienic.

sanitation, san-i-tā'shon, *n.* [From L. *sanitas*. See next.] The adoption of sanitary measures for the health of a community; hygiene.

sanity, san'i-ti, *n.* [L. *sanitas*, soundness, health, good sense, sanity, fr. *sanus*, sound, healthy. SANE.] The state of being sane; saneness; soundness of mind.

sanjak, san'jak, *n.* [Turk., a standard.] A minor province of Turkey.—**sanjakate**, san'jak-āt, *n.* A sanjak.

sans, sanz, *prep.* [Fr. *sans*, fr. L. *sine*, without.] Without; deprived of.

sans-culotte, sanz-ku-lot', *n.* [Fr., without breeches.] Lit. a fellow without breeches, a name originally given to the republicans of the lower sort in the French revolution of 1789; hence, a fierce republican in general.

sans-culottist, sanz-kų-lot'ist, *n.* A sans-culotte; a rabid republican.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit, san'skrit, *n.* [Skr. *sanskrita*, perfectly formed—*sam*, with, and *krita*, made, perfected, fr. *kri*, to make (akin to *create*).] The ancient language of the Hindus, and that in which most of their vast literature is written, one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues, and hence allied to English and the other Teutonic tongues, as well as to Greek, Latin, &c.; it has long ceased to be spoken. Also used as an adjective.—**Sanskritist, Sanscritist**, san'skrit-ist, *n.* A Sanskrit scholar.

santon, san'ton, *n.* [Fr. *santon*, Sp. *santon*, probably fr. L. *sanctus*, holy.] A saint or holy man of Oriental countries.

sap, sap, *n.* [A. Sax. *sæp*=D. *sap*, L.G. *sapp*, juice; Dan. and G. *saft* (originally *saf*), juice, sap; perhaps borrowed fr. L. *sapa*, must or new wine boiled thick.] The juice or fluid which circulates in plants; vital juice; blood; sap-wood.

sap, sap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sapped*, sapt; ppr. *sapping*, sap'ing. [O. Fr. *sapper*, Fr. *saper*, to sap or mine, fr. *sappe*, *sape*, L.L. *sapa*, a hoe or mattock; origin unknown.] To subvert by digging under or removing the foundation of; to undermine; to mine; to destroy or impair by some secret or invisible process.—v.i. To proceed by mining or by secretly undermining.—— n. A trench or narrow ditch by which an approach is made to a fortified place, the men who dig (sappers) being sheltered by gabions, &c.

sapajou, sajou, sap'a-jö, sā'jö, *n.* [Fr.]

Capucin Sapajou (*Cebus capucinus*).

A name of certain South American prehensile-tailed monkeys, of small size.

sapan-wood, sa-pan', *n.* SAPPAN-WOOD.

sap-green, sap'grēn, *n.* A pigment prepared from the juice of the berries of the buckthorn.

sapid, sa'pid, *a.* [Fr. *sapide*, L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapio*, I taste. SAPIENT.] Having savour or relish; savoury.

sapidity, sapidness, sa-pid'i-ti, sa'pid-nes, *n.* Quality of being sapid; savour; relish.

sapience, sā'pi-ens, *n.* [Fr. *sapience*, L. *sapientia*, wisdom, fr. *sapiens*, wise. See next.] The quality of being sapient; wisdom: sageness: often used ironically.

sapient, sā'pi-ent, *a.* [L. *sapiens*, *sapientis*, wise, discreet, pp. of *sapio*, I taste, I know, I am wise; *sapid*, *insipid*, *savour*, *sage*, are of similar origin.] Characterized by wisdom; wise; sage; discerning: now generally ironic—like or proceeding from a wiseacre.

sapiently, sā'pi-ent-li, *adv.* In a sapient manner; sagely; sagaciously.

sapless, sap'les, *a.* Destitute of sap; withered; dry; void of vital juice or vital force.

sapling, sap'ling, *n.* [*Sap* and *-ling*.] A young tree full of sap.

sapodilla, sap-ō-dil'a, *n.* [Sp. *sapotilla*, fr. Mexican *zapotl*.] A large tree of the West Indies, yielding a fine fruit.

saponaceous, sa-pon-ā'shus, *a.* [From L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

saponifiable, sa-pon'i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being saponified.

saponification, sa-pon'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of saponifying; conversion into soap.

saponify, sa-pon'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saponified*, sa-pon'i-fīd; ppr. *saponifying*, sa-pon'i-fi-ing. [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facio*, I make.] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

sapor, sā'por, *n.* [L., fr. *sapio*, I taste. SAPIENT.] Taste; savour; flavour; relish.

sappan-wood, sap'an or sa-pan'wųd, *n.* A dye-wood of Southern Asia, which yields a red colour.

sapper, sap'ėr, *n.* One who saps; a soldier employed to dig saps or trenches.

Sapphic, saf'fik, *a.* Pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess; *pros.* applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho.—— n. A Sapphic verse.

sapphire, saf'fir, *n.* [L. *sapphirus*, fr. Gr. *sappheiros*—a name of Eastern origin=Heb. *sappīr*, Ar. *safir*.] A precious stone of the corundum class, and of various shades of blue; hence, a rich blue colour; blue.—Green sapphire, the emerald.—Red sapphire, the ruby.—Violet sapphire, the amethyst.

sapphirine, saf'fir-in, *a.* [*Sapphire* and *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling sapphire; of a brilliant blue colour.

sappiness, sap'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sappy; succulence; juiciness.

sappy, sap'i, *a.* [*Sap* and *-y*; A.Sax. *sæpig*.] Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; young and soft; not firm; weak.

saprophagous, sa-prof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, and *phagō*, I eat.] Feeding on rotten or decaying substances.

saprophyte, sap'rō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter, as the fungi do.

sap-wood, sap'wųd, *n.* Alburnum.

saraband, sa'ra-band, *n.* [Fr. *sarabande*, Sp. *zarabanda*.] A slow Spanish dance, derived from the Saracens; a piece of music for the dance.

Saracen, sa'ra-sen, *n.* [L. *Saracenus*, fr. Gr. *Sarakēnos*, fr. Ar. *Sharkīn*, orientals, easterns.] An Arabian or other Mussulman of the early and proselytizing period; one of those Mohammedans against whom crusades were preached. — **Saracenic, Saracenical**, sa-ra-sen'ik, sa-ra-sen'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens.

sarcasm, sär'kazm, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus*, fr. Gr. *sarkasmos*, a bitter laugh, fr. *sarkazein*, to tear flesh like dogs, to bite bitterly, fr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A bitter cutting jest; a keen satirical remark or expression; a bitter or scornful taunt; a severe gibe; keen irony.

sarcastic, sarcastical, sär-kas'tik, sär-kas'tik-al, *a.* Containing or marked by sarcasm; bitterly cutting or satirical; scornfully severe; taunting.

sarcastically, sär-kas'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

sarcenet, sarsenet, särs'net, *n.* [O.Fr. *sarcenet*, fr. L.L. *saracenicum*, lit. cloth made by *Saracens*.] A kind of fine thin silk cloth used for linings, &c.

sarcocarp, sär'kō-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit.] The fleshy part of certain fruits.

sarcode, sär'kōd, *n.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh, and *eidos,* form.] Same as *Protoplasm.*

sarcoid, sär'koid, *a.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh, and *eidos,* form.] Resembling flesh.

sarcolemma, sär-kō-lem'ma, *n.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh, *lemma,* a sheath.] The tubular sheath enveloping the fibrils of muscle.

sarcoma, sär-kō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *sarkōma,* fr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] A fleshy growth or tumour, generally of a malignant character; in *bot.* a fleshy disc.—**sarcomatous**, sär-kō'ma-tus, *a.* Relating to sarcoma.

sarcophagous, sär-kof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh, *phagein,* to eat.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

sarcophagus, sär-kof'a-gus, *n.*; pl. **sarcophagi**, sär-kof'a-ji, also **sarcophaguses**, sär-kof'a-gus-ez. [L. *sarcophagus,* fr. Gr. *sarkophagos,* flesh-eating—*sarx, sarkos,* flesh, and *phagō,* I eat: the name was originally given to a species of stone used for making coffins, and believed to have the property of consuming the dead bodies.] A coffin of stone; a kind of stone chest for receiving a dead body, often highly ornamented.

sarcophile, sär'kō-fil, *n.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh, and *phileō,* I love.] A flesh-eating animal.

sarcous, sär'kus, *a.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] Belonging to flesh or muscle.

sard, **sardine**, särd, sär'din, *n.* [Fr. *sarde,* L. *sarda,* fr. *Sardis,* the ancient capital of Lydia.] A variety of carnelian of a deep blood-red colour when held up to the light.

sardine, sär'dīn, *n.* [Fr. *sardine,* fr. L. *sardina,* probably so called because caught near *Sardinia.*] A small fish allied to the herring and pilchard, often preserved in hermetically sealed tin boxes with olive-oil.

sardius, sär'di-us, *n.* [L.L. *sardius.* SARD.] A sort of precious stone; sard.

sardonic, sär-don'ik, *a.* [Fr. *sardonique,* ultimately fr. Gr. *sardonios,* signifying bitter or forced, as said of laughter.] Not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile; now commonly used to mean bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant.

sardonyx, sär'dō-niks, *n.* [Gr. *sardonyx.* SARD, ONYX.] A precious stone, a variety of onyx, with layers of sard.

sargasso, **sargassum**, sär-gas'ō, sär-gas'um, *n.* [Pg. *sargaço,* Sp. *sargazo,* seaweed.] Gulf-weed, a kind of sea-weed often found floating on the surface of the sea, and giving to part of the Atlantic the name *Sargasso Sea.*

sark, särk, *n.* [A.Sax. *serce, syrce*=Icel. *serkr,* Dan. *særk,* a shirt.] A shirt.

sarmentum, sär-men'tum, *n.*; pl. **sarmenta**, sär-men'ta. [L. *sarmentum,* twigs, for *sarpimentum,* fr. *sarpo,* I trim.] In *bot.* a runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals.

sarong, sä'rong, *n.* [Malay.] A garment worn in the Indian Archipelago, being a cloth wrapped round the waist.

sarsaparilla, sär'sa-pa-ril''la, *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla:* origin doubtful.] The rhizome of several tropical plants yielding a mucilaginous and demulcent medicine.

sarsenet, särs'net, *n.* Same as *Sarcenet.*

sartorial, sär-tō'ri-al, *a.* [SARTORIUS.] Pertaining to a tailor.

sartorius, sär-tō'ri-us, *n.* [From L. *sartor,* a tailor.] A muscle of the thigh, so called because used in crossing the legs as tailors do.

sash, sash, *n.* [Formerly *shash,* fr. Per. *shash,* a sash, scarf, or shawl.] A long band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament, as by women and children and military officers.

sash, sash, *n.* [Fr. *chasse,* a frame, case, sash, fr. L. *capsa,* a box, fr. *capio,* I hold, contain. CAPABLE.] The frame of a window in which the panes are set; any similar part, as in a green-house: the frame in which a saw is fixed to prevent its bending when worked.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sashed,* sasht; ppr. *sashing,* sash'ing. To furnish with sashes or sash windows.

sasin sä'sin, *n.* [Indian name.] An Indian antelope, remarkable for swiftness and beauty.

Sasin or Indian Antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*).

sasine, sā'sin, *n.* [Fr. *saisine.* SEIZIN.] In *Scots law,* the act of giving possession of feudal property, or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

sassafras, sas'a-fras, *n.* [A doublet of *saxifrage*=Fr. *sassafras,* fr. L. *saxifraga—saxum,* a stone, and *frango,* I break, named fr. its use as a remedy for stone. SAXIFRAGE.] A kind of laurel, well-known on account of the medicinal virtues of its root.

Sassenach, sas'en-ach, *n.* A name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race; a Saxon; an Englishman.

sat, sat, pret. of *sit.*

Satan, sā'tan, *n.* [Heb. *sātān,* lit. an adversary, enemy, fr. *satan,* to lie in wait, to be an adversary.] The devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

satanic, **satanical**, sā-tan'ik, sā-tan'ikal, *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.

satanically, sā-tan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a satanic manner; diabolically.

satchel, sa'chel, *n.* [O.Fr. *sachel,* fr. L. *saccellus,* dim. of *saccus,* a sack or sac. SACK.] A little sack or bag; a bag in which school-boys carry their books to and from school.

sate, sāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sated,* sāt'ed; ppr. *sating,* sāt'ing. [L. *satio,* I satisfy, fr. *satis,* enough. SATIATE.] To satiate; to satisfy the appetite of; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.

sate, sat or sāte, a pret of *sit.*

sateen, sa-tēn', *n.* [From *satin.*] A glossy fabric resembling satin, but having a woollen or cotton instead of a silken face.

satellite, sa'tel-līt, *n.* [Fr. *satellite,* fr. L. *satelles, satellitis,* an attendant, a life-guard.] An attendant; a body-guard; an obsequious follower or dependant; a secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another.

satiable, sā'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be satiated.

satiate, sā'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *satiated,* sā'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *satiating,* sā'shi-āt-ing. [L. *satio, satiatum,* I satisfy or satiate, fr. *satis,* enough; akin *satiety, satisfy, saturate, satire.* SAD.] To fully satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full; to sate; to surfeit; to gorge; to glut; to fill to repletion.——a. Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated.

satiation, sā-shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of satiating or state of being satiated.

satiety, sa-tī'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *satiété,* L. *satietas,* fr. *satis,* enough. SATIATE.] State of being satiated; fulness beyond appetite or desire; repletion; surfeit; an excess or gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing.

satin, sa'tin, *n.* [Fr. *satin,* It. *setino,* fr. L.L. *seta,* silk, fr. L. *seta,* a stiff hair or bristle.] A species of glossy silk cloth, of a close thick texture.——a. Belonging to or made of satin.

satinet, sa'ti-net, *n.* [A dim. fr. *satin.*] A thin species of satin; a cloth made in imitation of satin, having a cotton warp and woollen filling.

satin-wood, sa'tin-wud, *n.* The wood of an Indian tree of a deep yellow colour, heavy, and durable.

satiny, sa'tin-i, *a.* Resembling satin, or partaking of its qualities.

satire, sa'tīr or sa'tir, *n.* [L. *satira* or *satira,* a satire, a medley, a mixed dish, lit. a full dish (*lanx,* dish, being understood), fr. *satur,* full (whence *saturate*).] A poetical composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem; any literary production in which persons, manners, or actions are attacked with irony, sarcasm, or similar weapons; sarcastic or contemptuous ridicule; trenchant or cutting invective.

satiric, **satirical**, sa-ti'rik, sa-ti'rik-al, *a.* [Fr. *satirique,* L. *satiricus.*] Belonging to satire; conveying satire or contemptuous ridicule; given to satire; cutting; sarcastic; bitter.

satirically, sa-ti'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a satirical manner.

satirist, sa'ti-rist, *n.* One who writes satire; one who satirizes.

satirize, sa'ti-riz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *satirized,* sa'ti-rizd; ppr. *satirizing,* sa'ti-riz-ing. [Fr. *satiriser.*] To treat or attack with satire; to expose by satire; to censure in a satiric manner.

satisfaction, sa-tis-fak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *satisfaction,* L. *satisfactio.* SATISFY.] Act of satisfying; gratification of appetite or desire; that state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; contentment; that state which results from relief from suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction; settlement of a claim due; payment; discharge; that which satisfies; compensation; atonement; the opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel.

satisfactorily, sa-tis-fak'to-ri-li, *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.

satisfactory, sa-tis-fak'to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire,* fr. L. *satisfacere, satisfactum.* SATISFY.] Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; leaving no room for complaint or fault-finding; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; making amends; atoning.

satisfy, sa'tis-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *satisfied,* sa'tis-fid; ppr. *satisfying,* sa'tis-fi-ing. [O. Fr. *satisfier,* Fr. *satisfaire,* fr. L. *satisfacere,* to satisfy—*satis,* enough, and *facio,* I make. SATIATE, FACT.] To afford full gratification to; to gratify fully the desires or requirements of; to content or make contented; to feed to the full; to satiate; to sate; to give what is due to; to fulfil the claims of; to pay, liquidate, requite, recompense; to fulfil the conditions of; to answer; to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to set at rest the mind of.——v.i. To give satisfaction or contentment.

satisfying, sa'tis-fi-ing, *p.a.* Serving to satisfy; giving satisfaction; setting doubts at rest; satisfactory.

satrap, sā'trap or sat'rap, *n.* [Gr. *satrapēs;* borrowed from the old Persian.] A governor of a province of ancient Persia; a prince; a petty despot; a viceroy.

satrapy, sā'trap-i or sat', *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

saturable, sa'tūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be saturated; capable of saturation.

saturate, sa'tūr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saturated,* sa'tūr-āt-ed; ppr. *saturating,* sa'tūr-āt-ing. [L. *saturo, saturatum,* fr. *satur,* full, filled (whence *satire*), from root of *satis,* enough. SATE, SATIATE.] To imbue or impregnate till no more can be received; to unite with to fulness; to soak thoroughly; to fill to the full.——a. Being full; saturated.

saturation, sa-tūr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of saturating; a filling to fulness; complete impregnation; solution continued till the

solvent can contain no more; the combination of one substance with another so that they neutralize each other.

Saturday, sa'tėr-dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *Sæterdæg* —*Sæter*, Saturn, and *dæg*, a day, lit. Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Saturn, sa'tėrn, *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, connected with *sero*, *satum*, to sow, and also with *seed*.] An ancient Roman deity said to have introduced agriculture and civilization, the father of Jupiter; one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun.

Saturnalia, sa-tėr-na'li-a, *n. pl.* [L., fr. *Saturnus*, Saturn.] Among the Romans, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in December as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes; hence (without *cap.*), wild or noisy revelry in general.—**saturnalian**, sa-tėr-na'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to saturnalia or revels; loose; dissolute.

Saturnian, sa-tėrn'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign was called the golden age; hence, golden; happy; distinguished by happiness and simplicity.

saturnine, sa'tėrn-in, *a.* [L. *saturninus*, fr. *Saturnus*, Saturn, the planet, whose influence was supposed by believers in astrology to make people morose.] Morose; gloomy of temperament; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic.

satyr, sa'tėr, *n.* [L. *satyrus*, fr. Gr. *satyros*, a satyr.] A sylvan deity of the ancient Greeks and Romans, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton.

satyriasis, sat-ėr-ī'a-sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *satyros*, a satyr.] A diseased venereal appetite in males.

satyric, sa-ti'rik, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs; a term for a kind of ancient drama in which satyrs appeared.

sauce, sąs, *n.* [Fr. *sauce*, O.Fr. *saulse*, fr. L. L. *salsa*, sauce, fr. L. *salsus*, salted, fr. *salio*, I salt, fr. *sal*, salt. SALT.] That which gives relish or savour to food; a more or less liquid substance to be eaten with food for improving its relish; a condiment; pertness.——v. t. pret. & pp. *sauced*, sąst; ppr. *sauced*, sąs'ing. To make savoury with sauce; to season or flavour; to intermix or accompany with what gives piquancy; to be pert to.

sauce-boat, sąs'bōt, *n.* A dish for holding sauce at table.

sauce-box, sąs'boks, *n.* A saucy impudent person. [Colloq.]

sauce-pan, sąs'pan, *n.* Originally, a pan for cooking sauces; now, a small metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally.

saucer, sa'sėr, *n.* [Fr. *saucière*, lit. a dish for *sauce*.] A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set; something resembling a saucer.

saucily, sąs'i-li, *adv.* In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently; petulantly.

sauciness, sąs'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being saucy; impudence; impertinence.

saucy, sąs'i, *a.* [From *sauce*, in the sense of pertness or impudence. SAUCE.] Showing impertinent boldness; treating superiors with disrespect or impertinence; impertinent; pert; impudent; rude; expressive of impudence.

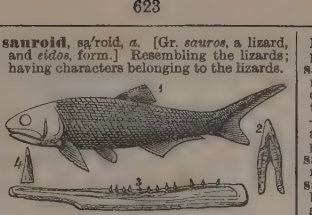
sauer-kraut, sour'krout, *n.* [Gr. *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.] A German dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment.

saunter, sąn'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sauntered*, sąn'tėrd; ppr. *sauntering*, sąn'tėr-ing. [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. O.Fr. *s'aventurer*, lit. to adventure one's self. ADVENTURE.] To walk in a leisurely and aimless manner; to wander or stroll about idly; to lounge; to loiter; to dawdle.——n. A sauntering; a stroll; a lounge; a leisurely pace.

saunterer, sąn'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who saunters.

saurian, sa'ri-an, *a.* [From Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] Pertaining to the lizards; having lizard-like characters.——n. One of the order of scaly reptiles of which the lizard is a type.

sauroid, sa'roid, *a.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the lizards; having characters belonging to the lizards.



Sauroid Fishes (fossil).

1, Pygopterus (restored). 2, Tooth of do. (enlarged). 3, Jaw with teeth of *Belonostomus cuncitus*. 4, Tooth of *B. cunctus* (enlarged).

sauropsida, są-rop'si-da, *n.pl.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, *opsis*, appearance.] A name for that section of vertebrates which comprises birds and reptiles together.

sauropterygian, sa'rop-tėr-ij''i-an, *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing, a fin.] An extinct reptile having paddles, such as the plesiosaurus.

sausage, sa'sāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *sausisse*, Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage, ultimately fr. L. *salsus*, salted, whence also *sauce* (q.v.).] The prepared intestine of an ox, sheep, or pig, stuffed with minced meat variously seasoned.

savable, sāv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being saved.

savage, sa'vāj, *a.* [Formerly *salvage*, *sauvage*, fr. O.Fr. *salvage*, *sauvage* (Fr. *sauvage*), fr. L.L. *salvaticus*, fr. L. *silvaticus*, wild, fr. *silva*, a wood. SILVAN.] Pertaining to the forest or wilderness; living in a wild state; wild; uncultivated; untamed; fierce; untaught; uncivilized; unpolished; rude; barbarous; characterized by fierceness or cruelty; cruel; inhuman; merciless; brutal.——n. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is uncivilized; a brutal man; an inhuman wretch; a barbarian.

savagely, sa'vāj-li, *adv.* In a savage manner; cruelly; inhumanly.

savageness, sa'vāj-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being savage; wildness; barbarism; cruelty; barbarousness.

savagery, sa'vāj-ri, *n.* [*Savage* and *-ery*.] The state of being savage or wild; savage life or state; uncultivated condition; cruelty; barbarity.—**savagism**, sa'vāj-izm, *n.* [*Savage* and *-ism*.] Savagery; barbarism.

savanna, **savannah**, sa-van'na, *n.* [Fr. *savane*, Sp. *sabana*, a sheet for a bed, a plain, fr. L. L. *sabanum*, Gr. *sabanon*, a linen cloth.] An extensive open grassy plain, a word originally used of tropical American plains.

savant, sa-vänt', *n.* [Fr., ppr. of *savoir*, L. *sapere*, to know. SAPIENT.] A man of learning or science; a man eminent for his scientific acquirements.

save, sāv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saved*, sāvd; ppr. *saving*, sāv'ing. [Fr. *sauver*, fr. L. *salvare*, to save, fr. *salvus*, safe. SAFE, SALVATION.] To preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to bring out of danger; to preserve; to protect; to rescue; to deliver; to keep from sin or rescue from eternal death; to hinder from being spent or lost, as time or money; to spare; to keep from doing or suffering; to lay by for preservation; to reserve; to hoard; to prevent the need of; to obviate.—**To save appearances**, to preserve a good outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.——v.i. To hinder expense; to be economical.—— prep. [Originally an imperative.] Except; not including.

save-all, sāv'al, *n.* Some contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.

saveloy, sav'e-loi, *n.* [Fr. *cervelas*, fr. *cervella*, brains, fr. L. *cerebellum*, CEREBELLUM.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, now made of young salted pork.

saver, sāv'ėr, *n.* One who saves.

savin, **savine**, sav'in, *n.* [Fr. *savinier*, *sabine*, fr. L. *Sabina* (*herba*), the Sabine herb, savin.] A tree or shrub of the juniper kind.

saving, sāv'ing, *p.a.* Accustomed to save; not lavish; sparing; frugal; thrifty; economical; that secures from evil or destruction; containing some reservation, as a title or right.——n. What is saved or hoarded; small sums accumulated by economy: generally used in plural.——prep. Excepting.

savingly, sāv'ing-li, *adv.* In a saving manner; with frugality; sparingly.

savings-bank, sāv'ingz-bangk, *n.* A bank specially established for receiving and securely investing small savings, and for their accumulation at interest.

saviour, sāv'yėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *saveor*, *salveor* (Fr. *sauveur*), fr. L.L. *salvator*, one who saves, a preserver, fr. *salvare*, to save, fr. L. *salvus*, safe. SAVE.] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from evil, destruction, or danger.—**The Saviour, Our Saviour, JESUS CHRIST**, the Redeemer.

savor, sā'vor, *n.* Same as *Savour*.

savory, sā'vėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *savorée*, fr. L. *satureia*, savory.] A labiate plant used as a culinary vegetable to flavour dishes, &c.

savour, sā'vor, *n.* [Fr. *saveur*, fr. L. *sapor*, taste, savour, fr. *sapio*, I taste. SAPID.] Taste; relish; flavour; odour; scent; smell; something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste; the characteristic property; the distinctive quality.——v.i. pret. & pp. *savoured*, sā'vord; ppr. *savouring*, sā'vor-ing. To have a particular taste; to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else.——v.t. To taste or smell with pleasure or delight; to like; to have the flavour or quality of.

savourily, sā'vėr-i-li, *adv.* In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish.

savouriness, sā'vor-i-nes, *n.* Quality of being savoury.

savourless, sā'vor-les, *a.* Destitute of savour; having no taste or smell; insipid.

savoury, sā'vo-ri, *a.* [*Savour* and *-y*.] Having a good savour; pleasing to taste or smell; palatable; agreeable in general.

savoy, sav'oi, *n.* [Because brought from *Savoy*.] A variety of cabbage with crisp leaves much cultivated for winter use.

savoyard, sa-voi'ärd, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

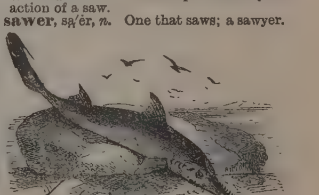
saw, są, *n.* [A. Sax. *sage*, *saga*, a saw= Dan. *sav*, Icel. *sög*, D. *zaag*, G. *säge*; same root as L. *seco*, I cut (SECTION), and akin to *scythe*, *sickle*.] A cutting instrument, consisting of a thin blade, band, or disc of steel or iron having a toothed edge; anything resembling a saw.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sawed*, sąd; ppr. *sawing*, są'ing. To cut with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw; to move through, as in the act of sawing.——v.i. To use a saw; to cut with a saw.

saw, są, *n.* [A. Sax. *sagu*, a saying, fr. stem of *to say*. SAY.] A saying; proverb; maxim.

saw, są, pret. of *see*.

sawdust, są'dust, *n.* The small fragments of wood or other material produced by the action of a saw.

sawer, są'ėr, *n.* One that saws; a sawyer.



Saw-fish (*Pristiophorus cirratus*).

saw-fish, są'fish, *n.* A fish allied to the sharks and rays, so called from a row of teeth on both edges of its long bony snout.

saw-fly, sâ'flī, *n.* A hymenopterous insect named from the serrated ovipositor.

saw-frame, sâ'frām, *n.* The frame in which a saw is set or fixed for work.

saw-mill, sâ'mil, *n.* A mill for sawing timber, driven by water, steam, or other power.

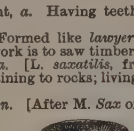
saw-pit, sâ'pit, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed.

saw-toothed, sâ'tōthd, *a.* Having teeth like a saw; serrated.

sawyer, sâ'yėr, *n.* [Formed like *lawyer, bowyer.*] One whose work is to saw timber.

saxatile, sak'sa-tīl, *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, fr. *saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

sax-horn, saks'horn, *n.* [After M. *Sax* of Paris, the inventor.] A brass wind-instrument somewhat resembling the cornet-à-pistons and made of various sizes. Called also *Sax-cornet.*



Bass Sax-horn.

saxicavous, sak-sik'a-vus, *a.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow.] Making holes in rocks.

saxicolous, sak-sik'ō-lus, *a.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and colo, I inhabit.] Growing on or living among rocks.

saxifrage, sak'si-frāj, *n.* [Fr. *saxifrage*, L. *saxifraga—saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, I break. The name was originally given to a plant supposed to be a remedy for stone in the bladder; but the saxifrages got the name rather from growing among rocks. SASSAFRAS.] A popular name of various plants, which are mostly rock plants.

saxifragous, sak-sif'ra-gus, *a.* [See prec.] Dissolving stone, especially in the bladder.

Saxon, saks'on, *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, fr. O. H. G. *Sahso*, G. *Sachse*, A. Sax. *Seaxa*, a Saxon, pl. *Seaxe, Seaxan*; usually derived fr. A. Sax. *seax*, O.H.G. *sahs*, a short sword or knife.] One of a people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries: a Saxon of England as opposed to an Angle or Anglian; an Anglo-Saxon; one of English race; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; a native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.—**a.** Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language; Anglo-Saxon; pertaining to modern Saxony.

Saxonism, saks'on-izm, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

Saxonist, saks'on-ist, *n.* One versed in the Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language.

saxophone, saks'ō-fōn, *n.* [From A. *Sax*, the inventor, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] A musical instrument allied to the clarinet.

say, sā, *v.t.* pret. and *pp. said*, sed (a form equivalent to *sayed*); ppr. *saying*, sā'ing. [A. Sax. *secgan*, to say=Icel. *segja*, Sw. *säga*, Dan. *sige*, L.G. *seggen*, D. *zeggen*, G. *sagen*, to say; cog. Ir. *sagim, saigim*, I say, Lith. *sakyti*, to say.] To utter in words; to speak; to declare; to allege; to argue; to allege by way of argument; to repeat; to rehearse; to recite; to recite without singing; to report; to answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell; to assume; to take for granted.—**It is said, they say**, it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain.——**v.i.** To speak; to tell; to utter; to relate.——**n.** A speech; something said; a statement.

sayer, sā'ėr, *n.* One who says.

saying, sā'ing, *n.* Something said; speech; a proverbial expression; an adage; a maxim; a proverb.

'sblood, zblud, *inter.* An imprecation abbreviated from *God's blood.*

scab, skab, *n.* [A. Sax. *scæb*, probably fr. L. *scabies*, scab, itch, fr. *scabo*, I scratch. Hence, *shabby.*] An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing; a disease of sheep; the mange in horses.

scabbard, skab'ärd, *n.* [Formerly *scaubert, scaberke, scaberge*, &c.; probably fr. O.H.G. *scala*, a scale, a case, and *bergan*, to protect (comp. *hauberk*).] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *scabbarded*, skab'ärd-ed; ppr. *scabbarding*, skab'ärd-ing. To put in a scabbard or sheath.

scabbed, skabd or skab'ed, *a.* Abounding with scabs; scabby.

scabbiness, skab'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being scabby.

scabby, skab'i, *a.* [*Scab* and *-y.*] Affected with scab or scabs; diseased with the scab or mange; mangy; mean; vile; worthless.

scabies, skā'bi-ēz, *n.* [L. SCAB.] Scab; mange; itch.

scabious, skā'bi-us, *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, fr. *scabies*, scab.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.——**n.** The plant devil's-bit and allied species of the genus Scabiosa, formerly used as a remedy for scabby eruptions.

scabrid, skab'rid, *a.* [See next.] Slightly scabrous.

scabrous, skab'rus or skā'brus, *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, fr. *scaber*, rough, akin to *scabies*, scab.] Rough; having sharp points or little asperities.

scad, skad, *n.* [Same as *shad.*] A food-fish of Britain; also called *horse-mackerel.*

scaffold, skaf'old, *n.* [O. Fr. *eschafault, escafaut, eschafaud*, &c. (Fr. *échafaud*)=L.L. *scadafaltum*, fr. prep. *ex*, and *cadafaltum*, a scaffold, a catafalque. CATAFALQUE.] A temporary stage or platform; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal; a temporary structure of timbers erected to support workmen engaged in building.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *scaffolded*, skaf'old-ed; ppr. *scaffolding*, skaf'old-ing. To furnish with a scaffold.

scaffolding, skaf'old-ing, *n.* A temporary structure for support of workmen engaged in building; a scaffold.

scagliola, skal-yō'la, *n.* [It., fr. *scaglia*, a scale.] A composition of gypsum, splinters of marble, &c., imitative of marble, and used in decoration.

scalable, skāl'a-bl, *a.* That may be scaled.

scalariform, ska-lā'ri-form, *a.* [L. *scalaria*, a ladder, fr. *scala*, a ladder, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder in appearance.

scald, skald, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scalded*, skald'ed; ppr. *scalding*, skald'ing. [O. Fr. *escalder* [Fr. *échauder*)=It. *scaldare*, to scald, fr. L. *ex*, intens., and *caldus, calidus*, hot. CALID, CALDRON.] To burn or injure with or as with hot liquor; to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.——**n.** A burn or injury caused by a hot liquid.

scald, skald, *a.* [That is, *scalled*, or affected with *scall.* SCALL.] Covered with scurf or scab; scabby; paltry; poor.

scald, skald or skald, *n.* [Icel. *skáld*, Sw. *skald*; akin to *scold.*] Among the ancient Scandinavians, a poet who sang or recited his compositions on public occasions.

scald-head, skald'hed, *n.* A disease of the hairy scalp; favus.

scaldic, skald'ik or skald'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds.

scale, skāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *scale, scalu*, the dish of a balance=Icel. *skál*, Dan. *skaal*, D. *schaal*, G. *schale*, a dish, a balance. *Scale*, a thin lamina, is allied. See next art.] The dish of a balance; also the balance itself: in this sense generally in the plural.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *scaled*, skāld; ppr. *scaling*, skāl'ing. To weigh, as in scales.

scale, skāl, *n.* [Perhaps directly fr. O. Fr. *escale* (Fr. *écaille*), a scale, which itself is of German origin = A. Sax. *scealc, scealu*, a shell, a husk, G. *schale*, scale, husk; Dan. *skœl*, a scale, *skal*, rind, shell; Icel. *skel*, a shell; fr. a root meaning to split; akin *shale, shell, skill, scull, skull.*] A thin flake or lamina; a thin flake on a surface, especially on the skin of an animal; one of the thin plates on the skin of many fishes; anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; a rudimentary leaf on the exterior of a leaf-bud.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *scaled*, skāld; ppr. *scaling*, skāl'ing. To strip or clear of scales; to clean the inside of a cannon by exploding a little powder.——**v.i.** To come off in scales or thin layers.

scale, skāl, *n.* [L. *scala*, a ladder, for *scadla*, fr. *scad*, stem of *scando*, I mount (as in *ascend, descend*), whence *scan*; akin to Skr. *skand*, to ascend.] A ladder†; anything graduated, especially when used as a measure or rule; a slip of wood, ivory, &c., with spaces marked and numbered, for measuring; any succession of steps or degrees; a graded or graduated system; series of ranks; relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; a basis for a numerical system; in *music*, a succession of notes at certain standard intervals; series of notes based on a certain key; gamut; compass of a voice or instrument.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *scaled*, skāld; ppr. *scaling*, skāl'ing. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.

scale-armour, skāl'är-mėr, *n.* Armour consisting of small plates or scales of metal overlapping.

scale-beam, skāl'bēm, *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

scaled, skāld, *p.a.* Having scales like a fish; squamous.

scalene, ska-lēn', *a.* [Gr. *skalēnos*, halting, unequal.] A term applied to a triangle of which the three sides are unequal.——**n.** A scalene triangle.

scaler, skāl'ėr, *n.* One who scales.

scaliness, skāl'i-nes, *n.* State of being scaly; roughness.

scaling-ladder, skāl'ing-lad-ėr, *n.* A ladder made for the use of soldiers in scaling walls.

scaliola, skāl-yi-ō'la. SCAGLIOLA.

scall, skal, *n.* [Same as Dan. *skal*, peel, husk, whence *skaldet*, bald; Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; akin to *scale.*] Scab; scabbiness.—**scalled**, skald, *a.* Covered with scall or scab; scurvy; scabby.

scallion, skal'yun, *n.* [O. Fr. *escalogne*, It. *scalogno*, fr. L. (*cœpa*) *Ascalonia*, the onion of *Ascalon.*] A kind of onion; a shallot.

scallop, skal'op or skol'op, *n.* [Also written *scollop*; fr. Fr. *escalope*, fr. D. *schelp, schelpe*, shell, cockle-shell; akin *scalp, scale*, &c.] An edible bivalve of the oyster family, the shell of which was formerly the badge of a pilgrim to the Holy Land; a kind of dish for baking oysters, fish, &c., in; a curving on the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *scalloped*, skal'opt or skol'opt; ppr. *scalloping*, skal'op-ing or skol'op-ing. To cut the edge or border of into scallops or segments of circles.

scalloped, skal'opt, *p.a.* [See prec.] Cut at the edge into segments of circles; having the appearance of being so cut.—**Scalloped or scolloped oysters**, oysters cooked (originally in shells) with bread-crumbs, &c.

scalp, skalp, *n.* [Akin to *scale, shell, skill, scallop*; comp. D. *schelp, schulp*, a shell; Icel. *skálpr*, a sheath.] The outer covering of the skull; the skin of the top of the head, with the hair on it, torn off by the American Indians; a bed of mussels or oysters.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *scalped*, skalpt; ppr. *scalping*, skalp'ing. To deprive of the scalp.

scalpel, skal'pel, *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dimin. of *scalprum*, a knife, fr. *scalpo*, I carve or cut.] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

scalpriform, skalp'ri-form, *n.* [L. *scalprum*, a knife or chisel, and *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped: applied to the incisor teeth of rodent animals.

scaly, skāl'i, *a.* [*Scale* and *-y.*] Covered or abounding with scales; resembling scales, laminæ, or layers.

scammony, skam'o-ni, *n.* [L. *scammonia*, fr. Gr. *skammōnia*, fr. the Persian.] A gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus, used in medicine as a drastic purge; also, the plant itself.

scamp, skamp, *n.* [Originally one who decamps or runs off without paying debts.

See SCAMPER.] A worthless fellow; a knave; a swindler; a mean villain; a rogue. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *scamped*, skampt; ppr. *scamping*, skamp'ing. [Perhaps not fr. the noun but same as Icel. *skamta*, to stint. See SCANT.] To execute a piece of work in a slim, dishonest, or perfunctory manner.

scamper, skam'pėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scampered*, skam'pėrd; ppr. *scampering*, skam'pėr-ing. [From O.Fr. *escamper*, Fr. *escamper*, It. *scampare*, to save one's life, to escape; lit. to *decamp*, fr. L. *ex*, out of, and *campus*, a field. Hence *scamp*. CAMP.] To run with speed; to hasten away; to scurry. ——n. A hasty flight; a hurried run.

scampish, skamp'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish.

scan, skan, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scanned*, skand; ppr. *scanning*, skan'ing. [Formerly *scand*, fr. Fr. *scander*, to scan verse, fr. L. *scandere*, to climb, to scan (seen in *ascend*, *descend*, *transcend*); Skr. *skand*, to climb.] To measure or read by the metrical feet, as a verse; to examine, as a verse by counting the feet; to examine with critical care; to scrutinize; to eye; to survey.

scandal, skan'dal, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*, fr. L.L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*, a snare, a stumbling-block, a scandal; fr. root of L. *scando*, I climb. SCAN. *Slander* is a different form of this word.] Public reproach or reprobation; something notoriously reprehensible; shame; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; slander.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *scandalled*, skan'dald; ppr. *scandalling*, skan'dal-ing. To throw scandal on; to slander.

scandalize, skan'dal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scandalized*, skan'dal-īzd; ppr. *scandalizing*, skan'dal-īz-ing. [*Scandal* and *-ize*=Fr. *scandaliser*. SCANDAL.] To offend by some action deemed wrong or disgraceful; to shock; to give offence to; to slander.

scandal-monger, skan'dal-mung-gėr, *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal.

scandalous, skan'dal-us, *a.* [Fr. *scandaleux*.] Causing scandal or offence; opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; shameful; infamous; defamatory; slanderous; libellous.

scandalously, skan'dal-us-li, *adv.* In a scandalous manner; disgracefully; shamefully.

scandalousness, skan'dal-us-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being scandalous.

scandent, skan'dent, *a.* [L. *scandens*, *scandentis*, ppr. of *scando*, I climb. SCAN.] In *bot.* climbing.

Scandinavian, skan-di-nā'vi-an, *a.* Relating to Scandinavia. — **Scandinavian tongues**, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish.

scansion, skan'shon, *n.* [L. *scansio*.] The act of scanning; the metrical structure of verse.

scansores, skan-sō'rēz, *n.pl.* [Lit. the climbers, fr. L. *scando*, I climb. SCAN.] The order of climbing birds, such as the cuckoos, woodpeckers, parrots, &c.

scansorial, skan-sō'ri-al, *a.* [See prec.] Climbing or adapted to climbing; belonging to the Scansores.

scant, skant, *a.* [Same as Icel. *skamt*, short, brief; akin to N. *skanta*, exactly measured, *skant*, a portion; comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *skimp*, or *skemp*, to give short measure.] Not full, large, or plentiful, but scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; having a limited supply; scarce; short of.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scanted*, skant'ed; ppr. *scanting*, skant'ing. To limit; to stint; to keep on short allowance; to be niggard of; to grudge.—— adv. Scarcely; hardly; not quite.

scantily, **scantly**, skant'i-li, skant'li, *adv.* In a scant or scanty manner.

scantiness, **scantness**, skant'i-nes, skant'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being scant or scanty.

scantling, skant'ling, *n.* [Formerly *scantlon*, fr. O.Fr. *eschantillon*, Fr. *échantillon*, a specimen, a pattern, fr. prefix *ex*, and *cantel*, a cantle.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a small quantity; a sample; a pattern; timber sawed or cut into pieces less than five inches square; the dimensions of timber, stones, &c., with regard to their length, breadth, and thickness; a kind of trestle for supporting a cask.

scanty, skant'i, *a.* [*Scant* and *-y*.] Scant; insufficient; bare; short; not ample; hardly sufficient; defective; poor; scarce.

scape, skāp, *n.* [L. *scapus*, a stalk.] A stem or peduncle rising directly from a root

Cowslip (*Primula veris*). *s*, Scape.

and bearing the fructification without leaves; the shaft of a feather.

scape, skāp, *v.t.* and *i.* Short form of *escape*.

scape-goat, skāp'gōt, *n.* [*Escape* and *goat*.] A goat upon which the Jewish high-priest laid his hands, confessing the sins of the people, and which he then sent away into the wilderness; hence, one made to bear the blame of others.

scapegrace, skāp'grās, *n.* [Lit. one who has *scaped* or *escaped grace*.] A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow.

scapement, skāp'ment, *n.* ESCAPEMENT.

scaphoid, skaf'oid, *a.* [Gr. *skaphē*, *skaphos*, a boat, a bowl, and *eidos*, form.] Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; navicular.

scapiform, skā'pi-form, *a.* [*Scape* and *form*.] In the form of a scape.

scapolite, skap'ō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral, a silicate of alumina and lime, occurring often in long crystals.

scapula, skap'ū-la, *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade.

scapular, skap'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *scapularis*, fr. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the shoulder-blade.

scapular, **scapulary**, skap'ū-lėr, skap'ū-la-ri, *n.* (pl. **scapularies**, skap'ū-la-riz). [See prec.] A monastic garment resting on the shoulders, with a flap hanging down in front and another behind; an article worn on the shoulders by Roman Catholic laymen; a bandage for the shoulder-blade; a feather on the shoulder of a bird.

scapus, skā'pus, *n.*; pl. **scapi**, skā'pī. [L., a stalk.] A scape; the shaft of a column.

scar, skär, *n.* [From Fr. *escarre*, *escharre*, fr. L. *eschara*, Gr. *eschara*, a scar or scab caused by burning.] The mark of a wound or of an ulcer remaining after healing; a cicatrix; something resembling a scar; a wound; a mark left after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *scarred*, skärd; ppr. *scarring*, skär'ing. To mark with a scar or scars; to wound; to hurt.——v.i. To be covered with a scar; to form a scar.

scar, skär, *n.* [Same as Icel. *skor*, a rift in a precipice, *sker*, a rocky islet; Dan. *skjær*, a cliff; root seen in *score*, *shear*, *short*.] A cliff; a naked detached rock; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill; a scaur.

scarab, **scarabee**, ska'rab, ska'ra-bē, *n.* [L. *scarabæus*, a beetle.] A beetle such as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians; the figure of a beetle cut in hard stone or from a gem, found in Egypt.

scaramouch, ska'ra-mouch, *n.* [Fr. *scaramouche*, It. *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*, fr. the name of a famous Italian buffoon.] A buffoon; a personage, in Italian comedy, whose character was compounded of vaunting and poltroonery; any poltroon or braggadocio.

scarce, skārs, *n.* [From O.Fr. *escars*, *eschars*, It. *scarso*, D. *schaars*, scarce, fr. L.L. *excarpsus*, *scarpsus*, for *excerptus*, pp. of L. *excerpo*, I pluck or cull out. EXCEPT.] Not plentiful or abundant; scanty or in small quantity in proportion to need or demand; deficient; rare; uncommon; unfrequent; scantily supplied (with *of*).—**To make one's self scarce**, to get out of the way; to make off.

scarce, **scarcely**, skārs, skārs'li, *adv.* Hardly; scantly; barely; with difficulty.

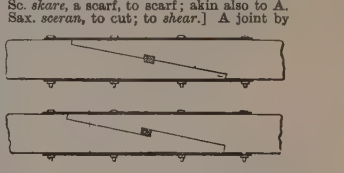
scarceness, **scarcity**, skārs'nes, skārs'i-ti, *n.* State or condition of being scarce; smallness of quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; dearth; famine; rareness; infrequency.

scare, skār, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scared*, skārd; ppr. *scaring*, skār'ing. [Akin to Icel. *skjarr*, apt to flee, shy, *skirra*, to drive away; G. *scheren*, to drive away; same root as *shear*.] To strike with sudden fright or terror; to frighten; to terrify; to alarm.——n. A sudden fright or panic; a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause; a causeless alarm.

scarecrow, skār'krō, *n.* Anything set up to scare or frighten crows or other birds from crops; anything terrifying without danger; a person dressed meanly or raggedly.

scarf, skärf, *n.*; pl. **scarfs**, skärfs; sometimes **scarves**, skärvz. [O. Fr. *escarpe*, *escharpe*, Fr. *écharpe*, a word of Germanic origin and really=*scrip*, meaning first a pouch, hence the band suspending it, a scarf.] A sort of light shawl; a light article of dress worn round the neck or otherwise.

scarf, skärf, *n.* [Same as Sw. *skarf*, a joint; akin N. *skara*, to join, Dan. *skarre*, to scarf; Sc. *skare*, a scarf, to scarf; akin also to A. Sax. *sceran*, to cut; to *shear*.] A joint by



Forms of Scarfs.

which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to overlap and form a continuous piece.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scarfed*, skärft; ppr. *scarfing*, skärf'ing. To cut a scarf on; to unite by means of a scarf.

scarfed, skärft, *a.* Wearing a scarf.

scarf-joint, skärf'joint, *n.* A joint formed by scarfing.

scarf-skin, skärf'skin, *n.* [Perhaps for *scurf*-skin.] The outer layer of the human skin; the cuticle; the epidermis.

scarification, ska'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *scarificatio*.] In *surg.* the operation of scarifying.

scarificator, ska'ri-fi-kā"tėr, *n.* One who scarifies; an instrument used in scarification or cupping.

scarifier, ska'ri-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which scarifies; an agricultural implement with prongs for stirring up the soil.

scarify, ska'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scarified*, ska'ri-fīd; ppr. *scarifying*, ska'ri-fī-ing. [Fr.

scarifier, L. *scarificare*, fr. Gr. *skariphaomai*, I scratch open or scrape up, fr. *skariphos*, a style or sharp-pointed instrument.] To make small superficial incisions in the skin, so as to draw blood without opening a large vein; to remove the flesh about a tooth in order to get a better hold of it; to stir the soil, as with a scarifier.

scarlatina, skar-la-tē'na, *n.* [From *scarlet.*] A malady characterized by fever and a rash or eruption of scarlet patches; scarlet-fever.

scarlatinous, skär-la-tē'nus, *a.* Pertaining to scarlatina.

scarlet, skär'let, *n.* [O.Fr. *escarlate*, Fr. *écarlate*, It. *scarlatto*, Sp. and Pg. *escarlata*; a word of Persian origin.] A beautiful bright-red colour, brighter than crimson; cloth of a scarlet colour; a scarlet dress or garment.——**a.** Of the colour called scarlet; of a bright red colour; dressed in scarlet (*Shak.*).

scarlet-fever, skär'let-fē-vėr, *n.* Same as *Scarlatina.*

scarp, skärp, *n.* [From Fr. *escarpe*, fr. It. *scarpa*, a scarp, a slope, fr. O.H.G. *scarp*, G. *scharf*, E. *sharp*—the scarp being cut sharp or steep.] The interior slope of the ditch of a fortification at the foot of the rampart. Also written *Escarp.*——v.t. pret. & pp. *scarped*, skärpt; ppr. *scarping*, skärp'ing. To cut down like a scarp.

scarped, skärpt, *p.a.* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification; precipitous.

scarpines, skär'pinz, *n.pl.* [Fr. *escarpins.*] An instrument of torture resembling the boot.

scarry, skär'i, *a.* [*Scar* and *-y.*] Pertaining to scars; having scars; covered with scars.

scat, **scatt**, skat, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceat*, a tax, a coin = Icel. *skattr*, Dan. *skat*, a tax, money; G. *schatz*, treasure.] Tax; tribute.

scathe, skāth, *n.* [A. Sax. *scathan*, to injure = Icel. *skatha*, D. and G. *schaden*, to injure; Icel. *skathi*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, D. and G. *schade*, injury.] Damage; injury; harm.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scathed*, skāthd; ppr. *scathing*, skāth'ing. To injure; to do damage to; to harm.

scathful, skāth'fụl, *a.* Causing scathe; harmful.

scatheless, skāth'les, *a.* Without scathe, damage, or injury.

scathing, skāth'ing, *p.a.* Injuring; damaging; harming; blasting.

scatter, skat'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scattered*, skat'ėrd; ppr. *scattering*, skat'ėr-ing. [A. Sax. *scateran*, to scatter; same word as *shatter*; Gr. *skedannymi*, I scatter, is of cognate origin.] To disperse; to dissipate; to spread; to strew; to throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to spread or set thinly; to separate or remove to a distance from each other; to disunite; to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow.——**v.i.** To be dispersed or dissipated; to straggle apart.

scatter-brain, skat'ėr-brān, *n.* A thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration. [Colloq.]

scatter-brained, skat'ėr-brānd, *a.* Giddy; heedless; thoughtless. [Colloq.]

scattered, skat'ėrd, *p.a.* Thinly spread; separated by wide intervals; loose and irregular in arrangement; wanting sequence or due connection.

scatterer, skat'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who scatters.

scaup, skap, *n.* [A form of *scalp.*] A bed of shell-fish; a species of duck which feeds on molluscs, &c.

scaur, skar, *n.* [Scar, a cliff.] A scar or precipitous bank; a cliff.

scavenger, ska'ven-jėr, *n.* [From *scavage*, L.L. *scavagium*, an old law term equivalent to *showage*, a duty on goods *shown*, fr. A. Sax. *sceawian*, to show. The scavenger was originally one who looked after the scavage. As to the insertion of *n* comp. *messenger*, *passenger.*] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city; a person similarly engaged.

scenario, sē-nā'ri-ō; Ital. pron. she-nä'rē-ō, *n.* [It., fr. *scena*, a scene.] A short abstract of a dramatic work, giving a sort of skeleton of the piece.

scene, sēn, *n.* [Fr. *scène*, fr. L. *scena*, a scene, a stage, fr. Gr. *skēnē*, a tent, a stage; same root as Skr. *sku*, to cover, E. *shade*, *shadow.*] A stage; the place where dramatic acting is exhibited; a distinct part of a play; a division of an act; so much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place; the imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; one of the painted devices used to give an appearance of reality to an acted play; the place where anything is exhibited or takes place; the general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a view; a landscape; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons; a theatrical display of emotion.

scene-painter, sēn'pānt-ėr, *n.* One who paints scenery for theatres.

scenery, sēn'ė-ri, *n.* [*Scene* and *-ery.*] The paintings representing the scenes of a play put on the stage; the general appearance or natural features of a place; pictorial features; landscape characteristics.

scene-shifter, sēn'shift-ėr, *n.* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theatre.

scenic, **scenical**, sēn'ik, sēn'ik-al, *a.* [L. *scenicus*, fr. *scena*, a stage. Scene.] Pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical.

scenographic, **scenographical**, sēn-o-graf'ik, sēn-o-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to scenography.

scenographically, sēn-ō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

scenography, sē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *skēnographia—skēnē*, scene, and *graphō*, I write.] Representation or drawing according to the rules of perspective.

scent, sent, *n.* [For *sent*, fr. Fr. *sentir*, to perceive, to smell, fr. L. *sentire*, to perceive by the senses. Sense.] That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; odour; perfume; fragrance; the power of smelling; the smell; chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scented*, sent'ed; ppr. *scenting*, sent'ing. To discern or perceive by the sense of smell; to perfume; to imbue or fill with odour.

scentful, sent'fụl, *a.* Odorous; having much scent.

scentless, sent'les, *a.* Having no scent; inodorous; destitute of smell.

scepter, sep'tėr, *n.* Same as *Sceptre.*

sceptic, skep'tik, *n.* [Fr. *sceptique*, fr. Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, sceptic, fr. *skrpsis*, speculation, doubt, fr. *skeptomai*, I examine critically; akin to *skopeō*, I view, L. *specio*, I see, *species.*] One who doubts or disbelieves; a doubter; disbeliever; a person who doubts the existence of God or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves in the divine origin of Christianity.

sceptic, skep'tik, *a.* Sceptical.

sceptical, skep'tik-al, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism; holding the opinions of a sceptic; hesitating to admit the truth of doctrines or principles; doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

sceptically, skep'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a sceptical manner.

scepticalness, skep'tik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sceptical.

scepticism, skep'ti-sizm, *n.* [*Sceptic* and *-ism* = Fr. *scepticisme.*] The doctrines and opinions of a sceptic; doubt; incredulity; disbelief or inability to believe; a doubting of the truth of revelation, the existence of God, or the truth of Christianity.

scepticize, skep'ti-sīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scepticized*, skep'ti-sīzd; ppr. *scepticizing*, skep'ti-sīz-ing. To act the sceptic; to doubt.

sceptre, sep'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, fr. Gr. *skēptron*, a staff, a sceptre, fr. *skēptō*, I prop or lean; cog. L. *scapus*, a stalk; E. *shaft.*] A staff or baton borne by a monarch or other ruler as a symbol of authority.

sceptred, sep'tėrd, *a.* Invested with a sceptre; bearing a sceptre; having royal power; regal.

sceptreless, sep'tėr-les, *a.* Having no sceptre.

schedule, shed'ūl, sed'ūl, also **skedule**, *n.* [O. Fr. *schedule*, fr. L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, *scida*, a leaf or sheet of paper, fr. root of L. *scindo*, I split; cog. with Gr. *schizō*, I split.] A piece of paper or parchment, containing a written or printed list, and usually annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c.; an inventory of goods.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scheduled*, shed'ūld, &c.; ppr. *scheduling*, shed'ūl-ing, &c. To place in a schedule or list or catalogue.

scheik, shēk, *n.* Same as *Sheik.*

schematic, skē-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *schēma*, *schēmatos*, a scheme.] Pertaining to a scheme.

schematist, skēm'at-ist, *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes; a schemer.

schematize, skēm'a-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *schematized*, skēm'a-tīzd; ppr. *schematizing*, skēm'a-tīz-ing. [Gr. *schēmatizō.*] To form into a scheme or schemes.

scheme, skēm, *n.* [Fr. *schème*, L. *schema*, fr. Gr. *schēma*, fr. *schein*, to hold, to ▷sep.] A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan; a project; the representation of any design; a diagram.——v.t. pret. & pp. *schemed*, skēmd; ppr. *scheming*, skēm'ing. To plan, contrive, plot, project, design.——**v.i.** To form a plan; to contrive.

schemeful, skēm'fụl, *a.* Full of schemes or plans.

schemer, skēm'ėr, *n.* One who schemes; a contriver; a plotter.

scheming, skēm'ing, *p.a.* Given to forming schemes; intriguing.

schemingly, skēm'ing-li, *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

schemist, skēm'ist, *n.* [*Scheme* and *-ist.*] A schemer; a projector.

scherzando, skert-sän'dō, *adv.* [It.] In *mus.* in a playful or sportive manner.

scherzo, skert'so, *n.* [It.] A passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length, as in symphonies.

schiedam, skē-dam', *n.* A name for Hollands gin, from *Schiedam*, in Holland.

schism, sizm, *n.* [Fr. *schisme*, L. *schisma*, fr. Gr. *schisma*, fr. *schizō*, I split, I cleave; same root as L. *scindo*, I cut. Schedule.] A division or separation; a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.

schismatic, **schismatical**, siz-mat'ik, siz-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

schismatic, siz-mat'ik, *n.* One who practises or promotes schism.

schismatically, siz-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by schism.

schist, shist, *n.* [Gr. *schistos*, divided, divisible, fr. *schizō*, I split. Schism.] A term applied to certain rocks which split in thin irregular plates or laminæ.

schistose, **schistous**, shis'tōz, shis'tus, *a.* Having the character of schist.

schizognathous, shi-zog'na-thus or ski-, *a.* [Gr. *schizō*, I split, and *gnathos*, jaw.] In *ornithology*, having the bony palate cleft in a particular way.

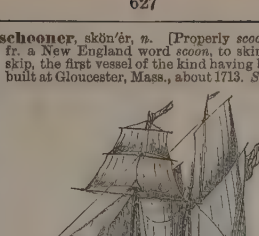
schizomycetes, skiz'ō-mī-sē"tēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *schizō*, I split, and *mykēs*, fungus.] A division of minute vegetable organisms known as microbes, bacteria, &c.

schnapps, **schnaps**, shnaps, *n.* [G. *schnapps*, D. *snaps*, a dram.] A dram of Hollands gin or other spirits.

Schneiderian, shnī-dē'ri-an, *a.* [From *Schneider*, who first described it.] A term applied to the lining membrane of the nostrils.

scholar, skol'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *scolere*, O. Fr. *escolier* (Fr. *écolier*), fr. L.L. *scholaris*, fr. L. *schola*, a school. School.] One who attends a school or is receiving instruction; a learner; a pupil; a disciple; a learned or erudite person; a man of high attainments in learning; an undergraduate in an English university who is aided by a special portion of its revenues in prosecuting his studies.

scholarly, skol'ér-li, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning.
scholarship, skol'ér-ship, *n.* The character or acquirements of a scholar; erudition; learning; an exhibition or settled allowance of money for a student or pupil at some educational institution; a foundation for the support of a student.
scholastic, skō-las'tik, *a.* [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. *scholastikos*, fr. *scholē*, leisure, a school (q.v.).] Pertaining to a scholar, a school, or schools; characteristic of a scholar; pertaining to education; pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the middle ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of abstract speculation; pedantic; formal; needlessly or excessively subtle.——n. One who adheres to scholasticism or the methods or subtilities of the schoolmen.
scholastically, skō-las'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a scholastic manner.
scholasticism, skō-las'ti-sizm, *n.* [*Scholastic* and *-ism.*] The philosophy of the schoolmen of the middle ages.
scholiast, skō'li-ast, *n.* [Gr. *scholiastēs*, fr. *scholion*. SCHOLIUM.] A writer of scholia; a name given to the old critics or grammarians who annotated the classics.
scholiastic, skō-li-as'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.
scholium, skō'li-um, *n.*; pl. **scholia** or **scholiums**, skō'li-a, skō'li-umz. [L. *scholium*, fr. Gr. *scholion*, a scholium, fr. *scholē*, leisure, lucubration. SCHOOL.] A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment of a classical work by an ancient grammarian or critic.
school, skōl, *n.* [A.Sax. *scōl*, a school=O. Fr. *escole* (Fr. *école*), fr. L. *schola*, fr. Gr. *scholē*, leisure, spare time, discussion, philosophy, a school.] A place in which persons receive instruction in any branch of knowledge; an educational establishment, especially a place or institution in which instruction is imparted to the young; a seminary; time in which school work is carried on; a body of pupils; the disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; a system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; any place of discipline or training.——a. Relating to a school or to education; pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic.——v.t. pret. & pp. *schooled*, skōld; ppr. *schooling*, skōl'ing. To instruct; to tutor; to discipline; to chide and admonish; to reprove.
school, skōl, *n.* [Same word as *shoal.*] A shoal or compact body (a *school* of fishes).
school-board, skōl'bōrd, *n.* A body of managers specially elected by the ratepayers, in a town or parish, to provide adequate means of instruction for the district.
school-book, skōl'buk, *n.* A book used in schools.
school-boy, skōl'boi, *n.* A boy who is attending school.
school-days, skōl'dāz, *n.pl.* The time of life during which children attend school.
school-divine, skōl'di-vīn, *n.* A divine who adopts the scholastic theology.
school-fellow, skōl'fel-ō, *n.* A school associate.
school-girl, skōl'gėrl, *n.* A girl belonging to a school.
school-house, skōl'hous, *n.* A house appropriated for use as a school: a school-master's or school-mistress's dwelling-house.
schooling, skōl'ing, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand.
schoolman, skōl'man, *n.* A man versed in the niceties of the scholastic philosophy; a scholastic.
schoolmaster, skōl'más-tėr, *n.* He who presides over and teaches a school; a male teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school; he who or that which disciplines and instructs.
school-mistress, skōl'mis-tres, *n.* The mistress of or in a school; a lady teacher.
school-teacher, skōl'tēch-ėr, *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.
schooner, skön'ér, *n.* [Properly *scooner*, fr. a New England word *scoon*, to skim or skip, the first vessel of the kind having been built at Gloucester, Mass., about 1713. *Scoon* is akin to *shun*. SHUN.] A vessel with from two to four or even five masts, and her chief sails fore-and-aft sails.


Topsail Schooner.

schorl, shorl, shorl, *n.* [Same as G. *schörl*, Sw. *skörl*, Dan. *skjörl*, schorl; comp. Dan. *skjör*, brittle.] A mineral of a pitchy lustre and colour, usually occurring in granitic rocks; tourmaline.
schoriaceous, schorlous, schorly, shor-lā'shus, shor'lus, shor'li, *a.* Pertaining to or containing schorl.
schottische, shot-tish', *n.* [G. *schottische*, Scottish, lit. a Scottish dance.] A dance resembling a polka; the music suited for such a dance in 2-4 time.
sciagraphy, sī-ag'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *skiagraphia* —*skia*, a shadow, and *graphō*, I describe.] The art of representing or delineating shadows correctly.
sciatic, sciatical, sī-at'ik, sī-at'ik-al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to the hip or to sciatica.
sciatica, sī-at'i-ka, *n.* [L.L. *sciatica*, fr. Gr. *ischiadikos*, fr. *ischias*, a pain in the hip, fr. *ischion*, the hip.] Neuralgia or inflammation of the sciatic nerve.
sciatically, sī-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* With sciatica.
science, sī'ens, *n.* [Fr. *science*, fr. L. *scientia*, knowledge, fr. *scio*, I know (seen also in *conscious, conscience, nescience, sciolist*); perhaps fr. a root meaning to separate, and akin to Ir. *scian*, a knife.] Knowledge; intellectual acquirements; knowledge reduced to a system; knowledge duly arranged and systematized; the facts pertaining to any department of mind or matter in their due bearings and connections; art based on principles; skill resulting from training; special skill.
sciential, sī-en'shal, *a.* Pertaining to science.
scientific, sī-en-tif'ik, *a.* [L. *scientia*, knowledge, and *facio*, I make.] Pertaining to or concerned in science; showing a knowledge of science; treating of science; versed in science; according to the rules or principles of science.
scientifically, sī-en-tif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.
scientist, sī'ent-ist, *n.* [From *science* and *-ist.*] A person versed in or devoted to science; a scientific man; a savant.
scilicet, sī'li-set. [L.] To wit; videlicet; namely; abbreviated to *Scil* or *Sc.*
scimitar, sī'mi-tėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *cimiterre*, It. *scimitarra*, fr. Per. *shemshir, shimshir.*] A short curved sword with a convex edge, used by the Persians and Turks.
scintilla, sin-til'la, *n.* [L., a spark; same root as E. to *shine.*] A spark; a glimmer; the least particle; a trace.
scintillant, sin'til-lant, *a.* [See next.] Sparkling; scintillating.
scintillate, sin'til-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scintillated*, sin'til-lāt-ed; ppr. *scintillating*, sin'til-lāt-ing. [L. *scintillo, scintillatum*, fr. *scintilla*, a spark. SCINTILLA.] To emit sparks; to sparkle, as the fixed stars.
scintillation, sin-til-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *scintillatio.*] The act of scintillating or sparkling; coruscation; twinkling.
sciography, si-og'ra-fi, *n.* SCIAGRAPHY.
sciolism, sī'ol-izm, *n.* [See next.] Superficial knowledge.
sciolist, sī'ol-ist, *n.* [L. *sciolus*, a smatterer, dimin. of *scius*, knowing, fr. *scio*, I know. SCIENCE.] One who knows things superficially; one who has merely superficial knowledge; a smatterer.
sciolistic, sī-ol-is'tik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist; superficial as to knowledge.
sciolous, sī'ol-us, *a.* [SCIOLIST.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
sciomachy, sciamachy, sī-om'ak-i, sī-am'ak-i, *n.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *machē*, a battle.] A fighting with a shadow; an imaginary or futile combat.
sciomancy, sī'o-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by shadows.
scion, sī'on, *n.* [Fr. *scion*, a scion, fr. *scier*, to cut, to saw, fr. L. *secare*, to cut. SECTION.] A cutting or twig prepared for grafting or planting; a young shoot; an offshoot; hence, a descendant; an heir.
scioptic, scioptric, sī-op'tik, sī-op'trik, *a.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *optomai*, I see.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to its use.
scirrhoid, ski'roid or sī', *a.* [*Scirrhus* and *oeid.*] Resembling a scirrhus.
scirrhosity, scirrosity, ski-ros'i-ti, si-ros'i-ti, *n.* The state of being scirrhous; also, a scirrhus or induration.
scirrhous, ski'rus or si'rus, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a scirrhus.
scirrhus, scirrhosis, ski'rus or si'rus, ski-rō'sis or si-rō'sis, *n.* [L. *scirrhus*, fr. Gr. *skirrhos*, a hardened swelling or tumour.] A hard tumour usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer.
scissel, scissil, sis'sel, sis'sil, *n.* [From L. *scindo, scissum*, I cut.] Clippings or shreds of metal, as in coining.
scissible, scissile, sis'si-bl, sis'sil, *a.* [L. *scissilis*, fr. *scindo, scissum*, I cut.] Capable of being cut.
scission, si'zhon, *n.* [L. *scissio, scissionis*, fr. *scindo, scissum*, I cut, as in *rescind*, &c. SCHEDULE.] The act of cutting or dividing; the state of being cut; division.
scissor-bill, siz'ėr-bil, *n.* A sea-bird also called *skimmer.*
scissors, siz'ėrz, *n.pl.* [From O.Fr. *cisoires*, scissors, fr. L. *cædo, cæsum*, I cut (whence *chisel*); but influenced by *scissor*, one who cuts, fr. *scindo, scissum*, I cut (whence *scission, rescind*, &c.).] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades which meet and cut an object placed between them: often spoken of as a *pair of scissors.*
sciurine, sī-ū'rin, *a.* [L. *sciurus*, a squirrel. SQUIRREL.] Having the characters of the squirrel tribe.
sclav, Sclavonic. See SLAV.
sclerobasic, sklē-rō-bā'sik, *a.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *basis*, a base.] Pertaining to the solid axis or basis of certain corals invested by the soft parts of the animals.
sclerodermic, sklē-rō-dėr'mik, *a.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, *derma*, skin.] Having hard scales on the skin, as certain fishes; having a hard exterior.
scleroma, sclerosis, sklē-rō'ma, sklē-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *-oma, -osis.*] In *med.*, induration of the cellular tissue.
sclerometer, sklē-rom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the hardness of a mineral.
sclerotic, sklē-rot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *sklērōtēs*, hardness, fr. *sklēros*, hard.] Pertaining to sclerosis; hard; firm.——n. The firm white membrane which covers the posterior part of the eye.
sclerotitis, sklē-rō-tī'tis, *n.* [*Sclerotic* and *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sclerotic.

scoff, skof, *n.* [Same as O.Fris. *schof*, sport; akin to Icel. *skop*, *skaup*, mockery, ridicule, O.H.G. *scoph*, sport.] An expression of derision, mockery, scorn, or contempt; a gibe; a flout; an object of derision.——v.i. pret. & pp. *scoffed*, skoft; ppr. *scoffing*, skof'ing. To utter scoffs or contemptuous language; to show contemptuous ridicule or derision; to jeer; to mock: with *at* before the object.——v.t. To mock at; to ridicule.

scoffer, skof'ẽr, *n.* One who scoffs; one who mocks; a scorner.

scoffingly, skof'ing-li, *adv.* In a scoffing manner; by way of derision.

scold, skōld, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scolded*, skōld'ed; ppr. *scolding*, skōld'ing. [Akin to Sc. *scald*, O. Fris. *skelda*, L.G. and D. *schelden*, Dan. *skielde*, G. *schelten*, to scold; probably akin to G. *schalten*, to shove.] To find fault or rail with rude clamour; to utter harsh, rude rebuke; to make use of abuse or vituperation.——v.t. To give a chiding to with rudeness; to rate; to reprimand loudly or coarsely; to chide; to vituperate.——n. One who scolds; a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a railing virago.

scolder, skōld'ẽr, *n.* One that scolds.

scolding, skōld'ing, *n.* The act of one who scolds; a railing; railing language; a rating; vituperation.

scollop, skol'op, *n.* A scallop; a curving indentation. See SCALLOP.

scolopendra, skol-o-pen'dra, *n.* [Gr. *skolopendra*, a milliped.] A venomous animal of the centiped or myriapod family.

sconce, skons, *n.* [O.Fr. *esconce*, a shelter, a sconce, a dark lantern; fr. L. *absconsus*, hidden, pp. of *abscondo*, *absconsum*, I hide. ABSCOND.] A kind of lantern or case for a candle; the socket in which a candle is inserted; a candlestick standing out from a wall; a detached fort or work for defence; a bulwark; a protection for the head; a helmet; a head-piece; the head; the skull.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sconced*, skonst; ppr. *sconcing*, skons'ing. To shelter; to ensconce.

scoop, skōp, *n.* [Same as D. *schuppe*, a *scoop*, *schop*, *schup*, spade, shovel; Sw. *skopa*, a scoop; comp. Dan. *skuffe*, a shovel.] An implement of the nature of a shovel or ladle for lifting things; an instrument for hollowing out; a sort of pan for holding coals; the act of scooping.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scooped*, skōpt; ppr. *scooping*, skōp'ing. To take out with a scoop or as with a scoop; to lade out; to empty as with a scoop; to hollow out; to excavate.

scooper, skōp'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which scoops; an implement for scooping; the scoot.

scoop-net, skōp'net, *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bed of a river.

scope, skōp, *n.* [It. *scopo*, mark, view, aim, L. *scopus*, Gr. *skopos*, a mark, aim, fr. *skopeō*, I see; akin to L. *species*. SPECIES.] An aim or end kept in view; ultimate design or purpose; intention; free or wide outlook or range; amplitude of range; space; liberty; sweep; room.

scopiferous, skō-pif'ẽr-us, *a.* [L. *scopa*, a brush, and *fero*, I bear.] Furnished with tufts or brushes of hair.

scorbutic, skor-būt'ik, *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique*, fr. *scorbut*, L.L. *scorbutus*, fr. D. *scheurbuik*, G. *scharbock*, scurvy: origin doubtful.] Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of scurvy; diseased with or subject to scurvy.

scorch, skōrch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scorched*, skōrcht; ppr. *scorching*, skōrch'ing. [Perhaps fr. O.Fr. *escorcher*, *escorcer* (Fr. *écorcher*), to strip off the skin; fr. L. *excorticare* —*ex*, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark (whence *cork*).] To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that injures the surface; to singe; to parch; to burn; to affect painfully as with heat.——v.i. To be so hot as to burn a surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

scorching, skōrch'ing, *p.a.* Such as to scorch; scathing.

score, skōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *scor*, a score, a notch, fr. *sceran*, to shear (see SHEAR)= Icel. *skor*, an incision, the number twenty; *skora*, to number by notches; Dan. *skaar*, a score or notch; akin *scar* or *scaur*, *share*, *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, *short*.] A cut, notch, or incision; a line drawn; a long scratch or mark; an account or reckoning kept by lines, notches, or marks; the number twenty, because every twenty was signified by a longer notch; an account kept of something past; an account of sums due, especially for liquor; reckoning; what is due; a debt; the number of points made by players in certain games; record of a game or contest; account, reason, motive, ground; in *music*, the original draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition with the parts for all the different voices or instruments.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scored*, skōrd; ppr. *scoring*, skōr'ing. To mark by scores or incisions; to make scores or scratches on; to incise; to furrow; to set down, as a debt; to set down in an account; to record; to note; to register; to get for one's self or one's score, as points, hits, runs, &c., in certain games; in *music*, to write down in score; to write out in proper order and arrangement.

scorer, skōr'ẽr, *n.* One who scores; one who keeps the scores of competitors, or the like; an instrument used in marking numbers, &c., on timber trees.

scoria, skō'ri-a, *n.*; pl. **scoriæ**, skō'ri-ē. [L. *scoria*, fr. Gr. *skōria*, fr. *skōr*, dung, ordure.] Dross; slag; cinder; the cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano.

scoriaceous, **scorious**, skō-ri-ā'shus, skō'ri-us, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to scoria; partaking of the nature of scoria.

scorify, skō'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scorified*, skō'ri-fīd; ppr. *scorifying*, skō'ri-fī-ing. [*Scoria* and *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter; to separate the dross from the valuable metal.

scorn, skōrn, *n.* [Partly fr. O. Fr. *escorn*, scorn, *escornir*, to scorn, fr. O. H. G. *skern*, scorn; partly fr. O. Fr. *escorne*, affront, disgrace; fr. *escorner*, It. *scornare*, to break off the horns, to affront, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *cornu*, a horn.] Extreme contempt; disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object; a subject of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision; that which is treated with contempt; a scoff.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scorned*, skōrnd; ppr. *scorning*, skōrn'ing. To hold in scorn or extreme contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain; to think unworthy; to slight; to disregard; to treat with scorn or make a mock of.——v.i. To feel scorn or disdain; to show scorn.

scorner, skōrn'ẽr, *n.* One who scorns; a despiser; a scoffer, especially at religion.

scornful, skōrn'fụl, *a.* Filled with scorn; expressing scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.

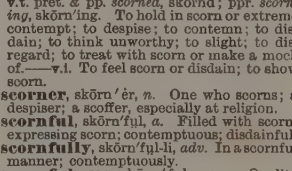
scornfully, skōrn'fụl-li, *adv.* In a scornful manner; contemptuously.

scornfulness, skōrn'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being scornful.

Scorpio, skōr'pi-ō, *n.* [L.] A constellation of the zodiac; the Scorpion.

scorpioid, skōr'pi-oid, *a.* Scorpion-like; in *bot.* said of a peculiar curved inflorescence.

scorpion, skōr'pi-on, *n.* [L. *scorpio*, *scorpionis*, fr. Gr. *skorpiōn*, *scorpios*, a scorpion.] An animal of the class Arachnida (spiders, &c.), several inches long, and having a jointed tail terminating with a venomous sting; a kind of painful scourge or whip (O.T.).—The Scorpion, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23.



Scorpions.

1, *Buthus occitanus*. 2, *Scorpio Cæsar*.

scorpion-grass, skōr'pi-on-gras, *n.* The old name of the well-known plant forget-me-not.

scorzonera, skor-zō-nē'ra, *n.* [It.] A genus of composite plants, one of which is cultivated for its carrot-shaped edible root.

scot, skot, *n.* [A. Sax, *scot*, a payment= Icel. *skot*, D. and L.G. *schot*, G. *schoss*; akin to *shoot*, being a contribution *shot* in along with others.] A tax or contribution; a mulct; a reckoning; a shot.

Scot, skot, *n.* [A.Sax. *Scot*, a Scot, *Scottas*, the Scots, originally the inhabitants of Ireland; origin quite unknown.] A native of Scotland.

Scotch, skoch, *a.* [Shortened fr. *Scottish*.] Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish; Scots.—**Scotch fir**, the typical pine of Europe, especially of the northern and central parts.—**Scotch pebble**, a name for varieties of agate, carnelian, &c. — **Scotch thistle**, a kind of thistle, so called because regarded as the national emblem of Scotland.——n. The dialect or dialects of English spoken in Scotland: collectively, the people of Scotland.

scotch, skoch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scotched*, skocht; ppr. *scotching*, skoch'ing. [Origin doubtful.] To cut with shallow incisions; to notch; to chop.——n. A slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.

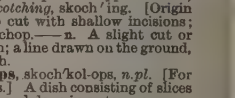
scotch-collops, skoch'kol-ops, *n.pl.* [For *scotched* collops.] A dish consisting of slices of beef minced and done in a stew-pan.

Scotchman, skoch'man, *n.* A native of Scotland.

scoter, skō'tẽr, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *skoti*, a shooter: the name may mean diver or darter.] A kind of sea duck abundant on some of the British coasts in winter.

scot-free, skot'frē, *a.* Free from payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

scotia, skō'ti-a, *n.* [Gr. *skotia*, lit. darkness.] A hollow moulding in the base of a column, so named from its surface being in shadow.



Base of Ionic Order.

a, Scotia.

scotograph, skot'ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *graphō*, I write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for enabling the blind to write.

Scots, skots, *a.* A form of *Scotch*, used in Scotland, as *Scots* law.

Scotsman, skots'man, *n.* Same as *Scotchman*.

Scottice, skot'ti-sē, *adv.* [L.] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.

Scotticism, skot'i-sizm, *n.* [L.L. *Scotticus*, Scottish, and *-ism*.] An idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

Scottish, skot'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

scoundrel, skoun'drel, *n.* [Probably for *scounerel* or *scunerel*, one to be shunned or avoided, ultimately fr. A. Sax. *scúnian*, to shun, an intermediate step being seen in Sc. *scunner*, *sconner*, to loathe, or as a noun, loathing; with *d* inserted as in *thunder*, *tender*.] A mean, worthless fellow; a man without honour or virtue; a rascal.——a. Belonging to a scoundrel; base; unprincipled.

scoundrelism, skoun'drel-izm, *n.* The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; rascality.

scoundrelly, skoun'drel-i, *a.* Base; vile; mean; villainous.

scour, skour, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scoured*, skourd; ppr. *scouring*, skour'ing. [Same as

Dan. *skure*, Sw. *skura*, G. *scheuern*, to scour; perhaps fr. O. Fr. *escurer*, fr. a L. *excurare—ex*, intens., and *curare*, to clean, to care for. CURE. Perhaps partly from O. Fr. *escourre*, L. *excurrere—ex*, out, and *curro*, I run.] To rub hard with something for the purpose of cleaning; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright; to take grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by washing or chemical appliances; to cleanse away; to purge violently; to range or search for the purpose of finding something; to pass swiftly over; to brush along.—— v.i. To clean by rubbing; to take dirt or grease out of cloth; to rove or range; to run with celerity; to scamper.—— n. A kind of diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle.

scourer, skour'ér, *n.* One who or that which scours.

scourge, skėrj, *n.* [Fr. *escourgée*, O. Fr. *escorge*, It. *scoreggia*, fr. L. *ex*, intens., and *corrigia*, a shoe-tie, a thong, fr. *corrigere*, to correct (q.v.).] An instrument of the whip kind for inflicting pain or punishment; a lash; a whip; hence, a punishment; an affliction sent for punishment; one who or that which afflicts, harasses, or destroys.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *scourged*, skėrjd; ppr. *scourging*, skėrj'ing. To lash with a scourge; to whip severely; to lash; to chastise or afflict for wrong-doing; to afflict greatly; to harass or torment.

scourger, skėrj'ėr, *n.* One who scourges.

scouring-ball, skour'ing-bąl, *n.* A ball made of a combination of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains from cloth.

scouring-drops, skour'ing-drops, *n. pl.* A mixture used to remove stains from cloth.

scout, skout, *n.* [O. Fr. *escoute*, a scout or spy, fr. *escouter*, *escolter*, *esculter* (Fr. *écouter*), to hear, fr. L. *auscultare*, to listen. AUSCULTATION.] A person sent out to obtain and bring back information for others, especially to observe the motions and obtain intelligence regarding an enemy; a term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter; in *cricket*, a fielder.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *scouted*, skout'ed; ppr. *scouting*, skout'ing. To act as a scout.—— v.t. To watch closely; to observe the actions of.

scout, skout, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scouted*, skout'ed; ppr. *scouting*, skout'ing. [From Icel. *skúta*, a taunt; perhaps from root of *shoot*.] To treat with disdain and contempt; to reject with scorn; to deride.

scow, skou, *n.* [D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat.] A kind of large flat-bottomed boat.

scowl, skoul, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scowled*, skould; ppr. *scowling*, skoul'ing. [Same as Dan. *skule*, to scowl; comp. Icel. *skolla*, to skulk, and E. *skulk*.] To wrinkle or bend down the brows, as in displeasure; to frown; to look sullen or angry; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.—— n. A deep angry frown by depressing the brows; dark or tempestuous aspect; gloom.

scowling, skoul'ing, *p.a.* Characterized by a scowl; frowning.

scowlingly, skoul'ing-li, *adv.* In a scowling manner.

scrabble, skrab'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scrabbled*, skrab'ld; ppr. *scrabbling*, skrab'ling. [A dim. of *scrape*; allied to *scramble*.] To make crooked marks; to scrawl; to scribble.—— v.t. To mark with irregular lines or letters.—— n. A scribble; a scrawl.

scrag, skrag, *n.* [Comp. Fris. *skrog*, a lean person; Icel. *skröggs-tigr*, scraggy, gaunt; Sc. *scrog*, a stunted bush.] Something dry, thin, or lean with roughness or raggedness; a neck of mutton.

scragged, skrag'ed, *a.* Like a scrag; rough with irregular points; scraggy.

scraggily, skrag'i-li, *adv.* In a scraggy manner.

scragginess, skrag'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being scraggy; leanness.

scraggy, skrag'i, *a.* [From *scrag*.] Having an irregular broken surface; rough or rugged; scragged; lean and bony.

scramble, skram'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scrambled*, skram'bld; ppr. *scrambling*, skram'bling. [Akin to D. *scrammen*, to scratch; Dan. *skramle*, to ramble; Sw. *skramla*, to clatter; also to *scrabble*, *scrape*.] To move or climb with the hands; to move forward on all fours; to snatch or catch eagerly at anything; to struggle to get before another; to push rudely in eagerness to obtain something.—— n. Act of scrambling; an eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another.

scrambler, skram'blėr, *n.* One who scrambles.

scrambling, skram'bling, *p.a.* Irregular; straggling; rambling.

scramblingly, skram'bling-li, *adv.* In a scrambling manner; hurriedly.

scrannel, skran'el, *a.* [Allied to Icel. *skran*, refuse.] Slight; thin; slender.

scrap, skrap, *n.* [Lit. what is *scraped*; same as Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles. SCRAPE.] A small piece; a bit; a morsel; a detached, incomplete portion; a fragment; a fragment of something written or printed; a short extract; a little picture suited for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c.

scrap-book, skrap'bųk, *n.* A book for the preservation of short extracts, drawings, prints, &c.; an album.

scrape, skrāp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scraped*, skrāpt; ppr. *scraping*, skrāp'ing. [Same as Icel. and Sw. *skrapa*, to scrape, to scratch; L. G. and D. *schrapen*, Dan. *skrabe*, to scrape; akin *scrap*, *scramble*, perhaps *sharp*.] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to clean by the sharp edge of something; to remove or take off by rubbing; to act upon the surface of with a grating noise; to erase; to collect by laborious effort; to acquire, save, or gather penuriously; usually with *together*.—**To scrape acquaintance** with a person, to insinuate one's self into the person's acquaintance.—— v.i. To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh grating noise; to rub with friction and noise; to play awkwardly on a violin; to rub the feet on the ground; to make an awkward bow.—— n. Act of rubbing or scraping; an awkward bow with a scraping of the foot; an awkward predicament or position; a position of difficulty or perplexity.

scraper, skrāp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which scrapes; an instrument with which anything is scraped; a metal instrument upon which to scrape or clean the shoes.

scraping, skrāp'ing, *n.* What is scraped from a substance, or is collected by scraping.

scrap-iron, skrap'i-ėrn, *n.* Fragments of iron accumulated for remelting or working up together.

scrap-metal, skrap'me-tal, *n.* Fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting.

scrappy, skrap'i, *a.* Consisting of scraps; incomplete; disjointed.

scratch, skrach, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scratched*, skrachtː ppr. *scratching*, skrach'ing. [Formerly *cratch*, to scratch; same as O.D. *kratsen*, Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradse*, G. *kratzen*, to scratch, the *s* having been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] To score or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a sharp point or points; to tear with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase or expunge; to erase from the list of horses that are to compete in a race.—— v.i. To use the nails, claws, or the like, in tearing a surface, or in digging.—— n. A score or break in a surface made by scratching; a slight furrow; a superficial laceration; a slight wound; a line up to which boxers are brought when they join fight, or a line from which runners start; one who is most heavily handicapped in a race or contest.—— a. Taken at random or haphazard; heterogeneous; hastily collected.

scratcher, skrach'ėr, *n.* One who or that which scratches; a gallinaceous bird, or one which scratches for food.

scratch-wig, skrach'wig, *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head.

scratch-work, skrach-wėrk, *n.* A species of fresco consisting of a coloured plaster covered with a white one, through which a design is scratched.

scrawl, skrąl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrawled*, skrąldː ppr. *scrawling*, skrąl'ing. [A contracted form of *scrabble*; comp. D. *schraveren*, to scratch.] To write or draw carelessly, awkwardly, and irregularly; to write awkwardly.—— v.i. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.—— n. Unskilful or inelegant writing, or a piece of hasty, bad writing.

scrawl, skrąl, *n.* [Perhaps fr. *scrawl*, a form of *crawl*.] A young crab. [*Tenn.*]

scrawler, skrąl'ėr, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

screak, skrēk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *screaked*, skrēkt; ppr. *screaking*, skrēk'ing. [A form of *screech*, *shriek*—Sw. *skrika*, Icel. *skrækja*, to screak.] To scream or screech; to creak.

scream, skrēm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *screamed*, skrēmd; ppr. *screaming*, skrēm'ing. [Comp. Icel. *skramsa*, to scream; probably imitative, like *screech*, *shriek*, &c.] To shriek; to cry aloud shrilly; to utter a shrill, harsh cry; to screech as a bird.—— n. A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry; the shrill cry of a bird; a sharp, harsh sound.

screamer, skrem'ėr, *n.* One that screams; a name of certain birds.

screaming, skrēm'ing, *p.a.* Crying out with a scream; causing screams of laughter.

screech, skrēch, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *screeched*, skrēchtː ppr. *screeching*, skrēch'ing. [A softened form of *screak*, Icel. *skrækja*, Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, to screech: an imitative word; comp. Sc. *scraich*, Gael. *spreach*, to screech.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to scream; to shriek.—— n. A sharp, shrill cry; a shrill scream; a harsh, shrill noise.

screech-owl, skrēch'oul, *n.* An owl that screeches, in opposition to one that hoots.

screechy, skrēch'i, *a.* Screeching; shrill and harsh; like a screech.

screed, skrēd, *n.* [A form of *shred*=A. Sax. *screáde*, a shred.] A strip of cloth; a lengthy statement; a harangue.

screen, skrēn, *n.* [From O. Fr. *escren*, *escrein*, *escran*, Fr. *écran*, a screen, perhaps fr. O.H.G. *skranna*, a table.] An article that keeps off the sun, rain, cold, &c.; something to intercept the view; something set up for shelter; an upright movable frame used in a room to intercept the heat or cold; that which shelters, protects, or conceals; a kind of riddle or sieve; a wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, &c.; an ornamental partition in a church.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *screened*, skrēndː ppr. *screening*, skrēn'ing. To serve as a screen to; to protect by something interposed; to shelter; to cover; to conceal; to sift by passing through a screen or large riddle.

screenings, skren'ingz, *n. pl.* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c.

screes, skrēz, *n. pl.* [Comp. Icel. *skritha*, a landslip on a hill-side.] Debris of rocks; shingle; loose stones.

screw, skrō, *n.* [Same as L.G. *schruwe*, *schruve*, O.D. *schroeve*, D. *schroef*, *schruwe*, Dan. *skrue*, Sw. *skruf*, Icel. *skrúfa*, G. *schraube*, a screw; O.Fr. *escroue*, the nut of a screw; ultimate origin doubtful.] A cylinder of wood or metal with a ridge winding spirally round it which enables it when turned to force its way into a solid body or into a corresponding opening, the *female screw*, this latter having a spiral channel cut on its inner surface; a screw-propeller or a screw steamer; the twist of a screw; a twist or turn; something resembling a screw.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *screwed*, skrōd; ppr. *screwing*, skrō'ing. To apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to force as by a screw; to wrench; to twist; to rack; to oppress by exactions; to distort.

screw, skrō, *n.* [A form of *shrew*.] One who drives a sharp bargain; a skinflint; a wretched horse.

screw-bolt, skrō'bōlt, *n.* A bolt with a screw at one end, on which a nut is placed, used for fastening together two or more pieces of timber or metal.

screw-driver, skrō'drīv-ér, *n.* An instrument for turning screw-nails.

screwer, skrō'ér, *n.* One who or that which screws.

screw-jack, skrō'jak, *n.* A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw.

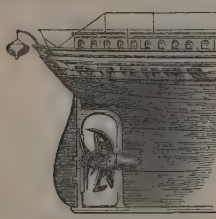
screw-key, skrō'kē, *n.* An instrument for turning large screws or their nuts.

screw-nail, skrō'nāl, *n.* A nail grooved like a screw, used for fastening together pieces of wood or metal; a wood-screw.

screw-pine, skrō'pīn, *n.* A name for certain useful tropical trees with leaves resembling those of the pine-apple and spirally arranged.

screw-press, skrō'pres, *n.* A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.

screw-propeller, skrō'prō-pel-ér, *n.* An apparatus on the principle of the common



Screw-propeller in position.

screw, for propelling steam-vessels, instead of paddles.

screw-steamer, skrō'stēm-ėr, *n.* A steamer propelled by a screw-propeller.

screw-wrench, skrō'rensh, *n.* An implement for turning large screws; a screw-key.

scribal, skrīb'al, *a.* [*Scribe* and *-al.*] Pertaining to a scribe, or to one who pens something; clerical.

scribble, skrib'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scribbled*, skrib'ld; ppr. *scribbling*, skrib'ling. [Based partly on *scrabble*, partly on *scribe*, L. *scribo*, I write.] To write with haste or without care; to fill with worthless writing.——v.i. To write without care or beauty.——n. Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl.

scribble, skrib'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scribbled*, skrib'ld; ppr. *scribbling*, skrib'ling. [Same as Sw. *scrubbla*, G. *schrubbeln*, *schrobbeln*, to card, to scribble; akin to *scrub.*] To card or tease coarsely, as cotton or wool.

scribbler, skrib'lėr, *n.* One who scribbles or writes carelessly or badly; a petty author.

scribbler, skrib'lėr, *n.* The machine which scribbles or teases cotton or wool.

scribe, skrīb, *n.* [Fr. *scribe*, fr. L. *scriba*, a scribe, a clerk, a secretary, fr. *scribo*, *scriptum*, I write (whence also G. *schreiben*, D. *schrijven*, &c.); seen also in *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *subscribe*, *scripture*, *postscript*, &c.] A writer or penman; one skilled in penmanship; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist; a doctor or expounder of the law among the ancient Jews.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scribed*, skrībd; ppr. *scribing*, skrīb'ing. To mark with a line drawn by a sharp point, as in carpentry.

scrimmage, skrim'āj, *n.* [Corruption of *skirmish.*] A skirmish or tussle (colloq.); a confused, close struggle in football.

scrimp, skrimp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrimped*, skrimpt; ppr. *scrimping*, skrimp'ing. [Akin to Dan. *skrumpe*, Sw. *scrumpna*, L.G. *schrumpen*, to shrink, to shrivel; A.Sax. *scrimman*, to shrivel. *Shrimp* is a form of this.] To make too small or short; to scant; to limit.——a. Scanty; deficient; contracted.

scrimpness, skrimp'nes, *n.* State of being scrimp; scantiness.

scrip, skrip, *n.* [Same as Icel. *skreppa*, Dan. *skreppe*, L.G. *schrap*, Fris. *skrap*, a bag, a wallet; akin *scrap*, *scarf.*] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

scrip, skrip, *n.* [For *script*, L. *scriptum*, something written, fr. *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] A small writing; a certificate or schedule; an interim writing entitling a party to a share or shares in any company, exchanged after registration for a formal certificate; a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

scrip-holder, skrip'hōld-ėr, *n.* One who holds shares by a written certificate or scrip.

script, skript, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, something written. SCRIP.] Handwriting; printing type resembling handwriting.

scriptorium, skrip-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L., fr. *scriptor*, a writer, fr. *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] A room set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts; a writing-room.

scriptory, skrip'to-ri, *a.* [L. See prec.] Expressed in writing; not verbal; written.

scriptural, skrip'tūr-al, *a.* [*Scripture* and *-al.* With or without *cap.*] Contained in or according to the Scriptures or sacred oracles; biblical.

scripturalism, skrip'tūr-al-izm, *n.* The quality of being scriptural; literal adherence to Scripture.

scripturalist, skrip'tūr-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures.

scripturally, skrip'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

Scripture, skrip'tūr, *n.* [L. *scriptura*, a writing, fr. *scribo*, *scriptum*, I write. SCRIBE.] The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible: often called *the Scriptures*; what is contained in the Scriptures; a passage or quotation from the Bible; a Bible text; any sacred book or writing.——a. Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural.

Scripture-reader, skrip'tūr-rēd-ér, *n.* One employed to read the Bible among the poor and ignorant.

scripturist, skrip'tūr-ist, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures.

scrivener, skri'ven-ér, *n.* [From O.Fr. *escrivain* (with E. term. *-er* added)=It. *scrivano*, fr. L.L. *scribanus*, fr. L. *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] An old name for a notary; also for one whose business was to place money at interest; a money-broker.

scrofula, skro'fū-la, *n.* [From L. *scrofulæ*, a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula.] A disease, a variety of consumption, often showing itself by glandular tumours in the neck, which suppurate and turn into ulcers; king's-evil.

scrofulous, skro'fū-lus, *a.* Pertaining to scrofula; diseased or affected with scrofula.

scrofulously, skro'fū-lus-li, *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

scroll, skrōl, *n.* [O. Fr. *escrouelle*, dim. of *escroue*, fr. O.D. *schroode*, a strip, a shred; same word as *shred.*] A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule; a draft or first copy; an ornament of a spiral form; a volute; the curved head of instruments of the violin family; a flourish added to person's name.

scrolled, skrōld, *a.* Formed into a scroll; ornamented with scrolls.

scrophularia, skrof-ū-lā'ri-a, *n.* [Because used as a remedy for *scrofula.*] A genus of plants common in Britain, type of a family containing the foxglove, calceolaria, &c.

scrotal, skrō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the scrotum.

scrotum, skrō'tum, *n.* [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.

scrub, skrub, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrubbed*, skrubd; ppr. *scrubbing*, skrub'ing. [Same as Sw. *skrubba*, Dan. *skrubbe*, D. *schrobben*, L.G. and G. *schrubben*, to scrub; allied to *scrape*, also to *scrub*, shrub. See next.] To rub hard with a brush, or with something course or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; to scour by friction or rubbing.——v.i. To work hard; to be diligent and penurious.——n. One who labours hard and lives sparingly; a mean fellow; something small and mean; a worn-out brush.——a. Mean; scrubby; contemptible.

scrub, skrub, *n.* [Same word as *shrub*, A. Sax. *scrob*, Dan. dial. *skrub*, a shrub.] Close, low, or stunted trees or brushwood; low underwood.

scrubber, skrub'ér, *n.* One who or that which scrubs; a hard broom.

scrubby, skrub'i, *a.* [From *scrub.*] Small and mean; stunted in growth; niggardly; shabby.

scrub-oak, skrub'ōk, *n.* A stunted species of oak in America.

scrunsh, skrunsh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrunshed*, skrunsht; ppr. *scrunshing*, skrunsh'ing. [From *crunch*, with *s* intens.] To crunch; to grind down.

scruple, skrō'pl, *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*, a scruple or small weight, a conscientious scruple, fr. L. *scrupulus*, a small stone, a small weight, doubt, a scruple, dim. of *scrupus*, a sharp stone, anxiety; cog. E. *scurf*, *scurvy.*] A weight of 20 grains; the third part of a drachm, in apothecaries' weight; proverbially, a very small quantity; doubt; hesitation from difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; hesitation or perplexity arising from conscience or fear of doing wrong; backwardness; dubiety.——v.i. pret. & pp. *scrupled*, skrō'pld; ppr. *scrupling*, skrō'pl-ing. To have scruples or hesitation about doing anything; to doubt; to hesitate.

scrupler, skrō'plėr, *n.* One who scruples.

scrupulosity, skrō-pū-los'i-ti, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas.*] Quality or state of being scrupulous; scrupulousness; nice regard to propriety; hesitation from fear of acting wrongly; over nicety; preciseness; exactness.

scrupulous, skrō'pū-lus, *a.* [Fr. *scrupuleux*, L. *scrupulosus.*] Having scruples; exercising caution in decision or action; cautious; conscientious; punctilious; exact in regarding facts; nice; exact.

scrupulously, skrō'pū-lus-li, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; carefully; exactly.

scrupulousness, skrō'pū-lus-nes, *n.* State of quality of being scrupulous; niceness; exactness.

scrutineer, skrō'ti-nēr, *n.* [*Scrutiny* and *-eer.*] One who scrutinizes; one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, &c.

scrutinize, skrō'ti-nīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrutinized*, skrō'ti-nīzd; ppr. *scrutinizing*, skrō'ti-nīz-ing. [From *scrutiny.*] To examine closely or minutely; to investigate or inquire into critically; to investigate; to pry into.——v.i. To make scrutiny.

scrutinizer, skrō'ti-nīz-ėr, *n.* One who scrutinizes.

scrutinous, skrō'tin-us, *a.* [*Scrutiny* and *-ous.*] Given to scrutiny; closely inquiring or examining.

scrutiny, skrō'ti-ni, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin*, L. L. *scrutinium*, scrutiny, search, fr. L. *scrutor*, I investigate; fr. *scruta*, trash, trumpery.] Close or careful search; minute inquiry; careful investigation; critical examination; an authoritative examination of votes given at an election for the purpose of correcting the poll.

scrutoire, skrų-twär', *n.* An old form of *escritoire.*

scud, skud, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scudded*, skud'ed; ppr. *scudding*, skud'ing. [Comp. Sw. *skutta*, to run quickly; Dan. *skyde*, to shove, to shoot; akin perhaps to *shoot.*] To run with haste or celerity; to flee; to shoot along; *naut.* to run before a strong wind with little or no sail spread.——v.t. To pass over quickly.——n. The act of scudding; loose, vapoury clouds, driven swiftly by the wind.

scudder, skud'ėr, *n.* One who scuds.

scudo, skō'dō, *n.*; pl. **scudi**, skō'dē. [It., lit. a coin marked with a shield, fr. L. *scutum*, a shield.] An old Italian silver coin, a crown piece.

scuffle, skuf'l, *n.* [A dim. or freq. of prov. *scuff*, to walk without raising the feet; Sw. *skuffa*, to push, to shove=E. to *shove*; *shuffle* is another form of this. SHOVE.] A confused contest at close quarters; a tumultuous struggle; a petty fight.——v.i. pret. & pp. *scuffled*, skuf'ld; ppr. *scuffling*, skuf'ling. To strive or contend confusedly at close quarters; to fight tumultuously.

scuffler, skuf'lér, *n.* One who scuffles; a kind of horse-hoe.

sculk, skulk, *v.i.* Same as *Skulk.*

scull, skul, *n.* The cranium. SKULL.

scull, skul, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps the same as *skull*, and named from hollow form.] An oar so short that one man can manage two, one on each side; an oar used to propel a boat by being worked over the stern.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sculled*, skuld; ppr. *sculling*, skul'ing. To propel by sculls, or by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

sculler, skul'ér, *n.* One who rows with a scull or sculls; a boat rowed by sculls.

scullery, skul-ē-ri, *n.* [From O.Fr. *escuellier*, one who had charge of dishes, fr. *escuelle*, *escuele*, a bowl, a dish, fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish; akin *scuttle*, *skillet*.] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; a back kitchen.

scullion, skul'yon, *n.* [O. Fr. *escouillon*, a dish-clout, fr. L. *scopæ*, a broom.] A servant that does menial services in the kitchen or scullery; a low, worthless fellow.

scullionly, skul'yon-li, *a.* [See prec.] Base; low; mean.

sculpin, skul'pin, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of small sea-fish.

sculptor, skulp'tor, *n.* [L. *sculptor*, fr. *sculpo*, *sculptum*. SCULPTURE.] One who works in sculpture, or whose occupation is to carve or hew figures.

sculptural, skulp'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture.

sculpturally, skulp'tūr-al-li, *adv.* By means of sculpture.

sculpture, skulp'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *sculpture*, fr. L. *sculptura*, sculpture, carving, fr. *sculpo*, *sculptum* (also *scalpo*), I grave or carve.] The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things; carved work; a figure cut in stone or other solid substance, representing some real or imaginary object.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sculptured*, skulp'tūrd; ppr. *sculpturing*, skulp'tūr-ing. To carve; to form, as images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal.

sculptured, skulp'tūrd, *p.a.* Carved; engraved; having markings as if engraved.

sculpturesque, skulp'tūr-esk, *a.* [*Sculpture* and *-esque.*] Possessing the character of sculpture; after the manner of sculpture.

scum, skum, *n.* [Same as Sw. and Dan. *skum*, Icel. *skúm*, G. *schaum*, O.H.G. *scûm*, D. *schuim*, scum, froth; fr. a root meaning to cover (seen in *sky*, &c.). *Skim* is a derivative verb.] Extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation; the scoria of molten metals; refuse; recrement; that which is vile or worthless. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *scummed*, skumd; ppr. *scumming*, skum'ing. To take the scum from; to skim.——v.i. To throw up scum; to be covered with scum.

scumble, skum'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scumbled*, skum'bld; ppr. *scumbling*, skum'-bling. [Freq. of *scum.*] In *painting*, to cover thinly with semi-opaque colours to modify the effect.—**scumbling**, skum'-bling, *n.* The operation of toning down of a picture by semi-transparent colours.

scummer, skum'ér, *n.* One who or that which scums; a skimmer.

scummings, skum'ingz, *n.pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors.

scummy, skum'i, *a.* Covered with scum.

scupper, skup'ér, *n.* [Connected with *scoop*; or fr. O. Fr. and Sp. *escupir*, to spit; comp. Armor. *skopa*, to spit.] One of the channels cut through the sides of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck.

scupper-hole, skup'ér-hōl, *n.* A scupper.

scupper-hose, skup'ér-hōz, *n.* A leather or canvas pipe on the mouth of the scuppers to prevent water from entering.

scurf, skėrf, *n.* [A.Sax. *scurf*, *scorf*, scurf =Icel. *skurfur* (pl.), Dan. *skurv*, Sw. *skorf*, G. *schorf*, scurf; allied to *scvape*, *scruple*.] Dry external scales or flakes on the skin; a layer of matter adhering to a surface; scaly matter on some leaves, &c.

scurfy, skėrf'l, *a.* Having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

scurrile, sku'ril, *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; scurrilous.

scurrility, sku-ril'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **scurrilities**, sku-ril'i-tiz. [Fr. *scurrilité*, L. *scurrilitas*. SCURRILE.] Scurrilous or grossly abusive language; low, foul, or vulgar abuse; grossness of invective; abuse; insolence.

scurrilous, skur'ril-us, *a.* [*Scurrile* and *-ous.*] Using low, vulgar, and indecent language; opprobrious; abusive; foul-mouthed; containing low indecency or abuse; obscenely jocular.

scurrilously, skur'ril-us-li, *adv.* In a scurrilous manner.

scurrilousness, skur'ril-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being scurrilous; scurrility.

scurry, skur'ri, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scurried*, skur'rid; ppr. *scurrying*, skur'ri-ing. [Probably formed fr. *scour*, to run.] To run rapidly; to hurry.——n. Hurry; haste.

scurvily, skėr'vi-li, *adv.* In a scurvy manner; basely; meanly; shabbily.

scurviness, skėr'vi-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being scurvy; meanness; shabbiness.

scurvy, skėr'vi, *n.* [For *scurfy*, fr. *scurf.*] A disease characterized by livid spots, bleeding gums, &c., and bodily prostration, affecting persons deprived of a due quantity of vegetable food, and successfully treated by lime or lemon juice.——a. Vile; mean; low; mischievous; malicious.

scurvy-grass, skėr'vi-gras, *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress*, being used as a cure for *scurvy.*] A name of several British cruciferous plants, eaten as an anti-scorbutic.

scut, skut, *n.* [Comp. W. *cwt*, a tail.] A short tail such as that of a hare or deer.

scutage, skū'tāj, *n.* [L.L. *scutagium*, fr. L. *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIRE.] A tax on feudal tenants holding land by knight's service; escuage.

scutate, skū'tāt, *a.* [See prec.] In *bot.* formed like an ancient round buckler; in *zool.* protected or covered by large scales.

scutch, skuch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scutched*, skucht; ppr. *scutching*, skuch'ing. [Akin to N. *skoka*, an implement to beat flax.] To dress by beating; to separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by beating.

scutcher, skuch, skuch'ér, *n.* One who or that which scutches, *n.* [See prec.] In *bot.* a machine or implement for scutching.

scutcheon, skuch'on, *a.* [A contr. of *escutcheon.*] A shield for armorial bearings; an escutcheon; the cover of a key-hole.

scute, skūt, *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler. SCUTAGE.] A scale, as of a reptile, especially a large scale.

scutellate, skū'tel-lāt, *a.* Formed like or covered with scutella.

scutelliform, skū-tel'li-form, *a.* Scutellate; saucer-shaped.

scutellum, skū-tel'lum, *n.*; pl. **scutella**, skū-tel'la. [L., dim. of *scutum*, a shield.] A little shield or shield-shaped body, as on plants and animals.

scutiform, skū'ti-form, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

scuttle, skut'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *scutel* (=Icel. *skutill*, G. *schüssel*), fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish or platter. SCULLERY.] A broad, shallow basket; a metal pan or pail for holding coals.

scuttle, skut'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *escoutille*, Sp. *escotilla*, a scuttle; ultimately of Teutonic origin and akin to *sheet*, originally having reference to garments.] A small hatchway in a ship's deck with a lid for covering it; a hole in the side of a ship.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scuttled*, skut'ld; ppr. *scuttling*, skut'-ling. To sink by making holes through the bottom of a boat or ship.

scuttle, skut'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scuttled*, skut'ld; ppr. *scuttling*, skut'ling. [For *scuddle*, a freq. of *scud.*] To run with short quick steps; to run with trepidation; to scurry.——n. A short hasty run; a hurried pace.

scuttle-butt, **scuttle-cask**, skut'l-but, skut'l-kask, *n.* A cask with a hole in it, covered by a lid, for holding fresh water for daily use in a ship.

scutum, skū'tum, *n.* [L., a shield. ESQUIRE.] A shield-shaped plate; a scute.

scye, sī, *n.* [Probably akin to *scion*, fr. O.Fr. *sier*, to cut.] The curve in a piece of a garment to receive the sleeve.

scythe, sīTH, *n.* [Better written *sithe*; A. Sax. *sithe* for *sigthe*, the older form= Icel. *sigth*, L.G. *seged*, O.H.G. *segansa*, G. *sense*, fr. a root meaning to cut, whence also *sickle.*] An implement for mowing grass, or cutting grain, having a long curved blade and worked by both arms; a curved, sharp blade anciently affixed to war-chariots.——v.t. pret. & pp. *scythed*, sīTHd; ppr. *scything*, sīTH'ing. To cut with a scythe.

scythed, sīTHd, *a.* Armed with scythes, as a war-chariot.

scytheman, sīTH'man, *n.* One who uses a scythe.

scythe-stone, sīTH'stōn, *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

Scythian, sith'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Scythia*, the ancient name for a vast territory occupying Eastern Europe and part of Asia.——n. A native of Scythia.

sea, sē, *n.* [A. Sax. *sæ*, sea or lake=O. Sax. *sēo*, *sē*, O.Fris. *sē*, D. *zee*, *see*, Dan. *sø*, Sw. *sjö*, Icel. *sær*, G. *see*, Goth. *saivs*; perhaps fr. same root as *sink.*] The continuous mass of salt water which covers great part of the earth; the ocean; some special portion of this; a name of certain lakes, especially when large; a large wave; a surge; the swell of the ocean; set of the waves; any large quantity; a flood.—**At sea**, on the open sea or ocean; out of sight of land; in a vague uncertain condition; astray.

sea-acorn, sē'ā-kōrn, *n.* A cirriped, called also a *barnacle.*

sea-anemone, sē'a-nem-o-nē, *n.* The popular name given to any one of the actiniæ.

sea-bear, sē'bār, *n.* The white or Polar bear.

sea-beat, **sea-beaten**, sē'bēt, sē'bēt-n, *a.* Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves.

sea-bird, sē'bėrd, *n.* One of those birds that frequent the sea.

sea-board, sē'bōrd, *n.* [From *sea*, and Fr. *bord*, border.] The sea-coast or sea-shore.——a. Bordering on the sea.

sea-boat, sē'bōt, *n.* A vessel considered as regards her capacity of withstanding a storm or the force of the sea.

sea-born, sē'born, *a.* Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

sea-breeze, sē'brēz, *n.* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land.

sea-cabbage, **sea-kail**, sē'kab-aj, sē'-kāl, *n.* A kind of cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea.

sea-calf, sē'kaf, *n.* The common seal.

sea-captain, sē'kap-tin, *n.* The captain of a ship.

sea-cat, sē'kat, *n.* The wolf-fish.

sea-coal, sē'kōl, *n.* Coal brought by sea, a name formerly used for mineral coal in distinction from *charcoal.*

sea-coast, sē'kōst, *n.* The land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

sea-cow, sē'kou, *n.* A name given to the dugong and the manatee.

sea-cucumber, sē'kū-kum-bėr, *n.* A name given to several of the holothurians; the trepang or bêche-de-mer.

sea-devil, sē'de-vil, *n.* The fishing-frog or toad-fish.

sea-dog, sē'dog, *n.* The dog-fish; the common seal; a sailor who has been long afloat (colloq.).

sea-duck, sē'duk, *n.* One of the ducks that frequent the sea.

sea-eagle, sē'ē-gl, *n.* The white-tailed eagle of Europe; the bald-eagle of America.

sea-ear, sē'ēr, *n.* The ear-shell.

sea-eel, sē'ēl, *n.* A conger or other eel of the sea.

sea-egg, sē'eg, *n.* A sea-urchin.

sea-elephant, sē'el-ē-fant, *n.* A huge seal of the southern hemisphere with a sort of proboscis.

seafarer, sē'fâr-ėr, *n.* One who fares or travels by sea; a mariner; a seaman.

seafaring, sē'fâr-ing, *a.* Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation or seamanship.

sea-fennel, sē'fen-el, *n.* Samphire.

sea-fight, sē'fīt, *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

sea-fir, sē'fėr, *n.* A popular name applied to hydrozoa somewhat resembling the fir.

sea-fish, sē'fish, *n.* Any fish that lives usually in salt water.

sea-fox, sē'foks, *n.* A kind of shark 12 to 15 feet in length; called also *thresher*, because of lashing other animals with its tail.

sea-girt, sē'gėrt, *a.* Girt or surrounded by the sea or ocean.

sea-god, sē'god, *n.* A marine deity, as Neptune.

sea-goddess, sē'god-es, *n.* A female deity of the ocean.

sea-going, sē'gō-ing, *a.* Travelling by sea; applied to a vessel which trades with foreign ports.

sea-grass, sē'gràs, *n.* Grasswrack.

sea-green, sē'grēn, *a.* Having the greenish colour of sea-water; being of a faint green colour.

sea-hare, sē'hâr, *n.* A marine molluscous animal having a fancied resemblance to a hare.

sea-hedgehog, sē'hej-hog, *n.* The sea-urchin.

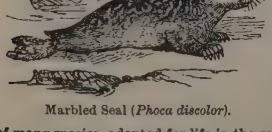
sea-horse, sē'hors, *n.* A fabulous animal partly horse and partly fish; the walrus or morse; the hippopotamus; the hippocampus.

sea-island, sē'ī-land, *a.* Name for a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on islands belonging to South Carolina and Georgia.

sea-king, sē'king, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian chief of a piratical crew; a chief of the vikings.

seal, sēl, *n.* [O.Fr. *seel*, a seal, fr. L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a mark or sign; so also A. Sax. *sigel*, D. *zegel*, G. *siegel*, &c. SIGN.] A piece of metal or other hard substance bearing some inscription or device, used for making impressions on some softer substance as on wax attached to a document, or on the document itself; the wax attached to a writing and impressed or stamped with a seal; the wax, wafer, or other substance that makes fast a letter or other paper; that which confirms, ratifies, or authenticates; assurance; pledge; that which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sealed*, sēld; ppr. *sealing*, sēl'ing. To set or affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity; to confirm, ratify, establish; to shut up and attach a seal to; to fasten, as with a wafer or wax; to close hermetically or so as to be quite tight; to shut or keep close; to make fast; to confine securely; to mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality.

seal, sēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *seol*, *scolh*, Sc. *selch*, *silch*=Icel. *selr*, Sw. *sjel*, Dan. *sæl* (*selhund*), O.H.G. *selach*, *selah*. Origin doubtful; perhaps akin to *salt*.] A carnivorous mammal



Marbled Seal (*Phoca discolor*).

of many species, adapted for life in the sea, its limbs being modified into swimming organs, the hinder ones extending backward and being of little use on land; yielding fur and oil.

sea-legs, sē'legz, *n.pl.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling.

sea-lemon, sē'le-mon, *n.* A gasteropodous mollusc of a lemon colour.

seal-engraving, sēl'en-grāv-ing, *n.* The art of engraving gems for seals.

sea-leopard, sē'lep-ārd, *n.* A spotted species of seal.

sealer, sēl'ėr, *n.* One who seals; an officer in Chancery who seals writs, &c.

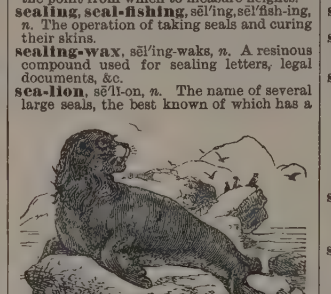
sealer, sēl'ėr, *n.* One who is engaged in the seal-fishery.

sea-level, sē'le-vel, *n.* The level of the surface of the sea, especially when taken as the point from which to measure heights.

sealing, **seal-fishing**, sēl'ing, sēl'fish-ing, *n.* The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.

sealing-wax, sēl'ing-waks, *n.* A resinous compound used for sealing letters, legal documents, &c.

sea-lion, sē'lī-on, *n.* The name of several large seals, the best known of which has a



Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*).

mane on the neck, and is found in the Pacific.

sea-louse, sē'lous, *n.* A name common to various small crustacea.

seal-skin, sēl'skin, *n.* The skin of the fur seal.

seam, sēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *seám*, a seam = O. Fris. *sâm*, Icel. *saumr*, Dan. and Sw. *söm*, D. *zoom*, G. *saum*; all fr. Teutonic verb to *sew*. SEW.] The joining of two edges of cloth by the needle; a line of juncture; a suture; the joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; the intervals between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, &c.; a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, and the like; a thin layer which separates strata of greater magnitude; a cicatrix or scar.——v.t. pret. & pp. *seamed*, sēmd; ppr. *seaming*, sēm'ing. To unite by a seam; to sew or otherwise unite; to mark with a cicatrix; to scar.

seaman, sē'man, *n.* A sailor; a mariner; one skilled in navigation.

seamanship, sē'man-ship, *n.* The art or skill of a good seaman; the art of managing a ship.

sea-mark, sē'märk, *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves as a direction to mariners; a beacon.

seamer, sēm'ėr, *n.* One who seams.

sea-mew, sē'mū, *n.* A gull; a sea-gull.

sea-mile, sē'mīl, *n.* [See MILE.] A nautical mile.

seamless, sēm'les, *a.* Having no seam.

sea-monster, sē'mon-stėr, *n.* A huge or hideous marine animal.

seamstress, sēm'stres, *n.* [That is, *seamsteress*=A. Sax. *seamstre*, with term. *-ess* added.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a sempstress.

seamy, sēm'i, *a.* [*Seam* and *-y*.] Having a seam; containing seams or showing them, as the under or worst side of anything.

seance, sā'ãns, *n.* [Fr. *séance*, fr. *séant*, sitting, L. *sedens*, *sedentis*, ppr. of *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] A session or sitting, as of some public body; among spiritualists, a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations.

sea-needle, sē'nē-dl, *n.* The garfish.

sea-nettle, sē'net-l, *n.* A stinging medusa or jelly-fish.

sea-nymph, sē'nimf, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.

sea-onion, sē'un-yon, *n.* A plant. SQUILL.

sea-parrot, sē'pa-rot, *n.* The puffin, so called from its bill.

sea-piece, sē'pēs, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

sea-pike, sē'pīk, *n.* Another name for the garfish.

sea-pink, sē'pingk, *n.* A common British plant with pink flowers, growing on or near the sea-shore; called also *thrift*.

sea-porcupine, sē'por-kū-pīn, *n.* A fish, the body of which is covered with spines.

sea-port, sē'pōrt, *n.* A port or harbour near the sea; a city or town situated on or near the sea.

sear, sēr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seared*, sērd; ppr. *searing*, sēr'ing. [A. Sax. *sedrian*, to parch, fr. *sedr*, dry=L.G. *soor*, O.D. *sore*, *soore*, D. *zoor*, dry; akin *sorrel*.] To wither; to dry; to dry up; to burn to dryness and hardness the surface of; to cauterize; to scorch; to make callous or insensible; to deaden.——a. [A. Sax. *sedr*.] Dry; withered; no longer green and fresh. Spelled also *Sere*.

sear, sēr, *n.* [Fr. *serre*, a lock, a bar, fr. L. *sera*, a bolt or bar.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which holds the hammer at full or half cock.

searce, sērs, *n.* [Also *sarse*; with inserted *r*, fr. Fr. *sas*, O.Fr. *saas*, *seas*, fr. L. *setaceus*, bristly, fr. *seta*, a bristle.] A kind of sieve or bolter.

search, sėrch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *searched*, sėrcht; ppr. *searching*, sėrch'ing. [Formerly *serche*, *cerche*, fr. O. Fr. *cercher*, *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*), to search, fr. L.L. *cercare*, *circare*, to search, to run about, fr. L. *circus*, a circle. CIRCLE.] To look over or through for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore; to scrutinize; to investigate; to probe; to put to the test.—— v.i. To make search; to seek diligently; to look for something; to make inquiry; to inquire. ——n. Act of searching; a seeking or looking for something; examination; investigation; inquiry; quest; pursuit.

searchable, sėrch'a-bl, *a.* That may be searched or explored.

searchableness, sėrch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being searchable.

searcher, sėrch'ėr, *n.* One who or that which searches; an investigator; a seeker; an inquirer; a prison official who searches the clothing of prisoners.

searching, sėrch'ing, *p.a.* Penetrating; trying; closely scrutinizing.

searchingly, sėrch'ing-li, *adv.* In a searching manner.

searchless, sėrch'les, *a.* Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation.

search-warrant, sėrch'wo-rant, *n.* A warrant to a constable to enter premises in search of stolen goods or articles kept contrary to law.

seared, sērd, *p.a.* Burned on the surface; rendered callous or insensible; hardened.

searedness, sērd'nes, *a.* The state of being seared; hardness; hence, insensibility.

sea-robber, sē'rob-ėr, *n.* One who robs on the high seas; a pirate.

sea-room, sē'röm, *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, for a vessel.

sea-rover, sē'rōv-ėr, *n.* A rover of the sea; a pirate.

sea-salt, sē'sąlt, *n.* Common salt obtained by evaporation of sea-water.

sea-scape, sē'skāp, *n.* [Formed on the model of *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece.

sea-serpent, sē'sėr-pent, *n.* A snake inhabiting the sea; an enormous marine animal resembling a serpent, said to have been repeatedly seen at sea, but the existence of which is doubtful.

sea-service, sē'sėrv-is, *n.* Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.

sea-shore, sē'shōr, *n.* The shore or coast

of the sea; in *law*, the ground between ordinary high and low water mark.

sea-sick, sē′sik, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea caused by the motion of a vessel at sea.

sea-sickness, sē′sik-nes, *n.* Sickness produced by the motion of a vessel when sailing; a kind of nervous affection attended with nausea and often vomiting.

sea-side, sē′sīd, *n.* The land bordering on the sea; the coast.

sea-slug, sē′slug, *n.* A marine mollusc destitute of a shell; also the trepang.

sea-snake, sē′snāk, *n.* A serpent that inhabits the sea.

season, sē′zn, *n.* [O.E. *seson*, *sesoun*, O.Fr. *seson*, *seison*, Fr. *saison*, a season, lit. time of sowing, fr. L. *satio*, *sationis*, a sowing, time of sowing, hence any season, fr. *sero*, *satum*, I sow. Same root as *sow*.] One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided, as marked by temperature, moisture, &c.; a fit, convenient, or suitable time; the right time; a period of time not very long; a while; a time; time of the year marked by special activity; part of the year when a trade or business is in its greatest activity; relish or seasoning.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *seasoned*, sē′zn-ing. To fit for any use by time or habit; to prepare or make fit for use; to accustom; to inure; to harden in body; to acclimatize; to bring to the best state for use by any process; to flavour; to give a relish or zest to; to temper; to qualify by admixture.—— v.i. To become suitable by time; to grow fit for use.

seasonable, sē′zn-a-bl, *a.* Natural to the season; that comes, happens, or is done at a fitting season or time; opportune; timely.

seasonableness, sē′zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being seasonable.

seasonably, sē′zn-a-bli, *adv.* In a seasonable manner; in due time; sufficiently early.

seasonal, sē′zn-al, *a.* Pertaining to the seasons.

seasoner, sē′zn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which seasons.

seasoning, sē′zn-ing, *n.* That which seasons; something added to food to give it relish; relish; condiment; something added to enhance pleasure or enjoyment.

seasonless, sē′zn-les, *a.* Without succession of seasons.

season-ticket, sē′zn-ti-ket, *n.* A ticket which entitles to certain privileges during a specified period of time, as a pass for travelling by railway.

sea-squirt, sē′skwėrt, *n.* An ascidian.

sea-swallow, sē′swol-lō, *n.* The common tern.

seat, sēt, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sæti*, *set*, Sw. *säte*, Dan. *sæde*, a seat, fr. root of *sit*. Sit.] That on which one sits; an article to be sat in or on, as a chair, stool, &c.; a regular place of sitting; a right to sit; a sitting in a church; place of abode; residence; a country mansion; the place where anything is settled or established; station.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *seated*, sēt′ed; ppr. *seating*, sēt′ing. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to settle; to fix in a particular place or country; to locate; to fix; to set firm; to assign seats to; to accommodate with room to sit; to fit up with seats.

sea-tangle, sē′tang-gl, *n.* The name of several species of sea-weeds.

sea-term, sē′tėrm, *n.* A nautical or naval term or term pertaining to ships.

sea-toad, sē′tōd, *n.* The angler or fishing-frog.

sea-unicorn, sē′ū-ni-korn, *n.* The narwhal.

sea-urchin, sē′ėr-chin, *n.* A roundish spiny echinoderm; an echinus.

sea-wall, sē′wal, *n.* A strong wall on the shore to prevent encroachments of the sea.

seaward, sē′wėrd, *a.* Directed toward the sea.——*adv.* Toward the sea.

sea-ware, sē′wār, *n.* The algæ thrown up by the sea, and made use of as manure, &c.

sea-way, sē′wā, *n.* Progress made by a vessel through the waves.

sea-weed, sē′wēd, *n.* A marine plant, more particularly members of the natural order Algæ.

sea-wolf, sē′wulf, *n.* The wolf-fish.

sea-worn, sē′wōrn, *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea.

sea-worthiness, sē′wėr-THi-nes, *n.* State of being seaworthy.

sea-worthy, sē′wėr-THi, *a.* Fit to go to sea; fit for a voyage.

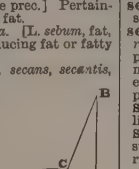
sea-wrack, sē′rak, *n.* Grass-wrack.

sebaceous, sē-bā′shus, *a.* [L.L. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum*, tallow.] Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty; having the appearance of grease or wax.

sebacic, sē-bas′ik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to fat; obtained from fat.

sebiferous, sē-bif′ėr-us, *a.* [L. *sebum*, fat, and *fero*, I produce.] Producing fat or fatty matter.

secant, sē′kant, *n.* [L. *secans*, *secantis*, ppr. of *seco*, I cut. Section.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.—— *n.* A line that cuts another or divides it into parts; a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; a straight line from the centre of a circle cutting the circumference and meeting a tangent to the same circle.



Secant A C B.

secede, sē-sēd′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *seceded*, sē-sēd′ed; ppr. *seceding*, sē-sēd′ing. [L. *secedo—se*, apart, and *cedo*, I go. Cede.] To separate one's self; to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association, especially in politics or religion.

seceder, sē-sēd′ėr, *n.* One who secedes; a Presbyterian belonging to a body that seceded from the Established church of Scotland in 1733.

secern, sē-sėrn′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *secerned*, sē-sėrnd′; ppr. *secerning*, sē-sėrn′ing. [L. *secerno*, *secretum* (whence *secret*, *secrete*)—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, I separate.] To separate; to distinguish; to secrete.

secernent, sē-sėr′nent, *n.* [See prec.] That which promotes secretion; a secreting vessel.——*a.* Secreting.

secession, sē-se′shon, *n.* [L. *secessio*, fr. *secedo*, *secessum*. Secede.] Act of seceding or withdrawing from a religious, political, or other organization.

secessionism, sē-se′shon-izm, *n.* The principles of secessionists.

secessionist, sē-se′shon-ist, *n.* [*Secession* and *-ist*.] One who advocates or engages in a secession.

seclude, sē-klōd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *secluded*, sē-klōd′ed; ppr. *secluding*, sē-klōd′ing. [L. *secludo*, *seclusum*, I shut off or apart—*se*, apart, and *claudo*, I shut. Clause.] To shut up apart; to separate, as from company or society and keep apart; *refl.* to withdraw into solitude.

secluded, sē-klōd′ed, *p.a.* Separated from others; living in retirement; retired; sequestered.—**secludedly**, sē-klōd′ed-li, *adv.* In a secluded manner.

seclusion, sē-klō′zhon, *n.* [Seclude.] Act of secluding or the state of being secluded; separation from others; retired mode of life; retirement; privacy.

seclusive, sē-klō′siv, *a.* Tending to seclude or keep in retirement.

second, se′kund, *a.* [Fr. *second*, fr. L. *secundus*, second, fr. *sequor*, *secutus*, I follow. Sequence.] That immediately follows the first; next the first in order of place or time; repeated again; next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; inferior; other.—*n.* One who or that which comes next a first; a person who aids and abets or supports another; especially one who attends another in a duel or encounter, to act as his friend; the sixtieth part of a minute of time or that of a degree, being the second division next to the hour or degree; in *music*, the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it; a lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments; *pl.* a coarse kind of flour.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *seconded*, se′kund-ed; ppr. *seconding*, se′kund-ing. [Fr. *seconder*, L. *secundare*, fr. *secundus*.] To follow in the next place; to support; to lend aid to the attempt of; to assist; to promote; to encourage; to express approval of, as of a motion or proposal in an assembly; to join with in proposing some measure.

secondarily, se′kun-da-ri-li, *adv.* In a secondary manner; secondly; in the second place.

secondariness, se′kun-da-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being secondary.

secondary, se′kun-da-ri, *a.* [L. *secundarius*, fr. *secundus*, second (q.v.).] Of second place, origin, rank, or importance; not primary; subordinate.—**Secondary education**, education of a higher class than what is primary or elementary. So also **Secondary School**.—**Secondary planet**, a moon or satellite.—**Secondary strata**, **Secondary rocks**, **Secondary formation**, in *geol.* the mesozoic strata.——*n.*; *pl.* **secondaries**, se′kund-a-riz. One who acts in subordination to another; a term for the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing; a secondary planet.

second-best, se′kund-best, *a.* Next to the best; of second kind or quality.

second-class, se′kund-klās, *a.* Of second or inferior rank or quality; intermediate.

second-cousin, se′kund-ku-zn, *n.* The son or daughter of a cousin-german.

seconder, se′kund-ėr, *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes.

second-flour, se′kund-flour, *n.* Flour of a coarser quality; seconds.

second-hand, se′kund-hand, *a.* Received from or sold by another person not the original possessor or producer; for sale a second time; not new; that has been used by another; dealing in second-hand goods.——*n.* Possession received from the first possessor or by transfer from a previous owner.

secondly, se′kund-li, *adv.* In the second place.

second-rate, se′kund-rāt, *n.* The second order in size, dignity, or value.——*a.* Of the second order or class; second in size, rank, quality, or value.

seconds-hand, se′kundz-hand, *n.* The hand of a watch that indicates seconds.

second-sight, se′kund-sīt, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant, claimed by some of the Highlanders of Scotland; prophetic vision.

secrecy, sē′kre-si, *n.* [*Secret* and *-cy*.] The state or character of being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation of others; secret mode of proceeding; privacy; a state of being hid from view; solitude; retirement; seclusion; fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.

secret, sē′kret, *a.* [Fr. *secret*, fr. L. *secretus*, secret, concealed, *secretum*, a secret, pp. of *secerno*, I set apart—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, I sift, I distinguish, as in *concern*, *discern* (q.v.).] Apart from the notice or knowledge of all persons except those concerned; hidden; concealed; occult; latent; secluded; retired; private; removed from sight; unseen; not apparent; not revealed; not proper to be seen.——*n.* Something studiously hidden or concealed; something that is not to be revealed or divulged; a thing not discovered or explained; a mystery.—**In secret**, in privacy or secrecy; privately.

secretarial, se-krē-tā′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a secretary.

secretariate, se-krē-tā′ri-āt, *n.* [*Secretary* and *-ate*.] The position of a secretary; the business of a secretary.

secretary, se′krē-ta-ri, *n.*; pl. **secretaries**, se′krē-ta-riz. [Fr. *secrétaire*, L.L. *secretarius*, fr. *secretus*, secret. Secret.] A person employed to write orders, letters, despatches, or the like, according to instruc-

tions received; one who carries on another's correspondence or other matters requiring writing; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escritoire; a public officer whose business it is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; a secretary of state.

secretary-bird, se'krē-ta-ri-bėrd, *n.* An African bird of prey that kills and eats serpents, so called from the long plumes at the back of the head, suggesting a secretary's quill behind his ear.

secretaryship, se'krē-ta-ri-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a secretary.

secrete, sē-krēt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *secreted*, sē-krēt'ed; ppr. *secreting*, sē-krēt'ing. [Fr. *sécréter*, fr. L. *secerno*, *secretus*. SECRET.] To hide; to conceal; to deposit in some secret or private place; to separate from the blood in animals, or from the sap in vegetables, and elaborate into a new product.

secretion, sē-krē'shon, *n.* [Fr. *sécrétion*, L. *secretio*. SECRETE.] The act or process of secreting; the physiological process by which various products or substances are separated from the blood of animals or the sap of plants; any matter so secreted, as bile, urine, sugar, &c.

secretive, sē-krēt'iv, *a.* [*Secret*, *secretion*, and *-ive*.] Causing or promoting secretion; secretory; given to secrecy or to keep secrets; reticent.

secretiveness, sē-krēt'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being secretive; tendency towards secrecy or concealment.

secretly, sē'kret-li, *adv.* In a secret manner; privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others.

secretness, sē'kret-nes, *n.* State or quality of being secret; secrecy.

secretory, sē-krē'to-ri, *a.* [*Secrete* and *-ory*.] Performing the office of secretion; secreting.

sect, sekt, *n.* [Fr. *secte*, L. *secta*, lit. a path or way, a path cut or regularly formed, fr. *seco*, *sectus*, I cut. SECTION.] A body or number of persons united in tenets, or who follow some teacher or leader, chiefly in religion or philosophy; a school; a denomination.

sectarian, sek-tā'ri-an, *a.* [*Sect* and *-arian*.] Pertaining to a sect or sectary; strongly or bigotedly attached to a sect or religious denomination.——*n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination; a narrow-minded member of a denomination.

sectarianism, sek-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* State or quality of being sectarian; rigid devotion to the interests of a party, chiefly in religion.

sectarianize, sek-tā'ri-an-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sectarianized*, sek-tā'ri-an-īzd; ppr. *sectarianizing*, sek-tā'ri-an-īz-ing. To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings.

sectary, sek'ta-ri, *n.*; pl. **sectaries**, sek'ta-riz. [Fr. *sectaire*, L.L. *sectarius*, fr. L. *secta*, a sect.] One that belongs to a sect; a schismatic; a sectarian.

sectile, sek'til, *a.* [L. *sectilis*, fr. *seco*, *sectus*, I cut. SECTION.] Capable of being cut in slices with a knife.

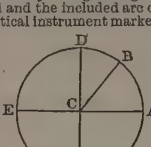
section, sek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *section*, L. *sectio*, *sectionis*, a cutting, fr. *seco*, *sectus*, I cut (seen also in *sect*, *sectile*, *secant*, *bisect*, *dissect*, *insect*, *scion*, &c.); same root as *saw*, *scythe*.] Act of cutting; separation by cutting; a part separated from the rest; a division; a distinct part or portion, as of a book or chapter; the subdivision of a chapter, a paragraph; hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division; the division of a law or other writing or document; a distinct part of a city, town, country, or people; the representation of an object as if cut asunder vertically, so as to show the interior or internal structure.

sectional, sek'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a section; composed of independent sections.

sectionally, sek'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

sective, sek'tiv, *a.* Sectile.

sector, sek'tor, *n.* [L., lit. a cutter, fr. *seco*, I cut. SECTION.] A nearly triangular figure formed by two radii and the included arc of a circle; a mathematical instrument marked with lines of sines, tangents, chords, &c., and useful in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c. — **sectoral**, sek'tō-ral, *a.* Belonging to a sector.



Sector, ACB or DCB.

sectorial, sek-tō'ri-al, *a.* [From L. *sector*, a cutter. SECTOR.] Adapted or intended for cutting, as teeth of certain animals.

secular, se'kū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *séculaire*, L. *secularis*, fr. *seculum*, *sæculum*, an age or generation, a century, the world: root and connections doubtful.] Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual, sacred, or holy; disassociated with religion, or with religious teaching or principles; not devoted to sacred or religious use; profane; worldly; temporal; not bound by monastic vows or rules (as opposed to *regular*); not living in a monastery; coming or observed once in a century, or at long intervals; extending over, taking place in, or during long periods of time.——*n.* A Roman Catholic ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules.

secularism, se'kū-lėr-izm, *n.* [*Secular* and *-ism*.] State of being secular; supreme attention to the things of the present life; the doctrines of the secularists.

secularist, se'kū-lėr-ist, *n.* [*Secular* and *-ist*.] One who rejects the supernatural and every kind of religious worship based upon it; one who believes that education and other matters should be kept free from the religious element.

secularization, se'kū-lėr-īz-ā''shon, *n.* Act of secularizing or state of being secularized; conversion from spiritual or sacred to common or secular use.

secularize, se'kū-lėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *secularized*, se'kū-lėr-īzd; ppr. *secularizing*, se'kū-lėr-īz-ing. [*Secular* and *-ize*=Fr. *séculariser*.] To make secular; to convert from religious, ecclesiastical, or sacred to secular or common use.

secularly, se'kū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a secular manner.

secularness, **secularity**, se'kū-lėr-nes, se-kū-la'ri-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being secular.

secund, sē'kund, *a.* [L. *secundus*, following. SECOND.] Growing or situated on one side only, as leaves or flowers.

secundine, sē'kun-dīn, *n.* [From L. *secundus*, second, following. See prec.] The after-birth: generally in the plural.

securable, sē-kūr'a-bl, *a.* That may be secured.

secure, sē-kūr', *a.* [L. *securus*, without care, unconcerned, careless, free from danger, safe—*se*, apart, and *cura*, care, cure (CURE). *Sure* is this word in a more modified form.] Free from care or solicitude; careless; heedless; without caution or vigilance; free from fear or apprehension; not alarmed; undisturbed; having confidence of safety; free from danger of being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack; free from danger; safe; not distrustful; certain, confident, sure: with *of*; in safe custody.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *secured*, sē-kūrd'; ppr. *securing*, sē-kūr'ing. To make secure; to free from solicitude, fear, or danger; to guard effectually from danger; to make certain; to put beyond hazard; to inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; to seize and confine; to make certain of payment; to insure; to assure; to guarantee; to make fast or firm; to fasten; to get possession of; to make one's self master of.

securely, sē-kūr'li, *adv.* In a secure manner; in security; safely; in confidence of safety.

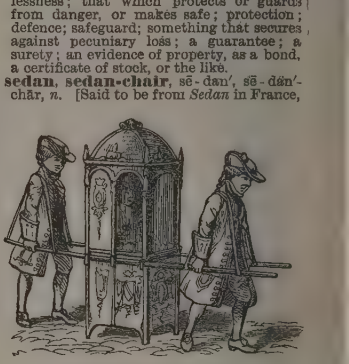
secureness, sē-kūr'nes, *n.* State of being secure; the feeling of security; security.

securer, sē-kū'rėr, *n.* One who or that which secures.

securiform, sē-kū'ri-form, *a.* [L. *securis*, an axe, *forma*, form.] Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

security, sē-kū'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sécurité*; L. *securitas*, fr. *securus*, secure.] State of being secure; freedom from solicitude, fear, or apprehension of danger; safety; a being confident of safety; over-confidence; carelessness; that which protects or guards from danger, or makes safe; protection; defence; safeguard; something that secures against pecuniary loss; a guarantee; a surety; an evidence of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like.

sedan, **sedan-chair**, sē-dan', sē-dan'-chār, *n.* [Said to be from *Sedan* in France,


Sedan-chair, time of George II.

where it was first used.] A kind of covered chair or box for carrying a single person, borne on poles and carried by two men.

sedate, sē-dāt', *a.* [L. *sedatus*, sedate, calm, tranquil, pp. of *sedo*, I calm or appease, I cause to subside, caus. of *sedeo*, I sit (seen also in *sedentary*, *sediment*, *session*, *preside*, *reside*, *supersede*, *assiduous*, &c.); same root as *sit*. SIT.] Calm and composed in manner; somewhat grave or serious; staid; placid; tranquil; serene; unruffled by passion or emotion; sober; serious.

sedately, sē-dāt'li, *adv.* In a sedate manner; calmly; tranquilly.

sedateness, sē-dāt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being sedate; calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

sedative, se'da-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *sédatif*, fr. L. *sedatus*, pp. of *sedo*, I calm or tranquillize. SEDATE.] Tending to soothe, calm, or tranquillize; allaying irritability; diminishing irritative activity; assuaging pain.——*n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and assuages pain.

sedentarily, se'den-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a sedentary manner.

sedentariness, se'den-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

sedentary, se'den-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *sédentaire*, L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedens*, *sedentis*, ppr. of *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] Accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting; passed for the most part in sitting; inactive.

sederunt, se-dē'runt, *n.* [Third pers. pl. perf. indic. of *sedeo*, I sit; lit. they sat. SEDATE.] A sitting or meeting of a court or other body of men; a more or less formal meeting.

sedge, sej, *n.* [A. Sax. *secg*, sedge or reed =Sc. *segg*, L.G. *segge*, a reed, sedge; same root as in *scythe*, *sickle*, L. *seco*, I cut, being a plant with sword-like leaves. SECTION.] The popular name of many grass-like plants growing mostly in marshes and swamps.

sedge-warbler, sej'war-blėr, *n.* A species of European warbler frequenting sedgy places.

sedgy, sej'i, *a.* [*Sedge* and *-y*.] Abounding in sedge; overgrown with sedge.

sedilia, se-dil'i-a, *n.pl.* [L. *sedile*, a seat,

fr. *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] Seats for the clergy in the south wall of the chancel of many churches and cathedrals.

sediment, se'di-ment, *n.* [Fr. *sédiment*, L. *sedimentum*, fr. *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] That which subsides and settles at the bottom of liquor; lees; dregs.

sedimentary, se-di-ment'a-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to sediment; formed of sediment.—**Sedimentary rocks**, rocks which have been formed by materials deposited in water, and as a rule stratified.

sedimentation, se'di-men-tā"shon, *n.* The deposition or accumulation of sediment.

sedition, sē-di'shon, *n.* [L. *seditio, seditionis*, discord, sedition—*sed*, apart, and *tio, itionis*, a going, fr. *eo, itum*, I go. ITINERANT.] A disturbance or commotion in a state, not amounting to an insurrection; the stirring up of such a disturbance; civic discord; such offences against the state as have the like tendency with, but do not amount to treason.

seditionary, sē-di'shon-a-ri, *n.* [*Sedition* and *-ary.*] An inciter or promoter of sedition.

seditious, sē-di'shus, *a.* [Fr. *séditieux*, L. *seditiosus*, fr. *seditio*, sedition.] Pertaining to or partaking of sedition; stirring up sedition; inflammatory; guilty of sedition.

seditiously, sē-di'shus-li, *adv.* In a seditious manner.

seditiousness, sē-di'shus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being seditious.

seduce, sē-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seduced*, sē-dūst'; ppr. *seducing*, sē-dūs'ing. [L. *seduco—se*, apart, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To lead or draw aside from rectitude and duty; to present temptations to and lead astray; to entice; to allure; to corrupt; specifically, to entice and bring to a surrender of chastity.

seducement, sē-dūs'ment, *n.* Act of seducing; seduction; means employed or tending to seduce.

seducer, sē-dūs'er, *n.* One who seduces: especially, one who by wiles or deception persuades a female to surrender her chastity.

seducible, sē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being seduced.

seduction, sē-duk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *séduction*, L. *seductio.* SEDUCE.] Act of seducing; enticement; allurement; specifically, the persuading of a female by flattery or deception to surrender her chastity.

seductive, sē-duk'tiv, *a.* [L. *seduco, seductum.* SEDUCE.] Tending to seduce; apt to mislead by flattering appearances; enticing; alluring.

seductively, sē-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a seductive manner.

sedulity, se-dū'li-ti, *n.* [L. *sedulitas.*] State or quality of being sedulous; unremitting industry; diligence; assiduity.

sedulous, se'dū-lus, *a.* [L. *sedulus*, fr. *sedeo*, I sit; as *assiduous*, fr. *assideo.* SEDATE.] Assiduous; diligent; industrious; constant, steady, and persevering in any pursuit or effort.

sedulously, se'dū-lus-li, *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assiduously.

sedulousness, se'dū-lus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sedulous; sedulity; assiduity.

see, sē, *v.t.* pret. *saw*, są; pp. *seen*, sēn; ppr. *seeing*, sē'ing. [A.Sax. *seón* (for *seohan*), to see=O.Sax. *sehan*, Icel. *sjá*, Dan. *see* or *se*, Sw. *se*, D. *zien*, Goth. *saihwan*, G. *sehen*—to see; same root as L. *sequi* (whence *sequence*), Gr. *hepesthai*, Lith. *sekti*, to follow, L. *socius*, a companion (whence *sociable*).] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to view; to perceive by the mental eye; to observe; to note or notice; to know; to attend; to escort; to discover; to descry; to understand; to converse or have intercourse with; to visit; to call on; to attend; to remark or notice; to experience; to learn; to perceive; to comprehend; to understand by experience; to experience.——v.i. To have the power of sight; to have perception of things by the eye; to penetrate; to understand (*see* through a design); to look, examine, or inquire; to be attentive; to take heed; to take care; to consider.——interj. Lo! look! observe! behold!

see, sē, *n.* [From O.Fr. *se, sed*, fr. L. *sedes*, a seat, fr. stem of *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] A seat of episcopal power; a diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop.—**The papal see**, the seat or see of the pope.

seed, sēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *sæed*, fr. *sáwan*, to sow=Icel. *sæthi*, Dan. *sæd*, D. *zaat*, G. *saat*, seed. See Sow, the verb.] That product of a plant which contains the embryo or rudimentary plant that may produce a similar plant; seeds in bulk, or in the mass; the fecundating fluid of male aninnals; the semen; that from which anything springs; first principle; progeny; offspring; children; descendants.——v.i. pret. & pp. *seeded*, sēd'ed; ppr. *seeding*, sēd'ing. To produce seed; to shed the seed.——v.t. To sow; to supply with seed; to ornament with seed-like decorations.

seed-bed, sēd'bed, *n.* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed.

seed-cake, sēd'kāk, *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

seed-corn, sēd'korn, *n.* Corn or grain for seed.

seed-crusher, sēd'krush-ėr, *n.* An instrument for crushing seed and expressing oil.

seeded, sēd'ed, *a.* Sown; sprinkled with seed; bearing seed; covered thick with seed.

seed-field, sēd'fēld, *n.* A field for raising seed.

seedily, sēd'i-li, *adv.* In a seedy manner.

seediness, sēd'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being seedy; shabbiness.

seed-leaf, sēd'lēf, *n.* The primary leaf developed from a cotyledon.

seedling, sēd'ling, *n.* [*Seed* and *-ling.*] A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c.——*a.* Produced from the seed.

seed-oil, sēd'oil, *n.* Oil expressed from seeds.

seed-pearl, sēd'pėrl, *n.* A small pearl resembling a grain or seed in size or form.

seedsman, sēdz'man, *n.* A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower.

seed-time, sēd'tīm, *n.* The season proper for sowing.

seed-vessel, sēd'ves-el, *n.* The pericarp or vessel which contains the seeds of a plant.

seedy, sēd'i, *a.* [*Seed* and *-y.*] Abounding with seeds; run to seed; exhausted; worn out; shabby; feeling or appearing wretched.

seeing, sē'ing, *conj.* [Originally the ppr. of *see.*] Since; inasmuch as; it being so; because that.

seek, sēk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sought*, sąt; ppr. *seeking*, sēk'ing. [Formerly *seke*, A. Sax. *sécan*, to seek, pret. *sóhte*, pp. *gesóht*=O. Fris. *séka*, Icel. *sækja*, Dan. *söge*, Sw. *söka*, D. *zoeken*, G. *suchen*, Goth. *sokjan*; akin to *sake*; L. *sagio*, I perceive (see SAGACIOUS), Gr. *hēgeomai*, I lead. *Beseech* is from *seek*, with prefix *be-*.] To go in search or quest of; to search for; to inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavour to find or gain; to look for; to look after; to have recourse to; to aim at; to strive after; to search.——v.i. To make search or inquiry; to endeavour to make discovery; to make an attempt or endeavour; to strive; to try; to use solicitation.

seeker, sēk'ėr, *n.* One who seeks; a searcher; an inquirer.

seel, sēl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seeled*, sēld; ppr. *seeling*, sē'ling. [Fr. *ciller, siller*, fr. *cil*, L. *cilium*, an eyelash.] To close the eyes of a newly-caught hawk with a thread; to blind; to hoodwink.

seem, sēm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *seemed*, sēmd; ppr. *seeming*, sēm'ing. [A. Sax. *séman*, *geséman*, to conciliate, to satisfy; Icel. *sæma*, to honour, bear with; *sóma*, to beseem; fr. root of *same.*] To have or present the appearance of being; to appear; to look as if; to be only in appearance and not really; to show one's self or itself; to assume an air; to pretend; to appear when judged or considered: to be thought; to imagine; to feel as if (*seem* to hear or see).—It seems, it would appear; it appears; it is said.—It seems to me=I think.

seemer, sēm'ėr, *n.* One who seems.

seeming, sēm'ing, *p.a.* Appearing; ostensible; apparent; specious.——*n.* Appearance; show; semblance; false appearance.

seemingly, sēm'ing-li, *adv.* Apparently; as it would appear; ostensibly.

seemliness, sēm'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being seemly; propriety; decency.

seemly, sēm'li, *a.* [Same as Icel. *sæmiligr*, Dan. *sömmelig*, seemly, fr. *sæmr*, fit, seemly. SEEM.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; becoming; suitable; proper; decent; decorous.——adv. In a decent or suitable manner.

seer, sēr, *n.* [That is *see-er.*] One who sees; one who sees into futurity; a prophet; a person who foresees future events.

seership, sēr'ship, *n.* The office or quality of a seer.

see-saw, sē'są, *n.* [A reduplication of *saw*, the motion somewhat resembling the act of sawing.] A play in which two children, one on each end of a long piece of timber balanced on some support, move alternately up and down; a motion or action resembling or suggesting that in see-saw.——*a.* Moving up and down or to and fro.——v.i. and t. pret. & pp. *see-sawed*, sē'sąd; ppr. *see-sawing*, sē'są-ing. To move as in the game see-saw, whether literally or figuratively.

seethe, sēTH, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seethed*, sēTH'd; ppr. *seething*, sēTH'ing. [A. Sax. *scóthan*, to seethe=O. Fris. *siatha*, Icel. *sjótha*, Sw. *sjuda*, Dan. *syde*, D. *zieden*, G. *sieden*, to boil. Akin *sod*, *suds*. *Sodden* is the old pp.] To boil or cook by boiling; to soak; to steep in liquor.——v.i. To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

seggar, seg'ar, *n.* [Prov. E. *saggard*, *saggar*, contr. for *safeguard.*] A case of fireclay in which fine stoneware is inclosed while baked in the kiln.

segment, seg'ment, *n.* [L. *segmentum*, fr. *seco*, I cut. SECTION.] A part cut off; a section; a part cut off from a geometrical figure by a line or plane, as the part of a circle contained by an arc and its chord; one of the natural parts or divisions of a body (as an orange).

segmental, seg-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment.

segmentation, seg-men-tā'shon, *n.* A division into segments; a dividing or state of being divided into segments.

segregate, se'grē-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *segregated*, se'grē-gāt-ed; ppr. *segregating*, se'grē-gāt-ing. [L. *segrego*, I sunder or set apart—*se*, apart, and *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd. GREGARIOUS.] To set apart, separate, or dissociate from others.

segregation, se-grē-gā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *ségrégation.*] The act of segregating; separation from others; separation.

seguidilla, seg-i-dēl'ya, *n.* [Sp. *seguidilla*, fr. *seguir*, L. *sequi*, to follow. SEQUENCE.] A lively Spanish tune and dance.

seignior, seigneur, sēn'yėr, *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*, It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, titles or words of respectful address, equivalent to Sir, Mr., gentleman; fr. L. *senior*, elder. SENIOR.] A lord or great man; the lord or feudal superior of a fee or manor.—**Grand Seignior**, the Sultan of Turkey.

seigniorage, seignorage, sēn'yėr-āj, *n.* [*Seignior* and *-age.*] Something claimed by the sovereign or a superior as a prerogative; the profit made by a government from issuing coins at a rate somewhat above their intrinsic value; a royalty or share of profit.

seigniorial, sēn-yō'ri-al, **seigneurial**, sēn-yō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a seignior or lord of a manor; manorial.

seigniory, seignory, sēn'yėr-i, *n.* [SEIGNIOR.] A lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord.

seine, sein, sēn or sān, *n.* [Fr. *seine*, fr. L. *sagena*, fr. Gr. *sagēnē*, a seine or fishing-net.] A large net for catching fish.——v.t. pret. & pp. *seined*, sēnd or sānd; ppr. *seining*, sēn'ing or sān'ing. To catch with a seine.

seiner, sēn'ėr or sān'ėr, *n.* A fisher with a seine.

seismic, seismal, sīs'mik, sīs'mal, *a.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, fr. *seiō*, I shake.] Pertaining to earthquakes.

seismograph, sīs'mō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, *graphō*, I write.] An electro-magnetic instrument for registering the shocks of earthquakes.

seismographic, sīs-mō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the seismograph.

seismologic, sīs-mō-loj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to seismology.

seismologist, sīs-mol'o-jist, *n.* A student of, or one versed in, seismology.

seismology, sīs-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, fr. *seiō*, I shake, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science of earthquakes or of volcanoes and earthquakes.

seismometer, seismoscope, sīs-mom'et-ėr, sīs'mō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the direction and force of earthquakes and similar concussions.

seismometry, sīs-mom'et-ri, *n.* The art or practice of using the seismometer.

seizable, sēz'a-bl, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.

seize, sēz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seized*, sēzd; ppr. *seizing*, sēz'ing. [Fr. *saisir*, to seize, probably fr. O. H. G. *sezzan*, *sazjan*, Goth. *satjan*, to set. SET.] To lay hold of suddenly; to gripe, grasp, catch, or clutch; to take possession of by force or legal authority; to have sudden and powerful effect on; to attack or assail, as a disease, fear, &c.; to grasp by the mind; to comprehend; in ships, to lash or make fast; in *law*, to make possessed; to put in possession: with *of* before the thing.—— v.i. With *on* or *upon*: to lay hold or take hold; to take possession.

seizer, sēz'ėr, *n.* One who seizes.

seizin, sēz'in, *n.* [Fr. *saisine*, fr. *saisir*, to seize. SEIZE.] In *law*, a taking possession; possession; thing possessed.

seizure, sēz'ūr, *n.* [*Seize* and *-ure.*] Act of seizing; act of laying hold of suddenly; the act of taking possession by force; the thing taken or seized; a sudden attack of some disease or the like.

sejant, sejeant, sē'jant, *a.* [O. Fr., fr. L. *sedens*, *sedentis*, ppr. of *sedēre*, to sit. SEDATE.] Sitting, a heraldic term applied to an animal in the position of a sitting cat.

selachian, sē-lā'ki-an, *n.* [Gr. *selachos*, a shark.] Any fish of the shark or dog-fish family.

seldom, sel'dom, *adv.* [A. Sax. *seldan*, *seldum* = Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, L. G. *selden*, D. *zelden*, G. *selten*; an adverbial dative pl. fr. A. Sax. *seld*, O.G. *selt*, Goth. *sild*, rare.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

select, sē-lekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *selected*, sē-lekt'ed; ppr. *selecting*, sē-lekt'ing. [L. *seligo*, *selectus—se*, apart, and *lego*, I gather, pick out, choose, select. LEGEND.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull.—— a. Chosen or taken from a number by preference; chosen as being the best; picked; choice; exclusive.

selection, sē-lek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *sélection*, L. *selectio*, *selectionis*.] Act of selecting; a picking out or taking from a number by preference; a collection of things selected from others by preference.—**Natural selection**, that process in nature by which those plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest.

selective, sē-lek'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to selection; selecting; tending to select.

selectness, sē-lekt'nes, *n.* State of being select.

selector, sē-lek'tėr, *n.* One that selects.

selenic, selenious, se-len'ik, se-lē'ni-us, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from selenium.

selenite, sel'en-līt, *n.* [L. *selenites*, moonstone, fr. Gr. *selēnē*, the moon.] Foliated or crystalized sulphate of lime, somewhat resembling mica.

selenium, se-lē'ni-um, *n.* [From Gr. *selēnē*, the moon; so named from its being associated with *tellurium*, fr. L. *tellus*, the earth.] A non-metallic element akin in nature to sulphur and tellurium.

selenography, sel-ē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon, and *graphō*, I describe.] The study of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing the face of the moon.

selenology, sel-ē-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon, *logos*, description.] That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon.

self, self, *a.* or *pron.* [A.Sax. *self*, *sylf* = O.Sax. and O.Fris. *self*, D. *zelf*, Dan. *selv*, Icel. *sjálfr*, G. *selb*, Goth. *silba*, same, self: origin unknown. The word originally followed and agreed with pronouns like an adj.] Same: now only so used with *same* to form a compound (see SELF-SAME). Usually it is affixed to certain personal pronouns or pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, or that the pronoun is used reflexively. Sometimes *self* is separated from *my*, *thy*, &c.—— n. pl. **selves**, selvz. The individual as object of his own consciousness; one's individual person; personal or private interest; selfishness; a flower or blossom of a uniform colour (with pl. **selfs**).—*Self* is the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of obvious meaning.

self-abasement, self-a-bās'ment, *n.* Abasement of one's self; degradation of one's self by one's own act.

self-acting, self'akt-ing, *a.* Acting of itself; automatic.

self-assertion, self-as-sėr'shon, *n.* The act of asserting one's self or claims; a putting one's self forward unduly.

self-coloured, self'ku-lėrd, *a.* All of one colour, as a blossom or piece of cloth.

self-command, self-kom-mand', *a.* Command or control of one's powers or feelings; presence of mind; coolness.

self-conceit, self-kon-sēt', *n.* A high opinion of one's self; vanity; self-sufficiency.

self-conceited, self-kon-sēt'ed, *a.* Having self-conceit; conceited; vain.

self-confidence, self-kon'fi-dens, *n.* The state or quality of being self-confident.

self-confident, self-kon'fi-dent, *a.* Confident of one's own strength, powers, or abilities.

self-conscious, self-kon'shus, *a.* Conscious of one's personal states or acts; conscious of one's self as observed by others; apt to think of how one's self appears.

self-consciousness, self-kon'shus-nes, *n.* State of being self-conscious.

self-contained, self-kon-tānd', *a.* Wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not communicative.

self-contradiction, self'kon-tra-dik"shon, *n.* Act of contradicting one's self or itself; something that is self-contradictory.

self-contradictory, self'kon-tra-dik"to-ri, *a.* Contradicting or utterly inconsistent with itself.

self-control, self-kon-trōl', *n.* Control exercised over one's self; self-restraint; self-command.

self-deceit, self-deception, self-dē-sēt', self-dē-sep'shon, *n.* The act of deceiving one's self; deception respecting one's self; proceeding from one's own mistake.

self-defence, self-dē-fens', *n.* Act of defending one's self; defence of one's own person, property, or reputation.

self-denial, self-dē-nī'al, *n.* The act of being self-denying; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

self-denying, self-dē-nī'ing, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.

self-destruction, self-dē-struk'shon, *n.* The destruction of one's self; suicide.

self-distrust, self-dis-trust', *n.* Distrust of one's self or one's own powers; want of confidence in one's self.

self-educated, self-e'dū-kāt-ed, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts or without the aid of teachers.

self-elective, self-ē-lekt'iv, *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members.

self-esteem, self-es-tēm', *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self; vanity.

self-evident, self-e'vi-dent, *a.* Evident in its own nature; evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

self-examination, self'egz-am-in-ā"shon, *n.* Examination of one's self; an examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives.

self-existence, self-egz-ist'ens, *n.* The state or character of being self-existent.

self-existent, self-egz-ist'ent, *a.* Existing by one's own nature or essence, independent of any other cause.

self-explanatory, self-eks-pla'na-to-ri, *a.* Capable of explaining itself; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.

self-fertilization, self'fėr-ti-lī-zā"shon, *n.* The fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower.

self-government, self-gu'vėrn-ment, *n.* The government of one's self; a system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers.

self-help, self'help, *n.* Assistance of or by one's self; the use of one's own powers to attain one's ends.

self-importance, self-im-pōr'tans, *n.* High opinion of one's self; pompousness.

self-important, self-im-pōr'tant, *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.

self-imposed, self'im-pōzd, *a.* Imposed or voluntarily taken on one's self.

self-indulgence, self-in-dul'jens, *n.* Free indulgence of one's passions or appetites.

self-indulgent, self-in-dul'jent, *a.* Indulging one's self; gratifying one's own passions, desires, or the like.

self-interest, self-in'tėr-est, *n.* One's own personal interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

selfish, self'ish, *a.* Devoted wholly or unduly to self; regarding one's own advantage chiefly or solely; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage; proceeding from love of self.

selfishly, self'ish-li, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest.

selfishness, self'ish-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being selfish; undue love of self; the exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness.

self-love, self'luv, *n.* The love of self; the natural feeling which impels every rational creature to seek his own good; selfishness.

self-made, self'mād, *a.* Made by one's self; having risen in the world by one's own exertions.

self-possessed, self-poz-zest', *a.* Cool and composed; not excited or flustered.

self-possession, self-poz-ze'shon, *n.* The possession of one's powers or faculties; calmness; self-command.

self-praise, self'prāz, *n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause.

self-preservation, self'pre-zėr-vā"shon, *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

self-reliance, self-rē-lī'ans, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

self-reliant, self-rē-lī'ant, *a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.

self-respect, self'rē-spekt, *n.* Respect for one's self or one's own character; proper pride.

self-restraint, self-rē-strānt', *n.* A restraint over one's self.

self-righteous, self-rīt'yus, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical; sanctimonious.—**self-righteousness**, self-rīt'yus-nes, *n.* Righteousness which one arrogates to one's self; sanctimony.

self-sacrifice, self-sak'ri-fīs, *n.* Sacrifice of one's self or of self-interest.

self-same, self'sām, *a.* Exactly the same; the very same; identical.

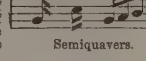
self-satisfaction, self'sa-tis-fak"shon, *n.* Satisfaction with one's self; complacency.

self-satisfied, self-sa'tis-fīd, *a.* Satisfied with one's self; showing complacency.

self-seeking, self'sēk-ing, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish.
self-styled, self'stīld, *a.* Called or styled by one's self; called by a title assumed without warrant.
self-sufficiency, self-suf-fi'shen-si, *n.* State or character of being self-sufficient; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.
self-sufficient, self-suf-fi'shent, *a.* Having too much confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; conceited; assuming; overbearing.
self-taught, self'tąt, *a.* Taught by one's self; educated without a teacher.
self-will, self'wil, *n.* One's own will; determination to have one's own way; willfulness; obstinacy.
self-willed, self'wild, *a.* Governed by one's own will; bent on taking one's own course of action; wilful; obstinate.
sell, sel, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sold*, sōld; ppr. *selling*, sel'ing. [A. Sax. *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, to deliver up, to sell=O. Sax. *sellian*, O. Fris. *sella*, L.G. *sellen*, Icel. *selja*, Sw. *sälja*, Dan. *sælge*, to sell, to deliver, Goth. *saljan*, to offer in sacrifice; akin *sale*.] To give or deliver in exchange for some equivalent; to exchange for money; to vend; to take a bribe for; to yield or give for a consideration; to betray.—**To sell one's life dearly**, to cause great loss to those who take one's life.—v.i. To practise selling; to be sold; to bring a price or purchasers.—**To sell out**, to sell one's commission in the army; to dispose of all one's stock or shares.
seller, sel'ėr, *n.* The person who sells; a vender.
selvedge, **selvage**, sel'vej, sel'vāj, *n.* [From *self* and *edge*: lit. an edge formed of the stuff itself; comp. D. *zelfegge*, G. *selbende*, lit. self-edge, self-end.] The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border, or border of close work on a fabric; the list.
selvedged, **selvaged**, sel'vejd, sel'vājd, *a.* Having a selvedge.
selves, selvz, *pl.* of *self*.
semaphore, se'ma-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *sēma*, a sign, and *pherō*, I bear.] An apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance, usually a pole or high structure supporting a movable arm.
semaphoric, se-ma-for'ik, *a.* Relating to semaphores; telegraphic.
semantology, sē-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sēma*, *sēmatos*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs; the science of language as expressed by signs.
semblance, sem'blans, *n.* [Fr. *semblance*, fr. *semblant*, ppr. of *sembler*, to seem, fr. L. *similare*, *simulare*, to make like, fr. *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] Similarity; resemblance; likeness; a form or figure representing something; image: appearance.
semeiography, sē-mī-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion*, a sign, and *graphō*, I write.] The doctrine of signs; a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.
semeiology, sē-mī-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs; semeiotics.
semeiotics, sē-mī-ot'iks, *n.* [Gr. *sēmeiōtikos*, pertaining to signs, fr. *sēmeion*, a sign.] The science of signs; the language of signs; the doctrine as to symptoms in the human body.
semen, sē'men, *n.* [L., fr. root of *sero*, I sow.] The seed or fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm.
semester, se-mes'tėr, *n.* [L. *semestris*, half-yearly—*sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.] A period or term of six months.
semibreve, se'mi-brēv, *n.* [Prefix *semi*, and *breve*.] A note in music of half the duration or time of the breve, equivalent to two semiminims, four crotchets, or eight quavers.

Semibreve.

semicircle, se'mi-sėr-kl, *n.* [Prefix *semi*, and *circle*=L. *semiciculus*.] The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference; any body in the form of a half-circle.
semicircular, se-mi-sėr'kū-lėr, *a.* Having the form of a semicircle.
semicolon, se'mi-kō-lon, *n.* [Prefix *semi*, and *colon*.] Half a colon; the point [;], marking a greater distinction of sense than a comma, but less than a colon.
semi-columnar, se'mi-ko-lum''nėr, *a.* Like a half column; flat on the one side and round on the other.
semi-detached, se'mi-dē-tacht'', *a.* Partly separated; joined on to another house, but the two detached from other buildings.
semi-diameter, se'mi-dī-am''et-ėr, *n.* Half the diameter; the radius of a circle or sphere.
semi-diurnal, se'mi-dī-ėr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day; continuing half a day.
semi-dome, se'mi-dōm, *n.* A roof or structure forming the half of a dome as cut vertically.
semi-ligneous, se-mi-lig'nē-us, *a.* Partially ligneous or woody; woody at the base and herbaceous at the top.
semi-lunar, se-mi-lū'nėr, *a.* [L. *semi*, half, and *luna*, the moon.] Resembling in form a half-moon; crescentic.
semi-metallic, se'mi-me-tal''ik, *a.* Partially metallic in character.
semi-mute, se'mi-mūt, *a.* and *n.* Applied to a person who, owing to losing the sense of hearing, has almost lost also the faculty of speech.
seminal, se'min-al, *a.* [Fr. *séminal*, L. *seminalis*, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed, fr. *sero*, I sow. Sow.] Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of reproduction; contained in seed; germinal; rudimental.
seminarist, se'min-a-rist, *n.* [See next.] A member of a seminary; an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.
seminary, se'min-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *séminaire*, L. *seminarium*, a seed plot, a nursery, *seminarius*, pertaining to seed, fr. *semen*, seed. SEMINAL.] A place of education; any school, academy, college, university, or similar institution; an institution for educating men for the priesthood.—a. Seminal; belonging to seed; trained or educated in a foreign seminary: said of a Roman Catholic priest.
semination, se-min-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *seminatio*, fr. *seminare*, to sow, fr. *semen*, seed. SEMINAL.] Act of sowing; the natural dispersion of seeds.
seminiferous, se-mi-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed, and *fero*, I produce.] Seed-bearing; producing seed.
semi-official, se'mi-of-fi''shal, *a.* Resting partly on official authority.
semiography, sē-mī-og'ra-fi, *n.* SEMEIOGRAPHY. — **semiology**, sē-mī-ol'o-ji, *n.* SEMEIOLOGY. — **semiotics**, sē-mī-ot'iks, *n.* SEMEIOTICS.
semi-palmate, se-mi-pal'māt, *a.* Having the feet webbed partly down the toes.
semiquaver, se'mi-kwā-vėr, *n.* [Prefix *semi*, and *quaver*.] A note in music of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.


Semiquavers.

Semite, sem'īt, *n.* [From *Sem* or *Shem*, eldest son of Noah.] A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic race; a Shemite.
Semitic, sem-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Semites; Hebrew.—**Semitic** or **Shemitic languages**, the family of languages comprising Hebrew, Chaldean, Phœnician, Arabic, Abyssinian, Assyrian.
semitone, se'mi-tōn, *n.* [Prefix *semi*, and *tone*.] Half a tone in music; an interval, as between *mi* and *fa*, in the scale, which is only half that between *fa* and *sol*.
semitonic, se-mi-ton'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone.
semi-transparent, se'mi-trans-pā-rent, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.
semi-vocal, se'mi-vō-kal, *a.* Half-vocal; pertaining to a semi-vowel; imperfectly vocal.
semi-vowel, se'mi-vou-el, *n.* A half vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant, as *l*, *m*, *r*.
semola, se'mo-la, *n.* [It.] Same as *Semolina*.
semolina, **semolina**, se-mō-lī'na, se-mō-lī'nō, *n.* [It. *semolino*, fr. *semola*, bran.] The large hard grains of flour, separated from the fine flour, or made separately, and much used for puddings.
sempervirent, sem-pėr-vī'rent, *a.* [L. *semper*, always, and *virens*, *virentis*, flourishing.] Always green; evergreen.
sempiternal, sem-pi-tėrn'al, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*, fr. L. *sempiternus—semper*, ever, and *eternus*, eternal. ETERNAL.] Everlasting; eternal in futurity; endless; having beginning but no end.
sempstress, semp'stres, *n.* [A. Sax. *sedmestre*, a sempstress, with term. *-ess* and inserted *p*. SEAM.] A woman who lives by needlework; a seamstress.
senary, sē'na-ri, *a.* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni*, six each, fr. *sex*, six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.
senate, se'nāt, *n.* [Fr. *sénat*, fr. L. *senatus*, the senate, fr. *senex*, old, aged; cog. with Goth. *sineigs*, Gr. *henos*, Skr. *sanas*, Ir. and Gael. *sean*, W. *hen*, old. *Senile*, *senior*, *sir*, *sire*, are of like origin.] An elected body of elderly citizens in ancient Rome having supreme legislative power; the upper branch of a legislature in various countries, as the United States; any similar body; the governing body of a university.
senate-house, se'nāt-hous, *n.* A house in which a senate meets; a place of public council.
senator, se'nāt-or, *n.* [L.] A member of a senate; a judge or magistrate.
senatorial, se-nā-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a senate or a senator.
senatorially, se-nā-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a senatorial manner.
senatus, se-nā'tus, *n.* [See SENATE.] A senate; a governing body in certain universities.
send, send, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sent*, sent; ppr. *sending*, send'ing. [A.Sax. *sendan*=O.Sax. *sendian*, O.Fris. *senda*, Icel. *senda*, Dan. *sende*, Sw. *sända*, D. *senden*, G. *senden*, Goth. *sandjan*, to send.] Causal of an old lost verb meaning to go.] To cause to go, pass, or be carried to some place; to impel or propel; to despatch, as on an errand or message; to cause to be conveyed; to transmit; to commission, authorize, or direct to go and act; to cause to come, fall, or happen to; to make befall; to inflict; to cause to be; to drive.—To **send forth** or **out**, to give, put, or bring forth; to emit.—v.i. To despatch an agent, a messenger, or message for some purpose.
sendal, sen'dal, *n.* [O.Fr. *sendal*, *cendal*, sendal; L.L. *cendalum*, fr. Gr. *sindōn*, a fine Indian cloth, fr. *Sindhu*, the river Indus.] A light thin silk stuff formerly made.
sender, send'ėr, *n.* One who sends.
seneca, **senega**, sen'e-ka, sen'e-ga, *n.* [From the *Seneca* Indians.] A drug consisting of the root of a plant (*Polygala Senega*) of the United States, used in cough mixtures.
senescence, sē-nes'ens, *n.* [L. *senesco*, I grow old, fr. *senex*, old. SENATE.] The state of growing old.—**senescent**, sē-nes'ent, *a.* [L. *senescens*, ppr. of *senesco*.] Beginning to grow old.
seneschal, se'ne-shal, *n.* [O.Fr. *seneschal*, It. *siniscalco*, L.L. *senescalcus*, lit. 'old servant', fr. an old German adj. cog. with L. *senex*, old (seen in *senate*), and *scalc*, *scalk*, a servant (seen also in *marshal*).] An officer in the house of princes and dignitaries, superintending feasts and ceremonies, &c.; a kind of steward or majordomo.—**seneschalship**, se'ne-shal-ship, *n.* The office of a seneschal.
senile, sē'nīl, *a.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, *senis*, old, aged. SENATE.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age; character-

ized by the weaknesses or failings of old age.—**senility**, sē-nil'i-ti, *n.* State of being old; old age; dotage.

senior, sē'ni-or, sēn'yor, *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, old, aged. From *senior* come *sire*, *sir*, *signor*, &c. SENATE.] Elder or older; being the elder of two persons of the same name; older in office; more advanced in rank, office, or the like.——*n.* One older than another; one who is older in office; one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another; one who has priority of rank.

seniority, sē-ni-or'i-ti, *n.* [*Senior* and *-ity*.] State of being senior; superior age; priority of birth; superiority in office or rank.

senna, sen'na, *n.* [Ar. *senā* or *sanā*.] The dried leaves of certain plants of the genus Cassia, used as a purgative; the plant itself.

Senna (*Cassia lanceolata*).

se'nnight, sen'nīt, *n.* [Contracted fr. *sevennight*, as *fortnight* fr. *fourteennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

sennit, sen'it, *n.* [From *seven* and *knit*.] A sort of flat braided cordage used on ships.

señor, sen-yōr', *n.* [From L. *senior* (q.v.).] A Spanish title or form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir; a gentleman.—**señora**, sen-yō'ra, *n.* The feminine of *Señor*; madame or Mrs.; a lady.—**señorita**, sen-yō-rē'tä, *n.* Miss; a young lady. [See SIGNOR.]

sensation, sen-sā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *sensation*, L.L. *sensatio*, fr. L. *sensus*, sense. SENSE.] An impression made upon the mind through the medium of the senses; feeling awakened by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body; feeling; power of feeling or receiving impressions; mental or spiritual affection; emotion; sentiment; state of excited interest or feeling; what produces excited interest or feeling.

sensational, sen-sā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to or implying sensation; producing excited interest or emotion; tending to stir up mere emotion or overstrained interest; pertaining to sensationalism.

sensationalism, sen-sā'shon-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses; sensualism; sensational writing.

sensationalist, sen-sā'shon-al-ist, *n.* A believer in or upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism.

sense, sens, *n.* [L. *sensus*, sensation, a sense, fr. *sentio*, *sensum*, I perceive by the senses (seen in *scent*, *sensual*, *consent*, *dissent*, *assent*, *resent*, *sentence*, *sentiment*, &c.); supposed to be fr. *sens*, being, ppr. of *sum*, I am.] The faculty of receiving impressions by means of certain bodily organs; perception; sensation; a separate faculty of perception connected with a special organ of the body, the senses being usually spoken of as five: sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch; apprehension by the intellect; discernment; sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception; appreciation; moral perception; consciousness; sound reasoning; good judgment; understanding; rationality; rational or judicious language; view or opinion held in common; meaning; import; signification of words.

senseless, sens'les, *a.* Wanting sense; void of perception; unfeeling; insensible; unreasonable; foolish; stupid; acting without sense or judgment; contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; nonsensical.

senselessly, sens'les-li, *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

senselessness, sens'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being senseless; folly; absurdity.

sensibility, sens-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité*, L.L. *sensibilitas*.] State or quality of being sensible; susceptibility of impressions upon the organs of sense; acuteness of perception; susceptibility of quick and keen emotions; impressibility; delicacy of feeling; sensitiveness; feeling; emotion; quick emotion or sympathy; sensitiveness, as of an instrument.

sensible, sens'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *sensible*, L. *sensibilis*, fr. *sensus*, sense.] That may be perceived by the senses; capable of exciting sensation; perceptible; capable of receiving sensation or impression; sensitive; liable to impression or emotion; easily affected; perceiving by the senses or the intellect; cognizant; fully persuaded; convinced; capable of indicating slight changes of condition; sensitive (as an instrument); possessing or containing sense, sound judgment, or reason; having good or sound sense; reasonable; judicious.

sensibleness, sens'i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being sensible; sensibility.

sensibly, sens'i-bli, *adv.* In a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses; appreciably; with intelligence or good sense; judiciously.

sensiferous, sen-sif'er-us, *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *fero*, I carry.] Conveying sensation, as a nerve or organ.

sensific, **sensifacient**, sen-sif'ik, sens-i-fā'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *facio*, I make.] Producing sensation.

sensitive, sens'i-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *sensitif*, L.L. *sensitivus*, fr. L. *sensus*, sense.] Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; having quick and acute sensibility; easily affected or excited; having the feelings easily hurt; of keen sensibility; readily influenced; quickly exhibiting change from some influence, as a thermometer; readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

sensitively, sens'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness, sens'i-tiv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sensitive.

sensitive-plant, sens'i-tiv-plant, *n.* A plant, a species of mimosa, so called from the shrinking and contraction of its leaves on being touched.

sensitivity, sens-i-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state of being sensitive; sensitiveness; readiness to respond to stimuli.

sensitize, sens'i-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sensitized*, sens'i-tīzd; ppr. *sensitizing*, sens'i-tīz-ing. [*Sensitive* and *-ize*.] To render sensitive; to make capable of being acted on by the rays of the sun.

sensorial, sen-sō'ri-al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to the sensorium; sensory.

sensorium, sen-sō'ri-um, *n.* [L. L., fr. L. *sensus*, sense.] The common centre at which all the impressions of sense are received; the brain; the central seat of consciousness; a nerve centre.

sensory, sen'so-ri, *a.* Relating to the sensorium; conveying sensation.

sensual, sens'ū-al, *a.* [L.L. *sensualis*, fr. *sensus*, sense (q.v.).] Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul; affecting the senses or derived from them; pleasing to the senses or appetites; carnal; not spiritual or holy; given to the indulgence of the appetites; voluptuous; luxurious; indulging in lust; pertaining to sensualism in philosophy.

sensualism, sens'ū-al-izm, *n.* [*Sensual* and *-ism*.] Sensuality; devotedness to sensual indulgence; the doctrine that all our mental acts and intellectual powers depend upon sensation; sensationalism.

sensualist, sens'ū-al-ist, *n.* A person given to sensuality; a voluptuary; an epicure; a sensationalist in philosophy.

sensuality, sens-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sensualité*, L.L. *sensualitas*, fr. *sensualis*, sensual.] Quality of being sensual; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures; indulgence in lust; carnality; lewdness.

sensualize, sens'ū-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sensualized*, sens'ū-al-īzd; ppr. *sensualizing*, sens'ū-al-īz-ing. [*Sensual* and *-ize*.] To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

sensually, sens'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

sensuous, sens'ū-us, *a.* [From L. *sensus*, sense.] Pertaining to the senses; sensual; readily affected through the senses; alive to pleasure received through the senses.

sentence, sen'tens, *n.* [Fr. *sentence*, L. *sententia*, an opinion, a judgment, a maxim, a sentence, fr. *sentio*, I perceive. SENSE.] What one thinks; an opinion; a saying; a maxim; a short saying containing moral instruction; a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision; a number of words containing complete sense and followed by a full point.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sentenced*, sen'tenst; ppr. *sentencing*, sen'tens-ing. To pass or pronounce sentence upon; to doom; to condemn; to doom to punishment.

sentencer, sen'tens-ėr, *n.* One who sentences.

sentential, sen-ten'shal, *a.* Comprising sentences; pertaining to a sentence.

sententious, sen-ten'shus, *a.* [Fr. *sentencieux*, L. *sententiosus*, fr. *sententia*, opinion. SENTENCE.] Abounding in axioms or maxims; brief and full of meaning; pithy; terse; gravely judicial.

sententiously, sen-ten'shus-li, *adv.* In a sententious manner; with striking brevity of expression; with judicial gravity.

sententiousness, sen-ten'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being sententious; pithiness; brevity with weight.

sentient, sen'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *sentientis*, ppr. of *sentio*, I perceive. SENSE.] Having sensation or the capacity of sensation; perceptive; sensible; susceptible of feeling.

sentiment, sen'ti-ment, *n.* [Fr. *sentiment*, L.L. *sentimentum*, fr. L. *sentio*, I perceive or feel. SENSE.] Thought prompted by feeling or emotion; a feeling or disposition of mind towards some person or thing; disposition of mind in view of some subject; tendency to be swayed or carried away by feeling; tenderness of feeling; emotion; sensibility; ready susceptibility; a thought or opinion; the thought or meaning conveyed by words, but considered as distinct from them; a thought expressed in striking words; general idea suggested by a work of art.

sentimental, sen-ti-men'tal, *a.* Having sentiment; apt to be swayed by emotional feelings; showing an excess of sentiment; mawkishly tender; appealing to tender feelings.

sentimentalism, sen-ti-men'tal-izm, *n.* [*Sentimental* and *-ism*.] Sentimentality.

sentimentalist, sen-ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* [*Sentimental* and *-ist*.] One who affects sentiment; the character of being sentimental or swayed by sentiment.

sentimentality, sen'ti-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being sentimental; affectation or show of fine feeling or sensibility; proneness to sentiment.

sentimentalize, sen-ti-men'tal-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sentimentalized*, sen-ti-men'tal-īzd; ppr. *sentimentalizing*, sen-ti-men'tal-īz-ing. [*Sentimental* and *-ize*.] To indulge in sentiment; to affect high sensibility.

sentimentally, sen-ti-men'tal-li, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

sentinel, sen'ti-nel, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*, a sentinel, originally the path or beat of a sentinel, dim. of O.Fr. *sente*, a path, fr. L. *semita*, a path.] One who is set to keep watch or be on guard against surprise; a soldier set to guard any place from surprise; a sentry.

sentinelled, sen'ti-neld, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel or sentinels.

sentry, sen'tri, *n.*; pl. **sentries**, sen'triz. [O.Fr. *senterel*, a path, dim. of *sente*. SENTINEL.] A sentinel; a soldier placed on guard; guard; watch; sentinel's duty.

sentry-box, sen′tri-boks, *n.* A box or small shed to shelter a sentinel at his post.

sepal, sē′pal or sep′al, *n.* [Fr. *sépale*, an invented term to correspond to *pétale*, a petal.] In *bot.* the leaf of a calyx; one of the separate divisions of a calyx.

s s, Sepals.

sepaline, sep′al-īn, *a.* [SEPAL.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a sepal.

sepaloid, sep′al-oid, *a.* [*Sepal* and *-oid.*] Like a sepal.

sepalous, sep′al-us, *a.* Relating to or having sepals.

separability, se′pa-ra-bil″i-ti, *n.* Quality of being separable.

separable, se′pa-ra-bl, *a.* [Fr. *séparable*, L. *separabilis*, fr. *separo*, I separate. SEPARATE.] That may be separated; capable of separation.

separableness, se′pa-ra-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being separable; divisibility.

separably, se′pa-ra-bli, *adv.* In a separable manner.

separate, se′pa-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *separated*, se′pa-rāt-ed; ppr. *separating*, se′pa-rāt-ing. [L. *separo*, *separatus—se*, apart, and *paro*, I put, set, or place. PARE. *Sever* is a doublet of this.] To put or set apart; to part; to disunite; to disjoin; to disconnect; to detach; to dissociate; to divide; to sever, as by an intervening space; to lie between.——v.i. To go apart; to withdraw from each other; to cleave or split; to come apart.——a. [L. *separatus*, pp. of *separo*.] Parted or divided from the rest; being parted from another or others; standing apart; disunited; detached; unconnected; distinct; different; individual.

separately, se′pa-rāt-li, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinct; singly.—**separateness**, se′pa-rāt-nes, *n.* State of being separate.

separation, se-pa-rā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *séparation*, L. *separatio*. SEPARATE.] Act of separating or state of being separate; disunion; disconnection; disjunction; disunion of married persons; a sort of incomplete divorce.

separatism, se′pa-rāt-izm, *n.* [*Separate* and *-ism.*] Disposition to separate or withdraw from others; dissent.

separatist, se′pa-rāt-ist, *n.* [*Separate* and *-ist.*] One who advocates or upholds separation; one who withdraws or separates himself from others, especially from an established church; a dissenter; a seceder.

separator, se′pa-rāt-er, *n.* One who or that which separates; some kind of contrivance for separating one thing from another, as cream from milk, &c.

separatory, separative, se′pa-ra-to-ri, se′pa-ra-tiv, *a.* Tending to separate; causing or used in separation.

sepia, sē′pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *sēpia*, the cuttle-fish or squid.] The cuttle-fish; a brown pigment prepared from the black juice of the cuttle-fish, and used in drawing.—**sepic**, sē′pik, *a.* Pertaining to sepia; executed in sepia.

sepoy, sē′poi, *n.* [Per. *sipahi*, a soldier.] A name given in India to the native soldiers in the British service.

sept, sept, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *sect*, suggested by L. *septum*, an inclosure.] A clan; a race or family; used particularly of Celtic races or families in Ireland.

septa, sep′ta, pl. of *septum*.

September, sep-tem′bėr, *n.* [L. *september*, fr. *septem*, seven.] Originally the seventh month of the year, reckoning from March, but now the ninth, having 30 days.

septenary, sep′ten-a-ri, *a.* [L. *septenarius*, fr. *septeni*, seven each, fr. *septem*, seven.] Consisting of seven; proceeding by sevens; lasting seven years.

septennial, sep-ten′ni-al, *a.* [L. *septennis*, fr. *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing seven years; happening or returning once every seven years.

septennially, sep-ten′ni-al-li, *adv.* [See prec.] Once in seven years.

septet, septette, sep-tet′, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.] A musical composition for seven voices or instruments.

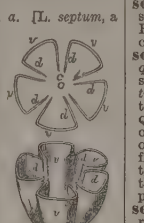
septic, septical, sep′tik, sep′tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *sēptikos*, putrid, fr. *sēpō*, I putrefy.] Promoting or causing putrefaction.——n. A substance causing putrefaction.

septicæmia, sep-ti-sē″mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *sēptikos*, putrefying, fr. *sēpō*, I putrefy, and *haima*, blood.] Blood-poisoning by absorption into the circulation of poisonous or putrid matter.

septicidal, sep-ti-sī′dal, *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, I cut or divide. SEPTUM.] In *bot.* dividing or dehiscing at the septa or partitions.

septiferous, sep-tif′ėr-us, *a.* [L. *septum*, an inclosure, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing septa; containing septa.

septilateral, sep-ti-la′tėr-al, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus, lateris*, a side.] Having seven sides.



Septicidal Dehiscence. *v*, Valves. *d*, Dissepiments. *c*, Axis.

septillion, sep-til′yon, *n.* [From L. *septem*, seven, with termination of E. *million*.] A million raised to the seventh power; otherwise the eighth power of a thousand.

septisyllable, sep′ti-sil-a-bl, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *syllable*.] A word of seven syllables.

septuagenarian, sep′tū-a-jen-ā″ri-an, *n.* [L. *septuagenarius*, fr. *septuageni*, seventy each, fr. *septuaginta*, seventy, fr. *septem*, seven; cog. with E. *seven*.] A person seventy years of age.

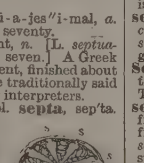
septuagenary, sep-tū-a′jen-a-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy years.—— n. A septuagenarian.

Septuagesima, sep′tū-a-jes″i-ma, *n.* [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth, fr. *septuaginta*, seventy. See above.] The third Sunday before Lent, being about seventy days before Easter.

septuagesimal, sep′tū-a-jes″i-mal, *a.* [See prec.] Consisting of seventy.

Septuagint, sep′tū-a-jint, *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy, fr. *septem*, seven.] A Greek version of the Old Testament, finished about 200 B.C., so called because traditionally said to be the work of seventy interpreters.

septum, sep′tum, *n.*; pl. **septa**, sep′ta. [L., a partition, fr. *sepio*, I inclose, fr. *sepes*, a fence.] A partition; a wall separating cavities, especially in animals or plants.



s s, Septa.

sepulchral, sē-pul′kral, *a.* [L. *sepulchralis*.] Pertaining to sepulchre, to burial, or to tombs; hence, deep in utterance; grave; hollow, as a voice.

sepulchre, se′pul-kėr, *n.* [L. *sepulchrum*, more correctly *sepulcrum*, a grave or tomb, fr. *sepelio, sepultum*, I bury.] A tomb; a cave, vault, or structure for interment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sepulchred*, se′pul-kėrd; ppr. *sepulchring*, se′pul-kring. To entomb; to bury.

sepulture, se′pul-tūr, *n.* [L. *sepultura*, a burying, fr. *sepelio*, I bury. See prec.] Burial; interment; entombment.

sequacious, sē-kwā′shus, *a.* [L. *sequax, sequacis*, fr. *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] Following; logically consistent; consecutive.

sequel, sē′kwel, *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*, L. *sequela*, fr. *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part; that which results; result; event; issue.

sequela, sē-kwē′la, *n.*; pl. **sequelæ**, sē-kwē′lē. [L., fr. *sequor*, I follow. See prec.] Something that is consequent on disease; a morbid affection which follows.

sequence, sē′kwens, *n.* [Fr. *séquence*, L.L. *sequentia*, fr. L. *sequens, sequentis*, ppr. of *sequor, secutus*, I follow (seen also in *sequel, sequester, prosecute, execute, consequent, consecutive, second, ensue, pursue*, &c.); root same as in *see*.] A following or coming after; succession; order of succession; arrangement; an observed instance of uniformity in following; a series of things following in a certain order; a regular alternate succession of similar chords in music; a set of cards immediately following each other in order of their value.

sequent, sequential, sē′kwent, sē-kwen′shal, *a.* [L. *sequens, sequentis*. See prec.] Following; succeeding; following by logical consequence.

sequester, se-kwes′tėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sequestered*, se-kwes′tėrd; ppr. *sequestering*, se-kwes′tėr-ing. [Fr. *sequestrer*, L.L. *sequestrare*, fr. L. *sequester*, a mediator, a depository, a trustee, fr. *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] To set apart or separate from other things; *refl.* to retire or withdraw into obscurity or seclusion; in *law*, to separate from the owner for a time; to set apart, as the income or property of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied; to appropriate.

sequestered, se-kwes′tėrd, *p.a.* Secluded; retired; private; in retirement.

sequestrate, se-kwes′trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sequestrated*, se-kwes′trāt-ed; ppr. *sequestrating*, se-kwes′trāt-ing. SEQUESTER.] To sequester; to set apart for the purpose of being divided among creditors.

sequestration, se-kwes-trā′shon, *n.* [L. *sequestratio*. SEQUESTER.] Act of sequestering; state of being sequestered, separated, or set aside; separation; the separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it; act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; in *Scots law*, the seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a court, for behoof of the creditors.

sequestrator, se-kwes′trāt-or, *n.* One who sequesters or sequestrates; one to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

sequin, sē′kwin, *n.* [Fr. *sequin*, fr. It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca*, the mint, fr. Ar. *sikkah, sekkah*, a stamp, a die.] An old Venetian gold coin in value about 9s. 4d. sterling.

Sequoia, sē-kwoi′a, *n.* [From *Sequoyah*, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.] The Wellingtonia genus of trees.

seraglio, se-rāl′yō, *n.* [It. *serraglio*, partly fr. Turk. *serai*, Per. *sarai*, a palace, partly fr. It. *serrare*, to shut up, fr. L.L. *serra*, L. *sera*, a bar.] The palace of the Turkish sultan at Constantinople; the harem of the sultan; a harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines.

serai, se-rī′, *n.* [Per. *serai*, a palace, a court.] In Eastern countries, a place for the accommodation of travellers; a caravansary.

seraph, se′raf, *n.*; pl. **seraphs** or **seraphim**, se′rafs, se′raf-im. [Heb. *seraphim*, seraphs, fr. *seraph*, to burn, to be eminent or noble.] An angel of the highest rank or order.

seraphic, seraphical, se-raf′ik, se-raf′-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; angelic; celestial; pure; refined from sensuality.

seraphically, se-raf′ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; angelically.

seraphim. See SERAPH.

seraskier, se-ras′kēr, *n.* [Per. *serasker—ser, seri*, head, chief, and *asker*, an army.] A Turkish general of land forces; a commander-in-chief and minister at war.—**seraskierate**, se-ras′kēr-āt, *n.* The office of a seraskier.

Serb, serb, *n.* [Native form.] A native or inhabitant of Servia; the language of Servia.

serenade, se-rē-nād′, *n.* [Fr. *sérénade*, fr. It. *serenata*, a serenade, clear and fine weather at night, fr. L. *serenus*, serene (q.v.).] A musical entertainment given at night in the open air, especially by gentlemen, in a spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies; a song or piece of music composed for such an occasion. —— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *serenaded*, se-rē-nād′ed; ppr. *serenading*, se-rē-nād′ing. To entertain with a serenade or nocturnal music. —— *v.i.* To perform or engage in a serenade.

serenader, se-rē-nād′ėr, *n.* One who serenades.

serene, sē-rēn′, *a.* [L. *serenus*, serene; allied to L. *sol*, the sun, Gr. *seirinos*, hot, scorching, *Seirios*, Sirius, *selas*, brightness, *selēnē*, the moon, Skr. *surya*, the sun.] Clear; fair; bright; cloudless; calm; unruffled; tranquil; undisturbed; an epithet or form of address for princes or noblemen of high rank in Germany and Austria.——*n.* Serenity; what is serene.

serenely, sē-rēn′li, *adv.* In a serene manner; calmly; quietly; with unruffled temper; coolly.—**sereneness**, sē-rēn′nes, *n.* Serenity.

serenity, sē-ren′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sérénité*, L. *serenitas*, fr. *serenus*, serene.] State of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace; calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness.

serf, sėrf, *n.* [Fr. *serf*, fr. L. *servus*, a slave. SERVE.] A villein; a slave attached to the soil and transferred with it; a forced labourer attached to an estate; a bondman.

serfdom, sėrf′dom, *n.* The state or condition of serfs.

serge, sėrj, *n.* [Fr. *serge*, fr. L. *serica*, a silken fabric. SILK.] A kind of tough twilled worsted cloth; also a twilled silken fabric.

sergeancy, **serjeantcy**, sär′jan-si, *n.* The office of a sergeant-at-law.

sergeant, **serjeant**, sär′jant, *n.* [From Fr. *sergent*, O.Fr. *serjent*, originally a servant, an attendant, an official of certain kinds, fr. L. *serviens*, *servientis*, ppr. of *servio*, I serve. SERVE.] A non-commissioned officer in the army in rank next above corporal; a police-officer of superior rank; a lawyer of the highest rank in England and Ireland; a title given to certain of the British sovereign's personal attendants: in the last two meanings the second spelling is the common one.

sergeant-at-arms, **serjeant-at-arms**, sär′jant-at-ärmz, *n.* A title of officers who attend certain English dignitaries, as the lord-chancellor.

sergeant-major, sär′jant-mā-jėr, *n.* The highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment.

sergeantry, **serjeantry**. Same as *Sergeanty*.

sergeantship, **sergeancy**, sär′jant-ship, sär′jant-si, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

sergeanty, **serjeanty**, sär-jan-ti, *n.* A kind of feudal tenure, being tenure on service done directly to the sovereign.

serial, sē′ri-al, *a.* [SERIES.] Pertaining to a series; consisting of a series; forming a series; arranged in a row.——*n.* A tale or other written composition, issued in successive portions or numbers; a periodical.

seriality, sē-ri-al′i-ti, *n.* [*Serial* and *-ity*.] The state or condition of being serial or following in successive order.

serially, sē′ri-al-li, *adv.* In a serial manner; by series.

seriate, sē′ri-āt, *a.* [*Series* and *-ate*.] Arranged in a series; pertaining to a series.

seriatim, sē-ri-ā′tim, *adv.* [L., fr. *series* (q.v.).] In regular order; one after the other.

sericeous, sē-ri′shus, *a.* [L. *sericeus*, fr. *sericum*, silk. SILK.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

sericulture, sē′ri-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *sericum*, silk, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The breeding and treatment of silkworms.

series, sē′ri-ēz or sē′rēz, *n.*; pl. the same. [L. *series*, a row, succession, series, same root as *sero*, I join, I weave together (seen also in *sermon*, *assert*, *insert*, *exert*, *desert*); Gr. *seira*, a chord; Skr. *sarat*, a thread.] A connected or continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing the same relation to each other; succession of things; a sequence; course; train; chain; a number of arithmetical or algebraic terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law.

serif. Same as *Ceriph*.

serio-comic, **serio-comical**, sē′ri-ō-kom″ik, sē′ri-ō-kom″ik-al, *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

serious, sē′ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *sérieux*, fr. L. *serius*, grave, serious, earnest; cog. with A.Sax. *swaer*, O.Sax. *swâr*, D. *zwaar*, G. *schwer*, heavy; Goth. *swêrs*, honourable.] Characterized by gravity in manner or disposition; not light, gay, or volatile; grave; solemn; sedate; thoughtful; earnest; being in earnest; not jesting or pretending; attentive to religious concerns; of weight or importance; weighty; momentous; attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension; not trifling.

seriously, sē′ri-us-li, *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; earnestly; in an important degree.

seriousness, sē′ri-us-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being serious; gravity; solemnity; earnest attention to religious concerns.

seriph. Same as *Ceriph*.

serjeant, sär′jant, *n.* See SERGEANT.

sermon, sėr′mon, *n.* [Fr. *sermon*, L. *sermo*, *sermonis*, a speech or connected discourse, fr. *sero*, I join together. SERIES.] A discourse delivered in public by a clergyman or other person for the purpose of religious instruction, and usually grounded on some text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse written or printed, whether delivered or not; a homily.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sermoned*, sėr′mond; ppr. *sermoning*, sėr′mon-ing. To tutor; to lecture.

sermonize, sėr′mon-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sermonized*, sėr′mon-īzd; ppr. *sermonizing*, sėr′mon-īz-ing. [*Sermon* and *-ize*.] To make sermons; to preach; to inculcate rigid rules; to harangue.

sermonizer, sėr′mon-īz-ėr, *n.* One who sermonizes; a preacher.

seroon, se-rōn′, *n.* [Sp. *seron*, a hamper or basket.] A hamper of certain kinds of goods, as raisins or almonds.

serosity, sē-ros′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sérosité*. See next.] The state of being serous.

serous, sē′rus, *a.* [Fr. *séreux*, fr. L. *serum* —which see.] Pertaining to serum; thin; watery; like whey; secreting serum, as certain membranes.

serpent, sėr′pent, *n.* [L. *serpens*, *serpentis*, a serpent, lit. a creeper, fr. ppr. of *serpo*, I creep; cog. Gr. *herpo*, I creep; Skr. *sarpa*, a serpent, fr. *srip*, to creep.] A scaly reptile without feet and of elongated form; a snake; a bass wind-instrument of music of wood, so called from its form; a subtle or malicious person; a species of firework.—— *a.* Pertaining to a serpent; like a serpent.

serpent-charmer, sėr′pent-chärm-ėr, *n.* One who charms or professes to charm serpents; one who makes serpents obey his will

serpent-eater, sėr′pent-ēt-ėr, *n.* One who eats serpents; the secretary-bird.

serpent-fish, sėr′pent-fish, *n.* The band-fish or ribbon-fish.

serpentiform, sėr-pen′ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a serpent; serpentine.

serpentine, sėr′pent-īn, *a.* [L. *serpentinus*.] Resembling or pertaining to a serpent; having characters like those of a serpent; winding or turning one way and the other like a serpent; spiral; twisted; crooked. ——*n.* A rock, usually dark-coloured green, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin, used for decorative or ornamental purposes.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *serpentined*, sėr′pent-īnd; ppr. *serpentining*, sėr′pent-īn-ing. To wind like a serpent; to meander.

serpentinely, sėr′pen-tīn-li, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.

serpent's-tongue, sėr′pents-tung, *n.* A species of fern; adder's-tongue.

serpigo, sėr-pī′go, *n.* [L.L., fr. L. *serpo*, I creep. SERPENT.] A name for ringworm or similar skin-disease.

serrate, **serrated**, ser′rāt, ser′rāt-ed, *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra*, a saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed.

serration, ser-rā′shon, *n.* [See prec.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

serrature, ser′ra-tūr, *n.* [See prec.] A notching in the edge of anything, like a saw; serration.

serricorn, ser′ri-korn, *a.* [L. *serra*, a saw, *cornu*, a horn.] Having serrated or saw-shaped antennæ, as certain beetles.

serried, se′rid, *pp.* or *a.* [From obs. *serry*, fr. Fr. *serrer*, to crowd, fr. L.L. *serare*, fr. L. *sera*, a bolt or bar.] Crowded; compacted; in close order.

serum, sē′rum, *n.* [L. *serum*, whey, the watery 1, Serricorn Beetle. 2, 3, Antennæ of various Serricorn Beetles. thing; cog. with Gr. *oros*, whey, serum; Skr. *sâra*, water.] The watery part of curdled milk; whey; the thin, transparent part of the blood, or any similar fluid.

serval, sėr′val, *n.* [Probably an African word.] A kind of small South African leopard.

servant, sėrv′ant, *n.* [Fr. *servant*, fr. *servir*, fr. L. *servire*, to serve. *Servant* is a doublet of *sergeant*. SERVE.] One who serves; a domestic or menial; an attendant in a household; a person performing menial or other offices for another person and subject to his command; one in a state of subjection; a drudge; one who yields obedience to another.—**Servants' hall**, the room in a house used by the servants in common for their meals, &c.—**Your humble servant**, **your obedient servant**, &c., conventional phrases of civility used more especially in closing a letter.

servant-maid, sėrv′ant-mād, *a.* A maid-servant.

servant-man, sėrv′ant-man, *n.* A male or man servant.

serve, sėrv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *served*, sėrvd; ppr. *serving*, sėrv′ing. [Fr. *servir*, fr. L. *servire*, to serve, fr. *servus*, a servant, a slave, closely akin to *servo*, I preserve (as in *conserve*, *preserve*, *reserve*, &c.); fr. root *sar*, to protect, perhaps same as in *solid*, *safe*.] To work for and obey; to be in the employment of; to render duties or offices to; to render spiritual obedience and worship to; to minister to; to wait on; to attend at a meal; to set or arrange on a table for a meal; to conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote or aid; to help forward; to subserve; to help by good offices; to administer to the wants of; to be in lieu of to; to take the place of to; to act or behave in accordance with the fashion, spirit, or demands of; to comply with; to requite; to satisfy; to content; to handle, manage, or work; to protect from friction by winding something round, as a ship's rope; in *law*, to deliver or transmit to; to present, deliver, or execute in due form; to perform the duties or conditions involved in (an apprenticeship, a sentence).—**To serve out**, to deal out or distribute.—**To serve one right**, to treat one as he deserves.—**To serve the turn**, to meet the emergency; to answer the purpose.—— *v.i.* To perform domestic or other offices for another; to act as a domestic or attendant; to attend; to perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office; to answer; to accomplish the end; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suffice; to suit; to be convenient; to be of use; to officiate or minister.

server, sėrv'ėr, *n.* One who serves; that which serves; a salver.

service, sėrv'is, *n.* [Fr. *service*, L. *servitium*, fr. *servire*, to serve. SERVE.] Act of one who serves; the business, duty, office, attendance, or condition of a servant; employment, as of a servant; menial duties or employment; anything done by way of duty to a superior; assistance or kindness rendered; kind office; duty performed; official function; military or naval duty; period of such duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; usefulness; benefit caused; profession of respect or affection uttered or sent; public religious worship or ceremony; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; liturgy; a set of dishes or vessels for the table; that which is served; course of dishes; supply of things regularly provided; the duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee.

serviceable, sėrv'is-a-bl, *a.* That renders or may render service; useful; beneficial; advantageous; doing service; active; diligent.

serviceably, sėrv'is-a-bli, *a.* In a serviceable manner.

service-book, sėrv'is-bųk, *n.* A book used in church service; a prayer-book; a missal.

service-pipe, sėrv'is-pīp, *n.* A pipe for the supply of water, gas, and the like from the main to the building.

service-tree, sėrv'is-trē, *n.* [A corruption of L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree.] A European tree of the pear family, yielding a close-grained timber and an edible fruit.

serviette, sėr-vi-et', *n.* [Fr.: origin doubtful.] A table-napkin.

servile, sėr'vil, *a.* [Fr. *servile*, L. *servilis*, servile, slavish, fr. *servus*, a slave, a servant. SERVE.] Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; held in subjection; dependent; cringing; fawning; meanly submissive; in *gram.* said of a letter of a word serving a subordinate or unimportant office.

servilely, sėr'vil-li, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly; meanly; with base submission or obsequiousness.

servility, sėr-vil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *servilité*.] State of being servile; mean submission; slavishness; slavish or cringing deference.

serving-maid, sėrv'ing-mād, *n.* A female domestic servant.

serving-man, sėrv'ing-man, *n.* A male domestic servant; a menial.

servitor, sėrv'i-tor, *n.* [L.L. *servitor*, fr. L. *servio*, I serve. SERVE.] A male servant; an attendant; a follower or adherent; in Oxford University, formerly an undergraduate who was partly supported by the college funds and had certain menial duties.

servitude, sėrv'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *servitude*, L. *servitudo*, fr. *servus*, a slave.] State or condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage; state of a servant or menial; a state of slavish dependence; compulsory labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment.

sesame, ses'a-mē, *n.* [Gr. *sēsamē*, *sēsamon*, L. *sesamum*.] An annual herbaceous plant, the seeds of which yield a fine oil.

sesamoid, **sesamoidal**, sē'sa-moid, sē'sa-moi-dal, *a.* [*Sesame* and *-oid.*] Resembling the seeds of sesame in form: said of certain small parts in the human body.

sesquialteral, **sesquialterate**, ses-kwi-al'tėr-al, ses-kwi-al'tėr-āt, *a.* [L. prefix *sesqui*, one and a half, and *alter*, other.] One and a half times as many.

sesquipedalian, **sesquipedal**, ses'kwi-pē-dā'li-an, ses'kwi-pē-dal, *a.* [L. *sesquipedalis—sesqui*, one and a half, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half; often humorously applied to long words; also using long words.

sesquipedality, ses'kwi-pē-dal''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sesquipedalian.

sessile, ses'il, *a.* [L. *sessilis*, fr. *sedeo*, *sessum*, I sit. SEDATE.] In *zool.* and *bot.* attached without any sensible projecting support; having no stalk or peduncle.

session, se'shon, *n.* [Fr. *session*, L. *sessio*, *sessionis*, fr. *sedeo*, *sessum*, I sit. SEDATE.] A sitting or being seated; the sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for business; the time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business; in Scotland, a kirk-session; in *law* (generally in *pl.*), a sitting of justices in court upon commission; quarter-sessions.—**Court of Session**, the highest civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in civil questions of all kinds.

Sessile Leaves.

sessional, se'shon-al, *a.* Relating or belonging to a session or sessions.

session-clerk, se'shon-klärk, *n.* In Scotland, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk-session.

sess-pool, ses'pōl, *n.* Same as *cesspool*.

sesterce, **sestertius**, ses'tėrs, ses-tėr'shius, *n.* [Fr. *sesterce*, L. *sestertius.*] A Roman coin or denomination of money, valued at about 2*d.* sterling.

sestet, **sestette**, ses'tet, ses-tet', *n.* [It. *sestetto*, fr. L. *sextus*, sixth, fr. *sex*, six.] A musical composition for six voices or six instruments; the last six lines of a sonnet.

set, set, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *set*, set; ppr. *setting*, set'ing. [Causative or factitive of *sit*; A. Sax. *settan*, to set, place, appoint, &c.=O. Sax. *settian*, O. Fris. *setta*, D. *zetten*, L. G. *setten*, Icel. *setja*, Sw. *sätta*, Dan. *sette*, Goth. *satjan*, G. *setzen*, to set. SIT.] To make or cause to sit; to put; to place in a sitting, standing, or any natural posture or position; to place upright; to place so as to rest; to put, place, or fix in general; to put, arrange, or dispose in a certain place, position, or station; to post; to make or cause to be, do, or act; to put or change from one state into another; to fix as regards amount or value; to fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement; to appoint; to assign beforehand; to prescribe; to estimate or rate; to regulate or adjust; to fit to music; to begin or lead in singing; to plant, as distinguished from *sowing*; to fix for ornament, as in metal; to adorn, as with precious stones; to intersperse; to stud; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; to fix mentally; to fix with settled purpose; to embarrass; to perplex; to pose; to put in trim for use; to apply or use in action; to employ; to incite; to instigate; to spur; to place in proper order, as types; to compose or put into type; to make stiff or solid; to convert into curd. —**To set aside**, to omit for the present; to disregard; to abrogate or annul.—**To set at naught**, to regard as of no value or consideration; to despise. — **To set down**, to place upon something; to enter in writing; to register; to ascribe; to consider.—**To set forth**, to make known fully; to show; to declare.—**To set (much, little, &c.) by**, to regard; to esteem.—**To set off**, to adorn; to decorate; to show to the best advantage.—**To set one's self against**, to resist or oppose stubbornly.—**To set on foot**, to begin; to set agoing.—**To set sail**, to proceed to sea.—**To set the fashion**, to lead or establish the fashion.—**To set up**, to erect, institute, or establish; to enable to start in business; to utter loudly; to display; to raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune.—**v.i.** To disappear below the horizon; to sink; to decline; to congeal; to solidify; to have a certain direction of motion; to flow; to tend; to point out game, as a sportsman's dog; to apply one's self; to face one's partner in dancing.—**To set about**, to begin; to take the first steps in.—**To set forth or forward**, to begin to march; to advance.—**To set in**, to begin (as a season); to flow towards the shore (the tide *sets in*).—**To set off**, to start; to enter on a journey.—**To set on or upon**, to assault; to make an attack on.—**To set out**, to begin a journey; to start.—**To set up**, to begin business; to profess openly, to make pretensions.—— **p.a.** Placed, put; fixed, &c.; regular; in due form; deliberately arranged or put together; fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; established; settled; appointed; fixed beforehand; fixed; immovable.—— **n.** The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; an attitude, position, or posture; a permanent change of figure acquired; a turn or bent; a direction or course; a collection of things of the same kind or to be used together; a complete suit or assortment; a number of persons ordinarily associated; a number of things combining to form a whole; the five figures of a quadrille; the number of couples required to execute the dance.

seta, sē'ta, *n.*; pl. **setæ**, sē'tē. [L., a bristle.] A bristle or sharp hair; a bristle or stiff hair-like appendage of plants and animals.

setaceous, se-tā'shus, *a.* [From L. *seta*, a bristle.] Bristly; set with bristles; having the character of setæ.

setiform, sē'ti-form, *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a bristle.

set-off, set'of, *n.* Any counterbalance; an equivalent; a counter claim; the act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another.

seton, sē'ton, *n.* [Fr. *séton*, fr. L. *seta*, a bristle, bristles being formerly used for setons.] In *surg.* a twist or skein of silk or cotton drawn under the skin to keep up an issue; an issue.

setose, sē'tōs, *a.* [L. *setosus*, fr. *seta*, a bristle.] Bristly; having the surface set with bristles.

settee, set-tē', *n.* [From *set*, but the form is not easily explained.] A long seat with a back to it; a kind of sofa or seat of similar kind.

setter, set'ėr, *n.* One who or that which sets; a sporting dog originally trained to sit or crouch to the game he finds, but which now stands when he has found game.

setting, set'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which sets; act of sinking below the horizon; that in which something, as a jewel, is set; music set for certain words.

settle, set'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *setl*, a seat, a stool, a settle=D. *zetel*, G. *sessel*, Goth. *sitls*; fr. root of *set*, *sit*. Comp. L. *sella*, a seat, for *sedla*, fr. *sedeo*, I sit. SET, SIT.] A bench to sit on; a bench with a high back and arms.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *settled*, set'ld; ppr. *settling*, set'ling. [From A. Sax. *setlan*, to seat, to place, fr. the noun; but another verb *sahtlian*, to reconcile, became mixed up with this.] To place in a more or less fixed or permanent position; to establish as in some line of life, in business, a situation, &c.; to change from a disturbed or troubled

Sesame (*Sesamum orientale*).

condition to one of tranquillity; to quiet, still, calm, compose; to clear of dregs or sediment by making them sink to the bottom; to cause to sink to the bottom; to determine or make certain, as something doubtful or in question; to free from uncertainty; to confirm; to adjust; to reconcile; to bring to a conclusion; to finish; to make secure formally or legally; to liquidate; to pay; to square or adjust; to plant with inhabitants; to people; to colonize.——v.i. To become fixed; to assume a lasting form or state; to fix one's abode or residence; to quit an irregular and rambling for a methodical life; to enter the married state; to change from a disturbed or turbid state to the opposite; to become free from dregs by their sinking to the bottom; to subside, as dregs from a liquid; to become lowered, as a building, by the sinking of its foundation; to become calm; to cease from agitation; to adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement, as with creditors or debtors.

settled, set'ld, *p.a.* Established; fixed; determined; steadfast; stable; unchanging; orderly; methodical.

settlement, set'l-ment, *n.* Act of settling, or state of being settled; a becoming stationary or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life; establishment in life; the act of planting a colony; colonization; the colony established; adjustment; liquidation; ascertainment of just claims, or payment of an account; adjustment of differences; arrangement; a legal deed by which property is settled; the settling of property on a wife; a right from a certain connection with a particular parish, town, or locality to maintenance there if a pauper.

settler, set'lėr, *n.* One who settles; one who takes up his abode in a new country; a colonist; that which settles or decides anything definitely (colloq.).

settling, set'ling, *n.* The act of one who settles; *pl.* dregs; sediment.

settling-day, set'ling-dā, *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts.

set-to, set-tō', *n.* A sharp contest; a boxing match or similar contest. [Colloq.]

seven, se'ven, *a.* [A.Sax. *seofon*=L.G. *seven*, D. *zeven*, O.Sax, Goth. and O.H.G. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, Icel. *sjau*, Dan. *syv*, W. *saith*, Ir. *seachi*, Rus. *semi*, L. *septem*, Gr. *hepta* (for *septa*), Per. *haft*, Skr. *saptan*: etymol. unknown.] One more than six or less than eight.——n. This number; the symbol representing this number, as 7 or vii.

sevenfold, se'ven-fōld, *a.* Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times.——adv. Seven times as much or often.

sevennight, se'ven-nīt, *n.* [SE'NNIGHT.] The period of seven nights and days; a week.

seventeen, se'ven-tēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *seofontyne*=*seven ten.*] Seven and ten.

seventeenth, se'ven-tēnth, *a.* [*Seventeen* and *-th*=A.Sax. *seofen-teotha.*] The ordinal of seventeen.——n. The next in order after the sixteenth; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.

seventh, se'venth, *a.* [*Seven* and *-th.*] Next after the sixth; containing or being one part in seven.——n. The seventh part; one part in seven; in *mus.* the interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from C to B.

seventhly, se'venth-li, *adv.* In the seventh place.

seventieth, se'ven-ti-eth, *a.* [*Seventy* and *-eth, -th.*] The ordinal of seventy.——n. One next after sixty-ninth; one of seventy equal parts.

seventy, se'ven-ti, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *seofontig, hund-seofontig—seofon*, seven, and *tig*, ten.] Seven times ten; the number made up of seven times ten.

sever, se'vėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *severed*, se'vėrd: ppr. *severing*, se'vėr-ing. [O.Fr. *sever*, Fr. *séparer*=It. *severare*, fr. L. *separare*, to *separate* (of which word this is a doublet). SEPARATE.] To separate by cutting or rending; to part or divide by violence; to cut or strike off; to separate or disjoin, as distinct things united; to disjoin; to disunite; to keep distinct or apart.——v.i. To separate; to make a separation or distinction; to be parted or rent asunder.

severable, se'vėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being severed.

several, se'vėr-al, *a.* [O.Fr. *several*, fr. *severer*, to sever. SEVER.] Separate; distinct; not common to two or more; different; diverse; sundry; more than two, but not very many; single; particular; individual.

severally, se'vėr-al-li, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others.

severalty, se'vėr-al-ti, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

severance, se'vėr-ans, *n.* [*Sever* and *-ance.*] Act of severing; separation; partition.

severe, sē-vēr', *a.* [Fr. *sévère*, L. *severus*, severe, serious; seen also in *persevere, asseverate.*] Serious; grave; rigid; harsh; stern; rigorous; not mild or indulgent; austere; morose; characterized by great strictness; regulated by rigid rules; giving no indulgence; not allowing unnecessary or florid ornament or the like; rigidly exact; strictly methodical; keen; cutting; sarcastic; satirical; distressing, as pain; biting, bitter, intense or extreme, as cold.

severely, sē-vēr'li, *adv.* In a severe manner; harshly; sharply; strictly; rigorously; painfully.

severity, sē-ve'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sévérité*, L. *severitas.*] State or quality of being severe; harshness; rigour; intensity; extreme strictness; keenness; extreme coldness or inclemency; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.

Sèvres, sā-vr, *n.* A kind of beautiful porcelain ware, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France.

sew, sō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sewed*, sōd; ppr. *sewing*, sō'ing. [A. Sax. *siwian, seowian*, to sew=O. H. G. *siuwan*, Goth. *siujan*, Dan. *sye*, Sw. *sy*, Icel. *sjja*; cog. L. *suo* (whence *suture*), Skr. *siv*, I sew. *Seam* is from this stem.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread or something similar; to make or work by needle and thread.——v.i. To make use of a needle and thread; to stitch; to join things with stitches.

sewage, sū'āj, *n.* [From an old verb *sew*, to drain, fr. O.Fr. *essuier*, to drain, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *sucus* or *succus*, juice; or directly fr. *sewer.*] The filthy matter which passes through sewers.

sewer, sū'ėr, *n.* [Of same origin as *sewage*; or perhaps fr. O. Fr. *seuviere*, a channel, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *aqua*, water (whence also *ewer*).] A drain or passage to convey off water and filth underground; a subterranean channel or conduit, as in a city, to carry off water, filth, &c.

sewer, sō'ėr, *n.* One who sews or uses the needle.

sewer, sū'ėr, *n.* [From A.Sax. *sedw*, juice.] Formerly an officer who served up a feast and arranged the dishes.

sewerage, sū'ėr-āj, *n.* [*Sewer* and *-age.*] The system of sewers as in a city; the whole arrangements for carrying off sewage; also, sewage.

sewing, sō'ing, *n.* Act or occupation of using a needle; that which is sewed with the needle; stitches made.

sewing-cotton, sō'ing-kot-n, *n.* Ordinary cotton thread for sewing.

sewing-machine, sō'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A machine for sewing, now largely superseding sewing by hand.

sex, seks, *n.* [Fr. *sexe*, fr. L. *sexus*, sex; probably fr. *seco*, I cut, I divide. SECTION.] The distinction of animals into male and female; one of the two divisions of animals; that character by which an animal is male or female; by way of emphasis, woman-kind, females; the structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals.

sexagenarian, seks-a'jen-ā''ri-an, *n.* [See next.] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years.——a. Sixty years old.

sexagenary, seks-a'jen-a-ri, *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni*, sixty each, *sexaginta*, sixty, fr. *sexs*, six.] Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties.——n. A person sixty years of age or between sixty and seventy.

Sexagesima, seks-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta*, sixty.] The second Sunday before Lent; so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

sexagesimal, seks-a-jes'i-mal, *a.* [See prec.] Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty; arranged or completed by sixties.

sexangle, seks'ang-gl, *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *angulus*, an angle.] A figure having six angles; a hexagon.

sexennial, seks-en'ni-al, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

sexennially, seks-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* [See prec.] Once in six years.

sextain, seks'tān, *n.* [From L. *sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

sextant, seks'tant, *n.* [Fr. *sextant*, fr. L. *sextans, sextantis*, the sixth part of any unit, fr. *sex*, six.] The sixth part of a circle; an

Sextant.

A B, Mirrors. G *g'*, Movable coloured glasses to be interposed to the sun's rays. I, Movable index. T, Telescope.

instrument for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection, so called because its limb comprehends sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle: chiefly employed in navigation.

sextillion, seks-til'yon, *n.* [From L. *sextus*, sixth, *sex*, six, and the term. of *million.*] A million raised to the sixth power; or, in another numeration, a thousand raised to the seventh power.

sexto-decimo, seks-tō-des'i-mō, *n.* [From L. *sextus decimus*, sixteenth—*sextus*, sixth, and *decimus*, tenth.] The size of a book when each sheet makes sixteen leaves. Usually indicated thus, 16mo (*sixteenmo*).

sexton, seks'ton, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *sacristan*—which see.] An under officer of the church who takes care of the sacred vessels, vestments, &c., acts as janitor, and may also have to dig graves, &c.—**sextonship**, seks'ton-ship, *n.* The office of a sexton.

sextuple, seks'tū-pl, *a.* [L.L. *sextuplus*, fr. L. *sextus*, sixth, fr. *sex*, six, with term. *-ple*, as in *double* (q.v.).] Sixfold; six times as much.

sexual, seks'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *sexuel*, fr. L. *sexualis*, fr. *sexus*, sex (q.v.).] Pertaining to, distinctive of, proceeding from, characterized by sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction of male and female.

sexuality, seks'ū-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being sexual.

sexualize, seks'ū-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sexualized*, seks'ū-al-īzd; ppr. *sexualizing*, seks'ū-al-īz-ing. [*Sexual* and *-ize.*] To attribute sex to; to treat as male or female.

sexually, seks'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a sexual manner.

sforzando, sfor-tsän'dō. [It., forcing, forced.] A musical term marking notes that are to be emphasized, contracted *sf.*

shabbily, shab'i-li, *adv.* In a shabby manner; with shabby clothes; meanly; despicably.

shabbiness, shab'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shabby; meanness; paltriness.

shabby, shab'i, *a.* [A softened form of *scabby*=Prov. E. *shabby*, itchy, mangy, fr. *shab*=*scab*, itch. SCAB.] Poor or mean in appearance; threadbare; worn till no longer

respectable; wearing much-worn clothes; mean; despicable; paltry; stingy.

shabby-genteel, shab'i-jen-tēl, *a.* Shabby but having some appearance of gentility.

shabrack, shab'rak, *n.* [G. *schabracke*, Fr. *chabraque*, fr. Hung. *csabrág*, Turk. *tshâprâk.*] The saddle-cloth of a cavalry-officer.

shackle, shak'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *scacul*, *scecacul*, a shackle or fetter, probably originally a loose, dangling fastening, fr. *scacan*, *sceacan*, to shake. SHAKE.] A kind of link or loop for fastening; a fetter, handcuff, or the like to restrain the use of one's limbs; a manacle; a gyve; *fig.* that which obstructs or embarrasses free action.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shackled*, shack'ld; ppr. *shackling*, shak'l-ing. To bind or confine with shackles; to fetter; *fig.* to confine or hamper so as to prevent free action.

shad, shad, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *sceadd*, G. *schade*, a shad.] A fish of the herring family which ascends rivers to spawn.

shaddock, shad'ok, *n.* [After Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to the West Indies.] A tropical tree and its fruit (the latter very large), a species of orange, a native of Eastern Asia.

shade, shād, *n.* [A. Sax. *scead*, *sceadu*, shade: a short form of *shadow*. SHADOW.] Obscurity, dimness, or gloom, caused by the interception of rays of light; place darkened by trees, &c., intercepting light; obscure retreat; twilight dimness; something that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c.; a screen; a cover that confines the light of a lamp; a cover for the eyes; the dark or darker part of a picture; degree or gradation of light or brightness; a scarcely perceptible degree or amount; a shadow (poet.); the soul after its separation from the body; a spirit; a ghost; hence, *the shades*, the abode of spirits; Hades.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shaded*, shād'ed; ppr. *shading*, shād'ing. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; to overspread with darkness; to obscure; to shelter from the sun's light; to screen; to cover from injury; to protect; to paint in obscure colours; to darken; to mark with gradations of colour.

shadily, shād'i-li, *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

shadiness, shād'i-nes, *n.* State of being shady; umbrageousness.

shading, shād'ing, *n.* Act or process of making shade; the light and shade represented in a picture.

shadoof, sha-dōf', *n.* [Ar.] An oriental

Raising water by Shadoofs.

contrivance for raising water, consisting of a long pole working on a post and weighted at one end, the other end having a bucket or jar attached.

shadow, sha'dō, *a.* [A.Sax. *sceadu*, a shadow, *scead*, *scæd*, a shade=O.Sax. *scado*, Goth. *skadus*, D. *schaduw*, O.H.G. *scato*, G. *schatten*; fr. a root *ska*, seen in Skr. *chhad*, to cover; comp. Gr. *skotos*, darkness.] The figure of a body projected on a surface by the interception of light; shade within defined limits; position or situation so as to be screened from light; shade; obscurity; the dark part of a picture; what resembles a shadow; an inseparable companion; an imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; anything unsubstantial or unreal; a spirit; a ghost; a shade; type; mystical representation; protection; shelter; favour; the shelter, protection, or security afforded by some one.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *shadowed*, sha'dōd; ppr. *shadowing*, sha'dō-ing. To overspread with a shade or shadow; to shade; to cloud; to darken; to cool; to conceal; to hide; to screen; to protect; to screen from danger; to shroud; to mark with slight gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent faintly or imperfectly; to represent typically; to follow closely; to attend on like a shadow.

shadowless, sha'dō-i-nes, *n.* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial.

shadowless, sha'dō-les, *a.* Having no shadow.

shadowy, sha'dō-i, *a.* [*Shadow* and *-y.*] Full of shadow or shade; shady; dark; gloomy; faintly representative; typical; unsubstantial; unreal; dimly seen; obscure; dim.

shady, shād'i, *a.* [*Shade* and *-y.*] Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with shade; sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat; affording shade; umbrageous; *fig.* not very honest; of dubious morality (colloq.).

shaft, shâft, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceaft*, a dart, arrow, spear, pole=Icel. *skaft*, *skapt*, Dan. and Sw. *skaft*, D. *schaft*, *schacht*, G. *schaft*; perhaps lit. thing shaped or smoothed by *shaving*, fr. A. Sax. *scafan*, to shave; but comp. L. *scapus*, a shaft; Gr. *skaptron*, *skēptron*, a staff, a sceptre.] The long part of a spear or arrow; an arrow; something like an arrow or spear; a long cylindrical or columnar piece; the body of a column between the base and the capital; part of a chimney rising above the roof; the spire of a steeple, &c.; the stem of a feather or quill; the thill or pole of a carriage; the handle of certain tools or instruments; a kind of large axle, as of a fly-wheel or the screw or paddles of a steamer.

shaft, shâft, *n.* [From G. *schacht*, the shaft of a mine; perhaps really the same as prec.] A narrow deep pit in the earth communicating with a coal or other mine.

shafted, shâft'ed, *a.* Having a shaft or shafts.

shafting, shâft'ing, *n.* A system of shafts through which motion is communicated in machinery.

shag, shag, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceacga*, coarse hair; akin to Icel. *skegg*, Sw. *skägg*, Dan. *skæg*, a beard, Icel. *skaga*, to stand out, *skagi*, a promontory. Etymol. unknown.] Coarse hair or nap; rough woolly hair; cloth having a long, coarse nap; tobacco leaves shredded for smoking.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *shagged*, shagd; ppr. *shagging*, shag'ing. To make rough or shaggy.

shagginess, shag'i-nes, *n.* State of being shaggy.

shaggy, shag'i, *a.* [*Shag* and *-y.*] Covered with shag; rough with long hair or wool, or anything similar, as scrub or brushwood; rough; rugged.

shag-haired, shag'hârd, *a.* Having shaggy hair.

shagreen, sha-grēn', *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*, Venetian, *sagrin*, fr. Turk. *sagri*, Per. *saghri*, shagreen. *Chagrin* is the same word.] A kind of leather with a granulated surface prepared without tanning from the skins of horses, asses, sharks, seals, &c.

shah, shâ, *n.* [Per., a king, a prince (hence *chess*, *check*).] A title given by Europeans to the monarch of Persia, properly designated *Padishah*; a chieftain or prince.

shake, shāk, *v.t.* pret. *shook*, shuk; pp. *shaken*, shāk'n; ppr. *shaking*, shāk'ing. [A. Sax. *scacan*, *sceacan*, pret. *scóc*, pp. *scacen*, to shake=O. Sax. *skakan*, Icel. and Sw. *skaka*, Dan. *skage*, to shake; allied to D. *schokken*, to shake; comp. also G. *schaukeln*, to swing. SHOCK.] To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate; to make to totter, quiver, shiver, or tremble; to remove or cast by a violent motion; to move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to threaten to overthrow; to cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of; to trill.—**To shake hands**, to clasp hands mutually, as two persons at meeting or parting, or to ratify an agreement.—— v.i. To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to quiver; to shudder; to totter.—— n. A wavering or rapid motion one way and the other; a tremor; a shock; agitation; a trembling or shivering; a motion of hands clasped; a trill in music, or a rapid reiteration of two notes, one a degree above the other; a fissure or crack in timber.—**No great shakes**, lit. no great windfall; hence, nothing extraordinary; of little value. [Colloq.]

shake-down, shāk'doun, *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed formed on the floor.

shaken, shāk'n, *p.a.* Agitated; weakened; having the constitution or health impaired; cracked or split.

shaker, shāk'er, *n.* A person or thing that shakes or agitates; a member of a religious sect so called popularly from the agitations or movements forming part of their ceremonial.

shakiness, shāk'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shaky.

shako, shak'ō, *n.* [Fr. *schako*, fr. Hung. *csáko*, a shako.] A kind of stiff military cap with a peak in front.

Shakspearian, shāk-spēr'i-an, *a.* [Spelled in different ways, like the poet's name.] Relating to or like Shakspeare.—— n. A Shakspearian scholar.

shaky, shāk'i, *a.* [*Shake* and *-y.*] Apt to shake or tremble; unsteady; loosely put together; ready to come to pieces; feeble; not to be depended on; having cracks, as timber.

shale, shāl, *n.* [A form of *scale*; as applied to rock, directly fr. G. *schale*, a shell, a thin layer. SCALE.] A shell or husk; a fine-grained rock, a species of schist or schistous clay; a clay rock having a slaty structure.

shall, shal, *verb auxiliary*; pret. *should*, shud. The only other inflections are 2nd sing. pres. *shalt*, and 2nd sing. pret. *shouldest* or *shouldst*. [A. Sax. *sceal*, I shall, have to, ought (pl. *sculon*); pret. *sceolde*, *scolde*, inf. *sculan*=O. Sax. *skal*, Icel. and Dan. *skal*, Sw. *skall*, D. *zal*, G. *soll*; literal meaning seen in Goth. *skulan*, to owe, to have to pay; cog. L. *scelus*, guilt, lit. what has to be atoned for.] In the first persons singular and plural it forms part of the future tense (=am to, are to); *will* being used in the other persons; in the second and third persons it implies control or authority on the part of the speaker.—*Should* is not used to express simple past futurity unless in the indirect speech; it is commonly used to express present as well as past duty or obligation, or to express a merely hypothetical case or contingent future event, and is often used in a modest way to soften a statement (I *should* think so).—*Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers or writers. WILL.

shalli, shal'i, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A kind of twilled cloth made from Angora goat's hair.

shalloon, sha-lön', *n.* [O. Fr. *chalons*, fr. *Chalons*, in France.] A slight woollen stuff.

shallop, shal'op, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*=It. *scialuppa*, Sp. *chalúpa*; probably same word as *sloop*.] A small light vessel or boat—a word of no definite application.

shallot, shă-lot′, *n.* [Also *eschalot*, fr. O.Fr. *eschalote*, fr. the town of *Ascalon* in Syria, where it grows wild.] A species of onion, also called *scallion*.

shallow, shal′ō, *a.* [Same word as A.Sax. *sceolh*, Icel. *skjálgr*, D. and G. *scheel*, wry, oblique, the water being shallow where the beach sinks obliquely downward; comp. also *shoal*, *shelf*.] Not deep; having the bottom not far below the surface or top; not intellectually deep; far from profound; superficial; simple; silly.——*n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal; a sand-bank in water.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *shallowed*, shal′ōd; ppr. *shallowing*, shal′ō-ing. To become shallow.——*v.t.* To make shallow.

shallow-hearted, shal′ō-härt-ed, *a.* Incapable of deep feeling or affection.

shallowly, shal′ō-li, *adv.* In a shallow manner; superficially.

shallowness, shal′ō-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shallow; want of depth; superficiality.

shaly, shāl′i, *a.* [*Shale* and *-y.*] Pertaining to shale; partaking of the qualities of shale.

sham, sham, *n.* [A form of *shame*; comp. Prov. E. *sham*, shame; *sham*, to blush for shame.] That which appears to be what it is not; something that is counterfeit; delusion; imposture; humbug.——*a.* False; counterfeit; pretended.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *shammed*, shamd; ppr. *shamming*, shaming. To make a pretence of in order to deceive; to feign, imitate, or pretend.——*v.i.* To pretend; to make false pretences.

shamanic, shā-man′ik, *a.* Pertaining to Shamanism.

shamanism, shā′man-izm, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *shaman*, an idolater.] An idolatrous religion of Northern Asia and elsewhere, characterized by a belief in sorcery, and in demons who require to be propitiated by sacrifices and rites.

shamble, sham′bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shambled*, sham′bld; ppr. *shambling*, sham′bling. [Origin and connections doubtful.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak.——*n.* The gait or walk of one who shambles.

shambles, sham′blz, *n.pl.* [A.Sax. *scamel*, a stool, a bench=Dan. *skammel*, Icel. *skemmill*, fr. L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a stool, a bench.] Originally tables or benches where meat was exposed for sale; a flesh-market; hence, a slaughter-house; a place of slaughter or butchery.

shambling, sham′bling, *p.a.* Walking with or marked by a shamble or awkward, irregular, clumsy pace.

shame, shām, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceamu*, *scamu*, shame (whence *sceamian*, *scamian*, to shame) =O. Sax. *skama*, Icel. *skamm*, *skömm*, Dan. and Sw. *skam*, G. *scham*, O.H.G. *scama*, shame; probably from root meaning to cover. Hence *sham*.] A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal; the cause or reason of shame; reproach; ignominy; contempt; disgrace.—For shame! shame on you! you ought to be ashamed.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *shamed*, shāmd; ppr. *shaming*, shām′ing. To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to disgrace; to dishonour; to force or drive by shame.

shamefaced, shām′fāst, *a.* [Corrupted from *shamefast*, like *steadfast*.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; modest; bashful.

shamefacedly, shām′fāst-li, *adv.* In a shamefaced manner; bashfully; with excessive modesty.

shameful, shām′ful, *a.* Full of shame; disgraceful; bringing shame or disgrace; indecent; scandalous; infamous.

shamefully, shām′ful-li, *adv.* In a shameful manner; disgracefully.

shamefulness, shām′ful-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shameful; disgracefulness.

shameless, shām′les, *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; insensible to disgrace; immodest; unblushing; indecent; done without shame; indicating want of shame.

shamelessly, shām′les-li, *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

shamelessness, shām′les-nes, *n.* The character of being shameless; want of shame; impudence.

sham-fight, sham′fīt, *n.* A fight imitating a real one; the manœuvres of troops in imitation of a fight.

shammer, sham′ėr, *n.* One who shams.

shammy, **shamoy**, sham′i, sham′oi, *n.* [A corruption of *chamois*, the animal and its prepared skin.] A kind of soft leather, originally from the skin of the chamois, but now prepared chiefly from skins of sheep, goats, &c.

shampoo, sham-pō′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shampooed*, sham-pōd′; ppr. *shampooing*, sham-pō′ing. [Hind. *chāmpnā*, to shampoo.] To press and rub over the whole surface of the body, at the same time bending the limbs and racking the joints, in connection with the hot bath; to wash and rub thoroughly the head, using soap or a soapy preparation.

shamrock, sham′rok, *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, Gael. *seamrag*, trefoil, white clover.] A plant regarded as the national emblem of Ireland: generally supposed to be white clover or else wood-sorrel.

shandry, **shandrydan**, shan′dri, shan′dri-dan, *n.* [Probably of Irish origin.] A one-horse Irish conveyance.

shandygaff, shan′di-gaf, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.

shank, shangk, *n.* [A. Sax. *scanca*, *sceanca*, the bone of the leg, the tibia=Dan. and Sw. *skank*, the shank; G. and D. *schenkel*, the shank are dim. forms; akin perhaps *shin*.] The leg, or the part of it from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone; the part of a horse's foreleg between the knee and fetlock; part of a bird's leg above the toes; the part of a tool or other thing which connects the acting part with a handle; the stem of an anchor.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *shanked*, shangkt; ppr. *shanking*, shangk′ing. In *bot.* to fall by decay of the footstalk.

shanked, shangkt, *a.* Having a shank or shanks, especially used in composition.

shanny, shan′i, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small fish allied to the blenny.

sha'n't, shānt. A colloquial contraction of *Shall Not*.

shanty, shan′ti, *n.*; pl. **shanties**, shan′tiz. [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building.

shanty, shan′ti, *n.*; pl. **shanties**, shan′tiz. [Fr. *chanter*, to sing. CHANT.] A song sung by sailors working together.

shapable, **shapeable**, shāp′a-bl, *a.* That may be shaped.

shape, shāp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shaped*, shāpt (pp. formerly also *shapen*); ppr. *shaping*, shāp′ing. [A. Sax. *sceapan*, *scapan*, to shape or make (also *sceppan*, *scyppan*) =Goth. *skapjan*, Icel. *skapa*, Dan. *skabe*, O. H. G. *scaffan*, G. *schaffen*, to shape, form, create; akin perhaps to *shave*.] To form or create; to make; to mould or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; to adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to suit; to conceive or conjure up; to image.——*v.i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.——*n.* Form or figure as determined by outlines or contours; make; figure; form; guise; that which has form or figure; an appearance; a being; a pattern to be followed; a model; a mould; manifestation or embodiment of thought in words or action; a dish made of blanc-mange, rice, corn-flour, &c., which receives a particular form.

shapeless, shāp′les, *a.* Destitute of any regular form; wanting symmetry of parts; deformed.

shapelessness, shāp′les-nes, *n.* State of being shapeless.

shapeliness, shāp′li-nes, *n.* The state of being shapely.

shapely, shāp′li, *a.* Having a regular and pleasing shape; well-formed; symmetrical; handsome.

shaper, shāp′ėr, *n.* One who or that which shapes.

shard, shärd, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceard* (=D. and L.G. *schaard*, G. *scharte*), fr. *sceran*, to cut or shear. SHARE, SHEAR.] A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; any hard fragment; the wing-case of a beetle; an elytrum.

shard-borne, shärd′börn, *a.* Borne along by its shards or scaly wing-cases. [*Shak.*]

sharded, shärd′ed, *a.* Having shards or hard wing-cases.

share, shār, *n.* [A. Sax. *scearu*, a portion, a division, lit. a *shearing*, fr. *sceran*, to cut; akin *shard*, *shear*, *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, *short*, &c. SHEAR.] A portion or part of a whole; a certain allotted quantity; lot or portion; a part bestowed or contributed; one of the parts or portions that go to make up a fund or property owned by a number in combination.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *shared*, shārd; ppr. *sharing*, shār′ing. [From the noun.] To divide in shares or portions; to part among two or more; to apportion; to enjoy or partake with others; to participate in.——*v.i.* To have part; to get one's portion; to be a sharer.

share, shār, *n.* [A.Sax. *scear*, a share (=D. and G. *schaar*), fr. *sceran*, to cut. See prec.] A ploughshare—which see.

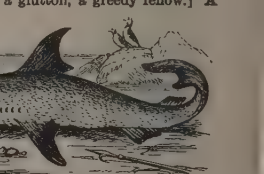
share-broker, shār′brōk-ėr, *n.* A dealer in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies and the like.

shareholder, shār′hōld-ėr, *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

share-list, shār′list, *n.* A list giving the prices of shares of railways, banks, &c.

sharer, shār′ėr, *n.* One who shares; a partaker; a participator.

shark, shärk, *n.* [Origin uncertain; comp. D. *schrok*, a glutton, a greedy fellow.] A



White Shark (*Carcharias vulgaris*).

voracious sea fish of which there are many species; an unscrupulously greedy or rapacious person; a sharper or cheat.

sharp, shärp, *a.* [A. Sax. *scearp*, sharp, fr. the root of *scrape*=O.Sax. *scarp*, L.G. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, Icel. *skarpr*, G. *scharf*, sharp; cog. perhaps L. *sarpo*, I prune, Gr. *harpē*, a sickle. Akin *scarp*, *escarp*.] Having a very thin edge or fine point; not blunt; keen; acutely pointed; peaked; abrupt; bent at or forming an acute angle; not obtuse or rounded; abrupt or steep; angular; not blurred or indistinct; gritty (as sand); acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; discerning; ingenious; shrewd; subtle; keen as regards the senses; quick of sight or hearing; vigilant; attentive; affecting the organs of taste keenly; sour; acid; acrid; piercing to the ear; penetrating; shrill; acrimonious; severe; sarcastic; cutting; severely rigid; severe or harsh; eager for food; feeling the calls of hunger; fierce; fiery; violent; short and rapid; afflicting, distressing, or painful; biting; piercing; keenly alive to one's own interest; barely honest; pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; not sonant (as the *sharp* mutes *p*, *t*, *k*); in *mus.* raised a semitone; too high, or so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch.——*n.* In *mus.* a note artificially raised a semitone, marked by the sign (♯); the sign itself; *pl.* the hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sharped*, shärpt; ppr. *sharping*, shärp′ing. To make sharp; to sharpen;

in *mus.* to mark with a sharp.——adv. Sharply; exactly; rapidly; to the moment; not a minute behind.

sharp-cut, shärp'kut, *a.* Cut or shaped sharply and clearly; well defined; clear; distinct in outline.

sharpen, shärp'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sharpened,* shärp'nd; ppr. *sharpening,* shärp'ning. [From *sharp* and *-en.*] To make sharp or sharper; to give a keener edge or point to; to whet; to make more keen, acute, eager, active, intense, &c.; to make more eager for any gratification; in *mus.* to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch.——v.i. To grow or become sharp.

sharper, shärp'ėr, *n.* One who lives by sharp practices; a tricky fellow; a cheat.

sharp-ground, shärp'ground, *a.* Ground or whetted till sharp; sharpened.

sharply, shärp'li, *adv.* In a sharp or keen manner; severely; rigorously; acrimoniously; keenly; violently; acutely; wittily; abruptly; steeply.

sharpness, shärp'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge or point; pungency; acrimony; acidity; severity; painfulness; acuteness; quickness of sense, perception, or understanding; bitterness or intensity; keenness in business.

sharp-set, shärp'set, *a.* Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger.

sharp-shooter, shärp'shöt-ėr, *n.* A soldier or other person skilled in shooting with exactness.

sharp-sighted, shärp'sīt-ed, *a.* Having quick sight; having acute discernment.

sharp-visaged, shärp'vi-zājd, *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.

sharp-witted, shärp'wit-ed, *a.* Having the wits or mental faculties acute.

shaster, shastra, shäs'tėr, shäs'tra, *n.* [Skr. *shastra.*] A book of laws or precepts among the Hindus.

shatter, shat'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shattered,* shat'ėrd; ppr. *shattering,* shat'ėr-ing. [A softened form of *scatter*; to *shatter* is to smash into pieces that scatter or fly apart.] To break at once into many pieces; to dash or drive into splinters; to break up violently; to overthrow, derange, disorder, destroy.——v.i. To be broken into fragments.——n. A fragment of many into which anything is broken.

shatter-brained, shat'ėr-brānd, *a.* Scatter-brained.

shattery, shat'ėr-i, *a.* Easily shattered; brittle; loose of texture.

shave, shāv, *v.t.* pret. *shaved,* shāvd; pp. *shaved,* sometimes *shaven,* shāvd, shāvn; ppr. *shaving,* shāv'ing. [A. Sax. *sceafan, scafan,* to shave, scrape, smooth=Icel. *skafa,* Dan. *skave,* Sw. *skafva,* Goth. *skaban,* D. *schaven,* G. *schaben*; same root as Gr. *skaptō,* I dig; L. *scabo,* I scrape.] To cut or pare off from a surface, especially to cut off closely with a razor; to make bare by cutting the hair from with a razor or similar instrument; to cut the hair from the skin of with a razor; to pare closely; to cut off thin slices from; to skim along the surface of or near it; to sweep along; to strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.——v.i. To cut off the beard close to the skin with a razor.——n. A cutting off of the beard; a thin slice or shaving; the act of passing so as almost to graze or touch; an exceedingly narrow miss or escape (colloq.).

shave-grass, shāv'gras, *n.* One of the plants called horsetail used for polishing.

shaveling, shāv'ling, *n.* [*Shave* and *-ling.*] A man shaved; a monk or friar, in contempt.

shaver, shāv'ėr, *n.* One who shaves; a barber; one who is close in bargains; one who fleeces; a fellow; a chap; a wag.

shaving, shāv'ing, *n.* Act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off; a thin slice of wood planed or shaved off.

shaw, shą, *n.* [A. Sax. *scaga,* a grove = Dan. *skov,* Icel. *skógr,* Sw. *skog,* a wood or grove.] A grove or thicket; a small wood.

shawl, shąl, *n.* [Fr *châle,* fr. Ar. and Pers. *shāl,* a shawl.] An article of dress, usually square or oblong, used mostly by females as a loose covering for the shoulders.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shawled,* shąld; ppr. *shawling,* shąl'ing. To cover with a shawl.

shawm, shalm, shąm, *n.* [O.Fr. *chalemel,* Fr. *chalumeau,* a dim. fr. L. *calamus,* a reed, a reed-pipe.] An old wind-instrument similar in form to the clarionet.

she, shē, *pron.*; possessive, dative, and objective, *her*; pl. *they, their, them.* [A. Sax. *seó,* the, that, the nom. fem. of the def. art. *se*=G. *sie,* D. *zij,* L.G. *se,* Icel. *sjá,* Goth. *so*; cog. Gr. *hē,* Skr. *sā.*] The feminine pronoun of the third person; occasionally used as a noun; used also as a prefix denoting of the female sex (*she-bear, she-cat*).

shea, shē'a, *n.* A tree of tropical Asia and Africa, called also *Butter-tree* (which see).

sheaf, shēf, *n.*; pl. **sheaves,** shēvz. [A. Sax. *sceaf,* a sheaf=L.G. *skof, schof,* D. *schoof,* Icel. *skauf,* G. *schaub*; fr. stem of *shove,* lit. a mass made by shoving.] A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other plants bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw; any similar bundle or collection.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sheaved,* shēvd; ppr. *sheaving,* shēv'ing. To make into sheaves.——v.i. To make sheaves.

sheafy, shēf'i, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of sheaves.

shealing, sheal, shēl'ing, shēl, *n.* [Probably fr. Icel. *skjól,* a shelter, or *skjáli,* a shed.] A hut for shepherds or for fishermen, &c.; a shed for sheltering sheep during the night. Written also *Sheeling, Sheiling.*

shear, shēr, *v.t.* pret. *sheared* or *shore,* shērd, shōr; pp. *sheared* or *shorn,* shērd, shōrn; ppr. *shearing,* shēr'ing. [A. Sax. *sceran,* to shear, to cut=O. Fris. *skera,* D. *scheeren,* Icel. *skera,* Sw. *skära,* Dan. *skjære,* G. *scheren,* to shear; perhaps fr. a root which appears without the initial *s* in Gr. *keirein,* Skr. *kar,* to cut; L. *curtus,* short, curt. Akin *share, shard, sheer, shire, shore,* &c.] To cut or clip with shears; to cut or clip the wool of; to cut the nap from; to separate by shears; to cut or clip from a surface; *fig.* to strip or deprive; to fleece.——v.i. To cut as by shears; to cut with a sweeping motion.

shearer, shēr'ėr, *n.* One who shears.

shearing, shēr'ing, *n.* Act of using shears; act of clipping or cutting; the result of the operation of clipping.

shearling, shēr'ling, *n.* [*Shear* and *-ling.*] A sheep that has been but once sheared.

shears, shērz, *n. pl.* [From the verb to *shear* (q.v.).] An instrument consisting of two blades with bevel edges that meet together and cut cloth or other substances between them; anything in the form of blades of shears, as an apparatus for raising heavy weights. See SHEERS.

shear-steel, sher'stēl, *n.* [From its value for *shears,* knives, &c.] Steel prepared from bars of common steel, heated, beaten together, and drawn out.

shearwater, shēr'wą-tėr, *n.* The name of marine birds of the petrel family, which skim over the waves.

sheath, shēth. *n.* [A. Sax. *scaeth, sceath*= D. *scheede,* L.G. *schede,* Dan. *skede,* Sw. *skida,* Icel. *skeithir* (pl.), G. *scheide,* a sheath; akin to *shed,* A. Sax. *sceddan,* to divide.] A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard; any similar sort of covering; a membrane investing a stem, as in grasses; the wing-case of an insect.

sheathe, shēTH, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sheathed,* shēTHd; ppr. *sheathing,* shēTH'ing. [From the noun *sheath,* like *breath, breathe,* &c.] To put into a sheath or scabbard; to inclose or cover with a sheath or case; to cover or line; to protect by a casing or covering, as of copper (to *sheathe* a ship).

sheathed, shēTHd, *p. a.* Put in or covered with a sheath; having a sheath; covered with sheathing.

sheathing, shēTH'ing, *n.* Act of one who sheathes; that which sheathes, covers, or lines; the covering of metal to protect a ship's bottom.

sheath-knife, shēth'nīf, *n.* A knife worn in a sheath, as by sailors.

sheath-winged, shēth'wingd, *a.* Having cases for covering the wings; coleopterous.

sheathy, shēth'i, *a.* [*Sheath* and *-y.*] Forming a sheath or case.

sheave, shēv, *n.* [Same as *shive.*] A small grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley.

shebeen, shē-bēn', *n.* [Of Irish origin.] An unlicensed house where excisable liquors are sold.—**shebeener,** shē-bēn'ėr, *n.* One who keeps a shebeen.

shed, shed, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shed,* shed; ppr. *shedding,* shed'ing. [A.Sax. *sceddan, scádan,* to separate, to disperse=O. Sax. *skéthan,* O. Fris. *skētha,* D. and G. *scheiden,* Goth. *skaidan,* to part, to separate; cog. with L. *scindo,* I cut (whence *scission, rescind,* &c.), Gr. *schizō,* I cleave. *Sheath* is allied.] To cast or throw off, as a natural covering or growth; to emit, give out, or diffuse; to cause to flow off, as rain from a roof; to let or cause to flow out; to let fall in drops; to spill.——v.i. To let fall seed, a covering, or envelope, &c.——n. A parting of the streams of a district; a watershed; the opening between the threads in a loom through which the shuttle passes.

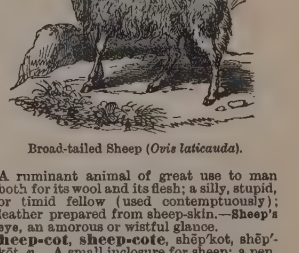
shed, shed, *n.* [Perhaps originally a sloping roof or penthouse to *shed* off the rain. See prec.] A penthouse; a lean-to roof; a poor house or hovel; a hut; a large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.

shedder, shed'ėr, *n.* One who sheds.

sheen, shēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *scéne,* bright, beautiful=O. Fris. *skéne,* Dan. *skjön,* Sw. *skön,* G. *schön,* beautiful; fr. root of *show.*] Bright; shining; glittering; showy. [Poet.]——n. Brightness; splendour.

sheeny, shēn'i, *a.* [*Sheen* and *-y.*] Bright; shining; fair.

sheep, shēp, *sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *sceáp, scép,* sing. and pl.=O. Fris. *skép,* O. Sax. *scáp,* L.G. and D. *schaap,* G. *schaf,* a sheep.]



Broad-tailed Sheep (*Ovis laticauda*).

A ruminant animal of great use to man both for its wool and its flesh; a silly, stupid, or timid fellow (used contemptuously); leather prepared from sheep-skin.—**Sheep's eye,** an amorous or wistful glance.

sheep-cot, sheep-cote, shēp'kot, shēp'-kōt, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

sheep-dog, shēp'dog, *n.* A dog for tending sheep, especially a collie.

sheepfold, shēp'fōld, *n.* A fold or pen in which sheep are collected or confined.

sheephook, shēp'huk, *n.* A shepherd's crook.

sheepish, shēp'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; foolish; bashful; over-modest or diffident.

sheepishly, shēp'ish-li, *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully.

sheepishness, shēp'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being sheepish; excessive bashfulness.

sheep-louse, shēp'lous, *n.* A parasite troublesome to sheep.

sheep-run, shēp'run, *n.* A large tract of grazing country for pasturing sheep.

sheep-shearer, shēp'shēr-ėr, *n.* One who shears sheep.

sheep-shearing, shēp'shēr-ing, *n.* Act

of shearing **sheep**; the time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

sheep-skin, shēp'skin, *n.* The skin of a sheep, especially one prepared with the wool on; also leather prepared from it.

sheep-tick, shēp'tik, *n.* A two-winged insect parasitic on sheep, the blood of which it sucks.

sheep-walk, shēp'wąk, *n.* A tract of some extent where sheep pasture.

sheep-wash, shēp'wosh, *n.* A wash for sheep either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.

sheer, shēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *scír*, pure, clear, bright=Icel. *skírr*, Sw. *skir*, bright, clear; Goth. *skeirs*, clear, evident; L.G. and G. *schier*, free from knots; probably from root of *shine*.] Pure or clear†; simple; mere; downright; straight up and down; perpendicular; precipitous.

sheer, shēr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sheered*, shērd; ppr. *sheering*, shēr'ing. [A form of *shear*: so D. and G. *scheren*, to shear and to sheer.] To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness; to slip or move aside.——**n.** The rise upwards from a horizontal line which a ship may show at stem or stern.

sheer-hulk, shēr'hulk, n. An old worn-out ship fitted with sheers to fix or take out masts, engines, &c., of other ships.

sheers, shērz, *n. pl.* [A different spelling of *shears*.] A hoisting apparatus consisting of two or more tall and strong pieces of timber fastened together near the top, from which depends the necessary tackle.

sheet, shēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *scéte*, a sheet of cloth, a flap, also *scedt*, a nook, a projecting corner, part, region=Icel. *skaut*, corner of a cloth, lap; Sw. *sköte*, Dan. *skjöd*, flap, lap; D. *schoet*, G. *schoss*, lap or bosom; probably akin to *shoot*, the root-meaning being something shot out or extended. SHOOT.] Something extended or spread out; a broad, thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, iron, lead, glass, &c.; a large piece of linen or cotton cloth spread on a bed; a broad piece of paper, either unfolded or folded into leaves; piece of paper of a size as manufactured; a definite piece of writing paper; anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface; a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation. Often used as the first part of compounds to denote that a substance is in the form of sheets or thin plates.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *sheeted*, shēt'ed; ppr. *sheeting*, shēt'ing. To furnish with sheets; to fold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet; to shroud.

sheet-anchor, shēt'ang-kėr, *n.* [That is, the anchor *shot*, or thrown out hastily for preservation.] A large anchor in a ship, used only in case of danger; *fig.* the chief support; the last refuge for safety.

sheet-glass, shēt'glas, *n.* A kind of crown-glass blown at first in the form of a cylinder, which is afterwards opened out to form a sheet.

sheeting, shēt'ing, *n.* Linen or cotton cloth for making bed-sheets.

sheet-iron, shēt'ī-ėrn, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

sheet-lightning, shēt'līt-ning, *n.* Lightning appearing in wide expanded flashes.

sheik, shēk or shāk, *n.* [Ar., an old man, an elder.] An Arab chief; the head of a village or other person of influence among Moslems; used also simply as a title of respect or reverence.

sheil, shieling, shēl, shēl'ing, *n.* SHEALING.

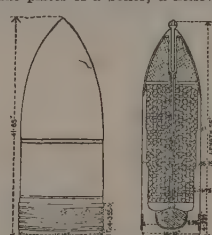
shekel, she'kel, *n.* [Heb. *shekel*, fr. *shakal*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, and other nations of the same stock, as weight about half an ounce avoirdupois, as a silver coin, in value about 2*s.* 7*d.* sterling.

sheldrake, shieldrake, shel'drāk, shēl'drāk, n. [From *shield*, O.E. *sheld*, and *drake*, there being a somewhat shield-shaped chestnut patch on the breast.] A name of two species of British wild ducks.

shelf, shelf, *n.*; pl. **shelves**, shelvz. [A. Sax. *scelf*, *scylfe*, a shelf=L.G. *schelfe*, a shelf; Icel. *skjálf*, a bench; comp. Sc. *skelb*, *skelve*, a splinter, a thin slice.] A board or narrow platform fixed horizontally along a wall for supporting articles; a ledge; a projecting ledge or layer of rocks; a ledge of rocks in the sea; a shoal.

shelfy, shelf'i, *a.* Full of rocky shelves; abounding with ledges of rocks.

shell, shel, *n.* [A. Sax. *scel*, *scell*, a shell= Icel. *skel*, D. *schel*, husk, shell, peel; same root as *scale*, *shale*, *skill*.] A hard husk; a hard outside covering, as in nuts, fruits, or seeds; the hard covering or external skeleton of many animals, as the crab, the oyster, &c.; a hard integument; a carapace; an outside crust; the outside and calcareous layer of an egg; something like a shell; the external ear; any outside framework; a casing; any slight hollow structure; a kind of rough coffin; a thin interior coffin; the outside plates of a boiler; a hollow metal



Shells.
1, Armour-piercing Steel Shell for 111-ton Gun. 2, Shrapnel for 111-ton Gun.

projectile containing a bursting charge, which is exploded by means of a fuse; a bomb.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shelled*, sheld: ppr. *shelling*, shel'ing. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell; to bombard, as a fort or town; to throw bomb-shells into or among.——v.i. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to cast the shell or exterior covering.

shellac, shel-lak', *n.* [That is, *shell-lac*.] Seed-lac melted and formed into thin cakes. LAC.

shelled, sheld, *p.a.* Having a shell or husk.

shell-fish, shel'fish, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A mollusc or a crustacean whose external covering consists of a shell, as oysters, crabs, &c.

shell-jacket, shel'ja-ket, *n.* An undress military jacket reaching only to the waist.

shell-lime, shel'līm, *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

shell-limestone, shel'līm-stōn, *n.* A limestone largely consisting of shells.

shell-marl, shel'märl, *n.* A deposit of clay mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes.

shell-sand, shel'sand, *n.* Sand largely mixed with the triturated shells of mollusca, as on many beaches.

shell-work, shel'wėrk, *n.* Work composed of shells or adorned with them.

shelly, shel'i, *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

shelter, shel'tėr, *n.* [Corrupted fr. A. Sax. *scild-truma*, a guard or body of soldiers —*scild*, a shield, and *truma*, a troop, fr. *trum*, firm. SHIELD, TRIM.] That which shields, covers, or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; an asylum; refuge; a position affording cover or protection; a safe place; security.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sheltered*, shel'tėrd; ppr. *sheltering*, shel'tėr-ing. To provide or afford shelter for; to cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; to protect; to defend; to screen; to place under cover; *refl.* to betake one's self to cover or a safe place.——v.i. To take shelter.

shelterless, shel'tėr-les, *a.* Destitute of shelter.

shelve, shelv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shelved*, shelvd; ppr. *shelving*, shelv'ing. [From *shelf*.] To place on a shelf; to put aside or out of use or employment; to dismiss from attention or consideration; to furnish with shelves.——v.i. [In this sense perhaps connected with *shoal*, *shallow*.] To be sloping, as shelves or shallows in the sea; to slope gradually under the water.

shelves, shelvz, pl. of *shelf*.

shelving, shelv'ing, *n.* The operation of fixing up shelves; shelves collectively.

shelvy, shelv'i, *a.* Full of shelves of rock; shallow.

Shemitic, shem-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah; Semitic—which see.

shepherd, shep'ėrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *scedp-hirde*=*sheep-herd*. SHEEP and HERD.] One who tends or keeps sheep; a man employed in tending sheep at pasture; a pastor.—**Shepherd's dog**, a sheep-dog; a collie.—**Shepherd's** (or **shepherd**) **tartan**, a small black-and-white check pattern in cloth; cloth woven in this pattern.

shepherdess, shep'ėrd-es, *n.* A woman who tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

shepherd's-purse, shep'ėrdz-pėrs, *n.* A cruciferous plant, a weed of world-wide distribution, having small white flowers, and small somewhat heart-shaped pods.

sherbet, sher-bet', *n.* [An Ar. or Turk. word; akin *syrup*.] An Eastern drink composed of water, the juice of fruits, and sugar.

sherd, shėrd, *n.* [SHARD.] A fragment; a shard.

sheriff, she'rif, *n.* [A. Sax. *scire-geréfa*, a shire-reeve. SHIRE, REEVE.] In England, the chief officer of the crown in every shire or county, whose duties are mainly honorary; in Scotland, the chief judge of a county, having under him one or more sheriffs-substitute, who act as judges in the county courts, all these officials being trained lawyers; the chief administrative officer of the law in a county of the United States.

sheriffalty, she'rif-al-ti, *n.* [SHRIEVALTY.] The office of a sheriff; sheriffship; shrievalty.

sheriffship, she'rif-ship, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; a shrievalty.

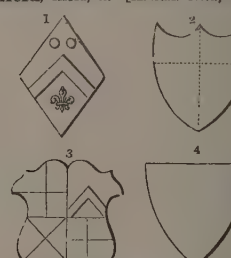
sherry, she'ri, *n.* A well-known wine of southern Spain, so called from Xeres, near Cadiz, where it is principally produced.

shew, shewed, shewn, shō, shōd, shōn. SHOW.

shew-bread, shō'bred. SHOW-BREAD.

shibboleth, shib'bō-leth, *n.* [Heb.; the word means ear of corn.] A word which was made the test to distinguish between the Ephraimites and the Gileadites (Judg. xii.); hence, the watchword of a party; a cry or motto.

shield, shēld, *n.* [A. Sax. *scild*, *scyld*, a



Heraldic Shields.
1, Lozenge-shield. 2 and 3, Fanciful forms. 4, Spade-shield—the best heraldic form.

shield, protection = O. Sax. *scild*, O. Fris. *skeld*, D. and L.G. *schild*, Goth. *skildus*,

Icel. *skjöldr*, Dan. *skjold*, Sw. *sköld*, G. *schild*; akin *shelter*.] A broad piece of defensive armour, generally carried on the arm; a kind of large buckler; anything that protects or defends; a movable screen; defence; shelter; protection; the person who defends or protects; an escutcheon with a coat of arms.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shielded*, shēld'ed; ppr. *shielding*, shēld'ing. To cover, as with a shield; to defend; to protect; to secure from danger, assault, or injury.

shield-fern, shēld'fėrn, *n.* A common name for a genus of ferns, from the form of the indusium.

shieldless, shēld'les, *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection.

shieling, shēl'ing, *n.* SHEALING.

shift, shift, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shifted*, shift'ed; ppr. *shifting*, shift'ing. [A. Sax. *scyftan*, to divide, to drive away = D. *schiften*, Dan. *skifte*, Icel. *skipta* (= *skifta*), to divide, change, shift; akin to *shive*, *sheave*, or perhaps to *shove*.] To change; to change place or position; to change direction; to pass into a different form, state, or the like; to vary; to change clothes, particularly the underclothing or linen; to resort to expedients; to contrive or manage; to practise indirect methods.—— v.t. To move away; to remove or transfer; to transfer from one place or position to another; to change; to alter; to change, as clothes; to substitute other clothes for; to dress in fresh clothes.——n. A change; a turning from one thing to another; an expedient tried in difficulty; one thing tried when another fails; a resource or contrivance; a mean refuge; an artifice; an evasion; a woman's under garment; a chemise; a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; the working time of a squad or relay of men; the spell of work; a complete change of four notes by changing the position of the left hand in violin playing.—**To make shift**, to contrive; to find expedients.

shifter, shift'ėr, *n.* One who or that which shifts; a trickster.

shiftless, shift'les, *a.* Destitute of shifts or expedients; not resorting to successful expedients; wanting in energy or effort; incapable of making way in the world.

shiftlessly, shift'les-li, *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

shifty, shift'i, *a.* [*Shift* and *-y.*] Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; fertile in evasions; given to tricks and artifices; tricky.

shillelah, shil-lel'a, *n.* [From *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for its oaks.] An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel.

shilling, shil'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *scilling*, *scylling* = O. Fris. O. Sax. Dan. and Sw. *skilling*, Goth. *skilliggs*, G. *schilling*; perhaps akin to Icel. and Sw. *skilja*, Dan. *skille*, to divide; or to G. *schelle*, a small bell, O. H. G. *scellan*, to ring, to sound.] An English silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound.

shilly-shally, shil'i-shal-i, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shilly-shallied*, shil'i-shal-id; ppr. *shilly-shallying*, shil'i-shal-i-ing. [A reduplication of *shall I?* and equal to shall I or shall I not.] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.——n. Foolish trifling; irresolution.

shily, shī'li, *a.* Same as *shyly*.

shimmer, shim'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shimmered*, shim'ėrd; ppr. *shimmering*, shim'ėring. [A. Sax. *scimerian*, to shimmer (=D. *schemeren*, Dan. *skimre*, G. *schimmern*), freq. of *scimian*, to gleam, fr. *scima*, a gleam, *scima*, a glimmer; same root as *shine*.] To emit a faint or tremulous light; to gleam; to glisten.——n. A tremulous gleam or glistening.

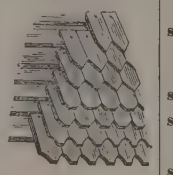
shin, shin, *n.* [A. Sax. *scinu*, *scina*, the shin = D. *scheen*, the shin; Dan. *skinne*, the shin, a splint; G. *schiene*, a splint of wood, *schienbein*, the shin-bone; from its sharp edge resembling that of a splint.] The fore-part of the leg, between the ankle and the knee, particularly of the human leg.——v.t. and t. pret. & pp. *shinned*, shind; ppr. *shinning*, shin'ing. To climb (a tree) by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm.

shin-bone, shin'bōn, *n.* The bone of the shin; the tibia.

shine, shīn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shone*, shon; ppr. *shining*, shīn'ing. [A. Sax. *scinan*, to shine = O. Sax. *scinan*, O. Fris. *skina*, D. *schijnen*, Icel. *skina*, Sw. *skina*, Dan. *skinne*, Goth. *skeinan*, G. *scheinen*, to shine; same root as in *sheen*, *shimmer*, *sheer*.] To emit rays of light; to give out a steady brilliant light; to beam; to gleam; to glitter; to be brilliant; to be lively and animated; to be glossy or bright; to be splendid; to be beautiful; to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to give light, real or figurative.—— v.t. To cause or make to shine.——n. Brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss; fair weather.

shiner, shīn'ėr, *n.* One who or that which shines.

shingle, shing'gl, *n.* [Corrupted from older *shindle*, which, like G. *schindel*, was borrowed from L. *scindula*, a shingle, fr. L. *scindo*, I split, as in *rescind*, *scissile*, &c.] A thin piece of wood with parallel sides and thicker at one end than the other, used in covering roofs instead of slates or tiles.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shingled*, shing'gld; ppr. *shingling*, shing'gl-ing. To cover with shingles; to hammer or work on so as to expel slag or scoriæ from in puddling iron.



Shingles.

shingle, shing'gl, *n.* [Norweg. *singel*: said to be from the *singing* sound it gives under the feet.] Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles.

shingled, shing'gld, *p.a.* Covered with shingles.

shingler, shing'glėr, *n.* One who shingles.

shingle-roofed, shing'gl-rōft, *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

shingles, shing'glz, *n.* [From L. *cingulum*, a girdle, fr. *cingo*, I gird.] An eruptive disease which spreads around the body somewhat like a girdle.

shingling, shing'gling, *n.* A covering of shingles; a process in reducing iron from the cast to the malleable state.

shingly, shing'gli, *a.* Abounding with shingle or gravel.

shining, shīn'ing, *p.a.* Bright; splendid; radiant; illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous.

shinty, shin'ti, *n.* [Gael. *sinteag*, a skip, a bound.] A name for the game hockey.

shiny, shīn'i, *a.* [*Shine* and *-y.*] Bright; luminous; glossy; brilliant; marked by sunshine; clear; unclouded.

ship, ship, *n.* [A. Sax. *scip*, a ship = L.G. *schipp*, D. *schip*, Icel. and Goth. *skip*, Dan. *skib*, Sw. *skepp*, O. H. G. *scif*, G. *schiff* (whence Fr. *esquif*, E. *skiff*); connections doubtful.] A vessel of some size adapted to navigation; a general term for vessels or marine craft of all kinds except boats: sometimes restricted to a three-masted, square-rigged vessel.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *shipped*, shipt; ppr. *shipping*, ship'ing. [A. Sax. *scipian*, fr. the noun.] To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to transport in a ship; to take on board for service in a ship; to receive into a ship or vessel; to fix anything in its place.—To ship a sea, to have a large wave come aboard.——v.i. To engage for service on board of a ship; to go on board a vessel to make a voyage with it; to embark.

ship-biscuit, ship'bis-kit, *n.* Hard biscuit prepared for use on board a ship.

shipboard, ship'bōrd, *n.* The deck or the interior part of a ship; used in the phrase *on shipboard*.

ship-broker, ship'brō-kėr, *n.* A broker who procures insurance or performs other business for ships.

ship-builder, ship'bild-ėr, *n.* One who builds ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.

ship-building, ship'bild-ing, *n.* The art of constructing vessels for navigation.

ship-canal, ship'ka-nal, *n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.

ship-captain, ship'kap-tin, *n.* The commander, captain, or master of a ship.

ship-carpenter, ship'kär-pen-tėr, *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at shipbuilding.

ship-chandler, ship'chand-lėr, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other stores for ships.

ship-letter, ship'let-ėr, *n.* A letter sent by a common ship and not by mail.

ship-master, ship'mās-tėr, *n.* The master, captain, or commander of a ship.

shipmate, ship'māt, *n.* One who serves in the same ship; a fellow-sailor.

shipment, ship'ment, *n.* The act of putting goods on board of a ship; goods shipped or put on board.

ship-money, ship'mu-ni, *n.* An ancient tax in England, levied for providing and furnishing ships for the king's service, revived by Charles I. after having been long dormant.

ship-owner, ship'ōn-ėr, *n.* A person who owns a ship or ships, or any share therein.

shippen, **shippon**, ship'n, *n.* [O. E. *schepne*, *schupne*, A. Sax. *scypen*, akin to *shop*.] A house or shed for cattle or sheep; a stable.

shipper, ship'ėr, *n.* One who ships; one who sends goods on board a ship for transportation.

shipping, ship'ing, *n.* Ships in general; ships collectively; aggregate tonnage.

ship-railway, ship'rāl-wā, *n.* A railway by which a ship may be conveyed from one piece of water to another.

ship-shape, ship'shāp, *a.* Having a seamanlike trim; hence, neat and trim; well arranged.

ship's-husband, ships'huz-band, *n.* A person appointed to look after the repairs, equipment, stores, &c., of a ship while in port.

ship-worm, ship'wėrm, *n.* The teredo, a mollusc destructive to ships and submarine woodwork.

shipwreck, ship'rek, *n.* The wreck, destruction, or loss of a ship; destruction; miscarriage; ruin; failure.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shipwrecked*, ship'rekt; ppr. *shipwrecking*, ship'rek-ing. To make to suffer shipwreck; to wreck; to cast away; to ruin.

shipwright, ship'rīt, *n.* A builder of ships or other vessels; a ship-carpenter.

ship-yard, ship'yärd, *n.* A yard or place in which ships are constructed.

shire, shīr (but shir in county names), *n.* [A. Sax. *scire*, a shire or county, a district, a division, fr. *scīran*, *sceran*, to *shear*, to divide. SHARE, SHEAR.] A name for the larger administrative or political divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to *county*.

shirk, shėrk, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *shirked*, shėrkt; ppr. *shirking*, shėrk'ing. [Probably a form of *shark*.] To avoid or get clear of unfairly or meanly; to seek to avoid the performance of duty.

shirker, shėrk'ėr, *n.* One who shirks.

shirt, shėrt, *n.* [From Icel. *skyrta*, Sw. *skjorta*, Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt; lit. a garment shortened. SHORT. *Skirt* is really the same word.] A loose under garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shirted*, shėrt'ed; ppr. *shirting*, shėrt'ing. To clothe with a shirt; to put a shirt on.

shirting, shėrt'ing, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

shittah-tree, shit'ta-trē, *n.* [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm*.] A species of acacia.

shittim-wood, shit'tim-wud, *n.* The hard and durable wood of the shittah-tree.

shive, shīv, *n.* [Also *sheave*; same as Icel. *skífa*, a slice, Dan. *skive*, L.G. *schieve*, D.

schiif, G. *scheibe*, a slice, a disk. SHEAVE.] A slice or thin cut; a round disc; a little piece or fragment.

shiver, shi'vér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shivered*, shi'vérd; ppr. *shivering*, shi'vér-ing. [Same root as prec.; comp. G. *schiefer*, a splinter, *schiefern*, to splinter; O.D. *scheveren*, to break in pieces.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces.——v.i. To fall at once into many small pieces or fragments.——n. A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks; a splinter or chip.

shiver, shi'vér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shivered*, shi'vérd; ppr. *shivering*, shi'vér-ing. [Formerly *chiver*, *chever*; origin doubtful.] To tremble, as from cold; to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement; to shudder; to quiver; to shake or flutter in the wind, as a sail.——n. A shaking fit, as from cold; a shudder; a tremor or tremulous motion.

shiveringly, shi'vér-ing-li, *adv.* With shivering or slight trembling.

shivery, shi'vér-i, *a.* Pertaining to shivering; characterized by shivering.

shoal, shōl, *n.* [A.Sax. *scolu*, *scalu*, a crowd, a shoal; perhaps same as *school*.] A multitude; a crowd; a throng.

shoal, shōl, *n.* [Allied to *shallow* (q.v.).] A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sandbank or bar; a shallow.——v.i. pret. & pp. *shoaled*, shōld; ppr. *shoaling*, shōl'ing. To become more shallow.——a. Shallow, as any natural body of water; of little depth.

shoaly, shōl'i, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

shock, shok, *n.* [Same as D. *schok*, a bounce, a jolt (whence Fr. *choc*), *schokken*, to shock; O. and Prov. G. *schock*, a shock, *schocken*, to jolt (whence Fr. *choquer*, to shock); allied to *shake*.] A violent concussion or collision of bodies; a violent striking or dashing against; violent onset; conflict of contending or opposing bodies of men; a damaging or serious blow; a blow to the feelings; a sudden disturbing emotion; the effect on the animal system of a discharge of electricity; in *med.* a sudden prostration or perturbation of body and mind.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shocked*, shokt; ppr. *shocking*, shok'ing. To give a shock to; to shake by sudden collision; to encounter violently; to strike, as with horror or disgust; to disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to offend extremely; to scandalize.——v.i. To meet or come together with a shock; to collide or come into collision.

shock, shok, *n.* [Same as O. Sax. *scoc*, threescore, D. *schok*, G. *schock*, Dan. *skok*, a heap, threescore.] A number of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c., set up together on end in a field; a stook.——v.t. To make up into shocks or stooks.

shock, shok, *n.* [Modified from *shag*.] A mass of close matted hair; a rough-haired dog.——a. Shaggy; having shaggy hair.

shock-headed, shok'hed-ed, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

shocking, shok'ing, *p. a.* Serving to shock; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; dreadful; disgusting; offensive; very obnoxious or repugnant.

shockingly, shok'ing-li, *adv.* In a shocking manner; dreadfully; disgustingly; offensively.

shod, shod, pret. & pp. of *shoe*.

shoddy, shod'i, *n.* [From *shod*, a provincial pp. of *shed*—the original meaning being fluff thrown off, or *shed*, from cloth in weaving.] Fibre obtained from old woollen fabrics mixed with fresh wool and manufactured anew; coarse or inferior cloth made from this; *fig.* something regarded as resembling this.——a. Made of shoddy; *fig.* of a trashy or inferior character.

shoe, shō, *n.*; pl. **shoes**, shōz, archaic pl. **shoon**, shōn. [A. Sax. *sceó*, *scéh*, a shoe =O. Sax. *scôh*, O. Fris. *skâ*, Dan. and Sw. *sko*, Icel. *skó(r)*, Goth. *skohs*, G. *schuh*, a shoe; root doubtful; comp. Icel. *skœva*, Goth. *skewjan*, to stride.] A covering or protection for the foot, usually of leather; a plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse or other domestic animal to defend it from injury; anything resembling a shoe in form or use.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shod*, shod; ppr. *shoeing*, shō'ing. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; to cover at the bottom.

shoeblack, shō'blak, *n.* A person that cleans shoes.

shoe-buckle, shō'buk-l, *n.* A buckle for fastening a shoe; a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe for ornament.

shoe-horn, **shoeing-horn**, shō'hôrn, shō'ing-hôrn, *n.* A thin curved piece of polished horn or metal used to aid in putting on shoes.

shoeless, shō'les, *a.* Destitute of shoes.

shoemaker, shō'māk-ér, *n.* One who makes shoes and boots.

shoemaking, shō'māk-ing, *n.* The trade of making shoes.

shoer, shō'ér, *n.* One that furnishes or puts on shoes.

shoe-tie, shō'tī, *n.* A tie for fastening a shoe on the foot.

shog, shog, *n.* [A word originating partly in *jog*, partly in *shock*.] A sudden shake; a shock; a jog.

shone, shon, pret. & pp. of *shine*.

shook, shuk, pret. & pp. of *shake*.

shook, shuk, *n.* [A form of *shock*, a pile of sheaves.] The staves and headings for a single barrel, prepared and made into a package.

shoot, shot, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shot*, shot; ppr. *shooting*, shōt'ing. [A. Sax. *scéótan*, to shoot, to dart = O. Sax. *sceotan*, Icel. *skjóta*, Sw. *skjuta*, Dan. *skyde*, D. *schieten*, G. *shiessen*, to shoot, dart, &c.; closely akin are *shut*, *sheet*, *shuttle*, *skittle*, *scuttle*, &c.] To cause to dart or fly forth; to let fly with force; to propel, as from a bow or firearm; to discharge; to fire; to hit, wound, or kill with a missile from a weapon; to discharge with force; to empty out suddenly; to push or thrust forward; to dart forth; to protrude; to put forth by way of growth; to pass rapidly through, under, or over (a rapid, a bridge).——v.i. To perform the act of discharging a missile from a bow, gun, &c.; to fire; to be emitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly; to dart along; to be felt as if darting through one's body; to sprout; to put forth buds or shoots; to increase in growth; to sprout or germinate; to push or be pushed out; to project; to jut.——n. A shooting; a thrust; a young branch which shoots out; an annual growth; a kind of sloping trough for shooting coal, grain, &c., into a receptacle; a place for shooting rubbish.

shoot, shōt, *n.* [Fr. *chute*, modified by the verb *to shoot*.] Same as *Chute*.

shooter, shōt'ér, *n.* One who shoots; an implement for shooting.

shooting, shōt'ing, *p.a.* Pertaining to one who shoots; connected with the killing of game by firearms.——n. The act of one who shoots; the sport of killing game with firearms; a tract of ground over which game is shot; sensation of a quick darting pain.

shooting-box, shōt'ing-boks, *n.* A lodge used by a sportsman during the shooting season.

shooting-gallery, shōt'ing-gal-ê-ri, *n.* A place covered in for the practice of shooting at a mark; a covered shooting range.

shooting-star, shōt'ing-stär, *n.* A meteor seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky.

shop, shop, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceoppa*, a booth, a storehouse=O.D. *schop*, L.G. *schupp*, O.H. G. *schopf*, a shed, booth, &c.; akin *shippen*.] A building or room in which goods or wares are sold by retail; retail warehouse; a building in which artisans or mechanics carry on their work; one's special business or occupation.——v.i. pret. & pp. *shopped*, shopt; ppr. *shopping*, shop'ing. To visit shops for purchasing goods (used chiefly in the ppr.).

shopkeeper, shop'kēp-ér, *n.* One who keeps a shop; one who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from one who sells by wholesale.

shopkeeping, shop'kēp-ing, *n.* The business of keeping a shop.

shop-lifter, shop'lift-ér, *n.* One who steals anything in a shop on pretence of buying something.

shopman, shop'man, *n.* A petty trader; a shopkeeper; one who serves in a shop.

shoppy, shop'i, *a.* [*Shop* and *-y*.] Pertaining to a shop or shops; given to talk or think of nothing but one's own calling.

shop-walker, shop'wąk-ér, *n.* An attendant in a large shop who directs customers to the proper departments, sees that they are served, &c.

shop-woman, shop'wu-man, *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

shore, shōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *score*, the shore, a place where the land is as it were cut, fr. *sceran*, to shear, to divide; O.D. *schoore*, *schoor*, a shore. SHEAR.] Land lying along the edge of the ocean or sea, or of a large lake or river; the coast; the strand.

shore, shōr, *n.* [Lit. a piece *shorn* or cut to a certain length; same as D. and L.G. *schore*, *schoore*, a prop; akin to Icel. *skortha*, a prop, a shore. See prec.] A prop or

Vessel on the stocks supported by Shores.

support; a piece of timber or iron for the temporary support of something, often in a leaning position.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shored*, shōrd; ppr. *shoring*, shōr'ing. To prop; to support by a shore or shores (often with *up*).

shore, shōr, pret. of *shear*.

shored, shōrd, *a.* Having a bank or shore.

shoreless, shōr'les, *a.* Having no shore or coast; boundless or unlimited.

shorn, shōrn, pp. of *shear*.

short, short, *a.* [A. Sax. *sceort*, *scort*, short =O.H.G. *scurz*, short, cut off; Icel. *skort*, scantily supplied; supposed to be borrowed fr. vulgar L. *excurtus*, fr. *ex*, intens., and *curtus*, short, curt (q.v.). Akin *shirt*, *skirt*; perhaps also *shear*.] Not long, but the opposite; having no great length or linear extension; not tall; not extended in time or of long duration; not reaching a certain point; limited in quantity; insufficient; inadequate; scanty; deficient; scantily supplied or furnished; not possessed of a reasonable or usual quantity (with *of*); not tenacious or retentive; not containing many words; laconic; concise; curt; brief; snappish; sharp; severe; uncivil; petulant; breaking or crumbling readily; friable; not prolonged in sound; followed by *of*, less than, below, inferior to.——adv. In a short manner; abruptly; suddenly; insufficiently.—**To come short**, to fall below requirements or expectations; to fail: usually with *of*.—**To fall short**, to become inadequate or insufficient; to fail to reach a certain standard.——n. Something short; a summary or brief account; *pl.* knee-breeches.—**In short**, in few words; briefly.

shortage, short'āj, *n.* [*Short* and *-age*.] Amount short or deficient; a deficiency or deficit.

short-bread, **short-cake**, short'bred, short'kāk, *n.* A sweet and very brittle cake.

shortcoming, short'kum-ing, *n.* A failing of the usual quantity; a failure of full performance, as of duty.

short-dated, short'dāt-ed, *a.* Having little time to run.

shorten, short'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shortened*, short'nd; ppr. *shortening*, short'n-ing. [*Short* and *-en*.] To make short or shorter; to

abridge; to lessen; to curtail; to contract; to reduce or diminish in extent or amount; to confine; to restrain; to deprive.——v.i. To become short or shorter; to contract.

shorthand, short'hand, *n.* A shorter mode of writing than is usually employed, with the use of special characters; stenography; brachygraphy.

short-handed, short'hand-ed, *a.* Not having the usual or necessary number of hands or assistants.

short-horn, short'hôrn, *n.* One of a breed of cattle with very short horns.

short-lived, short'livd, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.

shortly, short'li, *adv.* In a short manner; quickly; soon; in a little time; in few words; briefly.

shortness, short'nes, *n.* State or quality of being short; briefness; brevity; conciseness; curtness; deficiency.

short-rib, short'rib, *n.* A rib shorter than the others; one of the lower ribs; a false rib.

short-sighted, short'sīt-ed, *n.* Near-sighted; myopic; wanting foresight; not able to see far intellectually.

short-sightedness, short'sīt-ed-nes, *n.* Defective vision in which things are seen clearly only at a very short distance; near-sightedness; myopia; defective intellectual sight or vision.

short-winded, short'wind-ed, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

shot, shot, *n.* [From *shoot* (which see)=A. Sax. *ge-scot*, an arrow; D. *schot*, Icel. *skot*, Sw. *skott*.] Act of shooting; discharge of a firearm; a projectile; a missile fired from a gun; a ball or bullet; a cannon ball, or such balls collectively; a pellet of lead, used for killing birds and other small animals, in collective sense often called distinctively *small shot*; the flight of a missile or projectile, or the distance through which it passes; range or reach; a marksman; one who practises shooting; a fisherman's nets thrown out at one time; the number of fish caught in one haul.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shotted*, shot'ed; ppr. *shotting*, shot'ing. To load with shot.

shot, shot, *p.a.* Having a changeable colour, like that produced with a warp of one colour and a weft of another; chatoyant; hence, interwoven; interspersed.

shot, shot, *n.* [A softened form of *scot* (which see).] A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; share of expenses, as of a tavern bill.

shot-belt, shot'belt, *n.* A leathern belt or long pouch for shot worn by sportsmen.

shot-cartridge, shot'kär-trij, *n.* A cartridge containing small shot.

shot-gun, shot'gun, *n.* A smooth-bored gun for firing small shot; a fowling-piece.

shot-pouch, shot'pouch, *n.* A pouch for small shot; a shot-belt.

shot-proof, shot'prōf, *a.* Proof against shot; incapable of being damaged by shot.

shotten†, shot'n, *n.* [An old pp. of *shoot*.] Having ejected the spawn. [*Shak.*]

shot-tower, shot'tou-ėr, *n.* A tower for making small shot with drops of melted lead falling from a height.

should, shud, the pret. of *shall*.

shoulder, shōl'dėr, *n.* [Formerly *shulder*, *sholder*, Sc. *shouther*, fr. A. Sax. *sculdor*=O. Fris. *skulder*, Dan. *skulder*, Sw. *skuldra*, D. *schouder*, G. *schulter*, the shoulder, the shoulder-blade: origin unknown.] The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore-leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body; this joint and all the connected parts; the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for the market; something like or likened to the human shoulder; a projection from the body of a thing; figuratively, support, strength, sustaining power; *pl.* the upper part of the back.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail**, a triangular sail set on a boat's mast.—**The cold shoulder**. See COLD. — **Shoulder to shoulder**, with united action and mutual support.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shouldered*, shōl'dėrd; ppr. *shouldering*, shōl'dėr-ing. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to take upon the shoulder.—— v.i. To push forward; to force one's way, as through a crowd.

shoulder-belt, shōl'dėr-belt, *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder.

shoulder-blade, shōl'dėr-blād, *n.* The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone; the scapula.

shoulder-bone, shōl'dėr-bōn, *n.* The shoulder-blade.

shouldered, shōl'dėrd, *a.* Having shoulders of this or that kind.

shoulder-knot, shōl'dėr-not, *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace on the shoulder; an epaulette.

shoulder-strap, shōl'dėr-strap, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, either to support dress or as a badge of distinction.

shout, shout, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shouted*, shout'ed; ppr. *shouting*, shout'ing. [Perhaps imitative of sound.] To utter a loud and sudden cry, as in joy or exultation, or to attract attention.—— v.t. To utter with a shout.——n. A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry expressing applause, joy, triumph, &c.

shouter, shout'ėr, *n.* One who shouts.

shove, shuv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shoved*, shuvd; ppr. *shoving*, shuv'ing. [A. Sax. *scofian*, to shove; also *scūfan*=O. Fris. *skūva*, Icel. *skūfa*, *skjūfa*, D. *schuiven*, Goth. *skiuban*, G. *schieben*, to shove; cog. Skr. *kshubh*, to push. Akin *shovel*, *scuffle*.] To thrust or push forward; to propel; to push forward by sliding along a surface; to press against; to jostle.——v.i. To push or drive forward; to urge a course.——n. Act of shoving; a push.

shovel, shu'vel, *n.* [A. Sax. *scofl* (fr. *scūfan*, to shove, pp. *scofen*)=D. *schoffel*, Dan. *skovl*, Sw. *skofvel*, G. *schaufel*, a shovel. SHOVE.] An instrument consisting of a broad shallow scoop or blade with a handle, used for lifting earth or other loose substances.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shovelled*, shu'veld; ppr. *shovelling*, shu'vel-ing. To take up and remove or throw with a shovel; to carry or throw as with a shovel.

shovel-board, shu'vel-bōrd, *n.* A kind of game played by pushing coins or the like along a board or table.

shovelful, shu'vel-fųl, *n.* As much as a shovel will hold.

shovel-hat, shu'vel-hat, *n.* A clergyman's hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, and projecting in front.

shoveller, shu'vel-ėr, *n.* One who shovels; a species of duck with a bill very broad at the point.

show, shō, *v.t.* pret. *showed*, shōd; pp. *shown* or *showed*, shōn, shōd; ppr. *showing*, shō'ing. [Also written *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*. A. Sax. *sceáwian*, to behold, to show=O. Sax. *scauwon*, D. *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, G. *schauen*, Goth. *scavjan*; supposed to be from same root as L. *caveo*, I take care, *cautus*, E. *cautious*, an original initial *s* having been lost in these.] To exhibit, present, or display to the sight or view of others; to let be seen; to make to know; to cause to understand; to make known; to teach, instruct, or inform; to prove; to manifest; to point out, as a guide; to bestow, confer, afford (mercy, &c.); to disclose; to make known; to reveal; to explain or expound.—**To show off**, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner.—**To show up**, to usher or conduct up a stair; to hold up to ridicule or contempt.——v.i. To appear: to look; to be in appearance; to seem.—**To show off**, to make a show; to display one's self.——n. The act of showing or exhibiting; exhibition; manifestation; what is presented to sight or view; appearance, whether true or false; semblance; outward aspect assumed; mere appearance; pretence; pretext; ostentatious display; parade; pomp; a sight or spectacle; a pageant; an exhibition; something that the public are desired to come and inspect; things exhibited for money.—**A show of hands**, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating votes or opinions in a meeting.

show-bread, **shew-bread**, shō'bred, *n.* Among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary.

shower, shō'ėr, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

shower, shou'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *scūr*, a shower of rain, arrows, &c.=Icel. *skūr*, Sw. *skur*, D. *schoer*, L. G. *schuur*, Goth. *skūra*, O. H. G. *scūr*, G. *schauer*, a shower, a storm, &c.; perhaps same root as *sky*.] A fall of rain, sleet, snow, or hail, of short duration; a fall of things in close succession; a copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.——v.t. pret. & pp. *showered*, shou'ėrd; ppr. *showering*, shou'ėr-ing. To water with a shower; to send down copiously; to bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance.——v.i. To rain in showers.

shower-bath, shou'ėr-bath, *n.* A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.

showerless, shou'ėr-i-nes, *n.* State of being showery.

showery, shou'ėr-i, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

showily, shō'i-li, *adv.* In a showy manner; with parade; ostentatiously; gaudily.

showiness, shō'i-nes, *n.* State of being showy; parade; gaudiness.

showing, shō'ing, *n.* A presentation to view; representation in words; line of argument taken.

showman, shō'man, *n.* One who exhibits a show; the owner of a travelling show.

show-room, shō'rōm, *n.* A room in which a show is exhibited; an apartment where goods or samples are displayed to attract purchasers.

showy, shō'i, *a.* [*Show* and *-y*.] Making a great show; ostentatious; brilliant or splendid; gorgeous; gaudy.

shrapnel, shrap'nel, *n.* [After General *Shrapnel*, the inventor.] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point.

shred, shred, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shred* or *shredded*, shred, shred'ed; ppr. *shredding*, shred'ing. [A.Sax. *screddian*, to shred, fr. *scredde*, a shred, a piece torn off, a *screed*; akin to O. Fris. *skreda*, D. *schrooden*, O. H. G. *scrōtan*, G. *schroten*, to cut, clip, &c. *Shroud* is akin.] To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces.——n. A long, narrow piece cut off, as of cloth; a fragment; a tatter.

shreddy, shred'i, *a.* Consisting of shreds or fragments.

shrew, shrō, *n.* [O.E. *shrewe*, wicked, a wicked person, whence obsol. *shrewe*, to curse, to (*be*)*shrew*, whence *shrewd*, fr. A. Sax. *screáwa*, the shrew-mouse, lit. perhaps a biting or venomous creature; akin to *shred*.] A peevish, ill-tempered woman; a scold; a termagant; a shrew-mouse.

shrewd, shrōd, *a.* [A pp. fr. old *shrewe*, to curse, *shrewe*, an evil person. SHREW.] Malicious or mischievous; keen or biting; cunning; astute; sagacious; discerning; showing discernment; sharp.

shrewdly, shrōd'li, *adv.* In a shrewd manner; sagaciously; astutely.

shrewdness, shrōd'nes, *n.* Quality of being shrewd; sagacity; astuteness; cunning.

shrewish, shrō'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; peevish: ill-tempered; vixenish.—**shrewishly**, shrō'ish-li, *adv.* In a shrewish manner.—**shrewishness**, shrō'ish-nes, *n.* The qualities of being shrewish.

shrew-mole, shrō'mōl, *n.* An insectivorous animal of North America which burrows like a mole.

shrew-mouse, shrō'mous, *n.* [SHREW.] A small insectivorous animal with a lengthened muzzle, generally resembling a mouse (but the true mice are rodents), and once thought venomous.

shriek, shrēk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shrieked*, shrēkt; ppr. *shrieking*, shrēk'ing. [Same as *screech*, Sw. *skrika*, to vociferate, Icel. *skrika*, to twitter: an imitative word.] To

cry out shrilly; to utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.——n. A sharp shrill cry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or anguish; a shrill noise.

shrievalty, shrēv'al-ti, *n.* [From *shrieval*, adj. of old *shrieve*, a sheriff.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

shrift, shrift, *n.* [A.Sax. *scrift*, fr. *scrīfan*, to shrive; so Icel. *skript*, Dan. *skrifte*, Sw. *skrift*. SHRIVE.] The act of shriving or being shriven; confession to a priest; absolution.

shrike, shrīk, *n.* [From its *shrieking* cry =A.Sax. *scrīc*, a shrike.] A name of certain insessorial birds which feed on insects, small birds, &c., and often impale their prey on thorns; a butcher-bird.

Great Gray Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*).

shrill, shril, *a.* [An imitative word akin to Sc. *skirl*, a screech, L.G. *skrell*, G. *schrill*, shrill.] Sharp, acute, or piercing in sound; uttering an acute sound.——v.i. pret. & pp. *shrilled*, shrild; ppr. *shrilling*, shril'ing. To utter an acute piercing sound.——v.t. To utter in a shrill tone.

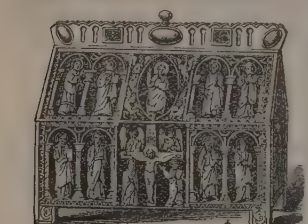
shrillness, shril'nes, *n.* Quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound.

shrilly, shril'li, *adv.* [*Shrill* and *-ly.*] In a shrill manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.——a. shril'i. [*Shrill* and *-y.*] Somewhat shrill.

shrimp, shrimp, *n.* [Akin to *scrimp*, to deal out sparingly; A. Sax. *scrymman*, to wither, G. *schrumpfen*, to shrivel.] A small crustacean allied to the lobster and crayfish, esteemed as food; a dwarfish creature; a mannikin.

shrimper, shrimp'ėr, *n.* A fisherman who catches shrimps.

shrine, shrīn, *n.* [A.Sax. *scrīn*, a shrine, an ark; like D. *schrijn*, G. *schrein*, Icel. *skrín*, Fr. *écrin*, &c., fr. L. *scrinium*, a box or case.] A case or box; particularly, a case in which sacred things are deposited; a reliquary; a tomb resembling a shrine; an altar; a sacred spot; a place hallowed from its history or associations.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shrined*, shrīnd; ppr. *shrining*, shrīn'ing. To place in a shrine; to enshrine.



Portable Shrine, Malmesbury Abbey.

shrink, shringk, *v.i.* pret. *shrank* or *shrunk*, shrangk, shrungk; pp. *shrunk* or *shrunken*, shrungk, shrung'kn (the latter now always as an adj.); ppr. *shrinking*, shringk'ing. [A.Sax. *scrincan*, pret. *scranc*, pp. *scruncen*, to shrink, to shrivel = O.D. *schrincken*, to shrink; from root of *shrimp*, *shrug*.] To contract or decrease in size spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent quality; to shrivel; to become wrinkled; to withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress; to flinch.——v.t. To cause to contract, as by immersion in water.——n. Act of shrinking; contraction; shrinkage.

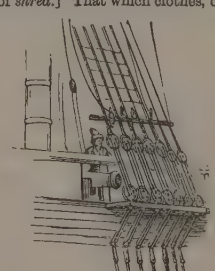
shrinkage, shringk'āj, *n.* [*Shrink* and *-age.*] A shrinking or contraction into a less compass; diminution in bulk or quantity; reduction.

shrinkingly, shringk'ing-li, *adv.* With shrinking.

shrive, shrīv, *v.t.* pret. *shrove* or *shrived*, shrōv, shrīvd; pp. *shriven* or *shrived*, shrivn, shrīvd; ppr. *shriving*, shrīv'ing. [A. Sax. *scrīfan*, to shrive = O.Fris. *skrīva*; borrowed from L. *scribo*, I write, like D. *schrijven*, G. *schreiben*, to write. Hence *shrift*.] To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession to, as a priest does; to confess and absolve.

shrivel, shri'vel, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shrivelled*, shri'veld; ppr. *shrivelling*, shri'vel-ing. [Origin doubtful; perhaps allied to *shrink* or *shrimp*; perhaps partly suggested by *rivel* (?).] To draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink or contract; to shrink and form corrugations.——v.t. To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations.

shroud, shroud, *n.* [A. Sax. *scrūd*, a garment, a shroud = Icel. *skrūd*, shrouds, tackle; Dan. and Sw. *skrud*, dress; akin *screed*; fr. root of *shred*.] That which clothes, covers, or conceals; a covering; what covers or wraps up; the dress of the dead; a winding-sheet; one of the large ropes in a ship, extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast, and crossed by ratlines to form ladders.——v.t. pret. & pp. *shrouded*, shroud'ed; ppr. *shrouding*, shroud'ing. To cover or envelop; to dress for the grave; to conceal; to hide; to veil; to screen; to protect by hiding.



Shrouds.

Shrove-tide, shrōv'tīd, *n.* [*Shrove*, pret. of *shrive*, and *tide*, time, season.] The time when people were shriven just before Lent; the few days before Ash-Wednesday.

Shrove-Tuesday, shrōv'tūz-dā, *n.* [See prec.] Confession-Tuesday; the day immediately preceding the first day of Lent or Ash-Wednesday.

shrub, shrub, *n.* [A. Sax. *scrob*, a bush. *Scrub*, low shrubby trees, is the same word. SCRUB.] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; more strictly, a plant with several woody stems from the same root.

shrub, shrub, *n.* [Ar. *shurb*, drinking, anything drunk; allied to *syrup* and *sherbet*.] A beverage in which the juice of fruit is an important ingredient along with sugar and very often spirit; rum-shrub.

shrubbery, shrub'ėr-i, *n.* [*Shrub* and *-ery.*] An ornamental plantation of shrubs; shrubs collectively.

shrubbiness, shrub'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shrubby.

shrubby, shrub'i, *a.* Full of shrubs; resembling a shrub; consisting of shrubs or brushwood.

shrug, shrug, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shrugged*, shrugd; ppr. *shrugging*, shrug'ing. [From root of *shrink*; allied to Dan. *skrugge*, to stoop; Sw. *skrukka*, to crouch; D. *schrikken*, G. *schrecken*, to tremble.] To draw up or to contract, as the shoulders.——v.i. To raise or draw up the shoulders.——n. A drawing up of the shoulders, a motion usually expressing dislike, slight contempt, &c.

shrunken, shrungk'n, *p. a.* [A. pp. of *shrink*.] Having shrunk or shrivelled up; shrivelled; contracted.

shuck, shuk, *n.* [Comp. *chuck*, to throw, husks being thrown away.] A shell or husk.

shudder, shud'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shuddered*, shud'ėrd; ppr. *shuddering*, shud'ėr-ing. [Same as L.G. *schuddern*, O.D. *schudderen*, G. *schüttern*, to shake, to shiver, freq. forms fr. L.G. and D. *schudden*, G. *schütten*, O.H.G. *scuttan*, to shake; perhaps allied to *shoot*.] To tremble, shake, or quiver with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver; to quake; to be tremulous.——n. A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.

shuddering, shud'ėr-ing, *p.a.* Trembling; quaking; tremulous; marked by tremor.

shudderingly, shud'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a shuddering manner; with tremor.

shuffle, shuf'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shuffled*, shuf'ld; ppr. *shuffling*, shuf'ling. [A dim. fr. *shove*, like L.G. *schuffeln*, to shuffle. *Scuffle* is another form. SHOVE.] To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; to mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; to change the relative positions of, as of cards in the pack; to remove or introduce by artificial confusion.——v.i. To change position; to shift ground; to avoid answering fair questions; to practise shifts to elude detection; to equivocate; to prevaricate; to quibble; to shift; to move with an irregular dragging gait; to rub the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; to scrape the floor in dancing; to mix up cards in a pack.——n. The act of one who shuffles; an evasion; a trick; an artifice; a prevarication or equivocation; a scraping movement with the feet in dancing, a compound sort being the *double shuffle*.

shuffler, shuf'lėr, *n.* One who shuffles; one who prevaricates; one who plays tricks; one who shuffles cards.

shuffling, shuf'ling, *p. a.* Moving with irregular gait; evasive; prevaricating.

shufflingly, shuf'ling-li, *adv.* With shuffling; with prevarication.

shun, shun, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shunned*, shund; ppr. *shunning*, shun'ing. [A. Sax. *scunian*, to shun; origin unknown; *shunt*, *schooner*, *scoundrel*, are derivative forms.] To avoid, eschew, keep clear of; to avoid coming in contact with; to take care not to mix or associate with; not to practise; to refrain from; to escape; to evade; to neglect.

shunt, shunt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shunted*, shunt'ed; ppr. *shunting*, shunt'ing. [From *shun*.] In railways, to turn from one line of rails into another.——v.t. To cause to turn from one line of rails to another; hence, to shove off; to free one's self of.

shut, shut, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shut*, shut; ppr. *shutting*, shut'ing. [Formerly *shutte*, *shette*, *shitte*, fr. A.Sax. *scyttan*, to bolt, to lock, lit. to shoot the bolt, fr. *scēotan*, to shoot. (SHOOT.) Similarly, a *shuttle* is what is *shot* or cast.] To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; to close or stop up; to close the aperture or entrance of; to close by bringing the parts together (the eyes, a book, &c.); to bar; to forbid entrance into; to preclude; to exclude; to close in; to confine; to environ: in the latter senses often with *out*, *in*, &c.——v.i. To close itself; to be closed.——a. Made close; closed; not resonant or sonorous; having the sound suddenly stopped

by a succeeding consonant.——n. The act of closing; close; a shutter.

shutter, shut'ėr, *n.* A person who or that which shuts; a movable covering for a window or aperture.

shuttle, shut'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *scytel*, a shuttle, fr. *sceótan*, to shoot, because shot to and fro in weaving. SHOOT, SHUT.] An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp; the sliding thread holder of a sewing-machine.

shuttle-cock, shut'l-kok, *n.* [*Shuttle*, and *cock*, corrupted fr. *cork*.] A cork stuck with feathers, and struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.——v.t. To throw or bandy backwards and forwards like a shuttle-cock.

shy, shī, *a.* [Same as Dan. *sky*, shy, skittish, G. *scheu*, shy, timid; akin to O.E. *schiech*, A. Sax. *scéoh*, Sc. *skiech*, Sw. *skygg*, shy. *Eschew* is akin.] Keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; readily frightened; timid; sensitively timid; retiring; reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse; cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self; suspicious.——v.i. pret. & pp. *shied*, shīd; ppr. *shying*, shī'ing. To fly or start away; to start suddenly aside, as a horse.——n. The starting suddenly aside of a horse.

shy, shī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shied*, shīd; ppr. *shying*, shī'ing. [Probably akin to *skew*, meaning lit. to throw obliquely; perhaps to *shy* (a.).] To throw; to pitch; to fling or toss. [Colloq.]

shyly, **shily**, shī'li, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; diffidently.

shyness, **shiness**, shī'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being shy; fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.

si, sē. In *music*, a name given to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale.

sialagogue, **sialogogue**, sī-al'a-gog, sī-al'o-gog, *n.* [Gr. *sialon*, saliva, and *agogos*, leading.] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge.

Siamang, sī'a-mang, *n.* [Malay.] A quadrumanous animal, a kind of gibbon.

Siamese, sī-a-mēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Siam; the language of Siam.

sibilance, **sibilancy**, sī'bi-lans, sī'bi-lan-si, *n.* [*Sibilant* and *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality of being sibilant; a hissing sound as of *s*.

sibilant, sī'bi-lant, *a.* [L. *sibilans*, ppr. of *sibilo*, I hiss.] Hissing; making a hissing sound.——n. A letter uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.

sibilate, sī'bi-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sibilated*, sī'bi-lāt-ed; ppr. *sibilating*, sī'bi-lāt-ing. [L. *sibilo*, *sibilatum*, I hiss; perhaps imitative of hissing.] To pronounce with a hissing sound.

sibilation, sī-bi-lā'shon, *n.* The act of sibilating or hissing; a hissing sound; a hiss.

sibilatory, **sibilous**, sī'bi-la-to-ri, sī'bi-lus, *a.* Hissing; having a hissing sound.

sibyl, sī'bil, *n.* [Fr. *sibylle*, L. *sibylla*, fr. Gr. *sibylla*, a sibyl: origin doubtful.] A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit; hence, a prophetess; a sorceress; a fortune-teller; a witch.

sibylline, sī'bil-līn, *a.* [L. *sibyllinus*. See prec.] Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls; prophetical.

sic, sik, *adv.* [L. *sic*, so, thus.] Thus, or it is so: a word often used in quoting, and placed within brackets, intended to note that the quotation is literally exact, though there is something peculiar about it.

siccate, sik'āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *siccated*, sik'āt-ed; ppr. *siccating*, sik'āt-ing. [L. *sicco*, *siccatum*, I dry, fr. *siccus*, dry.] To dry.

siccation, sik-kā'shon, *n.* The act or process of drying.

siccative, sik'a-tiv, *a.* [*Siccate* and *-ive*.] Drying; causing to dry.——n. That which promotes the process of drying.

siccity, sik'si-ti, *n.* [L. *siccitas*, fr. *siccus*, dry.] Dryness; aridity.

sice, sīs, *n.* [Fr. *six*, six, fr. L. *sex*, six. SIX.] The number six at dice.

sick, sik, *a.* [A. Sax. *séóc*, sick, ill=O. Sax. *siok*, O. Fris. *siek*, Goth. *siuks*, L.G. *seek*, *siek*, D. *ziek*, Icel. *sjúkr*, G. *siech*, sick.] Affected with disease of any kind; not in health; not well; ill; indisposed; distempered; languishing; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; tired or weary (followed by *of*); pertaining to or set apart for those who are sick.

sick-bay, sik'bā, *n.* A place in a ship partitioned off for invalids.

sick-bed, sik'bed, *n.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

sicken, sik'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sickened*, sik'nd; ppr. *sickening*, sik'n-ing. [*Sick* and *-en*.] To make sick; to disease; to make squeamish; to disgust; to inspire loathing in.——v.i. To become sick; to fall into disease; to be filled to disgust; to be disgusted or nauseated; to languish.

sickening, sik'n-ing, *p.a.* Making sick; disgusting; loathsome.

sickish, sik'ish, *a.* Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick; nauseating.—**sickishly**, sik'ish-li, *adv.* In a sickish manner.

sickle, sik'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *sicel*, *sicol*, a sickle =D. *sikkel*, G. *sichel*, Dan. *segel*, a sickle; a dim. form fr. root of *scythe*, or borrowed fr. L. *secula*, a sickle, fr. *secare*, to cut (whence *section*, &c.).] An instrument for cutting grain, used with one hand; a reaping-hook.

sickleman, sik'l-man, *n.* One that uses a sickle; a reaper.

sickliness, sik'li-nes, *n.* State or character of being sickly.

sick-list, sik'list, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.

sickly, sik'li, *a.* Affected with sickness; not healthy; somewhat affected with disease: ailing; infirm; weakly; feeble; languid; faint; producing disease extensively; not salubrious; marked with sickness; appearing as if sick.——adv. In a sick manner or condition.

sickness, sik'nes, *n.* State of being sick; disease; ill-health; malady; illness; nausea; a peculiar state of the stomach causing or tending to cause vomiting.

sick-room, sik'rōm, *n.* The apartment where one lies ill.

side, sīd, *n.* [A. Sax. *side*, a side=O. Sax. *sida*, O. Fris. *side*, D. *zijde*, L.G. *side*, Dan. *side*, Icel. *sida*, G. *seite*, a side; akin to A. Sax. *sid*, long, wide, Icel. *sídr*, long; perhaps same root as L. *situs*, site (q.v.).] The broad or long surface of a solid body as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent; part spoken of as contrasted with top, bottom, back, or front; exterior line considered in length; the margin, edge, border; the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder; the part of persons on the right hand or the left; right or left half of the body; the part between the top and bottom; the slope of a hill or mountain; one of two principal surfaces opposed to each other; part whichever way directed; quarter in any direction; any party or interest opposed to another; line of descent traced through one parent; any line which forms one of the boundaries of a straight-lined figure; also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid.——a. Lateral; being on the side; being from the side or toward the side; oblique; indirect.——v.i. pret. & pp. *sided*, sīd'ed; ppr. *siding*, sīd'ing. To embrace the opinions of one party when opposed to another party; to engage in a faction: often followed by *with*.

side-arms, sīd'ārmz, *n. pl.* Arms carried by the side, as sword, bayonet, &c.

sideboard, sīd'bōrd, *n.* Lit. side table; a piece of furniture, consisting of a kind of table with drawers or compartments used to hold dining utensils, &c.

sided, sīd'ed, *a.* Having a side or sides: used in composition (many-*sided*).

side-dish, sīd'dish, *n.* A subordinate dish at table; a dish placed at the side instead of at the top or bottom.

side-light, sīd'līt, *n.* A light at a side; light admitted into a building, &c., laterally; a window in the wall of a building; information thrown indirectly upon a subject.

sidelong, sīd'long, *adv.* [*Side*, and term. *-long*, *-ling*, as in *headlong*, *darkling*.] Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.——a. Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.

sider, sīd'ėr, *n.* One that takes a side or joins a party.

sidereal, sī-dē'rē-al, *a.* [L. *sidereus*, starry, fr. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star (seen also in *consider*).] Pertaining to a star or stars; containing stars; starry; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.—**Sidereal day**, the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed stars, being 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4·092 seconds.—**Sidereal year**, the exact period of one revolution of the earth round the sun, containing 366·25 sidereal days.

siderite, sid'ėr-īt, *n.* [Gr. *sidēritēs*, fr. *sidēros*, iron.] An ore of iron, native spathic iron ore.

siderography, sid-ėr-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, steel or iron, and *graphō*, I engrave.] The art or practice of engraving on steel.

siderolite, sid'ėr-ō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone chiefly consisting of iron.

sideroscope, sid'ėr-ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *skopeō*, I view.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by magnetic needles.

siderostat, sid'ėr-ō-stat, *n.* [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star, and Gr. *statos*, placed.] An apparatus for observing the light of the stars; a kind of heliostat.

side-saddle, sīd'sad-l, *n.* A saddle for a woman, in which the feet are both on one side.

sidesman, sīdz'man, *n.* An assistant to the churchwardens.

side-walk, sīd'wąk, *n.* A raised walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; a footway.

sideways, sīd'wāz, *adv.* SIDEWISE.

side-wind, sīd'wind, *n.* A wind blowing laterally; *fig.* an indirect influence or means.

sidewise, sīd'wīz, *adv.* [*Side*, and *wise*, manner.] Toward one side; laterally; on one side.

siding, sīd'ing, *n.* A short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line for the purpose of shunting.

sidle, sīd'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sidled*, sīd'ld; ppr. *sidling*, sīd'l-ing. [From *side*; comp. *handle*, *kneel*.] To go or move side foremost; to move to one side.

siege, sēj, *n.* [Fr. *siége*, fr. hypothetical L.L. *sedium*, *sidium*, fr. L. *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] The regular attack of a fortified place with the object of gaining possession of it; investment of a fortified place by an army, and the attack of it by the necessary military operations; any continued endeavour to gain possession.

siege-train, sēj'trān, *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, &c., carried with an army for attacking fortified places.

sienna, sē-en'na, *n.* An earth of a fine yellow colour, from *Sienna* in Italy, used as a pigment.

sierra, sē-er'ra, *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *serra*, a saw.] A chain of hills or mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

siesta, sē-es'ta, *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *sexta* (*hora*), the sixth hour, noon.] A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day.

sieve, siv, *n.* [A. Sax. *sife*, a sieve=L.G. *seve*, D. *zeef*, G. *sieb*; connections doubtful. Hence *sift*.] A vessel or utensil for separating the smaller particles of any loose substance from the larger.

sift, sift, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sifted*, sift'ed; ppr. *sifting*, sift'ing. [A. Sax. *siftan*, fr. *sife*, a sieve; L.G. *siften*, D. *ziften*, to sift. SIEVE.] To operate on by a sieve; to separate the finer particles of a substance from the coarse by a sieve; to part or treat, as by a sieve;

to examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.——v.t. To pass as if through a sieve.

sifter, sift'ėr, *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

sigh, sī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sighed*, sīd; ppr. *sighing*, sī'ing. [Formerly *syke*, fr. A. Sax. *sican*, to sigh=Sc. *sic*, *sich*, Dan. *sukke*, to sigh; D. *zucht*, a sigh; probably imitative of sound; comp. *sough*, noise of the wind, *sob*.] To make a single deep respiration; to inhale and expire a long breath audibly, as from grief or melancholy; to grieve; to make a melancholy sound, as the wind.——v.t. To emit in sighs; to mourn; to express by sighs.——n. A single deep respiration; a long breath; a deep or long breath or respiration made audibly, as in grief or the like.

sighingly, sī'ing-li, *adv.* With sighing.

sight, sīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *ge-sihth*, a seeing, fr. *seón*, to see=G. *sicht*, Dan. and Sw. *sigte*; comp. *flight* and *flee*. SEE.] Act or power of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; vision; faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the eyes; open view; a being within the limits of vision; visibility; judgment or opinion from seeing; estimation; that which is beheld; a show; a spectacle; an exhibition; something worth seeing; a great many individuals (colloq.); an appliance for guiding the eye in an optical instrument; an appliance fixed on the muzzle of a musket, &c., to aid the eye in taking aim.—**At sight**, after **sight**, terms applied to bills or notes payable on or after presentation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sighted*, sīt'ed; ppr. *sighting*, sīt'ing. To come in sight or view of; to obtain a view of, as land; to see; to descry; to give the proper elevation and direction to, as a cannon.

sighted, sīt'ed, *a.* Having sight, or seeing in a particular manner (near-*sighted*); having a sight or sights, as a rifle.

sightless, sīt'les, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

sightlessness, sīt'les-nes, *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight.

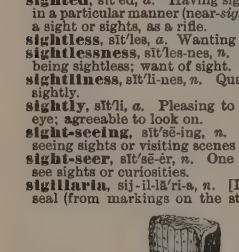
sightliness, sīt'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being sightly.

sightly, sīt'li, *a.* Pleasing to the sight or eye; agreeable to look on.

sight-seeing, sīt'sē-ing, *n.* The act of seeing sights or visiting scenes of interest.

sight-seer, sīt'sē-ėr, *n.* One who goes to see sights or curiosities.

sigillaria, sij-il-lā'ri-a, *n.* [L. *sigillum*, a seal (from markings on the stem), dim. of



Sigillaria in a Coal-mine near Liverpool.

signum, a mark. SIGN.] A large fossil plant of the coal formation.

sigillography, sij-il-log'ra-fi, *n.* [L. *sigillum*, a seal, and Gr. *graphō*, I write. See prec.] The science of seals on documents.

sigmatic, sig-mat'ik, *a.* [From *sigma*, the Greek name of the letter *s*.] Containing the letter *s* (a *sigmatic* aorist).

sigmoid, **sigmoidal**, sig'moid, sig-moi'dal, *a.* [From Gr. *sigma*, the letter Σ or C =S.] Curved like the Greek letter sigma; having the shape of the letter *s*.

sign, sīn, *n.* [Fr. *signe*, fr. L. *signum*, a mark, a sign, whence *signal*, *signature*, *signet*, *signify*, *assign*, *consign*, *design*, *resign*, &c., also *seal* fr. the dim. *sigillum*.] A mark, stamp, or impression indicative of something; that by which anything is made known or represented; something that indicates the existence or approach of something else; a token; a mark; an indication; a motion or gesture by which a thought is expressed or intelligence communicated; a portent; an omen; a miracle; a wonder; a symbol or emblem; something external representing or signifying something internal or spiritual; something conspicuously placed on or near a house, indicating the occupation of the tenant or giving notice of what is sold or made within; a sign-board; one of the twelve divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac, each containing 30 degrees; a symbol or character indicating the relation of quantities; a symbol with an arbitrary but understood meaning.——v.t. pret. & pp. *signed*, sīnd; ppr. *signing*, sīn'ing. To express by a sign; to make known by gesture; to signify; to mark with a sign or symbol; to affix a signature to; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.——v.i. To make a sign or signal.

signable, sīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be signed; requiring to be signed.

signal, sig'nal, *n.* [Fr. *signal*, L.L. *signale*, fr. L. *signum*, a sign (q.v.).] A sign that is intended to communicate intelligence, orders, or the like, at a distance; something done or something exhibited with intent to convey intelligence.——a. Worthy of note; distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.——v.t. or i. pret. & pp. *signalled*, sig'nald; ppr. *signalling*, sig'nal-ing. To communicate by signal or signals.

signal-box, sig'nal-boks, *n.* A small house in which railway signals are worked.

signal-fire, sig'nal-fīr, *n.* A fire intended for a signal.

signalize, sig'nal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *signalized*, sig'nal-īzd; ppr. *signalizing*, sig'nal-īzing. [*Signal* and *-ize*.] To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished; to distinguish by some fact or exploit: often used reflexively.

signal-lamp, sig'nal-lamp, *n.* A lamp to make signals; a railway lamp made to give out light of different colours as signals.

signally, sig'nal-li, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably; memorably.

signal-man, sig'nal-man, *n.* A man who works signals.

signal-post, sig'nal-pōst, *n.* A post or pole for displaying flags, lamps, &c., as signals.

signatory, **signatary**, sig'na-to-ri, sig-na-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *signatorius*, pertaining to signing, fr. *signator*, a signer, *signare*, to sign, fr. *signum*, a mark. SIGN.] Relating to the signing of documents; signing a public document.——n. One who signs; the representative of a state who signs a public document.

signature, sig'na-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *signature*, fr. L.L. *signatura*, fr. L. *signo*, *signatus*, I sign. SIGN.] A stamp or mark impressed; sign-manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself; the flats or sharps in music at the beginning of each staff, to mark the key of the movement; in *printing*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet or half sheet of a book to indicate their order.

sign-board, sīn'bōrd, *n.* A board on which one sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.

signer, sīn'ėr, *n.* One who signs or subscribes his name.

signet, sig'net, *n.* [Fr. *signet*, dim. of *signe*, a sign. SIGN.] A seal; the seal used by the sovereign in sealing his private letters and grants.

signeted, sig'net-ed, *a.* Stamped or marked with a signet.

signet-ring, sig'net-ring, *n.* A ring containing a signet or private seal.

signifiable, sig-ni-fī'a-bl, *a.* That may be signified.

significance, **significancy**, sig-ni'fi-kans, sig-ni'fi-kan-si, *n.* [See next.] That which is signified; meaning; import; expressiveness or impressiveness; force; energy; power of impressing the mind; importance; moment; consequence.

significant, sig-ni'fi-kant, *a.* [L. *significans*, ppr. of *significare*. SIGNIFY.] Signifying something; standing as a sign of something; betokening; indicative; expressive of more than what appears; bearing a meaning; expressive or representative of some fact or event; important; momentous.

significantly, sig-ni'fi-kant-li, *adv.* In a significant manner; meaningly; expressively.

signification, sig'ni-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [Fr. *signification*, L. *significatio*.] Act of signifying; what is signified; that which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark, or word; meaning; import; sense.

significative, sig-ni'fi-kāt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *significatif*. SIGNIFY.] Signifying; betokening; having signification or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing.

significatively, sig-ni'fi-kāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a significative manner.

significator, sig-ni'fi-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which signifies.

significatory, sig-ni'fi-ka-to-ri, *a.* Having signification or meaning.

signify, sig'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *signified*, sig'ni-fīd; ppr. *signifying*, sig'ni-fi-ing. [Fr. *signifier*, L. *significare—signum*, a sign, and *facio*, I make. SIGN.] To make known either by signs or words; to express or communicate by a token; to betoken; to point to; to make known; to declare; to proclaim; to intimate; to manifest; to mean; to denote; to imply; to import; to weigh; to have consequence.

signitary, sig'ni-ta-ri, *a.* SIGNATORY.

sign-manual, sīn-man'ū-al, *n.* One's own name written by one's self; one's signature; the signature of a sovereign or prince.

signor, **signior**, sēn'yor, *n.* An English form of Italian *Signore*, Spanish *Señor*, equivalent to the English *Sir* or *Mr.*; hence, a lord or gentleman; a seignor.—**signora**, sēn-yō'ra, *n.* An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to *Madam*, *Mrs.*; a lady.—**signorina**, sēn-yō-rē'na, *n.* An Italian title equivalent to *Miss* or the French *Mademoiselle*; a young lady.

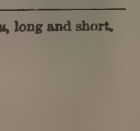
sign-post, sīn'pōst, *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.

Sikh, sēk, *n.* One of an Indian community, half religious, half military, which founded a state in the Punjaub, annexed to British India in 1849.

silage, sī'lāj, *n.* Same as *Ensilage*. See SILO.

silence, sī'lens, *n.* [Fr. *silence*, fr. L. *silentium*, fr. *sileo*, I am still or silent; perhaps fr. same root as *sedeo*, I sit.] State of being silent; stillness or entire absence of sound or noise; state of holding one's peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals; stillness; calmness; quiet; secrecy; absence of mention; oblivion.——v.t. pret. & pp. *silenced*, sī'lenst; ppr. *silencing*, sī'lens-ing. To put to silence; to make silent; to oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease; to stop the noise of; to cause to cease firing by a vigorous cannonading.

silent, sī'lent, *a.* [L. *silens*, *silentis*, ppr. of *sileo*, I am silent. SILENCE.] Not speaking; mute; dumb; speechless; habitually speaking little; taciturn; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious; not mentioning; not proclaiming; not acting; not transacting business in person; not pronounced, as a letter; free from sound or noise; having or making no noise.



Silhouette.

silently, sī'lent-li, *adv.* In a silent manner; without noise; noiselessly.

silentness, sī'lent-nes, *n.* State of being silent; stillness; silence.

silhouette, sil'ō-et', *n.* [Fr. *silhouette*, fr. Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759, in deri-

sion of his excessive economy in regard to the finances.] A profile portrait filled in with a black or dark colour, the inner parts being sometimes indicated by lines of a lighter colour; design in profile; figure made by shadow.

silica, silex, sil'i-ka, sī'leks, *n.* [L. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] Oxide of silicon, a characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, rock-crystal, quartz, and flint being nearly pure silica.

silicate, sil'i-kāt, *n.* [*Silica* and *-ate.*] A compound of silica with certain bases, as alumina, lime, magnesia, &c.

siliceous, silicious, si-lish'us, *a.* [L. *siliceus*, fr. *silex*, flint.] Pertaining to silica, containing it, or partaking of its nature.

silicic, si-lis'ik, *a.* Pertaining to silica.

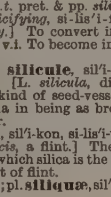
silicification, si-lis'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [See next.] Petrifaction; conversion into stone by siliceous matter.

silicify, si-lis'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *silicified*, si-lis'i-fīd; ppr. *silicifying*, si-lis'i-fi-ing. [From *silica* and *-fy.*] To convert into or petrify by silica.——v.i. To become impregnated with silica.

silicle, silicula, silicule, sil'i-kl, si-lik'ū-la, sil'i-kūl, *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod.] A kind of seed-vessel differing from a siliqua in being as broad as it is long, or broader.

silicon, silicium, sil'i-kon, si-lis'i-um, *n.* [From L. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] The non-metallic element of which silica is the oxide, the chief constituent of flint.

siliqua, sil'i-kwa, *n.*; pl. **siliquæ**, sil'i-kwē. [L. *siliqua*, a pod, also a very small weight.] The long pod or seed-vessel of such cruciferous plants as wall-flower; a weight for gold or precious stones; a carat.



Siliqua or Pod.

1, Mustard. 2, Wall-flower. 3, Do. opened to show the arrangement of parts.

silique, si-lēk', *n.* A siliqua.

siliquiform, si-lik'wi-form, *a.* Having the form of a siliqua.

siliquose, siliquous, sil'i-kwōs, sil'i-kwus, *a.* In *bot.* bearing siliquæ.

silk, silk, *n.* [A.Sax. *seoloc*, silk, for *seric*, fr. L. *sericum*, Gr. *sērikon*, silk, lit. Seric stuff, from *Sēres*, the Greek name of the Chinese. *Serge* is a doublet.] The fine soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars, particularly by the larva of the insect called silk-worm (which see); cloth made of silk; a garment made of this cloth.——**a.** Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silken.—**To take silk**, to attain the rank of queen's counsel.

silk-cotton, silk'kot-n, *n.* A silky fibre surrounding the seeds of tropical American and Indian trees.

silken, silk'n, *a.* [*Silk* and *-en*=A. Sax. *seolcen.*] Made of silk; like silk; soft to the touch; silky.

silkiness, silk'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being silky; softness and smoothness to the feel.

silk-mercer, silk'mėr-sėr, *n.* A dealer in silks.

silk-mill, silk'mil, *n.* A mill or factory for reeling and spinning silk, or for manufacturing silk.

silk-thrower, silk-throwster, silk'-thrō-ėr, silk'thrōs-tėr, *n.* One who twists or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.

silk-weaver, silk'wēv-ėr, *n.* One who weaves silk stuffs.

silk-worm, silk'wėrm, *n.* A worm which produces silk; the larva of various moths which spin a silken cocoon or case for the inclosure of the chrysalis.

silky, silk'i, *a.* Made of silk; consisting of silk; like silk; soft and smooth to the touch.

sill, sil, *n.* [A.Sax. *syl, syll*, base, sill=Icel. *syll, svill*, Sw. *syll, swill*, O.D. *sulle*, L.G. *sull*, G. *schwelle*, sill: perhaps from same root as L. *solea*, a sole.] A stone or piece of timber on which a structure rests; the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window; the threshold; the floor of a gallery or passage in a mine.

sillabub, sil'la-bub, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

Sillery, sil'ėr-i, *n.* [From *Sillery*, not far from Rheims in France.] A non-sparkling champagne wine of an esteemed kind.

sillily, sil'i-li, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

silliness, sil'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being silly; foolishness; folly.

silly, sil'li, *a.* [O.E. *seely*, A. Sax. *sælig*, prosperous, blessed=Icel. *sæligr*, G. *selig*, happy, fr. A. Sax. *sæl*, Icel. *sæll*, O.H.G. *sāl*, Goth. *sēls*, good, happy; cog. Gr. *holos*, Skr. *sarva*, a hole.] Simple†; guileless†; inoffensive; harmless; artless; weak in intellect; witless; senseless; foolish; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; indiscreet.

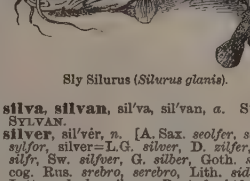
silo, sī'lō, *n.* [Sp. *silo*, fr. L. *sirus*, Gr. *siros*, a pit for grain.] The pit in which green fodder is preserved in the method of ensilage. ENSILAGE.——v.t. pret. & pp. *siloed*, sī'lōd; ppr. *siloing*, sī'lō-ing. To put into a silo.

silt, silt, *n.* [From Prov. E. *sile*, to filter or strain=L.G. *silen*, G. *sielen*, Sw. *sila*, to filter; akin to A. Sax. *seón*, Icel. *sía*, to filter.] A deposit of mud or fine earth from running or standing water.——v.t. pret. & pp. *silted*, silt'ed; ppr. *silting*, silt'ing. To choke or fill with silt or mud: often with *up*.

silty, sil'ti, *a.* [*Silt* and *-y.*] Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

Silurian, sī-lū'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to the Silures, an ancient British people of South Wales.—**Silurian rocks**, the lowest division of the palæozoic strata; so called from the district where first investigated.

silurus, silure, sī-lū'rus, sī-lūr', *n.* [L. *silurus*, fr. Gr. *silouros.*] A large fish found in the Danube and other rivers of Europe.



Sly Silurus (*Silurus glanis*).

silva, silvan, sil'va, sil'van, *a.* SYLVA, SYLVAN.

silver, sil'vėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *seolfor, seolfor, sylfor*, silver=L.G. *silver*, D. *silfer*, Icel. *silfr*, Sw. *silfver*, G. *silber*, Goth. *silubr*; cog. Rus. *srebro, serebro*, Lith. *sidabras*, Lett. *sudrabs*—silver. Root doubtful.] A precious metal of a white colour, very malleable, ductile, and tenacious, much used for coin, plate, jewellery, &c.; money; coin or plate made of silver; something resembling or likened to silver.——**a.** Made of silver; white like silver; of a pale lustre; silvery.——v.t. pret. & pp. *silvered*, sil'vėrd; ppr. *silvering*, sil'vėr-ing. To cover superficially with a coat of silver; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver; to adorn with silvery sheen or lustre; to make smooth and bright; to make hoary; to tinge with grey.

silver-beater, sil'vėr-bēt-ėr, *n.* One who beats silver into thin leaf or foil.

silver-fir, sil'vėr-fėr, *n.* A species of tall European fir, so called from two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves.

silver-fish, sil'vėr-fish, *n.* A fish of a white colour with silvery lines, a variety of gold-fish.

silver-fox, sil'vėr-foks, *n.* An arctic variety of fox with a valuable black fur intermingled with long white or silvery hairs.

silver-glance, sil'vėr-glāns, *n.* A mineral, a native sulphuret of silver.

silver-grain, sil'vėr-grān, *n.* The medullary rays in timber.

silver-gray, sil'vėr-grā, *a.* Of a colour resembling silver.

silvering, sil'vėr-ing, *n.* The art or operation of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam resembling silver; the silver or an amalgam thus laid on.

silverize, sil'vėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *silverized*, sil'vėr-īzd; ppr. *silverizing*, sil'vėr-īz-ing. To coat or cover with silver.

silverly, sil'vėr-li, *adv.* With a bright or sparkling appearance, like silver.

silvern, sil'vėrn, *a.* Made of silver; silver.

silver-plated, sil'vėr-plāt-ed, *a.* Covered with a thin coating of silver.

silversmith, sil'vėr-smith, *n.* One whose occupation is to work in silver.

silver-stick, sil'vėr-stik, *n.* The name given to a field-officer of the British Life Guards when on palace duty.

silver-tongued, sil'vėr-tungd, *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech.

silvery, sil'vėr-i, *a.* [*Silver* and *-y.*] Like silver; having the appearance of silver; of a mild white lustre; besprinkled or covered with silver; soft and clear as the sound of a silver bell.

simar, si-mar', *n.* Same as *Cymar*.

simian, simious, si'mi-an, si'mi-us, *a.* [L. *simia*, an ape, fr. *simus*, flat-nosed.] Pertaining to apes or monkeys; ape-like.

similar, si'mi-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*, fr. a hypothetical L.L. *similaris*, fr. L. *similis*, like; akin to *simul*, together, fr. root of E. *same*. *Assimilate, assemble, dissemble, resemble, simulate*, &c., are akin. SAME.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance; having like qualities; in geometry, having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude.——**n.** That which is similar; something that resembles something else.

similarity, si-mi-la'ri-ti, *n.* [*Similar* and *-ity*=Fr. *similarité.*] State of being similar; likeness; resemblance.

similarly, si-mi-lėr'li, *a.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance.

simile, si'mi-lē, *n.* [L., a thing that is like, neut. of *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] A figure of speech consisting in a comparison of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; a poetic or imaginative comparison.

similitude, si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *similitude*, L. *similitudo*, fr. *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] Likeness; resemblance; similarity; likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance; comparison; simile; a representation; a facsimile.

simious. See SIMIAN.

simitar, sim'i-tėr. SCIMITAR.

simmer, si'mėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *simmered*, si'mėrd; ppr. *simmering*, si'mer-ing. [Probably imitative of the gentle murmuring of liquids beginning to boil or boiling very slowly; comp. G. *summen*, Dan. *summe*, to hum.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing.

simoniac, si-mō'ni-ak, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque*, L.L. *simoniacus.* SIMONY.] One guilty of simony.

simoniacal, si-mō-nī'ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony; guilty of simony.—**simoniacally**, si-mō-nī'ak-al-li, *adv.* In a simoniacal manner.

simony, si'mo-ni, *n.* [Fr. *simonie*, L.L. *simonia*, fr. *Simon Magus*, who proffered money to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

simoom, si-mōm', *n.* [From Ar. *samūm*,

fr. *samma*, to poison.] A hot suffocating wind, laden with dust and sand, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia.

simous, sī'mus, *a.* [L. *simus*.] Having a flat or saub nose.

simper, sim'pėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *simpered*, sim'pėrd; ppr. *simpering*, sim'pėr-ing. [Akin to Prov. G. *zimpern*, to be affectedly coy; Dan. *semper*, *simper*, coy; origin doubtful.] To smile in a silly or affected manner.——n. A smile with an air of silliness or affectation.

simperer, sim'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who simpers.

simpering, sim'pėr-ing, *p.a.* Smiling foolishly or affectedly; affected.

simperingly, sim'pėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a simpering manner.

simple, sim'pl, *a.* [Fr. *simple*, fr. L. *simplex*, simple, fr. a root meaning one or unity (seen also in *singuli*, one by one, E. *single*, and in *same*), and that of L. *plica*, a fold (whence *ply*). PLY.] Not complicated, complex, or compound; not compounded, mingled, or combined with anything else; single; not involved; easily understood; clear; not given to stratagem or duplicity; artless; common; mere; plain; humble; sincere; guileless; unaffected; unadorned; unsuspecting; silly; foolish; weak in intellect; in *bot.* consisting of one; not exhibiting divisions; in *chem.* that has not been decomposed or separated into two or more elements; elementary.——n. Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal herb or a medicine obtained from a herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to have one particular virtue.

simple-hearted, sim'pl-hārt-ed, *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.

simple-minded, sim'pl-mīnd-ed, *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting.

simple-mindedness, sim'pl-mīnd-ednes, *n.* The character of being simple-minded.

simpleness, sim'pl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being simple; simplicity.

simpleton, sim'pl-ton, *n.* [From *simple*, with French term. *-ton*.] A simple or silly person; a person of weak intellect; a foolish person or one easily deceived.

simplicity, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas*, fr. *simplex*, *simplicis*, simple (q.v.).] State or quality of being simple; singleness; state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; artlessness; freedom from duplicity, shyness, or cunning; sincerity; plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; freedom from intricacy or abstruseness; weakness of intellect; silliness; foolishness.

simplification, sim'pli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of simplifying.

simplify, sim'pli-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *simplified*, sim'pli-fīd; ppr. *simplifying*, sim'pli-fī-ing. [Fr. *simplifier*, L.L. *simplificare*, fr. L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, I make.] To make simple; to reduce to greater simplicity; to show an easier or shorter method of doing; to make plain or easy.

simply, sim'pli, *adv.* In a simple manner; without art, fulness, or subtilty; artlessly; plainly; without adornment or elaboration; merely; solely; weakly; foolishly.

simulacrum, sim-ū-lā'krum, *n.*; pl. **simulacra**, sim-ū-lā'kra. [L., fr. *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] An image or likeness; a shadowy likeness; a phantom or appearance.

simulate, sim'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *simulated*, sim'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *simulating*, sim'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *simulo*, *simulatus*, fr. *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] To counterfeit; to feign; to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality.

simulation, sim-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *simulation*, L. *simulatio*. See prec.] Act of simulating or counterfeiting; act of feigning; assumption of a false appearance or character; pretence.

simulator, sim'ū-lāt-or, *n.* [L. *simulator*.] One who simulates or feigns.

simulatory, sim'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

simultaneity, si'mul-tā-nē"i-ti, *n.* Simultaneousness.

simultaneous, si-mul-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L.L. *simultaneus*, fr. L. *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] Taking place, happening, or going on at the same time; done at the same time; coincident in time.

simultaneously, si-mul-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time.

simultaneousness, si-mul-tā'nē-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous; coincidence in time.

sin, sin, *n.* [A. Sax. *synn*, *syn*, *sinn*, sin= O. Fris. *sinne*, O. Sax. *sundea*, L. G. *sunne*, Icel. and Dan. *synd*, O.D. *sunde*, D. *zonde*, G. *sünde*, O.H.G. *suntea*, sin; connected with L. *sons*, *sontis*, guilty.] A transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; any action, word, thought, or purpose contrary to the law of God; moral depravity; wickedness; iniquity; an offence in general; a trespass or transgression.——v.i. pret. & pp. *sinned*, sind; ppr. *sinning*, sin'ing. [From the noun.] To commit a sin; to violate the law of God or any known rule of duty; to offend in general; to transgress; to trespass.

Sinaic, **Sinaitic**, si-nā'ik, sī-nā-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Sinai* or the laws given to Moses there.

sinapism, sin'a-pizm, *n.* [Fr. *sinapisme*, L. *sinapismus*, fr. *sinapis*, Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.] A mustard poultice.

since, sins, *adv.* [O.E. *sins*, *sinnes*, *sithens*, *sithence*, all adverbial genitive forms fr. A. Sax. *siththan*, lit. after that, for *sith tham* =G. *seitdem*. Comp. the similar forms *hence*, *whence*.] From or after that time; subsequently; from then till now; before now; ago.——prep. Ever from the time of; subsequently to; after.——conj. From the time when; seeing that; because that; inasmuch as.

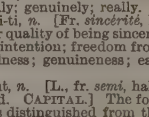
sincere, sin-sēr', *a.* [Fr. *sincère*, L. *sincerus*, sincere, pure, unmixed, sound, whole, genuine: origin doubtful.] Pure; unmixed; unalloyed; being in reality what it appears; not feigned, simulated, or assumed; real; genuine; undissembling; guileless; frank; true.

sincerely, sin-sēr'li, *adv.* In a sincere manner; unfeignedly; genuinely; really.

sincerity, sin-se'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sincérité*, L. *sinceritas*.] State or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocrisy; truthfulness; genuineness; earnestness.

sinciput, sin'si-put, *n.* [L., fr. *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head. CAPITAL.] The fore part of the skull as distinguished from the *occiput* or back part.

sine, sīn, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a curved surface, a curve, a bend. SINUS.] A geometrical line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter drawn through the other end.



Sine C E.

sinecure, sī'nē-kūr, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.] An ecclesiastical benefice without cure or care of souls; an office which has revenue without employment.

sinecurism, sī'nē-kūr-izm, *n.* [*Sinecure* and *-ism*.] The state of having a sinecure.

sinecurist, sī'nē-kūr-ist, *n.* [*Sinecure* and *-ist*.] One who has a sinecure.

sinew, si'nū, *n.* [A. Sax. *sinu*, *seonu*, a sinew = D. *zenuw*, G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Dan. *sene*, Sw. *sena*, a sinew; cog. Skr. *snâva*, a sinew.] The fibrous cord which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; hence, that in which strength consists; thews; muscle.—Sinews of war, money as a means of carrying it on.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sinewed*, si'nūd; ppr. *sinewing*, si'nū-ing. To bind or join, as by sinews; to strengthen; to knit together.

sinewed, si'nūd, *p.a.* Furnished with sinews; sinewy.

sinewless, si'nū-les, *a.* Having no sinews; having no strength or vigour.

sinewy, si'nū-i, *a.* Consisting of a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; brawny; vigorous; strong; firm.

sinful, sin'fụl, *a.* Full of sin or marked by sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholy; containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; wrong.

sinfully, sin'fụl-li, *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly; iniquitously.

sinfulness, sin'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; depravity.

sing, sing, *v.i.* pret. *sung*, *sang*, sung, sang; pp. *sung*, sung; ppr. *singing*, sing'ing. [A. Sax. *singan* (pret. *sang*, pp. *sungen*), to sing = O. Sax. *singan*, Icel. *singja*, Sw. *sjunga*, Dan. *synge*, D. *zingen*, G. *singen*, Goth. *siggwan*, to sing; perhaps of imitative origin. *Singe* and *song* are derivatives.] To utter words or sounds musically or with melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to give out a musical sound; to make a small, shrill sound (as a kettle); to have a ringing sensation; to tell or relate something in numbers or verse.——v.t. To utter with musical modulations of voice; to chant; to carol; to celebrate in song; to sound or tell; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry.

singe, sinj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *singed*, sinjd; ppr. *singeing*, sinj'ing. [A. Sax. *sengan*, to singe, lit. to cause to sing, a caus. of *singan*, to sing; so also D. *zengen*, G. *sengen*, to singe.] To burn slightly or superficially; to scorch; to burn the surface of; to remove the nap from by heat.——n. A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

singer, sing'ėr, *n.* One who sings; one whose occupation is to sing; a vocalist; a bird that sings.

singing-bird, sing'ing-bėrd, *n.* A bird that sings; a song-bird.

singing-master, sing'ing-mâs-tėr, *n.* One who teaches vocal music.

single, sing'gl, *a.* [O. Fr. *single*, L. *singulus*, fr. root *sim*, as in *simple* (q.v.).] Being one or a unit; not double or more; consisting of one only; one; alone; individual; particular; uncompounded; having no companion or assistant; unmarried; performed by one person, or with one person only opposed to another; simple; sincere; incorrupt; unbiased; in *bot.* having only the normal number of petals.——v.t. pret. & pp. *singled*, sing'gld; ppr. *singling*, sing'gling. To separate out; to select individually from among a number; to choose from others: with *out*.

single-acting, sing'gl-akt-ing, *a.* Acting in one direction only; having the steam admitted to one side only of the piston.

single-breasted, sing'gl-brest-ed, *a.* Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side.

single-entry, sing'gl-en-tri, *n.* A system of bookkeeping in which each entry appears only once on one side or other of an account.

single-handed, sing'gl-hand-ed, *a.* Unassisted; by one's own efforts.

single-hearted, sing'gl-hārt-ed, *a.* Having a single or honest heart.

single-minded, sing'gl-mīnd-ed, *a.* Having a single or honest mind; free from guile; honest; straightforward.

singleness, sing'gl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being single; oneness; freedom from duplicity; sincerity.

single-stick, sing'gl-stik, *n.* A stick or cudgel for fencing with; fencing with such sticks.

singly, sing'gli, *adv.* In a single manner; individually; particularly; separately; each alone; without partner, companion, or associate; honestly; sincerely.

sing-song, sing'song, *n.* A drawling or monotonous tone, or wearying succession of tones; repetition of similar words or tones.

singular, sing'gū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *singulier*, L. *singularis*, fr. *singulus*, single. SINGLE.]

That is single; unique; belonging to one; expressing one person or thing; not plural or dual; without precedent; unexampled; remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare; out of the usual course; peculiar; strange; odd. ——n. The singular number; a word in this number.

singularity, sing-gū-la'ri-ti, *n.*; pl. **singularities**, sing-gū-la'ri-tiz. [Fr. *singularité*, L. *singularitas*, fr. *singularis*, singular.] The state or quality of being singular, especially, peculiarity; eccentricity; strangeness; oddity; something singular; a peculiarity.

singularly, sing'gū-lèr-li, *adv.* In a singular manner or degree; peculiarly; remarkably; unusually; oddly; strangely; so as to express one, or the singular number.

sinister, si'nis-tèr, *a.* [L. *sinister*, lit. left, on the left hand, hence unlucky, bad; origin doubtful.] On the left hand or left side; left, as opposed to right; evil; bad; ill-intentioned; baneful; harmful; malign; unlucky; inauspicious.—**sinisterly**, si'nis-tèr-li, *adv.* In a sinister manner.

sinistral, si'nis-tral, *a.* [L. *sinister*, left. SINISTER.] Belonging to the left hand or left side; sinistrous.

sinistrally, si'nis-tral-li, *adv.* [See prec.] Toward the left; on the left hand.

sinistrorse, si'nis-trors, *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus*, fr. *sinister*, left, and *vorsus*, *versus*, turned.] Directed to the left; turning or twining to the left, as the stems of plants.

sinistrous, si'nis-trus, *a.* Sinistral; sinister; being on the left side; inclined to the left.

sink, singk, *v.i.* pret. *sank* or *sunk*, sangk, sungk; pp. *sunk*, sungk; ppr. *sinking*, sink'ing. [A. Sax. *sincan* (pret. *sanc*, pp. *suncen*), to sink = O. Sax. *sinkan*, D. *zinken*, L.G. and G. *sinken*, Dan. *synke*, Sw. *sjunka*, Goth. *siggkwan*, to sink, with A. Sax. *sencan*, &c., as corresponding causals; akin to A. Sax. *sigan*, to sink, same root as *sitt.*] To fall or descend in a medium of less specific gravity; to fall by the force of gravity; to go to the bottom; to subside; to enter or penetrate into any body; to fall as from want of bodily strength; to take a lower position to the eye; to decline below the horizon; to be directed down; to become or seem hollow; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to enter the mind and be impressed; to decline in worth, strength, estimation, &c.; to fall off in value; to decay; to droop; to settle down; to lower in tone; to decrease and become less deep; to subside. ——v.t. To cause to descend below the surface; to immerse; to submerge; to cause to fall or drop; to make by digging or delving; to depress; to degrade; to bring low; to ruin; to crush; to put or leave out of consideration; to lose thought of; to suppress or keep from speaking of; to invest more or less permanently in any undertaking or scheme. ——n. A receptacle for receiving liquid filth; a sewer; a receptacle for receiving filthy water, as in kitchens, &c.; any place where iniquity is gathered; a place where a stream disappears.

sinker, singk'ér, *n.* One who or that which sinks; a weight on some body, as a fish-line or a net, to sink it.

sinking, singk'ing, *p.a.* Causing to sink; giving a feeling of depression.—Sinking fund. See FUND.

sinless, sin'les, *a.* Free from sin; pure; perfect; innocent.

sinlessly, sin'les-li, *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

sinlessness, sin'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sinless.

sinner, sin'ér, *n.* One who sins or commits sin; a transgressor of the divine law; any transgressor; an offender; a criminal.

sin-offering, sin'of-ér-ing, *n.* A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.

sinologist, si-nol'o-jist, *n.* A sinologue.

sinologue, sin'o-log, *n.* [Fr. *sinologue*, fr. Gr. *Sina*, China, *Sinai*, the Chinese, and *logos*, discourse.] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one versed in Chinese.—**sinology**, si-nol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge of the Chinese language, &c.

sinople, si'no-pl, *n.* [Fr. *sinople*, L. *sinopis*, fr. Gr. *sinōpis*, fr. *Sinōpē*, a town on the Black Sea.] A kind of red clay or earth used as a pigment.

sinter, sin'tèr, *n.* [G. *sinter.*] Stony matter precipitated by springs.

sinuate, sin'ū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sinuated*, sin'ū-āt-ed; ppr. *sinuating*, sin'ū-āt-ing. [L. *sinuo*, *sinuatus*, fr. *sinus*, a curve, a bending. SINUS.] To bend, wind, or curve; to bend in and out.——a. Winding; sinuous; having a wavy margin.

sinuation, sin-ū-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A winding or bending in and out.

sinuosity, sin-ū-os'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **sinuosities**, sin-ū-os'i-tiz. [Fr. *sinuosité.* See next.] Quality of being sinuous; a bending or curving in and out; a bend in such a series; a wave line.

sinuous, sin'ū-us, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, fr. L. *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus*, a bend. SINUS.] Bending or curving in and out; of a winding, serpentine, or undulating form; crooked.

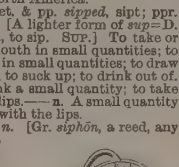
sinuously, sin'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a sinuous manner; windingly; crookedly.

sinus, si'nus, *n.* [L., a fold, lap, or bosom; bend, curve, bay, &c.] A curved opening or indentation; a bending inward; a bay; a recess or opening into the land; a cavity in animal bodies or parts; a cavity containing pus; a fistula.

Sioux, si-ō' or sō, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A race of Indians in North America.

sip, sip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sipped*, sipt; ppr. *sipping*, sip'ing. [A lighter form of *sup* = D. and L.G. *sippen*, to sip. SUP.] To take or suck into the mouth in small quantities; to drink or imbibe in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to suck up; to drink out of. ——v.i. To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips.——n. A small quantity of liquid taken with the lips.

siphon, sī'fon, *n.* [Gr. *siphōn*, a reed, any tube.] A bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length, chiefly used for the purpose of drawing off liquids, as from a cask, &c., the shorter leg being inserted in the liquid and the air exhausted from the tube, whereupon the pressure of the atmosphere causes the liquid to rise and flow over; a tube in certain molluscs conveying water to or from the gills.


Siphon.

siphonage, sī'fon-āj, *n.* [*Siphon* and *-age.*] The action or operation of a siphon.

siphonal, sī'fon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.

siphon-bottle, sī'fon-bot-l, *n.* A bottle for aerated waters, which are discharged through a bent tube by the pressure of the gas within.

siphonic, sī-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.

siphonostomatous, sī'fo-nō-stom''a-tus, *a.* [Gr. *siphōn*, tube, *stoma*, mouth.] Having a tubular mouth; having a tube or siphon conveying water to the gills, as certain molluscs.

siphuncle, sī'fung-kl, *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, dim. fr. *siphon.*] A tube passing through the chambers of the nautilus and kindred animals.

sippet, sip'et, *n.* [A dim. form from *sip* or *sop.*] A small sip; a little bit of something eatable; a small piece of bread served along with soup, broth, &c.

sir, sér, *n.* [Fr. *sire*, fr. L. *senior*, an elder or elderly person. SENIOR.] A word of respect used in speaking or writing to men; a general title by which a speaker addresses a man or male person; the title distinctive of knights and baronets, always prefixed to the Christian name; a title formerly given to clergymen.

sirdar, sér'dăr, *n.* [Hind. *sar-dār.*] A chieftain, captain, or head-man in Hindustan.

sire, sīr, *n.* [A form of *sir* (q.v.).] A respectful word of address to a king or other sovereign prince; a father; a progenitor; the male parent of an animal, particularly used of a horse.

siren, sī'ren, *n.* [L. *siren*, fr. Gr. *seirēn*, a siren.] A name of certain sea-nymphs of Greek mythology who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of their songs, and then slew them; an alluring or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her fascinations; an amphibian inhabiting the southern parts of the United States, called also *mud-eel*; an instrument producing a loud piercing sound and used as a fog-signal. ——a. Pertaining to a siren; bewitching; fascinating.

Sirenia, sī-rē'ni-a, *n. pl.* [From their fancied resemblance to mermaids or *sirens.*] An order of marine herbivorous mammals comprising the manatee and dugong.

Sirenian, sī-rē'ni-an, *a.* and *n.* Belonging to, or one of, the Sirenia.

Sirius, si'ri-us, *n.* [Gr. *Seirios*, fr. *seirios*, hot, scorching.] A large and bright star called also the Dog-star (which see).

sirloin, sér'loin, *n.* [Formerly *surloin*, fr. Fr. *surlonge*, *surlonge*, a sirloin—*sur*, over, upon, and *longe*, *longe*, a loin. LOIN.] The upper part of a loin of beef; a loin of beef.

sirname, sér'nām. SURNAME.

sirocco, si-rok'kō, *n.* [It., fr. Ar. *shoruk*, fr. *shark*, the east.] An oppressive, relaxing south or south-east wind from Africa, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

sirrah, si'ra, *n.* [From *sir*, but the form is difficult to explain.] A word of address, like 'fellow' or 'sir', with an angry or contemptuous force added.

sirup, sī'rup, *n.* See SYRUP.

sisal-grass, **sisal-hemp**, si-sal'gràs, si-sal'hemp, *n.* [From *Sisal*, in Yucatan.] The prepared fibre of the agave or American aloe, used for cordage.

siskin, sis'kin, *n.* [Same as Dan. *siegen*, Sw. *siska*, G. *zeisig*: of Slavonic origin.] A European song-bird of the finch family, greenish in colour.

sist, sist, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sisted*, sist'ed; ppr. *sisting*, sist'ing. [L. *sistere*, to stop.] In *Scots law*, to stop; to stay; to cite or summon.

sister, sis'tèr, *n.* [From Icel. *systir*, Sw. *syster*, a sister = A. Sax. *sweoster*, D. *zuster*, O. Sax. *swestar*, O. Fris. *swester*, Goth. *swistar*, G. *schwester*, sister; cog. Rus. *sestra*, L. *soror*, Skr. *swasri*; root unknown.] A female corresponding to a male of the same parentage; a female born of the same parents; a woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same kind; a female of the same society or community, as the nuns of a convent; the word is correlative with *brother*.

sisterhood, sis'tèr-hụd, *n.* State or condition of a sister; sisters collectively; a society of females united in one faith or order.

Sistrum.

sister-in-law, sis'tèr-in-la, *n.* A husband or wife's sister.

sisterless, sis'tèr-les, *a.* Having no sister.

sisterly, sis'tèr-li, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

sistrum, sis'trum, *n.* [L. *sistrum*, fr. Gr. *seistron*, fr. *seiō*, I shake.] A jingling metallic instrument used by the ancient Egyptians in their religious ceremonies.

sit, sit, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sat*, sat; ppr. *sitting*, sit'ing. [A. Sax. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*, pp. *seten*), to sit = O. Sax. *sittian*, O. Fris. *sitta*, L.G. *sitten*, D. *zitten*, Icel. *sitja*, Sw. *sitta*, Dan. *sidde*, G. *sitzen*, Goth. *sitan*, to sit; fr. root

seen also in L. *sedeo*, I sit, *sedes*, a seat (see SEDATE); Skr. *sad*, to sit. *Set* is the causative of this verb; *seat* is also akin.] To rest on the thighs and lower extremity of the trunk; to rest upon the haunches; to rest on a seat; to perch, as fowls; to incubate or cover and warm eggs for hatching; to remain or abide; to lie, bear, or weigh; to have a seat or position; to be placed; to be adjusted; to be suited to one's person; to fit or suit when put on; to assume a position for one's portrait to be taken; to have a seat in Parliament or other assembly; to be convened, as an assembly; to hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business.—**To sit down**, to take a seat; to begin a siege.—**To sit under**, to be a regular hearer of; to be a member of the congregation of.—**To sit up**, to rise from a recumbent posture; not to go to bed.——v.t. To keep the seat upon (a horse, &c.); to place on a seat.

site, sīt, *n.* [L. *situs*, site or situation, fr. *sino*, *situm*, I put or set down, I let, suffer, allow.] Situation, especially as regards surroundings; local position; a plot of ground for building on.

sitology, sī-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sitos*, food, *logos*, discourse.] That department of medicine which relates to diet; dietetics.

sitter, sit'ėr, *n.* One who sits; one who sits for his portrait; a bird that incubates.

sitting, sit'ing, *p.a.* In the position of one who sits; pertaining to a sitter; incubating; occupying a place in an official capacity.——n. The act of one who sits; occasion on which one sits for a portrait or a bust; a session; the business meeting of a body of men; the time during which one sits, as at books, at cards or dice; the space occupied by one person in a church pew.

sitting-room, sit'ing-rōm, *n.* Sufficient space for sitting in; an apartment for sitting in; a parlour.

situate, sit'ū-āt, *a.* [Fr. *situé*, L.L. *situatus*, situated, fr. L. *situs*, a site.] Placed with respect to any other object; permanently fixed; situated.

situated, sit'ū-āt-ed, *a.* [A later form of *situate*, but now more common.] Having a site or position; placed or standing with respect to any other object; being in any state or condition with regard to men or things; circumstanced.

situation, sit-ū-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *situation*, L.L. *situatio*. See prec.] State of being situated; position; location in respect to surroundings; station; state or condition, as of difficulty or ease; case; plight; circumstances; temporary state; post, place, office, or engagement.

sitz-bath, sits-bāth, *n.* [G. *sitz-bad*—*sitz*, a seat, and *bad*, a bath.] A bath in which one can bathe sitting; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

Sivan, sī'van, *n.* The third month of the Jewish year, answering to part of May and part of June.

six, siks, *a.* [A. Sax. *six*=O.Fris. Icel. Dan. and Sw. *sex*, L.G. *ses*, D. *zes*, G. *sechs*, Goth. *saihs*, L. *sex*, Gr. *hex*, Per. *shesh*, Skr. *shash*, six.] Twice three.——n. The number of six, or twice three; the symbol representing this.

sixfold, siks'fōld, *a.* and *adv.* Six times repeated.

sixpence, siks'pens, *n.* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; the value of six pennies.

sixpenny, siks'pen-i, *a.* Worth sixpence.

six-shooter, siks'shōt-ėr, *n.* A six-chambered revolver pistol.

sixteen, siks'tēn, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *six-téne*, *sixtíne*.] Six and ten; the number consisting of six and ten.

sixteenmo, siks'tēn-mō, *n.* SEXTO-DECIMO.

sixteenth, siks'tēnth, *a.* [*Sixteen* and *-th.*] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.——n. One of sixteen equal parts into which a thing is divided.

sixth, sikstth, *a.* [A. Sax. *sixta*, fr. *six*, six.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.——n. The sixth part; a certain musical interval.

sixthly, sikstth'li, *adv.* In the sixth place.

sixtieth, siks'ti-eth, *a.* [From *sixty*=A. Sax. *sixtigotha*, sixtieth.] The ordinal of sixty.——n. One of sixty equal parts of a thing.

sixty, siks'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *sixtig.*] Six times ten.——n. The number of six times ten.

sizable, sīz'a-bl, *a.* Of considerable bulk; of reasonable or suitable size.

sizar, sī'zär, *n.* [That is, *size-er*, fr. *size*, in old sense of ration or allowance of food. SIZE.] A student at the University of Cambridge who gets his food free and receives certain other allowances.

sizarship, sī'zär-ship, *n.* The position or station of a sizar.

size, sīz, *n.* [Contr. for *assize*, and meaning originally quantity or dimensions *assessed* or settled. ASSESS, ASSIZE.] Comparative magnitude; extent of volume or surface; dimensions great or small; bigness; bulk; a conventional measure of dimensions, as of shoes, gloves, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sized*, sīzd; ppr. *sizing*, sīz'ing. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; to take the size of.

size, sīz, *n.* [It. *sisa*, *assisa*, a kind of glue, size, akin to *size* above, meaning a settling substance.] A sort of weak glue, used by painters, paper-manufacturers, &c.; a tenacious varnish used by gilders; a buffy coat on the surface of coagulated blood.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sized*, sīzd; ppr. *sizing*, sīz'ing. To cover with size; to prepare with size.

sizeable, sīz'a-bl, *a.* SIZABLE.

sized, sīzd, *a.* Having a particular magnitude or size.

sizer, sīz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which sizes; a kind of gauge.

sizing, sīz'ing, *n.* Size or weak glue; act of covering with size.

sizy, sīz'i, *a.* Having the quality of size; glutinous; adhesive; ropy.

skain, skān, *n.* A skein.

skald, skạld, *n.* A scald.

skate, skāt, *n.* [From D. *schaats*, a skate; connections doubtful.] A contrivance furnished with a narrow steel runner fastened under the foot, for moving rapidly on ice.——v.i. pret. & pp. *skated*, skāt'ed; ppr. *skating*, skāt'ing. To slide or move on skates.

skate, skāt, *n.* [Icel. *skata*, a skate; comp. L. *squatina*, the angle-fish.] A name for fishes of the ray family, having the body flat, and more or less rhomboidal in form.

skater, skāt'ėr, *n.* One who skates on ice.

skating-rink, skāt'ing-ringk, *n.* A rink or prepared area for skating.

skean, skēn, *n.* [Gael. *sgian*, Ir. *scian*, W. *ysgian*, a large knife; probably of same root as L. *scindo*, I cut. SCHEDULE.] A kind of dagger or knife used by the Irish and Highlanders of Scotland.

skean-dhu, skēn'dū, *n.* [Gael. *sgian-dubh*, black knife. See prec.] The knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

skein, skān, *n.* [O.Fr. *escaigne*, *escagne*, Fr. *écagne*; of Celtic origin.] A small hank of thread; a certain quantity of yarn put up together.

skeletal, skę'le-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a skeleton.

skeleton, skę'le-ton, *n.* [Gr. *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy, neut. of *skeletos*, dried up, fr. *skellō*, I dry.] The hard or solid framework which sustains the softer parts of an animal, in vertebrates consisting of bony pieces; the bones of an animal separated from the flesh and fixed together in their natural position; the general structure or frame of anything; the heads and outline of a literary performance, as a sermon; a very thin or lean person.——a. Resembling a skeleton; consisting of mere framework; outlines or heads.

skeletonize, skę'le-ton-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *skeletonized*, skę'le-ton-īzd; ppr. *skeletonizing*, skę'le-ton-īz-ing. To form into a skeleton; to make a skeleton of.

skeleton-key, skę'le-ton-kē, *n.* A sort of thin light key, such as might open various locks.

skeptic, skeptical, &c. SCEPTIC, SCEPTICAL, &c.

skerry, skę'ri, *n.*; pl. **skerries**, skę'riz. [Icel. *sker*, a skerry, and *ey*, an island; akin Dan. *scar*, E. *scar*, *scaur*.] A rocky isle; an insulated rock.

sketch, skech, *n.* [From D. *schets*, G. *skizze*, O.Fr. *esquiche*, Fr. *esquisse*, all fr. It. *schizzo*, a sketch, fr. L. *schedius*, Gr. *schedios*, off-hand, sudden.] An outline or general delineation of anything; a rapid account or representation; a first rough or incomplete draught; a picture rapidly executed and intended to give general features or chief characteristics; the first embodiment of an artist's idea in clay, on canvas, or on paper.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sketched*, skecht; ppr. *sketching*, skech'ing. To draw a sketch of; to make a rough draft of; to give the principal points or ideas of; to plan; to design; to portray.——v.i. To practise sketching.

sketcher, skech'ėr, *n.* One who sketches.

sketchily, skech'i-li, *adv.* In a sketchy manner.—**sketchiness**, skech'i-nes, *n.* State of being sketchy.

sketchy, skech'i, *a.* Having the nature of a sketch; not having artistic finish or completeness; unfinished; incomplete.

skew, skū, *a.* [Probably akin to Dan. *skjev*, Icel. *skrýfr*, D. *schief*, L.G. *schevе*, oblique, askew; comp. also L. *scævus*, Gr. *skaios*, on the left.] Having an oblique position; turned or twisted to one side.——adv. Awry; obliquely.——v.t. pret. & pp. *skewed*, skūd; ppr. *skewing*, skū'ing. To put askew; to shape or form in an oblique way.

skew-bald, skū'bạld, *a.* Spotted or piebald, the spots being white and some other colour than black.

skew-bridge, skū'brij, *n.* A bridge set obliquely over a road, &c.

skewer, skū'ėr, *n.* [Same as Prov. E. *skiver*, a skewer=*shiver*, a splinter. SHIVER.] A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.——v.t. pret. & pp. *skewered*, skū'ėrd; ppr. *skewering*, skū'ėr-ing. To fasten with skewers; to pierce or transfix.

skid, skid, *n.* [Same as Sw. and Dan. *skid*, Icel. *skith*, a billet of wood.] A drag for the wheels of a waggon or carriage.——v.t. pret. & pp. *skidded*, skid'ed; ppr. *skidding*, skid'ing. To check with a skid.

skiey, skī'i, *a.* Skyey.

skiff, skif, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*, fr. O.G. *scif*, Mod. G. *schiff*, a ship. SHIP.] Any small light boat.

skilful, skil'fụl, *a.* Possessing skill; skilled; well versed in any art; dexterous; adroit; able in management; well versed in practice; expert; clever.

skilfully, skil'fụl-li, *adv.* In a skilful manner; dexterously.

skilfulness, skil'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being skilful; dexterity; expertness.

skill, skil, *n.* [From Icel. *skil*, Dan. *skille*, *skjel*, discrimination, discernment, fr. stem of Icel. *skilja*, Dan. *skille*, to divide, to separate, to distinguish. *Scale*, *shell*, *shale*, are akin.] Ability to distinguish, discriminate, or discern; knowledge; the familiar knowledge of any art or science united with readiness and dexterity in the practical application of it; art; dexterity; expertness; aptitude.

skilled, skild, *a.* Having skill; having knowledge united with readiness and dexterity; expert; skilful.

skilless, skil'les, *a.* Wanting skill.

skillet, skil'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle*, fr. L. *scutella*, a dish. SCUTTLE.] A small vessel of metal, with a long handle, used for heating and boiling water, &c.

skilligalee, skilligolee, skil'i-ga-lē", skil'i-gō-lē", *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] A thin kind of broth or soup, such as is served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.

skim, skim, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *skimmed*, skimd; ppr. *skimming*, skim'ing. [From *scum*.] To remove the scum from; to clear from scum or any substance floating on the top;

to take off from a surface; to pass along near the surface of; to pass or brush over lightly; to glance over in a superficial manner.——v.i. To pass lightly; to glide along.

skimmer, skim'ėr, *n.* One who or that which skims; a utensil used for skimming liquors; an aquatic swimming bird, called also *scissor-bill*, from its peculiar bill.

skim-milk, skim'milk, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

skimming, skim'ing, *n.* Act of one who skims a liquid; that which is skimmed; scum removed.

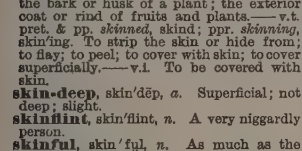
skin, skin, *n.* [Same as Icel. and Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, L.G. *schin*, skin; akin G. *schinden*, to flay.] The natural outer coating, layer, or tissue of animals; a hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body; the skin used as a vessel; anything resembling a skin in appearance or use; the bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat or rind of fruits and plants.——v.t. pret. & pp. *skinned*, skind; ppr. *skinning*, skin'ing. To strip the skin or hide from; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin; to cover superficially.——v.i. To be covered with skin.

skin-deep, skin'dēp, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight.

skinflint, skin'flint, *n.* A very niggardly person.

skinful, skin'ful, *n.* As much as the stomach will hold.

skink, skingk, *n.* [Gr. *skingkos*, a kind of lizard.] A small lizard of Egypt, &c.



Common Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

skinless, skin'les, *a.* Having no skin.

skinner, skin'ėr, *n.* One who skins; one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides; a furrier.

skinniness, skin'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being skinny.

skinny, skin'i, *a.* [*Skin* and *-y.*] Consisting of skin or nearly so; of the nature of skin; wanting flesh; emaciated.

skin-wool, skin'wul, *n.* The wool pulled from the dead skin.

skip, skip, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *skipped*, skipt; ppr. *skipping*, skip'ing. [Akin to Sw. *skimpa*, to run, *skumpa*, *skompa*, to skip.] To leap lightly; to bound; to spring; to bound lightly and joyfully.——v.t. To pass over or by with a bound; to omit, as in reading.——n. A light leap; a bound; a spring.

skip, skip, *n.* [A. Sax. *scep*, a box, basket, &c.] A box or basket for raising material from mines; a large basket on wheels.

skip-jack, skip'jak, *n.* An upstart; a kind of jumping beetle.

skipper, skip'ėr, *n.* One who skips; the cheese maggot.

skipper, skip'ėr, *n.* [D. *schipper*, lit. a 'shipper', fr. *schip*, a ship. SHIP.] The master of a trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain.

skipping, skip'ing, *a.* Given to skip or leap; frisky; bounding.

skippingly, skip'ing-li, *adv.* By skips or leaps.

skipping-rope, skip'ing-rōp, *n.* A small rope which young persons swing under their feet and over their heads in play.

skirmish, skėr'mish, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*, It. *scaramuccia*, a skirmish, a fencing match, O.Fr. *eskermir*, to fence, It. *schermire*; fr. O.H.G. *skirman*, to fight, fr. *skirm*, G. *schirm*, a shield, a shelter.] A slight fight in war between detachments or small parties; a brief contest; a contention.——v.i. pret. & pp. *skirmished*, skėr'misht; ppr. *skirmishing*, skėr'mish-ing. To fight in short contests or in small parties.

skirmisher, skėr'mish-ėr, *n.* One who skirmishes.

skirret, ski'ret, *n.* [Contr. for *sugar-root*, the root containing much sugar.] An Asiatic plant, the water-parsnip, cultivated for its esculent tuberous root.

skirrhus, ski'rus, *n.* SCIRRHUS.

skirt, skėrt, *n.* [The older form of *shirt*= Icel. *skyrte*, Sw. *skjorta*, a shirt, G. *schurz*, an apron.] The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment, or part below the waist; the edge of any part of dress; border; margin; extreme part; a woman's garment like a petticoat; the diaphragm or midriff in animals.——v.t. pret. & pp. *skirted*, skėrt'ed; ppr. *skirting*, skėrt'ing. To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of.——v.i. To be on the border.

skirting-board, skėrt'ing-bōrd, *n.* The board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room.

skit, skit, *n.* [From A. Sax. *scyte*, lit. a shooting, fr. *scēotan*, to shoot. SHOOT.] A satirical or sarcastic attack; a pasquinade; a squib.

skittish, skit'ish, *a.* [Of similar origin to *skit.*] Easily frightened; timorous; wanton; volatile; hasty; changeable; fickle.

skittishly, skit'ish-li, *adv.* In a skittish manner; slyly; wantonly; changeably.

skittishness, skit'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being skittish; shyness; timidity; fickleness; wantonness.

skittle-alley, **skittle-ground**, skit'l-al-i, skit'l-ground, *n.* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.

skittle-ball, skit'l-bal, *n.* A flattish ball of hard wood for throwing at the pins in skittles.

skittles, skit'lz, *n. pl.* [Akin to A. Sax. *scēotan*, to shoot, because shot at. SKIT, SHOOT.] *Shuttle* is a doublet of this word.] A game played with nine pins set upright, the object of the player being to knock them over with as few throws as possible of a ball.

skiver, skī'vėr, *n.* [Akin to *shive.*] An inferior leather made of split sheep-skin.

skua, **skua-gull**, skū'a, skū'a-gul, *n.* [N. *skua*, Icel. *skúfr*, the skua.] A powerful predatory bird of the gull family.

skulk, skulk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *skulked*, skulkt; ppr. *skulking*, skulk'ing. [Same as Dan. *skulke*, to sneak; allied to *skjule*, Icel. *skjóle*, a cover, a hiding-place; probably to *scowl.*] To lurk; to keep in a place of concealment; to sneak out of the way; to shun doing one's duty.

skulk, **skulker**, skulk, skulk'ėr, *n.* A person who skulks or avoids performing duties.

skulkingly, skulk'ing-li, *adv.* In a skulking manner.

skull, skul, *n.* [Same as Sw. *skoll*, a bowl or drinking-cup; Dan. *skaal*, *skal*, a shell, *hjerneskal*, the skull (lit. brain-shell); the skull being so called from forming a kind of vessel. Allied to *scale* (of a balance), *skill*, and to *shell.*] The bony case which contains the brain and forms the framework of the head; the cranium; the brain, as the seat of intelligence.

skull-cap, skul'kap, *n.* A cap fitting closely to the head or skull.

skulless, skul'les, *a.* Having no skull.

skulpin, skul'pin, *n.* SCULPIN.

skunk, skungk, *n.* [Contr. from native American *seganku.*] An American animal of the weasel family, with glands that can emit an extremely fetid fluid.

skurry, sku'ri, *n.* and *v.* SCURRY.

sky, skī, *n.*; pl. **skies**, skīz. [Same as Icel. *ský*, Dan. and Sw. *sky*, a cloud; allied to A. Sax. *scūa*, a shade; also to E. *shade.* SHADE.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the heavens; the firmament; the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds: often spoken of as plural; weather; climate.

sky-blue, skī'blō, *a.* Of the blue colour of the sky.

sky-colour, skī'kul-ėr, *n.* The colour of the sky; blue colour: azure.

sky-coloured, skī'kul-ėrd, *a.* Like the sky in colour; blue; azure.

skyey, skī'i, *a.* Like the sky; pertaining to the sky; ethereal.

sky-high, skī'hī, *a.* High as the sky; very high.

skylark, skī'lärk, *n.* The common lark that mounts and sings as it flies.

sky-larking, skī'lärk-ing, *n.* Gambols in the rigging of a ship; frolicking of any kind.

sky-light, skī'līt, *n.* A window placed in the roof of a building, and having the same slope; a glazed aperture in a ship's deck.

sky-rocket, skī'rok-et, *n.* A rocket that ascends high in the air, and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.

sky-sail, skī'sāl, *n.* A sail in a ship next above the royal.

skyward, skī'wėrd, *a.* and *adv.* Toward the sky.

slab, slab, *n.* [Perhaps for *sklab*, and allied to Sc. *skelb*, a thin slice, E. *shelf.*] A thin flat piece of anything, as marble or other stone; an outside piece taken from a tree in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.

slab, slab, *a.* [Same as Ir. *slab*, *slaib*, Gael. *slaib*, mud.] Thick and slimy; viscous.

slabber, slab'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slabbered*, slab'ėrd; ppr. *slabbering*, slab'ėr-ing. [Same as D. and L.G. *slabberen*, G. *schlabbern*, to slabber, freqs. of *slabben*, *schlabben*, to lap; *slaver* is akin.] To slaver; to let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel.——v.t. To sup up hastily, as liquid food; to beslobber; to besmear.——n. Slimy moisture from the mouth; slaver.

slabby, slab'i, *a.* [*Slab* and *-y.*] Viscous; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

slack, slak, *a.* [A. Sax. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack, slow=O. Sax. *slak*, O.D. and L.G. *slakk*, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. and Dan. *slak*; same root (with *s* prefixed) as L. *languidus*, languid, *laxus*, lax. LANGUISH.] Not tight or tense; relaxed; loose; not firmly extended; not holding fast; remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager, as in zeal or devotion; not busy; dull as regards trade.——adv. In a slack manner; partially; insufficiently.——n. The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it; small coal screened from household or furnace coal of good quality.——v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *slacked*, slakt; ppr. *slacking*, slak'ing. To slacken.

slack, slak, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *slacked*, slakt; ppr. *slacking*, slak'ing. Same as *Slake.*

slacken, slak'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slackened*, slak'nd; ppr. *slackening*, slak'n-ing. [*Slack* and *-en*=Icel. and Sw. *slakna.*] To become slack or less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension; to be remiss or backward; to lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion; to abate; to languish; to fail; to flag.——v.t. To lessen the tension of; to make less tense or tight; to relax; to remit; to diminish in severity; to abate; to check or repress.

Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*).

slackly, slak'li, *adv.* In a slack manner; loosely; negligently; remissly.

slackness, slak'nes, *n.* State of being slack; looseness; remissness; negligence; inattention; slowness; backwardness.

slag, slag, *n.* [Same as Sw. *slagg*, O.L.G. *schlagge*, G. *schlacke*, slag; comp. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over; *slag*, *slagi*, dampness.] The scoria from a smelting furnace or from a volcano; vitrified matter produced in the reduction of metals; fused dross of metal.

slaggy, slag'i, *a.* [*Slag* and *-y.*] Pertaining to slag; resembling slag.

slain, slān, pp. of *slay*.

slake, slāk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slaked*, slākt; ppr. *slaking*, slāk'ing. [Icel. *slōkva*, to slake; Sw. *släcka*, to quench thirst; closely akin to *slack*.] To quench, as thirst or rage; to extinguish; to mix quick-lime with water, so as to reduce it to powder.——v.i. To abate; to go out; to become extinct; to slacken; to decrease.

slake, slāk, *n.* [Probably akin to *slack*.] A mud flat or muddy tract adjoining the sea.

slakeless, slāk'les, *a.* Incapable of being slaked; quenchless; insatiable.

slam, slam, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slammed*, slamd; ppr. *slamming*, slam'ing. [Same as Icel. *slæma*, *slamra*, to swing, to slam; N. *slamma*, to slam or bang; comp. Sw. *slamra*, to jingle.] To shut or close with force and noise; to shut with violence; to bang.——v.i. To shut or be closed violently or noisily, as a door.——n. A violent shutting of a door.

slander, slan'dėr, *n.* [Formerly also *sclaunder*, *esclaundre*, fr. Fr. *escladre*, fr. L. *scandalum*, fr. Gr. *skandalon*; so that this word is simply *scandal* in another form.] Defamation; calumny; a false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; the uttering of such reports.——v.t. pret. & pp. *slandered*, slan'dėrd; ppr. *slandering*, slan'dėr-ing. To defame by slander; to calumniate; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to asperse.

slanderer, slan'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who slanders; a defamer; a calumniator.

slanderous, slan'dėr-us, *a.* Containing slander; that utters slander; defamatory; calumnious.

slanderously, slan'dėr-us-li, *adv.* In a slanderous manner; calumniously.

slang, slang, *n.* [Supposed to be connected with *sling*, being originally abusive language hurled at a person.] A name for a class of expressions used by educated or uneducated, but having hardly the stamp of general approval, and often to be regarded as inelegant, undignified, or even vulgar: often used adjectively.——v.t. pret. & pp. *slanged*, slangd; ppr. *slanging*, slang'ing. To address with slang; to abuse with vulgar language.

slangey, **slangy**, slang'i, *a.* Of the nature of slang; addicted to the use of slang.

slant, slant, *a.* [Akin to Prov. E. *slent*, to slope; Sw. *slinta*, *slenta*, to slide or glide down; perhaps also to *slide*.] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.——v.t. pret. & pp. *slanted*, slant'ed; ppr. *slanting*, slant'ing. To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.——v.i. To slope; to have an oblique direction; to incline; to lean.——n. A slope; an inclined plane.

slantingly, slant'ing-li, *adv.* In a slanting manner.

slantly, **slantwise**, slant'li, slant'wiz, *adv.* So as to slant; obliquely; in an inclined direction.

slap, slap, *n.* [Same as L.G. *slappe*, G. *schlappe*, a slap, *slappen*, *schlappen*, to slap; formed probably from the sound.] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.——v.t. pret. & pp. *slapped*, slapt; ppr. *slapping*, slap'ing. To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.——adv. With a sudden and violent blow.

slap-dash, slap'dash, *adv.* All at once; off-hand; at random. [Colloq.]

slash, slash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slashed*, slasht; ppr. *slashing*, slash'ing. [From O. Fr. *esclescher*, *esclischer*, fr. O.H.G. *slizan*, to split =E. to *slice*, to *slit*. SLIT.] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts; to slit.——v.i. To strike violently and at random with a cutting instrument.——n. A long cut; a cut made at random; a slit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, to show a rich lining through the openings.

slashed, slasht, *p.a.* Cut with a slash or slashes; gashed; having slashes or long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c.

slashing, slash'ing, *p.a.* Cutting up, sarcastic, or severe.

slat, slat, *n.* [O. Fr. *esclat*, a splinter, a thin piece; akin to *slate*, *slit*, *slice*.] A long narrow slip of wood, as in a venetian blind.

slate, slāt, *n.* [Formerly *slat*, *slatte*, *sclat*, *sclate*, fr. O. Fr. *esclat* (Fr. *éclat*), a splinter, fr. *esclater*, to fly in splinters, fr. O. H. G. *slîzan*, to split=E. to *slit*.] Rock capable of being split readily into thin laminæ; a thin piece of such rock; a slab or thin piece of smooth stone, used for covering buildings; a tablet for writing upon, formed of slate, or of an imitation of slate.——v.t. pret. & pp. *slated*, slāt'ed; ppr. *slating*, slāt'ing. To cover with slates.

slate, slāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slated*, slāt'ed; ppr. *slating*, slāt'ing. [A.Sax. *slætan*, to bait, to set dogs on.] To take to task; to abuse; to criticize or review with severe censure.

slate-clay, slāt'klā, *n.* A sort of hard fissile shale.

slated, slāt'ed, *p.a.* Covered with slate.

slate-gray, slāt'grā, *a.* Gray with a bluish tinge.

slate-pencil, slāt'pen-sil, *n.* A pencil of soft slate, used for writing on slates in schools, &c.

slater, slāt'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to slate buildings; a popular name given to small crustaceous animals belonging to the isopods.

slatiness, slāt'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being slaty; slaty character.

slating, slāt'ing, *n.* Act of covering with slates; the cover thus put on.

slattern, slat'ėrn, *n.* [From Prov. E. *slatter*, to spill carelessly, to waste; akin to Icel. and N. *sletta*, to dash, to squirt; or to G. *schlotterig*, negligent; D. *slodderen*, to hang and flap.] A woman who is negligent of her clothes and house; a female who is not tidy; a slut.——a. Resembling a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.

slatternliness, slat'ėrn-li-nes, *n.* State of being slatternly.

slatternly, slat'ėrn-li, *a.* Like a slattern; slovenly; sluttish.

slaty, slāt'i, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.

slaughter, sla'tėr, *n.* [From the stem of *slay*; same as Icel. *slátr*, raw flesh, *slátra*, to slaughter. In form the word resembles *laughter*. SLAY.] A slaying; a killing; great destruction of human life by violent means; carnage; massacre; butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.——v.t. pret. & pp. *slaughtered*, sla'tėrd; ppr. *slaughtering*, sla'tėr-ing. To slay; to kill; to make great destruction of life; to butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts.

slaughterer, sla'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who slaughters; one employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

slaughter-house, sla'tėr-hous, *n.* A house where beasts are killed for the market; an abattoir.

slaughterous, sla'tėr-us, *a.* Bent on slaughter; murderous.

Slav, **Slavonian**, slāv, sla-vō'ni-an, *n.* [From the Slavic name.] One of a race of Eastern Europe, comprising the Russians, Bulgarians, Servians, Poles, Bohemians, &c.

slave, slāv, *n.* [Fr. *esclave*, fr. G. *sklave*, a slave, originally a Slavonian, a captive Slavonian reduced to servitude by the Germans. SLAV.] A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; a bondman; a bond-servant; one who has lost the power of resistance, or who surrenders himself to any power; an abject wretch; a mere drudge.——v.i. pret. & pp. *slaved*, slāvd; ppr. *slaving*, slāv'ing. To labour as a slave; to drudge; to toil.

slave-driver, slāv'driv-ėr, *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, a severe or cruel master.

slave-holder, slāv'hōld-ėr, *n.* One who owns slaves.

slaver, slā'vėr, *n.* A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-trader; a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

slaver, sla'vėr, *n.* [Same as Icel. *slafr*, slaver, *slafra*, to slaver; akin to *slabber*, *slobber*.] Saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel.——v.i. pret. & pp. *slavered*, sla'vėrd; ppr. *slavering*, sla'vėr-ing. To suffer the spittle or saliva to issue from the mouth.——v.t. To smear with slaver or saliva.

slaverer, sla'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who slavers; a driveller.

slavery, slāv'ė-ri, *n.* [*Slave* and *-ery*.] State of a slave; state of entire subjection to the will of another; bondage; servitude; the offices of a slave; drudgery.

slave-trade, slāv'trād, *n.* The business of purchasing or kidnapping men and women, and selling them for slaves.

slave-trader, slāv'trād-ėr, *n.* One who trades in slaves.

Slavic, **Slavonic**, **Slavonian**, slav'ik, sla-von'ik, sla-vō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians, or to their language.——n. The language of the Slavs, one of the Aryan tongues.

slavish, slāv'ish, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; oppressively laborious; consisting in drudgery.

slavishly, slāv'ish-li, *adv.* In a slavish manner; servilely; meanly.

slavishness, slāv'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being slavish; servility.

Slavonian, **Slavonic**. See SLAV, SLAVIC.

slay, slā, *v.t.* pret. *slew*, slū; pp. *slain*, slān; ppr. *slaying*, slā'ing. [A.Sax. *sleán*, contr. fr. *slahan*, to beat, to slay=O.Sax. *slehan*, O.Fris. *slâ*, L.G. and D. *slaan*, Icel. *slá*, Goth. *slahan*, G. *schlagen*, to strike, to beat; akin *slaughter*, *sledge* (-hammer).] To put to death by a weapon; to kill by violence; to slaughter; to murder; to destroy.

slay, slā, *n.* A weaver's reed; a sley. SLEY.

slayer, slā'ėr, *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

sleave, slēv, *n.* [Probably akin to *slip*; comp. G. *schleife*, a loop, a knot.] Soft floss or unspun silk used for weaving. [*Shak.*]

sleazy, slē'zi, *a.* [Comp. G. *schleissig*, worn-out, threadbare, fr. *schleissen*, to split, to wear out. SLIT.] Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture, as silk or muslin.

sled, sled, *n.* [From D. *slede*, *sleede*, a sled=Dan. *sklæde*, Icel. *sledi*; fr. stem of *slide*.] A sledge.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sledded*, sled'ed; ppr. *sledding*, sled'ing. To convey or transport on a sled.

sledge, **sledge-hammer**, slej, slej'ham-ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *slecg*, a heavy hammer, fr. *sleán*, to strike, to slay; so Icel. *slegga*, Sw. *slägga*, D. *slegge*, a sledge-hammer, a mallet.

Russian Sledge.

SLAY.] A large, heavy hammer, used chiefly by blacksmiths or iron-workers.

sledge, slej, *n.* [Formed from *sled*, or

perhaps directly fr. D. *sleedje*, dim. of *sleede*, a sled. SLED, SLEIGH.] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting loads over snow or ice, or the bare ground; a sled; a carriage mounted on runners; a sleigh; the hurdle on which traitors were formerly drawn to execution.——v. t. and i. pret. & pp. *sledged*, slejd; ppr. *sledging*, slej'ing. To convey or travel in a sledge or sledges.

sledge-chair, slej'chār, *n.* A chair mounted on runners and propelled on the ice.

sleek, slēk, *a.* [From Icel. *slikr*, smooth, sleek; connected with Icel. *sleikja*, Dan. *slikke*, to lick, Sw. *slick*, Dan. *slik*, D. *slijk*, G. *schlick*, mud or ooze.] Having an even, smooth surface; smooth and glossy, as the hair.——v. t. pret. & pp. *sleeked*, slēkt; ppr. *sleeking*, slēk'ing. To make even and smooth; to render smooth, soft, and glossy.

sleekly, slēk'li, *adv.* In a sleek manner.

sleekness, slēk'nes, *n.* State or quality of being sleek; smoothness of surface.

sleeky, slēk'i, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

sleep, slēp, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *slept*, slept; ppr. *sleeping*, slēp'ing. [A. Sax. *slæpan*, *slépan*, to sleep=O. Fris. *slêpa*, O. Sax. *slâpan*, D. and L. G. *slapen*, Goth. *slepan*, G. *schlafen*, to sleep; akin to *slip*, and to Dan. *slap*, Sw. *slapp*, G. *schlaff*, loose, relaxed.] To be in that state in which there is a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind, and which is periodically necessary to health; to slumber; to be dead; to lie in the grave; to be at rest; to be dormant or inactive; to assume a state analogous to the sleeping of animals: said of plants.——v. t. To pass in sleeping: with *away*; to get rid of, overcome, or recover from by sleeping: usually with *off*.——n. [A. Sax. *slæep*, O. Fris. *slêp*, D. *slaap*, Goth. *sleps*, G. *schlaf*, sleep; fr. the verb.] That state in which volition is suspended, the senses are more or less quiescent, and the fancy or imagination only is active; slumber; death; rest in the grave; dormant state; an analogous condition in plants.

sleeper, slēp'ér, *n.* A person or animal that sleeps; an animal that lies dormant; a piece of timber laid on the ground, or on brickwork, &c., near the ground, to support a superincumbent weight; in railways, a beam of wood embedded in the ground to support the rails.

sleepily, slēp'i-li, *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily; dully.

sleepiness, slēp'i-nes, *n.* State of being sleepy; drowsiness.

sleeping, slēp'ing, *p.a.* Reposing in sleep; pertaining to sleep or sleepers. — **Sleeping partner**, a dormant partner. See DORMANT.

sleeping-carriage, slēp'ing-ka-rij, *n.* A railway carriage with sleeping berths for passengers.

sleepless, slēp'les, *a.* Without sleep; wakeful; having no rest; perpetually agitated.

sleeplessly, slēp'les-li, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

sleeplessness, slēp'les-nes, *n.* State of being sleepless; persistent inability to sleep.

sleep-walker, slēp'wąk-ėr, *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

sleepy, slēp'i, *a.* Inclined to sleep; drowsy; tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; inactive; lazy; heavy; sluggish.

sleet, slēt, *n.* [Akin to *N. sletta*, sleet, or to O. Fris. *slât*, D. *sloot*, G. *schlosse*, sleet.] Hail or snow mingled with rain.——v. i. pret. & pp. *sleeted*, slēt'ed; ppr. *sleeting*, slēt'ing. To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

sleetiness, slēt'i-nes, *n.* State of being sleety.

sleety, slēt'i, *a.* Consisting of sleet; having the character of sleet.

sleeve, slēv, *n.* [A. Sax. *slêfe*, *slêf*, a sleeve= O. D. *sleve*, O.H.G. *slauf*, clothing; fr. root of *slip*, as being *slipped* on.] That part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm.——v. t. pret. & pp. *sleeved*, slēvd; ppr. *sleeving*, slēv'ing. To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.

sleeve, slēv, *n.* SLEAVE.

sleeved, slēvd, *p.a.* Furnished with sleeves.

sleeveless, slēv'les, *a.* Having no sleeves; wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; resultless; bootless.

sleeve-link, slēv'lingk, *n.* A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link for fastening the sleeve or wristband.

sleezy, slē'zi, *a.* SLEAZY.

sleigh, slā, *n.* [From D. *sleé*, a contr. form of *slede*, *sleede*, a sled. SLED.] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting persons on the snow or ice, of a more elegant form than a sledge.

sleigh-bell, slā'bel, *n.* A small bell attached to a sleigh or its harness.

sleight, slīt, *n.* [From O.E. *sleigh*, *sligh*, *sly*, like *height* from *high* = Icel. *sleegth*, slyness, fr. *sleegr*, sly. SLY.] A sly artifice; an artful trick; a trick or feat so dexterously performed as to deceive the eye; dexterous practice; dexterity.—**Sleight of hand**, legerdemain; prestidigitation.

slender, slen'dėr, *a.* [Same as O.D. *slinder*, thin, slender; comp. D. *slinderen*, to glide; *slidderen*, to wriggle, L. G. *slindern*, to glide; akin *slant*, *slink*, *slide*.] Small in circumference compared with the length; thin; slim; not thick; slight; weak; feeble; inconsiderable; inadequate; meagre; scanty.

slenderly, slen'dėr-li, *adv.* In a slender manner; slightly; scantily; insufficiently.

slenderness, slen'dėr-nes, *n.* State of being slender; thinness; slimness; slightness; spareness; smallness.

sleuth-hound, slōth'hound, *n.* [From Icel. *slóth*, the slot or track of an animal. SLOT.] A blood-hound.

slew, slō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slewed*, slōd; ppr. *slewing*, slō'ing. To slue. See SLUE.

slew, pret. of *slay*.

sley, slā, *n.* [A. Sax. *slæ*, a sley=Icel. *slá*, a bar, bolt; akin verb to *slay*.] A weaver's reed.

slice, slīs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sliced*, slīst; ppr. *slicing*, slīs'ing. [From O. Fr. *esclice*, a slice, a splinter, *esclicer*, to slice; fr. O.H.G. *skleizan*, *slizan*, G. *schleissen*, to break, to split. Akin *slate*, *slit*. SLIT.] To cut into thin pieces; to cut off in a thin, broad piece; to cut into parts; to cut; to divide.——n. A thin, broad piece sliced or cut off; something resembling this; a name of various broad, flat utensils; a broad knife for serving fish at table.

slicer, slīs'ėr, *n.* One who or that which slices.

slide, slīd, *v.i.* pret. *slid*, slid, sometimes *slided*, slid'ed; pp. *slid*, *slidden*, slid, slid'n; ppr. *sliding*, slid'ing. [A. Sax. *slidan*, to slide=O. G. *slîten*, to slide; akin G. *schlitten*, a sledge; Lith. *slidus*, slippery. *Sledge* (the vehicle), *sled*, and *sleigh* are allied.] To move along a surface by slipping; to slip along; to glide; to amuse one's self with gliding over a surface of ice; to pass along smoothly or in silent progression; to pass gradually from one state to another.——v. t. To thrust smoothly along a surface; to cause to glide; to pass or put imperceptibly; to slip.——n. A smooth and easy passage; a prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on; an inclined surface for aiding in the descent of heavy bodies; that part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place.

slider, slīd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which slides; part of an instrument or apparatus that slides.

slide-rest, slīd'rest, *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for resting and giving motion to the cutting-tool.

slide-valve, slīd'valv, *n.* A sliding valve for regulating the admission or escape of steam or water in machinery.

sliding, slīd'ing, *p.a.* Made so as to slide freely; fitted for sliding.——n. The act of one who slides; the sport of gliding along on ice; lapse; backsliding.

sliding-rule, slīd'ing-rōl, *n.* A mathematical instrument, marked with certain numbers and consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and thus gives numerical results.

sliding-scale, slīd'ing-skāl, *n.* A sliding-rule; a scale or rate of payment which varies with certain varying conditions.

slight, slīt, *a.* [Same as O.D. *slicht*, plain, smooth, *slecht*, slight, D. *slecht*, G. *schlecht*, plain, simple, common, hence bad; Icel. *sléttr*, Dan. *slet*, Sw. *slät*, smooth; akin G. *schleichen*, to slip or sneak.] Not prominent, noticeable, or strongly marked; small; trifling; insignificant; inconsiderable; not strong or forcible; not severe or serious; not thorough; not firm or of strong construction; slender; frail.——n. An act showing some degree of disrespect; want of respect shown by neglect or inattention; intentional disregard.——v. t. pret. & pp. *slighted*, slīt'ed; ppr. *slighting*, slīt'ing. To disregard as being of little importance or unworthy of notice; to treat with intentional disrespect; to show some contempt for.

slightingly, slīt'ing-li, *adv.* In a slighting manner.

slightly, slīt'li, *adv.* In a slight manner or measure; in a small degree; superficially; but little; somewhat; slenderly; slightingly.

slightness, slīt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being slight.

slily, slī'li, *adv.* See SLYLY.

slim, slim, *a.* [Same as D. *slim*, L. G. *slimm*, Dan. and Sw. *slem*, Icel. *slæmr*, G. *schlimm*, all meaning bad, originally slanting or oblique; comp. Ir. and Gael. *slim*, slender, thin.] Slight; unsubstantial; slender; thin; not stout; flimsy.

slime, slīm, *n.* [A. Sax. *slim*, Icel. *slím*, Dan. *slim*, Sw. *slem*, D. *slijm*, G. *schleim*, slime, slimy matter, mucilage, &c.; allied, perhaps, to *lime*, *loam*, L. *limus*, mud.] A soft, viscous, or glutinous substance; soft, moist, adhesive earth or mud; viscous mud; asphalt or bitumen (O.T.); ore in the form of mud; a mucous or viscous substance exuded by certain animals; *fig.* anything of a clinging and offensive nature.——v. t. pret. & pp. *slimed*, slīmd; ppr. *sliming*, slīm'ing. To cover with slime; to make slimy.

slime-pit, slīm'pit, *n.* An asphalt or bitumen pit.

sliminess, slīm'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being slimy; viscosity.

slimness, slim'nes, *n.* State or quality of being slim.

slimy, slīm'i, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime; viscous; glutinous.

sliness, slī'nes, *n.* See SLYNESS.

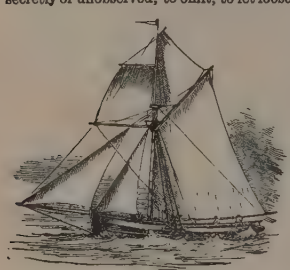
sling, sling, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slung*, slung; ppr. *slinging*, sling'ing. [A. Sax. *slingan*, to sling, to swing=L.G. *slingen*, O.D. *slinghen*, Dan. *slynge*, Sw. *slinga*, Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, to sling, throw, &c.; G. *schlingen*, to twist; same root as Icel. *slangi*, G. *schlange*, a serpent. The noun *sling* is from the verb. *Slink* is akin.] To throw, fling, cast, or hurl; to throw with a sling; to hang so as to swing; to place in slings; to move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.——n. An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a piece to hold the missile and two strings attached to it; a sweep or sweeping stroke; a kind of loop or bight for supporting a weight; a hanging bandage to support a wounded limb; a rope or chain arranged for lowering or raising heavy articles, as casks, bales, &c.; the strap to carry a rifle.

slinger, sling'ėr, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.

slink, slingk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slunk*, slungk; ppr. *slinking*, slingk'ing. [A. Sax. *slincan*, to slink=Sw. *slinka*, to move stealthily; perhaps fr. root of *slink*, *sleek*.] To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away.——v. t. To cast prematurely; to miscarry of, as the female of a beast.——a. Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast.——n. A calf brought forth prematurely.

slip, slip, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slipped*, slipt; ppr. *slipping*, slip'ing. [A. Sax. *slippan*(?), *slípan*, *slúpan*, *sleópan*, to slip, to glide=D. *slippen*, Dan. *slippe*, Sw. *slippa*, Icel. *sleppa*, G. *schlüpfen*, Goth. *slupan*, to slip; cog. L. *lubricus*, smooth or slippery.] To move smoothly along a surface; to slide; to glide; to depart or withdraw secretly; to sneak or

slink; to have the feet slide; to fall by a false step; to fall into error or fault; to err; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to pass unnoticed or unregarded; to enter or get in by oversight; to escape insensibly, especially from the memory.—— v.t. To put or thrust secretly or unobserved; to omit; to let loose,



Sloop.

as dogs; to disengage one's self from; to cast or suffer abortion of; to give premature birth to; to make a slip or slips of for planting.—**To slip off**, to take off noiselessly or hastily.—**To slip on**, to put on in haste or loosely.—— n. The act of slipping; a slip of the feet; an unintentional error or fault; a mistake of inadvertence; a slight or venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding; a twig cut for planting or grafting; a scion; a young person; a leash or string by which a dog is held; a long narrow piece; a strip; a long strip of printed matter; a proof from a galley of type; a child's pinafore; a loose covering or case; an inclined plane upon which a ship is supported while building or hauled up for repair; *pl.* part of a theatre at the sides of the stage.—**To give a person the slip**, to escape or desert from him.

slip-dock, slip'dok, *n.* A dock containing a slip for vessels.

slipper, slip'ér, *n.* One who slips or lets slip; the person who lets hounds slip in coursing; a loose light shoe for household wear easily slipped on and off.

slippered, slip'érd, *a.* Wearing slippers.

slipperily, slip'ér-i-li, *adv.* In a slippery manner.

slipperiness, slip'ér-i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being slippery.

slippery, slip'ér-i, *a.* [A. Sax. *slipor*, slippery, fr. *slípan*, to slip.] Allowing or causing to slip or slide; so smooth as to cause slipping; not affording sure footing; hence, not to be trusted to; untrustworthy; shifty; unstable; changeable; uncertain.

slipshod, slip'shod, *a.* Shod with slippers; having shoes down at heel; slovenly, especially as regards literary qualities.

slipslop, slip'slop, *n.* [A reduplication of *slop.*] Bad liquor; feeble composition.—— a. Feeble; poor; jejune.

slit, slit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slit* or *slitted*, slit, slit'ed; ppr. *slitting*, slit'ing. [A. Sax. *slítan*, to tear, to rend=O. Sax. *slítan*, O. Fris. *slíta*, Icel. *slíta*, Dan. *slide*, Sw. *slita*, G. *schleissen*, to slit, to split; akin *slate*, *slice*, *slash*.] To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; to cut a long fissure in; to cut, in general.—— n. A long cut; a long narrow opening.

slitter, slit'ér, *n.* One who or that which slits.

sliver, sli'vér or slī'vér, pret. & pp. *slivered*, sli'vérd or slī'vérd; ppr. *slivering*, sli'vér-ing or slī'vér-ing. [From A. Sax. *slífan*, to cleave, to split.] To cleave; to split; to cut into long thin pieces.—— n. A long piece cut or rent off; a splinter; a long strand of wool, cotton, or other fibre in a loose untwisted condition.

slobber, slob'ér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slobbered*, slob'érd; ppr. *slobbering*, slob'ér-ing. [A form of *slabber*.] To slaver; to slabber.—— v.t. To beslaver.——n. Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

slobbery, slob'ér-i, *a.* [See prec.] Moist; muddy; sloppy; drivelling.

sloe, slō, *n.* [A. Sax. *slá*, a sloe=Sc. *slae*, D. and L. G. *slee*, G. *schlehe*; lit. sour fruit; comp. L. G. *slee*, D. *sleeuw*, G. *schleh*, sour, astringent.] A British shrub of the plum genus, the blackthorn; also its fruit, which is black and austere.

slogan, slō'gan, *n.* [From Gael. *sluaghghairm*, lit. an army cry.] The war-cry of a Highland clan; any war-cry; a watchword.

sloid. See SLOYD.

sloop, slōp, *n.* [From D. *sloep*, L.G. *sluup*, *slupe*, a sloop; akin *shallop* (through the French.)] A vessel with one mast, the fore- and aft main-sail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge: hardly different from a cutter. [The old *sloops of war* were not rigged as sloops.]

slop, slop, *v.t.*-pret. & pp. *slopped*, slopt; ppr. *slopping*, slop'ing. [Etymol. uncertain. Comp. Icel. *slöp*, offal of fish; Prov. G. *schloppen*, to swallow; E. *slobber*, *slabber*, to *slip*.] To soil by letting liquid fall upon; to spill.—— n. Water carelessly thrown about, as on a floor; *pl.* mean liquor or mean liquid food; the waste dirty water or liquid refuse of a house.

slop, slop, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sloppr*, a wide outer dress, a gown; akin to *slip*, the garment, *slipper*.] A smock-frock; any loose outer garment; *pl.* a sort of wide breeches; ready-made clothing; the clothes and bedding of a sailor.

slop-basin, **slop-bowl**, slop'bā-sn, slop'bōl, *n.* A dish for receiving the dregs from tea-cups or coffee-cups at table.

slope, slōp, *n.* [From A.Sax. *slopen*, pp. of *slúpan*, to slip. SLIP.] An oblique direction; a direction slanting downward; a declivity or acclivity; a piece of ground whose surface is inclined to the plane of the horizon.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *sloped*, slōpt; ppr. *sloping*, slōp'ing. To form with a slope; to cause to slope; to direct obliquely; to incline.——v.i. To take an oblique direction; to slant or incline downwards; to be declivous.

sloppiness, slop'i-nes, *n.* State of being sloppy; wetness of the earth; muddiness.

sloppy, slop'i, *a.* [*Slop* and *-y.*] Wet, from liquid spilt; muddy; plashy; slovenly.

slop-seller, slop'sel-ér, *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes.

slop-shop, slop'shop, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes (slops) are sold.

slopy, slōp'i, *a.* [*Slope* and *-y.*] Sloping; having a gentle declivity.

slot, slot, *n.* [Same as O. Fris. D. and L. G. *slot*, a lock, a bolt; akin to D. *sluiten*, Dan. *slutte*, G. *schliessen*, to lock; cog. L. *claudo*, I shut (for *sclaudo*), whence *close*, &c.] A bolt or bar; an oblong hole in a piece of metal, &c., for the reception of something.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *slotted*, slot'ed; ppr. *slotting*, slot'ing. To make a slot or slots in.

slot, slot, *n.* [Same as Icel. *slóth*, a track or trail, *sleuth* in *sleuth*-hound.] The track of a deer.

sloth, slōth or sloth, *n.* [From *slow*, and equivalent to *slowth*; comp. *troth* and *true*, *trow*, *growth* and *grow*. SLOW.] Slowness; disinclination to action or labour; sluggishness; indolence; laziness; idleness; the name of two South American mammals, living in trees and moving with great slowness on the ground.

slothful, slōth'fụl or sloth', *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

slothfully, slōth'fụl-li or sloth', *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

slothfulness, slōth'fụl-nes or sloth', *n.* State or quality of being slothful; confirmed indolence; laziness.

slouch, slouch, *n.* [Formerly *slouke*, *slowch*, same as Icel. *slókr*, a dull inactive person; akin Sw. *sloka*, to droop, E. *slack*, *slug*, *sluggard*.] A stoop in walking; an ungainly, clownish gait; an awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; a droop or hanging position.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *slouched*, sloucht; ppr. *slouching*, slouch'ing. To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.——v.t. To cause to hang down; to depress the brim of.

slouch-hat, slouch'hat, *n.* A hat with a hanging brim; a soft hat.

slouching, slouch'ing, *p.a.* Having a slouch; drooping downward; walking heavily and awkwardly.

slough, slou, *n.* [A. Sax. *slóh*, a slough; allied to G. *schlauch*, an abyss, the gullet, *schlucken*, to swallow; comp. also Ir. and Gael. *sloc*, a pit, a hollow.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire, chiefly in a road.

slough, sluf, *n.* [Same as Sc. *sloch*, a husk; Sw. *slug*, a skin; G. *schlauch*, the skin of an animal stripped off.] The cast-off skin of a serpent or other reptile; the dead part of flesh that separates from living parts in a wound, and during mortification.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *sloughed*, sluft; ppr. *sloughing*, sluf'ing. To come off as a slough from the living parts; to come off, as matter formed over a sore: a term in surgery.

sloughy, slou'i, *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

sloughy, sluf'i, *a.* Resembling or partaking of a slough or dead matter separating from a sore or wound.

sloven, slu'ven, *n.* [Akin to L.G. *sluf*, D. *slof*, careless, slovenly; comp. D. *slof*, an old slipper, *sloffen*, to trail one's feet; *slúp* is perhaps allied.] A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order.

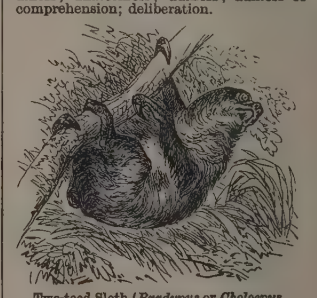
slovenliness, slu'ven-li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being slovenly.

slovenly, slu'ven-li, *a.* Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of dress or personal appearance; disorderly; not neat or tidy.—— adv. In a careless, negligent manner.

slow, slō, *a.* [A. Sax. *slów*, slow=D. *sleeuw*, L.G. *slee*, Dan. *slöv*, Sw. *slö*, Icel. *slýór*, blunt, dull, slow. Hence *sloth*.] Sluggish; moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; long in taking place; not ready, prompt, or quick; tardy; dilatory; not hasty or precipitate; acting with deliberation; heavy in wit; dull or stupid; not lively; behind in time, as a clock; indicating a time later than the true time.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *slowed*, slōd; ppr. *slowing*, slō'ing. To delay; to retard; to slacken in speed.——v.i. To slacken in speed.

slowly, slō'li, *adv.* In a slow manner; not fast or rapidly; tardily; gradually; with slow progress.

slowness, slō'nes, *n.* State or quality of being slow; want of speed or rapidity; tardiness; dilatoriness; dulness; dulness of comprehension; deliberation.



Two-toed Sloth (*Bradypus* or *Choloepus didactylus*).

slow-worm, slō'wėrm, *n.* [Not fr. *slow*, but fr. A. Sax. *slá-wyrm*, lit. slay-worm (fr. *slahan*, to slay), because it feeds on worms.] The blind-worm.

sloyd, sloid, *n.* [From Sw. *slöjd*; akin to *sleight*.] A system of manual training for schools, originating in Sweden.

slub, slub, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *slab* (n.).] A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted by spinning machinery; a rove.

slubber, slub'ér, *v.t.* [A form of *slabber*, *slobber*.] To slobber; to soil; to do lazily or carelessly.

sludge, sluj, *n.* [Also *slutch*, *slush*, *slich*, forms corresponding to L.G. *slick*, D. *slik*, *slijk*, dirt, mire, allied to E. *sleek*.] Mud; mire; soft mud.—**sludgy**, sluj'i, *a.* Miry; slushy.

slue, slö, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slued*, slöd; ppr. *sluing*, slö'ing. [Perhaps fr. Icel. *snúa*, to turn, to twist, with change of *n* to *l*.] To turn or swing round (as the yard of a ship).

slug, slug, *n.* [Same as O. E. *slugge*, slow, sluggish; akin to *slack* or *slouch*. As the name of an animal it may correspond to D. *slak*, *slek*, a snail.] A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; the name of shell-less snails injurious to plants.

slug, slug, *n.* [Probably akin to *slay*; comp. Prov. E. *slog*, to strike heavily.] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

sluggard, slug'ärd, *n.* [From *slug*, and the suffix *-ard*.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.—*a.* Sluggish; lazy.

sluggish, slug'ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a slug or sluggard; lazy; slothful; habitually or naturally indolent; inert; not quick; having little motion.

sluggishly, slug'ish-li, *adv.* In a sluggish manner; slothfully; lazily; drowsily; idly; slowly.

sluggishness, slug'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being sluggish; indolence; inertness; slowness.

sluice, slös, *n.* [Same as D. *sluys*, *sluis*, Dan. *sluse*, G. *schleuse*, fr. O. Fr. *escluse*, Fr. *écluse*, fr. L.L. *exclusa*, fr. L. *excludo*, *exclusum*, I shut out, I exclude. EXCLUDE.] A flood-gate; a contrivance to open and shut and so control the flow of water in a river, dam, &c.; a water-way with a gate by which the flow of water is controlled; a trough in which gold is separated from sand and gravel; any vent for water; that through which anything flows.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sluiced*, slöst; ppr. *sluicing*, slös'ing. To let in a copious flow of water on; to wet or lave abundantly; to scour out or cleanse by means of sluices.

sluicy, slös'i, *a.* [*Sluice* and *-y*.] Falling in streams; copious in its flow.

slum, slum, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *slump*; comp. Dan. *slam*, mire, mud.] A low, dirty, back street or lane of a city; a low neighbourhood.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *slummed*, slumd; ppr. *slumming*, slum'ing. To visit slums from benevolent motives.

slumber, slum'bér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slumbered*, slum'bérd; ppr. *slumbering*, slum'bér-ing. [A. Sax. *slumerian*, fr. *sluma*, slumber =Dan. *slumre*, D. *sluimeren*, G. *schlummern*, to slumber; akin Goth. *slavan*, to be silent. As to insertion of *b*, comp. *number*, *humble*.] To sleep lightly; to doze or drowse; to sleep; to be in a state of sloth, inertness, supineness, or inactivity.—*n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound; sleep; repose.

slumberer, slum'bér-ér, *n.* One who slumbers.

slumberless, slum'bér-les, *a.* Without slumber; sleepless.

slumberous, **slumbrous**, slum'bér-us, slum'brus, *a.* Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

slump, slump, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slumped*, slumpt; ppr. *slumping*, slump'ing. [Comp. Dan. *slumpe*, to stumble or light upon, from *slump*, chance, hazard.] To walk with sinking feet; to sink in walking, as in snow.

slump, slump, *n.* [Same as Dan. & Sw. *slump*, D. *slomp*, a lot, a heap; Sw. *slumpa*, to buy things in block.] The whole number taken in one lot; gross amount.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *slumped*, slumpt; ppr. *slumping*, slump'ing. To throw together into a single lot or mass.

slung, slung, pret. & pp. of *sling*.

slunk, slungk, pret. & pp. of *slink*.

slur, slér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slurred*, slérd; ppr. *slurring*, slér'ing. [Comp. Prov. E. *slur*, *slor*, mud; Icel. *slor*, filth; D. *slooren*, to do carelessly; L.G. *sluren*, to be lazy; N. *slöre*, to sully.] To soil; to sully; to disparage; to traduce; to pass lightly; to pass lightly over; to say little of; to pronounce in a careless indistinct manner; in *mus.* to perform in a smooth, gliding style; to run (notes) into each other.—*n.* A slight reproach or disgrace; a stain or stigma; an innuendo; in. *mus.* the blending of two or more notes; a curved mark indicating this.

slush, slush, *n.* [A form of *sludge*.] Sludge or soft mud; wet, half-melted snow; a greasy mixture for lubrication or other purpose.

slushy, slush'i, *a.* [*Slush* and *-y*.] Consisting of slush; consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

slut, slut, *n.* [Same as Dan. *slutte*, *slatte*, D. *slodde*, Prov. G. *schlutte*, a slut; comp. Dan. *slat*, loose, flabby; Icel. *slota*, to be lazy.] A woman who is slovenly or negligent of cleanliness, tidiness, and dress; the correlative of *slovен*; a slattern; a name of slight contempt for a woman.

sluttery, slut'é-ri, *n.* [*Slut* and *-ery*.] The qualities of a slut; sluttishness.

sluttish, slut'ish, *a.* [*Slut* and *-ish*.] Pertaining to or like a slut; not neat or cleanly; untidy; disorderly.

sluttishly, slut'ish-li, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; dirtily; negligently.

sluttishness, slut'ish-nes, *n.* The qualities or practice of being sluttish.

sly, sli, *a.* [Formerly *slie*, *slee*, fr. Icel. *slægr*, sly; akin L.G. *slou*, D. *sluw*, Dan. *slu*, *slug*, G. *schlau*, sly. Hence *sleight*.] Meanly artful; cunning; crafty; wily; insidious; underhand; marked by artful secrecy; arch; knowing; shrewd.

slyly, **slily**, slí'li, *adv.* In a sly manner; with artful secrecy; cunningly; craftily; archly.

slyness, **sliness**, slí'nes, *n.* The quality of being sly; artful secrecy; cunning; craftiness; archness.

smack, smak, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *smacked*, smakt; ppr. *smacking*, smak'ing. [A. Sax. *smacigan*, *smeccan*, to taste, fr. *smæc*, smack, taste= D. *smaak*, Dan. *smag*, G. *geschmack*, taste; whence also D. *smaken*, Dan. *smage*, G. *schmecken*, to taste.] To have a taste or flavour; to taste; to partake in quality or character; to savour.—*n.* A slight taste or flavour; savour; a slight or superficial knowledge; tincture; a smattering.

smack, smak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smacked*, smakt; ppr. *smacking*, smak'ing. [Same as D. and L.G. *smakken*, to smack the lips, to kiss; Sw. *smacka*, to smack, *smäcka*, to hit; Dan. *smække*, to bang; imitative of the sound made.] To make a sharp noise with the lips; to kiss so as to make a sound with the lips.—*v.t.* To kiss with a sharp noise; to make a sharp noise with the lips; to slap; to give a sharp stroke to, as with the palm.—*n.* A loud kiss; a sharp noise, as of a whip; a smart blow; a slap.—*adv.* In a sudden and direct manner, as if with a smack or slap.

smack, smak, *n.* [Same as D. and L.G. *smak*, Dan. *smakke*, G. *schmacke*, a smack.] A kind of large sloop; a vessel used in the fishing trade, often with a well for keeping fish alive.

smacking, smak'ing, *a.* [SMACK.] Making a sharp brisk sound; brisk; lively.

small, smal, *a.* [A. Sax. *smæl*, thin, slender, small=O. Sax. L.G. D. Dan. Sw. and O.H.G. *smal*, G. *schmal*, Goth. *smals*; akin Dan. *smaa*, Icel. *smár*; root doubtful.] Slender; minute; little in quantity; not great; little in degree; petty; being of little moment, weight, or importance; of little genius or ability; short; containing little; little in amount; having little strength; weak; gentle; soft; not loud; characterized by littleness of mind or character; narrow-minded; ungenerous; mean.—**The small hours**, the early hours of morning.—*n.* The small or slender part of a thing; *pl.* small-clothes; breeches.

smallage, smal'āj, *n.* [*Small*, and Fr. *ache*, smallage, fr. L. *apium*, parsley.] A name for celery.

small-arms, smal'ärmz, *n.pl.* A general name for rifles, carbines, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon or ordnance.

small-beer, smal'bēr, *n.* A species of weak beer.

small-clothes, smal'klōᵺz, *n.pl.* Breeches or trousers; smalls.

small-coal, smal'kōl, *n.* Coals not in lumps or large pieces.

small-craft, smal'kräft, *n.* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size.

small-hand, smal'hand, *n.* The style of writing commonly used, as distinguished from text or large-hand.

smallish, smal'ish, *a.* Somewhat small.

smallness, smal'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being small in any sense; littleness of size, quantity, degree, or value.

small-pica, smal'pī-ka, *n.* A size of type between longprimer and pica.

small-pox, smal'poks, *n.* A dangerous contagious disease characterized by fever and a pustular eruption on the skin, to some extent warded off by vaccination.

smalt, smalt, *n.* [It. *smalto*, fr. O.H.G. *smalzjan*, G. *schmelzen*, to melt, to *smelt*.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by cobalt, and when reduced to an impalpable powder employed as a pigment.

smart, smärt, *n.* [A. Sax. *smeortan*, to smart, to feel pain=D. *smarten*, Dan. *smerte*, Sw. *smärta*, G. *schmerzen*, to smart; D. *smart*, *smert*, Dan. *smerte*, G. *schmerz*, pain, ache; cog. with L. *mordeo*, I bite (whence *morsel*).] A quick, keen, lively pain; a pricking local pain; severe or pungent pain of mind; pungent grief.—*a.* Pungent; pricking; causing a keen local pain; keen; severe; poignant; quick; vigorous; sharp; brisk; acute and pertinent; witty; shrewd; vivacious; lively; trim; spruce; well dressed.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *smarted*, smärt'ed; ppr. *smarting*, smärt'ing. To feel a lively, pungent pain; to be acutely painful; to feel a pungent pain of mind; to suffer mental pain; to be punished; to suffer penalties on account of anything.

smarten, smärt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smartened*, smärt'nd; ppr. *smartening*, smärt'ning. [*Smart* and *-en*.] To make smart; to render brisk, bright, or lively.

smartly, smärt'li, *adv.* In a smart manner; with keen pain; keenly; briskly; sharply; wittily; vigorously; grievously.

smart-money, smärt'mu-ni, *n.* Money paid by a person to get out of some unpleasant engagement or painful situation.

smartness, smärt'nes, *n.* The quality of being smart; acuteness; quickness; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; spruceness.

smash, smash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smashed*, smasht; ppr. *smashing*, smash'ing. [Perhaps formed from *mash* through the influence of *smite*; or perhaps akin to *smack*.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush into pieces.—*v.i.* To go to pieces; to go to wreck and ruin.—*n.* A breaking to pieces; ruin; bankruptcy.

smasher, smash'ér, *n.* One who or that which smashes.

smatter, smat'ér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *smattered*, smat'érd; ppr. *smattering*, smat'ér-ing. [Perhaps for *smacker*, fr. *smack*, a taste, a savour. SMACK.] To have a slight superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.—*n.* A slight superficial knowledge.

smatterer, smat'ér-ér, *n.* [SMATTER.] One who smatters; one who has only a slight superficial knowledge.

smattering, smat'ér-ing, *n.* [Formerly *smackering*.] A slight superficial knowledge.

smear, smēr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smeared*, smērd; ppr. *smearing*, smēr'ing. [A. Sax. *smerian*, *smyrian*, fr. *smeru*, *smeoru*, grease=D. *smeren*, Icel. *smyrjan*, G. *schmieren*, to smear; D. *smeer*, Icel. *smjör*, G. *schmeer*, grease; perhaps cog. with Ir. *smir*, marrow; Gr. *myron*, ointment.] To overspread with grease or

anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; to soil.

smell, smel, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smelled*, *smelt*, smeld, smelt; ppr. *smelling*, smel'ing. [Allied to L.G. *smellen*, *smelen*, to smoulder, to smoke; D. *smeulen*, to smoulder; Dan. *smul*, dust, powder. Akin *smoulder*.] To perceive by the nose and olfactory nerves; to perceive the scent or odour of; to perceive as if by smell; to detect.——v.i. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odour or particular scent; to give out a strong or bad smell; to have a particular smack or savour of any quality.——n. The sense or faculty of which the nose is the special organ, and by which odoriferous particles are perceived from their effect on the olfactory nerves; that which affects the olfactory organs; odour; scent; perfume; fragrance.

smeller, smel'ér, *n.* One who smells.

smelling, smel'ing, *n.* The sense of smell.

smelling-bottle, smel'ing-bot-l, *n.* A bottle containing some agreeable or pungent scent.

smelling-salts, smel'ing-saltz, *n.pl.* Volatile salts used as a stimulant.

smelt, smelt, *n.* [A. Sax. and Dan. *smelt*: origin doubtful.] A name of certain small fishes, especially European fish allied to the salmon, inhabiting the salt water about the mouths of rivers.

smelt, smelt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smelted*, smelt'ed; ppr. *smelting*, smelt'ing. [Same as D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, G. *schmelzen*, to melt, to liquefy; akin G. *schmelz*, fat. MELT.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal: usually effected in a furnace and by the aid of special agents.

smelter, smelt'ér, *n.* One who smelts ore.

smeltery, smelt'é-ri, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

smew, smū, *n.* [Perhaps for *ice-mew*; comp. the German names *ice-diver* and *mew-diver*.] A swimming bird of the merganser family.

smile, smīl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *smiled*, smīld; ppr. *smiling*, smil'ing. [Same as Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, O.G. *smielen*, to smile; same root as Skr. *smi*, to smile.] To show pleasure or slight amusement by the features, especially the lips; to express slight contempt, sarcasm, or pity by a look; to sneer; to look gay and joyous; to appear propitious or favourable; to show favour or give countenance.——v.t. To express by a smile; to affect by smiling.——n. A peculiar set of the features expressing pleasure, amusement, scorn, contempt, &c.; gay or joyous appearance; favour; countenance.

smiler, smīl'ér, *n.* One who smiles.

smiling, smīl'ing, *p.a.* Wearing a smile; gay or joyous in aspect; riant.

smilingly, smīl'ing-li, *adv.* In a smiling manner.

smirch, smérch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smirched*, smércht; ppr. *smirching*, smérch'ing. [Akin to *smear*.] To stain; to smear; to smudge.

smirk, smérk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *smirked*, smérkt; ppr. *smirking*, smérk'ing. [A. Sax. *smercian*, *smearcian*, to smirk or smile; fr. stem of *smile*; comp. O.G. *smieren*, to smile.] To smile wantonly, affectedly, or pertly; to look affectedly soft or kind.——n. An affected smile.

smit, smit, *pp.* sometimes used for *smitten*. SMITE.

smite, smīt, *v.t.* pret. *smote*, smōt; pp. *smitten*, *smit*, smit'n, smit; ppr. *smiting*, smīt'ing. [A. Sax. *smitan*, to smite=O. Fris. *smita*, L.G. *smiten*, D. *smijten*, Dan. *smide*, G. *schmeissen*, to strike, to cast or fling; originally to smear or defile; comp. Sc. *smit*, to communicate a disease to; akin are *smudge*, *smut*.] To strike; to give a blow with the hand or something held in it; to hit; to kill; to slay; to assail or visit with something evil; to blast; to afflict, chasten, punish; to strike or affect with love or other feeling.——v.i. To strike; to knock; to clash together.

smiter, smīt'ér, *n.* One who smites.

smith, smith, *n.* [A. Sax. *smith*, a craftsman, a smith=O. Fris. *smeth*, Sw. and Dan. *smed*, Icel. *smithr*, Goth. *smitha*, D. *smid*, G. *schmid*, a smith; akin to Gr. *smilē*, a chisel (not to *smite* or to *smooth*).] One who works in metals; one who forms articles of metal with the hammer; a blacksmith.

smithery, smith'é-ri, *n.* The workshop of a smith; a smithy; work done by a smith.

smithy, smith'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *smiththe*, fr. *smith*.] The shop of a smith.

smitten, smit'n, *p.a.* [Pp. of *smite*.] Struck; affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

smock, smok, *n.* [A. Sax. *smocc*=Icel. *smokk(r)*, a smock; Sw. *smog*, a garment; lit. a garment one creeps into, being connected with A. Sax. *smūgan*, Icel. *smjūga*, to creep; akin *smug*, *smuggle*. SMUGGLE.] A shift; a chemise; a smock-frock (which see).

smock-frock, smok'frok, *n.* A coarse linen frock or loose outer garment worn by farm labourers in England; a gabardine.

smoke, smōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *smoca*, smoke, *smocian*, to smoke, fr. *smeócan*, to smoke= D. and L.G. *smoek*, Dan. *smög*, G. *schmauch*, smoke; D. and L.G. *smoken*, to smoke, Dan. *smöge*, G. *schmauchen*; comp. Gr. *smychō*, I burn slowly.] The exhalation, visible vapour, or volatile matter that rises from a burning substance; the volatile particles from burning vegetable matter; what resembles smoke; vapour; *fig.* idle talk; nothingness; a continuous drawing in and puffing out of the fumes of burning tobacco; sooty vapour; vapour; watery exhalations.——v.i. pret. & pp. *smoked*, smōkt; ppr. *smoking*, smōk'ing. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapour or exhalation; to inhale and exhale the fumes of burning tobacco; *fig.* to burn or rage (O.T.).——v.t. To apply smoke to; to befoul by smoke; to hang in smoke; to fumigate; to drive out by smoke; to inhale and exhale the smoke of; to use in smoking; to discover or find out; to scent; to quiz or make fun of.

smoke-board, smōk'bōrd, *n.* A sliding board or plate to cause an increased draught in a chimney.

smoke-box, smōk'boks, *n.* The part of a tubular steam-boiler into which the smoke is received before passing into the funnel.

smoke-house, smōk'hous, *n.* A house employed for the purpose of curing flesh or fish by smoking.

smoke-jack, smōk'jak, *n.* A machine for turning a roasting-spit, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

smokeless, smōk'les, *a.* Having no smoke.

smoker, smōk'ér, *n.* One who smokes; one who dries by smoke; one who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

smokily, smōk'i-li, *adv.* In a smoky manner.—**smokiness**, smōk'i-nes, *n.* State of being smoky.

smoking, smōk'ing, *n.* The act of one who or that which smokes; the act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar.——**a.** Pertaining to smoking or smokers.

smoky, smōk'i, *a.* [*Smoke* and *-y.*] Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; having the appearance or nature of smoke; filled with smoke; subject to be filled with smoke; tarnished with smoke; of the colour of smoke.

smolder, smōl'dér. SMOULDER.

smolt, smōlt, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A salmon when a year or two old, and when it has acquired its silvery scales.

smooth, smōTH, *a.* [A.Sax. *smōthe*, *smoethe*, smooth=L.G. *smode*, *smoede*, smooth; not connected with *smith*, but probably cog. with Bohem. *smaud*, Russ. *smetana*, cream.] Having a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough; plain; flat; evenly spread; glossy; sleek; gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or undulating; falling pleasantly on the ear; not harsh or rugged; using flattering language; bland; soothing; insinuating; deceptive; without jolt or shock; equable as to motion; soft to the palate.——**n.** That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *smoothed*, smōTHd; ppr. *smoothing*, smōTH'ing. To make smooth; to make even on the surface; to level; to flatten; to free from obstruction; to make easy; to palliate; to soften; to calm; to mollify; to allay; to soothe.

smooth-bore, smōTH'bōr, *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel and not rifled.

smoothen, smōTH'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smoothened*, smōTH'nd; ppr. *smoothening*, smōTH'ning. To make smooth; to smooth.

smoother, smōTH'ér, *n.* One who or that which smooths.

smooth-faced, smōTH'fāst, *a.* Having a smooth face or surface; beardless.

smoothing-iron, smōTH'ing-ī-érn, *n.* An iron instrument with a flat polished face, used when heated for smoothing clothes, linen, &c.

smoothly, smōTH'li, *adv.* In a smooth manner; evenly; not roughly or harshly; with even flow or motion; blandly; with insinuating language.

smoothness, smōTH'nes, *n.* State or quality of being smooth; evenness of surface; equableness; easy flow; flowing quality; blandness.

smooth-spoken, smōTH'spō-kn, *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible; flattering.

smooth-tongued, smōTH'tungd, *a.* Soft of speech; plausible; cozening.

smote, smōt, pret. of *smite*.

smother, smuTH'ér, *n.* [For older *smorther*, *smurther*, fr. A. Sax. *smorian*, to suffocate.] Stifling smoke; suffocating dust; any matter such as might stifle.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *smothered*, smuTH'érd; ppr. *smothering*, smuTH'ér-ing. To suffocate or stifle; to choke; to suffocate by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; to cover close up, as with ashes, earth, &c.; *fig.* to suppress; to hide from public view or knowledge; to cover up; to conceal.——**v.i.** To be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed; to smoulder.

smothery, smuTH'ér-i, *a.* Tending to smother; stifling; full of smother or dust.

smoulder, smōl'dér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *smouldered*, smōl'dérd; ppr. *smouldering*, smōl'dér-ing. [Perhaps fr. old *smorther*, and therefore the same word as *smother*; comp. also Dan. *smuldre*, *smulre*, to crumble, to moulder, fr. *smul*, dust.] To burn and smoke without flame; *fig.* to burn inwardly, as a thought, feeling, passion, and the like; to exist in a suppressed state.

smudge, smuj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smudged*, smujd; ppr. *smudging*, smuj'ing. [A form of *smutch* (q.v.).] To stain with dirt or filth; to blacken.——**n.** A foul spot; a stain; a smear.

smug, smug, *a.* [Same as L.G. *smuck*, Dan. *smuk*, G. *schmuck*, handsome, fine, neat; akin to *smock*.] Neat; trim; spruce; fine; affectedly nice in dress.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *smugged*, smugd; ppr. *smugging*, smug'ing. To make smug or spruce.

smug-faced, smug'fāst, *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

smuggle, smug'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smuggled*, smug'ld; ppr. *smuggling*, smug'ling. [Same as L.G. *smuggeln*, Dan. *smugle*, Sw. *smuggla*, G. *schmuggeln*, D. *smokkelen*, to smuggle, fr. stem of A. Sax. *smūgan*, Icel. *smjūga*, to creep. *Smock* is akin.] To import or export secretly and in defiance of law, or without paying the duties imposed by law; to manage, convey, or introduce clandestinely.

smuggler, smug'lér, *n.* One who smuggles; a vessel employed in smuggling goods.

smuggling, smug'ling, *n.* Act of one who smuggles; the offence of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the legal duties or charges.

smugly, smug'li, *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.

smugness, smug'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being smug; spruceness.

smut, smut, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *smitt*, D. *smet*, a stain or smut, fr. stem of *smite*; akin

to *smutch, smudge.*] A spot or stain; a spot made with soot or other dirty substance; the foul matter itself; a disease in grain often producing a dirty black powder; obscene language.——v.t. pret. & pp. *smutted*, smut'ed; ppr. *smutting*, smut'ing. To stain or mark with smut; to dirty; to blacken; to tarnish; to taint with smut or mildew. ——v.i. To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

smut-ball, smut'bal, *n.* A fungoid disease analogous to smut; also, the fungus producing it.

smutch, smuch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smutched*, smucht; ppr. *smutching*, smuch'ing. [Akin to *smut*=Sw. *smuts*, Dan. *smuts*, G. *schmutz*, filth, dirt. *Smudge* is another form. SMUT.] To blacken with smoke or soot; to smudge. ——n. A foul spot; a smudge.

smuttily, smut'i-li, *adv.* In a smutty manner; foully; with obscene language.

smuttiness, smut'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being smutty; obsceneness of language.

smutty, smut'i, *a.* Soiled with smut; affected with mildew or smut; obscene.

snack, snak, *n.* [Older form of *snatch*; lit. 'snatch' or morsel hastily taken. SNATCH.] A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a bite; a share.

snaffle, snaf'l, *n.* [Comp. D. *snavel*, a snout or animal's muzzle.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth without a curb.——v.t. pret. & pp. *snaffled*, snaf'ld; ppr. *snaffling*, snaf'l-ing. To bridle; to manage with a snaffle or bridle.

snaffle-bit, snaf'l-bit, *n.* A plain, slender bit having a joint in the middle.

snag, snag, *n.* [Same as Icel. *snagi*, a small stake or peg; N. *snag*, a point of land.] A short projecting stump; a short broken branch; a shoot; the tine of a deer's antler; a tree in a river dangerous to vessels.

snaggy, snag'i, *a.* [*Snag* and *-y.*] Full of snags.

snail, snāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *snael*, contr. fr. *snægel*, *snægl*, a snail = L.G. *snagel*, Icel. *snigill*, Dan. *snegl*; dim. forms fr. root of *snake, sneak*, the name signifying creeping animal.] A slimy, slow-creeping, air-breathing mollusc with a spiral shell; a slug or allied mollusc; a slow-moving person; a sluggard; a drone.

snake, snāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *snaca*, a serpent, fr. *snícan*, to crawl = Icel. *snákr*, *snókr*, Sw. *snok*, Dan. *snog*. Akin *sneak, snail*, the name meaning lit. creeping animal.] A name given to any serpent, and often to the common non-venomous British snake.

snake-bird, snāk'bėrd, *n.* The darter. DARTER.

snake-root, snāk'röt, *n.* The popular name of various American plants reputed to be remedies for snake bites.

snake-stone, snāk'stōn, *n.* An ammonite; a stone popularly believed to cure snake bites.

snake-weed, snāk'wēd, *n.* The plant bistort.

snake-wood, snāk'wud, *n.* A name of several trees of the East Indies.

snakish, snāk'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a snake.

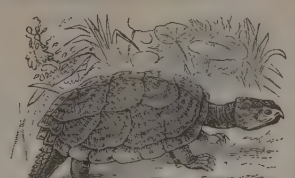
snaky, snāk'i, *a.* Pertaining to a snake; resembling a snake; serpentine; cunning; insinuating; deceitful; infested with snakes.

snap, snap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snapped*, snapt; ppr. *snapping*, snap'ing. [Same as L.G. and D. *snappen*, Dan. *snappe*, Sw. *snappa*, G. *schnappen*, to snap; perhaps of imitative origin. *Snip* is a lighter form, and *snipe* is connected, probably also *neb.*] To bite or seize suddenly, as with the teeth; to snatch suddenly; to break upon or interrupt suddenly with sharp, angry words (often with *up*); to crack; to make a sharp sound with; to shut with a sharp sound; to break with a sharp sound; to break short.——v.i. To make a sudden effort to bite; to try to seize with the teeth; to break short; to part asunder suddenly; to break without bending; to give a sharp cracking sound, such as that of the hammer of a firearm; to utter sharp, angry words.——n. An attempt to seize or bite; a quick eager bite; a seizure or catch; a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance; a sharp noise; a crack of a whip; a spring, catch, or small lock or fastening; pithiness; vigour.—A cold snap, a sudden but brief time of cold weather.

snapdragon, snap'dra-gon, *n.* The antirrhinum; a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy.

snapper, snap'ėr, *n.* One who snaps.

snapping-turtle, snap'ing-tėr-tl, *n.* A



Snapping-turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).

large freshwater tortoise of the United States; so named from snapping at things.

snappish, snap'ish, *a.* Apt to snap; apt to speak angrily or tartly; sharp in tone or manner; peevish; tart; crabbed.

snappishly, snap'ish-li, *adv.* In a snappish manner; angrily; tartly.

snappishness, snap'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being snappish.

snap-shot, snap'shot, *n.* A hasty shot at a moving animal; a photograph taken hastily with a hand camera.

snare, snār, *n.* [A. Sax. *sneare*, a snare, a noose = Icel. and Sw. *snara*, Dan. *snare*, a snare, D. *snaar*, a string; fr. a root meaning to twist, seen also in L. *nervus*, a nerve. Perhaps connected with *narrow* (q.v.).] A string or line with a noose for catching animals, particularly birds; a gin; a springe; anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble.——v.t. pret. & pp. *snared*, snārd; ppr. *snaring*, snār'ing. To catch with a snare; to ensnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil.

snarer, snār'ėr, *n.* One who snares.

snarl, snārl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snarled*, snārld; ppr. *snarling*, snārl'ing. [A freq. correspond-ing to old *snar*—L.G. and O.D. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, to snarl; akin to *snore, snort, sneer*; probably formed from the sound.] To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarr or gnarl; to speak harshly; to talk in rude murmuring terms.——n. A sharp angry growl.

snarl, snārl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snarled*, snārld; ppr. *snarling*, snārl'ing. [A freq. fr. *snare.*] To entangle; to involve in knots.——n. A knot; a complication; embarrassing difficulty.

snarler, snārl'ėr, *n.* One who snarls.

snarling, snārl'ing, *p.a.* Given to snarl; growling; snappish; peevish.

snary, snār'i, *a.* [*Snare* and *-y.*] Tending to ensnare; entangling; insidious.

snatch, snach, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snatched*, snacht; ppr. *snatching*, snach'ing. [Softened form of O. and Prov. E. *snack*, to snatch; D. and L.G. *snakken, snacken*, to snatch; probably a parallel form of *snap.*] To seize hastily or abruptly; to seize without permission or ceremony; to seize and carry away.——v.i. To make a grasp; to attempt to seize suddenly.——n. A hasty catch; a catching at or attempt to seize suddenly; a short fit of vigorous action; a short fit or turn; a small portion or fragment; a hasty repast; a snack.

snatcher, snach'ėr, *n.* One who snatches.

sneak, snēk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sneaked*, snēkt; ppr. *sneaking*, snēk'ing. [A. Sax. *snican*, to creep, to sneak = Dan. *snige*, to creep; akin Sw. *sníka*, Icel. *sníkja*, to hanker. SNAKE.] To creep or steal privately; to go furtively or in a stealthy manner, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to crouch; to truckle; to show servility.——n. A mean fellow; a contemptible, cowardly creature; one who is guilty of underhand work.

sneaking, snēk'ing, *p.a.* Pertaining to a sneak; mean; servile; clandestine; underhand; not openly shown or admitted.

sneakingly, snēk'ing-li, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

sneaky, snēk'i, *a.* Pertaining to a sneak; mean; underhand.

sneer, snēr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sneered*, snērd; ppr. *sneering*, snēr'ing. [Same as Dan. *snærre*, to snarl; akin to *snarl*—which see.] To show contempt by a particular cast of countenance; to insinuate contempt; to grin; to jeer; to show derision; to speak derisively.——v.t. To treat with sneers; to utter with a sneer.——n. A look or grin of contempt; a turning up of the nose; a look of derision or ridicule; a scoff; a jeer; an indirect expression of scorn.

sneerer, snēr'ėr, *n.* One who sneers.

sneeringly, snēr'ing-li, *adv.* With a sneer or sneers.

sneeze, snēz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sneezed*, snēzd; ppr. *sneezing*, snēz'ing. [Same as *neese* with *s* prefixed; or modified fr. A. Sax. *fnēosan*, D. *fniezen*, to sneeze; Icel. *fnýsa*, Sw. *fnysa*, Dan. *fnyse.*] To emit air through the nose audibly and by a kind of involuntary convulsive effort, caused usually by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose.——n. A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, by one who sneezes.

sneezing, snēz'ing, *n.* Act of one who sneezes; sternutation.

snick, snik, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snicked*, snikt; ppr. *snicking*, snik'ing. [Same as Icel. and N. *snikka*, to cut or work with a knife; comp. D. *snik*, a chisel.] To cut; to clip; to snip.

sniff, snif, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sniffed*, snift; ppr. *sniffing*, snif'ing. [A lighter form of *snuff.* SNUFF.] To draw air audibly up the nose, sometimes as expressive of scorn; to snuff.

snigger, snig'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sniggered*, snig'ėrd; ppr. *sniggering*, snig'ėr-ing. [Also *snicker*; perhaps of imitative origin.] To giggle; to laugh in a suppressed manner. ——n. A suppressed laugh; a giggle.

snip, snip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snipped*, snipt; ppr. *snipping*, snip'ing. [Closely allied to *snap*, and same as D. and L.G. *snippen*, G. *schnippen, schnipfen*, to snip.] To cut off at a stroke with shears or scissors; to clip; to shred; to form or make by snipping.——n. A single cut with shears or scissors; a bit cut off; a small shred; a tailor, in contempt.

snipe, snīp, *n.* [Same as Icel. *snípa*, a snipe; D. *snip*, L.G. *snippe*, Dan. *sneppe*, G. *schnepfe*, a snipe; akin to *snap.*] A grallatorial bird frequenting wet places, with a long straight bill; a fool, a blockhead; a simpleton.

snipper, snip'ėr, *n.* One who snips or clips.

snippet, snip'et, *n.* [Dim. of *snip*, a part.] A small part or share.

snivel, sni'vel, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snivelled*, sni'veld; ppr. *snivelling*, sni'vel-ing. [From A. Sax. *snofl*, snot, mucus; akin *sniff, snuff.*] To run at the nose; to cry as children with snuffling; to whimper.——n. Whimpering; tearfulness; maudlin or hypocritical sentiment.

sniveller, sni'vel-ėr, *n.* One who snivels; one who manifests weakness by weeping.

snivelling, sni'vel-ing, *p.a.* Apt to snivel or whine; tearful; weakly sentimental.

snivelly, sni'vel-i, *a.* [*Snivel* and *-y.*] Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.

snob, snob, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A cant name for a shoemaker; one who pretends to be something superior to what he is; a vulgar person who apes gentility; a would-be gentleman or aristocrat.

snobbery, **snobbishness**, snob'ėr-i, snob'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being snobbish.

snobbish, **snobby**, snob'ish, snob'i, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob; making claims or pretensions to gentility.

snobbishly, snob'ish-li, *adv.* In a snobbish manner.

snobbism, snob'izm, *n.* The manners of a snob; snobbishness.

snood, snöd, *n.* [A.Sax. *snód*, a snood; comp. Icel. *snúa*, to twist.] A fillet or ribbon for the hair, formerly used by young women in Scotland.

snooze, snöz, *n.* [Imitative of the sound made in drawing the breath while asleep, and allied to *snore*.] A nap or short sleep. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *snoozed*, snözd; ppr. *snoozing*, snöz'ing. To slumber; to take a short nap. [Colloq.]

snore, snör, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snored*, snörd; ppr. *snoring*, snör'ing. [A. Sax. *snora*, a snoring; akin to L.G. *snoren*, D. *snorken*, Dan. *snorke*, G. *schnarchen*, to snore; imitative and akin to *snarl*, *snort*.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep.——n. A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep; sound made in snoring.

snorer, snör'ér, *n.* One who snores.

snort, snört, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *snorted*, snört'ed; ppr. *snorting*, snört'ing. [Akin to *snore*—which see.] To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise.——n. A loud short sound produced by forcing the air through the nostrils.

snorter, snört'ér, *n.* One who snorts.

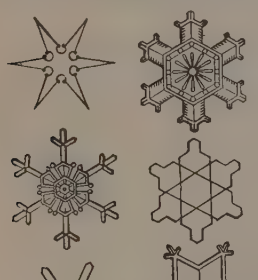
snot, snot, *n.* [Same as Dan. and D. *snot*, snot; akin *snout*.] The mucus of the nose.

snout, snout, *n.* [Same as L.G. *snute*, D. *snuit*, Sw. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, G. *schnautze*, a snout. *Snot* is closely akin.] The nose or muzzle; the long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine; something analogous to this; a nozzle.

snouted, snout'ed, *a.* Having a snout.

snouty, snout'i, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.

snow, snō, *n.* [A. Sax. *snáw*, snow = D. *sneeuw*, L.G. and Dan. *snee*, Sw. *snö*, Icel. *snjór* (also *sær*), G. *schnee*, Goth. *snáivs*; cog. Ir. and Gael. *sneachd*, Lit. *snegas*, Russ. *snieg*u, L. *nix*, Gr. *niphas* (without initial *s*), snow.] Watery particles congealed into fine white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth in flakes.——v.i. pret. & pp. *snowed*, snōd; ppr. *snowing*, snō'ing. To fall in snow:



Crystals of Snow.

used impersonally.——v.t. To scatter like snow.

snow, snō, *n.* [D. *snauw*, L.G. *snaue*, Dan. *snau*, a kind of boat; comp. L.G. *snau*, a beak.] A vessel resembling a brig, but having a third small mast abaft and close to the main-mast, carrying a try-sail.

snow-ball, snō'bąl, *n.* A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.——v.t. pret. & pp. *snow-balled*, snō'bąld; ppr. *snow-balling*, snō'bąl-ing. To pelt with snow-balls.——v.i. To throw snow-balls.

snow-berry, snō'be-ri, *n.* A name of shrubs bearing fruits consisting of snow-white berries.

snow-bird, snō'bêrd, *n.* The snow-bunting; also a name for certain other birds.

snow-blindness, snō'blīnd-nes, *n.* An affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow.

snow-boot, snō'bōt, *n.* A boot to be worn when walking in snow.

snow-broth, snō'broth, *n.* Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.

snow-bunting, **snow-fleck**, snō'bunting, snō'flek, *n.* A kind of bunting, a winter visitant to Britain and other temperate regions.

snow-drop, snō'drop, *n.* A plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) having white drooping flowers, which often appear while the snow is still upon the ground.

snow-flake, snō'flāk, *n.* A flake of falling snow; a British plant with a bulbous root and white drooping flower (genus Leucoium).

snowish, snō'ish, *a.* Resembling snow; snowy.

snow-line, snō'līn, *n.* The line above which perpetual snow lies, varying according to latitude and local circumstances.

snow-plough, snō'plou, *n.* A machine or implement for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c.

snow-shoe, snō'shō, *n.* A kind of light

Snow-shoe.

and flat framework worn on the feet, and keeping the wearer from sinking in snow.

snow-slip, snō'slip, *n.* A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.

snow-white, snō'whīt, *a.* White as snow; very white.

snowy, snō'i, *a.* White like snow; abounding with snow; pure white.

snub, snub, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snubbed*, snubd; ppr. *snubbing*, snub'ing. [Same as older *snib*; Icel. *snubba*, to snub, to chide, Dan. *snubbe*, Sw. *snubba*, to snap or snip off; akin to *snap*, *snip*.] To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to rebuff; to slight designedly; to treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person.——n. A check; a rebuff; a rebuke; a snub-nose or pug-nose.

snub-nose, snub'nōz, *n.* A short or flat nose; a pug-nose.

snub-nosed, snub'nōzd, *a.* Having a snub-nose.

snuff, snuf, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snuffed*, snuft; ppr. *snuffing*, snuf'ing. [Same as D. *snuffen*, to snuff; *snuf*, a sniffing; akin Dan. *snófte*, G. *schnupfen*, to snuff; akin *sniff*, *snivel*, *snuffle*.] To draw up or inhale through the nose; to draw in with the breath through the nose; to inhale; to scent; to smell; to crop, as the snuff of a candle.—**To snuff out**, to extinguish by snuffing; to put an end to at once and completely.——v.i. To inhale air with noise through the nose; to sniff; to take offence.——n. A drawing up or inhaling through the nose; a sniff; huff; resentment expressed by a snuffing of the nose; the burned end of the wick of a candle; pulverized tobacco taken, or to be taken, into the nose.

snuff-box, snuf'boks, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

snuffer, snuf'ér, *n.* One who snuffs; *pl.*, an instrument for removing the snuff of a candle.

snuffle, snuf'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snuffled*, snuf'ld; ppr. *snuffling*, snuf'ling. [Freq. of *snuff*, and=L.G. *snuffeln*, D *snuffelen*, Sw. *snufla*, Dan. *snövle*, to snuffle. SNUFF.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.——n. A sound made by air drawn through the nostrils; a speaking through the nose; a nasal twang; *pl.* an ailment accompanied by snuffling with the nose.

snuffler, snuf'lér, *n.* One who snuffles.

snuffy, snuf'i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling snuff; soiled with snuff; in colour like snuff.

snug, snug, *a.* [Same as Icel. *snöggr*, short-haired, smooth; O. Dan. *snog*, Sw. *snygg*, neat, elegant; akin perhaps to *snag*, or to *snick*.] Having everything put in order; neat; trim; in a comfortable state or position; affording comfort; cozy.——v.i. pret. & pp. *snugged*, snugd; ppr. *snugging*, snug'ing. To lie close; to snuggle.——v.t. To put in a snug position; to place snugly.

snuggery, snug'é-ri, *n.* A snug, comfortable place; a snug room. [Colloq.]

snuggle, snug'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snuggled*, snug'ld; ppr. *snuggling*, snug'ling. [A freq. and dim. from *snug*.] To lie close for convenience or warmth; to nestle.

snugly, snug'li, *adv.* In a snug manner or condition; closely; comfortably; safely.

snugness, snug'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being snug.

so, sō, *adv.* [A. Sax. *swá*, so, as=Icel. *svá*, *svo*, *so*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saa*, Goth. *sva*, *sve*, O. Sax. and O. Fris. *só*, L.G. and G. *so*, D. *zoo*. It forms part of *such*, *as*, *also*, *whosoever*, &c.] In this or that manner; to that degree; thus; in like manner or degree; in such manner; to such a degree; extremely, very; as has been said or stated; the case being such; somewhere about this or that; thereby (with *or*—a year or so); also strengthening a wish or asseveration.—**So forth**, **so on**, more of the same or a similar kind; et cetera.—**So so**, indifferent; middling; mediocre.—**So that**, to the end that; in order that; with the effect or result that.——conj. Provided that; in case that; such being the case; therefore; for this reason; accordingly.

soak, sōk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *soaked*, sōkt; ppr. *soaking*, sōk'ing. [A. Sax. *socian*, to soak, to macerate, fr. *súcan*, to suck (q.v.).] To let lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed all that it can; to steep; to drench; to wet thoroughly; to draw in by pores; to absorb; to penetrate by pores.——v.i. To lie steeped in water or other fluid; to steep; to enter by pores or interstices; to drink intemperately; to tipple.

soakage, sōk'āj, *n.* [*Soak* and *-age*.] Act of soaking; state of being soaked.

soaker, sōk'ér, *n.* One who soaks; a hard drinker.

soaking, sōk'ing, *p. a.* Such as to soak; that wets thoroughly; drenching.

soaky, sōk'i, *a.* [*Soak* and *-y*.] Moist on the surface; steeped in or drenched with water.

so-and-so, sō'and-sō, *n.* A certain person not mentioned by name; an indefinite person or thing. [Colloq.]

soap, sōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *sápe*, soap=D. *zeep*, L.G. *sepe*, Icel. *sápa*, Sw. *sopa* (*sāpa*), G. *seife*, O.H.G. *seifa*, soap; fr. same root as Prov. E. *seep*, to trickle or percolate; L. *sebum*, tallow; comp. A. Sax. *sáp*, resin. The L. *sapo*, whence Fr. *savon*, soap, is probably of Teutonic origin.] A compound substance made of oil or fat with an alkali, as potash or soda, often with other substances added, used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *soaped*, sōpt; ppr. *soaping*, sōp'ing. To rub or wash over with soap.

soap-boiler, sōp'boil-ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap.

soap-bubble, sōp'bub-l, *n.* A globular film of soapy water inflated by blowing through a pipe, and showing fine rainbow hues.

soap-plant, sōp'plant, *n.* A name com-

mon to several plants used in place of soap, being capable of raising a lather.

soapy, sōp'i, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; smeared with soap; saponaceous; unctuous.

soar, sōr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *soared*, sōrd; ppr. *soaring*, sōr'ing. [Fr. *essorer*, fr. L.L. *exaurare*, to take to the air, as a bird—L. *ex*, out, and *aura*, a breeze.] To rise into the air; to rise or fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; to rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime, as the poet or the orator; to rise high in ambition or heroism. ——*n.* A towering flight; a lofty ascent.

sob, sob, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sobbed*, sobd; ppr. *sobbing*, sob'ing. [Of imitative origin; akin to A. Sax. *seófian*, to sigh; G. *seufzen*, to sigh; E. *sough*.] To sigh with a sudden convulsive motion; to weep with convulsive catchings of the breath; to make a similar sound.——*n.* A convulsive catching of the breath in weeping; a convulsive act of respiration in sorrow.

sober, sō'bėr, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*=It. Sp. and Pg. *sobrio*, fr. L. *sobrius*, sober, not drunken, fr. *se*, apart, and *ebrius*, drunk, whence *ebriety*.] Free from drunkenness; practising temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; having habits of temperance; temperate; abstemious; not drunk; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason; calm; cool; collected; staid; serious; grave; not bright or gay in appearance; dull-looking.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sobered*, sō'bėrd; ppr. *sobering*, sō'bėr-ing. To make sober; to cure of intoxication; to make temperate, calm, or solemn.——**v.i.** To become sober, staid, or sedate: often with *down*.

soberly, sō'bėr-li, *adv.* In a sober manner; temperately; coolly; calmly; gravely; seriously.

sober-minded, sō'bėr-mīnd-ed, *a.* Having a calm and temperate disposition.

soberness, sō'bėr-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sober; sobriety; temperance; calmness; seriousness.

sobriety, sō-brī'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sobriété*, L. *sobrietas*, fr. *sobrius*, sober (q.v.).] State or quality of being sober or temperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; temperance; abstemiousness; moderation; saneness; reasonableness; calmness; coolness; sedateness; gravity; seriousness; solemnity.

sobriquet, so-brē-kā, *n.* [Fr.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation.

socage, **soccage**, sok'āj, *n.* [L.L. *socagium*, socage, fr. A. Sax. *sóc*, jurisdiction, akin to *sake*, *seek*.] A tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain and determinate service.

sociability, sō'shi-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*.] Quality of being sociable.

sociable, sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *sociable*, L. *sociabilis*, fr. *socio*, I associate or unite, fr. *socius*, a companion, fr. the root of L. *sequor*, I follow, whence *sequence*, *sequel*, *consequence*, &c. SEQUENCE.] Inclined to associate or join in friendly intercourse; ready to join the company of others; fond of companions; inclined to mix in society; companionable; conversible; social.——*n.* An open carriage with seats facing each other; a tricycle for carrying two persons; a couch or seat with a curved S-shaped back for two persons, who sit partially facing each other.

sociableness, sō'shi-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being sociable; sociability.

sociably, sō'shi-a-bli, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with ready intercourse or companionship; conversibly; familiarly.

social, sō'shal, *a.* [Fr. *social*, L. *socialis*, fr. *socius*, a companion. SOCIABLE.] Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; sociable; friendly; consisting in union or mutual converse; growing naturally in large groups or masses; living in communities, as ants, bees, or other animals.—**Social science**, the science dealing with all that relates to man's existence and well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology.

socialism, sō'shal-izm, *n.* [*Social* and *-ism*.] Any theory of social organization aiming at the abolition of individual action, and the setting up of co-operative action; a system which makes community of property a necessary condition of political improvement; collectivism.

socialist, sō'shal-ist, *n.* [*Social* and *-ist*.] One who advocates socialism; a collectivist.

socialistic, sō-shal-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to socialism.

sociality, sō-shal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *socialité*, L. *socialitas*.] Quality of being social; socialness; sociability; fellowship.

socialize, sō'shal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *socialized*, sō'shal-īzd; ppr. *socializing*, sō'shal-īz-ing. [*Social* and *-ize*.] To render social; to regulate according to socialism.

socially, sō'shal-li, *adv.* In a social manner or way; in regard to social position or standing in society.

socialness, sō'shal-nes, *n.* Quality of being social; sociality.

society, sō-sī'e-ti, *n.*; pl. **societies**, sō-sī'e-tiz. [Fr. *société*, L. *societas*, fr. *socius*, a partner, a comrade. SOCIABLE.] Fellowship; companionship; company; any number of persons associated for a particular purpose; a fraternity; a body of persons united for some object, literary, scientific, political, religious, &c.; an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness; the persons collectively who live in any place or at any period, viewed in regard to their manners and customs and civilization generally; those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances; those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually; those who take the lead in matters of social life.

Socinian, sō-sin'i-an, *a.* [From the Italians Lælius and Faustus *Socinus*, of Sienna, the founders of the sect of Socinians in the sixteenth century.] Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious doctrines.——*n.* A follower of Socinus.—**Socinianism**, sō-sin'i-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Socinians, who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, and the atonement, &c.

sociological, sō'shi-ō-loj''ik, **sociologic**, sō'shi-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to sociology.

sociologist, sō-shi-ol'o-jist, *n.* [*Sociology* and *-ist*.] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology.

sociology, sō-shi-ol'o-ji, *n.* [L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *logos*, discourse. SOCIABLE.] The science which investigates the laws that regulate human society, treating of the structure of society, its development, the progress of civilization, &c.; social science.

sock, sok, *n.* [A. Sax. *socc*, fr. L. *soccus*, a kind of light shoe, especially worn by comic actors.] The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comedy, as opposed to the *buskin*, which, figuratively, stands for tragedy; a knitted woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking.

socket, sok'et, *n.* [A dim. of *sock*.] An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted endwise; a hollow which receives and holds something else, as the tube in which a candle is set.

socle, sok'kl, *n.* [Fr. *socle*, L. *soccutus*, dim. of *soccus*. SOCK.] In *arch.* a plain, low pedestal; a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Socratic, **Socratical**, sō-krat'ik, sō-krat'-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage, or to his manner of teaching; reaching conclusions by means of question and answer.—**Socratically**, sō-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

sod, sod, *n.* [Same as L.G. G. and O.D. *sode*, D. *sode*, a sod; probably connected with verb to *seethe*, pp. *sodden*; akin *suds*.] That layer of earth on the surface which is covered with grass; a piece lifted from that surface; turf; sward; piece of turf.

soda, sō'da, *n.* [Sp. Pg. and It. *soda*, glasswort, barilla.] The protoxide of the metal sodium; in common language applied to the alkali carbonate of sodium used in washing and in the manufacture of soap and glass, and extensively made from salt. —**Baking soda**, bicarbonate of soda.—**Caustic soda**, hydrate of sodium, having a corrosive effect on animal substances.

soda-ash, sō'da-ash, *n.* Dehydrated carbonate of soda in the form of powder.

sodality, sō-dal'i-ti, *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis*, a companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

soda-water, sō'da-wą'tėr, *n.* A refreshing and effervescent drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced.

sodden, sod'n, pp. of *seethe*. Boiled; seethed; soaked and softened; thoroughly saturated; not well baked; doughy.

soddy, sod'i, *a.* [*Sod* and *-y*.] Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.

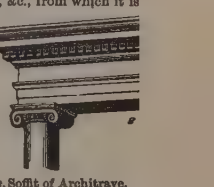
sodium, sō'di-um, *n.* [Named from its oxide *soda*.] A soft light silvery metal existing in many minerals and in almost all vegetable and animal organisms.

sodomite, sod'om-īt, *n.* One guilty of sodomy.

sodomy, sod'om-i, *n.* [The sin attributed to the inhabitants of *Sodom*.] A carnal copulation against nature.

soever, sō-ev'ėr. A word compounded of *so* and *ever*; generally used in composition in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, &c., from which it is sometimes separated.

sofa, sō'fa, *n.*; pl. **sofas**, sō'faz. [Fr. It. Sp. *sofa*, fr. Turkish and Ar. *soffa*, a bench, a couch.] A long seat with a stuffed bottom, back, and ends.



s, Soffit of Architrave.

soffit, sof'it, *n.* [Fr. *soffite*, It. *soffitta*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *figo*, I fix.] The lower surface of an arch or of an architrave; the under part of an overhanging cornice, &c.

soft, soft, *a.* [A. Sax. *sófte*, soft=O.Sax. *sapti*, G. *sanft*, soft; perhaps fr. root of Goth. *samjan*, to please.] Easily yielding to pressure; not hard; yielding; smooth to the touch; delicate; easily yielding to persuasion or motives; impressible; pliant; compliant; facile; weak; mild; gentle; susceptible of tender feeling; effeminate; smooth or melodious to the ear; not loud, rough, or harsh; flowing; not strong or glaring, as light or colouring; pleasant to the senses, as the air; quiet and refreshing (as sleep); readily forming a lather and washing well with soap (*soft* water); pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound.—**Soft goods**, textile goods; the wares of a draper or haberdasher.—**Soft soap**, a coarse kind of soap in a viscid form.——*adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.——*interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast.

softa, sof'ta, *n.* [Turk.] In Turkey, a person studying for the church, the law, the army, or the state; a student of the Koran.

soften, sof'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *softened*, sof'nd; ppr. *softening*, sof'n-ing. [*Soft* and *-en*.] To make soft or more soft; to make less hard; to mollify; to make less fierce or implacable; to make less harsh or severe; to palliate; to alleviate; to tone down; to make less glaring; to make tender or effeminate; to make less harsh or grating.——**v.i.** To become soft or less hard; to become less harsh or cruel; to relent; to become milder.

softener, sof'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which softens or palliates.

softening, sof'n-ing, *n.* Act of making or becoming more soft or softer.—**Softening of the brain**, an affection of the brain, in which it becomes pulpy or pasty, often causing death.

soft-headed, soft'hed-ed, *a.* Having a soft head; of weak intellect.

soft-hearted, soft'härt-ed, *a.* Having a soft heart; having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity.

softish, soft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft; inclined to softness.

softly, soft'li, *adv.* In a soft manner; without hardness; not with force or violence; gently; not loudly; without noise; placidly; mildly; tenderly.

softness, soft'nes, *n.* The quality of being soft; the opposite of hardness; penetrability; susceptibility of tender feeling; weakness of mind or will; mildness; gentleness.

soft-spoken, soft'spō-kn, *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; mild; affable.

soho, sō-hō', *interj.* [*So* and *ho.*] A word used in calling; a sportsman's halloo.

soi-disant, swä-dē-zäN, *a.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

soil, soil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *soiled*, soild; ppr. *soiling*, soil'ing. [O.Fr. *souillier* (Fr. *souiller*), to soil, lit. to wallow, to act the pig, fr. L. *suillus*, pertaining to a swine, fr. *sus*, a swine. Sow, *n.*] To sully; to defile; to stain; to tarnish; to make dirty on the surface; to besmear; to bedaub; to manure. ——v.i. To take on dirt; to take a soil or stain; to tarnish.——n. Any foul matter upon another substance; dirt; ordure; foulness; spot; stain; tarnish.

soil, soil, *n.* [From Fr. *sol*, ground, soil, fr. L. *solum*, the soil, but affected as to form by O.Fr. *soil*, a miry place where a boar wallows. See prec. Solid.] The upper stratum of the earth; mould; loam; earth; land; country.

soil, soil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *soiled*, soild; ppr. *soiling*, soil'ing. [O.Fr. *saouler*, to satiate, fr. *saoul*, satiated, fr. L. *satullus*, sated, dim. of *satur*, sated, full. Saturate.] To feed (cattle or horses) indoors with fresh grass or green fodder.

soil-pipe, soil'pīp, *n.* A pipe for conveying from a house the foul or waste water, night-soil, &c.

soiree, swą'rā, *n.* [Fr. *soirée*, evening, fr. *soir*, evening, fr. L. *serus*, late.] Originally an evening party for conversation; now mostly applied to the meeting of some society or body at which there are tea and other refreshments, with music, speech-making, &c.

sojourn, sō'jėrn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sojourned*, sō'jėrnd; ppr. *sojourning*, sō'jėrn-ing. [O.Fr. *sojorner*, *sojourner*, *sejourner*, Fr. *séjourner*, fr. L. *sub*, under, *diurnus*, diurnal, daily. Diurnal.] To abide or reside for a time; to dwell in a place as a temporary resident, or as a person not having his permanent habitation.——n. A temporary residence or stay, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.

sojourner, sō'jėrn-ėr, *n.* One who sojourns; a temporary resident.

sojournment, sō'jėrn-ment, *n.* The act of sojourning.

soken, sō'kn, *n.* [A. Sax. *sócn.*] A district held by tenure of socage.

sol, sol, *n.* [First used in Italy.] In singing, a syllable, used to denote the fifth tone of diatonic scale.

solace, so'lās, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solaced*, so'lāst; ppr. *solacing*, so'lās-ing. [O.Fr. *solacer*, *solacier*, to console or solace, fr. *solace*, solace, consolation, fr. L. *solatium*, consolation, fr. *solor*, *solatus*, I console (as in *console*, *disconsolate*); etymol. doubtful.] To cheer, comfort, console, or encourage in solitude, grief, or under calamity; to relieve in affliction; to allay; to assuage.——n. That which alleviates grief or anxiety; that which relieves in distress; consolation; comfort; alleviation; relief; recreation.

solacement, so'lās-ment, *n.* Act of solacing.

solanaceous, sō-la-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *solanum*, nightshade.] Pertaining to plants of the nightshade family, which includes also the potato and tobacco.

solan-goose, sō'lan-gōs, *n.* [Icel. *súlan*, the gannet.] The gannet.

solar, sō'lėr, *a.* [Fr. *solaire*, L. *solaris*, fr. *sol*, the sun; same root as *sun* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the sun, or proceeding from it; sunny; measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution.—**Solar system**, the system of which the sun is the centre, and to which belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, all directly or indirectly revolving round the central sun. —**Solar time**, time as shown by a sun-dial, that is, by the apparent motion of the sun. —**Solar year**, the time which the earth takes to go round the sun, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds.

solatium, sō-lā'shi-um, *n.* [L., consolation, solace. Solace.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation in money.

sold, sōld, pret. & pp. of *sell*.

soldatesque, sol-da-tesk', *a.* [Fr., fr. *soldat*, a soldier.] Belonging to a soldier; soldier-like.

solder, sol'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *soldered*, sol'dėrd; ppr. *soldering*, sol'dėr-ing. [O.Fr. *solder*, *solider* (Fr. *souder*); lit. to make solid, fr. L. *solidare*, fr. *solidus*, solid. Solid.] To unite metals by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling and renders the joint solid; to unite or combine in general; to patch up. ——n. A metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances.

solderer, sol'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who solders.

soldering, sol'dėr-ing, *n.* The act of one who solders; a joint made by solder.

soldering-bolt, **soldering-iron**, sol'dėr-ing-bōlt, sol'dėr-ing-ī-ėrn, *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of copper with a handle, used to melt solder in soldering.

soldier, sōl'jer, *n.* [Fr. *soldier*, fr. L.L. *soldarius*, *solidarius*, a soldier, one who serves for pay, fr. L. *soldus*, *solidus*, military pay; lit. a solid piece of money. Solid.] A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a private in an army; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valour.

soldier-crab, sōl'jėr-krab, *n.* A name given to the hermit-crab, from its extreme combativeness.

soldiering, sōl'jėr-ing, *n.* The occupation of a soldier.

soldier-like, **soldierly**, sōl'jėr-līk, sōl'jėr-li, *a.* Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; honourable.

soldiership, sōl'jėr-ship, *n.* State or quality of a soldier; military qualities or character; martial skill.

soldiery, sōl'jė-ri, *n.* Soldiers collectively; the body of military men.

sole, sōl, *n.* [Fr. *sole*, the sole of the foot, of a shoe, &c., a sandal, the fish (probably fr. its shape and flatness), fr. L. *solea*, a sandal, a sole, the fish, a sill; akin *solum*, the ground. Soil (2).] The under side of the foot; the bottom of a shoe; the part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands; a marine fish allied to the flounder and halibut.——v.t. pret. & pp. *soled*, sōld; ppr. *soling*, sōl'ing. To furnish with a sole, as a shoe.

sole, sōl, *a.* [O.Fr. *sol*, Fr. *seul*, fr. L. *solus*, alone; which is of same origin as L. *salvus*, safe (whence *safe*, *salvation*), Gr. *holos*, entire; akin *sarva*, the whole. Akin *solitary*, *solitude*, *solemn*, *solid*, *sullen*, *desolate*, &c.] Single; individual; only; alone; solitary; being or acting without another; in *law*, single; unmarried.

solecism, so'le-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *soloikismos*, said to be from a town *Soloi* or *Soli*, the inhabitants of which, who had been transplanted from Attica, lost their native purity of language.] An impropriety in the use of language as the result of want of knowledge; a deviation from the rules of syntax; a grammatical error; deviation from correct idiom; a violation of the rules of society.

solecist, so'le-sist, *n.* [Gr. *soloikistēs*. See prec.] One who is guilty of solecism.

solecistic, **solecistical**, so-le-sis'tik, so-le-sis'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or involving a solecism.—**solecistically**, so-le-sist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a solecistic manner.

solecize, so'le-sīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *solecized*, so'le-sīzd; ppr. *solecizing*, so'le-sīz-ing. [Gr. *soloikizō*. Solecism.] To commit solecism.

solely, sōl'li, *adv.* [From *sole* (a.).] Singly; alone; only; without another.

solemn, so'lem, *a.* [From O. Fr. *solemne*, *solempne*, fr. L. *sollemnis*, *sollennis*, that occurs every year, festal, solemn—probably fr. *sollus*, all, every, and *annus*, a year.] Marked with religious gravity, pomp, or sanctity; attended with religious rites; marked by devoutness or reverence; reverential; devotional; fitted to excite reverence or serious reflections; awe-inspiring; grave; impressive; earnest; having or assuming the appearance of gravity; affectedly grave.

solemness, so'lem-nes, *n.* State or quality of being solemn; solemnity.

solemnity, so-lem'ni-ti, *n.*; pl. **solemnities**, so-lem'ni-tiz. [O. Fr. *solempnité*, L. *sollemnitas.*] The state or quality of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; mock gravity; a solemn or reverent rite or ceremony; a religious or formal act; ceremonial; a proceeding adapted to impress awe or reverence.

solemnization, so'lem-nī-zā"shon, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration.

solemnize, so'lem-nīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solemnized*, so'lem-nīzd; ppr. *solemnizing*, so'lem-nīz-ing. [*Solemn* and *-ize* = O. Fr. *solemniser.*] To honour by solemn ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform with ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms said of a marriage; to perform religiously; to make grave, serious, and reverential.

solemnizer, sol'em-nīz-ėr, *n.* One who solemnizes.

solemnly, so'lem-li, *adv.* In a solemn manner; with solemnity; religiously; ceremoniously; with official rites and formalities; with formal gravity or affected gravity.

soleness, sōl'nes, *n.* The state of being sole; singleness.

soleus, sō'lē-us, *n.* [L., fr. *solea*, a sole.] A large muscle of the calf of the leg which serves to extend the foot.

sol-fa, sol'fä, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sol-faed*, sol'-fād; ppr. *sol-faing*, sol'fä-ing. In *music*, to sing the notes of the scale in their proper pitch, using the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*.——v.t. To sing to the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, instead of to words.

solfatara, sol-fä-tä'rä, *n.* [It., name of a volcano near Naples, fr. *solfo*, sulphur.] A volcanic vent emitting sulphureous or other vapours or gases.

solfeggio, sol-fej'i-ō, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a system of arranging the scale by the names *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*; an exercise in scale singing; solmization.

solicit, sō-lis'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solicited*, sō-lis'it-ed; ppr. *soliciting*, sō-lis'it-ing. [Fr. *solliciter*, L. *sollicitare*, fr. *sollicitus*, solicitous, anxious, fr. *sollus*, whole, and *cieo*, *citum*, I agitate. Solid, Cite.] To ask from or of; to ask for with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to seek by petition; to beg; to excite to action; to invite; to allure; to disquiet; to make anxious; in *law*, to incite to commit a crime; to endeavour to influence by a bribe.——v.i. To make solicitation for some one or for a thing.

solicitant, sō-lis'it-ant, *n.* One who solicits.

solicitation, sō-lis'it-ā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *sollicitation*, L. *sollicitatio.*] Act of soliciting; urgent or earnest request; supplication; entreaty; importunity; endeavour to influence to grant something by bribery; the offence of inciting a person to commit a felony.

solicitor, sō-lis'it-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *solliciteur.*] One who solicits; an attorney; an advocate; a law-agent; one who represents another in court.

solicitor-general, sō-lis'it-ėr-jen-ė-ral, *n.* An officer of the British crown next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the management of crown business.

solicitorship, sō-lis'it-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a solicitor.

solicitous, sō-lis'it-us, *a.* [L. *sollicitus*,

anxious, uneasy. SOLICIT.] Anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something; concerned; apprehensive; disturbed; restless.

solicitously, sō-lis'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; with care and concern.

solicitude, sō-lis'i-tūd, n. [Fr. *sollicitude*, L. *sollicitudo*. SOLICIT.] The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind; carefulness; concern; anxiety.

solid, sol'id, *a.* [Fr. *solide*, fr. L. *solidus*, solid, firm, compact, fr. same root perhaps as *sollus*, whole (whence the *sol-* in *solicit, solemn*), *salvus*, safe (E. *safe*).] Resisting pressure or bending; compact; dense; such as to exclude other bodies from the space occupied by itself; impenetrable; not liquid or gaseous; not hollow; full of matter; not having interstices or apertures; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic; strong; sound; substantial; not frivolous, fallacious, or the like; real; valid; financially sound or safe.—n. A compact body with the particles firmly cohering, and thus distinguished from a *liquid* or a *gas*; a body that naturally retains the same shape; a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness.

solidarity, so-li-dar'i-ti, n. [Fr. *solidarité*, fr. *solide*, solid.] Unity or communion of interests and responsibilities among nations or mankind in general.

solidifiable, so-lid'i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being solidified.

solidification, so-lid'i-fi-kā"shon, n. Act or process of solidifying; a making or becoming solid; state of liquid or gaseous bodies when passing to a solid state.

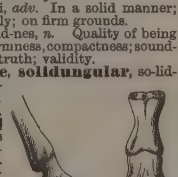
solidify, so-lid'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solidified*, so-lid'i-fīd; ppr. *solidifying*, so-lid'i-fī-ing. [Fr. *solidifier*, fr. L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, I make.] To make solid or compact; to cause a change from a liquid or a gas to a solid.—v.i. To become solid or compact.

solidity, so-lid'i-ti, n. [Fr. *solidité*, L. *soliditas*.] State or quality of being solid; compactness; density; firmness; moral firmness, as opposed to what is weak or fallacious; strength; soundness; validity; certainty; truth; reality; weight; the solid or cubic contents of a body.

solidly, so'lid-li, *adv.* In a solid manner; firmly; compactly; on firm grounds.

solidness, so'lid-nes, n. Quality of being solid; solidity; firmness, compactness; soundness; strength; truth; validity.

solidungulate, solidungular, so-lid-ung'gū-lāt, so-lid-ung'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid, *ungula*, a hoof.] Having the hoofs solid or undivided; not cloven; pertaining to the whole-hoofed mammals, as the horse, ass, zebra.



Solidungulate Foot of the Horse, showing the single toe.

—n. An animal with solid hoofs.

soliloquize, sō-lil'ō-kwīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *soliloquized*, sō-lil'ō-kwīzd; ppr. *soliloquizing*, sō-lil'ō-kwīz-ing. [*Soliloquy* and *-ize*.] To utter a soliloquy.

soliloquy, sō-lil'ō-kwi, n.; pl. **soliloquies**, sō-lil'ō-kwiz. [L.L. *soliloquium*, fr. L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak. SOLE, LOQUACIOUS.] A speaking or talking to one's self; a discourse of a person alone, and not addressed to another; a written composition supposed to proceed from some person speaking.

soliped, so'li-ped, n. [L. *solus*, single, and *pes*, a foot.] An animal whose hoof is not cloven; a solidungulate.

soliseq'uious, sō-li-sē'kwi-us, *a.* [L. *sol, solis*, the sun, and *sequor*, I follow.] Following the course of the sun.

solitaire, so'li-tār, n. [Fr. *solitaire*, fr. L. *solitarius*, solitary. SOLITARY.] A solitary; an article of jewelry in which a single gem is set; a game for a single person played with cards or otherwise; a bird of the dodo family, long since extinct.

solitarily, so'li-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone.

solitariness, so'li-ta-ri-nes, n. State of being solitary or alone; solitude; loneliness; state of not being frequented.

solitary, so'li-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*, L. *solitarius*, fr. *solus*, alone, only, single. SOLE.] Being alone; living alone; not having company; lonely; retired; remote from society; not much frequented or visited; destitute of occupants; passed without company; shared by no companions; single; sole; only.—n. One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

solitude, so'li-tūd, n. [Fr. *solitude*, L. *solitudo*, fr. *solus*, alone, solitary.] A state of being alone; loneliness; a lonely life; remoteness from society; want of company or inhabitants; a lonely place; a desert.

solmization, solmisation, sol-mi-zā'shon, n. [From the syllables *sol, mi*.] In *mus.* the act or art of giving to each of the seven notes of the scale its proper sound or relative pitch; solfeggio.

solo, sō'lō, n. It. pl. **soli**, sō'lē, Eng. pl. **solos**, sō'lōz. [It., fr. L. *solus*, alone, sole, single.] A tune, air, or strain, to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.—**soloist**, sō'lō-ist, n. [*Solo* and *-ist*.] A solo singer or performer.

solstice, sol'stis, n. [Fr. *solstice*, fr. L. *solstitium—sol*, the sun, and *sto*, I stand. SOLAR, STATE.] The time when the sun seems to stand still; the time when the sun, in its apparent annual revolution, arrives at the point furthest north or furthest south of the equator, and begins to turn back, namely at midsummer and midwinter, or 21st June and 22nd December; either of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun appears to be at these dates.

solstitial, sol-sti'shal, *a.* [L. *solstitialis*, fr. *solstitium*, solstice.] Pertaining to a solstice; happening at a solstice.

solubility, so-lū-bil'i-ti, n. [Fr. *solubilité*, L.L. *solubilitas*.] Quality of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.

soluble, so'lū-bl, *a.* [Fr. *soluble*, L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvo, solutum*, I loose, loosen, dissolve. SOLVE.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; dissolvable; capable of being solved, as a mathematical problem; capable of being cleared up or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, &c.

solubleness, so'lū-bl-nes, n. The state or character of being soluble; solubility.

solus, sō'lus, *a.* [L.] Alone: chiefly used in dramatic directions and the like.

solution, sō-lū'shon, n. [Fr. *solution*, L. *solutio*, fr. *solvo, solutum*, I melt or dissolve. SOLVE.] A dissolving or state of being dissolved; the reduction of a solid body to a liquid state by means of another liquid, as water; the combination of a liquid with a liquid or a gas to form a homogeneous liquid; the liquid thus produced; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; the act of solving, clearing up, or explaining; explanation; answer to a problem; the method of resolving a problem; the termination or the crisis of a disease.—Solution of continuity, a breach or rupture in a material substance.

solvability, solv-a-bil'i-ti, n. State of being solvable; solubility.

solvable, solv'a-bl, *a.* That may be solved; soluble.

solve, solv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solved*, solvd; ppr. *solving*, solv'ing. [L. *solvo, solutum*, I loosen, release, solve, perhaps for *se-luo*, fr. *se*, apart, and *luo*, I loosen; *solvo* is seen also in *absolve, dissolve, resolve, soluble, dissolute, resolute*, &c.] To explain or clear up the difficulties in; to give an explanation of; to make clear; to remove perplexity regarding; to unriddle; to resolve; to unravel; to operate upon by calculation, so as to bring out the required result; to work out.

solvency, sol'ven-si, n. [*Solvent* and *-cy*.] State of being solvent; ability to pay all debts.

solvent, sol'vent, *a.* [L. *solvens, solventis*, ppr. of *solvo*. SOLVE.] Having the power of dissolving; able to pay all just debts; sufficient to pay all just debts.—n. A fluid that dissolves or renders liquid any substance, or in which solution is effected; a menstruum.

solver, sol'vėr, n. One who solves or explains.

somatic, somatical, sō-mat'ik, sō-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *sōmatikos*, fr. *sōma, sōmatos*, the body.] Corporeal; bodily; pertaining to a body.

somatist, sō'mat-ist, n. [*Somatic* and *-ist*.] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

somatology, sō-ma-tol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *sōma, sōmatos*, body, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of living bodies; that branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties.

sombre, som'bėr, *a.* [Fr. *sombre*, sombre =Sp. and Pg. *sombra*, a shade; probably fr. L. *sub*, under, and *umbra*, a shade. UMBRAGE.] Dark in hue or aspect; shady; dusky; gloomy; dismal; melancholy.—v.t. pret. & pp. *sombred*, som'bėrd; ppr. *sombring*, som'bėr-ing. To make sombre, dark, or gloomy.

sombrely, som'bėr-li, *adv.* In a sombre manner; darkly; gloomily.

sombreness, som'bėr-nes, n. State or quality of being sombre; darkness; gloominess.

sombrero, som-brer'ō, n. [Sp., fr. *sombra*, a shade. SOMBRE.] A broad-brimmed hat.

sombrous, som'brus, *a.* Sombre; gloomy.

some, sum, *a.* [A. Sax. *sum*, some, one, a certain; about, in regard to number=O.Sax. and O. Fris. *sum*, Goth. *sums*, Icel. *sumr*, Dan. *somme* (pl.), some; perhaps akin to *same*.] A certain; a; one, not definitely known or not specified; certain; a little; not much; indefinite and perhaps considerable; about or near, with words of number.—pron. An indefinite part, quantity, or number; certain individuals; those of one side or one party, in distinction from others.

somebody, sum'bo-di, n. Some person; a person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; a person of consideration.

somehow, sum'hou, *adv.* In some way not yet known; one way or another.

somersault, somerset, sum'ėr-salt, sum'ėr-set, n. [From O. Fr. *sombresault, soubresault*, It. *soprasalto*, lit. an overleap; fr. L. *supra*, over, and *saltus*, a leap, fr. *salio*, I leap. SALIENT.] A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head and lights upon his feet; a turn of the body in the air.

some-such, sum'such, *a.* Somewhat of that kind.

something, sum'thing, n. A thing indefinitely; a thing or event unknown, indeterminate, or not specified; a little; an indefinite quantity or degree; a person or thing of importance.—adv. In some degree or measure; somewhat; rather.

sometime, sum'tim, *adv.* At one time or other, past or future; once; formerly; hereafter; by and by.—a. Having been formerly; former; late; whilom.

sometimes, sum'timz, *adv.* At some or certain times; at intervals; not always; now and then.

somewhat, sum'whot, n. Something, though uncertain what; more or less; a certain indefinite quantity or degree.—adv. In some degree or measure; rather; a little.

somewhere, sum'whār, *adv.* In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another; to some place; somewhither.

somewhither, sum'whiтн-ėr, *adv.* To some indeterminate place; somewhere.

somite, sō'mit, n. [Gr. *sōma*, a body.] A single segment in the body of an articulated animal.

somnambulate, som-nam'bū-lāt, *v.i.* and *t.* pret. & pp. *somnambulated*, som-nam'bū-lāt-ed; ppr. *somnambulating*, som-nam'-

bū-lāt-ing. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, I walk. SOMNOLENT, AMBLE.] To walk or walk over in sleep.

somnambulation, som-nam'bū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of somnambulating or walking in sleep; sleep-walking; somnambulism.

somnambulator, som-nam'bū-lāt-ėr, *n.* A somnambulist; a sleep-walker.

somnambulic, som-nam'bū-lik, *a.* Pertaining to somnambulism.

somnambulism, som-nam'bū-lizm, *n.* [*Somnambulate* and *-ism.*] The act or practice of walking in sleep or in a kind of unnatural sleep; sleep-walking.

somnambulist, som-nam'bū-list, *n.* [*Somnambulate* and *-ist.*] A person who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker.

somnambulistic, som-nam'bū-lis"tik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected by somnambulism.

somniferous, som-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *somnifer*, fr. *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, I bring.] Bringing sleep; causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

somnific, som-nif'ik, *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, I make.] Causing sleep.

somniloquence, **somniloquism**, som-nil'ō-kwens, som-nil'ō-kwizm, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, I speak.] The act of talking in sleep.

somnolence, som'nō-lens, *n.* [Fr. *somnolence*, L. *somnolentia*. See next.] The state or condition of being somnolent; sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

somnolent, som'nō-lent, *a.* [L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus*, sleep (and term. *-lentus*); cog. A. Sax. *swefn*, a dream, Gr. *hypnos*, Skr. *swapnas*, sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

son, sun, *n.* [A. Sax. *sunu*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *sunu*, D. *zoon*, L.G. *sone*, *son*, Icel. *son(r)*, *sun(r)*, Sw. *son*, Dan. *søn*, Goth. *sunus*, G. *sohn*, a son; cog. Russ. *suinu*, Lith. *sūnus*, Skr. *sūnu*, son; root seen in Skr. *su*, to beget.] A male child; the male issue of a parent; a male descendant; a word of address of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent, &c.; a native or inhabitant of a country; person or thing likened to a son; a person strongly imbued by some quality (*sons* of perdition).

sonance, sō'nans, *n.* [SONANT.] A sound†; the quality of being sonant.

sonant, sō'nant, *a.* [L. *sonans*, *sonantis*, ppr. of *sono*, I sound. SOUND.] Sounding; uttered with voice and not breath merely; voiced, as the letters *b*, *d*, compared with *p*, *t*.—— *n.* A sonant sound or letter.

sonata, sō-nä'tä, *n.* [It., fr. *sonare*, L. *sonare*, to sound.] A musical composition for a solo instrument, as the piano, consisting of several movements, the allegro, adagio, rondo, and minuetto or scherzo.

song, song, *n.* [A. Sax. *sang*, *song*, fr. *singan*, to sing. SING.] That which is sung, whether by the human voice or a bird; singing; vocal music; a short poem to be sung; a vocal melody; an air or musical setting for a single voice or several; a lyric; a lay; a strain; poesy; poetry; verse; a trifle; an insignificant sum.

song-bird, song'bėrd, *n.* A bird that sings.

songless, song'les, *a.* Destitute of the power of song; without song.

song-sparrow, song'spa-rō, *n.* The hedge-sparrow.

songster, song'stėr, *n.* [*Song* and *-ster.*] One who sings; a singer; a bird that sings.

songstress, song'stres, *n.* [*Songster* and *-ess.*] A female singer.

song-thrush, song'thrush, *n.* The mavis or throstle.

son-in-law, sun'in-lą, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

sonless, sun'les, *a.* Having no son.

sonnet, son'et, *n.* [Fr. *sonnet*, fr. It. *sonetto*, a sonnet, dim. fr. L. *sonus*, sound. SOUND.] A short poem of fourteen lines, forming two stanzas of four verses each, and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule; any short poem; a song.

sonneteer, son-et-ēr', *n.* [*Sonnet* and *-eer*=It. *sonettiére.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems; a petty poet.

sonnetize, son'et-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sonnetized*, son'et-īzd; ppr. *sonnetizing*, son'et-īz-ing. To make the subject of a sonnet; to celebrate in a sonnet.

sonometer, sō-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for illustrating the facts as to the vibrations of tense strings or wires; an apparatus for testing a person's hearing.

sonority, sō-no'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sonorité*, fr. L. *sonorus*. SONOROUS.] Sonorousness.

sonorous, sō-nō'rus, *a.* [L. *sonōrus*, fr. *sonus*, sound—which see.] Giving sound when struck; especially giving a clear or loud sound; resonant; high-sounding.

sonorously, sō-nō'rus-li, *adv.* In a sonorous manner.

sonorousness, sō-nō'rus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being sonorous.

sonship, sun'ship, *n.* State of being a son, or of having the relation of a son; filiation; the character of a son.

soon, sön, *adv.* [A. Sax. *sóna*, soon=O. Sax. *sóna*, *sán*, O. Fris. *són*, *sán*, Goth. *suns*, soon.] In a short time; shortly; shortly after any time specified or supposed; before any time supposed; early; betimes; quickly; promptly; readily; willingly; gladly.

soot, söt, *n.* [A. Sax. *sót*, soot=Icel. *sót*, Sw. *sot*, Dan. *sod*, L.G. *sott*, D. *soet*, soot.] A black substance formed from burning matter rising in fine particles and adhering to objects surrounding.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sooted*, söt'ed; ppr. *sooting*, söt'ing. To cover or foul with soot.

sooth, söth, *a.* [A. Sax. *sóth*, true, truth= O. Sax. *sóth*, Dan. *sand*, Icel. *sannr*, true, corresponding to the *-sent* of *absent*, *present*, Skr. *sant*, being, and meaning lit. 'being', or 'that is'.] True.—— *n.* Truth; reality: used frequently with *in* (*in sooth* I know not).

soothe, söTH, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *soothed*, söTHd; ppr. *soothing*, söTH'ing. [Formerly to assent to in a servile manner, to say yes to, to humour, fr. A. Sax. *ge-sóthian*, to confirm or show to be true, fr. *sóth*, true, truth. SOOTH.] To please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter; to cajole; to make less angry or violent; to pacify; to mollify; to assuage; to soften; to mitigate, ease, or allay.

soother, söTH'ėr, *n.* One who or that which soothes.

soothing, söTH'ing, *p. a.* Serving to soothe, calm, or assuage; mollifying.

soothingly, söTH'ing-li, *adv.* In a soothing manner.

soothsayer, söth'sā-ėr, *n.* [*Sooth* and *sayer*, lit. one who tells truth.] One who foretells or predicts; a prophet; one who pretends to prophetic powers; a diviner.

soothsaying, söth'sā-ing, *n.* [See prec.] A foretelling; a prediction; divination.

soothness, söt'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being sooty or foul with soot.

sooty, söt'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *sótig*, fr. *sót*, soot.] Producing soot; consisting of soot; foul with soot; black like soot; dusky; dark.

sop, sop, *n.* [A. Sax. *soppa* (?), a sop, *soppian*, to sop=D. *sop*, L.G. *soppe*, Icel. *soppa*, sop, &c.; closely akin to *sup*, *soup*.] Something dipped and softened in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten; anything given to pacify (so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in the ancient mythological fable).—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sopped*, sopt; ppr. *sopping*, sop'ing. To steep or dip in liquor.

soph, sof, *n.* An abbreviation of *Sophister* and of *Sophomore*.

sophism, sof'izm, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*, fr. Gr. *sophisma*, a trick, a quibble, a sophism, fr. *sophos*, clever, skilful, wise; akin to *sophēs*, clear, plain; L. *sapiens*, wise (whence *sapient*).] A specious but fallacious argument; a subtlety in reasoning; a fallacy intended to deceive.

sophist, sof'ist, *n.* [Gr. *sophistēs*, a sophist. See prec.] One of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece, and who, by their use of subtleties and quibbles in reasoning, drew upon themselves general contempt; a captious or fallacious reasoner.

sophister, sof'is-tėr, *n.* [*Sophist* and *-er.*] A quibbling disputant; a plausible fallacious reasoner; in Cambridge University, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence; a soph.

sophistic, **sophistical**, sō-fist'ik, sō-fist'-ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *sophistique*, Gr. *sophistikos*. SOPHIST.] Pertaining to sophistry; fallaciously subtle; not sound in reasoning.

sophistically, sō-fist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a sophistical manner; with fallacious subtlety.

sophisticate, sō-fist'ik-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sophisticated*, sō-fist'ik-āt-ed; ppr. *sophisticating*, sō-fist'ik-āt-ing. [Fr. *sophistiquer*. SOPHISTIC.] To pervert by sophistry; to wrest from the truth; to make sophistical; to adulterate; to debase by something spurious or foreign.

sophistication, sō-fis'ti-kā"shon, *n.* The act of sophisticating or adulterating; adulteration; the act or art of quibbling; a quibble.

sophisticator, sō-fis'ti-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who sophisticates.

sophistry, so'fist-ri, *n.* [*Sophist* and *-ry*= O. Fr. *sophisterie.*] The reasoning that is characteristic of a sophist; fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

sophomore, sof'ō-mōr, [From Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *mōros*, foolish.] In American colleges, a student in the second year of his curriculum.

soporiferous, sō-pō-rif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *soporifer*—*sopor*, *soporis*, sleep (cog. with Skr. *svap*, to sleep, Gr. *hypnos*, sleep), and *fero*, I bring.] Causing sleep; soporific.

soporific, sō-pō-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, I make. See prec.] Causing or tending to cause sleep.—— *n.* A drug or anything else that has the quality of inducing sleep.

soppy, sop'i, *a.* [*Sop* and *-y.*] Abounding in moisture; soaked; wet.

sopranist, sō-prā'nist, *n.* [*Soprano* and *-ist.*] A singer of soprano; a treble singer.

soprano, sō-prā'nō, *n.*: It. pl. **sopràni**, sō-prā'nē, E. pl. **sopranos**, sō-prā'nōz. [It., fr. *sopra*, L. *supra*, above.] The highest species of female voice in music, equivalent to treble; a singer with such a voice.

sorb, sorb, *n.* [Fr. *sorbe*, L. *sorbus*, the sorb.] The service-tree or its fruit.

sorb-apple, sorb'ap-l, *n.* The fruit of the service-tree.

sorcerer, sōr'sėr-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *sorcier*, a sorcerer, fr. L.L. *sortiarius*, a caster of lots, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot (whence *sort*); as to the form of the word comp. *fruiterer*, *poulterer*. SORT.] A diviner; a wizard; an enchanter; a magician.

sorceress, sōr'sėr-es, *n.* [O.Fr. *sorceresse*. See prec.] A female sorcerer.

sorcery, sōr'sėr-i, *n.* [O.Fr. *sorcerie*, fr. *sorcier*, a sorcerer (q.v.).] Divination or wonder-working by the assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.

sordid, sōr'did, *a.* [Fr. *sordide*, L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordes*, dirt, filth; cog. with *swart*, *swarthy*, G. *schwarz*, black.] Dirty; filthy; foul; low; vile; mean; base; meanly avaricious; niggardly; covetous.

sordidly, sōr'did-li, *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.

sordidness, sōr'did-nes, *n.* Quality of being sordid; filthiness; meanness; avarice.

sore, sōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *sár*, sore, a sore=O. Sax. *sêro*, sore, *sêr*, a sore; Icel. *sárr*, sore, *sár*, a sore; Dan. *saar*, Goth. *sáir*, a wound; O.H.G. *sêre*, sorely, G. *sehr*, very.] Painful; being the seat of pain; painful or tender to the touch; violent with pain; severe; distressing; tender, as the mind; feeling annoyed, vexed, or aggrieved; galled.—— *n.* A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be painful; a boil, ulcer, wound, &c.—— *adv.* With painful violence; severely; sorely.

sorely, sōr'li, *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; greatly; violently; severely.

soreness, sōr'nes, *n.* State of being sore; painfulness; mental or bodily pain.

sorghum, sōr'gum, *n.* [From *soryhi*, its Indian name.] A cereal plant, a kind of millet, one species of which yields sugar.

Sorghum vulgare (Indian millet).

sori, pl. of *sorus*.

sororal, sō-rō'ral, *a.* [From L. *soror*, *sororis*, sister.] Pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

sororicide, sō-rō'ri-sīd, *n.* [L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, I kill.] The murder or murderer of a sister.

sorosis, sō-rō'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] In *bot.* a fleshy fruit composed of an aggregate of flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles, as the pine-apple or mulberry.

sorrel, so'rel, *a.* [A dim. fr. O.Fr. *sor*, *sore*, sorrel, fr. O.D. *soor*, akin to E. *sere*, withered.] Of a reddish or yellowish brown colour.——*n.* A reddish or yellow-brown colour.

sorrel, so'rel, *n.* [O.Fr. *sorel*, Fr. *surelle*, sorrel, named from its sourness, fr. O.H.G. *sûr*, sour. SOUR.] The name of plants allied to the docks, a common species being a succulent acid herb used in salads.

sorrily, so'ri-li, *adv.* In a sorry manner; meanly; pitiably; wretchedly.

sorriness, so'ri-nes, *n.* State of being sorry; pitifulness; meanness; despicableness.

sorrow, so'rō, *n.* [O. E. *sorwe*, fr. A. Sax. *sorg*, *sorh*, care, sorrow=O.Sax. *sorga*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *sorg*, D. *zorg*, G. *sorge*, Goth. *saurga*—sorrow. Not etymologically connected with *sorry*.] Pain of mind from loss of something loved or prized, or from disappointment in the expectation of good; affliction or distress of mind; grief; regret; sadness; mourning.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *sorrowed*, so'rōd; ppr. *sorrowing*, so'rō-ing. To feel sorrow; to grieve; to be sad; to mourn, weep, or lament.

sorrowful, so'rō-fụl, *a.* Full of sorrow; exhibiting or producing sorrow; sad; mournful; dejected.

sorrowfully, so'rō-fụl-li, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner; sadly; with sorrow.

sorrowfulness, so'rō-fụl-nes, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

sorry, so'ri, *a.* [Equivalent to *sore*, with term. *-y*; fr. A. Sax. *sārig*, sorry, fr. *sār*, sore; influenced in spelling and in meaning by *sorrow*. SORE.] Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful; pained at some evil experienced or wrong committed; feeling more or less regret; wretched; mean; vile; pitiful.

sort, sōrt, *n.* [Fr. *sorte*, sort, kind, description, way, or manner, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, a condition (whence also *sorcery*, *assort*, *consort*, *resort*); same root as *sero*, I join, whence *series* (q.v.).] Lot or station in life†; nature or character; kind, species, class, or order; manner; mode of being or acting; way; a set; a suit.—**Out of sorts**, out of order; not in one's usual state of health; unwell.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sorted*, sōrt'ed; ppr. *sorting*, sōrt'ing. To separate and arrange in distinct classes or divisions; to assort; to arrange; to reduce to order.——*v.i.* To consort; to associate; to suit; to agree.

sortable, sōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be sorted; suitable; befitting.

sorter, sōrt'ėr, *n.* One who sorts; one who separates and arranges.

sortie, sōr'ti, *n.* [Fr., fr. *sortir*, to issue, ultimately fr. L. *surgere*, to rise, whence *source*, *surge*.] The issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

sortilege, sōr'ti-lej, *n.* [L. *sortilegium*—*sors*, lot, and *lego*, I select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by lots.

sortment, sōrt'ment, *n.* Act of sorting; assortment.

sorus, sō'rus, *n.*; pl. **sori**, sō'rī. [Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] A cluster of spore-cases on the back of the fronds of ferns.

so-so, sō'sō, *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; middling.

Frond with Sori.

sot, sot, *n.* [Fr. *sot*, a fool; probably fr. the Celtic; comp. Arm. *sot*, *sod*, stupid.] A dolt or blockhead; a person stupid from excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.

soteriology, sō-tē'ri-ol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sōtēria*, saving, fr. *sōtēr*, a saviour (fr. *sōzein*), to save, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of health; the doctrine of salvation through Jesus Christ.

sottish, sot'ish, *a.* Like a sot; foolish; given to drunkenness.

sottishly, sot'ish-li, *adv.* In a sottish manner.

sottishness, sot'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sottish; drunkenness.

sou, sō, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *solidus*, a coin, lit. a solid piece. SOLID.] An old French copper coin, twenty-four of which make a livre; a five-centime piece.

soubrette, sō-bret', *n.* [Fr.] The part of an intriguing servant-girl in a comedy.

souchong, sō-chong', *n.* [Chinese, little sprouts.] A kind of black tea.

soufflé, sōf-lā, *n.* [Fr., fr. *souffler*, to puff, fr. L. *sufflare*, to blow.] A light dish, partly composed of white of eggs.

sough, suf, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *soughed*, suft; ppr. *soughing*, suf'ing. [O.E. *swough*, fr. A. Sax. *swōgan*, to sound=O. Sax. *swōgan*, Goth. *swōgjan*; probably imitative.] To emit a rushing, moaning, or roaring sound, like that of the wind; to sound like the roar of the sea.——*n.* A rushing sound like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

soul, sōl, *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *saul*, A. Sax. *sāwel*, *sāwol*, *sāwl*, &c., the soul=O. Sax. *sēola*, *sēle*, L.G. *sele*, Icel. *sála*, Dan. *sjæl*, Sw. *själ*, D. *ziel*, Goth. *saivala*, G. *seele*, the soul; perhaps connected with L. *sæculum*, an age.] The spiritual principle in man; the immaterial spirit which dwells in the body; the moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings; elevation of mind; fire or fervour; animating or essential part; vital principle; essence; an inspirer or leader; a spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shade; a human being; a person; a familiar term for a person (a good *soul*).

souled, sōld, *a.* Having a soul; instinct with soul or feeling: chiefly in composition.

soulless, sōl'les, *a.* Without a soul; without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; lifeless; base.

sound, sound, *a.* [A. Sax. *sund*, *ge-sund*, sound, healthy=O. Fris. *sund*, *sond*, L.G. Dan. and Sw. *sund*, G. (*ge*)*sund*, D. *zond*; perhaps fr. root of L. *sanus*, sound. SANE.] Not in any way defective, imperfect, or impaired; healthy; not diseased; not in a morbid state; not decayed; uninjured; unhurt; free from imperfection or defect; founded in truth; valid; that cannot be refuted by controverted; correct; free from error; orthodox; founded in right and law; just; profound, unbroken, undisturbed, as sleep; heavy; laid on with force.

sound, sound, *n.* [A. Sax. *sund*, a strait, a sound=Icel. Dan. Sw. and G. *sund*, a sound; either connected with *sunder*, or akin to *swim*—passage that one can swim across.] A narrow passage or channel of water, as between the mainland and an isle, or between islands; a strait.

sound, sound, *n.* [A. Sax. *sund*, a swimming, fr. *swimman*, to swim; comp. Icel. *sund-magi*, lit. *swim-maw*; it is also called the *swim*.] The air-bladder of a fish.

sound, sound, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sounded*, sound'ed; ppr. *sounding*, sound'ing. [Fr. *sonder*, to sound; *sonde*, a plummet, a probe; probably from the Teutonic *sund*, a strait (see above), or fr. L. *sub*, under, and *unda*, a wave.] To measure the depth of by lowering something into the water; to fathom by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line; in *surg.* to examine by means of a probe; *fig.* to try to discover the intention, opinion, will, or desires of.——*v.i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.——*n.* A surgical instrument by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored.

sound, sound, *n.* [Formerly *soun*, *soune*, fr. O. Fr. *soun*, Fr. *son*, L. *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, to sound (also in *consonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*, *sonorous*, *person*, *parson*, *sonnet*, &c.); cog. Skr. *svan*, to sound. The *d* has been added, as in *lend*, *hind* (a labourer).] The effect which is produced by the vibrations of a body affecting the ear; that which is heard; kind or character of tone; tone; a noise; noise without signification; empty noise.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *sounded*, sound'ed; ppr. *sounding*, sound'ing. To cause a sound; to give out a sound; to seem or appear when uttered; to appear on narration; to be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.——*v.t.* To cause to give out a sound; to play on; to utter audibly; to pronounce; to give a signal for by a certain sound; to publish or proclaim.

soundable, sound'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being sounded, in the sense of both verbs.

sound-board, sound'bōrd, *n.* A thin board over which the strings of a pianoforte, violin, guitar, &c., are stretched.

sounding, sound'ing, *p.a.* Causing sound; sonorous; having a lofty sound; bombastic.

sounding-board, sound'ing-bōrd, *n.* A canopy over a pulpit, &c., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice towards the audience.

sounding-lead, sound'ing-led, *n.* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.

sounding-line, sound'ing-līn, *n.* A line for ascertaining the depth of water.

soundings, sound'ingz, *n. pl.* The depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, &c., as ascertained by means of a sounding-line.

soundless, sound'les, *a.* That cannot be sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

soundless, sound'les, *a.* Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

soundly, sound'li, *adv.* In a sound manner; healthily; validly; thoroughly; lustily; with heavy blows; fast or so as not to be easily awakened.

soundness, sound'nes, *n.* State or quality of being sound; healthiness; saneness; firmness; solidity; validity; correctness; orthodoxy.

sound-post, sound'pōst, *n.* A small post in a violin, set under the bridge for a support, and for propagating the sound.

soup, sōp, *n.* [From Fr. *soupe*, soup, broth, itself a word of Teutonic origin=G. *suppe*, D. *soep*, Dan. *suppe*, Icel. *súpa*, soup, broth, &c.; akin *sup*, *sip*, *sop*.] A kind of broth; a sort of liquid food made generally with the liquor from boiled flesh and various other ingredients.

soup-kitchen, sōp'ki-chen, *n.* A charitable establishment for supplying soup to the poor.

soup-maigre, sōp-mā'gr, *n.* [Fr., lit. meagre soup.] Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables and a little butter.

sour, sour, *a.* [A. Sax. *sūr*, sour=Icel. *súrr*, Dan. *surr*, D. *zuur*, G. *sauer*; also found in Celtic: W. and Armor. *sur*, sour; comp. Lith. *suras*, saltish. Akin *sorrel*.] Acid or sharp to the taste; tart; become bad by fermentation; harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; expressing discontent or peevishness.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *soured*, sourd; ppr. *souring*, sour'ing. To make sour or acid; to cause to have a sharp taste; to make harsh, cold, or unkindly; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented; to embitter.——*v.i.* To become sour or acid; to acquire the quality of tartness to the taste; to become peevish or crabbed.

source, sōrs, *n.* [Fr. *source*, O.Fr. *sorce*, *sorse*, fr. *sorse*, fem. of pp. *sors*, fr. *sordre*, Mod. Fr. *sourdre*, to spring, to issue, as

water, fr. L. *surgere*, to rise. SURGE.] That from which anything rises, springs, or has its origin; the spring, fountain, or collection of water from which a stream proceeds; one who or that which gives rise to anything; first cause; origin.

sourish, sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.

sourly, sour'li, *adv.* In a sour manner; acidly; tartly; with peevishness; with acrimony; discontentedly.

sourness, sour'nes, *n.* State or quality of being sour; acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness; asperity; harshness of temper.

sour-sop, sour'sop, *n.* A large succulent fruit closely allied to the custard-apple.

souse, sous, *n.* [A form of *sauce.*] Pickle; sauce; pickled meat; the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.——v.t. pret. & pp. *soused*, soust; ppr. *sousing*, sous'ing. To steep in pickle; to plunge into water.

souse, sous, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *soused*, soust; ppr. *sousing*, sous'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. G. *sausen*, to rush.] To dart suddenly; to swoop.——n. A swoop or pounce, as of a hawk; a blow.——adv. With sudden descent or plunge.

soutane, sö'tān, *n.* [Fr., fr. L.L. *subtana*, fr. L. *subtus*, beneath.] A cassock.

south, south, *n.* [A. Sax. *súth*, south=O. Sax. *súth*, O. Fris. *sûd*, D. *zuid*, Icel. *suthr*, *sunnr*, Dan. and Sw. *syd*, O.H.G. *sund*, G. *süd*, south; probably allied to *sun*, being the region of the sun.] One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north; the region lying opposite to the north; the wind that blows from the south.——a. Being in the south, or in a southern direction; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.——adv. Toward the south.——v.i. pret. & pp. *southed*, south't; ppr. *southing*, south'ing. To move or turn towards the south; in *astron.* to arrive at or pass the meridian of a place.

south-east, south'ēst, *n.* The point of the compass between and equally distant from the south and east.——a. Pertaining to the south-east; from the south-east.—— adv. Toward the south-east.

south-easter, south-ēst'ér, *n.* A wind from the south-east.

south-easterly, south-ēst'ér-li, *a.* In the direction of south-east, or nearly so; from the south-east, as wind.

south-eastern, south-ēst'érn, *a.* Pertaining to or toward the south-east.

southerly, suтн'ér-li, *a.* [For *southern-ly.*] Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south; coming from the south.

southern, suтн'érn, *a.* [A. Sax. *sútherne*, fr. *súth*, south, and term. *-erne.*] Belonging to the south; meridional; lying toward the south; coming from the south; southerly.

southerner, suтн'ér-nér, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south.

southernmost, suтн'érn-mōst, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

southing, south'ing, *n.* Motion to the south; the time at which a heavenly body passes the meridian of a place; difference of latitude in sailing southward.

southmost, south'mōst, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

southward, south'wērd, *adv.* [*South* and *-ward*=A. Sax. *súthweard.*] Toward the south.——a. Situated or directed towards the south.——n. The southern regions or countries.

south-west, south'west, *n.* The point of the compass between and equally distant from the south and west.——a. Lying in the direction of the south-west; coming from the south-west.

south-wester, south-west'ér, *n.* A strong south-west wind; a waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck; frequently contracted into *Sou'wester.*

south-westerly, south-west'ér-li, *a.* In the direction of south-west; coming from the south-west.

south-western, south-west'érn, *a.* Pertaining to the south-west; in the direction of the south-west.

souvenir, sö-ve-nēr', *n.* [Fr., from L. *subvenire*, to occur to mind—*sub*, under, *venire*, to come.] That which keeps a person, place, or event in memory; a keepsake.

sovereign, so've-rin, *a.* [O. Fr. *soverain*, Fr. *souverain*; fr. L.L. *superanus*, fr. L. *super*, above, over. The *g* has been erroneously inserted.] Supreme; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; superior to all others; chief; paramount; supremely efficacious or effectual.——n. A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority; a king, prince, monarch, or emperor; a monarch; the standard British gold coin, value 20s., or £1 sterling.

sovereignty, so've-rin-ti, *n.* [*Sovereign* and *-ty*=O. Fr. *soverainté*, Fr. *souveraineté.*] State or power of a sovereign; monarchical rule; supreme power; supreme power in a state; supremacy; dominion; supreme excellence.

sovran, sov'ran, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Sovereign*, and etymologically more correct.

sow, sou, *n.* [A. Sax. *sugu*, *su*, a sow=L.G. *suge*, O.D. *sonce*, D. *zog*, *zeug*, G. *sau*, Icel. *sýr*, Dan. and Sw. *so*, sow; cog. L. *sus*, Gr. *sus*, *hus*, sow; perhaps fr. root *su*, to bring forth (whence *son*; akin *swine*).] The female of the swine or hog.

sow, sō, *v.t.* pret. *sowed*, sōd; pp. *sowed* or *sown*, sōn; ppr. *sowing*, sō'ing. [A.Sax. *sáwan* (pret. *seów*, pp. *sáwen*), to sow=O. Sax. *sáian*, D. *zaaijen*, Icel. *sá*, Dan. *saa*, Sw. *så*, G. *säen*, Goth. *saian*; same root as L. *sero*, *satum*, I sow (whence *season*, *semen*, *seminary*). *Seed* is from this stem.] To cast or scatter on ground for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop; to scatter seed over; to plant by sowing; to spread abroad; to propagate; to disseminate; to besprinkle.——v.i. To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

sowar, sou'ar, *n.* [Hind.] An Indian cavalry soldier.

sow-bread, sou'bred, *n.* [From the roots being eaten by swine.] The common British species of cyclamen.

sowens, **sowans**, sō'enz, sō'anz, *n.pl.* [Comp. A. Sax. *sétwe*, glue, paste.] A nutritious food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, used in Scotland; flummery.

sower, sō'ér, *n.* One who sows; a disseminator; a breeder; a promoter.

sow-thistle, sou'this-l, *n.* A genus of composite plants somewhat resembling thistles (genus Sonchus).

soy, soi, *n.* [Of Chinese origin.] A sauce prepared in China and Japan from a kind of bean, &c.; the plant from the seeds of which it is prepared.

spa, spa, *n.* [From *Spa*, a celebrated watering-place in Belgium.] A place to which people go on account of a spring or springs of mineral water.

space, spās, *n.* [Fr. *espace*, fr. L. *spatium*, space, perhaps fr. root *spa*, to stretch, seen in *span.*] Extension; that in which all things are comprised; any portion of extension; the interval between points or objects; quantity of time; interval between two points of time; a short time; a while.——v.t. pret. & pp. *spaced*, spāst; ppr. *spacing*, spās'ing. To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in.

spacial. Same as *Spatial.*

spacious, spā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux*, L. *spatiosus*, fr. *spatium*, space.] Having large or ample space or room; roomy; widely extended; ample; capacious.

spaciously, spā'shus-li, *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively.

spaciousness, spā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being spacious; wideness; roominess.

spade, spād, *n.* [A. Sax. *spadu*, *spada*=O. Sax. *spado*, O.Fris. *spada*, D. Dan. and Sw. *spade*, Icel. *spathi*, G. *spaten*; cog. Gr. *spathē*, any broad blade, a spatula; perhaps same root as *space.*] An instrument for digging, consisting of a broad and nearly rectangular blade of iron with a handle; a playing card of the suit marked with black spots somewhat resembling spades.——v.t. pret. & pp. *spaded*, spād'ed; ppr. *spading*, spād'ing. To dig with a spade; to use a spade on.

spadeful, spād'fụl, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.

spade-guinea, spād'gin-ē, *n.* A guinea with a spade-formed shield bearing the coat of arms on the reverse.

spadiceous, spā-di'shus, *a.* [See next.] Growing within a spathe or spadix; forming a spadix.

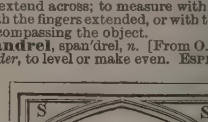
spadix, spā'diks, *n.* [L., a palm branch.] A form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged round a fleshy radius, and surrounded by a spathe, as in palms. See SPATHE.

spake, spāk. A preterit of *speak.*

spalpeen, spal'pēn, *n.* [Ir. *spailpín*, Gael. *spailpean.*] An Irish term for a mean or insignificant fellow. [Colloq.]

span, span, *n.* [A. Sax. *span*, a span (the measure), fr. *spannan*, to bind; D. *span*, a span, a team of horses; Icel. *spönn*, Dan. *spand*, Sw. *spann*, G. *spanne*, a span; D. *spannen*, to bend, to stretch, to yoke; L.G. *spannen*, G. *spannen*, Icel. *spenna*, to span; perhaps fr. same root as L. *spatium*, space; Gr. *spaō*, I draw (whence *spasm.*)] Reach or extent in general; the space from the point of the thumb to that of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; the stretch or extent of an arch between its abutments; width of opening of an arch; a pair of horses; a yoke of animals; a team.——v.t. pret. & pp. *spanned*, spand; ppr. *spanning*, span'ing. To measure or reach from one side of to the other; to extend across; to measure with the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object.

spandrel, span'drel, *n.* [From O.Fr. *esplanader*, to level or make even. ESPLANADE.]



s s, Spandrels.

The somewhat triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangular part inclosing it.

spangle, spang'gl, *n.* [Dim. of O.E. *spang*, A. Sax. *spange*, a buckle, a clasp, &c.=D. *spang*, G. *spange*, a clasp or buckle; Icel. *spöng*, a spangle, a stud.] A small flat glittering ornament of metal stitched on a theatrical or other garment; any little thing sparkling and brilliant; a small sparkling object.——v.t. pret. & pp. *spangled*, spang'gld; ppr. *spangling*, spang'gling. To set or adorn with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies.

spangled, spang'gld, *p.a.* Set with spangles; adorned with small, brilliant pieces.

spangly, spang'gli, *a.* Like a spangle or spangles; glittering; glistening.

Spaniard, span'yérd, *n.* [*Spain* and suffix *-ard.*] A native of Spain.

spaniel, span'yel, *n.* [O. Fr. *espagneul*, Mod. Fr. *épagneul*, lit. a Spanish dog, fr. Sp. *España*, L. *Hispania*, Spain.] A dog of several breeds, usually with longish hair, used either for sport or as a pet; a mean, cringing, fawning person.

Spanish, span'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.——n. The language of Spain, a language based on the Latin.—**Spanish fly.** See CANTHARIDES.

spank, spangk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *spanked*, spangkt; ppr. *spanking*, spangk'ing. [Same as Dan. *spanke*, to strut, to stalk; comp. Sc. *spang*, to leap.] To move with a quick lively step; to move or run along quickly.——v.t. To slap or smack with the open hand, or with something held in it.

spanker, spangk'ér, *n.* One that spanks;

a fast-going or fleet horse (colloq.); a large fore-and-aft sail set upon the mizzen-mast of a ship.

s s, Spanker.

spanking, spangk'ing, *p.a.* [SPANK.] Moving with a quick lively pace; dashing; free-going. [Colloq.]

spanner, span'ėr, *n.* One that spans; a screw-key.

span-new, span'nū, *a.* [Icel. *span-nýr*, span-new, lit. chip-new, splinter-new, fr. *spánn*, G. *span*, a chip: in allusion to work fresh from the hands of the workman. SPOON.] Quite new; bran-new.

span-roof, span'rōf, *n.* A common roof formed by two meeting inclined planes.

spar, spär, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sparri*, *sperra*, a spar, a rafter; Dan. *sparre*, D. and Sw. *spar*, a rafter; G. *sparren*, a beam, a bar; akin G. *sperren*, to shut in; perhaps *spear*.] A long piece of timber of no great thickness; a pole; a nautical term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs.

spar, spär, *n.* [A. Sax. *spær*, *spærstán*, a kind of stone; G. *spar*; origin unknown.] A name for certain crystalline minerals which easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, or laminated fragments with polished surfaces.

spar, spär, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sparred*, spärd; ppr. *sparring*, spär'ing. [O.Fr. *esparer* (It. *sparare*), to fling out the hind-legs, to kick, fr. L. *ex*, out, and Fr. *parer*, to parry. PARRY.] To rise and strike with the feet or spurs: said of cocks; to move the arms in a way suitable for boxing or fisticuffs; to fight with boxing-gloves; to box; to wrangle or bandy words.——*n.* A preliminary flourish of the fists; a boxing-match; a contest with boxing-gloves.

sparable, spar'a-bl, *n.* [Corruption of *sparrow-bill*, from the shape.] A kind of nail driven into the soles of shoes and boots.

spar-deck, spär'dek, *n.* A light deck fitted over the upper deck of a vessel.

sparc, spär, *a.* [A. Sax. *spær*, moderate, sparing (=Icel. *sparr*, G. and Sw. *spär* in *sparsam*), whence *sparian*, to spare=Icel. and Sw. *spara*, Dan. *spare*, G. and D. *sparen*, to spare; same root as L. *parcus*, sparing, *parco* (for *sparco*), I spare.] Scanty; not plentiful or abundant; lean; wanting flesh; thin; sparing or chary; such as may be spared; over and above what is necessary; superfluous; held in reserve; not required for present use.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *spared*, spärd; ppr. *sparing*, spär'ing. To use frugally; not to be profuse of; to part with; to do without; to dispense with; to omit; to forbear (often with an infinitive as object); to use tenderly; to treat with pity, mercy, or forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy; to forbear to inflict upon; to withhold from; to save, withhold, or gain (time), as from some engrossing occupation.—— v.i. To be parsimonious or frugal; not to be liberal or profuse; to use mercy or forbearance.

sparely, spär'li, *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

spareness, spär'nes, *n.* State of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

sparerib, spär'rib, *n.* [*Spare*, lean, and *rib*.] A piece of a hog, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

sparing, spär'ing, *p.a.* Saving; parsimonious; chary; economical.

sparingly, spär'ing-li, *adv.* In a sparing manner; frugally; not lavishly; seldom; not frequently.

spark, spärk, *n.* [A. Sax. *spearca*=L.G. *sparke*, D. *spark*, *sperk*, a spark; connected with Icel. and Sw. *spraka*, Dan. *sprage*, to crackle; or fr. root of L. *spargo*, I sprinkle (whence *sparse*).] A small particle of fire or ignited substance, which flies off from bodies when burning; a small transient light; a scintillation; a small portion of anything active; a particle.——v.i. pret. & pp. *sparked*, spärkt; ppr. *sparking*, spärk'ing. To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.

spark, spärk, *n.* [Same as Prov. E. *sprack*, lively, Icel. *sparkr*, sprightly; akin *spry*.] A brisk, showy, gay man; a lover; a gallant; a beau.

sparkish, spärk'ish, *a.* Having the style or character of a spark or gay fellow.

sparkle, spär'kl, *n.* [Freq. of *spark*.] A little spark; a luminous particle; a scintillation; lustre.——v.i. pret. & pp. *sparkled*, spär'kld; ppr. *sparkling*, spär'kling. To emit sparks; to scintillate; to shine; to glitter; to twinkle; to exhibit an appearance of animation; to emit little bubbles, as certain liquors.

sparkler, spärk'lėr, *n.* One who or that which sparkles.

sparkling, spärk'ling, *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively.

sparklingly, spärk'ling-li, *adv.* In a sparkling manner.

sparrer, spär'ėr, *n.* One who spars; a pugilist or boxer.

sparrow, spa'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *spearwa*, a sparrow=Goth. *sparwa*, Dan. *spurv*, Icel. *spörr*, G. *spar*, *sperling*, sparrow.] A well-known bird of the finch family, constantly seen in the vicinity of human dwellings.

sparrow-grass, spa'rō-gras, *n.* A corruption of *Asparagus*.

sparrow-hawk, spa'rō-hak, *n.* A small hawk destructive to sparrows and other small birds.

sparry, spär'i, *a.* [*Spar*, the mineral, and *-y*.] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; spathic.

sparse, spärs, *a.* [L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargo*, I strew, I sprinkle (as in *asperse*, *disperse*, *intersperse*). SPARK.] Thinly scattered; not thick or close together; set or planted here and there.

sparsely, spärs'li, *adv.* In a scattered or sparse manner; thinly.

sparseness, spärs'nes, *n.* State of being sparse; thinness; scattered state.

Spartan, spär'tan, *a.* Pertaining to ancient *Sparta*; hence, hardy; undaunted.

sparterie, spär'tėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *sparterie*, Sp. *esparteria*. ESPARTO.] A collective name for articles manufactured from esparto-grass, as mats, nets, ropes, &c.

spasm, spazm, *n.* [Fr. *spasme*, L. *spasmus*, fr. Gr. *spasmos*, fr. *spaō*, I draw, pull, wrench. SPAN.] A violent and involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, generally attended with pain; a convulsive fit.

spasmodic, spaz-mod'ik, *a.* [Fr. *spasmodique*, fr. Gr. *spasmōdēs*, spasmodic—*spasmos*, spasm, and *eidos*, form.] Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsive; overstrained and unnatural in expression or style.——*n.* A medicine for spasm.

spasmodically, spaz-mod'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts.

spastic, spas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *spastikos*.] Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

spat, spat, *n.* [Akin to the verb to *spit*.] The spawn of shell-fish; the developing spawn of the oyster.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *spatted*, spat'ed; ppr. *spatting*, spat'ing. To shed or emit spawn or spat.

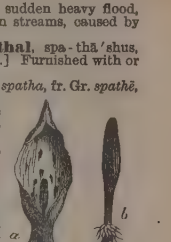
spate, **spait**, spāt, *n.* [Comp. Ir. *speid*, a flood in a river.] A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain streams, caused by heavy rainfall.

spathaceous, **spathal**, spa-thā'shus, spā'thal, *a.* [See next.] Furnished with or formed like a spathe.

spathe, spāth, *n.* [L. *spatha*, fr. Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade, a spathe. SPADE.] In *bot.* a large membranaceous bract at the base of a spadix, which it incloses as a sheath.

spathed, spāthd, *a.* Having a spathe.

spathic, spath'ik, *a.* [Fr. *spathique*, fr. *spath*, G. *spath*, spar.] In *mineral.* having a lamellar or foliated structure; sparry.



a, Spathe, and *b* Spadix of *Arum maculatum*.

spathose, spath'ōs, *a.* [SPATHIC.] Sparry; foliated in texture.

spatial, spā'shal, *a.* [From L. *spatium*, space.] Pertaining to space; existing in space.—— **spatially**, spā'shal-li, *adv.* In a spatial relation.

spatter, spat'ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spattered*, spat'ėrd; ppr. *spattering*, spat'ėr-ing. [A freq. akin to *spat*, *spit*, *spot*.] To bespatter; to scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle, as with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter; *fig.* to asperse; to defame.——*n.* Act of spattering; something sprinkled or falling in drops.

spattle, spat'l, *n.* [A form of *spatula*.] A spatula.

spatula, spat'ū-la, *n.* [L. *spatula*, dim. of *spatha*, a broad implement, a spatula. SPADE.] A broad thin sort of knife or flexible blade, used by painters, apothecaries, &c., for working in soft substances.

spatulate, spat'ū-lāt, *a.* Shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape.

spavin, spa'vin, *n.* [O. Fr. *espavent*; origin doubtful.] A disease of horses affecting the joint of the hind-leg between the knee and fetlock, and causing lameness.—**spavined**, spa'vind, *a.* Affected with spavin.

spawl, spąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *spawled*, spąld; ppr. *spawling*, spąl'ing. [Contr. fr. old *spattle*, A. Sax. *spátl*, spittle. SPIT.] To throw saliva carelessly from the mouth.——*n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly.

spawn, spąn, *n.* [O.Fr. *espaundre*, to spawn, shed, spill, lit. to *expand*, fr. L. *expandere*. EXPAND.] The eggs or ova of fish, frogs, &c., when ejected; the mycelium or white fibrous matter from which fungi are produced; hence, product or offspring, in contempt.——v.t. pret. & pp. *spawned*, spąnd; ppr. *spawning*, spąn'ing. To eject or deposit, as fishes do their eggs; to bring forth; to generate.——v.i. To eject or deposit spawn, as fish or frogs; to issue, as offspring.

spawner, spąn'ėr, *n.* One who spawns; a female fish.

spay, spā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spayed*, spād; ppr. *spaying*, spā'ing. [A Celtic word: Manx *spoiy*, Gael. *spoth*, to castrate.] To remove or destroy the ovaries of, as is done to female animals, to make them sterile.

speak, spēk, *v.i.* pret. *spoke*, spōk; archaic or poetical *spake*, spāk; pp. *spoken*, spōk'n; ppr. *speaking*, spēk'ing. [O.E. *speken*, A. Sax. *specan*, earlier *sprecan* (with rather remarkable omission of *r*)=O.Sax. *sprekan*, O.Fris. *spreka*, D. and L.G. *spreken*, G. *sprechen*, to speak; root and further connections unknown.] To utter words; to express thoughts by words; to discourse; to talk; to say something; to deliver a speech, discourse, or address; to express opinions; to argue; to plead; to converse; to make mention; to communicate ideas or information by writing or otherwise; to be expressive; to give sound.—**To speak for**, to plead the cause of; to urge the claims of; to be the representative or spokesman of. —**To speak out**, to speak loud or louder; to

speak boldly or unreservedly.—To speak up, to speak out; to express one's thoughts freely.—To speak well for, to be a favourable indication of.——v.t. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately; to say; to declare; to proclaim; to talk or converse in; to address; to accost; to exhibit; to make known; to express in any way.—To speak a ship, to hail and speak to someone on board her.

speakable, spēk'a-bl, *n.* That can be spoken.

speaker, spēk'ėr, *n.* One who speaks; one who utters or pronounces a discourse; one who utters a speech in public; the person who presides in a deliberative or legislative assembly, as in the House of Commons, preserving order and regulating the debates.

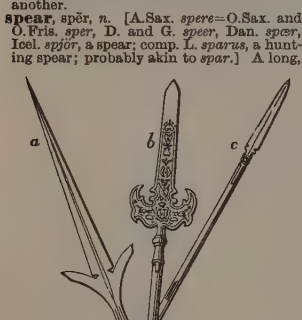
speakership, spēk'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of speaker.

speaking, spēk'ing, *p.a.* Used for the purpose of conveying speech; forcibly expressive; vivid in resemblance; extending to mere phrases of civility (a *speaking* acquaintance).

speaking-trumpet, spēk'ing-trum-pet, *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument which carries the voice to a great distance.

speaking-tube, spēk'ing-tūb, *n.* A tube for communicating orally from one room to another.

spear, spēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *spere*=O.Sax. and O.Fris. *sper*, D. and G. *speer*, Dan. *spær*, Icel. *spjór*, a spear; comp. L. *sparus*, a hunting spear; probably akin to *spar*.] A long,



Ancient Spears.

a, Time of Edward IV. *b*, Time of James I. (a partisan). *c*, Time of Cromwell (a pike).

pointed weapon, used in war and hunting by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals; something like a spear.——v.t. pret. & pp. *speard*, spērd; ppr. *spearing*, spēr'ing. To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear.

spear-grass, spēr'grás, *n.* A name applied to various long sharp-leaved grasses.

spear-head, spēr'hed, *n.* The metal point of a spear.

spearman, spēr'man, *n.* One who is armed with a spear.

spearmint, spēr'mint, *n.* A species of mint having spear-shaped leaves.

spec, spek, *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *Speculation* (as a commercial term).

special, spe'shal, *a.* [Fr. *spécial*, fr. L. *specialis*, fr. *species*, a peculiar sort or kind. SPECIES.] Pertaining to a species or sort; particular; peculiar; distinctive; having a distinct or peculiar character; not general; designed for a particular purpose; confined to some particular class of subjects; having a distinct field or scope; appointed for a distinct purpose or occasion.—Special constable, a person sworn to aid the authorities in keeping the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—Special license, a license granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which enables a priest to marry the parties without banns, and at any time or place.

specialism, spe'shal-izm, *n.* [*Special* and *-ism*.] Devotion to a particular branch or department of knowledge.

specialist, spe'shal-ist, *n.* [*Special* and *-ist*.] A person who devotes himself to, or who has a special knowledge of, some particular subject.

speciality, spe-shi-al'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **specialities**, spe-shi-al'i-tiz. [*Special* and *-ity*.] That by which a person or thing is specially characterized; special characteristic; that in which a person is specially versed; a special or peculiar quality or attribute.

specialization, spe'shal-I-zā"shon, *n.* The act of specializing or devoting to a particular use or function; special determination; process by which special bodily parts or organs become adapted to special functions.

specialize, spe'shal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *specialized*, spe'shal-Izd; ppr. *specializing*, spe'shal-Iz-ing. [*Special* and *-ize*.] To assign a specific use or purpose to; to devote or apply to a specific use or function.

specially, spe'shal-li, *adv.* In a special manner; especially; particularly; for a particular purpose or occasion.

specialty, spe'shal-ti, *n.*; pl. **specialties**, spe'shal-tiz. A special point or characteristic; a speciality; a special pursuit, employment, or object of study; a special product or article of manufacture.

specie, spē'shi, *n.* [The ablative of L. *species*, species, kind, used as an English word from its occurrence in the phrase 'in *specie*', that is, in visible coin.] Gold or silver coined and used as money; metallic money; coin: in contradistinction to paper-money.

species, spē'shēz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L. *species*, appearance, shape, sort, kind, fr. *specio*, I behold; akin to Gr. *skopeō*, I see, *skeptomai*, I look, Skr. *spash*, to see; G. *spähen*, to spy (q.v.). English words in which L. *specio* can be traced are numerous, as *specious*, *specimen*, *specify*, *spite*, *spice*, *despise*, *aspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *spectacle*, &c.] Outward or external appearance; a kind, sort, or variety; a class, collection, or assemblage of things or beings ranged together owing to certain attributes possessed in common; a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and designated by a common name; a group of animals or plants which bear a close resemblance to each other in the more essential features of their organization, and produce similar progeny, several species uniting to form a *genus*.

specific, spe-sif'ik, *a.* [Fr. *spécifique*, L.L. *specificus*—L. *species*, a species, and *facio*, I make.] Pertaining to, designating, characterizing, or constituting a species; marking something as a distinct species; tending to specify or particularize; definite; precise; specially marked; peculiar; distinctive; possessed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease.—Specific gravity. See GRAVITY.——n. Something that produces or is supposed to produce some special effect; a remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; an infallible or supposed infallible remedy; something certain to effect the desired purpose; an unfailing agent.

specifically, spe-sif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a specific manner; so far as concerns the species; definitely; particularly.

specification, spe'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of specifying; details of particulars; particular mention; statement; the dimensions, peculiarities, &c., of any work about to be undertaken, as in building, engineering, &c.; an article, item, or particular specified.

specify, spe'si-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *specified*, spe'si-fid; ppr. *specifying*, spe'si-fi-ing. [Fr. *spécifier*, L.L. *specificare*, fr. *specificus*, specific (q.v.).] To make specific; to mention or name specifically or distinctively; to designate in words so as to clearly distinguish from other things; to state precisely or in detail.

specimen, spe'si-men, *n.* [L. *specimen*, an example, a sample, fr. *specio*, I see. SPECIES.] A sample; one individual taken as exhibiting the character or kind of others; a part or small portion of anything intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole.

specious, spē'shus, *a.* [Fr. *spécieux*, fr. L. *speciosus*, showy, beautiful, plausible, fr. *species*, show, appearance. SPECIES.] Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view; plausible; colourable.

speciously, spē'shus-li, *adv.* In a specious manner; plausibly; with show of right or reason.

speck, spek, *n.* [A. Sax. *specca*, a speck; akin L.G. *spaak*, a speck; *speckle* is a derivative.] A small spot; a small discoloration in anything; a stain; a blemish; a flaw; a small particle or patch; an atom.——v.t. pret. & pp. *specked*, spekt; ppr. *specking*, spek'ing. To spot; to mark with specks or spots.

speckle, spek'l, *n.* [Dim. of *speck*.] A little spot or speck of colour in anything; a small coloured marking.——v.t. pret. & pp. *speckled*, spek'ld; ppr. *speckling*, spek'l-ing. To mark with small specks or spots.

speckled, spek'ld, *p.a.* Marked with specks or speckles; spotted; variegated with spots of a different colour from the ground or surface of the object.

spectacle, spek'ta-kl, *n.* [Fr. *spectacle*, fr. L. *spectaculum*, a show or spectacle, fr. *specto*, freq. of *specio*, I see. SPECIES.] A show; a sight; an exhibition; a gazing-stock; something exhibited to view; a splendid show; a pageant; anything seen; *pl.* an optical instrument consisting of two lenses set in a light frame, and worn before the eyes to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision.

spectacled, spek'ta-kld, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.

spectacular, spek-tak'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *spectaculum*. SPECTACLE.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle.

spectator, spek-tā'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *specto*, freq. of *specio*, I look. SPECTACLE.] A looker-on; a beholder or observer; one personally present; an eye-witness.

spectatress, **spectatrix**, spek-tā'tres, spek-tā'triks, *n.* A female beholder or looker on.

specter. Same as *Spectre*.

spectral, spek'tral, *a.* [*Spectre* and *-al*.] Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly; ghostlike; pertaining to spectra; pertaining to the solar or other spectrum.

spectrally, spek'tral-li, *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or spectre.

spectre, spek'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an apparition, fr. *specto*, I behold, freq. of *specio*, I see. SPECIES.] An apparition; a disembodied spirit; a ghost; a phantom.

spectrology, spek-trol'o-ji, *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] Scientific facts or doctrines regarding the characteristic spectra of bodies.

spectrometer, spek-trom'et-ėr, *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus attached to a spectroscope for purposes of measurement.

spectroscope, spek'trō-skōp, *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *skopeō*, I look at.] An instrument which by means of a prism or train of prisms enables any kind of spectrum to be analysed and so observed and studied.

spectroscopic, spek-trō-skop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.

spectroscopically, spek-trō-skop'ik-al-li, *adv.* By the use of the spectroscope.

spectroscopist, spek'trō-skōp-ist, *n.* One who uses the spectroscope.

spectroscopy, spek'trō-skō-pi, *n.* [*Spectroscope* and *-y*.] That branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope.

spectrum, spek'trum, *n.*; pl. **spectra**, spek'tra. [L. *spectrum*, an appearance. SPECTRE.] A spectre; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed or turned away from it; a specially-coloured band of light, showing prismatic colours and dark lines, produced when the light of the sun or other body, or the incandescent vapour of any substance, is subjected to analysis by being passed through a prism or spectroscope; different kinds of light, and the incandescent vapour of different bodies, having each their characteristic spectrum.

specular, spek'ū-lăr, *a.* [Fr. *spéculaire*, L. *speculāris*, fr. *speculum*, a mirror.] Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth reflecting surface.

speculate, spek'ū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *speculated*, spek'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *speculating*, spek'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *speculor*, *speculatus*, I meditate or consider, fr. *specula*, a look-out, fr. *specio*, I see. SPECIES.] To meditate; to theorize; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to purchase land, goods, stock, or other things, with the view or expectation of selling the articles at a profit; to engage in risky financial or mercantile transactions.

speculation, spek-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *spéculation*, L.L. *speculatio*.] Act of speculating; a turning over in the mind of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination; theorizing; mental scheme; theory; the laying out of money with a view to more than the usual success in trade; a hazardous commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits.

speculative, spek'ū-lāt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *spéculatif*, L.L. *speculativus*.] Given to speculation; formed by speculation; theoretical; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice; pertaining to speculation in trade.

speculatively, spek'ū-lāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a speculative manner; theoretically; in the way of speculation.

speculator, spek'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who speculates; a theorizer; one who speculates in business; one who incurs great financial risks in the hope of great gain.

speculum, spek'ū-lum, *n.*; pl. **specula** or **speculums**, spek'ū-la, spek'ū-lumz. [L., a mirror, fr. *specio*, I look, I behold. SPECIES.] A mirror or looking-glass; a metallic reflector, such as is used in reflecting telescopes; an instrument for examining certain openings of the body; an iridescent spot on a bird's wing.

sped, sped, pret. & pp. of *speed*.

speech, spēch, *n.* [A. Sax. *spæc*, fr. earlier *spræc*, speech, fr. *specan*, *sprecan*, to speak. SPEAK.] The faculty of speaking; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; language; words as expressing ideas; a particular language; talk; conversation; act or opportunity of speaking to a person; what is spoken; what a person says; a saying; a formal discourse; oration; address; harangue.

speech-day, spēch'dā, *n.* The periodical examination day of a public school.

speechify, spēch'i-fī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *speechified*, spēch'i-fīd; ppr. *speechifying*, spēch'i-fī-ing. [*Speech* and *-fy*.] To make a speech; to harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

speechless, spēch'les, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute; silent; not speaking for a time.

speechlessness, spēch'les-nes, *n.* State of being speechless; muteness.

speed, spēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *spēd*, success, prosperity, haste, fr. *spōwan* (O.H.G. *spuon*), to succeed=D. *spoed*, L.G. *spood*, success. The verb is fr. the noun=A. Sax. *spēdan*, to prosper.] Success; good fortune; prosperity; rapidity; velocity; haste; impetuosity. —— v.i. pret. & pp. *sped*, sped; ppr. *speeding*, spēd'ing. To make haste; to move with celerity; to have success; to prosper; to succeed; to have fortune, good or ill; to fare.——v.t. To despatch or send away in haste; to hurry; to accelerate; to expedite; to help forward; to make prosperous; to cause to succeed; to dismiss with good wishes or friendly services.

speedily, spēd'i-li, *adv.* In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time; soon.

speediness, spēd'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being speedy; quickness; haste; despatch.

speedwell, spēd'wel, *n.* [From growing on roadsides, and, as it were, *speeding* travellers on their way.] The common name of British plants of the genus Veronica.

speedy, spēd'i, *a.* [*Speed* and *-y*=A. Sax. *spēdig*, prosperous.] Having speed; quick; nimble; rapid in motion; quick in performance; not dilatory.

spelæan, spe-lē'an, *a.* [L. *spelæum*, fr. Gr. *spēlaion*, a cave.] Pertaining to a cave or caves; dwelling in a cave or caves.

spell, spel, *n.* [A. Sax. *spell*, a saying, tale, narrative, charm=Icel. *spjall*, O.G. and O. Sax. *spel*, Goth. *spill*, a tale. Hence the latter part of *gospel*.] An incantation; a charm consisting of some words of occult power; any charm; fascination or enchantment.

spell, spel, *v.t.* pret. *spelled* or *spelt*, speld, spelt; ppr. *spelling*, spel'ing. [Apparently same as A. Sax. *spellian*, to tell, declare, speak, fr. *spell*, a saying (see prec.)=D. *spellen*, to spell.] To tell or write the letters of in proper succession; to write or print with the proper letters; to form by letters; to read; to read with labour or difficulty; to act as a spell upon.—— v.i. To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing; to read.

spelt, spel, *n.* [A. Sax. *spelta*, to supply the room of another; comp. D. *spel*, G. *spiel*, play, game.] A piece of work done by one person in relief of another; a turn or time of work; a single period of labour; a period; an interval of time; a while or season.

spell-bound, spel'bound, *a.* Bound as by a spell or charm; fascinated.

speller, spel'ér, *n.* One that spells; a spelling-book.

spelling, spel'ing, *n.* Act of one who spells; orthography; the letters that form a word.

spelling-book, spel'ing-bụk, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

spelt, spelt, *n.* [A. Sax. *spelt*, L.G. and D. *spelt*, G. *spelt*, *spelz*, fr. L. *spelta*, spelt.] An inferior kind of wheat.

spelter, spel'tér, *n.* [L.G. *spialter*, G. and D. *spiauter*, spelter, zinc; akin *pewter*.] A commercial name of zinc, commonly somewhat impure.

spence, spens, *n.* [O. Fr. *spense*, short for *despense*, fr. *despendre*, L. *dispendere*, to dispense—*dis*, and *pendo*, I weigh. SPEND.] A buttery; a place where provisions are kept.

spencer, spen'sér, *n.* A man's and woman's outer coat or jacket, named from an Earl *Spencer*, who first wore it.

spend, spend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spent*, spent; ppr. *spending*, spend'ing. [A. Sax. *spendan*, borrowed (like G. *spenden*), fr. L. *expendo*, or *dispendo*, I expend, I dispense. EXPEND, PENDANT.] To lay out, as money; to part with in buying something; to consume; to waste; to squander; to confer or bestow; to pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; to exhaust of force; to wear away; to harass; to fatigue.——v.i. To make expense; to spend money; to be dissipated or consumed.

spender, spend'ér, *n.* One who spends; a prodigal.

spendthrift, spend'thrift, *n.* One who spends improvidently or prodigally money which has been earned or saved by thrift; a prodigal; one who squanders his means; often as an adj.

spent, spent, *p. a.* [Pp. of *spend*.] Wearied; exhausted; having deposited spawn; having nearly exhausted its force, as a cannon or rifle ball.

sperm, spérm, *n.* [Fr. *sperme*, L. *sperma*, fr. Gr. *sperma*, seed, fr. *speirō*, I sow.] The seminal fluid of animals.

spermaceti, spèr-ma-sē'ti, *n.* [Lit. sperm of whale, fr. L. *sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, a whale.] A fatty material obtained from a species of whale (the sperm-whale or cachalot) common in the Pacific.

spermatic, spèr-mat'ik, *a.* [Fr. *spermatique*, Gr. *spermatikos*, fr. *sperma*, seed. SPERM.] Consisting of sperm or semen; pertaining to semen; seminal.

spermatorrhœa, spèr-ma-tō-rē"a, *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, *spermatos*, seed, and *rheō*, I flow.] Involuntary emission of semen.

spermatozoon, spèr'ma-to-zō"on, *n.*; pl. **spermatozoa**, spèr'ma-to-zō"a. [Gr. *sperma*, *spermatos*, seed, and *zōon*, a living being.] One of the microscopic bodies in the semen of animals, and essential to impregnation.

sperm-oil, spérm'oil, *n.* The oil of the spermaceti whale.

sperm-whale, spérm'whāl, *n.* The spermaceti whale or cachalot—which see.

Sperm-whale *Physeter* (*macrocephalus*).

spew, spū, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spewed*, spūd; ppr. *spewing*, spū'ing. [A. Sax. *spīwan*, to spew=O. Sax. *spīwan*, O. Fris. *spīa*, D. *spouwen*, *spuwen*, G. *speien*, Icel. *spýja*, Dan. and Sw. *spy*, Goth. *speiwan*, to vomit; cog. L. *spuo*, I vomit. *Spit* is from same root.] To vomit; to cast up or eject from the stomach; to eject; to cast forth; to cast out with abhorrence.——v.i. To vomit; to puke; to discharge the contents of the stomach.

sphacelus, sfa'sē-lus, *n.* [Gr. *sphakelos*, fr. *sphazō*, I kill.] Gangrene; necrosis; death or caries of a bone.

sphæristerium, sfē-ris-tē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *sphairistērion*, fr. *sphairistēs*, a ball-player, fr. *sphaira*, a ball. SPHERE.] An ancient building for playing at ball; a tennis-court.

sphagnum, sfag'num, *n.* [Gr. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss.] An important genus of mosses; moss of this kind in the mass.

sphenogram, sfē'nō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *gramma*, a letter.] A wedge-shaped, cuneiform, or arrow-headed character.

sphenography, sfē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, *graphō*, I write. See prec.] The art of writing or of deciphering cuneiform writings.

Sphagnum.

sphenoid, **sphenoidal**, sfē'noid, sfē-noid'al, *a.* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a wedge, as a bone in the base of the skull.——n. A wedge-shaped body; the sphenoid bone.

spheral, sfē'ral, *a.* [*Sphere* and *-al*.] Pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; rounded like a sphere.

sphere, sfēr, *n.* [Fr. *sphère*, L. *sphæra*, fr. Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, a globe; connections doubtful.] An orb; a ball; a globe; a globular body; a sun, star, or planet; one of the globular hollow shells belonging to the solar system according to old astronomers; a

solid body contained under a single surface which in every part is equally distant from a point called the centre; a body representing the earth or the apparent heavens; circuit of motion, action, knowledge, or influence; scene of action or activity; region over which influence extends; range; limit; province; rank; order of society.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sphered*, sfērd; ppr. *sphering*, sfēr'ing. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to form into a sphere.

spheric, spherical, sfe'rik, sfe'rik-al, *a.* [Fr. *sphérique*, L. *sphæricus*, fr. Gr. *sphairikos*.] Pertaining to a sphere; having the form of a sphere; globular; orbicular; pertaining to globular bodies.

spherically, sfe'rik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

sphericity, sfe-ris'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sphéricité*.] State or quality of being spherical; roundness; globularity.

spherics, sfer'iks, *n.* In *geom.* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere.

spheroid, sfēr'oid, *n.* [Fr. *sphéroïde*, fr. Gr. *sphaira*, sphere, and *eidos*, form.] A body or figure resembling a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.

spheroidal, sfēr-oid'al, *a.* [See prec.] Having the form of a spheroid.

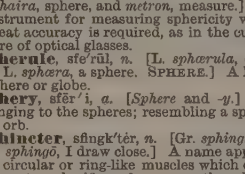
spherometer, sfēr-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, sphere, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring sphericity when great accuracy is required, as in the curvature of optical glasses.

spherule, sfe'rūl, *n.* [L. *sphærula*, dim. of L. *sphæra*, a sphere. SPHERE.] A little sphere or globe.

sphery, sfēr'i, *a.* [*Sphere* and *-y.*] Belonging to the spheres; resembling a sphere or orb.

sphincter, sfingk'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *sphingktēr*, fr. *sphingō*, I draw close.] A name applied to circular or ring-like muscles which close the external orifices of organs, as the sphincter of the mouth, &c.

sphinx, sfingks, *n.* [L. *sphinx*, fr. Gr. *sphingx*, said to be fr. *sphinggō*, I bind tight, I choke.] A female monster of Greek mythology, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans, murdering all who failed to



Sphinx.

guess it, often represented with the bust of a woman upon the body of a lioness; a symbolical figure of somewhat similar character among the ancient Egyptians; a person who puts puzzling questions; a name for various moths.

sphragistics, sfra-jis'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *sphragis*, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions.

sphrigosis, sfri-gō'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *sphrigan*, to be exuberant.] Over-rankness in plants, or luxuriant growth without fruit.

sphygmic, sfig'mik, *a.* [Gr. *sphygmos*, the pulse.] Of or pertaining to the pulse.

sphygmograph, sfig'mō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *sphygmos*, the pulse, *graphō*, I write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates the character of the pulse.

spicate, spī'kāt, *a.* [L. *spicatus*, fr. *spica*, a spike.] In *bot.* having a spike or ear; eared like corn.

spice, spīs, *n.* [O.Fr. *espice* (Fr. *épice*), fr. L. *species*, species, kind, in late Latin, wares of different kinds, spices, drugs, &c. SPECIES.] A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, as pepper, nutmegs, cloves, &c.; hence, something piquant or that gives a flavour or seasoning; flavour; smack.——v.t. pret. & pp. *spiced*, spīst; ppr. *spicing*, spīs'ing. To season with spice; to tincture; to make spicy or piquant; to flavour.

spicery, spīs'ė-ri, *n.* [*Spice* and *-ery*=O.Fr. *espicerie*, Fr. *épicerie*.] Spices in general or collectively; a repository of spices; spiciness.

spiciferous, spī-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *spica*, spike or ear, and *fero*, I bear.] In *bot.* bearing ears, as corn; spicated; eared.

spicily, spīs'i-li, *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with flavour. — **spiciness**, spīs'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being spicy.

spick-and-span, spik'and-span, *adv.* [*Spick*, a spike, and *span*, a chip, a splinter. SPAN-NEW.] Used with *new*=quite new; bran-new; also used without *new* as an adj.

spicula, spik'ū-la, *n.*; pl. **spiculæ**, spik'-ū-lē. [L. *spicula*, dim. of *spica*, a sharp point, a spike.] A spikelet; a spicule.

spicular, spik'ū-lėr, *a.* [*Spicule* and *-ar.*] Resembling a spicule; having spicules.

spiculate, spik'ū-lāt, *a.* [*Spicule* and *-ate.*] Covered with or divided into fine points.

spicule, spik'ūl, *n.* [L. *spicula*, dim. of *spica*, a spike.] A little spike; a little sharp needle-shaped body.

spicy, spīs'i, *a.* [*Spice* and *-y.*] Producing spice; abounding with spice; having the qualities of spice; aromatic; pungent; piquant; racy.

spider, spī'dėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *spīthre*, for *spinthre*, fr. *spinnen*, to spin.] A name of many animals resembling insects but belonging to the class Arachnida, remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey; something supposed to resemble a spider; a trivet.

spider-monkey, spī'dėr-mung'ki, *n.* A name given to many slender long-limbed species of New World monkeys.

spigot, spi'got, *n.* [O. E. *spigotte*, *speget*, *spykette*, dim. forms from *spick*=*spike*.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor.

spike, spīk, *n.* [Same word as *pike* with initial *s*=Icel. *spīk*, Sw. *spik*, a spike; cog. L. *spica*, a sharp point, an ear of corn; same root as *spine*, *spoke*, *spit* (n.), &c.] A kind of large nail; a long pointed piece of iron; a piece of pointed iron, as on the top of railings, &c.; a nail or instrument with which the vents of cannon are filled up; an ear of corn or other grain; in *bot.* a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along a common axis.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *spiked*, spīkt: ppr. *spiking*, spīk'ing. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails; to set with spikes; to stop the vent of (a cannon) with a spike, nail, &c.; to fix upon a spike.

a, Spike of *Plantago major*.

spikelet, spīk'let, *n.* [*Spike* and *-let.*] A small spike.

spikenard, spīk'nārd, *n.* [Fr. *spicanard*, fr. L. *spica nardi*, 'spike of nard': the plant has flowers on spikes. SPIKE, NARD.] An aromatic plant of the East Indies (genus Nardostachys), the root of which is prized for its aromatic properties; a name of various fragrant essential oils; an ancient kind of unguent.

spike-oil, spīk'oil, *n.* A volatile oil distilled from a species of lavender often called *Spikenard*.

spiky, spīk'i, *a.* [*Spike* and *-y.*] Set with spikes; like a spike; having a sharp point.

spile, spīl, *n.* [Same as D. *spijl*, L.G. *spile*, a bar, a stake; G. *speil*, a skewer. SPILL, *n.*] A peg or pin used to stop a hole in a cask or barrel; a spigot.——v.t. pret. & pp. *spiled*, spīld; ppr. *spiling*, spīl'ing. To supply with a spile or spigot.

spill, spil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spilled* or *spilt*, spild, spilt; ppr. *spilling*, spil'ing. [A. Sax. *spillan*, for *spīldan*, to spill, to ruin=O.Sax. *spildjan*; L.G. and D. *spillen*, Icel. *spilla*, Dan. *spilde*, to spill, to waste.] To kill, ruin, waste†; to suffer to fall, flow over, or run out of a vessel; to lose or let be scattered; to suffer or cause to flow out; to shed; to throw from a horse or carriage (colloq.).——v.i. To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.

spill, spil, *n.* [Same as D. *spil*, G. *spille*, a spindle, a peg; allied to *spile*, Prov. E. and Sc. *spell*, *spale*, a chip.] A spigot; a spile; a slender slip of wood or long piece of paper used to light a lamp, &c.

spiller, spil'ėr, *n.* One who spills or sheds.

spillikin, spil'i-kin, *n.* [Dim. of *spill* (n.); comp. D. *spelleken*.] A little pin or splinter of wood or the like.

spilth, spilth, *n.* [From *spill*; comp. *filth* from *till*, *stealth* from *steal*.] That which is spilt, poured out, or wasted lavishly.

spin, spin, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spun*, spun; ppr. *spinning*, spin'ing. [A.Sax. *spinnan* (pret. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*), to spin=D. and G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*, Dan. *spinde*, Icel. and Sw. *spinna*, to spin; same root as *span* and Gr. *spaō*, I draw. Hence *spindle*, *spinster*, *spider*.] To draw out and twist into threads, as wool, cotton, flax, &c.; to make into threads or filaments; to draw out tediously, protract, spend by delay (with *out*); to whirl; to cause to revolve rapidly; to draw out from the body in a fine filament, as a spider.——v.i. To work at drawing and twisting threads; to perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; to revolve or move round rapidly; to rotate; to whirl; to run or drive with great rapidity; to go quickly (colloq.).——n. The act of spinning; a rapid run; a race.

spinach, spinage, spin'āj, *n.* [O.Fr. *espinache*, *espinoche*, *espinage*=It. *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca*, fr. L.L. *spinacia*, *spinacium*, fr. L. *spina*, a spine—being named from the prickles on its fruit.] A vegetable, the young leaves of which are cooked in various ways.

spinal, spin'al, *a.* [Fr. *spinal*, fr. L. *spinalis*. SPINE.] Pertaining to the spine or backbone.—**Spinal column**, the backbone.—**Spinal cord**, **Spinal marrow**, the long cord or column of nervous matter contained in the canal of the spine.

spindle, spin'dl, *n.* [A.Sax. *spindel*, earlier *spinel*, lit. the instrument for spinning, fr. *spinnan*, to spin; so also G. Sw. and Dan. *spindel*. SPIN.] The pin used in spinning with the hand, for twisting the thread, and on which the thread is wound; a pin carrying a bobbin in a spinning machine; any slender, pointed rod or pin on which something turns; an axis or small axis; an arbour, anything in form of a spindle; a long, slender stalk; a measure of yarn: in cotton, 15,120 yards; in linen, 14,400 yards.——v.i. pret. & pp. *spindled*, spin'dld; ppr. *spindling*, spin'dl-ing. To shoot or grow in a long slender stalk.

spindle-legged, spin'dl-legd, *a.* Having long slender legs.

spindle-legs, spindle-shanks, spin'-dl-legz, spin'dl-shangks, *n.* Long slender legs, or a person having such.

spindle-tree, spin'dl-trē, *n.* A small tree (genus Euonymus) found wild in Britain; dogwood.

spindrift, spin'drift, *n.* [A form of *spoon-drift*.] The blinding drift of water blown from the surface of the sea.

spine, spīn, *n.* [O.Fr. *espine*, a thorn, Fr. *épine*, L. *spina*, a thorn, a prickle, the spine, fr. a root seen also in *spike*. From the Latin come also *spinach*, *spinet*, *spinney*. SPIKE.] A prickle; a thorn; a sharp-pointed process from the woody part of a plant; a small, thin, pointed spike, as in certain fishes; any sharp rigid process or projection in animals; the backbone or spinal column of an animal, so called from its thorn-like processes.

spined, spīnd, *a.* Having spines.

spinel, spinelle, spi-nel', *n.* [Fr. *spinelle*, It. *spinella*, originally perhaps a mineral with spine-shaped crystals, fr. L. *spina*, a spine.] A kind of gem or hard stone, some varieties of which are highly prized.

spinescent, spin-es'ent, *a.* [L. *spinescens*, ppr. of *spinescere*, to grow thorny, fr. *spina*,

a spine.] In *bot.* terminating in a spine; somewhat spinose.

spinet, spin'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *espinette*, It. *spinetta*, fr. L. *spina*, a thorn, a spine, because its strings were twitched by spine-like pieces of quill. SPINE.] An old instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller.

spiniferous, spīn-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *spina*, a spine, *fero*, I bear.] Producing or provided with spines.

spinifex, spin'i-feks, *n.* [Apparently fr. *spiny*.] An excessively spiny grass covering large areas in Australia, where it forms a great impediment to travellers.

spiniess, spīn'i-nes, *n.* The property or state of being spiny.

spinnaker, spin'a-kėr, *n.* [Probably fr. *spin*, in sense of to go rapidly.] A triangular sail carried by yachts, to be set on the opposite side to the fore-and-aft main-sail in running before the wind.

spinner, spin'ėr, *n.* One who or that which spins; a contrivance for spinning; a spider.

spinneret, spin'ėr-et, *n.* [*Spinner* and *-et.*] An organ which aids an insect in spinning its threads.

spinney, **spinny**, spin'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *espinaye*, fr. L. *spinetum*, a thicket, fr. *spina*, a thorn. SPINE.] A small wood or grove with undergrowth; a clump of trees.

spinning-wheel, spin'ing-whēl, *n.* A wheel or machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by the hand.

spinose, **spinous**, spīn'ōs, spīn'us, *a.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina*, a spine.] Full of spines; thorny.—**spinosity**, spīn-os'i-ti, *n.* The state of being spinose or spinous.

spinster, spin'stėr, *n.* [From *spin* and term. *-ster.*] A woman who spins; the common title of an unmarried or single woman; an old maid.

spiny, spīn'i, *a.* [*Spine* and *-y.*] Full of spines; like a spine; thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

spiracle, spī'ra-kl or spī'ra-kl, *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spiro*, I breathe. SPIRIT.] A breathing-hole or vent; any aperture or orifice by which air or water is inhaled or exhaled by animals.

Spiræa, spī-rē'a, *n.* [L. *spiræa*, Gr. *speiraia.*] A genus of plants of the rose family, including meadow-sweet and others, esteemed for their flowers.

spiral, spī'ral, *a.* [Fr. *spiral*, fr. L. *spira*, spire, coil. SPIRE.] Pertaining to a spire; resembling a spire or coil; winding in a cylindrical form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw; winding round a fixed point or centre, and continually receding from it, like a watch-spring.——*n.* A curve similar in form to a watch-spring; a helix or curve winding like a screw; something of spiral form.

spirally, spī'ral-li, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.

spirant, spī'rant, *n.* [L. *spiro*, I breathe.] A continuous consonantal sound uttered with a distinct breathing, as *h*, *th*, *f*, *s*, &c.

spire, spīr, *n.* [L. *spira*, fr. Gr. *speira*, a spiral line, a coil, something twisted: akin *sparton*, a rope; Lith. *spartas*, a band. Hence *spiral.*] A winding line like the threads of a screw; a spiral; anything wreathed or contorted; a wreath; a convolution; a whorl of a mollusc.

spire, spīr, *n.* [A. Sax. *spīr*, a spike or stalk = D. *spier*, a spire of grass; Dan. *spire*, a sprout, *spir*, a spire; G. *spier*, a small pointed thing; akin to *spear* or to *spike.*] A body that shoots up to a point; the tapering portion of a steeple; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass or other plant.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *spired*, spīrd; ppr. *spiring*, spīr'ing. To shoot up pyramidically; to taper up.

spired, spīrd, *a.* Having a spire.

spirillum, spī-ril'um, *n.*; pl. **spirilla**, spī-ril'a. [From its *spiral* growth.] A microscopic germ of the bacteria class.

spirit, spi'rit, *n.* [O.Fr. *espirit*, Fr. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus*, breath, courage, the soul, life, spirit, fr. *spiro*, I breathe (seen also in *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *respire*, &c.); perhaps akin to *spuo*, I spit, E. to *spew. Sprite* is the same word, and *sprightly* is a derivative.] The breath of life; the soul; the intelligent immaterial part of man; an immaterial intelligent being; an apparition; a ghost; a spectre; a supernatural being of any kind; incorporeal state or existence; vivacity, animation, ardour, enthusiasm, courage, or the like; a man of life, fire, vigour, or enterprise; a man of leading personality; a person considered with respect to his mental or moral characteristics; emotional state; mood; humour: often in the plural (high or low *spirits*); the vital or essential part of anything; inspiring or actuating principle; essence; real meaning; intent, as opposed to the *letter* or merely formal statement; a liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol; *pl.* brandy, gin, rum, whisky, or other distilled liquor containing much alcohol (a glass of *spirits*).—**Animal spirits**, liveliness of disposition; constitutional briskness and gaiety.—**Holy Spirit**, **the Spirit**, the Spirit of God, or third person of the Trinity.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *spirited*, spi'rit-ed; ppr. *spiriting*, spi'rit-ing. To infuse life or spirit into; to animate; to enliven; to encourage; to convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit (generally with *away*).

spirited, spi'rit-ed, *p.a.* Showing spirit or animation; animated; full of spirit or fire; lively; vivacious; active; bold; courageous.

spiritedly, spi'rit-ed-li, *adv.* In a spirited manner; with spirit.

spiritedness, spi'rit-ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being spirited.

spiritless, spi'rit-les, *a.* Destitute of life or spirit; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

spiritlessly, spi'rit-les-li, *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit.

spirit-level, spi'rit-le-vel, *n.* A glass tube nearly filled with spirit, for determining when a thing is perfectly horizontal by the central position of an air-bubble on its upper side.

spirit-rapper, spi'rit-rap-ėr, *n.* One who practises spirit-rapping.

spirit-rapping, spi'rit-rap-ing, *n.* The name given to certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, consisting in audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, &c.

spiritual, spi'rit-ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *spirituel*, L. *spiritualis*, fr. *spiritus*, spirit.] Pertaining to or consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; mental; intellectual; pertaining to divine things or influences; divine; pure; holy; not fleshly; not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical.

spiritualism, spi'rit-ū-al-izm, *n.* [*Spiritual* and *-ism* = Fr. *spiritualisme.*] The state of being spiritual; the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter; that belief or doctrine according to which all that is real is spirit, soul or mind; the belief that communication can be held with departed spirits in some way or other, more particularly by means of a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium.*

spiritualist, spi'rit-ū-al-ist, *n.* [*Spiritual* and *-ist* = Fr. *spiritualiste.*] One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual; an adherent of spiritualism; one who believes that intercourse may be held with departed spirits through the agency of a *medium*; one who proposes to hold such intercourse.

spiritualistic, spi'rit-ū-a-lis''tik, *a.* Relating to spiritualism.

spirituality, spi'rit-ū-al''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *spiritualité.*] Quality or state of being spiritual; immateriality; spiritual nature or character; state of being imbued with spiritual or holy affections; freedom from carnality or fleshliness; that which belongs to the church, or is connected with a religious system.

spiritualization, spi'rit-ū-al-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.

spiritualize, spi'rit-ū-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spiritualized*, spi'rit-ū-al-īzd; ppr. *spiritualizing*, spi'rit-ū-al-īz-ing. [*Spiritual* and *-ize* = Fr. *spiritualiser.*] To render spiritual; to imbue with spirituality; to purify from the pollutions of the world; to convert to a spiritual meaning.

spiritually, spi'rit-ū-al-li, *adv.* In a spiritual manner; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart; in the manner of a spirit.

spirituous, spi'rit-ū-us, *a.* [Fr. *spirituueux*, fr. L. *spiritus*, spirit.] Containing spirit as the characteristic ingredient; alcoholic; ardent; containing spirit from being produced by distillation.

spirometer, spī-rom'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *spiro*, I breathe, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A contrivance for determining the capacity of the human lungs by breathing into it.

spirt, spėrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spirted*, spėrt'ed; ppr. *spirting*, spėrt'ing. [Same as Icel. *spretta*, Sw. *spritta*, G. *spritzen*, to squirt, to spirt; akin to *sprout*, *spout*. *Spurt* is another form.] To throw or force out in a jet or stream; to squirt.——*v.i.* To gush or issue out in a small stream or jet.——*n.* A jet of water or other fluid.

spiry, spīr'i, *a.* [From *spire* (1).] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curved.

spiry, spīr'i, *a.* [From *spire* (2).] Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering to a point; abounding in spires or steeples.

spissitude, spis'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *spissitudo*, fr. *spissus*, thick.] Density of soft or liquid substances; thickness; viscosity.

spit, spit, *n.* [A. Sax. *spitu*, a spit = D. *spit*, L.G. *spitt*, Dan. *spid*, Sw. *spett*, G. *spiess*, a spit, a pike; akin G. *spitz*, pointed; fr. a root seen also in *spike.*] An iron prong on which meat is roasted; a low point of land running into the sea; a long narrow shoal stretching out from the shore.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *spitted*, spit'ed; ppr. *spitting*, spit'ing. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; to thrust through; to pierce.

spit, spit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spat*, spat; ppr. *spitting*, spit'ing. [A. Sax. *spittan*, to spit = Dan. *spytte*, Sw. *spotta*, G. *spitzen*, to spit; akin *spot*, *spatter*; same root as *spew.*] To eject from the mouth; to throw out, as saliva; to eject or throw out with violence.——*v.i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.——*n.* What is ejected from the mouth; spittle; saliva.

spite, spīt, *n.* [An abbreviated form of *despite* (which see), like *sport*, fr. *disport.*] A feeling of ill-will or malevolence; a wish to annoy or vex others; malice; rancour; a manifestation of malevolence; chagrin; vexation.—**In spite of**, in opposition to all efforts of; notwithstanding.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *spited*, spīt'ed; ppr. *spiting*, spīt'ing. To mortify or chagrin; to vex; to cause vexation to; to thwart; to treat maliciously.

spiteful, spīt'ful, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

spitefully, spīt'ful-li, *adv.* In a spiteful manner; malignantly; maliciously.

spitefulness, spīt'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being spiteful; malice; malignity.

spitfire, spit'fir, *n.* A violent or passionate person; one who is irascible or fiery.

spitter, spit'ėr, *n.* One who spits.

spittle, spit'l, *n.* [From *spit*, but the older form was *spattle* = A. Sax. *spatl.*] Saliva; the moist matter ejected from the mouth.

spittoon, spit-tōn', *n.* [*Spit* and term. *-oon*, as in *balloon*, &c.] A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

splanchnic, splangk'nik, *a.* [Gr. *splanchna*, the bowels.] Belonging to the viscera, intestines, or entrails.

splanchnology, splangk-nol'ō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *splanchna*, viscera, *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of the viscera.

splanchno-skeleton, splangk'nō-ske-lē-ton, *n.* [See prec.] The bones connected with the sense-organs and viscera.

splash, splash, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *splashed*, splasht; ppr. *splashing*, splash'ing. [A form of *plash*, with intens. *s* prefixed.] To bespatter with water, or with water and mud; to dash a liquid on; to dash in drops.——*n.* A small quantity of water or wet matter

thrown upon anything; a noise from water dashed about; a spot of dirt or other matter; a blot; a daub.

splash-board, splash'bōrd, *n.* A broad piece in front of a vehicle, to ward off dirt thrown up from the horses' heels.

splashy, splash'i, *a.* [*Splash* and *-y.*] Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

splay, splā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *splayed*, splād; ppr. *splaying*, splā'ing. [Abbrev. fr. *display.*] To slope or form with an angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. ——n. A sloped surface, as when the opening of a door, window, &c., widens inwards. —— a. Turned outward or spreading out, as a person's feet.

splay-footed, splā'fụt-ed, *a.* Having the feet turned outward; having flat feet.

splay-mouth, splā'mouth, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched out in grinning.

spleen, splēn, *n.* [L. *splen*, fr. Gr. *splēn*, spleen; probably akin to *splanchna*, the inward parts.] The milt, an organ in the abdomen connected with digestion, and supposed by the ancients to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; hence, spite; ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy; low spirits.

spleenful, splēn'fụl, *a.* Full of spleen; splenetic; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

spleenish, splēn'ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.

spleenwort, splēn'wėrt, *n.* A name of several British ferns, that were supposed to remove disorders of the spleen.

spleeny, splēn'i, *a.* Affected with or characterized by spleen; splenetic.

splendent, splen'dent, *a.* [L. *splendens*, *splendentis*, ppr. of *splendere*, to shine.] Shining; resplendent; gleaming; glittering; conspicuous; illustrious.

splendid, splen'did, *a.* [Fr. *splendide*, L. *splendidus*, fr. *splendēre*, to shine. See prec.] Brilliant; gorgeous; magnificent; sumptuous; illustrious; heroic; noble; excellent; famous; celebrated.

splendidly, splen'did-li, *adv.* In a splendid manner; brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; richly; with great pomp or show.

splendour, splendor, splen'dor, *n.* [Fr. *splendeur*, L. *splendor*, fr. *splendēre*, to shine, be bright.] Brilliancy; brilliant lustre; great show of riches and elegance; magnificence; gorgeousness; display; pomp; parade; grandeur; eminence.

splenetic, sple-net'ik or splen'e-tik, *a.* [Fr. *splénétique*, L. *spleneticus*, fr. *splen*, the spleen—which see.] Affected with or marked by spleen; morose; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful; spiteful. ——n. A person affected with spleen.

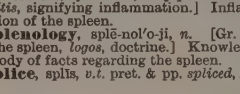
splenetically, sple-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a splenetic or spleeny manner.

splenic, splēn'ik, *a.* [Fr. *splénique*, L. *splenicus.*] Belonging to the spleen.

splenitis, sple-nī'tis, *n.* [*Spleen* and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the spleen.

splenology, splē-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *splēn*, the spleen, *logos*, doctrine.] Knowledge or body of facts regarding the spleen.

splice, splīs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spliced*, splīst;



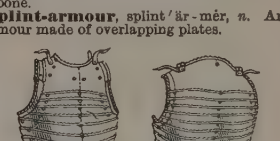
Splices.

a, Short splice. *b*, Long or round splice—the latter making a longer join, but maintaining the same thickness. *c*, Eye splice.

ppr. *splicing*, splīs'ing. [Same as D. *splitsen*, G. *splissen*, *splitzen*, Dan. *splisse*, *splidse*, Sw. *splissa*, to splice; akin to *split*, the ends of the rope being *split* in splicing.] To unite, as two ropes or the two ends of a rope, by separating the strands and interweaving them in a particular manner; to unite by overlapping, as two pieces of timber.——n. The union of ropes by interweaving the strands; a piece added to a rope by slicing.

splint, splint, *n.* [From verb to *split* nasalized or having *n* inserted=Dan. Sw. and G. *splint*, a splinter, or something similar. *Splinter* is a derivative.] A splinter; a thin and somewhat flexible piece of wood or other substance, such as may be used to confine a broken bone when set; a splint-bone.

splint-armour, splint'är-mėr, *n.* Armour made of overlapping plates.



Splint-armour.

splint-bone, splint'bōn, *n.* One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the shank-bone.

splint-coal, splint'kōl, *n.* A hard laminated variety of bituminous coal.

splinter, splint'ėr, *n.* [Same as D. *splinteren*, Dan. *splintre*, to splinter; D. *splinter*, a splinter; G. *splitter.* SPLINT.] A piece of something split off; a thin piece of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body; a splint.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *splintered*, splint'ėrd; ppr. *splintering*, splint'ėr-ing. To split or rend into splinters, or long thin pieces; to shiver.

splinter-bar, splint'ėr-bär, *n.* The cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces are attached.

splintery, splint'ėr-i, *a.* Liable to splinter; consisting of splinters.

split, split, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *split*, split; ppr. *splitting*, split'ing. [Same as L.G. *splitten*, Dan. *spiitte*, D. *splijten*, G. *spleissen*; allied to *splice*; *splint*, *splinter*, are nasalized derivative forms.] To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; to rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; to divide or separate by discord; to strain and pain with laughter.——v.i. To part asunder; to burst; to suffer disruption; to crack; to burst with laughter; to be broken; to be dashed to pieces; to differ in opinion; to break up into parties.——n. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure; a breach or separation, as in a political party; one of the cleft twigs of willow, &c., used in basket-weaving. ——a. Divided; severed; rent; deeply cleft. —Split pease, husked pease, split for making pease-soup.

splitter, split'ėr, *n.* One who or that which splits.

splotch, sploch, *n.* [From A.Sax. *splot*, a spot; or fr. *spot*, with inserted *l* (as in *sputter*, *splutter*), and term. borrowed fr. *blotch.*] A spot or stain; a daub; a smear.

splotchy, sploch'i, *a.* Marked with splotches.

splutter, splut'ėr, *n.* [From *sputter* with inserted *l.* SPLOTCH.] A bustle; a stir. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *spluttered*, splut'ėrd; ppr. *spluttering*, splut'ėr-ing. To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.—**splutterer**, splut'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who splutters.

spode, spōd, *n.* [Gr. *spodos*, ashes.] A material composed of calcined ivory, of which vases and ornaments are made.

spoil, spoil, *n.* [O.Fr. *espoille*, spoil, booty, fr. L. *spolium*, spoil, booty, whence *spoliare*, to plunder, O.Fr. *espoillier*, Fr. *spolier*, to plunder.] Act of one who plunders or pillages; pillage; that which is taken by plunder or pillage; booty taken in war; plunder; prey; waste material from excavations.——v.t. pret. *spoiled*, spoild; pp. *spoiled* or *spoilt*, spoild, spoilt; ppr. *spoiling*, spoil'ing. To strip by violence; to pillage; to plunder; to corrupt, vitiate, mar, impair; to render useless or worthless; to taint; to ruin; to destroy; to injure by petting or over-indulgence.——v.i. To grow useless; to become corrupted or ruined; to lose all valuable qualities.

spoiler, spoil'ėr, *n.* One who spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber.

spoke, spōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *spdca*, a spoke = Icel. *spōki*, D. *speek*, L. G. *speke*, G. *speiche*, a spoke; same root as *spike*, *spigot*, *pike.*] The radius of a wheel, that is one of the small bars, which are inserted in the nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly; the round of a ladder; one of the handles on the steering-wheel of a vessel; a bar preventing the wheel of a vehicle from turning when going down a slope.——v.t. pret. & pp. *spoked*, spōkt; ppr. *spoking*, spōk'ing. To fit or furnish with spokes.

spoke, spōk, pret. of *speak.*

spoken, spōk'n, *p.a.* [Pp. of *speak.*] Oral, as opposed to *written*; also used as equivalent to *speaking* in such compounds as civil-*spoken.*

spoke-shave, spōk'shāv, *n.* A sort of small plane with a handle at each end, for dressing the spokes of wheels, &c.

spokesman, spōks'man, *n.* One who speaks for another.

spoliate, spō'li-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spoliated*, spō'li-āt-ed; ppr. *spoliating*, spō'li-āt-ing. [L. *spolio*, *spoliatus.* SPOIL.] To spoil; to plunder; to pillage.

spoliation, spō-li-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *spoliatio.* See prec.] Act of spoiling or plundering; pillage; robbery.

spoliator, spo'li-āt-or, *n.* One who commits spoliation.

spondaic, spondaical, spon-dā'ik, spon-dā'ik-al, *a.* [L. *spondaicus.*] Pertaining to a spondee; composed of spondees.

spondee, spon'dē, *n.* [L. *spondeus*, fr. Gr. *spondeios*, a spondee, fr. *spondē*, a drink-offering, at which solemn spondaic melodies were used, fr. *spendō*, I pour libations. SPONSOR.] A poetic foot of two long syllables.

sponge, spunj, *n.* [O. Fr. *esponge* (Fr. *éponge*), fr. L. *spongia*, Gr. *spongia*, a sponge, whence *fungus.*] A name of certain aquatic animal growths or organisms of peculiarly low type; the framework or skeleton of these from which the animals are removed, and which is horny, elastic, soft, light, and porous, readily imbibing fluids, and as readily giving them out again when compressed: in common domestic use; one who meanly lives upon others; a mean parasite; a kind of mop for cleaning cannon after a discharge; dough full of globules of carbonic acid, generated by the yeast; iron in a soft or pasty condition in course of manufacture. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *sponged*, spunjd; ppr. *sponging*, spunj'ing. To wipe or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out or efface with a sponge; to wipe out completely; to harass by extortion; to drain-as by a sponge; to get by mean arts.—— v.i. To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge; to act as a parasite or hanger-on.

sponge-cake, spunj'kāk, *n.* A light, porous, sweet cake.

sponger, spunj'ėr, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a sponge or hanger-on.

spongiess, spunj'i-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being spongy.

spongiole, spunj'i-ōl, *n.* [Fr. *spongiole*, L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge.] The extremity of the fibre of a root, presenting a spongy character.

spongy, spunj'i, *a.* [*Sponge* and *-y.*] Resembling sponge; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; soaked and soft, like sponge; boggy.

sponsion, spon'shon, *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondeo*, I promise. SPONSOR.] A solemn promise or engagement; act of becoming surety; an engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized.

sponsor, spon'sor, *n.* [L. *sponsor*, a surety, fr. *spondeo*, I promise solemnly; akin to Gr. *spondḗ*, libation, *spendō*, I make libation—solemn engagements being accompanied with libations. SPOUSE.] A surety or guarantor; one who is surety for an infant at baptism; a godfather or godmother.

sponsorial, spon-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

sponsorship, spon'sor-ship, *n.* State of being a sponsor.

spontaneity, **spontaneousness**, spon-ta-nē'i-ti, spon-tā'nē-us-nes, *n.* [Fr. *spontanéité.*] The state or character of being spontaneous; self-originated activity; readiness.

spontaneous, spon-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte*, of one's own accord, willingly, freely.] Being of one's own motion or free-will; voluntary; self-originated; not arising through external influence; acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law; growing or springing up naturally.

spontaneously, spon-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; of one's own accord; by its own force or energy; without alien or outside impulse.

spontoon, spon-tōn', *n.* [Fr. *sponton*, It. *spontone*, *spuntone*, spontoon.] A kind of official weapon formerly borne by officers of infantry, used for signalling, &c.

spook, spōk, *n.* [From D. and L.G. *spook*, G. *spuk*, a ghost or apparition; connections doubtful.] A ghost; an apparition; a ghostly or supernatural manifestation; what causes a place to be regarded as haunted.

spookish, spōk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to spooks; of the nature of a spook; ghostly; haunted.

spool, spōl, *n.* [Same as D. *spoel*, Dan. and Sw. *spole*, G. *spule*, spool.] A reel or small cylinder of wood, &c., used to wind thread or yarn on.

spoon, spōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *spón*, a chip or splinter=O. Fris. *spón*, Icel. *spónn*, *spánn*, Dan. and D. *spaan*, G. *span*, a chip, a splinter; originally a chip of wood to help in eating; same as *span*, in *span-new.*] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part, and a handle, used for taking up articles of food at table; something in the shape of a spoon; a foolish fellow or simpleton (colloq.). —— v.t. pret. & pp. *spooned*, spōnd; ppr. *spooning*, spōn'ing. To take up or out with a spoon or ladle.

spoon-bill, spōn'bil, *n.* A bird of the heron family, having a bill somewhat like a spoon at the end.

spoon-drift, spōn'drift, *n.* [For *spoom-drift*, *spume-drift.* SPUME.] Fine spray from the tops of waves; spindrift.

spoonful, spōn'fụl, *n.* As much as a spoon contains.

spoon-meat, spōn'mēt, *n.* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

spoony, **spooney**, spōn'i, *a.* [Weak as a child fed on *spoon*-meat.] Weak-minded; weakly or foolishly fond. —— *n.* A silly fellow; a ninny. [Colloq.]

spoor, spōr, *n.* [Borrowed fr. D. *spoor*, a track; the same word as A. Sax. Dan. and Icel. *spor*, G. *spur*, a track.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals; slot or scent: used originally by travellers in South Africa.

sporadic, spō-rad'ik, *a.* [Gr. *sporadikos*, fr. *sporas*, dispersed, fr. *speirō*, I sow, I scatter. SPORE.] Scattered; occurring here and there in a scattered manner.

sporadically, spō-rad'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a sporadic manner; here and there.

sporangium, spō-ran'ji-um, *n.*; pl. **sporangia**, spō-ran'ji-a. [Gr. *sporos*, seed, and *angeion*, a vessel.] The case in which the spores of cryptogams are formed.

spore, spōr, *n.* [Gr. *sporos*, seed, fr. *speirō*, I sow, whence also *sporadic*, *sperm.*] The reproductive germ of a cryptogamic plant; a minute germ of certain animal organisms.

sporidium, spō-rid'i-um, *n.*; pl. **sporidia**, spō-rid'i-a. [Dim. fr. Gr. *sporos*, seed. SPORE.] A name given to certain spores of fungi and lichens.

Sporidia.

sporocyst, spōr'ō-sist, *n.* [Gr. *sporos*, seed, *kystis*, a sac.] A cyst containing spores or germs.

sporran, **sporan**, spo'ran, *n.* [Gael. *sporan.*] The fur pouch belonging to the Highland dress, worn in front of the kilt.

Sporran as worn by the 93rd Regiment.

sport, spōrt, *n.* [An abbrev. of *disport.* DISPORT.] A pastime, diversion, or amusement; a game; a merry-making; an out-of-door recreation that grown men indulge in, such as shooting, fishing, horse-racing, &c.; such amusements collectively; amusement, fun, or enjoyment experienced; jest, as opposed to *earnest*; derision; object of mockery; a plant or animal that differs greatly from the normal or natural condition or type; a monstrosity. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *sported*, spōrt'ed; ppr. *sporting*, spōrt'ing. To divert: used *refl.*; (exhibit or wear in public (colloq.). ——v.i. To play; to frolic; to make merry; to trifle; to practise the diversions of the field.

sportful, spōrt'fụl, *a.* Full of sport; sportive; frolicsome; amusing.

sporting, spōrt'ing, *a.* Indulging in sport; belonging to or practising sport or sports, especially field-sports, pugilism, &c.

sportive, spōrt'iv, *a.* [*Sport* and *-ive.*] Full of sport; indulging in sport; gay; playful; merry; frolicsome; jocular.

sportively, spōrt'iv-li, *adv.* In a sportive manner; gaily; merrily; playfully.

sportsman, spōrts'man, *n.* One who pursues or is skilled in the sports of the field; one who engages in shooting, fishing, &c.—**sportsmanship**, spōrts'man-ship, *n.* The practice of sportsmen.

sporule, spo'rūl, *n.* [Dim. of *spore.*] A small spore; a spore.

spot, spot, *n.* [Same as D. *spat*, Dan. *spætte*, a spot, a speck, Icel. *spotti*, *spottr*, a bit, a small piece; same root as *spit*, *spatter*; or fr. A.Sax. *splot*, a spot.] A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a place discoloured; a speck; a blot; what soils; a stain on character or reputation; a blemish; a flaw; a small extent of place; a place; a site; a locality; any particular place; a part of a different colour from the ground on which it is; a dark place on the disc or face of the sun or of a planet. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *spotted*, spot'ed; ppr. *spotting*, spot'ing. To make a spot or spots on; to discolour; to stain; to tarnish, as reputation; to mark with spots of colour different from the ground; to catch with the eye; to recognize (colloq.).

spotless, spot'les, *a.* Free from spots; free from stain or impurity; free from anything that sullies; unspotted; unblemished; pure; immaculate.

spotlessly, spot'les-li, *adv.* In a spotless manner; purely; blamelessly.

spotlessness, spot'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being spotless.

spotted, spot'ed, *p.a.* Marked with a spot or spots; speckled.

spotty, spot'i, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discoloured places; spotted.

spousal, spouz'al, *a.* [From *spouse.*] Pertaining to espousal or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; connubial.

spouse, spouz, *n.* [O.Fr. *espouse*, Fr. *épouse*, fr. L. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, a man, a woman betrothed, fr. pp. of *spondeo*, I promise solemnly, I engage. SPONSOR.] One joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

spout, spout, *n.* [Same as D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout; perhaps akin to *spit*; but comp. Sw. *sputa*, *spruta*, to spout; so that it may be equivalent to *sprout*, with loss of *r* as in *speak.*] A pipe, nozzle, or projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; a conduit; a pipe for conducting water as from a roof; a waterspout; a jet or gush of water. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *spouted*, spout'ed; ppr. *spouting*, spout'ing. To pour out or discharge in a jet and with some force; to throw out through a spout, orifice, or pipe; to utter in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator; to mouth. —— v.i. To issue in a gush or strong jet; to run as from a spout; to make a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

spouter, spout'ėr, *n.* One who spouts; one who makes speeches in a pompous or affected manner.

spout-hole, spout'hōl, *n.* The spiracle or blow-hole of a whale.

spoutless, spout'les, *a.* Having no spout.

sprain, sprān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sprained*, sprānd; ppr. *spraining*, sprān'ing. [From O. Fr. *espreindre*, to force out, to strain, fr. L. *exprimere*, *expressum*, to press out. EXPRESS.] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without dislocation. —— *n.* A violent strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation.

sprang, sprang, pret. of *spring.*

sprat, sprat, *n.* [Formerly also *sprot*, fr. D. and L. G. *sprot*, G. *sprotte*, sprat; allied to *sprout*, in reference to the supposition that it was a young fish.] A small fish of the herring family abundant on the British coasts, and excellent as food.

sprawl, sprąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sprawled*, sprąld; ppr. *sprawling*, sprąl'ing. [Probably a contr. word allied to Sc. *sprachle*, to scramble, Icel. *sprakla*, to sprawl; or to Dan. *sprælle*, to sprawl; Sw. *spratla*, to palpitate.] To struggle or show convulsive motions; to stretch the body and limbs carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie or crawl with the limbs stretched; to grow or spread irregularly or ungracefully; to straggle.

spray, sprā, *n.* [Same as Dan. *sprag*, Sw. *sprajg*, a spray; akin to *sprig.*] A twig; a small shoot or branch of a tree; a collective body of small branches.

spray, sprā, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. A. Sax. *sprēgan* (?), to pour; D. *sprei̯en*, for *spreiden*, to scatter; akin to *spread.*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as driven by the wind, or produced by a waterfall; any liquid made to assume the form of fine drops. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *sprayed*, sprād; ppr. *spraying*, sprā'ing. To cause to take the form of spray; to treat with spray.

sprayey, sprā'i, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of spray—in sense of either word.

spread, spred, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spread*, spred; ppr. *spreading*, spred'ing. [A.Sax. *spraedan*, to extend=L.G. *spreden*, D. *spreiden*, Dan. *sprede*, G. *spreiten*, to spread, to scatter.] To stretch or expand to a broader surface; to open out, unfold, display; to stretch out; to cover by extending something over; to overspread; to extend or shoot out; to publish; to disseminate, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to propagate; to cause to affect great numbers, as an infection; to emit; to diffuse; to send forth, as emanations or effluvia; to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; to set and furnish with provisions. —— v.i. To extend itself; to stretch out; to shoot out widely; to be extended or stretched; to be propagated or made known more extensively; to be propagated from one to another; to be diffused. —— *n.* The act of spreading or state of being spread; extent; compass; expanse; diffusion; a meal or banquet of some pretensions (colloq.).

spread-eagle, spred'ē-gl, *n.* The figure of an eagle having the wings and legs ex-

tended on each side of the body.——**a.** Pretentious; boastful; defiantly bombastic.

spree, sprē, *n.* [From Ir. *spre*, animation, spirit, vigour; comp. *spry*.] A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal. [Colloq.]

sprig, sprig, *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *sprec*, a branch; Icel. *sprek*, a stick; allied to *spray*, a twig.] A small shoot or twig; a spray; an offshoot; a slip; a youth; a scion; an ornament resembling a sprig or spray; a small square brad or nail without a head.

sprigged, sprigd, *a.* Marked with ornaments resembling sprigs; fastened with sprigs.

spriggy, sprig'i, *a.* Of the nature of a sprig; full of sprigs or small branches.

spright, sprīt, *n.* [Contr. for *spirit*, and spelled erroneously, *sprite* being the better spelling.] A sprite; an elf. The spelling *spright* is now practically obsolete, but *sprightly* and not *spritely* is still the common spelling.

sprightliness, sprīt'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness; gaiety; vivacity.

sprightly, sprīt'li, *a.* [Also written, but less commonly, *spritely*. See SPRIGHT.] Full of spirit; lively; brisk; animated; airy; gay; vivacious.

spring, spring, *v.i.* pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, sprang, sprung; pp. *sprung*, sprung; ppr. *springing*, spring'ing. [A. Sax. *springan*, to spring, to leap (pret. *sprang*, ppr. *sprungen*) =O. Sax. *springan*, O. Fris. *springa*, D. and G. *springen*, Sw. and Icel. *springa*, Dan. *springe*, to spring; cog. Gr. *sperchesthai*, to hasten, *sperchnos*, hasty. The noun is fr. the verb.] To leap, jump, bound; to leap up; to start up; to start up, as a bird from a covert; to dart or shoot; to recoil or fly back by elastic force; to warp or become warped; to become cracked; to arise; to take origin; to issue or originate; to be derived; to rise or come forth, as out of the ground; to shoot up, out, or forth; to begin to appear; to come to light; to issue into sight or knowledge.—**v. t.** To start or rouse, as from a covert; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to propose on a sudden; to crack; to weaken by a crack in the timber; to pass by leaping; to jump over.—**To spring a leak**, to have a leak open; to experience the opening of a leak.—**To spring a mine** (in the military sense), to cause it to explode: often used *fig.*——**n.** A leap; a bound; a flying back of a body by its elasticity; elastic power or force; resilience; an elastic body, made of various materials, especially steel, which, when bent or forced from its original state, has the power of recovering it by its elasticity; that by which action is induced; mainspring; a natural fountain of water issuing from the earth; an issue of water from the earth; any source of supply; that from which supplies are drawn; that season of the year at which plants begin to spring or grow; the vernal season; the first and freshest part of any state or time; a crack in a mast, yard, or other piece of timber; in architecture, the point of an arch that rests on its support.

spring-balance, spring'bal-ans, *n.* A contrivance for weighing articles by observing the amount of compression which their weight produces upon a steel spring.

spring-beetle, spring'bē-tl, *n.* An elater.

spring-board, spring'bōrd, *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, &c.

spring-bok, spring'bok, *n.* [D., lit. the springing buck.] A species of antelope very abundant in South Africa.

spring-carriage, spring'ka-rij, *n.* A wheel-carriage mounted upon springs.

spring-cart, spring'kärt, *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.

springe, sprinj, *n.* [From *spring*; comp. *swinge* fr. *swing*, *singe* fr. *sing*.] A gin; a snare; a noose fastened to an elastic body so as to catch bird or animal.——**v. t.** pret. & pp. *springed*, sprinjd; ppr. *springeing*, sprinj'ing. To catch in a springe; to ensnare.

springer, spring'ėr, *n.* One who springs; the bottom stone of an arch.

spring-gun, spring'gun, *n.* A gun intended to be discharged unintentionally by trespassers.

spring-halt. See STRING-HALT.

springiness, spring'i-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being springy; elasticity.

springing, spring'ing, *n.* Act of one who springs, or of that which springs; in architecture, the point from which an arch springs.

springlet, spring'let, *n.* [*Spring* and *-let*.] A little spring; a small stream.

spring-tide, spring'tīd, *n.* [From the height to which it *springs* or rises.] The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides.

spring-time, spring'tīm, *n.* The spring; the vernal season.

spring-water, spring'wą-tėr, *n.* Water issuing from a spring.

spring-wheat, spring'whēt, *n.* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring.

springy, spring'i, *a.* [From *spring* and *-y*.] Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light of foot; rising under the feet; abounding with springs; wet; spongy.

sprinkle, spring'kl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sprinkled*, spring'kld; ppr. *sprinkling*, spring'kling. [A dim. or freq. of old *sprinke*, A. Sax. *sprencan*, for *sprengan*, caus. of *springan*, to spring=D. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle; G. *sprenkeln*, to spot, to splash. SPRING.] To scatter or let fall in small drops or particles; to bespread with small drops or particles; to besprinkle; to bedew.——**v. i.** To scatter or fall in small drops or particles.——**n.** A small quantity scattered in distinct drops; a sprinkling.

sprinkler, spring'klėr, *n.* One who or that which sprinkles.

sprinkling, spring'kling, *n.* Act of one who sprinkles; a small quantity sprinkled or falling in drops; a small number or quantity distributed in a scattered manner.

sprint, sprint, *n.* [Comp. O.G. *sprenzen*, to spring; akin, perhaps, *spurt*, *sprit*.] A short swift foot-race; a spurt.

sprit, sprit, *n.* [Same as D. *spriet*, a sprit, *boegsprit*, the bowsprit; A. Sax. *spreót*, a sprout, a shoot. SPROUT.] A small boom or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally in order to extend and elevate it.

sprite, sprīt, *n.* [A form of *spirit*, O. Fr. *esprit*, *espirit*, fr. L. *spiritus*. Erroneously spelled also *spright*, whence *sprightly*. SPRIGHT.] A spirit; a kind of fairy, elf, or goblin.

sprit-sail, sprit'sāl, *n.* A sail extended by a sprit; a sail, now disused, attached to a yard under the bowsprit of large vessels.

sprout, sprout, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sprouted*, sprout'ed; ppr. *sprouting*, sprout'ing. [From a supposed A. Sax. *spritan*, to sprout, akin to *spreótan*, to sprout=O.Fris. *spruta*, L.G. *spruten*, D. *spruiten*, G. *spriessen*, to sprout; akin *sprit*, *spirt*, *spurt*, *spout*, *sputter*.] To bud; to send forth a growth, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots.——**n.** A shoot of a plant; a shoot or young growth from a branch or root of a plant or tree; *pl.* young coleworts; Brussels sprouts.

spruce, sprōs, *a.* [Said to mean lit., after

Springbok (*Antilope euchore*).

the *Prussian* style, fr. *Spruce*, *Pruce*, formerly used for *Prussia*, *Prussian*.] Neat in dress and appearance; trim; smug; dandified; foppish.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *spruced*, sprōst; ppr. *sprucing*, sprōs'ing. To trim or dress in a spruce manner.

spruce, sprōs, *n.* [Apparently so-called because the tree was first known as a native of *Prussia* (see prec.), but rather fr. G. *sprossenfichte*, spruce-fir, lit. *sprout*-fir; so also *spruce-beer*=G. *sprossen-bier*, sprout-beer.] A name given to several kinds of pine-trees yielding valuable timber, the Norway spruce being the most common European species.

spruce-beer, sprōs'bēr, *n.* [See prec.] A fermented liquor made from sugar or molasses, and flavoured with sprouts of the spruce-fir.

sprucely, sprōs'li, *adv.* In a spruce manner; with extreme or affected neatness.

spruceness, sprōs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spruce; trimness; fineness.

sprung, sprung, pret. & pp. of *spring*.

spry, sprī, *a.* [Allied to *spree*; or to old *sprack*, N. *sprœk*, Sw. *språk*, lively.] Nimble; active; vigorous; lively. [Colloq.]

spud, spud, *n.* [A form of *spade*; or akin to Dan. *spyd*, Icel. *spjót*, a spear, E. a *spit*.] A kind of small spade with a long handle for cutting the roots of weeds; also, a small spade with a short handle.

spue, spū, *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Spew*.

spume, spūm, *n.* [L. *spuma*, foam, fr. *spuo*, I spit out. SPEW.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter thrown up to the surface of liquors.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *spumed*, spūmd; ppr. *spuming*, spūm'ing. To froth; to foam; to spoom.

spumescent, spūm-es'ent, *a.* [L. *spumescens*, ppr. of *spumesco*, I grow foamy. SPUME.] Frothy; foaming.

spumiferous, spūm-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *spuma*, foam, *fero*, I bear.] Producing foam.

spuminess, spūm'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being spumy.

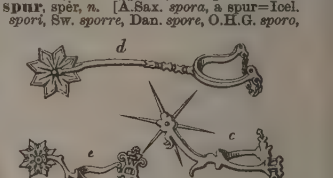
spumy, spūm'i, *a.* [*Spume* and *-y*.] Consisting of spume, or of froth or scum; foamy.

spun, spun, pret. & pp. of *spin*.

spunge, spunj. Same as *Sponge*.

spunk, spungk, *n.* [Ir. *sponc*, Gael. *spong*, tinder, touchwood, sponge; fr. L. *spongia*, a sponge. SPONGE.] Touchwood; tinder; tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou; mettle; pluck; courage.

spur, spėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *spora*, a spur=Icel. *spori*, Sw. *sporre*, Dan. *spore*, O.H.G. *sporo*,



Ancient Spurs.

c, Long-spiked Rowel Spur (temp. Edw. IV.)
d, Long-necked Brass Spur (temp. Henry VII.).
e, Steel Spur (temp. Henry VIII.).

Mod. G. *sporn*; fr. a root meaning to kick, seen also in *spurn*.] An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace; hence, incitement; instigation; stimulus; something resembling or likened to a spur; something that projects sharply; one of the large roots of a tree; the hard pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves in defence and attack; a sharp outgrowth in animals or plants; a projecting appendage of a flower resembling a spur; a smaller mountain mass that shoots from another mountain or range of mountains.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *spurred*, spėrd; ppr. *spurring*, spėr'ing. To prick with a spur so as to incite to a more hasty pace; to incite; to instigate, urge, or encourage; to impel; to put spurs on.——**v.i.** To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

spurgall, spėr'gąl, *n.* A place galled by the spur.——v. t. pret. & pp. *spurgalled*, spėr'gąld; ppr. *spurgalling*, spėr'gąl-ing. To gall with the spurs.

spurge, spėrj, *n.* [O.Fr. *espurge*, spurge, fr. L. *expurgare*, to purge—*ex*, out of, and *purgo*, I purge. PURGE.] The common name of certain British plants (genus Euphorbia), with an acrid milky juice powerfully purgative.

spur-gear, spur-gearing, spėr'gėr, spėr'gėr-ing, *n.* Gearing in which spur-wheels are employed.

spurge-laurel, spėrj'lą-rel, *n.* A British evergreen shrub (*Daphne Laureola*) resembling a laurel.

spurious, spū'ri-us, *a.* [From L. *spurius*, spurious, bastard; connections doubtful.] Illegitimate; bastard; not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; fictitious.

spuriously, spū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a spurious manner; falsely.

spuriousness, spū'ri-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being spurious.

spurn, spėrn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spurned*, spėrnd; ppr. *spurning*, spėrn'ing. [A.Sax. *spurnan*, *speornan*, to spurn=O.Sax. *spurnan*, Icel. *sporna*, *spyrna*, O.H.G. *spurnan*, *spornan*, to kick; same root as *spur*, and L. *sperno*, I despise.] To drive back or away, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt.——v.i. To kick or toss up the heels; to manifest disdain in rejecting or resisting anything.——n. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous rebuff.

spurner, spėrn'ėr, *n.* One who spurns.

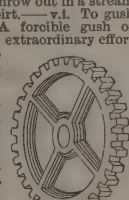
spurred, spėrd, *a.* Wearing spurs; having shoots like spurs.

spurrer, spėr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which spurs.

spurrey, spė'ri, *n.* [D. and O.Fr. *spurrie*, G. *spurrey*, *spurre*: origin unknown.] A British plant growing in corn-fields, &c., one species of which is cultivated as food for cattle.

spurrier, spėr'i-ėr, *n.* [*Spur* and *-ier*.] One whose occupation is to make spurs.

spurt, spėrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spurted*, spėrt'ed; ppr. *spurting*, spėrt'ing. [A form of *spirt*; akin to *spirt*, *sprout*; comp. Icel. *spretta*, a spurt.] To throw out in a stream or jet, as water; to spirt.——v.i. To gush out; to spirt.——n. A forcible gush of liquid; a jet; a sudden extraordinary effort for an emergency; a short sudden act; a sudden increase of speed.



Spur-wheel.

spur-wheel, spėr'-whēl, *n.* A cog-wheel with teeth perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of radii.

spur-winged, spėr'-wingd, *a.* Having a horny spur on the wing, as certain birds.

sputter, sput'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sputtered*, sput'ėrd; ppr. *sputtering*, sput'ėr-ing. [A dim. or freq. corresponding to *spout*; akin L.G. *sputtern*, to sprinkle.] To emit saliva from the mouth in rapid speaking; to throw out moisture, as wood in burning; to fly off in small particles, with some crackling or noise; to utter words hastily and indistinctly.——v.t. To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with rapid indistinctness; to jabber.

sputterer, sput'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who sputters.

sputum, spū'tum, *n.*; pl. **sputa**, spū'ta. [L. *sputum*, spittle, fr. *spuo*, I spit.] Spittle; matter expectorated.

spy, spi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spied*, spīd; ppr. *spying*, spī'ing. [O.Fr. *espier*, to spy (whence *espie*, a spy), fr. O.H.G. *spehōn* (G. *spähen*), to search out or examine; same root as in L. *specio*, I see, Skr. *spaç*, to look. SPECIES.] To gain sight of; to see; to discover at a distance or in concealment; to espy; to gain a sight or knowledge of by artifice; to explore; to view and examine secretly (generally with *out*).——v.i. To search narrowly; to pry.——n.; pl. **spies**, spīz. A person who keeps watch on the actions of others; a secret emissary sent into an enemy's camp or territory to bring back intelligence.

spy-glass, spī'glās, *n.* A popular name for a small telescope.

squab, skwob, *a.* [Akin Sw. *sqvabba*, a fat woman; comp. G. *quabbe*, a fat, shaking mass; Dan. *kvabbet*, fat, squat.] Having a short, fat body; plump; bulky; unfledged; unfeathered, as a young pigeon.——n. A short, fat person; an unfledged bird; a young pigeon; a kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

squabble, skwob'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squabbled*, skwob'ld; ppr. *squabbling*, skwob'ling. [Same as Sw. *sqvabbel*, a dispute; akin *sqvapp*, a splash; perhaps an imitative word.] To dispute or contend noisily; to scuffle; to wrangle; to brawl; to quarrel.——n. A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

squabby, skwob'i, *a.* [*Squab* and *-y*.] Thick; fat; squab.

squad, skwod, *n.* [Abbreviated fr. O.Fr. *esquadre*, a squadron. See next.] A small party of men assembled for drill or inspection; any small party.

squadron, skwod'ron, *n.* [O.Fr. *esquadron* (Fr. *escadron*), fr. It. *squadrone*, a squadron, augmentative of *squadra*, a square, fr. L. prefix *ex*, and *quadra*, a square. SQUARE.] A square body of troops†; the principal division of a regiment of cavalry, usually from 100 to 200 men; a division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular expedition, under a flag officer.

squadroned, skwod'rond, *a.* Formed into squadrons.

squalid, skwo'lid, *a.* [L. *squalidus*, fr. *squalēre*, to be stiff or rough with anything, to be foul.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

squalidity, squalidness, skwo-lid'i-ti, skwo'lid-nes, *n.* The state of being squalid; filthiness.

squalidly, skwo'lid-li, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

squall, skwąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squalled*, skwąld; ppr. *squalling*, skwąl'ing. [An imitative word: same as Icel. *skvat*, a squall or scream, *skvala*, to scream; akin *squeal*.] To cry out; to scream or cry violently.——n. A loud scream; a harsh cry.

squall, skwąl, *n.* [Comp. Sw. *squala*, to gush out; *sqval-regn*, a violent rain-shower, a squall.] A sudden and violent gust of wind; a brief storm of wind.

squally, skwąl'i, *a.* Abounding with squalls, or sudden and violent gusts of wind.

squalor, skwol'ėr, *n.* [L. *squalor*, fr. *squalere*. SQUALID.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

squama, skwā'ma, *n.*; pl. **squamæ**, skwā'mē. [L., a scale.] A scale or scaly part of plants or animals.

squamate, skwā'māt, *a.* [See prec.] Squamose; covered with small scale-like bodies.

squamose, squamous, skwa-mōs', skwā'mus, *a.* [L. *squamosus*, fr. *squama*, a scale.] Covered with or consisting of scales; resembling scales; scaly.

squander, skwon'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *squandered*, skwon'dėrd; ppr. *squandering*, skwon'dėr-ing. [Perhaps fr. A.Sax. *swindan*, *swand*, *swunden*, to waste away, vanish (= G. *schwinden*, to vanish), with *q* inserted as in *squeamish* and vulgar *squim* for *swim*, &c.] To spend; to spend lavishly or profusely; to spend without economy or judgment; to lavish; to fling away; to waste.

squanderer, skwon'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who squanders; a spendthrift; a prodigal.

square, skwār, *a.* [O.Fr. *esquarré*, squared, square, *esquarre*, a square; fr. L. prefix *ex*, and *quadrus*, square, fr. *quatuor*, four, which is cog. with E. *four*. Of same origin are *squad*, *squadron*, *quadrate*, &c.] Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrilateral and rectangular; cubical; forming a right angle; more rectilineal or angular than curved in outline; that does equal justice; fair; honest; even; adjusted so that there is no balance left; exactly suitable; true; superficial in regard to measurement, as opposed to *lineal* (a *square* inch, foot, &c.).—**Square root**, that root which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity; thus, 8 is the square root of 64.——n. A plane rectilineal figure having four equal sides and four right angles; any area similar to this; an area of four sides with houses on each side; an instrument having one straight edge at right angles to another, used by artificers, draughtsmen, and others, for testing or describing right angles; the product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; a square body of troops; level; equality; conformity.——v.t. pret. & pp. *squared*, skwārd; ppr. *squaring*, skwār'ing. To make square; to reduce to a square; to form to right angles; to reduce to any given measure or standard; to adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape; to accommodate; to fit; to make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; to settle (accounts); to multiply a number by itself.—**To square the circle**, to determine the exact area of a circle in square measure.——v.i. To suit; to fit; to accord or agree; to take the attitudes of a boxer; to spar (colloq.).

square-built, skwār'bilt, *a.* Of a square build or shape.

squarely, skwār'li, *adv.* In a square form; directly; fairly; honestly.—**squareness**, skwār'nes, *n.* State of being square.

square-rigged, skwār'rigd, *a.* Having sails mostly of a square shape and extended by yards.

square-sail, skwār'sāl, *n.* A sail extended on a yard suspended by the middle.

square-toes, skwār'tōz, *n.* A formal, old-fashioned personage; one rather strait-laced. [Colloq.]

squarrose, skwor'rōs, *a.* [L. *squarrosus*, rough.] In *bot.* covered with rough spreading processes or points.

squash, skwosh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *squashed*, skwosht; ppr. *squashing*, skwosh'ing. [O.Fr. *esquacher*, to crush, fr. L. *ex*, intens., and *coactare*, to constrain, fr. *cogo*, *coactum*, I force (whence *cogent*). *Squat* is akin.] To shatter; to shiver; to crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.——n. Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe or soft; a sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

squash, skwosh, *n.* [From American Indian name.] A plant, a kind of gourd, cultivated in America as an article of food.

squashy, skwosh'i, *adv.* [*Squash* and *-y*.] Soft and wet; muddy; miry.

squat, skwot, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squatted*, skwot'ed; ppr. *squatting*, skwot'ing. [From O. Fr. *esquatir*, fr. *quatir*, to duck, to bend, with *es*=L. *ex*, intens., prefixed; same origin as *squash* (v.t.), namely L. *coactare*.] To sit down upon the hams or heels; to sit close to the ground; to cower or crouch as an animal; to settle or take up a residence on land without any title or right.——a. Crouching down; squatting; cowering; short and thick of body; squabby.——n. The posture of one who squats.

squatter, skwot'ėr, *n.* One who squats or sits close; one that settles on unoccupied land, particularly public land, without a title; in Australia, a stock-owner, or one who occupies a large area of pasturage.

squaw, skwą, *n.* [Amer. Indian.] Among American Indians, a female or wife.

squawk, skwąk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squawked*, skwąkt; ppr. *squawking*, skwąk'ing. [Akin to *squeak*.] To cry with a loud harsh voice.

squeak, skwēk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squeaked*, skwēkt; ppr. *squeaking*, skwēk'ing. [Imitative of sound; comp. *squawk*, *quack*, G. *quieken*, to squeak; Sw. *sqvitka*, to croak or cry like a frog.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a mouse; to give out a sharp or shrill sound or noise, as a wheel, a door, and the like; to break secrecy for fear or pain (colloq.).——n. A sharp, shrill cry or sound.

squeaker, skwēk'ėr, *n.* One that squeaks; a young bird.

squeal, skwēl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squealed*, skwēld; ppr. *squealing*, skwēl'ing. [A weaker form of *squall*, implying a shriller sound.] To cry with a sharp shrill voice; to utter a shrill cry, as a pig.——n. A shrill sharp cry; a squeak.

squeamish, skwēm'ish, *a.* [Prov. E. *sweamish*, formerly *sweamous*, fr. O. and Prov. *sweam*, an attack of sickness, fr. A. Sax. *swima*, a swimming or giddiness, or N. *sveim*, dizziness; akin to G. *schwindel*, dizziness, and not to verb to *swim* (in the water). The *q* has been inserted partly through the influence of *qualmish*.] Having a stomach that is easily turned; nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; fastidious; dainty; scrupulous.

squeamishly, skwēm'ish-li, *adv.* In a squeamish or fastidious manner; fastidiously.

squeamishness, skwēm'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being squeamish; excessive niceness; fastidiousness.

squeezability, skwēz-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being squeezable.

squeezable, skwēz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being squeezed.

squeeze, skwēz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *squeezed*, skwēzd; ppr. *squeezing*, skwēz'ing. [Formerly *squise*, *squize*, fr. A. Sax. *cwīsan*, to squeeze (with intens. initial *s* added); comp. L.G. *quese*, a bruise; Sw. *qvåsa*, to crush; G. *quetschen*, to squash.] To subject to pressure; to press closely; to compress; to crush; to oppress with the view of extracting money; to harass by extortion; to embrace closely; to hug; to thrust between close bodies; to force by pressure.——v.i. To press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to crowd.——n. An application of pressure; compression between bodies; a close hug or embrace; an impression of a design obtained from a surface by impressing damp paper or other substance on it.

squeezer, skwēz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which squeezes.

squelch, skwelch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *squelched*, skwelcht; ppr. *squelching*, skwelch'ing. [From Prov. E. *quelch*, a blow (with prefixed *s* through influence of *squash*, &c.); connections doubtful.] To crush; to destroy.——v.i. To be crushed.——n. A flat heavy fall.

squib, skwib, *n.* [From O.E. *squippe*, for *swippe* (comp. *squeamish*), to move along swiftly=Icel. *svipa*, to dart; allied to *sweep* and *swoop*.] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or other combustible matter and sent into the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker; a petty lampoon; a skit.——v.i. pret. & pp. *squibbed*, skwibd; ppr. *squibbing*, skwib'ing. To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.

squid, skwid, *n.* [Probably fr. *squib*, fr. some of them squirting out black matter.] A popular name of many cuttle-fishes.

squill, skwil, *n.* [Fr. *squille*, L. *squilla*, *scilla*, fr. Gr. *skilla*, squill—the plant and animal.] A plant allied to the hyacinths, onions, &c., used in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant; a species of shrimp.

squinch, skwinsh, *n.* [A form of *sconce*.] In *arch.* an arched structure formed across an angle, as in a square tower, to support the masonry above it.

squint, skwint, *a.* [Comp. Prov. E. *squinny*, *squiny*, to squint; D. *schuinte*, a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique.] Looking obliquely or different ways; not having the optic axes coincident; having distorted sight.——n. An oblique look; an affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide; strabismus.——v.i. pret. & pp. *squinted*, skwint'ed; ppr. *squinting*, skwint'ing. To look obliquely, or with the eyes differently directed; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to refer or allude indirectly.

squire, skwīr, *n.* [A contraction of *esquire*. ESQUIRE.] An attendant on a knight; a knight's armour-bearer; a gentleman next in rank to a knight; the title often given to a country gentleman; a devoted male attendant on a lady; a beau; a gallant.——v.t. pret. & pp. *squired*, skwīrd; ppr. *squiring*, skwīr'ing. To attend as a squire; to attend as a beau or gallant; to escort.

squirearchy, **squirarchy**, skwīr'ėr-ki, *n.* [*Squire*, and Gr. *archē*, rule.] The rule of squires or country gentlemen; the squires or gentlemen of a country taken collectively.

squirehood, **squireship**, skwīr'hụd, skwīr'ship, *n.* The rank or condition of a squire.

squireling, skwīr'ling, *n.* [*Squire* and *-ling*.] A small or petty squire.

squirm, skwėrm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squirmed*, skwėrmd; ppr. *squirming*, skwėrm'ing. [Perhaps a modification of *swarm*, to wriggle up a tree.] To move like a worm or eel; to wriggle; to writhe.——n. A wriggling motion.

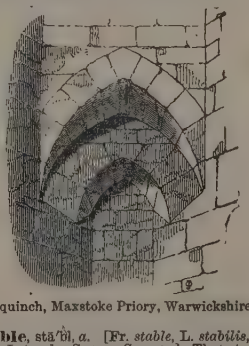
squirrel, skwir'rel, *n.* [O.Fr. *esquirel*, *escurel* (Fr. *écureuil*), fr. L. L. *sciuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, fr. Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel, lit. 'shadow-tail'—*skia*, shadow, and *oura*, tail.] A name of various species of rodents living in trees, and distinguished by their powers of leaping, and their long and bushy tails.

squirt, skwėrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *squirted*, skwėrt'ed; ppr. *squirting*, skwėrt'ing. [Prov. E. *swirt*=L.G. *swirtjen*, to squirt, the *q* being inserted as in *squeamish*.] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream; to throw with a squirt.——v.i. To issue in a jet or fine stream; to spirt.——n. An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream; a syringe; a small jet or stream; a spirt.

stab, stab, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stabbed*, stabd; ppr. *stabbing*, stab'ing. [Probably of Celtic origin; comp. Gael. *stob*, Ir. *stobaim*, to stab; Gael. and Sc. *stob*, a stake, a prickle; akin *staff*.] To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound or kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument; to pierce or wound figuratively; to injure secretly, as by malicious falsehood or slander.——v.i. To give a stab or wound with a pointed weapon; to wound.——n. A thrust or wound with a pointed weapon; an underhand injury; keen poignant pain.

stabber, stab'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stabs.

stability, sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *stabilité*, L. *stabilitas*, fr. *stabilis*, stable.] State or quality of being stable; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; steadfastness; firmness; solidity; steadiness or firmness of character; constancy.



Squinch, Maxstoke Priory, Warwickshire.

stable, stā'bl, *a.* [Fr. *stable*, L. *stabilis*, fr. *sto*, I stand. STATE, STAND.] That stands firmly; firm; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steadfast; firm in purpose or resolution; not fickle or wavering.

stable, stā'bl, *n.* [O. Fr. *estable*, Fr. *étable*, fr. L. *stabulum*, a standing-place, an abode of animals, a stall, a stable; fr. *sto*, I stand. See prec.] A house, shed, or apartment for beasts, especially horses, to lodge and feed in.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stabled*, stā'bld; ppr. *stabling*, stā'bl-ing. To put or keep in a stable.——v.i. To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel.

stable-boy, **stable-man**, stā'bl-boi, stā'bl-man, *n.* A boy or man who attends at a stable.

stableness, stā'bl-nes, *n.* Stability.

stabler, stā'bl-ėr, *n.* A stable keeper; one who stables horses.

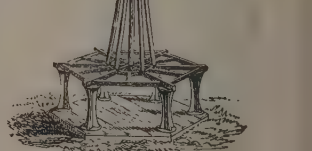
stabling, stā'bl-ing, *n.* Act of keeping in a stable; accommodation for keeping horses.

stablish, stab'lish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stablished*, stab'lisht; ppr. *stablishing*, stab'lish-ing. [Short form of *establish* (q.v.).] To settle in a state for permanence; to establish.

stably, stā'bli, *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; with stability.

staccato, stak-kā'tō, *a.* [It., pp. of *staccare*, to separate.] In *mus.* a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a detached, distinct, or pointed manner.

stack, stak, *n.* [Same as Icel. *stakk(r)*, Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak*, a stack, a pile of hay; akin *stake*, *stick*, *stock*.] A large, regularly built pile of hay, grain in the sheaf, or straw, sometimes covered with thatch; a pile of other objects, as turf, wood, &c.; a quantity of firewood containing 108 cubic feet; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together; a single tall chimney; the funnel



Stack-stand.

of a locomotive or a steam vessel; a high rock detached; a columnar rock rising out of the sea.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stacked*, stakt; ppr. *stacking*, stak'ing. To pile up or build into a stack; to make into a large pile.

stack-stand, stak'stand, *n.* A framework on which to build stacks of grain, &c., to keep them off the ground.

stack-yard, stak'yärd, *n.* A yard for stacks of hay, corn, &c.

stacte, stak'tē, *n.* [Gr. *staktē*, fr. *stazō*, I drop.] A sweet spice used as incense by the ancient Jews.

staddle, stad'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *stathol*, *stathel*, a base or foundation; akin to *stead*, *steady*, *stand*.] A stack-stand or frame supporting a stack; a tree left uncut when others are cut down.

stade, stād, *n.* [From *stadium*.] A stadium, the ancient measure of length.

stadium, stā'di-um, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *stadion*.] A Greek measure equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; the course for foot-races at Olympia and elsewhere in Greece.

staff, stȧf, *n.*; pl. **staves** or **staffs**, stāvz, stȧfs. [A. Sax. *staf*, a staff=D. and L.G. *staf*, Icel. *stafr*, Dan. *stav*, G. *stab*, a staff; same root probably as *stab*, *stem*, and Skr. *stabh*, *stambh*, to make firm.] A stick, rod, or wand used variously; a stick carried in the hand for support; a walking-stick; hence, *fig.* that which props or upholds; a prop, stay, or support; a stick used as a weapon; a cudgel; a straight stick used as symbol of

office; a baton; a rod with a curved head as an official mark of a bishop; the long handle of an instrument or weapon; a graduated stick used in levelling; a light pole on which to hoist and display a flag at sea; the five parallel lines, and the four spaces between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed; a body of officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to particular subdivisions (in this and next sense pl. always *staffs*); a number of persons, considered as one body, assisting in carrying on any undertaking (a hospital *staff*, &c.).

staff-officer, stăf'of-is-ér, *n.* An officer upon the staff of an army or regiment.

staff-sergeant, stăf'sär-jant, *n.* A sergeant of a superior class belonging to the staff of a regiment.

stag, stag, *n.* [Same as O.E. *stag*, a young horse, a cock-turkey; Sc. *staig*, a stallion; Icel. *steggr*, a male animal; fr. stem of A. Sax. *stīgan*, Icel. *stīga*, G. *steigen*, to mount; lit. the mounter. STAIR.] A male animal, especially the male red-deer; the male of the hind; a hart.

stag-beetle, stag'bē-tl, *n.* One of the largest of British insects, the male of which has enormous horny toothed mandibles.

stage, stāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*), fr. hypothetical L.L. *staticum*, fr. L. *sto*, *statum*, I stand (whence *state*, *station*, &c.). STATE.] An elevated floor or platform, as for an exhibition of something to public view; a scaffold; especially, the raised platform or floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited; hence, *the stage*, the theatre, the dramatic profession, the drama; a place where anything is publicly exhibited; place of action or performance; scene of an action or affair; a place of rest on a journey, as where a relay of horses is taken; a halting-place; the distance between two stopping-places on a road; a single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or progression; one of a number of successive steps or advances; point reached; a stage-coach.——v.t. pret. & pp. *staged*, stājd; ppr. *staging*, stāj'ing. To put upon the theatrical stage.

stage-coach, stāj'kōch, *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly between places for the conveyance of passengers.

stage-manager, stāj'man-āj-ér, *n.* One who directly superintends the production and performance of a play.

stage-player, stāj'plā-ér, *n.* An actor on the stage; one who represents characters on the stage.

stager, stāj'ér, *n.* One that has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience.

stage-struck, stāj'struk, *a.* Seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

stage-wagon, stāj'wag-on, *n.* A wagon for conveying goods and passengers at regularly appointed times.

stage-whisper, stāj'whis-pėr, *n.* A loud whisper, as by an actor in a theatre, meant to be heard by the audience; an aside.

stagey, **stagy**, stāj'i, *a.* [*Stage* and *-y.*] Pertaining to the stage; theatrical, in a depreciatory sense.

stagger, stag'ér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *staggered*, stag'ėrd; ppr. *staggering*, stag'ėr-ing. [From older *stacker*, *staker*, to stagger, fr. root of *stake*; comp. to *stick* fast=O.D. *staggeren*, Sc. *stacher*, *stacker*, Icel. *stakra*, to stagger.] To reel; to totter; to sway helplessly to one side and the other; to begin to give way; to hesitate; to waver; to vacillate.——v.t. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less firm or confident; to strike as incredible; to amaze.——n. A sudden swaying or reeling of the body, as if the person were about to fall; *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness.

stag-hound, stag'hound, *n.* A large hound used in hunting the stag or red-deer.

staging, stāj'ing, *n.* A temporary structure for support, as in building; scaffolding.

stagnancy, stag'nan-si, *n.* [*Stagnant* and *-cy.*] State of being stagnant; stagnation.

stagnant, stag'nant, *a.* [Fr. *stagnant*, L. *stagnans*, *stagnantis*, ppr. of *stagnare*, to stagnate (q.v.).] Not flowing or running in a current or stream; standing; motionless; still; not active; dull; not brisk.

stagnantly, stag'nant-li, *adv.* In a stagnant, motionless, inactive manner.

stagnate, stag'nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stagnated*, stag'nāt-ed; ppr. *stagnating*; stag'nāt-ing. [L. *stagnare*, *stagnatum*, fr. *stagnum*, a place of standing water; probably allied to *sto*, I stand.] To cease to flow, as water; to have no current; to be still or motionless; to cease to be brisk or active; to become dull or without the activity of business.

stagnation, stag-nā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] State of being or becoming stagnant; state of being without flow, current, or motion; cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull or inactive.

stagy. See STAGEY.

staid, stād, *a.* [For *stayed*, a pp. of *stay*.] Not volatile, flighty, or fanciful; sober; grave; steady; sedate.

staidly, stād'li, *adv.* In a staid manner; gravely; sedately.

staidness, stād'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being staid; sobriety; gravity.

stain, stān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stained*, stānd; ppr. *staining*, stān'ing. [An abbrev. of *distain* (which see); comp. *sport*, fr. *disport*.] To mark or spot with a different colour; to discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to sully; *fig.* to tarnish, pollute, disgrace, as with crime or sin; to colour, as wood, paper, glass, &c., by a chemical or other process; to tinge with colour; to impress with a coloured pattern. —**Stained glass**, glass painted with certain pigments which are fused into its surface at a moderate heat.—— v.i. To take stains; to become stained.——n. A discoloration from foreign matter; a blot; a spot; a flaw; cause of reproach; disgrace.

stainer, stān'ér, *n.* One who stains; a workman engaged in staining.

stainless, stān'les, *a.* Free from stains or spots; untarnished; immaculate; unblemished.

stair, stār, *n.* [Lit. that by which a person mounts; A. Sax. *staeger*, a step, a stair, fr. *stigan* (Icel. *stīga*, G. *steigen*), to mount, to climb, whence also *stag*, *stile* (on a fence), and the first part of *stirrup*.] One of a set of steps to go up or down by; a set of such steps; a series of connected steps; steps by which persons ascend to a higher level or go down to a lower.—**Down stairs**, below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house.—**Up stairs**, in the upper part of a house.

staircase, stār'kās, *n.* The part of a building which contains the stairs.

stair-rod, stār'rod, *n.* A metallic rod for holding a stair carpet to its place.

staith, stāth, *n.* [A. Sax. *steth*, a shore, bank, landing-place=Icel. *stōth*, a harbour; akin to *stead*.] A landing-place; an elevated wharf for shipping coal, &c.

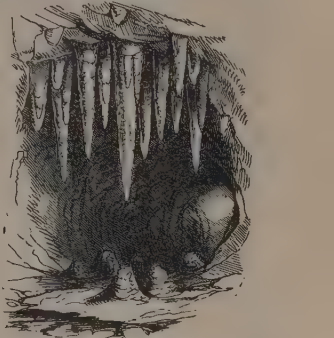
stake, stāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *staca*, a stake=O. Fris. and L.G. *stake*, D. *staak*, Sw. *stake*, Icel. *stjaki*, Dan. *stage*; fr. the root of *stick*, *stack*.] A small piece of wood sharpened at one end, intended to be set or fixed in the ground for some purpose; a post; a pale; the piece of timber to which a person was fastened to be burned; hence, to suffer at *the stake*, to be burned; that which is pledged or wagered; that which is laid down to be gained by victory or lost by defeat; something hazarded; the state of being pledged or put at hazard (preceded by *at*).—— v.t. pret. & pp. *staked*, stākt; ppr. *staking*, stāk'ing. To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to pierce with a stake; to mark the limits of by stakes; to wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition or upon a future contingency.

stake-net, stāk'net, *n.* A net for catching fish, supported upon stakes.

stalactic, **stalactical**, sta-lak'tik, sta-lak'tik-al, Same as *Stalactitic*.

stalactite, sta-lak'tīt, *n.* [Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping, fr. *stalassō*, I let fall drop by drop.] A mass of calcareous matter attached, like an icicle, to the roof of a cavern, and produced by the percolation through the rock above of water holding carbonate of lime in solution.

stalactitic, **stalactitical**, sta-lak-tit'ik, sta-lak-tit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of stalactite; resembling a stalactite; containing stalactites.



Cave with Stalactites and Stalagmites.

stalagmite, sta-lag'mīt, *n.* [Gr. *stalagmos*, a dropping, fr. *stalassō*, I drop. STALACTITE.] A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern, from the dropping of water containing lime. See STALACTITE.

stalagmitic, **stalagmitical**, sta-lag-mit'ik, sta-lag-mit'ik-al, *a.* Relating to or having the form of stalagmite.

stale, stāl, *a.* [Akin to *stall*, *still*, the meaning being fr. standing long; comp. O.D. *stel*, that remains standing, quiet, stale. STALL.] Vapid, tasteless, or spoilt, from age or long keeping; having lost life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept; not new, fresh, or freshly made; musty; trite; common and out of regard; having lost its novelty or power of pleasing.——v.t. pret. & pp. *staled*, stāld; ppr. *staling*, stāl'ing. To make stale, vapid, useless, cheap, or worthless; to wear out.

stale, stāl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *staled*, stāld; ppr. *staling*, stāl'ing. [Same as D. and G. *stallen*, Dan. *stalle*, Sw. *stalla*, to make water, fr. G. *stall*, A.Sax. *stæl*, a stable. STALL.] To make water; to discharge urine, as horses and cattle.——n. Urine of horses and cattle.

stale-mate, stāl'māt, *n.* In *chess*, the position when the king, though not in check, cannot move without being placed in check, causing the game to be drawn.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stale-mated*, stāl'māt-ed; ppr. *stale-mating*, stāl'māt-ing. To subject to a stalemate in chess; hence, to perplex completely; to nonplus.

staleness, stāl'nes, *n.* State of being stale; vapidness; triteness; commonness.

stalk, stąk, *n.* [Same as Icel. *stilk(r)*, Dan. *stilk*, Sw. *stjelk*, a stalk; akin to A.Sax. *stæl*, a stalk, Prov. E. *stale*, a handle; cog. Gr. *stelechos*, a stem.] The stem or main axis of a plant; the part that supports a flower or cluster of flowers, a leaf, fruit, &c.; anything resembling the stalk or stem of a plant.

stalk, stąk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stalked*, stąkt; ppr. *stalking*, stąk'ing. [A.Sax. *stalcian*, *stealcian*, *stælcan*, to go softly or warily; Dan. *stalke*, to stalk; probably connected with *steal*; comp. *talk* and *tell*.] To walk in a stealthy manner; to pursue game by

approaching softly and warily behind a cover; to walk in a lofty or dignified manner; to pace slowly.——v.t. In hunting, to pursue stealthily or behind some cover; to watch and follow warily for the purpose of killing.——n. A high, proud, stately step or walk.

stalked, stąkt, *a.* Having a stalk or stem.

stalker, stąk'ėr, *n.* One who stalks; a kind of fishing net.

stalk-eyed, stąk'ĭd, *a.* Said of crustacea, such as the lobster and crab, which have the eyes set at the end of foot-stalks.

stalking, stąk'ing, *n.* The act of approaching game, such as deer, softly and warily, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground.

stalking-horse, stąk'ing-hors, *n.* A horse behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game; hence, anything put forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretence.

stalkless, stąk'les, *a.* Having no stalk.

stalky, stąk'ĭ, *a.* [*Stalk* (n.) and *-y.*] Resembling a stalk.

stall, stąl, *n.* [A. Sax. *steall*, *stæl*, place, stall, stable = O. Fris. and D. *stal*, Icel. *stallr*, Sw. *stall*, Dan. *stald*, G. *stall*, a stall, a stable, &c.; akin *stale*, *a.* and *v.*, *stool*, *stalk*, *n.*, &c.; same root as in *stand*.] A place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox; a bench or table in the open air, where anything is exposed to sale; a small house or shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale or an occupation is carried on; the seat of a clerical dignitary in the choir or chancel of a cathedral; a seat in front of the pit of a theatre.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stalled*, stąld; ppr. *stalling*, stąl'ing. To put into a stall or stable, or to keep in a stable; to plunge into mire, so as not to be able to proceed, as a horse or a carriage.——v.i. To live as in a stall; to dwell.

stallage, stąl'ąj, *n.* [*Stall* and *-age.*] The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.

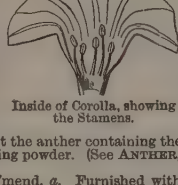
stall-feed, stąl'fēd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stall-fed*, stąl'fed; ppr. *stall-feeding*, stąl'fēd-ing. To fatten in a stall or stable.

stallion, stal'yun, *n.* [O. E. *stalon*, O. Fr. *estalon* (Fr. *étalon*), a stallion; fr. O. H. G. *stal*, E. *stall*; lit. the horse kept in the stall.] A horse not castrated; an entire horse.

stalwart, **stalworth**, stal'wėrt, stal'wėrth, *a.* [Formerly *stalword*, *stallworth*, *stealworth*, &c., fr. A. Sax. *stælweorth*, perhaps lit. worthy of place, fr. *stæl*, stall, place. STALL.] Stout-hearted; redoubted; daring; tall and strong; large and strong in frame.

stalwartness, **stalworthness**, stal'wėrt-nes, stal'wėrth-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stalwart.

stamen, stā'men, *n.* [L. *stamen*, pl. *stamina*, the warp of a web, a thread, a fibre, a stamen of a flower; fr. root *sta*, to stand.] The male organ of fructification in plants, situated immediately within the petals (when present) and having attached to it the anther containing the pollen or fertilizing powder. (See ANTHER, POLLEN.)



Inside of Corolla, showing the Stamens.

stamened, stā'mend, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

stamina, sta'mi-na, *n. pl.* [See prec.] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; robustness of constitution; power of endurance; staying power; lasting strength or vigour.

staminal, sta'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina.

staminate, **staminated**, sta'mi-nāt, sta'mi-nāt-ed, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

staminous, sta-min'ē-us, *a.* [L. *staminus*. STAMEN.] Consisting of stamens; possessing stamens; pertaining to the stamen.

staminiferous, sta-mi-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *stamen*, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or having stamens.

stammer, stam'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stammered*, stam'ėrd; ppr. *stammering*, stam'ėring. [A. Sax. *stamrian*, to stammer, fr. *stamor*, *stamer*, Icel. *stamr*, *stammr*, stammering, speaking with difficulty=L.G. *stammern*, D. *stammeren*, *stamelen*, G. *stammeln*, Icel. *stamma*, to stammer; allied to *stumble*, *stand*.] To make involuntary stops or breaks in utterance; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to stutter.——v.t. To utter with hesitation or imperfectly: frequently with *out*.——n. Defective utterance; a stutter.

stammerer, stam'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who stutters or hesitates in speaking.

stammering, stam'ėr-ing, *a.* Apt to stammer; marked by a stammer or stutter.

stamp, stamp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stamped*, stampt; ppr. *stamping*, stamp'ing. [A. Sax. *stempan*=Sw. *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, Icel. *stappa*, *stampa*, D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, to stamp; cog. with Gr. *stembein*, to tread, Skr. *stambh*, to make firm; akin *step*, *stand* (q.v.).] To strike or beat forcibly by thrusting the foot downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; to fix, as a mark by impressing it; to make by impressing a mark; to affix a postage or receipt stamp to; to coin; to mint; to form; to cut out into various forms with a stamp; to crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.—**To stamp out**, to extinguish, as fire, by the foot; hence, to extirpate; to suppress at once by strong measures.——v.i. To strike the foot forcibly downward.——n. Act of stamping with the foot; an instrument used for crushing or pounding; a sort of heavy pestle for crushing ore; a stamping-mill; an instrument for making impressions on other bodies; a mark imprinted; a mark or seal set upon things chargeable with some tax or duty, as evidence that the duty is paid; a small piece of stamped paper issued by government to raise a revenue; a postage-stamp; an instrument for cutting out materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure; general character belonging to anything; distinguishing character; character, cast, sort, or kind.

stamp-act, stamp'akt, *n.* An act for regulating the imposition of stamp-duties.

stamp-collector, stamp'kol-lekt-ėr, *n.* A collector or receiver of stamp-duties; one who collects postage-stamps.

stamp-duty, stamp'dū-ti, *n.* A tax or duty imposed by governments on many species of legal instruments.

stampede, stam-pēd', *n.* [Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede; akin to *stamp*.] A sudden fright seizing upon a body of cattle or horses, and causing them to bolt away; any sudden flight.——v.i. pret. & pp. *stampeded*, stam-pēd'ed; ppr. *stampeding*, stam-pēd'ing. To take sudden flight, as if under the influence of terror.——v.t. To cause to break off in a stampede.

stamper, stamp'ėr, *n.* One who stamps.

stamping-mill, **stamp-mill**, stamp'ing-mil, stamp'mil, *n.* An engine or machine by which ores are pounded by means of a stamp or set of stamps.

stamp-office, stamp'of-is, *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties are received.

stanch, **staunch**, stānsh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stanched*, stānsht; ppr. *stanching*, stānsh'ing. [O. Fr. *estancher*, Fr. *étancher*, fr. L.L. *stancare*, to stop blood from flowing, fr. L. *stagnare*, to *stagnate*—which see.] To stop or hinder from running, as blood; to stop the flow of blood from; to dry up.——v.i. To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.——a. [O.Fr. *estanche*, Fr. *étanche*, fr. the verb; lit. made water-tight, not leaky.] Strong and tight; such as will not let water in or out; firm in principle; constant and zealous; hearty; strong; loyal.

stancher, stānsh'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stanches.

stanchion, stan'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *estanson*, *estançon*, fr. *estance*, a support, fr. L.L. *stantia*, fr. L. *stans*, *stantis*, ppr. of *sto*, I stand. STAND.] A prop or support; a piece of timber or iron in the form of a stake or post, used for a support; an upright post or beam of different forms in ships.

stanchless, stānsh'les, *a.* Incapable of being stanched; insatiable.

stanchly, stānsh'li, *adv.* In a stanch manner; firmly; determinedly; heartily.

stanchness, stānsh'nes, *n.* State or quality of being stanch; soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

stand, stand, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stood*, stŭd; ppr. *standing*, stand'ing. [A. Sax. *standan*, *stondan*, to stand, pret. *stód*, pp. *standen*=O. Sax. *standan*, O. Fris. *stonda*, Icel. *standa*, Sw. *stanna*, O.H.G. *standan*, Goth. *standan*; akin to L.G. and D. *staan*, G. *stehen*, to stand; fr. root seen also in L. *stare*, Gr. (*hi*)*stanai*, Skr. *sthâ*, to stand; fr. same root are *stead*, *stall*, *step*, *stamp*, *stammer*, *stumble*, *stiff*, *still*, *stool*, &c., and through the French and Latin come *stage*, *state*, *station*, *stable*, *statue*, *statute*, *stanchion*, *constant*, *distant*, &c.] To be upon the feet in an upright position; to be erect; to be stationary or at rest in an upright position; to be set upright; to be on end; to be as regards position or situation; to have site or locality; to cease from progress; to come to a state of rest; to stop; to pause; to halt; to continue or remain without injury; to last; to endure; to maintain one's ground or position; to maintain a fixed or steady attitude; to persevere; to persist; to insist; to be placed as regards rank or order; to be in a particular state or condition; to be as regards circumstances; to be in the stead or place; to be equivalent; to become a candidate; to hold a certain course, as a ship; to be directed towards any local point; to measure from feet to head, or from bottom to top; to be valid; to have efficacy; to step or move and then stand (to *stand* back).—**To stand by** (*by* the preposition), to support; to back; not to desert.—**To stand or stand in** (with personal objects), to cost.—**To stand out**, to project; to be prominent; to persist.—**To stand to**, to apply one's self to; to remain fixed in.—**To stand up for**, to rise in defence of.——v.t. To set or place on end; to endure; to sustain; to bear; to await; to undergo.——n. Act of standing; a cessation of progress; a stop; a halt; a point beyond which no further progress is made; a state of hesitation or perplexity; a place or post where one stands; a station; a halt made for the purpose of resisting an attack; a small table or frame, on or in which articles may be put for support, or on which goods may be exposed for sale; a place in a town where carriages, cabs, &c., stand ready for hire; an erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings.

standard, stand'ärd, *n.* [From O. Fr. *estandart*, *estendart* (Fr. *étendard*), partly fr. the Teut. verb to *stand*, with suffix *-ard*, partly fr. L. *extendere*, to extend, to display.] An ensign or flag of war; a staff with a flag or colours; a banner; that which is established as a rule or measure of quantity; a measure or weight by which others are to be regulated and adjusted; that which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by custom; criterion; test; a certain grade or stage by which pupils in schools are classified; the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority; a tree not supported or attached to a wall; an upright support, as the poles of a scaffold; the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla.——a. Serving as a standard; capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by competent authority; fixed; settled; not trained on a wall, &c., but standing by itself.

standard-bearer, stand'ärd-bār-ėr, *n.* An officer who bears a standard.

stander, stand'ėr, *n.* One who stands.

stander-by, stand'ér-bī, *n.* One who stands near; a bystander.

stander-up, stand'ér-up, *n.* One who stands up or who takes a side.

standing, stand'ing, *p.a.* Upright; erect; settled; established; permanent; lasting; not transitory; stagnant; remaining erect; not cut down.—**Standing orders**, permanent regulations of a deliberative assembly as to how business is to be conducted in it.—**Standing rigging**, the ropes in a ship that remain fixed in their position.——*n.* The act of one who stands; continuance; duration; place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition in society.

standish, stan'dish, *n.* [*Stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

stand-point, stand'point, *n.* A fixed point or station; a fundamental principle; a position or point of view from which a matter is considered.

stand-still, stand'stil, *n.* A standing at rest; a stop.

stand-up, stand'up, *a.* Erect; fought by combatants standing boldly up.

stanhope, stan'hōp, *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage without a top: so called from a gentleman named *Stanhope*, for whom it was contrived.

stannary, stan'a-ri, *n.* [From L. *stannum*, tin; origin doubtful.] A tin mine.——*a.* Relating to the tin mines or works.—**Stannary courts**, courts in Cornwall dealing with those connected with the tin-mines.

stannic, stan'ik, *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin.] Pertaining to tin; procured from tin.

stanniferous, stan-if'ér-us, *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin, *fero*, I bear.] Containing or affording tin.

stanza, stan'za, *n.*; pl. **stanzas**, stan'zaz. [It. *stanza*, a stanza, abode, stop, &c.; fr. L.L. *stantia*, abode, fr. L. *stans*, *stantis*, ppr. of *sto*, I stand. STATE, STAND.] A number of lines of poetry connected with each other and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem.

stanzaic, stan-zā'ik, *a.* Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza.

Stapelia variegata.

stapelia, sta-pē'li-a, *n.* [After *Stapel*, a Dutch botanist.] A genus of fleshy African plants with beautiful flowers.

stapes, stā'pēz, *n.* [L., a stirrup.] One of the small bones of the internal ear, so called from its form.

staphyloma, **staphylosis**, staf-i-lō'ma, staf-i-lō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, a grape cluster.] A tumour or bulging out of the eyeball in front.

staphyloplasty, staf'il-o-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, the uvula, and *plassō*, I form.] The operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost.

staphyloraphy, staf-i-lo'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, the uvula, and *raphē*, a suture.] The operation of uniting a cleft palate.

staple, stā'pl, *n.* [O.Fr. *estaple*, market, store, fr. D. and G. *stapel*, a post, prop, heap, emporium; Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*; same root as that of *stamp* and *step*. See next.] Formerly, a settled mart or market; an emporium; a city or town where certain commodities were chiefly taken for sale; hence, a principal commodity or production of a country or district; principal element of or ingredient; chief constituent; the material or substance of anything; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; raw material.——*a.* Pertaining to or being a mart or staple; mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce; chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *stapled*, stā'pld; ppr. *stapling*, stā'pl-ing. To sort or adjust the different staples of, as wool.

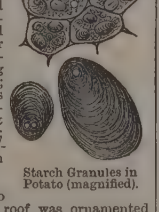
staple, stā'pl, *n.* [A. Sax. *stapel*, a prop; really same as above word.] A loop of iron formed with two points to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, bolt, &c.

stapler, stā'pl-ér, *n.* A dealer in staple commodities; one employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

star, stär, *n.* [A. Sax. *steorra*, a star=O.Sax. *sterro*, D. *ster*, *star*, O.H.G. *sterra*; longer forms are Sc. *starn*, Icel. *stjarna*, Goth. *stairno*, G. *stern*; cog. L. *stella* (for *sterula*), Gr. *astēr*, *astron* (whence L. *astrum*), Armor. *stéren*, Skr. *tārā* (for *stārā*); fr. root of E. *strew*, L. *sterno* (whence *stratum*), Skr. *stri*, to strew, fr. their scattered positions.] Any celestial body except the sun and moon; more strictly one of the heavenly bodies believed to be similar to our sun, distinctively called *fixed stars* (as opposed to *planets*); in astrology, a planet or other celestial body, supposed to have influence over a person's life; that which resembles a star; a figure with radiating points; an ornamental figure rayed like a star indicative of a certain rank or honour; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk, thus *; a person of brilliant qualities; a brilliant theatrical or operatic performer.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *starred*, stärd; ppr. *starring*, stär'ing. To set or adorn with stars; to bespangle.——*v.i.* To shine as a star; to appear as an eminent actor among inferior players.

starboard, stär'bōrd, *n.* [A.Sax. *steór-bord*, that is *steer-boarð*, fr. *steóran*, to steer, the old rudder being a kind of large oar used on the right side of the ship. STEER, BOARD.] The right-hand side of a ship or boat looking towards the stem or prow: opposed to *port* or *larboard*.——*a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship.

starch, stärch, *n.* [A softened form of *stark*, stiff, strong; lit. stuff that makes stiff. STARK.] A vegetable substance universally diffused in plants; this substance extracted from wheat, flour, or potatoes, and employed for stiffening linen and other cloth; stiffness of a person's behaviour or manner.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *starched*, stärcht; ppr. *starching*, stärch'ing. To stiffen with starch.



Starch Granules in Potato (magnified).

star-chamber, stär'chām-bér, *n.* [So called because the roof was ornamented with stars.] A former English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction which inflicted often arbitrary and cruel punishments.

starched, stärcht, *p.a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff; precise; formal.

starcher, stärch'ér, *n.* One who starches.

starchily, stärch'i-li, *adv.* In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner.

starchiness, stärch'i-nes, *n.* State of being starchy; stiffness of manner.

starch-sugar, stärch'shug-ér, *n.* Glucose.

starchy, stärch'i, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch, stiff; precise.

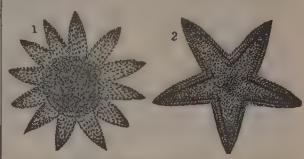
star-crossed, stär'krost, *a.* Not favoured by the stars; ill-fated.

stare, stär, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stared*, stärd; ppr. *staring*, stär'ing. [A. Sax. *starian*, to stare, to gaze = D. and L.G. *staren*, G. *starren*, Icel. *stara*; lit. to look fixedly, the root being that of D. *staar*, G. *starr*, stiff, fixed, E. *stark*. STARK.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object; to gaze, especially under the influence of powerful feeling; to stand out stiffly.——*v.t.* To affect or abash by staring.——*n.* The act of one who stares; a fixed look with the eyes wide open.

stare, stär, *n.* [A. Sax. *stær*, Icel. *stari*, Sw. *stare*, G. *staar*; comp. L. *sturnus*, a starling.] A starling.

starer, stär'ér, *n.* One who stares.

starfish, stär'fish, *n.* A marine animal (an



1, Sun Star-fish (*Solaster papposa*). 2, Butthorn Star-fish (*Asterias aurantiaca*).

echinoderm) having the form of a star with five or more rays radiating from a central disc.

star-gazer, stär'gāz-ér, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer.

star-gazing, stär'gāz-ing, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars; astrology.

staring, stär'ing, *p.a.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.

staringly, stär'ing-li, *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look.

stark, stärk, *a.* [A. Sax. *stearc*, stiff, hard =O. Sax. *stark*, D. *sterk*, G. and Sw. *stark*, Icel. *sterkr*; akin G. *starr*, stiff; E. *stare*. *Starch* is a softened form, and *starve* is akin.] Stiff; rigid, as in death; strong; powerful; mere; pure; downright.——*adv.* Wholly; entirely, as in the phrase *stark* mad.

starkly, stärk'li, *adv.* In a stark manner.

starless, stär'les, *a.* Having no stars visible, or no starlight.

starlight, stär'līt, *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.

starlike, stär'lik, *a.* Resembling a star; bright; lustrous.

starling, stär'ling, *n.* [Dim. of *stare*, a starling. STARE.] A European bird of a family allied to the crows, capable of being taught to whistle tunes and even to speak.

starlit, stär'lit, *a.* Lighted by stars.

star-nose, stär'nōz, *n.* A North American mole with starlike rays at the extremity of its muzzle.

starred, stärd, *p.a.* Adorned or studded with stars; influenced in fortune by the stars (as ill-*starred*).

starriness, stär'i-nes, *n.* The state of being starry.

starry, stär'i, *a.* [From *star*.] Abounding with stars; adorned with stars; consisting of stars; stellar; stellary; proceeding from the stars; shining like stars; resembling stars.

star-spangled, stär'spang-gld, *a.* Spotted with stars.

star-stone, stär'stōn, *n.* A rare variety of sapphire which, when cut, presents a star-like reflection of light.

start, stärt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *started*, stärt'ed; ppr. *starting*, stärt'ing. [O.E. *sterte*, *steyrte*, *stirte*; not in A. Sax. or Icel.; allied to D. *storten*, Dan. *styrte*, G. *stürzen*, to rush, to spring; connections doubtful.] To move suddenly and spasmodically; to move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear, pain, or the like; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink; to wince; to move suddenly aside; to deviate; to set out; to commence a race, a journey, or the like; to begin; to move, jump, or shift slightly from its place, as a beam, tenon, hoop,

&c.; to be dislocated.—**To start up**, to rise suddenly, as from a seat; to come suddenly into notice.——**v. t.** To cause to move suddenly; to rouse suddenly, as from concealment; to cause to flee or fly; to bring into sudden motion; to call forth; to raise; to alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse; to invent or discover; to originate; to bring within pursuit; to move suddenly from its place; to dislocate.——**n.** A sudden motion of the body; a sudden twitch; a sudden motion from alarm, surprise, pain, &c.; a sudden rousing to action; a bursting forth; sudden fit; spasmodic effort; a quick spring; a darting; a push; first motion from a place; act of setting out; outset; beginning of action or motion; the setting of something agoing.

starter, stärt'ėr, *n.* One who starts; one who sets out; one who sets persons or things in motion.

startle, stärt'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *startled*, stärt'ld; ppr. *startling*, stärt'ling. [Dim. or freq. of *start*.] To move suddenly or spasmodically; to start, wince, or shrink.——**v. t.** To cause to start; to frighten or alarm suddenly; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension.——**n.** A start, as from fear or danger.

startling, stärt'ling, *p.a.* Such as to startle; surprising; alarming; shocking.

starvation, stärv-ā'shon, *n.* [One of those words which have a Latin termination tacked on to an Anglo-Saxon base; comp. *flirtation, talkative, readable*, &c.] Act of starving or state of being starved; keen suffering from hunger or cold.

starve, stärv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *starved*, stärvd; ppr. *starving*, stärv'ing. [A. Sax. *steorfan*, to perish of hunger or cold=O. Sax. *sterban*, O. Fris. *sterva*, L.G. *starven*, D. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, to die; probably fr. root meaning to be stiff, as in *stark, stare*.] To perish or die with cold; to perish with or suffer extremely from hunger; to be very indigent; to be hard put to it through want of anything.——**v. t.** To kill with hunger; to distress or subdue by famine; to destroy by want; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour; to make inefficient through insufficient expenditure.

starveling, stärv'ling, *n.* [*Starve* and *-ling*.] An animal or plant that is made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment; an individual apparently starved.——**a.** Hungry; lean; pining with want.

state, stāt, *n.* [O. Fr. *estat*, state, condition, &c. (Fr. *état*), fr. L. *status*, standing, state, condition, rank, position, &c., fr. *sto*, I stand (seen also in *station, status, statue, stage, rest, arrest, constant, extant*, &c.). *Estate* is a doublet of this. STAND.] Standing; condition; circumstances; the condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time; situation; case; predicament; position; rank, condition, or quality; pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; grandeur; a certain division of the community partaking in the government; an estate (of the realm); a political body; a whole people united into one body; a commonwealth; a nation; an independent country; the power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power; one of the divisions or bodies politic which together make up a republic.——**a.** Belonging to the state or nation; national; public; governmental.——**v. t.** pret. & pp. *stated*, stāt'ed; ppr. *stating*, stāt'ing. To express the particulars of; to set down in detail; to explain particularly; to narrate; to recite.

state-craft, stāt'kräft, *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; statesmanship.

stated, stāt'ed, *p.a.* Settled; established; regular; fixed.

statedly, stāt'ed-li, *adv.* At stated times; regularly.

state-house, stāt'hous, *n.* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings.

stateliness, stāt'li-nes, *n.* Quality or condition of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; grandeur; dignity.

stately, stāt'li, *a.* Such as pertains to state or high rank; august; grand; magnificent; lofty; dignified; elevated.

statement, stāt'ment, *n.* The act of stating; that which is stated; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion.

state-paper, stāt'pā-pėr, *n.* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.

state-room, stāt'röm, *n.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house; a separate cabin in a steamer.

statesman, stāts'man, *n.* A man versed in state affairs or in the arts of government; a politician of the highest class.

statesmanlike, stāts'man-lik, *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or becoming a statesman.

statesmanship, stāts'man-ship, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill.

static, stat'ik, *a.* Statical.

statical, stat'ik-al, *a.* [STATICS.] Pertaining to statics; concerned with bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion.

statically, stat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

statics, stat'iks, *n.* [Fr. *statique*, fr. Gr. *statikē*, statics, fr. *statikos*, causing to stop or stand; fr. root of *histanai*, to stand; *state, stand*.] That branch of mechanics or of dynamics which treats of forces in equilibrium, the body upon which they act being in a state of rest.

station, stā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *station*, L. *statio, stationis*, lit. a standing, fr. *sto*, I stand, whence *state, stature*, &c. STATE.] A standing; manner of standing; the spot or place where anything stands; place where a person habitually stands or is appointed to remain on duty; post assigned; situation; condition of life; status; social position; the headquarters of the police of a district; place where troops live in garrison; a harbour and other accommodation for war vessels; a regular stopping-place; a building or buildings on a railway for the reception of passengers and goods, and where trains stop.——**v. t.** pret. & pp. *stationed*, stā'shond; ppr. *stationing*, stā'shon-ing. To assign a station or position to; to post; *refl.* to take up a post or position.

stational, stā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

stationariness, stā'shon-a-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being stationary; fixity.

stationary, stā'shon-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *stationnaire*, L.L. *stationarius*, fr. *statio*, a station.] Standing; fixed; not moving; not progressive or regressive; not appearing to move; not advancing, in any sense.

stationer, stā'shon-ėr, *n.* [Originally, a bookseller, from his occupying a stall or *station* in a fair or market.] One who sells paper, pens, ink, pencils, and other articles or materials connected with writing.

stationery, stā'shon-ė-ri, *n.* [*Stationer* and *-y*.] The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, &c.——**a.** Belonging to a stationer.

station-house, stā'shon-hous, *n.* A place of arrest or temporary confinement; a police-station.

station-master, stā'shon-más-tėr, *n.* The official in charge of a railway station.

statist, stat'ist, *n.* [From *statistics*.] A statistician.

statistical, statistic, sta-tis'tik-al, sta-tis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to statistics; containing statistics.

statistically, sta-tis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a statistical manner.

statistician, stat-is-ti'shan, *n.* One versed in statistics.

statistics, sta-tist'iks, *n.* [Fr. *statistique*, It. *statistica*, fr. L. *status*, a condition, state. STATE.] A collection of facts, tabulated numerically, respecting the state of the people in a nation, country, or community; any systematic statement of facts brought out by enumeration or collecting numbers; the science which treats of subjects as elucidated or illustrated by enumeration of facts.

statuary, stat'ū-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *statuaire*, L. *statuaria*, the art of statuary, *statuarius*, a statuary, fr. *statua*, a statue.] One who practises the art of carving statues; the art of carving statues; a branch of sculpture; statues regarded collectively.

statue, stat'ū, *n.* [Fr. *statue*, L. *statua*, fr. *statuo*, I set, I place, fr. stem of *sto*, I stand. STATE.] A lifelike representation of a human figure or animal in marble, bronze, or other solid substance; a sculptured cast or moulded figure of some size and in the round.

statued, stat'ūd, *a.* Furnished with statues.

statuesque, stat-ū-esk', *a.* [*Statue* and *-esque*, as in *picturesque*, &c.] Partaking of or having the character of a statue.

statuesquely, stat-ū-esk'li, *adv.* In a statuesque manner.

statuette, stat-ū-et', *n.* [*Statue* and *-ette*.] A small statue; a statue smaller than nature.

stature, stat'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *stature*, L. *statura*, fr. *sto*, I stand. STATE.] The height of any one standing; bodily tallness.

status, stā'tus, *n.* [L. *status*, standing, fr. *sto*, I stand. STATE.] Standing or position in society; social position; circumstances; rank; condition; position of affairs.

statutable, stat'ūt-a-bl, *a.* [*Statute* and *-able*.] Made or introduced by statute; made or being in conformity to statute.

statutably, stat'ūt-a-bli, *adv.* In a statutable manner; agreeably to statute.

statute, stat'ūt, *n.* [Fr. *statut*, L. *statutum*, fr. *statuo*, I set up, I fix, I determine. STATE, STAND.] A law proceeding from the supreme authority of a state; an act passed by the legislature of a state; an enactment; a positive law; a fundamental or permanent rule or law of a corporation or institution.—**Statute law**, a statute; collectively, the enactments of a legislature, in contradistinction to *common law*.

statute-book, stat'ūt-buk, *n.* A book of statutes; *the statute-book*, the whole statutes of a country.

statute-roll, stat'ūt-rōl, *n.* An enrolled statute; a statute-book.

statutory, stat'ū-to-ri, *n.* [*Statute* and *-ory*.] Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

staunch, stänsh. See STANCH.

staurolite, stą'ro-lit, *n.* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *lithos*, a stone.] CROSS-STONE.

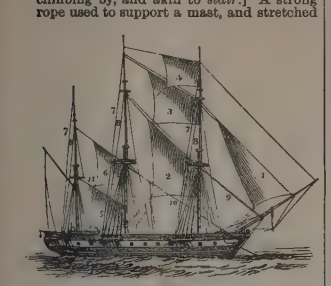
stave, stāv, *n.* [From *staff*, through influence of the plural *staves*. The sense of stanza is probably fr. Icel. *stef*, a stave, a refrain.] A pole or piece of wood of some length; one of the pieces of timber of which casks, tubs, &c., are made; a stanza; a verse; in *music*, the staff.——**v. t.** pret. & pp. *staved*, stāvd; ppr. *staving*, stāv'ing. To break in a stave or staves of, or to break a hole in (in this sense pret. & pp. may be *stove*); to furnish with staves or rundles.—**To stave off**, to put off; to delay.

staves, stāvz, *n.* The plural of *staff* as well as of *stave*.

stay, stā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stayed, staid*, stād; ppr. *staying*, stā'ing. [O.Fr. *estayer*, to prop, support, keep steady, fr. *estaye*, a stay, a support, fr. O.D. or Fl. *staeye, staede*, a prop, *staeden*, to establish; akin to E. *stead, steady*.] To prop or support (O.T.); to sustain; to make to stop; to stop; to cause to cease; to delay; to postpone; to keep back; to abide; to wait for; to await; to have strength for.——**v.i.** To remain, continue, or sojourn in a place; to reside; to abide; to dwell; to delay; to tarry; to be steady or firm; to continue in a state; to remain; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to come to a stand.——**n.** A continuance in a place; abode for a time; sojourn; continuance in a state or condition; stand; stop; obstacle; obstruction; a prop; a support; a kind of brace or tie in a structure; *pl.* a kind of stiffened waistcoat or bodice worn by females; a bodice; a corset: so called from the support it gives to the body.

stay, stā, *n.* [A. Sax. *steg*=Icel. Dan. Sw.

D. and **G.** *stag*, a stay; perhaps a rope for climbing by, and akin to *stair*.] A strong rope used to support a mast, and stretched



Stays and Stay-sails.

1, Fore-topmast stay-sail.	6, Mizzen-topmast stay-sail.
2, Main-topmast stay-sail.	7, 8, Fore, main, and mizzen topmast and topgallant - mast back-stays.
3, Main-topgallant stay-sail.	9, Fore-stay.
4, Main-royal stay-sail.	10, Main-stay.
5, Mizzen stay-sail.	11, Mizzen-stay.

from it down to some other mast, or to some part of the vessel.—**To miss stays**, to fail in the attempt to tack about.

stayer, stā'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stays.

staylace, stā'lās, *n.* A lace for fastening a woman's stays.

staymaker, stā'māk-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

stay-sail, stā'sāl, *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay.

stead, sted, *n.* [A. Sax. *stede*=D. and L.G. *stede*, Dan. *sted*, Icel. *stath(r)*, Goth. *staths*, G. *statt*, place, stead; fr. root of *stand*; hence, *steady*, *steadfast*, *bestead*, *bedstead*, *roadstead*, *homestead*, &c.] Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*; service; assistance: in such phrases as 'stood him in good *stead*'.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *steaded*, sted'ed; ppr. *steading*, sted'-ing. To be of use to; to benefit.

steadfast, sted'fást, *a.* [*Stead*, place, and *fast*: lit. firm in place.] Firmly fixed or established; firm; constant; resolute; immutable; not fickle or wavering; steady.

steadfastly, sted'fást-li, *adv.* In a steadfast manner; firmly; with steadiness of mind or eyes.

steadfastness, sted'fást-nes, *n.* State or quality of being steadfast; firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principles; constancy; resolution.

steadily, sted'i-li, *adv.* In a steady manner; without shaking or tottering; without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity; steadfastly; assiduously.

steadiness, sted'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being steady; firmness of standing or position; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.

steady, sted'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *stedig*, fr. *stede*, place, stead = D. Sw. and Dan. *stadig*, G. *stätig*, constant. STEAD.] Firm in standing or position; firmly fixed; stable; not tottering or shaking; constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; easily moved or persuaded; constant; uniform; regular; equable.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *steadied*, sted'id; ppr. *steadying*, sted'i-ing. To make steady; to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support; to make or keep firm.

steady-going, sted'i-gō-ing, *a.* Of steady or regular habits.

steak, stāk, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *steik*, Sw. *stek*, Dan. *steg*, a steak, roast meat; Icel. *steikja*, Sw. *steka*, Dan. *stege*, to roast; akin to *stick*, as being *stuck* on a spit to roast.] A slice of flesh, particularly beef, broiled, or cut for broiling (or it may be fried).

steal, stēl, *v.t.* pret. *stole*, stōl; pp. *stolen*, stōl'en; ppr. *stealing*, stēl'ing. [A. Sax. *stelan*, to steal=O.Sax. *stelan*, O.Fris. *stela*, L.G. and D. *stelen*, Icel. *stela*, Goth. *stilan*, G. *stehlen*, to steal; perhaps of same root as Gr. *στερέω*, I deprive, Skr. *stenas*, a thief.] To take and carry away feloniously; to pilfer; to purloin; to withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely; to gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means; to perform secretly; to try to accomplish clandestinely.—To steal a march upon, to gain some advantage over stealthily.——**v.i.** To withdraw or pass silently or privily; to slip in, along, or away unperceived; to practise theft; to take feloniously.

stealer, stēl'ėr, *n.* One that steals; a thief.

stealing, stēl'ing, *n.* The act of one who steals; theft.

stealth, stelth, *n.* [Comp. *heal*, *health*; *till*, *tilth*.] The act of stealing; a secret or clandestine method of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy.

stealthily, stel'thi-li, *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

stealthiness, stel'thi-nes, *n.* The character of being stealthy.

stealthy, stel'thi, *a.* [*Stealth* and *-y*.] Done by stealth; accompanied by efforts at concealment; done furtively; furtive; sly.

steam, stēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *stedm*, vapour, steam, smoke = D. *stoom*, Fris. *stoame*, steam; akin L.G. *stim*, drift of snow or rain; further connections unknown.] The vapour of water; visible vapour; the vaporous or gaseous substance into which water is converted under heat and pressure; the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling-point (212° F.); the vapour which rises from all moist and liquid bodies when subjected to heat.——**v.i.** pret. & pp. *steamed*, stēmd; ppr. *steaming*, stēm'ing. To give out steam or vapour; to rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapour; to sail by the agency of steam.——**v.t.** To expose to steam; to apply steam to.

steam-boat, **steam-vessel**, stēm'bōt, stēm'ves-el, *n.* A vessel propelled through the water by steam acting on machinery.

steam-boiler, stēm'boil-ėr, *n.* A strong vessel of iron or steel in which water is converted into steam for supplying steam-engines, &c.

steam-carriage, stēm'ka-rij, *n.* A locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads; a road-steamer.

steam-chest, **steam-dome**, stēm'chest, stēm'dōm, *n.* A chamber above a steam-boiler to form a reservoir for the steam.

steam-crane, stēm'krān, *n.* A crane worked by steam.

steam-engine, stēm'en-jin, *n.* An engine in which the elastic or expansive force of steam is made available as a source of motive power.

steamer, stēm'ėr, *n.* A steam-boat or steam-ship; a road-steamer; a fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam; a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam.

steam-gauge, stēm'gāj, *n.* A gauge attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gauge.

steam-governor, stēm'gu-vėrn-ėr, *n.* The governor of a steam-engine.

steam-hammer, stēm'ham-ėr, *n.* A heavy hammer operated by steam.

steaminess, stēm'i-nes, *n.* The state of being steamy.

steam-jacket, stēm'jak-et, *n.* A hollow casing surrounding any vessel and into which steam may be admitted.

steam-launch, stēm'lānsh, *n.* A large kind of boat propelled by steam.

steam-navigation, stēm'na-vi-gā-shon, *n.* The propulsion of boats and vessels by steam; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

steam-packet, stēm'pak-et, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running between certain ports.

steam-plough, stēm'plou, *n.* A plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine.

steam-power, stēm'pou-ėr, *n.* The power of steam mechanically applied.

steam-press, stēm'pres, *n.* A press actuated by steam-power; a printing-press worked by steam.

steam-ship, **steam-vessel**, stēm'ship, stēm'ves-el, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam-tug, stēm'tug, *n.* A small steamer used for towing ships.

steam-whistle, stēm'whis-l, *n.* A kind of whistle made to sound by steam passing through.

steamy, stēm'i, *a.* [*Steam* and *-y*.] Consisting of or abounding in steam; damp; misty.

stearic, stē-ar'ik, *a.* Pertaining to stearine.—**Stearic acid**, an acid abundant in fats.

stearine, **stearin**, stē'a-rin, *n.* [From Gr. *stear*, fat.] The chief ingredient of suet and tallow; the harder ingredient of animal fats.

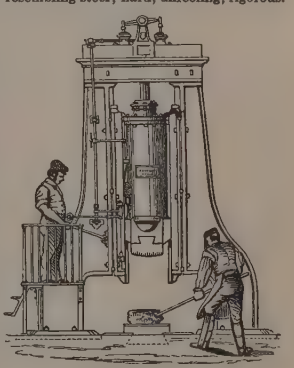
steatite, stē'a-tīt, *n.* [Fr. *stéatite*, fr. Gr. *stear*, *steatos*, fat, tallow.] A mineral used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, in the composition of crayons, &c.; soap-stone.

steatopygous, stē-a-top'i-gus, *a.* [Gr. *stear*, *steatos*, fat, *pygē*, buttocks.] Having an accumulation of fat on the buttocks or rump.

stedfast, sted'fast. See STEADFAST.

steed, stēd, *n.* [A.Sax. *stēda*, a steed, a stallion; Icel. *stedda*, a mare; akin to *stud* (of horses), fr. stem of *stand*. STUD.] A horse, especially a horse of high mettle, for state or war: used chiefly in poetry.

steel, stēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *stēle*, *stýle*, steel= L.G. D. and Dan. *staal*, Icel. *stal*, G. *stahl*, O.G. *stahal*; cog. O. Pruss. *stakla*, steel; root probably that of *stick*, *stake*, *steak*, &c.] A very hard form of iron, produced by combining iron with a small portion of carbon, most extensively used, and particularly for edged tools; figuratively, weapons, swords, spears, and the like; a kind of steel file for sharpening knives; a piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match; used to typify extreme hardness; sternness; rigour.——**a.** Made of steel; resembling steel; hard; unfeeling; rigorous.



Steam-hammer

——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *steeled*, stēld; ppr. *steeling*, stēl'ing. To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden; to make hard or extremely hard; to make insensible or obdurate.

steel-clad, stēl'klad, *a.* Clad with steel mail or armour.

steel-engraving, stēl'en-grāv-ing, *n.* The art of engraving upon steel-plates; an impression or print from an engraved steel-plate.

steeliness, stēl'i-nes, *n.* The state of being steely; great hardness.

steeling, stēl'ing, *n.* The welding of a steel edge on a cutting instrument; acierage.

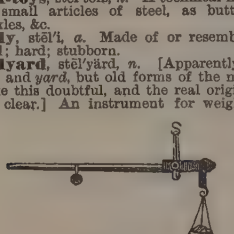
steel-pen, stēl'pen, *n.* A pen or pen nib made of steel.

steel-plate, stēl'plāt, *n.* A plate or broad piece of steel; a plate of polished steel on which a design is engraved; the print taken from such plate.

steel-toys, stēl'toiz, *n.* A technical name for small articles of steel, as buttons, buckles, &c.

steely, stēl'i, *a.* Made of or resembling steel; hard; stubborn.

steelyard, stēl'yärd, *n.* [Apparently fr. *steel* and *yard*, but old forms of the name make this doubtful, and the real origin is not clear.] An instrument for weighing



Steelyard.

bodies; a kind of balance with unequal arms, the article to be weighed being applied at the shorter arm, while a weight is made to balance it by being moved as required along the longer arm.

steenbok, stēn'bok or stān'bok, *n.* [D. *steen*, stone, and *bok*, a buck.] A species of antelope of South Africa.

steep, stēp, *a.* [A. Sax. *steáp*, high, steep = O. Fris. *stâp*, steep; akin Icel. *steypthr*, high; probably allied to *stoop*, and signifying literally sinking down abruptly. *Steeple* is a derivative.] Ascending or descending with great inclination; rising almost perpendicularly; precipitous. —— *n.* A precipitous place; a precipice; a cliff.

steep, stēp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *steeped*, stēpt; ppr. *steeping*, stēp'ing. [Same as D. and G. *stippen*, Fris. *stiepen*, to dip, to steep; perhaps connected with *steep*, adjective.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to keep in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it; to extract the essence from by soaking: often used figuratively. —— *n.* Process of steeping; state of being steeped; liquid in which something is steeped.

steepen, stēp'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *steepened*, stēp'nd; ppr. *steepening*, stēp'n-ing. [*Steep* and *-en.*] To become steep.

steeper, stēp'ėr, *n.* One who steeps; a vessel in which things are steeped.

steeple, stē'pl, *n.* [A. Sax. *stepel*, *stýpel*, a steeple, a tower = L.G. *stipel*, a pillar; Icel. *stöpull*, a steeple; allied to *steep*.] A tower attached to a church or other edifice, and often containing bells; the tower of a building, especially a tower with a spire.

steeple-chase, stē'pl-chās, *n.* [Probably from a steeple having been originally selected as a goal.] A horse-race across country in which obstacles have to be jumped as they are encountered.—**steeple-chaser**, stē'pl-chās-ėr, *n.* One who rides, or the horse ridden, in steeple-chases.

steepled, stē'pld, *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers.

steeplejack, stē'pl-jak, *n.* A man who works on steeples, tall chimneys, &c.

steeply, stēp'li, *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; precipitously.

steepness, stēp'nes, *n.* State of being steep; precipitousness.

steepy, stēp'i, *a.* Steep; precipitous.

steer, stēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *steór* = D. and G. *stier*, Icel. *stjórr*, Goth. *stiur*, a steer, a bull; same root as Skr. *sthûra*, strong, and akin to L. *taurus*, fr. Gr. *tauros* (for *stauros*), a bull.] A young male of the ox kind; a young ox; a bullock.

steer, stēr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *steered*, stērd; ppr. *steering*, stēr'ing. [A. Sax. *steóran*, *stéran*, *stýran*, to rule, control, steer = O. Fris. *stiura*, D. *stieren*, *sturen*, Dan. *styre*, Icel. *stýra*, G. *steuern*, to steer; Goth. *stiurjan*, to establish; the A. Sax. has also *steór*, a rudder; same root as Gr. *stauros*, a stake.] To direct and govern, as a ship by the movements of the helm; to govern the course of; to guide. —— *v.i.* To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course; to take a course at sea; to answer the helm; to take or pursue a course or way in life.

steerage, stēr'āj, *n.* [*Steer* and *-age*.] The steering of a ship; the hinder or stern part of a ship; that part of a ship allotted to the inferior class of passengers, usually in the fore part of the vessel.

steerer, stēr'ėr, *n.* One who steers; a steersman.

steering-wheel, stēr'ing-whēl, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is governed.

steersman, stērz'man, *n.* [A. Sax. *steóresman—steóres*, genitive of *steór*, rudder, and *man*.] One who steers; the helmsman of a ship.

steeve, stēv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *steeved*, stēvd; ppr. *steeving*, stēv'ing. [Akin to *stiff*; comp. D. *stevig*, stiff, firm.] To rise up from the bows at an angle: said of a bowsprit.

steganography, steg-a-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *steganos*, secret, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of writing in cipher; cryptography.

stela, **stele**, stē'la, stē'lē, *n.*; pl. **stelæ**, stē'lē. [L. *stela*, fr. Gr. *stélē*, a post, an upright stone, fr. stem *sta*, to stand.] A small column or pillar serving as a monument, a milestone, or the like; a sepulchral slab or column.

stellar, **stellary**, stel'ėr, stel'a-ri, *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella*, a star. STAR.] Pertaining to stars; astral; starry; full of stars; set with stars.

stellate, **stellated**, stel'lāt, stel'lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *stellatus*. See prec.] Resembling a star; radiated; in the form of a star.

stelliform, stel'li-form, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, *forma*, form.] Like a star; radiated.

stellular, **stellulate**, stel'ū-lėr, stel'ū-lāt, *a.* [From L. *stellula*, dim. fr. *stella*, a star. STELLAR.] Having the appearance of stars; having marks resembling stars.

stem, stem, *n.* [A. Sax. *stemn*, for *stæfn*, *stefn*, a stem = Icel. *stofn*, *stomn*, Dan. *stamme*, D. *stam*, G. *stamm*; ultimately fr. root of *stand*. *Stem*, of a ship, is closely allied.] The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; the firm part which supports the branches; the ascending axis; the stalk; also, a peduncle, pedicel, petiole, or leaf-stem; the stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors; progeny; branch of a family; anything resembling the stem of a plant; in *music*, the vertical line added to the head of a note.

stem, stem, *n.* [Same as Icel. *stemni*, *stamn*, *stafn*, the stem of a ship; A. Sax. *stefn*, *stæfna*, D. *steven*, a prow. See STEM above.] A curved piece of timber or combination of pieces to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the prow; the forward part of a vessel. —— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stemmed*, stemd; ppr. *stemming*, stem'ing. To make way against by sailing or swimming; to press forward through; to dash against with the stem.

stem, stem, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stemmed*, stemd; ppr. *stemming*, stem'ing. [Same as Icel. *stemma*, Sw. *stamma*, G. *stemmen*, to dam, to bank up; perhaps allied to *stamp*.] To stop; to dam up; to check, as a stream or moving force.

stem-leaf, stem'lēf, *n.* A leaf growing from the stem.

stemless, stem'les, *a.* Having no stem; acaulous.

stench, stensh, *n.* [A softened form of A. Sax. *stenc*, smell, an odour, fr. *stincan*, to smell, E. *stink*. STINK.] An ill smell; offensive odour; stink (which see).

stencil, sten'sil, *n.* [Perhaps fr. O. Fr. *estance*, a support, a stencil forming a guide or support in making letters, &c., fr. L.L. *stantia*, a standing, fr. L. *sto*, I stand. STANCHION.] A thin plate with a pattern cut through it, laid flat on a surface and brushed over with colour so as to mark the surface below. ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *stencilled*, sten'sild; ppr. *stencilling*, sten'sil-ing. To form by means of a stencil; to paint or colour with stencils.

stenciller, sten'sil-ėr, *n.* One who works with a stencil.

stencil-plate, sten'sil-plāt, *n.* A stencil.

stenograph, sten'ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *stenos*, close, narrow, and *graphō*, I write.] A writing in shorthand; a kind of type-writer.

stenographer, **stenographist**, ste-nog'ra-fėr, ste-nog'ra-fist, *n.* One who is skilled in stenography or shorthand.

stenographic, **stenographical**, sten-ō-graf'ik, sten-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to stenography or shorthand; expressed in shorthand.

stenography, sten-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, close, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of writing in shorthand; shorthand; brachygraphy.

stentorian, sten-tō'ri-an, *a.* [From *Stentor*, a Greek herald celebrated for his powerful voice.] Extremely loud; loudly uttered; able to utter a very loud sound.

step, step, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stepped*, stept; ppr. *stepping*, step'ing. [A. Sax. *steppan*, *steppan*, to step, also *stapan*, to step, whence *stæpe*, a step = O. Fris. *steppa*, *stepa*, O. Sax. *stapan*, D. and L.G. *stappen*, to step, O.H.G. *stepfen*, D. *stap*, G. *stapfe*, a step. *Stamp* is allied, and the roots is ultimately that of *stand*.] To move the leg and foot in walking; to advance or recede by walking; to go; to walk; especially, to go a little distance and with a special purpose; to advance or come as it were by chance or suddenly. —— *v.t.* To set (the foot); to fix the foot of, as of a mast; to erect for carrying a sail. —— *n.* A pace; an advance made by one removal of the foot in walking; the distance between the feet in walking or running; a small space or distance; a grade in progress or rank; a forward move; a rise; a higher grade of rank; an impression of the foot; footprint; gait; manner of walking; sound of the feet; footfall; a proceeding; one of a series of proceedings; measure or action adopted; something to support the feet in ascending or descending; piece by which one goes up or down a stair; the round of a ladder; *pl.* a step-ladder.

stepbrother, step'bruTH-ėr, *n.* [In this and following words *step-* is A. Sax. *steóp-*, Icel. *stjúp-*, D. and G. *stief-*, a prefix of doubtful origin.] A brother by being a stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband.

stepchild, step'child, *n.* The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

stepdaughter, step'dą-tėr, *n.* The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

stepfather, step'fä-THėr, *n.* A mother's second or subsequent husband.

step-ladder, step'lad-ėr, *n.* A portable ladder having flat steps, and its own means of support attached.

stepmother, step'muTH-ėr, *n.* A father's second or subsequent wife.

steppe, step, *n.* [G. *steppe*, Rus. *stepy'*, a steppe.] A name applied to extensive treeless plains which are found in Russia and Siberia.

stepper, step'ėr, *n.* One who steps: often applied to a horse.

stepping-stone, step'ing-stōn, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above a stream or mud in walking; a means of progress or further advancement.

stepsister, step'sis-tėr, *n.* A stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former wife or husband.

stepson, step'sun, *n.* The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

stercoraceous, stėr-kō-rā'shus, *a.* [From L. *stercus, stercoris*, dung.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.

stereo, ste'rē-ō, *n.* A contraction of *stereotype*; used also adjectively.

stereobate, ste'rē-ō-bāt, *n.* [Gr. *stereobatēs* —*stereos*, firm, solid, and *bainō*, I go.] A kind of continuous pedestal at the bottom of a wall.

stereographic, ste'rē-ō-graf''ik, *a.* Relating to stereography; showing the sphere as delineated on a plane in a certain manner.

stereographically, ste'rē-ō-graf''ik-al-li, *adv.* In a stereographic manner.

stereography, ste-rē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, *graphō*, I write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane.

stereopticon, ster-ē-op'ti-kon, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, *optikos*, optic.] An apparatus in which two magic lanterns are combined.

stereoscope, ste'rē-ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *skopeō*, I view.] An optical instrument by which two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view are viewed by each eye separately, so that, as in ordinary vision, the objects appear solid and real.

stereoscopic, **stereoscopical**, ste'rē-ō-skop''ik, ste'rē-ō-skop'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope.

stereoscopically, ste'rē-ō-skop''ik-al-li, *adv.* In a stereoscopic manner; by means of the stereoscope.

stereotrope, ste'rē-ō-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *tropē*, a turning.] A revolving instrument for exhibiting stereoscopic pictures and showing figures as if in motion.

stereotype, ste'rē-ō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *typos*, type.] A metal plate presenting on its upper surface a facsimile of a page of type, being cast in a papier-maché or other mould obtained from these types, and used to print from; also an electrotype plate, which is a finer kind of stereotype: often used as an adj.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *stereotyped*, ste'rē-ō-tīpt; ppr. *stereotyping*, ste'rē-ō-tīp-ing. To make a stereotype of; to prepare for printing by means of stereotyped plates; to fix firmly or unchangeably.

stereotyped, ste'rē-ō-tīpt, *p.a.* Made or printed from stereotype plates; formed in a fixed unchangeable manner.

stereotyper, ste'rē-ō-tīp-ėr, *n.* One who stereotypes.

stereotypic, ste'rē-ō-tīp''ik, *a.* Pertaining to stereotype plates.

stereotypist, ste'rē-ō-tīp-ist, *n.* A stereotyper.

stereotypographer, ste'rē-ō-tī-pog''ra-fėr, *n.* A stereotype printer.

stereotypography, ste'rē-ō-tī-pog''ra-fi, *n.* Printing from stereotype.

sterile, ste'ril, *a.* [Fr. *stérile*, fr. L. *sterilis*, barren, unproductive; cog. Gr. *stereos*, stiff; Skr. *stari*, a barren cow; G. *starr*, stiff, rigid; perhaps E. to *stare*.] Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop; producing no young; incapable of reproduction; barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; in *bot.* bearing only stamens; staminate.

sterility, ste-ril'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sterilité*, L. *sterilitas*.] Quality or state of being sterile; barrenness; unfruitfulness; unproductiveness.

sterilize, ste'ril-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sterilized*, ste'ril-īzd; ppr. *sterilizing*, ste'ril-īz-ing. [*Sterile* and *-ize*.] To make sterile or barren; to render free from bacteria or other germs.

sterilizer, ste'ril-īz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which sterilizes; an apparatus to destroy or remove living germs, as bacilli, &c.

sterlet, stėr'let, *n.* [Rus. *sterliad.*] A small species of sturgeon.

sterling, stėr'ling, *a.* [Said to be from the *Esterlings* or *Easterlings*, the old name in England of traders from Germany (*east* from England), whose money was of peculiar purity; or fr. G. *sterling*, a coin, a word of doubtful origin.] An epithet by which English money is distinguished, signifying that it is of the standard value; hence, genuine; undoubted; of excellent quality.

stern, stėrn, *a.* [A. Sax. *sterne, styrne*, stern; akin to D. *stuursch*, stern; Sw. *stursk*, refractory.] Having an aspect of severity and authority; austere; gloomy; harsh; cruel; unrelenting; rigid; rigorous; hard; stringent.

stern, stėrn, *n.* [From Icel. *stjórn*, steerage, steering, rudder; akin to *steer*.] The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat.

sternal, stėr'nal, *a.* [STERNUM.] Pertaining to the sternum.

stern-chase, stėrn'chās, *n.* A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of the other.

stern-chaser, stėrn'chās-ėr, *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward.

sterned, stėrnd, *a.* Having a stern of this or that kind.

sternly, stėrn'li, *adv.* In a stern manner; with stern countenance; with severity or harshness.

sternmost, stėrn'mōst, *a.* Furthest in the rear; furthest astern.

sternness, stėrn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stern; severity; austerity; rigour; harshness.

stern-post, stėrn'pōst, *n.* A principal piece of timber in a vessel's stern.

stern-sheets, stėrn'shēts, *n.* The after part of a boat, usually furnished with seats for passengers.

sternum, stėr'num, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *sternon*, the breast-bone.] The breast-bone.

sternutation, stėr-nū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternuto*, freq. of *sternuo*, I sneeze.] The act of sneezing.

sternutative, **sternutatory**, stėr-nū'ta-tiv, stėr-nū'ta-to-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.——*n.* A substance that provokes sneezing, as some kind of snuff.

stertorous, stėr'to-rus, *a.* [From L. *sterto*, I snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies apoplexy.

stet, stet. [L., let it stand.] In *printing*, a word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is after all to remain.

stethometer, ste-thom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the external movements of the chest during respiration.

stethoscope, ste'thos-kop, *n.* [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, and *skopeō*, I see or view.] An instrument for ascertaining the state of the chest or thorax, the lungs, &c., by means of the sounds arising there.

stethoscopic, **stethoscopical**, ste-thō-skop'ik, ste-thō-skop'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the stethoscope.

stethoscopically, ste-thō-skop'ik-al-li, *adv.* By means of a stethoscope.

stethoscopist, ste'thō-skop-ist, *n.* A person versed in the use of the stethoscope.

stethoscopy, ste-thos'ko-pi, *n.* The art of stethoscopic examination.

stevedore, stē've-dōr, *n.* [Sp. *estivador*, a packer of wool, &c., fr. *estivar*, to stow; fr. L. *stipare*, to cram, to stuff, as in *constipate, costive*.] One whose occupation is to stow goods in ships; one who loads or unloads vessels.

stew, stū, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stewed*, stūd; ppr. *stewing*, stū'ing. [From O.Fr. *estuver* (Fr. *étuver*), to stew, to bathe, fr. *estuve*, a stove; fr. O.H.G. *stupa, stuba*, a stove, a hot chamber, a bath-room. STOVE.] To boil slowly or with a simmering heat; to cook by simmering in a small quantity of water.——*v.i.* To be boiled or cooked in a slow, gentle manner.——*n.* A bathing house furnished with hot baths; a brothel; a dish cooked by stewing; meat stewed; a state of excitement or agitation.

steward, stū'ėrd, *n.* [O.E. *styward*, A. Sax. *stīweard, stīgweard*, a steward, lit. a *styward*, fr. *stīgu, stige*, a sty, a pen, and *weard*, a keeper: originally one who took charge of the cattle of a household.] A man employed to manage household concerns in some large establishment; a majordomo; a man who has charge of the financial affairs of a large household; one who has affairs to superintend for another; a gentleman who has a share in managing a public dinner, ball, &c.; an officer of state; an officer on a vessel who distributes the provisions; in passenger ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.

stewardess, stū'ärd-es, *n.* A female steward; a female who waits on ladies in steamboats, &c.

stewardship, stū'ėrd-ship, *n.* The office of a steward.

stewartry, stū'ėrt-ri, *n.* In Scotland, a division nearly equivalent to a county.

stew-pan, stū'pan, *n.* A pan in which meat and vegetables are stewed.

sthenic, sthen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *sthenos*, strength.] Attended with morbid increase of vital energy and action in the heart and arteries.

stibial, stib'i-al, *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.] Pertaining to or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

stibnite, stib'nīt, *n.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.] An ore of antimony of a lead-gray colour, yielding most of the antimony of commerce.

stich, stik, *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a line, a row, fr. *steichō*, I march in line.] A verse in poetry or line of writing.——**stichic**, stik'ik, *a.* Consisting of lines or verses.

stichomancy, stik'ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a line or verse, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard.

stichometry, sti-kom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a line or verse, and *metron*, measure.] Measurement of books or writings by the number of lines which each contains.

stick, stick, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stuck*, stuk; ppr. *sticking*, stik'ing. [A. Sax. *stician*, to stab, pierce, adhere=Sw. *sticka*, Dan. *stikke*, to stab; O. Fris. *steka*, L.G. and D. *steken*, to pierce; G. *stecken*, to thrust, to stand fast; fr. a root *stig*, seen also in L. *stinguo*, I quench (as in *distinguish, extinguish, instinct, instigate*), Gr. *stizo*, I prick, E. *sting*. *Stitch* is a softened form, and *stick, n., steak, stake, stock, ticket, etiquette*, &c., are all akin.] To pierce or stab; to thrust so as to wound or penetrate; to fasten by piercing; to thrust in; to fix on a pointed thing; to thrust or put generally; to attach by causing to adhere to a surface; to fix; to set; to fix in; to set with something inserted.——*v.i.* To cleave, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere; to be fixed by being thrust in; to remain where placed; to cling; to abide firmly; to be hindered from making progress; to be brought to a stop by some impediment; to scruple; to hesitate (often with *at*).

stick, stik, *n.* [A. Sax. *sticca*, a stick, stake, spike=Icel. *stikа*, a stick; closely akin to *stick* (verb), *stake, steak*, &c., and lit. meaning something pointed. See prec.] A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, usually a longish piece; a branch cut or broken off; a rod or wand; a staff; a cudgel; a walking-stick; anything shaped like a stick; a stiff, awkward, or stupid person.

sticker, stik'ėr, *n.* One who sticks (a bill-*sticker*).

stickiness, stik'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; glutinousness; tenacity.

sticking-plaster, stik'ing-plās-tėr, *n.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds; court-plaster.

stick-insect, stik'in-sekt, *n.* A popular name given to certain insects that much resemble small twigs.

stickle, stik'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stickled*, stik'ld; ppr. *stickling*, stik'ling. [Modified by influence of *stick*, but derived fr. old *stithle, stighthle*, to rule, direct, fr. A.Sax. *stihtan*, to dispose, to govern; akin to G. *stiften*, to found or institute.] To pertinaciously stick up for something, especially some trifle; to hesitate; to scruple; to play fast and loose.

stickleback, stik'l-bak, *n.* [O.E. *stickle*, a prickle, fr. *stick*, to pierce, and *back*; from the spines on its back.] A name for certain very small British fishes found in ponds and streams, and remarkable for building nests.

stickler, stik'lėr, *n.* One who stickles; an obstinate contender about anything of small importance.

sticky, stik'i, *a.* [Verb to *stick* and *-y.*] Having the quality of sticking or adhering; adhesive; gluey; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.

stiff, stif, *a.* [A. Sax. *stif*, stiff=O. Fr. *stef*, D. *stijf*, L.G. *stief*, G. *steif*, stiff; cog. L. *stipes*, a stem or trunk; Lith. *stiprus*, strong.] Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; inflexible; tense; tight; not supple; not working or moving smoothly or easily; cramped; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; not natural and easy; formal in manner; unbending; constrained; not easily subdued; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; not easily surmounted or mastered; difficult; not lowering in price; blowing strongly; containing a good deal of spirits.

stiffen, stif'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stiffened*, stif'nd; ppr. *stiffening*, stif'n-ing. [*Stiff* and *-en.*] To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; to make rigid; to make more thick or viscous.——v.i. To become stiff or stiffer; to become more rigid or less flexible; to approach to hardness; to become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.

stiffener, stif'n-ér, *n.* One who or that which stiffens.

stiffening, stif'n-ing, *n.* Something used to make a substance more stiff: starch or the like.

stiffly, stif'li, *adv.* In a stiff manner; firmly; rigidly; obstinately; unbendingly; unyieldingly; in a constrained manner; formally.

stiff-necked, stif'nekt, *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious.

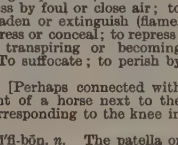
stiffness, stif'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stiff; want of pliancy, suppleness, or flexibility; inflexibility; rigidity; tension; viscidness; stubbornness; formality or constraint of manner, expression, or writing.

stifle, stī'fl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stifled*, stī'fld; ppr. *stifling*, stī'fling. [From Icel. *stifla*, N. *stivla*, to dam up (akin to *stiff*), the sense being influenced by old *stive*, to stuff up, fr. Fr. *estiver*, L. *stipare*, to cram close (whence *stevedore*, *constipate*).] To suffocate; to kill by impeding respiration; to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul or close air; to smother; to deaden or extinguish (flame, sound); to suppress or conceal; to repress; to keep from transpiring or becoming known.——v.i. To suffocate; to perish by suffocation.

stifle, stī'fl, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *stiff.*] The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man.

stifle-bone, stī'fl-bōn, *n.* The patella or knee-pan of a horse.

stigma, stig'ma, *n.*; pl. **stigmas**, stig'maz, or (in more special senses) **stigmata**, stig'ma-ta. [Gr. *stigma*, a prick with a pointed instrument, fr. *stizō*, I prick. STING, STICK.] A brand made with a red-hot iron, as on slaves and criminals; any mark of infamy; a disgrace which attaches to a person; a natural mark on the skin; the part of a flower pistil which receives the pollen; *pl. stigmata*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon certain persons in imitation of the wounds of Christ.



Section of Flower. *s*, Stigma.

stigmatic, stig-mat'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to stigmas or stigmata.——*n.* A person marked with stigmata.

stigmatical, stig-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic.

stigmatist, stig'ma-tist, *n.* A stigmatic.

stigmatization, stig'ma-tī-zā"shon, *n.* The act of stigmatizing.

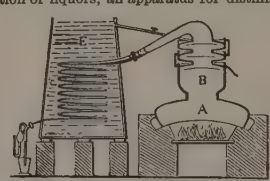
stigmatize, stig'mat-Iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stigmatized*, stig'mat-Izd; ppr. *stigmatizing*, stig'mat-Iz-ing. [Fr. *stigmatiser*, Gr. *stigmatizō*, I brand, fr. *stigma*, *stigmatos*, a brand. STIGMA.] To mark with a stigma†; to set a mark of disgrace on; to call or characterize by some opprobrious epithet.

stile, stīl, *n.* [A.Sax. *stigel*, a step, a ladder, from *stigan*, to mount, which appears also in *stair*, *stirrup*, being same as Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, Goth. *steigan*, Skr. *stigh*, to ascend.] A step or steps, or steps and bars, to aid persons in getting over the top of a fence.

stiletto, sti-let'tō, *n.* [It. *stiletto*, dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, fr. L. *stilus*, a style. STYLE.] A small strong dagger; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin, lace, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stilettoed*, sti-let'tōd; ppr. *stiletting*, sti-let'tō-ing. To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

still, stil, *a.* [A.Sax. *stille*, still, quiet, firm, fixed=O. Fris. *stille*, D. *stil*, Dan. *stille*, Sw. *stilla*, G. *still*; ultimately fr. root of *stand*, seen also in *stall*, G. *stellen*, to place, &c. STAND.] At rest; making no motion; motionless; undisturbed; calm or quiet; without agitation; silent; noiseless; not loud; soft; low; not sparkling or effervescing.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stilled*, stild; ppr. *stilling*, stil'ing. [A. Sax. *stillan*, fr. the adj.: so L.G. D. and G. *stillen*, to still.] To make still, quiet, calm, or motionless; to bring to silence; to make quiet; to check or restrain; to appease or allay.——**adv.** To this time; always; continually; nevertheless; in spite of what has occurred; yet; in an increasing degree; even yet (*still* more).

still, stil, *n.* [Short for *distil*. DISTIL.] A vessel, boiler, or copper used in the distillation of liquors; an apparatus for distilling,



Section of Still.

A, Boiler or body. B, Still head. E, Refrigerator containing cold water to condense the vapour in the worm.

that is for separating volatile matters from a liquid by heat and then condensing them into a liquid form; sometimes a distillery.

still-born, stil'born, *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive; produced unsuccessfully.

stiller, stil'ér, *n.* One who stills or quiets.

still-life, stil'lif, *n.* Objects such as dead game, vegetables, and other things destitute of life represented in painting.

stillness, stil'nes, *n.* State or quality of being still; freedom from noise or motion; calmness; peace; quiet; silence.

still-room, stil'röm, l'n. [From *still* (n.).] An apartment for distilling; a kind of storeroom in a house; a domestic laboratory.

stilly, stil'i, *a.* [*Still* and *-y.*] Still; quiet. [Poetical.]——**adv.** stil'li. [*Still* and *-ly.*] Silently, without noise; calmly; quietly.

stilt, stilt, *n.* [Same as Dan. *stylte*, Sw. *stylta*, L. G. and D. *stelt*, G. *stelze*, a stilt; root probably that of *stand.*] Either of a pair of poles or longish pieces of wood, with a rest for the foot, used for raising the feet above the ground in walking.

stilt-bird, **stilt-plover**, stilt'bêrd, stilt'-plu-vêr, *n.* A wading bird of no great size having remarkably long slender legs.

stilted, stilt'ed, *a.* Elevated as if on stilts; inflated; stiff and bombastic: said of language.

Stilton, stil'ton, *n.* A highly esteemed, rich, white cheese, named from *Stilton*, in Huntingdonshire, but chiefly made in Leicestershire.

stimulant, stim'ū-lant, *a.* [Fr. *stimulant*, L. *stimulans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *stimulo*, I stimulate. See next.] Serving to stimulate; stimulating.——*n.* That which stimulates; an agent or substance which produces a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy in the bodily system; an intoxicant.

stimulate, stim'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stimulated*, stim'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *stimulating*, stim'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *stimulo*, *stimulatum*, lit. I prick with a goad, I urge on, fr. *stimulus*, a goad; doubtfully connected with GR. *stizō*, I prick, and so with *stick*, *sting*.] To rouse up; to urge; to incite; to animate; to excite to action or greater exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to excite greater vitality in; to produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in.

stimulating, stim'ū-lāt-ing, *p.a.* Serving to stimulate or rouse; animating; rousing; stirring.

stimulation, stim-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *stimulatio.*] Act of stimulating; incitement; use of a stimulus.

stimulative, stim'ū-lāt-iv, *a.* [*Stimulate* and *-ive.*] Having the quality of stimulating.

stimulator, stim'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One that stimulates.

stimulus, stim'ū-lus, *n.*; pl. **stimuli**, stim'ū-lī. [L. See STIMULATE.] Something that stimulates; that which incites to action or exertion; an incitement; a stimulant; in *bot.* a sting, as in the nettle.

sting, sting, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stung*, stung, ppr. *stinging*, sting'ing. [A. Sax. *stingan*; to pierce, to sting=Icel. and Sw. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*, to sting; nasalized forms corresponding to *stick* (q.v.) The noun *sting* is from the verb.] To pierce with the sharp-pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, &c.; to prick as a nettle or other plant; to cause acute mental pain to; to goad; to pain acutely.——*n.* A sharp-pointed organ or weapon by which certain animals are armed by nature for their defence; a stinging organ whether of animals or plants; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; something that gives acute pain; the biting, severe, or cutting effect of words; the point of an epigram; that which gives acute mental pain; an impulse; a stimulus.

stingily, stin'ji-li, *adv.* In a stingy or niggardly manner; meanly; shabbily.

stinginess, stin'ji-nes, *n.* Quality of being stingy; mean covetousness; niggardliness; sordidness.

stinging, sting'ing, *p.a.* Furnished with a sting; capable of inflicting a sting; piercing with, or as with a sting; goading; sharp; keen.

stingingly, sting'ing-li, *adv.* With stinging.

stingo, sting'gō, *n.* [From *sting*, alluding to the sharp or pungent taste.] Pungent ale; rare good liquor. [Colloq.]

sting-ray, sting'rā, *n.* A fish allied to the rays having a sharp bony spine on its tail.

stingy, stin'ji, *a.* [Probably fr. *sting*; comp. *spring*, *springe*; *swing*, *swinge*.] Very niggardly or close-fisted; having the character of a skinflint; meanly avaricious; niggardly; scanty.

stink, stingk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stunk*, stungk; ppr. *stinking*, stingk'ing. [A. Sax. *stincan*, to give out a smell, odour, or vapour=D. L.G. and G. *stinken*, Sw. *stinka*, Dan. *stinke*, to stink. *Stench* is a derivative form. Further connections doubtful.] To emit a strong offensive smell, often a smell of putrefaction; to be in bad favour or in disrepute.——*n.* [From the verb.] A strong offensive smell.

stink-ball, stingk'bal, *n.* A ball of combustible materials used similarly to the stink-pot.

stink-pot, stingk'pot, *n.* An earthen jar charged with stinking combustibles, formerly used in boarding an enemy's vessel.

stink-trap, stingk'trap, *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains. See DRAIN-TRAP.

stint, stint, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stinted*, stint'ed; ppr. *stinting*, stint'ing. [A.Sax. *styntan*, to blunt or dull, fr. *stunt*, dull, stupid; so Sw. *stynta*, *stytta*, to shorten. STUNT.] To restrict to short or scanty allowance; to make scanty; to limit; to shorten; to restrict; to cease or forbear.——v.i. To cease; to stop; to desist from.——n. Limit or restraint set or observed; restriction as to quantity.

stintedness, stint'ed-nes, *n.* State of being stinted.

stinter, stint'ėr, *n.* One who stints.

stintless, stint'les, *a.* Without stint.

stipe, **stipes**, stīp, stī'pēz, *n.* [L. *stipes*, a stock, a trunk.] In *bot.* and *zool.* a stalk or stem of some kind; the petiole of the fronds of ferns; the stem of tree-ferns; the stem of certain fungi.

stipend, stī'pend, *n.* [L. *stipendium*, fr. *stips*, a donation, and *pendo*, I weigh, I pay. PENDANT.] Settled pay for services; yearly allowance; salary; wages.

stipendiary, sti-pend'i-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *stipendiaire*, L. *stipendiarius*. See prec.] Receiving stipend, wages, or salary; performing services for a stated compensation.——n. A paid magistrate in a town; one who performs services for a stipend or settled compensation.

stipes. See STIPE.

stipitate, sti'pi-tāt, *a.* [From L. *stipes*, *stipitis*. STIPE.] Elevated on a stipe.

stipple, stip'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stippled*, stip'ld; ppr. *stippling*, stip'ling. [From D. *stippelen*, dim. of *stippen*, to make dots or points, fr. *stip*, a dot, a point; akin *stub*.] To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.——n. A process of engraving by means of dots.

stipular, stip'ū-lėr, *a.* [*Stipule* and *-ar*.] In *bot.* belonging to stipules.

stipulate, stip'ū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stipulated*, stip'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *stipulating*, stip'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *stipulor*, *stipulatus*, I stipulate; most probably fr. *stips*, a gift (whence *stipend*), lit. take earnest money.] To make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear anything; to contract; to settle terms; to bargain; to engage.

stipulation, stip-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *stipulation*, L. *stipulatio*. See prec.] Act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining; a contract or bargain; a point or matter settled by agreement; a particular article or item in a contract.

Leaf with Stipules *s s*.

stipulator, stip'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who stipulates or covenants.

stipule, stip'ūl, *n.* [L. *stipula*, a stalk, a straw, dim. of *stipes*, a trunk. STIPE.] In *bot.* a small leaf-like appendage to a leaf, commonly situated at the base of the petiole in pairs.—**stipuled**, **stipulate**, stip'ūld, stip'ū-lāt, *a.* In *bot.* having stipules.

stir, stėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stirred*, stėrd; ppr. *stirring*, stėr'ing. [A.Sax. *styrian*, *stirian*, to stir; to move; allied to D. *storen*, Sw. *störa*, G. *stören*, to disturb; same root as *storm*.] To move or cause to move; to put into motion; to agitate or set all the particles of in motion, as with an implement or utensil; to debate, moot, bring forward for discussion; to incite; to awaken; to rouse; to stimulate; to provoke; to disturb; to instigate.——v.i. To move one's self; to go or be carried in any manner; to be in motion; not to be still; to be awake or out of bed.——n. Commotion; agitation; tumult; bustle; public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder.

stirless, stėr'les, *a.* Without stir.

stirrer, stėr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stirs; an instigator; an inciter.

stirring, stėr'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by action, bustle, or enterprise; active in business; bustling; animating; inspiriting; rousing; exciting.

stirrup, stir'up, *n.* [A.Sax. *stigrāp*, *stirāp*, a stirrup, fr. *stīgan*, to mount (O.E. *sty*, *stye*), and *rāp*, a rope, 'mounting-rope'; so Icel. *stigreip*, G. *steigreif*. STAIR, ROPE.] Either of two supports to receive the feet of a person when riding; an appliance, usually a sort of metal loop, suspended from a saddle by a strap, and in which a person places the foot when mounting and riding a horse; anything resembling in shape and functions a stirrup.

stirrup-cup, stir'up-kup, *n.* A cup of liquor presented to a rider on having mounted his horse at parting.

stirrup-iron, stir'up-i-ėrn, *n.* The iron portion of a stirrup.

stirrup-leather, stir'up-leTH-ėr, *n.* The leather portion of a stirrup.

stitch, stich, *n.* [A. Sax. *stice*, a stitch or sharp pain, fr. *stician*, to stick. STICK.] A sharp pain in one's side; a piercing pain; one complete movement of a needle and thread in sewing; a complete turn or link in making a fabric by knitting, netting, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stitched*, sticht; ppr. *stitching*, stich'ing. To sew by making stitches in; to unite by stitches; to sew so as to double the thread.——v.i. To practise stitching.

stitching, stich'ing, *n.* Act signified by the verb to stitch; work done by stitching.

stithy, stiTH'i or stith'i, *n.* [Also in dialects, *steddy*, *stiddy*, Sc. *studdy*, fr. Icel. *stethi*, an anvil; same root as *steady*, *stead*.] An anvil; a smithy.

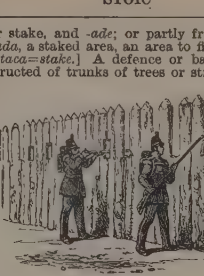
stiver, stī'vėr, *n.* [D. *stuiver*, Dan. *styver*.] An old Dutch coin and money of account, worth about 1*d.* sterling; used often as typical of insignificant value.

stoa, stō'a, *n.* [Gr., a porch.] A porch or portico.

stoat, stōt, *n.* [Probably fr. Armor. *staot*, *stôt*, urine, fr. the fetid odour given out by the fluid secreted by its anal glands.] A name for the ermine in its summer fur.

stock, stok, *a.* [A. Sax. *stoc*, *stocc*, a stem, stick, block=D. O.Fris. and Dan. *stok*, Sw. *stock*, Icel. *stokkr*, G. *stock*, stick, stock, block, &c., in the plural *stocks* of a vessel; the root is probably that of *stick*, *v.* and *n.*, the primary notion being that which is stuck in and remains fast.] A post; a block; a mass or senseless mass; a person very dull or stupid; the stem or trunk of a tree; the most solid or central part of a plant; the stem in which a graft is inserted, or that furnishes grafts; a principal supporting or holding part in certain implements or tools; the wooden piece to which the barrel of a rifle or like firearm is attached; the cross-piece at the upper end of the shank of an anchor; a kind of stiff band or cravat worn round the neck; an original progenitor; the main race or line of a family; lineage; family; the property or capital which a merchant, tradesman, or company has invested in any business; capital invested and contributed by individuals jointly; money funded in government securities at a fixed rate of interest; a fund forming part of the national debt; supply provided; store, provision, hoard; the animals collectively belonging to a farm; any such animals collectively; liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c., have been boiled, kept and used to form a foundation for soups and gravies; a cruciferous garden plant with a very sweet smell; *pl.* an instrument of punishment, consisting of a wooden frame in which the offenders' ankles or wrists were confined; *pl.* the timbers on which a ship is supported while building.—**Stock in trade**, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper.—**To take stock**, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stocked*, stokt; ppr. *stocking*, stok'ing. To provide or supply with a stock; to lay up in store; to provide or furnish with stock; to supply with domestic animals.——a. Kept in stock; always made use of or always ready for service; standing; permanent.

stockade, stok-ād', *n.* [From *stock*, a stem or stake, and *-ade*; or partly fr. Sp. *estacada*, a staked area, an area to fight in, fr. *estaca*=*stake*.] A defence or barrier constructed of trunks of trees or strong posts


Stockade.

stuck in the ground close to each other; an inclosure made with posts.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stockaded*, stok-ād'ed; ppr. *stockading*, stok-ād'ing. To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

stock-breeder, stok'brēd'ėr, *n.* A person who breeds or rears live stock.

stockbroker, stok'brō-kėr, *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares for others.

stockbroking, stok'brō-king, *n.* The business of a stockbroker.

stockdove, stok'duv, *n.* A wild pigeon of Europe, so named because formerly supposed to be the original stock of the domestic pigeon.

stock-exchange, stok'eks-chānj, *n.* The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold; an organized association of brokers or dealers in stocks.

stock-farmer, stok'fārm-ėr, *n.* A farmer who largely breeds and rears live stock.

stock-feeder, stok'fēd-ėr, *n.* One who practises the fattening of live stock.

stock-fish, stok'fish, *n.* [The reason for this name is not clear.] Fish, as cod, &c., split open and dried in the sun without salting.

stockholder, stok'hōld-ėr, *n.* A shareholder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in any company.

stocking, stok'ing, *n.* [Formerly called *stocks* or *nether stocks*, as distinguished from the *upper stocks* or knee-breeches, *stock* here having apparently the sense of stump or block, part left when the rest is cut off.] A close-fitting knitted covering for the foot and leg.

stocking-frame, stok'ing-frām, *n.* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.

stock-jobber, stok'job-ėr, *n.* One who speculates in stocks or funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.

stock-jobbing, stok'job-ing, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds.

stock-list, stok'list, *n.* A list showing the price of stocks, the transactions in them, &c.

stock-man, stok'man, *n.* One having the charge of stock, as on a large farm in the Colonies, United States, &c.

stock-pot, stok'pot, *n.* A pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled.

stock-rider, stok'rid-ėr, *n.* A horseman employed to look after stock on a large station in Australia.

stock-still, stok'stil, *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

stock-taking, stok'tāk-ing, *n.* A periodical examination and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop, warehouse, or other business premises.

stodge, stoj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stodged*, stojd; ppr. *stodging*, stoj'ing. [Perhaps akin to *stock* or *stoke*.] To stuff or cram.——n. A mass jumbled together.

stodgy, stoj'i, *a.* [*Stodge* and *-y*. See prec.] Crammed together roughly; crude and indigestible.

stoic, stō'ik, *n.* [Gr. *stōikos*, fr. *stoa*, a porch, colonnade, or piazza, more especially one in

which Zeno taught at Athens.] One of the sect of philosophers founded by Zeno, who taught about 308 B.C., among his doctrines being that men should strive to be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to fate, regarding virtue alone as the highest good; hence (without cap.), an apathetic person; one who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.——a. (cap.) Pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.

Stoical, stō'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics; (without cap.) like a stoic; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain; showing or proceeding from fortitude under pain or adversity.

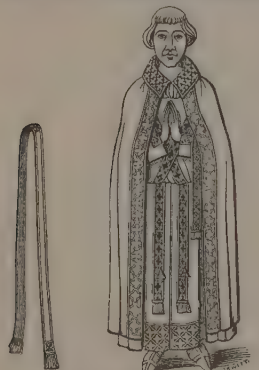
stoically, stō'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a stoic; with apparent insensibility; with fortitude or endurance.

stoicism, stō'i-sizm, *n.* [*Stoic* and *-ism.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; (without cap.) indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility to bodily or mental pain.

stoke, stōk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stoked*, stōkt; ppr. *stoking*, stōk'ing. [Same as D. *stoken*, *stooken*, to poke or kindle a fire, fr. *stok*, a stick; akin to *stock*, *stick*.] To keep supplied with fuel, as a fire, and attend to its combustion.

stoker, stōk'ėr, *n.* [D. *stoker*. See prec.] One who feeds and trims a furnace or large fire, as of a locomotive or a marine engine.

stole, stōl, *n.* [O. Fr. *estole*, fr. L. *stola*, fr. Gr. *stolē*, equipment, a woman's robe, fr. *stellō*, I array. The *stola* was a long garment



1. Stole. 2, Priest wearing the Stole, A A.

worn by Roman matrons over the tunic, fastened round the body by a girdle.] A long and narrow scarf, with fringed extremities, worn by clergymen of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches around the neck, with the ends hanging down.

stolen, stōln, *pp.* of *steal*.

stolid, stol'id, *a.* [L. *stolidus*, dull, doltish; akin to *stultus*, foolish; probably to E. *stout*.] Dull; foolish; stupid.

stolidity, stō-lid'i-ti, *n.* [L. *stoliditas*. See prec.] Character of being stolid; dulness of intellect; stupidity.

stolidness, sto'lid-nes, *n.* Stolidity.

stolon, stō'lon, *n.* [L. *stolo*, *stolonis*, a sucker.] In *bot.* a sucker; a sucker taking root at intervals; in *zool.* a growth resembling a stolon.

stoloniferous, stō-lon-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *stolo*, a stolon, *fero*, I bear.] Producing suckers.

stoma, stō'ma, *n.*; pl. **stomata**, stō'ma-ta. [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth.] A minute orifice or pore in plants or animals.

stomach, stum'ak, *n.* [L. *stomachus*, the gullet, the stomach, taste or liking, fr. Gr. *stomachos*, the gullet, fr. *stoma*, a mouth.] A membranous sac or receptacle of animals, serving as the principal organ of digestion; a simple digestive cavity in many animals of a low type; appetite; the desire of food caused by hunger; inclination; liking.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stomached*, stum'akt; ppr. *stomaching*, stum'ak-ing. To brook or bear without open resentment or opposition; to put up with.

stomachal, stum'ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach; gastric; stomachic.

stomacher, stum'a-chėr, *n.* An ornamental article of dress worn by females on the chest or breast.

stomachic, stō-mak'ik, *a.* [Fr. *stomachique*, Gr. *stomachikos*, of or for the stomach.] Pertaining to the stomach; strengthening the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.——n. A medicine that excites the action of, and strengthens the stomach.

stomach-pump, stum'ak-pump, *n.* A small pump used for emptying the stomach or pumping some liquid into it.

stomach-staggers, stum'ak-stag-ėrs, *n. pl.* A disease in horses depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach.

stomata. Under STOMA.

stomatic, stō-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth.] Pertaining to a stoma or to stomata.

stomatitis, stom-a-ti'tis, *n.* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth, and *-itis*, implying inflammation.] Inflammation of the mouth.

stone, stōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *stán*, a stone, a rock=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *stēn*, L. G. and D. *steen*, Dan. and Sw. *sten*, Icel. *steinn*, G. *stein*, Goth. *stains*, stone; cog. Slav. *stjena*, Gr. *stia*, *stion*, a pebble. Probably fr. root *sta*, seen in *stand*.] A hard, solid mass of earthy or mineral matter; a pebble; a piece of rock; the substance or material of which stones or rocks consist; a piece of this of a definite shape or for a definite purpose, as a gravestone or a millstone; a precious stone; what resembles a stone; a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus; a testicle; the nut of a fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel; a common measure of weight, the British standard stone being 14 lbs. avoirdupois, though other values are in use.——a. Made of stone, or like stone.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stoned*, stōnd; ppr. *stoning*, stōn'ing. To pelt, beat, or kill with stones; to free from stones; to provide with stones.

stone-blind, stōn'blīnd, *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

stone-cast, stōn'kást, *n.* See STONE'S-CAST.

stone-chat, **stone-chatter**, stōn'chat, stōn'chat-ėr, *n.* A small insessorial bird of the warbler family, so named because its note somewhat resembles the knocking together of two stones.

stone-crop, stōn'krop, *n.* [A. Sax. *stán-crop*, *crop* meaning cluster.] A name of a genus (Sedum) of British plants that grow on rocks (especially *Sedum acre*).

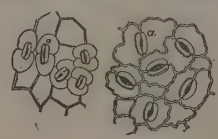
stone-cutter, stōn'kut-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones.

stone-dead, stōn'ded, *a.* As lifeless as a stone.

stone-deaf, stōn'def, *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

stone-dresser, stōn'dres-ėr, *n.* One who smooths and shapes stone for building purposes.

stone-fruit, stōn'frōt, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell en-



a, Stomata of plants (magnified).

veloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.

stone-hammer, stōn'ham-ėr, *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones; a hammer made of stone.

stone-lily, stōn'li-li, *n.* A fossil encrinite.

stone-mason, stōn'mā-sn, *n.* One who dresses stone for building, or builds with them.

stone-pine, stōn'pīn, *n.* A pine-tree common in the south of Italy.

stoner, stōn'ėr, *n.* One who stones.

stone's-cast, **stone's-throw**, stōnz'kást, stōnz'thrō, *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

stone-ware, stōn'wār, *n.* Common glazed pottery ware made from a composition of clay and flint.

stone-work, stōn'wėrk, *n.* Work consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.

stonily, stōn'i-li, *adv.* In a stony manner.

stoniness, stōn'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being stony.

stony, stōn'i, *a.* [*Stone* and *-y* = A.Sax. *stánig*.] Pertaining to, abounding in, or resembling stone; hard; pitiless; obdurate; rigid; frigid.

stony-hearted, stōn'i-härt-ed, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.

stood, stud, pret. of *stand*.

stook, stuk, *n.* [Same as L.G. *stuke*, G. *stauch*, a heap of turf, flax, &c.] A set of sheaves of corn, &c., set up on end in the field, consisting, when of full size, of twelve; a shock of corn.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stooked*, stukt; ppr. *stooking*, stuk'ing. To set up in stooks.

stool, stōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *stól*, a seat=D. *stoel*, L.G. Sw. and Dan. *stol*, Icel. *stóll*, G. *stuhl*, Goth. *stolls*; cog. Slav. *stul*, *stol*; root in *stand*, *stall*, *still*, &c.] A seat; now usually a seat without a back and with three or four legs, to be used by one person; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, a discharge from the bowels; the stump of a tree or plant which throws up shoots; the cluster of shoots thus produced.

stoop, stōp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stooped*, stōpt; ppr. *stooping*, stōp'ing. [A.Sax. *stúpian*, to stoop=O.D. *stoepen*, *stuipen*, Icel. *stúpa*, to stoop; Dan. *stupe*, to fall; Sw. *stupa*, to incline; akin *steep*.] To lean or bend the body forward and downward; to incline forward in standing or walking; to have the shoulders and head bent; to bend by compulsion; to yield; to submit; to succumb; to condescend; to lower one's self; to deign; to acknowledge inferiority; to dart down on prey, as a hawk; to pounce.——v.t. To bend or bow downward and forward; to bow down.——n. The act of stooping; a habitual bend of the back or shoulders; a condescension; pounce of a bird of prey; swoop.

stoop, stōp, *n.* [D. *stoep* (pron. *stoop*); the word was brought to America by the Dutch.] A raised platform with seats outside the entrance of a house. [Amer.]

stooping, stōp'ing, *p.a.* Characterized by a stoop; in act to stoop; bowed, as the shoulders.—**stoopingly**, stōp'ing-li, *adv.* With a stoop or bending of the body forward.

stop, stop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stopped*, stopt; ppr. *stopping*, stop'ing. [A. Sax. *stoppian*, to stop up=D. and L.G. *stoppen*, Dan. *stoppe*, Sw. and Icel. *stoppa*, G. *stopfen*, to stop up; fr. L.L. *stuppo*, I stop with tow, fr. L. *stuppa*, tow.] To stuff up; to block, close, or fill up; to close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; to close up so as to render impassable; to arrest the progress of; to obstruct; to impede, hinder, restrain, check; to suppress; to repress; to hinder from action or practice; to put an end to; to intercept; to regulate the sounds of musical strings by the fingers or otherwise; to retain or refuse to pay for some reason.——v.i. To cease to go forward; to come to a stand; to cease from any motion or course of action; to come to an end; to discontinue; to check one's self; to stay; to remain; to reside temporarily.——n. Act of stopping; obstruction; cessation of progressive motion; hindrance of progress, operation, or action; interruption; pause; that which obstructs; obstacle; impediment; the stopping of or that which stops the sound in a musical

instrument; a series of pipes in an organ giving sounds of a distinctive tone and quality; a point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses.

stop-cock, stop'kok, *n.* A turning cock or faucet used to stop or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c., which flows through pipes.

stop-gap, stop'gap, *n.* That which fills up a gap; a temporary expedient.

stoppage, stop'ăj, *n.* [*Stop* and *-age.*] The act of stopping; arrest of progress or motion; a halt; a deduction made from pay or allowances.

stopper, stop'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which stops; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel; a stopple.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *stoppered*, stop'ẽrd; ppr. *stoppering*, stop'ẽr-ing. To close or secure with a stopper.

stopping, stop'ing, *n.* The act of one who stops; that which stops or fills up.

stopple, stop'l, *n.* [Dim. of *stop*; same as L.G. *stöppel*, G. *stöpfel*, *stöpsel*, a stopple.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper; a cork; a plug.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stoppled*, stop'ld; ppr. *stoppling*, stop'l-ing. To close with a stopple.

stop-watch, stop'woch, *n.* A watch one of the hands of which can be stopped instantaneously so as to mark with accuracy any point of time.

storage, stōr'ăj, *n.* [*Store* and *-age.*] Act of storing, as in a warehouse; charge made for keeping goods in a store.

storax, stō'raks, *n.* [L. *storax*, *styrax*, fr. Gr. *styrax*, storax.] An aromatic resinous substance formerly prized as a medicine; the tree from which it is obtained.

store, stōr, *n.* [O.Fr. *estore*, store, provisions, fr. *estorer*, to erect, store, furnish, fr. the L. verb *stauro*, seen in *instauro*, I erect, renew, or repair, *restauro*, I restore, fr. root of *sto*, *stare*, E. to *stand*.] A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; a quantity accumulated or massed together; ample abundance; a storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse; a place where goods are kept for sale either by wholesale or retail; a shop (chiefly an American and colonial usage); *pl.* necessary articles accumulated or laid up for use, as for the army or navy; supplies of different articles provided for the use of the crew and passengers of a vessel.——**a.** Pertaining to a store; kept in store; containing stores; obtained at a store.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stored*, stōrd; ppr. *storing*, stōr'ing. To lay up, amass, accumulate, or collect; to furnish; to supply; to replenish; to stock against a future time; to deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse.

storehouse, stōr'hous, *n.* A house or building in which things are stored; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.

store-keeper, stōr'kēp-ẽr, *n.* One who has the care of stores or of a store or warehouse.

storer, stōr'ẽr, *n.* One who stores.

store-room, stōr'rōm, *n.* A room for the reception of stores.

storey. Same as *Story*.

storied, stō'rid, *a.* Having stories or tales associated with it; celebrated in story; referred to in story; told or recited in history; adorned with scenes from story or history.

stork, stōrk, *n.* [A. Sax. *storc*, a stork=D. L.G. Dan. and Sw. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, G. *storch*, a stork: root meaning doubtful.] A large grallatorial or wading bird somewhat similar to the heron, that feeds on frogs, lizards, fishes, &c.

storm, stōrm, *n.* [A. Sax. *storm*, a storm=O. Sax. D. L.G. Dan. Sw. Icel. *storm*, G. *sturm*, storm, tempest, tumult; same root as in *stir*, *strew*.] A violent commotion or disturbance of the atmosphere with wind or rain, snow, hail, thunder, and lightning; a tempest; a violent disturbance in society; a civil, political, or domestic tumult or commotion; a calamity or affliction; an outbreak; a violent show of emotion; a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *stormed*, stōrmd; pp. *storming*, stōrm'ing. To take by storm or violent assault; to attack and attempt to take as by scaling walls, forcing gates, or breaches, and the like.——v.i. To be in violent commotion or agitation; to rage; to be in violent agitation of passion; to fume.

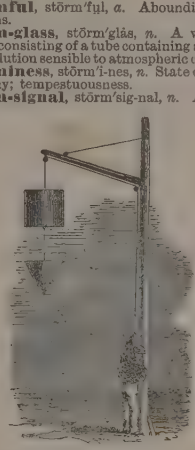
storm-beat, **storm-beaten**, stōrm'bēt, stōrm'bēt-n, *a.* Beaten or impaired by storms.

stormful, stōrm'fụl, *a.* Abounding with storms.

storm-glass, stōrm'glás, *n.* A weather-glass consisting of a tube containing a chemical solution sensible to atmospheric changes.

storminess, stōrm'i-nes, *n.* State of being stormy; tempestuousness.

storm-signal, stōrm'sig-nal, *n.* A signal



Storm-signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south.

for indicating the probable approach of a storm.

storm-stayed, stōrm'stād, *a.* Stopped or interrupted on a journey by stormy weather.

stormy, stōrm'i, *a.* [*Storm* and *-y*=A Sax. *stormig*.] Abounding with storms; tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; proceeding from violent agitation or fury; passionate; angry.

White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

story, stō'ri, *n.*; pl. **stories**, stō'riz. [A short form of *history* (which see).] A narrative; account of past events or transactions; history; an account of an incident or event; a short narrative about a matter or a person; a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel; a tale; a short romance; an anecdote; a statement put forward; a fiction; a falsehood; a fib.

story, **storey**, stō'ri, *n.*; pl. **stories**, **storeys**, stō'riz. [From O.Fr. *estorer*, to build. STORE.] A stage or part of a building between two floors; a subdivision in which the rooms and windows are on the same level.

story-book, stō'ri-bụk, *n.* A book containing one or more stories; a book of short tales.

story-teller, stō'ri-tel-ẽr, *n.* One who tells stories, true or fictitious; a writer of stories; one who tells fibs; a liar.

story-telling, stō'ri-tel-ing, *n.* The act of relating stories; lying.

stoup, stōp or stoup, *n.* [Same as Icel. *staup*, G. *stauf*, a pot, vessel, cup; D. and L.G. *stoop*, a measure.] A basin for holy water in a Roman Catholic church; a deep narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon.

stout, stout, *a.* [From O. Fr. *estout*, fr. D. *stout*, O. Fris. *stult*, L.G. Sw. and Dan. *stolt*, G. *stolz*, proud, haughty: perhaps fr. same root as *stilt*.] Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave; resolute; vigorous; robust; sturdy; bulky; corpulent.

stout-hearted, stout'härt-ed, *a.* Having a stout heart.

stoutly, stout'li, *adv.* In a stout manner; bravely; boldly; obstinately; lustily.

stoutness, stout'nes, *n.* State or quality of being stout; valour; sturdiness; corpulence; bodily bulk.

stove, stōv, *n.* [Probably directly fr. D. *stove*, *stoof*, a stove, originally a heated room=A.Sax. *stofe*, *stofa*, a bath; Icel. *stufa*, *stofa*, a bath-room with a stove; G. *stube*, a room, originally a heated room. *Stew* is akin.] A house or room artificially heated to a high temperature, and used for drying and other purposes; a hothouse for plants in which artificial heat is maintained at a constantly high temperature; an apparatus to contain a fire for warming a room or a house, or for cooking or other purposes, usually consisting of an inclosure of metal, brick, or earthenware.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stoved*, stōvd; ppr. *stoving*, stōv'ing. To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; to heat in a stove.

stove, stōv, pret. of *stave*.

stow, stō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stowed*, stōd; ppr. *stowing*, stō'ing. [A. Sax. *stowian*, to stow, lit. to place, or put in a place, fr. *stow* (=O. Fris. *sto*), a place; comp. D. *stuwen*, Dan. *stuve*, to stow or pack.] To put in a suitable place or position; to lay up; to pack; to compactly arrange anything in; to fill by packing closely.

stowage, stō'ăj, *n.* [*Stow* and *-age.*] Act or operation of stowing; room for things to be stowed or packed away; charge for stowing goods.

stowaway, stō'a-wā, *n.* One who attempts to obtain a free passage by concealing or stowing himself away aboard a ship.

strabismus, stra-biz'mus, *n.* [Gr. *strabismos*, fr. *strabizō*, I squint, fr. *strabos*, squinting.] A defect in a person's eyes, by which they cannot look exactly in the same direction; a squint.

strabotomy, stra-bot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *strabos*, squinting, *tomē*, cutting.] A surgical operation for the cure of squinting (strabismus).

straddle, strad'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *straddled*, strad'ld; ppr. *straddling*, strad'ling. [For *stridle*, a freq. fr. *stride*.] To spread or part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart; to sit astride.——v.t. To stride across; to stand or sit with the legs astride of.

straggle, strag'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *straggled*, strag'ld; ppr. *straggling*, strag'ling. [Freq. fr. O.E. *strake*, to wander, to stray, fr. A. Sax. *strican*, to go; akin *strike*, *streak*.] To wander apart from the direct course or from companions; to rove; to wander in a scattered way; to shoot too far in growth; to grow with long irregular branches; to occur at intervals or here and there.

straggler, strag'lẽr, *n.* One who straggles; one who wanders or is left behind by his fellows; a vagabond.

straight, strāt, *a.* [The pp. of O.E. *strecche*,

A. Sax. *streccan*, to stretch (STRETCH); distinct from *strait*.] Stretched or drawn tight; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not curved, bent, or crooked; right; direct; correct; upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness. —n. A straight part or piece; straight direction. —adv. Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.—v.t. pret. & pp. *straighted*, strāt'ed; ppr. *straighting*, strāt'ing. To straighten.

straight-edge, strāt'ej, *n.* An implement with a perfectly straight edge for testing surfaces or drawing straight lines.

straighten, strāt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *straightened*, strāt'nd; ppr. *straightening*, strāt'n-ing. [*Straight* and *-en.*] To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

straightforward, strāt'for-wērd, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; candid; honest; frank; open.—adv. Directly forward.

straightforwardly, strāt'for-wērd-li, *adv.* In a straightforward manner; candidly; honestly.

straightforwardness, strāt'for-wērdnes, *n.* Quality of being straightforward.

straightly, strāt'li, *adv.* In a straight line; not crookedly.

straightness, strāt'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being straight.

straightway, strāt'wā, *adv.* [*Straight* and *way.*] Directly; immediately; forthwith; without delay.

strain, strān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *strained*, strānd; ppr. *straining*, strān'ing. [From O. Fr. *straindre*, *estraindre*, *streaindre*, *estreindre*, to strain, wring, &c. (Fr. *étreindre*), fr. L. *stringere*, to strain, to draw tight, pp. *strictus*. *Strict*, *strait*, *stringent* are fr. same verb; so *constrain*, *restrain*, *restrict*, *constriction*, &c.] To stretch or draw tightly; to draw with the utmost tension; to exert to the utmost; to injure or weaken by stretching; to subject to too great stress or exertion; to overtask; to harm by a twist or wrench; hence, to sprain; to put to the utmost strength or exertion; *fig.* to push beyond the due limit; to carry too far; to do violence to; to wrest or twist unnaturally; to force; to clasp closely; to hug or embrace; to squeeze out; to purify by filtration; to filter.—To strain a point, to make a special and often inconvenient effort; to exceed one's duty.—v.i. To exert one's self; to make violent efforts; to filter or be filtered; to percolate.—n. Act of straining; a straining force; a violent effort; an excessive exertion of the tendons or muscles, or of the mind, especially an injurious stretching; a course of action; tone of speech or sentiment; tenor; theme; a poem; a song; a lay; a tune; a melody or part of a melody; a change of form or bulk caused by a force or forces called *stress*.

strain, strān, *n.* [Ultimately fr. A. Sax. *strýnan*, *streónan*, to produce, to get, to beget.] Race; stock; family blood; quality or descent in breeding; natural disposition; turn; tendency.

strained, strānd, *p. a.* Stretched to the utmost; forced or unnatural; carried too far.

strainer, strān'ér, *n.* One who or that which strains; an instrument for filtration; a colander.

strait, strāt, *a.* [From O.Fr. *estreit*, *estroit* (Fr. *étroit*), narrow, fr. L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, I draw tight. STRAIN, *v.t.*] Confined; narrow; close; not broad or wide; strict; rigorous; difficult; stingy; avaricious. —n. A narrow pass or passage; a narrow stretch of water between continents or other portions of land (the plural is often used of one such passage); a position of hardship, distress, or difficulty; distressing necessity.

straiten, strāt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *straitened*, strāt'nd; ppr. *straitening*, strāt'n-ing. [*Strait* and *-en.*] To make strait, contracted, or narrow; to contract: to confine; to distress; to hamper; to press with poverty or other necessity; to press by want of money (especially in pp.).

strait-laced, strāt'lāst, *a.* Laced tightly; having the stays or bodice tightly laced; constrained; excessively strict or scrupulous.

straitly, strāt'li, *adv.* In a strait manner; narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously.

straitness, strāt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being strait; strictness; rigour.

strait-waistcoat, strāt'wāst-kōt, *n.* A garment made of strong material, with long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, used to restrain lunatics.

strake, strāk, *n.* [A form of *streak.*] A continuous line of planking or plates on a ship's side.

straminеous, stra-min'ē-us, *a.* [L. *straminеus*, fr. *stramen*, straw.] Strawy; consisting of straw; like straw.

stramonium, stra-mō'ni-um, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The thorn-apple (*Datūra Stramonium*), and a drug obtained from it with similar properties to belladonna.

strand, strand, *n.* [A.Sax. *strand*, strand, shore=D. & Dan. and Sw. *strand*, Icel. *strönd*, strand, shore, coast; root meaning doubtful.] The shore or beach of a sea, ocean, or of a large lake.—v. t. and i. pret. & pp. *stranded*, strand'ed; ppr. *stranding*, strand'ing. To drive or be driven ashore; to run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship.

strand, strand, *n.* [Same as D. *streen*, G. *strähne*, a skein, a strand; connections unknown.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

strange, strānj, *a.* [O.Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *étrange*), fr. L. *extraneus*, that is without, fr. *extra*, on the outside—*ex*, out, and affix *-tra* (as in *contra*). *Extraneous* is a doublet of this. EXTERIOR.] Foreign; outlandish; belonging to another country; belonging to others; not one's own; not before known, heard, or seen; wonderful; causing surprise or curiosity; odd; unusual; irregular; estranged; not familiar; reserved or distant; unacquainted; not knowing.

strangely, strānj'li, *adv.* In a strange manner; wonderfully; remarkably.

strangeness, strānj'nes, *n.* The state or character of being strange.

stranger, strān'jér, *n.* [O.Fr. *estranger*, Fr. *étranger*. STRANGE.] A foreigner; an alien; one unknown; one unacquainted; one who is ignorant; a guest; a visitor; one not admitted to communication or fellowship.

strangle, strang'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *strangled*, strang'gld; ppr. *strangling*, strang'gling. [O.Fr. *estrangler*, L. *strangulare*, to strangle, fr. Gr. *stranggalaō*, I knot, fr. *stranggō*, I tie tight; probably same root as E. *string* or L. *stringo* (whence *strain*, *strict*).] To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe; to choke; to throttle; *fig.* to suppress or stifle; to prevent from becoming public.

strangler, strang'glèr, *n.* One who or that which strangles.

strangles, strang'glz, *n.pl.* A disease of horses, consisting of an abscess in the lower jaw.

strangulate, strang'gū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *strangulated*, strang'gū-lāt-ed; ppr. *strangulating*, strang'gū-lāt-ing. [L. *strangulare*. See STRANGLE.] To strangle; in *surg.* to stop circulation and vital action in by compression.

strangulation, strang-gū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *strangulatio.*] Act of strangling; compression of the windpipe so as to prevent respiration and cause death; constriction; the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in hernia.

strangury, strang'gū-ri, *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. *stranggouria*, fr. *stranx*, *strangos*, a drop, and *ouron*, urine.] A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is excreted by drops.

strap, strap, *n.* [Another form of *strop*, fr. L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, a thong.] A long narrow slip of leather or other substance, used variously, and often provided with a buckle; a plate, band, or strip of metal to connect or hold parts together by screws or nails; a strop.—v.t. pret. & pp. *strapped*, strapt; ppr. *strapping*, strap'ing. To beat or chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap.

strapper, strap'ér, *n.* One who uses a strap; a kind of groom or attendant on horses.

strapping, strap'ing, *a.* [Comp. *thumping*, *bouncing*, *thundering*, &c.] Tall and well made; handsome. [Colloq.]

strass, stras, *n.* [From the name of its German inventor.] A variety of flint-glass or paste used to make artificial gems.

strata. See STRATUM.

stratagem, stra'ta-jem, *n.* [Fr. *stratagème*, fr. L. *stratēgema*, fr. Gr. *stratēgēma*, the act of a general, fr. *stratēgos*, a general, fr. *stratos*, an army, and *agō*, I lead.] A piece of generalship; an artifice in war; any artifice; a trick to obtain some advantage; a wile.

strategic, **strategical**, stra-tej'ik, stra-tej'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *stratēgikos*, pertaining to a general, fr. *stratēgos*, a general. STRATAGEM.] Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy. Also **strategetic**, **strategetical**, strat-e-jet'ik, strat-e-jet'ik-al.

strategically, **strategetically**, stra-tej'ik-al-li, strat-e-jet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a strategic manner.

strategist, stra'te-jist, *n.* [*Strategy* and *-ist.*] One skilled in strategy.

strategy, stra'te-ji, *n.* [Gr. *stratēgia*, generalship, fr. *stratēgos*, a general. STRATAGEM.] The science of military operations; generalship; the use of artifice or finesse in carrying out any project.

strath, strath, *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often named from a river running through it (*Strathspey*, &c.).

strathspey, strath-spā', *n.* [From the district *Strathspey.*] A Scottish dance resembling a reel, but slower; a piece of music for this dance.

stratification, stra'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The process of stratifying or state of being stratified; arrangement in strata or layers.

stratiform, stra'ti-form, *a.* [From *stratum* and *form.*] In the form of strata.

stratify, stra'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stratified*, stra'ti-fīd; ppr. *stratifying*, stra'ti-fī-ing. [Fr. *stratifier*, fr. L. *stratum*, a stratum, and *facio*, I make.] To form into a stratum or strata; to lay in strata.

stratigraphic, **stratigraphical**, strati-graf'ik, stra-ti-graf'ik-al, *a.* [L. *stratum*, a layer, and Gr. *graphō*, I describe.] Relating to strata or their arrangement.

stratigraphy, stra-tig'ra-fi, *n.* [See prec.] That department of geology which treats of the arrangement and character of strata.

stratum, strā'tum, *n.*; pl. **strata**, strā'ta. [L., what is spread or stretched out, neut. of *stratus*, pp. of *sterno*, I strew (whence also *street*, *stray*; the root is that of E. *straw*, to *strew*, and perhaps *storm*; Skr. *star*, to scatter.] A layer or bed of matter spread out; a layer of any substance, as sand, clay, limestone, &c., deposited by the action of water; especially, such a layer when forming one of a number together.

stratus, strā'tus, *n.* [L., a strewing, a covering. STRATUM.] A low, dense, horizontal cloud.

straw, strą, *n.* [A. Sax. *stredw*, straw= O. Sax. *strō*, Icel. *strá*, Dan. *straa*, Sw. *strå*, D. *stroo*, G. *stroh*, straw; akin to *strew*; originally perhaps what is strewn, litter; cog. L. *stramen*, straw, fr. *sterno*, I strew. STRATUM, STREW.] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c.; such stalks collectively when cut and thrashed; a piece of any such stalk; hence used as typical of worthlessness.—a. Made of straw; especially, made of plaited straw, or of braids of straw plaited and sewed together.

strawberry, strą'be-ri, *n.*; pl. **strawberries**, strą'be-riz. [A. Sax. *streáwberie*, *streow-berie*, &c.=*straw* and *berry*, being named probably from its habit of spreading or *strewing* itself along the ground.] A well-

known fruit and plant, the fruit being succulent and bearing the seeds on its surface.

Perpetual Alpine Strawberry (*Fragaria collina*).

strawberry-tree, straʹbe-ri-trē, *n.* The arbutus.

straw-board, straʹbōrd, *n.* Thick paper board made from straw.

straw-colour, straʹkul-ėr, *n.* The colour of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish colour.

strawy, straʹi, *a.* [*Straw* and *-y.*] Made of straw; consisting of straw; like straw; light.

stray, strā, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *strayed*, strād; ppr. *straying*, straʹing. [O. Fr. *estrayer*, *estraier*, to wander, to wander in the streets or roads, fr. O. Fr, *estrée*, It. *strada*, a road or street; fr. L.L. *strata*, a street. STREET.] To wander, as from a direct course; to wander from its proper place or beyond certain limits; to go astray; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to roam; to run in a winding course.—— *a.* Having gone astray; straggling; occurring here and there.——*n.* Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure and wanders at large, or is lost.

strayer, straʹėr, *n.* One who strays.

streak, strēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *strica*, a line, a stroke=Icel. *strýk*, Dan. *streg*, D. and L. G. *streek*, G. *strich*, Goth. *striks*, a stroke, streak, line; akin *strike.*] A line or long mark of a different colour from the rest of the surface; a stripe or longish marking; the colour and appearance of a mineral when scratched.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *streaked*, strēkt; ppr. *streaking*, strēkʹing. To form streaks in; to variegate with lines of colour.

streaky, strēkʹi, *a.* [*Streak* and *-y.*] Having streaks of colour; striped; variegated with streaks.

stream, strēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *stredm*, a stream, a river=O.Sax. *strôm*, D. *stroom*, Icel. *straumr*, Dan. and Sw. *ström*, G. *strom*; fr. root seen in Ir. *sroth*, a stream, Skr. *sru*, to flow (with *t* inserted).] A river, brook, rivulet, or other body of running water; a current of water or other fluid; a current of water in the ocean; a flow, gush, or current of anything, as of air, gas, or light; anything issuing as if in a flow; many individuals moving uniformly forward together; current; drift, as of opinions or manners.—— *v.i.* pret. & pp. *streamed*, strēmd; ppr. *streaming*, strēmʹing. To flow or move in a stream; to pour; to issue continuously, not by fits; to issue or shoot in streaks or beams; to stretch in a long line; to float at full length in the air. ——*v.t.* To send forth in a current or stream; to pour.

streamer, strēmʹėr, *n.* That which streams out; a long narrow flag; a long pennon; a long flowing ribbon; a luminous beam or column, as in the aurora borealis.

streamlet, strēmʹlet, *n.* [*Stream* and *-let.*] A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

stream-tin, strēmʹtin, *n.* Tin ore found in alluvial ground in rounded particles and masses.

streamy, strēmʹi, *a.* [*Stream* and *-y.*] Abounding with streams; having streams of light; beaming.

street, strēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *stræt*, a street, fr. L. *strata* (*via*), a paved way, fr. *sterno*, *stratum*, I strew, I pave. STRATUM, STREW, STRAY.] A way or road in a city, town, or village; chiefly a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley; the roadway and houses together.

street-car, strētʹkär, *n.* A tramway-car which runs in a street.

street-door, strētʹdōr, *n.* A door which opens upon a street.

street-sweeper, strētʹswēp-ėr, *n.* One who sweeps the streets; a machine for sweeping the streets.

street-walker, strētʹwąk-ėr, *n.* A common prostitute.

strength, strength, *n.* [A. Sax. *strengthu*, strength, fr. *strang*, strong; comp. *length* and *long.* STRONG.] Property of being strong; that in virtue of which anything is strong; muscular force or energy which an animal can exert; the quality of bodies by which they resist force applied without breaking or yielding; solidity; toughness; tenacity; power or vigour of any kind, as of mind, memory, evidence, argument, affection, will, &c.; capacity; efficient force; power of resisting attacks; that on which confidence or reliance is placed; support; stay; force or power of expression; vigour of language; vividness; intensity; intensity of some distinguishing or essential constituent; potency, as of wine, poison, &c.; force depending on motion, as of the wind; vehemence; force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of an army, fleet, or the like.—On or upon the strength of, in reliance upon; on the faith of.

strengthen, strengthʹen, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *strengthened*, strengthʹend; ppr. *strengthening*, strengthʹen-ing. [*Strength* and *-en.*] To make strong or stronger; to add strength to; to confirm; to establish; to animate; to cause to increase in power; to increase in intensity.——*v.i.* To grow strong or stronger.

strengthener, strengthʹen-ėr, *n.* One who or that which strengthens.

strengthening, strengthʹen-ing, *p.a.* Increasing strength; invigorating.

strenuous, strenʹū-us, *a.* [L. *strenuus*, vigorous, strenuous; allied to Gr. *strēnēs*, strong, hard, *strēnos*, strength.] Eager and constant in action; energetic; vigorous; zealous; ardent; earnest.

strenuously, strenʹū-us-li, *adv.* In a strenuous manner; ardently; vigorously; actively.

stress, stres, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stressed*, strest; ppr. *stressing*, stresʹing. [O. Fr. *estrecer*, *estrecier* (Fr. *etrecir*), to straiten, to narrow, fr. L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, *strictum*, I draw tight (whence *stringent*, *strain*). STRICT, STRAIN.] To put in straits or difficulties; to distress; to subject to stress, emphasis, or force.——*n.* Constraint; constraining or impelling force; pressure; urgency; force or violence, as of weather; weight, importance, or influence, attached or ascribed; accent or emphasis; weight bearing upon some particular part of a structure; force exerted on bodies.

stretch, strech, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stretched*, strecht; ppr. *stretching*, strechʹing. [A softened form fr. A. Sax. *streccan*, to stretch =O. Fris. *strekka*, D. *strekken*, G. *strecken*, Sw. *sträcka*, Dan. *strække*, to stretch. *Straight* is a derivative, and *string*, *strong* are perhaps connected.] To draw out tight; to make tense; to draw out to greater length; to extend, spread, or expand in any direction; to straighten; to push or reach; to extend or distend; to strain; to exaggerate; to extend too far, as a prerogative.—To stretch a point. Same as *To strain a point.*—— v.i. To reach or extend; to be continuous to a greater or less distance; to spread; to have elasticity so as to bear extension without breaking; to attain greater length.—— n. Act of stretching or straining; reach; strain; extent of meaning; scope; utmost reach of power; an extended portion; an expanse; a continued period of action; a turn or spell.

stretcher, strechʹėr, *n.* One who or that which stretches; an implement or contrivance for stretching things, as gloves; a flat board on which corpses are laid out; a litter for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons; a board in a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.

strew, strō or strō, *v.t.* pret. *strewed*, strōd or strōd; pp. *strewed* or *strewn*, strōd or strōd, strōn or strōn; ppr. *strewing*, strōʹing or strōʹing. [A. Sax. *strewian*, *streowian*, to scatter=O. Sax. *strewian*, D. *strooijen*, Goth. *straujan*, G. *streuen*, Icel. *strá*, Dan. and Sw. *strö*; same root as *straw*, *star*, L. *sterno*, *stratum* (E. *stratum*), Gr. *storennymi*, Skr. *stri*, to strew.] To scatter or sprinkle, as loose, dry substances; to cover by scattering or being scattered; to besprinkle; to spread abroad.

stria, striʹa, *n.*; pl. **striæ**, striʹē. [L.] A term for fine streaks or thread-like lines or markings seen on surfaces of minerals, plants, &c.

striate, **striated**, striʹāt, striʹāt-ed, *a.* [L. *striatus.* See prec.] Marked with striæ.

striation, strī-āʹshon, *n.* The state of being striate; striate markings.

stricken, strikʹn, pp. of *strike.* Struck; smitten; advanced in age.

strickle, strikʹl, *n.* [From *strike.*] An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure; an instrument for whetting scythes.

strict, strikt, *a.* [L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, I draw tight; whence also *stringent*, *strain.* STRAIN, STRESS.] Tight; tense; exact; careful; accurate; rigorously nice; severe; rigorous as to rules; governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; characterized by rigour; not mild or indulgent; definite as to terms; rigidly interpreted; not loose or vague.

strictly, strikʹli, *adv.* In a strict manner; with nice or rigorous accuracy; correctly; definitely; rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

strictness, strikʹnes, *n.* The state or quality of being strict; exactness; precision; severity; stringency.

stricture, strikʹtur, *n.* [L. *strictura*, fr. *stringo*, *strictum*, I draw tight. STRICT.] A morbid or abnormal contraction of any canal or passage of the body; a touch of sharp criticism; a critical remark; animadversion; censure.

stride, strīd, *v.i.* pret. *strode*, strōd; pp. *stridden*, stridʹn; ppr. *striding*, strīdʹing. [A. Sax. *stridan*, to stride, to strive=L.G. *striden*, to stride, to strive; G. *streiten*, Dan. *stride*, Sw. *strida*, Icel. *strítha*, to contend.] To walk or march with long steps; to stand with the feet far apart; to straddle.—— v.t. To pass over at a step; to bestride.—— n. A long step; a measured tread or gait; the space measured by the legs far apart.

strident, strīʹdent, *a.* [L. *stridens*, *stridentis*, ppr. of *stridēre*, to creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

stridulation, strid-ū-lāʹshon, *n.* [L. *stridulus.* See next.] A small, harsh, creaking noise, as made by some insects.

stridulous, stridʹū-lus, *a.* [L. *stridulus*, creaking, fr. *stridēre*, to creak. STRIDENT.] Making a small creaking sound.

strife, strīf, *n.* [O.Fr. *estrif*, fr. Icel. *strith*, strife, fr. *stritha*, to contend; or fr. O.Fr. *estriver*, to strive (q.v.).] Act of striving; struggle; exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation; angry contention; discord; conflict; quarrel or war.

strigil, strijʹil, *n.* [L. *strigilis*, fr. *stringo*, I graze, I scrape.] An instrument used by the ancients for scraping the skin on taking a bath.

strike, strīk, *v.i.* pret. *struck*, struk; pp. *struck*, struk, and sometimes *stricken*, strikʹn; ppr. *striking*, strīkʹing. [A. Sax. *strícan*, to go rapidly, advance, proceed=O. Fris. *strika*, L.G. *striken*, D. *strijken*, G. *streichen*, Icel. *strykja*, to stroke, rub, strike, &c.; cog. L. *stringo*, I strain, I touch lightly (STRAIN). *Stroke* is a derivative, and *streak*, *strake* are

akin.] To advance, move, or turn aside rapidly; to pass with rapidity; to dart; to pierce; to penetrate; to run or have a course; to come or light (upon); to make a blow or thrust; to use one's weapons; to knock; to sound an hour; to reach; to hit; to run or dash upon the shore, a rock, or bank; to be stranded; to lower a sail or a flag in respect, or to signify surrender; to yield; to quit work in order to compel an increase or prevent a reduction of wages, or for other reasons.—**To strike in**, to put in one's word suddenly; to interpose.—**To strike out**, to deliver a blow; to start to swim; to enter upon a course.—**To strike up**, to begin to play or sing.—v.t. To give a blow to; to touch or hit with some force; to smite; to give, deal, or inflict, as a blow; to dash; to knock (with something); to produce by a blow or blows; to stamp with a stroke or blow; to mint; to coin; to thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; to cause to sound; to notify by sound; to occur to or enter the mind of; to impress strongly; to affect with strong emotion; to produce suddenly; to effect at once; to bring suddenly into some state or condition; to make and ratify; to lower, as the yards, flag, sails of a vessel; to light or come upon.—**To strike a balance**, to bring out the amount due on one or other of the sides of a debtor and creditor account.—**To strike down**, to prostrate by a blow or illness; to fell.—**To strike off**, to separate by a blow; to deduct; to print.—**To strike oil**, to find petroleum when boring for it; hence, to make a lucky hit (colloq.).—**To strike out**, to blot out; to efface; to plan; to devise.—**To strike a tent**, to take it down.—**To strike up**, to drive up with a blow; to begin to play or sing.—**To strike work**, to cease work, especially from some dispute.—n. An instrument for levelling a measure of grain, salt, &c.; a strickle; the act of workmen who quit work with the object of compelling their employer to concede certain demands; in *geol.* the direction of the edges of tilted strata, running at right angles to the dip.

striker, strīk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which strikes; one who engages in a strike.

striking, strīk'ing, *p.a.* Such as to strike with surprise or other feeling; surprising; remarkable; notable; impressive.

strikingly, strīk'ing-li, *adv.* In a striking manner; forcibly; strongly; impressively; remarkably.

string, string, *n.* [A. Sax. *streng, strenge*, a string = D. *streng*, Icel. *streng(r)*, Dan. *streng*, Sw. *sträng*, G. *strang*, string, cord; akin to *strong*, and to L. *stringo*, I draw tight (whence *strain, strict*), *strangulo*, I strangle.] A small rope, line, or cord; a piece of twine; a strong thread; a narrow strip, band, or ribbon; a tie; a thread or line on which anything is filed; hence, a line with the things on it; the chord of a musical instrument (in pl. often stringed instruments); what resembles a string; a nerve or tendon of an animal body; the line or cord of a bow; a series of things connected or following in succession.—v.t. pret. & pp. *strung*, strung; ppr. *stringing*, string'ing. To furnish with a string or strings; to put on a string; to make tense.

stringed, stringd, *p.a.* Having strings; produced by strings; fastened with a string.

stringency, strin'jen-si, *n.* [*Stringent* and *-cy.*] State of being stringent.

stringent, strin'jent, *a.* [L. *stringens, stringentis*, ppr. of *stringo*, I draw tight, whence also *strict, strain*, &c. See prec.] Strict in claims or requirements; close; rigorous; rigid; making severe restrictions.

stringently, strin'jent-li, *adv.* In a stringent manner.

stringer, string'ėr, *n.* One who strings; a supporting timber or beam.

string-halt, spring-halt, string'hąlt, spring'hąlt, *n.* A defect in the gait of a horse consisting in a curious spasmodic catching of one or both hind-legs.

stringiness, string'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stringy; fibrousness.

stringy, string'i, *a.* [*String* and *-y.*] Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; ropy; viscid; gluey; sinewy.

stringy-bark, string'i-bärk, *n.* A name of several eucalypts or gum-trees.

strip, strip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stripped*, stript; ppr. *stripping*, strip'ing. [A. Sax. *strip̄an, bestrȳpan*, to strip, to spoil = L.G. *strippen, stripen, strepen*, D. *stroopen*, G. *streifen*, to strip; closely akin to *stripe.*] To pull or tear off, as a covering; to deprive of a covering; to remove the clothing of; to skin; to peel; to deprive; to bereave; to despoil; to rob; to plunder; to pillage.—v.i. To take off the covering or clothes.

strip, strip, *n.* [Collateral form of *stripe.*] A narrow piece, comparatively long; a long narrow piece; a stripling.

stripe, strīp, *n.* [Closely akin to *strip* and =L.G. *stripe*, O.D. *strijpe*, D. *streep*, Dan. *stripe*, G. *streif*, a stripe.] A long narrow division or marking of anything differing in colour from the rest; a streak; a strip or long narrow piece; a stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, scourge, &c.; a wale or weal.—v.t. pret. & pp. *striped*, strīpt; ppr. *striping*, strīp'ing. To make stripes in; to form or variegate with stripes.

striped, strīpt, *p.a.* Having or marked with stripes of different colours.

stripling, strip'ling, *n.* [From *strip, stripe*, with dim. term. *-ling*; slenderness being the prominent idea in the word; comp. *slip, scion.*] A tall slender youth; a youth passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

stripper, strip'ėr, *n.* One that strips.

strive, strīv, *v.i.* pret. *strove*, strōv; pp. *striven*, striv'n; ppr. *striving*, strīv'ing. [O. Fr. *estriver*, to strive, fr. O.H.G. *streban*, G. *streben*, D. *streven*, Dan. *stræbe*, to strive; or fr. Icel. *strītha*, to contend. See STRIFE.] To endeavour; to try earnestly; to struggle; to make efforts; to use eager or earnest exertions (governing an infinitive); to battle; to struggle in opposition to or emulation with another; to vie; to be in contention, altercation, or dispute; to quarrel; to oppose by contrariety of qualities.

striver, strīv'ėr, *n.* One who strives.

strobilus, strobile, strō-bī'lus, strō'bīl, *n.* [Gr. *strobilos*, a pine-cone.] In *bot.* a cone, as of the pines; a pine-cone.

stroke, strōk, *n.* [From *strike* = A.Sax. *strāc*, a stroke, fr. *strīcan.* STRIKE.] Act of one who or that which strikes; a blow; the striking of one body against another; a knock; a hostile blow or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity; fatal attack, as of death; the striking of a clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch; a masterly effort; an effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced; a dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen; the sweep of an oar in rowing; the upward or downward motion of a piston, as of a steam-engine.

stroke, strōk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stroked*, strōkt; ppr. *stroking*, strōk'ing. [A.Sax. *strācian*, to stroke, fr. *strīcan*, to strike = D. *strooken*, to stroke, to flatter; G. *streichen*, to stroke. STRIKE.] To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to rub gently in one direction; to make smooth by rubbing.—n. A gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness.

stroke-oar, strōk'ōr, *n.* The aftmost oar of a boat; also, the man that uses it.

stroker, strōk'ėr, *n.* One who strokes.

stroll, strōl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *strolled*, strōld; ppr. *strolling*, strōl'ing. [Formerly *stroule, strowle, stroyle*; of doubtful origin; comp. Prov. G. *strolen, strulen*, to stroll.] To wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely; to saunter; to rove; to roam; to lead a roaming life.—n. An idle excursion on foot; a walking idly and leisurely; a short leisurely walk for pleasure.

stroller, strōl'ėr, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant; an itinerant player.

strong, strong, *a.* [A.Sax. *strong, strang*, strong, robust = O.Sax. *strang*, Icel. *strangr*, Dan. and D. *streng*, Sw. *strang*, strong; G. *streng*, strict, severe; perhaps same root as *string* or L. *stringo*, I draw tight (whence *strict*). *Strength* is a derivative.] Having power or force, active or passive; able to do or suffer; having physical power; able to exert great bodily force; robust; muscular; powerful mentally or morally; having great power, capacity, or efficiency; naturally sound or healthy; hale; not easily broken; firm; solid; substantial; well fortified; not easily subdued or taken; having great military or naval power; having great resources; having force from moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind; effectual; cogent; ardent or zealous; earnest; urgent; having a quality or qualities in a great degree; containing much alcohol; intoxicating; affecting the senses forcibly; glaring; rich or substantial, but not of easy digestion; well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; vehement or ardent; powerful; mighty; potent; having great force or expressiveness; forcibly expressed; (preceded by numerals) powerful to the extent of (an army 10,000 *strong*); tending upwards in price; rising (a *strong* market); in *gram.* applied to inflected words when inflection is effected by internal vowel change, and not by adding syllables; thus *swim, swam, swum* is a *strong* verb.

stronghold, strong'hōld, *n.* A place of strength; a fastness; a fortified place; a place of security.

strongly, strong'li, *adv.* In a strong manner or degree; with strength, force, or power; forcibly; firmly; vehemently; greatly; eagerly; violently.

strong-minded, strong'mīnd-ed, *a.* Having a strong or vigorous mind; having a masculine rather than a feminine turn of mind, as applied to women.

strong-room, strong'rōm, *n.* A room in which valuables are kept, proof against fire or burglars.

strontia, stron'shi-a, *n.* An oxide of strontium occurring at *Strontian*, in Argyleshire, whence its name, a grayish-white powder, closely resembling baryta.

strontium, stron'shi-um, *n.* [See prec.] The metal of which strontia is the oxide, of a yellow colour, and somewhat harder than lead.

strop, strop, *n.* [A. Sax. *stropp*, fr. L. *stroppus, struppus*, a thong; same as *strap.*] A strap; a strip of leather, or a strip of wood covered with leather, used for sharpening razors.—v.t. pret. & pp. *stropped*, stropt; ppr. *stropping*, strop'ing. To sharpen on a strop.

strophanthin, strō-fan'thin, *n.* [From *Strophanthus*, the genus to which the plant belongs—Gr. *strephō*, I twist, *anthos*, flower.] A drug obtained from the seeds of an African plant used in heart disease.

strophe, strō'fē, *n.* [Gr. *strophē*, lit. a turning, a turn, fr. *strephō*, I turn.] Part of a Greek choral ode corresponding to the *antistrophe*; the former of two corresponding stanzas in an ode.

strophic, strō'fik, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of strophes.

strove, strōv, pret. of *strive.*

strow, strō. STREW.

struck, struk, pret. & pp. of *strike.*

structural, struk'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to structure.

structure, struk'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *structure*, L. *structūra*, fr. *struo, structus*, I pile up, I build, seen in *construct, instruct, destruction, destroy, construe*, &c.] A building of any kind, but chiefly one of some size or note; an edifice; manner of building; make; construction; organization; manner of organization of animals or plants; the arrangements of the parts in a whole.

structured, struk'tūrd, *a.* Possessing a regular organic structure.

structureless, struk'tūr-les, *a.* Devoid of organic structure; not organized.

struggle, strug'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *struggled*, strug'ld; ppr. *struggling*, strug'ling. [Formerly *stroggle, strogle*; of doubtful origin;

comp. O.Sw. *strug*, a quarrel.] To make violent muscular efforts; to use great efforts or exertions; to labour hard; to strive; to contend.——n. A violent effort of the body; forcible effort of any kind; effort to get on in the world; contest; contention; strife; a contortion in bodily distress.

struggler, strug'ler, *n.* One who struggles.

strum, strum, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *strummed*, strumd; ppr. *strumming*, strum'ing. [An imitative word.] To play unskilfully and unmusically on a stringed instrument; to thrum.—— v.t. To play on unskilfully or noisily.

struma, strö'ma, *n.*; pl. **strumæ**, strö'mē. [L., fr. *struo*, I build.] A scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula; goitre.

strumose, **strumous**, strö'mōs, strö'mus, *a.* [See prec.] Scrofulous.

strumpet, strum'pet, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. O.Fr. *strupre*, *stupre*, L. *stuprum*, fornication, debauchery.] A prostitute; a harlot.

strung, strung, pret. of *string*.

strut, strut, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *strutted*, strut'ed; ppr. *strutting*, strut'ing. [Formerly also *strout*, *stroit*, to swell or bulge, to strut; akin Dan. *strutte*, to strut, to stick out; L.G. *strutt*, sticking out; G. *strotzen*, to swell, to teem.] To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity. ——n. A lofty, proud step or walk, with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking; a strengthening piece diagonally placed in a structure or framework; a brace; a stretching-piece.

strutter, strut'ér, *n.* One who struts.

strychnia, **strychnine**, strik'ni-a, strik'nin, *n.* [From Gr. *strychnos*, a plant of the nightshade order.] A vegetable alkaloid obtained especially from the seeds of nux-vomica, a most energetic poison, yet in very small doses used as a medicine.

strychnic, strik'nik, *a.* Pertaining to strychnine.

stub, stub, *n.* [A. Sax. *styb*, a stub = Icel. *stubbi*, *stubbr*, *stobbi*, a stump, Dan. *stub*, stump, stubble; L.G. *stubbe*, D. *stobbe*, a stump; *stump*, *stubborn* are akin.] The stump of a tree; a stump or remaining part of anything, as a pencil.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stubbed*, stubd; ppr. *stubbing*, stub'ing. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate.

stubbed, stubd or stub'ed, *a.* [See prec.] Short and thick; stubby; blunt; obtuse.

stubble, stub'l, *n.* [From O.Fr. *estouble*, *estuble*, *stuble*, fr. L.L. *stupula* for *stipula*, a straw (whence *stipule*), dim. of L. *stipes*, a stem.] The small stumps of a grain crop left in the ground after reaping; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle.

stubbled, stub'ld, *a.* Covered with stubble.

stubble-fed, stub'l-fed, *a.* Fed on the natural grass that grows among stubble.

stubble-goose, stub'l-gös, *n.* A goose fed among stubble.

stubbly, stub'li, *a.* Covered with stubble; resembling stubble; short and stiff.

stubborn, stub'orn, *a.* [Lit. like a *stub*, blockish, obstinate, from *stub*, A. Sax. *styb*, with A. Sax. adj. term. *-orn* (as in *bitor*, *bitter*) and *-n* added.] Not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; obstinate, often perversely or unreasonably so; persevering; persisting; steady; constant; inflexible; refractory; not easily melted or worked; intractable.

stubbornly, stub'orn-li, *adv.* In a stubborn manner; obstinately; inflexibly.

stubbornness, stub'orn-nes, *n.* Quality of being stubborn; perverse obstinacy; contumacy; refractoriness.

stubby, stub'i, *a.* [*Stub* and *-y*.] Abounding with stubs; short and thick.

stucco, stuk'kō, *n.* [It. *stucco*=Sp. *estuque*, Fr. *stuc*, fr. O. G. *stucchi*, crust, a piece= G. *stück*, a piece; akin *stock*.] A fine plaster, used for internal decorations of rooms, as cornices, mouldings, &c.; work made of stucco; also, a popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *stuccoed*, stuk'kōd; ppr. *stuccoing*, stuk'kō-ing. To overlay with fine plaster or stucco.

stuck-up, stuk'up, *a.* Giving one's self airs of importance or superiority; proud; pompous. [Colloq.]

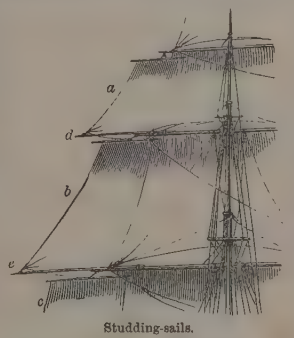
stud, stud, *n.* [A. Sax. *studu*, a prop, a stud=Icel. *stod* (*stoth*), Dan. *stöd*, D. *stut*, a prop, support; akin G. *stützen*, to support.] A post; a supporting beam; a prop; a nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; an ornamental button for a shirt.——v.t. pret. & pp. *studded*, stud'ed; ppr. *studding*, stud'ing. To adorn with studs or knobs; to set thickly, as with studs.

stud, stud, *n.* [A. Sax. *stód*, a stud (whence *stódhors*, 'stud-horse', a stallion)=Icel. *stóð*, Dan. *stod*, a stud; akin *steed*, G. *stute*, mare; ultimately fr. root of *stand*, *stall*.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; a person's horses collectively.

stud-book, stud'buk, *n.* A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle.

studded, stud'ed, *p.a.* Set with studs; thickly set or sprinkled.

studding-sail, stud'ing-sāl, *n.* [From *stud*, a support, or altered from *steadying-*



Studding-sails.

a, Royal studding-sail. *b*, Top-gallant studding-sail. *c*, Topmast studding-sail. *d*, *e*, Studding-sail booms.

sail.] A sail set on the outer edge of any of the principal sails during a light wind.

student, stū'dent, *n.* [L. *studens*, *studentis*, ppr. of *studeo*, I study (q.v.).] A person engaged in studying or learning from books, or attending some educational institution; a person engaged in studying anything; a scholar; a man devoted to books; a bookish man.

studentship, stū'dent-ship, *n.* The state of being a student.

stud-horse, stud'hors, *n.* A breeding horse.

studied, stu'did, *p.a.* Made the object of study; qualified by study; versed; deliberately planned or intended; premeditated.

studiedly, stu'did-li, *adv.* In a studied manner.

studier, stu'di-ėr, *n.* One who studies.

studio, stū'di-ō, *n.* [It., fr. L. *studium*, study (q.v.).] The work-place of a painter or sculptor.

studious, stū'di-us, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*, L. *studiosus*, fr. *studium*, study (q.v.).] Given to study; fond of study or learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge; mindful; earnest; thoughtful; attentive; careful; deliberate; studied.

studiously, stū'di-us-li, *adv.* In a studious manner; diligently; carefully; attentively.

studiousness, stū'di-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being studious.

study, stu'di, *n.*; pl. **studies**, stu'diz. [L. *studium*, zeal, study, fr. *studeo*, I study, am eager or zealous; whence also *student*.] Earnest endeavour; diligence; application of mind for the purpose of learning what is not before known; effort to understand facts and increase knowledge; a branch of learning studied; subject which one studies; learned pursuit; an apartment devoted to study; a private room for reading or writing; a fit of thought; a reverie; in the *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement, or a preparatory sketch to be used in the composition of more finished works.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *studied*, stu'did; ppr. *studying*, stu'di-ing. To apply the mind to books or learning; to dwell in thought; to ponder; to be zealous; to deliberate; to muse.——v.t. To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning; to consider attentively; to examine closely; to investigate; to con over or commit to memory; to have careful regard to; to be solicitous for the good of.

stuff, stuf, *n.* [O. Fr. *estoffe* (Fr. *étoffe*), stuff, material, fr. L. *stuppa*, tow. STOP.] Substance or matter, indefinitely; the matter of which anything is formed; materials; essence; elemental part; cloth; fabrics of the loom; especially, a woollen fabric of light character; furniture; goods; foolish language or notions; trash.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stuffed*, stuft; ppr. *stuffing*, stuf'ing. [From the noun, but the meaning corresponds rather with G. *stopfen*, to stuff or cram; E. to *stop* up, which has the same origin.] To fill by packing something into; to pack; to cram; to thrust in; to fill by being put into anything; to fill, crowd, or overload, generally; to fill, as meat with seasoning; to fill, as the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving the form; to form by filling.—— v.i. To cram; to feed gluttonously.

stuffer, stuf'ér, *n.* One who stuffs; one who stuffs the skins of animals to preserve them as specimens.

stuffiness, stuf'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stuffy; closeness; mustiness.

stuffing, stuf'ing, *n.* That which is used to stuff anything; material stuffed into any object, as a cushion; some kind of substance put into the interior of a cooked fowl, or otherwise used as an accompaniment in cooking.

stuffing-box, stuf'ing-boks, *n.* A close box packed with some kind of material through which a piston passes and which gives a tight joint.

stuffy, stuf'i, *a.* [Comp. O. Fr. *estouffer*, to stifle, fr. *estoffe*, stuff. STUFF.] Difficult to breathe in; close; stifling; said of a room.

stultification, stul'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* Act of stultifying or making foolish.

stultifier, stul'ti-fi-ėr, *n.* One who stultifies.

stultify, stul'ti-fi, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stultified*, stul'ti-fid; ppr. *stultifying*, stul'ti-fi-ing. [From L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, I make. STOLID.] To prove foolish or void of understanding; to cause to seem absurd; to make a fool of.

stumble, stum'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stumbled*, stum'bld; ppr. *stumbling*, stum'bling. [Formerly *stomble*, *stomel*; same as D. *stommelen*, to bustle; Prov. E. *stummer*, Icel. *stumra*, to stumble, N. *stumble*, to totter, L.G. *stumpeln*, to walk heavily.] To trip in walking or running; to make a false step; to walk unsteadily; to stammer; to find difficulties; to fall into evil or error; to err; to strike or light by chance (with *on* or *upon*).—— v.t. To cause to stumble; to puzzle.——n. The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running; a blunder.

stumbler, stum'blėr, *n.* One that stumbles.

stumbling-block, **stumbling-stone**, stum'bling-blok, stum'bling-stōn, *n.* Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err: used figuratively.

stump, stump, *n.* [Apparently a nasalized form corresponding to *stub*, and=Dan. and Sw. *stump*, Icel. *stumpr*, D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*, a stump; comp. Skr. *stambha*, a post. STUB.] The part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down; the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is lost or destroyed; a worn-down tooth; one

of the three posts constituting the wicket in the game of cricket.—— **v.t.** pret. & pp. *stumped*, stumpt; ppr. *stumping*, stump'ing. To lop, as trees; to make a tour through, delivering speeches, especially for political or personal ends (originally having reference to speeches delivered in America from a tree stump); in *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down a stump or stumps.—— **v.i.** To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily.

stumper, stump'ér, *n.* One who stumps.

stump-orator, stump'o-ra-tėr, *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree; a frothy or bombastic speaker.

stump-speech, stump'spēch, *n.* A speech made from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform; a frothy or bombastic harangue.

stumpy, stump'i, *a.* Full of stumps; short and thick; stubby.

stun, stun, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stunned*, stund; ppr. *stunning*, stun'ing. [A. Sax. *stunian*, to stun, fr. *stun*, noise; akin Icel. *stynja*, D. *stenen*, G. *stöhnen*, to groan; same root as Skr. *stan*, to thunder.] To overpower the sense of hearing of; to blunt or stupefy, as the organs of hearing; to confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow; to surprise completely; to overpower.

stung, stung, pret. & pp. of *sting*.

stunk, stungk, pret. of *stink*.

stunner, stun'ér, *n.* Something that stuns; something first-rate; a person or thing of very showy appearance (colloq.).

stunning, stun'ing, *p.a.* Such as to stun; first-rate; excellent (colloq.).

stunt, stunt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stunted*, stunt'ed; ppr. *stunting*, stunt'ing. [From A. Sax. *stunt*, blunt, stupid=Sw. *stunt*, docked, short; Icel. *stuttr*, short, stunted; akin G. *stutzen*, to dock. STINT.] To stop the growth of; to hinder from growth; to dwarf.——**n.** A check in growth.

stunted, stunt'ed, *p.a.* Hindered from growth; dwarfish in growth or size.

stuntedness, stunt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being stunted.

stupe, stūp, *n.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Flannel, flax, or similar substance wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a wound or sore.

stupefacient, **stupefactive**, stū-pē-fā'shi-ent, stū-pē-fak'tiv, *a.* [STUPEFY.] Having a stupefying power.——**n.** A medicine which produces stupor; a narcotic.

stupefaction, stū-pē-fak'shon, *n.* [STUPEFY.] State of being stupefied; a stupid or senseless state; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

stupefier, stū'pē-fī-ér, *n.* One who or that which stupefies.

stupefy, stū'pē-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stupefied*, stū'pē-fīd; ppr. *stupefying*, stū'pē-fī-ing. [Fr. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupefacere—stupeo*, I am struck senseless, and *facio*, I make. STUPID.] To strike senseless; to deprive of sensibility; to make torpid; to confound or confuse utterly.

stupendous, stū-pen'dus, *a.* [L. *stupendus*, amazing, verbal form fr. *stupēre*, to be astonished. STUPID.] Striking dumb by magnitude; of astonishing magnitude or elevation; grand or awe-inspiring; huge and wonderful; prodigious.

stupendously, stū-pen'dus-li, *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

stupendousness, stū-pen'dus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being stupendous.

stupid, stū'pid, *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupēre*, to be astonished or struck senseless (seen also in *stupefy*, *stupendous*); comp. Gr. *stupazō*, I strike.] Struck senseless; bereft of sense or feeling; in a state of stupor; stupefied; wanting in understanding; foolish; doltish; extremely dull in intellect; nonsensical.

stupidity, **stupidness**, stū-pid'i-ti, stū'pid-nes, *n.* [Fr. *stupidité*, L. *stupiditas*.] Quality or state of being stupid; extreme intellectual dulness; doltishness; blockishness; senselessness.

stupidly, stū'pid-li, *adv.* In a stupid manner.

stupor, stū'por, *n.* [L. *stupor*, fr. *stupēre*, to be stupid. STUPID.] A condition in which the faculties are deadened; torpor; dazed condition; deadness; insensibility; suspension of sensibility.

stuprate, stū'prāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stuprated*, stū'prāt-ed; ppr. *stuprating*, stū'prāt-ing. [L. *stupro*, *stupratum*, I defile, fr. *stuprum*, defilement.] To ravish; to debauch.

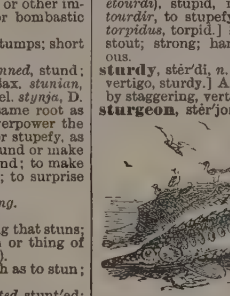
sturdily, stėr'di-li, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly; lustily.

sturdiness, stėr'di-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sturdy.

sturdy, stėr'di, *a.* [O. Fr. *estourdi* (Fr. *étourdi*), stupid, inconsiderate, pp. of *estourdir*, to stupefy, fr. L. *ex*, intens., and *torpidus*, torpid.] Stubborn†; stiff-necked†; stout; strong; hardy; firm; robust; vigorous.

sturdy, stėr'di, *n.* [Gael. *stuird*, *stuirdean*, vertigo, sturdy.] A disease in sheep, marked by staggering, vertigo, stupor, &c.

sturgeon, stėr'jon, *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*, fr.



Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

L.L. *sturio*, *sturionis*, fr. O.H.G. *sturio*, A. Sax. *styria*, a sturgeon; origin doubtful.] A genus of large fishes having flesh valuable as food, roes converted into caviare, and air-bladder into isinglass.

stutter, stut'ér, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stuttered*, stut'ėrd; ppr. *stuttering*, stut'ėr-ing. [Same as D. and L.G. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*, to stutter; freq. forms corresponding to Prov. E. *stut*, to stutter; Sc. *stot*, to rebound; Icel. *stauta*, to strike.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.——**n.** Act of stuttering; a stammer; a defect in speaking by which words are uttered brokenly.

stutterer, stut'ér-ér, *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

stutteringly, stut'ér-ing-li, *adv.* In a stuttering manner.

sty, stī, *n.*; pl. **sties**, stīz. [A. Sax. *stigu*, a sty or pen=Icel. *stía*, Dan. *sti*, Sw. *stia*, O.H.G. *stiga*, a sty. This word forms the first part of *steward*.] An inclosure for swine; a pigsty; any filthy hovel or place; a place of bestial debauchery.—— **v.t.** pret. & pp. *stied*, stīd; ppr. *stying*, stī'ing. To shut up in a sty.

sty, **stye**, stī, *n.*; pl. **sties**, **styes**, stīz. [Also sometimes *styan*, fr. A. Sax. *stigend*, a tumour on the eye, fr. *stigan*, to rise; akin *stair*.] A small inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

Stygian, stij'i-an, *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. *Styx*, Gr. *Styx*, *Stygos*, the Styx, fr. *stygeō*, I hate.] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; hence, dark and gloomy; infernal.

stylar, stīl'ér, *a.* Pertaining to a style.

style, stīl, *n.* [O. Fr. *stile*, Fr. *style*, fr. L. *stilus*, *stylus*, a stake, pointed instrument, style for writing, hence mode of expression; perhaps fr. root of *stimulus*, *stick*, *sting*, or akin to *stud*, with change or *d* to *l*, as in certain other cases. Spelling influenced by Gr. *stylos*, a pillar.] A pointed instrument anciently used to write with; anything similar; a pointed tool used in graving; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial; in *bot.* a slender prolongation of the ovary supporting the stigma; manner of writing with regard to language; distinctive or characteristic manner of writing; a characteristic mode of presentation in the fine arts; type of architecture pervading a building; external manner, mode, or fashion manner deemed elegant and appropriate; fashion; a formal or official designation; title; a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars, the old style being given up for the new style in Britain in 1752.—— **v.t.** pret. & pp. *styled*, stīld; ppr. *styling*, stīl'ing. To term; to name or call; to designate or denominate.

a, Style; *b*, Stigma.

stylet, stīl'et, *n.* [*Style* and *-et.*] In *surg.* a probe.

stylish, stīl'ish, *a.* Being in fashionable form or style; showy; in the mode; fashionable.—**stylishly**, stīl'ish-li, *adv.* In a stylish manner; showily.

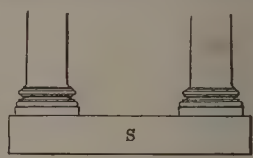
stylishness, stīl'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being stylish.

stylist, stīl'ist, *n.* [*Style* and *-ist.*] A writer or speaker who is careful of his style; a master of style.

stylistic, stī-lis'tik, *a.* Relating to style or to a stylist.

stylite, stī'līt, *n.* [Gr. *stylitēs*, fr. *stylos*, a pillar.] A pillar-saint, one of those ascetics who used to live for a long time on the top of high columns or pillars.

stylobate, stī'lō-bāt, *n.* [Gr. *stylobatēs—stylos*, a pillar, and *bainō*, I go.] A con-



s, Stylobate.

tinuous and unbroken pedestal upon which a row of columns stands.

stylographic, stī-lō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to stylography, or to writing with a pointed instrument.

stylography, stī-log'ra-fi, *n.* [L. *stylus*, *stilus*, a style, and Gr. *graphō*, I write.] A method of writing or engraving with a style or stylus.

styloid, stī'loid, *a.* [*Style* and *-oid.*] Having some resemblance to a style or pen.

stylus, stī'lus, *n.* A style or pointed instrument. See STYLE.

stymie, stī'mi, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] In golf, a position in which a person's ball is obstructed by an opponent's.

styptic, stip'tik, *a.* [Fr. *styptique*, L. *stypticus*, fr. Gr. *styptikos*, fr. *styphō*, I contract or draw together.] Being able to stop bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.——**n.** A substance which stops a flow of blood.

suability, sū-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [See next.] Capability of being sued.

suable, sū'a-bl, *a.* [From *sue*.] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

suasion, swā'zhon, *n.* [L. *suasio*, *suasionis*, fr. *suadeo*, *suasum*, I advise (as in *dissuade*, *persuade*).] The act of persuading; persuasion.

suasive, swā'ziv, *a.* [See prec.] Having power to persuade.

suasively, swā'ziv-li, *adv.* In a suasive manner, or one tending to persuade.

suave, swāv, *a.* [Fr. *suave*, sweet, pleasant, fr. L. *suavis*, sweet (whence *assuage*), for *suadvis*; same root as *suadeo*, I persuade, and as E. *sweet*. SWEET.] Gracious or agreeable in manner; blandly polite; pleasant.

suavely, swāv'li, *adv.* In a suave manner; blandly.

suavity, swa'vi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *suavité*, L. *suavitas*, fr. *suavis*, sweet. SUAVE.] The state or quality of being suave; graciousness of manner or address; agreeableness; blandness; urbanity.

sub, sub, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *subordinate*; an inferior officer, functionary, or the like.

subacid, sub-as'id, *a.* [*Sub*, slightly.] Acid in a small degree; moderately acid or sour.

subacrid, sub-ak'rid, *a.* [*Sub*, slightly.] Moderately pungent or acrid.

subacute, sub-a-kūt', *a.* [*Sub*, slightly.] Acute in a slight, inferior, or moderate degree.

subaerial, sub-ā-ē'ri-al, *a.* [*Sub*, under.] Under the air or sky; in *geol.* taking place on the earth's surface under the open air.

subalpine, sub-al'pīn, *a.* [*Sub*, under.] Belonging to a region on lofty mountains immediately below the alpine.

subaltern, sub-al'tėrn or sub'al-tėrn, *a.* [L. *subalternus*, subordinate—*sub*, under, *alter*, another.] Holding an inferior or subordinate position; below the rank of a captain in the army.——n. A commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

subaquatic, **subaqueous**, sub-a-kwat'ik, sub-ak'wē-us, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *aqua*, water.] Being under water; in *geol.* formed under water; deposited under water.

subarborescent, sub-ār'bor-es''ent, *a.* [*Sub*, slightly.] Having a somewhat arborescent or tree-like aspect.

subarctic, sub-ārk'tik, *a.* [*Sub*, slightly.] Applied to a region or climate next to the arctic; approximately arctic.

subaxillary, sub-ak'sil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *axilla*, the armpit.] Under the armpit; under the cavity of the wing; in *bot.* placed under the axil.

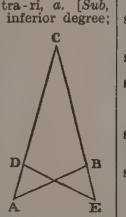
subclass, sub'klás, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of a class.

subclavian, sub-klā'vi-an, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *clavis*, a key, used in sense of Gr. *kleis*, the collar-bone.] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone.

subcommittee, sub-kom-mit'ē, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

subcontract, sub'kon-trakt, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] A contract under a previous contract.

subcontrary, sub-kon'tra-ri, *a.* [*Sub*, slightly.] Contrary in an inferior degree; in *geom.* applied to two similar triangles that have a common angle at their vertex, but their bases not parallel nor coincident; in *logic*, applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.



Subcontrary Triangles, angles, A C B, E C D.

subcostal, sub-kos'tal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib.] Situated under or between the ribs.

subcutaneous, sub-kū-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *cutis*, skin.] Situated immediately under the skin.—**Subcutaneous syringe**, a syringe for injecting substances beneath the skin.

subdeacon, sub'dē-kn, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] An under-deacon or deacon's assistant in the Roman Catholic Church.

subdeaconry, **subdeaconship**, sub'dē-kn-ri, sub'dē-kn-ship, *n.* The office of subdeacon.

subdean, sub'dēn, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] An under-dean; a dean's substitute or assistant.

subdivide, sub-di-vīd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subdivided*, sub-di-vīd'ed; ppr. *subdividing*, sub-di-vīd'ing. [L. *subdivido*—*sub*, under, *divido*, I divide.] To divide into lower or smaller parts; to divide part of into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.——v.i. To be subdivided; to separate; to go apart into subdivisions.

subdivisible, sub-di-viz'i-bl, *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

subdivision, sub-di-vi'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *subdivision*, L.L. *subdivisia.*] Act of subdividing; the part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

subdominant, sub-dom'in-ant, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] The fourth note of the diatonic scale, lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale.

subduable, sub-dū'a-bl, *a.* That may be subdued.

subdual, sub-dū'al, *n.* [*Subdue* and *-al.*] Act of subduing.

subduce, **subduct**, sub-dūs', sub-dukt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subduced*, *subducted*, sub-dūst', sub-dukt'ed; ppr. *subducing*, *subducting*, sub-dūs'ing, sub-dukt'ing. [L. *subduco*, *subductum*—*sub*, under, and *duco*, I draw, I lead.] To withdraw; to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

subduction, sub-duk'shon, *n.* The act of subducting; subtraction.

subdue, sub-dū', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subdued*, sub-dūd'; ppr. *subduing*, sub-dū'ing. [Ultimately fr. L. *subducere*—*sub*, under, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To subjugate; to conquer and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance; to tame; to render submissive; to reduce to mildness; to conquer by persuasion or other mild means; to gain entire sway over; to overcome; to captivate, as by charms; to soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness; to overpower and destroy the force of; to tone down; to break, as land.

subdued, sub-dūd', *p.a.* Toned down; reduced in intensity; lowered in tone; the opposite of loud.

subduer, sub-dū'ėr, *n.* One who or that which subdues.

sub-editor, sub-ed'it-or, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] An under or assistant editor; an assistant to a principal editor.

subepidermal, sub-ep-i-dėr'mal, *a.* [*Sub*, under.] Lying immediately under the epidermis.

subereous, **suberose**, **suberous**, sū-bē'rē-us, sū'bėr-ōs, sū'bėr-us, *a.* [L. *suber*, cork.] Of the nature of cork.

suberic, sū-bėr'ik, *a.* Pertaining to cork.

subfamily, sub'fam-i-li, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] A subdivision of a family, as of animals or plants; a subordinate family.

subfeudatory, sub-fū'da-to-ri, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] One who held a fief under a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

subgeneric, sub-je-ner'ik, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to a subgenus.

subgenus, sub'jē-nus, *n.*; pl. **subgenera**, sub'jen-er-a, *a.* [*Sub*, under.] A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

subglobular, sub-glob'ū-lėr, *a.* [*Sub*, slightly.] Having a form approaching to globular.

subinfeudation, sub-in'fū-dā''shon, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] A subordinate infeudation; the enfeoffment of a subordinate tenant by the holder of a fief.

subjacent, sub-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *subjacens*, *subjacentis*, ppr. of *subjaceo*—*sub*, under, and *jaceo*, I lie (as in *adjacent*, *circumjacent*).] Lying under or below; lying under or covered by others.

subject, sub'jekt, *a.* [L. *subjectus*, pp. of *subjicio*, I place under, whence *subjectus*, a subject or inferior; *subjectum*, a subject spoken of; fr. *sub*, under, and *jacio*, I throw (whence *object*, *eject*, *inject*, *jet*, &c.). JET.] Being under the power and dominion of another; ruled by another; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; exposed; prone; obedient; submissive.——n. One who is under the dominion of another; one who lives under and owes allegiance to a ruler or government; a person or thing as the recipient of certain treatment; that which is treated or operated on; a dead body for the purposes of dissection; that which is spoken of, thought of, treated of, or handled; matter dealt with; theme of discourse; in *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied; in *gram.* that which is spoken of; the nominative of a verb; in *philos.* the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker; the thinking agent or principle; in *music*, the principal theme of a movement; in *art*, the incident chosen by the artist; the design of a composition or picture.——v.t. sub-jekt', pret. & pp. *subjected*, sub-jekt'ed; ppr. *subjecting*, sub-jekt'ing. To bring under the power or dominion of; to subdue; to expose; to make liable; to cause to undergo; to expose, as in chemical or other operations: with *to* following in all senses.

subjection, sub-jek'shon, *n.* [L. *subjectio.*] Act of subjecting or subduing; subjugation; state of being under the power, control, or government of another; enthralment.

subjective, sub-jekt'iv, *a.* [L.L. *subjectivus.*] Relating to the subject; relating to that of which the mind is the subject; belonging to ourselves, the conscious subject; characterized by prominence of the personality of the author or artist.

subjectively, sub-jekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a subjective manner; as existing in thought or in the mind.

subjectivity, sub-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being subjective; the state of having existence in the mind; the character of exhibiting the individuality of an author or artist.

subject-matter, sub'jekt-mat-ėr, *n.* The matter or theme presented for consideration.

subjoin, sub-join', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subjoined*, sub-joind'; ppr. *subjoining*, sub-join'ing. [O.Fr. *subjoindre*, L. *subjungere*—*sub*, under or near, and *jungo*, I join.] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; to affix; to annex; to attach.

subjoinder, sub-join'dėr, *n.* A rejoinder.

subjugate, sub'jū-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subjugated*, sub'jū-gāt-ed; ppr. *subjugating*, sub'jū-gāt-ing. [L. *subjugo*, *subjugatum*—*sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke. JOIN, YOKE.] To subdue and bring under power or dominion; to conquer and compel to submit.

subjugation, sub-jū-gā'shon, *n.* Act of subjugating or subduing; subdual; subjection.

subjugator, sub'jū-gāt-or, *n.* One who subjugates.

subjunctive, sub-jungk'tiv, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungo*, *subjunctum*—*sub*, under, near, and *jungo*, I join.] In *gram.* said of a mood of verbs that expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency, and is generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb, and preceded by a conjunction.——n. The subjunctive mood.

subkingdom, sub'king-dum, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] One of the great primary groups into which the animal or vegetable kingdom is divided.

sublease, sub'lēs, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] An under lease; a lease granted to a sub-tenant.

sublessee, sub-les-sē', *n.* [*Sub*, under.] The receiver or holder of a sub-lease.

sublet, sub-let', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sublet*, sub-let'; ppr. *subletting*, sub-let'ing. [*Sub*, under.] To underlet; to let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee of the subject.

sublimable, sub-lī'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being sublimated.

sublimate, sub'li-māt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sublimated*, sub'li-māt-ed; ppr. *sublimating*, sub'li-māt-ing. [L. *sublimo*, *sublimatum*, fr. *sublimis*, sublime. SUBLIME.] To raise by heat into vapour, as a solid substance, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; *fig.* to refine and exalt; to elevate or purify.——n. The product of sublimation.

sublimation, sub-li-mā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *sublimatio.*] The operation of sublimating; the process by which a solid substance is brought into the state of vapour by heat, and condensed again into a solid by cold; exaltation; elevation; a highly refined product or result.

sublimatory, sub'li-ma-to-ri, *n.* [*Sublimate* and *-ory.*] A vessel used in sublimation.——a. Employed or used in sublimation.

sublime, sub-līm′, *a.* [Fr. *sublime*, L. *sublimis*, elevated, exalted, lofty, sublime; origin doubtful.] High in place; elevated aloft; high in excellence; raised above men in general by lofty or noble characteristics; affecting the mind with a sense of grandeur or power; calculated to awaken, or expressive of, awe, veneration, or lofty feeling; grand; noble; majestic; lofty of mien.—**The sublime**, what is sublime; sublimity; the grand in the works of nature or of art, as distinguished from the beautiful; the emotion produced by grandeur; grandeur of literary style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions; the height or highest degree. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *sublimed*. sub-līmd′; ppr. *subliming*, sub-līm′ing. To render sublime; to exalt; to make pure or ethereal; to sublimate.——v.i. To be subjected to or susceptible of sublimation.

sublimely, sub-līm′li, *adv.* In a sublime manner; grandly; majestically; loftily.

sublimeness, sub-līm′nes, *n.* Quality of being sublime; sublimity.

sublimity, sub-lim′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*, L. *sublimitas*, fr. *sublimis*, sublime.] The state or quality of being sublime; grandeur; majesty; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; elevated feeling or emotion connected with nature, art, or morality; loftiness of sentiment, conception, or style; something grand or sublime.

sublineation, sub-lin′ē-ā″shon, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, *linea*, a line.] A line under a word or words.

sublingual, sub-ling′gwal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *lingua*, the tongue.] Situated under the tongue.

sublunar, sub-lū′nėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *luna*, the moon. LUNAR.] Being under or nearer than the moon.

sublunary, sub′lū-na-ri, *a.* Under or beneath the moon; hence, mundane; terrestrial; earthly; pertaining to this world; worldly.

submammary, sub-mam′a-ri, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, *mamma*, the breast.] Situated under the mammæ or paps.

submarine, sub-ma-rēn′, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *mare*, the sea. MARINE.] Situated, existing, acting, growing, carried on, or exhibited at some depth in the sea; remaining at the bottom or under the surface of the sea.

Submarine Cable.

submaxillary, sub-mak-sil′a-ri, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *maxilla*, the jaw.] Situated under the jaw.

submerge, sub-mėrj′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *submerged*, sub-mėrjd′; ppr. *submerging*, sub-mėrj′ing. [O. Fr. *submerger*, L. *submergere—sub*, under, and *mergo*, I dip, I plunge. MERGE.] To put under water; to plunge; to cover or overflow with water; to drown.——v.i. To plunge under water; to sink out of sight.

submergence, sub-mėrj′-ens, *n.* Act of submerging; state of being submerged.

submerse, **submersed**, sub-mėrs′, sub-mėrst′, *a.* [L. *submersus*, pp. of *submergo*. SUBMERGE.] In *botany*, being or growing under water.

submersion, sub-mėr′shon, *n.* [L. *submersio*, *submersionis*. SUBMERGE.] The act of submerging; the putting or state of being put under water or other fluid; a dipping or plunging; a state of being overflowed.

submetallic, sub-me-tal′ik, *a.* [*Sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly or partially metallic.

submission, sub-mi′shon, *n.* [L. *submissio*, *submissionis*. SUBMIT.] Act of submitting or yielding; surrender of one's self to the control or government of another; humble or suppliant behaviour; confession of error; obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior; acquiescence; meekness; resignation.

submissive, sub-mis′iv, *a.* [SUBMIT.] Showing submission; yielding to the will or power of another; obedient; compliant; humble; modest.

submissively, sub-mis′iv-li, *adv.* In a submissive manner; obediently; humbly.

submissiveness, sub-mis′iv-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being submissive; humbleness; compliance.

submit, sub-mit′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *submitted*, sub-mit′ed; ppr. *submitting*, sub-mit′ing. [L. *submitto*, I submit, I put under—*sub*, under, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To yield or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; to refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; to state, as a claim in behalf of one's self or another.——v.i. To yield to the power or authority of another; to surrender; to cease to resist; to yield or resign one's opinion; to acquiesce; to comply; to be resigned or submissive; to yield without murmuring; to suffer without complaint.

submultiple, sub-mul′ti-pl, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times.

suboccipital, sub-ok-sip′i-tal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Being under the occiput.

suborbital, sub-or′bi-tal, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] Beneath the orbital cavity; infraorbital.

suborder, sub-or′dėr, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of an order in classifications; a group greater than a genus and less than an order.

subordinacy, **subordinance**, sub-or′di-na-si, sub-or′di-nans, *n.* The state of being subordinate.

subordinate, sub-or′din-āt, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, arranged, fr. *ordino*, I set in order, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. ORDER.] Inferior in rank, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c.; occupying a lower position.——n. One who stands in rank, power, dignity, or office below another; one who is under the orders of another; one of a descent in a regular series. ——v.t. pret. and pp. *subordinated*, sub-or′din-āt-ed; ppr. *subordinating*, sub-or′din-āting. To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to make subject.

subordinately, sub-or′din-āt-li, *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower rank, dignity, &c.

subordination, sub-or′din-ā″shon, *n.* [Fr. *subordination*, L.L. *subordinatio*.] The act of subordinating; inferiority of rank or dignity in a descending series; place of rank among inferiors; subjection; state of being under control or government.

subordinative, sub-or′di-nā-tiv, *a.* Tending to subordinate.

suborn, sub-orn′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suborned*, sub-ornd′; ppr. *suborning*, sub-orn′ing. [Fr. *suborner*, fr. L. *subornare*, to prepare secretly, to suborn—*sub*, under, and *orno*, I equip, adorn. ORNAMENT.] To bribe to commit perjury; to induce to give false testimony or do some other wickedness.

subornation, sub-orn-ā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *subornation*, L.L. *subornatio*.] Act of suborning; the crime of procuring a person to commit perjury, or to do some criminal or bad action.

suborner, sub-orn′ėr, *n.* One who suborns.

subovate, sub-ō′vāt, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg.

subperitoneal, sub-per′i-tō-nē″al, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Situated under the peritoneum.

subpœna, sub-pē′na, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, pain, penalty. PAIN.] A writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served, under a penalty.——v.t. pret. & pp. *subpœnaed*, sub-pē′nad; ppr. *subpœnaing*, sub-pē′na-ing. To serve with a writ of subpœna.

subpolar, sub-pō′lėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Under or below the poles of the earth; adjacent to the poles.

subprefect, sub-prē′fekt, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subordinate or deputy prefect.

subregion, sub′rē-jon, *n.* [*Sub*, under.] A subdivision of a region.

subscapular, sub-skap′ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade.

subscribe, sub-skrīb′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subscribed*, sub-skrībd′; ppr. *subscribing*, sub-skrīb′ing. [L. *subscribo—sub*, under, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To append one's own signature to; to sign with one's own hand; to consent or bind one's self to by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name; to promise to give or contribute (money) by writing one's name. ——v.i. To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to assent; to give consent; to enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, &c.

subscriber, sub-skrīb′ėr, *n.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing; one who enters his name for a paper, book, and the like.

subscript, sub′skript, *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribo*. SUBSCRIBE.] Underwritten; written below something.

subscription, sub-skrip′shon, *n.* [L. *subscriptio*.] Act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature; consent or attestation given; a sum subscribed or promised by signature; a sum contributed along with other subscribers; the total amount subscribed.

subsection, sub′sek-shon, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] The part or division of a section; the section of a section.

subsensible, sub-sen′si-bl, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach.

subsequence, sub′sē-kwens, *n.* [*Subsequent* and *-ce*.] The state of being subsequent.

subsequent, sub′sē-kwent, *a.* [Fr. *subséquent*, L. *subsequens*, ppr. of *subsequor*, I follow after—*sub*, under, near, and *sequor*, I follow. SEQUENCE.] Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time indefinitely; following in the order of place or succession; succeeding; next.

subsequently, sub′sē-kwent-li, *adv.* In a subsequent manner, time, or position; at a later time; after something else in order.

subserve, sub-sėrv′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subserved*, sub-sėrvd′; ppr. *subserving*, sub-sėrv′ing. [L. *subservio—sub*, under, and *servio*, to serve. SERVE.] To serve or be of service to; to be instrumental to; to assist or promote.——v.t. To be subservient.

subservience, **subserviency**, sub-sėr′vi-ens, sub-sėr′vi-en-si, *n.* [*Subservient* and *-ce*, *-cy*.] State of being subservient.

subservient, sub-sėr′vi-ent, *a.* [L. *subserviens*, ppr. of *subservio*. SUBSERVE.] Acting as a subordinate instrument; useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end.

subservientlly, sub-sėr′vi-ent-li, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

subside, sub-sīd′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *subsided*, sub-sīd′ed; ppr. *subsiding*, sub-sīd′ing. [L. *subsido*, *subsidere*, to settle or sink down—*sub*, and *sidere*, to sink down, to settle; akin to *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] To sink or fall to the bottom, as lees; to sink or settle down in position, as a building; to fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil; to abate.

subsidence, sub-sīd′ens or sub′si-dens, *n.* [L.L. *subsidentia*, a settling. SUBSIDE.] Act or process of subsiding; act of sinking or gradually settling down, especially to a lower level.

subsidiary, sub-si′di-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *subsidiaire*, L. *subsidiarius*, fr. *subsidium*, a reserve, a subsidy (q.v.).] Pertaining to a subsidy; aiding; assistant; subordinate; contributory; furnishing additional supplies.—**Subsidiary troops**, troops of one nation hired by another for military service.——n.; pl. **subsidiaries**, sub-si′di-a-riz. An assistant; an auxiliary; one who or that which is subsidiary.

subsidize, sub′si-dīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subsidized*, sub′si-dīzd; ppr. *subsidizing*, sub′si-

dĭz-ing. [From *subsidy* and *-ize.*] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him.

subsidy, sub'si-di, *n.*; pl. **subsidies**, sub'si-diz. [L. *subsidium*, reserve troops, support, aid, assistance, fr. *sub*, under, near, *sedeo*, I sit. SUBSIDE.] A sum of money granted for a purpose; a special aid or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown; a sum paid by one government to another to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

subsist, sub-sist', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *subsisted*, sub-sist'ed; ppr. *subsisting*, sub-sist'ing. [Fr. *subsister*, fr. L. *subsistĕre—sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, &c. STATE.] To have existence; to live; to be maintained with food and clothing; to inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

subsistence, sub-sist'ens, *n.* [Fr. *subsistance.* SUBSIST.] State of subsisting; inherence in something else; existence; real being; means of supporting life; livelihood; sustenance; living; that which supplies the means of living.

subsistent, sub-sist'ent, *a.* [L. *subsistens*, ppr. of *subsisto.* SUBSIST.] Having being or existence; inherent.

subsoil, sub'soil, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] The under soil; the bed or stratum of earth which lies below the surface soil.

subspecies, sub'spē-shēz, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subordinate species; a division of a species.

substance, sub'stans, *n.* [Fr. *substance*, fr. L. *substantia*, substance, material, essence; fr. *substans*, *substantis*, ppr. of *substo —sub*, under, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] That of which a thing consists or is made up; matter; material; a distinct kind or portion of matter; a body; the essential or material part; essence; the purport; meaning expressed; solidity; firmness; substantiality; material means and resources; goods; estate; in *philos.* that which underlies all phenomena; that which exists independently and in which qualities inhere; in *theol.* that in which the divine attributes inhere.

substantial, sub-stan'shal, *a.* [L. L. *substantialis*, fr. L. *substantia*, substance.] Belonging to or having the nature of substance; actually existing; real; solid; not seeming or imaginary; true; genuine; material; having substance or strength; firm; strong; stout; possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy.——**n.** Something that is substantial; something of real value; an essential.

substantiality, sub-stan'shi-al''i-ti, *n.* State of being substantial.

substantialize, sub-stan'shal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *substantialized*, sub-stan'shal-īzd; ppr. *substantializing*, sub-stan'shal-īz-ing. [*Substantial* and *-ize.*] To render substantial.

substantially, sub-stan'shal-li, *adv.* In a substantial manner; with reality of existence; strongly; solidly; in substance; in the main; essentially.

substantiate, sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *substantiated*, sub-stan'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *substantiating*, sub-stan'shi-āt-ing. [SUBSTANCE.] To give substance to; to establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; to prove.

substantiation, sub-stan'shi-ā''shon, *n.* The act of substantiating or proving; evidence; proof.

substantival, sub-stan-ti-val, *a.* Relating to or like a substantive.

substantive, sub'stan-tiv, *a.* [L.L. *substantivus*, self-existent, expressing existence, *substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb. SUBSTANCE.] Betokening or expressing existence; depending on itself; independent; substantial; real; of the nature of a substantive or noun.——**n.** A noun.

substantively, sub'stan-tiv-li, *adv.* In a substantive manner; in substance; as a substantive or noun.

substitute, sub'sti-tūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *substituted*, sub'sti-tūt-ed; ppr. *substituting*, sub'sti-tūt-ing. [L. *substituo*, *substitutus—sub*, under, and *statuo*, I cause to stand, I put, place. STATUTE.] To put in the place of another; to put in exchange or interchange.——**n.** A person put in the place of another; one who acts in room of another: a deputy; a proxy; one thing put in the place of another or serving the purpose of another.

substitution, sub-sti-tū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *substitution*, L. *substitutio.*] Act of substituting or putting a person or thing in the place of another; state of being put in the place of another; in *alg.* the putting of one quantity in the place of another, to which it is equal but differently expressed.

substitutional, sub-sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to substitution, or implying substitution.

substratum, sub'strā-tum, *n.*; pl. **substrata**, sub'strā-ta. [L. *substratus*, spread under, fr. *sub*, under, and *sterno*, I strew. STRATUM.] That which is laid or spread under; a layer or stratum lying under another; matter or substance in which qualities inhere.

substruction, sub-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *struo*, *structum*, I build. STRUCTURE.] A mass of building below another; a foundation.

substructure, sub'struk-tūr, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An under structure; a foundation.

subsultus, sub-sul'tus, *n.* [From L. *subsilio*, *subsultum*, I leap up—*sub*, under, and *salio*, I leap.] A twitching or convulsive motion.

subsume, sub-sūm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subsumed*, sub-sūmd'; ppr. *subsuming*, sub-sūm'ing. [L. *sub*, under, and *sumo*, I take.] In *logic*, to include under a more general class or category.

subtangent, sub'tan-jent, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] In *math.* the part of a produced diameter or axis intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in a curve.

subtenant, sub-te'nant, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] The tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

subtend, sub-tend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subtended*, sub-tend'ed; ppr. *subtending*, sub-tend'ing. [L. *subtendo—sub*, under, and *tendo*, I stretch. TENSION.] To stretch or extend under, or be opposite to: a geometrical term said of the side of a triangle opposite an angle.

subterfuge, sub'tĕr-fūj, *n.* [Fr. *subterfuge*, L.L. *subterfugium*, fr. L. *subterfugio*, I flee secretly—*subter*, under, beneath, and *fugio*, I flee (whence *fugitive*, &c.). FUGACIOUS.] An artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; an evasion; a dishonest shift; a quirk; a prevarication.

subterranean, subterraneous, sub-te-rā'nē-an, sub-te-rā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *subterraneus—sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth (whence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrier*, &c.). TERRA.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or underground.

subtile, sub'til or sut'l, *a.* A spelling of *Subtle* now generally given up (unless, perhaps, in the sense of thin, fine, delicate), as are also **subtilely, subtileness, subtilty.**

subtilization, sub'til-ī-zā''shon, *n.* The act of subtilizing; refinement in drawing distinctions, &c.

subtilize, sub'til-īz, *v.t.* pret. & *subtilized*, sub'til-īzd; ppr. *subtilizing*, sub'til-īz-ing. [*Subtile* and *-ize*=Fr. *subtiliser.*] To make subtle; to refine; to spin into niceties.——*v.i.* To refine in argument; to make nice or fine-drawn distinctions.

subtle, sut'l, *a.* [Formerly *sotel*, *sotil*, *subtil*, O. Fr. *sutil*, *soutil*, *subtil* (Fr. *subtil*), fr. L. *subtilis*, fine, slender, delicate, minute, nice, accurate, &c., fr. *sub*, under, and *tela*, for *texela*, a web, fr. *texo*, I weave (whence *text*, *texture*, and ultimately *toilet*, *toils*).] Thin or tenuous in substance; not gross or dense; rare, fine, or delicate in texture; fine in workmanship; acute in intellect; capable of drawing nice distinctions; sly; cunning; artful; insinuating; cunningly devised.

subtleness, sut'l-nes, *n.* The quality of being subtle.

subtlety, sut'l-ti, *n.*; pl. **subtleties**, sut'l-tiz. The quality of being subtle; fineness; delicacy; craft; cunning; craftiness; wiliness; acuteness of intellect; nicety of distinction; something subtle; a fine-drawn distinction.

subtly, sut'li, *adv.* In a subtle manner; artfully; cunningly; nicely; delicately; deceitfully; delusively.

subtonic, sub-ton'ik, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] In *music*, the semitone or note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale.

subtorrid, sub-tor'id, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Approximately torrid; subtropical.

subtract, sub-trakt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subtracted*, sub-trakt'ed; ppr. *subtracting*, sub-trakt'ing. [L. *subtraho*, *subtractus—sub*, under, and *traho*, I draw. TRACT.] To withdraw or take from; to deduct.

subtracter, sub-trakt'ĕr, *n.* One who subtracts.

subtraction, sub-trak'shon, *n.* [L. *subtractio.*] Act or operation of subtracting; the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater; the operation of taking a smaller number or quantity from a greater.

subtractive, sub-trakt'iv, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.

subtrahend, sub'tra-hend, *n.* [L. *subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted.] A sum or number to be subtracted from another, called the minuend.

subtropical, sub-trop'ik-al, *a.* [L. *sub*, near, slightly.] Adjoining the tropics; belonging to regions lying near the tropics.

subulate, subuliform, sū'bū-lāt, sū'bū-li-form, *a.* [From L. *subula*, an awl, fr. *suo*, I sew. SEW.] Shaped like an awl; slender and gradually tapering toward the point.

suburb, sub'ĕrb, *n.* [L. *surburbium*, a suburb—*sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city. URBAN.] An outlying part of a city or town; a part outside the boundaries but in the vicinity: in pl. often signifying loosely some part near a city.

suburban, sub-ĕrb'an, *a.* [L. *suburbanus.* See prec.] Relating to the suburbs; inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

subvene, sub-vēn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *subvened*, sub-vēnd'; ppr. *subvening*, sub-vēn'ing. [From L. *subvenio*, *subventum*, I come to one's assistance—*sub*, under, and *venio*, *ventum*, I come (as in *advent*, *prevent*, &c.). VENTURE.] To arrive or happen so as to obviate something or afford relief.

subvention, sub-ven'shon, *n.* [Fr. *subvention*, L.L. *subventio.* See prec.] The act of coming to relieve or aid; a government grant in aid; pecuniary aid; subsidy.

subversion, sub-vĕr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *subversion*, L. *subversio.* SUBVERT.] Act of subverting or overturning; overthrow; overturn; destruction; ruin.

subversive, sub-vĕrs'iv, *a.* [Fr. *subversif.* SUBVERT.] Tending to subvert, overthrow, or ruin: followed by *of.*

subvert, sub-vĕrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subverted*, sub-vĕrt'ed; ppr. *subverting*, sub-vĕrt'ing. [L. *subverto*, I overturn or upset —*sub*, under, and *verto*, I turn. VERSION.] To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to overturn; to destroy; to corrupt or pervert, as principles.

subverter, sub-vĕrt'ĕr, *n.* One who subverts.

subvertible, sub-vĕrt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being subverted.

subway, sub'wā, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An underground way or passage.

succedaneous, suk-sē-dā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *succedaneus—sub*, under, near, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] Supplying the place of something else; forming a substitute.

succedaneum, suk-sē-dā'nē-um, *n.*; pl. **succedanea**, suk-sē-dā'nē-a. [See prec.] What supplies the place of or is used for something else; a substitute.

succeed, suk-sēd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *succeeded*, suk-sēd′ed; ppr. *succeeding*, suk-sēd′ing. [Fr. *succéder*, fr. L. *succedere*, to come under, come behind, follow after, come in place of, be successful—*sub*, under, near, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To follow in order; to take the place vacated by; to take the place of in some position; to be heir or successor to; to follow; to come after; to be subsequent to or consequent upon.——v.i. To follow in order; to come next or after; to ensue; to become heir; to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to obtain the object desired; to be fortunate or prosperous; to attain an end desired; to prosper; to have a prosperous termination; to turn out in the way desired; to have the result wished for.

succeeder, suk-sēd′er, *n.* One who succeeds; a successor.

succeeding, suk-sēd′ing, *p.a.* Following in order; coming after; successive.

success, suk-ses′, *n.* [Fr. *succès*, L. *successus*, fr. *succedo*, *successum*, I succeed (q.v.).] Issue or result of any affair, especially a happy or favourable issue; the favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; good fortune; prosperity; desired effect achieved; something that proves successful; something that makes a popular hit.

successful, suk-ses′fuł, *a.* Accompanied by or attaining success; having a favourable issue or result; having the desired effect; prosperous; fortunate.

successfully, suk-ses′fuł-li, *adv.* In a successful manner; prosperously; fortunately; favourably.

successfulness, suk-ses′fuł-nes, *n.* State of being successful; success.

succession, suk-se′shon, *n.* [Fr. *succession*, L. *successio*, fr. *succedo*, I succeed (q.v.).] Act of succeeding; a following of things in order; series of things following one another in time or place; the act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; lineage; race; a line or series of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, &c., held by a predecessor.—**Succession duty**, a tax imposed on every succession to property, according to its value and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner.

successional, suk-se′shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to succession; consecutive.

successionist, suk-se′shon-ist, *n.* [*Succession* and *-ist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of apostolical succession.

successive, suk-ses′iv, *a.* [Fr. *successif—success* and *-ive.*] Coming in succession; following one after the other either in time or place; consecutive.

successively, suk-ses′iv-li, *adv.* In a successive manner; in succession; in a series or order, one following another.

successor, suk-ses′or, *n.* [L. *successor*, fr. *succedo*, *successum*, I succeed.] One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character.

succinct, suk-singkt′, *a.* [L. *succinctus*, tucked or girded up, succinct—*sub*, under, and *cingo*, *cinctum*, I gird. CINCTURE.] Compressed into comparatively few words; short in statement; brief; concise.

succinctly, suk-singkt′li, *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely.

succinctness, suk-singkt′nes, *n.* The quality of being succinct; conciseness.

succinic, suk-sin′ik, *a.* [L. *succinum*, amber.] Pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.

succor. Same as *Succour.*

succory, suk′ko-ri, *n.* [A corruption of *chicory.*] Chicory.

succour, suk′ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *succoured*, suk′ėrd; ppr. *succouring*, suk′ėr-ing. [O.Fr. *sucurre*, *soucourre* (Fr. *secourir*), to succour; O. Fr. *sucurs*, *secours*, succour, fr. L. *succurro*, I run up to the aid of—*sub*, under, near, and *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] To help when in difficulty, want, or distress; to aid; to assist; to relieve.——n. Aid, help, assistance; particularly, assistance given to a person in difficulty, want, or distress; the person or thing that brings relief.

succourer, suk′ėr-ėr, *n.* One who succours or affords relief.

succourless, suk′ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of succour, help, or relief.

succulence, **succulency**, suk′kū-lens, suk′kū-len-si, *n.* [*Succulent* and *-ce*, *-cy.*] Quality of being succulent; juiciness.

succulent, suk′kū-lent, *a.* [Fr. *succulent*, fr. L. *succulentus*, fr. *succus*, juice (with term. *-lentus*), akin to *sugo*, I suck. SUCK.] Full of sap or juice; sappy; juicy; fleshy and juicy, as the stems of certain plants.

succulently, suk′kū-lent-li, *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

succumb, suk-kum′, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *succumbed*, suk-kumd′; ppr. *succumbing*, suk-kum′ing. [L. *succumbo—sub*, and *cumbo* for *cubo*, I lie down, recline (seen also in *incumbent*, *concubine*); akin to *cubitus*, the elbow, whence *cubit* (q.v.).] To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

succursal, suk-kėr′sal, *a.* [Fr. *succursale*, fr. L.L. *succursus*, succour. SUCCOUR.] Serving as a chapel of ease: said of a church attached to a parish church.——n. A chapel of ease; also a branch establishment.

succussion, suk-ku′shon, *n.* [L. *succussio*, *succussionis*, a shaking—*sub*, under, and *quatio*, I shake (as in *concussion*, &c.).] The act of shaking; a shock; an aguish shaking.

succussive, suk-kus′iv, *a.* [See prec.] Characterized by shaking.

such, such, *a.* [Lit. so-like, fr. A. Sax. *swilc*, *swylc*, fr. *swá*=so, and *líc*=like; so O. Sax. *sulik*, O.H.G. *sulih*, *solih*, G. *solch*, D. *zulk*, Icel. *slíkr*, Sw. *slik*, Dan. *slig*, Goth. *swaleiks.* So also *which*=who-like or why-like.] Of that or the like kind or degree; similar; like; the same as mentioned; not other.—**Such and such**, **such or such**, is used to represent an object generally or indefinitely; this or that. —**Such like**, of the like kind; et cetera.

suchwise, such′wīz, *adv.* In such a manner; so.

suck, suk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sucked*, sukt; ppr. *sucking*, suk′ing. [A. Sax. *súcan*, to suck (also *súgan*, like G. *saugen*, Icel. *sjúga*, *súga*, Dan. *suge*, D. *zuigen*); cog. L. *sugo*, I suck (akin to *sucus*, *succus*, juice), Ir. *suigim*, I suck. *Soak* is akin.] To draw with the mouth; to draw out or from; to draw into the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in; to engulf; to absorb; to inhale.——v.i. To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth or with a tube; to draw the breast. ——n. Act of sucking, or of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.

sucker, suk′ėr, *n.* One who or that which sucks; an organ in animals for sucking; the piston of a pump; the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; the sucking-fish; the lump-fish or lump-sucker; a toy made of a small piece of leather with a string attached to the centre, soaked in water, and pressed firmly down on a substance for the purpose of adhering to it.

sucking, suk′ing, *p.a.* Nourished by milk from the mother's breast; hence (colloq.) very young and inexperienced.

sucking-fish, suk′ing-fish, *n.* The remora.

suckle, suk′l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suckled*, suk′ld; ppr. *suckling*, suk′ling. [Freq. fr. *suck.*] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

suckling, suk′ling, *n.* [*Suck* and *-ling.*] A young child or animal nursed by the mother's milk.

sucrose, sū′krōs, *n.* [Fr. *sucre*, sugar.] A name for the sugars identical with cane-sugar.

suction, suk′shon, *n.* [O. Fr. *suction*, fr. L. *sugo*, *suctum*, I suck. SUCK.] The act of sucking; the sucking up of any fluid by the pressure of the external air when a vacuum is made.

suction-pump, suk′shon-pump, *n.* The common house pump as distinguished from the lifting or the force pump.

suctorial, suk′tō-ri-al, *a.* [L. *suctorius*, fr. *sugo*, I suck.] Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering by sucking.

sudatorium, sū-da-tō′ri-um, *n.* [L. *sudatorium*, fr. *sudare*, to sweat. SWEAT.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

sudatory, sū′da-to-ri, *n.* [L. *sudatorius.* See prec.] A sudatorium.——a. Sweating; perspiring; sudorific.

sudden, sud′en, *a.* [O.Fr. *sodain*, *sudain*, *soubdain* (Fr. *soudain*), fr. L.L. *subitanus*, sudden, fr. L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus*, sudden, fr. *subeo*, *subitum*, I steal or go stealthily—*sub*, under, and *eo*, I go. ITINERANT.] Happening without warning; coming on the instant and unexpectedly; abrupt; unlooked for; quick; rapid; hasty; violent; passionate. —**On a sudden**, of a sudden, suddenly; all at once; unexpectedly.

suddenly, sud′en-li, *adv.* In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation; all at once.

suddenness, sud′en-nes, *n.* State of being sudden.

sudoriferous, sū-do-rif′ėr-us, *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat (akin to E. *sweat*), and *fero*, I bear.] Producing sweat; secreting perspiration.

sudorific, sū-do-rif′ik, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique* —L. *sudor*, *sudoris*, sweat, and *facio*, I make. See prec.] Causing sweat.——n. A medicine that produces sweat; a diaphoretic.

suds, sudz, *n.pl.* [From *sod*, *sodden*, pret. & pp. of *seethe* (q.v.).] Water impregnated with soap and forming a frothy mass; lye of soap and water.

sue, sū, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sued*, sūd; ppr. *suing*. sū′ing. [O.Fr. *suir*, *sewir*, *sivir* (Fr. *suivre*), fr. a form *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, to follow (whence *pursue*, *ensue*, *suit*, *suite*). SEQUENCE.] To ply with love; to seek in marriage; to seek justice or right from by legal process; to institute process in law against.—**To sue out**, to petition for and take out (to *sue out* a pardon).——v.i. To woo or be a wooer; to prosecute a suit at law; to make claim by process of law; to seek by request; to petition; to entreat.

suer, sū′ėr, *n.* One who sues; a suitor.

suet, sū′et, *n.* [Apparently formed with term. *-et*, fr. O.Fr. *seu*, *sieu* (Fr. *suif*), grease, suet, fr. L. *sebum*, tallow, grease.] The fat of an animal, as an ox or sheep, particularly the harder fat about the kidneys and loins.

suety, sū′et-i, *a.* [*Suet* and *-y.*] Consisting of suet or resembling it.

suffer, suf′ėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suffered*, suf′ėrd; ppr. *suffering*, suf′ėr-ing. [O.Fr. *suffrir*, *souffrir*, *sofferre* (Fr. *souffrir*), fr. L. *sufferre*, to bear, support, suffer—*sub*, under, and *fero*, I bear. FERTILE.] To feel or bear the painful, disagreeable, or distressing effects of; to endure; to undergo; to be affected by; to allow; to permit; to tolerate; not to forbid or hinder.——v.i. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient; to undergo punishment; to be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

sufferable, suf′ėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be tolerated, permitted, endured, or borne.

sufferableness, suf′ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The character of being sufferable.

sufferably, suf′ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a sufferable manner; tolerably.

sufferance, suf′ėr-ans, *n.* [*Suffer* and *-ance*=Fr. *souffrance*, L. *sufferentia*, endurance. SUFFER.] State of suffering; endurance; the bearing of pain; pain endured; misery; a bearing with patience; toleration; passive permission or consent; allowance.

sufferer, suf′ėr-ėr, *n.* One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes pain; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; one who permits or allows.

suffering, suf′ėr-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; bodily affliction; distress.

suffice, suf′fis, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sufficed*, suf′fist; ppr. *sufficing*, suf′fis-ing. [Formerly *sumfise*, fr. Fr. *suffire*, *suffisant*, fr. L. *sufficere*, to be sufficient, to suffice—*sub*, under, and *facio*, I make. FACT.] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal or adequate to the end proposed.——v.t. To satisfy; to con-

tent; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

sufficiency, suf-fi'shen-si, *n.* [L.L. *sufficientia*, fr. L. *sufficiens*, ppr. of *sufficere*.] State of being sufficient or adequate; competence; adequate substance or means; supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund; ability; adequate power; self-conceit; self-confidence.

sufficient, suf-fi'shent, *a.* [L. *sufficiens*, ppr. of *sufficere*, to suffice. SUFFICE.] Adequate to the need; enough; equal to the end proposed; qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; fit; able; of competent power or ability.

sufficiently, suf-fi'shent-li, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a considerable degree.

suffix, suf'fiks, *n.* [L. *suffixus*, pp. of *suffigo* —*sub*, under, after, and *figo*, I fix. FIX.] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.——v.t. pret. & pp. *suffixed*, suf'fikst; ppr. *suffixing*, suf'fiks-ing. To add a letter or syllable to a word.

suffixion, suf-fik'shon, *n.* The act of suffixing.

suffocate, suf'fō-kāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *suffocated*, suf'fō-kāt-ed; ppr. *suffocating*, suf'fō-kāt-ing. [Fr. *suffoquer*, fr. L. *suffoco*, *suffocatus* —*sub*, under, and *faux*, *faucis*, the throat, the gullet. FAUCES.] To stifle; to choke or kill by stopping or preventing respiration; to kill by depriving of oxygen; to smother.

suffocating, suf'fō-kāt-ing, *p. a.* Such as to suffocate or stifle; choking; stifling.

suffocation, suf-fō-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *suffocatio*.] Act of suffocating; act of choking or stifling; condition of being suffocated.

suffocative, suf'fō-kā-tiv, *a.* [*Suffocate* and *-ive.*] Tending or able to suffocate, choke, or stifle.

suffragan, suf'ra-gan, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*, fr. L. *suffragans*, *suffragantis*, ppr. of *suffragor*, I vote for, fr. *suffragium*, a voting tablet, a vote. SUFFRAGE.] Assisting in ecclesiastical duties.——n. A bishop who has been consecrated to assist another bishop; any bishop in relation to his archbishop.

suffraganship, suf'ra-gan-ship, *n.* The office of a suffragan.

suffrage, suf'fraj, *n.* [Fr. *suffrage*, L. *suffragium*, a vote; origin doubtful.] A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or trust; an expression of opinion; one's voice given; assent or approval expressed; the right of voting for a representative in a legislature.

suffruticose, suf-frö'ti-kōs, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, and *frutex*, a shrub.] Somewhat shrubby in character.

suffumigate, suf-fū'mi-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suffumigated*, suf-fū'mi-gāt-ed; ppr. *suffumigating*, suf-fū'mi-gāt-ing. [L. *suffumigo*, *suffumigatum*—*sub*, under, and *fumus*, smoke. FUME.] To apply fumes or smoke to, as in medical treatment.

suffumigation, suf-fū'mi-gā"shon, *n.* The operation of suffumigating; fumigation.

suffuse, suf-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suffused*, suf-fūzd'; ppr. *suffusing*, suf-fūz'ing. [From L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundo*, *suffusum*—*sub*, under, and *fundo*, I pour, pour out. FUSE.] To overspread, as with a fluid or a colour; to spread over or cover, as with something fluid, or with the redness of blushes.

suffusion, suf-fū'zhon, *n.* [L. *suffusio*.] Act or operation of suffusing; state of being suffused; that which is suffused or spread over.

sugar, shu'gėr, *n.* [Fr. *sucre*, L.L. *succarum*, fr. Ar. *sukkar*, *sokkar*, *sakkar*, sugar, fr. Per. *shakkar*, Prakrit, *sakkara*, Skr. *carkara*, sugar-candy, sugar, lit. grains of sand.] A well-known sweet crystalline granular substance, manufactured chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, but obtained also from a variety of other plants, as maple, beet, &c.; something sweet like sugar; sweet or soothing words.—**Sugar of lead**, acetate of lead, the crystals of which have a slight sweetness.——a. Belonging to or made of sugar.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sugared*, shu'gėrd; ppr. *sugaring*, shu'gėr-ing. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; to sweeten; to sweeten or render acceptable.

Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

sugar-baker, shu'gėr-bāk-ėr, *n.* One who refines sugar.

sugar-beet, shu'gėr-bēt, *n.* A species of beet from whose root sugar is largely manufactured.

sugar-candy, shu'gėr-kan-di, *n.* Sugar clarified and crystallized.

sugar-cane, shu'gėr-kān, *n.* The cane or plant (*Saccharum officinarum*), a kind of tall grass some 18 or 20 feet in height, from whose juice much sugar is obtained.

sugar-house, shu'gėr-hous, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

sugariness, shu'gėr-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being sugary.

sugar-loaf, shu'gėr-lōf, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar; anything shaped like a sugar-loaf.

sugar-maple, shu'gėr-mā-pl, *n.* A maple of North America, from the sap of which sugar is made.

sugar-mill, shu'gėr-mil, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.

sugar-mite, shu'gėr-mīt, *n.* A species of mite found in raw or unrefined sugar.

sugar-plum, shu'gėr-plum, *n.* A comfit or small sweetmeat made of boiled sugar; a bon-bon.

sugar-tongs, shu'gėr-tongz, *n. pl.* A small instrument of metal for lifting lumps of sugar at table.

sugary, shu'gėr-i, *a.* Like or partaking of the character of sugar; containing sugar; sweet; honeyed; flattering.

suggest, su-jest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suggested*, su-jest'ed; ppr. *suggesting*, su-jest'ing. [L. *suggero*, *suggestum*, I put under, I suggest —*sub*, under, and *gero*, *gestum*, I bear, I carry (as in *congest*, *digest*). GESTURE.] To offer to the mind or thoughts; especially, to offer tentatively or indirectly; to insinuate; to hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; to call up to the mind; to cause to be thought of.——v.i. To make suggestions of evil.

suggester, su-jest'ėr, *n.* One that suggests.

suggestible, su-jest'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being suggested.

suggestion, su-jest'yon, *n.* [Fr. *suggestion*, L. *suggestio*.] Act of suggesting; that which is suggested; a hint; a tentative proposal; a first mention; insinuation; a prompting, especially to do evil; association of ideas.

suggestive, su-jest'iv, *a.* [*Suggest* and *-ive.*] Containing a suggestion; tending to suggest; suggesting what does not appear on the surface.

suggestively, su-jest'iv-li, *adv.* In a suggestive manner: by way of suggestion.

suggestiveness, su-jest'iv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being suggestive.

suicidal, sū-i-sīd'al, *a.* [*Suicide* and *-al.*] Pertaining to or partaking of the crime of suicide.

suicidally, sū-i-sīd'al-li, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

suicide, sū'i-sīd, *n.* [Fr. *suicide*, fr. L. *sui*, of himself, and the term. seen in *homicide*, *parricide*, &c., fr. *caedo*, I kill, I cut.] Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder; a felo de se.

suint, swint, *n.* [F. *suint*, grease.] The natural grease of wool.

suit, sūt, *n.* [Fr. *suite*, succession, train, attendants, set, &c., fr. *suivre*, to follow. SUE.] The act of suing; a seeking for something by petition or entreaty; a request; a petition; solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship; a suing at law; an action or process to maintain some right or claim before a court; a set or number of things used together; a set of things of the same kind or stamp; any of the four classes into which playing cards are divided; a retinue or train; a suite.——v.t. pret. & pp. *suited*, sūt'ed; ppr. *suiting*, sūt'ing. To adapt, conform, accommodate, or make suitable; to become or be adapted to; to be suitable to; to fit; to be agreeable to; to fall in with the wishes or convenience of.——v.i. To agree; to correspond.

suitability, sūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, fitted, or adapted; suitableness; fitness.

suitable, sūt'a-bl, *a.* That suits or is in accordance; fitting; proper; appropriate; consonant; fit; becoming.

suitableness, sūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being suitable; suitability; fitness.

suitably, sūt'a-bli, *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; with propriety.

suite, swēt, *n.* [Fr. *suite*, a suite: same as *suit*. SUIT.] A company or number of attendants or followers; a retinue; a train; a set or connected series of things, as of apartments.

suitor, sūt'or, *n.* [*Suit* and *-or.*] One who sues; one who prosecutes a suit in the law courts; a petitioner; an applicant; a wooer; a lover.

sulcate, **sulcated**, sul'kāt, sul'kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, fr. *sulcus*, a furrow.] Furrowed; grooved; channelled.

sulcation, sul-kā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A channel or furrow.

sulcus, sul'kus, *n.*; pl. **sulci**, sul'sī. [L., a furrow.] A furrow, channel, or groove: chiefly an anatomical term.

sulk, sulk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sulked*, sulkt; ppr. *sulking*, sulk'ing. [From *sulky*.] To indulge in a sulky or sullen fit or mood.

sulkily, sulk'i-li, *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly.

sulkiness, sulk'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

sulks, sulks, *n. pl.* State of sulkiness; sulky fit or mood.

sulky, sulk'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *solcen*, sluggish, sulky (*seolcennes*, sluggishness), pp. of *seolcan*, to languish or be sluggish.] Sullen; morose; keeping up ill-feeling and repelling advances.——n. [From its one occupant being regarded as sulkily desiring to be alone.] A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

sullen, sul'en, *a.* [Formerly *solein*, *solain*, fr. O. Fr. *solain*, fr. L.L. *solanus*, lonely, alone, fr. L. *solus*, alone, sole. SOLE.] Gloomily angry and silent; affected with ill-humour; morose; sour; splenetic; gloomy; dark; dismal; threatening in appearance; sombre.

sullenly, sul'en-li, *adv.* In a sullen manner: gloomily; with sulky moroseness.

sullenness, sul'en-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sullen; moroseness; gloominess.

sullens, sul'enz, *n. pl.* A fit of sullenness; the sulks.

sully, sul'i, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sullied*, sul'id; ppr. *sullying*, sul'i-ing. [A. Sax. *solian*, *sylian*, to soil or sully; fr. *sol* (O.H.G. *sol*, Dan. *söl*), mud or mire=Dan. *söle*, Sw. *söla*, G. *sühlen*, to sully; Goth. *bi-sauljan*, to sully.] To soil; to dirty; to spot; to tarnish; to darken; to stain or pollute.——v.i. To be soiled or tarnished.——n. Soil; tarnish; spot.

sulphate, sul'fāt, *n.* [From *sulphur*.] A salt of sulphuric acid or a compound of sulphuric acid and a base, as *sulphate* of copper, or blue vitriol; *sulphate* of iron, or green vitriol; *sulphate* of magnesium, or Epsom salts, &c.

sulphide, sul'fīd, *n.* [*Sulphur* and *-ide.*] A combination of sulphur with a metal or other element; a sulphuret.

sulphite, sul'fīt, *n.* [*Sulphur* and *-ite.*] A salt composed of sulphurous acid with a base.

sulphur, sul'fėr, *n.* [L. *sulfur, sulphur* (Fr. *soufre*), Sans. *çulvārī.*] Brimstone; a simple mineral substance of a yellow colour which burns with a pale blue flame, attended with suffocating fumes, largely used in the arts, as also in medicine. When in the form of a fine yellow powder it is known as *flowers* (that is *flour*) of sulphur.

sulphurate, sul'fū-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sulphurated*, sul'fū-rāt-ed; ppr. *sulphurating*, sul'fū-rāt-ing. [*Sulphur* and *-ate.*] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.

sulphuration, sul-fū-rā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The subjection of a substance to the action of sulphur, especially for the purpose of bleaching.

sulphurator, sul'fū-rāt'ėr, *n.* An apparatus for sulphurating.

sulphureous, sul-fū'rē-us, *a.* Consisting of, having the qualities of, or impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

sulphureously, sul-fū'rē-us-li, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

sulphuret, sul'fū-ret, *n.* A sulphide.

sulphuretted, sul'fū-ret-ed, *a.* Having sulphur in combination.—**Sulphuretted hydrogen**, a compound of hydrogen and sulphur, a gas with a peculiar fetid odour, and very deleterious to animal life.

sulphuric, sul-fū'rik, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur.—**Sulphuric acid**, vitriol or oil of vitriol, a compound of sulphur, oxygen, and hydrogen, oily and strongly corrosive, used in the arts for innumerable purposes.

sulphurous, sul'fėr-us, *a.* Impregnated with sulphur; like sulphur; containing sulphur.

sulphury, sul'fėr-i, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; sulphureous.

sultan, sul'tan, *n.* [Ar. *sultān*, a prince, a sultan.] The ordinary title of Mohammedan sovereigns, especially of the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of Sultan of Sultans.

sultana, sultaness, sul-tā'na, sul'tan-es, *n.* The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks.

sultanate, sul'tan-āt, *n.* The rule or dominion of a sultan; sultanship.

sultaness, sul'tan-es, *n.* A sultana.

sultanic, sul-tan'ik, *a.* Belonging to a sultan.

sultanship, sul'tan-ship, *n.* The office of a sultan.

sultriness, sul'tri-nes, *n.* State of being sultry.

sultry, sul'tri, *a.* [A form of *sweltry, swelter*, O.E. *sueltrie*, sultry, fr. *sveltan*. SWELTER.] Very hot, burning, and oppressive; very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and heavy, as the air.

sum, sum, *n.* [O.Fr. *sume, some* (Fr. *somme*), fr. L. *summa*, a sum, the chief or main part, whole, substance, fem. of *summus*, highest (*pars*, a part, understood), superl. of *superus*, that is above (comparative *superior*), fr. *super*, above. SUPER.] The whole; the totality; the aggregate; the essence or substance; the aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or total of any number of things added together; a quantity of money; any amount indefinitely; an arithmetical problem to be solved.——v.t. pret. & pp. *summed*, sumd; ppr. *summing*, sum'ing. [O.Fr. *sommer*, L.L. *summare*, fr. *summa*, sum.] To add into one whole; to cast or reckon up; to bring or collect into a small compass or few words; to comprise in a few words; to recapitulate the chief points of often with *up*, and said especially of a judge reviewing the evidence laid before a jury.

sumac, sumach, sū'mak, *n.* [Fr. *sumac*, Sp. *zumaque*, fr. Ar. *summāk*, sumach.] A genus of shrubs the leaves of which are much used for tanning; the leaves, shoots, &c., of the plant, as an article of trade.

sumless, sum'les, *a.* Not to be summed up or computed.

summarily, sum'a-ri-li, *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in few words; in a short way or method; promptly.

summarist, sum'a-rist, *n.* A writer of a summary or summaries.

summarize, sum'a-rīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *summarized*, sum'a-rīzd; ppr. *summarizing*, sum'a-rīz-ing. [*Summary* and *-ize.*] To make a summary, abstract, or abridgment of.

summary, sun'a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire*, summary, a summary, fr. L. *summa*, sum, *summarium*, a summary. SUM.] Containing the sum or substance reduced into a narrow compass or few words; short; brief; concise; effected by a short way or method; in *law*, said of proceedings specially intended to facilitate despatch.——n.; pl. **summaries**, sum'a-riz. That which contains the sum or substance of a fuller account; an abridged account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium.

summation, sum-ā'shon, *n.* [From L.L. *summare*, to sum up.] Act or process of summing; addition; an aggregate.

summer, sum'ėr, *n.* [A.Sax. *sumor, sumer* = O.Sax. O.H.G. and Icel. *sumar*, G. and Dan. *sommer*, Swed. *sommar*, D. *somer, zomer*; cog. O.Ir. *sam*, summer; Skr. *samā*, year; root doubtful.] The warmest season of the year, which, north of the equator, may be said to comprise June, July, and August; *fig.* a year.—**Indian summer.** See INDIAN.——a. Relating to summer.——v.i. pret. & pp. *summered*, sum'ėrd; ppr. *summering*, sum'ėr-ing. To pass the summer or warm season.——v.t. To keep or carry through the summer.

summer, sum'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a packhorse, a rafter, fr. L.L. *sagmarius*, fr. Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle.] A lintel; a girder; a supporting beam.

summer-duck, sum'ėr-duk, *n.* A very beautiful North American duck.

summer-house, sum'ėr-hous, *n.* A small house or structure in a garden to be used in summer; a house to live in during summer.

summersault, summerset, sum'ėr-salt, sum'ėr-set, *n.* Same as *Somersault.*

summit, sum'it, *n.* [Fr. *sommet*, dim. of O.Fr. *som*, a summit, fr. L. *summum*, highest part. SUM.] The top; the highest point; highest degree; utmost elevation; acme.

summit-level, sum'it-le-vel, *n.* The highest part of a series of elevations over which a canal, railway, &c., is carried.

summon, sum'un, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *summoned*, sum'und; ppr. *summoning*, sum'uning. [Formerly *somone*, fr. O.Fr. *somoner, sumoner* (Fr. *semondre*), fr. L. *summonēre, submonēre—sub*, under, privately, and *monēre*, to remind (whence *monition, monitor*, &c.). MONITION.] To call by authority to appear at a place specified, especially to command to appear in a court of justice; to send for; to cite or ask the attendance of; to call on; to call upon to surrender; to call up; to excite into action or exertion: with *up* (to *summon up* courage).

summoner, sum'un-ėr, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority; formerly an apparitor.

summons, sum'unz, *n.*; pl. **summonses**, sum'unz-ez. [Formerly *somons, somounce*, fr. O.Fr. *semonce, semonse*, a summons, fem. forms of *semons*, pp. of *semondre*, to summon (q.v.).] A call by authority to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; a citation to appear in a court of justice; the written document containing such citation; a request or order to come forward or do something; an earnest call.

sump, sump, *n.* [L.G. Sw. and Dan. *sump*, D. *somp*, G. *sumpf*, a swamp, pool.] A pond of water for use in salt-works; a reservoir, in certain technical senses.

sumpter, sump'tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver, fr. L.L. *sagmatarius* (?); same origin as *summer*, a beam.] A horse or mule that carries clothes or baggage; a pack-horse.——a. Applied to a horse or mule that carries necessaries.

sumptuary, sump'tū-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *somptuaire*, L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus*, expense, fr. *sumo, sumptus*, I take up, use, spend—*sub*, and *emo*, I buy, I take (seen also in *exempt, prompt*, &c.).] Relating to expense; regulating expenditure on clothing, food, &c.

sumptuous, sump'tū-us, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. L. *sumptus*, expense. See prec.] Very expensive or costly; splendid; magnificent; lordly; princely.

sumptuously, sump'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly.

sun, sun, *n.* [A.Sax. *sunne* (fem.) = O.Sax. *sunna*, O.Fris. *sunne*, Icel. O.H.G. and Goth. *sunna, sunno*, G. *sonne*, L.G. *sunne*, D. *zon*: akin to Icel. *sól*, A.Sax. *sól*, Sw. and Dan. *sol*, L. *sol* (whence *solar*), the sun; fr. a root meaning to shine or be light.] The self-luminous orb which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets; any orb or body of similar character; sunshine or sunlight; sunny position: anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, glory, splendour, or honour; a revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.—**Under the sun**, in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sunned*, sund; ppr. *sunning*, sun'ing. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun.

sunbeam, sun'bēm, *n.* [A.Sax. *sunnebēam.*] A ray or beam of the sun.

sun-bird, sun'bėrd, *n.* A name of small tropical birds with splendid plumage.

Sun-birds (*Cyniris afra*), male and female.

sun-bonnet, sun'bon-et, *n.* A lady's bonnet so made as to protect the face and neck from the sun.

sun-bow, sun'bō, *n.* An iris formed by the spray of cataracts.

sun-burn, sun'bėrn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sunburned*, sun'bėrnd; ppr. *sunburning*, sun'bėrn-ing. To discolour or scorch by the sun; to tan.

sun-burnt, sun-burned, sun'bėrnt, *p.a.* Discoloured by the heat or rays of the sun; having the skin tanned.

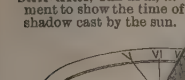
Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* [A.Sax. *sunnan-dæg*; that is, day of the sun = G. *sonntag*, Dan. *sondag*, D. *zondag*; so called because this *day* was anciently dedicated to the *sun*, or to its worship.] The Christian Sabbath or Lord's-day; the first day of the week.—— a. Belonging to the Lord's-day, or Christian Sabbath.

Sunday-school, sun'dā-skōl, *n.* A school for religious instruction held on the Lord's-day; formerly also for secular instruction.

sunder, sun'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sundered*, sun'dėrd; ppr. *sundering*, sun'dėr-ing. [A.Sax. *sundrian, syndrian*, to sunder, fr. *sundor*, apart, asunder, often in phrase *on sundor, on sundran*, asunder = Icel. *sundra*, to sunder, *sundr*, apart, with similar forms in the other Teutonic tongues; cog. Gr. *ater*, without, for *snter*. Hence *sundry*.] To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking.

sun-dew, sun'dū, *n.* A genus of plants (Drosera) which by a viscid substance entangle insects, and derive nutriment from them.

sun-dial, sun'dī-al, *n.* A dial; an instrument to show the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun.

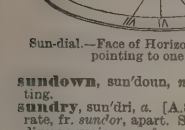


Sun-dial.—Face of Horizontal Dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

sundown, sun'doun, *n.* Sunset; sunsetting.

sundry, sun'dri, *a.* [A.Sax. *syndrig*, separate, fr. *sundor*, apart. SUNDER.] Several; divers; various; a few; more than one or two.—**All and sundry**, all collectively and individually.

sunfish, sun fish, *n.* A genus of large fishes of almost circular form.



Short Sunfish (*Orthagoriscus mola*).

sunflower, sun'flou-ėr, *n.* A plant named from its large yellow flowers, or from its habit of turning to the sun.

sung, sung, pp. of *sing*.

sunk, sungk, pp. of *sink*.

sunken, sungk'en, *p.a.* Sunk; resting on the bottom of a river or other water; covered with water; being below the general surface.

sunless, sun'les, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.

sunlight, sun'lit, *n.* The light of the sun; sunshine.

sunlit, sun'lit, *a.* Lit or lighted up by the sun.

sunn, sun, *n.* [Hind. *san.*] A fibre resembling hemp; also, the plant that yields it, a leguminous plant of the East Indies (*Crotalaria juncea*).

sunniness, sun'i-nes, *n.* State of being sunny.

sunny, sun'i, *a.* Like the sun; brilliant; dazzling; exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the rays of the sun; having much sunshine; bright or cheerful in appearance or disposition.

sunrise, **sunrising**, sun'rīz, sun'rīz-ing, *n.* The rise or first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; the time of such appearance; the east.

sunset, **sunsetting**, sun'set, sun'set-ing, *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; evening; *fig.* close or decline; the region where the sun sets; the west.

sun-shade, sun'shād, *n.* A shade from the rays of the sun; a small umbrella or parasol; an awning for a shop window.

sunshine, sun'shīn, *n.* The light of the sun; the direct rays of the sun; sunlight; *fig.* an influence like the rays of the sun; warmth; brightness; cheerfulness.

sunshiny, sun'shīn-i, *a.* Bright with sunshine; sunny; warm or pleasant; bright like the sun.

sun-spot, sun'spot, *n.* A spot in the sun; a spot of varying figure caused by a cavity in the photosphere or sun's luminous envelope.

sunstroke, sun'strōk, *n.* A stroke of the sun or his heat; a bodily affection produced by the action of the sun's rays or by extreme heat of weather.

sunward, sun'wėrd, *adv.* Toward the sun.

sun-worship, sun'wėr ship, *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun.—**sun-worshipper**, sun'wėr-ship-ėr, *n.* A worshipper of the sun.

sup, sup, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supped*, supt; ppr. *supping*, sup'ing. [A. Sax. *sūpan*, to sup=Icel. *sūpa*, Sw. *supa*, L.G. *supen*, D. *zuipen*, O.G. *su'an*, G. *saufen*, to sip or sup. *Sip* is a lighter form of this, and *soup*, *sop*, are akin.] To sip; to take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to have as one's lot.——*v.i.* To eat the evening meal; to take supper.——*n.* A sip; a small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips.

super, sū'pėr, *n.* [L. *super*, above, over, beyond (allied to E. *over*), whence *superus*, upper, compar. *superior*, superl. *supremus* or *summus* (whence *supreme*, *sum*, *summit*). The prefix *sur-*=*super*. OVER.] A colloquial contraction for one or two words of which it is the prefix; especially, a supernumerary; a theatrical supernumerary.

superable, sū'pėr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superō*, I overcome, fr. *super*, above. SUPER.] That may be overcome, conquered, or surmounted.

superabound, sū'pėr-a-bound", *v.i.* pret. & pp. *superabounded*, sū'pėr-a-bound"ed; ppr. *superabounding*, sū'pėr-a-bound"ing. [Prefix *super*, and *abound*.] To abound to excess; to be superabundant; to be more than sufficient.

superabundance, sū'pėr-a-bund"ans, *n.* [See next.] Excessive abundance; more than enough.

superabundant, sū'pėr-a-bund"ant, *a.* [L. *superabundans*, ppr. of *superabundare*—*super* and *abundare*. ABUNDANT.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.

superabundantly, sū'pėr-a-bund"ant-li, *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently.

superadd, sū-pėr-add', *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *add*.] To add over and above; to add to what has been added; to add or annex something extrinsic.

superaddition, sū'pėr-ad-di"shon, *n.* Act of superadding; that which is superadded.

superannuate, sū-pėr-an'nū-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superannuated*, sū-pėr-an'nū-āt-ed; ppr. *superannuating*, sū-pėr-an'nū-āt-ing. [L. *super*, over, beyond, and *annus*, a year. ANNUAL.] To allow to retire from service with a pension on account of old age or infirmity; to give a retiring pension to; to pension off.——*v.i.* To retire on a pension when disabled by length of years.

superannuated, sū-pėr-an'nū-āt-ed, *p.a.* Impaired or disabled by old age; showing characteristics of old age or senility; having received a retiring allowance for long service.

superannuation, sū-pėr-an'nū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of superannuating; the state of being superannuated; a senile state or condition; decrepitude.

superb, sū-pėrb', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*, proud, haughty, superb, fr. L. *superbus*, proud or haughty, fr. *super*, above, over. SUPER.] Magnificent; sumptuous; showy; rich; splendid; august; stately; grand.

superbly, sū-pėrb'li, *adv.* In a superb, magnificent, or splendid manner.

supercargo, sū-per-kär'gō, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *cargo*.] One placed over the cargo; a person in a merchant ship, appointed to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

supercelestial, sū'pėr-sē-les"ti-al, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *celestial*.] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.

superciliary, sū-pėr-si'li-a-ri, *a.* [L. *supercilium*, the eyebrow, also haughtiness or pride (as expressed by raising the brows)—*super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow; situated or being above the eyelid.

supercilious, sū-pėr-si'li-us, *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium*, an eyebrow, also haughtiness. See prec.] Lofty with pride; having a haughty contemptuous manner; overbearing; manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it.

superciliously, sū-pėr-si'li-us-li, *adv.* In a supercilious manner; with an air of contempt; haughtily.

superciliousness, sū-pėr-si'li-us-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being supercilious.

superdominant, sū-pėr-dom'i-nant, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *dominant*.] In *mus.* the note above the dominant; the sixth note of the diatonic scale.

supereminence, sū-pėr-em'i-nens, *n.* [See next.] Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence.

supereminent, sū-pėr-em'i-nent, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *eminent*=L. *supereminens*, ppr. of *supereminēre*.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence.

supereminently, sū-pėr-em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a supereminent manner or degree; surpassingly.

supererogation, sū-pėr-e'rō-gā"shon, *n.* [L. *supererogo*, *supererogatum*, I pay over and above—*super*, above, and *erogo*, I pay, pay out after asking leave—*e*, out, and *rogo*, I ask. ROGATION.] Giving or paying out more than enough; performance of more than duty requires.

supererogatory, sū'pėr-e-rog"a-to-ri, *a.* Partaking of supererogation.

superexcellence, sū-pėr-ek'sel-lens, *n.* [See next.] Superior excellence.

superexcellent, sū-pėr-ek'sel-lent, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon degree; exceedingly excellent.

superfetate, sū-pėr-fē'tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *superfetated*, sū-pėr-fē'tāt-ed; ppr. *superfetating*, sū-pėr-fē'tāt-ing. [L. *superfeto*—*super*, over, after, and *feto*, I breed. FETUS.] To conceive after a prior conception.

superfetation, sū'pėr-fē-tā"shon, *n.* [See prec.] A second conception of a female that has already a fetus in the womb.

superficial, sū-pėr-fi'shal, *a.* [L. *superficialis*, fr. *superficies*, a surface. SUPERFICIES.] Pertaining to the surface or superficies; being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; flimsy; shallow; not deep or profound in knowledge or understanding; not thorough; bearing only on what is obvious or apparent.

superficiality, sū-pėr-fish'i-al"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being superficial; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness.

superficially, sū-pėr-fi'shal-li, *adv.* In a superficial manner; without going deep; slightly; not thoroughly.

superficialness, sū-pėr-fi'shal-nes, *n.* State or quality of being superficial.

superficies, sū-pėr-fi'shēz, *n.* [L. *superficies*, a surface, upper surface, top, fr. *super*, above, over, and *facies*, face. FACE. *Surface* is a doublet of the same word.] The surface of a thing; the exterior part, consisting of length and breadth without thickness.

superfine, sū-pėr-fīn', *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *fine*.] Very fine; surpassing others in fineness; excessively subtle.

superfluity, sū-pėr-flu'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **superfluities**, sū-pėr-flu'i-tiz. [Fr. *superfluité*, L. *superfluitas*, fr. *superfluus*, superfluous. See next.] Superabundance; state of being superfluous or something that is superfluous; a greater quantity than is wanted; something beyond what is necessary or can be used.

superfluous, sū-pėr'flu-us, *a.* [L. *superfluus*, overflowing, superfluous, fr. *superfluere*, to overflow—*super*, over, above, and *fluere*, to flow. FLUENT.] Being more than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by being in excess; more than sufficient; redundant.

superfluously, sū-pėr'flu-us-li, *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

superheat, sū'pėr-hēt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superheated*, sū'pėr-hēt-ed; ppr. *superheating*, sū'pėr-hēt-ing. [Prefix *super*, and *heat*.] To heat to an extreme degree; to heat steam, apart from water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

superhuman, sū-pėr-hū'man, *a.* [Prefix

super, and *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

superimpose, sū'pėr-im-pōz", *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superimposed*, su'pėr-im-pōzd"; ppr. *superimposing*, sū'pėr-im-pōz'ing. [Prefix *super*, and *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else.

superincumbent, sū'pėr-in-kum"bent, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *incumbent*=L. *superincumbens*, ppr. of *superincumbo*. INCUMBENT.] Lying, resting, or pressing upon something else.

superinduce, sū'pėr-in-dūs", *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superinduced*, sū'pėr-in-dūst"; ppr. *superinducing*, sū'pėr-in-dūs"ing. [Prefix *super*, and *induce*=L. *superinduco*.] To induce over and above; to bring in or on as an addition to something.

superinduction, sū'pėr-in-duk"shon, *n.* [L.L. *superinductio*.] The act of superinducing.

superintend, sū'pėr-in-tend", *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superintended*, sū'pėr-in-tend"ed; ppr. *superintending*, sū'pėr-in-tend"ing. [L. *superintendo*, I have the oversight of—*super*, over, and *intendo*, I attend. INTEND.] To have the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of directing; to direct or manage; to take care of with authority.

superintendence, sū'pėr-in-tend"ens, *n.* Act of superintending; oversight; direction; guidance; management.

superintendent, sū'pėr-in-tend"ent, *n.* One who has the superintendence or the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; one who manages and directs; an overseer; a director.——a. Overlooking others with authority.

superior, sū-pē'ri-or, *a.* [Fr. *supérieur*, L. *superior*, compar. of *superus*, that is above, upper, high, fr. *super*, above. SUPER.] Higher; more elevated in place; higher in rank, office, or dignity; higher or greater in excellence; being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; in *bot.* growing above or upon anything or next the axis.—**Superior planets**, those more distant from the sun than the earth.——n. One who is superior to or higher than another or others; one who is higher or greater in rank, office, dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.

superioress, sū-pē'ri-or-es, *n.* A lady superior.

superiority, sū-pē'ri-o"ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *supériorité*.] State or quality of being superior; pre-eminence; predominancy; ascendency; advantage.

superjacent, sū-pėr-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *super*, above, and *jacens*, *jacentis*, ppr. of *jaceo*, I lie.] Lying above or upon.

superlative, sū-pėr'lat-iv, *a.* [Fr. *superlatif*, L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus*, superlative, exaggerated, carried above or beyond —*super*, above, beyond, and *latus*, carried.] Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all others; supreme; in *gram.* expressing the highest or utmost degree in the comparison of adjectives and adverbs.——n. That which is superlative; the highest or superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs; a word in the superlative degree.

superlatively, sū-pėr'lat-iv-li, *adv.* In a superlative manner; in the highest or utmost degree.

superlunar, superlunary, sū-pėr-lū'nėr, sū-pėr-lū'na-ri, *a.* [L. *super*, above, *luna*, the moon.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world.

supermundane, sū-pėr-mun'dān, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *mundane*.] Being above the world or mundane affairs.

supernacular, sū-pėr-nak'ū-lėr, *a.* [See next.] Of first-rate quality; exquisite: said of liquor.

supernaculum, sū-pėr-nak'ū-lum, *n.* [A modern Latin term, fr. *super*, over, and G. *nagel*, the nail, fr. an old custom of a drinker showing he had emptied his glass, and left no more than would remain on the thumb-nail.] Wine or other liquor of great excellence.

supernal, sū-pėr'nal, *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super*, above. SUPER.] That is above or on high; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

supernatant, sū-pėr-nā'tant, *a.* [L. *super*, above, over, and *natans*, *natantis*, ppr. of *nato*, I swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

supernatural, sū-pėr-na'tūr-al, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *natural*.] Being above or beyond the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

supernaturalism, sū-pėr-na'tūr-al-izm, *n.* [*Supernatural* and *-ism*.] The state of being supernatural; the doctrine that Christianity is of supernatural origin, or that the universe is under divine or supernatural government.

supernaturalist, sū-pėr-na'tūr-al-ist, *n.* One who upholds the principles of supernaturalism.

supernaturally, sū-pėr-na'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

supernumerary, sū-pėr-nū'me-ra-ri, *a.* [L.L. *supernumerarius*—L. *super*, above, and *numerus*, a number.] Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; exceeding a necessary or usual number.—— n.; pl. **supernumeraries**, sū-pėr-nū'me-ra-riz. A person or thing beyond a number stated or required; a person not formally a member of a body of officials or employees, but whose services may be required on an emergency.

superphosphate, sū-pėr-fos'fāt, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *phosphate*.] A phosphate containing an extreme amount of phosphoric acid; a phosphate treated with sulphuric acid, and used as a manure.

superpose, sū-pėr-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superposed*, sū-pėr-pōzd'; ppr. *superposing*, sū-pėr-pōz'ing. [Fr. *superposer*, fr. prefix *super*, and *poser*, to lay. POSE.] To put or place over or above; to lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

superposition, sū'pėr-pōz-i'shon, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *position*.] The act of superposing or state of being superposed; position of strata placed over other strata.

super-royal, sū-pėr-roi'al, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *royal*.] Larger than royal: said of a large size of printing paper.

supersaturate, sū-pėr-sa'tūr-āt, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *saturate*.] To saturate to excess.

superscribe, sū-pėr-skrīb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superscribed*, sū-pėr-skrībd'; ppr. *superscribing*, sū-pėr-skrīb'ing. [L. *superscribo*—*super*, above, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To write upon or over; to write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to put an inscription on.

superscription, sū-pėr-skrip'shon, *n.* [L. *superscriptio*. See prec.] Act of superscribing; that which is written or engraved above or on the outside; the address on a letter.

supersede, sū-per-sēd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superseded*, sū-pėr-sēd'ed; ppr. *superseding*, sū-pėr-sēd'ing. [O. Fr. *superseder*, L. *supersedēre*, to sit over, to refrain, omit—*super*, above, and *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] To make inefficacious or useless by superior power, or by coming in lieu of; to set aside; to take the place of; to come or be placed in the room of; to displace; to supplant.

supersensible, sū-pėr-sen'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *sensible*.] Beyond the reach of the senses.

supersensitive, sū-pėr-sen'si-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *sensitive*.] Excessively sensitive.

supersensual, sū-pėr-sen'sū-al, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *sensual*.] Above or beyond the reach of the senses.

supersession, sū-pėr-se'shon, *n.* [From L. *supersedeo*, *supersessum*. SUPERSEDE.] The act of superseding.

superstition, sū-pėr-sti'shon, *n.* [L. *superstitio*, *superstitionis*, lit. perhaps a standing still at, a standing in fear or amazement; fr. *supersto*, I stand over—*super*, over, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] Baseless fear or credulity in regard to what is mysterious or supernatural; groundless belief in supernatural or occult agencies; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain affairs, as in witchcraft or magic, or in supernatural phenomena, as apparitions, omens, &c.; reverence of things which are no proper objects of reverence; a faith or article of faith based on ignorance of or on unworthy ideas regarding the deity; a practice or observance founded on such a belief; a popular belief or conviction held without sense or reason.

superstitious, sū-pėr-sti'shus, *a.* [Fr. *superstitieux*, L. *superstitiosus*.] Given or addicted to superstition; proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition; credulous in regard to the supernatural; full of idle religious notions.

superstitiously, sū-pėr-sti'shus-li, *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

superstratum, sū-pėr-strā'tum, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *stratum*.] A superior stratum or layer.

superstructure, sū-pėr-struk'tūr, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *structure*.] Any structure built or raised on something else; anything built up or raised on a foundation or basis.

supersubtle, sū-pėr-sut'l, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *subtle*.] Excessively subtle; crafty in an excessive degree.

supertonic, sū-pėr-ton'ik, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *tonic*.] In *mus.* the note next above the tonic or key-note; the second note of the diatonic scale.

supervene, sū-pėr-vēn', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *supervened*, sū-pėr-vēnd'; ppr. *supervening*, sū-pėr-vēn'ing. [L. *supervenio*—*super*, above, over, and *venio*, I come. VENTURE.] To come, as something extraneous; to take place or follow after something else happens; to happen.

supervention, sū-pėr-ven'shon, *n.* Act of supervening.

supervisal, sū-pėr-vīz'al, *n.* Act of supervising; supervision.

supervise, sū-pėr-vīz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supervised*, sū-pėr-vīzd'; ppr. *supervising*, sū-pėr-vīz'ing. [L. *super*, over, and *viso*, I look at, fr. *video*, *visum*, I see. VISION.] To oversee and direct or regulate; to superintend; to inspect.

supervision, sū-pėr-vi'zhon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of supervising; superintendence; direction.

supervisor, sū-pėr-vīz'or, *n.* One who supervises; a superintendent; an overseer; an inspector; an officer in the excise who superintends other inferior officers.

supervisory, sū-pėr-vī'zo-ri, *a.* [*Supervise* and *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having supervision.

supination, sū-pī-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *supinare*, to lay on the back. See next.] The position of the hand extended outwards with the palm upwards.

supine, sū-pīn', *a.* [L. *supinus*, lying on the back, negligent, connected with *sub*, under, up, and Gr. *hypo*, under.] Lying on the back, or with the face upward: opposed to *prone*; inclined or sloping; indolent; negligent; heedless; careless; thoughtless; inattentive.——n. sū'pīn. [L. *supinum*; reason of the name not obvious.] A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun with two cases, an accusative in *-um*, and an ablative in *-u*.

supinely, sū-pīn'li, *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; listlessly.

supineness, sū-pīn'nes, *n.* State of being supine; listlessness; indolence; inertness.

supper, sup'ėr, *n.* [Formerly *soper*, fr. O. Fr. *soper*, *souper*, Fr. *souper*, supper, to sup (an infinitive used as a noun), fr. the Teutonic verb to *sup*. SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening meal.

supperless, sup'ėr-les, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.

supplant, sup-plant', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supplanted*, sup-plant'ed; ppr. *supplanting*, sup-plant'ing. [Fr. *supplanter*, fr. L. *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels—*sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot. PLANT.] To trip up the heels of; to overthrow; to take

the place of, usually by stratagem; to oust in favour of one's self.

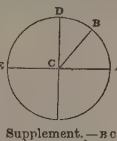
supplantation, sup-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of supplanting.

supplanter, sup-plant'ér, *n.* One who supplants.

supple, sup'l, *a.* [Fr. *souple*, fr. L. *supplex*, suppliant, lit. bending — *sub*, under, and *plico*, I fold. SUPPLICATE.] Pliant; flexible; easily bent; compliant; yielding; not obstinate; capable of moulding one's self to suit a purpose; flattering; fawning; adapting one's self to the humour of others.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *suppled*, sup'ld; ppr. *suppling*, sup'l-ing. To make supple or pliant; to render flexible; to make compliant or yielding.——**v.i.** To become soft and pliant.

supple-jack, sup'l-jak, *n.* A popular name for various strong twining and climbing shrubs, some used for walking-sticks.

supplement, sup'lē-ment, *n.* [L. *supplementum*, fr. *suppleo*, I fill up, I make full—*sub*, and *pleo*, I fill. SUPPLY.] An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete; especially, matter added to make a book more complete; an appendix; the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *supplemented*, sup'lē-ment-ed; ppr. *supplementing*, sup'lē-ment-ing. To increase or complete by a supplement.



Supplement.—BCA supplement of BCE, and BCE of BCA.

supplemental, **supplementary**, sup-lē-ment'al, sup-lē-ment'a-ri, *a.* Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional.

suppleness, sup'l-nes, *n.* Quality of being supple or easily bent; pliancy; flexibility; readiness of compliance; facility.

suppletory, sup'lē-to-ri, *a.* [From L. *suppleo*, as in *supplement*.] Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

suppliance, sup'li-ans, *n.* [*Suppliant* and *-ce*.] The act of supplicating; supplication; entreaty.

suppliant, sup'li-ant, *a.* [Fr. *suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, to entreat, fr. L. *supplicare*, to *supplicate* (which see).] Supplicating; entreating earnestly; asking earnestly and submissively; beseeching; expressive of supplication.——**n.** A supplicant; a humble petitioner.—**suppliantly**, sup'li-ant-li, *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

supplicant, sup'li-kant, *a.* [L. *supplicans*, *supplicantis*, ppr. of *supplico*, I supplicate. See next.] Supplicating; entreating; asking submissively.——**n.** One who supplicates or entreats; a suppliant; an earnest or humble petitioner.

supplicate, sup'li-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supplicated*, sup'li-kāt-ed; ppr. *supplicating*, sup'li-kāt-ing. [L. *supplico*, *supplicatum*, to supplicate, fr. *supplex*, *supplicis*, suppliant, lit. bending under (whence *supple*) —*sub*, under, and *plico*, I fold. PLY, *v.t.*] To beg humbly for; to entreat, beseech, or implore; to seek by earnest prayer; to address in prayer; to petition humbly or earnestly.——**v.i.** To ask anything with earnestness and submission; to beg; to petition; to beseech.

supplication, sup-li-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *supplication*, L. *supplicatio*.] Act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship; an earnest request; a petition; a solicitation.

supplicatory, sup'li-ka-to-ri, *a.* Containing supplication; suppliant.

supplier, sup-pli'ér, *n.* One who supplies.

supply, sup-pli', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supplied*, sup-plīd'; ppr. *supplying*, sup-pli'ing. [Fr. *suppléer*, to supply, fr. L. *supplēre*, to fill up, make full, supply—*sub*, under, and *pleo*, I fill (seen also in *supplement*, *accomplish*, *complete*, *deplete*, *expletive*, *replete*, &c.). PLENTY.] To furnish, as with what is wanted; to provide (to *supply* a person *with* a thing); to afford or furnish a sufficiency for; to satisfy; to grant, afford, or furnish; to serve instead of; to take the place of.——**n.** The act of supplying; a quantity supplied; a stock; a store; *pl.* stores or articles necessary for an army or other great body of people; money provided by a legislature to meet the expenses of government; the extent to which goods or products exist to meet the demand.

support, sup-pōrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supported*, sup-pōrt'ed; ppr. *supporting*, sup-pōrt'ing. [Fr. *supporter*, to support, bear, endure, &c., fr. L. *supportare*, to convey, carry — *sub*, under, and *porto*, I carry (as in *export*, *import*, *report*, &c.). PORT, to carry.] To rest under and bear the weight of; to sustain, bear up, uphold, prop up; to keep from falling or sinking; to endure without being overcome; to put up with; to tolerate; to undergo; to uphold by aid or encouragement; to further, second, aid, help, assist; to keep from sinking, failing, or declining; to represent in acting on the stage; to act; to supply funds for or the means of continuing; to be able to carry on or continue; to maintain or keep in action; to provide for; to keep up by nutriment; to sustain, as life or combustion; to make good or substantiate; to second, as a proposal or motion at a meeting.——**n.** The act of supporting; what serves to support or aids in any way; that which upholds or keeps from falling; a base, prop, foundation, or the like; sustenance or what maintains life; maintenance; livelihood; one who furnishes another's livelihood; the act of assisting, maintaining, vindicating, &c.; aid, help, succour; assistance.

supportable, sup-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be supported; that may be tolerated, borne, or endured; endurable; bearable.

supportableness, sup-pōrt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being supportable.

supportably, sup-pōrt'a-bli, *adv.* In a supportable manner; endurably.

supporter, sup-pōrt'ér, *n.* One who or that which supports; a defender, advocate, vindicator, adherent, partisan; one who accompanies and aids another; that which upholds or keeps up; a prop, a pillar, a stay, &c.; in *her.* a figure on each side of a shield appearing to support it.

supposable, sup-pōz'a-bl, *a.* That may be supposed or imagined to be or exist.

supposal, sup-pōz'al, *n.* [*Suppose* and *-al*.] A supposition.

suppose, sup-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supposed*, sup-pōzd'; ppr. *supposing*, sup-pōz'ing. [Fr. *supposer*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *poser*, to place; like *compose*, *repose*, &c., the meaning being fr. L. *suppono*, *suppositum*. POSE.] To lay down, put forward, or regard as matter of fact for the sake of argument, illustration, or exposition; to assume hypothetically; to take for granted; to imagine; to think to be the case; to opine; to require to exist or be true; to imply; to involve or necessitate.——**v.i.** To make or form a supposition; to think; to imagine.

supposer, sup-pōz'ér, *n.* One who supposes.

supposition, sup-poz-i'shon, *n.* [L. *suppositio*, fr. *suppono*, *suppositum*. SUPPOSE.] The act of supposing; a hypothetical inference; a hypothesis; what is assumed hypothetically; an assumption; a conjecture; a surmise; a guess.

suppositional, sup-poz-i'shon-al, *a.* Based on supposition; hypothetical.

suppositious, sup-po'zi-ti"shus, *a.* [L. *suppositivus*, fr. *suppono*, *suppositum*, I set or place under, I substitute—*sub*, under, and *pono*, *positum*, I place. POSITION.] Substituted; put by trick in the place belonging to another; not genuine; spurious; counterfeit.

supposititiously, sup-po'zi-ti"shus-li, *adv.* In a supposititious manner; spuriously.

suppress, sup-pres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suppressed*, sup-prest'; ppr. *suppressing*, sup-pres'ing. [From L. *suppressus*, pp. of *supprimo*, *suppressum*, I suppress, press under—*sub*, under, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press. PRESS.] To put down; to overpower and crush; to quell; to end by force, as a riot; to restrain from utterance or vent; to check or keep in; to conceal; not to tell or reveal; to stifle; to keep from becoming public; to smother; to obstruct or stop, as discharges from the body.

suppressible, sup-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being suppressed.

suppression, sup-pre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *suppression*, L. *suppressio*.] Act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling; act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure; concealment; a keeping back from public notice; the stoppage or morbid retention of discharges; omission or ellipsis, as of words or letters.

suppressive, sup-pres'iv, *a.* [*Suppress* and *-ive*.] Suppressing or tending to suppress.

suppressor, sup-pres'or, *n.* One who suppresses.

suppurate, sup'pū-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *suppurated*, sup'pū-rāt-ed; ppr. *suppurating*, sup'pū-rāt-ing. [L. *suppuro*, *suppuratum*—*sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris*, pus. PUS.] To form or generate pus or matter; to gather pus; to fester.

suppuration, sup-pū-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *suppuration*, L. *suppuratio*.] The process or state of suppurating or producing pus, as in a wound or abscess.

suppurative, sup'pū-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Suppurate* and *-ive*.] Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.——**n.** A medicine that promotes suppuration.

supraclavicular, sū'pra-kla-vik"ū-lér, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *clavicle*.] Situated above the clavicle or collar-bone.

supracostal, sū-pra-kos'tal, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *costa*, a rib.] Lying above or upon the ribs.

supramaxillary, sū-pra-maks'il-la-ri, *a.* [L. *supra*, above, *maxilla*, jaw.] Pertaining to the upper jaw.——**n.** The upper jaw-bone or part forming most of the upper jaw.

supramundane, sū-pra-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *supra*, above, and *mundus*, the world. MUNDANE.] Being or situated above the world, or above our system; celestial.

supraorbital, sū-pra-or'bit-al, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *orbit*.] Being above the orbit of the eye.

suprarenal, sū-pra-rē'nal, *a.* [L. *supra*, above, and *renes*, the kidneys.] Situated above the kidneys.

suprascapulary, **suprascapular**, sū-pra-skap'ū-la-ri, sū-pra-skap'ū-lér, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *scapula*.] Being above the scapula.

supraspinal, sū-pra-spī'nal, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *spine*.] Situated above the spine or backbone; dorsal.

supremacy, sū-prem'a-si, *n.* [Fr. *suprématie*.] State or character of being supreme; highest authority or power; supreme authority in ecclesiastical affairs, which may be either papal or regal.—**Oath of supremacy**, in Great Britain, formerly an oath denying the supremacy of the pope.

supreme, sū-prēm', *a.* [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high, higher, fr. *super*, above. SUPER.] Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power; highest, greatest, or most excellent; utmost; greatest possible.—**The Supreme Being**, an expression equivalent to God.

supremely, sū-prēm'li, *adv.* In a supreme manner or degree; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

sural, sū'ral, *n.* [From L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

surbase, sėr'bās, *n.* [Fr. *surbase*—prefix *sur*, fr. L. *super*, above, and *base*, base.] A cornice or series of mouldings on the top of a base, as of a pedestal.

surcease, sėr-sēs', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *surceased*, sėr-sēst'; ppr. *surceasing*, sėr-sēs'ing. [Formerly *surcesse*, *sursease*, fr. Fr. *sursis*, pp. of *surseoir*, to intermit or leave off (= L. *supersedēre*), fr. prefix *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *seoir*, L. *sedere*, to sit; the spelling being influenced by *cease*.] To cease; to leave off; to stop.——**n.** Cessation; stop. [Poetical.]

surcharge, sėr-chärj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surcharged*, sėr-chärjd'; ppr. *surcharging*, sėr-chärj'ing. [Fr. *surcharger—sur* (L. *super*), and *charger*, to charge. CHARGE.] To overload; to overburden; to overcharge; to overstock with cattle.——*n.* An excessive load or burden; an overcharge; an extra charge.

surcingle, sėr'sing-gl, *n.* [O. Fr. *surcangle* —prefix *sur*, and L. *cingulum*, a belt, fr. *cingo*, I gird. CINCTURE.] A belt, band, or girth for a horse; a belt to fasten something on a horse; the girdle of a cassock or similar garment.

surcoat, sėr'kōt, *n.* [Prefix *sur* (L. *super*), over, and *coat*.] An outer garment formerly

Surcoat.—Monument of William Longespée, Salisbury Cathedral.

worn; a loose garment worn over a coat of mail.

surd, sėrd, *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf, not sounding, stupid, seen in *absurd*.] Uttered with breath only, and not with voice; not sonant, as *t* compared with *d*, *p* with *b*; in *math.* not capable of being expressed in rational numbers.——*n.* A non-sonant consonant sound; a quantity that cannot be expressed in finite terms, as the square root of 2.

sure, shōr, *a.* [Fr. *sûr*, O. Fr. *seur*, *seür*, Pr. *segur*, fr. L. *securus*, unconcerned, secure—*se*, apart, and *cura*, care. The same word as *secure* (q.v.).] Certainly knowing or believing; confident; certain; fully persuaded; positive; certain to find or retain (*sure of* success); to be depended on; unfailing; firm; stable; secure; infallible.—To make **sure**, to secure that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.——*adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely.

sure-footed, shōr'fụt-ed, *a.* Not liable to stumble, slip, or fall.

surely, shōr'li, *adv.* In a sure manner; firmly; stably; certainly; undoubtedly; presumably.

suretiship, shōr'ti-ship, *n.* Same as *Suretyship*.

surety, shōr'ti, *n.*; pl. **sureties**, shōr'tiz. [Fr. *sûreté*, L. *securitas*, fr. *securus*, secure: a doublet of *security*.] State of being sure; certainty; security; ground of security; security against loss or damage; security for payment; one who is bound with and for another (his principal); one that gives security and is therefore responsible for another; a bail.

suretyship, shōr'ti-ship, *n.* State of being surety for another.

surf, sėrf, *n.* [Probably for old *suffe*, a form of *sough*, originally referring to a rushing sound.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sandbanks or rocks.

surface, sėr'fās, *n.* [Fr. *surface*, fr. *sur*, upon, and *face*, face—L. *super* and *facies*.] The upper face or side of anything; the exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; *fig.* external appearance; what appears on a slight or casual view.——*a.* Pertaining to the surface; external; superficial.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *surfaced*, sėr'fāst; ppr. *surfacing*, sėr'fās-ing. To give a particular surface to; to work over the surface of; to smooth.

surfaceman, sėr'fās-man, *n.* A person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way of a railway in order.

surfeit, sėr'fit, *n.* [O.Fr. *surfait*, *surfet*, excess—*sur* (L. *super*), over, and *fait*, pp. of *faire*, L. *facere*, to do. FACT.] An overloading of the stomach with food and drink; a gluttonous meal that deranges the stomach; disgust caused by excess; satiety.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *surfeited*, sėr'fit-ed; ppr. *surfeiting*, sėr'fit-ing. To derange the stomach of, by excess in eating; to overload the stomach of; to fill to satiety and disgust; to nauseate; to cloy.——*v.i.* To suffer from a surfeit.

surfy, sėrf'i, *a.* Abounding with surf.

surge, sėrj, *n.* [From L. *surgere*, to rise, for *surrigo*, fr. *sub*, under, and *rego*, I guide, direct. SOURCE.] The rising or swelling of a wave or billow; a large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *surged*, sėrjd; ppr. *surging*, sėrj'ing. To rise up; to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

surgeon, sėr'jon, *n.* [Shortened fr. old *chirurgeon*, O.Fr. *chirurgien*, a surgeon, fr. L. *chirurgus*, Gr. *cheirourgos*, a surgeon, lit. one who operates with the hand—*cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work.] A medical man whose profession or occupation is to treat diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation or by medical appliances employed externally or internally, as distinguished from a physician.

surgeoncy, sėr'jon-si, *n.* The office of surgeon in the naval or military service.

surgeonship, sur'jon-ship, *n.* A surgeoncy.

surgery, sėr'je-ri, *n.* [For *surgeonry*.] The art, business, or profession of a surgeon; the operative branch of medical practice; a room where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared; a doctor's consulting room and dispensary.

surgical, sėr'ji-kal, *a.* [SURGEON.] Pertaining to surgeons or surgery.

surgically, sėr'ji-kal-li, *adv.* In a surgical manner.

surgy, sėrj'i, *a.* [*Surge* and *-y*.] Full of surges; rising in surges or billows.

surlily, sėr'li-li, *adv.* In a surly, morose manner.

surliness, sėr'li-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being surly; crabbed ill-nature.

surloin, sėr-loin', *n.* A sirloin.

surly, sėr'li, *a.* [Formerly *sirly* or *syrly*, probably for *sir-like*, that is, magisterial; arrogant; or equivalent to *sour-like*, fr. *sour*.] Gloomily sour or morose; churlish; crabbed; snarling; cross and rude; boisterous; tempestuous; dismal.

surmise, sėr-mīz', *n.* [O.Fr. *surmise*, accusation, fr. *surmis*, *surmise*, pp. of *surmettre*, to accuse, put forward, fr. prefix *sur*, L. *super*, upon, above, and *mettre*, L. *mittere*, to send or put. MISSION.] A thought or supposition with little or no ground to go upon; a guess or conjecture; supposition; speculation.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *surmised*, sėr-mīz'd'; ppr. *surmising*, sėr-mīz'ing. To guess; to conjecture; to imagine; to suspect.

surmiser, sėr-mīz'ėr, *n.* One who surmises.

surmising, sėr-mīz'ing, *n.* A surmise; a suspicion.

surmount, sėr-mount', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surmounted*, sėr-mount'ed; ppr. *surmounting*, sėr-mount'ing. [Fr. *surmonter—sur* (=L. *super*), above, and *monter*, to mount—which see.] To mount or rise above; to get over by effort, as difficulties; to conquer; to overcome; to vanquish; to place on the top of (generally in pp.).

surmountable, sėr-mount'a-bl, *a.* That may be surmounted.

surmullet, sėr'mul-et, *n.* [Fr. *surmulet*, for *sormulet*, fr. O. Fr. *sor*, reddish-brown, sorrel, and *mulet*, a mullet. SORREL, MULLET.] A name for a variety of fishes allied to the perch family.

surname, sėr'nām, *n.* [Prefix *sur* (L. *super*), over and above, and *name*. NAME.] A name over and above the baptismal or Christian name; the family name of an individual; an appellation added to the original name.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *surnamed*, sėr'nāmd; ppr. *surnaming*, sėr'nām-ing. To give a surname.

surpass, sėr-pás', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surpassed*, sėr-pást'; ppr. *surpassing*, sėr-pás'ing. [Fr. *surpasser—sur* (=L. *super*), over, and *passer*, to pass—which see.] To go beyond in anything, good or bad; to exceed; to excel; to outdo; to transcend.

Surplice, Brass of Prior Nelond, Cowfold, Sussex.

surpassable, sėr-pás'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

surpassing, sėr-pás'ing, *p.a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others; peerless.—**surpassingly**, sėr-pás'ing-li, *adv.* In a degree surpassing others.

surplice, sėr'plis, *n.* [Fr. *surplis*, fr. L.L. *superpelicium*, *superpelliceum*, a surplice, lit. a garment worn over one of fur, fr. L. *super*, over, and *pelliceus*, *pellicius*, made of skins, fr. *pellis*, a skin. PELLICLE, PELISSE.] A loose white garment worn over their other dress by clergy and choristers in certain churches at religious services.

surpliced, sėr'plist, *a.* Wearing a surplice.

surplus, sėr'plus, *n.* [Fr. *surplus*, fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over and above, and *plus*, more. PLURAL.] That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess beyond what is required; overplus; balance: often used adjectively (*surplus* population).

surplusage, sėr'plus-āj, *n.* [*Surplus* and *-age*.] A surplus; surplus matter; something unnecessary or irrelevant.

surprisal, sėr-prīz'al, *n.* [*Surprise* and *-al*.] Act of surprising; a taking unawares; a surprise.

surprise, sėr-prīz', *n.* [Fr. *surprise*, a surprise or taking unawares, fr. *surpris*, pp. of *surprendre*, to surprise—prefix *sur* (L. *super*), over, and *prendre*, L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, to seize. PRIZE, *n.*] The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; state of being astonished; wonder; astonishment.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *surprised*, sėr-prīzd'; ppr. *surprising*, sėr-prīz'ing. To fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to attack or take unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishment; to confuse or perplex; to astonish; to cause to wonder; to lead, bring, or betray unawares.

surprised, sėr-prīzd', *p.a.* Marked by surprise; showing surprise.

surprising, sėr-prīz'ing, *p.a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing.

surprisingly, sėr-prīz'ing-li, *adv.* In a surprising manner; astonishingly; remarkably.

surrebutter, sėr-rē-but'ėr, *n.* [Prefix *sur*, over, and *rebutter*.] In *law*, the plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

surrejoinder, sėr-rē-join'dėr, *n.* [Prefix *sur*, and *rejoinder*.] In *law*, the answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrender, sér-ren'dẽr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surrendered*, sèr-ren'dẽrd; ppr. *surrendering*, sèr-ren'dẽr-ing. [Fr. *surrendre—sur* (=L. *super*), over, and *rendre*, to render. RENDER.] To give, render, or deliver up; to yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up upon compulsion or demand; to resign in favour of another; to cease to claim or use; to relinquish; *refl.* to yield to any influence, passion, or power (*to surrender one's self* to grief).——v.i. To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another.——n. Act of surrendering, yielding, or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; a yielding or giving up.

surreptitious, sèr-rep-ti'shus, *a.* [L. *surreptitius, subreptitius*, fr. *surripio, surreptus—sub*, under, and *rapio*, I seize (whence *rapture*), or *sub*, and *repo*, I creep (whence *reptile*).] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; underhand.

surreptitiously, sèr-rep-ti'shus-li, *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; in an underhand way; fraudulently.

surrogate, su'rō-gāt, *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, substituted, pp. of *surrogo, surrogatum*, I put in another's place—*sub*, under, and *rogo*, I ask. ROGATION.] A deputy; a substitute; the deputy of a bishop or his chancellor.

surround, sèr-round', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surrounded*, sèr-round'ed; ppr. *surrounding*, sèr-round'ing. [O.Fr. *suronder, surounder*, L.L. *superundare*, to overflow, fr. prefix *sur, super*, over, and L. *unda*, a wave (as in *abound*): the word has been influenced by *round*.] To be, or to be set, placed, or stationed round about; to inclose on all sides; to encompass; to encircle; to invest; to fence about.

surrounding, sèr-round'ing, *n.* One of those things that surround or environ; an environment: generally in plural.

surtax, sèr'taks, *n.* [Prefix *sur*, above, and *tax*.] A tax heightened for a particular purpose; an extra tax.

surtout, sèr-tō', *n.* [Fr. *surtout*, lit. an overall—*sur*=L. *super*, over, and *tout*=L. *totus*, whole, whence *total*.] Originally a man's overcoat; now an upper coat with long wide skirts; a frock-coat.

surveillance, sèr-vāl'yans, *n.* [Fr., fr. *surveiller*, to watch over, fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *veiller*, L. *vigilare*, to watch. VIGILANT.] A keeping watch over; superintendence; oversight; watch of a person of bad character.

survey, sèr-vā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surveyed*, sèr-vād'; ppr. *surveying*, sèr-vā'ing. [O.Fr. *surveer, surveoir—sur* (L. *super*), over, and *veer, veoir* (Fr. *voir*), L. *videre*, to see. VISION.] To oversee; to overlook; to inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place; to scrutinize; to examine; to inspect for business or other purposes; to measure and value, as land, buildings, &c.; to determine the boundaries, extent, position, natural features, &c., of, by means of measurements, and the application of geometry and trigonometry; to ascertain all important facts regarding the extent, features, or condition of.——n. sèr'vā or sèr-vā'. A general view; a look at or over; an attentive view; investigation; examination or inspection to ascertain condition, quantity, quality, &c.; the determination of dimensions, boundaries, and other topographical particulars of some part of the earth's surface; the plan or account drawn up of such particulars.

surveying, sèr-vā'ing, *n.* The act or art of carrying on a survey; the art or practice of measuring and delineating portions of the earth's surface, with their boundaries, divisions, features, &c.

surveyor, sèr-vā'or, *n.* One who surveys; an overseer; one who examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; one who practises the art of surveying portions of the earth's surface.

surveyorship, sèr-vā'or-ship, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

survival, sèr-vīv'al, *n.* [*Survive* and *-al.*] A surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; some habit, usage, or belief descending from past times and existing merely from custom.

survive, sèr-vīv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *survived*, sèr-vīvd'; ppr. *surviving*, sèr-vīv'ing. [Fr. *survivre*, fr. L. *supervivere*, to outlive—*super*, over, beyond, and *vivo, victum*, I live. VIVID, VIVACIOUS.] To outlive; to live beyond the life of, or beyond the continuance of; to outlast; to continue to exist longer than.——v.i. To remain alive; to live after the death of another or after anything else.

survivor, sèr-vīv'or, *n.* One who survives or outlives another, or lives after some event; the longer liver of two persons who have a joint interest in anything.

survivorship, sèr-vīv'or-ship, *n.* State of being a survivor; state of outliving another.

susceptibility, sus-sep'ti-bil'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **susceptibilities**, sus-sep'ti-bil'i-tiz. [Fr. *susceptibilité*.] Quality of being susceptible; quality of admitting or receiving some change, affection, or passion; capability; sensibility; emotion; sensitiveness.

susceptible, sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *susceptible*, fr. L. *suscipio, susceptum—sus* for *sub*, under, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] Capable of admitting any change, affection, or influence; that may be acted on or affected in any way; capable of emotional impression; impressible; sensitive; readily impressed.

susceptibly, sus-sep'ti-bli, *adv.* In a susceptible mannner.

susceptive, sus-sep'tiv, *a.* [SUSCEPTIBLE.] Susceptible; capable of admitting; readily admitting.

susceptiveness, **susceptivity**, sus-sep'tiv-nes, sus-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Susceptibility.

suscipient, sus-sip'i-ent, *n.* [L. *suscipiens, -entis*, ppr. of *suscipio*. SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who receives or admits.

suspect, sus-pekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suspected*, sus-pekt'ed; ppr. *suspecting*, sus-pekt'ing. [Fr. *suspecter*, fr. L. *suspectare*, fr. *suspicio, suspectum*, I suspect—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *specio*, I look. SPECIES.] To have some belief or fear of the existence of; to imagine as probably existing; to mistrust; to imagine to be guilty, but upon slight or no direct evidence; to hold to be uncertain; to doubt.——v.i. To have suspicion; to imagine guilt.——n. A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offence, or the like.

suspicious, sus-pek'i-us, *a.* Not suspecting; not suspected or mistrusted.

suspend, sus-pend', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suspended*, sus-pend'ed; ppr. *suspending*, sus-pend'ing. [Fr. *suspendre*, L. *suspendere*, to suspend or hang up—*sub*, under, and *pendo*, I hang. PENDANT.] To hang up; to make to hang; to hang; to attach to something above; to make to depend; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt temporarily; to intermit; to hold in a state undetermined; to debar temporarily from some privilege or office or place held; to stay; to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.—To suspend payment, to publicly stop paying debts from being insolvent.

suspender, sus-pend'ẽr, *n.* One who suspends; *pl.* straps worn for holding up trousers; braces.

suspense, sus-pens', *n.* [Fr. *suspense*, fr. L. *suspensus*, suspended, pp. of *suspendo*, I suspend (q.v.).] State of being in uncertainty; state of doubt with some apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision; doubt; cessation for a time.

suspensible, sus-pens'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

suspension, sus-pen'shon, *n.* [Fr. *suspension*, fr. L. *suspendo*. SUSPEND.] The act of suspending or state of being suspended; a hanging up; the act of delaying, interrupting, or stopping for a time; a cessation of operation; intermission; stoppage; temporary abeyance; deprivation of office, privileges, or functions for a time; the state of floating undissolved in a fluid.

suspension-bridge, sus-pen'shon-brij, *n.* A bridge of chains, wire ropes, or the like.

suspensive, sus-pen'siv, *a.* [*Suspense* and *-ive.*] Serving to suspend; suspensory.

suspensor, sus-pen'sor, *n.* [*Suspense* and *-or.*] Something which suspends.

suspensory, sus-pen'so-ri, *a.* [*Suspense* and *-ory.*] Serving to suspend; suspending.

suspicion, sus-pi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *suspicion*, L. *suspicio, -onis*, fr. *suspicio*, I suspect. SUSPECT.] Act of suspecting; feeling of one who suspects; imagination of the existence of something without proof, or with very slight proof; fear of something wrong or dangerous; distrust; mistrust.

suspicious, sus-pi'shus, *a.* [L. *suspiciosus.*] Full of or harbouring suspicion; distrustful; mistrustful; inclined to suspect; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; doubtful; questionable.

suspiciously, sus-pi'shus-li, *adv.* In a suspicious manner; with suspicion; so as to excite suspicion.

suspiciousness, sus-pi'shus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being suspicious.

sustain, sus-tān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sustained*, sus-tānd'; ppr. *sustaining*, sus-tān'ing. [O. Fr. *sustenir, sostenir* (Fr. *soutenir*), fr. L. *sustinere*, to sustain or keep up—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *teneo*, I hold (as in *contain, retain*, &c.). TENABLE.] To rest under and bear up; to uphold; to support; to hold suspended; to keep from sinking in despondency; to keep alive; to furnish nutriment; to nourish; to aid effectually; to keep from ruin; to endure without failing or yielding; to bear up against; to stand; to suffer; to undergo; to hold valid in law; to establish by evidence; to confirm or corroborate; to continue in one pitch, as a musical note.

sustainable, sus-tān'a-bl, *n.* That may be sustained or maintained.

sustainer, sus-tān'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which sustains.

sustenance, sus'ten-ans, *n.* [O. Fr. *sustenance*, fr. L. *sustinens*, ppr. of *sustinere*, to sustain.] The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence; that which supports life; food; nutriment.

sustentation, sus-ten-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *sustentation*, L. *sustentatio*, fr. *sustento*, intens. of *sustineo*, I sustain. SUSTAIN.] Act of sustaining; support; maintenance; support of life.

sutile, sū'til, *a.* [L. *sutilis*, fr. *suo, sutum*, I sew, whence *suture*. SEW.] Done by sewing or stitching.

sutler, sut'lẽr, *n.* [From O.D. *soeteler*, D. *zoetelaar*, a sutler, fr. *soetelen*, to perform menial or dirty work; allied to G. *sudeln*, to dabble, to daub, and to E. *suds, seethe.*] A person who follows an army and sells provisions and liquors to the troops.

sutling, **suttling**, sut'ling, *n.* The occupation of a sutler.

suttee, sut-tē', *n.* [Skr. *sati*, fr. *sat*, good, pure; properly a chaste and virtuous wife.] A Hindu widow who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband; self-immolation by fire of Hindu widows.

sutural, sū'tūr-al, *a.* [*Suture* and *-al.*] Relating to a suture.

suture, sū'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *suture*, fr. L. *sutura*, lit. a sewing, fr. *suo*, I sew. SEW.] A sewing together; a seam; the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching; any line of junction resembling a seam; a seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull.

sutured, sū'tūrd, *a.* Having sutures: united by suture.

suzerain, sụ'ze-rān, *n.* [Fr. *suzerain*, fr. prefix *sus*, L. *sursum*, above, over; formed on type of *souverain*, sovereign.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount.

suzerainty, sụ'ze-rān-ti, *n.* [*Suzerain* and *-ty.*] The office or dignity of a suzerain.

swab, swob, *n.* [Same as Sw. *swab*, a swab, a mop; akin to D. *swabber*, G. *schwabber*, Dan. *svaber*, a mop, *svabre*, to mop; comp. Prov. E. *swab*, G. *schwabbeln*, to splash; perhaps allied to *sweep.*] A mop for clean-

ing floors, ships' decks, &c.; a sponge for the bore of a cannon.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *swabbed*, swobd; ppr. *swabbing*, swob'ing. To clean with a swab or mop.

swabber, swob'ér, *n.* One who uses a swab.

swaddle, swod'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swaddled*, swod'ld; ppr. *swaddling*, swod'ling. [From A. Sax. *swethil*, *swethel*, a swaddling-band; same origin as *swathe*, to bind. SWATHE.] To swathe; to bind tight with clothes, as an infant.—— n. A swaddling-band.

swaddling-band, swod'ling-band, *n.* A band of cloth to swaddle or swathe an infant.

swag, swag, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swagged*, swagd; ppr. *swagging*, swag'ing. [A form of *sway*; hence *swagger*.] To move or sway as something heavy and pendent; to sag.

swagger, swag'ér, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swaggered*, swag'érd; ppr. *swaggering*, swag'ér-ing. [A freq. fr. *swag*.] To strut with a defiant or insolent air; to bluster; to hector.—— n. Insolence in manner; an insolent or pretentious strut; a piece of bluster or bravado.

swaggerer, swag'ér-ér, *n.* One who swaggers; a blusterer, &c.

swaggering, swag'ér-ing, *p.a.* Apt to swagger; exhibiting an insolent bearing or mode of walking.

swain, swān, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sveinn*, a youth, a servant=O. Sax. *swên*, L.G. *sween*, Sw. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, A. Sax. *swan*, a servant.] A young man dwelling in the country; a peasant or rustic; a hind; a country gallant; a wooer.

swallow, swol'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *swalewe*, *swealwe*=D. *zwaluw*, Icel. and Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale*, G. *schwalbe*, a swallow; root unknown.] A name of certain small birds remarkable for length of wing and powers of flight, living on insects which they catch in the air, and generally of migratory habits.

swallow, swol'ō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swallowed*, swol'ōd; ppr. *swallowing*, swol'ō-ing. [A. Sax. *swelgan*, to swallow=L.G. *swalgen*, D. *zwelgen*, Dan. *svälge*, Icel. *svelgja*, G. *schwelgen*, to swallow; root doubtful.] To receive through the gullet into the stomach; to draw into a gulf or abyss; to ingulf; to absorb; to take into the mind; to receive or embrace, as opinions or statements; to embrace or believe readily; to drink in; to occupy or take up, as time; to exhaust; to consume; to put up with; to bear or take patiently, as an affront.——n. The gullet or parts adjoining the throat; voracity; capacity or power of swallowing.

swallower, swol'ō-ér, *n.* One who swallows.

swallow-tailed, swol'ō-tāld, *a.* Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts, as a dress-coat.

swam, swam, pret. of *swim*.

swamp, swomp, *n.* [Akin to *sump*, a pond; Sw. and Dan. *sump*, G. *sumpf*, a swamp; comp. A. Sax. *swamm*, Dan. and Sw. *svamp*, Icel. *svöppr*, G. *schwamm*, a sponge; perhaps fr. root of *swim*.] A piece of spongy land or low ground filled with water; a morass; a fen; a bog.——v.t. pret. & pp. *swamped*, swompt; ppr. *swamping*, swomp'ing. To plunge or sink in a swamp or as in a swamp; to plunge into inextricable difficulties; to overwhelm by quantity or numbers; to overset or cause to become filled, as a boat in water.

swampy, swomp'i, *a.* Of the nature of a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; marshy.

swan, swon, *n.* [A. Sax. *swan*, a swan=D. *zwaan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane*, G. *schwan*; probably fr. same root as Skr. *svan*, L. *sono*, I sound.] A long-necked web-footed bird of the duck family, of large size, graceful in the water, and generally of snowy white plumage, though a black species exists in Australia.

swannery, swon'ér-i, *n.* [*Swan* and *-ery*.] A place where swans are bred and reared.

swansdown, swonz'doun, *n.* The down of the swan; a kind of soft thick woollen cloth; also, a thick cotton cloth with a soft nap.

swan-shot, swon'shot, *n.* A large kind of shot used for swan-shooting.

swanskin, swon'skin, *n.* The skin of a swan; a kind of fine twilled flannel.

swap, swop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swapped*, swopt; ppr. *swapping*, swop'ing. [Allied to *sweep* and *swoop*; G. *schwappen*, to strike, to swap; comp. *to strike a bargain*.] To barter; to exchange.——n. An exchange or act of bartering.

sward, swąrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *sweard*, skin or rind of bacon=D. *zwoord*, Dan. *sværd*, Icel. *svörðr*, G. *schwarte*, all signifying skin or rind, hence sward; root doubtful.] The grassy surface of land; turf; sod; soil matted with the roots of grass.——v.t. pret. & pp. *swarded*, swąrd'ed; ppr. *swarding*, swąrd'ing. To produce sward upon; to cover with sward.

swardy, swąrd'i, *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

sware, swār, an old pret. of *swear*.

swarm, swąrm, *n.* [A. Sax. *swearm*, swarm=Icel. *svarmr*, Dan. *sværm*, G. *schwarm*; fr. a root meaning to hum or buzz, seen in L. *susurrus*, a whisper; Skr. *svar*, to sound. SWEAR.] A large number or body of small insects, particularly when in motion and humming; a great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek a new abode together; any great number; a great number of people in motion; a multitude; a crowd; a throng.——v.i. pret. & pp. *swarmed*, swąrmd; ppr. *swarming*, swąrm'ing. [From the noun.] To depart from a hive in a swarm; to throng in multitudes; to crowd; to be crowded or thronged with a multitude; to abound.

swarm, swąrm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swarmed*, swąrmd; ppr. *swarming*, swąrm'ing. [Perhaps akin to *swerve* or to *squirm*.] To climb a tree, pole, or the like by clasping it with the arms and legs; to shin.

swart, **swarth**, swąrt, swąrth, *a.* [A.Sax. *sweart*=O. Sax. O. Fris. and L.G. *swart*, Icel. *svartr*, Sw. *svart*, G. *schwarz*, D. *zwart*, black, dark; same root as L. *sordidus*, sordid, filthy.] Being of a dark hue; swarthy.

swarth, swąrth, *n.* A swath.

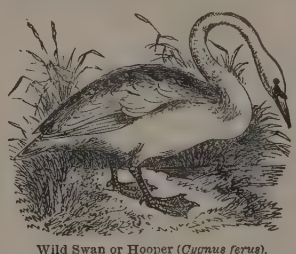
swarthily, swąrth'i-li, *adv.* With a swarthy hue.

swarthiness, swąrth'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being swarthy.

swarthy, swąrth'i, *a.* [For *swarty*, fr. *swart*, black. SWART.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny; black.

swash, swosh, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swashed*, swosht; ppr. *swashing*, swosh'ing. [Probably from sound of splashing water; comp. Sw. *svassa*, to bluster, to swagger; comp. also *swish*.] To splash or dash, as water; to bluster.

swash-buckler, swosh'buk-lėr, *n.* A swaggering fellow; a bravo; a bully.



Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*).

swashing, 'swosh'ing, *p.a.* [SWASH.] Swaggering; blustering; striking with force; crushing.

swath, swąth or swäth, *n.* [A. Sax. *swathu*, *swæth*, a track, path, swath=L.G. *swad*, D. *zwaad*, *zwade*, G. *schwad*, *schwaden*, a swath; perhaps akin to *sway*.] A line of grass or grain lying after being mown; track formed by mowing; the reach or sweep of a scythe in mowing.

swathe, swāᵺ, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swathed*, swāᵺd; ppr. *swathing*, swāᵺ'ing. [A. Sax. *swethian*, to swathe or bind, fr. *swathu*, a bandage=Icel. *svatha*, to bind; akin *swaddle*.] To bind with a band, bandage, or bandages; to bind or wrap; to swaddle.——n. A bandage or fillet.

sway, swā, pret. & pp. *swayed*, swād; ppr. *swaying*, swā'ing. [Same as Icel. *sveggja*, to make to sway, *sveigja*, to swerve; akin to Dan. *sveie*, *svaie*, to bend, D. *zwaaijen*, to swing; akin *swing*, *swag*.] To swing or vibrate backwards and forwards; to be drawn to one side by weight; to lean, incline, or hang; to tend to one side; to have the judgment or feelings inclining one way; to have weight or influence; to bear rule; to govern.——v.t. To swing; to wield; to wield with the hand; to cause to incline to one side; to bias; to prejudice; to influence, govern, or direct; to rule.——n. The swing or sweep of a weapon; preponderance; turn or cast of balance; power exerted in governing; power; rule; dominion; control; ascendency; weight, influence, or authority that inclines to one side.

swear, swār, *v.i.* pret. *swore*, swōr, formerly *sware*, swār; pp. *sworn*, swōrn; ppr. *swearing*, swār'ing. [A. Sax. *swerian*, to swear (same as the *swer* of *answer*)=O. Sax. *swertan*, O. Fris. *swera*, D. *zweren*, G. *schwören*, Goth. *svaran*, Icel. *sverja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *svärge*, to swear; same root as in *sworn*.] To make or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for its truth; to make promise upon oath; to give evidence on oath; to utter profane oaths; to curse.——v.t. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; to declare on oath; to vow; to put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; to declare or charge upon oath.

swearer, swār'ér, *n.* One who swears.

sweat, swet, *n.* [A.Sax. *swætan*, to sweat, fr. *swât*, sweat=O.Sax. and O.Fris. *swêt*, L.G. *sweet*, D. *zweet*, Icel. *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*, G. *schweiss*, sweat; L.G. *sweten*, D. *zweiten*, Icel. *sveita*, to sweat; fr. same root as L. *sudor*, sweat; Skr. *svedas*, sweat, *svid*, to sweat.] The moisture which comes out upon the skin of an animal; perspiration; labour; toil; drudgery; any moisture resembling sweat.——v.t. pret. & pp. *sweat* or *sweated*, swet, swet'ed; ppr. *sweating*, swet'ing. To emit sweat or perspiration; to perspire; to toil; to labour; to drudge; to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.——v.t. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude; to cause to perspire; to put in a state of perspiration; to employ at starvation wages; to shake (gold coins) in a bag in order to collect the particles of metal rubbed off.

sweater, swet'ér, *n.* One who sweats; a grinding employer.

sweatiness, swet'i-nes, *n.* State of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

sweating-system, swet'ing-sis-tem, *n.* The practice of employing poor people at starvation wages, especially such as make up clothes in their own houses.

sweaty, swet'i, *a.* Moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious; toilsome.

Swede, swēd, *n.* A native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.

Swedenborgian, swē-dn-bōr'ji-an, *a.* Relating to Emanuel *Swedenborg*, or to the doctrines taught by him.——n. One who holds the religious doctrines taught by Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish nobleman, founder of the New Jerusalem Church.—**Swedenborgianism**, swē-dn-bōr'ji-anizm, *n.* The doctrines of the Swedenborgians.

Swedish, swēd'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.——n. The language used in Sweden.—**Swedish turnip**, a hard sort of turnip.

sweep, swēp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swept*, swept; ppr. *sweeping*, swēp'ing. [A.Sax. *swæpan* (?), to sweep, akin to *swâpan*, to sweep (pret. *sweôp*, pp. *swâpen*)=L.G. *swepen*, O. Fris.

swepa, Icel. *sveipa*, Goth. *sweipan*, G. *schweifen*, to sweep, brush along, &c.; akin *swoop*.] To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; to carry with a long swinging or dragging motion; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth; to drive, destroy, or carry off in numbers at a stroke, or with celerity and violence; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke; to draw or drag over; to carry the eye over; to view with progressive rapidity.——v.i. To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything; to pass over or brush along with celerity and force; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach; to take in a view with progressive rapidity. —— n. Act of sweeping; the reach or compass of a stroke; the compass or reach of anything flowing, brushing, or rushing; direction of any motion not rectilinear; compass or extent of excursion; range; a rapid survey with the eye; a large oar used in small vessels to aid their progress; one who sweeps chimneys; a curved road in front of a mansion-house, &c.

sweeper, swēp'ėr, *n.* One who sweeps.

sweeping, swēp'ing, *p.a.* Including many individuals or particulars; wide and comprehensive in scope.—**sweepingly**, swēp'-ing-li, *adv.* In a sweeping manner.

sweepings, swēp'ingz, *n.pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

sweepstake, **sweepstakes**, swēp'stāk, swēp'stāks, *n.* The joining of a number of persons to contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several contributors under certain conditions; a prize made up of several stakes.

sweepy, swēp'i, *a.* Moving with a sweeping motion; swaying; wavy.

sweet, swēt, *a.* [A. Sax. *swēte*, sweet=O. Fris. *swēt*, L.G. *sōte*, D. *zoet*, G. *süss*, Icel. *sætr*, *sötr*, Goth. *sutis*; same root as L. *suavis* (for *suadvis*), sweet, whence *suave*; Skr. *svādus*, sweet, root *svad*, to taste.] Agreeable or grateful to the taste; the opposite of *bitter*; having the taste of honey or sugar; pleasing to the smell; fragrant; pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; making soft or excellent music; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; fresh; not salt or salted; not sour, stale, rancid, &c.; mild; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; grateful.——n. Sweetness; something that is sweet; a sweet substance; a bon-bon; a sweetmeat; a word of endearment; something pleasing or grateful generally.

sweet-bay, swēt'bā, *n.* A fragrant species of laurel.

sweetbread, swēt'bred, *n.* The pancreas of an animal used as food.

sweet-brier, swēt'brī-ėr, *n.* A shrubby plant cultivated for its fragrant smell.

sweeten, swēt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sweetened*, swēt'nd; ppr. *sweetening*, swēt'n-ing. [*Sweet* and *-en*.] To make sweet; to make pleasing or grateful; to make mild or agreeable; to make less painful; to increase the agreeable qualities of; to make pure, wholesome, or salubrious; to soften; to make mellow, as soil.——v.i. To become sweet.

sweetener, swēt'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which sweetens.

sweetening, swēt'n-ing, *n.* Act of making sweet; that which sweetens.

sweet-flag, swēt'flag, *n.* SWEET-RUSH.

sweetheart, swēt'hārt, *n.* A lover, male or female.

sweeting, swēt'ing, *n.* A sweet apple; a term of endearment.

sweetish, swēt'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

sweetishness, swēt'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being sweetish.

sweetly, swēt'li, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully; harmoniously.

sweetmeat, swēt'mēt, *n.* A bon-bon or confection made wholly or principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar.

sweetness, swēt'nes, *n.* Quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; softness; mildness; amiableness.

sweet-pea, swēt'pē, *n.* A pea-like plant cultivated for its showy sweet-scented flowers.

sweet-potato, swēt'pō-tā-tō, *n.* A tropical plant of the convolvulus family cultivated for its edible roots.

sweet-rush, **sweet-flag**, swēt' rush, swēt'flag, *n.* A plant of the arum family, the rhizome of which is known as calamus.

sweet-sop, swēt'sop, *n.* A fruit and tree allied to the custard-apple.

sweet-william, swēt-wil'yam, *n.* A plant, a species of pink.

swell, swel, *v.i.* pret. *swelled*, sweld; pp. *swelled* or *swollen* (the latter more frequently an adjective); ppr. *swelling*, swel'ing. [A. Sax. *swellan*, to swell=O. Sax. *swellan*, O. Fris. *swella*, Icel. *svella*, D. *zwellen*, G. *schwellen*, to swell; allied to L. *salum*, the sea, Gr. *salos*, surge, *saleuein*, to toss.] To grow larger or bulkier; to enlarge; to dilate; to increase in size or extent; to rise or be driven into waves or billows; to heave; to be puffed up or bloated; to bulge out; to protuberate; to belly; to rise in height; to increase in amount; to increase in intensity; to increase in loudness or volume; to be puffed up with some feeling or another; to be exasperated; to be elated; to rise into arrogance; to grow more violent; to strut; to look big.——v.t. To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to cause to dilate, expand, or increase; to aggravate; to heighten; to raise to arrogance; to puff up.——n. The act of swelling; enlargement of bulk; gradual increase; a part that swells or bulges out; a gradual ascent or elevation of land; a wave or billow; a succession of large waves; a surge; a gradual increase and decrease in musical sound; an arrangement in an organ for increasing or diminishing the intensity of the sound; a familiar word for a person of rank or high standing, or for a showy or fashionable person; a dandy.

swelling, swel'ing, *p.a.* Tumid; turgid, as style or language.——n. A tumour; a protuberance; a prominence.

swelter, swel'tėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sweltered*, swel'tėrd; ppr. *sweltering*, swel'tėr-ing. [From A. Sax. *sweltan*, to die=O. Sax. *sweltan*, Icel. *svelta*, Sw. *svälta*, Dan. *sulte*, Goth. *swiltan*, to die. Hence *sultry*, for *sweltery*.] To be overcome and faint with heat, or to be greatly oppressed by it; to perspire.——v.t. To oppress with heat.

sweltry, swel'tri, a. [That is, *sweltery*—*sweltер* and *-y*.] Suffocating with heat; sultry.

swerve, swėrv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swerved*, swėrvd; ppr. *swerving*, swėrv'ing. [Formerly to climb, to roam, &c.; same as A. Sax. *sweorfan*, only occurring in sense of to file or rub off=O.Fris. *swerva*, to creep, L.G. *swarven*, D. *zwerven*, to swerve; Icel. *svarfa*, O.H.G. *suerban*, to file; Goth. *svairban*, to rub.] To deviate; to turn or start aside; to incline; to waver.

swift, swift, a. [A. Sax. *swift*, perhaps fr. *swifan*, to move quickly, to revolve=Icel. *svifa*, to glide, G. *schweifen*, to sweep or glide; same root as E. *sweep* and *swoop*.] Speedy; quick; rapid; fleet; nimble; moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; ready; prompt; that comes speedily or without delay.——n. The current of a stream; the name of certain birds outwardly resembling swallows, and so called from the rapidity of their flight.

swiftly, swift'li, *adv.* In a swift manner; speedily; fleetly; rapidly; with celerity.

swiftness, swift'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being swift; rapidity of motion; velocity, celerity; quickness; fleetness.

swig, swig, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swigged*, swigd; ppr. *swigging*, swig'ing. [Perhaps from A. Sax. *swilgan*, to swallow; comp. *bag=balg*. SWALLOW.] To drink in large gulps; to drink off rapidly and greedily.——v.i. To take with a swig or swigs.——n. A large draught or gulp.

swill, swil, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swilled*, swild; ppr. *swilling*, swil'ing. [A. Sax. *swilian*, Sc. *sweel*, to wash; influenced in meaning by A. Sax. *swilgan*, to swallow. SWALLOW.] To swallow large draughts; to drink grossly or greedily.—— n. Drink taken in excessive quantities; wash or liquid food given to swine.

swiller, swil'ėr, *n.* One who swills.

swim, swim, *v.i.* pret. *swam* or *swum*, swam, swum; pp. *swum*, swun; ppr. *swimming*, swim'ing. [A. Sax. *swimman* (pret. *swam*, pp. *swummen*), to swim=O. Sax. *swimman*, L.G. *swimmen*, D. *zwemmen*, Icel. *svimma*, G. *schwimmen*, to swim; connected with *sound*, a strait, *swamp*, Goth. *swumsl*, a pond.] To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink; to move through water by the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins; to glide with a smooth motion; to be flooded; to be drenched; to overflow.——v.t. To pass or cross by swimming; to cause to swim or float.—— n. The act of swimming; the period of swimming; distance that a person swims; a smooth, gliding motion; the air-bladder or sound of fishes.

swim, swim, *v.i.* pret. *swam* or *swum*, swam, swum; pp. *swum*, swun; ppr. *swimming*, swim'ing. [Same as Icel. *svima*, to be dizzy, *svimi*, dizziness; A. Sax. *swima*, O. Fris. *swima*, D. *zwijm*, Dan. *svime*, a swoon; akin G. *schwinden*, to vanish. SWINDLE.] To be dizzy or giddy, as the head.

swimmer, swim'ėr, *n.* One who swims; a bird or other animal that swims.

swimmeret, swim'ėr-et, *n.* [*Swimmer* and *-et*.] The swimming appendage of some crustaceans.

swimming, swim'ing, *n.* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs.

swimming, swim'ing, *n.* A dizziness or giddiness in the head.

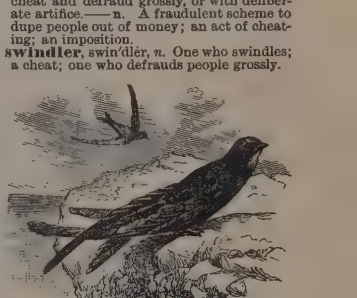
swimming-bath, swim'ing-bāth, *n.* A bath large enough for swimming in.

swimmingly, swim'ing-li, *adv.* Smoothly; in a gliding manner; without stop, delay, or obstruction; with great success.

swimming-pond, swim'ing-pond, *n.* An artificial pond in which swimming is learned or practised.

swindle, swin'dl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swindled*, swin'dld; ppr. *swindling*, swin'dling. [Borrowed fr. G. *schwindeln*, to cheat, *schwindler*, a swindler, fr. *schwindel*, dizziness, infatuation; akin to E. *swim*, to be dizzy.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.——n. A fraudulent scheme to dupe people out of money; an act of cheating; an imposition.

swindler, swin'dlėr, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat; one who defrauds people grossly.



Common Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

swindling, swin'dling, *p.a.* Fraudulent; cheating; defrauding.

swine, swin, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *swīn* a swine=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *swīn*, D. *zwijn*, G. *schwein*, Dan. *svin*, *svin*, Icel. *svin*, Goth. *svein*, Pol. *swinia*, Bohem. *swine*; same root as *sow*, L. *sus*, a sow; properly an adj. form, like L. *suinus*, pertaining to a swine. Sow.] A hog; a pig; a sow or boar; *pl.* hogs collectively.

swineherd, swīn'hērd, *n.* A keeper of swine.

swing, swing, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swung*, swung; ppr. *swinging*, swing'ing. [A. Sax. *swingan*, to fly, to dash, to scourge=O. Sax. *swingan*, L.G. *swingen*, Dan. *svinge*, Sw. *svinga*, G. *schwingen*. *Swinge*, *swingle* are derivatives, and *swink*, *sway*, are connected.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended; to wave; to oscillate; to sway; to be carried to and fro while hanging on something; to turn round at anchor, as a ship: to be hanged.——v.t. To make to oscillate or play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; to whirl round in the air; to wave; to brandish; to flourish.——n. Act of swinging; an oscillation; sweep of a body that swings or is swung; swinging gait; an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in; free course; unrestrained liberty, license, or tendency.

swing-boat, swing'bōt, *n.* A boat-shaped swinging carriage for young people at fairs, &c.

swing-bridge, swing'brij, *n.* A bridge that may be moved by swinging, so as to afford passage for ships.

swinge, swinj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swinged*, swinjd; ppr. *swingeing*, swinj'ing. [From *swing*; comp. *springe* fr. *spring*, *singe* fr. *sing*.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise.

swingeing, swinj'ing, *a.* Great; large; excessive. [Colloq.]

swingle, swing'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swingled*, swing'gld; ppr. *swingling*, swing'gling. [A freq. of *swing*.] To scutch flax by beating it.——n. An instrument for scutching flax.

swingle-tree, **swing-tree**, swing'gl-trē, swing'trē, *n.* A cross-bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough, &c., and to which the traces are fastened.

swing-plough, swing'plou, *n.* Any plough without wheels.

swinish, swīn'ish, *a.* Befitting a swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal.

swinishly, swīn'ish-li, *adv.* In a swinish manner.—**swinishness**, swīn'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being swinish.

swink, swingk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swinked*, swingkt; ppr. *swinking*, swingk'ing. [A. Sax. *swincan*, to labour; akin *swing*.] To labour; to toil; to drudge.

swipe, swīp, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *swiped*, swīpt; ppr. *swiping*, swīp'ing. [A. Sax. *swīpian*, to move swiftly; Icel. *svipa*; akin to *sweep*, *swoop*.] To strike with a sweeping blow; to strike or drive with great force.——n. A sweeping blow.

swipes, swīps, *n. pl.* [Comp. D. *zuip*, a drinking, *zuipen*, to tipple; G. *schweppen*, to splash.] Poor washy beer. [Colloq.]

swirl, swėrl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swirled*, swėrld; ppr. *swirling*, swėrl'ing. [Same as N. *svirla*, to swirl; a freq. corresponding to Dan. *svirre*, to whirl; same root as *swerve*.] To form eddies; to whirl in eddies.——n. A whirling motion; an eddy.

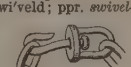
swish, swish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swished*, swisht; ppr. *swishing*, swish'ing. [Imitative of sound made by the motion.] To swing or brandish; to lash; to cut.——n. A kind of sound as of a switch or lash in the air, a scythe in cutting grass, &c.

Swiss, swis, *n. sing.* or *pl.* A native of Switzerland.——a. Belonging to the Swiss.

switch, swich, *n.* [Same as O.D. *swick*, a switch; akin Icel. *svigi*, *sveigr*, N. *svige*, a switch—fr. root of *swing*, *swinge*.] A small flexible twig or rod; a contrivance for causing a railway train to shift from one line of rails to another; a device for changing the course of an electric current.——v.t. pret. & pp. *switched*, swicht; ppr. *switching*, swich'ing. To strike with a small twig or rod; to lash; to transfer from one line of rails to another; to shunt.

Switzer, swit'zėr, *n.* [From the canton *Schwyz*.] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss.

swivel, swi'vel, *n.* [From A. Sax. *swifan*, to move quickly, to revolve; akin *swift*, *sweep*.] A fastening or connection that allows the thing fastened to turn round freely; a link in a chain partly consisting of a pivot turning in a hole in the next link; a small cannon turning on a pivot.——v.t. pret. & pp. *swivelled*, swi'veld; ppr. *swivelling*, swi'vel-ing. To turn on a swivel, pin, or pivot.



Swivel.

swollen, **swoln**, swōln, *p.* and *a.* Swelled.

swoon, swön, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swooned*, swönd; ppr. *swooning*, swön'ing. [From old *swough*, and *-en*=A. Sax. *swōgan*, to sound, to sigh, hence to faint; akin *sough*.] To faint; to sink into a fainting fit.——n. Act or state of one who swoons; a fainting fit; a faint; syncope.

swoop, swöp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swooped*, swöpt; ppr. *swooping*, swöp'ing. [From A. Sax. *swāpan*, to sweep, to swoop. SWEEP.] To dart upon prey suddenly, as a hawk; to stoop.——v.t. To dash upon while on the wing; to take with a swoop.——n. The pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey.

swop, swop, *v.t.* SWAP.

sword, sōrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *sweord*, a sword=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *sword*, D. *zwaard*, L.G. *sword*, Dan. *sværd*, Icel. *sverth*, G. *schwert*, a sword; allied to Skr. *çaru*, a dart or spear; root unknown.] A warlike offensive weapon consisting of a long steel blade and a handle or hilt, used by hand either for thrusting or cutting; hence, *fig.* the sword, the emblem or symbol of justice, power, or authority, or of war, death, or destruction; the military profession; arms.

sword-arm, sōrd'ārm, *n.* The right arm.

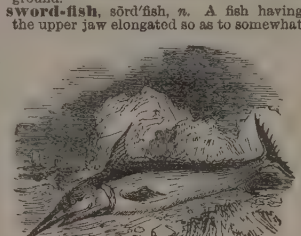
sword-bayonet, sōrd'bā-on-et, *n.* A combined sword and bayonet that can be attached to the muzzle of a rifle.

sword-belt, sōrd'belt, *n.* A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

sword-cane, sōrd'kān, *n.* A cane or walking-stick containing a steel blade.

sword-dance, sōrd'dans, *n.* A dance in which swords figure; a dance by one performer over crossed swords laid on the ground.

sword-fish, sōrd'fish, *n.* A fish having the upper jaw elongated so as to somewhat



Sword-fish (*Xiphias gladius*).

resemble a sword; allied to the mackerel tribe, ten to fifteen feet in length.

sword-hand, sōrd'hand, *n.* The hand that holds the sword.

sword-play, sōrd'plā, *n.* Fencing or fighting with swords.

sword-player, sōrd'plā-ėr, *n.* A fencer; a gladiator.

swordsman, sōrdz'man, *n.* A man who carries a sword; a man skilled in the use of the sword.

swordsmanship, sōrdz'man-ship, *n.* Skilful use of the sword.

swore, swōr, pret. of *swear*.

sworn, swōrn, *p.a.* [Pp. of *swear*.] Bound by oath; having taken an oath; bound as if by an oath; closely bound.

swum, swum, pret. & pp. of *swim*.

swung, swung, pret. & pp. of *swing*.

sybarite, sib'a-rīt, *n.* [Fr. *Sybarite*, fr. L. *Sybarīta*, Gr. *Sybarītēs*, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, an ancient Greek city of southern Italy proverbial for its luxury.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure; an effeminate person.

sybaritic, **sybaritical**, sib-a-rit'ik, sib-a-rit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a sybarite; luxurious; devoted to luxury or pleasure.

sybaritism, sib'a-rīt-izm, *n.* [*Sybarite* and *-ism*.] Voluptuousness; devotion to pleasure.

sycamine, sik'a-mīn, *n.* [Gr. *sykaminos*.] The mulberry. [N.T.]

sycamore, si'ka-mōr, *n.* [Properly *sycomore*, fr. Fr. *sycomore*, L. *sycomorus*, fr. Gr. *sykomoros*, the fig-mulberry—*sykon*, fig, *moron*, mulberry.] A fruit-tree of the fig

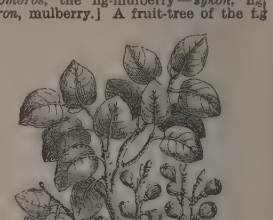


Fig Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*).

family, common in Palestine, Arabia, &c.; a kind of maple naturalized in Britain; also, the plane-tree, button-wood, or cotton-wood of America.

sycophancy, si'kō-fan-si, *n.* [*Sycophant* and *-cy*=Gr. *sykophantia*.] The behaviour or conduct of a sycophant; obsequious flattery; servility.

sycophant, si'kō-fant, *n.* [Fr. *sycophante*, L. *sycophanta*, Gr. *sykophantēs*, an informer; a false accuser, slanderer—*sykon*, a fig, and *phainō*, I show; lit. fig-shower; the reason for the name is unknown.] A servile hanger-on of great people; a parasite; a flatterer of men of rank or wealth; a mean flatterer.

sycophantic, si-kō-fant'ik, *a.* [Gr. *sykophantikos*.] Belonging to or characteristic of a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; meanly parasitic.—**sycophantish**, si-kō-fant'ish, *a.* Sycophantic; parasitical.

sycophantism, si'kō-fant-izm, *n.* Sycophancy.

sycosis, si-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *sykōsis*, fr. *sykon*, a fig.] An eruption of tubercles on the hairy parts of the face and on the scalp.

syenite, sī'en-īt, *n.* [So called because abundant near *Syēnē* in Upper Egypt.] A granitic rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and felspar.—**syenitic**, sī-e-nit'ik, *a.* Containing or resembling syenite.

syllabarium, **syllabary**, sil-a-bā'ri-um, sil'a-ba-ri, *n.* [From L. *syllaba*, a syllable (q.v.).] A catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language.

syllabic, **syllabical**, sil-lab'ik, sil-lab'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; consisting of a syllable or syllables.

syllabically, sil-lab'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

syllabicate, sil-lab'i-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syllabicated*, sil-lab'i-kāt-ed; ppr. *syllabicating*, sil-lab'i-kāt-ing. To form into syllables.

syllabification, sil-lab'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of syllabifying.

syllabify, sil-lab'i-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syllabified*, sil-lab'i-fīd; ppr. *syllabifying*, sil-lab'i-fī-ing. [L. *syllaba*, a syllable, and *facio*, I make.] To form into syllables.

syllable, sil'la-bl, *n.* [Fr. *syllabe*, L. *syllaba*, fr. Gr. *syllabē*, a syllable, lit. a taking together, fr. *syl* for *syn*, together, and root *lab*, to take; as to the termination comp. *participle*, *principle*.] A sound or combination of sounds uttered with one effort, and forming a word or part of a word; the small-

est expressive element of language or thought; a vowel uttered alone or accompanied by one or more consonants; particle or least part.—v.t. pret. & pp. *syllabled*, sil'la-bld; ppr. *syllabling*, sil'la-bl-ing. To utter; to articulate.

syllabus, sil'la-bus, *n.* [L.; fr. the same source as *syllable*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.; a summary statement proceeding from a pope.

syllogism, sil'lō-jizm, *n.* [L. *syllogismus*, fr. Gr. *syllogismos*, a syllogism, a reasoning, a putting together of premises, fr. *syl* for *syn*, with, together, and *logizomai*, I reckon, I reason, fr. *logos*, word, reason, &c.] A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *major* and *minor premisses*, and the last the *conclusion*, which necessarily follows from the premisses.

syllogistic, syllogistical, sil-lō-jis'tik, sil-lō-jis'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *syllogistikos*.] Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

syllogistically, sil-lō-jis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

syllogize, sil'lō-jiz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *syllogized*, sil'lō-jizd; ppr. *syllogizing*, sil'lō-jiz-ing. [Gr. *syllogizomai*, I reason. SYLLOGISM.] To reason by syllogisms.

sylph, silf, *n.* [Fr. *sylphe*, a sylph; a word coined by Paracelsus, probably a mere arbitrary form.] A fabulous or imaginary elemental spirit of the air, especially a female spirit; hence, a woman of graceful and slender proportions.

sylphid, silf'id, *n.* [Fr. *sylphide*.] A diminutive sylph.—**sylphine**, silf'in, *a.* Relating to a sylph; like a sylph.

sylva, silva, sil'va, *n.* [L. *sylva*, more correctly *silva*, a wood or forest.] The forest trees of any region or country collectively.

sylvan, sil'van, *a.* [L. *sylvanus*, *silvanus*, fr. *silva*. See prec.] Pertaining to a wood or forest; abounding with trees; wooded; rural.

sylviculture, sil-vi-kul'tūr, *n.* [L. *sylva*, a wood or forest, and *cultura*, culture.] The culture of forest trees; arboriculture.

symbiosis, sim-bi-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *bios*, life.] That kind of union or connection between two kinds of animals or plants, or a plant and an animal, according to which they live in close relationship, the one being of service to the other for protection or food.

symbiotic, sim-bi-ot'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to symbiosis.

symbol, sim'bol, *n.* [L. *symbolum*, fr. Gr. *symbolon*, a symbol, fr. *symballō*, I put together, infer, conclude—*sym* for *syn*, with, together, and *ballo*, I throw or put.] A sign by which one knows or infers a thing; something animate or inanimate that stands for or calls up something intellectual, moral, or spiritual; an emblem; a type; a figure; an attribute or accompaniment; a letter or character which is significant; a significant sign, character, or mark; a creed or summary of articles of religion.— v.t. pret. & pp. *symbolled*, sim'bold; ppr. *symbolling*, sim'bol-ing. To symbolize.

symbolic, symbolical, sim-bol'ik, sim-bol'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *symbolikos*.] Serving as a symbol; representative; figurative; typical.

symbolically, sim-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by symbols; typically.

symbolism, sim'bol-izm, *n.* [*Symbol* and *-ism*.] The attributing to things a symbolic meaning; meaning expressed by symbols; use of symbols.

symbolist, sim'bol-ist, *n.* One who symbolizes; one addicted to the use of symbols.

symbolize, sim'bol-Iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *symbolized*, sim'bol-Izd; ppr. *symbolizing*, sim'bol-Iz-ing. [*Symbol* and *-ize*= Fr. *symboliser*.] To represent by a symbol or symbols; to serve as the symbol of; to typify; to treat or regard as symbolic.— v.i. To express or represent in symbols.

symbolizer, sim'bol-Iz-ėr, *n.* One who symbolizes.

symbology, symbology, sim-bol'o-ji, sim-bol-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *symbolon*, a symbol, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of symbols; symbols collectively.

symmetrical, sim-met'rik-al, *a.* [Fr. *symétrique*, Gr. *symmetrikos*.] Having or showing symmetry; proportional in all its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; finely or regularly made; in *math.* having corresponding parts or relations.

symmetrically, sim-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with symmetry or due proportion of parts.

symmetrize, sim'me-trīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *symmetrized*, sim'me-trīzd; ppr. *symmetrizing*, sim'me-trīz-ing. [*Symmetry* and *-ize*= Fr. *symétriser*.] To make symmetrical; to reduce to symmetry.

symmetry, sim'me-tri, *n.* [O.Fr. *symmetrie*, Fr. *symétrie*, L. *symmetria*, fr. Gr. *symmetria*—*syn*, with, together, and *metron*, measure.] State or quality of having parts commensurate with or propotional to each other; due proportion of parts or elements; a due proportion of the several parts of a body or structure to each other; such harmony of parts as produces a pleasing whole; the character of being well proportioned; proportion; harmony; correspondence or arrangement; correspondence or similar distribution of parts in plants or animals; symmetrical disposition of organs.

sympathetic, sympathetical, sim-pa-thet'ik, sim-pa-thet'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *sympathique*.] Pertaining to, expressing, proceeding from, producing, or having sympathy; having common feeling with another; able to feel or participate in the sorrows and joys, pleasures and pains of others; feeling-hearted; compassionate.—**Sympathetic ink**, ink which does not appear on the paper until exposed to heat or chemicals.

sympathetically, sim-pa-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy or fellow-feeling.

sympathize, sim'pa-thIz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sympathized*, sim'pa-thIzd; ppr. *sympathizing*, sim'pa-thIz-ing. [*Sympathy* and *-ize*= Fr. *sympathiser*.] To have or to feel sympathy; to have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to have fellow-feeling; to express sorrow for another's suffering; to condole; to agree; to harmonize; to respond to some external influence.

sympathizer, sim'pa-thIz-ėr, *n.* One who sympathizes.

sympathy, sim'pa-thi, *n.*; pl. **sympathies**, sim'pa-thiz. [Fr. *sympathie*, L. *sympathia*, fr. Gr. *sympatheia*, sympathy, fellow-feeling—*syn*, with, and *pathos*, feeling, suffering. PATHOS.] Fellow-feeling; the quality of being affected with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree, with those that another person experiences; compassion; commiseration; a conformity of natural temperament which makes two persons pleased with each other; a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; an affection of some part of the body in consequence of an injury or disease of another part; peculiar influence by which certain bodily states are communicable between persons, as in hysteria.

symphonic, sim-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a symphony.

symphonious, sim-fō'ni-us, *a.* [From *symphony*.] Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

symphonist, sim'fō-nist, *n.* A composer of symphonies.

symphony, sim'fō-ni, *n.*; pl. **symphonies**, sim'fō-niz. [Fr. *symphonie*, L. *symphonia*, fr. Gr. *symphōnia*—*sym*, with, and *phōnē*, sound, voice.] Unison of sound; a consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; a musical composition for a full orchestra, consisting of several parts or movements.

symphysis, sim'fi-sis, *n.*; pl. **symphyses**, sim'fi-sēz. [Gr. *symphysis*, fr. *sym* for *syn*, together, and *phyō*, I grow.] A growing together; the point of union between two parts of animal bodies; a commissure.

sympiesometer, sim'pi-e-zom"et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together. *piezō*, I press, *metron*, a measure.] A kind of barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas.

symposiac, sim-pō'zi-ak, *a.* [Gr. *symposiakos*.] Pertaining to a symposium.

symposiarch, sim-pō'zi-ārk, *n.* [Gr. *symposiarchēs*—*symposion*, and *archē*, rule.] The president or manager of a symposium.

symposiast, sim-pō'zi-ast, *n.* A sharer in a symposium.

symposium, sim-pō'zi-um, *n.*; pl. **symposia**, sim-pō'zi-a. [L. *symposium*, fr. Gr. *symposion*, lit. a drinking together—*syn*, together, and *pōsis*, a drinking, fr. *pinō*, I drink.] A drinking together; a merry feast; a convivial party; a discussion by different writers in a periodical.

symptom, sim'tom, *n.* [Fr. *symptome*, fr. Gr. *symptōma*, a symptom, a chance occurrence—*syn*, together, and *piptō*, I fall.] Something that serves to indicate a disease and give an idea of its character; that which indicates the existence of something else; a mark, sign, or token; an indication.

symptomatic, symptomatical, sim-tom-at'ik, sim-tom-at'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; being or serving as a symptom; indicating the existence of something else; proceeding from some prior disorder: as opposed to *idiopathic*.

symptomatically, sim-tom-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms.

synæresis, si-nē're-sis, *n.* [Gr. *synairesis* —*syn*, together, and *hairō*, I take.] The contraction of two syllables into one.

synagogue, sin'a-gog, *n.* [Fr. *synagogue*, fr. Gr. *synagōgē*, fr. *syn*, together, and *agō*, I lead or bring.] A congregation of Jews met for worship; a house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.

synantherous, sin-an'thėr-us, *a.* [Prefix *syn*, together, and *anther*.] In *bot.* having the anthers united.

synarthrosis, sin-ār-thrō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *synarthrōsis*—*syn*, with, together, and *arthron*, a joint.] In *anat.* union of bones without motion.

syncarpous, sin-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having the carpels completely united.

synchronal, sin'kron-al, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, and *chronos*, time.] Synchronous.

synchronically, sin-kron'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a synchronal or synchronous manner.

synchronism, sin'kron-izm, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, and *chronos*, time.] Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness; the tabular arrangement of history according to dates.

synchronize, sin'kron-Iz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *synchronized*, sin'kron-Izd; ppr. *synchronizing*, sin'kron-Iz-ing. [*Synchronous* and *-ize*.] To concur or agree in time.— v.t. To make to agree in time; to cause to indicate the same time, as one time-piece with another.

synchronous, sin'kron-us, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *chronos*, time.] Happening at the same time; contemporaneous; simultaneous.

synchronously, sin'kron-us-li, *adv.* In a synchronous manner; contemporaneously; at the same time.

synchrony, sin'kron-i, *n.* [SYNCHRONOUS.] Synchronism; contemporaneity.

synclinal, sin-klī'nal, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *klinō*, I incline.] In *geol.* sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; dipping toward a common line or plane: opposed to *anticlinal* (which see).

syncopate, sin'ko-pāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syncopated*, sin'ko-pāt-ed; ppr. *syncopating*,

sin'ko-pāt-ing. [From *syncope* (q.v.).] To contract by syncope or omission of letters from the middle; to treat with syncopation, as in music.

syncopation, sin-ko-pā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of syncopating; the contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle; an interruption of the regular measure in music; a prolonging of a note, begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar.

syncope, sin'ko-pē, *n.* [Gr. *syngkopē*, fr. *syn*, together, and *koptō*, I cut, I strike.] A cutting short; a contraction of a word by the elision of one or more letters from the middle; a sudden pause or ceasing; suspension; a fainting or swooning; syncopation in music.

syncopize, sin'ko-pīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syncopized*, sin'ko-pizd; ppr. *syncopizing*, sin'ko-pīz-ing. To contract by syncope.

syncretism, sin'krēt-izm, *n.* [Gr. *synkrētismos*, fr. *synkrētizō*, I combine; origin doubtful.] The attempted blending of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion: opposed to *eclecticism*.

syndesmology, sin-des-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos*, a ligament, fr. *syn*, together, *desmos*, a band.] The department of anatomy that deals with the ligaments.

syndic, sin'dik, *n.* [Fr. *syndic*, L.L. *syndicus*, fr. Gr. *syndikos*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate, an official—*syn*, with, and *dikē*, justice.] A magistrate, or an officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a person chosen to transact business for others; one of certain members of the senate, in the University of Cambridge.

syndicate, sin'di-kāt, *n.* [*Syndic* and *-ate*.] A body of syndics; the office of a syndic; a body of persons associated to promote some enterprise, financial scheme, or the like.

synecdoche, sin-ek'do-kē, *n.* [Gr. *synekdochē*, fr. *synekdechomai*, I take, receive, or understand in a certain sense—*syn*, with, *ek*, out, and *dechomai*, I receive.] A rhetorical figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species or the species for the genus, &c.

synecdochical, sin-ek-dok'ik-al, *a.* Expressed by or implying a synecdoche.

synecphonesis, si-nek'fō-nē''sis, *n.* [Gr., fr. *syn*, together, *ek*, out, and *phōnē*, sound.] A contraction of two syllables into one; synæresis.

synæresis, si-nē're-sis, *n.* SYNÆRESIS.

syngenesis, sin-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *genesis*, generation.] Reproduction from a male and female; sexual generation.

syngenetic, sin-jen-et'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or resulting from, syngenesis.

synizesis, sin-i-zē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *hizō*, I sit.] Synecphonesis.

synod, sin'od, *n.* [Fr. *synode*, L. *synodus*, fr. Gr. *synodos*, a meeting or assembly, a synod—*syn*, together, and *hodos*, a way, a journeying.] A council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion; among Presbyterians, an ecclesiastical court consisting of members from several adjoining presbyteries; a meeting, convention, or council in general.

synodal, sin'od-al, *a.* [*Synod* and *-al*.] Pertaining to or occasioned by a synod.

synodic, **synodical**, sin-od'ik, sin-od'ik-al. [Fr. *synodique*. SYNOD.] Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; in *astron.* pertaining to a conjunction or successive conjunctions of heavenly bodies.

synodically, sin-od'ik-al-li, *adv.* [See prec.] By the authority of a synod.

synonym, sin'ō-nim, *n.* [Sometimes also *synonyme*; fr. Fr. *synonyme*, fr. Gr. *synōnymos*, having the same signification—*syn*, with, and *onoma*, a name.] A word having the same, or almost the same, signification as another word; one of two or more words in the same language which have the same, or almost the same, meaning.

synonymic, **synonymical**, sin-ō-nim'ik, sin-ō-nim'ik-al, *a.* Synonymous; pertaining to synonyms.

synonymist, sin-on'im-ist, *n.* [*Synonym* and *-ist*.] One who collects and explains synonyms.

synonymous, sin-on'im-us, *a.* [Gr. *synōnymos*, of like name or meaning. SYNONYM.] Being or having the character of a synonym; having the same meaning; conveying the same idea.

synonymously, sin-on'im-us-li, *adv.* In a synonymous manner.

synonymy, sin-on'im-i, *n.* [Gr. *synōnymia*. SYNONYM.] The quality of being synonymous; study of synonyms; synonyms collectively.

synopsis, sin-op'sis, *n.*; pl. **synopses**, sin-op'sēz. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *opsis*, a view. OPTICS.] A summary; a compendious statement or abstract intended to exhibit the whole or the principal parts of a subject in a general view; a brief statement of topics; a conspectus.

synoptic, **synoptical**, sin-op'tik, sin-op-tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *synoptikos*. See prec.] Relating to a synopsis; affording a synopsis or general view of a whole subject.—Synoptic gospels, those of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which present a synopsis of the same events, whereas John's gospel is very different.

synoptically, sin-op'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a synoptical manner; by means of a synopsis.

synovia, si-nō'vi-a, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and L. *ovum*, an egg.] A fluid somewhat resembling white of egg naturally secreted for lubricating the surfaces of the joints.

synovial, si-nō'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of synovia.

syntactic, **syntactical**, sin-tak'tik, sin-tak'tik-al, *a.* [SYNTAX.] Pertaining to syntax; according to the rules of syntax.

syntactically, sin-tak'tik-al-li, *adv.* In syntactical structure; as regards syntax; in conformity to syntax.

syntax, sin'taks, *n.* [Gr. *syntaxis*, arrangement, disposition—*syn*, together, and *taxis*, order, arrangement, fr. *tassō*, *taxō*, I arrange. TACTICS.] The construction of sentences in grammar; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage.

synthesis, sin'the-sis, *n.*; pl. **syntheses**, sin'the-sēz. [Gr. *synthesis*, a putting together, fr. *syn*, with, together, and *tithēmi*, I place.] A putting together; the putting of things together to form a whole: opposed to *analysis*; the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole; in *surg.* the operation by which divided parts are united; in *chem.* the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination.

synthetic, **synthetical**, sin-thet'ik, sin-thet'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *synthetikos*. See prec.] Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis.

synthetically, sin-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a synthetic manner; by synthesis.

syphilis, sif'i-lis, *n.* [A name invented by the Italian Fracastoro, who wrote a Latin poem on this disease (published in 1530); perhaps fr. Gr. *syn*, with, and *philos*, love.] A contagious and hereditary venereal disease often very difficult to eradicate from the system.

syphilitic, sif-i-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or infected with syphilis.

syphilization, sif'i-li-zā''shon, *n.* The act of syphilizing.

syphilize, sif'i-līz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syphilized*, sif'i-līzd; ppr. *syphilizing*, sif'i-līz-ing. To inoculate with syphilis as a remedy for the disease or to secure immunity from it.

syphon, sī'fon, *a.* SIPHON.

Syriac, si'ri-ak, *a.* [L. *Syriacus*.] Pertaining to Syria or its language.——n. The ancient language of Syria, a Semitic language differing little from Chaldee.

Syrian, si'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.——n. A native of Syria.

syringa, si-ring'ga, *n.* [Gr. *syrinx*, *syringos*, a pipe—pipes having been made from the plant.] A name of the mock-orange.

syringe, si'rinj, *n.* [From Gr. *syrinx*, *syringos*, a pipe or tube.] An instrument consisting of a tube and piston, acting in the manner of a pump, and serving to draw in any fluid, and then to expel it with some force.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *syringed*, si'rinjd; ppr. *syringing*, si'rinj-ing. To inject by means of a syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

syrinx, si'ringks, *n.* [Gr. *syrinx*, a pipe.] The Pandean or Pan's pipes; the organ of voice in birds.

syrup, si'rup, *n.* [Fr. *sirop*, It. *siroppo*, L.L. *syrupus*, fr. Ar. *sharāb*, beverage, syrup, whence also *sherbet* and *shrub*.] A strong and often medicated solution of sugar in water; any sweet thick fluid; the uncrystallizable fluid separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process—the 'golden syrup' of grocers.

syrupy, si'rup-i, *a.* [*Syrup* and *-y*.] Like syrup; of the nature of syrup.

system, sis'tem, *n.* [Fr. *système*, L. *systema*, fr. Gr. *systēma*, a system, arrangement, &c., fr. *syn*, together, and *histēmi*, I set or place.] Any assemblage of things forming a regular and connected whole; set of things connected according to a scheme; a complex but ordered whole; a number of heavenly bodies acting on each other according to certain laws; an assemblage or connected series of parts or organs in man or other animals; the body itself as a functional unity or whole; a plan or scheme according to which things are connected into a whole, or are arranged, managed, or administered; method; regular method or order.

systematic, **systematical**, sis-tem-at'ik, sis-tem-at'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *systēmatikos*.] Pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; proceeding according to system or regular method.

systematically, sis-tem-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a systematic manner; regularly; methodically.

systematize, sis'tem-at-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *systematized*, sis'tem-at-īzd; ppr. *sytematizing*, sis'tem-at-īz-ing. [Fr. *systématiser*, fr. Gr. *systēma*, *systēmatos*, a system.] To reduce to a system or regular method.

systematizer, sis'tem-at-īz-ėr, *n.* One who systematizes or reduces things to a system.

systemic, sis-tem'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a system; pertaining to the body as a whole.

systemize, sis'tem-īz, *v.t.* SYSTEMATIZE.

systemless, sis'tem-les, *a.* Without system; not exhibiting organic structure.

systole, sis'to-lē, *n.* [Gr. *systolē*, fr. *systellō*, I draw together—*syn*, together, and *stellō*, I send.] The contraction of the heart and arteries for driving onwards the blood and carrying on the circulation; the opposite of *diastole*.

systolic, sis-tol'ik, *a.* Relating to systole.

sythe, sīth, *n.* A scythe.

syzygy, siz'i-ji, *n.*; pl. **syzygies**, siz'i-jiz. [Gr. *syzygia*—*syn*, together, and *zygon*, a yoke. YOKE.] The conjunction or the opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant closely allied to *d*, both being dentals.—**To a T**, exactly; with the utmost exactness (to suit *to a T*), probably referring to a mechanic's T-square.

tab, tab, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small flap or projecting piece attached at one end.

tabard, ta'bärd, *n.* [Fr. *tabard*, Sp. and Pg. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro*, L.L. *tabarrus*, *tabardus*, a cloak; origin doubtful. A sort of short cloak or outer mantle formerly worn open at the sides, from the shoulders downward; a herald's coat.

Herald's Tabard.

tabaret, tab'a-ret, *n.* [Probably connected with *tabby* or *tabard*.] A satin-striped silk used for furniture.

tabasheer, tab-a-shēr', *n.* [Ar. *tabáshir*.] A concretion found in the joints of the bamboo, used medically in the East Indies.

tabbinet, tab'i-net, *n.* TABINET.

tabby, tab'i, *n.*; pl. **tabbies**, tab'iz. [Fr. *tabis*=Sp. Pg. and It. *tabi*, fr. Ar. *attábi*, watered silk, from the quarter of Bagdad where it was manufactured, named after a prince *Attab*.] A kind of rich watered silk or other stuff; a cat of a mixed or brindled colour; any cat; a female cat; an ancient spinster; an old maid.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tabbied*, tab'id; ppr. *tabbying*, tab'i-ing. To water or cause to look wavy by the process of calendering (to *tabby* silk).

tabby-cat, tab'i-kat, *n.* A tabby.

tabefaction, ta-bē-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *tabeo*, I waste away, and *facio*, I make.] A wasting away; gradual loss of flesh by disease.

tabernacle, tab'ér-na-kl, *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, a dim. fr. *taberna*, a hut, a tavern. TAVERN.] A booth; a temporary habitation; the body as the temporary abode of the soul; the portable structure for religious purposes carried by the Jews during their wanderings in the wilderness; a temple; a place of worship; a repository for holy things; an ornamental receptacle in Roman Catholic churches for sacred vessels; a canopied stall or niche; an arched canopy over a tomb; a tomb.—v.i. pret. & pp. *tabernacled*, tab'ér-na-kld; ppr. *tabernacling*, tab'ér-na-kl-ing. To sojourn.

tabernacular, tab-ér-nak'ū-lér, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to a tabernacle; sculptured with delicate tracery.

tabes, tā'bēz, *n.* [L., fr. *tabeo*, I waste away.] A wasting disease; locomotor ataxy.

tabetic, ta-bet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to tabes.

tabid, ta'bid, *a.* [L. *tabidus*, fr. *tabeo*, I waste away.] Relating to tabes; wasted by disease; emaciated.

tabinet, tab'i-net, *n.* [Said to be from a French Protestant refugee of this name, who first made tabinet in Dublin.] A kind of taffety or tabby; a fabric of silk and wool used for curtains.

table, ta'bl, *n.* [Fr. *table*, fr. L. *tabula*, a board, a painting, a tablet, &c.; perhaps fr. root *ta*, to extend, and suffix *-bula* (as in *fabula*, a fable); or ultimately fr. the root of *stand*. Akin are *tavern*, *tabernacle*.] A thing with a flat surface; a flat thin piece; a tablet; a separate flat surface; a horizontal slab; an article of furniture having a flat upper surface supported by legs or a pillar; the table on which meals are served; board; the viands served on a table; fare or eatables; the persons sitting at a table; a thin piece of something for writing on; a series of many items or particulars presented in lists or columns; a syllabus; an index; a list; a catalogue; a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law; *pl.* an old name for the game of draughts or a similar game.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tabled*, ta'bld; ppr. *tabling*, ta'bl-ing. To tabulate; to lay or place upon a table; to lay on the table in business meetings.—a. Appertaining to or provided for a table.

tableau, tab-lō', *n.*; pl. **tableaux**, tab-lōz'. [Fr. *tableau*, fr. *table*, a table.] A striking picture or representation; the performers grouped in a dramatic scene; any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group.—**Tableaux vivant** (vē-vàn), lit. 'a living picture'; a group of persons who are dressed and grouped as to represent some historical or fictitious scene.

table-beer, ta'bl-bēr, *n.* Beer of no great strength, for the table or for common use.

table-book, ta'bl-bụk, *n.* A book of tablets; a memorandum-book.

table-cloth, ta'bl-kloth, *n.* A cloth, usually of linen, for covering a table and setting dishes on at meals.

table-cover, ta'bl-kuv-ėr, *n.* A cloth laid on a table between meal times.

table-d'hôte, ta'bl-dōt, *n.* [Fr. *table d'hôte*, lit. table of the host or landlord.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

table-land, ta'bl-land, *n.* A distinct area or region of elevated flat land; a plateau.

table-linen, ta'bl-lin-en, *n.* Linen used for the table; napery.

table-rapping, ta'bl-rap-ing, *n.* The alleged phenomenon of raps or similar sounds given on tables by spiritual agencies.

table-spoon, ta'bl-spön, *n.* A large spoon used at table.

table-spoonful, ta'bl-spön-fụl, *n.* As much as a table-spoon will hold.

tablet, tab'let, *n.* [Fr. *tablette*, dim. of *table*.] Lit. a small table; a small slab; a small flat piece of wood, metal, &c., for writing or drawing on; a slab or plate bearing some device or inscription; a small flattish cake, as of soap; *pl.* a pocket memorandum-book.

table-talk, ta'bl-tąk, *n.* Conversation at table or at meals; familiar conversation.

table-turning, ta'bl-tėrn-ing, *n.* Certain movements of tables attributed to spirits or spiritual forces by the spiritualists.

taboo, ta-bö', *n.* [Of Polynesian origin.] The solemn setting apart of something as consecrated or accursed among certain savage races; the state of being set apart from human contact; prohibition of contact or intercourse.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tabooed*, ta-böd'; ppr. *tabooing*, ta-bö'ing. To put under taboo; to interdict approach to or contact or intercourse with.

tabor, **tabour**, ta'bor, *n.* [O. Fr. *tabour*, a drum, Fr. *tambour*, Sp. and Pg. *tambor*; probably fr. Per. *tambûr*, a drum, a lute.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.—v.i. pret. & pp. *tabored*, *taboured*, ta'bord; ppr. *taboring tabouring*, ta'bor-ing. To play on a tabor or little drum; to drum.

taborer, ta'bor-ėr, *n.* One who beats the tabor.

taboret, **tabouret**, ta'bor-et, *n.* [Dim. of *tabor*.] A small tabor; a frame for embroidery, named from its shape.

tabret, ta'bret, *n.* [Contr. of *taboret*.] A taboret or small tabor.

tabula, ta'bū-la, *n.*; pl. **tabulæ**, ta'bū-lē. [L. TABLE.] A table; a tablet; a flat portion of something.

tabular, ta'bū-lėr, *a.* [L. *tabularis*, fr. *tabula*, a table. TABLE.] In the form of a table; having a flat surface; having the form of laminæ or plates; set down in tables or formal lists; set in columns; computed by the use of tables.

tabularization, ta'bū-lėr-ī-zā"shon, *n.* The act of tabularizing.

tabularize, ta'bū-lėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tabularized*, ta'bū-lėr-īzd; ppr. *tabularizing*, ta'bū-lėr-īz-ing. [*Tabular* and *-ize*.] To make tables of; to tabulate.

tabularly, ta'bū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a tabular manner or form.

tabulate, ta'bū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tabulated*, ta'bū-lāt-ed; ppr. *tabulating*, ta'bū-lāt-ing. [From L. *tabula*, a table (q.v.).] To reduce to tables or synopses; to set down in a table of items.—a. Table-shaped; tabular.

tabulation, ta-bū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of tabulating or throwing into tabular form.

tacamahac, tak'a-ma-hak, *n.* [Of native American origin.] The balsam poplar of North America; also a kind of gum-resin.

tach, **tache**, tach, *n.* [A softened form corresponding to *tack*.] A kind of catch; a loop; a button. [O.T.]

tachometer, ta-kom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity.

tachygraphy, ta-kig'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *tachys*, quick, and *graphō*, I write.] The art or practice of quick writing; shorthand; stenography.—**tachygraphic**, tak-i-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to tachygraphy.

tacit, ta'sit, *a.* [Fr. *tacite*, L. *tacitus*, silent, fr. *taceo*, I am silent; cog. with Goth. *thahan*, to be silent.] Implied, but not expressed in words; silent; unspoken.

tacitly, ta'sit-li, *adv.* In a tacit manner; silently; by implication; without words.

taciturn, ta'si-tėrn, *a.* [L. *taciturnus*, fr. *tacitus*, silent. TACIT.] Habitually silent; not inclined to converse; not apt to talk or speak.

taciturnity, ta-si-tėrn'i-ti, *n.* [L. *taciturnitas*.] The state or quality of being taciturn; habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

taciturnly, ta'si-tėrn-li, *adv.* In a taciturn manner; silently.

tack, tak, *n.* [Ultimately of Celtic origin; comp. Ir. *taca*, Armor. *tach*, a nail, Gael. *tacoid*, a peg; seen also in *attach*, *attack*, *detach*.] A small, short nail with a broadish head; a slight fastening, as by a few stitches; a rope for pulling the foremost lower corners of certain sails; part of a sail to which the tack is fastened; the course of a ship as regards the wind; in *Scots law*, a lease.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tacked*, takt; ppr. *tacking*, tak'ing. To fasten by a tack or tacks; to attach or unite in a slight manner; to add as a supplement or addition; to append.—v.i. To change the course of a ship so as to have the wind act from the starboard instead of the port side, or vice versa.

tackle, tak'l, *n.* [Same as L.G. and D. *takel*, Dan. *takkel*, Sw. *tackel*, tackle; probably akin to *take*.] Gear, apparatus, appliances, or equipment for various kinds of work; one or more pulleys with a rope or ropes, used for raising and lowering weights; the ropes and rigging, &c., of a ship.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tackled*, tak'ld; ppr. *tackling*, tak'ling. To supply with tackle; to apply tackle to; to set vigorously to work upon; to attack (colloq.).—v.i. To go vigorously to work; followed by *to*. (Colloq.)

tackling, tak'ling, *n.* Tackle; gear; rigging; harness, or the like.

tacksman, taks'man, *n.* In Scotland, a person occupying a farm by a tack or lease, especially a large farm in a crofters' district.

tact, takt, *n.* [Fr. *tact*, touch, feeling, tact, fr. L. *tactus*, touch, fr. *tango*, *tactum*, I touch, from which also *tactile*, *tangent*, *tangible*, &c. TANGENT.] Touch, or the sense of touch; peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment; skill or adroitness

in adapting to circumstances words or actions; the stroke in beating time in music.

tactic, tactical, tak'tik, tak'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *taktikos*. TACTICS.] Pertaining to tactics.

tactically, tak'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a tactical manner.

tactician, tak-ti'shan, *n.* One versed in tactics.

tactics, tak'tiks, *n. pl.* [Fr. *tactique*, Gr. *taktikē* (*technē*, art, understood), the art of arranging or drawing up soldiers in order, fr. *tassō*, *taxō*, I arrange (seen also in *syntax*, *taxidermy*).] The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions within the range of an enemy's fire.

tactile, tak'til, *a.* [Fr. *tactile*, fr. L. *tactilis*, fr. *tango*, I touch. TACT.] Capable of being touched or felt; tangible; pertaining to the sense of touch.

taction, tak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *taction*, L. *tactio*, fr. *tango*, *tactus*, I touch. TACT.] The act of touching; touch; contact.

tactless, takt'les, *a.* Destitute of tact.

tactual, tak'tu-al, *a.* [From L. *tactus*, touch. TACT.] Pertaining to the sense of touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

tadpole, tad'pōl, *n.* [Equivalent to *toad-poll*, that is, toad with a big poll or head.] The young of the frog or allied animal in its first stage from the spawn.

tael, tāl, *n.* In China, a denomination of money usually equal to £s. or 5s. sterling; also, a weight of 1⅓ oz.

ta'en, tān. Poetical contraction of *Taken*.

tænia, tē'ni-a, *n.* [L. *tænia*, fr. Gr. *tainia*, a fillet or ribbon.] The tape-worm; a fillet or band; a ligature.

tænioid, tē'ni-oid, *a.* [*Tænia* and *-oid*.] Ribbon-shaped; resembling or belonging to the tape-worm.

tafferel, *n.* TAFFRAIL.

taffeta, taffety, taf'e-ta, taf'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *taffetas*, It. *taffetà*, fr. Per. *tāftah*, pp. of verb *tāftan*, to weave.] A name for various silk fabrics, or for mixed fabrics of silk and wool.

taffrail, tafferel, taf'rāl, taf'e-rel, *n.* [D. *tafereel*, a panel, a picture, tabular part of a ship's stern, a dim. of *tafel*, a table, a picture, fr. L. *tabula*, a table. TABLE.] The rail at the stern of a ship; originally the upper flat part of a ship's stern.

tafia, tā'fi-a, *n.* [Fr., fr. Malay.] A variety of rum made in the W. Indies.

tag, tag, *n.* [Same as Sw. *tagg*, a point; akin perhaps *tack*, *take*.] A metallic point to the end of a string; something hanging loosely attached or affixed to a large thing; a pendant or appendage; the end or catch-word of an actor's speech; the rabble.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *tagged*, tagd; ppr. *tagging*, tag'ing. To fit with a tag or point; to fit one thing to another; to tack or join.

tag-rag, tag'rag, *n.* The lowest class of people; the rabble.

tail, tāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *tægel*, *tægl*, a tail=G. *zagel*, a tail; Icel. *tagl*, Sw. *tagel*, hair of the tail; originally hair simply as seen fr. Goth. *tagl*, hair: root unknown.] The projecting termination of an animal behind as distinct from the trunk or rest of the body; part at the opposite end from the head; the hinder or inferior part of a thing; anything resembling or suggesting the tail of an animal; the other side of a coin from that which bears the head; the reverse.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *tailed*, tāld; ppr. *tailing*, tāl'ing. To follow, droop, or hang like a tail.

tail, tāl, *n.* [Fr. *taille*=Prov. *talha*, It. *taglia*, cut, cutting. See TAILOR.] In *law*, a kind of limited ownership; an estate *in tail* being one limited to certain heirs, an entailed estate.

tailed, tāld, *a.* Having a tail of this or that kind.

tail-end, tāl'end, *n.* The latter end; the termination.

tailless, tāl'les, *a.* Having no tail.

tailor, tā'lor, *n.* [O.Fr. *tailleor*, *tailleur*, Fr. *tailleur*, lit. a cutter, fr. *tailler*, to cut, fr. L.L. *taleare*, *taliare*, to cut, fr. L. *talea*, a cutting for planting, twig, rod, &c. (seen also in *detail*, *entail*, *intaglio*, *retail*, *tally*).] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's outer garments.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *tailored*, tā'lord; ppr. *tailoring*, tā'lor-ing. To practise making men's clothes.

tailor-bird, tā'lor-berd, *n.* An Asiatic bird which constructs its nest by sewing leaves together, using the bill as a needle and a fibre as thread.

tailoress, tā'lor-es, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

tailoring, tā'lor-ing, *n.* The business of a tailor.

tail-piece, tāl'pēs, *n.* A piece forming a tail; an end piece; a small picture or ornamental design at the end of a chapter in a book.

tail-race, tāl'rās, *n.* The water which runs from the mill after it has acted on the wheel.

taint, tānt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tainted*, tānt'ed; ppr. *tainting*, tānt'ing. [O.Fr. *taindre*, pp. *taint* (Mod. Fr. *teindre*, *teint*), fr. L. *tingere*, to wet or moisten; whence also *tinge*, *tincture*, *tint*, *stain*. TINGE.] To imbue or impregnate with something noxious or poisonous; to contaminate; to defile; to pollute; to corrupt; to infect; to vitiate.——*v.i.* To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting; to be affected with incipient putrefaction.——*n.* Infection; corruption; depravation; a stain; a blot; a blemish on reputation.

taintless, tānt'les, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure.

take, tāk, *v.t.* pret. *took*, tuk; pp. *taken*, tāk'n; ppr. *taking*, tāk'ing. [From Icel. N. and O.Sw. *taka*, Sw. *taga*, Dan. *tage*, to take, to seize, &c.; root doubtful. *Tackle* is akin.] To lay or get hold of; to receive or accept; correlative to *give*, and opposed to *refuse* or *reject*; to possess one's self of; to seize; to grasp; to carry off; to abstract or remove; to catch suddenly; to entrap; to circumvent; to surprise; to make prisoner of; to capture; to obtain possession of by arms; to captivate, attract, allure; to understand or comprehend; to receive with good or ill will; to feel concerning; to look upon as; to suppose, regard, consider; to avail one's self of; to employ; to follow, as advice; to require, or occupy, or consume in doing; to need or demand; not to let slip; to choose and make one's own; to select; to have recourse to; to betake one's self to; to form or adopt; to put on; to assume; to receive and swallow; to copy; to draw; to put into writing; to note down; to fasten on, attack, or assail, as by a blast, a disease, or the like; to be infected or seized with, as a cold; to experience, indulge, feel, as comfort; to bear or submit to; to put up with; to enter into possession of by renting or leasing; to conduct, guide, convey, carry; to leap over; to place one's self in; to occupy, as a seat; to do, use, practise, execute, perform in general —the precise meaning depending on the particular object.—**To take down**, to humble; to abase; to pull to pieces; to write down. —**To take in**, to receive; to admit; to bring into one's house; to contain; to draw into a less compass; to receive into the mind; to admit the truth; to cheat.—**To take off**, to remove or lift off; to remove; to kill; to make away with; to deduct; to drink out; to mimic; to imitate, as in ridicule.—**To take on or upon**, to undertake; to assume. —**To take out**, to remove from within or from a number; to remove by cleansing or the like.—**To take up**, to lift; to raise; to obtain on credit; to begin where another left off; to occupy, engross, or engage; to arrest or apprehend; to charge one's self with; to enter upon; to adopt.——*v.i.* To direct one's course; to betake one's self; to turn in some direction; to suit the public taste; to please; to have the intended effect; to catch hold; to admit of being made a portrait of.—**To take after**, to imitate; to resemble.—**To take from**, to derogate or detract from.—**To take to**, to become fond of; to resort to.—**To take up with**, to dwell with; to associate with.——*n.* The quantity of anything taken; the quantity of fish taken at one haul or upon one cruise.

taker, tāk'ėr, *n.* One who takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends; a captor.

taking, tāk'ing, *a.* Alluring; attracting. ——*n.* A seizing; apprehension; agitation; distress of mind.

takingly, tāk'ing-li, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

talc, talk, *n.* [Fr. *talc*, Sp. and Pg. *talco*, fr. Ar. *talq*, talc.] A magnesian mineral, usually white, apple-green, or yellow, and unctuous to the touch.

talcky, talcose, talcous, talk'i, talk'ōs, talk'us, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc; containing talc.

tale, tāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *talu*, reckoning, number, speech, talk=O. Sax. *tala*, number, speech, D. *tal*, number, *taal*, speech, language; Icel. *tal*, *tala*, Sw. *tal*, a speech, a number; Dan. *tal*, number, *tale*, talk, to talk; G. *zahl*, number; akin *tell*, *talk*.] Number reckoned or counted; count; reckoning; enumeration; something told, related, or narrated; a story; a short story; a narrative of events true or fictitious.

tale-bearer, tāl'bār-ėr, *n.* A person who officiously tells tales; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.

tale-bearing, tāl'bār-ing, *n.* The act of spreading stories or information officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

talegalla, tal-e-gal'la, *n.* The native name of the brush-turkey.

talent, ta'lent, *n.* [Fr. *talent*, L. *talentum*, fr. Gr. *talanton*, a thing weighed, a talent, fr. root *tal*, akin to Skr. *tul*, to lift up, L. *tollo*, I lift, O.E. and Sc. *thole*, to suffer; akin also *tolerate*.] An ancient weight and denomination of money; the Attic talent of silver being in value about £243, 15s., the Hebrew silver talent being estimated at from £340 to £396; *fig.* a special gift, endowment, or faculty; mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind; general mental power; people of talent or high abilities collectively.

talented, ta'lent-ed, *a.* Furnished with talents; possessing talent or great intellectual power.

tale-teller, tāl'tel-ėr, *n.* One who tells tales or stories; a tale-bearer.

talion, tā'li-on, *n.* [Fr. *talion*, L. *talio*, fr. *talis*, such.] The law of retaliation or punishment of like for like; revenge.

talipat, taliput, ta'li-pat, ta'li-put, *n.* [Singhalese name.] A palm of India, Ceylon, &c., the leaves of which are used for covering houses, making umbrellas, &c.

talipes, ta'li-pes, *n.* [L. *talus*, ankle, *pes*, foot.] The disease called *Club-foot*.

talisman, ta'lis-man, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *talisman*, fr. Ar. *telsamān*, pl. of *telsam*, a magical figure, fr. L.Gr. *telesma*, incantation, a talisman, fr. Gr. *teleō*, I accomplish, fr. *telos*, an end.] A charm; a magical figure cut or engraved on stone or metal to which wonderful effects are ascribed; something that produces extraordinary effects; an amulet.

talismanic, talismanical, ta-lis-man'-ik, ta-lis-man'ik-al, *a.* Having the properties of a talisman; magical.

talk, tak, pret. & pp. *talked*, takd; ppr. *talking*, tak'ing. [A word related to *tale*, *tell*, in much the same way as *hark* to *hear*, *smirk* to *smile*, and *walk* to *well*, *wallow*.] To utter words; to speak; to converse familiarly; to hold converse; to prate; to confer; to reason.——*v.t.* To use as a means of conversation or communication; to speak; to utter; to have a certain effect on by talking; to dissuade one from, as a plan, project, &c.; to gain one over by persuasion; to discuss.——*n.* Familiar conversation; discourse; report; rumour; subject of discourse; a discussion.

talkative, tak'a-tiv, *a.* [*Talk*, and the Fr. or L. term. *-ative*; comp. *starvation*, &c., as similar hybrid words.] Given to much talking; loquacious; garrulous; prattling; prating.

talkatively, tąk'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a talkative manner.

talkativeness, tąk'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

talker, tąk'ėr, *n.* One who talks; also, a loquacious person; a prattler.

talking, tąk'ing, *p.a.* Given to talking; having the power of speech.

tall, tąl, *a.* [Probably a Celtic word=W. and Cornish *tál*, tall, towering.] High in stature; high and comparatively slender; lofty; having height, great or small; remarkable; extravagant; bombastic (colloq.).

tallage, talliage, tal'āj, tal'i-āj, *n.* [From Fr. *taillier*, to cut. TAILOR.] A term formerly applied to subsidies or taxes of various kinds.

tallier, tal'i-ėr, *n.* One who keeps a tally.

tallness, tąl'nes, *n.* State or quality of being tall; loftiness; height of stature.

tallow, tal'ō, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *tælg*, dye; Dan. Sw. and G. *talg*, Icel. *tólg*, D. *talk*, tallow; comp. Goth. *talgus*, firm.] The fat of oxen, sheep, &c., melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter; the harder fat; also, a fat obtained from some plants.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tallowed*, tal'ōd; ppr. *tallowing*, tal'ō-ing. To grease or smear with tallow.

tallow-chandler, tal'ō-chand-lėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

tallower, tal'ō-ėr, *n.* A tallow-chandler.

tallow-tree, tal'ō-trē, *n.* A tree yielding vegetable tallow.

tallowy, tal'ō-i, *a.* Having the qualities of tallow; greasy.

tally, tal'i, *n.*; pl. **tallies**, tal'iz. [From Fr. *taille*, a tally, a cutting, fr. *tailler*, to cut. TAILOR.] A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as marks of number: used in pairs or split and serving both as receipts and records; marks made to keep a score or account; anything made to suit or correspond to another; a label of wood or metal used in gardens, &c., bearing the name of the plant with which it is connected.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tallied*, tal'id; ppr. *tallying*, tal'i-ing. To record on a tally; to make to correspond.—v.i. To correspond; to agree exactly.

tally-ho, tal'i-hō", *interj.* and *n.* A huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

tallyman, tal'i-man, *n.* One who carries on a tally-trade; one who keeps a tally or account.

tally-shop, tal'i-shop, *n.* A shop at which goods are sold on the tally-system.

tally-system, tally-trade, tal'i-sis-tem, tal'i-trād, *n.* A system of dealing, by which shopkeepers furnish articles on credit, the stipulated price to be paid by weekly or monthly instalments.

Talmud, tal'mud, *n.* [Chal. *talmûd*, instruction.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them.

Talmudic, Talmudical, tal-mud'ik, tal-mud'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud.

Talmudist, tal'mud-ist, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

talon, ta'lon, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *talon*, It. *talone*, the heel, fr. L. *talus*, the ankle, the heel.] The claw of a bird of prey.

talus, tā'lus, *n.* [L. *talus*, the ankle.] In *anat.* the astragal or ankle; in *arch.* the slope or inclination of any work; in *geol.* a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff or rocky declivity.

tamability, tameability, tām-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Tamableness.

tamable, tameable, tām'a-bl, *a.* That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

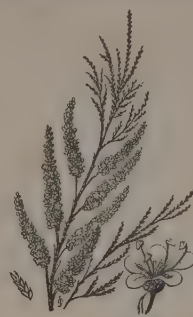
tamableness, tameableness, tām'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being tamable.

tamandua, ta-man'dū-a, *n.* [Native Brazilian.] A species of ant-eater.

tamarack, tam'a-rak, *n.* [N. American Indian.] The black or American larch; hackmatack.

tamarind, tam'a-rind, *n.* [It. and Sp. *tamarindo*, Fr. *tamarin*, fr. Ar. *tamrhindi*, fr. *tamr*, fruit, date, and *hindi*, Indian.] A tropical leguminous tree and its fruit, which is acid and agreeable, and employed in medicine in fevers, &c.

tamarisk, tam'a-risk, *n.* [L. *tamariscus.*] A genus of shrubs or small trees belonging



Tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*).

to Southern Europe and Asia, some of them yielding 'manna'.

tambour, tam'bör, *n.* [Fr. *tambour*, a drum, a tabour. TABOUR.] A drum or something resembling it; a cylindrical stone as in the shaft of a column; a circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched to be embroidered.—v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *tamboured*, tam'börd; ppr. *tambouring*, tam'bör-ing. To embroider with a tambour; to work on a tambour frame.

tambourine, tam-bö-rēn', *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*, fr. *tambour* (q.v.).] A musical instrument of the drum species played on with the hand, having a hoop over which parchment is stretched and jingles attached.

tame, tām, *a.* [A. Sax. *tam*, tame=D. L.G. Dan. Sw. and Goth. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, G. *zahm*, tame: with corresponding verbs derived fr. these adjectives; same root as in L. *domo*, I subdue, *dominus*, a lord (whence *dominate*, *domt*, &c.), Skr. *dam*, to subdue. DAME.] Having lost its natural wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domesticated; wanting in spirit; submissive; spiritless; without liveliness or interest; insipid; dull; flat; listless.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tamed*, tāmd; ppr. *taming*, tām'ing. To make tame; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to subdue; to crush; to depress.

tameless, tām'les, *a.* Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

tamelessness, tām'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tameless.

tamely, tām'li, *adv.* In a tame manner; submissively; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit.

tameness, tām'nes, *n.* State or quality of being tame; a state of domestication; unresisting submission; want of spirit or liveliness; dulness; flatness.

tamer, tām'ėr, *n.* One who tames or subdues.

Tamil, tam'il, *n.* One of a race of people inhabiting Southern India, and belonging to the Dravidian stock; a Dravidian language spoken in India.

tamine, taminy, tam'in, tam'i-ni, *n.* [Fr. *étamine*, fr. L. *stamen*, a thread. STAMEN.] A glazed woollen or worsted stuff; a strainer or bolter of hair or cloth.

tamis, tammy, tam'i, *n.* [Fr. *tamis*, fr. D. *tems*, A. Sax. *temes*, a sieve.] A sieve; a searce.

tamp, tamp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tamped*, tampt; ppr. *tamping*, tamp'ing. [From Fr. *tamponner*; akin to *tampion.*] To ram tight with clay or other matter, as a hole bored for blasting, after the charge is lodged; to stamp or make firm, as clay.

tamper, tam'pėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tampered*, tam'pėrd; ppr. *tampering*, tam'pėr-ing. [A form of *temper.*] To meddle or interfere; to experiment; to meddle so as to alter for the worse; to influence secretly or in an underhand way towards a certain course: generally followed by *with.*

tamperer, tam'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who tampers.

tampion, tompion, tam'pi-on, tom'pi-on, *n.* [From Fr. *tampon*, a nasalized form fr. *tapon*, a bung, fr. D. *tap*=E. *tap*, a plug. TAP.] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance; a tompion; a plug.

tam-tam, tam'tam, *n.* A tom-tom.

tan, tan, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tanned*, tand; ppr. *tanning*, tan'ing. [Fr. *tanner*, to tan, fr. *tan*, oak bark; also A. Sax. *tannian*, to tan, D. *tannen*, to tan—both verbs perhaps ultimately from the Celtic; comp. Armor. *tann*, oak; akin *tawny.*] To convert into leather, as animal skins, by means of oak or some other bark or substance; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to make sunburnt; to beat, flog, or thrash (colloq.).—v.i. To become tanned; to become tan-coloured or sunburnt.—n. The bark of oak or other trees as used for tanning; a yellowish-brown colour like that of tan.—a. Of the colour of tan; resembling tan; tawny.

tanager, tan'a-jėr, *n.* [Altered fr. Brazilian *tanagra.*] A name of tropical American birds of the finch family, remarkable for their bright colours.

tan-balls, tan'bąlz, *n. pl.* The spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps and used for fuel.

tan-bed, tan'bed, *n.* In *horticulture*, a bark bed (or stove).

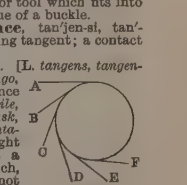
tandem, tan'dem, *adv.* [L., at length, that is, after a certain interval of *time*; the English sense arose in a jocular way.] With two horses harnessed singly one before the other.—n. Two horses harnessed in a carriage one before the other, or the carriage so drawn; a cycle carrying two persons, one behind the other.

tang, tang, *n.* [Imitative of a sound, like *twang*, metaphorically transferred to a strong taste.] A twang; a ring; a taste or flavour of something extraneous to the thing itself; relish; taste; a characteristic flavour, quality, or property.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tanged*, tangd; ppr. *tanging*, tang'ing. To ring; to twang.

tang, tang, *n.* [Icel. *tangi*, a tang; akin to *tongs.*] A projecting part of an article inserted into and so secured to another; the part of a table-knife or tool which fits into the handle; the tongue of a buckle.

tangency, tangence, tan'jen-si, tan'jens, *n.* State of being tangent; a contact or touching.

tangent, tan'jent, *n.* [L. *tangens, tangentis*, ppr. of L. *tango, tactum*, I touch, whence also *contact, tact, tactile, tangible, taint, tax, task*, &c.; stem also in *contagion.*] In *geom.* a straight line which touches a circle or curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.—**To go or fly off at a tangent**, *fig.* to break off suddenly into a different line of action, train of thought, or the like.—a. Touching; forming a tangent.



Tangents.

tangential, tan-jen'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

tangentially, tan-jen'shal-li, *adv.* In a tangential manner.

tanghin, tan'gin, *n.* A vegetable poison formerly used in ordeals in Madagascar.

tangibility, tangibleness, tan-ji-bil'i-ti, tan'ji-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being tangible or perceptible by touch.

tangible, tan'ji-bl, *a.* [Fr. *tangible*, L. *tangibilis*, fr. *tango*, I touch. TANGENT.] That may be touched, grasped, or felt by touch-

ing; that may be possessed or realized; real; actual; evident.

tangibly, tan'ji-bli, *adv.* In a tangible manner; perceptibly to the touch.

tangle, tang'gl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tangled*, tang'gld; ppr. *tangling*, tang'gling. [The verb is apparently allied to Icel. *thöngull*, *thang*, Dan. and G. *tang*, tangle, sea-weed; hence *entangle*.] To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, so as to make it difficult to unravel; to ensnare; to entrap; to embroil; to involve; to complicate.——n. A knot of hairs, threads, or other things united confusedly; an embarrassment; a species of sea-weed.

tangly, tang'gli, *a.* Knotted; intertwined; intricate; covered with sea-weed or tangle.

tanist, tan'ist, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *tanaiste*, fr. *tan*, a region.] An elective prince among the ancient Irish. See next.

tanistry, tan'ist-ri, *n.* [See prec.] An Irish custom, according to which the tanist or prince was elected by the family to which he belonged.

tank, tangk, *n.* [For *stank*, fr. O. Fr. *estanc* (Fr. *étang*, Sp. *estanque*, fr. L. *stagnum*, a pond or pool. STAGNANT.] A storage vessel to contain liquids or gas; a reservoir; a pond for storing water in India (in this sense perhaps of Indian origin).

tankard, tang'kärd, *n.* [O. Fr. *tanquart*, *tanquard*, O.D. *tanckaerd*, a tankard; origin unknown.] A large drinking vessel, often with a cover; a pitcher.

tank-car, tangk'kär, *n.* A car or railway wagon carrying a tank for the conveyance of petroleum.

tank-worm, tangk'wėrm, *n.* A worm abounding in the mud of tanks in India.

tanling, tan'ling, *n.* [*Tan* and *-ling*.] One tanned by the heat of the sun.

tannable, tan'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tanned.

tannage, tan'āj, *n.* The operation of tanning; tanned appearance.

tanner, tan'ėr, *n.* One who tans hides, or converts them into leather by the use of tan.

tannery, tan'ėr-i, *n.* [*Tan* and *-ery*=Fr. *tannerie*.] A place where the operations of tanning are carried on; the art or process of tanning.

tannic, tan'ik, *a.* [From *tan* and *-ic*.] Applied to an acid existing in oak, gall-nuts, &c., and forming the efficient substance in tanning leather.

tannin, tan'in, *n.* [See prec.] Tannic acid.

tanning, tan'ing, *n.* The practice, operation, and art of converting hides into leather by the use of tan or other substances; leather manufacture; a brown colour produced on the skin by the sun.

tan-pit, **tan-vat**, tan'pit, tan'vat, *n.* A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan; a bark-bed.

taurec, tan'rek, *n.* TENREC.

tansy, tan'zi, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*, O. Fr. *tanasie*, tansy, fr. Gr. *athanasia*, immortality—the dried flowers retain their natural appearance.] The popular name of several plants, especially a composite herb with yellow flowers, formerly used as a tonic and anthelmintic; a dish made of eggs, cream, sugar, the juice of tansy, &c.

tantalization, tan'ta-li-zā"shon, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

tantalize, tan'ta-līz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tantalized*, tan'ta-līzd; ppr. *tantalizing*, tan'ta-līz-ing. [From *Tantalus*, of Greek mythology, who was condemned in the lower regions to stand in water, which receded from him whenever he stooped to drink, while branches loaded with fruit, which always eluded his grasp, hung over his head.] To torment by presenting something desirable to the view, which cannot be attained; to excite by hopes or fears that are never realized; to tease or torment.

tantalizer, tan'ta-līz-ėr, *n.* One that tantalizes.

tantalizingly, tan'ta-līz-ing-li, *adv.* In a tantalizing manner.

tantalum, tan'ta-lum, *n.* [Named, it is said, from the *tantalizing* difficulties in analysing.] A rare metallic element obtained as a black powder from several minerals.

tantamount, tan'ta-mount, *a.* [Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so much, so great, and *amounter*.] Equal; equivalent in value, signification, force, or effect.

tantivy, tan-ti'vi, *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting-horn.] A violent gallop in the hunting-field.

tantrum, tan'trum, *n.* [Prov. E. *tantum*, fr. W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a whim.] A fit of ill-humour; a display of temper: used chiefly in plural. [Colloq.]

tan-yard, tan'yärd, *n.* A yard where tanning is carried on.

tap, tap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tapped*, tapt; ppr. *tapping*, tap'ing. [From Fr. *taper*, to tap, *tape*, a tap; fr. Prov. G. *tapp*, a blow, G. *tappen*, to grope; Icel. *tapsa*, to tap; probably of imitative origin, like *pat*.] To strike with something small; to pat lightly; to strike gently.——v.i. To strike a gentle blow.——n. A gentle blow; a pat; a slight blow with a small thing.

tap, tap, *n.* [A.Sax. *tæppa*, a tap, *tæppan*, to tap=L.G. *tappe*, D. and Dan. *tap*, Sw. *tapp*, Icel. *tappi*, G. *zapfen*, a tap, a faucet; D. and L.G. *tappen*, Icel. and Sw. *tappa*, Dan. *tappe*, to tap; akin *tip*, *top*, *tipple*, *tampion*, &c.] A plug to stop a hole in a cask; a spigot; a pipe or faucet for drawing liquor; the liquor itself (colloq.); a tap-house or tap-room.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tapped*, tapt; ppr. *tapping*, tap'ing. To pierce or broach, as a cask, and insert a tap; to open and draw liquor from; to treat in any such way for the purpose of drawing something from.

tape, tāp, *n.* [A.Sax. *tæppe*, a fillet, a word of L. origin; akin to *tapestry*, *tippet*.] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow strip of woven work, used for strings and the like.

tape-line, **tape-measure**, tāp'līn, tāp'me-zhūr, *n.* A tape painted to give it firmness and marked with feet, inches, &c., used in measuring.

taper, tā'pėr, *n.* [A.Sax. *tapor*, *taper*, a taper, fr. Ir. *tapar*, W. *tampr*, a taper; comp. Skr. *tap*, to burn.] A small wax or other candle; a long wick coated with wax; a small light; tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness.——a. Long and becoming gradually slenderer toward the point; becoming small toward one end.——v.i. pret. & pp. *tapered*, tā'pėrd; ppr. *tapering*, tā'pėr-ing. To become gradually slenderer or less in diameter; to diminish in girth towards the point; to diminish; to grow gradually less.——v.t. To cause to taper.

tapestry, ta'pes-tri, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*, tapestry, fr. *tapis*, tapestry, a carpet, fr. L.L. *tapecius*, L. *tapete*, fr. Gr. *tapēs*, *tapētos*, a carpet, a rug.] A kind of rich woven hangings, commonly composed of wool and silk, having pictorial representations wrought in them, and formerly used for covering walls, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tapestried*, ta'pes-trid; ppr. *tapestrying*, ta'pes-tri-ing. To adorn with tapestry or as if with tapestry.

tape-worm, tāp'wėrm, *n.* The name of certain parasitic worms found in the intestines of animals.

tap-house, tap'hous, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.

tapioca, tap-i-ō'ka, *n.* [Native Brazilian Indian name.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava meal, and largely used as food.

tapir, tā'pir, *n.* [From native Brazilian name.] A Malayan and South American hoofed animal allied to the rhinoceros, with a nose resembling a small proboscis.

tapis, tā-pē', *n.* [Fr. TAPESTRY.] Cloth formerly used to cover the table in a council chamber; hence, *to be on the tapis*, to be under consideration, or on the table.

tappet, tap'et, *n.* [A dim. fr. *tap*, to strike gently.] A small projecting lever in machinery; a small cam.

tapping, tap'ing, *n.* The surgical operation of letting out fluid from a cavity of the body in which it has collected, as in dropsy.

tap-room, tap'röm, *n.* A room in which beer is served from the tap; a common drinking room in a tavern.

tap-root, tap'röt, *n.* The main root of a plant, penetrating the earth downwards.

tapster, tap'stėr, *n.* [From *tap* and *-ster*.] One whose business is to tap or draw liquor in a tavern.

tar, tär, *n.* [A. Sax. *teoru*, *tero*, tar=L.G. *tar*, D. and L.G. *teer*, Icel. *tjara*, G. *theer*, tar; ultimately allied to *tree*.] A thick, dark-coloured viscid substance obtained from pine or fir, coal, shale, &c., by destructive distillation, used for coating and preserving timber, iron, &c.; a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tarred*, tärd; ppr. *tarring*, tär'ing. To smear with tar.

tara-fern, tä'ra-fėrn, *n.* A New Zealand fern of the bracken genus with an edible rhizome.

tarantella, tar-an-tel'la, *n.* [It., fr. *Taranto*, the town of southern Italy.] A whirling Italian dance of six-eight measure; the music for the dance.

tarantism, ta-ran'tizm, *n.* [It. *tarantismo*. See next.] A fabulous dancing disease, said to be caused by the tarantula; a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance.

tarantula, ta-ran'tū-la, *n.* [It. *tarantola*, fr. L. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] A kind of spider found in southern

Tarantula (*Lycosa tarantula*). *a*, Arrangement of the eyes.

Italy, the bite of which was at one time supposed to be dangerous and to cause a frantic dancing mania; the dance tarantella.

taraxacum, ta-rak'sa-kum, *a.* [From Ar. or Per. *tarashaqūn*, taraxacum.] Dandelion or its roots as used medicinally.

tarboosh, **tarbouche**, tär'bösh, *n.* [Ar. name.] A red, woollen skull-cap worn by the Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs; a fez.

tardigrade, tär'di-grād, *a.* [L. *tardus*, slow, *gradus*, step.] Slow-paced; pertaining to the tardigrades.——n. One of a family of mammals comprising the sloths.

tardily, tär'di-li, *adv.* In a tardy manner; slowly; with slow pace or motion.

tardiness, tär'di-nes, *n.* State or quality of being tardy; slowness; dilatoriness; unwillingness; reluctance; lateness.

Malay Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*).

tardy, tär'di, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*, tardy, as if from a form *tardivus*, fr. L. *tardus*, slow (seen in *retard*).] Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; dilatory; late; backward; not being in season; reluctant.

tare, tär, *n.* [Etymology unknown.] A legu-

minous plant cultivated as food for horses and cattle; a kind of cultivated vetch.

tare, tăr, *n.* [Fr. *tare*=It. Sp. and Pg. *tara*, fr. Ar. *tarha*, waste, tare.] An abatement or deduction made from the gross weight of a commodity as an equivalent to the weight of the package in which it is contained; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold.

tarentula. Same as *Tarantula*.

targe, tărj, *n.* [From *target*.] A target or shield. [Poetical.]

target, tär'get, *n.* [A dim. fr. O.Fr. *targue*, *targe*, It. *targa*, a shield, fr. O.H.G. *zarga*, G. *zarge*, a frame, border, &c.] A shield or buckler

Leather-covered Highland Target.

of a small circular kind; a mark set up to be aimed at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice.

targeted, tär'get-ed, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target.

targeteer, targetier, tär-get-ēr', *n.* One armed with a target.

Targum, tär'gum, *n.* [Chal. *targûm*, interpretation, fr. *targem*, to interpret; akin *dragoman*.] A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language.

tariff, ta'rif, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*, It. *tariffa*, Sp. *tarifa*, fr. the Ar. *tarif*, explanation, information, a list of fees to be paid, fr. *arafa*, to inform.] A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same; a list or scale of charges generally. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *tariffed*, ta'rift; ppr. *tariffing*, ta'rif-ing. To make a list of duties on, as goods.

tarlatan, tär'la-tan, *n.* [Milanese *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey.] A thin cotton stuff resembling gauze.

tarn, tärn, *n.* [Icel. *tjörn*, Sw. *tärn*, a tarn.] A small mountain lake or pool.

tarnish, tär'nish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tarnished*, tär'nisht; ppr. *tarnishing*, tär'nish-ing. [Fr. *ternir*, ppr. *ternissant*, fr. O.H.G. *tarvjan*, to conceal; akin to A.Sax. *dernan*, Sc. *dern*, to hide.] To lessen or destroy the lustre of; to sully; to dim; to diminish or destroy the purity of.——v.i. To lose lustre; to become dull.——n. A spot; a blot; soiled state.

tarnisher, tär'nish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which tarnishes.

taro, tä'rō, *n.* [Native name.] A plant of the arum family, cultivated in the Pacific Islands for its edible root.

tarpan, tär'pan, *n.* [Tartar word.] The wild horse of Tartary.

tarpaulin, tarpauling, tär-pą'lin, tär-pą'ling, *n.* [*Tar*, and old *pauling*, a covering for a cart or wagon, equivalent to *palling*, fr. *pall*, a cover. PALL, *n.*] Canvas covered with tar to render it waterproof, used for covering the hatches of a ship, &c.; a hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors.

tarpon, tarpum, tär'pon, tär'pum, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large edible American sea-fish.

tarry, ta'ri, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tarried*, ta'rid; ppr. *tarrying*, ta'ri-ing. [From A. Sax. *tergan*, *tyrgan*, to torment, to tease, hence to tire, to delay=D. *tergen*, G. *zergen*, to provoke; akin *tire*.] To stay; to continue; to abide; to stay behind; to wait; to loiter; to delay; to linger.——v.t. To wait for.

tarry, tär'i, *a.* [*Tar* and *-y*.] Consisting of tar, or like tar; covered or smeared with tar.

tarsal, tär'sal, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

tarsia, tär'si-a, *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian mosaic wood-work or marquetry, representing landscapes, figures, flowers, &c.

tarsus, tär'sus, *n.*; pl. **tarsi**, tär'sī. [Gr. *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot.] The ankle or ankle-joint; the ankle and instep; a corresponding part in animals; the last segment of an insect's leg; that part of the leg (or foot) of birds which extends from the toes to the first joint above; the shank.

tart, tärt, *a.* [A. Sax. *teart*, acid, sharp, fr. stem of *teran*, to tear.] Sharp to the taste; sour; acid; acidulous; keen; severe; snappish.

tart, tärt, *n.* [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte*, Sp. *torta*, *tarta*, It. *torta*, a tart, fr. L. *tortus*, twisted, ppr. of *torqueo*, I twist, lit. a piece of pastry in a twisted form; comp. a *roll*, from being rolled. TORTURE.] A species of pastry, consisting of fruit baked and inclosed in paste.

tartan, tär'tan, *n.* [Fr. *tartane*, It. Sp. and Pg. *tartana*; of Eastern origin.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean, somewhat resembling a sloop, but with a large lateen sail on its mast.

tartan, tär'tan, *n.* [Fr. *tiretaine*, *tiritaine*, linsey-woolsey, fr. Sp. *tiritaña*, thin woollen cloth. Origin unknown.] Cloth, especially woollen cloth, woven in colours in a checkered or cross-barred pattern.——a. Consisting of or resembling tartan.

Tartar, tär'tar, *n.* [A corruption of the native name *Tatar*.] A native of Tartary; a very irascible or rigorous person; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen.——a. Pertaining to the Tartars.

tartar, tär'tar, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*, It. and Sp. *tartaro*, L.L. *tartarum*, tartar; origin doubtful.] A hard reddish crust deposited by wine on the inside of the cask, also called *argol*; also, a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth.—**Cream of tartar**, purified tartar. See CREAM.—**Tartar emetic**, a compound of potassium and antimony, used as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, &c.

Tartarean, Tartareous, tär-tā'rē-an, tär-tā'rē-us. Pertaining to Tartarus, a name for the infernal regions among the Greeks and Romans; hellish; infernal.

tartareous, tär-tā'rē-us, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.

tartaric, tär-tar'ik, *a.* Pertaining, to or obtained from tartar.—**Tartaric acid**, the acid of tartar, used in calico-printing and in medicine, &c.

tartarize, tär'tar-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tartarized*, tär'tar-īzd; ppr. *tartarizing*, tär'tar-īz-ing. To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

tartarous, tär'tar-us, *a.* Containing or consisting of tartar.

tartish, tärt'ish, *a.* [From *tart*.] Somewhat tart.

tartly, tärt'li, *adv.* In a tart manner; sharply; severely; with sourness of aspect.

tartness, tärt'nes, *n.* Quality of being tart; acidity; sharpness; sourness; asperity.

tartrate, tär'trāt, *n.* [*Tartar* and *-ate*.] A salt of tartaric acid.

tar-water, tär'wą-ter, *n.* A cold infusion of tar in water, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections.

tasimeter, ta-sim'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *tasis*, a stretching, fr. *teinō*, I stretch, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrumen' for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, temperature, &c., by variations produced in the force of an electric current.

tasimetric, taz-i-met'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the tasimeter.

task, täsk, *n.* [O. Fr. *tasque*, *tasche* (Fr. *tâche*), a task, fr. L.L. *tasca*, by metathesis fr. *taxa* (=*tacsa*), fr. L. *taxo*, I tax. TAX.] A piece of work imposed by another or requiring to be done; what duty or necessity requires; a lesson to be learned; an undertaking; a burdensome employment; toil.—**To take to task**, to reprove; to reprimand.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tasked*, täskt; ppr. *tasking*, täsk'ing. To impose a task upon; to oppress with severe labour.

tasker, täsk'ėr, *n.* One who imposes a task.

task-master, täsk'más-tėr, *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens with labour; one whose office is to assign tasks to others.

task-work, täsk'wėrk, *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task.

Tasmanian, tas-mā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tasmania.—**Tasmanian devil**, the dasyure.—**Tasmanian wolf**, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania of nocturnal habits.——n. A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

tass, tasse, tas, *n.* [Fr. *tasse*, a cup.] A cup.

tassel, tas'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *tassel*, a knob or knot, a button, fr. L. *taxillus*, a small cube or die, dim. of *talus*, a die, a small bone.] A pendent ornament consisting of a sort of boss or knob with threads hanging down in a fringe; anything resembling a tassel.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tasselled*, tas'eld; ppr. *tasselling*, tas'el-ing. To put forth a tassel or flower, as maize.—— v.t. To adorn with tassels.

tasselled, tas'eld, *p.a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels.

tastable, tāst'a-bl, *a.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

taste, tāst, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tasted*, tāst'ed; ppr. *tasting*, tāst'ing. [O. Fr. *taster* (Fr. *tâter*), to handle, feel, taste, fr. hypothetical L.L. *taxitare*, a freq. of L. *taxare*, to touch repeatedly, fr. *tango*, *tactum*, I touch (whence *tact*, &c.). TANGENT.] To try by the special sense residing in the tongue; to test by the tongue and palate; to perceive the flavour of; to try by eating; to eat a little of; to become acquainted with by trial; to experience; to feel; to undergo; to partake of.—— v.i. To make trial by the tongue and palate; to eat or drink a little by way of trial; to have a smack or flavour; to have a particular relish or savour; to smack or savour; to have experience or enjoyment.——n. The act of tasting; a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; the sense by which we perceive this by means of certain nerves in the mouth; savour; relish; flavour; intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation and liking; nice perception: the faculty of discerning whatever constitutes beauty or excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; discernment of what is fit or becoming; manner or style as tested by this faculty; manner, with respect to what is pleasing; a small portion tasted; a small bit.

tasteful, tāst'ful, *a.* Having a high taste or relish; having good taste; showing or produced in good taste.

tastefully, tāst'ful-li, *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

tastefulness, tāst'ful-nes, *n.* State or quality of being tasteful.

tasteless, tāst'les, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; having no power of giving pleasure; stale; flat; void of good taste; showing or executed with bad or no taste.

tastelessly, tāst'les-li, *adv.* In a tasteless manner.

tastelessness, tāst'les-nes, *n.* Want of taste or relish; insipidness.

taster, tāst'ėr, *n.* One who tastes; one who tests provisions or liquors by tasting samples; an instrument by which something is tasted in order to judge of its quality.

tastily, tāst'i-li, *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste.

tasty, tāst'i, *a.* [*Taste* and *-y*.] Having or showing good taste; tasteful; elegant; palatable; nice; fine.

ta-ta, ta'ta, *n.* and *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-bye.

tatter, tat'ėr, *n.* [Icel. *tötturr*, *töttur*, tatters, rags; perhaps akin to *totter*.] A rag or part torn and hanging to the thing.

tatterdemalion, tat'ėr-dē-mā'li-on, *n.* [From E. *tatter*, latter part doubtful.] A ragged fellow.

tattered, tat'ėrd, *p.a.* Showing tatters; torn; hanging in rags; clothed with ragged garments.

tattling, tat'ing, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A kind of lace woven or knitted from sewing-thread, with a somewhat shuttle-shaped implement; the act of making such lace.

tattle, tat'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tattled*, tat'ld; ppr. *tattling*, tat'ling. [Like *titter*, probably an imitative word; comp. L.G. *tateln*, to gabble; D. *tateren*, to stammer; G. *tattern*, to prattle.] To talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to communicate secrets; to gossip. —— v.t. To utter in an idle prating way. —— n. Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

tattler, tat'lėr, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; one who spreads idle gossip.

tattling, tat'ling, *a.* Given to tattle or idle talk; apt to tell tales.

tattoo, tat-tö', *n.* [Formerly *taptoo*, fr. D. *taptoe*, the tattoo—*tap*, a tap or spigot, and *toe* (pron. as E. *to*), to, being primarily the signal for the closing of drinking houses. TAP.] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters.

tattoo, tat-tö', *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *tattooed*, tat-töd'; ppr. *tattooing*, tat-tö'ing. [A Polynesian word.] To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with a coloured substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.

tattooer, tat-tö'ėr, *n.* One who tattoos.

tattooing, tat-tö'ing, *n.* The act of the verb to tattoo; the design thus formed.

taunt, tant. *v.t.* pret. & pp. *taunted*, tant'ed; ppr. *taunting*, tant'ing. [O. Fr. *tanter*, *tenter*, to tempt, to provoke, fr. L. *tentare*, *temptare*, to try. TEMPT.] To reproach with severe, cutting, sarcastic, or insulting words; to upbraid; to twit in a bitter or scoffing way. —— n. A bitter, scornful, or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

taunt, tant, *a.* [O. Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so great.] Unusually high or tall: said of masts.

taunter, tant'ėr, *n.* One who taunts.

taunting, tant'ing, *p. a.* Containing or using taunts.

tauntingly, tant'ing-li, *adv.* In a taunting manner; insultingly; scoffingly.

tauriform, ta'ri-form, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, *forma*, a form.] Having the form of a bull.

taurine, ta'rin, *a.* [L. *taurinus*, fr. *taurus*, fr. Gr. *tauros*, a bull. TAURUS.] Relating to or like a bull.

Taurus, ta'rus, *n.* [L., a bull; cog. to E. *steer* (an ox). STEER.] The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th April.

taut, tat, *a.* [Formerly *toht*, *toght*, a pp. corresponding to the verb to *tow*, Icel. *toga*, to draw or pull. TOW.] Tight; not slack: applied to a rope or sail.

tautochronous, ta-tok'ron-us, *a.* [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *chronos*, time.] Performed in equal times; isochronous.

tautog, ta'tog, *n.* [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name.] A fish of the wrasse family caught on the New England coasts.

tautologic, **tautological**, ta-to-loj'ik, ta-to-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to or containing tautology; repeating the same thing.

tautologically, ta-to-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a tautological manner.

tautologist, ta-tol'o-jist, *n.* One who uses tautology.

tautologize, ta-tol'o-jiz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tautologized*, ta-tol'o-jizd; ppr. *tautologizing*, ta-tol'o-jiz-ing. [*Tautology* and *-ize*.] To repeat the same thing in different words.

tautology, ta-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *tautologia*—*tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word, discourse.] An unnecessary repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition.

tavern, ta'vėrn, *n.* [Fr. *taverne*, fr. L. *taberna*, a shed, a tavern, fr. root of *tabula*, a board. TABLE.] A house where liquors are sold, and other refreshments for guests provided; an inn.

taverner, ta'vėrn-ėr, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.

taw, ta, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tawed*, tad; ppr. *tawing*, ta'ing. [A. Sax. *tawian*, to prepare, to taw = D. *touwen*, G. *zauen*, to taw; Goth. *tawjan*, to do, to work; akin *tool*.] To make white leather for gloves, &c., by imbuing skins with alum, salt, and other matters.

taw, ta, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A marble to be played with; a game at marbles.

tawdrily, ta'dri-li, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

tawdriness, ta'dri-nes, *n.* State or quality of being tawdry.

tawdry, ta'dri, *a.* [From *St. Audrey*, a corrupted form of St. Etheldreda, at whose fair, held in the isle of Ely, laces and cheap gay ornaments are said to have been sold.] Fine and showy, without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornament; tastelessly ornamental; cheap and showy.

tawer, ta'ėr, *n.* One who taws or dresses white leather.

tawery, ta'ėr-i, *n.* [*Taw* and *-ery*, like *brewery*.] A place where skins are tawed or dyed with alum.

tawniness, ta'ni-nes, *n.* The quality of being tawny.

tawny, ta'ni, *a.* [O. Fr. *tané*, Fr. *tanné*, tanned, tawny, pp. of *tanner*, to tan. TAN.] Of a yellowish-brown colour, like things tanned, or persons sun-burned.

tax, taks, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*, a tax, fr. *taxer*, to tax, fr. L. *taxare*, to handle, to rate, to censure, fr. stem of *tango*, *tactum*, I touch (whence also *tangent*, *task*, *taste*, &c.). TANGENT.] A contribution levied or imposed on persons by some authority; money levied by authority from people to defray the expenses of government or other public services; a rate, duty, or impost charged on income or property; a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; an oppressive demand. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *taxed*, taksd; ppr. *taxing*, taks'ing. To impose a tax on; to levy money or other contributions from; to load with a burden or burdens; to put to a certain strain or effort; to censure; to accuse or charge; in *law*, to examine and allow or disallow the items of charge in.

taxability, **taxableness**, taks-a-bil'i-ti, taks'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being taxable.

taxable, taks'a-bl, *a.* That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes.

taxation, taks-a'shon, *n.* [L. *taxatio*, *taxationis*, fr. *taxare*, to tax.] The act of levying taxes; the imposition of taxes by proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the aggregate of taxes.

tax-cart, **taxed-cart**, taks'kärt, taksd'-kärt, *n.* A light spring-cart upon which only a low rate of tax is charged.

taxer, taks'ėr, *n.* One who taxes.

tax-free, taks'frē, *a.* Exempt from taxation.

tax-gatherer, taks'gaTH-ėr-ėr, *n.* A collector of taxes.

taxidermic, tak-si-dėr'mik, *a.* Pertaining to taxidermy.

taxidermist, tak'si-dėr-mist, *n.* A person skilled in taxidermy; one who stuffs animals.

taxidermy, tak'si-dėr-mi, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging, order, fr. *tasso*, I arrange, and *derma*, skin.] The art of stuffing animals, or of preparing and preserving the skins so as to give an appearance of life and nature.

taxing-master taks'ing-más-tėr, *n.* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs, and allows or disallows charges.

taxology, tak-sol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *logos*, a discourse.] TAXONOMY.

taxonomic, tak-sō-nom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory.

taxonomy, tak-son'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *nomos*, law.] That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

tax-payer, taks'pā-ėr, *n.* One who pays a tax.

tazza, tät'sa, *n.* [It.] A large ornamental cup or vase with a flat or shallow top, and having a foot and handles.

T-cloth, tē'kloth, *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured for the India and China market: so called from a large letter T being stamped on it.

tea, tē, *n.* [Originally pronounced and sometimes spelled *tay*, fr. Fr. *thé*, fr. Chinese *te*, *the*, *tha*, tca.] The dried leaves of plants of the Camellia genus, extensively cultivated in China, Assam, Ceylon, &c.; the plant itself; a decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water; any infusion or decoction of vegetables, as sage-tea, &c.; the evening meal at which tea is usually served. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *teaed*, tēd; ppr. *teaing*, tē'ing. To take or drink tea. —— v.i. To take tea.

tea-caddy, tē'kad-i, *n.* A small box for holding the tea used in a household.

tea-cake, tē'kāk, *n.* A light kind of cake eaten with tea.

teach, tēch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *taught*, tąt: ppr. *teaching*, tēch'ing. [From A.Sax. *taecan*, to teach, show, command; allied to *teón*, for *tihan*, to accuse; Goth. *teihan*, G. *zeigen*, to point out; cog. L. *dico*, I say (whence *diction*, &c.); Gr. *deiknȳmi*, I show, Skr. *diç*, to point out. *Token* is akin.] To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another knowledge of; to deliver, as any doctrine, art, principles, or words for instruction; to tell; to give intelligence; to accustom; to train in the use of; to make familiar with; to inform; to show how; to show. —— v.i. To practise giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.

teachable, tēch'a-bl, *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; docile.

teachableness, tēch'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being teachable; docility; aptness.

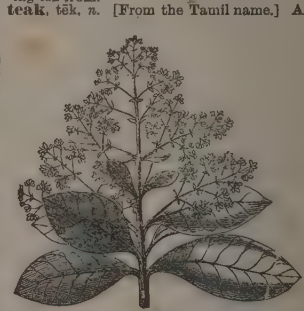
teacher, tech'ėr, *n.* One who teaches; an instructor; a preceptor; a tutor; a schoolmaster; a preacher; one who teaches religion.

tea-chest, tē'chest, *n.* A box, lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is exported.

teaching, tēch'ing, *n.* Act or business of instructing; instruction; doctrines or principles taught.

tea-cup, tē'kup, *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from.

teak, tēk, *n.* [From the Tamil name.] A



Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

tree of the East Indies which furnishes an abundance of hard and valuable timber.

tea-kettle, tē'ket-l, *n.* A portable kettle in which water is boiled for making tea.

teal, tēl, *n.* [Same as *tel* or *tal* in D. *teling*, *taling*, a teal; origin doubtful.] A small British duck which is found about fresh-water lakes and ponds.

team, tēm, *n.* [A.Sax. *tedm*, offspring, a series, a row, whence *týman*, to teem = O. Sax. *tōm*, O.Fris. *tām*, L.G. *toom*, offspring, D. *toom*, a brood; fr. same stem as *tow*, *tug*.] A brood; a flock of young ducks; a number of animals in a line; two or more horses or other beasts harnessed together

for drawing; the persons forming one of the sides in a game, match, &c.

teamster, tēm'stėr, *n.* [From *team* and *-ster.*] One who drives a team.

tea-pot, tē'pot, *n.* A vessel with a spout in which tea is infused.

teapoy, tē'poi, *n.* [An Indian word meaning literally *tripod.*] A three-legged table, with a lifting top, for holding tea-cup, sugar-basin, cream-jug, &c.

tear, tėr, *n.* [A.Sax. *tæhher, tedr, taer,* a tear =Icel. *tár,* Dan. *taar, taare,* G. *zähre,* Goth. *tagr*; cog. Gr. *dakry,* O.L. *dacryma,* L. *lacryma,* Ir. *dear,* W. *daiger,* Gael. *deur*; probably fr. a root meaning to bite or be sharp, seen in Skr. *daç,* to bite.] A drop of the watery fluid secreted by a special gland, and appearing in the eyes; any transparent drop of fluid; also, a solid transparent drop, as of some resins.

tear, tār, *v.t.* pret. *tore,* tōr; pp. *torn,* tōrn; ppr. *tearing,* tār'ing; old pret. *tare,* obsolete. [A.Sax. *teran,* to tear or rend=Goth. *(ga)tairan,* to break; G. *zehren,* D. and L.G. *teren,* Dan. *tære,* to consume; same root as Gr. *derō,* I flay; Skr. *dar,* to split. *Tire* is akin.] To pull in pieces; to make a rent or rents in; to lacerate; to rend; to make furrows or grooves in by violence; to wound; to separate by violent measures; to drag; to pull with violence; to remove by violence; to break up; to make dissension in; to cause or make by rending.—v.i. To be rent or torn; to rage; to act with turbulent violence.—n. A rent; a fissure.

tear-drop, tēr'drop, *n.* A tear.

tearer, tār'ėr, *n.* One who tears or rends.

tearful, tēr'ful, *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears.

tearfulness, tēr'ful-nes, *n.* State of being tearful.

tearless, tēr'les, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.

tear-stained, tēr'stānd, *a.* Stained or marked with tears; having traces of tears.

tease, tēz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *teased,* tēzd; ppr. *teasing,* tēz'ing. [A. Sax. *taesan,* to pluck, to tease=Dan. *tæse, tæsse,* to tease wool; D. *teezen,* to pick, to tease; L.G. *täsen,* to pull; akin G. *zausen,* to tug, tear. *Teasel* is from this, and *touse, tussle,* are allied.] To pull apart the fibres of; to comb or card, as wool or flax; to vex with importunity, petty requests, or raillery; to annoy; to torment.

teasel, tē'zl, *n.* [Also written *trasel.* A.Sax. *taesl,* teasel, fr. *taesan,* to tease. TEASE.] The fuller's thistle, the head or burr of which, with its hooked bracts, is used for raising the nap on woollen cloths; any contrivance similarly used.—v.t. pret. & pp. *teaseled,* tē'zld; ppr. *teaseling,* tē'zl-ing. To raise a nap, as on cloth, by means of teasels.

teaseler, tē'zl-ėr, *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

teaser, tēz'ėr, *n.* One who teases or vexes.

tea-service, tē'sėr-vis, *n.* A complete set of dishes or utensils for the tea-table.

tea-set, tē'set, *n.* A tea-service.

teasing, tēz'ing, *p. a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.—**teasingly,** tēz'ing-li, *adv.* So as to tease or vex.

tea-spoon, tē'spön, *n.* A small spoon used in tea-drinking.

teat, tēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *tit, titt,* a teat=L.G. and O.D. *titte,* G. *zitze,* a teat; cog. Ir. and Gael. *did,* a teat.] The projecting part of the female breast; the pap of a woman; the nipple; the dug of a beast.

tea-taster, tē'tāst-ėr, *n.* A person who judges the qualities of teas by tasting their infusions.

teated, tēt'ed, *a.* Having teats.

tea-things, tē'thingz, *n. pl.* The utensils required for the tea-table,

tea-urn, tē'ėrn, *n.* An urn for supplying heated water for tea.

techily, tetchily, tech'i-li, *adv.* In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

techiness, tetchiness, tech'i-nes, *n.* Quality or character of being techy; peevishness; fretfulness.

technic, tek'nik, *a.* [See next.] Technical. —n. Method of manipulation in any art; artistic execution; mechanical part of an artistic performance.

technical, tek'ni-kal, *a.* [L. *technicus,* fr. Gr. *technikos,* pertaining to art or craft, artistic, fr. *technē,* art; akin to *tektōn,* a carpenter; Skr. *taksh,* to shape.] Pertaining to the mechanical arts; appertaining to an art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like.

technicality, tek-ni-kal'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **technicalities,** tek-ni-kal'i-tiz. Quality or state of being technical; a technical feature or expression.

technically, tek'ni-kal-li, *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the precise signification of technical terms.

technics, tek'niks, *n.* The arts in general (used as a sing.); technical objects or terms.

technological, tek-no-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to technology.

technologist, tek-nol'o-jist, *n.* One who treats of or is well versed in technology.

technology, tek-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *technē,* art, and *logos,* discourse. TECHNICAL.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the industrial arts or handicrafts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts.

techy, tetchy, tech'i, *a.* [From old *teche, tache,* a blemish, a vice, fr. Fr. *tache,* a spot, supposed to be akin to *tack.*] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

tectonic, tek-ton'ik, *a.* [L. *tectonicus,* Gr. *tektonikos,* fr. *tektōn, tektonos,* a carpenter, a builder. TECHNICAL.] Pertaining to building or construction.—**tectonics,** tek-ton'iks, *n.* The art of building or construction.

ted, ted, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tedded,* ted'ed; ppr. *tedding,* ted'ing. [Apparently fr. W. *teddu,* to spread out.] To spread or turn, as newmowed grass or hay.

tedder, ted'ėr, *n.* One who teds; an implement that spreads newly-mown grass.

tedious, tē'di-us, *a.* [L. *tædiosus,* fr. *tædium,* tedium (q.v.).] Tiresome; wearisome; irksome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness; fatiguing; dilatory; tardy.

tediously, tē'di-us-li, *adv.* In a tedious manner; wearisomely.

tediousness, tē'di-us-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being tedious; wearisomeness; tiresomeness.

tedium, tē'di-um, *n.* [L. *tædium,* fr. *tædet,* it wearies.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

tee, tē, *n.* [Icel. *tjá,* to mark, to note.] A point of aim or starting-point in certain games, as quoits, curling, and golf.

teem, tēm, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *teemed,* tēmd; ppr. *teeming,* tēm'ing. [A.Sax. *têman, tîman,* to produce. TEAM.] To bring forth young; to be pregnant; to be overflowingly full; to be prolific or abundantly fertile; to be stocked to overflowing.—v.t. To produce; to bring forth.

teemer, tēm'ėr, *n.* One who teems.

teeming, tēm'ing, *p.a.* Producing young; prolific; overflowing; exceedingly abundant.

teen, tene, tēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *teóna,* injury, vexation.] Grief; sorrow.

teens, tēnz, *n.pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *-teen.*

teeth, tēth, *n.* pl. of *tooth.*

teethe, tēTH, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *teethed,* tēTHd; ppr. *teething,* tēTH'ing. [From the noun *teeth.*] To have the teeth growing or cutting the gums.

teething, tēTH'ing, *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, called also dentition; period when the first set of teeth are growing.

teetotal, tē'tō-tal, *a.* [Formed by reduplication of the initial letter of *total,* for the sake of emphasis; comp. *teetotum,* which probably suggested this word.] Entire or complete (colloq.); pertaining to total abstinence; totally abstaining from intoxicants.

teetotaler, teetotaller, tē'tō-tal-ėr, *n.* One who binds himself to abstain entirely from intoxicating liquors; a total abstainer.

teetotalism, tē'tō-tal-izm, *n.* The principles or practice of teetotallers.

tee-totum, tē-tō'tum, *n.* [That is *T-totum, totum* represented by T, from the T marked upon it and standing for L. *totum,* the whole, the whole stakes being won when T turns up; comp. *teetotal.* TOTAL.] A small four-sided toy of the top kind, made to spin, and used by children in a game of chance.

tegular, teg'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *tegula,* a tile, fr. *tego,* I cover. TEGUMENT.] Resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

tegulated, teg'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* [See prec.] Composed of overlapping plates or scales.

tegument, teg'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *tegumentum,* a covering, fr. *tegō,* I cover; cog. with E. *thatch* (q.v.).] A cover or covering; any natural covering, as of an animal; an integument.

tegumentary, teg-ū-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.

teil, tēl, *n.* [O. Fr. *teil,* fr. L. *tilia,* the linden.] The lime tree or linden.

teind, tēnd, *n.* [Icel. *tiund,* a tenth, and hence a *tithe,* fr. *tiu,* ten=Sw. *tiende,* Goth. *taihunda,* the tenth.] In Scotland, a tithe; that portion of the annual value of land which is or may be assessed to pay the clergy of the Established Church.

telautograph, te-lą'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* far off, and E. *autograph.*] A telegraph that reproduces a facsimile of the person's handwriting who sends a message.

telegram, te'lē-gram, *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* at a distance, and *gramma,* something written, fr. *graphō,* I write.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message.

telegrammic, te-lē-gram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a telegram; having the character of a telegram.

telegraph, te'lē-graf, *n.* [From Gr. *tēle,* at a distance, and *graphō,* I write.] Any apparatus for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible; usually restricted to the electric telegraph, an apparatus variously constructed for transmitting messages or communications along a wire by means of electricity; sometimes, a telegram.—v.t. pret. & pp. *telegraphed,* te'lē-graft; ppr. *telegraphing,* te'lē-graf-ing. To convey or announce by telegraph.

telegraph-cable, te'lē-graf-kā-bl, *n.* A strong cable, composed of wires, gutta-percha, &c., for a submarine telegraph.

telegraphic, telegraphical, te-lē-graf'ik, te-lē-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; communicated by a telegraph.

telegraphically, te-lē-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a telegraphic manner; by the telegraph.

telegraphist, te'lē-graf-ist, *n.* [*Telegraph* and *-ist.*] One who works a telegraph.

telegraphy, te-leg'ra-fi, *n.* [*Telegraph* and *-y.*] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.

telemeter, te-lem'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* at a distance, and *metron,* a measure.] A range-finder or similar instrument; an electric instrument to transmit variations marked by some physical instrument.

telemetry, te-lem'e-tri, *n.* Measurement or observation by means of a telemeter.

teleological, tel'ē-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

teleologically, tel'ē-ō-loj''ik-al-li, *adv.* In a teleological manner.

teleologist, tel-ē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in teleology.

teleology, tel-ē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *telos, teleos,* an end, and *logos,* discourse.] The science or doctrine of final causes; the science treating of the end or design for which things were created.

teleostean, tel-ē-os'tē-an, *a.* [Gr. *teleos, teleios,* complete, and *osteon,* a bone.] An order of fishes having a well-ossified skeleton, and including most familiar food-fishes.—n. One of this division of fishes.

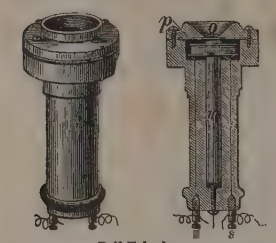
telepathic, te-le-path'ik, *a.* Pertaining to telepathy.

telepathist, te-lep'a-thist, *n.* One who exhibits the phenomena of telepathy.

telepathy, te-lep'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* at a distance, *pathos,* feeling.] The occult com-

munication of facts, feelings, or impressions between persons at some distance from each other.

telephone, te'lē-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *phōnē*, sound.] An instrument which transmits sound beyond its natural limits of audibility; more especially, an instrument transmitting sound and words



Bell Telephone.

o, Mouthpiece. *p*, Thin metallic plate vibrating to the sound of the voice, connected with telegraphic wires seen at *s s*. *m*, Bar magnet.

uttered by the human voice by means of electricity and telegraph wires, the vibrations of a thin plate caused by the sound being electrically transmitted and reproduced by a corresponding plate.——v.t. pret. & pp. *telephoned*, te'lē-fōnd; ppr. *telephoning*, te'lē-fōn-ing. To transmit by means of the telephone.

telephonic, te-lē-fon'ik, *a.* Relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone.

telephonist, te'lē-fon-ist, *n.* A person versed in telephony.

telephony, te-lef'o-ni, *n.* The transmission of communications by the telephone.

telescope, te'lē-skōp, *n.* [Fr. *telescope*, fr. Gr. *tēleskopos*, seeing at a distance—*tēle*, at a distance, and *skopeō*, I view.] An optical instrument essentially consisting of a set of lenses fixed in a tube, employed in viewing distant objects, which are seen by it as if near or much nearer.——v.t. pret. & pp. *telescoped*, te'lē-skōpt; ppr. *telescoping*, te'lē-skōp-ing. To drive the parts of into each other, like the movable joints of a pocket telescope.

telescopic, te'lē-skop-ik, *a.* Pertaining to, performed by, or resembling a telescope; seen only by a telescope.

telescopically, te-lē-skop'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a telescopic manner; by the telescope.

telescopist, te'lē-skop-ist, *n.* One skilled in using the telescope.

telescopy, te-les'ko-pi, *n.* The art of using the telescope.

telespectroscope, te-lē-spek'trō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *spectroscope*.] An instrument composed of a telescope and spectroscope, for examining spectra of the sun and other heavenly bodies.

telic, tel'ik, *a.* [Gr. *telos*, end.] Denoting end or purpose.

tell, tel, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *told*, tōld; ppr. *telling*, tel'ing. [A.Sax. *tellan*, to tell, announce, count = O. Fris. *tella*, O. Sax. *tellian*, D. *tellen*, Dan. *tælle*, Icel. *telja*, to tell, number, &c.; G. *zählen*, to number. Closely akin to *tale* (q.v.).] To number, count, or enumerate; to count one by one; to state or express in words; to relate; to narrate; to rehearse; to make known; to show by words; to disclose; to divulge; to confess; to betray; to acknowledge; to publish; to unfold; to interpret; to explain; to discern so as to be able to say; to distinguish; to decide upon; to inform; to assure; to assert to; to give an order or request to; to bid.—**To tell off**, to count off; to detach on some special duty.——v.i. To give an account; to make report; to speak or give information; to take effect; to produce a marked effect; to play the informer.

tellable, tel'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being told.

teller, tel'ér, *n.* One who tells; one who relates; one who numbers or counts; an officer of a bank who receives and pays money; one appointed to count votes on a division in the House of Commons or in a public meeting.

tellership, tel'ér-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a teller.

telling, tel'ing, *p. a.* Having or producing great effect; impressive.

tell-tale, tel'tal, *a.* Telling tales; officiously revealing; serving to betray; blabbing.——n. One who improperly discloses private concerns, or makes known what he should suppress; an instrument or device for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving some desired information.

tellural, tel'ū-ral, *a.* [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth; cog. Skr. *talas*, the ground; A.Sax. *thelu*, a board.] Pertaining to the earth.

tellurian, tel-ū'ri-an, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the earth or to an inhabitant of the earth.——n. An inhabitant of the earth.

telluric, tel-ū'rik, *a.* [TELLURAL.] Pertaining to the earth or to tellurium.

tellurium, tel-ū'ri-um, *n.* [From L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] A non-metallic element of a tin-white crystalline appearance, resembling sulphur in its chemical relations.

telpherage, tel'fér-āj, *n.* [Badly formed fr. Gr. *tēle*, far, *pherō*, I carry.] A system of transporting goods on a kind of elevated railway by means of electricity.

telson, tel'son, *n.* [Gr., an extremity.] The last joint in the abdomen of crustacea.

temerarious, tem-ē-rā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *temerarius*, rash. See next.] Rash; reckless; careless.

temerity, tē-me'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *témérité*, L. *temeritas*, rashness, fr. *temere*, rashly; same root as Skr. *tamas*, darkness, E. *dim*.] Contempt of danger; extreme boldness; precipitancy; recklessness; rashness.

temper, tem'pėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tempered*, tem'pėrd; ppr. *tempering*, tem'pėr-ing. [Fr. *tempérer*, to temper, to moderate, fr. L. *temperare*, to regulate, mix properly, temper, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time (seen also in *distemper*, *attemper*, &c.). TEMPORAL.] To proportion duly; to mix or combine in due proportion; to mix and work up; to qualify by intermixture of some ingredients; to reduce the excess, violence, or severity of; to moderate; to calm; to form to a proper degree of hardness, as steel.——n. Due mixture or proportion of different qualities; disposition or constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; special or peculiar disposition; temperament; heat of mind; irritation; the state of a metal as to its hardness; middle character; mean or medium.

tempera, tem'pe-ra, *n.* [It.] In *painting*, the same as *Distemper*.

temperable, tem'pėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tempered.

temperament, tem'pėr-a-ment, *n.* [L. *temperamentum*, admixture, moderation, &c., fr. *tempero*. TEMPER.] Due mixture of elements or qualities; adjustment of opposing influences; the peculiar or special physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of each person is permanently affected; combined mental and physical constitution; a certain adjustment of the tones or intervals of the scale in fixed-toned musical instruments, as the piano, with the view of adjusting the scale for use in all keys without offence to the ear.

temperance, tem'pėr-ans, *n.* [Fr. *tempérance*, L. *temperantia*, moderation, fr. *temperans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *tempero*, I regulate. TEMPER.] Moderation; sobriety; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; sometimes loosely used to mean total abstinence from intoxicants.

temperate, tem'pėr-āt, *a.* [L. *temperatus*, pp. of *tempero*. TEMPER.] Moderate; not excessive; moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; abstemious; not marked with passion; not violent or excessive as regards the use of language; proceeding from temperance; free from ardent passion; calm; cool; measured; sober; not liable to excess of heat, as climate.—**Temperate zones**, the zones of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the climate is generally temperate.

temperately, tem'pėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a temperate manner or degree; moderately; without excess or extravagance; calmly; soberly; without violence of passion.

temperateness, tem'pėr-āt-nes, *n.* Quality of being temperate; moderation; freedom from excess; calmness; coolness; reasonableness.

temperature, tem'pėr-a-tūr, *n.* [L. *temperatura*, due measure, temperature, fr. *temperare*, to temper (q.v.).] The state of a body or of a region of the earth with regard to heat as felt or indicated by the thermometer; the degree or intensity of the heat effects of a body; climatic heat.

tempered, tem'pėrd, *a.* Having a certain disposition or temper; disposed: used chiefly in composition.

tempering, tem'pėr-ing, *n.* The process of giving the requisite temper or degree of hardness or softness, as to iron or steel.

tempest, tem'pest, *n.* [O. Fr. *tempeste*, Fr. *tempête*, fr. L. *tempestas*, a tempest, time, season, fr. *tempus*, time. TEMPORAL.] A violent storm; an extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence; a hurricane; a violent tumult or commotion.

tempestuous, tem-pest'ū-us, *a.* [O. Fr. *tempestueux*, L.L. *tempestuosus*. See prec.] Pertaining to a tempest; very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; blowing with violence; subject to storms of passion.

tempestuously, tem-pest'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a tempestuous manner.

tempestuousness, tem-pest'ū-us-nes, *n.* State or character of being tempestuous; storminess.

templar, tem'plėr, *n.* [The knights received their name from the fact that their original head-quarters was in the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, said to have been built on the site of Solomon's temple. The *Temple* in London got its name from the knights, and the lawyers got their name from it. See next.] One of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem to protect pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land; a student of the law; a lawyer or student living in the Temple in London.—**Good Templars**, a modern society based on teetotal principles and organized to some extent like the Freemasons.

Templar.

temple, tem'pl, *n.* [Fr. *temple*, fr. L. *templum*, a temple, originally a place marked or cut off, fr. root *tem*, as in Gr. *temnō*, I cut, whence Gr. *temenos*, a temple. See prec.] A place of worship dedicated to the service of some deity or deities; the building erected by the Jews for the worship of God at Jerusalem; a Christian place of public worship; a church; (with cap.) the establishment in London inhabited by the knights Templars; the two inns of court erected on this site and occupied by barristers or students of law—the Middle and the Inner Temple.

temple, tem'pl, *n.* [O.Fr. *temple* (Fr. *tempe*), the temple, fr. L. *tempora*, the temples of the head; pl. of *tempus*, time, originally space. TEMPORAL.] The part of the side of the head between the forehead and the ear.

templet, **template**, tem'plet, tem'plāt, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *temple*, *templet*, a mechanical

appliance of several kinds; L. *templum*, a small timber.] A board or piece of sheet-iron whose edge is shaped so that it may serve as a guide in making an article with a corresponding contour.

Templet for a Baluster.

tempo, tem'pō, *n.* [It. *tempo*, fr. L. *tempus*, time.] The time of a piece of music; musical time.

temporal, tem'pō-ral, *a.* [O.Fr. *temporal*, Fr. *temporel*, fr. L. *temporalis*, temporal, pertaining to time and to the temples, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time, season, &c. (seen in *tense*, *n.*, *contemporary*, *extempore*), *tempora*, the temples of the head; root doubtful. Akin *tempest*.] Pertaining to time; pertaining to this life, or this world; not spiritual or ecclesiastical; secular; measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; opposed to *eternal*; relating to a tense in grammar; pertaining to the temples of the head.—— n. Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.

temporality, tem-pō-ral'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **temporalities**, tem-pō-ral'i-tiz. The state or quality of being temporal; a secular possession; *pl.* revenues of an ecclesiastic from lands, tithes, &c.: opposed to *spiritualities*.

temporally, tem'pō-ral-li, *adv.* In a temporal manner; with respect to time or this life.

temporalness, tem'pō-ral-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being temporal.

temporalty, tem'pō-ral-ti, *n.* [*Temporal* and *-ty*.] The laity; secular people; a secular possession; a temporality.

temporarily, tem'pō-ra-ri-li, *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a time only; provisionally.

temporary, tem'pō-ra-ri, *a.* [Fr. *temporaire*, L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time. TEMPORAL.] Pertaining to time; lasting but for a time; existing or continuing for a limited time; transient; fleeting; transitory; provisional.

temporization, tem'pō-ri-zā"shon, *n.* The act of temporizing.

temporize, tem'pō-rīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *temporized*, tem'pō-rīzd; ppr. *temporizing*, tem'pō-rīz-ing. [Fr. *temporiser*, fr. L. *tempus*, *temporis*, time. TEMPORAL.] To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; to trim; to use political devices.

temporizer, tem'pō-rīz-ėr, *n.* One who temporizes; a time-server; a trimmer.

temporizing, tem'pō-rīz-ing, *p.a.* Apt to temporize; complying with the humours and opinions of men; time-serving.

tempt, temt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tempted*, temt'ed; ppr. *tempting*, temt'ing. [O.Fr. *tempter* (Fr. *tenter*), fr. L. *temptare*, *tentare*, to try, prove, test, incite, probably fr. *teneo*, *tentum*, I hold, whence *tenant*, &c. TENABLE.] To solicit or incite to an evil act; to incite to something wrong by presenting inducements that are plausible or alluring; to provoke; to incite; to entice; to allure; to decoy; to seduce; to try the patience of; to put to a test.

temptable, temt'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be tempted.

temptation, tem-tā'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *temptacion*, Fr. *tentation*; L. *tentatio*.] The act of tempting or state of being tempted; enticement to evil; solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage; trial; that which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil; an allurement to anything indifferent or even good (colloq.).

tempter, temt'ėr, *n.* One who tempts; one who solicits or entices to evil; the devil.

tempting, temt'ing, *p. a.* Adapted to tempt, entice, or allure; attractive; seductive.

temptingly, temt'ing-li, *adv.* In a tempting manner.

temptress, temt'res, *n.* [*Tempter* and *-ess*.] A female who tempts or entices.

temse, tems, tems, *n.* [A. Sax. *temes*, a sieve=D. *tems*, a colander, a strainer.] A sieve; a searce; a bolter.

temulence, tem'ū-lens, *n.* [O.Fr. *temulence*, fr. L. *temulentia*, drunkenness, fr. *temulentus*, drunken. ABSTEMIOUS.] Intoxication; drunkenness.

temulent, tem'ū-lent, *a.* [L. *temulentus*. See prec.] Drunken; given to drunkenness.

ten, ten, *a.* [A. Sax. *tēn*, *tyn*, ten=O. Sax. *tehan*, D. *tien*, Goth. *taihun*, G. *zehn*, Icel. *tíu*, Sw. *tio*, Dan. *ti*; cog. L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, Skr. *daçan*; W. *deg*, Armor. *dek*, Ir. *deag*, Gael. *deich*, all meaning ten; root unknown.] Twice five; nine and one.——n. The number of twice five; a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or X; a playing card with ten spots.

tenable, te'na-bl, *a.* [Fr. *tenable*, fr. *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold, seen also in *tenant*, *tenacious*, *tenement*, *tenor*, *tenure*, *abstain*, *contain*, *obtain*, *retain*, &c.; same root as in *tendo*, I stretch, *tempto*, I tempt. TEND, TEMPT.] That may be held, maintained, or defended against any assailant, or against attempts to take or overthrow it; capable of being maintained in argument.

tenableness, **tenability**, te'na-bl-nes, te-na-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being tenable.

tenacious, te-nā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *tenace*, L. *tenax*, *tenacis*, fr. *teneo*, I hold. TENABLE.] Holding fast or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; tough; having great cohesive force among its particles.

tenaciously, te-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a tenacious manner; obstinately; with firm adherence; toughly.

tenaciousness, te-nā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being tenacious; tenacity.

tenacity, te-nas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*, L. *tenacitas*, fr. *tenax*. TENACIOUS.] State or quality of being tenacious; adhesiveness; glutinousness; stickiness; that property of bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; toughness; cohesiveness.

tenancy, te'nan-si, *n.* [*Tenant* and *-cy*= O. Fr. *tenance*. TENANT.] A holding or occupying lands or tenements as a tenant; period of occupancy as tenant; tenure.

tenant, te'nant, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, holding, a tenant or holder, ppr. of *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold. TENABLE.] A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease, or at will; one who occupies lands or houses for which he pays rent; one who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tenanted*, te'nant-ed; ppr. *tenanting*, te'nant-ing. To hold or possess as a tenant.——v.i. To live as a tenant; to dwell.

tenantable, te'nant-a-bl, *a.* In a state suitable for a tenant; fit to be rented.

tenantless, te'nant-les, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

tenant-right, te'nant-rīt, *n.* A term for various rights or claims which tenants maintain against their landlords.

tenantry, te'nant-ri, *n.* [*Tenant* and *-ry*.] The body of tenants.

tench, tensh, *n.* [O.Fr. *tenche*, Fr. *tanche*, L.L. *tinca*, a tench.] A European freshwater fish of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

tend, tend, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tended*, tend'ed; ppr. *tending*, tend'ing. [L. *tendo*, I stretch out, extend, bend, hold a certain course, aim, tend (seen also in *attend*, *extend*, *contend*, *intend*, *superintend*, *tense* (*a.*), *tent*, &c.); same root as L. *teneo*, I hold, Gr. *teinō*, I stretch, Skr. *tan*, I stretch. THIN, TENDER. TENABLE.] To move in or have a certain direction; to be directed; to have influence towards producing a certain effect (with infinitives following); to conduce or contribute.

tend, tend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tended*, tend'ed; ppr. *tending*, tend'ing. [Contr. from *attend*.] To attend; to accompany as assistant or protector; to guard; to take care of; to have charge of; to attend to.——v.t. To attend; to wait, as attendants or servants; to attend as something inseparable: with *on* or *upon*.

tendance, ten'dans, *n.* Act of tending or attending; attendance.

tendency, ten'den-si, *n.* [Fr. *tendance*, fr. L. *tendens*, *tendentis*, ppr. of *tendo*, I stretch. TEND (1).] Influence causing one to tend or incline in a certain direction; inclination; inclining or contributing influence; leaning; bent; proneness.

tender, ten'dėr, *n.* [From *tend* for *attend*.] One who tends or attends; a small vessel employed to attend on a larger one, for supplying her with stores, or to convey intelligence; on railways, a carriage attached to the locomotive, and carrying the fuel, water, &c.

tender, ten'dėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tendered*, ten'dėrd; ppr. *tendering*, ten'dėr-ing. [Fr. *tendre*, to reach or stretch out, fr. L. *tendere*, to stretch out. TEND (1).] To present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand.——n. An offer either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed; any offer for acceptance; an offer in writing made by one party to another, to execute some specified work, &c., at a certain rate; the thing offered.

tender, ten'dėr, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*, fr. L. *tener*, tender, delicate, soft, young, fr. same root as *tenuis*, thin, *tendo*, I stretch (whence *tend*), *teneo*, I hold (as in *tenable*), and E. *thin*. The *d* is inserted as in *gender*, *thunder*. TEND (1).] Easily broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; fragile; very sensible to pain; delicate; not hardy or able to endure hardship; young; weak; feeble; susceptible of the softer passions; compassionate; kind; affectionate; merciful; pitiful; exciting kind concern; expressive of the softer passions; gentle; mild; unwilling to give pain; apt to give pain when spoken of; adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic; scrupulous; cautious (with *of*).

tender-hearted, ten'dėr-härt-ed, *a.* Having a tender heart or great sensibility; susceptible of the softer passions, as love, pity, or kindness.

tenderly, ten'dėr-li, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; fondly; kindly; with pity or affection.

tenderness, ten'dėr-nes, *n.* The state or character of being tender; delicacy; aptness to be hurt or injured; susceptibility; affection; compassion; gentleness; fondness; scrupulosity; pathos.

tendinous, ten'din-us, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*, fr. *tendon*, a tendon (q.v.).] Pertaining to a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.

tendon, ten'don, *n.* [Fr. *tendon*, fr. L. *tendo*, I stretch. TEND (1).] A sinew; a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

tendril, ten'dril, *n.* [Fr. *tendrille*, fr. *tendre*, tender (q.v.).] A slender, twining growth, by which a plant attaches itself to something for support. — **tendrilled**, ten'drild, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

tenebrific, te-nē-brif'ik, *a.* [L. *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facio*, I make.] Producing darkness.

tenebrosity, te-nē-bros'i-ti, *n.* State of being tenebrous; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

tenebrous, **tenebrose**, te'nē-brus, te'nē-brōs, *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebræ*, darkness; perhaps cog. with *dim*.] Dark; gloomy.

tenement, te'nē-ment, *n.* [Fr. *tenement*, L.L. *tenementum*, fr. L. *teneo*, I hold. TENABLE.] *Lit.* what is held or occupied; an abode; a habitation; an apartment or apartments used by one family; in *law*, any permanent property that may be held.

tenemental, **tenementary**, te-nē-ment'al, te-nē-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements; capable of being leased; held by tenants.

tenement-house, te'nē-ment-hous, *n.* A house or block of building divided into dwellings for separate families.

tenesmic, tē-nes'mik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus.

tenesmus, tē-nes'mus, *n.* [From Gr. *teinesmos*, fr. *teinō*, I stretch, I strain.] A continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining, but without any discharge.

tenet, te'net, *n.* [L. *tenet*, 'he holds', 3rd pers. sing. of *teneo*, I hold. TENABLE.] That which a person holds, believes, or maintains as a part of his creed; a doctrine, opinion, principle, or dogma.

tenfold, ten'fōld, *a.* [*Ten* and *fold*.] Ten times more.

tenioid, tē'ni-oid, *a.* Same as *Tænioid*.

tennis, ten'is, *n.* [Said to be fr. Fr. *tenez*, 'take it' (fr. *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold), a word which the French use when the ball is struck.] A game in which a ball is driven against a wall, and caused to rebound, the players striking it alternately with a racket, the object being to keep the ball up as long as possible. See LAWN-TENNIS.

tennis-court, ten'is-kōrt, *n.* An oblong court in which tennis is played.

tenon, ten'on, *n.* [Fr. *tenon*, fr. *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold. TENABLE.] The specially shaped end of a piece of wood or the like to be inserted into a corresponding cavity called the *mortise* in order to form a joint. See MORTISE.

tenon-saw, ten'on-sa, *n.* A small saw with a brass or steel back, used for cutting tenons, &c.

tenor, ten'or, *n.* [L. *tenor*, a holding on, course, tenor, fr. *teneo*, I hold. TENABLE.] A prevailing course or direction; general course or drift of thought or language; general sense, spirit, or meaning; purport; substance, as of a discourse; the highest of the male adult chest voices: so called because in former times the leading melody was given to this voice; the part above the bass in harmonized music; one who sings a tenor part. —*a.* Adapted for singing or playing the tenor.—**Tenor clef**, the C clef, placed on the fourth line.

tenrec, tanrec, ten'rek, tan'rek, *n.* [Native Madagascar name.] An animal allied to the hedgehog, inhabiting Madagascar.

tense, tens, *n.* [O.Fr. *tens*, Mod.Fr. *temps*, time, fr. L. *tempus*, time. TEMPORAL.] One of the forms which a verb takes in order to express the time of action or of that which is affirmed.

tense, tens, *a.* [L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendo*, I stretch. TEND (1).] Stretched; drawn tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

tensely, tens'li, *adv.* In a tense manner; with tension.

tenseness, tens'nes, *n.* State of being tense or stretched to stiffness.

tensile, tens'il, *a.* [*Tense* (a.) and *-ile*.] Pertaining to tension; capable of tension.

tensility, ten-sil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being tensile.

tension, ten'shon, *n.* [Fr. *tension*, L. *tensio*, fr. *tendo*, I stretch. TEND (1).] The act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; tightness; mental strain; strained condition of affairs; in *mech.* the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of any system; in *electricity*, intensity, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer; in *physics*, elastic force.

tension-rod, ten'shon-rod, *n.* A rod in a structure holding together opposite parts.

tensity, tens'i-ti, *n.* [*Tense* (a.) and *-ity*.] State of being tense; tenseness.

tensor, ten'sor, *n.* [From L. *tendo, tensum*, I stretch.] A muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed.

tent, tent, *n.* [Fr. *tente*, L.L. *tenta*, a tent; lit. something stretched out or extended, fr. *tentus*, pp. of L. *tendo, tentum*, I stretch. TEND (1).] A portable house or shelter consisting of some flexible covering, such as skins, matting, or canvas stretched and sustained by poles.——v.i. pret. & pp. *tented*, tent'ed; ppr. *tenting*, tent'ing. To lodge in a tent; to tabernacle.——v.t. To supply with a tent or tents.

tent, tent-wine, tent, tent'wīn, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, deep-coloured, fr. L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, I dye. TINGE.] A Spanish wine of a deep-red colour.

tent, tent, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tented*, tent'ed; ppr. *tenting*, tent'ing. [Fr. *tenter*, fr. L. *tentare*, to feel, to try. TEMPT.] To probe; to keep open with a tent or pledget.——*n.* A roll of lint or linen, &c., used to dilate or keep open a sore from which matter is discharged.

tentacle, ten'ta-kl, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, fr. L. *tento*, I grasp, I feel. TEMPT.] A filiform and movable process or organ of various animals, used for prehension or as a feeler.

tentacled, ten'ta-kld, *a.* Having tentacles.

tentacular, ten-ta'kū-lèr, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.

tentative, ten'ta-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *tentatif*, fr. L. *tento, tentatum*, I try, I test. TEMPT.] Done by way of trial or experiment; serving to feel one's way; experimental; empirical.——*n.* An essay; a trial.

tentatively, ten'ta-tiv-li, *adv.* In a tentative manner; by way of experiment or trial.

tent-bed, tent'bed, *n.* A post bedstead, having the roof formed like a tent.

tented, tent'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents.

tenter, ten'tèr, *n.* [From provincial *tent*, to tend or attend.] A person in a manufactory who looks after machines, so that they may be in proper order.

tenter, ten'tèr, *n.* [Fr. *tenture*, L.L. *tentura*, a stretching, a tenter, fr. L. *tendo, tentus*, I stretch. TEND (1).] A machine for stretching cloth by means of hooks called *tenter-hooks*; a tenter-hook.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tentered*, ten'tèrd; ppr. *tentering*, ten'tèr-ing. To hang or stretch on tenters.

tenter-hook, ten'tèr-hụk, *n.* A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter; *fig.* anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

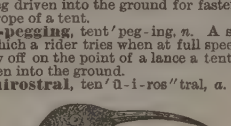
tenth, tenth, *a.* [*Ten* and *-th*.] Coming after or nine; the first after the ninth.——*n.* A tenth part; one of ten equal parts of a thing; a tithe.

tenthly, tenth'li, *adv.* In the tenth place.

tent-peg, tent-pin, tent'peg, tent'pin, *n.* A peg driven into the ground for fastening the rope of a tent.

tent-pegging, tent'peg-ing, *n.* A sport in which a rider tries when at full speed to carry off on the point of a lance a tent-peg driven into the ground.

tenuirostral, ten'ū-i-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *tenuis*, thin, *rostrum*, a beak.] Slender-billed: said of certain birds.



Tenuirostral Beaks.

a, Sun-bird (*Nectarinia afra*). *b*, Hummingbird (*Trochilus recurvirostris*).

tenuity, ten-ū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *ténuité*, L. *tenuitas*, fr. *tenuis*, thin, fr. root meaning to stretch, as in E. *thin*.] State of being thin or fine; thinness; slenderness; rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid.

tenuous, ten'ū-us, *a.* [See prec.] Thin; slender; rare; subtle: not dense.

tenure, ten'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *tenure*, L.L. *tenura*, fr. L. *teneo*, I hold. TENABLE.] A holding or manner of holding real estate; the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior; the consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land; manner of holding or possessing in general.

tepefaction, te-pē-fak'shon, *n.* [TEPEFY.] Act or operation of making tepid or moderately warm; state of being made tepid.

tepefy, te'pē-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tepefied*, te'pē-fīd; ppr. *tepefying*, te'pē-fī-ing. [L. *tepefacio—tepēre*, to be tepid, and *facio*, I make.] To make tepid or moderately warm.——v.i. To become tepid or moderately warm.

tepid, te'pid, *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepēre*, to be tepid.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

tepidness, tepidity, te'pid-nes, te-pid'i-ti, *n.* State of being tepid; moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

teraph, te'raf, *n.*; pl. **teraphim**, te'raf-im. [Heb.] A household deity or image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews.

teratology, ter-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *teras, teratos*, a prodigy, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of monsters or malformations in the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

terbium, tèr'bi-um, *n.* A rare element found along with erbium and yttrium at *Ytterby* in Sweden (whence the name).

tierce, tèrs, *n.* [TIERCE.] A tierce or cask of 42 gallons; in *Scots law*, the right of a widow to a liferent of one-third of her deceased husband's heritage.

tercel, tèr'sel, *n.* TIERCEL.

tercentenary, tèr-sen'ten-a-ri, *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice, and E. *centenary*.] Comprising three hundred years.——*n.* The three hundredth anniversary of any event.

terebinth, te'rē-binth, *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, fr. Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.] The turpentine-tree (*Pistacia terebinthos*).

terebinthine, te-rē-bin'thin, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to turpentine.

terebratula, te-rē-brat'ū-la, *n.* [A dim. fr. L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebro*, I bore, from its perforated valve.] A brachiopod bivalve mollusc, called also lamp-shell.

teredo, te-rē'dō, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *terēdōn*, fr. *tereō*, I bore.] A worm-like molluscous animal, the ship-worm, which does immense damage by perforating submerged wood.

Teredo, and pieces of wood perforated by Teredos.

terete, te-rēt', *a.* [L. *teres, teretis*, rounded off—properly, rubbed off—fr. *tero*, I rub.] Cylindrical and smooth; long and round.

tergal, tèr'gal, *a.* [L. *tergum*, back.] Pertaining to the back; dorsal.

tergiversate, tèr'ji-vèr-sāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tergiversated*, tèr'ji-vèr-sāt-ed; ppr. *tergiversating*, tèr'ji-vèr-sāt-ing. [L. *tergiversor, tergiversatus*, fr. *tergum*, the back, and *versor*, I turn, fr. *verto*, I turn. VERSE.] To make use of shifts or subterfuges.

tergiversation, tèr'ji-vèr-sā"shon, *n.* [L. *tergiversatio*. See prec.] The act or practice of tergiversating; a shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness of conduct.

tergiversator, tèr'ji-vèr-sāt-èr, *n.* One who practises tergiversation.

term, tèrm, *n.* [Fr. *terme*, an end, word, period, &c., fr. L. *terminus*, a boundary, limit, end (whence *terminal, terminate, determine*, &c.); akin Gr. *terma, termōn*, limit; same root as L. *trans*, E. *through*.] A limit; a bound or boundary; close or finish; termination; the time for which anything lasts; a time or period fixed in some way; a period during which instruction is regularly given to students in certain universities and colleges, there being generally three such in a year; the time during which a law court

holds sittings for the trial of causes; the time or period for which an estate may be held; a day on which rent or interest is regularly payable, such as Lady Day or Michaelmas; a word by which something fixed and definite is expressed; particularly, a word having a technical meaning; *pl.* words or language in general (to speak in vague *terms*); *pl.* conditions or propositions stated and offered for acceptance; *pl.* relative position or footing (on good *terms* with a person); in *logic*, the subject or the predicate of a proposition; in *alg.* a member of a compound quantity connected with another or others by the signs of addition and subtraction.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *termed*, têrmd; ppr. *terming*, tėrm'ing. [From *term* in sense of word.] To name; to call; to denominate.

termagant, tėr'ma-gant, *n.* [O. Fr. *Tervagant*, It. *Tervagante*, *Trivagante*; probably a name of Eastern origin. *Termagant* was a fabled deity of the Mohammedans introduced into the old moralities or popular shows, as a turbulent or violent personage.] A brawling, turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago; a scold.——*a.* Outrageous in conduct or language; quarrelsome; scolding; shrewish.

terminable, tėrm'in-a-bl, *a.* That may be terminated or bounded; limitable.

terminal, tėrm'in-al, *a.* [L. *terminus*, an end. See next.] Pertaining to or forming the end or extremity; terminating; of or belonging to a terminus.——*n.* That which terminates; an extremity; the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery.

terminate, tėrm'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *terminated*, tėrm'in-āt-ed; ppr. *terminating*, tėrm'in-āt-ing. [Fr. *terminer*, L. *terminare*, *terminatus*, to terminate, fr. *terminus*, a boundary, a limit. TERM.] To bound; to limit; to form the extreme point or side of; to put an end to; to complete; to finish; to close; to end.——*v.i.* To end; to come to the furthest point in space; to stop short; to close; to come to a limit in time.——*a.* Limited; bounded; that comes to an end.

termination, tėrm-in-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *terminatio.*] Act of terminating; act of ending or concluding; end in time or in space; end of a period; close; end of a thing; extremity; the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word; conclusion; result; issue.

terminational, tėrm-in-ā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or forming a termination.

terminative, tėrm'in-āt-iv, *a.* Terminating; definite.

terminological, tėrm'in-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to terminology.

terminology, tėrm-in-ol'o-ji, *n.* [From L. *terminus*, in sense of term or appellation, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science or theory of technical terms or other terms; collectively, the terms used in any art, science, industry, &c.; nomenclature.

terminus, tėr'mi-nus, *n.*; pl. **termini**, tėr'mi-nī. [L. *terminus*, a limit, a boundary. TERM.] A boundary; a limit; a landmark; a goal or point to be reached; the station established at either end of a railway or important section of a railway.

termitary, tėr'mi-ta-ri, *n.* [See next.] The dwelling of a community of termites.

termite, tėr'mīt, *n.* [From L.L. *termes*, *termitis*, a wood-worm.] One of the neuropterous insects commonly called white ants, and living in communities.

termless, tėrm'les, *a.* Having no term or limit; boundless; nameless.

termly, tėrm'li, *a.* and *adv.* At every term.

tern, tėrn, *n.* [Same as Dan. *terne*, Icel. *therna*, a tern: connections doubtful.] A long-winged fork-tailed bird of the gull family, often called *sea-swallow*.

tern, tėrn, *a.* [L. *terni*, three each, fr. *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three.] An aggregate consisting of three things or items.

ternary, tėrn'a-ri, *a.* [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni*, three each. See prec.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

ternate, tėr'nāt, *a.* [L.L. *ternatus*. See prec.] Arranged in threes; in *bot.* having three leaflets on a petiole.

1, Ternate Leaf. 2, Biternate Leaf. 3, Triternate Leaf.

Terpsichorean, tėrp'si-kō-rē''an, *a.* [From the Muse *Terpsichorē*, Gr. *terpō* (fut. *terpsō*), I delight, and *choros*, dancing.] Relating to Terpsichore or to dancing, of which she was the presiding deity.—**The Terpsichorean art**, dancing.

terra, ter'ra, *n.* [L. *terra*, fr. a root meaning dry, seen also in *torridus*, torrid, being the root of E. *thirst*. Hence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrier*, *tureen*, to *inter*, &c.] Earth; the earth.—**Terra firma**, firm or solid earth; dry land.

terrace, te'rās, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*, fr. L.L. *terracia*, It. *terrazzo*, fr. L. *terra*, earth. TERRA.] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or a bank of turf, &c.; a raised flat area; an elevated strip of land above a more or less steep slope; a street, having houses on one side and sloping ground on the other; a row of houses; the flat roof of a house.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *terraced*, te'rāst; ppr. *terracing*, te'rās-ing. To form into a terrace; to furnish with a terrace or terraces.

terra-cotta, ter'ra-kot-a, *n.* [It., lit. baked or cooked earth, fr. L. *terra*, earth, *coctus*, cooked, baked. TERRA, COOK.] A kind of pottery or earthenware, commonly of a reddish colour, much used for statues, figures, vases, architectural ornamentation, &c.; a work of art in terra-cotta.

terrapin, te'ra-pin, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A name of several fresh-water tortoises.

terraqueous, te-rak'wē-us, *a.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water. TERRA, AQUA.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

terrene, te-rēn', *a.* [L. *terrenus*, fr. *terra*, earth. TERRA.] Pertaining to the earth; earthy; earthly; terrestrial.

terrestrial, te-res'tri-al, *a.* [L. *terrestris*, fr. *terra*, the earth. TERRA.] Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth or in this world; pertaining to the world or to the present state; sublunary; mundane; pertaining to land as opposed to water; confined to or living on land.——*n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

terrestrially, te-res'tri-al-li, *adv.* After a terrestrial or earthly manner.

terrible, te'ri-bl, *a.* [Fr. *terrible*, L. *terribilis*, fr. *terreo*, I frighten; allied to Gr. *treō*, I tremble; Skr. *tras*, to tremble.] Adapted to arouse fear, dread, terror, or solemn awe and reverence; dreadful; awful; terrific; fearful; frightful; horrible; excessive; extraordinary.

terribleness, te'ri-bl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being terrible.

terribly, te'ri-bli, *adv.* In a terrible manner; dreadfully; excessively; very greatly.

terricolous, te-rik'o-lus, *a.* [L. *terra*, earth, *colo*, I inhabit.] Living in earth or soil.

terrier, te'ri-ėr, *n.* [From Fr. *terrier*, the hole of a rabbit, fr. *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth; equivalent thereforo to burrow-dog. TERRA.] A small variety of dog that creeps into holes in the earth, after animals that burrow.

terrific, te-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *terrificus*. TERRIFY.] Such as to terrify; terrifying; dreadful; terrible.

terrifically, te-rif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a terrific manner; terribly; frightfully.

terrify, te'ri-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *terrified*, te'ri-fid; ppr. *terrifying*, te'ri-fi-ing. [L. *terreo*, I frighten, and *facio*, I make. TERRIBLE.] To cause or produce terror in; to frighten extremely; to alarm or strike with fear; to throw into a panic; to appal.

terrigenous, te-rij'en-us, *a.* [L. *terra*, earth, and root *gen*, to produce.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

territorial, te-ri-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a territory; limited to or concerned with a certain district.—**territorially**, te-ri-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In regard to territory.

territory, te'ri-to-ri, *n.* [Fr. *territoire*, L. *territorium*, land round a town, a domain, a district, fr. *terra*, earth. TERRA.] A definite piece or tract of land as belonging to a state, city, or other body, or under any distinct administration; a dominion; a region in general; a country; in the United States, a region not yet admitted as a state into the Union, but with a regular government.

terror, te'ror, *n.* [L. *terror*, fr. *terreo*, I frighten. TERRIBLE.] Such fear as agitates body and mind; dread; alarm; fright; consternation; that which may excite dread; cause of extreme fear.

terrorism, te'ror-izm, *n.* [*Terror* and *-ism.*] A system of government by terror; coercion through fear; intimidation.

terrorist, te'ror-ist, *n.* One who rules by terror or intimidation.

terrorize, te'ror-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *terrorized*, te'ror-īzd; ppr. *terrorizing*, te'ror-īz-ing. To impress with terror; to repress or domineer over by means of terror.

terror-stricken, terror-struck, te'ror-strik-en, te'ror-struk, *a.* Struck with terror; appalled.

terse, ters, *a.* [L. *tersus*, pp. of *tergeo*, *tergo*, I wipe.] Free from superfluities of language; concisely written; brief; forcible; pithy.

tersely, tėrs'li, *adv.* In a terse manner; briefly and pithily; concisely.

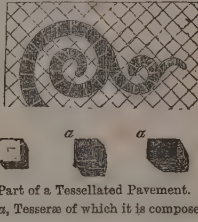
terseness, tėrs'nes, *n.* Quality of being terse; neatness and conciseness of style.

tertian, tėr'shan, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, fr. *tertius*, third, fr. *tres*, three.] In *med.* having its paroxysm every third day (a *tertian* fever).——*n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every third day, or every forty-eight hours.

tertiary, tėr'shi-a-ri, *a.* [L. *tertiarius*, fr. *tertius*, third, fr. *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three.] Third, as in order, rank, or formation; in *geol.* said of the third great division of stratified rocks, resting on the chalk, and followed by the post-tertiary or quaternary.——*n.* The tertiary system of rocks; a feather growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing.

tessellar, tes'se-lär, *a.* [See next.] Formed in little squares or tesseræ.

tessellate, tes'se-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tessellated*, tes'se-lāt-ed; ppr. *tessellating*, tes'se-lāt-ing. [From L. *tessellatus*, checkered, tessellated, fr. *tessella*, a small square or little cube for paving, a dimin. of *tessera*, a square (q.v.).] To form with tesseræ or little square-shaped pieces of different colours inlaid; to lay with checkered work; to variegate.



Part of a Tessellated Pavement.
a a a, Tesseræ of which it is composed.

tessellated, tes'se-lāt-ed, *p.a.* [See prec.]

Formed of inlaid or mosaic work, the pieces in which are square-shaped and of different colours; checkered; spotted like a chess-board.

tesselation, tes-se-lā'shon, *n.* Tessellated work, or the operation of making it; mosaic work, in little squares.

tessera, tes'e-ra, *n.*; pl. **tesseræ**, tes'e-rē. [L., a cube, a die; fr. Gr. *tessares*, four.] A small cube of marble, ivory, glass, wood, &c., used to form tessellated pavements and for like purposes.

test, test, *n.* [O.Fr. *test* (Fr. *têt*), fr. L. *testum*, an earthen vessel, fr. *testa*, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish, perhaps fr. *texo*, I weave, shape, whence *texture*. *Tester*, *testy* are akin.] A vessel used in trying or refining gold and silver; a cupel; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination; means of trial; a touchstone; a criterion; a standard; means of discrimination; an oath or affirmation to be taken before a person can be admitted to certain privileges; in *chem.* a substance employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by certain results produced; a reagent.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tested*, test'ed; ppr. *testing*, test'ing. To put to a test or trial; to refine, as gold or silver, in a test; to bring to trial and examination; to prove by experiment or by some fixed standard; to try; to examine by means of some reagent.

test, test, *n.* [L. *testa*, a shell, &c. See prec.] The outside hard covering of certain animals; the outer integument of a seed.

test, test, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tested*, test'ed; ppr. *testing*, test'ing. [L. *testari*, to bear witness.] In *law*, to attest or authenticate.

testacean, tes-tā'shē-an, *n.* [See next.] A testaceous animal; a mollusc with a shell.

testaceous, tes-tā'shus, *a.* [L. *testaceus*, fr. *testa*, the shell of shell-fish, &c.] Having a molluscous shell; having the character of a test or shell; pertaining to shell-fish.

testacy, tes'ta-si, *n.* [*Testate* and *-cy.*] The state of being testate.

testament, tes'ta-ment, *n.* [Fr. *testament*, fr. L. *testamentum*, a will, fr. *testari*, to make one's will, fr. *testis*, a witness; similarly *testify*, *testimony*, *attest*, *contest*, &c.] In *law*, a person's will; a document by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his property after his death; (with cap.) the name of either of the two general divisions of the Scriptures, called respectively the Old Testament and the New Testament; also used alone for the New Testament.

testamental, tes-ta-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to a testament or will; testamentary.

testamentary, tes-ta-ment'a-ri, *a.* [L. *testamentarius*. TESTAMENT.] Pertaining to a testament or will; bequeathed or done by testament or will.

testate, tes'tāt, *a.* [L. *testatus*, having made a will, pp. fr. *testor*, I make a will. TESTAMENT.] Having made and left a will.

testator, tes-tāt'or, *n.* [L. See prec.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

testatrix, tes-tāt'riks, *n.* [Fem. of *testator*.] A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

tester, tes'tėr, *n.* One who tests.

tester, tes'tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *testiere*, a headpiece, fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), a head, fr. L. *testa*, an earthen pot, in later times the skull, the head. TEST.] A flat canopy over a bed, pulpit, tomb, &c.

tester, tes'tėr, *n.* [Altered form of old *teston*, so named from the *teste* or head on it. See prec.] An old silver coin of the value of about sixpence sterling; a sixpence.

testicle, tes'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *testiculus*, fr. *testis*, a testicle.] One of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

testicular, **testiculate**, tes-tik'ū-lėr, tes-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* Pertaining to or shaped like a testicle.

testifier, tes'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who testifies.

testify, tes'ti-fī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *testified*, tes'ti-fīd; ppr. *testifying*, tes'ti-fī-ing. [O. Fr. *testifier*, fr. L. *testificari—testis*, a witness, and *facio*, I make. TESTAMENT.] To bear witness; to give testimony; to make a solemn declaration to establish some fact; in *law*, to give evidence under oath; to declare a charge.—— v.t. To bear witness to; to declare to be truth or fact; to affirm or declare solemnly; to affirm under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.

testily, tes'ti-li, *adv.* In a testy manner; irritably; peevishly; with petulance.

testimonial, tes-ti-mō'ni-al, *a.* [Fr. *testimonial*, L. L. *testimonialis*, fr. L. *testimonium*, testimony.] Relating to or containing testimony.—— n. A writing or certificate in favour of one's character or conduct; a certificate of qualifications; a subscription, gift, &c., bestowed on an individual by the public or by friends in token of appreciation or esteem.

testimony, tes'ti-mo-ni, *n.*; pl. **testimonies**, tes'ti-mo-niz. [L. *testimonium*, fr. *testor*, I bear witness, fr. *testis*, a witness. TESTAMENT.] That which is declared or affirmed by a witness; witness; evidence; a solemn declaration or affirmation made in judicial proceedings under oath, for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; affirmation; declaration; open attestation; profession; protest; divine revelation; law of God.

testiness, tes'ti-nes, *n.* Quality of being testy; peevishness; petulance.

test-paper, test'pā-pėr, *n.* A paper impregnated by some chemical which causes a change of colour when certain substances touch it.

test-plate, test'plāt, *n.* A glass plate with exceedingly fine and clear lines on it to test the power of microscopes.

testy, tes'ti, *a.* [O. Fr. *testu* (Fr. *têtu*), headstrong, wilful, fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), the head, fr. L. *testa*, potsherd, shell. TEST, TESTER.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

tetanic, te-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to tetanus.

tetanoid, tet'an-oid, *a.* [*Tetanus* and *-oid.*] Resembling tetanus.

tetanus, tet'a-nus, *n.* [Gr. *tetanos*, tetanus, fr. *teinō*, I stretch; akin to L. *tendo*, I stretch. TEND (1).] Spasm with rigidity; a more or less violent and rigid spasm of the muscles of voluntary motion, one form being lock-jaw.

tetchy, tech'i. TECHY.

tête-à-tête, tāt-ä-tät, *adv.* [Fr., lit. head to head.] Face to face; in private; in close confabulation.—— n. A private interview with no one present but the parties concerned. Used also as an adj.

tether, teтн'ėr, *n.* [Same as Icel. *tjóthr*, a tether, *tjóthra*, to tether; O. Fris. *tieder*, L.G. *tider*, O. Sw. *tiuther*, cord, tether; fr. same root as to *tie*.] A rope or chain by which an animal is confined so that it may graze within certain limits; *fig.* scope allowed.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tethered*, teтн'ėrd; ppr. *tethering*, teтн'ėr-ing. To confine with a tether or as with a tether.

tetrabranchiate, tet-ra-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *branchia*, gills.] Having four gills, as certain cephalopods.

tetrachord, tet'ra-kord, *n.* [Gr. *tetrachordon—tetra-*, four, and *chordē*, a chord.] A musical scale of four notes or tones.

tetrad, tet'rad, *n.* [Gr. *tetras*, *tetrados*, the number four, fr. *tettares*, *tessares*, four.] The number four; a collection of four things.

tetradactylous, tet-ra-dak'ti-lus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having four toes.

tetragon, tet'ra-gon, *n.* [Gr. *tetragōnos—tetra-*, four, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure having four angles; a quadrilateral.—

tetragonal, tē-tra'gon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon.

Tetrahedron.

tetragynous, tet-raj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* having four carpels or four styles.

tetrahedral, tet-ra-hē'dral, *a.* Having the form of the tetrahedron.

tetrahedron, tet-ra-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid body having four equal triangles as its faces; a triangular pyramid, having four equal and equilateral faces.

tetralogy, te-tral'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *tetralogia—tetra-*, four, and *logos*, discourse.] A group of four dramatic compositions united in some way.

tetramerous, te-tram'ėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *meros*, a part.] Consisting of or exhibiting four parts, or parts in fours.

tetrameter, te-tram'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *metron*, measure.] A poetic verse consisting of four measures.

tetrandrous, te-tran'drus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] In *bot.* having four stamens.

tetrapod, tet'ra-pod, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A four-footed animal.

tetrapterous, te-trap'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *pteron*, a wing.] Having four wings.

tetrarch, tet'rärk, *n.* [Gr. *tetrarchēs—tetra-*, four, and *archē*, government.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a prince or petty king.

tetrarchate, **tetrarchy**, tet-rärk-āt, tet'rärk-i, *n.* [See prec.] The part of a province under a tetrarch; the office of a tetrarch.

tetrastich, te-tras'tik, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *stichos*, verse.] A stanza or poem in four lines.

tetrastyle, tet'ra-stīl, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *stylos*, column.] Having or consisting of four columns; having a portico with four columns in front.

tetrasyllabic, **tetrasyllabical**, tet'ra-sil-lab'ik, tet'ra-sil-lab'ik-al, *a.* [See next.] Consisting of four syllables.

tetrasyllable, tet'ra-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

tetter, tet'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *tetr*, tetter=G. *zitter* in *zitteroch*, tetter; comp. Skr. *dadru*, tetter.] A name loosely given to several cutaneous diseases affecting man; a cutaneous disease of animals, which may be communicated to man.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tettered*, tet'ėrd; ppr. *tettering*, tet'ėr-ing. To affect with tetter.

Teuton, tū'ton, *n.* [L. *Teutōnes*, the Teutons, a latinized form of the native name; akin to A. Sax. *theod*, people. See DUTCH.] A person of Germanic race in the widest sense of the term.

Teutonic, tū-ton'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Belonging to the Teutons or peoples of Germanic race; Germanic; pertaining to the languages spoken by these peoples, which include Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and English, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Norse, Danish, and Swedish.—— n. The language or languages collectively of the Teutons.

text, tekst, *n.* [Fr. *texte*, fr. L. *textus*, a tissue, a fabric, a text, fr. *texo*, *textum*, I weave, seen also in *texture*, *textile*, *context*, *pretext*; same root as Skr. *taksh*, to form or fashion; Gr. *tektōn*, a carpenter. Akin *tissue*, *toilet*.] A discourse or composition on which notes or a commentary is written; an author's own work as distinct from notes or annotations on it; a verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse; any subject or theme chosen to comment on; a topic; a kind of handwriting of large size; a particular kind of letter or character.

text-book, tekst'buk, *n.* A book containing the leading principles of a science or branch of learning, arranged for the use of students; a school-manual.

text-hand, tekst'hand, *n.* A large hand in writing.

textile, teks'tīl, *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texo*, *textus*, I weave. TEXT.] Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving.—— n. A fabric made by weaving.

textorial, teks-tō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *textor*, a weaver. TEXT.] Pertaining to weaving.

textual, tekst'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *textuel*, fr. L. *textus*, a text (q.v.).] Contained in the text; pertaining to, bearing on, or connected with the text.

textualist, tekst'ū-al-ist, *n.* [*Textual* and *-ist.*] One who adheres to the text; one who can readily quote texts.

textually, tekst'ū-al-li, *adv.* [TEXTUAL.] In the text or body of a work; in accordance with a text.

texture, teks'tūr, *n.* [L. *textura*, a weaving, a web, a fabric, fr. *texo*, *textum*, I weave. TEXT.] A web; that which is woven; a fabric made by weaving; a tissue; the disposition or connection of threads or filaments interwoven; the manner in which elementary constituent parts are united; the grain or peculiar character of a solid.

thalamiflora, thal'a-mi-flō''ra, *a.* [From *thalamus*, and L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] In

Thalamiflora Flowers.

1, Clematis. 2, Chelidonium. 3, Geranium.

bot. having the stamens and petals rising immediately from the thalamus or receptacle.

thalamus, thal'a-mus, *n.*; pl. **thalami**, thal'a-mī. [Gr. *thalamos*, a bed.] A large ganglion in the brain; the receptacle of a flower, or part on which the carpels are placed.

thaler, tä'ler, *n.* [G., a word equivalent to *dollar.*] A German coin, value about 3*s.* sterling.

thalline, thal'īn, *a.* Pertaining to or of the character of a thallus.

thallium, thal'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a young green shoot—from the green line in its spectrum.] A rare metal, soft and grayish in colour.

thallogen, thallophyte, thal'ō-jen, thal'ō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a frond, root *gen*, to produce, *phyton*, a plant.] A stemless plant consisting only of expansions of cellular tissue: applied to all cryptogams with the exception of ferns and mosses.

thallogenous, thal-loj'e-nus, *a.* Belonging to the thallogens.

thallus, thal'us, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a shoot, sprout, frond.] In *bot.* a solid mass of cells, or cellular tissue, forming the substance of the thallogens.

than, THAN, *conj.* [Originally same as *then*; 'this is better *than* that' is equivalent to 'this is better, *then* that'.] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, &c.: sometimes used to govern an objective like a preposition.

thanage, thā'nāj, *n.* [*Thane* and *-age.*] The land of a thane; thanes collectively.

thanatoid, than'a-toid, *a.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling death; death-like.

thanatology, than-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of death.

thane, thān, *n.* [A. Sax. *thegen*, *thegn*, *thén*, a thane=Icel. *thegen*, a warrior; O. Sax. *thegan*, O.H.G. *degan*, G. *degen*, a warrior; cog. with Gr. *teknon*, child, fr. root of *tiktō*, I beget.] A man of middle rank among the Anglo-Saxons; a man of similar rank to a baron; a landed proprietor.

thanedom, thān'dum, *n.* The district, office, or jurisdiction of a thane.

thanehood, thān'hud, *n.* The office of a thane; thanes collectively.

thaneship, thān'ship, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane.

thank, thangk, *n.* [A. Sax. *thanc*, *thonc*, thanks, thought, mind, will=O.Sax. *thanc*, D. L.G. and G. *dank*, Goth. *thagks*, Icel. *thökk*, thanks; fr. stem of *thiṅk*; comp. *song* fr. *sing.*] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received or offered: now almost always in the plural.—v.t. pret. & pp. *thanked*, thangkt; ppr. *thanking*, thangk'ing. [A. Sax. *thancian*, to thank, fr. the noun=D. & G. *danken*, &c.] To give thanks to; to express gratitude to for a favour; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed.

thankful, thangk'fuḷ, *a.* [A. Sax. *thancfull.*] Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; expressive of thanks.

thankfully, thangk'fuḷ-li, *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully.

thankfulness, thangk'fuḷ-nes, *n.* State or character of being thankful; gratitude; gratefulness.

thankless, thangk'les, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not obtaining thanks, or not likely to gain thanks.

thanklessly, thangk'les-li, *adv.* In a thankless manner; with ingratitude; unthankfully.

thanklessness, thangk'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being thankless; ingratitude.

thank-offering, thangk'of-ėr-ing, *n.* An offering made with a sense of gratitude.

thanksgiver, thangks'giv-ėr, *n.* One who gives thanks.

thanksgiving, thangks'giv-ing, *n.* Act of giving or rendering thanks; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for public acknowledgment of the divine goodness; a form of words expressive of thanks.

that, THAT, *a.* and *pron.*; pl. **those**, THŌZ. [A. Sax. *thæt*, neut. of the demonstrative and def. art. *the* or *se*, and=O. Sax. *that*, Goth. *thata*, Icel. *that*, D. *dat*, G. *das*, Skr. *tat*; akin *the*, *this*, *there*, &c. THE, THIS, THOSE.] A pronominal adjective pointing to a person or thing before mentioned or supposed to be understood; often used in opposition to *this*: also used as a demonstrative pronoun, and as a relative pronoun, in many cases equivalent to *who* or *which*; *who* being generally used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* for either.—conj. Introducing a reason, an end or purpose, a result or consequence, or a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb; also used to introduce a wish.

thatch, thach, *n.* [A. Sax. *thæc*, thatch, *theccan*, to thatch=Icel. *thak*, Sw. *tak*, Dan. *tag*, a roof, thatch; D. *dak*, G. *dach*, a roof; Icel. *thekja*, Dan. *dække*, D. *dekken*, G. *decken*, to cover; same root as L. *tego*, *tectum*, I cover (seen in *protect*, *tegument*, *integument*, &c.); *toga*, a robe, *tegula*, a tile; Gr. *tegos*, *stegos*, a roof; Skr. *sthag*, to cover. *Deck* is allied.] Straw, rushes, reeds, or other vegetable substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain.—v.t. pret. & *thatched*, thacht; ppr. *thatching*, thach'ing. To put thatch on; to cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

thatcher, thach'ėr, *n.* One who thatches or whose occupation is to thatch.

thatching, thach'ing, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch; the materials used for this purpose.

thaumatrope, thą'ma-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *trepō*, I turn.] An optical toy which by revolving causes two pictures to seem connected.

thaumaturge, thaumaturgist, thą'ma-tėrj, thą'ma-tėr-jist, *n.* [Gr. *thaumatourgos*. THAUMATURGY.] A dealer in miracles; a miracle-worker.

thaumaturgic, thaumaturgical, thą-ma-tėr'jik, thą-ma-tėr'jik-al, *a.* Pertaining to thaumaturgy; miraculous.

thaumaturgics, thą-ma-tėr'jiks, *n.pl.* [See next.] Feats of magic or legerdemain.

thaumaturgy, thą'ma-tėr-ji, *n.* [Gr. *thaumatourgia*, wonder-working—*thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *ergon*, work. WORK.] Act of performing something wonderful; wonder-working; performance of miracles; magic; legerdemain.

thaw, thą, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *thawed*, thąd; ppr. *thawing*, thą'ing. [A. Sax. *thâwan*, *thâwian*, to thaw; Icel. *thâ*, a thaw, *thęyja*, to thaw; D. *dooi*, thaw, *dooijen*, to thaw; G. *thauen*, to melt, to thaw; comp. Gr. *tēkō*, I melt.] To melt, dissolve or become fluid, as ice or snow; to become so warm as to melt ice and snow: said of the weather, and used impersonally; to become less cold, formal, or reserved; to become genial.—v.t. To melt, as ice, snow, hail; to make less cold or reserved.—n. The melting of ice or snow; warmth of weather in which ice melts; warm turn of weather after frost.

the, THĒ or THI, *def. art.* or *definitive a.* [A. Sax. *thé*, nom. masc. corresponding to neut. *that*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *the*, D. and L.G. *de*, Sw. and Dan. *den*, G. *der*, the; cog. L. *-te* in *iste*, that; Gr. *to*, the; Skr. *tat*, it. The *the* before comparatives represents the A.Sax. instrumental case *thi*, *thỳ*, by that.] Used before nouns with a specifying or limiting effect; before a noun in the singular to denote a species by, or a single thing representing the whole; prefixed to adjectives to give them the force of abstract nouns (*the beautiful*); used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree it means by that; by how much; by so much; also sometimes placed before Celtic family names to indicate the head of a clan.

theandric, thē-an'drik, *a.* [Gr. *theos*, god, *anēr*, *andros*, man.] Relating to the divine and human nature united.

theanthropism, thē-an'thro-pizm, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, god, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A state of being both divine and human at once.

thearchy, thē'ār-ki, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *archē*, rule.] Government by God; theocracy; a body of deities or divine rulers.

theater, thē'a-tėr. American spelling of *Theatre.*

theatre, thē'a-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *théâtre*, fr. L. *theatrum*, fr. Gr. *theatron*, a theatre, a place for seeing exhibitions, fr. *theomai*, I see, fr. *thea*, a view.] A house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a playhouse; a place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre; a place of action; the scene or locality where events take place; a room with seats rising as they recede and with a table conveniently placed for anatomical demonstrations, &c.

theatric, theatrical, thē-at'rik, thē-at'rik-al, *a.* [Gr. *theatrikos.*] Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; calculated for display]; meretricious; artificial; bombastic; false.

theatricality, thē-at'ri-kal''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being theatrical; something theatrical; theatrical display.

theatrically, thē-at'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a theatrical manner; like actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage; bombastically; artificially.

theatricals, thē-at'rik-alz, *n.pl.* Dramatic performances, especially by amateurs.

theca, thē'ka, *n.*; pl. **thecæ**, thē'sē. [L., fr. Gr. *thēkē*, a case.] A sheath or hollow case; the spore-case of ferns, mosses, and other cryptogams.

thecal, thē'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a theca.

thee, THĒ, *pron.* [A. Sax. *thé*, dat. and accus. of *thú*, thou.] The objective and dative case of *thou.*

theft, theft, *n.* [A. Sax. *theófthe*, theft, fr. *theóf*, a thief. Final *th* became *t* as in *height.* THIEF.] Act of stealing; the unlawful taking of another person's goods or movables with an intent to deprive him of them; larceny.

theine, thein, thē'in, *a.* [From *Thea*, the generic name of the tea-plant.] A bitter principle found in tea, coffee, and some other plants; caffeine.

their, THĀR, *pronominal* or *possessive adj.* [From Icel. *theirra*, their=A.Sax. *thæra*, of them: the genitive pl. of which *the*, *that*, are nominatives. THEY.] Pertaining to or belonging to them.—Theirs, possessive case of *they*, used without a noun following, as a nominative, objective, or as simple predicate.

theism, thē'izm, *n.* [Fr. *théisme*, fr. Gr. *theos*, god, seen also in *theocracy*, *theology*, *atheism*, &c.; root doubtful.] The belief or

acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to atheism; belief in gods.

theist, thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

theistic, theistical, thē-ist'ik, thē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to theism or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

them, ŦHem, *pron.* [Originally a dative corresponding to *their*=Icel. *theim*, A. Sax. *thám*.] The dative and objective case of *they*; those persons or things; those.

thematic, thē-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *thema, thematos*, a theme.] Relating to a theme or themes.—**thematist**, thēm'a-tist, *n.* A writer of themes.

theme, thēm, *n.* [L. *thema*, fr. Gr. *thema*, a proposition, a theme, a root word, fr. Gr. *tithēmi*, I place; cog. with E. *do*.] A proposition for discussion; a subject; a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a short dissertation composed by a student; the part of a noun or a verb unchanged in declension or conjugation; in *music*, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition; the leading subject in a musical composition or movement.

themselves, ŦHem-selvz', *pron.* pl. of *himself, herself, itself*.

then, ŦHen, *adv.* [A. Sax. *thenne, thanne, thonne*, an acc. form belonging to the pronominal stem *the, thæt*; same word as *than*. THE, THAT.] At that time, referring to a time either past or future; soon afterward or immediately; at another time. Often used elliptically, like an adjective, for *then existing*.——conj. In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

thence, ŦHens, *adv.* [O. E. *thens, thennes, thannes*, genitive forms of *thenne*, thence, fr. A. Sax. *thanan, thonon*, thence; comp. *hence, whence*.] From that place; from that time; for that reason; from this; out of this; not there; elsewhere; absent.

thenceforth, ŦHens'fôrth, *adv.* From that time forward.

thenceforward, ŦHens'for-wêrd, *adv.* From that time or place onward.

theocracy, thē-ok'ra-si, *n.*; pl. **theocracies**, thē-ok'ra-siz. [Fr. *théocratie*, fr. Gr. *theokratia—theos*, god, and *kratos*, power, strength, might.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed.

theocrasy, thē-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, god, and *krasis*, mixture.] An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theocrat, thē'o-krat, *n.* [THEOCRACY.] One who lives under a theocracy.

theocratic, theocratical, thē-o-krat'ik, thē-o-krat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; ruled by the immediate direction of God.

theodicean, thē-od'i-sē"an, *a.* Pertaining to theodicy.

theodicy, thē-od'i-si, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *dikē*, justice.] A vindication of the ways of God in creation; a doctrine as to the providential government of God.

theodolite, thē-od'o-līt, *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps from Gr. *thea*, a seeing, *hodos*, way, and *litos*, smooth.] A surveyor's instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles by means of a telescope.

theodolitic, thē-od'o-lit-ik, *a.* Pertaining to a theodolite.

theogonic, thē-ō-gon'ik, *a.* Relating to theogony.

theogonist, thē-og'on-ist, *n.* [*Theogony* and *-ist*.] A writer on or one versed in theogony.

theogony, thē-og'o-ni, *n.* [Fr. *théogonie*, fr. Gr. *theogonia—theos*, a god, and *gonē*, generation.] Doctrine or teaching as to the genealogy of pagan deities; a poem treating of the origin and descent of gods.

theologian, thē-o-lō'ji-an, *n.* [L.L. *theologia*, theology.] A person well versed in theology; a divine.

theologic, theological, thē-o-loj'ik, thē-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *theologikos*.] Pertaining to theology.

theologically, thē-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology.

theologist, thē-ol'o-jist, *n.* [*Theology* and *-ist*.] A theologian.

theologize, thē-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* prot. & pp. *theologized*, thē-ol'o-jīzd; ppr. *theologizing*, thē-ol'o-jīz-ing. [*Theology* and *-ize*.] To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

theologizer, thē-ol'o-jīz-ér, *n.* One who theologizes.

theology, thē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *théologie*, L.L. *theologia*, fr. Gr. *theologia—theos*, God, and *logos*, discourse. THEISM.] The science which treats of God and divine things in their relation to man, more especially as exhibited in the Christian religion; divinity.

theomachy, thē-om'a-ki, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, a god, and *machē*, combat.] A fighting against gods; a strife or battle among gods.

theomancy, thē-om'an-si, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *manteia*, prophecy, divination.] Divination from the responses of oracles, or persons supposed to be inspired.

theophanic, thē-ō-fan'ik, *a.* Relating to a theophany.

theophany, thē-of'an-i, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *phainomai*, I appear.] A manifestation of God or of gods to man by actual appearance.

theophilanthropic, thē'ō-fil-an-throp''ik, *a.* Pertaining to theophilanthropism.

theophilanthropism, theophilanthropy, thē'ō-fi-lan''throp-izm, thē'ō-fi-lan''thrō-pi, *n.* [See next.] Love to both God and man.

theophilanthropist, thē'ō-fi-lan''throp-ist, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, *philos*, loving, *anthrōpos*, man.] One who practises or professes love to God and man.

theopneusty, thē'op-nūs-ti, *n.* [Gr. *theopneustos*, inspired of God, fr. *theos*, God, and *pneō*, I breathe.] Divine inspiration.

theorbo, thē-ôr'bō, *n.* [It. *tiorba*, Fr. *teorbe*.] A musical instrument somewhat like a large lute.

theorem, thē'ō-rem, *n.* [Gr. *theōrēma*, fr. *theōreō*, I look at, I view. THEORY.] A truth or principle proposed for demonstration; a mathematical proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning; a speculative truth; a position laid down as an acknowledged truth; in *alg.* a rule expressed by symbols or formulæ.

theorematic, theoremic, thē'ō-remat''ik, thē-ō-rem'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or comprised in a theorem.

theorematist, thē-ō-rem'a-tist, *n.* One who forms theorems.

theoretic, theoretical, thē-ō-ret'ik, thē-ō-ret'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *theōrētikos*. THEORY.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

theoretically, thē-ō-ret'ik-al-li, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.

theoretics, thē-ō-ret'iks, *n.pl.* The theoretical or speculative parts of a science; speculation.

theorist, theorizer, thē'ō-rist, thē'ō-rīz-ér, *n.* [Fr. *théoriste*.] One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation.

theorize, thē'ō-rīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *theorized*, thē'ō-rīzd; ppr. *theorizing*, thē'ō-rīz-ing. [*Theory* and *-ize*.] To form a theory or theories; to form opinions by theory; to speculate.

theory, thē'ō-ri, *n.*; pl. **theories**, thē'ō-riz. [Fr. *théorie*, L. *theoria*, fr. Gr. *theōria*, fr. *theōreō*, I behold, view, contemplate, fr. *theōros*, a spectator, fr. *theaomai*, I view.] Speculation; hypothesis to explain something; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation without a view to practice; an exposition of the general principles of any science; the rules of an art, or the knowledge of it, as distinguished from the practice; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; a collected view of all that is known on any speculative subject.

theosophic, theosophical, thē-ō-sof'ik, thē-ō-sof'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.

theosophically, thē-ō-sof'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a theosophical manner; with direct divine illumination; by theosophy.

theosophist, theosopher, thē-os'of-ist, thē-os'of-ér, *n.* [THEOSOPHY.] One who believes in, or is an adept in, theosophy.

theosophy, thē-os'o-fi, *n.* [Gr. *theosophia*, knowledge of divine things—*theos*, God, and *sophia*, wisdom, fr. *sophos*, wise.] Knowledge of divine things or of the deity obtained in some direct way, as by intuition, or special revelation or illumination; an alleged depth of spiritual insight which gives command over agencies commonly looked upon as superhuman or miraculous.

theotechnic, thē-ō-tek'nik, *a.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *technē*, art.] Pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods.

therapeutic, the-ra-pūt'ik, *a.* [Gr. *therapeutikos*, fr. *therapeuō*, I tend, nurse, cure.] Pertaining to the healing art; curative.

therapeutics, the-ra-pūt'iks, *n.* That part of medicine which deals with the application and operation of remedies.

therapeutist, the-ra-pūt'ist, *n.* One versed in therapeutics.

there, ŦHār, *adv.* [A. Sax. *ther, thær*, a locative case of the pronominal stem *the, that, then*, &c.] In or at that place; often opposed to *here*; in that object or matter; at that point; after going to such a length; into or to that place; thither; often used in place of a subject before a verb when the real subject comes after it.

thereabout, thereabouts, ŦHār-a-bout', ŦHār-a-bouts', *adv.* About that; near that place; nearly; near that number, degree, or quantity.

thereafter, ŦHār-aft'ėr, *adv.* After that; according to that; accordingly; afterward.

thereat, ŦHār-at', *adv.* At that place; at that; at that thing or event; on that account.

thereaway, ŦHār'a-wā, *adv.* Away in that place or direction.

thereby, ŦHār-bī', *adv.* By that; by that means; in consequence of that; by or near that place; near that number or quantity.

therefor, ŦHār-for', *adv.* For that or this or it.

therefore, ŦHār'for, *adv.* or *conj.* [*There* and *for*=A. Sax. *for thaere*, for that.] For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; consequently; in return or recompense for this or that.

therefrom, ŦHār-from', *adv.* From this or that.

therein, ŦHār-in', *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that or this particular point or respect.

thereinto, ŦHār-in-tō', *adv.* Into that or that place.

thereof, ŦHār-ov', *adv.* Of that or this.

thereon, ŦHār-on', *adv.* On that or this; thereupon.

thereout, ŦHār-out', *adv.* Out of that or this.

thereto, thereunto, ŦHār-tō', ŦHār-un-tō', *adv.* To that or this.

thereunder, ŦHār-un'dėr, *adv.* Under that or this.

thereupon, ŦHār-up-on', *adv.* Upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately.

therewith, ŦHār-with', *adv.* With that or this.

therewithal, ŦHār-with-al', *adv.* With that or this; therewith.

theriomorphic, thēr-ri-ō-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *thērion*, animal, *morphē*, shape.] Having the form of an animal.

theriotomy, thē-ri-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *thērion*, a beast, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy.

thermæ, thėr'mē, *n.pl.* [L. *thermæ*, fr. Gr. *thermai*, fr. *thermos*, warm.] Hot springs or hot baths.

thermal, thermic, thėr'mal, thėr'mik, *a.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm; akin *theros*, summer; cog. L. *formus*, warm. FURNACE.] Pertaining to heat or its phenomena; warm; hot.

thermally, thėr-mal-li, *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

thermo-chemistry, thėr'mō-kem-ist-ri, *n.* That branch of chemistry in which heat is of importance.

thermo-dynamic, thĕr'mō-dī-nam-ik, *a.* Relating to thermo-dynamics.

thermo-dynamics, thĕr'mō-dī-nam-iks, *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm, and *dynamics*.] That department of physics which deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy, and vice versâ.

thermo-electric, thĕr'mō-ē-lek-trik, *a.* Pertaining to thermo-electricity.

thermo-electricity, thĕr'mō-ē-lek-tri-si-ti, *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Electricity produced by the action of heat in connection with metals.

thermograph, **thermometrograph**, thĕr'mō-graf, thĕr'mō-met-rō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm, *metros*, measure, *graphō*, I write.] An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature.

thermo-magnetism, thĕr'mō-mag-net-izm, *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.

thermometer, thĕr-mom'et-ĕr, *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument by which temperature is ascertained, usually a closed glass tube containing mercury or alcohol, which expands or contracts according to the degree of heat.

thermometric, **thermometrical**, thĕr'mō-met-rik, thĕr'mō-met-rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer.

thermometrically, thĕr'mō-met-rik-al-li, *adv.* In a thermometrical manner.

thermometrograph, thĕr-mō-met'rō-graf, *n.* See THERMOGRAPH.

thermo-pile, thĕr'mō-pīl, *n.* An instrument for measuring very minute degrees of temperature.

thermoscope, thĕr'mō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, *skopeō*, I see.] An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated.

thermostat, thĕr'mō-stat, *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, *statos*, standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature.

thermotic, **thermotical**, thĕr-mot'ik, thĕr-mot'ik-al, *a.* [From Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat.

thermotics, thĕr-mot'iks, *n.* [See prec.] The science of heat.

thesaurus, the-sa'rus, *n.* [L. *thesaurus*, fr. Gr. *thēsauros*, a treasure. TREASURE.] A treasury, a lexicon.

these, THĒZ, *pronominal adj.* The plural of *this*.

thesis, thē'sis, *n.*; pl. **theses**, thē'sēz. [L. *thesis*, Gr. *thesis*, a position, fr. (*ti*)*thēmi*, I set. THEME.] A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain; a theme; a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise; the exercise itself; an essay written by undergraduates previous to receiving their degree; in *pros.* the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls; opposed to *arsis*.

Thespian, thes'pi-an, *a.* [From *Thespis*, an important person in the early development of the drama in Greece, about B.C. 535.] Relating to Thespis, or to dramatic acting in general.

theurgic, **theurgical**, thē-ėr'jik, thē-ėr'jik-al, *a.* Pertaining to theurgy.

theurgist, thē'ėr-jist, *n.* [See prec.] One who pretends to theurgy.

theurgy, thē'ėr-ji, *n.* [Gr. *theourgia*, fr. *theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.] The working of a divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; the producing of effects by spiritual means.

thewed, thūd, *a.* Having thews, muscle, or strength.

thews, thūz, *n.pl.* [Perhaps same as A.Sax. *thedwas*, manners, habits.] Muscles, sinews, strength.

they, THĀ, *pron. pl.*; possessive, *their*, THĀR; objective *them*, THEM. [Partly fr. A.Sax. *thā*, nom. pl. of the def. art., partly fr. Icel. *their*, they, nom. pl. of the pers. pron. THEIR.] The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*; sometimes used indefinitely, as, *they* say.

thick, thik, *a.* [A.Sax. *thicce*, thick=O.Sax. *thikki*, O.Fris. *thikke*, Icel. *thykkr*, Dan. *tyk*, D. *dik*, G. *dick*, thick; connections doubtful.] Having extent measured through and through or otherwise than in length or breadth; often, having great or considerable dimensions when thus measured: opposed to *thin* or *slender*; dense; compact; having great consistence; inspissated; foggy or misty; close set or planted; closely crowded together; close; following each other closely; without due clearness of articulation; dull as to perception; clouded; stupid; gross; very friendly or familiar (colloq.).——n. The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.——adv. In close succession one upon another; fast or close together.

thicken, thik'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thickened*, thik'nd; ppr. *thickening*, thik'n-ing. [*Thick* and *-en*.] To make thick or thicker.——v.i. To become thick or thicker.

thickening, thik'n-ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

thicket, thik'et, *n.* [A. Sax. *thiccet*, fr. *thicce*, thick (q.v.); comp. G. *dickicht*, fr. *dick*, thick.] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

thick-head, thik'hed, *n.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

thick-headed, thik'hed-ed, *a.* Dull; stupid.

thickish, thik'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.

thick-knee, thik'nē, *n.* The stone-plover or stone-curlew.

thickly, thik'li, *adv.* In a thick manner; densely; closely; compactly; in quick succession.

thickness, thik'nes, *n.* [A. Sax. *thicnes*, fr. *thicce*, thick.] State of being thick; measure through and through or in supplement of length and breadth; thick part; a fold or layer; denseness; density; consistence; crowded state; want of quickness or acuteness; dulness; indistinctness.

thickset, thik'set, *a.* Thickly set or planted; having a short thick body; thick; stout; stumpy.——n. A close or thick hedge; dense underwood.

thickskinned, thik'skind, *a.* Having a thick skin or rind; not easily irritated, as by taunts, ridicule, or the like; insensible.

thief, thēf, *n.*; *pl.* **thieves**, thēvz. [A. Sax. *theóf*, a thief=O.Sax. *thiof*, Icel. *thjófr*, Sw. *tjuf*, Dan. *dief*, G. *dieb*, Goth. *thiufs*, thief; root doubtful.] A person who steals or is guilty of theft; one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force.

thieve, thēv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *thieved*, thēvd; ppr. *theiving*, thēv'ing. [A. Sax. *theófian*, to thieve, fr. *theóf*, a thief.] To practise theft; to steal.——v.t. To take by theft.

thievery, thēv'ėr-i, *n.* [*Thieve* and *-ery*.] Theft; the practice of stealing.

thievish, thēv'ish, *a.* Given to theft or stealing; of the nature of theft.

thievishly, thēv'ish-li, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

thievishness, thēv'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being thievish.

thigh, thī, *n.* [A. Sax. *theóh*, the thigh=O. Sax. *thio*, Icel. *thjó*, O.H.G. *dioh*, D. *dij*, O.D. *dygh*, thigh; probably allied to *thick*.] The thick part of the leg between the knee and the hip-joint; the femur.

thigh-bone, thī'bōn, *n.* The bone of the thigh; the femur.

thill, thil, *n.* [A. Sax. *thill*, *thille*, a stake, board, pole=Icel. *thili*, *thil*, a deal, a plank; G. *diele*, a board; akin *deal*, a board. DEAL.] The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

thiller, **thill-horse**, thil'ėr, thil'hors, *n.* The horse which goes between the thills or shafts.

thimble, thim'bl, *n.* [A. Sax. *thýmel*, a thimble, fr. *thúma*, thumb, and suffix *-el*; having no doubt been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's thimble still is. THUMB.] A metal cover for the thumb, used by sail-makers in sewing; a metal cap or cover for the top of the finger, used for driving the needle through cloth; an iron ring with a rope spliced round it.

thimble-case, thim'bl-kās, *n.* A case for holding a thimble.

thimbleful, thim'bl-fụl, *n.* As much as a thimble holds; a very small quantity.

thimble-rig, thim'bl-rig, *n.* [From *rig*, a trick.] A sleight-of-hand trick played with three thimbles and a small ball or pea.

thimble-rigger, thim'bl-rig-ėr, *n.* One who practises the trick of thimble-rig.

thimble-rigging, thim'bl-rig-ing, *n.* The tricks of a thimble-rigger.

thin, thin, *a.* [A. Sax. *thynne*, thin=Icel. *thunnr*, L.G. *dunn*, Sw. *tunn*, D. *dun*, G. *dünn*; cog. L. *tenuis* (whence *tenuity*), Skr. *tanus*, thin; W. *tenau*, *teneu*, thin, rare; Ir. *tana*, thin, slender; all fr. root *tan*, to stretch; seen also in L. *tendo*, I stretch, E. *tend*; Gr. *tonos*, L. *tonus*, E. *tone*; L. *tener*, E. *tender*, &c.] The opposite of *thick*; having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; rare; not dense; not close; not crowded; sparse; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state; not full or well grown; slim; small; slender; lean; meagre; faint or feeble, as the voice; of a loose texture; not impervious to the sight; not crowded or well-stocked; not abounding; slight; not sufficient for a covering.——v.t. pret. & pp. *thinned*, thind; ppr. *thinning*, thin'ing. To make thin.——v.i. To diminish in thickness; to grow or become thin: with *out*, *away*, &c.

thine, THĪN, *pronominal adj.* [A. Sax. *thín*, thine, genit. of *thú*, thou. The loss of the *n* produced *thy*. THOU.] Thy; belonging to thee: now chiefly poetical, and used either with or without a noun following.

thing, thing, *n.* [A. Sax. *thing*, thing, a meeting, cause, affair, &c.=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *thing*, L.G. and G. *ding*, thing, matter; Dan. and Sw. *ting*, Icel. *thing*, a court, an assembly; root doubtful.] Whatever may be thought of or spoken of: whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; something; anything; an inanimate object; a creature: applied to man and animals in pity, contempt, tenderness, or admiration; a transaction, matter, circumstance, event; *pl.* clothes, luggage, personal belongings (colloq.).

think, thingk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *thought*, thạt; ppr. *thinking*, thingk'ing. [A. Sax. *thencan*, to think=O. Sax. *thenkian*, Goth. *thagkjan*, for *thankjan*, G. and D. *denken*, to think; Icel. *thekkja*, to perceive; Dan. *tænke*, to think; allied to *thank*, and to A. Sax. *thyncan*, to seem, whence *methinks*.] To have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to cogitate; to judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion; to intend; to design; to consider probable or likely; to suppose; to imagine; to fancy; to muse; to meditate; to ponder; to recollect or call to mind; to consider; to deliberate; to presume; to believe. (In several of these senses practically a transitive verb with an infinitive or a clause.)——v.t. To conceive; to imagine; to believe; to consider; to esteem.

thinkable, thingk'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being thought; conceivable; cogitable.

thinker, thingk'ėr, *n.* One who thinks; one who writes on speculative subjects.

thinking, thingk'ing, *p.a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas.——n. The act or state of one who thinks; thought; cogitation.

thinkingly, thingk'ing-li, *adv.* By thought.

thinly, thin'li, *adv.* In a thin manner or condition; not thickly; in a dispersed or scattered form; slightly.

thinness, thin'nes, *n.* State of being thin; tenuity; rareness; fluidity; a scattered state; sparseness; meagreness; leanness.

thinnish, thin'ish, *a.* Somewhat thin.

thin-skinned, thin'skind, *a.* Having a thin skin; unduly sensitive; irritable.

third, thėrd, *a.* [A. Sax. *thridda*=Goth. *thridja*, O. Sax. *thriddio*, Icel. *thridhi*, Sw. *tredje*, Dan. *tredie*, D. *derde*, G. *dritte*, Gr. *tritos*, L. *tertius*, Skr. *tritiya*, W. *trydy*, Gael. *treas*—all from words signifying *three*. THREE.] The next after the second; being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided; the ordinal of three. — **Third estate**, in Great Britain, the House of Com-

mons.—**Third person**, in *gram.* the person spoken of; *the third person* in the Trinity, the Holy Spirit. ——n. The third part of anything; the sixtieth part of a second of time; in *music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds and two degrees or intervals.

thirdly, thêrd'li, *adv.* In the third place.

third-rate, thêrd' rāt, *a.* Next below second-rate; quite inferior.

thirst, thêrst, *n.* [A. Sax. *thyrst, thurst*, thirst=O. Sax. *thurst*, Icel. *thorsti*, Sw. and Dan. *törst*, D. *dorst*, G. *durst*, Goth. *thaurstei*, thirst; allied to Icel. *thurr*, Sw. *torr*, D. *dor*, G. *dürr*, dry, the root being that of L. *torridus*, torrid, *terra*, the earth, the dry land; Gr. *tersomai*, I am dry; Skr. *tarsh*, to thirst. The verb to *thirst* is fr. the noun= A. Sax. *thyrstan*, Icel. *thyrsta*, &c.] The uneasiness, desire, or distress occasioned by want of water; dryness of mouth and throat from want of some fluid to drink; a want and eager desire after anything.——v.i. pret. and pp. *thirsted*, thêrst'ed; ppr. *thirsting*, thêrst'ing. To feel thirst; to experience a painful desire for water; to have a vehement desire for anything.

thirster, thêrst'êr, *n.* One who thirsts.

thirstily, thêrst'i-li, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

thirstiness, thêrst'i-nes, *n.* State of being thirsty; thirst; eager desire.

thirsty, thêrst'i, *a.* [*Thirst* and *-y*=A. Sax. *thrystig, thurstig*, G. *durstig*, &c.] Feeling thirst; feeling a painful sensation from want of water; having a vehement desire of anything; dry; parched; suffering from lack of moisture.

thirteen, thêr'tēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *threótyne*, lit. three-ten.] Ten and three.——n. The number which consists of ten and three.

thirteenth, thêr'tēnth, *a.* [*Thirteen* and *-th*=A. Sax. *threóteótha*.] The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen.——n. One of thirteen equal parts of anything.

thirtieth, thêr'ti-eth, *a.* [From *thirty*= A. Sax. *thritigotha*.] The next in order after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts of a thing.——n. One of thirty equal parts of anything.

thirty, thêr'ti, [A. Sax. *thrittig, thrítig*, fr. *threó, thré*, three, and *-tig*, ten (=L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, ten); so O.Sax. *thritig*, Icel. *thrjátíu*, D. *dertig*, G. *dreissig*.] Thrice ten, or twenty and ten.——n. The number which consists of three times ten.

this, THis, *a.* and *pron.*; pl. **these**, THēz. [A. Sax. masc. *thes*, fem. *theos*, neut. *this*, fr. the pronominal stem seen in *the, that, thither*, &c., combined with A. Sax. *se, sa*, he (=Skr. *sa*, he).] A demonstrative, used with or without a noun, referring to something present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned: often opposed to *that*; also, applied to time, it may refer to the present time, time next to come, or to time immediately ended; also used to signify present state, condition, &c.

thistle, this'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *thistel*, a thistle =Icel. *thistill*, L.G. and D. *distel*, Sw. *tistel*, Sc. *thrissle*, thistle; origin doubtful.] The name of a tribe of prickly composite plants; regarded as the national emblem of Scotland; a Scottish order of knighthood sometimes called the order of St. Andrew.

thistle-down, this'l-doun, *n.* The fine downy or feathery substance attached to the seeds of thistles.

thistly, this'li, *a.* Overgrown with thistles; resembling a thistle; prickly.

thither, THiTH'êr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *thider*, Icel. *thathra*, thither, there; fr. demonstrative stem seen in *the, that*, and suffix *-ther*, as in *hither*, &c.=*tra*, in Skr. *tatra*, there, fr. root *tar*, to go.] To that place: opposed to *hither*; to that end or point.

thitherward, thitherwards, THiTH'êr-wêrd, THiTH'êr-wêrdz, *adv.* [*Thither* and *-ward, -wards*.] Toward that place.

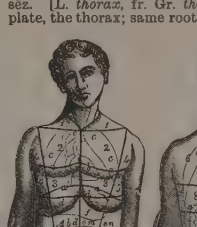
tho', THō. A short spelling of *though*.

thole, thole-pin, thōl, thōl'pin, *n.* [A. Sax. *thol*, a thole-pin=Icel. *tholir*, a thole-pin, a wooden peg; L.G. *dolle*, D. *dol*, a thole.] A pin in the gunwale of a boat to support the oar in rowing; often in pairs, the oars resting between; also written *Thowl*.

thong, thong, *n.* [A. Sax. *thwong, thwang*, a thong=Icel. *thvengr*, a strap, a latchet; probably akin to *twinge*.] A strap of leather, used for fastening anything; a long narrow strip of leather or similar material.

thoracic, thō-ras'ik, *a.* [THORAX.] Pertaining to or contained in the thorax.

thorax, thō'raks, *n.*; pl. **thoraces**, thō-rā'sēz. [L. *thorax*, fr. Gr. *thōrax*, a breastplate, the thorax; same root as Skr. *dhar*, to



Thorax in Man.

Thoracic regions denoted by thick black lines. 11, Right and left Humeral; 22, do. Subclavian; 33, do. Mammary; 44, do. Axillary; 55, do. Subaxillary or Lateral; 66, do. Scapular; 77, do. Inter-scapular; 88, do. Superior Dorsal or Subscapular. Viscera or contents of Thorax indicated by dotted lines. *a a*, Diaphragm; *b b*, Heart; *c*, Lungs; *d*, Liver; *e*, Kidneys; *f*, Stomach.

hold.] That part of the human body which contains the lungs, heart, &c.; the chest; the corresponding portion of animals; the portion of an insect between the head and abdomen.

thorium, thorinum, thō'ri-um, thō-rī'num, *n.* [From *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity.] A metal obtained as a gray powder which burns with great splendour.

thorn, thôrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *thorn*=Icel. O. Sax. and O. Fris. *thorn*, Goth. *thaurnus*, Sw. and Dan. *torn*, D. *doorn*, G. *dorn*; same word as Pol. *tarn*, Bohem. *trn*; root doubtful.] The name of certain trees or shrubs armed with spines or prickles, as the hawthorn, blackthorn, whitethorn, &c.; any sharp prickle or process from the woody part of a plant; a spine; anything troublesome; a care or trouble.

thorn-apple, thôrn'ap-l, *n.* An annual plant of the potato family with narcotic properties, used medicinally (*Datura stramonium*).

thorn-back, thôrn'bak, *n.* A species of skate with spines on its back and tail.

thorn-hedge, thôrn'hej, *n.* A hedge of hawthorn.

thorny, thôrn'i, *a.* Full of thorns or spines; prickly; troublesome; vexatious.

thorough, thu'rō, *a.* [A doublet of the prep. *through*.] Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; extending to or bearing on all particulars or details.

thorough-bass, thu'rō-bās, *n.* In *mus.* the mode of expressing chords by means of figures placed over or under a given bass, such figures indicating the harmony *through* all the other parts; also sometimes used as equivalent to *harmony*.

thorough-bred, thu'rō-bred, *a.* Bred from pure and unmixed blood, as horses; completely bred or accomplished; high-spirited; mettlesome.——n. An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood.

thoroughfare, thu'rō-fār, *n.* [*Thorough* and *fare*=A. Sax. *thurhfaru—thurh*, through, and *faru*, a going.] A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way; power of passing.

thorough-going, thu'rō-gō-ing, *a.* Going, or ready to go, all lengths; extreme.

thoroughly, thu'rō-li, *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely.

thorough-paced, thu'rō-pāst, *a.* Trained to go through all the paces of a well-trained horse; perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; downright.

thorp, thorpe, thorp, *n.* [A. Sax. *thorp*= Icel. *thorp*, Sw. and Dan. *torp*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf*, a village, a hamlet; perhaps cog. with L. *tribus*, a tribe, or *turba*, a crowd (whence *turbulent*).] A group of houses in the country; a hamlet; a village.

those, THōz, *a.* and *pron.* Historically the plural of *this*, being another form of *these*, but used as plural of *that*.

thou, THou, *pron.*; possess. or genit. *thine, thy*; obj. and dat. *thee*, pl. *ye* or *you*. [A. Sax. *thú*, genit. *thín*, dat. and acc. *thé*, nom. pl. *gé*, genit. *eówer*, dat. and acc. *eów*=Icel. *thú*, Goth. *thu*, D. Dan. and G. *du*; L. *tu*, Gr. *su, tu*, Skr. *tvam*, Slav. *ti*, W. *ti*, Gael. *tu*, thou.] The second personal pronoun singular: in ordinary language supplanted by the plural form *you*, *thou* being used only in the poetical or solemn style, or among the Friends or Quakers.

though, THō, *conj.* [A. Sax. *theáh*, though =O. Sax. *thôh*, Icel. *thó*, Dan. *dog*, D. and G. *doch*, Goth. *thauh*, though; fr. stem of *that, the*.] Granting or allowing it to be the fact that; notwithstanding that.—**As though**, as if.——adv. However; for all that.

thought, thạt, *n.* [A. Sax. *thoht, gethoht*, thought, fr. *thencan*, to think, pret. *thohte*, pp. *gethoht*=Icel. *thótti*, G. *gedacht*, thought. THINK.] The power or act of thinking; mental state of one who thinks; cogitation; something framed in the mind; idea; conception; a conceit; a fancy; that which one thinks; opinion; judgment; notion; supposition; meditation; design; purpose; silent contemplation; solicitude; care; concern.

thought, thạt, pret. & pp. of *think*.

thoughtful, thạt'ful, *a.* Full of thought; engaged in meditation; contemplative; meditative; attentive; careful; mindful; considerate; full of anxiety; anxious; solicitous.

thoughtfully, thạt'ful-li, *adv.* In a thoughtful manner; with thought or consideration; with solicitude; mindfully; considerately.

thoughtfulness, thạt'ful-nes, *n.* State of being thoughtful; deep meditation; anxiety; solicitude.

thoughtless, thạt'les, *a.* Free from thought or care; light-minded; heedless; careless; negligent.

thoughtlessly, thạt'les-li, *adv.* In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly.

thoughtlessness, thạt'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being thoughtless; want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

thought-reader, thạt'rēd-êr, *n.* One who claims to possess the power of thought-reading.

thought-reading, thạt'rēd-ing, *n.* A power by which it is claimed some persons are able to read the thoughts of others, or at least to tell the object of their thoughts.

thousand, thou'zand, *a.* [A. Sax. *thúsend* =O. Fris. *thúsend*, Icel. *thúsund, thús-hund*, Dan. *tusind*, D. *duizend*, L.G. *dusend*, Goth. *thúsundi*, G. *tausend*. The first element of the word is believed to mean many, the second to mean hundred.] Denoting the number of ten hundred; also, denoting a great number indefinitely.——n. The number of ten hundred; a great number indefinitely.

thousand-fold, thou'zand-fōld, *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.

thousandth, thou'zandth, *a.* [*Thousand* and *-th*.] Completing the number a thousand; being one of a thousand equal parts of anything.——n. The thousandth part of anything.

thowel, thowl, thōl, n. THOLE.

thraldom, thral'dom, *n.* [*Thrall* and *-dom*.] State of a thrall; slavery; bondage.

thrall, thral, *n.* [A. Sax. *thrael*=Icel. *thrœll*, Sw. *träl*, Dan. *trœl*, a serf, a slave;

supposed to mean literally a runner, running servant, being of same root as A. Sax. *thrægian*, to run; cog. Gr. *trechein*, to run.] A slave; a boudsman; a serf.

thrash, thresh, thrash, thresh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thrashed, threshed*, thrasht, thresht; ppr. *thrashing, threshing*, thrash'ing, thresh'ing. [A. Sax. *threscan, therscan*, to thrash (corn), to beat=Icel. *threskja*, Sw. *tröska*, Dan. *tærske*, D. *dorschen*, G. *dreschen*, Goth. *thriskan*; comp. Lith. *trasketi*, to rattle.] To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from, as by a flail or a thrashing-machine, or by treading with oxen; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub (colloq.).——v.i. To drive out grain from straw.

thrasher, thresher, thrash'ér, thresh'ér, *n.* One who thrashes grain; a species of shark which uses its tail as a weapon.

thrashing, threshing, thrash'ing, thresh'ing, *n.* Act of beating out grain; a sound drubbing.

thrashing-floor, threshing-floor, thrash'ing-flōr, thresh'ing-flōr, *n.* A floor or area on which grain is thrashed.

thrashing-machine, threshing-machine, thrash'ing-ma-shēn, thresh'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A machine for separating grain from the straw, variously constructed.

thrashing-mill, thresh'ing-mill, *n.* A thrashing-machine.

thrasonical, thra-son'ik-al, *a.* [From *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Given to bragging; boastful.

thread, thred, *n.* [A.Sax. *thraed*, lit. what is twisted, fr. *thrâwan*, to twist, to throw; similarly O.Fris. *thrêd*, Icel. *thrâdr, Dan. traad*, D. *draad*, G. *draht*, thread. THROW.] A fine cord, especially such as is used for sewing; the filaments of fibrous substances, such as flax, wool, cotton, silk, drawn out into a fine line; anything resembling this; any fine filament; the prominent spiral part of a screw; continued course or tenor; some main idea running through a discourse; general purpose.——v.i. pret. & pp. *threaded*, thred'ed; ppr. *threading*, thred'ing. To pass a thread through the eye of, as of a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow or intricate way or difficult course.

threadbare, thred'bār, *a.* Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off, worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

threadiness, thred'i-nes, *n.* The state of being thready.

thread-lace, thred'lās, *n.* Lace made of linen thread.

thread-paper, thred'pā-pér, *n.* A thin strip of paper for wrapping up a skein of thread.

thready, thred'i, *a.* Like thread or filaments; filamentous; consisting of or containing thread.

threat, thret, *n.* [A. Sax. *threât*, threat, punishment, crowd, pressure, calamity, fr. stem of A. Sax. *threôtan*, to tire, harass, afflict; Goth. *thriutan*, G. (*ver*)*drieszen*, to annoy; cog. with L. *trudo*, I thrust (in *intrude, protrude*, &c.).] A menace; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another. ——v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *threated*, thret'ed; ppr. *threating*, thret'ing. To threaten (used only in poetry).

threaten, thret'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *threatened*, thret'nd; ppr. *threatening*, thret'n-ing. [From *threat* and *-en*.] To use threats or menaces towards; to menace; to declare an intention of injuring; to menace by action; to act as if intending to injure; to appear as if about to bring something evil or unpleasant on; to show to be impending.——v.i. To use threats or menaces.

threatener, thret'n-ér, *n.* One that threatens.

threatening, thret'n-ing, *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; indicating something impending.

threateningly, thret'n-ing-li, *adv.* In a threatening manner; with a threat or menace.

three, thrē, *a.* [A. Sax. *thrí, thrý, threó*= O. Sax. *thrie*, O. Fris. *thre*, Goth. *threis*, Icel. *thrír*, Sw. and Dan. *tre*, D. *drie*, G. *drei*; cog. W. Ir. and Gael. *tri*, Lith. *trys*, L. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, Skr. *tri*, all meaning three; root unknown.] Two and one.—— *n.* The number which consists of two and one; a symbol representing this.

three-cornered, thrē'kor-nērd, *a.* Having three corners or angles; triangular.

three-decker, thrē'dek-ér, *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

threefold, thrē'fōld, *a.* Consisting of three in one; triple; multiplied thrice.—— *adv.* In a threefold manner; trebly.

three-foot, thrē'fut, *a.* Measuring three feet; having three feet.

three-master, thrē'mást-ér, *n.* A ship having three masts.

threepence, thrē'pens, thrip'ens, *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

threepenny, thrē'pen-i, thrip'en-i, *a.* Worth threepence only; of little value; mean.—— *n.* A coin worth threepence.

three-pile, thrē'pil, *n.* An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet.

three-ply, thrē'pli, *a.* Threefold; consisting of three thicknesses or strands, as cord, yarn, &c.

threescore, thrē'skōr, *a.* Three times a score; thrice twenty; sixty: often used as a noun.

threne, thrēn, *n.* [L. *threnus*, fr. Gr. *thrēnos*, lamentation.] A complaint or lamentation.

threnetic, thren-et'ik, *a.* [Gr. *thrēnētikos*. THRENE.] Sorrowful; mournful.

threnodial, thren-ō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to a threnody; elegiac.

threnodist, thren'o-dist, *n.* [*Threnody* and *-ist*.] A writer of threnodies.

threnody, thren'o-di, *n.*; pl. **threnodies**, thren'o-diz. [Gr. *thrēnos*, a lamentation, and *ōdē*, a song. ODE.] A song of lamentation; a dirge.

thresh, thresh, *v.t.* THRASH.

threshold, thresh'ōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *therscwald, therscold, therswold* (with similar forms in the other Teutonic tongues), fr. *therscan*, to thrash or thresh, and apparently *wald*, a wood, a *wold*, because this bar was thrashed or trod upon by the feet; but probably the suffix is of other origin.] The stone or piece of timber which lies under a door; a doorsill; hence, entrance; gate; door; the place or point of entering or beginning; outset.

threw, thrō, pret. of *throw*.

thrice, thrīs, *adv.* [O. E. *thries, thryes*, fr. *thrie*, three, with genit. term., like *once, twice*. THREE.] Three times: sometimes used by way of amplification or emphasis.

thrid, thrid, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thridded*, thrid'ed; ppr. *thridding*, thrid'ing. [A variation of *thread*.] To thread; to slide or slip through, as a narrow passage.

thrift, thrift, *n.* [From Icel. *thrift*, thrift, fr. *thrífa*, to thrive (q.v.).] Frugality; economy; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property; a plant which grows on the coasts of Britain, and is often planted in gardens; sea-pink.

thriftily, thrift'i-li, *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally.

thriftiness, thrift'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being thrifty; frugality; economy.

thriftless, thrift'les, *a.* Having no thrift; wasteful; profuse; extravagant.

thriftlessly, thrift'les-li, *adv.* In a thriftless manner; extravagantly.

thriftlessness, thrift'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thriftless.

thrifty, thrift'i, *a.* [*Thrift* and *-y*.] Having, exhibiting, or characterized by thrift; frugal; economical; using economy and good management of property.

thrill, thril, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thrilled*, thrild; ppr. *thrilling*, thril'ing. [Formerly *thirl*, fr. A. Sax. *thyrlian, thyrelian* (fr. *thirl, thyrel*, a hole=*tril* of *nostril*), to pierce=D. *drillen*, to bore, to drill troops (whence E. to *drill*); same root as *through, thorough*.] To pierce in a figurative sense; to send a quiver or shiver through; to affect with a keen tingling feeling through the whole body.——v.i. To penetrate so as to cause a slight shiver or quiver; to feel a shivering sensation or keen emotion through the body; to shiver; to quiver or move with a tremulous movement.——n. A warbling; a trill; a thrilling sensation.

thrilling, thril'ing, *p.a.* Serving to thrill; sending a tingling, shivering sensation through the system; exciting.

thrillingly, thril'ing-li, *adv.* In a thrilling manner.

thrips, thrips, *n.* [Gr., a kind of worm.] A name for certain minute insects, one of them very destructive to wheat.

thrive, thrīv, *v.i.* pret. *throve*, thrōv; pp. *thriven*, thriv'n; ppr. *thriving*, thrīv'ing. [From Icel. *thrífask*, to thrive (a reflexive verb, *sk* meaning self, as in *bask*), fr. *thrífa*, to grasp, whence also *thrift*, thrift=Sw. *trifvas*, Dan. *trives*, to thrive.] To prosper or be successful; to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; to increase in goods and estate; to prosper in any business; to have a good issue; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly; to flourish.

thriver, thrīv'ér, *n.* One who thrives.

thriving, thrīv'ing, *p.a.* Prosperous; successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing; flourishing.

thrivingly, thrīv'ing-li, *adv.* In a thriving or prosperous way.

thro', thrō, a contraction of *through*.

throat, thrōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *throte, throtu*, the throat; akin G. *drossel*, the throat, the throttle; O.H.G. *drozza*, throat; perhaps originally with initial *s*; comp. D. *strot*, throat. Hence *throttle*.] The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe; the opening downward at the back of the mouth; the fauces; an opening or entrance resembling a throat; the mouth of a monopetalous corolla.

throaty, thrōt'i, *a.* [*Throat* and *-y*.] Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

throb, throb, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *throbbed*, throbd; ppr. *throbbing*, throb'ing. [Origin unknown.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate; to quiver or vibrate.—— *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

throbless, throb'les, *a.* Not beating or throbbing.

throe, thrō, *n.* [A. Sax. *thred, thrâw*, affliction, fr. *threówan*, to afflict, *throwian*, to suffer; Icel. *thrá*, a throe, a hard struggle; further connections unknown.] Extreme pain; anguish; agony; the anguish of travail in childbirth.——v.i. pret. & pp. *throed*, thrōd; ppr. *throeing*, thrō'ing. To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

thrombosis, throm'bō-sis, *n.* [Gr. See next.] The obstruction of a blood-vessel by a thrombus.

thrombus, throm'bus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *thrombos*, a clot.] A fibrinous clot of blood which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel.

throne, thrōn, *n.* [O. Fr. *throne*, L. *thronus*, fr. Gr. *thronos*, a seat, chair.] The seat of a king, emperor, pope, or bishop; the official chair of a presiding official of certain societies; sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power.——v.t. pret. & pp. *throned*, thrōnd; ppr. *throning*, thrōn'ing. To place on a royal seat; to enthrone; to place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.

throneless, thrōn'les, *a.* Without a throne; deposed.

throng, throng, *n.* [A. Sax. *ge-thrang*, a throng, a crowd, fr. *thringan*, pret. *thrang*, to crowd=Icel. *thröng*, Dan. *trang*, G. *drang*, a crowd, distress; D. and G. *dringen*, to crowd.] A multitude of persons or living creatures in a close body; a crowd; a great number; a number of things crowded together.——v.i. pret. & pp. *thronged*, throngd; ppr. *thronging*, throng'ing. To crowd or press together; to come in multitudes.——v.t. To crowd or press; to annoy

with a crowd of living beings; to fill with a crowd.

throstle, thros'l, *n.* [A dim. corresponding to *thrush*=A. Sax. *throstle*, G. and Dan. *drossel*, a thrush. THRUSH.] A bird of the thrush kind; the song-thrush or mavis; a machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c., from the rove.

throttle, throt'l, *n.* [From *throat*.] The windpipe or trachea; the throat; the gullet. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *throttled*, throt'ld; ppr. *throttling*, throt'l-ing. To seize and compress the throat of, so as to choke; to choke; to strangle.

throttler, throt'lėr, *n.* One who throttles.

throttle-valve, throt'l-valv, *n.* In steam-engines, a valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder.

through, thrö, *prep.* [Formerly *thurgh*, *thurch*; fr. A. Sax. *thurh*, through=O. Sax. *thurch*, L.G. *dorch*, G. *durch*, D. *door*, Goth. *thairh*; comp. W. *trw*, Armor. *tre*, through. *Thorough* is the same word and *thrill* is akin.] From end to end or from side to side of; from beginning to end of; between the sides or walls of; by the agency of; by means of; on account of; over the whole surface or extent of; throughout; by moving or advancing among or in the midst of; among; so as to experience or undergo.——adv. From one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the end; to completion.——a. Going or extending with little or no interruption from one important place or centre to another.

throughout, thrö-out', *prep.* [*Through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of; from one extremity of to the other.——adv. In every part; everywhere.

throve, thröv, pret. of *thrive*.

throw, thrō, *v.t.* pret. *threw*, thrö; pp. *thrown*, thrōn; ppr. *throwing*, thrō'ing. [A. Sax. *thrāwan*, to twist (as, to *throw* silk), to throw; akin D. *draaijen*, G. *drehen*, to twist, to turn; same root as Gr. *treō*, I bore. *Thread* is a derivative.] To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to hurl; to dash; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine; to drive by violence; to wind or twist two or more filaments of together; to venture at dice; to cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; to shed; to utter or give utterance to; to put on; to spread carelessly; to overturn; to prostrate in wrestling.—**To throw away**, to cast away; to part with without compensation; to squander; to waste.—**To throw in**, to cast or fling in; to give or add to the bargain.—**To throw off**, to cast off or aside; to discard; to reject; to print at one impression.

Scotch Thumbkins, time of Charles I.

—**To throw open**, to open suddenly or widely; to give free or unrestricted admission to.—**To throw out**, to cast out; to eject; to emit; to insinuate.—**To throw over**, to discard; to abandon.—**To throw up**, to erect rapidly; to resign or abandon; to eject from the stomach; to vomit.——v.i. To perform the act of casting or flinging; to cast dice.——n. The act of one who throws; a cast; distance to which a thing is thrown; a cast of dice; risk; venture; decision of fortune; a dislocation of strata up or down.

thrower, thrō'ėr, *n.* One who throws; one who twists or winds silk.

thrown, thrōn, pp. of *throw*.

throwster, thrō'stėr, *n.* [*Throw* and *-ster*.] One who throws or twists silk.

thrum, thrum, *n.* [Same as D. *drum*, *drom*, *dreum*, thrum; Icel. *thrömr*, margin, edge; same root as L. *terminus*, an end.] The end of weavers' threads cut off from the web; any coarse yarn; *pl.* fragments of threads.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *thrummed*, thrumd; ppr. *thrumming*, thrum'ing. To make of or cover with thrums.

thrum, thrum, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thrummed*, thrumd; ppr. *thrumming*, thrum'ing. [Akin to *drum*; comp. *strum*.] To play unskilfully on a stringed instrument; to make a drumming noise.—— v.t. To play roughly on with the fingers; to drum; to tap.

thrummer, thrum'ėr, *n.* One who thrums.

thrummy, thrum'i, *a.* [*Thrum* and *-y*.] Containing or resembling thrums.

thrush, thrush, *n.* [A. Sax. *thrisce*, *thrysce*, a thrush; akin to Icel. *thröstr*, Sw. *trast*, *trost*, Rus. *drozd*, a thrush; same root as L. *turdus*, a thrush. *Throstle* is a dim. form.] A name of certain singing birds; as the song-thrush or mavis, the missel-thrush, &c.

thrush, thrush, *n.* [Same as Dan. *tröske*, Sw. *torsk*, the thrush; probably fr. an adj. meaning dry, akin *thirst*.] A disease affecting the lips and mouth; aphthæ; also a disease in the feet of the horse.

thrust, thrust, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thrust*, thrust; ppr. *thrusting*, thrust'ing. [Formerly *thriste*, *threste*, fr. Icel. *thrýsta*, to thrust; probably same root as L. *trudo*, I thrust, as in *intrude*, *obtrude*, &c. THREAT.] To push or drive with force; to drive; to shove; to impel; to stab; to pierce: followed by *away*, *off*, *in*, &c.; often also *refl.*, to obtrude or intrude.——v.i. To make a push; to make a lunge or drive with a pointed weapon; to enter by pushing; to intrude.——n. A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot; a stab; a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters against the walls which support them.

thrust-hoe, thrust'hō, *n.* A hoe which is worked by pushing.

thud, thud, *n.* [Imitative; comp. A. Sax. *thōden*, whirlwind; akin *thump*.] The dull sound of a blow upon a soft substance; a blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, thug, *n.* [Hind.] One of an association of assassins formerly existing in India, who strangled their victims partly from religious motives.—**Thuggee**, thug-gē', *n.* The profession and practices of the Thugs.

thumb, thum, *n.* [A. Sax. *thúma*, the thumb=O. Fris. *thûma*, Dan. *tomme*, D. *duim*, G. *daumen*, the thumb; fr. root seen in L. *tumeo*, I swell, whence *tumid*. *Thimble* is a derivative.] The short thick finger of the human hand used in opposition to the other four; a corresponding member in other animals.—**Under one's thumb**, completely under one's power or influence.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *thumbed*, thumd; ppr. *thumbing*, thum'ing. To soil or handle awkwardly with the fingers; to turn over the leaves of.

thumbed, thumd, *p.a.* Having thumbs; soiled with the fingers.

thumbkins, thum'kinz, *n.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumb or thumbs, formerly used in Scotland.

thumbless, thum'les, *a.* Having no thumb; hence, clumsy.

thumb-ring, thum'ring, *n.* A ring formerly worn on the thumb.

thumb-screw, thum'skrö, *n.* A screw to be turned by the finger and thumb; the thumbkins.

thumb-stall, thum'stąl, *n.* A kind of sheath or cover to be worn on the thumb.

Thummim, thum'im, *n. pl.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections, name of an object of unknown character mentioned in the Bible along with the *Urim* in connection with the breastplate of the high-priest.

thump, thump, *n.* [Allied to Dan. *dump*, a plunge, *dumpe*, dull, low; D. *dompen*, to plunge; probably of imitative origin; comp. *bump*, *plump*.] A dull, heavy blow given with anything thick; sound made by such a blow or by the fall of a heavy body.——v.t. pret. & pp. *thumped*, thumpt; ppr. *thumping*, thump'ing. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy; to bang.—— v.i. To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

thumper, thump'ėr, *n.* A person or thing that thumps; something strikingly large or extraordinary. [Colloq.]

thumping, thump'ing, *a.* Heavy; strikingly large. [Colloq.]

thunder, thun'dėr, *n.* [From A. Sax. *thunor*, thunder (with insertion of *d*, as in *gender*, *jaundice*); akin to *thunian*, to roar or rattle, and=O. Fris. *thuner*, D. *donder* (with inserted *d*), G. *donner*; cog. L. *tonitru*, Pet. *tundur*, thunder; same root as L. *tonare*, to sound, E. *stun*, G. *stöhnen*, to groan, Gr. *stonos*, a groaning.] The sound which follows a flash of lightning; the report caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity; any loud noise; a strong or vehement denunciation published.——v.i. pret. & pp. *thundered*, thun'dėrd; ppr. *thundering*, thun'dėr-ing. To emit the sound of thunder (often used impersonally); to make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance; to rattle, or give a heavy, rattling sound.—— v.t. To emit with noise and terror; to publish, as any denunciation or threat.

thunderbolt, thun'dėr-bōlt, *n.* A strong flash or shaft of lightning, formerly supposed to be accompanied by the fall of a solid body; a bolt or shaft which Jupiter was supposed to hurl; *fig.* a daring or irresistible hero; a fulmination; an ecclesiastical denunciation.

thunder-clap, thun'dėr-klap, *n.* A clap or sudden loud burst of thunder; a peal of thunder.

thunder-cloud, thun'dėr-kloud, *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

thunderer, thun'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who thunders; a name of Jupiter.

thundering, thun'dėr-ing, *a.* Producing or accompanied by a noise like thunder; excessive or extraordinary (colloq.).

thunderous, thun'dėr-us, *a.* Producing thunder; thundery.

thunder-stone, thun'dėr-stōn, *n.* A thunderbolt; a belemnite; a flint arrow-head.

thunder-storm, thun'dėr-stōrm, *n.* A storm accompanied with thunder.

thunder-stroke, thun'dėr-strōk, *n.* A thunder-clap.

thunder-struck, thun'dėr-struk, *a.* Struck or blasted by lightning; astonished; amazed; struck dumb by sudden surprise or terror.

thundery, thun'dėr-i, *a.* Accompanied with thunder.

thurible, thū'ri-bl, *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, fr.

Thurible.

thus, *thuris*, frankincense.] A kind of censer for incense.

thurifer, thū'ri-fėr, *n.* [L. *thus*, *thuris*, incense, and *fero*, I carry.] An attendant who carries a thurible.

Thursday, thėrz'dā, *n.* [That is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to Thor, the old Scandinavian god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week.

thus, ŦHus, *adv.* [A.Sax. *thus*, akin to *thes*, *theos*, *this*, and same as O.Sax. and O.Fris. *thus*, D. *dus*. THIS.] In this way, manner, or condition; on this wise; to this degree or extent; accordingly; consequently.

thwack, thwak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thwacked*, thwakt; ppr. *thwacking*, thwak'ing. [Modified fr. A.Sax. *thaccian*, to strike; Icel. *thjōkka*, to thwack. *Whack* is another form.] To strike, bang, beat, thrash.——n. A heavy blow; a bang; a thump.

thwart, thwart, *a.* [From Icel. *thvert*, transverse, across, fr. *thverr*, cross=Sw. *tvärt*, Dan. *tvert*, across, fr. Sw. *tvär*, Dan. *tver*, cross; akin A. Sax. *thweorh*, across, perverse.] Transverse; being across something else.——v.t. pret. & pp. *thwarted*, thwart'ed; ppr. *thwarting*, thwart'ing. To cross; to pass across; to cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or defeat.——n. The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.

thwarter, thwart'ĕr, *n.* One who thwarts.

thwartly, thwart'li, *adv.* So as to thwart; with opposition; transversely.

thy, ŦHī, *a.* [Contracted from *thine*.] Belonging or pertaining to thee: possessive pronoun of the second person singular.

thylacine, thī'la-sīn, *n.* [Gr. *thylakos*, a pouch.] The Tasmanian wolf.

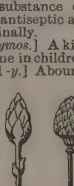
thyme, tīm, *n.* [Fr. *thym*, fr. L. *thymum*, fr. Gr. *thymom*, thyme, fr. *thyō*, I smell.] A kind of small aromatic shrub.

thymol, tīm'ol, *n.* [From *thyme*, and L. *oleum*, oil.] A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme, an antiseptic and disinfectant, and used medicinally.

thymus, thī'mus, *n.* [Gr. *thymos*.] A kind of gland behind the breast-bone in children.

thymy, tīm'i, *a.* [*Thyme* and *-y*.] Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

thyroid, thyreoid, thī'roid, thī'rē-oid, *a.* [Gr. *thyreos*, a shield, *eidos*, form.] Shield-shaped; a term applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx and to connected parts.



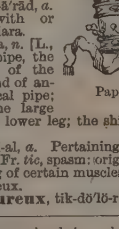
Forms of Thyrsus, from ancient vases.

thyrse, thērs, *n.* Same as *Thyrsus*.

thyrsus, thēr'sus, *n.*; pl. **thyrsi**, thēr'sī. [L. *thyrsus*, fr. Gr. *thyrsos*, a thyrsus.] A spear or staff wreathed with ivy and vine branches, and often with a pine cone at the point, an ancient emblem of Bacchus; in *bot.* an inflorescence resembling a panicle, but denser and closer.

thyself, ŦHī-self', *pron.* A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis; also used without *thou*, its usage being similar to that of *myself*, &c.

tiara, tī-ā'ra, *n.* [L. and Gr. *tiara*, probably fr. the Persian.] An ornament or article of dress which the ancient Persians wore on their heads; a kind of turban; the pope's triple crown, consisting of three crowns, one above another, surrounding a kind of high cap.



Papal Tiara.

tiarаed, tī-ā'rād, *a.* Adorned with or wearing a tiara.

tibia, tib'i-a, *n.* [L., a musical pipe, the large bone of the leg.] A kind of ancient musical pipe; in *anat.* the large bone of the lower leg; the shin-bone. See FIBULA.

tibial, tib'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tibia.

tic, tik, *n.* [Fr. *tic*, spasm: origin unknown.] A twitching of certain muscles of the face; tic-douloureux.

tic-douloureux, tik-dō'lō-rē, *n.* [Fr. *tic*, and *douloureux*, painful, dolorous.] Facial neuralgia; tic.

tick, tik, *n.* [Same as L.G. *teke*, D. *teek*, G. *zecke*, a tick.] The common name of various small parasitical arachnida or mites, that infest sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c.

tick, tik, *n.* [Same as D. *tijk*, G. *zieche*, a cover, a tick, fr. L. *theca*, Gr. *thēkē*, a case, a cover.] The cover or case which contains the feathers, wool, or other soft materials of a bed; ticking.

tick, tik, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ticked*, tikt; ppr. *ticking*, tik'ing. [From the sound; comp. D. and L.G. *tikken*, G. *ticken*, to touch slightly and quickly, as with a pen, to dot; perhaps cog. with L. *digitus*, a finger.] To pat or tap slightly; especially, to make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch or clock.——v.t. To mark with a tick or dot; to check by writing down a small mark.——n. A small distinct noise, as that of a watch or clock; a small dot.

tick, tik, *n.* [Contr. of *ticket*.] Credit; trust.—**To buy on tick**, to buy on a *ticket* or note, or on credit. [Colloq.]

ticket, tik'et, *n.* [Fr. *étiquette*, O.Fr. *etiquet*, a bill, note, ticket, label, &c., fr. G. *stecken*, to stick, a ticket being something stuck on. STICK, ETIQUETTE.] A label stuck on anything to give some notice or information referring to it; a small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, with something written or printed on it, as a notice, acknowledgment, &c.; a certificate of a share in a lottery or the like; a card or slip of paper given to enable a person to enter a place of public amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance; a card serving as a check, a pass, or as evidence of something.—**Ticket of leave**, a license to a convict giving him his liberty before the expiry of his sentence, under certain restrictions.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ticketed*, tik'et-ed; ppr. *ticketing*, tik'et-ing. To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on; to label.

ticket-porter, tik'et-pōr-tĕr, *n.* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket.

ticking, tik'ing, *n.* [See TICK (2).] A striped closely-woven linen or cotton cloth used to contain the feathers or other materials of beds.

tickle, tik'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tickled*, tik'ld; ppr. *tickling*, tik'l-ing. [A freq. of *tick*, to touch lightly. TICK.] To touch or rub lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation in, tending to excite laughter; to please by slight gratification; to cause to be amused or merry; to flatter; to cajole; to puzzle.——v.i. To feel titillation.

tickler, tik'lĕr, *n.* One who tickles or pleases; something that puzzles or perplexes.

tickling, tik'ling, *n.* [TICKLE.] The act of affecting with titillation; a sensation similar to that produced by being tickled.

ticklish, tik'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; touchy; in an unsteady or critical state; liable to be overthrown; difficult; nice; critical.

ticklishly, tik'lish-li, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

ticklishness, tik'lish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ticklish.

tidal, tīd'al, *a.* [*Tide* and *-al*.] Pertaining to tides; depending on the tides; experiencing the rise and fall of the tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

tide, tīd, *n.* [A. Sax. *tīd*, time, season, opportunity, hour=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *tīd*, Icel. *tīth*, Sw. and Dan. *tid*, D. *tijd*, G. *zeit*, time; same root as *time*. The tides are times of rising and falling of the sea. Hence *tidy*, *tidings*, *betide*.] Time; season; ecclesiastical season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, especially as seen along the shore, depending on the attraction of the moon, and in a less degree of the sun; the interval between high and low water; a state of being at the height or acme; stream; flow; current or flood; course or tendency of influences or circumstances.——v.t. or i. pret. & pp. tīd'ed; ppr. *tiding*, tīd'ing. To drive with the tide or stream; to work with the tide when favourable and anchor when it is adverse.—**To tide over**, to surmount by favourable incidents, prudence, and management, or by outside aid.

tide-gate, tīd'gāt, *n.* A gate through which water passes when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain it.

tideless, tīd'les, *a.* Having no tide.

tide-mill, tīd'mil, *n.* A mill that is moved by tide-water; a mill for clearing lands from tide-water.

tide-table, tīd'tā-bl, *n.* A table showing the time of high-water at any place, or at different places, throughout the year.

tide-waiter, tīd'wāt-ĕr, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of customs duties.

tide-wave, tīd'wāv, *n.* The great wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon, to whose attraction, combined with that of the sun, it is due.

tide-way, tīd'wā, *n.* The channel in which the tide sets.

tidily, tī'di-li, *adv.* In a tidy manner; neatly; with neat simplicity.

tidiness, tī'di-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being tidy; neat simplicity; neatness.

tidings, tī'dingz, *n.pl.* [Lit. events that happen or *betide*=Icel. *tithindi* (pl.), tidings, news; Dan. *tidende*, D. *tijding*, G. *zeitung*, news, intelligence. TIDE.] Account of recent events or occurrences unknown before; news; information; intelligence.

tidy, tī'di, *a.* [*Tide* and *-y*; fr. *tide*, time, season; like D. *tijdig*, Dan. and Sw. *tidig*, G. *zeitig*, timely, seasonable. TIDE.] Seasonable; clean and orderly; arranged with good order and neatness; dressed or kept with neatness; neat; trim; practising neatness; moderately large or great (colloq.).——v.t. pret. & pp. *tidied*, tī'did; ppr. *tidying*, tī'di-ing. To make tidy or neat; to put in good order.——n. A piece of fancy knitted or other ornamental work to throw over the back of an arm-chair, a sofa, &c., to keep it clean.

tie, tī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tied*, tīd; ppr. *tying*, tī'ing. [A. Sax. *tȳge*, *tīge*, a band, a rope, *tēgan*, to tie, fr. *teón*, to pull; akin *tug*, *tow*.] To bind; to fasten with a rope, a band, or cord and knot; to fold and make fast; to knit; to fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to bind by moral or legal restrictions or by definite stipulations.——n. That which binds, unites, or fastens together; a fastening; an ornamental knot; a neck-tie; a beam or rod which secures parts together and is subjected to a tensile strain; bond; obligation, moral or legal; an equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevents either party from being victorious; a state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as in certain games, competitions, &c.

tie-beam, tī'bēm, *n.* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters in a roof.

tier, tēr, *n.* [Fr. *tire*, fr. *tirer*, to draw, fr. German word=E. to *tear* (q.v.).] A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another.

tierce, tērs, *n.* [O. Fr. *tierce*, Fr. *tiers*, a third, third part, fr. L. *tertius*, third, fr. *tres*, three.] A liquid measure equal to one-third of a pipe, or 35 imperial gallons; a cask for salt provisions, &c., of size between a hogshead and a barrel; in *fencing*, a position in which the wrist and nails are turned downwards.

tiercel, tiercelet, tēr'sel, tērs'let, *n.* [Fr. *tiercelet*, tiercelet, a dim. fr. *tierce*, because said to be a third less than the female. TIERCE.] A male hawk or falcon.

tie-rod, tī'rod, *n.* An iron bar or rod for bracing parts of a structure together.

tie-wig, tī'wig, *n.* A wig having a queue tied with a ribbon.

tiff, tif, *n.* [Originally a sniff; comp. N. *tæv*, *tæft*, scent.] A pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation or quarrel; a small draught of liquor.——v.i. pret. & pp. *tiffed*, tift; ppr. *tiffing*, tif'ing. To be in a pet.——v.t. To sip; to drink.

tiffany, tif'a-ni, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A species of gauze or very thin silk.

tiffin, tif'in, *n.* [From Prov. E. *tiffing*, eating or drinking out of due season. TIFF.] In India, a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

tiger, tī'gẽr, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*, fr. L. and Gr. *tigris*, a tiger, fr. O. Per. *tighri*, *tigrâ*, an arrow.] An Asiatic carnivorous mammal

Bengal Tiger (*Felis tigris*).

of the cat family as large as the lion, but more cat-like and having a striped skin; a boy in livery whose special duty it is to attend his master while driving out (reason of name doubtful).

tiger-beetle, tī'gẽr-bē-tl, *n.* A name given to certain beetles that feed upon other insects.

tiger-cat, tī'gẽr-kat, *n.* A name for various animals of the cat family of medium size.

tigerish, tī'gẽr-ish, *a.* Like a tiger; having qualities like those of a tiger.

tight, tīt, *a.* [Formerly *thite*, *thiht*, *thyht*= Icel. *théttr*, tight, Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, D. *digt*, G. *dicht*, thick, solid, dense; perhaps allied to *thick*.] Having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky; impervious to air or water; stanch; compactly or firmly built or made; sound and strong; well-knit; sinewy and vigorous; trim; neat; firmly packed or inserted; not loose; fitting close or too close to the body; tensely stretched or strained; taut; not slack; not easy to be obtained, as money (commercial slang).

tighten, tīt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tightened*, tīt'nd; ppr. *tightening*, tīt'n-ing. [*Tight* and *-en*.] To draw tight or tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

tightly, tīt'li, *adv.* In a tight manner; closely; compactly.

tightness, tīt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being tight.

tights, tīts, *n. pl.* A tight-fitting covering for the legs or whole body.

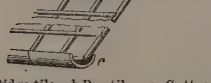
tigress, tī'gres, *n.* [*Tiger* and *-ess*.] The female of the tiger.

tigrine, tī'grin, *a.* [L. *tigrinus*, fr. *tigris*, a tiger.] Like a tiger.

tigrish, tī'grish, *a.* Resembling a tiger; tigerish.

tike, tīk, *n.* [Same as Icel. *tík*, Sw. *tik*, a bitch, a cur.] A dog; a cur; a boor; a clown.

tile, tīl, *n.* [A. Sax. *tigel*, a tile, fr. L. *tegula*, a tile, fr. *tego*, I cover (seen also in



a, Ridge tile. *b*, Pan tile. *c*, Gutter tile.

tegument, *detect*, *protect*), fr. same root as E. *thatch*, *deck*.] A plate or thin slab of baked clay or earthenware, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining walls, &c.; a tube or tunnel-shaped piece of baked clay for drains; a tall stiff hat (slang). —— v.t. pret. & pp. *tiled*, tīld; ppr. *tiling*, tīl'ing. To cover or provide with tiles; to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated into; to place the tiler at.

tiler, tīl'ẽr, *n.* One who makes or lays tiles; the doorkeeper of a mason lodge.

tilery, tīl'ẽr-i, *n.* [*Tile* and *-ery*.] A tile work.

tiling, tīl'ing, *n.* The laying of tiles; tiles collectively.

till, til, *n.* [Formerly a drawer in general, fr. old *till*, to draw, A. Sax. *tyllan*, *tillan*, to draw; comp. D. and L.G. *tillen*, O. Fris. *tilla*, to lift, to raise.] A money box or drawer for money in a shop, warehouse, &c.

till, til, *prep.* [A Scandinavian word for *to*= Icel. and Dan. *til*; Sw. *till*; perhaps allied to G. *ziel*, end, aim.] To the time of; until.

till, til, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tilled*, tild; ppr. *tilling*, til'ing. [A. Sax. *tilian*, to labour, to till; lit. to make fit or good, fr. *til* (A. Sax. and Goth.), fit, good; allied to O. Fris. *tilia*, to till; D. *telen*, to cultivate, to breed; O.G. *zilôn*, to cultivate. *Toil* is a closely allied form.] To cultivate; to plough and prepare for seed, and to attend to the crops on; to labour on.

tillable, til'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plough.

tillage, til'āj, *n.* [*Till* and *-age*.] Act or operation of tilling or cultivating land; cultivation; culture; husbandry; agriculture.

tiller, tīl'ẽr, *n.* One who tills; a cultivator; a husbandman.

tiller, til'ẽr, *n.* [From O.E. *tillen*, to draw; akin D. *tillen*, to lift. TILL (drawer).] The bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm.

tiller, til'ẽr, *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *telgor*, a plant, a shoot; akin D. *telg*, L.G. *telge*, a twig or branch.] The shoot of a plant springing from the root; a sucker,—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tillered*, til'ẽrd; ppr. *tillering*, til'ẽr-ing. To put forth shoots from the root.

tiller-chain, **tiller-rope**, til'ẽr-chān, til'ẽr-rōp, *n.* A chain or rope from the tiller to the barrel of the steering-wheel.

tilt, tilt, *n.* [A. Sax. *teld*, a tent=Dan. and L.G. *telt*, Sw. *tält*, Icel. *tjald*, G. *zelt*, tent; comp. A. Sax. *be-teldan*, to cover.] The cloth covering of a cart or wagon; a canopy or awning over the after part of a boat.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tilted*, tilt'ed; ppr. *tilting*, tilt'ing. To cover with a tilt or awning.

tilt, tilt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tilted*, tilt'ed; ppr. *tilting*, tilt'ing. [From A. Sax. *tealt*, unsteady or unstable; comp. Sw. *tulta*, to waddle; Icel. *tölt*, an amble.] To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to joust, as in a tournament; to rush, as in combat; to rise so as to lean or slope; to fall, as on one side; to heel over. —— v.t. To set in a sloping position; to heave up the end of, as a cask, to let out the contents. —— n. A sloping position; an inclination forward; a military game, at which combatants ran against each other with lances on horseback; a tilt-hammer.

tilter, tilt'ẽr, *n.* One who tilts or jousts.

tilth, tilth, *n.* [A. Sax. *tilth*, culture, fr. *tilian*, to till; comp. *spilth*, fr. *spill*.] Tillage; operation of tilling; the state of the soil in respect to ploughing, manuring, &c.

tilt-hammer, tilt'ham-ẽr, *n.* A large hammer raised by machinery and allowed to fall by its weight.

timber, tim'bẽr, *n.* [A. Sax. *timber*, timber, wood, structure=O.Fris. *timber*, O.Sax. *timbar*, Icel. *timbr*, Dan. *tömmer*, D. *timmer*, G. *zimmer*; lit. building materials, the root being that of Gr. *demô*, I build, L. *domus*, a house (whence *domestic*, *domicile*, &c.).] Wood suitable for building purposes; trees cut down and partly prepared for use; growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes; one of the main beams of a fabric; a curving piece of wood forming the rib of a ship (with a plural in this and preceding sense).—— v.t. pret. & pp. *timbered*, tim'bẽrd; ppr. *timbering*, tim'bẽr-ing. To furnish with timber.

timbered, tim'bẽrd, *a.* Furnished with timber; wooded.

timbering, tim'bẽr-ing, *n.* Timber materials; the timber in a structure.

timber-tree, tim'bẽr-trē, *n.* A tree yielding or suitable for timber.

timber-yard, tim'bẽr-yärd, *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited.

timbre, tim'br or tan-br, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *tympanum*, a drum.] Characteristic or distinctive quality of sound; the quality which distinguishes any given tone or sound of one instrument or voice from the same tone or sound of another.

timbrel, tim'brel, *n.* [A dim. of O. Fr. *timbre*, a drum, fr. L. *tympanum*, a drum.] A kind of drum or tabor; a tambourine.

time, tīm, *n.* [A. Sax. *tíma*, time, hour, season=Icel. *tími*, Sw. and Dan. *time*, time, hour; akin to *tide*, being fr. same root with different termination.] The measure of duration; a particular portion, part, or point of duration, whether past, present, or future; occasion; season; moment; proper occasion; opportunity; period marked by any event or events; period at which some person lived; an epoch; an age; an era; the present life; existence in this world; prevailing state of circumstances (generally in plural); leisure; hour of death or trial; a performance or repetition among others; in *mus.* the style of movement marked by the regular grouping of a certain and equal number of notes, or of more or less notes equal in value to that certain number; rhythm; the absolute rapidity or rate of movement at which a piece is executed.—**The time**, the present age; the present period. —**At times**, at intervals; now and again.—**In time**, in good season; sufficiently early; before it is too late; in the course of things; eventually.—**Time out of mind**, time beyond the memory of man.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *timed*, tīmd; ppr. *timing*, tīm'ing. To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time; to regulate as to time; to measure, as in music or harmony.

time-ball, tīm'bąl, *n.* A ball dropped daily from a height at a certain hour, as at an observatory, to publish accurately the time.

time-bargain, tīm'bär-gin, *n.* A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock, at a certain time and price, often a mere gambling speculation.

time-bill, tīm'bil, *n.* A bill of the times of starting and arrivals of railway trains, steamboats, &c.

time-fuse, tīm'fūz, *n.* A fuse arranged so as to explode a charge at a certain interval after ignition.

time-gun, tīm'gun, *n.* A gun fired exactly at the same time every day to announce publicly the correct time.

time-honoured, tīm'on-ẽrd, *a.* Honoured for a long time.

time-keeper, tīm'kēp-ẽr, *n.* A clock, watch, or other chronometer; in workshops, one appointed to keep the workmen's time.

Tilt-hammer.

timeless, tīm'les, *a.* Done at an improper time; untimely; without time; eternal.

timelessly, tīm'les-li, *adv.* In a timeless manner; unseasonably.

timeliness, tīm'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being timely; seasonableness.

timely, tīm'li, *a.* Being in good time; seasonable; opportune; sufficiently early.—— adv. Early; soon; in good season.

timeous, timous, tīm'us, *a.* Timely; seasonable.

time-piece, tīm'pēs, *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument for measuring or showing the progress of time; a small portable clock.

time-pleaser, tīm'plēz-ėr, *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be; a sycophant.

time-server, tīm'sėrv-ėr, *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

time-serving, tīm'sėrv-ing, *n.* Obsequious compliance with the humours of men in power; sycophancy.

time-table, tīm'tā-bl, *n.* A table of times or hours, as of those to be observed in a school; or of the times of the departure and arrival of trains, steamboats, &c.

time-worn, tīm'wōrn, *a.* Worn or impaired by time.

timid, ti'mid, *a.* [L. *timidus*, fr. *timeo*, I fear, fr. same root as *tenebræ*, darkness (whence *tenebrous*), Skr. *tamas*, darkness; *tam*, to faint.] Fearful; timorous; constitutionally fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; not bold; faint-hearted; shy; shrinking.

timidity, ti-mid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *timidité*, L. *timiditas*.] The state or quality of being timid; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

timidly, ti'mid-li, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

timidness, ti'mid-nes, *n.* Timidity.

timist, tīm'ist, *n.* [*Time* and *-ist.*] A musical performer considered in regard to the time he keeps.

timorous, ti'mor-us, *a.* [L.L. *timorosus*, fr. L. *timor*, fear, fr. *timeo*, I fear. TIMID.] Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; indicating or marked by fear.

timorously, ti'mor-us-li, *adv.* In a timorous manner; timidly; without boldness.

timorousness, ti'mor-us-nes, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.

timothy-grass, tim'o-thi-grâs, *n.* [First recommended by *Timothy* Hanson, of N. America, early in the 18th century.] A kind of hard, coarse pasture grass extensively cultivated.

timous. See TIMEOUS.

tin, tin, *n.* [A.Sax. *tin*, tin=D. Dan. and Icel. *tin*, Sw. *ten*, L.G. *tinn*, G. *zinn*; root unknown; not connected with L. *stannum*, tin.] A valuable metal of a white colour tinged with gray, in hardness intermediate between gold and lead, and very malleable; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a dish made of tin, or of iron plate covered with tin; a slang name for money.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tinned*, tind; ppr. *tinning*, tin'ing. To cover with tin, or overlay with tin-foil.

tinct, tingkt, *n.* [L. *tinctus.* TINCTURE.] A tinct or tincture. [Poetical.]

tinctorial, tingk-tō-ri-al, *a.* [From L. *tinctor*, a dyer. TINCTURE.] Relating to tinctures or dyes; colouring.

tincture, tingk'tūr, *n.* [L. *tinctura*, a tinging or dyeing, fr. *tingo, tinctum*, I colour or dye. TINGE.] A tinge, tint, hue, or shade of colour; one of the heraldic colours or metals; slight taste superadded to any substance; slight quality added to anything; flavour; a smack or spice; an extract or solution of the active principles of some substance in a solvent, the latter being often proof-spirit: so called from usually possessing colour.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tinctured*, tingk'tūrd; ppr. *tincturing*, tingk'tūr-ing. To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign colour to; to impregnate; to imbue.

tinder, tin'dėr, *n.* [A.Sax. *tynder, tender*, tinder, fr. *tyndan, tendan*, to kindle (Dan. *tænde*, G. *zünden*)=Sw. and L.G. *tunder*, Icel. *tundr*, D. *tonder*, G. *zunder*, tinder; connections unknown.] An inflammable substance, such as charred linen, used for obtaining fire from a spark struck with a steel and flint.

tinder-box, tin'dėr-boks, *n.* A box for keeping tinder used in obtaining fire.

tindery, tin'dėr-i, *a.* Like tinder; inflammable.

tine, tīn, *n.* [Formerly *tinde*, fr. A.Sax. *tind*=Icel. *tindr*, Dan. *tind, tinde*, L.G. and Sw. *tinne*; same root as *tooth.*] The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; the tooth or prong of a harrow; a prong or point of a deer's horn.—**tined**, tīnd, *a.* Furnished with tines.

tin-foil, tin'foil, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf or sheet; tin, alloyed with a little lead, beaten and rolled into thin sheets.

tinge, tinj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tinged*, tinjd; ppr. *tingeing*, tin'jing. [From L. *tingo, tinctum*, I moisten, stain, dye (seen also in *tincture, tint, taint, distain*, whence *stain*); cog. Gr. *tenggō*, I wet.] To give a certain hue or colour to; to imbue with some shade or tint; to imbue or impregnate with something foreign so as to slightly affect or modify the colour, taste, or qualities of; to give a certain smack, flavour, or quality to.—— n. A slight degree of some colour, taste, or flavour infused; tincture; tint; smack.

tingle, ting'gl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tingled*, ting'gld; ppr. *tingling*, ting'gling. [Another form of *tinkle.*] To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a small sharp ringing sound; to feel a sharp, thrilling pain; to have a thrilling, or sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.—— v.t. To cause to give a sharp ringing sound; to ring.

tinker, ting'kėr, *n.* [From *tink, ting*, a word imitative of a sharp metallic sound.] A mender of kettles, pans, and the like; a botcher; a cobbling or botching.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tinkered*, ting'kėrd; ppr. *tinkering*, ting'kėr-ing. To mend like a tinker; to mend clumsily; to cobble; to botch.—— v.i. To work at tinker's work; to cobble; to keep making petty repairs.

tinkle, ting'kl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tinkled*, ting'kld; ppr. *tinkling*, ting'kling. [A freq. fr. *tink, ting*, words imitative of sound. TINGLE.] To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking metal; to tingle; to clink; to give a small, sharp ringing sound.——v.t. To cause to clink or make sharp, quick ringing sounds.——n. A clink; a quick, sharp ringing noise.

tinkling, ting'kling, *n.* A small, quick, sharp ringing sound.

tinman, tin'man, *n.* A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tinware.

tinner, tin'ėr, *n.* One who works in tin; a tinman.

tinning, tin'ing, *n.* The act, art, or process of covering plates of iron, the inner surfaces of iron or copper vessels, &c., with a thin coat or layer of tin; the covering or layer thus put on.

tinny, tin'i, *a.* [*Tin* and *-y.*] Abounding with tin; resembling tin.

tinplate, tin'plāt, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin, in order to protect it from rust.

tinsel, tin'sel, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, O. Fr. *estincelle*, fr. L. *scintilla*, a spark (whence also *scintillate*).] Thin glittering metallic sheets or foil for ornament; a kind of cloth or tissue of interwoven silk and silver threads; cloth overlaid with foil; something superficially showy, and more gay than valuable; gaudy show.—— a. Consisting of tinsel; showy to excess; specious; superficial.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tinselled*, tin'seld; ppr. *tinselling*, tin'sel-ing. To adorn with tinsel or with something showy and without value.

tinsmith, tin'smith, *n.* One who makes articles of tin or tinplate.

tint, tint, *n.* [It. *tinta*, O. Fr. *tinct*, a tint, a dye, Fr. *teint*, fr. L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, I dip. TINGE.] A tinge; a slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; hue; grade of colour; degree of intensity of a colour.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tinted*, tint'ed; ppr. *tinting*, tint'ing. To tinge; to give a slight colouring to.

tinting, tint'ing, *n.* A forming of tints; a particular way of shading in engraving.

tintinnabular, tintinnabulary, tin-tin-nab'ū-lėr, tin-tin-nab'ū-la-ri, *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, fr. *tintinno*, a freq. fr. *tinnio*, I ring, I jingle, a word imitative of sound.] Relating to bells or their sound.

tintinnabulation, tin'tin-nab-ū-lā''shon, *n.* [See prec.] A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells.

tintless, tint'les, *a.* Having no tint; colourless.

tinware, tin'wār, *n.* Articles made of tinned sheet-iron.

tiny, tī'ni, *a.* [For *teeny*, fr. old *teen*, sorrow, A.Sax. *teóna*, vexation; lit. poor, sorry, insignificant.] Very small; little; puny.

tip, tip, *n.* [Closely allied to *top*, and=Dan. and D. *tip*, L.G. and Sw. *tipp*, a tip; allied perhaps also to *tap*, to touch, and to *tap*, spigot.] The point or extremity of anything small; a small tapering end or point; termination; a gentle stroke; a tap; a small present in money (colloq.).—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tipped* or *tipt*, tipt; ppr. *tipping*, tip'ing. [Comp. Sw. *tippa*, to tap, to tip, to touch slightly; L.G. *tippen*, to tap.] To form the tip of; to cant up, as a cart; to tilt up for the discharge of a load; to bestow a small money-gift or douceur upon.

tip-cart, tip'kārt, *n.* A cart which can be canted up to empty its contents.

tip-cat, tip'kat, *n.* A game in which a small pointed piece of wood called a cat is made to jump from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick.

tippet, tip'et, *n.* [A.Sax. *tæppet*, a tippet, fr. L. *tapete*, cloth. TAPESTRY.] A cape or covering of fur or cloth for the neck and shoulders.

tipple, tip'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tippled*, tip'ld; ppr. *tippling*, tip'l-ing. [Freq. and dim. fr. *tip*, to tilt or turn up; akin *tipsy.*] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors.—— v.t. To drink, sip, or imbibe often.—— n. Drink; liquor taken in tippling.

tippler, tip'lėr, *n.* One who tipples or habitually indulges in spirituous liquors; a drunkard; a toper; a soaker.

tipsily, tip'si-li, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

tipsiness, tip'si-nes, *n.* The state of being tipsy.

tip-staff, tip'stâf, *n.*; pl. **tip-staves**, tip'stāvz. A staff tipped with metal; an officer who bears such a staff; a constable; a sheriff's officer.

tipsy, tip'si, *a.* [Connected with *tipple*, and *tip*, to tilt; comp. dial. G. *tips, tipps*, tipsiness.] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated, but not helplessly drunk.

tipsy-cake, tip'si-kāk, *n.* A cake composed of pastry saturated with Madeira.

tiptoe, tip'tō, *n.* The tip or end of the toe. —**To be on tiptoe** *(fig.)*, to be on the strain; to be interested or anxious.

tiptop, tip'top, *a.* [From *tip* and *top*, or a duplication of *top* (like *ding-dong, slip-slop*, &c.).] Excellent; first-rate. [Colloq.]

tirade, ti-rād', *n.* [Fr. *tirade*, fr. *tirer*, to draw, fr. the Germanic verb=E. to *tear*, akin *tier.*] A violent declamation; a declamatory flight of censure or invective; a violent speech; a harangue.

tire, tīr, *n.* [Probably fr. *tiara*, influenced by *tire*, to adorn.] A head-dress; something that encompasses the head.

tire, tīr, *n.* [Contr. of *attire.*] Attire.—— v.t. To adorn; to attire.

tire, tīr, *n.* [For *tier*, something that ties, fr. *tie.*] A band or hoop, usually of iron, round the circumference of the wheel of a vehicle to strengthen it.

tire, tīr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tired*, tīrd; ppr. *tiring*, tīr'ing. [A. Sax. *teorian*, to tire; *tirian, tirigan*, to vex, annoy; akin probably to *teran*, to tear; Dan. *tirre*, D. *tergen*, to irritate.] To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to fatigue; to weary; to exhaust the attention or patience of, with dulness or tediousness.—— v.i. To become weary; to have the patience exhausted.

tiredness, tīrd'nes, *n.* The state of being tired or wearied; weariness.

tiresome, tīr'sum, *a.* [*Tire*, to weary, and *-some*.] Fitted or tending to tire; fatiguing; wearisome; tedious.

tiresomely, tīr'sum-li, *adv.* In a tiresome manner.

tiresomeness, tīr'sum-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being tiresome; wearisomeness; tediousness.

tire-woman, tīr'wum-an, *n.* [That is *attire-woman*.] A woman who attends to the dressing of her mistress; a lady's-maid; a dresser in a theatre.

tiring-room, tīr'ing-röm, *n.* [That is, *attiring*-room.] The room or place where players dress for the stage.

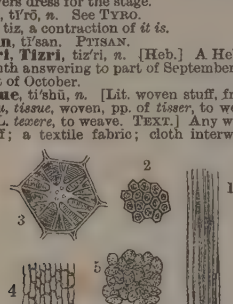
tiro, tī'rō, *n.* See TYRO.

'tis, tiz, a contraction of *it is*.

tisan, ti'san. PTISAN.

Tisri, Tizri, tiz'ri, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew month answering to part of September and part of October.

tissue, ti'shū, *n.* [Lit. woven stuff, fr. Fr. *tissu*, *tissue*, woven, pp. of *tisser*, to weave, fr. L. *texere*, to weave. TEXT.] Any woven stuff; a textile fabric; cloth interwoven



Vegetable Tissue.

1, Woody Tissue. 2, Horizontal section of same. 3, Section of a Single Cell of same. 4, Cylindrical Tissue. 5, Round or Elliptical Tissue. 6, Spongiform or Stellate Tissue.

with gold or silver, or with figured colours; one of the primary layers composing any bodily part in animals; one of the minute elementary parts of which the organs of plants are composed; a connected mass or series of particulars; a fabrication (a *tissue* of falsehoods).

tissue-paper, ti'shū-pā-pėr, *n.* A very thin paper, used for protecting engravings in books, wrapping delicate articles, &c.

tit, tit, *n.* [Same as Icel. *tittr*, a small bird, a tit; Dan. *tite*, a sandpiper; N. *tite*, a titmouse; originally anything small. Hence *tit-bit*.] A morsel; a small horse; a woman, in contempt; a titmouse or tomtit.—**Tit for tat**, an equivalent in the way of revenge or repartee.

titanian, tī-tā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

titanic, tī-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Titans, a race of gigantic deities in Greek mythology; hence, enormous in size or strength; huge; vast.

titanic, tī-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

titaniferous, tī-tan-if'ėr-us, *a.* Producing titanium.

titanium, tī-tā'ni-um, *n.* [So called in fanciful allusion to the *Titans*.] A metallic element somewhat resembling tin.

titbit, tidbit, tit'bit, tid'bit, *n.* [From *tit*, anything small, and *bit*.] A small and delicious morsel; a particularly nice piece.

tithable, tiтн'a-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

tithe, tiтн, *n.* [Formerly *tethe*, *tiethe*, *teothe*, fr. A. Sax. *teóða* (for *teónthe*), the tenth. TEN.] The tenth part of anything; especially, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support; hence, any small part or proportion.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tithed*, tiтнd; ppr. *tithing*, tiтн'ing. [A. Sax. *teóthian*, fr. *teóða*, tithe.] To levy a tithe on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.——v.i. To pay tithes.

tithe-free, tiтн'frē, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

tithe-gatherer, tiтн'gaтн-ėr-ėr, *n.* One who collects tithes.

tithe-paying, tiтн'pā-ing, *a.* Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes.

tithe-pig, tiтн'pig, *n.* One pig out of ten paid as a tithe or church-rate.

tithe-proctor, tiтн'prok-tor, *a.* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates.

tither, tiтн'ėr, *n.* One who tithes or collects tithes.

tithing, tiтн'ing, *n.* Act of levying tithes; a tithe; formerly, a number or company of ten householders, with their families, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other.

tithing-man, tiтн'ing-man, *n.* The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; a sort of peace officer or constable.

titillate, ti'til-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *titillated*, ti'til-lāt-ed; ppr. *titillating*, ti'til-lāt-ing. [L. *titillo*, *titillatum*, I tickle, a dim. form connected with *titio*, a firebrand (whence *nitice*).] To tickle; to give a slight relish or pleasure to.

titillation, ti-til-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *titillatio*. See prec.] The act of tickling, or the state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

titillative, ti'til-lāt-iv, *a.* [*Titillate* and *-ive*.] Tending to titillate or tickle.

titlark, tit'lärk, *n.* [From *tit*, a small bird, as in *titmouse*, and *lark*.] A common European bird somewhat resembling a lark; a pipit.

title, tī'tl, *n.* [O.Fr. *title*, *tiltre*, *titre* (Fr. *titre*), fr. L. *titulus*, a title, superscription, label, title of honour, &c.; origin unknown. *Tittle* is a doublet of this.] An inscription put over anything as the name by which it is known; the inscription in the beginning of a book, giving its designation, often also the subject of the work; the heading of a chapter or section of a writing; a particular section or division of a writing, especially a chapter or section of a law-book; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or preeminence given to persons; distinctive appellation of a sovereign, prince, nobleman, &c.; a name; an appellation; a right; a claim of right, or that which confers exclusive possession; the foundation of ownership; the instrument or document which is evidence of a right.——v.t. pret. & pp. *titled*, tī'tld; ppr. *titling*, tī'tl-ing. To entitle; to name; to call.

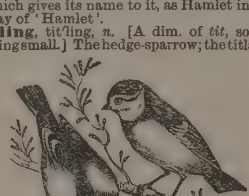
titled, tī'tld, *p.a.* Having a title, especially a title of nobility.

title-deed, tī'tl-dēd, *n.* The writing evidencing a man's right or title to property.

title-page, tī'tl-pāj, *n.* The page of a book which contains its title.

title-role, tī'tl-rōl, *n.* The part in a play which gives its name to it, as Hamlet in the play of 'Hamlet'.

titling, tit'ling, *n.* [A dim. of *tit*, something small.] The hedge-sparrow; the titlark.



Blue Titmouse, male and female (*Parus cæruleus*).

titmouse, tit'mous, *n.*; pl. **titmice**, tit'mīs. [From *tit*, a small thing, a small bird, and *mouse*, fr. A.Sax. *máse* (D. *mees*, G. *meise*), a titmouse or other small bird.] A name of several insessorial birds, small and active, with shrill, wild notes.

titrate, tī'trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *titrated*, tī'trāt-ed; ppr. *titrating*, tī'trāt-ing. [See next.] To submit to the process of titration.

titration, tī-trā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *titre*, title, standard of fineness, &c. TITLE.] A process for ascertaining the quantity of any given chemical constituent present in a compound by means of a liquid of known strength.

titter, tit'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tittered*, tit'ėrd; ppr. *tittering*, tit'ėr-ing. [An imitative word, like *snigger*, *tattle*, &c.] To laugh with restraint or with a muffled sound.——n. A restrained laugh.

tittle, tit'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *title*, a title, a tittle, a small stroke. TITLE.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

tittlebat, tit'l-bat, *n.* The stickleback.

tittle-tattle, tit'l-tat'l, *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle*; an imitative word.] Idle trifling talk; empty prattle.——v.i. pret. & pp. *tittle-tattled*, tit'l-tat'ld; ppr. *tittle-tattling*, tit'l-tat'l-ing. To talk idly; to prate.

titular, tit'ū-lar, *a.* [Fr. *titulaire*, L. *titularis*, fr. L. *titulus*, a title. TITLE.] Holding a position by title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.——n. One who has merely the title of an office.

titularity, tit-ū-la'ri-ti, *n.* The state of being titular.

titularly, tit'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a titular manner; nominally; by title only.

titulary, tit'ū-la-ri, *a.* [TITULAR.] Consisting in a title; pertaining to a title.

Tizri, *n.* TISRI.

tmesis, tmē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *tmēsis*, fr. *temnō*, I cut.] In *gram.* the division of a compound word into two parts, with one or more words between (*'to God-ward'*).

to, tų, or when emphasized tō, *prep.* [A. Sax. *tō*, to, towards, for, &c.=O.Sax. and O.Fris. *tō*, D. *toe*, L.G. *to*, G. *zu*, to; cog. Ir. and Gael. *do*, Slav. *do*.] Denoting motion towards a place or thing; towards: opposed to *from*; indicating a point or limit reached; destination, aim, or design; an end or consequence; addition, junction, or union; compared with: often used in expressing ratios or proportions; denoting opposition or contrast: often used in betting phrases (as, *two to one*); according to; in congruity or harmony with; denoting correspondency or accompaniment; in the character or quality of; for; denoting the relation of the dative in other languages; marking an object; the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb.——**adv.** Forward; on; often denoting motion towards a junction, union, or closing (shut the door *to*).

toad, tōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *tádie*, *tádige*, a toad; origin unknown. *Tad* in *tadpole* is this word.] A reptile resembling the frog, but having a more bulky body; it is not adapted for leaping, and avoids the water.

toad-eater, tōd'ēt-ėr, *n.* [Originally a mountebank's attendant, who pretended to swallow toads, &c.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

toad-eating, tōd'ēt-ing, *n.* Parasitism; sycophancy.——a. Pertaining to a toad-eater or his ways.

toad-fish, tōd'fish, *n.* A fish, the angler or fishing frog.

toad-flax, tōd'flaks, *n.* The name of several British plants allied to the antirrhinum.

toad-spit, tōd'spit, *n.* CUCKOO-SPIT.

toad-stone, tōd'stōn, *n.* A sort of trap-rock, of a brownish-gray colour; a stone formerly fabled to be formed within a toad, and to possess certain virtues.

toad-stool, tōd'stōl, *n.* A popular name of fungi.

toady, tō'di, *n.*; pl. **toadies**, tō'diz. [Short for *toad-eater*.] A base sycophant; a flatterer; a toad-eater.——v.t. pret. & pp. *toadied*, tō'did; ppr. *toadying*, tō'di-ing. To fawn upon in a servile manner; to play the toady or sycophant to.

toadyism, tō'di-izm, *n.* [*Toady* and *-ism.*] Mean sycophancy; servile adulation; nauseous flattery.

to-and-fro, tō'and-frō', *a.* Backward and forward; reciprocal. Also, as a noun, a movement backwards and forwards.

toast, tōst, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *toasted*, tōst'ed; ppr. *toasting*, tōst'ing. [O. Fr. *toster*, fr. L. *tostum*, pp. of *torreo*, I toast. TORRENT.] To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire, as bread; to warm thoroughly; to drink to the success of or in honour of.——n. Bread scorched by the fire; a piece of such bread formerly put in a beverage; a lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect; anyone or anything named in honour in drinking; a sentiment proposed in drinking.

toaster, tōst'ėr, *n.* One who toasts; an instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

toasting-fork, toasting-iron, tōst'ing-fork, tōst'ing-ī-ėrn, *n.* A fork for toasting; a jocular name for a sword.

toast-master, tōst'más-tėr, *n.* An officer appointed to announce toasts at great public banquets.

toast-rack, tōst'rak, *n.* A stand set on a table with slices of dry toast.

tobacco, tō-bak'ō, *n.* [Of American origin.] A narcotic plant of several species belonging to the potato family, a native of the warmer parts of America; the prepared leaves of the plant, used for smoking and chewing or in the form of snuff.

Virginian Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*).

tobacconist, tō-bak'ō-nist, *n.* [*Tobacco* and *-ist*, with *n* inserted.] A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

tobacco-pipe, tō-bak'ō-plp, *n.* A pipe used for smoking tobacco, consisting of a bowl for holding the tobacco and a hollow stem through which the smoke is drawn into the mouth.

tobacco-pouch, tō-bak'ō-pouch, *n.* A small pouch for holding tobacco.

tobacco-stopper, tō-bak'ō-stop-ėr, *n.* A small implement for pressing down the burning tobacco in a pipe.

toboggan, tobogan, tō-bog'an, *n.* [Corruption of Amer. Indian *odabagan*, a sled.] A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada or elsewhere; a sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow.——v.i. to use such a sled.

tocsin, tok'sin, *n.* [Fr. *tocsin*, O. Fr. *toquesin*; fr. *toque*, a stroke, and *sin*, *sein*, a bell, fr. L. *signum*, a sign. TOUCH, SIGN.] An alarm-bell; a bell rung as a signal, or with the intention of giving alarm.

tod, tod, *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool; akin G. *zote*, a lock of wool.] A bush or mass of foliage; an old weight for wool, equal to 28 pounds; a fox, so named from his bushy tail.

to-day, tō-dā', *n.* [A. Sax. *tō-dæg*, *tó dæge*—*tó*, to, and *dæg*, day.] The present day; also, on this day, adverbially: seldom or never with *on* before it.

toddle, tod'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *toddled*, tod'ld; ppr. *toddling*, tod'l-ing. [A freq. akin to *totter*; comp. G. *zotteln*, to toddle.] To walk with short steps in a tottering way, as a child.——n. A little toddling walk.

toddler, tod'l-ėr, *n.* One who toddles; a young child.

toddy, tod'i, *n.* [Hind.] A sweet juice extracted from palm-trees; palm-wine; a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

toddy-ladle, tod'i-lā-dl, *n.* A sort of ladle or spoon for toddy.

to-do, tō-dō', *n.* Ado; bustle; hurry; commotion. [Colloq.]

toe, tō, *n.* [A. Sax. *tá*, tóe, pl. *tán*=Icel. *tá*, Sw. *tå*, *to*, Dan. *taa*, G. *zehe*, the toe; root unknown.] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand; the fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals; the member of any animal's foot corresponding to the toe in man.——v.t. pret. & pp. *toed*, tōd; ppr. *toeing*, tō'ing. To touch or reach with the toes.

toed, tōd, *a.* Having toes: often in composition.

toffy, toffee, tof'i, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A sweetmeat composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter.

toft, toft, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. and Dan. *toft*, an inclosed field near a house.] A messuage; a house and homestead.

toga, tō'ga, *n.* [L., fr. stem of *tego*, I cover, as in *protect*, *detect*. TILE.] The principal outer garment worn by males among the ancient Romans, a sort of loose robe.

togated, tō'gāt-ed, *a.* [L. *togatus*, wearing a toga. See prec.] Dressed in a toga; wearing a gown.

together, tu-geTH'ėr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *tógædere*—*tó*, to, *gador*, *geador*, at once, akin to *gather*. GATHER.] Gathered in one body or place; in company; unitedly; in the same place; at the same time; in concert; into junction or a state of union; without intermission; on end.

toggle, tog'l, *n.* [Connected with *tag* or *tug*.] A pin through the bight or eye of a rope, or in a similar position, to prevent slipping; a toggle-joint.

toggle-joint, tog'l-joint, *n.* A joint formed by two pieces jointed together endwise; a knee-joint or elbow-joint.

toil, toil, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *toiled*, toild; ppr. *toiling*, toil'ing. [Perhaps fr. O.D. *teulen*, *tuylen*, to labour, *tuyl*, tillage, toil; O. Fris. *teula*, to labour, *teule*, labour; akin to *till*.] To labour; to exert strength with fatigue of body or mind; to work; to drudge.——v.t. To labour on; to exhaust or overlabour.——n. Labour with fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind.

toil, toil, *n.* [Fr. *toile*, net, cloth, fr. L. *tela*, a web, fr. *texo*, I weave. TEXT.] Any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey.

toiler, toil'ėr, *n.* One who toils.

toilet, toil'et, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, dim. fr. *toile*, cloth, fr. L. *tela*, a web. TOIL, a snare.] A covering or cloth spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room; a dressing-table; mode of dressing; act or process of dressing; style or fashion of dress; attire; dress.

toilet-glass, toi'let-glās, *n.* A looking-glass for the toilet-table.

toilet-table, toi'let-tā-bl, *n.* A dressing-table.

toilful, toil'fụl, *a.* Toilsome; wearisome.

toilless, toil'les, *a.* Free from toil.

toilsome, toil'sum, *a.* Attended with toil; laborious; wearisome; fatiguing.

toilsomely, toil'sum-li, *adv.* In a toilsome manner.

toilsomeness, toil'sum-nes, *n.* State of being toilsome.

toil-worn, toil'wōrn, *a.* Worn out or exhausted with toil.

toise, toiz, *n.* [Fr. *toise*, fr. L. *tensus*, stretched, tense.] An old measure of length in France, containing six French feet, or 6·395 English feet.

tokay, tō-kā', *n.* A rich highly prized wine produced at Tokay in Northern Hungary, made from white grapes.

token, tō'kn, *n.* [A. Sax. *tácen*, *tácn*, a token=O. Sax. *tēkan*, Icel. *tákn*, *teikn*, D. *teeken*, G. *zeichen*, Goth. *taikns*—a sign, a token; akin to *teach*. TEACH.] Something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a mark; a sign; an indication; a symptom; a memorial of friendship; a souvenir; a keepsake; something by which the friendship or affection of another person is to be kept in mind; a love token; formerly a piece of money current by sufferance, and not coined by authority.

tolbooth, tōl'bōTH. TOLLBOOTH.

told, tōld, pret. & pp. of *tell*.

tolerable, tol'ė-ra-bl, *a.* [Fr. *tolérable*, L. *tolerabilis*, fr. *tolero*, I tolerate. TOLERATE.] That may be tolerated, borne, or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable; middling.

Roman Senator wearing the Toga.

tolerableness, tol'ė-ra-bl-nes, *n.* State of being tolerable.

tolerably, tol'ė-ra-bli, *adv.* In a tolerable manner; moderately well; passably; not perfectly.

tolerance, tol'ė-rans, *n.* [Fr. *tolérance*, L. *tolerantia*, fr. *tolero*, I bear. TOLERATE.] The quality of being tolerant; toleration; act of tolerating; sufferance; endurance; the power or capacity of enduring, or the act of enduring; a feeling or habit which disposes a person to be indulgent towards those whose opinions or practices differ from his own.

tolerant, tol'ė-rant, *a.* [L. *tolerans*, ppr. of *tolerare*. TOLERATE.] Ready to tolerate; enduring; indulgent; favouring toleration; forbearing; able to endure or suffer.

tolerantly, tol'ė-rant-li, *adv.* In a tolerant manner.

tolerate, tol'ė-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tolerated*, tol'ė-rāt-ed; ppr. *tolerating*, tol'ė-rāt-ing. [Fr. *tolérer*, L. *tolerare*, *toleratum*, to bear or support, fr. root seen in *tollo*, I lift up, *tuli*, I have borne (pret. of *fero*, I bear); Skr. *tul*, to bear; Sc. to *thole*.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit; to treat patiently and with forbearance; to put up with; not to judge of or condemn with bigotry; to allow religious freedom to.

toleration, tol-ė-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *toleratio*.] Act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not wholly approved; the recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; a disposition not to judge or deal harshly in cases of difference of opinion or conduct; tolerance.

tolerator, tol'ė-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who tolerates.

toll, tōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *toll*, tax or tribute=Icel. *tollr*, Sw. *tull*, Dan. *told*, D. *tol*, G. *zoll*, toll, duty, custom; fr. stem of *tell*, to count.] A tax paid or duty imposed for some liberty or privilege; a duty imposed on travellers, vehicles, cattle, and goods passing along public roads, bridges, over ferries, &c.——v.i. pret. & pp. *tolled*, tōld; ppr. *tolling*, tōl'ing. To pay toll; to take toll.——v.t. To take toll from; to exact, as a tribute.

toll, tōl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tolled*, tōld; ppr. *tolling*, tōl'ing. [Probably formed from the

sound.] To sound, as a bell, with slow, measured strokes at regular intervals, as at funerals.—— v.t. To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; to indicate by tolling or striking; to draw attention to by slowly repeated sounds of a bell; to ring for or on account of.—— n. The sounding of a bell with slow, measured strokes; stroke of a bell.

tollable, tōl'a-bl, *a.* Subject to pay toll.

tollage, tol'āj, *n.* Toll; payment of toll.

toll-bar, tōl'bär, *n.* A bar or gate, as on a road, for stopping passengers until they pay toll.

tollbooth, tolbooth, tōl'bōŏTH, *n.* [*Toll* and *booth*, originally a booth in a market where duties had to be paid and where defaulters were temporarily detained.] The old Scotch name for a burgh jail, formerly used in England also.

toller, tōl'er, *n.* A toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell.

toll-gate, tōl'gāt, *n.* A gate where toll is taken; a toll-bar.

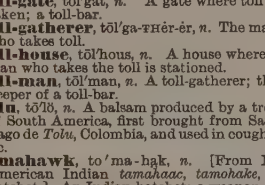
toll-gatherer, tōl'ga-ŦHĖr-ėr, *n.* The man who takes toll.

toll-house, tōl'hous, *n.* A house where a man who takes the toll is stationed.

toll-man, tōl'man, *n.* A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-bar.

tolu, tō'lō, *n.* A balsam produced by a tree of South America, first brought from Santiago de *Tolu*, Colombia, and used in coughs, &c.

tomahawk, to'ma-ḥąk, *n.* [From N. American Indian *tamahaac, tamohake*, a hatchet.] An Indian hatchet; a weapon of war and of the chase used by the North



Tomahawks.

American Indians, not only in close fighting, but by being thrown to a considerable distance.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tomahawked*, to'ma-ḥąkt; ppr. *tomahawking*, to'ma-ḥąk-ing. To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

toman, tomaun, tō-mān', tō-mąn', *n.* A Persian gold coin at present worth about 9*s.* 4½*d.*

tomato, tō-mā'tō or tō-mā'tō, *n.*; pl. **tomatoes**, tō-mā'tōz or tō-mā'tōz. [Fr. and Sp. *tomate*, fr. Mexican *tomatl.*] A tropical plant and its fruit, called sometimes the *Love Apple*, now widely cultivated for its nutritious and wholesome qualities.

tomb, tōm, *n.* [Fr. *tombe*, a tomb = It. *tomba*, Sp. *tumba*, a tomb, fr. Gr. *tumbos*, a funeral mound, a cairn; connected with *taphos*, a tomb, *thaptō*, I bury; or fr. root of L. *tumeo*, I swell, *tumulus*, a mound. TUMID.] A grave; a house or vault formed for the reception of the dead; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tombed*, tōmd; ppr. *tombing*, tōm'ing. To bury; to entomb.

tombac, tombak, tom'bak, *n.* [Fr. *tombac*, fr. Malay *tambaga*, copper.] A kind of brass, or alloy of copper and zinc, used as an imitation of gold for cheap jewelry.

tombless, tōm'les, *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

tombola, tom'bo-la, *n.* [It.] A kind of lottery, in which articles of various kinds are the prizes.

tomboy, tom'boi, *n.* [From *Tom*, familiar contraction of *Thomas*, as in *tomfool.*] A wild, romping girl; a hoyden.

tombstone, tōm'stōn, *n.* A stone erected over a grave; a sepulchral monument.

tom-cat, tom'kat, *n.* [From *Tom*, the familiar contraction of *Thomas.*] A full-grown male cat.

tome, tōm, *n.* [Fr. *tome*, fr. L. *tomus*, a portion of a book, a book, fr. Gr. *tomos*, a section, fr. *temnō*, I cut.] A volume; a book, usually a large one.

tomentose, tomentous, tō-men'tōs, tō-men'tus, *a.* [L. *tomentum*, down.] Covered with close downy hairs, or with a whitish down like wool; downy; nappy: used chiefly in botany.

tomentum, tō-men'tum, *n.* [See prec.] Pubescence; downy matter.

tomfool, tom'fōl, *n.* [From *Tom*, the familiar contraction of *Thomas*; comp. *tomboy.*] A great fool; a silly fellow.

tomfoolery, tom-fōl'ė-ri, *n.* [See prec.] Foolishness; trifling; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.

tom-noddy, tom-nod'i, *n.* [From *Tom.* for *Thomas*, as in *tomboy, tomfool.*] A sea bird, the puffin; a blockhead; a dolt; a dunce.

to-morrow, tō-mo'rō, *n.* [From *to* and *morrow*; comp. *to-day, to-night.*] The day after the present; or adverbially, on the day after the present; also used adjectively.

tompion, tom'pi-on, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple. TAMPION.] The tampion or stopper of a cannon; the plug in a flute.

tomtit, tom'tit, *n.* The titmouse.

tomtom, tom'tom, *n.* [Hind.] A kind of drum used in India.

ton, ton, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *tonus*, tone. TONE.] The tone; the air of fashion; the prevailing fashion; high mode.

ton, tun, *n.* [A.Sax. *tunne*, a butt, a large vessel. TUN.] A weight equal to 20 hundredweight or 2240 pounds avoirdupois, but in the U. States usually 2000 lbs. (a short ton); a space (about 40 cubit feet) by which the burden of a ship is reckoned; a certain quantity of timber, as 40 cubic feet of rough, and 50 feet of hewn.

tonal, tō'nal, *a.* [Fr. *tonal*, fr. *ton*, tone.] Pertaining to tone.

tonality, tō'nal-i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *tonalité.*] In *mus.* the characteristic due to compositions being written in definite keys.

tone, tōn, *n.* [Fr. *ton*, tone, accent, style, manner, &c., fr. L. *tonus*, a sound, a tone, &c., fr. Gr. *tonos*, a stretching, a tone, note, strength, &c., fr. *teinō*, I stretch; cog. with L. *tendo*, I stretch, and E. *thin*. *Tune* is a doublet of this word.] Any sound considered with relation to its pitch, quality, strength, or volume; a modulation of the voice; sound as expressive of sentiment; accent; a sing-song manner of speaking; a drawl; a musical sound; one of the larger intervals between certain contiguous notes of the diatonic scale; the peculiar quality of sound of any individual voice or instrument; timbre; state of an animal when all the parts and organs are well strung, and have normal tension; healthy activity of the organs; state or temper of mind; mood; tenor; strain; general or prevailing character, as of morals, manners, or sentiments; characteristic expression of a picture as distinguished by its colour.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *toned*, tōnd; ppr. *toning*, tōn'ing. To give a certain tone to; to utter in an affected tone.—**To tone down**, to soften the colouring of; to render less pronounced or decided; to soften; to palliate.

toned, tōnd, *a.* Having a tone of this or that kind.

toneless, tōn'les, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

tonga-bean, tong'ga-bēn, *n.* The tonka-bean.

tongs, tongz, *n.pl.* [A.Sax. *tange, tonge, tang*, tongs = O.Fris. *tange*, D. and Dan. *tang*, Icel. *töng*, G. *zange*, tongs; same root as Gr. *daknō*, I bite.] An instrument of metal, like large nippers, by which hold is taken of anything hot, as of coals in the fire, heated metals, &c.

tongue, tung, *n.* [More correctly *tung*, fr. A.Sax. *tunge*, a tongue, speech = O.Sax. and O.Fris. L.G. and Dan. *tunge*, D. *tong*, Icel. and Sw. *tunga*, Goth. *tuggo*. G. *zunge*; cog. O.L. *dingua*, L. *lingua*, a tongue (whence *lingual, linguist, language*).] The fleshy movable organ within an animal's mouth, having the sense of taste and being of great importance in eating, swallowing, and uttering sounds; any corresponding organ in animals; the instrument of speech; speech; the aggregate of words used by a particular nation; a language; anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue; a point or strip of land running out into the water; a tapering jet of flame; the pin of a buckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fashioned.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tongued*, tungd; ppr. *tonguing*, tung'ing. To utter; to scold; to modify with the tongue in playing, as in the flute.

tongued, tungd, *a.* Having a tongue of this or that kind; having a voice.

tongueless, tung'les, *a.* Having no tongue; speechless.

tonguelet, tung'let, *n.* [*Tongue* and *-let.*] A little tongue; a little tongue-shaped process.

tonguester, tung'stėr, *n.* [*Tongue* and *-ster.*] A talkative person; a babbler (*Tenn.*).

tongue-tied, tongue-tacked, tung'tīd, tung'takt, *a.* Having the tongue unable to move freely; having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

tonic, ton'ik, *a.* [Fr. *tonique*, fr. Gr. *tonikos*, fr. *tonos*, L. *tonus*, tone. TONE.] Increasing strength, or improving the tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions; relating to tones or sounds; in *mus.* pertaining to or founded on the key-note.—— n. A medicine that gives tone to the system; anything that increases the action of the stomach, and gives vigour to the muscles; the key-note in music, or the fundamental note of a scale.—**Tonic Sol-fa System**, a system of writing music in which letters denoting sounds, and strokes, commas, and colons denoting time, take the place of the notes, lines, &c., of the ordinary notation.

tonicity, to-nis'i-ti, *n.* [*Tonic* and *-ity.*] The state of being in tone, as bodily organs; the elasticity of living parts, as muscles.

to-night, tō-nīt', *n.* [*To* and *night*; comp. *to-day, to-morrow.*] The present night, or adverbially, in the present night or the night after the present day.

tonite, tōn'īt, *n.* [L. *tono*, I thunder.] A very powerful explosive agent prepared from pulverized gun-cotton.

tonka-bean, tong'ka-bēn, *n.* [From *tonka*, the name of the bean in Guiana.] The bean or seed of a leguminous plant of Guiana, having an extremely agreeable odour.

tonnage, tun'āj, *n.* [Fr. *tonnage*, fr. *tonne*, a ton, and *-age.*] The number of tons which a ship can carry; the weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; the cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; a duty or impost on ships; the ships of a port or country estimated by their carrying capacity.

tonsil, ton'sil, *n.* [Fr. *tonsille*, L. *tonsilla*; origin. doubtful.] One of the two oblong glands on each side of the throat or fauces which secrete a mucous humour.

tonsilar, tonsillar, tonsillitic, ton'silėr, ton-si-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the tonsils.

tonsile, ton'sil, *a.* [L. *tonsilis*, fr. *tondeo, tonsum*, I clip or shear. TONSURE.] That may be clipped or shorn.

tonsillitis, ton-sil-lī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy; malignant sore throat.

tonsor, ton'sor, *n.* [L. *tonsor*, fr. *tondeo*, I shear. TONSURE.] A barber; one that shaves.

tonsorial, ton-sō'ri-al, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.

tonsure, ton'sūr, *n.* [Fr. *tonsure*; fr. L. *tonsura*, a shearing or clipping, fr. *tondeo, tonsum*, I shear, clip, or shave; root unknown.] The act of clipping the hair or of shaving the head; the round bare place on

the heads of the Roman Catholic priests and monks formed by shaving or cutting the hair.

tonsured, ton'sūrd, *a.* Having a tonsure; hence, clerical.

tontine, ton'tīn, *n.* [Fr. *tontine*, fr. its inventor *Tonti*, an Italian of the seventeenth century.] An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, and increased to each as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor.

tony, tō'ni, *n.* [Perhaps fr. the *-ton* of *simpleton*.] A simpleton. [Colloq.].

too, tō, *adv.* [A form of *to*, the prepositiou; A.Sax. *tó*, meaning both *to* and *too*. Comp. G. *zu*, to and too.] Over; more than sufficiently; very; exceedingly; likewise; also; in addition; besides; over and above.

took, tuk, pret. of *take*.

tool, tōl, *n.* [A.Sax. *tól*, *tool*, *tóhl*, a tool, probably fr. stem of *tawian*, to make, to prepare. TAW.] Any instrument to be used by the hands, particularly such as are used by labourers and mechanics; an instrument employed for facilitating mechanical operations; a person used as an instrument by another person (a term of reproach).——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *tooled*, tōld; ppr. *tooling*, tōl'ing. To shape with a tool; to drive, as a coach (colloq.).

tooling, tōl'ing, *n.* Skilled work with a tool; carving; ornamental embossing or gilding byheated tools upon the binding of books.

toot, tōt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tooted*, tōt'ed; ppr. *tooting*, tōt'ing. [Same as D. *toeten*, G. *tuten*, Sw. *tuta*, to blow a horn, to toot; imitative of sound.] To make a noise like that of a pipe or horn.——**v.t.** To sound, as a horn.——*n.* A sound blown on a horn; a similar noise.—**tooter**, tōt'er, *n.* One who toots.

tooth, tōth, *n.*; pl. **teeth**, tēth. [A. Sax. *tóth*, pl. *téth* (comp. *foot*, *feet*; *goose*, *geese*) =O. Fris. *tóth*, O. Sax. D. Sw. and Dan. *tand*, Icel. *tönn* (for *tond*), G. *zahn*, Goth. *tunthus*; cog. W. and Armor. *dant*, L. *dens*, *dentis*, Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, Skr. *danta*—tooth; supposed to be a participial form fr. verb meaning to *eat*=L. *edo*, E. *eat*.] One of the bony growths in the jaws of vertebrate animals, primarily used in eating or taking food; any growth of like function in animals; a fang; taste; palate; any projection resembling a tooth in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a series, as of a comb, a saw, &c.—**Tooth and nail** (lit. by biting and scratching), with one's utmost power or efforts.—**To one's teeth**, in open opposition; directly to one's face.—**In the teeth of**, in direct opposition to.—**To cast** something **in one's teeth**, to taunt one with something.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *toothed*, tōtht; ppr. *toothing*, tōth'ing. To furnish with teeth; to indent; to cut into teeth.

toothache, tōth'āk, *n.* An ache or pain in the tooth or in the teeth.

tooth-brush, tōth'brush, *n.* A small brush for cleaning the teeth.

toothed, tōthd, *a.* Having teeth or cogs; having projecting points somewhat like teeth.

toothful, tōth'fūl, *n.* A small draught of any liquor.

toothless, tōth'les, *a.* Having no teeth; deprived of teeth.

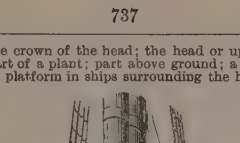
toothpick, tōth'pik, *n.* An instrument for picking out substances lodged among the teeth.

tooth-powder, tōth'pou-dėr, *n.* A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.

toothsome, tōth'sum, *a.* [*Tooth* and *-some*.] Palatable; grateful to the taste.

toothy, tōth'i, *a.* Having teeth; toothsome.

top, top, *n.* [A. Sax. *top*, top, tuft at the top=O. Fris, D. and Dan. *top*, Sw. *topp*, summit; Icel. *toppr*, a tuft or lock of hair, top; G. *zopf*, a tuft, a crest. *Top*, *tap* (of a cask), *tuft*, are allied.] The highest part or uppermost end of anything; the most elevated point; the summit; apex; upper side or surface; part opposite the bottom; the highest place or rank; the most honourable position; the utmost degree; the height; the crown of the head; the head or upper part of a plant; part above ground; a sort of platform in ships surrounding the head



Ship's Top (*f f*).

of the lower masts, and serving to extend the shrouds; *pl.* top-boots.——**a.** Being on the top or summit; highest.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *topped* or *topt*, topt; ppr. *topping*, top'ing. To rise aloft; to be eminent; to topple.——**v.t.** To cover on the top; to cap; to rise above; to surpass; to surmount; to overlook; to take off the top or upper part of; to rise to the top of.

top, top, *n.* [Same as Dan. and D. *top*, G. *topf*, a top—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling round on its top or point.] A child's toy, shaped somewhat like a pear, made to whirl on its point by means of a string or a whip.

topaz, tō'paz, *n.* [Fr. *topaze*, L. *topazus*, fr. Gr. *topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz; comp. Skr. *tapas*, fire.] A transparent or translucent gem, colourless or having the colour yellow, white, green, or blue.

topazolite, tō-paz'o-līt, *n.* [*Topaz*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour.

top-boots, top'bōts, *n. pl.* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding.

top-coat, top'kōt, *n.* An upper or over coat.

top-draining, top'drān-ing, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

top-dress, top'dres, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *top-dressed*, top'drest; ppr. *top-dressing*, top'-dres-ing. To spread manure on the surface of.

top-dressing, top'dres-ing, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.

tope, tōp, *n.* [Originally a Cornish word.] A fish of the shark kind, attaining a length of six feet.

tope, tōp, *n.* [Hind. *tôp*, Skr. *stûpa*, a tope.] A dome-shaped Buddhist monument in India and South-eastern Asia.

tope, tōp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *toped*, tōpt; ppr. *toping*, tōp'ing. [From Fr. *tôper*, to cover a stake in gaming, to accept an offer (hence, it might mean to vie in drinking); of German origin and probably akin to *tap*, to strike.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.

toper, tōp'ėr, *n.* One who topes or drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

topgallant, top'gal-ant, *a.* Being the third of the kind above the deck; above the topmast and below the royal mast.

top-hamper, top'ham-pėr, *n.* Any unnecessary weight aloft or about the upper deck of a ship.

top-heavy, top'he-vi, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

topiarian, tō-pi-ā'ri-an, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to topiary work.

topiary, tō'pi-a-ri, *a.* [L. *topiarius*, fr. *topia* (*opera*), ornamental gardening, fr. Gr. *topos*, a place.] Shaped by clipping, pruning, or training; shaped into fanciful forms, as trees or shrubs in a certain style of gardening.

topic, top'ik, *n.* [Fr. *topique*, subject of conversation, fr. L. *topica*, Gr. *topika* (pl.), the name of a work by Aristotle on *topoi* or commonplaces, fr. *topos*, a place, a commonplace, a topic.] Originally a general maxim; a general truth; now the subject of any discourse; any subject that is discussed or spoken of for the time being; the matter treated of.

topical, top'ik-al, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to a topic; pertaining to a place or locality; local; pertaining to the topics of the day; in *med.* pertaining to a particular part of the body.

topically, top'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a topical manner; locally; with limitation or application to a particular part.

top-knot, top'not, *n.* A knot worn by females on the top of the head; the crest of a bird.

topless, top'les, *a.* Having no top; very high.

topmast, top'mást, *n.* In ships, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast.

topmost, top'mōst, *a.* [*Top* and *-most*.] The very highest; uppermost.

topographer, topographist, to-pog'raf'ėr, to-pog'raf-ist, *n.* One who deals with or is versed in topography.

topographic, topographical, to-po-graf'ik, to-po-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place or country.

topographically, to-po-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of topography.

topography, to-pog'ra-fi, *n.* [Fr. *topographie*, fr. Gr. *topos*, a place, spot (whence *topic*), and Gr. *graphô*, I describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; the minuter features of a locality, district, or country.

toponomy, to-pon'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *topos*, a place, and *onoma*, a name.] The placenames of a country or district.

topper, top'ėr, *n.* One who tops or excels; anything superior. [Colloq.]

topping, top'ing, *p.* and *a.* Rising aloft; pre-eminent; surpassing; fine; galiant.

topple, top'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *toppled*, top'ld; ppr. *toppling*, top'l-ing. [From *top*.] To fall, as with the top first; to fall forward; to be on the point of falling or pitching forward.——**v.t.** To throw down.

top-sail, top'sāl, *n.* In ships, the second sail above the deck on any mast.

top-sawyer, top'sa-yėr, *n.* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit; a first-rate man in any line (colloq.).

top-soiling, top'soil-ing, *n.* Removal of the top-soil before a canal, railway, &c., is begun.

topsy-turvy, top'si-tėr-vi, *adv.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. *top*, and A. Sax. *torfian*, to throw.] In an inverted position; with the top undermost; upside down.

toque, tōk, *n.* [Fr., fr. Armor. *tôk*, W. *toc*, a hat or bonnet.] A kind of flattish hat or head covering.

torch, tôrch, *n.* [Fr. *torche*, It. *torcia*, fr. L. L. *tortia*, fr. L. *torqueo*, *tortus*, I twist, I turn (whence *torture*, &c.), because the torch was made of a twisted roll of tow and the like. TORTURE.] A light to be carried in the hand and formed of some inflammable substance, as twisted flax soaked with tallow, &c.; a flambeau.

torch-bearer, tôrch'bār-ėr, *n.* One whose office it is to carry a torch.

torch-light, tôrch'līt, *n.* The light of a torch or of torches.

torch-race, tôrch'rās, *n.* A race among the ancient Greeks in which the runners carried torches.

tore, tōr, pret. of *tear*.

toreador, tor'e-a-dōr", *n.* [Sp., fr. *torear*, to fight bulls, fr. *toro*, L. *taurus*, a bull.] A bull-fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horseback.

toreutic, to-rū'tik, *a.* [Gr. *toreutikos*, fr. *toreutês*, an embosser, fr. *toreuô*, I emboss, I work in relief.] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to work in relief.

torment, tôr'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *torment* (Fr. *tourment*), fr. L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, a rack, torture, fr. *torqueo*, *tortum*, I twist. TORTURE.] Extreme pain;

anguish; extreme misery, either of body or mind; torture; that which gives pain, vexation, or misery.——v.t. tôr-ment', pret. & pp. *tormented*, tôr-ment'ed; ppr. *tormenting*, tôr-ment'ing. To cause torment to; to put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict misery upon; to torture; to distress; to tease; to vex; to harass; to annoy.

tormenter, tôr-ment'ér, *n.* One who or that which torments; a tormentor.

tormentil, **tormentilla**, tôr'men-til, tôr-men-til'a, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*, fr. L. *tormentum*, pain—because said to allay the

Common Tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*).

pain of toothache.] A common British weed (*Potentilla tormentilla*) with small yellow flowers, and large woody roots sometimes used in tanning.

tormenting, tôr-ment'ing, *a.* Causing torment.

tormentingly, tôr-ment'ing-li, *adv.* In a tormenting manner.

tormentor, tôr-ment'or, *n.* One who or that which torments; a kind of harrow with wheels, used for breaking up stiff soils.

tormina, tôr'mi-na, *n. pl.* [L. *tormina*, fr. *torqueo*, I twist. TORMENT.] Severe griping pains; gripes.

torn, tôrn, pp. of *tear*.

tornado, tôr-nā'dō, *n.*; pl. **tornadoes**, tôr-nā'dōz. [Sp. *tornada*, a return, fr. *tornar*, to turn. TURN.] A violent whirling wind; a whirlwind of extreme violence; a hurricane.

torpedo, tôr-pē'do, *n.*; pl. **torpedoes**, tôr-pē-dōz. [L. *torpedo*, numbness, the tor-

Spotted Torpedo (*T. narke*).

pedo fish, fr. *torpeo*, I am stiff, numb, or torpid.] A fish allied to the rays, noted for its power of discharging electric shocks when irritated; a destructive engine pro-

Whitehead Torpedo.

pelled or concealed under water and exploded against an enemy's ship with deadly effect.

torpedo-boat, tôr-pē'dō-bōt, *n.* A small swift steam-boat specially intended for the discharge of torpedoes against an enemy's ships.

torpedo-catcher, tôr-pē'dō-kach-ér, *n.* A swift and powerful war-vessel specially intended to act against torpedo-boats.

torpescence, tôr-pes'ens, *n.* [See next.] A becoming torpid or benumbed.

torpescent, tôr-pes'ent, *a.* [L. *torpescens*, ppr. of *torpesco*, I become torpid, fr. *torpeo*, I am torpid.] Becoming torpid or numb.

torpid, tôr'pid, *a.* [L. *torpidus*, fr. *torpeo*, I am numb or motionless.] Benumbed; stupefied; having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; stupid; sluggish; inactive.

torpidity, **torpidness**, tôr-pid'i-ti, tôr'pid-nes, *n.* The state of being torpid; numbness; dulness; inactivity; sluggishness.

torpify, tôr'pi-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *torpified*, tôr'pi-fid; ppr. *torpifying*, tôr'pi-fi-ing. [L. *torpeo*, I am torpid, and *facio*, I make.] To make torpid.

torpor, tôr'por, *n.* [L. *torpor*, fr. *torpeo*, I am torpid.] State of being torpid; numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion; sluggishness.

torquated, tôr'kwāt-ed, *a.* [See next.] Wearing a torque.

torque, tôrk, *n.* [From L. *torques*, a twisted neck-chain, fr. *torqueo*, I twist.] An ornament, consisting of gold wires twisted together, or of a thin twisted metal strip, worn round the neck by the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans.

Torque.

torrefaction, to-rē-fak'shon, *n.* [TORREFY.] Act of torrefying; the operation of drying or roasting by a fire.

torrefy, to'rē-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *torrefied*, to'rē-fid; ppr. *torrefying*, to'rē-fi-ing. [Fr. *torréfier*, L. *torrefacere—torreo*, I roast, and *facio*, I make. TORRID, FACT.] To dry, roast, or scorch by a fire; to dry or parch.

torrent, to'rent, *n.* [Fr. *torrent*, fr. L. *torrens*, *torrentis*, a torrent, fr. *torrens*, burning, roaring, rushing; ppr. of *torreo*, *tostum*, I burn; same root as E. *thirst*, L. *terra*, dry land, earth. *Torrid*, *toast* are of same origin.] A violent rushing stream of water, lava, or of any other fluid; a stream running rapidly, as down a steep slope or a precipice; a violent or rapid flow; a flood.

torrential, **torrentine**, to-ren'shal, to-ren'tin, *a.* Pertaining to a torrent.

Torricellian, to-ri-sel'li-an or to-ri-chel'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Torricelli*, an Italian physicist, who in 1643 discovered the principle of the mercurial barometer.—**Torricellian vacuum**, the vacuum above the mercury in the common barometer.

torrid, to'rid, *a.* [Fr. *torride*, L. *torridus*, torrid, parched, fr. *torreo*, I parch, I roast. TORRENT.] Parched; dried with heat; violently hot; burning or parching.—**Torrid zone**, that space or broad belt round the earth, which has the equator in the middle and the tropics on either side, and where the heat is always great.

torridity, **torridness**, to-rid'i-ti, to'rid-nes, *n.* The state of being torrid.

torsion, tôr'shon, *n.* [L. *torsio*, *torsionis*, a twisting, fr. L. *torqueo*, I twist. TORTURE.] The act of twisting; the force with which a body, such as a thread or wire, resists a twist or tends to return to its former state; the twisting of the cut end of a small artery to stop the flow of blood.

torsional, tôr'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to torsion.

torsk, tôrsk, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *torsk*, a codfish or torsk.] A European fish of the cod tribe, caught and salted and dried as food.

torso, tôr'sō, *n.* [It. *torso*, a trunk, stump, bust. Etymol. uncertain.] The trunk of a statue deprived of its head and limbs.

tort, tôrt, *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *tortus*, twisted, fr. *torqueo*, I twist. TORTURE.] A legal term for any wrong or injury to person or property.

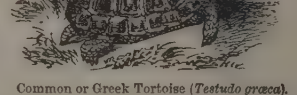
tortile, tôr'til, *n.* [L. *tortilis*, fr. *torqueo*, *tortum*, I twist. TORTURE.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.

tortility, tôr-til'i-ti, *n.* The state of being tortile or twisted.

tortious, tôr'shus, *a.* [TORT.] Of the nature of or implying tort or injury.

tortive, tôr'tiv, *a.* [From L. *tortus*, twisted.] Twisted.

tortoise, tôr'tois or tôr'tis, *n.* [Lit. twisted



Common or Greek Tortoise (*Testudo græca*).

or distorted animal (referring to its peculiar limbs), fr. O.Fr. *tortis*, fem. *tortisse*, twisted, fr. L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, I twist. TORTURE.] A name common to an order of reptiles covered with a flattened shell, or kind of bony box, from which the head and legs protrude; a turtle, especially one that inhabits the land.

tortoise-shell, tôr'tois-shel, *n.* The shell or rather scales of tortoises or turtles which inhabit tropical seas, extensively used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, &c.

tortuose, tôr'tū-ōs, *a.* Tortuous; twisted; bending irregularly.

tortuosity, tôr-tū-ōs'i-ti, *n.* [L. *tortuositas*. TORTUOUS.] The state of being tortuose or tortuous; crookedness.

tortuous, tôr'tū-us, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus*, twisted, pp. of *torqueo*, I twist. TORTURE.] Twisted; wreathed; winding; circuitous and underhand; taking an oblique and deceitful course; not open and straightforward; roundabout.

tortuously, tôr'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner.

tortuousness, tôr'tū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being tortuous.

torturable, tôr'tūr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tortured.

torture, tôr'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *torture*, fr. L. *tortura*, a twisting, torture, fr. *torqueo*, *tortum*, I twist (seen also in *torment*, *torsion*, *tortoise*, *torch*, *truss*, *trousers*, *distort*, *extort*, &c.); same root as Gr. *atraktos*, Skr. *tarkus*, a spindle.] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment; severe pain, formerly inflicted either as a punishment for crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession; the act of inflicting excruciating pain.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tortured*, tôr'tūrd; ppr. *torturing*, tôr'tūr-ing. To pain to extremity; to torment; to vex; to harass; to punish with torture; to wrest greatly from the right meaning.

torturer, tôr'tūr-ér, *n.* One who tortures; a tormenter.

torturingly, tôr'tūr-ing-li, *adv.* So as to torture or torment.

torus, tō'rus, *n.*; pl. **tori**, tō'rī. [L., a round swelling or bulging, a protuberance.] In *arch.* a large convex moulding used in the bases of columns; in *bot.* the receptacle of a flower.

Tory, tō'ri, *n.*; pl. **Tories**, tō'riz. [From Ir. *toruighe* or *toiridhe*, a pursuer, an Irish outlaw or plunderer. As a political party name it was first used in England about 1679, and applied to all supposed abettors of the imaginary Popish Plot.] A person of opposite politics to a Whig; a person whose political views incline him to the support of

established institutions and to oppose radicalism and democracy; in modern politics, much the same as *Conservative*, a term which has to a considerable extent supplanted it.——a. Pertaining to Tories.

Toryism, tō'ri-izm, *n.* The principles or practices of the Tories.

toss, tos, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tossed*, tost; ppr. *tossing*, tos'ing. [Origin doubtful; comp. N. *tossa*, to scatter; D. *tassen*, to heap.] To throw with the hand; to pitch; to fling; to cast; to throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to jerk, as the head; to dash about; to agitate; to make restless.—To toss off, to swallow at one gulp; to drink hastily.——v.i. To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to writhe; to be flung or dashed about.——n. A throwing with a jerk; the act of tossing; a pitch; a throw or jerk of the head; the tossing up of a coin to decide something.

tosser, tos'ėr, *n.* One who tosses.

toss-pot, tos'pot, *n.* A toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

toss-up, tos'up, *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something; hence, an even chance or hazard.

tot, tot, *n.* [Dan. *tot*, Icel. *tottr*, *tuttr*, applied to dwarfish persons; perhaps allied to *tit.*] Anything small or insignificant: used as a term of endearment; a small quantity of liquor or a small measure for liquor.

tot, tot, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *totted*, tot'ed; ppr. *totting*, tot'ing. [Abbrev. of *total*, or fr. L. *tot*, so many.] To sum: generally with *up*. [Colloq.]

total, tō'tal, *a.* [L. *totalis*, fr. *totus*, whole.] Pertaining to or comprehending the whole; entire; complete; absolute; thorough.——n. The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate.

totality, tō-tal'i-ti, *n.* The whole or total sum; whole quantity or amount.

totally, tō'tal-li, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; completely.

totalness, tō'tal-nes, *n.* Entireness.

totem, tō'tem, *n.* [American-Indian term.] A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c., used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name; an animal, plant, &c., used as a sort of badge of a tribe or family among rude races, and looked upon with some reverence.

totemic, tō-tem'ik, *a.* Belonging to totems.

totemism, tō'tem-izm, *n.* [*Totem* and *-ism.*] The system of having a totem.

tother, tuᵺ'ėr. [From *that other*, the *t* of *that* (the old neuter article) having become prefixed to *other.*] Other; the other. [Colloq.]

totipalmate, tō-ti-pal'māt, *a.* and *n.* [L. *totus*, entire, and *palma*, a palm.] Totally webbed; having the hind-toe united with the others in a continuous membrane (as the pelican).

totter, tot'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tottered*, tot'ėrd; ppr. *tottering*, tot'ėr-ing. [Perhaps for *tolter*, fr. A. Sax. *tealtrian*, to shake, waver, totter (=D. *touteren*), fr. A. Sax. *tealt*, unstable; akin to *tilt.*] To threaten to fall; to vacillate; to shake; to reel; to appear as if about to topple down.

totterer, tot'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who totters.

tottteringly, tot'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a tottering manner.

tottery, tot'ėr-i, *a.* Unsteady; shaking.

toucan, tō'kan, *n.* [Fr. *toucan*, Pg. and Braz. *tucano*; imitative of its cry.] The name of scansorial birds of tropical America having an enormous beak.

touch, tuch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *touched*, tucht; ppr. *touching*, tuch'ing. [Fr. *toucher*, O.Fr. *tucher*, *tocher*, *toquer*=Sp. and Pg. *tocar*, It. *toccare*, to touch, fr. O.H.G. *zuchon*, to draw, to pull=G. *zucken*, to twitch; akin to G. *ziehen*, O.Sax. *tiohan*, A.Sax. *teón*, Goth. *tiuhan*, to draw; L. *duco*, I lead (Duke); E. *tuck*, *tug*, *tow.*] To perceive by putting something in contact with; to put the hand, finger, foot, &c., against; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come in contact with; to hit or strike against; to harm, meddle, or interfere with; hence, to taste or eat; to come to, reach, or arrive at; to relate to or concern; to mark or delineate slightly; to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, brush, tool, &c.; to handle in a skilful or special manner; to discourse of; to make a mere reference to; to affect mentally; to move with compassion or other tender emotion; to melt or soften the heart of; to make an impression on physically; to act on; in *geom.* to meet without cutting; to be in contact with.——v.i. To be in contact; to take effect; to make mention; to say a few words in discourse; to call when on a voyage.——n. The act of touching; contact; the special feeling which resides in the nervous papillæ of the skin and forms one of the five senses; a state in which one or other of two parties has a knowledge of the other's position, opinions, &c.; a certain degree of some feeling, affection, or emotion; a trait; a characteristic; a small quantity or degree; a smack; a little; a successful effort or attempt; a stroke; a stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like; mode of using the hand in playing a musical instrument; the distinctive handling characteristic of an artist; the resistance of the keys of a musical instrument to the fingers.

touchable, tuch'a-bl, *a.* That may be touched; tangible.

toucher, tuch'ėr, *n.* One who touches.

touch-hole, tuch'hōl, *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of firearms, by which fire is communicated to the charge.

touchily, tuch'i-li, *adv.* In a touchy manner; irritably; with irritation; peevishly.

touchiness, tuch'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

touching, tuch'ing, *p.a.* Such as to touch or affect the feelings; affecting; moving; pathetic.——prep. Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

touchingly, tuch'ing-li, *adv.* In a touching manner; so as to move the feelings; feelingly; pathetically.

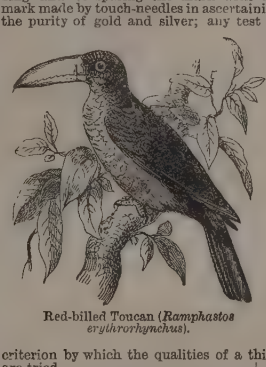
touch-me-not, tuch'mē-not, *n.* A plant (genus *Impatiens*) the seed-vessel of which being touched when ripe, projects the seeds to some distance; the disease lupus.

touch-needle, tuch'nē-dl, *n.* A small bar of an alloy of gold or silver, used along with the touchstone to test the quality of articles of gold and silver.

touch-paper, tuch'pā-pėr, *n.* Paper steeped in nitre so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly.

touch-piece, tuch'pēs, *n.* A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they *touched* for the cure of scrofula or king's evil.

touchstone, tuch'stōn, *n.* A compact, dark-coloured, siliceous stone used for rubbing and comparing the mark with the mark made by touch-needles in ascertaining the purity of gold and silver; any test or



Red-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos erythrorhynchus*).

criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried.

touchwood, tuch'wụd, *n.* The soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of several fungi, serving the purpose of tinder.

touchy, tuch'i, *a.* [A form of *techy*, *tetchy*, brought into use by the influence of *touch.*] Irritable; irascible; apt to take offence.

tough, tuf, *a.* [A. Sax. *tóh*, tough; akin to D. *taai*, L.G. *taa*, *tae*, G. *zähe*, *zäh*, Prov. G. *zach*, tough; root-meaning doubtful.] Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; having tenacity; tenacious; yielding to force without breaking; not easily broken or disrupted; able to endure hardship; durable; viscous; stiff; not easily worked; stubborn.

toughen, tuf'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *toughened*, tuf'nd; ppr. *toughening*, tuf'n-ing. [*Tough* and *-en.*] To grow tough.——v.t. To make tough.

toughish, tuf'ish, *a.* Somewhat tough.

toughly, tuf'li, *adv.* In a tough manner.

toughness, tuf'nes, *n.* The quality of being tough; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts; tenacity; viscosity; firmness; strength of constitution or texture.

toupee, **toupet**, tō-pē', tō'pā, *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, dim. fr. O.Fr. *toupe*, a tuft, fr. G. *zopf*, tuft. Top.] A curl or artificial lock of hair; a small wig or upper part of a wig.

tour, tör, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn, trip, tour, &c.: same origin as *turn.*] A journey in a circuit; a journey from place to place; a lengthy jaunt or excursion; turn or succession of duty.——v.i. To make a tour.

tourist, tör'ist, *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey for pleasure.

tourmalin, **tourmaline**, tör'ma-lin, *n.* [A corruption of *tournamal*, a name given to it in Ceylon.] A mineral of various colours, often found in granitic rocks and possessing strong electrical properties; schorl, the common black variety.

tournament, tör'na-ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *tourneiment*, *tournoyement*, fr. *tourneier*, *tournoyer*, to tourney, to tilt, to turn or twirl about, fr. *tourner*, to turn. Turn.] A martial sport or species of combat, performed in former times by knights and cavaliers on horseback, for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage, prowess, and skill in arms; a tilting match among a number; any contest of skill in which a number take part.

tourney, tör'ni, *n.* [O. Fr. *tournei*, fr. *tourneier*, to tilt. Tournament.] A tournament.——v.i. To tilt; to engage in a tournament.

tourniquet, tör'ni-ket, *n.* [Fr., fr. *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical bandage which is tightened or relaxed by turning a screw, and used to check a flow of blood.

tournure, tör-nür, *n.* [Fr. *tournure*, fr. *tourner*, to turn.] Contour; figure; shape.

touse, touz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *toused*, touzd; ppr. *tousing*, touz'ing. [Same as L.G. *tüsen*, G. *zausen*, to pull; akin to *tease.*] To pull or drag; to disorder the hair of; to tousle.

tousle, tou'zl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *touseled*, tou'zld; ppr. *tousling*, tou'zl-ing. [Freq. of *touse*=L.G. *tüseln.* See prec.] To put into disorder; to dishevel; to rumple. [Colloq.]

tout, tout, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *touted*, tout'ed; ppr. *touting*, tout'ing. [Same as *toot.*] To ply or seek for customers.——n. One who plies for customers, as for an inn or hotel.

tout-ensemble, tö-tän-säⁿ-bl, *n.* [Fr., the whole together.] The whole taken together; anything as a whole; the general effect of a work of art.

touter, tout'ėr, *n.* A tout.

tow, tō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *towed*, tōd; ppr. *towing*, tō'ing. [From stem of A. Sax. *teón* to draw, to tug, as in pp. *togen*, whence *tohline*, a towing line; akin O. Fris. and Icel. *toga*, L.G. *togen*, G. *ziehen*, to draw; Sc. *tow*, Icel. *taug*, *tog*, D. *touw*, a rope or cord; cog. L. *duco*, I lead. Akin also *tug*, *tuck*, *taut*, *tie.*] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.——n. Act of towing or state of being towed.

tow, tō, *n.* [A. Sax. *tow*, tow=D. *touw*, tow, Icel. *tó*, a tuft of wool; Dan. *tave*, a fibre, pl. *taver*, tow; same root as *taw.*] The coarse

and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part.

towage, tō'āj, *n.* [From *tow*, the verb.] The act of towing.

toward, towards, tō'ērd, tō'ērdz, *prep.* [From *to*, adv., and *-ward*=A. Sax. *tōweard*, toward (adj.), *tōweardes*, towards (prep.)—*tō*, to, and *-weard*, expressing direction. *Towards* is an adverbial genitive.] In the direction of; with direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding; tending or contributing to; in aid of; for; nearly; about.—**adv.** At hand; taken in hand; going on.

toward, tō'wērd, *a.* [Lit. inclining or turned to; comp. *froward*, in the opposite sense. See prec.] Pliable; docile; ready to do or learn; apt.

towardliness, towardness, tō'wērd-li-nes, tō'wērd-nes, *n.* Quality of being toward or towardly; aptness; docility.

towardly, tō'wērd-li, *a.* [*Toward*, adj., and *-ly.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; tractable.

towards. See TOWARD (prep.).

tow-boat, tō'bōt, *n.* Any boat employed in towing a vessel; a boat that is towed.

towel, tou'el, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*=Sp. *toalla*, Pr. and Pg. *toalha*, It. *tovaglia*, fr. O.H.G. *twahilla, dwahilla*, a towel, fr. *twahan, dwahan*=A. Sax. *thweán* (for *thwcahan*), Goth. *thvahan*, to wash.] A cloth used for wiping the hands and face after washing; a similar cloth for other domestic purposes.

towel-horse, tou'el-hors, *n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on.

towelling, tou'el-ing, *n.* Cloth for towels.

tower, tou'ér, *n.* [From Fr. *tour*, a tower, fr. L. *turris*, a tower; cog. Gr. *tyrris, tyrsis*, a tower, Ir. *túr*, W. *twr*, Gael. *torr*, a heap, a tower.] A lofty building of a round, square, or polygonal form, narrow compared with its height, and often forming part of a church, castle, or other structure; a tall wooden building formerly used in attacking a fortress; a citadel; a fortress.—v.i. pret. & pp. *towered*, tou'érd; ppr. *towering*, tou'ér-ing. To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty; to stand sublime.

towered, tou'érd, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers.

towering, tou'ér-ing, *p. a.* Very high; elevated; extreme; violent; outrageous.

towery, tou'é-ri, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers.

towing-path, tō'ing-path, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats along a river-side or canal.

tow-line, tō'lin, *n.* A rope or hawser used to tow vessels.

town, toun, *n.* [A. Sax. *tún*, inclosure, fence, homestead, town=Icel. *tún*, homestead, O. Sax. *tún*, D. *tuin*, a fence, small inclosure; G. *zaun*, a hedge; cog. O. Ir. *dún*, fortress, town, W. *din*, a hill-fort.] Originally a walled or fortified place; then a collection of houses inclosed with walls for safety; now, any collection of houses, larger than a village; a large assemblage of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses; in a general sense, a city, a borough; the inhabitants of a town; the inhabitants of the metropolis; the metropolis; the particular town in or near which the speaker or writer is.—a. Pertaining to a town; urban.

town-clerk, toun'klärk, *n.* An officer who acts as clerk or secretary to the council of a town or borough.

town-council, toun'koun-sil, *n.* The council or governing body in a town or city, elected by the ratepayers.

town-councillor, toun'koun-sil-ér, *n.* A member of a town-council.

town-crier, toun'krī-ér, *n.* A public crier of a town.

town-hall, toun'hạl, *n.* A building belonging to a town or borough in which the town-council ordinarily hold their meetings; a town-house.

town-house, toun'hous, *n.* A public building in a town for the transaction of municipal business, for public meetings, &c.

townsfolk, tounz'fōk, *n. pl.* People of a town or city.

township, toun'ship, *n.* The district or territory of a town; a division of certain parishes; in the United States, part of a county having separate administration in some matters.

townsman, tounz'man, *n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.

townspeople, tounz'pē-pl, *n. pl.* The inhabitants of a town.

town-talk, toun'tạk, *n.* The common talk of the town; general topic.

townward, townwards, toun'wērd, toun'wērdz, *adv.* Toward the town.

tow-rope, tō'rōp, *n.* Any rope used in towing ships or boats.

toxic, toxical, tok'sik, tok'sik-al, *a.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, originally for arrows, fr. *toxon*, a bow.] Pertaining to poisons; poisonous.

toxicant, tok'si-kant, *n.* [*Toxic* and *-ant.*] A poison of a stimulating, narcotic, or anæsthetic nature.

toxicological, toks'i-ko-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

toxicologist, tok-si-kol'o-jist, *n.* [*Toxicology* and *-ist.*] One who treats of poisons.

toxicology, toks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, and *logos*, doctrine. TOXIC.] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes.

toxin, toks'in, *n.* [TOXIC.] A poisonous substance generated in an animal body.

toxophilite, tok-sof'i-līt, *n.* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *philos*, loving.] A lover of archery.—a. Pertaining to archery.

toy, toi, *n.* [Same as Dan. *töi*, D. *tuig*, G. *zeug*, gear, apparatus, stuff, &c., as in Dan. *lege-töi*, D. *speel-tuig*, G. *spiel-zeug*, a plaything or toy; same root as *tug, tow.*] A plaything for children; a bauble; a thing for amusement and of no real value; a trifling object; a trifle; something small, pretty, and insignificant.—v.i. pret. & pp. *toyed*, toid; ppr. *toying*, toi'ing. To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

toyer, toi'ér, *n.* One who toys.

toyman, toi'man, *n.* One that deals in toys.

toyshop, toi'shop, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

trabecula, tra-bek'ū-la, *n.*; pl. **trabeculæ**, tra-bek'ū-lē. [L. *trabecula*, dim. of *trabes*, a beam.] Something resembling a small beam; a small rod, bar, or strengthening piece in animal or vegetable structures.

trabecular, tra-bek'ū-lér, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to trabeculæ.—**trabeculate**, tra-bek'ū-lāt, *a.* Furnished with trabeculæ.

trace, trās, *n.* [Fr. *trace*, trace, track, outline, &c., fr. *tracer*, to trace, fr. (hypothetical) L.L. *tractiare*, to trace, fr. L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere, tractum*, to draw; whence also *tract, tractable, train, trait, treat, abstract, detract, extract*, &c. In last sense the noun is directly fr. O.Fr. *trais*, pl. of *trait*, the trace of a carriage, cord for drawing, fr. *traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw. TRACT.] A mark left by anything passing; a footstep; a vestige; a track; any mark, impression, or visible appearance left when the thing itself no longer exists; visible evidence of something having been; token; remnant; minute quantity; one of the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, &c., is drawn.—v.t. pret. & pp. *traced*, trāst; ppr. *tracing*, trās'ing. To follow by traces or marks left; to track out; to follow step by step; to follow by vestiges or indications; to draw or delineate with lines or marks; to draw in outline; to copy, as a drawing by following the lines seen through a more or less transparent sheet superimposed.—v.i. To walk; to travel.

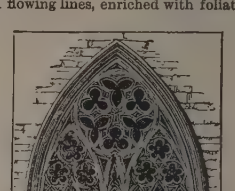
traceable, trās'a-bl, *a.* That may be traced.

traceableness, trās'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being traceable.

traceably, trās'a-bli, *adv.* In a traceable manner; so as to be traced.

tracer, trās'ér, *n.* One who or that which traces.

tracery, trās'ē-ri, *n.* [*Trace* and *-ery.*] A species of open work, often seen in the head of Gothic windows, showing arches, curves, and flowing lines, enriched with foliations;



Tracery.

any ornamental design of the same character.

trachea, trā'kē-a, *n.*; pl. **tracheæ**, trā'kē-ē. [From Gr. *tracheia*, trachea, fr. *trachys*, rough, from the inequalities of its cartilages.] The windpipe, a cartilaginous and membranous pipe through which the air passes into and out of the lungs; one of those vessels in insects, &c., which receive and distribute air to every part of the body.

Trachea. — Section through part of face and neck. AA, Trachea. B, Epiglottis. C, Larynx. D, Gullet.

tracheal, trā'kē-al, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe.

tracheary, trā'kē-a-ri, *a.* Breathing by means of tracheæ.

tracheitis, trachitis, trā-kē-ī'tis, trā-ki'tis, *n.* [*Trachea*, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the windpipe.

tracheotome, trā'kē-o-tōm, *n.* [See next.] A surgical knife used in tracheotomy.

tracheotomy, trā-kē-ot'o-mi, *n.* [*Trachea*, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting, fr. *temnō*, I cut.] The operation of cutting into the trachea, as in cases of suffocation; bronchotomy; laryngotomy.

trachyte, trā'kīt, *n.* [From Gr. *trachys*, rough.] A rough felspathic rock abundant among the products of volcanoes.

trachytic, trā-kit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of trachyte.

tracing, trās'ing, *n.* The act of one who traces; a copy of a design or drawing made by following its lines through a transparent medium.

tracing-paper, trās'ing-pā-pér, *n.* Transparent paper for making tracings of designs, drawings, &c.

track, trak, *n.* [O.Fr. *trac*, a track or course, trace, path, fr. D. and L.G. *trek*, a drawing, *trekken*, G. *trecken*, to draw.] A mark left by something that has passed along; a mark or impression left by the foot of man or beast; a rut made by a wheel; a trace; a footprint; a road; a beaten path; course; the course or permanent way of a railway.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tracked*, trakt; ppr. *tracking*, trak'ing. To follow when guided by a track, or by marks of the feet; to trace; to follow step by step; to tow by a line from the shore.

trackage, trak'āj, *n.* [*Track* and *-age.*] A tracking or towing, as of a boat.

tracker, trak'ér, *n.* One who tracks; one who hunts by following the track.

trackless, trak'les, *a.* Having no track; untrodden; pathless.

tracklessly, trak'les-li, *adv.* In a trackless manner; so as to leave no track.

tracklessness, trak'les-nes, *n.* The state of being without a track.

track-road, trak'rōd, *n.* A towing-path.

tract, trakt, *n.* [L. *tractus*, a drawing, dragging, extent, extension, a district, fr. *traho*, *tractum*, I draw or drag; perhaps contracted fr. *tra-veho*, fr. *trans*, across, and *veho*, I carry (whence *vehicle*). TRACE.] A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent; region or connected set of organs in an animal body (as the digestive *tract*); continued or protracted duration in time; a certain length of time; a short dissertation, in which some particular subject is treated, generally morals or religion (in this sense short for *tractate*).

tractable, trakt'a-bl, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, that may be handled, fr. *tracto*, I handle or lead, frequent of *traho*, *tractum*, I draw. TRACE, TRACT.] That may be easily led, managed, or taught; docile; manageable; governable.

tractableness, **tractability**, trakt'a-bl-nes, trakt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility.

tractably, trakt'a-bli, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

tractarian, trak-tā'ri-an, *n.* A term applied to the writers of the '*Tracts* for the Times', a series of ecclesiastical and high church papers published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841; also, a person who supports the opinions of these writers.—**tractarianism**, trak-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or teaching of the tractarians.

tractate, trak'tāt, *n.* [L. *tractatus*, a treatise, fr. *tracto*, I handle. TRACTABLE.] A treatise; a tract.

traction, trak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *traction*, fr. L. *traho*, *tractum*, I draw. TRACT.] The act of drawing or state of being drawn; the act of drawing a body along a surface, whether land or water.

traction-engine, trak'shon-en-jin, *n.* A locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on common roads.

tractive, trakt'iv, *a.* [Fr. *tractif*=*tract* and *-ive*.] That pulls or draws; drawing along.

trade, trād, *n.* [From verb to *tread*, and originally meaning a beaten path, a track, hence a way or path of life, occupation; traffic, trade. The *trade*-winds are so called from blowing in a regular course. TREAD.] Regular employment or way of life; the business or occupation in which a person is regularly engaged; employment, particularly a mechanical or mercantile employment or a handicraft, as distinguished from an art or profession; the business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money; buying and selling of goods; commerce; traffic; collectively, those who are engaged in any trade; a trade-wind. ——*a.* Pertaining to trade or a particular trade.—— *v. i.* pret. & pp. *traded*, trād'ed; ppr. *trading*, trād'ing. To carry on trade; to deal in the exchange of commodities; to barter or buy and sell; to traffic; to carry on commerce; to engage in affairs generally; to deal or have dealings. —— *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce; to barter.

trade-hall, trād'hạl, *n.* A hall for meetings of manufacturers, traders, &c.; also, a hall for meetings of incorporated trades.

trade-mark, trād'märk, *n.* A distinctive mark or device put upon his goods by a manufacturer or producer to distinguish them from those of others.

trade-price, trād'prīs, *n.* The price charged to dealers for articles that are to be sold again.

trader, trād'ėr, *n.* One who trades; one engaged in trade or commerce.

tradesfolk, trādz'fōk, *n. pl.* People employed in trade.

tradesman, trādz'man, *n.* One who practises a trade; a shopkeeper; a mechanic.

trades-people, trādz'pē-pl, *n.* People employed in various trades, particularly shopkeeping, &c.

trades-union, trādz-ūn'yon, *n.* A combination of workmen engaged in any particular trade or branch of manufacture to enable them to secure the conditions most favourable for labour, and the redress of any grievances.

trades-unionism, trādz-ūn'yon-izm, *n.* The principles or practices of trades-unions.

trades-unionist, trādz-ūn'yon-ist, *n.* A member of a trades-union; one who favours the system of trades-unions.

trade-wind, trād'wind, *n.* One of those perpetual or constant winds which occur in all open seas, to the distance of about 30 degrees north and south of the equator, blowing always for six months in one direction.

trading, trād'ing, *p. a.* Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade; venal.

tradition, tra-di'shon, *n.* [Fr. *tradition*, fr. L. *traditio*, *traditionis*, lit. a handing over, fr. *trado*, I hand over, I deliver, fr. *trans*, over, and *do*, I give. DATE (1). *Treason* is a doublet of this word.] The delivery or handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity, by oral communication, without written memorials; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication; a statement so handed down.

traditional, **traditionary**, tra-di'shon-al, tra'di-shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Tradition* and *-al*, *-ary*.] Relating to or derived from tradition; delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing.

traditionalism, tra-di'shon-al-izm, *n.* [*Traditional* and *-ism*.] Adherence to or importance placed on tradition.

traditionalist, tra-di'shon-al-ist, *n.* [*Traditional* and *-ist*.] One who holds to tradition or traditionalism.

traditionally, tra-di'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a traditional manner; by tradition.

traditionarily, tra-di'shon-a-ri-li, *adv.* In a traditionary manner; by tradition.

traditionist, tra-di'shon-ist, *n.* [*Tradition* and *-ist*.] One who adheres to tradition.

traditive, tra'dit-iv, *a.* [O.Fr. *traditif*, fr. L. *trado*. TRADITION.] Transmitted by tradition.

traduce, tra-dūs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *traduced*, tra-dūst'; ppr. *traducing*, tra-dūs'ing. [From L. *traduco*, I lead along, exhibit, make a spectacle of, disgrace, defame—*trans*, across, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To calumniate; to vilify; to defame; wilfully to misrepresent.

traducement, tra-dus'ment, *n.* The act of traducing; misrepresentation; calumny.

traducer, tra-dūs'ėr, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

traducianism, tra-dū'si-an-izm, *n.* [L. *tradux*, a vine branch used to propagate. TRADUCE.] The doctrine that the souls of children as well as their bodies are begotten.

traducible, tra-dūs'i-bl, *n.* Capable of being traduced.

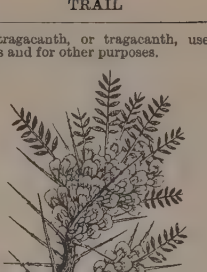
traffic, traf'ik, *n.* [Fr. *trafic*, O.Fr. *trafique*, It. *traffico*, Sp. *trafico*, *trafago*, traffic; origin doubtful; perhaps L. *trans*, across, and *vicis*, a change.] An interchange of commodities between communities or individuals; trade; commerce; goods or persons passing along a road, railway, &c., viewed collectively; dealings; intercourse.—— *v. i.* pret. & pp. *trafficked*, traf'ikt; ppr. *trafficking*, traf'ik-ing. [Fr. *trafiquer*, Sp. *traficar* or *trafagar*, fr. the noun.] To trade; to buy and sell goods; to carry on commerce; to have business or dealings; to deal; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

trafficker, traf'ik-ėr, *n.* One who traffics or carries on traffic.

trafficless, traf'ik-les, *a.* Destitute of traffic.

traffic-manager, traf'ik-man-āj-ėr, *n.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, &c.

tragacanth, trag'a-kanth, *n.* [L. *tragacantha*, *tragacanthum*, fr. Gr. *tragakantha*—*tragos*, a goat, and *akantha*, a thorn.] A leguminous plant (*Astragalus gummifer*) yielding a mucilaginous substance called gum-dragon, gum-tragacanth, or tragacanth, used in coughs and for other purposes.



Tragacanth (*Astragalus gummifer*).

tragedian, tra-jē'di-an, *n.* [Fr. *tragédien*. TRAGEDY.] A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

tragedienne, tra-jē'di-en, *n.* [Fr. *tragédienne*, fem. of *tragédien*, a tragedian.] A female actor of tragedy.

tragedy, tra'je-di, *n.* [Fr. *tragédie*, L. *tragœdia*, fr. Gr. *tragō(i)dia*, tragedy, fr. *tragō(i)dos*, a singer or actor in tragedy, lit. 'goat-singer'—*tragos*, a he-goat, and *ōdē*, ō(i)dē, a song, fr. *aeidō*, I sing; reason for the name doubtful.] A dramatic poem or stage play representing an important event or a series of events, in which the diction is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy; that species or form of drama in which some fatal or mournful event is the main theme; hence, a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are sacrificed; a murderous or bloody deed.

tragic, **tragical**, tra'jik, tra'jik-al, *a.* [Fr. *tragique*, L. *tragicus*, Gr. *tragikos*, fr. *tragos*, a goat—the first element in the word *tragedy*.] Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; connected with bloodshed or loss of life; murderous; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous.

tragically, tra'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a tragic or tragical manner.

tragi-comedy, tra-ji-ko'me-di, *n.* [From *tragic* and *comedy*—Fr. *tragicomédie*.] A kind of dramatic piece in which tragedy and comic scenes are blended.

tragi-comic, **tragi-comical**, tra-ji-kom'ik, tra-ji-kom'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

tragi-comically, tra-ji-kom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

tragopan, trag'ō-pan, *n.* [Gr. *tragos*, a goat, and *Pan*, the deity.] An Asiatic bird of the pheasant family with two fleshy horns on the head.

trail, trāl, *n.* [From old *traile*, a sledge, fr. L. *tragula*, a sledge, a drag-net, fr. *traho*, I draw. TRACE, TRACT.] Something drawn or dragged behind; a train; a long, loose, hanging or floating piece or article; a long appendage in rear of something; the end of a field gun carriage that rests on the ground in firing; track or marks left from the path or route taken by an animal; track followed by a hunter; a path made simply by men or animals passing along.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *trailed*, trāld; ppr. *trailing*, trāl'ing. To draw behind or along the ground; to drag; to carry, as a rifle, in an oblique, forward position, with the breech near the ground.—— *v.i.* To sweep along a surface by being pulled or dragged; to hang down loosely behind something; to grow with long slender shoots or stems that rest on the ground; to droop.

trail, trāl, *n.* [Abbrev. of *entrails*.] The intestine of certain birds and fishes, which are sent to the table without being extracted.

trailer, trāl'ėr, *n.* One who trails; a plant which cannot grow upward without support.

trail-net, trāl'net, *n.* A net trailed behind a boat; a drag-net; a trawl-net.

train, trān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trained*, trānd; ppr. *training*, trān'ing. [Fr. *trainer*, O. Fr. *trahiner*, to draw, fr. L.L. *trahinare*, fr. L. *trahare*, to draw. TRACE.] To draw by artifice or stratagem; to entice or allure; to educate; to rear and instruct: often followed by *up*; to form to any practice by exercise; to drill; to discipline; to break or tame and reduce to docility; to teach to do certain things; to subject to proper regimen and exercise for the accomplishment of some exertion or feat; to bring into proper bodily condition; to form to a desired shape by growth and pruning, &c.; to bring to bear, as a gun, in some special direction.——**v.i.** To undergo special drill or discipline; to subject one's self to a course of exercise and regimen for an athletic or other feat.——**n.** That which is drawn along behind; a trail; that part of a gown or robe which trails; the tail of a comet, meteor, &c.; the tail of a bird; the trail or after part of a gun-carriage; a succession of connected things; a series; way or course of procedure; regular method; course; a number or body of followers or attendants; a retinue; a procession; a connected line of carriages on a railway along with the engine; a line of combustible material to conduct fire to a charge or mine; a set of connected wheels and pinions, as in a watch.

trainable, trān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being trained.

train-band, trān'band, *n.* [That is, *trained* band.] A band or company of militia such as formerly existed in London.

train-bearer, trān'bār-ėr, *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe or gown of state.

trained, trānd, *p.a.* Formed by training; exercised; educated; instructed; skilled by practice.

trainer, trān'ėr, *n.* One who trains; one who trains or prepares men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race, &c.

training, trān'ing, *n.* The act of one who trains; the process of educating; education; instruction and practice combined; drill; course of exercise and regimen.

training-school, trān'ing-skōl, *n.* A normal school.

training-ship, trān'ing-ship, *n.* A ship equipped with instructors, officers, &c., to train lads for the sea.

train-mile, trān'mīl, *a.* A unit of work in railway accounts, being one of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a system.

train-oil, trān'oil, *n.* [From D. and L.G. *traan*, Dan. and Sw. *tran*, G. *thran*, train-oil; same as D. *traan*, G. *thräne*, a tear, a drop.] Oil from the blubber or fat of whales, obtained by boiling.

traipse, trāps, *v.i.* Same as *Trapes*.

trait, trāt or trā, *n.* [Fr., a trait, a stroke, fr. L. *tractus*, a drawing. TRACT.] A stroke; a touch; a feature; a personal or distinguishing characteristic; a peculiarity.

traitor, trā'tor, *n.* [O. Fr. *traitor*, *traiteur* (Fr. *traître*), fr. L. *traditor*, lit. one who hands over or delivers, fr. *trado*, I deliver up (whence *tradition*)—*trans*, over, and *do*, *datum*, I give. TRADITION.] One who betrays his trust; a treacherous or perfidious person; a betrayer; one who violates his allegiance, and betrays his sovereign or his country; one guilty of treason.

traitorous, trā'tor-us, *a.* Acting the part of a traitor; guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; consisting in or belonging to treason; treasonable.

traitorously, trā'tor-us-li, *adv.* In a traitorous manner; treacherously; perfidiously.

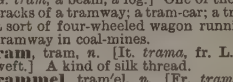
traitress, trā'tres, *n.* [*Traitor* and *-ess*= Fr. *traîtresse*.] A female traitor; a female who betrays her country or her trust.

trajectory, tra-jek'to-ri, *n.* [From L. *trajicio*, *trajectum*—*trans*, across, over, and *jacio*, I throw. JET.] The path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

tram, tram, *n.* [Originally a bar or piece of wood forming a roadway or track; same as Sc. *tram*, the shaft of a cart, Sw. *trom*, *trum*, G. *tram*, a beam, a log.] One of the rails or tracks of a tramway; a tram-car; a tramway; a sort of four-wheeled wagon running on a tramway in coal-mines.

tram, tram, *n.* [It. *trama*, fr. L. *trama*, weft.] A kind of silk thread.

trammel, tram'el, *n.* [Fr. *tramail*, *trémail*, a net, fr. L.L. *tramaculum*, *tremaculum*, a kind of fishing-net, fr. L. *tres*, three, and *macula*, a mesh.] A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles



Trammel.

used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble; whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an iron hook for hanging vessels over the fire; an instrument for drawing ovals, used by joiners and other artificers, consisting of a cross with grooves which guide the movement of a beam-compass; a beam-compass.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *trammelled*, tram'eld; ppr. *trammelling*, tram'el-ing. To impede; to confine; to hamper; to shackle.

trammelled, tram'eld, *p.a.* Hampered; confined; shackled; impeded.

trammeller, tram'el-ėr, *n.* One who or that which trammels.

tramontane, tra-mon'tān, *a.* [It. *tramontano*, fr. L. *trans*, beyond, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain. MOUNT.] Lying or being beyond the mountains, originally beyond the Alps; hence, foreign; barbarous.

tramp, tramp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tramped*, trampt; ppr. *tramping*, tramp'ing. [Same as L.G. *trampen*, Dan. *trampe*, Sw. *trampa*, to tramp; nasalized forms corresponding to D. and G. *trappen*, to tread; akin *trap*, *trip*.] To tread under foot; to trample; to travel over on foot.——**v.i.** To travel on foot.——**n.** A tread; the sound made by the feet in walking or marching; a journey or walk on foot; a tramper; a vagrant; a strolling beggar.

tramper, tramp'ėr, *n.* One who tramps; a stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

trample, trap'pl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trampled*, tram'pld; ppr. *trampling*, tram'pling. [A freq. fr. *tramp*; like D. *trampelen*, G. *trampeln*, to trample.] To tread on heavily; to tread under foot; to tread down; to prostrate by treading; to treat with pride, contempt, or insult.——**v.i.** To treat in contempt, literally or figuratively; to tread with force; to stamp.

trampler, tram'plėr, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

tramp-pick, tramp'pik, *n.* A kind of iron pick or lever which the foot helps to drive into the ground.

tram-road, tram'rōd, *n.* A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or iron plates.

tramway, tram'wā, *n.* A tram-road; a railway laid along a road or street on which cars for passengers or goods are drawn.

trance, trans, *n.* [Fr. *transe*, trance, swoon, fr. L. *transitus*, a passage, fr. *trans*, across, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, I go (as in *itinerant*); so that *transe* and *transit* are doublets.] A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body or to be rapt into visions; an ecstacy; state of insensibility to one's surroundings; a state of perplexity or bewilderment; in *med.* same as *Catalepsy*.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *tranced*, transt; ppr. *trancing*, trans'ing. To entrance; to place in or as in a trance; to charm; to enchant.

tranquil, tran'kwil, *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*, fr. L. *tranquillus*, quiet, calm.] Free from disturbance or agitation of any kind; quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; still.

tranquillity, tran-kwil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *tranquillité*, L. *tranquillitas*, fr. *tranquillus*, tranquil.] The state of being tranquil; freedom from disturbance or agitation; quietness; calmness; peace.

tranquillize, tran'kwil-lz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tranquillized*, tran'kwil-lzd; ppr. *tranquillizing*, tran'kwil-lz-ing. [*Tranquil* and *-ize*= Fr. *tranquilliser*.] To render tranquil; to quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful.

tranquillizer, tran'kwil-lz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which tranquillizes.

tranquilly, tran'kwil-li, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully.

tranquilness, tran'kwil-nes, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness; tranquillity.

transact, trans-akt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transacted*, trans-akt'ed; ppr. *transacting*, trans-akt'ing. [From L. *transigo*, *transactum*, I carry or drive through—*trans*, and *ago*, *actum*, I drive, I do. ACT.] To carry through or to completion; to complete; to perform; to despatch; to manage.——**v.i.** To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.

transaction, trans-ak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *transaction*, fr. L.L. *transactio*. TRANSACT.] The doing or performing of any business; that which is done or transacted; piece of business; an affair; a proceeding; *pl.* reports containing papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., of certain learned societies.

transactor, trans-akt'or, *n.* One who transacts.

transalpine, trans-al'pīn, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps.] Lying or being beyond the Alps.

transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, *a.* [L. *trans*, across or beyond, and *Atlantic*.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.

transcend, trans-send', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transcended*, trans-send'ed; ppr. *transcending*, trans-send'ing. [O.Fr. *transcender*, L. *transcendere*, to go beyond, surpass—*trans*, beyond, and *scando*, I climb (as in *ascend*, *descend*, &c.). SCAN.] To rise above; to go or be beyond; to surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

transcendence, **transcendency**, trans-send'ens, tran-send'en-si, *n.* [*Transcend* and *-ence*, *-ency*.] Transcendant state; superior excellence; super-eminence.

transcendent, trans-send'ent, *a.* [Fr. *transcendant*, L. *transcendens*, ppr. of *transcendere*. TRANSCEND.] Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; transcending or going beyond human experience.

transcendental, trans-send-ent'al, *a.* [*Transcendent* and *-al*.] Transcendent; transcending the sphere of knowledge acquired by experience; abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary thought and experience; in *math.* that cannot be represented by an algebraical expression of a finite number of terms.

transcendentalism, trans-send-ent'al-izm, *n.* The quality of being transcendental; a system of philosophy which claims to go deeper than experience can; sometimes used for that which is vague, speculative and illusive in philosophy.

transcendentalist, trans-send-ent'al-ist, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

transcendentally, trans-send-ent'al-li, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

transcendently, trans-send'ent-li, *adv.* In a transcendent manner; super-eminently; by way of eminence.

transcribe, tran-skrīb', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transcribed*, tran-skrībd'; ppr. *transcribing*, tran-skrīb'ing. [L. *transcribo*—*trans*, over, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To write over again or in the same words; to copy.

transcriber, tran-skrīb'ėr, *n.* One who transcribes; a copier.

transcript, tran'skript, *n.* [L. *transcrip-*

tum, fr. *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribo*, I transcribe.] That which is transcribed; a copy; a writing made from and according to an original; a copy of any kind; an imitation.

transcription, tran-skrip'shon, *n.* [Fr. *transcription*, L.L. *transcriptio*.] The act of transcribing or copying; a copy; a transcript; in *music*, the arrangement of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed.

transcriptive, tran-skrip'tiv, *a.* [*Transcript* and *-ive*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a transcript.

transept, tran'sept, *n.* [L. *trans*, across, and *septum*, an inclosure. SEPTUM.] That portion of a church built in the form of a cross which projects externally on each side so as to form the short arms of the cross.

transfer, trans-fėr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transferred*, trans-fėrd'; ppr. *transferring*, trans-fėr'ing. [L. *transfero—trans*, across, over, and *fero*, I carry, bear, or bring (as in *defer*, *confer*, &c.), *fero* being cognate with E. to *bear*. FERTILE.] To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; to make over; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give; to produce a facsimile of by a lithographic process.——*n.* trans'fėr. Act of transferring; the removal of a thing from one place or person to another; something transferred, as a right or title; a picture transferred to the surface of a lithographic stone to be printed from.

transferability, trans-fėr'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being transferable.

transferable, trans-fėr'a-bl, or trans'fėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transferred; capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another.

transfer-book, trans'fėr-bu̇k, *n.* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares.

transferee, trans-fėr-ē', *n.* [*Transfer* and *-ee*.] The person to whom a transfer is made.

transference, trans'fėr-ens, *n.* [*Transfer* and *-ence*.] The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage of anything from one place to another.

transfer-paper, trans'fėr-pā-pėr, *n.* Prepared paper used in lithography or copying-presses for transferring impressions.

transferrer, trans-fėr'ėr, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

transferribility, trans-fėr'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* See TRANSFERABILITY.

transferrible, trans-fer'i-bl, *a.* See TRANSFERABLE.

transfiguration, trans-fig'ūr-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *transfiguratio*. See next.] A change of form or figure; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Christ on the mount; a Church feast held on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this miraculous change.

transfigure, trans-fig'ūr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transfigured*, trans-fig'ūrd; ppr. *transfiguring*, trans-fig'ūr-ing. [Fr. *transfigurer*, fr. L. *transfigurare—trans*, across, and *figura*, form, shape, figure. FIGURE.] To change in form or shape; to transform; to change the outward form or appearance of; to glorify; to idealize.

transfix, trans-fiks', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transfixed*, trans-fikst'; ppr. *transfixing*, transfiks'ing. [From L. *transfigo*, *transfixum—trans*, across, and *figo*, *fixum*, I fix. FIX.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

transfixion, trans-fik'shon, *n.* Act of transfixing; state of being transfixed.

transfluent, trans'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr. of *fluo*, I flow. FLUENT.] Flowing or running across or through.

transform, trans-fōrm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transformed*, trans-fōrmd'; ppr. *transforming*, trans-fōrm'ing. [Fr. *transformer*, fr. L. *transformare—trans*, across, and *forma*, form.] To change the form of; to give a new form or appearance to; to metamorphose; to change into another substance; to transmute; to change, as the natural disposition and temper of.——**v.i.** To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.

transformation, trans-fōrm-ā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *transformatio*. See prec.] The act of transforming or state of being transformed; a metamorphosis; an entire change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, &c.; transmutation.—**Transformation scene**, a gorgeous scene of a pantomime, in which the chief characters are supposed to be transformed into those of the harlequinade that follows.

transformative, trans-fōrm'a-tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to transform.

transfuse, trans-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transfused*, trans-fūzd'; ppr. *transfusing*, transfūz'ing. [Fr. *transfuser*, fr. L. *transfundo*, *transfusum—trans*, over, and *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour. FUSE.] To transfer by pouring; to transfer, as blood from one animal to another; to cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; to instil.

transfusible, trans-fūz'i-bl, *a.* That may be transfused, &c.

transfusion, trans-fū'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *transfusion*, L. *transfusio*.] Act of transfusing; act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the system of another, for the purpose of restoring strength.

transfusive, trans-fū'ziv, *a.* Tending or having power to transfuse.

transgress, trans-gres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transgressed*, trans-grest'; ppr. *transgressing*, trans-gres'ing. [Fr. *transgresser*, fr. L. *transgredior*, *transgressus—trans*, over, and *gradior*, I step, I pass. GRADE.] To overpass, as any rule, limit, or law; to break or violate; to infringe.——**v.i.** To offend by violating a law; to do wrong; to sin.

transgressible, trans-gres'i-bl, *a.* Liable to or capable of being transgressed.

transgression, trans-gre'shon, *n.* [Fr. *transgression*, L. *transgressio*.] Act of transgressing; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; a trespass; fault; offence; crime.

transgressor, trans-gres'or, *n.* One who transgresses; one who breaks a law or violates a command; an offender; a criminal.

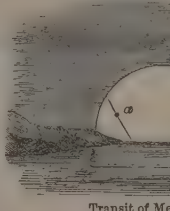
tranship, tran-ship', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transhipped*, tran-shipt'; ppr. *transhipping*, tranship'ing. [*Trans* and *ship*.] To convey or transfer from one ship to another.

transhipment, tran-ship'ment, *n.* The act of transhipping.

transience, **transiency**, **transientness**, tran'si-ens, tran'si-en-si, tran'si-ent-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being transient; evanescence; fugitiveness.

transient, tran'si-ent or tran'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *transiens*, *transeuntis*, ppr. of *transeo*, I pass away—*trans*, across, and *eo*, I go. Akin *transition*, *transit*, *trance*. ITINERANT.] Passing quickly; passing off or away quickly; of short duration; not permanent, lasting, or durable; fleeting; momentary; fugitive; evanescent.

transiently, tran'si-ent-li or tran'shi-ent-li, *adv.* In a transient manner; for a short time; not with continuance.



Transit of Mercury.
a, Mercury. The dotted line shows the path.

transit, tran'sit, *n.* [L. *transitus*, a passing across, fr. *transeo*, *transitum*, I go over. *Trance* is a doublet of this word. TRANSIENT.] The act of passing; a passing over or through; conveyance; passage; the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place; the passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one, as of Mercury or Venus over the sun's disc.

transit-instrument, tran'sit-in-strėment, *n.* An astronomical instrument, which determines the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation.

transition, tran-zi'shon or tran-si'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *transition*, L. *transitio*. TRANSIT.] Passage from one place or state to another, or from one topic to another; change or process of change; in *mus.* a change in a composition from major to minor, or from one key to another.——**a.** Pertaining to passage from one state to another; in *geol.* showing a passage from fossiliferous to non-fossiliferous.

transitional, **transitionary**, tran-zi'shon-al, tran-zi'shon-a-ri, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

transitive, tran'sit-iv, *a.* [Fr. *transitif*, L.L. *transitivus*, fr. L. *transeo*, *transitum*. TRANSIT.] Having the power of passing or making transition; in *gram.* taking an object after it, or denoting action passing to an object that is expressed (a *transitive* verb).——**n.** A transitive verb.

transitively, tran'sit-iv-li, *adv.* In a transitive manner; with a grammatical object.

transitorily, tran'si-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a transitory manner or fleeting.

transitoriness, tran'si-to-ri-nes, *n.* State or quality of being transitory.

transitory, tran'si-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *transitoire*, L. *transitorius*, fr. *transitus*, a transit or passage. TRANSIT.] Passing away; continuing a short time; fleeting; transient; speedily vanishing; short and uncertain in duration.

transit-trade, tran'sit-trād, *n.* The trade arising from the passage of goods through one country or place to another.

translatable, trans-lāt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being translated.

translate, trans-lāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *translated*, trans-lāt'ed; ppr. *translating*, translāt'ing. [O. Fr. *translater*, fr. L. *translatus*, pp. of *transfero*, I transfer—*trans*, across, and *latus*, borne or carried, for *tlatus*, fr. root seen also in *tolerate*.] To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another; to remove to heaven without death; to transfer; to transfer a clergyman from one place of ministry to another; to interpret; to render into another language; to express, as the sense of one language in the words of another; to express in other terms.——**v.i.** To be engaged in or practise translation.

translation, trans-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *translation*, L. *translatio*.] Act of translating; act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal: the removal from one office to another, especially of a bishop from one see to another; the removal of a person to heaven without death: the act of turning into another language; interpretation; that which is produced by turning into another language; a version.

translator, trans-lāt'or, *n.* One who translates; one who renders one language into another language.

translatory, trans'la-to-ri, *a.* Serving to translate; transferring.

transliterate, trans-lit'ėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transliterated*, trans-lit'ėr-āt-ed; ppr. *transliterating*, trans-lit'ėr-āt-ing. [L. *trans*, across, over, and *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] To write in the alphabet of another language; to spell in different characters intended to express the same sound.

transliteration, trans-lit'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of transliterating; a rendering in equivalent alphabetic characters.

translucence, **translucency**, trans-lū'sens, trans-lū'sens-i, *n.* [See next.] Quality of being translucent; transparency.

translucent, trans-lū'sent, *a.* [L. *translucens*, ppr. of *transluceo—trans*, through,

and *luceo*, I shine. LUCID.] Transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects distinctly visible; transparent; clear.

translucently, trans-lū'sent-li, *adv.* In a translucent manner.

translucid, trans-lū'sid, *a.* [L. *translucidus.*] Transparent; clear; translucent.

translunar, translunary, trans-lū'nėr, trans'lū-na-ri, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *luna*, the moon. LUNAR.] Being beyond the moon: opposed to *sublunary*.

transmarine, trans-ma-rēn', *a.* [L. *transmarinus — trans*, beyond, and *mare*, sea. MARINE.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

transmigrate, trans'mi-grāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *transmigrated*, trans'mi-grāt-ed; ppr. *transmigrating*, trans'mi-grāt-ing. [L *transmigro, transmigratum—trans*, across, and *migro*, I remove, I migrate. MIGRATE.] To remove or migrate; to pass from one country to another; to pass, as the soul, from one animal body into another; to suffer metempsychosis.

transmigration, trans-mi-grā'shon, *n.* The act of transmigrating; the passing of a soul into another body after death; a fresh incarnation; metempsychosis.

transmigrator, trans'mi-grāt-or, *n.* One who transmigrates.

transmigratory, trans-mī'gra-to-ri, *a.* [*Transmigrate* and *-ory.*] Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

transmissibility, trans-mis'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being transmissible.

transmissible, transmittible, trans-mis'i-bl, trans-mit'i-bl, *a.* [TRANSMIT.] That may be transmitted.

transmission, trans-mi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *transmission*, L. *transmissio.*] Act of transmitting; act of sending from one place or person to another; the state of being transmitted; transference; a handing down; a passing through any body, as of light through glass.

transmissive, trans-mis'iv, *a.* Transmitted; transmitting.

transmit, trans-mit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transmitted*, trans-mit'ed; ppr. *transmitting*, trans-mit'ing. [L. *transmitto, transmissum —trans*, across, through, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION.] To cause to be carried or conveyed from one point to another; to send from one person or place to another; to hand down; to communicate; to allow to pass through; to form a medium of passage for; to let penetrate.

transmittal, transmittance, trans-mit'al, trans-mit'ans, *n.* TRANSMISSION.

transmitter, trans-mit'ėr, *n.* One who or that which transmits; the sending or despatching instrument in telegraphy.

transmittible. TRANSMISSIBLE.

transmogrification, trans-mog'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* A transformation. [Humorous.]

transmogrify, trans-mog'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transmogrified*, trans-mog'ri-fīd; ppr. *transmogrifying*, trans-mog'ri-fī-ing. [A fanciful formation from *trans*, as in *transform*, *transmigrate*, &c.] To transform into some other person or thing; to change entirely the appearance of. [Humorous.]

transmutability, transmutableness, trans-mūt"a-bil'i-ti, trans-mūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being transmutable.

transmutable, trans-mūt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transmuted or changed into something of a different form or nature.

transmutably, trans-mūt'a-bli, *adv.* In a transmutable manner.

transmutation, trans-mū-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *transmutation*, L. *transmutatio.*] Act of transmuting; change or conversion of anything into another substance, or into something of a different nature.

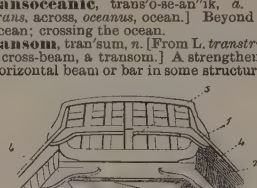
transmutationist, trans-mū-tā'shon-ist, *n.* One who believes in transmutation.

transmute, trans-mūt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transmuted*, trans-mūt'ed; ppr. *transmuting*, trans-mūt'ing. [L. *transmuto—trans*, across, through, and *mūto*, I change. MUTABLE.] To change from one nature or substance into another; to change or convert into another substance, or into something apparently quite different.

transmuter, trans-mūt'ėr, *n.* One that transmutes.

transoceanic, trans'ō-sē-an"ik, *a.* [L. *trans*, across, *oceanus*, ocean.] Beyond the ocean; crossing the ocean.

transom, tran'sum, *n.* [From L. *transtrum*, a cross-beam, a transom.] A strengthening horizontal beam or bar in some structure; a



Transoms and Frame of Ship, inside of Stern.

1, Main transom. 22, Half transoms. 3, Transom. 44, Transom knees. 5, Stern-post.

horizontal bar across a mullioned window; the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it.

transom-window, tran'sum-win-dō, *n.* A window divided into upper and lower divisions by a transom.

transparence, trans-pā'rens, *n.* State of being transparent; transparency.

transparency, trans-pā'ren-si, *n.* [*Transparent* and *-cy.*] State or quality of being transparent; state of being pervious to light; something transparent; a picture painted on transparent or semi-transparent materials, to be viewed by light shining through it.

transparent, trans-pā'rent, *a.* [Fr. *transparent*, fr. L. *trans*, across, through, and *parens, parentis*, ppr. of *pareo*, I appear (seen also in *apparent, appear*). APPEAR.] Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be seen through distinctly; pervious to light; pellucid; diaphanous; admitting the passage of light; *fig.* such as to be easily seen through, as a pretence or false statement; not sufficient to hide underlying feelings.

transparently, trans-pā'rent-li, *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly; so as to be seen through.

transparentness, trans-pā'rent-nes, *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

transpicuous, trans-pik'ū-us, *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *specio*, I see, as in *conspicuous, perspicuous.*] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

transpierce, trans-pērs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transpierced*, trans-pērst'; ppr. *transpiercing*, trans-pērs'ing. [Prefix *trans*, and *pierce.*] To pierce through; to penetrate.

transpirable, trans-plr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transpired.

transpiration, trans-pi-rā'shon, *n.* [TRANSPIRE.] The act or process of transpiring; exhalation through the skin; the exhalation of watery vapour from the leaves of plants.

transpiratory, trans-plr'a-to-ri, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to transpiration; transpiring; exhaling.

transpire, trans-plr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transpired*, trans-plrd'; ppr. *transpiring*, trans-plr'ing. [Fr. *transpirer*, fr. L. *trans*, through, and *spiro*, I breathe. SPIRIT.] To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapour.—*v.i.* To be emitted through the pores of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; to escape from secrecy; to become public. [To happen, take place, or occur, is a common but wrong use of this word.]

transplant, trans-plant', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transplanted*, trans-plant'ed; ppr. *transplanting*, trans-plant'ing. [Fr. *transplanter*, fr. L. *trans*, through, across, and *planto*, I plant.] To remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; to remove from one place to another.

transplantation, trans-plant-ā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of transplanting; the removal of a plant from one place to another; removal; the removal of a small portion of tissue from one part of the human body to supply a defect at another place.

transplanter, trans-plant'ėr, *n.* One who or that which transplants.

transpontine, trans-pon'tīn, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *pons, pontis*, bridge.] Situated beyond the bridge; across the bridge.

transport, trans-pōrt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transported*, trans-pōrt'ed; ppr. *transporting*, trans-pōrt'ing. [Fr. *transporter*, fr. L. *transportare — trans*, across, and *porto*, I carry. PORT (to carry).] To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry into banishment, as a criminal; to hurry or carry away by violence of passion; to ravish with pleasure; to bear away, as the soul in ecstasy; to absorb.—*n.* trans'pōrt. Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a ship employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c.; a vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy.

transportability, trans-pōrt'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being transported.

transportable, trans-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be transported; subjecting to transportation.

transportation, trans-pōrt-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *transportatio.*] Act of transporting, carrying, or conveying from one place to another; banishment to a penal settlement, formerly a punishment for a great variety of offences; transmission; conveyance; removal from one country to another.

transported, trans-pōrt'ed, *p.a.* Carried to ecstasy or rapture; ravished with delight.

transporter, trans-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who transports or removes.

transporting, trans-pōrt'ing, *p.a.* Such as to transport or put in an ecstasy; ravishing with delight; ecstatic.

transport-ship, trans'pōrt-ship, *n.* A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, &c.; a transport.

transposable, trans-pōz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transposed.

transposal, trans-pōz'al, *n.* [*Transpose* and *-al.*] Act of transposing, or of changing the places of things; transposition.

transpose, trans-pōz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transposed*, trans-pōzd'; ppr. *transposing*, trans-pōz'ing. [Fr. *transposer*, in form fr. prefix *trans*, and *poser*, to place; in meaning fr. L. *transpono, transpositus—trans*, across, and *pono*, I place. POSE, COMPOSE, POSITION.] To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other; to cause to change places; in *alg.* to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the other side; in *gram.* to change the natural order of words; in *mus.* to change the key of.

transposer, trans-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who transposes.

transposition, trans-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [Fr. *transposition*, L.L. *transpositio.* TRANSPOSE.] The act of transposing or state of being transposed; in *alg.* the bringing over of any term of an equation from one side to the other side; in *rhet.* a change of the natural order of words for effect; in *mus.* the change of a composition to a key either higher or lower than the original.

transpositional, transpositive, trans-pō-zi'shon-al, trans-po'zi-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to transposition.

trans-ship, trans-ship', *v.t.* Same as *Tranship.*

transubstantiate, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transubstantiated*, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *transubstantiating*, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt-ing. [L.L. *transubstantiare*,

fr. L. *trans*, across, and *substantia*, substance.] To change to another substance.

transubstantiation, tran-sub-stan'shi-ā"shon, *n.* [See prec.] A changing into another substance; change of substance; in *theology*, the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, according to the belief of many Christians.

transubstantiator, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation.

transudation, tran-sū-dā'shon, *n.* [TRANSUDE.] Act or process of transuding; osmose.

transudatory, tran-sū'da-to-ri, *a.* [See next.] Passing by transudation.

transude, tran-sūd', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *transuded*, tran-sūd'ed; ppr. *transuding*, transūd'ing. [Fr. *transsuder*, fr. L. *trans*, through, and *sudo*, I sweat. SUDATORY.] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.

transumptive, tran-sump'tiv, *a.* [L. *transumptivus*—*trans*, across, and *sumo*, I take.] Transferred; metaphorical.

transverberate, trans-vėr'bėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transverberated*, trans-vėr'bėr-āted; ppr. *transverberating*, trans-vėr'bėr-āting. [L. *trans*, through, and *verbero*, I strike.] To beat or strike through.

transversal, trans-vėrs'al, *a.* [Fr. *transversal*. TRANSVERSE.] Transverse; running or lying across. **transversally**, trans-vėr'sal-li, *adv.* In a direction crosswise.

transverse, trans'vėrs or trans-vėrs', *a.* [Fr. *transverse*, L. *transversus*—*trans*, across, and *versus*, turned, fr. *verto*, *versum*, I turn. VERSE.] Lying or being across or in a cross direction; lying in a direction across other parts.

transversely, trans'vėrs-li or trans-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a transverse manner; in a cross direction.

trap, trap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trapped*, trapt; ppr. *trapping*, trap'ing. [O.E. *trappe*, a horse-cloth; same word as Sp. *trapo*, L.L. *trapus*, cloth, Fr. *drap*, cloth; akin *drab*, *drape*. DRAB (2).] To adorn; to trick out; to dress with ornaments.

trap, trap, *n.* [A. Sax. *træppe*, *treppe*, a trap=O. D. *trappe*, O.H.G. *trapo*, a trap; akin D. *trap*, Sw. *trappa*, a stair; same root as *tramp*, *trip*, a trap often catching when trod upon. See next.] A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game or vermin; any device for catching or betraying unawares; an ambush; a stratagem; a kind of play, and also one of the instruments used in the play; a contrivance applied to drains and soil-pipes to prevent effluvia getting into a house; a drain-trap; a colloquial name for a carriage of any kind, on springs.——v.t. pret. & pp. *trapped*, trapt; ppr. *trapping*, trap'ing. To catch in a trap; to insnare; to take by stratagem.——v.i. To set traps for game.

trap, trap, *n.* [Same as Dan. *trappe*, Sw. *trappa*, G. *treppe*, a stair, stairs; akin to *trap* above.] A kind of movable ladder; a kind of ladder leading up to a loft.

trap, trap, *n.* [From Sw. and G. *trapp*, Dan. *trap*, trap rock; same as prec., the name having been given from the stair-like forms often seen in these rocks.] A name applied to many igneous rocks of the palæozoic and secondary epochs, comprising basalt, greenstone, felstone, &c.

trapan, tra-pan', *v.t.* Same as *Trepan*, to insnare.

trap-ball, trap'bal, *n.* A game played with a bat called a trap and a ball.

trap-door, trap'dōr, *n.* A door in a floor or in a roof, with which when shut it is flush or nearly so.

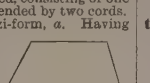
trape, trāp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *traped*, trāpt; ppr. *traping*, trāp'ing. [Comp. O. Fr. *treper*, to trip or skip; D. and G. *trappen*, to tread, to tramp; akin *tramp*, *trip*.] To walk carelessly and sluttishly; to run about idly; to traipse.

trapes, **traipse**, trāps, *n.* [Apparently fr. *trape*.] A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.——v.i. To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly, useless way.

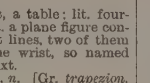
trapeze, tra-pēz', *n.* [TRAPEZIUM.] A trapezium; a sort of swing on which acrobatic feats are performed, consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords.

trapeziform, tra-pē'zi-form, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

trapezium, tra-pē'zi-um, *n.*; pl. **trapezia** or **trapeziums**, tra-pē'zi-a, tra-pē'zi-umz. [L. *trapezium*, fr. Gr. *trapezion*, a small table, fr. *trapeza*, a table: lit. four-footed thing.] In *geom.* a plane figure contained by four straight lines, two of them parallel; a bone of the wrist, so named from its shape. See next.


Trapezium.

trapezoid, tra'pē-zoid, *n.* [Gr. *trapezion*, and *eidos*, form.] In *geom.* a plane four-sided figure having no two of its opposite sides parallel. [This is often given as the definition of a trapezium, the definition of the latter being then given to this word.]


Trapezoid.

trapezoidal, tra-pē-zoid'al, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

trappean, **trappy**, trap-ē'an, trap'i, *a.* Pertaining to the rock known as trap; resembling trap.

trapper, trap'ėr, *n.* One who traps animals for their furs.

trapping, trap'ing, *n.* The business or employment of setting traps for wild animals.

trappings, trap'ingz, *n.pl.* [From *trap*, to adorn.] Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations; finery.

Trappist, trap'ist, *n.* [From the abbey of La *Trappe*, in Normandy, the headquarters of the order.] A member of an ascetic religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1140.

traps, traps, *n.pl.* [Short for *trappings*.] Personal luggage; goods; furniture.

trap-stair, trap'stār, *n.* A stair or kind of ladder surmounted by a trap-door.

trap-tufa, **trap-tuff**, trap'tū-fa, trap'tuf, *n.* A kind of sandstone composed of fragments and earthy material from trap rock cemented together.

trash, trash, *n.* [Origin and connections doubtful; comp. Icel. and N. *tros*, rubbish, leaves and twigs picked up for fuel.] Loppings of trees; broken pieces; sugar-canes from which the juice has been expressed; waste or worthless matter; rubbish; refuse; a worthless person.——v.t. pret. & pp. *trashed*, trasht; ppr. *trashing*, trash'ing. To free from superfluous twigs or branches; to lop.

trashily, trash'i-li, *adv.* In a trashy manner.

trashiness, trash'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being trashy.

trashy, trash'i, *a.* [*Trash* and *-y*.] Composed of or resembling trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

trass, tras, *n.* [Prov. G. *trass*, *tarrass*, trass, fr. Fr. *terrasse*, earthwork, fr. L. *terra*, earth. TERRACE.] A volcanic production found in the Rhine valley, and used as a cement.

traumatic, trą-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *trauma*, *traumatos*, a wound.] Pertaining to or applied to wounds; adapted to the cure of wounds.——n. A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

traumatism, trą'mat-izm, *n.* [*Traumatic* and *-ism*.] The condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound.

travail, trav'āl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *travailed*, trav'āld; ppr. *travailing*, trav'āl-ing. [From Fr. *travailler*, to labour, fr. *travail*, labour, toil, originally an apparatus of bars to restrain a vicious horse, ultimately fr. L. *trabs*, a beam. *Travel* is the same word.] To labour with pain; to toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.——n. Labour with pain; severe toil; parturition; childbirth.

trave, **travis**, trāv, tra'vis, *n.* [O.Fr. *traf*, It. *trave*, Sp. *traba*, fr. L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam.] A cross beam; a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing.

travel, tra'vel, *n.* [A different orthography and application of *travail*.] Act of journeying or moving about on foot or in conveyances; a passing or riding from place to place; a journeying to a distant country or countries; *pl.* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.——v.i. pret. & pp. *travelled*, tra'veld; ppr. *travelling*, tra'vel-ing. To make a journey on foot, on horseback, or in a conveyance; to journey; to go to a distant country, or to visit foreign lands; to pass; to go; to move; to go from place to place for the purpose of obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts, &c.

traveled, **traveler**. American spellings.

travelled, tra'veld, *p.a.* Having made many journeys; experienced from travelling.

traveller, tra'vel-ėr, *n.* One who travels; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries; one who explores remote regions; a person employed in travelling from place to place to solicit orders for goods, receive payment of those already got, &c.

traveller's-joy, tra'vel-ėrz-joi, *n.* A plant, clematis or lady's-bower.

traveller's-tree, tra'vel-ėrz-trē, *n.* A tree of Madagascar belonging to the banana family, so named because the traveller may allay his thirst from the water in the hollow at the base of the leaf-stalks.

travelling, tra'vel-ing, *p.a.* Pertaining to, used in, or incurred by travel.

travelling-crane, tra'vel-ing-krān, *n.* A crane fixed on a carriage which may be moved on rails.

travel-stained, tra'vel-stānd, *a.* Having the clothes soiled with the marks of travelling.

traverse, tra'vėrs, *a.* [O. Fr. *travers*, *transvers*, fr. L. *transversus*. TRANSVERSE.] Transverse; being in a direction across something else.——n. Something that is transverse; something that thwarts; an untoward accident; in *fort.* a portion of a parapet thrown across the covered way at certain points; in *naut.* the zigzag track described by a ship when compelled to sail on different courses; in *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings.——v.t. pret. & pp. *traversed*, tra'vėrst; ppr. *traversing*, tra'vėrs-ing. To cross; to lay in a cross direction; to thwart; to bring to nought; to wander over; to cross in travelling; to turn and point in any direction, as a gun; in *law*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged.——v.i. To use the motions of opposition in fencing; to turn, as on a pivot; to swivel.——adv. Athwart; crosswise.

traverser, tra'vėrs-ėr, *n.* One who traverses; one who opposes a plea in law; a traverse-table.

traverse-table, tra'vėrs-tā-bl, *n.* A table by means of which the dead-reckoning in navigation is worked out; a movable platform for shifting carriages, &c., from one line of rails to another.

traversing-platform, tra'vėrs-ing-plat-fōrm, *n.* A platform to support a gun and carriage which can easily be turned round.

travertin, tra'vėr-tin, *n.* [It. *travertino*, *tibertino*, *tiburtino*, L. *lapis Tiburtinus*, fr. being formed by the waters of the Anio at *Tibur*, now Tivoli.] A sort of white limestone deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.

travesty, tra'ves-ti, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *travestied*, tra'ves-tid; ppr. *travestying*, tra'ves-ting. [From Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, fr. L. *trans*, over, and *vestio*, I clothe, fr. *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] To transform so as to have a ludicrous effect; to give such a literary setting to as to render ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously; to burlesque.——n. A burlesque treatment or handling of a subject

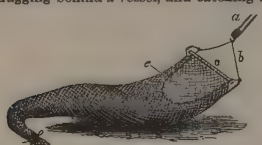
which had been previously treated in a serious or lofty manner; a literary composition produced in this way.

trawl, trâl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trawled*, trâld; ppr. *trawling*, trâl'ing. [O.Fr. *trauler*, *troller*, Fr. *tröler*, to drag. TROLL.] To fish with a trawl; to use a trawl-net; to drag, as a net.——*n.* A long line from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in sea-fishing; a trawl-net.

trawler, trâl'ér, *n.* One who trawls; one who is engaged in trawling; a fishing vessel which fishes with a trawl or trawl-net.

trawling, trâl'ing, *n.* The act of one who trawls; the operation or practice of fishing with a trawl or trawl-net.

trawl-net, trâl'net, *n.* A long purse-shaped net for deep-sea fishing, used by dragging behind a vessel, and catching fish



Trawl-net.

a, Rope from vessel: *b*, Bridle; *c*, Beam. *c*, Ground-rope.

that lie near or on the bottom, the mouth being extended by a beam.

tray, trâ, *n.* [A. Sax. *treg*, a tray; perhaps connected with *trough*.] A shallow wooden vessel, used for various domestic and other purposes; a quadrangular shallow vessel for holding various things; a sort of waiter or salver, of wood, metal, &c., on which dishes and the like are presented.

treacherous, trech'ér-us, *a.* [TREACHERY.] Guilty of treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous; perfidious; betraying a trust.

treacherously, trech'ér-us-li, *adv.* In a treacherous manner; traitorously; faithlessly; perfidiously.

treacherousness, trech'ér-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being treacherous; treachery; faithlessness; perfidy.

treachery, trech'é-ri, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, treachery, O. Fr. *tricheor* (Fr. *tricheur*), a trickster, fr. O. Fr. *tricher*, *trecher*, to cheat, to trick; of Germanic origin, and akin to *trick*.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy; faithlessness; treason.

treacle, trē'kl, *n.* [O.Fr. *triacle*, by corruption fr. L. *theriaca*, fr. Gr. *thēriaka* (*pharmaka*, drugs, understood), antidotes against the bites of venomous animals, fr. *thēriakos*, pertaining to wild beasts, fr. *thērion*, a wild beast, dim. of *thēr*, an animal.] An antidote†; a panacea†; the spume or uncrystallizable part of sugar obtained in sugar refineries; molasses; a saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain plants, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.

tread, tred, *v.i.* pret. *trod*, trod; pp. *trod*, *trodden*, trod, trod'n; ppr. *treading*, tred'ing. [A. Sax. *tredan*, pret. *trœd*, to tread=O.Sax. *tredan*, O.Fris. *treda*, D. and L.G. *treden*, Dan. *træde*, Icel. *trotha*, G. *treten*, Goth. *trudan*, to tread: root probably same as *tramp*. *Trade* is from this verb.] To set the foot down or on the ground; to plant the foot; to step; to walk with a more or less measured, formal, or cautious step; to copulate, as fowls.——v.t. To plant the foot on; to step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to perform by motions of the feet; to dance; to walk upon in a formal or stately manner; to crush under the foot; to trample; to copulate with, as a bird.——*n.* A step or stepping; manner of stepping; way of walking; gait; the flat horizontal part of the step of a stair.

treader, tred'ér, *n.* One who treads.

treadle, **treddle**, tred'l, *n.* [From *tread*.] The part of a loom or other machine (sewing-machine, bicycle, &c.) which is moved by the foot; the albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white.

Treadmill.

treadmill, tred'mil, *n.* A mill worked by persons or animals treading on movable steps; a large wheel used in prison discipline, caused to revolve by the weight of the prisoners treading on steps on its periphery.

treadwheel, tred'whēl, *n.* A wheel with steps on its exterior surface, by treading on which the wheel is turned.

treason, trē'zon, *n.* [O. Fr. *traison* (Fr. *trahison*), fr. L. *traditio*, *traditionis*, a delivering up, fr. *trado*, I deliver up—*trans*, over, and *do*, I give. *Treason* and *tradition* are doublets. TRADITION.] A betrayal or betraying; breach of fidelity or allegiance; treachery; disloyalty; an offence which immediately affects the safety of the sovereign or of the state.

treasonable, trē'zon-a-bl, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving the crime of treason.

treasonableness, trē'zon-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.

treasonably, trē'zon-a-bli, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

treason-felony, trē'zon-fe-lon-i, *n.* In Britain a felony of the nature of treason, punishable with penal servitude.

treasure, tre'zhūr, *n.* [From Fr. *trésor*, treasure, fr. L. *thesaurus*, fr. Gr. *thēsauros*, a store, treasure, fr. root of *tithēmi*, I put or place (whence also *thesis*, *theme*, &c.). THEME.] Wealth accumulated; riches hoarded; a stock or store of money in reserve; a great quantity of anything collected for future use; something very much valued.——v.t. pret. & pp. *treasured*, tre'zhūrd; ppr. *treasuring*, tre'zhūr-ing. To deposit, lay up, hoard, or collect, as money or other things for future use; to lay up; to retain carefully in the mind; to regard as precious; to prize.

treasure-house, tre'zhūr-hous, *n.* A house where treasure is kept.

treasurer, tre'zhūr-ér, *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has the charge of money or funds, as of the revenue of a society, corporation, state, &c.

treasurership, tre'zhūr-ér-ship, *n.* The office of treasurer.

treasure-trove, tre'zhūr-trōv, *n.* [From *treasure*, and O.Fr. *trové*, Fr. *trouvé*, found. TROUBADOUR.] In *law*, money, gold, silver plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or in any private place, the owner of which is not known.

treasury, tre'zhū-ri, *n.*; pl. **treasuries**, tre'zhū-riz. [*Treasure* and *-y*=O. Fr. *tresorie*.] A place where treasure is laid up and preserved; a place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; a department of government which has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue; the officer or officers of the treasury department; any repository of valuable objects; a book containing much valuable information.

treat, trēt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *treated*, trēt'ed; ppr. *treating*, trēt'ing. [Fr. *traiter*, O. Fr. *traicter*, to handle, to treat, fr. L. *tractare*, to handle, a freq. of *traho*, *tractum*, I draw (whence also *tract*, *trace*, *trait*, *train*, &c.). TRACE.] To handle; to behave to or toward in this or that way; to act towards; to use; to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking, or in artistic manipulation; to entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink to out of compliment or friendship; to manage in the application of remedies, as a patient or a disease; to subject to the chemical action of some substance.——v.i. To handle in writing or speaking; to discourse (followed usually by *of*); to negotiate; to propose terms of accommodation.——*n.* A feast or entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard; something given for entertainment; anything which affords much pleasure; an unusual gratification: something highly enjoyed.

treater, trēt'ér, *n.* One who treats.

treating, trēt'ing, *n.* The act of one who treats; bribing voters in parliamentary or other elections with meat and drink.

treatise, trē'tiz, *n.* [O. Fr. *tretis*, *traitis*. TREAT.] A written composition of some length treating of some particular subject, and in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; a dissertation.

treatment, trēt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *traitement*.] Act or manner of treating; management; manipulation; usage; manner of using; mode of dealing; good or bad behaviour towards a person; manner of applying remedies to cure disease.

treaty, trē'ti, *n.*; pl. **treaties**, trē'tiz. [Fr. *traité*, L.L. *tractatus*, fr. L. *tractare*, to handle. TREAT.] Act of treating or negotiating; negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; an agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns.

treble, tre'bl, *a.* [A doublet of *triple*=O. Fr. *treble*, fr. L. *triplus*, triple. In music the name was given as being higher than tenor and alto. TRIPLE.] Threefold; triple; in *music*, pertaining to the higher or most acute sounds or parts.——*n.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano voice; a soprano singer.——v.t. pret. & pp. *trebled*, tre'bld; ppr. *trebling*, tre'bl-ing. To make thrice as much; to multiply by three.——v.i. To become threefold as much.

trebly, tre'bli, *adv.* In a treble or threefold number or degree; triply.

treddle, tred'l. See *Treadle*.

tree, trē, *n.* [A.Sax. *treów*, *tréo*, a tree=O. Sax. *trio*, *treo*, O.Fris. *trē*, O. D. *tree*, Icel. *tré*, Dan. *træ*, Sw. *trä*, Goth. *triu*, tree, wood; cog. W. *derw*, an oak; Gr. *drus*, an oak, *doru*, a spear; Skr. and Zend *dru*, a tree; root doubtful. *Tar* is allied.] A perennial plant having a woody trunk of varying size, from which spring a number of branches with a structure similar to the trunk; something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches (a genealogical *tree*); the cross of Christ; a cross; a name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures.——v.t. pret. & pp. *treed*, trēd; *treeing*, trē'ing. To drive to a tree; to cause to take refuge in a tree.——v.i. To take refuge in a tree, as a wild animal.

tree-fern, trē'fèrn, *n.* One of those ferns which attain the size of trees, chiefly natives of warm countries.

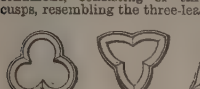
tree-frog, trē'frog, *n.* A variety of frog which lives in trees.

treeless, trē'les, *a.* Destitute of trees.

treenail, **trenail**, trē'nāl, *n.* [*Tree* and *nail*.] A wooden pin employed to secure the planks of a ship's side or to fasten other pieces together.

trefoil, trē'foil, *n.* [O.Fr. *trifoil*, Fr. *trèfle*, fr. L. *trifolium*, trefoil—*tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf. THREE, FOLIAGE.] A three-leaved plant, as common clover; an architectural

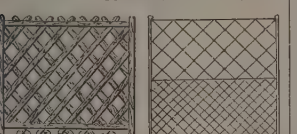
ornament, consisting of three lobes or cusps, resembling the three-leaved clover.



Trefoils.

trek, trek, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trekked*, trekt; ppr. *trekking*, trek'ing. [D. *trekken*, to draw, to draw a wagon, to journey.] To travel by wagon. [South Africa.]

trellis, trel'is, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, lattice-work, fr. *treille*, an arbour, fr. L. *trichila*, a bower or arbour; origin unknown.] A structure or frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, often used for supporting plants; an espalier;



Trellis.—1, Wooden. 2, Wire.

a reticulated framing or lattice-work of wood or metal, for screens, doors, or windows.——v.t. pret. & pp. *trellised*, trel'ist; ppr. *trellising*, trel'is-ing. To furnish with a trellis; to form in the manner of a trellis.

trellis-work, trel'is-wėrk, *n.* A trellised structure; lattice-work.

trematode, **trematoid**, trem'a-tōd, trem'a-toid, *a.* [Gr. *trēma*, *trēmatos*, a hole, a pore.] A term for certain parasitic worms living in the intestines of animals, some of them called fluke-worms.

tremble, trem'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trembled*, trem'bld; ppr. *trembling*, trem'bling. [Fr. *trembler*, fr. L. *tremulus*, trembling, fr. *tremo*, I tremble=Gr. *tremō*, I tremble. *Tremor*, *tremulous*, *tremendous* have same origin.] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder; to quaver; to have a tremulous or vibratory motion; to vibrate.——n. The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking or shivering through cold or fear: a tremor.

trembler, trem'blėr. *n.* One that trembles.

trembling, trem'bling, *n.* The act or state of shaking involuntarily; a tremor or quaking of the earth.

tremblingly, trem'bling-li, *adv.* In a trembling manner.

trembling-poplar, trem'bling-pŏp'lėr, *n.* The aspen.

tremendous, trē-men'dus, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, fearful, dreadful, verbal form fr. *tremo*, I tremble—which see.] Such as may cause trembling; such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful; awful; terrific; violent; such as may astonish by its force, violence, magnitude, &c.; extraordinary.

tremendously, trē-men'dus-li, *adv.* In a tremendous manner; dreadfully; terrifically; astounding.

tremolo, tre'mo-lō, *n.* [It., fr. L. *tremulus*, tremulous.] A rapid quavering effect produced by an instrument or the voice in playing or singing.

tremor, tre'mor or tre'mor, *n.* [L. *tremor*, fr. *tremo*, I tremble. TREMBLE.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

tremulous, tre'mū-lus, *a.* [L. *tremulus*, fr. *tremo*, I tremble. TREMBLE.] Trembling; affected with tremor; shaking; shivering; quivering; vibratory.

tremulously, tre'mū-lus-li, *adv.* In a tremulous manner; with quivering or trepidation.—**tremulousness**, tre'mū-lus-nes, *n.* State of being tremulous.

trenail, trē'nāl. Same as *Treenail*.

trench, trensh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trenched*, trensht; ppr. *trenching*, trensh'ing. [O. Fr. *trencher*, Fr. *trancher*, to cut, to lop=Sp. *trinchar*, Fr. *trencar*, It. *trinciare*, to cut, to carve; perhaps fr. L. *truncare*, to lop, fr. *truncus*, a log, a trunk. TRUNK.] To cut or dig a ditch, channel, or long hollow in; to cut or form deep furrows in; to dig deeply for cultivation; to turn over and mix, as soil to the depth of two, three, or more spades or spits.——v.i. To cut a trench or trenches; to encroach (with *on* or *upon*).——n. A long narrow excavation or cutting in the earth; a ditch; a deep ditch cut for defence, or to enable besiegers to approach a besieged place, usually with a parapet or breastwork.

trenchant, tren'shant, *a.* [O. Fr. *trenchant*, ppr. of *trencher*, to cut. TRENCH.] Cutting; sharp; keen; penetrating; unsparing; severe.

trencher, trensh'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *trenchoir*, fr. *trencher*, to cut. TRENCH.] A wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved, and on which it was formerly eaten at table; the table; food; pleasures of the table.

trencher-cap, trensh'ėr-kap, *n.* A cap surmounted by a flat piece like a square board set on it, such as that worn at some universities.

trencher-friend, trensh'ėr-frend, *n.* One who is a friend for the sake of food; a sponger; a parasite.

trencher-man, trensh'ėr-man, *n.* A feeder; a great eater.

trencher-mate, trensh'ėr-māt, *n.* A table companion; a parasite.

trend, trend, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trended*, trend'ed; ppr. *trending*, trend'ing. [Lit. to bend circularly, fr. stem of A. Sax. *trendel*, *trendl*, a circle; Pria. *trind*, *trund*, Dan. and Sw. *trind*, round; closely akin to *trundle*.] To extend or lie along in a particular direction; to stretch (the coast *trends* to the south).——n. Inclination of a coast or other line in a particular direction.

trental, tren'tal, *n.* [Fr. *trente*, thirty, It. *trenta*, fr. L. *triginta*, thirty.] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death.

trepan, trē-pan', *n.* [Fr. *trépan*, It. and Sp. *trépano*, It. also *trapano*, fr. Gr. *trupānon*, a surgical instrument, fr. *trupē*, a hole.] A surgical instrument in the form of a small crown-saw for removing a portion of the bones of the skull, and thus relieving the brain from pressure.——v.t. pret. & pp. *trepanned*, trē-pand'; ppr. *trepanning*, trē-pan'ing. To perforate with a trepan.

trepan, trē-pan', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trepanned*, trē-pand'; ppr. *trepanning*, trē-pan'ing. [Formerly *trapan*, fr. O. Fr. *trappan*, fr. *trappe*, a trap. TRAP.] To lay a trap for; to ensnare; to catch; to take by stratagem.

trepang, **tripang**, trē-pang', *n.* [Malay name.] The sea-slug, or bêche-de-mer, found in the eastern seas, and used as food in China.

trepanning, trē-pan'ing, *n.* The operation of using the trepan or trephine, and removing a portion of the cranium for relieving the brain from pressure.

trephine, tre-fēn', *n.* [Fr. *tréphine*, modified form of *trépan*, a trepan.] An improved form of the trepan.——v.t. pret. & pp. *trephined*, tre-fēnd'; ppr. *trephining*, tre-fēn'ing. To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

trepidation, tre-pid-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *trépidation*, L. *trepidatio*, fr. *trepido*, I tremble, fr. *trepidus*, trembling, fr. obsol. *trepo*, I turn=Gr. *trepō*, I turn. TROPE.] A state of confused hurry or alarm; perturbation; state of fright; some degree of terror; an involuntary trembling; a trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

trespass, tres'pas, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trespassed*, tres'past; ppr. *trespassing*, tres'pas-ing. [O. Fr. *trespasser*, to trespass, pass over, die, fr. *tres*=L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass. PASS.] To pass beyond certain limits or bounds; to pass over the boundary of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to intrude or encroach; to commit any offence, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to do wrong; to transgress; to offend; to violate any divine law or any known rule of duty.——n. The act of one who trespasses; an offence; a wrong or improper act; a violation of some law or rule laid down; a voluntary transgression of the moral law; a sin; in *law*, any transgression of the law not amounting to felony; especially, wrong done by entering on the land of another.

trespasser, tres'pas-ėr, *n.* One who trespasses or commits a trespass; a wrong-doer; an offender; a sinner.

trespass-offering, tres'pas-of-ėr-ing, *n.* An offering, among the Israelites, as an expiation for a trespass.

tress, tres, *n.* [Fr. *tresse*=Pr. *tressa*, It. *treccia*, tress, plait of hair; probably fr. Gr. *tricha*, threefold, in three parts, fr. the usual mode of braiding the hair; cog. *three*.] A braid, knot, lock, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

tressed, trest, *a.* Having tresses; formed into tresses.

tressel, tres'l. Same as *Trestle*.

tressy, tres'i, *a.* Pertaining to tresses; having the appearance of tresses.

trestle, tres'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *trestel* (Fr. *tréteau*), a trestle; probably fr. L. *transtillum*, a cross-beam, dim. of *transtrum*, a cross-beam, whence *transom*.] A sort of frame for supporting things; a frame with three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece; a framework with cross and diagonal pieces, for supporting a roadway, railroad, &c.

trestle-bridge, tres'l-brij, *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is supported upon trestles.

tret, tret, *n.* [O. Fr. *trete*, Fr. *trait*, fr. *traire*, to draw, fr. L. *trahere*, to draw. TRACE.] A certain allowance formerly made to purchasers of certain goods for waste or refuse matter.

trews, tröz, *n. pl.* [Gael. *triubhas*.] The tartan trousers of Highlanders or soldiers in Highland regiments.

triable, trī'a-bl, *a.* [*Try* and *-able*.] That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test.

triad, trī'ad, *n.* [L. *trias*, *triādis*, fr. Gr. *trias*, *triādos*, fr. *treis*, three.] A union or unity of three; three united; a trinity.

triadelphous, trī-a-del'fus, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother.] In *bot.* having the stamens combined into three masses.

triadic, trī-ad'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a triad.

trial, trī'al, *n.* [*Try* and *-al*.] Act of trying; any effort or exertion for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done; an essay; contest; competition; examination by a test; experiment; act of examining by experience; experience; suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to test; probation; affliction; hardship; temptation; test of virtue; state of being tried; the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal.

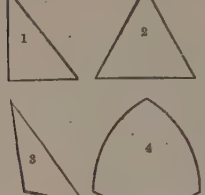
trial-trip, trī'al-trip, *n.* An experimental trip of a new vessel to test her sailing and other qualities.

triander, trī'an-dėr, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, *tria*, three, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] A hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens.

Triander.—Floret of Valerian.

triangle, trī'ang-gl or trī-ang'gl, *n.* [Fr. *triangle*, fr. L. *triangulum*—*tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, an angle. ANGLE.] A figure having three corners or angles; a figure bounded by three lines or sides, and containing three angles, the sides being straight in a plane triangle, and parts of circles in a spherical triangle; an instrument of percussion in music, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle, and

open at one of its angles; a kind of gin for raising heavy weights; three halberts stuck



Triangles.

1, Right-angled (scalene). 2, Equilateral. 3, Obtuse-angled (scalene). 4, Spherical.

in the ground and united at top, to which soldiers were bound when flogged.

triangular, trī-ang'gū-lėr, *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; three-cornered; having three sides or faces.

triangularity, trī-ang'gū-la''ri-ti, *n.* Quality of being triangular.

triangularly, trī-ang'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.

triangulate, trī-ang'gū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *triangulated*, trī-ang'gū-lāt-ed; ppr. *triangulating*, trī-ang'gū-lāt-ing. To make triangular; to divide (a region) into a net-work of triangles for the purposes of a survey.

triangulation, trī-ang'gū-lā''shon, *n.* The act of triangulating; the reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey; the net-work of triangles so produced.

triarchy, trī'ārk-i, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *archē*, rule.] Government by three persons.

trias, trī'as, *n.* [Gr. *trias*, the number three.] In *geol.* a name of red sandstone rocks above the Permian, composed in Germany of three well-marked groups.

triassic, trī-as'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to or composed of trias.

triatomic, trī-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *atomos*, an atom.] Consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule.

tribal, trī'bal, *a.* [*Tribe* and *-al.*] Belonging to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe.

tribalism, trī'-bal-izm, *n.* [*Tribal* and *-ism.*] The state of existing in separate tribes; tribal feeling.

tribe, trīb, *n.* [L. *tribus*, a tribe, popularly explained as one of the three bodies into which the Romans were once divided, fr. *tres*, three; but this is doubtful; perhaps cog. with *thorp.*] One of the three bodies into which the Roman people was divided in early times; a division, class, or distinct portion of people; a family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as the twelve tribes of Israel; a nation or distinct community of savages or rude people; a number of persons of any character or profession: in contempt; a division of animals or plants for purposes of classification and description.

tribesman, trībz'man, *n.* A member of a tribe.

tribrach, trī'brak, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.] In prosody, a poetic foot of three short syllables; a word of three short syllables.

tribulation, tri-bū-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *tribulation*, Eccles. L. *tribulatio*, distress, fr. L. *tribulo*, *tribulatum*, I thrash, oppress, afflict, fr. *tribulum*, a thrashing-sledge for dragging over corn; akin *tero*, *tritum*, I rub (whence *trite*).] Severe trouble or affliction; distress; trial; suffering undergone; vexation.

tribunal, trī-bū'nal, *n.* [L. *tribunal*, a tribunal, a judgment-seat, fr. *tribunus*, a tribune. See next.] Originally, the seat of a tribune; hence, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice; more generally, a court of justice.

tribune, trī'būn, *n.* [Fr. *tribun*, fr. L. *tribunus*, a tribune, magistrate, or officer, fr. *tribus*, a tribe; in latter senses short for *tribunal.* TRIBE.] Among the ancient Romans, an officer who represented a tribe for certain purposes; afterward, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles; also, an officer commanding a division or legion; a raised seat or stand; a platform; a tribunal; the throne of a bishop; a sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly.

tribuneship, **tribunate**, trī'būn-ship, trī'būn-āt, *n.* The office of a tribune.

tribunician, **tribunitial**, trī-būn-ī'shan, trī-būn-ī'shal, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes.

tributarily, tri'bū-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a tributary manner.

tributariness, tri'bū-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being tributary.

tributary, tri'bū-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *tributarius*, TRIBUTE.] Paying tribute to another; subject; subordinate; paid in tribute; yielding supplies of anything; contributing.—— *n.*; pl. **tributaries**, tri'bū-ta-riz. One that pays tribute; an affluent; a stream which falls into another stream or into a lake.

tribute, tri'būt, *n.* [Fr. *tribut*, L. *tributum*, fr. *tribuo*, I give, I bestow; perhaps from *tribus*, a tribe, and seen also in *attribute*, *contribute*, *distribute*, *retribution*, &c. TRIBE.] An annual or stated sum of money or something valuable, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; a personal contribution; anything done or given as being due or deserved.

tribute-money, tri'būt-mun-i, *n.* Money paid as tribute.

tricapsular, trī-kap'sū-lėr, *a.* [L. *tres*, *tria*, three, and *capsule.*] In *bot.* having three capsules to each flower.

trice, trīs, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *triced*, trīst; ppr. *tricing*, trīs'ing. [Same as L.G. *trissen*, Dan. *tridse*, to hoist, *tridse*, a pulley; Sw. *trissa*, a pulley.] In ships, to haul or tie up by means of a small rope; to hoist.

trice, trīs, *n.* [Apparently fr. Sp. *tris*, noise of breaking glass, a crack, an instant, a trice; *venir en un tris*, to come in a trice.] A very short time; an instant; a moment: used only in the phrase *in a trice*, in an instant or moment.

tricennial, trī-sen'ni-al, *a.* [From *tricennium*, a space of thirty years, fr. *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, a year. ANNUAL.] Belonging to the period of thirty years, or occurring once in that period.

tricentenary, trī-sen'ten-a-ri, *n.* [L. *tricenti*, three hundred—prefix *tri*, three, *centum*, a hundred.] A period or space of three hundred years; the commemoration of any event which occurred three hundred years before. Called also *Tercentenary.*

trichina, tri-kī'na, *n.*; pl. **trichinæ**, tri-kī'nē. [From Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, a hair.] A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which is found in the muscular tissue of man, the pig, &c., giving rise to the disease trichiniasis.

trichiniasis, **trichinosis**, trik-i-nī'a-sis, trik-i-nō'sis, *n.* [See prec.] A painful and often fatal disease produced by eating raw or insufficiently cooked meat, especially pork, infested with trichinæ.

trichoma, tri-kō'ma, *n.* [Gr., fr. *thrix*, *trichos*, a hair.] An affection of the hair; plica.—**trichomatose**, tri-kom'a-tōs, *a.* Affected with trichoma.

trichord, trī'kord, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *chordē*, a chord.] A musical instrument with three strings.—— *a.* Having three strings; having three strings for each note for the greater part of its compass, as a piano.

trichotomous, trī-kot'o-mus, *a.* [See next.] Divided or branching by threes; trifurcate.

trichotomy, trī-kot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tricha*, in three parts, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Division into three parts.

trick, trik, *n.* [Same as D. *trek*, a pull, stroke, dash, trick; *track*, *treachery*, are of same origin.] An artifice; a crafty device; a stratagem; a piece of cheatery or fraud; a fraudulent contrivance; an imposition; a knack or art; a sleight-of-hand performance; the legerdemain of a juggler; a personal practice or habit; an action or gesture peculiar to a person; anything mischievously and roguishly done; a prank; a frolic; in *card-playing*, all the cards played in one round; a spell or turn of work.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tricked*, trikt; ppr. *tricking*, trik'ing. To play a trick or deception upon; to deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; to draw in outline, as with a pen; to delineate without colour, as heraldic devices (in this sense directly fr. D. *trekken*, to draw, to delineate).—— *v.i.* To live by deception and fraud.

trick, trik, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tricked*, trikt; ppr. *tricking*, trik'ing. [From above word, or fr. W. *treciaw*, to trick out, fr. *trec*, harness, gear.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically: often followed by *out.*

tricker, trik'ėr, *n.* One who tricks; a trickster.

trickery, trik'ė-ri, *n.* [*Trick* and *-ery.*] Artifice; stratagem; imposture.

trickiness, trik'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being tricky.

tricking, trik'ing, *n.* That with which a person is tricked out; dress; ornament.

trickish, trik'ish, *a.* Full of tricks; artful; given to cheating; knavish.

trickishly, trik'ish-li, *adv.* In a trickish manner; artfully; knavishly.

trickishness, **tricksiness**, trik'ish-nes, trik'si-nes, *n.* State or quality of being trickish or tricksy; playfulness.

trickle, trik'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trickled*, trik'ld; ppr. *trickling*, trik'ling. [Probably for *strickle*, fr. A. Sax. *stricau*, to go. STRIKE.] To fall in drops; to flow in a small gentle stream.

tricksome, trik'sum, *a.* [*Trick* and *-some.*] Full of tricks.

trickster, trik'stėr, *n.* [*Trick* and *-ster.*] One who practises tricks.

tricksy, **trickesy**, trik'si, *a.* [*Trick* and *-sy*, as in *tipsy.*] Full of tricks and devices; artful; given to pranks.

tricky, trik'i, *a.* [*Trick* and *-y.*] Trickish; practising tricks; mischievous.

triclinic, trī-klin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, *klinō*, I incline.] Having three unequal axes intersecting obliquely, as in crystals.

triclinium, trī-klin'i-um, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *triklinion*—*treis*, three, *klinē*, a couch.] Among the Romans, a couch running round three sides of a dining-table; a dining-room.

tricolour, **tricolor**, trī'kul-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *tricolore*, of three colours—L. *tres*, three, and *color*, colour.] The national French banner, adopted during the first revolution, divided vertically into three colours, blue, white, and red.

tricoloured, trī'kul-ėrd, *a.* [See prec.] Having three colours.

tricostate, trī-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *tri* = *tres*, three, and *costa*, a rib.] Having three ribs or ridges; three-ribbed.

tricuspid, **tricuspidate**, trī-kus'pid, trī-kus'pi-dāt, *a.* [L. *tri* = *tres*, three, and *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Having three cusps or points.

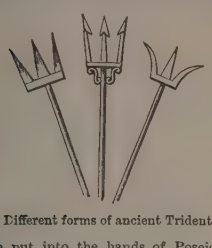
tricycle, trī'si-kl, *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *kyklos*, a circle, a wheel.] A form of cycle or velocipede with three wheels.

tricyclist, trī'sik-list, *n.* [*Tricycle* and *-ist.*] One who rides on a tricycle.

tridactylous, trī-dak'til-us, *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having three toes or three fingers.

trident, trī'dent, *n.* [L. *tridens*, *tridentis*, a trident, fr. *tres*, three, and *dens*, a tooth, a prong. DENTAL.] Any instrument of the

form of a fork with three prongs; a kind of sceptre with three prongs, which ancient



Different forms of ancient Trident.

fable put into the hands of Poseidon or Neptune, the deity of the sea.

tridentate, trī-den'tāt, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Having three teeth.

Tridentine, trī-den'tīn, *a.* [From L. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated ecumenical council which met in that city in 1545.

tridimensional, trī-di-men'shon-al, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *dimension*.] Having three dimensions.

tried, trīd, *p. a.* Tested by trial or experience; shown by experience to be reliable; staunch; true.

triennial, trī-en'ni-al, *a.* [From L. *triennium*, the space of three years—*tres*, three, and *annus*, year. ANNUAL.] Continuing three years; happening every three years.

triennially, trī-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* [See prec.] Once in three years.

trier, trī'ér, *n.* One who or that which tries; one who attempts; one who tests; one who tries judicially.

trifacial, trī-fā'shi-al, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, *facies*, face.] Affecting the face in three ways: said of a certain nerve.

trifarious, trī-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *trifarius*, threefold — prefix *tri*, three, and term. *-farius*.] Arranged in three rows; threefold.

trifid, trī'fid, *a.* [L. *trifidus—tri=tres*, three, and *findo*, *fidi*, I divide.] Divided into three parts; three-cleft.

trifle, trī'fl, *n.* [Formerly also *trofle*, *truffle*, fr. O. Fr. *trufle*, *truffe*, mock, gibe; perhaps of Teutonic origin; comp. Icel. *truf*, trumpery.] Something of no moment; a thing of little value or importance; a paltry thing or affair; a kind of light dish or fancy confection. —— v.i. pret. & pp. *trifled*, trī'fld; ppr. *trifling*, trī'fl-ing. To act or talk without seriousness or with levity: to indulge in light amusements; to play or toy; to finger lightly.——v.t. To waste to no good purpose; to spend: usually followed by *away*.

trifler, trī'fl-ér, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.

trifling, trī'fl-ing, *p.a.* Apt to trifle; acting or talking with levity; frivolous; trivial; insignificant.

triflingly, trī'fl-ing-li, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

trifloral, **triflorous**, trī-flō'ral, trī-flō'rus, *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Bearing three flowers.

trifoliate, **trifoliated**, trī-fō'li-āt, trī-fō'li-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having three leaves.

triforium, trī-fō'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **triforia**, trī-fō'ri-a. [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door.] A gallery or arcade above the arches of the nave of a church.

triform, trī'fōrm, *a.* [L. *triformis—tri=tres*, three, and *forma*, form.] Having a triple form or shape.

trifurcate, trī-fér'kāt, *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

trigamist, trī'ga-mist, *n.* [*Trigamy* and *-ist*.] One who has three husbands or wives at the same time.

trigamous, trī'ga-mus, *a.* Pertaining to trigamy; having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers in the same head.

trigamy, trī'ga-mi, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage.] The state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

trigeminal, **trigeminous**, trī-jem'i-nal, trī-jem'i-nus, *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *geminus*, double.] Being one of three born together; born three at a time; threefold; triple.

trigger, trig'ér, *n.* [Older form *tricker*, fr. D. *trekker*, trigger, lit. a drawer, fr. *trekken*, to draw; allied to *trick*, *track*.] The catch or lever which, on being pulled back, liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun or pistol; any similar device.

triglyph, trī'glif, *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *glyphē*, sculpture.] In *arch.* a block in Doric friezes, repeated at equal intervals, having on its face two perpendicular channels and a half channel on either side.

Frieze of Roman Doric Order.

ttt, Triglyphs. *mm*, Metopes.

triglyphic, trī-glif'ik, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs.

trigon, trī'gon, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *gōnia*, angle.] A triangle; an ancient triangular lyre.

trigonal, **trigonous**, trī'gon-al, trī'gon-us, *a.* [See prec.] Triangular.

trigonometric, **trigonometrical**, trī'gon-o-met"rik, trī'gon-o-met"rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.—**Trigonometrical survey**, the survey of a country by triangulation and trigonometrical calculations carried on from a single base, which must be measured with extreme accuracy.

trigonometrically, trī'gon-o-met"rik-al-li, *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner; according to trigonometry.

trigonometry, trī-gon-om'et-ri, *n.* [Fr. *trigonometrie*, fr. Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle (fr. *treis*, three, and *gōnia*, an angle), and *metron*, a measure.] The measuring of triangles, plane or spherical; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given; a geometrical method of calculation used in astronomy, surveying, and navigation.

trigram, **trigraph**, trī'gram, trī'graf, *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, *gramma*, a letter, *graphē*, a writing.] A triphthong.

trigrammatic, **trigrammic**, trī-gram-mat'ik, trī-gram'mik, *a.* [See prec.] Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters.

trigyn, trī'jin, *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a plant having three styles or pistils.

trigynian, **trigynous**, trī-jin'i-an, trī'ji-nus, *a.* In *bot.* having three styles.

trihedral, trī-hē'dral, *a.* [See next.] Having three equal sides.

trihedron, trī-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *hedra*, side.] A solid figure having three equal sides.

trilateral, trī-lat'ér-al, *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *latus*, *lateris*, side, a side. LATERAL.] Having three sides, as a triangle.

trilaterally, trī-lat'ér-al-li, *adv.* In a trilateral manner; with three sides.

trilinear, trī-lin'ē-ér, *a.* [L. *tri = tres*, three, and *linea*, a line.] Composed or consisting of three lines.

trilingual, trī-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *lingua*, tongue, language. LINGUIST.] Consisting of three languages.

triliteral, trī-li'tér-al, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, letter. LETTER.] Consisting of three letters; combining three letters, as the roots in the Semitic family of tongues. ——n. A word consisting of three letters.

trilith, **trilithon**, trī'lith, trī'lith-on, *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *lithos*, a stone.] Three large blocks of stone placed together like door-posts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments.—**trilithic**, trī-lith'ik, *a.* Relating to a trilithon; consisting of three stones.

trill, tril, *n.* [Same as D. *trillen*, Dan. *trille*, G. *trillern*, to trill, to quaver; G. *triller*, It. *trillo*, a trill. Perhaps imitative of sound.] A shake of the voice in singing; a warbling or quavering sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *trilled*, trild; ppr. *trilling*, tril'ing. To sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to sing sweetly or clearly. ——v.i. To sound or utter with tremulous vibrations; to sing with quavers; to pipe.

trill, tril, *v.i.* [Comp. Sw. *trilla*, Dan. *trille*, to roll.] To flow in a small stream; to trickle.

trillion, tril'yon, *n.* [Formed from prefix *tri=*L. *tres*, three, and *million*.] The product of a million multiplied twice by itself; or in another system of numeration, a million millions.

trilobate, **trilobed**, trī-lō'bāt, trī'lōbd, *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] Having three lobes.

trilobite, trī'lō-bīt, *n.* [Gr. *tri = treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] One of an extinct family of crustacea abundant in the Silurian strata, having the body divided into three lobes. —**trilobitic**, trī-lō-bit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a trilobite.

trilocular, trī-lok'ū-lér, *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] Three-celled; having three cells or small compartments.

trilogy, tril'o-ji, *n.*; pl. **trilogies**, tril'o-jiz. [Gr. *trilogia*, fr. *treis*, *tria*, three, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas, each complete in itself, yet together forming one connected whole.

trim, trim, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trimmed*, trimd; ppr. *trimming*, trim'ing. [A. Sax. *trymman*, to prepare, to set in order, fr. *trum*, firm, strong=O. Sax. *trimm*, firm.] To put in due order for any purpose; to adjust; to put right; to invest, embellish, or decorate; to make neat or tidy by removing what is superfluous; to clip, pare, shave, prune, lop, or the like; to dress, as timber; to adjust, as the weight or load in a ship or boat, so that it shall sit well and sail well.—— v.i. To hold a middle course or position between parties, so as to appear to favour each.——a. Set in good order; properly adjusted; having everything appropriate and in its right place; tight; snug; neat; tidy; smart. ——n. Condition; order; state of adjustment or preparation; mood; disposition; external appearance; garb; dress; guise.

trimembral, trī-mem'bral, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *member*.] Having or consisting of three members.

trimerous, trī'mér-us, *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *meros*, a part.] Consisting of three parts; having three-jointed tarsi, as certain beetles.

trimester, trī-mes'tér, *n.* [Fr. *trimestre*, fr. L. *trimestris* — prefix *tri*, three, and *mensis*, a month.] A term or period of three months.

trimestral, **trimestrial**, trī-mes'tral, trī-mes'tri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a trimester; quarterly.

trimeter, trim'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *metron*, a measure.] A line or verse of poetry consisting of three measures (often of two iambic feet each); also used as an adj.

trimly, trim'li, *adv.* In a trim manner or condition; neatly; tidily; smartly.

trimmer, trim'ėr, *n.* One who trims; a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship; one who fluctuates between parties, or tries to keep on good terms with both.

trimming, trim'ing, *n.* The act of one who trims; the behaviour of one who fluctuates between parties; ornamental appendages to a garment; *pl.* accessories.

trimmingly, trim'ing-li, *adv.* In a trimming manner.

trimness, trim'nes, *n.* State or quality of being trim; neatness; snugness.

trimorphic, trimorphous, trī-mor'fik, trī-mor'fus, *a.* Characterized by trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

trimorphism, trī-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *morphē*, form.] The state or property of having three distinct forms; the property of crystallizing in three fundamentally different forms.

trinal, trīn'al, *a.* [L. *trinus*, threefold, fr. *tres*, three.] Threefold; triple.

trine, trīn, *a.* [L. *trinus*. See prec.] Threefold.——n. The aspect or position of planets distant from each other 120 degrees; a triad.

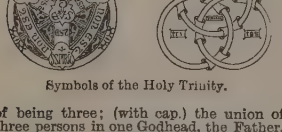
trinervate, trinerved, trī-nėr'vāt, trī'nėrvd, *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve.] Having three nerves; having three nerves extending from the base to the apex: said of a leaf.

tringle, tring'gl, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] A curtain-rod, or similar rod on which rings run.

trinitarian, trī-ni-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.—— n. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

trinitarianism, trī-ni-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of trinitarians.

trinity, trī'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *trinité*, fr. L. *trinitas*, fr. *trinus*, threefold, fr. *tres*, three. THREE.] A union of three in one; the state



Symbols of the Holy Trinity.

of being three; (with cap.) the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.—**Trinity Sunday**, the Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed in honour of the Trinity.

trinket, tring'ket, *n.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *tricket*, fr. *trick*, to dress out.] A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like; a trifle; a thing of little value.——v.i. pret. & pp. *trinketed*, tring'ket-ed; ppr. *trinketing*, tring'ket-ing. To hold secret communication; to intrigue; to traffic.

trinketer, tring'ket-ėr, *n.* One who trinkets, traffics, or intrigues; a trafficker; an intriguer.

trinketry, tring'ket-ri, *n.* [*Trinket* and *-ry*.] Ornaments of dress; trinkets.

trinoctial, trī-nok'shal, *a.* [L. *trī=tres*, three, and *nox*, *noctis*, night.] Comprising three nights.

trinomial, trī-nō'mi-al, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, *nomen*, a name.] In *alg.* consisting of three terms connected by the signs + or −.——n. A quantity expressed in three terms.

trio, trī'ō or trē'ō, *n.* [It., fr. L. *tres*, *tria*, three.] Three united; a musical composition for three voices or three instruments; the performers of a trio.

triolet, trī'o-let or trē'o-let, *n.* [Dim. of *trio*.] A stanza of eight lines in which the first line is repeated after the third, and the first and second lines after the sixth.

trip, trip, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tripped*, tript; ppr. *tripping*, trip'ing. [Same as Dan. *trippe*, Sw. *trippa*, D. *trippen*, G. *trippen*, *trippeln*, to trip; probably akin to *tramp*, *trap*. TRAMP, TRAP.] To run or step lightly; to skip; to move nimbly or briskly, as in running, walking, or dancing; to stumble; to make a false step; to lose the footing; to offend against morality or propriety; to err; to go wrong.——v.t. To cause to fall or stumble by interfering with the movement of the person's feet; to cause to make a false step and fall: often followed by *up*; to loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable.—— n. Act of tripping or of tripping up; a stumble; a light short step; a lively movement of the feet; a short journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt; a false step; an error; a mistake.

tripang. TREPANG.

tripartite, trip'ar-tīt or trī-pärt'īt, *a.* [L. *tripartitus—tres*, three, and *partitus*, divided, fr. *partior*, *partitus*, I divide. PART.] Divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts; made between three parties, as a treaty; in *bot.* divided into three parts down to the base.

tripartitely, trip'ar-tīt-li or trī-pärt'īt-li, *adv.* In a tripartite manner.

tripartition, trī-par-ti'shon or trī-pär-ti'-shon, *n.* A tripartite division, or division into three parts; a division by three.

tripe, trip, *n.* [Fr. *tripe*=Sp. and Pg. *tripa*, It. *trippa*, tripe; of Celtic origin; same as W. *tripa*, Ir. *triopas*, Armor. *striven*, tripe.] The stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food.

tripedal, trī'ped-al, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

tripersonal, trī-pėr'son-al, *a.* [Prefix *trī*, three, and *personal*.] Consisting of three persons.

tripersonalist, trī-pėr'son-al-ist, *n.* [See prec.] A believer in the Trinity; a trinitarian.

tripersonality, trī'pėr-son-al''i-ti, *n.* [See prec.] Trinity of persons in one Godhead.

tripery, trī'pėr-i, *n.* [*Tripe* and *-ery*.] A place where tripe is prepared or sold.

tripetalous, trī-pe'tal-us, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *petalon*, leaf. PETAL.] Having three petals.

trip-hammer, trip'ham-ėr, *n.* A large hammer used in forges; a tilt-hammer.

triphthong, trif'thong or trip'thong, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *phthonggē*, the voice, sound.] A combination of three vowels in one compound sound or in one syllable, as in *adieu*; a trigraph.

triphthongal, trif'thong'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

triphyllous, trī-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *trī=treis*, three, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Three-leaved; having three leaves.

tripinnate, trī-pin'āt, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *pinnate*.] Trebly pinnate; said when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.

tripinnatifid, trī-pin-nat'i-fid, *a.* [Prefix *trī*, three, and *pinnatifid*.] In *bot.* pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

triple, trī'pl, *a.* [Fr. *triple*, fr. L. *triplus*, threefold, triple, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three, and term. *-plus*, as in *double* (which see). *Treble* is a doublet of this.] Threefold; consisting of three united; treble; three times repeated.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tripled*, trī'pld; ppr. *tripling*, trī'pl-ing. To treble; to make threefold or thrice as much or as many.—**Triple crown**, the papal crown or tiara. TIARA.—**Triple time**, in *mus.* time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats, in a bar.

triplet, trip'let, *n.* [Dim. fr. *triple*.] An aggregate of three of a kind, or three united; a group of three lines of poetry rhyming together; in *mus.* a group of three notes of equal time value, to be performed in the time of two; a combination of three lenses; one of three children born at a birth.

triplicate, trī'pli-kāt, *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, pp. of *triplico*, I triple, fr. *triplex*, threefold —*tres*, three, and *plico*, I fold. PLY.] Made thrice as much; threefold.——n. A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

triplication, tri-pli-kā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of trebling or making threefold.

triplicity, tri-pli'si-ti, *n.* [Fr. *triplicité*, fr. L. *triplex*, *triplicis*, threefold. TRIPLICATE.] Trebleness; the state of being threefold.

triply, trī'pli, *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner; trebly.

tripod, trī'pod, *n.* [From Gr. *tripous*, *tripodos*, a tripod, a three-footed thing—*trī=treis*, three, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A name of various ancient articles resting on three feet; a three-footed pot or caldron; the three-footed seat from which the priestesses at Delphi gave oracular responses; a three-legged frame or stand for supporting a theodolite, &c.

tripoli, trī'po-li, *n.* A mineral originally brought from *Tripoli*, a kind of soft siliceous stone used in polishing metals, marble, glass, &c.

tripos, trī'pos, *n.* [Gr. *tripous*, a tripod. TRIPOD.] A tripod; in Cambridge University, an examination for honours at taking one's degree, the successful candidates being arranged in three classes or grades.

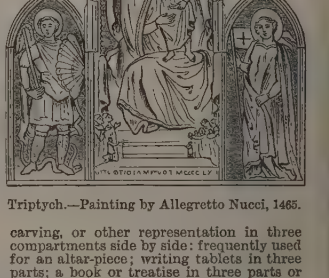
tripper, trip'ėr, *n.* One who trips or trips up; one that walks nimbly; one who takes a trip or jaunt.

tripping, trip'ing, *p.a.* Stepping nimbly; quick; nimble.

trippingly, trip'ing-li, *adv.* In a tripping manner; with rapid but clear enunciation; nimbly; with agility.

triptote, trip'tōt, *n.* [L. *triptotum*, fr. Gr. *triptōton—trī=treis*, three, and *ptōsis*, the case of a word.] A noun used only in three cases.

triptych, trip'tik, *n.* [Gr. *trī=treis*, three, and *ptychē*, a fold or folding.] A picture,



Triptych.—Painting by Allegretto Nucci, 1465.

carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side: frequently used for an altar-piece; writing tablets in three parts; a book or treatise in three parts or sections.

triquetrous, trī-kwē'trus, *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, triangular, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three.] Three-sided; triangular; three-edged; three-cornered.

triradiate, trī-rā'di-āt, *n.* [L. *trī=treis*, three, and *radius*, a ray.] Having three rays.

trireme, trī'rēm, *n.* [L. *triremis—tres*, three, and *remus*, an oar. ROW.] A galley or vessel, among Greeks, Romans, &c., with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

trisect, trī-sekt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trisected*, trī-sekt'ed; ppr. *trisecting*, trī-sekt'ing. [L. *trī, tres*, three, and *seco*, *sectum*, I cut. SECTION.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.

trisection, trī-sek'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The act of trisecting; the division of a thing into three equal parts; particularly in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

trisepalous, trī-se'pal-us, *a.* [Prefix *trī*, three, and *sepal*.] Having three sepals.

triserial, triseriate, trī-sē′ri-al, trī-sē′-ri-āt, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *series*.] Arranged in three rows.

trismus, tris′mus, *n.* [Gr. *trismos*, gnashing of the teeth, fr. *trizō*, I gnash.] A species of tetanus affecting the under jaw; lock-jaw.

trisoctahedron, tris-ok′ta-hē″dron, *n.* [Gr. *tris*, three times, *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, face.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

tristichous, trī′stik-us, *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *stichos*, a row.] In *bot.* arranged in three vertical rows.

trisulcate, trī-sul′kāt, *a.* [L. *trisulcus—tres*, three, *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having three furrows or grooves.

trisyllabic, trisyllabical, tri-sil-lab′ik, tri-sil-lab′ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

trisyllable, trī′sil-la-bl, *n.* [L. *trisyllabus*, Gr. *trisyllabos—treis*, three, and *syllabē*, a syllable—which see.] A word consisting of three syllables.

trite, trīt, *a.* [L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, *tritum*, I rub, I wear (seen also in *triturate, contrite, detritus*, &c.). TRY.] Hackneyed; threadbare; stale; commonplace; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest.

tritely, trīt′li, *adv.* In a trite, stale, or commonplace manner.

triteness, trīt′nes, *n.* Quality or state of being trite; commonness; staleness.

triternate, trī-tėr′nāt, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *ternate*.] In *botany*, three times ternate.

tritheism, trī′thē-izm, *n.* [Fr. *trithéisme* —Gr. *trī = treis*, three, and *theos*, God.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three beings or gods.

triton, trī′ton, *n.* [From *Triton*, the Greek sea deity, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite.] A sea deity represented with his

Mythological Triton.

lower extremities fish-like; a mollusc with a trumpet-like shell; a name of reptiles comprehending the newts.

triturable, trī′tū-ra-bl, *a.* [TRITURATE.] Capable of being triturated.

triturate, trī′tū-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *triturated*, trī′tū-rāt-ed; ppr. *triturating*, trī′tū-rāt-ing. [L.L. *trituro, trituratum*, I grind, fr. L. *tritura*, a rubbing, fr. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, I rub. TRITE.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder.

trituration, trī-tū-rā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *trituration*, L.L. *trituratio*.] Act of triturating, or of reducing to a fine powder by grinding; levigation.

triturature, trī′tū-rā-tūr, *n.* Act of triturating; a wearing by rubbing or friction.

triumph, trī′umf, *n.* [L. *triumphus*, a triumph; allied to Gr. *thriambos*, a festal song, a procession in honour of Bacchus.] A magnificent procession in honour of a victorious Roman general, in which he entered Rome riding in a chariot and followed by his army; the state of being victorious; victory; conquest; achievement; joy or exultation for success; rejoicing.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *triumphed*, trī′umft; ppr. *triumphing*, trī′umf-ing. To enjoy a triumph, to celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to be successful; to prevail; to exult upon an advantage gained; to exult or boast insolently.

triumphal, trī-umf′al, *a.* [L. *triumphalis*.] Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph; serving to commemorate a triumph or victory.—**Triumphal arch**, an arch erected in connection with the triumph of a Roman general; an ornamental arch erected to commemorate some great achievement or achievements; a decorative temporary arch in public rejoicings.

triumphant, trī-umf′ant, *a.* [L. *triumphans*, ppr. of *triumphare*, to triumph.] Feeling triumph; rejoicing as for victory; victorious; graced with conquest; celebrating victory; expressing joy for success.

triumphantly, trī-umf′ant-li, *adv.* In a triumphant manner; with the exultation that proceeds from victory; victoriously; with triumph or exultation; exultantly.

triumpher, trī′umf-ėr, *n.* One who triumphs.

triumvir, trī-um′vėr, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, genitive *trium*, and *vir*, a man.] One of three men united in office; one of a triumvirate.

triumvirate, trī-um′vėr-āt, *n.* [L. *triumviratus*. See prec.] A coalition of three men in office or authority; particularly, the union of three men who obtained for a time the government of the Roman empire; government by three men in coalition; a party or company of three men.

triune, trī′ūn, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *unus*, one.] Three in one; an epithet applied to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.—**triunity**, trī-ū′ni-ti, *n.* The state of being triune; trinity.

trivalve, trī′valv, *n.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *valve*.] Anything having three valves, especially a shell with three valves.

trivet, trī′vet, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *trépied*, fr. L. *tripes, tripedis*, three-footed—*tres*, three, and *pes, pedis*, a foot. Comp. *tripod*.] Anything supported by three feet; an iron frame or stand whereon to place vessels for boiling, &c., or to receive something placed before a fire: frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability (a three-legged thing always standing steadily).

trivial, trī′vi-al, *a.* [Fr. *trivial*, fr. L. *trivialis*, belonging to the public streets, hence common, fr. *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross-road—*tri=tres*, three, and *via*, a way, a road. VOYAGE.] Common; commonplace; trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; insignificant; of no moment.

triviality, tri-vi-al′i-ti, *n.*; pl. **trivialities**, tri-vi-al′i-tiz. The state or quality of being trivial; a trivial thing; a trifle.

trivially, trī′vi-al-li, *adv.* In a trivial or trifling manner; lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree; insignificantly.

trivialness, trī′vi-al-nes, *n.* State or quality of being trivial; triviality.

tri-weekly, trī′ wēk-li, *a.* Occurring or appearing once every three weeks; also, appearing thrice a week.

trocar, trō′kar, *n.* [Fr. *trocar*, fr. *trois*, three, and *carre*, a square, a face.] A perforating surgical instrument used in cases of dropsy, &c., for drawing off the fluid.

trochaic, trō-kā′ik, *a.* [L. *trochaicus*. TROCHEE.] In *poetry*, pertaining to or consisting of trochees.——*n.* A trochaic verse.

trochanter, trō-kan′tėr, *n.* [Gr. *trochantēr*, fr. *trochazō*, I run along, fr. *trechō*, I run.] A process of the upper part of the thigh-bone to which are attached the muscles which rotate the limb.

trochar, trō′kar, *n.* Same as *Trocar*.

troche, trōch or trosh, *n.* [From Gr. *trochos*, something circular, a round ball or cake.] A small circular lozenge made up of sugar, mucilage, and some drug.

trochee, trō′kē, *n.* [L. *trochæus*, fr. Gr. *trochaios*, a trochee, fr. *trochos*, a running, fr. *trechō*, I run.] In verse, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

trochlea, trok′lē-a, *n.* [L., a pulley, fr. Gr. *trochalia*, fr. *trochalos*, running, fr. *trechō*, I run.] A pulley-like cartilage connected with one of the superior muscles of the eye.

trochlear, trok′lē-ėr, *a.* [See prec.] Pulley-shaped; pertaining to the trochlea.

trochoid, trō′koid, *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The curve otherwise called cycloid.

trochoidal, trō-koi′dal, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to a trochoid; in *anat.* rotating or having a rotatory movement.

trod, trodden. See TREAD.

troglodyte, trō′glod-īt, *n.* [Gr. *trōglodytēs*, a troglodyte, fr. *trōglē*, a cavern, and *dyō*, I enter.] A cave-dweller; a person who lives in a cave; hence, one living in seclusion.

troglodytic, trō-glo-dit′ik, *a.* Pertaining to troglodytes.

trogon, trō′gon, *n.* [Gr. *trōgōn*, gnawing.] A name of certain tropical birds with gorgeous plumage.

Trojan, trō′jan, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Troy.——*n.* An inhabitant of ancient Troy; a jolly fellow; a plucky determined fellow (colloq.).

troll, trōl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trolled*, trōld; ppr. *trolling*, trōl′ing. [Probably fr. the Celtic, partly through the French; comp. W. *trōliaw*, to trundle, to roll; *trol*, a roller; Armor. *trōlel*, a twining plant; Fr. *trōler*, to lead about, to drag; also G. *trollen*, to roll, to run, &c. TRAWL.] To roll; to circulate; to pass round or cause to circle, as a vessel of liquor at a table; to sing in a round; to sing in a full, jovial voice; to angle in a certain way in or for.——*v.i.* To go round; to move round; to angle; to fish for pike by trolling.——*n.* A going or moving round; a song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round; a reel on a fishing-rod.

troll, trōl, *n.* [Icel. *troll*, Dan. and Sw. *trold*, L.G. *droll*, a troll, a dull fellow; hence E. *droll*.] A kind of supernatural beings in Scandinavian mythology, dwarfish in size, dwelling in the interior of hills and mounds.

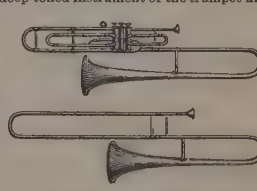
troller, trōl′ėr, *n.* One who trolls.

trolley, trolly, trol′i, *n.* [Akin to *troll*, to roll.] A kind of small truck; a small narrow cart.

trolling, trol′ing, *n.* The act of one who trolls; a method of rod-fishing for pike with a dead bait; trawling.

trollop, trol′lop, *n.* [Probably connected with *troll* (verb) or with *trull*; comp. Sc. *trollop, trallop*, a loose hanging rag; Armor. *trul*, a rag or tatter, *trulen*, a slatternly woman.] A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a drab.

trombone, trom′bōn, *n.* [It. augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet. TRUMP.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind,



1, Valve Trombone. 2, Slide Trombone.

one portion of which slides into the other like the tube of a telescope, except in the inferior form the valve trombone.

tromp, tromp, *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, a tube, a trumpet.] The blowing machine used in a certain process of smelting iron.

troop, tröp, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*, It. *truppa*, Sp. *tropa*, fr. L.L. *troppus*, a troop, perhaps fr. L. *turba*, a crowd. TURBID.] A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude; a body of soldiers; *pl.* soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous; a body of cavalry, usually sixty in number, forming the command of a captain; a band or company of performers; a troupe.——

v.i. pret. & pp. *trooped*, tröpt; ppr. *trooping*, tröp'ing. To collect in numbers; to march in a body; to march in haste or in company: often with *off*. —**Trooping the colours**, a military ceremony in the British army, publicly performed in mounting guard at garrisons.

trooper, tröp'ér, *n.* A private soldier in a troop or body of cavalry; a horse-soldier; a troop-ship.

troopial, trö'pi-al, *n.* [Fr. *troupiale*, fr. *troupe*, a troop, from the great *troops* or flocks in which some of them unite.] A name of certain birds akin to the orioles and starlings.

troop-ship, tröp'ship, *n.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

tropæolum, trō-pē'o-lum, *n.* [From Gr. *tropaion*, a trophy, the leaves being shield-shaped, the flowers helmet-shaped. TROPHY.] A genus of S. American trailing or climbing plants of the geranium family; Indian cress or nasturtium.

trope, trōp, *n.* [Fr. *trope*, fr. L. *tropus*, fr. Gr. *tropos*, a trope or figure, a turn, fr. *trepō*, I turn. TROPHY, TROPIC.] A figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses; a figure of speech.

trophi, trō'fī, *n. pl.* [Gr. *trophos*, one who feeds, fr. *trephō*, I feed.] The parts of the mouth of insects employed in taking the food.

trophied, trō'fid, *a.* Adorned with trophies.

trophy, trō'fi, *n.*; pl. **trophies**, trō'fiz. [Fr. *trophée*, the spoil of an enemy, a trophy, fr. L. *tropæum*, a trophy, fr. Gr. *tropaion*, a trophy, fr. neut. of *tropaios*, pertaining to defeat, fr. *tropē*, a putting to rout, lit. a turning, fr. *trepō*, I turn. TROPE, TROPIC.] A monument or memorial in commemoration of some victory; anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, and the like; an architectural ornament representing the stem of a tree, hung with arms and military weapons; something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest.

tropic, tro'pik, *n.* [Fr. *tropique*, L. *tropicus*, fr. Gr. *tropikos*, turning, pertaining to a turn, fr. *tropē*, a turning, a solstice, fr. *trepō*, I turn, being named because the sun turns back at each tropic. TROPHY.] Either of two circles on the celestial sphere, distant from the equator each 23½° nearly, the northern one called the *tropic of Cancer*, and the southern the *tropic of Capricorn*, limiting the sun's apparent annual path in the heavens; either of two corresponding parallels of latitude on the globe, including between them the torrid zone; *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side.——**a.** Tropical; pertaining to the tropics.

tropical, tro'pik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; incident to the tropics.

tropical, trop'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a trope or tropes; figurative; rhetorically changed from its original sense.

tropically, tro'pik-al-li, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

tropic-bird, tro'pik-bérd, *n.* A tropical web-footed bird of the pelican family, very powerful on the wing.

tropist, trōp'ist, *n.* [*Trope* and *-ist.*] One who deals in tropes.

tropological, **tropologic**, tro-po-lo'jik-al, tro-po-lo'jik, *a.* Pertaining to tropology; figurative.

tropology, tro-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *tropos*, a trope, and *logos*, discourse.] Doctrine of tropes; employment of tropes.

trot, trot, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trotted*, trot'ed; *trotting*, trot'ing. [Fr. *trotter*, trot, a trot; It. *trottare*, to trot; probably fr. O.H.G. *trotton*, to trot, a word akin to *tread*. TREAD.] To run with small steps; to move faster than in walking, as a horse; to walk or move fast; to run.——**v.t.** To cause to trot; to ride at a trot.——**n.** The pace of a horse or other quadruped more rapid than a walk; an endearing term used to a child; a contemptuous term for an old man or woman.

troth, tröth or troth, *n.* [A form of *truth*. TRUTH.] Truth; faith; fidelity; veracity. —**To plight one's troth**, to pledge one's faith; to betroth one's self.

troth-plight, troth'plīt, *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

trotter, trot'ér, *n.* One who trots; a trotting horse; the foot of an animal, particularly a sheep's foot.

troubadour, trö'ba-dör, *n.* [Fr. *troubadour*, fr. Pr. *trobador*, a troubadour (Sp. *trovador*, It. *trovatore*), fr. *trobar*, Fr. *trouver*, to find, originally to invent or compose new poems, fr. L.L. *tropare*, to sing, fr. L. *tropus*, a song, a trope or figure of speech. TROPE.] One of a class of French, Spanish, and Italian poets who flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, especially in Provence.

trouble, tru'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *troubled*, tru'bld; ppr. *troubling*, tru'bl-ing. [Fr. *troubler*, O.Fr. *troubler*, *tourbler*, *turbler*, fr. L. *turbula*, dim. of L. *turba*, a crowd, confusion; akin *turbid*, *turbulent*, *disturb*, *perturb*.] To agitate; to put into confused motion; to disturb; to molest; to afflict; to grieve; to distress; to perplex; to busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious; to give occasion for labour or pains, usually slight.——**n.** Vexation; grief; distress of mind; agitation; commotion; perplexity; affliction; calamity; molestation; inconvenience; annoyance; labour; exertion.

troubler, tru'bl-ér, *n.* One who troubles or disturbs; a disturber.

troublesome, tru'bl-sum, *a.* [*Trouble* and *-some*.] Giving trouble; annoying; vexatious; burdensome; tiresome; teasing; importunate.

troublesomely, tru'bl-sum-li, *adv.* In a troublesome manner; vexatiously.

troublesomeness, tru'bl-sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being troublesome.

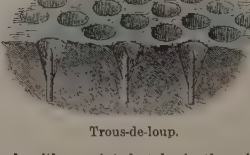
troublous, tru'blus, *a.* Full of trouble or disorder; agitated; tumultuous; unsettled; disquieting.

trough, trof, *n.* [A. Sax. *trog*, *troh*=Icel. D. and G. *trog*, Dan. *trug*, a trough; lit. perhaps thing made of wood, fr. same root as *tree*.] A good-sized vessel of wood, stone, &c., for holding water, feeding-stuffs for animals, or the like; a spout for conveying water; anything resembling a trough, as a depression between two waves; a basin-shaped or oblong hollow.

trounce, trouns, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trounced*, trounst; ppr. *trouncing*, trouns'ing. [O.Fr. *troncer*, *troncir*, to cut or break off or into pieces, fr. L. *truncus*, a trunk. TRUNK.] To punish or to beat severely; to castigate.

troupe, tröp, *n.* [Fr.; same as *troop*.] A troop; a company; a company of performers, as acrobats or the like.

trous-de-loup, trö-dē-lö, *n. pl.* [Fr., lit. wolf holes—*trou*, a hole, *de*, of, and *loup*, a wolf.] Holes or pits dug in the ground,



Trous-de-loup.

each with a pointed stake in the middle, to serve as obstacles to the advance of an enemy.

trousered, trou'zérd, *a.* Wearing trousers.

trouser'ing, trou'zér-ing, *n.* Cloth for making trousers.

trousers, trou'zérz, *n.pl.* [For older *trouses*, *trowses*, a kind of drawers, fr. O.Fr. *trousses*, a kind of hose, fr. *trousse*, a truss, case, or cover. TRUSS.] A garment for men, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each leg separately.

trousseau, trö-sō, *n.* [Fr., fr. *trousse*, a bundle, a truss; akin *trousers*. TRUSS.] The clothes and general outfit of a bride.

trout, trout, *n.* [Fr. *truit*, fr. L.L. *trutta*, L. *tructa*, fr. Gr. *trōktēs*, a kind of fish, lit. a gnawer, fr. *trōgō*, I gnaw.] The common name of various species of the salmon tribe, as the bull-trout, the salmon-trout, the common trout, &c., esteemed a table delicacy.

trout-coloured, trout'kul-érd, *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel.

troutlet, **troutling**, trout'let, trout'ling, *n.* [*Trout* and *-let*, *-ling*.] A small trout.

trout-stream, trout'strēm, *n.* A stream containing trout.

trouvère, trö'vär, *n.* [Fr., fr. *trouver*, to find. TROUBADOUR.] A name given to ancient poets of Northern France, who produced chiefly narrative poetry.

trover, trö'vèr, *n.* [O. Fr. *trover*, Fr. *trouver*, to find. TROUBADOUR.] In *law*, the gaining possession of goods by finding them or otherwise than by purchase; an old form of action at law to recover goods or damages.

trow, trou or trō, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trowed*, troud or tröd; ppr. *trowing*, trou'ing or trō'ing. [A. Sax. *treówian*, to believe, lit. to believe to be *true*. TRUE.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

trowel, trou'el, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*, fr. L. *trulla*, a small ladle, a dipper; dim. of *trua*, a stirring spoon, a skimmer, a ladle.] A hand-tool used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers, for lifting, spreading, and dressing mortar and plaster, &c.; a gardener's tool somewhat similar, used in taking up plants and for other purposes.——**v.t.** pret. & pp. *trowelled*, trou'eld; ppr. *trowelling*, trou'el-ing. To dress or form with a trowel.

trowsers, trou'zérz. TROUSERS.

troy, **troy-weight**, troi, troi'wāt, *n.* [From *Troyes*, in France.] A weight used for gold and silver, divided into 12 ounces, each of 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains; so that the pound troy=5760 grains; while the pound avoirdupois=7000 of these.

truancy, trö'an-si, *n.* [*Truant* and *-cy*.] The act of playing truant.

truant, trö'ant, *n.* [O. Fr. *truant* (Fr. *truand*), a vagabond, fr. the Celtic: Armor. *truant*, vagabond, W. *truan*, wretched, Ir. and Gael. *truaghan*, poor.] One who shirks or absents himself from his duty; one who stays from school without leave.—**To play truant**, to stay from school without leave.——**a.** Idle; loitering; shirking duty; wilfully absenting one's self.

truce, trös, *n.* [Properly a plural (like *bodice* for *bodies*), being same as old *trues*, *trews*, *trewse*, *trewis*, pl. of *true*, *trewe*, truth, a pledge, fr. A. Sax. *treówa*, *trúwa*, truth, fr. *treówe*, true. TRUE.] A suspension of warfare by agreement of the commanders of the opposing forces; a temporary cessation of hostilities; an armistice; temporary cessation; short quiet.

truce-breaker, trös'brāk-ér, *n.* One who violates a truce.

truceless, trös'les, *a.* Without truce.

truck, truk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trucked*, trukt; ppr. *trucking*, truk'ing. [Fr. *troquer*, to truck, to barter, fr. Sp. *trocar*, to exchange; origin doubtful.] To exchange commodities; to barter.——**v.t.** To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter.——**n.** Exchange of commodities; barter; payment of workmen's wages partly in goods instead of money; commodities appropriate for barter or for small trade.

truck, truk, *n.* [Probably fr. L. *trochus*, a hoop, a wheel, fr. Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, a disk, &c., fr. *trechō*, I run.] A small wheel, especially one of wood; a cylinder; a vehicle of various kinds; a species of barrow with two low wheels, for heavy packages; an open wagon for the conveyance of goods on railways; the small circular wooden cap at the extremity of a flagstaff or of a topmast.——**v.t.** To put in a truck; to send or convey by truck.

truckage, truk'ăj, *n.* [*Truck* (1) and *-age.*] The practice of bartering goods.

truckage, truk'ăj, *n.* [*Truck* (2) and *-age.*] Money paid for conveyance of goods on a truck; freight.

trucker, truk'ĕr, *n.* One who traffics or trucks.

truckle, truk'l, *n.* [Dim. of *truck*, a wheel; or fr. L. *troclea*, *trochlea*, a pulley.] A small wheel or castor; a truckle-bed. —— v.t. To move on rollers; to trundle.

truckle, truk'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *truckled*, truck'ld; ppr. *truckling*, truk'l-ing. [From *truckle*-bed, because inferiors slept in them.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to cringe; usually with *to* or *under*.

truckle-bed, truk'l-bed, *n.* [*Truckle*, a small wheel.] A low bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

truckler, truk'lĕr, *n.* One who truckles.

truculence, **truculency**, tru'kū-lens, tru'kū-len-si, *n.* [L. *truculentia*, fr. *truculentus*, truculent.] The quality of being truculent; savageness; ferocity; fierceness.

truculent, tru'kū-lent, *a.* [L. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, *trucis*, fierce, grim, stern.] Terrible of aspect; fierce; wild; savage; fell; inspiring terror.

truculently, tru'kū-lent-li, *adv.* In a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

trudge, truj, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trudged*, trujd; ppr. *trudging*, truj'ing. [Probably a form of *drudge*, influenced by *tread.*] To walk or march with labour, effort, or fatigue; to walk heavily.

true, trö, *a.* [A. Sax. *trewe*, *trywe*, true= O. Sax. *triuwe*, O. Fris. *triuwe*, L.G. *trou*, D. *trouw*, Icel. *trúr*, Dan. *tro*, G. *treu*, faithful, true; probably fr. a root meaning to have confidence; perhaps akin to *trim*. Akin *truce*, *trust*, *trow*, *troth*.] Conformable to fact; not false or erroneous; truthful; genuine; not counterfeit, false, or pretended; firm in adhering to promises, to friends, or the like; steady; constant; faithful; loyal; honest; exact; correct; right; perfectly adjusted to a standard; conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful.—**True bill**, in *law*, a bill of indictment endorsed by the grand-jury after evidence as containing a well-founded accusation. —— v.t. To give a right form to; to make exactly straight, level, or the like.

trueblue, trö'blö, *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; stanch; inflexible. —— *n.* A person of inflexible honesty or stanchness.

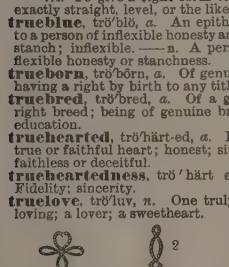
trueborn, trö'börn, *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.

truebred, trö'bred, *a.* Of a genuine or right breed; being of genuine breeding or education.

truehearted, trö'härt-ed, *a.* Being of a true or faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful.

trueheartedness, trö'härt ed-nes, *n.* Fidelity; sincerity.

truelove, trö'luv, *n.* One truly loved or loving; a lover; a sweetheart.



Truelove Knots.

1, 2, 3, Of the time of Elizabeth, used for tying initials together on seals; 1 and 3, Engaged. 2, Married. 4, The Knot of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. 5, The usual or modern form.

truelove-knot, **truclover's-knot**, trö'luv-not, trö'luv-ėrz-not, *n.* A kind of double knot—the emblem of affection.

trueness, trö'nes, *n.* Quality of being true; truth; faithfulness; sincerity; genuineness.

truepenny, trö'pen-i, *n.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

truffle, truf'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *truffle*, Fr. *truffe*; probably fr. L. *tuber*, a tuber.] An edible fungus growing beneath the surface of the ground, of a dark colour, roundish form, and without visible root.

truffled, truf'ld, *a.* Cooked with truffles.

truism, trö'izm, *n.* [*True* and *-ism.*] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

trull, trul, *n.* [Of similar origin with *trollop.*] A strumpet; a trollop; a drab.

truly, trö'li, *adv.* In a true manner; according to truth; in agreement with fact; sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully; exactly; justly.

trump, trump, *n.* [Same as G. *trumpf*, Sw. and Dan. *trumf*, fr. *triumph*, which formerly had sense of *trump*. TRIUMPH.] A winning card; one of the suit which for the time being is superior to any of the other suits; a good fellow; a person upon whom one can depend (colloq.). —— v.t. pret. & pp. *trumped*, trumpt; ppr. *trumping*, trump'ing. To take with a trump card; to put a trump card upon in order to win.

trump, trump, *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, a trumpet or horn=Sp. and Pg. *trompa*, It. *tromba*, a trumpet; perhaps fr. the German; comp. O H.G. *trumba*, *trumpa*, a drum; Lith. *truba*, a herdsman's horn. Akin *trombone*. *Trumpet* is a dim.] A wind-instrument of music; a trumpet.

trump, trump, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trumped*, trumpt; ppr. *trumping*, trump'ing. [Fr. *tromper*, to deceive, to dupe, probably fr. *trompe*, a trumpet, alluding to mountebanks or charlatans who summoned people by a trumpet.] To obtrude or impose unfairly; to concoct or forge; to devise falsely: used with *up*.

trumpery, trum'pė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie*, deceit, fr. *tromper*, to deceive. See prec.] Worthless finery; trifles; useless matter; things cast aside; trash; rubbish. ——*a.* Trifling; worthless.

trumpet, trum'pet, *n.* [Fr. *trompette*, a dim. of *trompe*, a trumpet. TRUMP, a trumpet.] A metal wind-instrument of music, generally without valves or pistons, used chiefly in military exercises; one who praises or propagates praise; something resembling a trumpet. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *trumpeted*, trum'pet-ed; ppr. *trumpeting*, trum'pet-ing. To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to proclaim or noise abroad; to sound the praises of.

trumpeter, trum'pet-ėr, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a bird of South America, called also *Agami*.

trumpet-fish, trum'pet-fish, *n.* A fish so named from its tubular muzzle; the bellows-fish.

trumpet-flower, trum'pet-flou-ėr, *n.* A name applied to various large tubular flowers.

trumpet-major, trum'pet-mā-jėr, *n.* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment.

trumpet-shell, trum'pet-shel, *n.* A molluscous shell resembling a trumpet.

trumpet-tongued, trum'pet-tungd, *a.* Having a tongue loud as a trumpet.

truncate, trung'kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *truncated*, trung'kāt-ed; ppr. *truncating*, trung'kāt-ing. [L. *trunco*, *truncatus*, I maim, I cut off, fr. *truncus*, mutilated, and as a noun, the stem or trunk of a tree. TRUNK.] To cut off; to lop; to cut off the upper part of. —— *a.* Truncated; appearing as if cut short at the tip.

truncated, trung'kāt-ed, *p.a.* Truncate; cut short abruptly; having a part abruptly cut off, especially at the apex or top, or having the appearance of being so cut.

truncation, trung-kā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *truncatio*.] The act of truncating or state of being truncated.

truncheon, trun'shon, *n.* [O. Fr. *tronchon*, Fr. *tronçon*, fr. *tronche*, *tronce*, a trunk, staff, &c., fr. L. *truncus*, a trunk. TRUNK.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton of authority; a tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *truncheoned*, trun'shond; ppr. *truncheoning*, trun'shoning. To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.

truncheoned, trun'shond, *a.* Furnished with a truncheon.

truncheoner, **truncheoneer**, trun'shon-ėr, trun-shon-ėr', *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.

trundle, trun'dl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trundled*, trun'dld; ppr. *trundling*, trun'dling. [A. Sax. *tryndel*, *trendel*, a circle, a wheel; akin Sw. and Dan. *trind*, round. TREND.] To roll, as on little wheels; to roll, as a bowl; to bowl along. —— v.t. To roll, as a thing on little wheels; to cause to roll; to drive along, as a boy's hoop. —— *n.* A little wheel; a pinion; a castor; a small carriage with low wheels; a truck.

trundle-bed, trun'dl-bed, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; a truckle-bed.

trundle-tail, trun'dl-tāl, *n.* A curled tail; a dog with a curled tail. [*Shak.*]

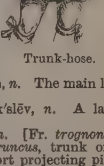
trunk, trungk, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*, trunk or stem, main body, body without the head, broken shaft of a column, a charity box; fr. L. *truncus*, mutilated, and as noun, trunk or stem, body, piece cut off, &c. (whence also *truncheon*, *truncate*).] The woody stem of trees; that part of a tree which supports the branches; the body of an animal without the limbs; the main body of anything relatively to its branches or ramifications; a box or chest for containing clothes, &c.; the snout or proboscis of an elephant; a similar organ of other animals, as the proboscis of an insect; a tube, usually wooden, to convey air, dust, broken matter, grain, &c.; a trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel, &c.; a flume; a boxed passage conveying air to or from a blast apparatus or blowing engine; *pl.* trunk-hose.

trunk-breeches, trungk'brēch-ez, *n.pl.* Trunk-hose.

trunked, trungkt, *a.* Having a trunk.

trunk-fish, trungk'-fish, *n.* OSTRACION.

trunk-hose, trungk'-hōz, *n.* [Named probably from being *truncated* or cut short.] A kind of short wide breeches gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them, worn during the reign of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.

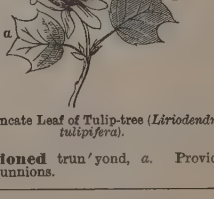


Trunk-hose.

trunk-line, trungk'līn, *n.* The main line of a railway, canal, &c.

trunk-sleeve, trungk'slēv, *n.* A large wide sleeve. [*Shak.*]

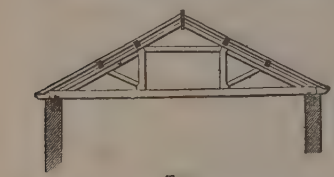
trunnion, trun'yon, *n.* [Fr. *trognon*, a stump, fr. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, trunk of a tree. TRUNK.] A short projecting piece on each side of a gun, mortar, &c., serving to support it on the carriage.



a a, Truncate Leaf of Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

trunnioned, trun'yond, *a.* Provided with trunnions.

truss, trus, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*, a bundle, in pl. trunk-hose, breeches (whence E. *trousers*), fr. *trousser*, O.Fr. *trosser*, *trusser*, to tuck up, to pack; L.L. *tortiare*, to twist; fr. L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, I twist. TORTURE.] A bundle; a small hand-packed bundle; a quantity, as of hay or straw made up into a bundle; a bandage used in cases of rupture; a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk of certain plants; an umbel; a combination



Truss.

of timbers or iron work constituting an unyielding frame or support; a large corbel or modillion projecting from the face of a wall.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *trussed*, trust; ppr. *trussing*, trus'ing. To put in a bundle; to pack up; often with *up*; to seize and carry off, as a bird of prey; to draw tight and tie the laces of, as of garments; to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it; to skewer; to pull up by a rope or ropes; to hang.

trussed, trust, *a.* Provided with a truss or trusses.

trussing, trus'ing, *n.* The timbers, &c., which form a truss.

trust, trust, *n.* [Akin to *true*, *trow*, and corresponding to Icel. *traust*, trust, confidence; Dan. and Sw. *tröst*, G. *trost*, consolation, hope. The verb is from the noun. TRUE.] A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, &c., of a person; firm reliance on promises, laws, principles; confidence; confident expectation; assured anticipation; belief; hope; reliance or belief without examination; confidence of future payment; credit; that which is committed or intrusted to one; something committed to one's care for use or management; state of being confided to another's care; safe-keeping; care; management; in *law*, conveyance of property to one party (the *trustee*) in confidence that he will apply it for a specified purpose.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *trusted*, trust'ed; ppr. *trusting*, trust'ing. To place trust or confidence in; to rely on; to depend upon; to believe; to receive as true; to intrust; to commit, as to one's care; to leave to one's self or to itself without fear of consequences; to sell to upon credit or in confidence of future payment; to be confident; to hope confidently: followed by a clause.—— v.i. To have trust or reliance; to confide readily; to practise giving credit; to sell in reliance upon future payment.—— a. Held in trust.

trustee, trus-tē', *n.* [*Trust* and *-ee.*] A person appointed to hold property for the benefit of those entitled to it.

trusteeship, trus-tē'ship, *n.* The office or functions of a trustee.

truster, trust'ėr, *n.* One who trusts.

trust-estate, trust'es-tāt, *n.* An estate held by a trustee or trustees.

trustful, trust'fụl, *a.* Full of trust; confiding; reliant.

trustfully, trust'fụl-li, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

trustfulness, trust'fụl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being trustful.

trustily, trust'i-li, *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly.

trustiness, trust'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being trusty.

trustingly, trust'ing-li, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

trustless, trust'les, *a.* Devoid of trust; not worthy of trust; unfaithful; unreliable.

trustworthiness, trust'wėr-ŦHi-nes, *n.* Quality of being trustworthy.

trustworthy, trust'wėr-ŦHi, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; reliable; trusty.

trusty, trust'i, *a.* [*Trust* and *-y.*] That may be safely trusted; trustworthy; deserving of confidence; fit to be confided in; that will not fail; strong.

truth, trōth, *n.* [*True* and *-th*=A. Sax. *tréowthe*, truth, fr. *tréowe*, true. TRUE.] The state or quality of being true; trueness; conformity to fact or reality; conformity of words or thoughts; purity from falsehood; truthfulness; integrity; veracity; constancy; faithfulness; honesty; exactness; conformity to rule; reality; genuineness; real state of things; verified fact; verisimilitude.

truthful, tröth'fụl, *a.* Closely adhering to truth; loving and speaking the truth; veracious; conformable with truth; correct; true.

truthfully, tröth'fụl-li, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

truthfulness, tröth'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being truthful.

truthless, tröth'les, *a.* Wanting truth; untrue; faithless.

truthlessness, tröth'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being truthless.

truth-lover, tröth'luv-ėr, *n.* One devoted to the truth.

truth-teller, tröth'tel-ėr, *n.* One who tells the truth.

try, trī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tried*, trīd; ppr. *trying*, trī'ing. [Fr. *trier*, to pick, cull, select; same as It. *triare*, *tritare*, to grind, bruise, examine; L.L. *tritare*, to thrash (corn), fr. L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, *tritum*, I rub, I cleanse corn by thrashing (whence *trite*). TRITE.] To purify, assay, or refine; to test or prove by experiment; to make trial of; to put to the test of experience; to use or apply tentatively; to see what will result from using or employing; to subject to some severe test or experience; to afflict; to examine or inquire into judicially; to subject to the examination and decision of a tribunal; to attempt; to undertake.—To try on, to put on, as a garment, to see if it fits.—— v.i. To exert strength; to endeavour; to prove by a test.—To try back, to go back, as in search of a road that one has missed.——n. The act of trying; a trial; experiment.

tryable, **triable**, trī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tried; fit to be tried or stand trial.

trying, trī'ing, *a.* Adapted to try; severe; afflictive; forming a test or trial.

try-sail, trī'sāl, *n.* A fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff; a spanker or driver.

tryst, trīst, *n.* [Closely akin to *trust*; fr. Icel. *treysta*, to trust.] An appointment to meet; a rendezvous.—— v.t. To agree to meet at any particular time or place.

trysting-day, trīst'ing-dā, *n.* [See TRYST.] An appointed day of meeting.

trysting-place, trīst'ing-plās, *n.* [TRYST.] An arranged meeting-place.

tsar, tsär. Same as *Czar*.

tsetse, tset'se, *n.* A South African two-

Tsetse.

1, Insect. 2, Mouth organs (greatly magnified).

winged fly, whose bite is often fatal to horses, cattle, and dogs.

t-square, tē'skwār, *n.* A sort of ruler shaped like a T, used in drawing straight or perpendicular lines.

tub, tub, *n.* [Same as L.G. *tubbe*, D. *tobbe*, a tub: origin doubtful.] An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a small cask or barrel for liquor; any wooden article resembling a tub; a clumsy boat; a vessel used as a bath.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tubbed*, tubd; ppr. *tubbing*, tub'ing. To plant or set in a tub.—— v.i. To make use of a bathing-tub.

tuba, tū'ba, *n.* [L., a trumpet. TUBE.] A large musical instrument of brass, low in pitch and resembling the bombardon.

Tuba.

tubbing, tub'ing, *n.* [TUB.] The lining of the shaft of a mine, of an artesian well, &c., to prevent falling in of the sides.

tubbish, tub'ish, *a.* Like a tub; tubby.

tubby, tub'i, *a.* Like a tub; tub-shaped.

tube, tūb, *n.* [Fr. *tube*, fr. L. *tubus*, a tube, *tuba*, a trumpet.] A pipe; a hollow cylinder, either of wood, metal, or glass, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes; anything of a similar nature; a vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *tubed*, tūbd; ppr. *tubing*, tūb'ing. To furnish with a tube or tubes.

tuber, tū'bėr, *n.* [L., a swelling, tumour, protuberance; same root as *tumid*, *tumour*.] An underground fleshy stem or modification of the root of plants; in *surgery*, a knot or swelling in any part.

tubercle, tū'bėr-kl, *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. fr. *tuber*.] A small tuber; a little projecting knob; a natural small rounded body or mass; one of certain small masses of morbid matter which may be developed in different parts of the body, most frequently observed in the lungs, in consumption or tuberculosis.

tubercled, tū'bėr-kld, *a.* Having tubercles; showing or being covered with tubercles.

tubercular, tū-bėr'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of tubercles; caused by tubercles; affected with tubercles.

tuberculate, **tuberculated**, **tuberculose**, **tuberculous**, tū-bėr'kū-lāt, tū-bėr'kū-lāt-ed, tū-bėr'kū-lōs, tū-bėr'kū-lus, *a.* Affected with tubercles; having small knobs or pimples.

tuberculine, tū-bėr'kū-līn, *n.* [*Tubercle* and *-ine.*] A medicine introduced for the treatment of tuberculosis.

tuberculization, tū-bėr'ku-lī-zā"shon, *n.* Act of tuberculizing; formation of tubercles, as in the lungs.

tuberculize, tū-bėr'kū-līz, *v.t.* To affect with tuberculosis.

tuberculosis, tū-bėr'kū-lō"sis, *n.* [*Tubercle* and *-osis.*] A disease due to the formation of tubercles in various organs of the body; a consumptive state of the system.

tuberculous. See TUBERCULATE.

tuberose, tūb'rōz or tū'be-rōz, *n.* [From the Latin specific name *tuberosa*, 'tuberous'; so Fr. *tubéreuse*, Sp. *tuberosa*.] A fragrant plant with a tuberous root and white flowers (*Polianthes tuberosa*).

tuberosity, tū-bėr-os'i-ti, *n.* State of being tuberous; something that is tuberous; a swelling or prominence.

tuberous, **tuberose**, tū'bėr-us, tū'bėr-ōs, *a.* [L. *tuberosus*, fr. *tuber* (q.v.).] Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed; having tubers; resembling a tuber.

tuberousness, tū'bėr-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being tuberous.

tube-well, tūb'wel, *n.* A pointed iron tube, perforated above the point with small holes, driven into the earth till water appears.

tubful, tub'fŭl, *n.* A quantity sufficient to fill a tub; as much as a tub will hold.

tubicolar, tubicolous, tū-bik'ō-lėr, tū-bik'ō-lus, *a.* [L. *tubus*, a tube, and *colo*, I inhabit.] Inhabiting a calcareous tube, as certain animals.

tubiform, tūb'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubular.

tubing, tūb'ing, *n.* The act of making or providing with tubes; a length of tube; a series of tubes.

tubular, tūb'ū-lėr, *a.* [From L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube. TUBE.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; provided with a number of tubes, as a steam-boiler.

tubulated, tubulate, tūb'ū-lāt-ed, tūb'ū-lāt, *a.* Made in the form of a small tube; furnished with a small tube.

tubule, tūb'ūl, *n.* [L. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus*, a tube.] A small tube or pipe.

tubuliform, tūb'ū-li-form, *a.* [See prec.] Having the form of a small tube.

tubulose, tubulous, tūb'ū-lōs, tūb'ū-lus, *a.* Tubular.

tuck, tuk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tucked*, tukt; ppr. *tucking*, tuk'ing. [Same as L.G. *tucken*, G. *zucken*, Sw. *tocka*, to draw together, to contract; akin *tug*, *tow*, *touch*.] To gather into a narrower compass, as by folding or doubling; to fold in or under; to gather up; to inclose by pushing bed-clothes close around; to stuff or cram.——v.i. To contract; to draw together.——n. A horizontal plait or fold made in a garment, to shorten it.

tuck, tuk, *n.* [From *tucket*.] The sound produced by beating a drum; beat.

tucker, tuk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which tucks; a sort of frill or ornamental collar round the top of a woman's dress.

tucket, tuk'et, *n.* [From It. *toccata*, a prelude, fr. *toccare*, to touch. TOUCH.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. [*Shak.*]

Tuesday, tūz'dā, *n.* [A.Sax. *Tiwesdæg*, that is, Tiw's day, the day of *Tiw*, the Northern Mars, or god of war.] The third day of the week.

tufa, tuff, tū'fa, tuf, *n.* [It. *tufa*, Fr. *tuf*, a kind of porous stone, fr. L. *tophus*, tuff, tufa.] A light porous rock composed of cemented scoriæ and ashes; any porous vesicular rock or stone.

tufaceous, tū-fā'shus, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to or resembling tufa.

tuft, tuft, *n.* [From Fr. *touffe*, a tuft, a thicket, with addition of *t* (comp. *graft* and *graff*); fr. G. *zopf*, Icel. *toppr*, a tuft=E. *top*. TOP.] A collection of small things in a knot or bunch; a cluster; a clump; a head of flowers; a slang term for a young nobleman student in some English universities, from the gold *tuft* on the cap formerly worn by them.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tufted*, tuft'ed; ppr. *tufting*, tuft'ing. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft.

tufted, tuft'ed, *a.* Adorned with a tuft or tufts; growing in tufts or clusters.

tuft-hunter, tuft'hunt-ėr, *n.* [From the slang meaning of *tuft*.] A hanger-on or toady in the society of titled persons.

tufty, tuft'i, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy.

tug, tug, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tugged*, tugd; ppr. *tugging*, tug'ing. [A.Sax. *togian*, fr. *teôhan*, *teón*, to tug or pull (pret. pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*); Icel. *toga*, *tyggja*, to draw; akin *tow*, to pull, *tuck*, *tie*.] To pull or draw with great effort; to haul along; to pull; to pluck; to strain at; to drag by means of a steam-tug.——v.i. To draw or pull with effort; to labour; to strive; to struggle.——n. A drawing or pulling with force; a pull with the utmost effort; a tug-boat.

tug-boat, tug'bōt, *n.* A steam-boat of considerable power used for towing other vessels.

tugger, tug'ėr, *n.* One who tugs.

tug-of-war, tug'ov-war, *n.* A trial of strength between two parties of men who tug at opposite ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the other over a certain mark.

tuition, tū-i'shon, *n.* [L. *tuitio*, *tuitionis*, guardianship, fr. *tueor*, *tuitus*, I see, I look to. TUTOR.] Guardianship; instruction; tutorship; the business of teaching.

tuitionary, tū-i'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

tulip, tū'lip, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe*, fr. Sp. *tulipa*, *tulipan*, It. *tulipano*, a tulip, fr. Turk. *tolipend*, a turban, the name being given to the flower fr. its similarity. TURBAN.] A plant of the lily family cultivated for the beauty of its richly-coloured flowers.

tulipomania, tū'lip-ō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [*Tulip*, and L. *mania*, madness.] A violent passion for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips.

tulip-tree, tū'lip-trē, *n.* A large Ameri-

Flower of Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

can tree (genus Liriodendron), bearing flowers resembling the tulip.

tulle, tŭl, *n.* A kind of thin silk fabric, originally manufactured at *Tulle*, in France, much used in female head-dresses.

tulwar, tul'wär, *n.* [Hind.] A sabre used in India.

tumble, tum'bl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tumbled*, tum'bld; ppr. *tumbling*, tum'bling. [Freq. of old *tumben*, A. Sax. *tumbian*, to dance=Dan. *tumle*, Sw. *tumla*, to tumble, D. *tuimelen*, to tumble, G. *taumeln*, to reel, to stagger; also *tummeln*; comp. Fr. *tomber*, to fall.] To roll about one way and the other; to toss the body about; to roll; to lose footing and fall; to be precipitated; to play acrobats' tricks.——v.t. To turn over or throw about; to toss over carelessly; to disorder; to rumple; to throw or fling down; to precipitate; to overturn.——n. A fall; a sudden or awkward fall; a somersault; a rolling over.

tumbler, tum'blėr, *n.* One who tumbles; one who turns somersaults or performs acrobatic tricks; a large drinking glass, originally one that could not be set on its bottom without tumbling or falling over; a variety of pigeon that tumbles or turns over in flight; a movable piece in a lock.

tumblerful, tum'blėr-fŭl, *n.* As much as a tumbler can contain.

tumbling, tum'bling, *n.* The act of the verb to tumble; the performances of a tumbler or acrobat.

tumbrel, tumbril, tum'brel, tum'bril, *n.* [O.Fr. *tumbrell*, *tomberel*, fr. *tomber*, to fall, because tilted up to be emptied; of Germanic origin and akin to *tumble*. TUMBLE.] A dung-cart; a low vehicle with two wheels used by farmers; a covered military cart or carriage for conveying the tools of pioneers, ammunition, &c.; a kind of ducking-stool for scolds.

tumefaction, tū-me-fak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *tumefaction*, fr. L. *tumefacio*, *tumefactus*. TUMEFY.] The act of swelling or rising into a tumour; a tumour; a swelling.

tumefy, tū'me-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tumefied*, tū'me-fīd; ppr. *tumefying*, tū'me-fī-ing. [Fr. *tuméfier*, fr. L. *tumefacere*—*tumeo*, I swell, and *facio*, I make. TUMID.] To cause to swell; to swell.——v.i. To swell; to rise in a tumour.

tumid, tū'mid, *a.* [Fr. *tumide*, L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumeo*, I swell, fr. root *tu*, seen also in *tumulus*, *tuber*, *tumult*, *tumour*, &c. Akin *tomb*.] Being swollen, enlarged, or distended; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; inflated; bombastic.

tumidity, tū-mid'i-ti, *n.* [TUMID.] The state of being tumid; a swelled state.

tumidly, tū'mid-li, *adv.* In a tumid or swelling form.

tumidness, tū'mid-nes, *n.* The state of being tumid; tumidity.

tumour, tumor, tū'mor, *n.* [L. *tumor*, a tumour, fr. *tumeo*, I swell. TUMID.] A swelling in some part of the body; a permanent swelling occasioned by a new growth.

tumular, tū'mū-lėr, *a.* [L. *tumulus*, a heap.] Pertaining to a heap or tumulus.

tumult, tū'mult, *n.* [Fr. *tumult*, L. *tumultus*, fr. *tumeo*, I swell. TUMID.] A commotion, disturbance, or agitation arising from a number of persons; an uproar; a violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; irregular or confused motion; high excitement.

tumultuary, tū-mul'tū-a-ri, *a.* [L. *tumultuarius*. TUMULT.] Tumultuous; disorderly; riotous; confused; agitated.

tumultuous, tū-mul'tū-us, *a.* [L. *tumultuosus*, fr. *tumultus*, tumult.] Full of tumult; conducted with tumult; disorderly; turbulent; noisy; confused; agitated; violent.

tumultuously, tū-mul'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a tumultuous manner; with turbulence.

tumultuousness, tū-mul'tū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being tumultuous.

tumulus, tū'mū-lus, *n.*; pl. **tumuli**, tū'mū-li. [L., a hillock, fr. *tumeo*, I swell. TUMID.] A mound or large heap of earth; a barrow or artificial burial mound.

tun, tun, *n.* [A. Sax. *tunne*, a butt=Icel. Sw. and O.H.G. *tunna*, L.G. *tunne*, D. *ton*, G. *tonne*, cask, tun; perhaps a Celtic word =Ir. and Gael. *tunna*, *tonna*, Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*, a cask. *Ton* is the same word; *tunnel* is a derivative.] Any large cask for liquids; a vat; hence, a certain measure or quantity, as the old English *tun* of wine, which contained 4 hogsheads or 252 gallons.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tunned*, tund; ppr. *tunning*, tun'ing. To put into a tun or cask.

tunable, tūn'a-bl, *a.* That may be tuned or put in tune; harmonious; musical.

tunableness, tūn'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being tunable.

tunably, tūn'a-bli, *adv.* In a tunable manner; musically.

tundra, tun'dra, *n.* [Russ.] A term applied to the immense stretches of flat boggy country in the arctic parts of Siberia.

tune, tūn, *n.* [A doublet of *tone*.] A short air or melody; a series of musical notes in some particular measure, for one voice or instrument, or to be sung or played in concert; harmony; correct intonation in singing or playing; the state of an instrument when it can give the proper sounds; proper state for use or application; frame of mind; mood; fit temper or humour.——v.t. pret. & pp. *tuned*, tūnd; ppr. *tuning*, tūn'ing. To put into tune; to put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds, as a musical instrument; to attune; to adapt.

tuneful, tūn'fŭl, *a.* Full of tune or melody; harmonious; melodious; musical.

tunefully, tūn'fŭl-li, *adv.* In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically.

tuneless, tūn'les, *a.* Destitute of tune; unmusical; unharmonious; not employed in making music; voiceless.

tuner, tūn'ėr, *n.* One who tunes; one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

tungsten, tung'sten, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone, so named from the density of its ores.] A heavy metal of a grayish-white colour.—**tungstenic, tungstic**, tung-sten'ik, tung'stik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from tungsten.

tunic, tū'nik, *n.* [Fr. *tunique*, fr. L. *tunica*, a tunic; perhaps of oriental origin; comp. Heb. *kethoneth*, a tunic.] A garment worn by the Romans of both sexes under the toga; hence, a name for various other garments; an ecclesiastical vestment worn over

the alb; a loose garment worn by women and boys drawn in at the waist and reaching not far below it; a short uniform coat worn by soldiers; a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ of the body; a natural covering; an integument, as of a seed.

tunicate, tū'nik-āt, *n.* [From the coriaceous tunic or mantle.] An ascidian or seasquirt.

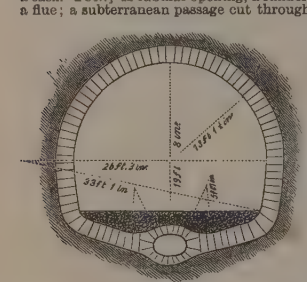
tunicate, **tunicated**, tū'nik-āt, tū'nik-āt-ed, *a.* Covered with a tunic or membrane; coated.

tuning, tūn'ing, *n.* The art or operation of bringing musical instruments into tune, so that they give correctly musical sounds.

tuning-fork, tūn'ing-fork, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, giving a particular note when struck, and used for regulating the pitch of voices or musical instruments.

tunnage, tun'āj. TONNAGE.

tunnel, tun'el, *n.* [From Fr. *tonnelle*, an arbour, a tunnel, dim. fr. *tonne*, L.L. *tunna*, a cask. TUN.] A tubular opening; a funnel; a flue; a subterranean passage cut through



St. Gothard Tunnel. Section showing construction in soft strata.

a hill, rock, or eminence, or under a river, town, &c., to carry a canal, a road, railway, &c., in an advantageous course; an animal's burrow.—v.t. pret. & pp. *tunnelled*, tun'eld; ppr. *tunnelling*, tun'el-ing. To form a tunnel through or under; to dig a tunnel in; to form with a tunnel.

tunnel-net, tun'el-net, *n.* A net wide at the mouth, and narrow at the other end.

tunny, tun'i, *n.*; pl. **tunnies**, tun'iz. [It. *tonno*, Fr. *thon*, fr. L. *thynnus*, fr. Gr. *thynnos*, a tunny, fr. *thynō*, I dart.] A large fish of the mackerel tribe, much used for food, common in the Mediterranean.

tup, tup, *n.* [Comp. L.G. *tuppen*, *toppen*, to push, to butt.] A ram.

Turanian, tū-rā'ni-an, *a.* [Per. *Turan*, a name for the Turks and kindred races.] A term applied to Finnish, Turkish, Mongolian, and certain other tongues, that are neither Aryan nor Semitic.

turban, tėr'ban, *n.* [Fr. *turban*, Sp. and It. *turbante*, fr. Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, Per. *dulband*, turban. *Tulip* is a form of this word.] A head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a fez or tarboosh, and a sash or shawl wound round it; any somewhat similar head-dress; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

turbaned, tėr'band, *a.* Wearing a turban.

turbid, tėr'bid, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, fr. *turbare*, to trouble or disturb, fr. *turba*, a crowd, an uproar (as in *disturb*, *perturb*, *turbulent*). TROUBLE.] Muddy; having the lees or sediment disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; not clear, as a liquid.

turbidly, tėr'bid-li, *adv.* In a turbid manner; muddily.

turbidness, **turbidity**, tėr'bid-nes, tėr-bid'i-ti, *n.* State of being turbid; muddiness.

turbinate, tėr'bi-nāt, *a.* [From *turbo*, *turbinis*, a top.] Shaped like a whipping-top; conical; spiral; scroll-shaped.

turbine, tėr'bīn, *n.* [L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, that which spins or whirls round, a top; akin to *turba*, a crowd, an uproar. TURBID.] A kind of horizontal water-wheel, made to revolve by the water under the influence of pressure derived from a fall.

turbot, tėr'bot, *n.* [Fr. *turbot*, O.D. *turbot*, perhaps fr. L. *turbo*, a whipping-top, from some supposed similarity in shape.] A well-known and highly esteemed European species of flat-fish, often weighing from 70 to 90 lbs.

turbulence, **turbulency**, tėr'bū-lens, tėr'bū-len-si, *n.* [L.L. *turbulentia*. See next.] State of being turbulent; tumult; confusion; riotous behaviour; agitation; tumultuousness; insubordination.

turbulent, tėr'bū-lent, *a.* [Fr. *turbulent*, L. *turbulentus*, fr. *turbo*, I disturb. TURBID.] Being in violent commotion; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; riotous; disorderly.

turbulently, tėr'bū-lent-li, *adv.* In a turbulent manner.

tureen, tu-rēn', *n.* [From Fr. *terrine*, a tureen, lit. an earthen vessel, fr. *terre*=L. *terra*, earth. TERRA.] A rather large and deep dish for holding soup or other liquid food at table.

turf, tėrf, *n.*; pl. **turfs**, tėrfs, now seldom **turves**, tėrvz. [A. Sax. *turf*=D. and O. Fris. *turf*, Icel. Sw. and L.G. *torf*, Dan. *törv*, turf.] The grassy layer or sward on the surface of the ground; a piece of this layer or stratum; a piece of green sward; a sod; a peaty layer or substance cut and used as fuel.—**The turf**, the race-course; the business of horse-racing.—v.t. pret. & pp. *turfed*, tėrft; ppr. *turfing*, tėrf'ing. To cover with turf or sod.

turfen, tėrf'n, *a.* Made of turf; covered with turf.

turfiness, tėrf'i-nes, *n.* The state of being turfy.

turfy, tėrf'i, *a.* Abounding with turf; having the qualities or appearance of turf; formed of turf; pertaining to the turf or horse-racing.

turgent, tėr'jent, *a.* [L. *turgens*, *turgentis*, ppr. of *turgeo*, I swell.] Swelling; turgid.

turgescence, tėr-jes'ens, *n.* [Fr. *turgescence*. See next.] State of becoming turgid; act of swelling; pompousness; inflation; bombast.

turgescent, tėr-jes'ent, *a.* [L. *turgescens*, *turgescentis*, ppr. of *turgesco*, fr. *turgeo*, I swell. TURGID.] Beginning to swell; growing large; in a swelling state.

turgid, tėr'jid, *a.* [Fr. *turgide*, L. *turgidus*, fr. *turgeo*, I swell. Root doubtful.] Swelling; swollen; bloated: distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; inflated; bombastic.

turgidity, tėr-jid'i-ti, *n.* State of being turgid; turgidness; bombast; inflation of style.

turgidly, tėr'jid-li, *adv.* In a turgid manner; pompously; bombastically.

turgidness, tėr'jid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being turgid; distention beyond its natural state; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.

Turk, tėrk, *n.* [Turkish name.] A member of the ruling race of Turkey; an Osmanli.

turkey, tėr'ki, *n.* [So named because supposed to have come originally from *Turkey*.] A large gallinaceous fowl found wild in America; the domesticated bird derived from this stock.

turkey-buzzard, **turkey-vulture**, tėr'ki-buz-ėrd, tėr'ki-vul-tūr, *n.* An American vulture somewhat resembling a turkey.

Turkey-red, tėr'ki-red, *n.* [Because originally produced by madder from *Turkey*.] A brilliant and durable red dye produced by madder or alizarine upon cotton cloth.

Turkey-stone, **Turkey-hone**, tėr'ki-stōn, tėr'ki-hōn, *n.* A fine-grained siliceous stone brought from the Levant, and used for sharpening small cutting instruments.

Turkish, tėrk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Turks or to Turkey.

turkois, tėr'koiz. See TURQUOISE.

turmeric, tėr'mer-ik, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An East Indian plant of the ginger family, whose rhizomes yield a condiment, a yellow dye, and a chemical test for alkalies.

turmoil, tėr'moil, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. O.Fr. *tremouille*, a mill hopper, fr. L. *tremere*, to tremble.] Disturbance; trouble; disquiet; molestation by tumult.—v.t. pret. & pp. *turmoiled*, tėr'moild; ppr. *turmoiling*, tėr'moil-ing. To harass; to disquiet; to weary.

turn, tėrn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *turned*, tėrnd; ppr. *turning*, tėrn'ing. [O.Fr. *turner*, *torner*, Fr. *tourner*, to turn; also A.Sax. *turnian*, to turn; fr. L. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe (in later times to turn in various senses), fr. *tornus*, a lathe, fr. Gr. *tornos*, a turner's chisel; same root as L. *tero*, *tritum* [E. *trite*], I grind, &c.; Gr. *teirō*, I pierce; akin *tour*, *tournament*, *tornado*, *detour*, &c.] To cause to move round on a centre or axis, or similarly to this; to put into circular motion; to rotate or revolve; to shape by means of a lathe; to direct or put into a different way, course, direction, or channel; to cause to move or be directed differently; to direct; to alter in course; to aim or level; to cause to go; to send; to blunt or dull; to apply or devote; to put, as to some use or purpose; to shift or change with respect to top, bottom, front, back, sides, or the like; to reverse; to invert; to bring the inside of out; to change to another opinion or party; to convert; to translate; to alter into something else; to metamorphose; to transform, transmute, change; to alter or change, as colour; to vary; to revolve or ponder; to consider and reconsider; to change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, become sour, or the like; to put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition.—**To turn aside**, to ward off; to avert.—**To turn away**, to dismiss; to avert.—**To turn down**, to fold or double down.—**To turn off**, to dismiss or put away; to shut off, as by a stopcock, valve, &c.—**To turn on**, to admit, as by means of a stopcock or valve.—**To turn out**, to drive out; to furnish in a complete state.—**To turn over**, to shift over in position; to overturn; to do business to the amount of.—**To turn up**, to dig up; to place with the face upward; to refer to in a book.—**To turn the back**, to turn away; to flee.—**To turn a corner**, to go or pass round it.—**To turn an enemy's flank**, **line**, **position**, &c., to manœuvre so as to attack him from behind or on the side.—**To turn one's head** or **brain**, to make one giddy or dizzy; to infatuate.—**To turn the stomach**, to cause nausea, disgust, or loathing.—v.i. To have a circular motion; to move round; to revolve or rotate; *fig.* to depend, as on a special point or circumstance; to hinge; to move the body, face, or head in another direction; to change position or posture; to retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return; to offer opposition; to show fight; to take an opposite or another course; to be directed or have a certain direction; to have recourse; to betake one's self; to be transformed or transmuted; to be converted; in a general sense, to become; to grow; to change from a fresh or good condition; to become sour or spoiled, as milk, wine, cider; to become dizzy or giddy, as the head or brain; to reel; to become nauseated or qualmish, as the stomach; to become inclined in another direction; to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide; to have a consequence; to result.—**To turn out**, to prove in the result or issue; to terminate; to result.—**To turn up**, to come to light; to occur; to offer itself by chance.—n. The act of turning; a revolution or rotation; a round; the point or place of deviation from a line or course; a bend; a flexure; an angle; a short walk, promenade, or excursion; an alteration of course; new direction or tendency; change or alteration generally; vicissitude; opportunity enjoyed in alternation with

another or others, or in rotation; due chance, time, or opportunity; occasion; occasional act of kindness or malice; purpose; requirement; use; exigence; form, shape, or mould; manner; fashion; character or temper; a short spell, as of work; a nervous shock, as from alarm or sudden excitement; in *mus.* the sign ∾ indicating a certain way of playing a group of notes.—**By turns**, one after another; alternately; at intervals.—**In turn**, in due order of succession.—**To take turns**, to take each other's place alternately.

turn-coat, tėrn'kōt, *n.* One who meanly forsakes his party or principles.

turn-cock, tėrn'kok, *n.* A man connected with a public water-supply who turns on the water for the mains, regulates fire-plugs, &c.

turner, tėrn'ėr, *n.* One who turns; one who forms things with a lathe.

turnery, tėrn'ė-ri, *n.* The art of a turner; the art of forming things by the lathe; things made by a turner or in the lathe.

turning, tėrn'ing, *n.* Act of one who turns; a turn; a bend or flexure; the place where one road or street diverges from another; the art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe.

turning-lathe, tėrn'ing-lāŦH, *n.* A lathe used by turners to shape their work.

turning-point, tėrn'ing-point, *n.* The point on which a thing turns; the point at which a deciding change takes place.

turnip, tėr'nip, *n.* [From *tur*, of unknown origin, and A.Sax. *næp*, a turnip, fr. L. *napus*, a kind of turnip.] A plant of the cabbage genus, much cultivated on account of its bulbous esculent root, used for culinary purposes, but chiefly for feeding cattle.

turnip-fly, tėr'nip-fli, *n.* One of those

Striped Turnip-fly (*Haltica nemorum*). *a a*, Natural size. *b b*, Magnified. *c*, Larva, natural size.

flies or winged insects that are injurious to turnips, especially by eating the leaves.

turnkey, tėrn'kē, *n.* [Lit. one who *turns keys* in locks.] A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors.

turn-out, tėrn'out, *n.* A coming forth; persons who have come out on some particular occasion; an equipage; a horse or horses and carriage; the net quantity of produce yielded.

turn-over, tėrn'ō-vėr, *n.* The act or result of turning over; the amount of money turned over or drawn in a business.

turnpike, tėrn'pīk, *n.* [Originally a turning frame with *pikes* or *spikes* projecting.] A turnstile; a gate on a road to stop traffic till toll is paid; a toll-bar or toll-gate; a turnpike-road.

turnpike-road, tėrn'pīk-rōd, *n.* A road on which there are turnpikes or toll-gates.

turn-screw, tėrn'skrō, *n.* A screw-driver.

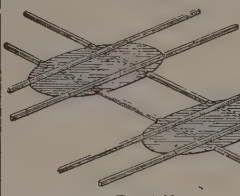
turnsole, **turnsol**, tėrn'sōl, *n.* [Fr. *tournesol*, fr. *tourner*, to turn, and L. *sol*, the sun.] A plant whose flower turns toward the sun; a plant the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia and air, and which serves as a test for acids.

turnspit, tėrn'spit, *n.* A person who turns a spit; a variety of dog formerly employed to drive a wheel, and so turn the spit for roasting meat.

turnstile, tėrn'stīl, *n.* A post at some passage surmounted by horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes through.

turnstone, tėrn'stōn, *n.* A bird of the plover family, that turns over small stones in search of worms, &c.

turn-table, tėrn'tā-bl, *n.* A revolving platform for shifting railway carriages from



Turn-table.

one line of rails to another, or for reversing engines on the same line.

turpentine, tėr'pen-tīn, *n.* [D. *terpentijn*, O. Fr. *turbentine*, turpentine, fr. L.L. *terbentina*, turpentine, fr. L. *terebinthus*, Gr. *terebinthos*, the terebinth or turpentine-tree.] A resinous substance, combined with an essential oil, flowing naturally or by incision from trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, &c.; also, the oil distilled from this, called more correctly oil or spirit of turpentine, and familiarly *turps*.

turpentine-tree, tėr'pen-tīn-trē, *n.* The name of trees (genus Pistacia) that yield turpentine; terebinth.

turpitude, tėr'pi-tūd, *n.* [L. *turpitudo*, baseness, fr. *turpis*, foul, base; root doubtful.] Inherent baseness or vileness; shameful wickedness; moral depravity.

turps, tėrps, *n.* See TURPENTINE.

turquoise, tėr'koiz, *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*, lit. *Turkish* stone, so called because brought originally from Turkey, Fr. *Turquie*.] A greenish-blue or blue opaque precious stone, a favourite gem in rings, &c.

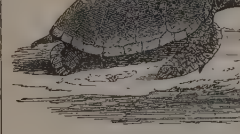
turret, tu'ret, *n.* [O. Fr. *tourette*, dim. of *tour*, a tower, fr. L. *turris*, a tower. TOWER.] A little tower on a larger building, often at the angle of a wall, &c.; a strong cylindrical iron structure rising from the deck of an iron-clad vessel.

turreted, tu'ret-ed, *a.* Furnished with turrets; formed like a tower.

turret-ship, tu'ret-ship, *n.* An armour-plated ship of war having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more strong iron turrets, which are made to rotate.

turtle, tėr'tl, *n.* [A. Sax. *turtle*, a corruption of L. *turtur*, a turtle-dove, whence also D. *tortel*, G. *turtel*, Icel. *turtil*; perhaps a name imitative of its cry.] A species of small pigeon regarded as a type of conjugal affection. Also called *Turtle-dove*.

turtle, tėr'tl, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *tortoise*, or Sp. *tortuga*, a tortoise.] The sea-



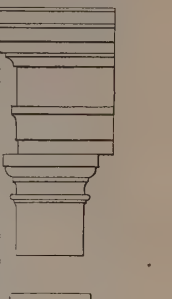
Green Turtle (*Chelone viridis*)

tortoise, especially the species called the green turtle, the flesh of which is so much prized as a luxury.

turtle-dove, tėr'tl-duv, *n.* The turtle, especially the European pigeon of this name.

turtle-soup, tėr'tl-söp, *n.* A rich soup made with the flesh of the turtle or sea-tortoise.

Tuscan, tus'kan, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; designating one of the five orders of architecture, which admits of no ornaments, and the columns of which are never fluted; generally regarded as a variety of the Doric.—*n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany; the Tuscan order; the Tuscan dialect of Italian.



Tuscan Order.

tush, tush, an *exclamation* indicating impatience, rebuke, or contempt, and equivalent to pshaw! be silent!

tush, tush, *n.* [A form of *tusk*.] A tusk; the canine tooth of a horse.

tusk, tusk, *n.* [A. Sax. *tusc*, *tux*, a tusk; probably for *twisc*, fr. *twd*, two, or akin to *tooth*.] A long prominent tooth of certain animals, as the boar, walrus, elephant, &c.; usually a canine tooth.

tusked, **tusky**, tuskt, tusk'i, *a.* Furnished with tusks.

tusker, tusk'ėr, *n.* An elephant that has its tusks developed.

tussilago, tus-i-lā'-gō, *n.* [L., fr. *tussis*, a cough, being used for the cure of coughs.] Colt's-foot.

tussle, tus'l, *n.* [A form of *tousle*.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle.

tussock, tus'ok, *n.* [Modified from older *tuske*, *tushe*, a tuft, a bush; comp. Dan. *dusk*, a tuft.] A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.

tussock-grass, tus'ok-gràs, *n.* A grass of the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c., which grows in great tufts or tussocks, a valuable food for cattle.

tut, tut, an *exclamation* synonymous with *tush*.

tutelage, tū'tel-āj, *n.* [From L. *tutēla*, protection, fr. *tueor*, *tuitus*, I defend (whence also *tutor*, *tuition*).] Guardianship; protection; state of being under a guardian.

tutelar, **tutelary**, tū'tel-ėr, tū'tel-a-ri, *a.* [L. *tutelāris*. See prec.] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

tutor, tū'tor, *n.* [L., a defender, a guardian, fr. *tueor*, I defend. TUTELAGE.] A guardian; in Scotland, the legal guardian of a boy under fourteen or a girl under twelve; a private instructor; a teacher or instructor in anything; in the English universities, a fellow of some college or hall who superintends the studies of the undergraduates.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *tutored*, tū'tord; ppr. *tutoring*, tū'tor-ing. To instruct; to discipline.

tutorage, tū'tor-āj, *n.* [*Tutor* and *-age*.] The office of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.

tutoress, tū'tor-es, *n.* [*Tutor* and *-ess*.] A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

tutorial, tū-tō'ri-al, *a.* [TUTOR.] Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

tutorship, tū'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a tutor.

tuyere, twi-yār' or tų-yār', *n.* [Fr. *tuyère*, akin to *tuyau*, a pipe.] The nozzle or the pipe that introduces the blast into a blast-furnace.

twaddle, twod'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twaddled*, twod'ld; ppr. *twaddling*, twod'ling. [Older form *twattle*, also *twittle*, *twittle-twattle*; an imitative word like *tattle*, *twitter*, &c.] To talk much in a weak and silly manner; to prate; to chatter; to prose.——*n.* Empty, silly talk; foolish chat; gabble; one who twaddles.

twaddler, twod'lėr, *n.* One who twaddles or utters twaddle.

twaddly, twod'li, *a.* Consisting of twaddle.

twain, twān, *a.* [Formerly *tweyne*, *tweyen*, &c., fr. A. Sax. *twegen*, fr. *twā*, two=O. Fris. *twēne*, Dan. *tvende*, G. *zween*. TWO.] Two;

—n. A pair; a couple. [Obsolete unless in poetry.]

twang, twang, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twanged*, twangd; ppr. *twanging*, twang'ing. [Imitative of sound.] To sound with a sharp ringing noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled.—**v.t.** To make to sound sharply, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. —n. A sharp quick vibrating sound, as of a bowstring; an affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

twangle, twang'gl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twangled*, twang'gld; ppr. *twangling*, twang'gl-ing. [Freq. of *twang.*] To twang; to twang frequently; to make a similar but lighter sound than a twang.

twank, twaugk, *n.* [Imitative of a more abrupt sound than *twang.*] A sharp twanging sound.

'twas, twoz, a contraction of *It was.*

twattle, twot'l, *v.i.* and *n.* An older form of *Twaddle.*

tweak, twēk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tweaked*, twēkt; ppr. *tweaking*, twēk'ing. [A. Sax. *twiccian*, to twitch=L.G. *twikken*, D. *zwikken*, G. *zwicken*; an older form of *twitch.*] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.—n. A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch.

tweed, twēd, *n.* [Originally called *tweel*, that is *twill*, but this name was misread into *tweed* when the goods were sent to London, the idea being that they were so called from being made on the banks of the *Tweed.*] A twilled woollen fabric, principally for men's wear, made in mixed colours.

tweezer-case, twē'zėr-kās, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.

tweezers, twē'zėrz, *n.pl.* [Formerly *tweezes*, fr. *tweeze*, a surgeon's box of instruments, a case for scissors, penknife, &c., fr. Fr. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, O. Fr. *estui*, a case or sheath (of Germanic origin).] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c.; small forceps.

twelfth, twelfth, *a.* [A. Sax. *twelfta.* TWELVE.] The second after the tenth; being one of twelve equal parts of anything. n. One of twelve equal parts of anything.

Twelfth-day, twelfth'dā, *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany.

Twelfth-night, twelfth'nīt, *n.* The evening of the festival of the Epiphany; the evening of Twelfth-day, formerly an occasion of popular festivity.

twelve, twelv, *a.* [A. Sax. *twelf*=O. Sax. *twelif*, O. Fris. *twelef*, D. *twaalf*, Icel. *tólf*, Goth. *twalif*, O.H.G. *zwelif*, G. *zwölf*; formed similarly to *eleven*, the elements being *two*, and a suffix meaning left, or remaining. ELEVEN.] Ten and two more.—n. The number which consists of ten and two; twice six; a dozen; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.

twelve-month, twelv'munth, *n.* A year.

twelve-penny, twelv'pen-i, *a.* Sold for or costing a shilling.

twentieth, twen'ti-eth, *a.* [A. Sax. *twéntigotha.* TWENTY.] The ordinal of twenty. —n. One of twenty equal parts of a thing.

twenty, twen'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *twéntig*, fr. *twegen*, two, *twain*, and *-tig*, ten; *-tig* being cog. with L. *decem*, ten (q.v.); so D. and L.G. *twintig*, G. *zwanzig*, Goth. *twaitigjus.*] Two tens, or twice ten; proverbially, an indefinite number.

twenty-fold, twen'ti-fōld, *a.* Twenty times as many.

twibill, twī'bil, *n.* [A. Sax. *twibill*, fr. *twi=two*, and *bill*, *bil*, an axe, a bill.] A kind of double axe or mattock.

twice, twīs, *adv.* [O. E. *twies*, fr. A. Sax. *twi*, *twý*, two or double—*twice*, like *thrice*, being an adverbial genitive.] Two times; doubly.

twice-told, twīs'tōld, *a.* Related or told twice.

twiddle, twid'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twiddled*, twid'ld; ppr. *twiddling*, twid'ling. [Origin doubtful.] To twirl in a small way; to touch lightly or play with; to fiddle with. —v.i. To play with a tremulous quivering motion.

twig, twig, *n.* [A. Sax. *twiggu*, twigs, pl. of *twig*, a twig; akin to *twá*, two, alluding to the bifurcation of the branch at a twig =L.G. *twieg*, D. *twijg*, G. *zweig*, a twig. Two.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant

twig, twig, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twigged*, twigd; ppr. *twigging*, twig'ing. [Ir. and Gael. *tuig*, to perceive, discern.] To take notice of; to observe; to understand. [Colloq.].—v.i. To see; to apprehend or understand. [Colloq.]

twiggy, twig'i, *a.* [*Twig* and *-y.*] Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

twilight, twī'līt, *n.* [From *twi*, double (as in *twibill*), A. Sax. *twi*, *twý*, akin to *twá*, *two*, and *light.*] The faint light of the sun reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light; any faint light; dubious or uncertain view, medium, or condition.—a. Faint; obscure; crepuscular; imperfectly illuminated; seen or done by twilight.

twill, twil, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twilled*, twild; ppr. *twilling*, twil'ing. [Same as L.G. *twillen*, to make double; akin G. *zwillich*, twill; also akin *twin*, *two*, *twist*, *twig*, and the prefix *twi* of *twilight*, *twibill.*] To weave so as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.—n. A variety of textile fabric with a kind of diagonal ribbed surface; the surface of this kind.

twin, twin, *n.* [A. Sax. *ge-twin*, double, *getwinne*, twins, fr. *twí*, two; so Icel. *tvennr*, *tvinnr*, a pair; G. *zwilling*, a twin; akin *twill*, *two*, *twain*, &c.] One of two born together; one very much resembling another; one of a pair or couple.—**The Twins**, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini. —a. Being one of two born at a birth; very much resembling something else; being the individuals of a pair; twofold; double.

twin-born, twin'bōrn, *a.* Born as a twin or twins.

twin-brother, twin'bruᵺ-ėr, *n.* One of two brothers who are twins.

twine, twīn, *n.* [A. Sax. *twin*, twine, lit. a double thread, fr. *twá*, two; so D. *twijn*, twine; *twijnen*, to twine; Icel. *tvinna*, to double, to twine. TWIN.] A twofold thread; a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a twist; a convolution; embrace; act of winding round. —v.t. pret. & pp. *twined*, twīnd; ppr. *twining*, twīn'ing. To twist; to form by twisting or intertwisting; to weave; to encircle; to coil; to embrace; to entwine; to wrap closely about.—v.i. To wind; to bend; to make turns; to coil; to grow by convolutions or spirals.

twinge, twinj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twinged*, twinjd; ppr. *twinging*, twinj'ing. [Akin to Icel. *thvinga*, to weigh down, to oppress; Dan. *twinge*, D. *zwingen*, to constrain.] To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with sharp darting pains; to pinch; to tweak.—v.i. To have a sudden, sharp, local pain.—n. A sudden, sharp pain; a short, darting, local pain; a pinch; a tweak.

Twining Stems. 1, Convolvulus. 2, Hop.

twining, twīn'ing, *p.a.* Twisting or winding about; growing spirally around a stem, branch, or prop.

twinkle, twingk'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twinkled*, twingk'ld; ppr. *twinkling*, twingk'ling. [A. Sax. *twincian*, to twinkle, a dim. and freq. corresponding to *twincan* (?), O.E. *twinken*, G. *zwinken*, to wink with the eyes; nasalized forms corresponding to *twitch.*] To wink repeatedly; to sparkle; to glitter; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous intermitted, or broken quivering light; to scintillate.—n. A wink; a gleam or sparkle of the eye or of a star; a twinkling.

twinkling, twingk'ling, *n.* The act of that which twinkles; a quick movement of the eye; a wink; the time taken up in winking the eye; an instant; a flash of time; the scintillation of the stars.

twinling, twin'ling, *n.* [*Twin* and *-ling.*] A twin lamb.

twinned, twind, *a.* [From *twin.*] Produced at one birth, like twins; united.

twin-screw, twin'skrū, *n.* A steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts.

twin-sister, twin'sis-tėr, *n.* One of two sisters who are twins.

twirl, twėrl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twirled*, twėrld; ppr. *twirling*, twėrl'ing. [Allied to Fris. *twierren*, to twirl, D. *dwarl*, a whirling, *dwarlen*, to whirl, O.G. *twirel*, what turns rapidly.] To whirl round with great velocity; to move or turn round with rapidity; to spin; to twiddle.—v.i. To be whirled round with rapidity; to revolve with velocity.—n. A rapid whirl; a rapid circular motion; twist; convolution.

twist, twist, *n.* [A. Sax. *twist*, a cord, from stem of *twá*, two; hence allied to *twine*, *twill*, *twig*, &c.; similarly L.G. and D. *twist*, Dan. and Sw. *twist*, G. *zwist*, discord, division in two parties.] Something twined or formed by twining, as a cord, thread, &c.; a roll; a roll or rope of tobacco; a spiral; a spiral turn; a peculiar turn of the hand; convolution; flexure; contortion; spiral in the bore of a gun; certain mental or moral bent or tendency.—v.t. pret. & pp. *twisted*, twist'ed; ppr. *twisting*, twist'ing. To form into a twist or cord; to form by twining strands together; to make by spinning; to twine; to form into a thread; to contort; to bend; to crook spirally; to wreathe; to insinuate; to pervert; to wrest; to turn from the true form or meaning.—v.i. To be united by winding; to be twisted; to wreathe or coil; to curl; to bend; to have a winding course; to crook.

twister, twist'ėr, *n.* One that twists; an instrument for twisting.

twit, twit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twitted*, twit'ed; ppr. *twitting*, twit'ing. [Shortened from old *atwite*, *atwiten*, A. Sax. *ætwitan*, to twit, reproach—*æt*, at, and *witan*, to blame=Sc. *wite*, blame; akin to Icel. *víta*, to fine.] To reproach; to taunt; to upbraid, as for some previous act.

twitch, twich, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twitched*, twicht; ppr. *twitching*, twich'ing. [A form of *tweak.*] To pull or pluck with a sudden jerk; to tug; to snatch.—v.i. To be sudenly contracted, as a muscle.—n. A sudden pull with a jerk; a short quick pull; a short spasmodic contraction of a muscle.

twitcher, twich'ėr, *n.* One that twitches.

twitter, twit'ėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twittered*, twit'ėrd; ppr. *twittering*, twit'ėr-ing. [Imitative of sound, like G. *zwitschern*, D. *kwetteren*, to twitter.] To utter small, tremulous, intermitted notes, as certain birds do; to chirp.—n. A chirp or continued chirping, as the sounds uttered by swallows.

twitter, twit'ėr, *n.* One who twits.

twittering, twit'ėr-ing, *n.* The chirping noise or sounds made by birds.

twittingly, twit'ing-li, *adv.* So as to twit or taunt.

'twixt, twikst, a contraction of *betwixt.*

two, tō, *a.* [A. Sax. *twá*, two=Icel. *tveir*, *tvó*, Goth. *twai*, D. *twee*, G. *zwei*, Rus. *dwa*, Lith. *du*, L. and Gr. *duo*, Ir. and Gael. *da*, *do*, Per. *do*, Hind. *do*, *doo*, Skr. *dvi*, *dvau*, all meaning two; root unknown. *Twin*, *twine*, *twill*, *twain*, *twist*, &c., are connected.]

two, one together; twice one.——n. The number which consists of one and one; the symbol representing it, as 2 or ii.

two-decker, tōʹdek-ėr, *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.

two-edged, tōʹejd, *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

two-faced, tōʹfāst, *a.* Having two faces; insincere; given to equivocation or double-dealing.

two-fold, tōʹfōld, *a.* Double; consisting of two of the same kind.——adv. Doubly; in a double degree.

two-handed, tōʹhand-ed, *a.* Having two hands; used or wielded by both hands.

two-headed, tōʹhed-ed, *a.* Having two heads.

two-legged, tōʹlegd, *a.* Having two legs.

two-masted, tōʹmāst-ed, *a.* Having two masts.

twopence, tupʹens, *n.* Two pennies; a small silver coin formerly current.

twopenny, tupʹen-i, *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, of little worth; insignificant.

two-ply, tōʹplī, *a.* Made of two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses, as cloth, carpets, &c.

twy-natured, twīʹnā-tūrd, *a.* [Prefix *twy*=*twi*-, as in *twilight*.] Double natured; having an animal and non-animal nature combined. [*Penn.*]

tympan, timʹpan, *n.* [Fr. *tympan*, L. *tympanum*, fr. Gr. *tympanon*, *typanon*, a drum, fr. *typtō*, I beat.] A drum; a tympanum; in certain printing presses, a frame covered with parchment or cloth to soften and equalize the pressure on a sheet that is being printed.

tympanic, tim-panʹik, *a.* Like a tympanum or drum; in *anat.* pertaining to the tympanum.

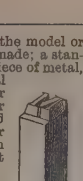
tympanites, tim-pa-nīʹtez, *n.* [L. *tympanites*, fr. *tympanum*, a drum. TYMPAN.] A distension of the abdomen from a morbid collection of air in the intestines.

tympanitic, tim-pa-nitʹik, *a.* Relating to or affected with tympanites.

tympanitis, tim-pa-nīʹtis, *n.* [*Tympanum* and *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear or tympanum.

tympanum, timʹpa-num, *n.*; pl. **tympana**, timʹpa-na. [TYMPAN.] In *anat.* the drum of the ear; in *arch.* the triangular space forming the main area of a pediment.

type, tīp, *n.* [Fr. *type*, fr. L. *typus*, fr. Gr. *typos*, a blow, an impression, a mark, a type, a model, &c., fr. root of *typtō*, I strike.] A distinguishing mark, stamp, or sign; an emblem; an allegorical or symbolic representation of some object, called the *antitype*; a symbol; what prefigures something else; an example of any class considered as suited to represent the class; the ideal representative of a group; an embodiment; a distinctive plan of structure; the model or pattern from which a copy is made; a standard; an ideal; a rectangular piece of metal, wood, or other hard material having a raised letter, figure, or other character on the upper end, which, when inked, is used to make impressions on paper and other smooth surfaces; such types collectively.—In type, set up, ready for printing.



Type.

type-founder, tīpʹfound-ėr, *n.* A person who manufactures printing type.

type-metal, tīpʹme-tal, *n.* An alloy of lead, antimony, and tin, used in making printing types.

type-setter, tīpʹset-ėr, *n.* One who sets up type; a compositor; a type-setting machine.

type-setting, tīpʹset-ing, *n.* The act or process by which type is set up ready to be printed from.

type-writer, tīpʹrīt-ėr, *n.* A machine used as a substitute for the pen, producing letters by the impression of inked types; the person using such a machine; a typist.

typhoid, tīʹfoid, *a.* [*Typhus* and *-oid*.] Pertaining to or resembling typhus.—**Typhoid fever**, a serious fever characterized by abdominal pains and diarrhœa, known also as *Enteric* and *Gastric Fever*.

typhoon, tī-fōnʹ, *n.* [From Chinese *tai-fong*, great wind, influenced by Gr. *typhōn*, a whirlwind.] One of the violent hurricanes which rage on the coasts of China and Japan from May to November.

typhous, tīʹfus, *a.* Relating to typhus.

typhus, tīʹfus, *n.* [Gr. *typhos*, smoke, stupor, fr. *typhō*, I smoke, stupefy.] A dangerous fever, contagious or infectious, and often epidemic, characterized by great prostration of strength, and an eruption of a deep livid colour on the skin; formerly known as hospital fever, jail fever, &c.

typic, tipʹik, *a.* Same as *Typical*.

typical, tipʹik-al, *a.* [Fr. *typique*, Gr. *typikos*.] Pertaining to a type; forming or serving as a type; emblematic; symbolic; serving to prefigure; figurative; representative.

typically, tipʹik-al-li, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol, or resemblance; symbolically.

typification, tip'i-fi-kāʹshon, *n.* Act of typifying.

typifier, tipʹi-fī-ėr, *n.* One who typifies.

typify, tipʹi-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *typified*, tipʹi-fid; ppr. *typifying*, tipʹi-fī-ing. [*Type* and *-fy*.] To serve as a type of; to represent by emblem or symbol; to prefigure; to exemplify.

typist, tipʹist, *n.* A type-writer.

typographer, tī-pogʹraf-ėr, *n.* [From *typography*.] A printer who prints from types.

typographic, **typographical**, tī-po-grafʹik, tī-po-grafʹik-al, *a.* Pertaining to typography or printing.

typographically, tī-po-grafʹik-al-li, *adv.* In a typographic manner; by means of type.

typography, tī-pogʹra-fi, *n.* [Fr. *typographie*, fr. Gr. *typos*, type, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of printing; the art or the operation of setting up types and of taking impressions from them; style of printing.

typology, tī-polʹo-ji, *n.* [Gr. *tupos*, type, form, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse on types; the doctrine of types in Scripture.

tyrannic, tī-ranʹik, *n.* Tyrannical.

tyrannical, tī-ranʹik-al, *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique*, fr. Gr. *tyrannikos*, fr. *tyrannos*, a tyrant.] Pertaining to or acting as a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; oppressive to subordinates; despotic; cruel.

tyrannically, tī-ranʹik-al-li, *adv.* In a tyrannical manner; oppressively.

tyrannicide, tī-ranʹi-sid, *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium*, the act, *tyrannicida*, the actor, fr. *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cædo*, I kill.] The act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

tyrannize, tiʹran-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tyrannized*, tiʹran-īzd; ppr. *tyrannizing*, tiʹran-īz-ing. [Fr. *tyranniser*, Gr. *tyrannizein*. TYRANT.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity: often with *over*.

tyrannous, tiʹran-us, *a.* Tyrannical; unjustly severe; oppressive.

tyrannously, tiʹran-us-li, *adv.* In a tyrannous manner.

tyranny, tiʹran-i, *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie*, Gr. *tyrannia*, fr. *tyrannos*, a tyrant.] The rule of a tyrant; despotic exercise of power; cruel government; severity; oppression.

tyrant, tiʹrant, *n.* [O. Fr. *tiran*, *tirant*, fr. L. *tyrannus*, fr. Gr. *tyrannos*, a lord, a despotic ruler. The final *t* has been added, as in *pheasant*, *peasant*, &c.] Originally one who seized the reins of power without the consent of the people or at the expense of the existing government; a usurper; a despot; hence, a ruler who uses power to oppress those under him; a cruel sovereign or master; an oppressor.

tyre, tīr, *n.* The tire or hoop of a wheel.

Tyrian, tiʹri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tyre, the ancient Phœnician city.—**Tyrian purple**, a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from a shell-fish.

tyro, **tiro**, tiʹrō, *n.*; pl. **tyros**, **tiros**, tiʹrōz. [L. *tiro*, a recruit, a young soldier.] A beginner in learning anything; one new to the practice of anything; a raw hand; a novice.

Tyrolese, tiʹrol-ēz or tiʹrol-ēz, *a.* Belonging to the Tyrol or Tirol.——n. sing. and pl. A native or natives of the Tyrol.

tzar, **tzarina**, tsär, tsä-reʹna. Same as *Czar*, *Czarina*.

U.

U. The twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet.

ubiety, u-bīʹe-ti, *n.* [From L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being somewhere.

ubiquitous, ū-biʹkwi-tus, *a.* [UBIQUITY.] Existing or being everywhere; omnipresent.

ubiquitously, ū-biʹkwi-tus-li, *adv.* In a ubiquitous manner.

ubiquity, ū-biʹkwi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *ubiquité*, fr. L. *ubique*, everywhere, fr. *ubi*, where.] Existence in all places or everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.

udder, udʹėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ûder*, udder=O. Fris. *ûder*, O.H.G. *ûtar*, G. *euter*, D. *uijer*, udder; cog. L. *uber*, Gr. *outhar*, Skr. *ûdhar*, an udder.] The glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is produced for the nourishment of their young.

udometer, ū-domʹet-ėr, *n.* [L. *udus*, moist, wet, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A pluviometer; a rain-gauge.

ugh, u, *interj.* An expression of horror or recoil usually accompanied by a shudder.

uglily, ugʹli-li, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

ugliness, ugʹli-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ugly; the opposite of *beauty*.

ugly, ugʹli, *a.* [O.E. *uggely*, *uglike*, fr. Icel. *uggligr*, dreadful, terrible, fr. *uggr*, fear, and *-ligr*=E. *-like*, *-ly*; akin Icel. *ugga*, to fear, E. *awe*.] The opposite of beautiful; repulsive to look at; disagreeable in appearance; repulsive; hideous; morally repulsive; hateful; ill-omened.——n. A kind of sun-shade worn by ladies in front of their bonnets.

uhlan, **ulan**, oʹlan, *n.* [G. *uhlan*, fr. Polish *ulan*, a lancer, fr. *ula*, a lance.] A name given to light cavalry soldiers in some European armies.

ukase, ū-kāsʹ, *n.* [Rus.] An edict or order emanating from the Russian government; any similar edict.

ulcer, ulʹsėr, *n.* [Fr. *ulcère*, fr. L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, an ulcer or sore, akin to Gr. *helkos*, an ulcer or wound.] A sore that has continued for some time, and is attended with discharge.

ulcerate, ulʹsėr-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ulcerated*, ulʹsėr-āt-ed; ppr. *ulcerating*, ulʹsėr-āt-ing. [L. *ulcero*, *ulceratus*. ULCER.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.——v.i. To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

ulceration, ulʹsėr-āʹshon, *n.* [Fr. *ulcération*, L. *ulceratio*.] The process of ulcerating; growth of an ulcer; an ulcer.

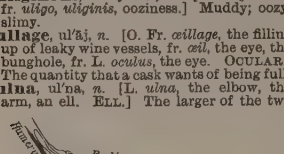
ulcered, ulʹsėrd, *a.* Having become an ulcer; ulcerated.

ulcerous, ulʹsėr-us, *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

uliginous, ū-li'ji-nus, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, fr. *ultigo*, *uliginis*, ooziness.] Muddy; oozy; slimy.

ullage, ul'āj, *n.* [O. Fr. *eillage*, the filling up of leaky wine vessels, fr. *œil*, the eye, the bunghole, fr. L. *oculus*, the eye. OCULAR.] The quantity that a cask wants of being full.

ulna, ul'na, *n.* [L. *ulna*, the elbow, the arm, an ell. ELL.] The larger of the two



Bones of the Forearm and Hand.

bones of the forearm, the other being the radius.

ulnar, ul'nėr, *a.* Pertaining to the ulna.

ulotrichous, ū-lot'ri-kus, *a.* [Gr. *oulotrichos*, fr. *oulos*, curly, and *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.] Pertaining to the woolly-haired races of man.

ulster, ul'stėr, *n.* A long loose overcoat, originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster.

ulterior, ul-tē'ri-or, *a.* [L., compar. from *ulter*, beyond, further. ULTRA.] Being beyond or on the further side; not at present in view or consideration; more remote; distant; not avowed; reserved.

ultimate, ul'ti-māt, *a.* [From *ultimus*, last, furthest, superl. of *ulter*, further. ULTERIOR.] Furthest; most remote; last or final; extreme; terminating; arrived at as a final result; such that we cannot go beyond; incapable of further resolution or analysis.

ultimately, ul'ti-māt-li, *adv.* As an ultimate result; finally; at last; in the end or last consequence.

ultimatum, ul-ti-mā'tum, *n.*; pl. **ultimata** or **ultimatums**, ul-ti-mā'ta, ul-ti-mā'tumz. [ULTIMATE.] The last offer; the final propositions, conditions, or terms offered as the basis of a treaty or agreement; any final proposition or condition which being rejected may be followed by war.

ultimo, ul'ti-mō, *a.* [L. *ultimo mense*, in the last month.] Last, as distinguished from the current or any other month; usually contracted to *ult.*

ultra, ul'tra, *prefix*, *a.* and *n.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, akin to *ulterior*, *ultimate*. *Outrage* is from this word.] A Latin preposition used as a prefix in sense of beyond, exceedingly, in a high degree; as an adj. beyond due limit; extreme; as a noun, one who advocates or holds extreme views or measures; an ultraist.

ultraism, ul'tra-izm, *n.* [*Ultra* and *-ism*.] The principles of men who advocate extreme measures.

ultraist, ul'tra-ist, *n.* [*Ultra* and *-ist*.] One who advocates extreme measures; an extremist.

ultramarine, ul'tra-ma-rēn", *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea.——n. A beautiful and durable sky-blue formed of the mineral lapis-lazuli.

ultramontane, ul-tra-mon'tān, *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, fr. *mons*, mountain. MOUNT.] Being beyond the mountain or mountains; thus France, with regard to Italy, is an ultramontane country; or Italy with regard to France; belonging to the Italian or ultra party in the Church of Rome.——n. One who belongs to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome.

ultramontanism, ul-tra-mon'tān-izm, *n.* [*Ultramontane* and *-ism*.] The views of that party in the Church of Rome who exalt the power and influence of the pope.

ultramontanist, ul-tra-mon'tān-ist, *n.* One of the ultramontane party.

ultramundane, ul-tra-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world. MUNDANE.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ultroneous, ul-trō'nē-us, *a.* [L. *ultroneus*, fr. *ultro*, of one's own accord; akin to *ulter*.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

ululate, ul'ū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ululated*, ul'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *ululating*, ul'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *ululo*, *ululatum*, I howl.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

umbel, um'bel, *n.* [L. *umbella*, a little shade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade. UMBRAGE.] In *bot.* that mode of inflorescence which consists of a number of flower-stalks or pedicels springing from a common centre, each bearing a single flower, as in the hemlock.

Umbel of Hemlock.

umbellate, **umbellated**, um'bel-āt, um'bel-āt-ed, *a.* Bearing umbels; having the form of an umbel.

umbellifer, um-bel'i-fėr, *n.* [See next.] A plant producing an umbel; an umbelliferous plant.

umbelliferous, um-bel-lif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *umbella*, a little shade, an umbel, and *fero*, I bear. UMBEL.] Producing or bearing umbels; said of an extensive and important natural order of plants. See UMBEL.

umber, um'bėr, *n.* [From L. *umbra*, a shade, or fr. *Umbria*, a district of Italy, where, according to some, it was first obtained.] A soft earthy pigment of an olive-brown colour in its raw state, but redder when burnt.

umbilical, **umbilic**, um-bil'i-kal, um-bil'ik, *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, the navel; akin to Gr. *omphalos*, the navel. NAVEL.] Pertaining to the navel or to something resembling a navel; central.—**Umbilical cord**, the cord-like structure which passes from the navel of the fetus of the higher mammalia to the placenta; the navel-string.

umbilicus, um-bi-li'kus, *n.* [L. See prec.] The navel; the part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta; the hilum; something like a navel.

a, Umbilicus of a Shell (*Helix lapicida*).

umbles, um'blz, *n.pl.* The humbles or entrails of a deer. See *Humbles*.

umbo, um'bō, *n.* [L. *umbo*, a boss on a shield, any boss or knob.] The boss of a shield; the boss or knob as a structure in animals or plants.

umbonate, **umbonated**, um'bō-nāt, um'bō-nāt-ed, *a.* [UMBO.] Bossed; knobbed.

umbra, um'bra, *n.* [L., a shadow.] The total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse, as contrasted with the *penumbra*, which see.

umbraculiform, um-brak'ū-li-form, *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, an umbrella, and *forma*, form.] Umbrella-shaped.

umbrage, um'brāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *umbrage*, Fr. *ombrage*, fr. L. *umbra*, a shade (whence also *umbel*, *umbrella*, *adumbrate*, *sombre*).] A shade; shadow; obscurity; shade caused by foliage; the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as overshadowing one's self; jealousy; suspicion of injury; offence; resentment.

umbrageous, um-brā'jus, *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux*. See prec.] Shading; forming a shade; shady; shaded.

umbrageously, um-brā'jus-li, *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

umbrageousness, um-brā'jus-nes, *n.* State of being umbrageous; shadiness.

umbrella, um-brel'la, *n.* [It. *ombrella*, an umbrella, dim. of *ombra*, a shade, fr. L. *umbra*, a shade. UMBRAGE.] A portable shade, screen, or canopy which opens and folds, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow; something resembling this, as the disk of a jelly-fish.

umlaut, um'lout, *n.* [G., fr. prefix *um*, indicating alteration, and *laut*, sound=change of sound.] In *philol.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a different vowel in the syllable immediately following.

umpirage, um'pīr-āj, *n.* [*Umpire* and *-age*.] The post or action of an umpire; arbitration.

umpire, um'pīr, *n.* [From O.E. *noumpere*, *nowmpere*, *nompere*, which by loss of initial *n* (as in *apron*, *auger*) became *owmpere* *ompere*, &c., fr. O.Fr. *nomper*, not equal, odd—L. *non*, not, and *par*, equal, a pair. PAIR. Lit. an odd person in addition to a pair.] A person to whose decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; a person that decides when arbitrators disagree; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions.

umpireship, um'pīr-ship, *n.* The office of an umpire.

unabashed, un-a-basht', *a.* Not abashed or daunted; not put to shame or confusion.

unabated, un-a-bāt'ed, *a.* Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence.

unable, un-ā'bl, *a.* Not able; not having sufficient ability; not equal for some task.

unabolished, un-a-bol'isht, *a.* Not abolished, repealed, or annulled.

unaccented, un-ak-sent'ed, *a.* Not accented; having no accent.

unacceptable, un-ak-sept'a-bl, *a.* Not acceptable or pleasing; displeasing; unwelcome.

unaccommodating, un-ak-kom'mō-dāting, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

unaccompanied, un-ak-kum'pa-nid, *a.* Not accompanied; having no attendants, companions, or followers; performed or written without a musical accompaniment.

unaccomplished, un-ak-kom'plisht, *a.* Not accomplished; not performed completely; not having accomplishments.

unaccountable, un-ak-kount'a-bl, *a.* Not to be accounted for; inexplicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule; not subject to account or control; not responsible.

unaccountably, un-ak-kount'a-bli, *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; inexplicably; strangely.

unaccredited, un-ak-kred'it-ed, *a.* Not accredited; not authorized.

unaccustomed, un-ak-kus'tumd, *a.* Not accustomed; not used or familiar; not habituated; unusual.

unacknowledged, un-ak-nol'ejd, *a.* Not acknowledged; not recognized; not owned, confessed, or avowed.

unacquainted, un-ak-kwānt'ed, *a.* Not acquainted; not having formed an acquaintance; not having familiar knowledge (followed by *with*).

unacted, un-akt'ed, *a.* Not acted; not performed on the stage; not executed.

unadorned, un-a-dōrnd', *a.* Not adorned; not having adornments or decorations; not embellished.

unadulterated, un-a-dul'tėr-āt-ed, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure; unmitigated.

unadvisable, un-ad-vīz'a-bl, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.

unadvisably, un-ad-vīz'a-bli, *adv.* In an unadvisable manner.

unadvised, un-ad-vīzd', *a.* Not advised; not prudent; not discreet; done without due consideration; rash.

unadvisedly, un-ad-vīz'ed-li, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration.

unaffected, un-af-fekt'ed, *a.* Not affected;

plain; natural; not laboured or artificial; simple; real; not hypocritical; sincere; not moved; having the feelings touched.

unaffectedly, un-af-fekt'ed-li, *adv.* In an unaffected manner; naturally; simply; sincerely.

unaided, un-ād'ed, *a.* Not aided; not assisted; without aid or assistance.

unallied, un-al-līd', *a.* Having no alliance, relation, or connection of any kind.

unalloyed, un-al-loid', *a.* Not alloyed; having no admixture of alloy; without disturbing elements; entire; perfect.

unalterable, un-al'tėr-a-bl, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.

unambiguous, un-am-big'ū-us, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.

unambitious, un-am-bi'shus, *a.* Not ambitious; free from ambition; not affecting show; not showy or prominent.

unamiable, un-ā'mi-a-bl, *a.* Not amiable, but rather the reverse; wanting in amiability; not adapted to gain affection.

unanealed†, un-a-nēld', *a.* or *pp.* [From *un*, not, old *an-* for *on*, and A. Sax. *élan*, to oil, fr. *ele*, oil.] Not having received extreme unction. [*Shak.*]

unanimity, ū-na-ni'mi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *unanimité*, L. *unanimitas*. See next.] State of being unanimous; perfect concord; agreement in opinion or determination of all of a certain body of persons.

unanimous, ū-nan'i-mus, *a.* [L. *unanimus—unus*, one, and *animus*, mind. UNION, ANIMAL.] Being of one mind or of one accord; agreeing in opinion or determination; formed by unanimity.

unanimously, ū-nan'i-mus-li, *adv.* In a unanimous manner; with entire agreement of opinion; with one mind or one accord.

unanswerable, un-an'sėr-a-bl, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation; irrefutable.

unanswerably, un-an'sėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an unanswerable manner; so as not to be answered; beyond refutation.

unapostolic, unapostolical, un-a'pos-tol'ik, un-a'pos-tol"ik-al, *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolical authority.

unappealable, un-ap-pēl'a-bl, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that cannot be carried to a higher court by appeal.

unappeasable, un-ap-pēz'a-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; not placable.*

unappreciated, un-ap-prē'shi-āt-ed, *a.* Not appreciated; not duly estimated or valued.

unapproachable, un-ap-prōch'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible.

unappropriate, un-ap-prō'pri-āt, *a.* Not appropriate; inappropriate.

unappropriated, un-ap-prō'pri-āt-ed, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied to any specific object, as money or funds; not granted or given to any person or persons.

unapt, un-apt', *a.* Not apt; dull; not ready to learn; unfit; unsuitable.

unarmed, un-ārmd', *a.* Not having arms or armour; not equipped; not furnished with scales, prickles, or other defence, as animals and plants.

unascertainable, un-as'ėr-tān"a-bl, *a.* That cannot be ascertained; that cannot be certainly known or found out.

unasked, un-askt', *a.* Not asked; unsolicited.

unaspirated, un-as'pi-rāt-ed, *a.* Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an aspirate.

unaspiring, un-as-pīr'ing, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.

unaspiringly, un-as-pīr'ing-li, *adv.* In an unaspiring manner.

unassailable, un-as-sāl'a-bl, *a.* Not assailable; that cannot be assaulted.

unassimilated, un-as-sim'i-lāt-ed, *a.* Not assimilated; not united with, and actually made a part of an animal's body; not absorbed into the system, as food.

unassisted, un-as-sist'ed, *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; unaided.

unassuming, un-as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; retiring; modest.

unassured, un-a-shōrd', *a.* Not assured; not confident; not to be trusted; not insured against loss.

unatoned, un-a-tōnd', *a.* Not atoned for; not expiated.

unattached, un-at-tacht', *a.* Not attached; not belonging to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay: said of officers.

unattainable, un-at-tān'a-bl, *a.* Not attainable; not to be gained or obtained.

unattempted, un-at-temt'ed, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

unattended, un-at-tend'ed, *a.* Not attended; having no retinue or attendants; not medically attended.

unattested, un-at-test'ed, *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

unattractive, un-at-trakt'iv, *a.* Not attractive.

unauthenticated, un-a-then'tik-āt-ed, *a.* Not authenticated; not attested.

unauthorized, un-a'thor-īzd, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

unavailable, un-a-vāl'a-bl, *a.* Not available; not effectual; vain; useless.

unavailing, un-a-vāl'ing, *a.* Of no avail; not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain.

unavenged, un-a-venjd', *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; not punished.

unavoidable, un-a-void'a-bl, *a.* Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable; certain.

unavoidably, un-a-void'a-bli, *adv.* Inevitably; certainly; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.

unavowed, un-a-voud', *a.* Not avowed or acknowledged; not confessed.

unaware, un-a-wār', *pred. a.* or *adv.* Not aware; unconscious; without thought; inattentive.

unawares, un-a-wārz', *adv.* [An adverbial genitive, like *betimes*, &c.] Unexpectedly; without previous preparation; without premeditated design; inadvertently; unconsciously.

unbalanced, un-ba'lanst, *a.* Not balanced; not poised; not in equipose; not adjusted or settled, as an account.

unbar, un-bär', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unbarred*, un-bärd'; ppr. *unbarring*, un-bär'ing. To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open.

unbearable, un-bār'a-bl, *a.* Not to be borne or endured; intolerable; unendurable.

unbearably, un-bār'a-bli, *adv.* In an unbearable manner; intolerably.

unbecoming, un-bē-kum'ing, *a.* Not becoming; improper; indecorous.

unbecomingly, un-bē-kum'ing-li, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner; indecorously.

unbefitting, un-bē-fit'ing, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.

unbefriended, un-bē-frend'ed, *a.* Not befriended; having no friendly aid.

unbegot, unbegotten, un-bē-got', un-bē-got'n, *a.* Not begotten; not generated; having always been self-existent.

unbelief, un-bē-lēf', *n.* Incredulity; the withholding of belief; infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; disbelief of the truths of the gospel.

unbelievable, un-bē-lēv'a-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be believed; impossible to believe.

unbeliever, un-bē-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who does not believe; an incredulous person; an infidel; one who discredits revelation.

unbelieving, un-bē-lēv'ing, *a.* Not believing; incredulous; infidel; discrediting divine revelation.

unbend, un-bend', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *unbent*, un-bent'; ppr. *unbending*, un-bend'ing. To become relaxed or not bent; to rid one's self of constraint; to act with freedom; to give up stiffness or austerity of manner.—*v.t.* To free from bend or flexure; to relax; to set at ease for a time, as the mind; to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails.

unbending, un-bend'ing, *p. a.* Not bending; unyielding; resolute; inflexible; firm.

unbendingly, un-bend'ing-li, *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.

unbeseeming, un-bē-sēm'ing, *a.* Not beseeming; unbecoming.

unbias, un-bī'as, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unbiased*, un-bī'ast; ppr. *unbiasing*, un-bī'as-ing. [See BIAS.] To free from bias or prejudice.

unbiased, unbiassed, un-bī'ast, *a.* Free from any bias or undue partiality or prejudice; impartial.

unbid, unbidden, un-bid', un-bid'n, *a.* Not bid or bidden; not commanded; spontaneous; uninvited; not requested to attend.

unbind, un-bīnd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unbound*, un-bound'; ppr. *unbinding*, un-bīnd'ing. To untie; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles.

unblemished, un-blem'isht, *a.* Not blemished; without blemish; free from turpitude or reproach; untarnished; pure; spotless.

unblessed, unblest, un-bles'ed or un-blest', un-blest', *a.* Not blessed or blest; excluded from benediction; wretched; unhappy.

unblushing, un-blush'ing, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; shameless; impudent.

unblushingly, un-blush'ing-li, *adv.* In an unblushing or shameless manner.

unbolt, un-bōlt', *v.t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open.

unbolted, un-bōlt'ed, *a.* Not bolted or sifted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter.

unborn, un-bôrn', *a.* Not born; not brought into life; future.

unbosom, un-bū'zum, *v.t.* To open the bosom of; to reveal in confidence: often with reflexive pronouns.

unbought, un-bat', *a.* Not bought; obtained without money or purchase; not having a purchaser; not bribed.

unbound, un-bound', *a.* Not bound; loose; not bound by a bookbinder; not bound by obligation or covenant.

unbounded, un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited; infinite; exceedingly great; having no check or control; unrestrained.

unboundedly, un-bound'ed-li, *adv.* In an unbounded manner; without bounds or limits.

unbrace, un-brās', *v.t.* To loose the braces of; to loose; to relax; to free from tension.

unbreathable, un-brēTH'a-bl, *a.* Not breathable or respirable.

unbridled, un-brī'dld, *a.* Unrestrained; licentious; unruly.

unbroken, un-brōk'n, *a.* Not broken; not violated; not crushed; not subdued; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke; not interrupted; not disturbed.

unbuckle, un-buk'l, *v.t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten the buckle or buckles of.

unburden, unburthen, un-bėr'dn, un-bėr'THn, *v.t.* To rid of a load or burden; to relieve the mind or heart of, as by disclosing what lies heavy on it: with reflexive pronouns.

unburied, un-be'rid, *a.* Not buried; not interred.

unburned, unburnt, un-bėrnd', un-bėrnt', *a.* Not burnt; not consumed by fire; not injured by fire; not scorched; not baked, as brick.

unbutton, un-but'n, *v.t.* To undo the button or buttons of.

uncalled, un-kâld', *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited.—**Uncalled-for**, not called for; not required; improperly brought forward.

uncandid, un-kan'did, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere.

uncanny, un-kan'i, *a.* [Scotch and occasionally used in English.] Not canny; eerie; mysterious; not of this world; of evil and supernatural character.

uncanonical, un-ka-non'ik-al, *a.* Not canonical; not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic.

uncap, un-kap', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *uncapped*, un-kapt'; ppr. *uncapping*, un-kap'ing. To remove a cap or cover from.

uncared, un-kârd', *a.* Not regarded; not heeded: often with *for*.

uncase, un-kās', *v.t.* To disengage from a case or covering.

unceasing, un-sēs'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.

unceasingly, un-sēs'ing-li, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continually; incessantly.

unceremonious, un-se'rē-mō''ni-us, *a.* Not ceremonious; not using ceremony; familiar.

unceremoniously, un-se'rē-mō''ni-us-li, *adv.* Without ceremony; familiarly.

uncertain, un-sėr'tin, *a.* Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known; not having certain knowledge; not sure; not to be depended on; not having the mind made up; not steady; fitful; fickle; inconstant; capricious.

uncertainty, un-sėr'tin-ti, *n.*; pl. **uncertainties**, un-sėr'tin-tiz. State of being uncertain; want of certainty; doubtfulness; dubiousness; dubiety; hesitation; something not certainly and exactly known; a contingency.

unchain', un-chān', *v.t.* To free from chains or slavery.

unchallenged, un-chal'lenjd, *a.* Not challenged; not objected to; not called in question.

unchangeable, un-chānj'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation.

unchangeableness, un-chānj'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unchangeable.

unchangeably, un-chānj'a-bli, *adv.* Without change; immutably.

unchanging, un-chānj'ing, *a.* Not changing; suffering no change.

uncharitable, un-cha'ri-ta-bl, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; ready to think evil or impute bad motives; harsh; severe in judgment.

uncharitableness, un-cha'ri-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being uncharitable.

uncharitably, un-cha'ri-ta-bli, *adv.* In an uncharitable manner; with harsh or severe judgment.

unchaste, un-chāst', *a.* Not chaste; not continent; libidinous; lewd.

unchastity, un-chas'ti-ti, *n.* A want of chastity; incontinence; lewdness.

unchristian, un-kris'ti-an, *a.* Contrary to the spirit, principles, or laws of Christianity.

unchurch, un-chėrch', *v.t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.

uncial, un'shi-al, *a.* [L. *uncialis*, fr. *uncia*, an ounce, an inch. INCH, OUNCE.] Pertaining to or designating letters of a large size used in ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts. — *n.* An uncial letter.

CENTESIMO:

Uncial Letters (Centesimo).

unciform, un'si-fōrm, *a.* [L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] Hook-like; having a curved or hooked form.

uncinate, un'si-nāt, *a.* [L. *uncinatus*. See prec.] Hooked at the end; unciform.

uncircumcised, un-sėr'kum-sīzd, *a.* Not circumcised.

uncircumcision, un-sėr'kum-si''zhon, *n.* Absence or want of circumcision; in Scripture, the Gentiles.

uncivil, un-si'vil, *a.* Not civil; not courteous; not polite; ill-mannered.

uncivilized, un-si'vil-īzd, *a.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life.

uncivilly, un-si'vil-li, *adv.* In an uncivil manner; rudely.

unclasp, un-klasp', *v.t.* To loosen or undo the clasps of; to loosen or open that which clasps, embraces, or fastens.

uncle, ung'kl, *n.* [O. Fr. *uncle* (Fr. *oncle*), fr. L. *avunculus*, an uncle, a dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] The brother of one's father or mother; the husband of one's aunt.

unclean, un-klēn', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; ceremonially impure, as in the Jewish law; foul with sin; morally impure; lewd; unchaste.

uncleanliness, un-klen'li-nes, *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness.

uncleanly, un-klen'li, *a.* Not cleanly; foul; filthy; dirty; indecent; unchaste; obscene.

uncleanness, un-klēn'nes, *n.* State of being unclean; impurity; foulness; filth.

unclerical, un-kle'rik-al, *a.* Not clerical; not befitting the clergy.

uncloak, un-klōk', *v.t.* To deprive of the cloak; to tear the disguise from; to unmask. — *v.i.* To take off one's cloak.

unclose, un-klōz', *v.t.* To open; to disclose; to lay open.

unclothe, un-klōŦH', *v.t.* To strip the clothes from; to make naked; to divest of covering.

unclouded, un-kloud'ed, *a.* Not clouded or cloudy; free from clouds; clear; not darkened; not obscured.

uncoil, un-koil', *v.t.* To open from being coiled; to unroll; to unwind. — *v.i.* To open out its coils, as a snake.

uncoloured, un-kul'ėrd, *a.* Not coloured; not heightened in description.

uncomeliness, un-kum'li-nes, *n.* Character of being uncomely; want of beauty or grace.

uncomely, un-kum'li, *a.* Not comely; wanting grace or beauty; unseemly; unbecoming.

uncomfortable, un-kum'fort-a-bl, *a.* Not comfortable; affording no comfort; causing bodily discomfort; giving uneasiness; uneasy; ill at ease.

uncomfortably, un-kum'fort-a-bli, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; uneasily.

uncommercial, un-kom-mėr-shal, *a.* Not commercial; not conversant with commerce.

uncommitted, un-kom-mit'ed, *a.* Not committed; not referred to a committee; not pledged by anything said or done.

uncommon, un-kom'mon, *a.* Not common; not usual; rare; not often seen or known; strange; remarkable; extraordinary.

uncommonly, un-kom'mon-li, *adv.* In an uncommon manner; rarely; not usually; to an uncommon degree.

uncommunicated, un-kom-mū'ni-kāted, *a.* Not communicated; not imparted to or from another.

uncommunicative, un-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv, *a.* Not apt to communicate to others; reserved.

uncomplaining, un-kom-plān'ing, *a.* Not complaining; not disposed to complain or murmur; submissive.

uncompromising, un-kom'pro-mīz-ing, *a.* Not accepting of any compromise; not agreeing to terms; inflexible; unyielding.

unconcealed, un-kon-sēld', *a.* Not concealed; plainly shown.

unconcern, un-kon-sėrn', *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety or solicitude; apathy; indifference.

unconcerned, un-kon-sėrnd', *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude.

unconcernedly, un-kon-sėrn'ed-li, *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without anxiety; coolly.

uncondemned, un-kon-demd', *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty; not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.

unconditional, un-kon-di'shon-al, *a.* Not conditional; not limited by any conditions; absolute; unreserved.

unconditionally, un-kon-di'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an unconditional manner; without terms or conditions; without reservation.

unconditioned, un-kon-di'shond, *a.* Having no conditions, relations, nor limitations as regards space or time; absolute; infinite.

unconfined, un-kon-find', *a.* Not confined; free from restraint or control; illimitable; wide and comprehensive.

unconfirmed, un-kon-fėrmd', *a.* Not confirmed; not firmly established; not strengthened or established by additional testimony; not confirmed according to the church ritual.

unconformable, un-kon-fōrm'a-bl, *a.* Not conformable; not consistent; in *geol.*

Unconformable Strata near Frome

applied to strata whose planes do not lie parallel with those of strata above or below.

unconformably, un-kon-fōrm'a-bli, *adv.* In an unconformable manner.

unconnected, un-kon-nekt'ed, *a.* Not connected; disconnected; separate; not coherent; incoherent; loose; rambling.

unconquerable, un-kong'kėr-a-bl, *a.* Not conquerable; not to be overcome or subdued; that cannot be mastered or brought under control; insuperable.

unconquerably, un-kong'kėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an unconquerable manner; invincibly; insuperably.

unconscionable, un-kon'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not conscionable; exceeding the limits of reason; inordinate; unreasonable.

unconscionably, un-kon'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In an unconscionable manner; unreasonably; inordinately.

unconscious, un-kon'shus, *a.* Not conscious; having lost consciousness; not knowing; not perceiving; unaware; inadvertent.

unconsciously, un-kon'shus-li, *adv.* In an unconscious manner; without consciousness or perception.

unconsciousness, un-kon'shus-nes, *n.* The state of being unconscious; want of mental or sense perception.

unconstitutional, un-kon'sti-tū''shonal, *a.* Not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution of a country; contrary to the principles of the constitution.

unconstitutionally, un-kon'sti-tū''shon-al-li, *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner.

unconstrained, un-kon-strānd', *a.* Free from constraint; having no feeling that checks one's words or actions.

unconstrainedly, un-kon-strān'ed-li, *adv.* In an unconstrained manner; without constraint.

uncontested, un-kon-test'ed, *a.* Not contested; not disputed.

uncontrollable, un-kon-trōl'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be controlled or restrained; ungovernable.

uncontrollably, un-kon-trōl'a-bli, *adv.* In an uncontrollable manner.

uncontroverted, un-kon'trō-vėrt-ed, *a.* Not controverted; not disputed or called in question.

unconverted, un-kon-vėrt'ed, *a.* Not converted; not turned from one faith to another; not regenerated.

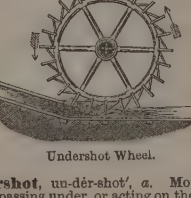
uncord, un-kōrd', *v.t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten the cord or cords of.

uncork, un-kōrk', *v.t.* To draw the cork from.

uncorrected, un-ko-rekt'ed, *a.* Not corrected; not revised; not reformed or amended; not chastised.

uncorrupt, un-ko-rupt', *a.* Not corrupt; incorrupt.

uncouple, un-ku'pl, *v.t.* To loose, as dogs coupled together; to disjoin.
uncourteous, un-kōrt'yus, *a.* Not courteous; uncivil; unpolite.
uncourtliness, un-kōrt'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being uncourtly.
uncourtly, un-kōrt'li, *a.* Not courtly; not bland or polite of manner; blunt; uncivil; rude.
uncouth, un-kōth', *a.* [A.Sax. *uncúth*, unknown—*un*, not, and *cúth*, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. CAN.] Strange; odd in appearance; awkward; ungainly.
uncouthly, un-kōth'li, *adv.* In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely.
uncouthness, un-kōth'nes, *n.* Quality of being uncouth; oddness; strangeness.
uncovenanted, un-ku've-nant-ed, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not proceeding from the covenant made between God and his people through Christ.
uncover, un-ku'vėr, *v.t.* To divest of a cover or covering; to remove any covering from; to lay bare; to disclose to view.—— v.i. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head in token of respect.
uncreated, un-krē-āt'ed, *a.* Not created; not yet created; not produced by creation.
uncritical, un-kri'tik-al, *a.* Not critical; wanting in critical powers; not according to the rules of criticism.
uncrossed, un-krost', *a.* Not crossed; not traversed; not thwarted.
uncrown, un-kroun', *v.t.* To deprive of a crown; to dethrone.
uncrowned, un-kround', *a.* Not wearing a crown; having the power of a king though not the status.
unction, ungk'shon, *n.* [L. *unctio*, *unctionis*, fr. *ungo* or *unguo*, *unctum*, I anoint (whence *unguent*, *ointment*, *anoint*); same root as Skr. *anj*, to anoint.] The act of anointing; an unguent; a salve; *fig.* something soothing or lenitive; that quality in language or manner of speaking which expresses devotion; religious fervour; sham devotional fervour; oiliness.—**Extreme unction.** Under EXTREME.
unctuosity, ung-tū-os'i-ti, *n.* Unctuousness; greasiness.
unctuous, ung'tū-us, *a.* [Fr. *onctueux*, fr. L. *unctus*, smeared. UNCTION.] Oily; greasy; having a resemblance to oil or grease; nauseously emotional; oily; fawning.
unctuousness, ung'tū-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being unctuous; greasiness; oiliness.
uncultivated, un-kul'ti-vāt-ed, *a.* Not cultivated; not tilled; boorish, rude, or rough in manners; not improved by labour, study, care, or the like.
uncurl, un-kėrl', *v.t.* To loose from curls or ringlets.—— v.i. To fall from a curled state.
uncut, un-kut', *a.* Not cut; not cut open at the edges, or not having the edges trimmed, as the leaves of a book.
undated, un'dāt-ed, *a.* [L. *undatus*, fr. *unda*, a wave. UNDULATE.] Waved; wavy; having a waved surface or edge.
undated, un-dāt'ed, *a.* Not dated; having no date.
undaunted, un-dant'ed, *a.* Not daunted; intrepid; fearless.
undauntedly, un-dant'ed-li, *adv.* In an undaunted manner; boldly; intrepidly; fearlessly.
undauntedness, un-dant'ed-nes, *n.* Boldness; intrepidity.
undecaying, un-dē-kā'ing, *a.* Not decaying; immortal.
undeceivable, un-dē-sēv'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be deceived.
undeceive, un-dē-sēv', *v.t.* To free from deception, misapprehension, or mistake; to open one's eyes, figuratively.
undecennial, un-dē-sen'ni-al, *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and *annus*, a year.] Belonging to a period of eleven years.
undecided, un-dē-sīd'ed, *a.* Not decided; not having the mind made up; hesitating; irresolute.
undecked, un-dekt', *a.* Not decked; not having a deck.
undeclinable, un-dē-klīn'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be declined; indeclinable.
undecomposable, un-dē'kom-pōz''a-bl, *a.* Not admitting of decomposition; indecomposable.
undefended, un-dē-fend'ed, *a.* Not defended; without works of defence; not opposed by a defence at law.
undefinable, un-dē-fīn'a-bl, *a.* Not definable; indefinable.
undefined, un-dē-fīnd', *a.* Not defined; not having its limits distinctly marked or seen; lacking in clearness or definiteness.
undemonstrative, un-dē-mon'stra-tiv, *a.* Not demonstrative; not apt to let the feelings betray themselves; reserved; cold in manner.
undeniable, un-dē-nī'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being denied; indisputable; evidently true.
undeniably, un-dē-nī'a-bli, *adv.* So as to admit of no denial; indisputably.
undenominational, un'dē-nom-i-nā''shon-al, *a.* Not denominational; unsectarian.
under, un'dėr, *prep.* [A. Sax. *under*, under, among=Sw. and Dan. *under*, Icel. *undir*, D. *onder*, G. *unter*, Goth. *undar*; akin perhaps to L. *infra*, beneath.] Below; beneath; lower than; in a lower place or position than; so as to be overtopped, overhung, or covered by; loaded, oppressed, or distressed by; undergoing; affected by; subject to; subject to the government, direction, instruction, or influence of; inferior to in rank, social position, &c.; inferior to or less than with respect to number, quantity, value, &c.; falling short of; included in; in the same category, division, class, &c., as in accordance with or conformity to; with the character, pretext, or cover of; being the subject of.—**Under arms**, fully armed and equipped.—**Under fire**, exposed to an enemy's shot.—**Under ground**, below the surface of the ground.—**Under one's hand**, attested by one's name affixed.—**Under the breath**, in a whisper; very softly.—**Under water**, below the surface of the water.—— adv. In a lower or subordinate condition or degree: as a prefix often denotes insufficiently or imperfectly.—— a. Lower in position, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate: in this sense often the first element of a compound noun.
underbid, un-dėr-bid', *v.t.* pret. *underbade*, un-dėr-bad'; pp. *underbidden*, un-dėr-bid'n; ppr. *underbidding*, un-dėr-bid'ing. To bid less than, as in auctions; to offer to execute work or the like at a lower price than.
underbrace, un-dėr-brās', *v.t.* To brace or bind together below.
underbred, un'dėr-bred, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners; ill-bred; vulgar.
underbrush, un'dėr-brush, *n.* Shrubs and small trees, growing under large trees; undergrowth.
underbuy, un-dėr-bī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *underbought*, un-dėr-bąt'; ppr. *underbuying*, un-dėr-bī'ing. To buy at a lower price than.
undercharge, un-dėr-chārj', *v.t.* To charge too small a price for; to take too low a price from.—— n. un'dėr-chārj. Too low a charge or price.
underclothes, **underclothing**, un'dėr-klōŦHz, un'dėr-klōŦH-ing, *n.* Clothes worn under others or next the skin.
undercurrent, un'dėr-ku-rent, *n.* A current below another current or currents; *fig.* some movement or influence not open or apparent.
underdo, un-dėr-dö', *v.t.* pret. *underdid*, un-dėr-did'; pp. *underdone*, un-dėr-dun'; ppr. *underdoing*, un-dėr-dö'ing. To do less thoroughly than is requisite; to cook insufficiently: especially in pp. *underdone*.
underdrain, un'dėr-drān, *n.* A drain below the surface of the ground.
underestimate, un-dėr-es'ti-māt, *v.t.* To estimate at too low a rate.—— n. An estimate at too low a rate.
undergird, un-dėr-gėrd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *undergirded*, *undergirt*, un-dėr-gėrd'ed, un-dėr-gėrt'; ppr. *undergirding*, un-dėr-gėrd'ing. To gird below; to gird round the bottom.
undergo, un-dėr-gō', *v.t.* pret. *underwent*, un-dėr-went'; pp. *undergone*, un-dėr-gon'; ppr. *undergoing*, un-dėr-gō'ing. To bear; to experience; to endure with firmness; to suffer; to pass through; to be subjected to; to sustain.
undergraduate, un-dėr-grad'ū-āt, *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.
underground, un'dėr-ground, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.—— adv. Beneath the surface of the earth.
undergrowth, un'dėr-grōth, *n.* That which grows under other things; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
underhand, un'dėr-hand, *a.* Working by stealth; secret; clandestine; deceitful; sly and sinister.—— adv. In a clandestine manner.
underhung, un'dėr-hung, *a.* Projecting beyond the upper jaw: said of the under jaw.
underlay, un-dėr-lā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *underlaid*, un-dėr-lād'; ppr. *underlaying*, un-dėr-lā'ing. To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.
underlie, un-dėr-lī', *v.t.* pret. *underlay*, un-dėr-lā'; pp. *underlain*, un-dėr-lān'; ppr. *underlying*, un-dėr-lī'ing. To lie beneath; to be situated under; to be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to be subject or liable to.
underline, un-dėr-līn', *v.t.* To mark with a line below the words.
underling, un'dėr-ling, *n.* [*Under* and *-ling*.] An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.
undermine, un-dėr-mīn', *v.t.* To mine under or below; to sap; to make an excavation or mine beneath, for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up; *fig.* to subvert clandestinely; to injure by underhand means.
undermined, un-dėr-mīn'ėr, *n.* One who undermines.
undermost, un'dėr-mōst, *a.* Lowest in place, state, or condition.
underneath, un-dėr-nēth', *adv.* [*Under* and *-neath*, as in *beneath*. NETHER.] Beneath; below.—— prep. Under; beneath.
underpin, un-dėr-pin', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *underpinned*, un-dėr-pind'; ppr. *underpinning*, un-dėr-pin'ing. To pin or support underneath; to place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed.
underplot, un'dėr-plot, *n.* A subordinate plot in a main plot or story; a clandestine scheme.
underprop, un-dėr-prop', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *underpropped*, un-dėr-propt'; ppr. *underpropping*, un-dėr-prop'ing. To set or place a prop below; to support; to uphold.
underrate, un-dėr-rāt', *v.t.* To rate too low; to undervalue.
underscore, un-dėr-skōr', *v.t.* To draw a score or mark under.
under-secretary, un'dėr-se-krē-ta-ri, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.
undersell, un-dėr-sel', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *undersold*, un-dėr-sōld'; ppr. *underselling*, un-dėr-sel'ing. To sell at a lower price than.



Undershot Wheel.

undershot, un-dėr-shot', *a.* Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest

part: said of a water-wheel, and opposed to *overshot*.

undershrub, un'dėr-shrub, *n.* A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the branches decaying yearly.

undersign, un-dėr-sīn', *v.t.* To write, as one's name at the foot or end of a letter or any legal instrument.—**The undersigned**, the person or persons signing any document.

undersized, un'dėr-sīzd, *a.* Being of a size or stature less than common; dwarfish.

understand, un-dėr-stand', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *understood*, un-dėr-stụd'(formerly sometimes *understanded*); ppr. *understanding*, un-dėr-stand'ing. [A. Sax. *understandan*, to understand, lit. to stand under—*under*, and *standan*, to stand; so O. Fris. *understonda*, Icel. *undirstanda*.] To apprehend or comprehend fully; to know or perceive the meaning of; to catch ideas intended to be conveyed by; to have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to see through; to be informed or to learn: governing a clause; to suppose to mean; to interpret; to take as meant or implied; to infer; to assume; to supply or leave to be supplied mentally; to recognize as implied or meant although not expressed.—v.i. To have intelligence or the use of the intellectual faculties; to comprehend; to be informed by another; to learn.

understanding, un-dėr-stand'ing, *a.* Intelligent; knowing; skilful.—n. The act of one who understands; comprehension; apprehension; discernment; knowledge; clear insight; the faculty or power by which one understands; the faculty of the human mind otherwise known as the intellect; the power of thinking and reasoning; intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; anything mutually understood or agreed upon.

understate, un-dėr-stāt', *v.t.* To state too low; to state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

understatement, un-dėr-stāt'ment, *n.* The act of understating; a statement under the truth.

understrapper, un'dėr-strap-ėr, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

understratum, un'dėr-strā-tum, *n.* A substratum; subsoil.

understroke, un-dėr-strōk', *v.t.* To mark with a stroke or line below; to underline.

undertake, un'dėr-tāk, *v.t.* pret. *undertook*, un'dėr-tụk; pp. *undertaken*, un'dėr-tāk-n; ppr. *undertaking*, un'dėr-tāk-ing. To take under one's charge, care, or management; to take on one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform; to covenant or contract to perform or execute; to attempt; to warrant; to answer for; to guarantee.—v.i. To take upon one's self or assume any business or province; to promise; to engage; to stand bound.

undertaker, un'dėr-tāk-ėr, *n.* One who undertakes; one whose trade or business is to manage and provide things necessary for funerals.

undertaking, un'dėr-tāk-ing, *n.* That which is undertaken; any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprise; a promise or engagement.

undertone, un'dėr-tōn, *n.* A low or subdued tone; a tone lower than is usual in speaking.

under-tow, un'dėr-tō, *n.* A current of water below the surface opposite to that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on a beach.

under-valuation, un-dėr-va'lū-ā''shon, *n.* Act of undervaluing; estimate not equal to the real value.

undervalue, un-dėr-va'lū, *v.t.* To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to despise; to hold in mean estimation.

underwear, un'dėr-wār, *n.* A wearing under the outer clothing.

underwood, un'dėr-wụd, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

underworld, un'dėr-wėrld, *n.* The lower world; this world; the sublunary world; the antipodes; the place of departed souls; Hades.

underwrite, un-dėr-rīt', *v.t.* pret. *underwrote*, un-dėr-rōt'; pp. *underwritten*, un-dėr-rit'n; ppr. *underwriting*, un-dėr-rīt'ing. To write under; to subscribe or set one's name to a policy of insurance along with others, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage to a certain amount.

underwriter, un'dėr-rīt-ėr, *n.* One who underwrites or insures; an insurer, especially a marine insurer.

underwriting, un'dėr-rīt-ing, *n.* The business of an underwriter.

undeserved, un-dē-zėrvd', *a.* Not deserved; not merited.

undeservedly, un-dē-zėr'ved-li, *adv.* Not according to merit or desert.

undeserving, un-dē-zėr'ving, *a.* Not deserving; not having merit.

undesigned, un-dē-zīnd', *a.* Not designed; not intended; unintentional.

undesignedly, un-dē-zin'ed-li, *adv.* Without design or intention.

undesirable, un-dē-zīr'a-bl, *a.* Not desirable; not to be desired or wished.

undesired, un-dē-zīrd', *a.* Not desired, or not solicited.

undetermined, un-dē-tėr'mind, *a.* Not determined; not decided, fixed, or settled; not certainly ascertained.

undeterred, un-dē-tėrd', *a.* Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles.

undeviating, un-dē'vi-āt-ing, *a.* Not deviating; not departing from a rule, principle, or practice; steady; regular; uniform.

undigested, un-di-jest'ed, *a.* Not digested by the stomach; not properly prepared or arranged; not reduced to order; crude.

undignified, un-dig'ni-fīd, *a.* Not dignified; showing a want of dignity.

undiluted, un-di-lūt'ed, *a.* Not diluted or mixed with water; not tempered with any admixture; pure; unadulterated.

undine, un'dīn, *n.* [From L. *unda*, a wave.] A water-spirit of the female sex, similar to a sylph or spirit of the air.

undiscernible, un-diz-zėrn'i-bl, *a.* That cannot be discerned or discovered; invisible.

undiscerning, un-diz-zėrn'ing, *a.* Not discerning; wanting judgment or discrimination.

undischarged, un-dis-chärjd', *a.* Not discharged; not having got a discharge; not freed from obligation; not executed or performed.

undisciplined, un-dis'si-plind, *a.* Not disciplined; not properly trained; raw.

undiscoverable, un-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out.

undiscovered, un-dis-kuv'ėrd, *a.* Not discovered; not laid open to view; lying hid.

undiscriminating, un-dis-krim'i-nāt-ing, *a.* Not discriminating or distinguishing; disregarding or not perceiving differences.

undisguised, un-dis-gīzd', *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a mask; openly shown; open; candid; artless.

undismayed, un-dis-mād', *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; undaunted.

undisposed, un-dis-pōzd', *a.* Not set apart; not allocated; not sold: with *of*.

undisputed, un-dis-pūt'ed, *a.* Not disputed; not called in question; incontestable.

undissolvable, un-diz-zolv'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved or melted; incapable of being loosened or broken; indissoluble.

undistinguishable, un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished; indistinguishable.

undistinguishably, un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be distinguished.

undistinguished, un-dis-ting'gwisht, *a.* Not having any distinguishing mark; not treated with any particular respect; not famous; not possessing distinction or any particular eminence.

undisturbed, un-dis-tėrbd', *a.* Free from disturbance or interruption; not molested; calm; tranquil; not agitated.

undisturbedly, un-dis-tėr'bed-li, *adv.* In an undisturbed manner; calmly; peacefully.

undiversified, un-di-vėr'si-fīd, *a.* Not diversified or varied; uniform.

undivided, un-di-vīd'ed, *a.* Not divided; unbroken; whole; entire.

undo, un-dō', *v.t.* pret. *undid*, un-did'; pp. *undone*, un-dun'; ppr. *undoing*, un-dō'ing. [With *un-* in sense of reversal.] To reverse, as something that has been done; to annul; to bring to naught; to untie or unfasten; to loose; to open; to take to pieces; to ruin; to ruin the morals, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy; to impoverish.

undo, un'dō, *v.t.* [With *un-*, not. See prec.] To leave undone or not performed.

undoer, un-dō'ėr, *n.* One who undoes; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins.

undoing, un-dō'ing, *n.* The reversal of what has been done; ruin; destruction.

undone, un'dun, *pp.* Not done or performed.

undone, un-dun', *pp.* Untied or unfastened; reversed; ruined.

undoubted, un-dout'ed, *a.* Not doubted or called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

undoubtedly, un-dout'ed-li, *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

undreamed, undreamt, un-drēmd', un-dremt', *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined: often followed by *of*.

undress, un-dres', *v.t.* To divest of dress or clothes; to strip; to disrobe; to take the dressing or bandages from.—n. un'dres. A loose negligent dress; ordinary dress.

undressed, un-drest', *a.* Not dressed; not attired; not prepared; in a raw state.

undue, un-dū', *a.* Not due; not yet demandable by right; not right; not legal; improper; unworthy; inordinate; disproportioned.

undulate, un'dū-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *undulated*, un'dū-lāt-ed; ppr. *undulating*, un'dū-lāt-ing. [L.L. *undulo*, *undulatum*, fr. L. *undula*, a little wave, dim. of *unda*, a wave (seen also in *inundate*, *abundant*, *abound*, *redundant*, &c.); fr. a root seen also in E. *water*.] To have a wavy motion; to rise and fall in waves, or similarly; to move in curving or bending lines; to wave.—v.t. To cause to wave, or move with a wavy motion.

undulate, undulated, un'dū-lāt, un'dū-lāt-ed, *p.a.* Wavy; having a waved surface.

undulating, un'dū-lāt-ing, *p.a.* Wavy; rising and falling; exhibiting undulations.

undulation, un-dū-lā'shon, *n.* [UNDULATE.] The act of undulating; a waving motion; a wavy form; a gentle rising on the surface of the ground; a vibratory motion transmitted through some fluid medium by impulses communicated; any one vibration of such fluid.

undulatory, un'dū-la-to-ri, *a.* [*Undulate* and *-ory*.] Having an undulating character; moving in the manner of waves; resembling the motion of waves; pertaining to such a motion.—**Undulatory theory**, the theory according to which light is the effect on the eye of vibrations propagated from a luminous source by undulations of the ether pervading all space.

unduly, un-dū'li, *adv.* In an undue manner; unlawfully; unwarrantably; excessively.

undutiful, un-dū'ti-fụl, *a.* Not dutiful; not obedient; not performing duty; rebellious; irreverent.

undutifully, un-dū'ti-fụl-li, *adv.* In an undutiful manner.

undutifulness, un-dū'ti-fụl-nes, *n.* Character of being undutiful; want of dutifulness; disobedience.

undying, un-dī'ing, *a.* Not dying; immortal; imperishable.

unearned, un-ėrnd', *a.* Not merited by labour or services.—**Unearned increment**, the increase in the value of property not due to any expenditure on the part of the owner.

unearth, un-ėrth′, *v.t.* [*Un-* implying reversal.] To drive or bring from the earth or from a burrow; to uncover; to remove the earth from; to bring to light; to discover.

unearthly, un-ėrth′li, *a.* Not earthly; supernatural; weird.

uneasily, un-ēz′i-li, *adv.* In an uneasy manner; with difficulty; not readily.

uneasiness, un-ēz′i-nes, *n.* State of being uneasy; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet, either physical or mental.

uneasy, un-ēz′i, *a.* Feeling some degree of pain either mental or physical; restless; disturbed; giving some pain; somewhat anxious; unquiet; causing constraint, discomfort, or want of ease; constrained; stiff; not graceful; disagreeable; unpleasing; irksome.

uneatable, un-ēt′a-bl, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

unedifying, un-ed′i-fi-ing, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind.

uneducated, un-ed′ū-kāt-ed, *a.* Not educated; illiterate; ignorant.

unembarrassed, un-em-ba′rast, *a.* Not embarrassed; not put to some confusion of feeling; free from pecuniary difficulties.

unemotional, un-ē-mō′shon-al, *a.* Not emotional; free from emotion or feeling; impassive.

unemployed, un-em-ploid′, *a.* Not employed; having no work; that cannot get work; at leisure; not engaged; not being in use.

unending, un-end′ing, *a.* Not ending; perpetual; eternal.

unendowed, un-en-doud′, *a.* Not endowed; having no endowment or settled fund.

unendurable, un-en-dūr′a-bl, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

unenfranchised, un-en-fran′chīzd, *a.* Not having the franchise or right to vote for a member of parliament.

unengaged, un-en-gājd′, *a.* Not engaged; disengaged; unoccupied; not busy.

unenglish, un-ing′glish, *a.* Not English; not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen; opposed in character or feeling to what is English.

unenlightened, un-en-līt′nd, *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated, mentally or morally.

unenlivened, un-en-līv′nd, *a.* Not enlivened; not rendered gay, cheerful, or animated.

unenterprising, un-en′tėr-prīz-ing, *a.* Not enterprising; wanting in enterprise; not adventurous.

unentertaining, un-en′tėr-tān″ing, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing.

unenviable, un-en′vi-a-bl, *a.* Not enviable; not to be envied or viewed with envy.

unenvied, un-en′vid, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.

unequable, un-ē′kwa-bl, *a.* Not equable; inequable; changeful; fitful.

unequal, un-ē′kwal, *a.* Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength, talents, age, station; inadequate; insufficient; inequitable; not equable; uniform.

unequalled, un-ē′kwald, *a.* Not to be equalled; unparalleled; unrivalled.

unequally, un-ē′kwal-li, *adv.* In an unequal manner or degree.

unequivocal, un-ē-kwi′vō-kal, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; not ambiguous.

unequivocally, un-ē-kwi′vō-kal-li, *adv.* In an unequivocal manner; without doubt; plainly.

unerring, un-er′ing, *a.* Not erring; incapable of error; incapable of missing the mark; certain.

unerringly, un-er′ing-li, *adv.* In an unerring manner; with certainty; infallibly.

unessential, un-es-sen′shal, *a.* Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance; not constituting the essence.——*n.* Something not essential or of absolute necessity.

uneven, un-ē′vn, *a.* Not even, level, smooth, or plain; rough; not straight; crooked; not uniform or equable; changeable; not fair, just, or true; odd, or not divisible by 2 without a remainder.

unevenly, un-ē′vn-li, *adv.* In an uneven manner.

unevenness, un-ē′vn-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being uneven; inequality of surface; want of uniformity; variableness.

unexamined, un-egz-am′ind, *a.* Not examined; not interrogated strictly or judicially; not submitted to inquiry, investigation, discussion, or the like.

unexampled, un-egz-am′pld, *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.

unexcelled, un-ek-seld′, *a.* Not excelled; not surpassed or outstripped.

unexceptionable, un-ek-sep′shon-a-bl, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; excellent; admirable.

unexecuted, un-eks′ē-kūt-ed, *a.* Not executed; not performed; not done: not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity.

unexercised, un-eks′ėr-sīzd, *a.* Not exercised; not practised.

unexhausted, un-egz-ąst′ed, *a.* Not exhausted; not spent; not worn out

unexpected, un-eks-pekt′ed, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden.

unexpectedly, un-eks-pekt′ed-li, *adv.* In an unexpected manner; at a time not looked for; suddenly.

unexpired, un-eks-pīrd′, *a.* Not expired; not having come to the end of its term; not having reached the date at which it is due.

unexplored, un-eks-plōrd′, *a.* Not explored; not visited or examined by any traveller.

unexposed, un-eks-pōzd′, *a.* Not exposed; sheltered.

unfading, un-fād′ing, *a.* Not fading; not liable to wither or decay; ever fresh.

unfailing, un-fāl′ing, *a.* Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; that does not fail; certain.

unfailingly, un-fāl′ing-li, *adv.* In an unfailing manner; without fail.

unfair, un-fār′, *a.* Not fair; not honest or impartial; not just; inequitable; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; proceeding from trick or dishonesty.

unfairly, un-fār′li, *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner.

unfairness, un-fār′nes, *n.* The character of being unfair; injustice; bias.

unfaithful, un-fāth′fųl, *a.* Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; violating the wedding vow; not exact or according to fact.

unfaithfully, un-fāth′fųl-li, *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; perfidiously; negligently; imperfectly.

unfaithfulness, un-fāth′fųl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unfaithful.

unfaltering, un-fąl′ter-ing, *a.* Not faltering; not failing or hesitating; constant.

unfamiliar, un-fa-mi′li-ar, *a.* Not familiar; not accustomed; not rendered agreeable by frequent use; strange.

unfamiliarity, un-fa-mi″li-a″ri-ti, *n.* The state of being unfamiliar.

unfashionable, un-fa′shon-a-bl, *a.* Not fashionable or according to the fashion; not complying in dress or manners with the fashion.

unfashionableness, un-fa′shon-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being unfashionable.

unfashionably, un-fa′shon-a-bli, *adv.* In an unfashionable manner.

unfasten, un-fās′n, *v.t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.

unfathered, un-fą′ᴛʜėrd, *a.* Having no father; fatherless; having no acknowledged father.

unfatherly, un-fą′ᴛʜėr-li, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind.

unfathomable, un-fa′ᴛʜom-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; too deep to be sounded or measured; incomprehensible; inscrutable.

unfathomably, un-fa′ᴛʜom-a-bli, *adv.* In an unfathomable manner.

unfavourable, un-fā′vėr-a-bl, *a.* Not favourable; not propitious; not inclined to support or countenance; discouraging; giving an adverse judgment or opinion; somewhat prejudicial.

unfavourably, un-fā′vėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an unfavourable manner; adversely; with some discouragement or censure.

unfeeling, un-fēl′ing, *a.* Devoid of feeling; devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted; harsh; brutal.

unfeelingly, un-fēl′ing-li, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner; harshly.

unfeigned, un-fānd′, *a.* Not feigned; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

unfeignedly, un-fān′ed-li, *adv.* In an unfeigned manner; really; sincerely.

unfelt, un-felt′, *a.* Not felt; not perceived.

unfeminine, un-fem′in-in, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners.

unfermented, un-fer-ment′ed, *a.* Not fermented; not having undergone fermentation, as wine or other beverage; not leavened.

unfetter, un-fet′ėr, *v.t.* To loose from fetters, chains, or bonds; to free from restraint; to set at liberty; to unshackle.

unfettered, un-fet′ėrd, *a.* Not restrained; free from restraint; unrestrained.

unfilial, un-fil′i-al, *a.* Not filial; unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful.

unfinished, un-fin′isht, *a.* Not finished; not complete; incomplete; imperfect.

unfit, un-fit′, *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable; wanting suitable qualifications; not suited or adapted; not competent.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *unfitted*, un-fit′ed; ppr. *unfitting*, un-fit′ing. To make unfit; to disable; to make unsuitable; to disqualify.

unfitly, un-fit′li, *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably.

unfitness, un-fit′nes, *n.* State or quality of being unfit; want of proper qualifications.

unfitting, un-fit′ing, *a.* Not fitting; improper; unbecoming.

unfix, un-fiks′, *v.t.* To cause to be no longer fixed; to loosen; to detach from anything that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge.

unflagging, un-flag′ing, *a.* Not flagging or drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.

unfledged, un-flejd′, *a.* Not fledged or furnished with feathers; not having attained to full growth; immature.

unflinching, un-flinsh′ing, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking; resolute.

unfold, un-fōld′, *v.t.* To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; to disclose; to reveal; to give details of; to display.——*v.i.* To open out; to become disclosed or developed; to develop itself.

unforeseen, un-fōr-sēn′, *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown.

unforgiveable, un-for-giv′a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable.

unforgiven, un-for-giv′n, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned.

unforgiving, un-for-giv′ing, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable.

unforgot, **unforgotten**, un-for-got′, un-for-got′n, *a.* Not forgot or forgotten; not lost to memory; not overlooked; not neglected.

unformed, un-fōrmd′, *a.* Not formed or moulded into regular shape.

unfortunate, un-fōr′tū-nāt, *a.* Not fortunate but rather the reverse; not prosperous; having ill fortune; unlucky; unhappy.——*n.* One who is unfortunate; a woman who has lapsed from virtue; a prostitute.

unfortunately, un-fōr′tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune; unhappily.

unfounded, un-found′ed, *a.* Having no real foundation; groundless; idle; base[illegible]

unfranchised, un-fran′chīzd, *a.* Not franchised; disfranchised.

unfree, un-frē′, *a.* Not free; in bondage.

unfrequent, un-frē'kwent, *a.* Not frequent; infrequent.

unfrequented, un-frē-kwent'ed, *a.* Not frequented; rarely visited or seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary.

unfriended, un-frend'ed, *a.* Not having friends; not countenanced or supported.

unfriendliness, un-frend'li-nes, *n.* State of being unfriendly.

unfriendly, un-frend'li, *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; not favourable.

unfrock, un-frok', *v.t.* To divest of a frock; to deprive of the character and privileges of a priest or clergyman.

unfruitful, un-frōt'fụl, *a.* Not fruitful; not producing fruit; barren; unproductive; infertile; not producing good effects or good works.

unfruitfully, un-frōt'fụl-li, *adv.* In an unfruitful manner.

unfruitfulness, un-frōt'fụl-nes, *n.* State of being unfruitful; barrenness; unproductiveness.

unfulfilled, un-fụl-fild', *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished, as a prophecy.

unfunded, un-fund'ed, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent fund for the payment of its interest: said of government debt when it exists in the form of exchequer bills or the like.

unfurl, un-fėrl', *v.t.* To loose from a furled state; to expand to catch the wind.

unfurnished, un-fėr'nisht, *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; unsupplied; unprovided in general.

ungainliness, un-gān'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ungainly; uncouthness; clumsiness.

ungainly, un-gān'li, *a.* [From *un*, not, and old *gainly*—which see.] Not handsome; uncouth; clumsy; awkward; ill-shaped.

ungallant, un-gal'ant, *a.* Not gallant; not polite, courtly, or attentive to ladies.

ungallantly, un-gal'ant-li, *adv.* In an ungallant manner.

ungenerous, un-jen'ėr-us, *a.* Not generous; not showing generosity or liberality of mind or sentiments; illiberal; dishonourable; mean.

ungenerously, un-jen'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In an ungenerous manner; illiberally.

ungenteel, un-jen-tēl', *a.* Not genteel; not consistent with gentility; impolite.

ungenteelly, un-jen-tēl'li, *adv.* In an ungenteel manner.

ungentle, un-jen'tl, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude.

ungentlemanlike, un-jen'tl-man-līk, *a.* Not like a gentleman.

ungentlemanliness, un-jen'tl-man-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being ungentlemanlike.

ungentlemanly, un-jen'tl-man-li, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman; such as no real gentleman would do.

ungently, un-jen'tli, *adv.* Not gently; harshly; with severity; rudely.

ungird, un-gėrd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ungirded, ungirt*, un-gėrd'ed, un-gėrt'; ppr. *ungerding*, un-gėrd'ing. To loose from a girdle or band; to divest of what is girt on; to unbind.

unglazed, un-glāzd', *a.* Not glazed; not furnished with panes of glass; wanting glass windows; not covered with vitreous matter, as pottery.

unglove, un-gluv', *v.t.* To take off the glove or gloves from.

unglue, un-glō', *v.t.* To separate, as anything that is glued or cemented.

ungodliness, un-god'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness; godlessness.

ungodly, un-god'li, *a.* Not godly; wicked; impious; sinful; contrary to the divine commands.

ungovernable, un-gu'vėrn-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled; refractory; unruly.

ungovernableness, un-gu'vėrn-a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ungovernable.

ungovernably, un-gu'vėrn-a-bli, *adv.* In an ungovernable manner.

ungoverned, un-gu'vėrnd, *a.* Not governed; uncontrolled; unbridled; licentious.

ungraceful, un-grās'fụl, *a.* Not graceful; without grace; inelegant; clumsy.

ungracefully, un-grās'fụl-li, *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly.

ungracefulness, un-grās'fụl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ungraceful.

ungracious, un-grā'shus, *a.* Not gracious; uncivil; rude; impolite; disagreeable; odious.

ungraciously, un-grā'shus-li, *adv.* In an ungracious manner; rudely.

ungrammatical, un-gram-mat'ik-al, *a.* Not grammatical; not according to the rules of grammar.

ungrammatically, un-gram-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

ungrateful, un-grāt'fụl, *a.* Not grateful; not thankful, not feeling or showing gratitude; showing ingratitude; making ill returns for kindness; unpleasing; disagreeable; harsh.

ungratefully, un-grāt'fụl-li, *adv.* In an ungrateful manner; with ingratitude; unpleasingly.

ungratefulness, un-grāt'fụl-nes, *n.* The state or character of being ungrateful; ingratitude.

ungrounded, un-ground'ed, *a.* Having no foundation or support; groundless; baseless.

ungrudging, un-gruj'ing, *a.* Without a grudge; freely giving; hearty; liberal.

ungrudgingly, un-gruj'ing-li, *adv.* In an ungrudging manner; heartily; cheerfully.

ungual, ung'gwal, *a.* [From L. *unguis*, a nail, claw, or hoof. NAIL.] Pertaining to a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, claw, or hoof.

unguarded, un-gärd'ed, *a.* Not guarded; not watched; not being on one's guard; not cautious; negligent; not done or spoken with caution.

unguardedly, un-gärd'ed-li, *adv.* In an unguarded manner; incautiously; without caution; carelessly.

unguardedness, un-gärd'ed-nes, *n.* State of being unguarded.

unguent, un'gwent, *n.* [L. *unguentum*, an ointment, fr. *unguo, ungo*, I anoint. UNCTION.] An ointment; a lubricant.

unguiculate, ung-gwik'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a claw.] Clawed; having claws.

unguiform, ung'gwi-fōrm, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw, *forma*, form.] Claw-shaped.

ungulate, ung'gū-lāt, *n.* [From L. *ungula*, a hoof, dim. of *unguis*, a nail or claw. UNGUAL.] A hoofed quadruped; one of the order Ungulata or hoofed animals, including the ruminants and the pig, horse, rhinoceros, &c.—*a.* Hoof-shaped; having hoofs.

unhackneyed, un-hak'nid, *a.* Not hackneyed; not stale, flat, or commonplace from frequent use or repetition.

unhallowed, un-hal'ōd, *a.* Not hallowed or sanctified; profane; unholy; impious; wicked.

unhampered, un-ham'pėrd, *a.* Not hampered, hindered, or restricted.

unhand, un-hand', *v.t.* To loose from the hand or hands; to lose hold of; to release from a grasp; to let go.

unhandily, un-hand'i-li, *adv.* In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

unhandiness, un-hand'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being unhandy.

unhandsome, un-hand'sum, *a.* Not handsome; not generous or liberal; unfair; unbecoming; uncivil; unpolite.

unhandsomely, un-hand'sum-li, *adv.* In an unhandsome manner; unfairly; uncivilly.

unhandy, un-hand'i, *a.* Not handy; awkward; not convenient.

unhanged, unhung, un-hangd', un-hung', *a.* Not punished by hanging.

unhappily, un-hap'i-li, *adv.* In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; wretchedly; by ill fortune; as ill luck would have it.

unhappiness, un-hap'i-nes, *n.* State of being unhappy; misfortune; ill luck; infelicity; misery.

unhappy, un-hap'i, *a.* Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched; sad; unfortunate; unlucky; unpropitious; evil; calamitous; ill-omened.

unharboured, un-här'bord, *a.* Not harboured; affording no shelter.

unhardy, un-härd'i, *a.* Not hardy; not bold; timorous.

unharmed, un-härmd', *a.* Not harmed; unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.

unharness, un-här'nes, *v.t.* To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear; to disarm; to divest of armour.

unhat, un-hat', *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *unhatted*, un-hat'ed; ppr. *unhatting*, un-hat'ing. To take off the hat, as in respect or reverence.

unhealthful, un-helth'fụl, *a.* Not healthful; unhealthy; insalubrious.

unhealthily, un-helth'i-li, *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner.

unhealthiness, un-helth'i-nes, *n.* The state or character of being unhealthy.

unhealthy, un-helth'i, *a.* Not healthy; wanting health; not sound and vigorous of body; sickly; unfavourable to health; apt to generate disease; insalubrious; unwholesome; morbid; not indicating health; not having a beneficial tendency morally.

unheard, un-hėrd', *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience.—**Unheard of**, such as was never heard of or known before; unprecedented; not known to fame; not celebrated.

unheeded, un-hēd'ed, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.

unheedful, un-hēd'fụl, *a.* Not heedful; not cautious; inattentive; careless.

unheedfully, un-hēd'fụl-li, *adv.* In an unheedful manner; inattentively.

unheeding, un-hēd'ing, *a.* Not heeding; heedless; careless; negligent.

unhesitating, un-he'zi-tāt-ing, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready in action.

unhesitatingly, un-he'zi-tāt-ing-li, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt; promptly.

unhinge, un-hinj', *v.t.* To take from the hinges; to unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering; to derange; to discompose or disorder; to put out of sorts; to incapacitate by disturbing the nerves.

unhistoric, unhistorical, un-his-to'rik, un-his-to'rik-al, *a.* Not historical; not based on trustworthy historic evidence.

unhitch, un-hich', *v.t.* To disengage from a fastening.

unholily, un-hō'li-li, *adv.* In an unholy manner.

unholiness, un-hō'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unholy; impiety.

unholy, un-hō'li, *a.* Not holy; not sacred; unhallowed; profane; impious; wicked.

unhonoured, un-on'ėrd, *a.* Not honoured; not regarded or treated with honour; not celebrated.

unhood, un-hụd', *v.t.* To deprive of a hood.

unhook, un-hōk', *v.t.* To loose from a hook.

unhoped, un-hōpt', *a.* Not hoped for; not expected; not so probable as to excite hope: often followed by *for*.

unhopeful, un-hōp'fụl, *a.* Not hopeful; such as leaves no room to hope; hopeless.

unhorse, un-hors', *v.t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.

unhouse, un-houz', *v.t.* To deprive of a house; to drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge; to deprive of shelter.

unhouseled†, unhousell'ed†, un-hou'zeld, *a.* [HOUSEL.] Not having received the sacrament. [*Shak.*]

unhurt, un-hėrt', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.

unhusk, un-husk', *v.t.* To deprive of husks.

uniaxal, uniaxial, ū-ni-ak'sal, ū-ni-ak'si-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *axis*, an axis.] Having but one axis.

unicameral, ū-ni-kam'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *camera*, a chamber.] Consisting of a single chamber: said of a legislative body.

unicellular, ū-ni-sel'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *cellula*, a cell.] Consisting of a single cell; exhibiting only a single cell.

unicorn, ū'ni-kôrn, *n.* [L. *unicornis—unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn. HORN.] An animal with one horn; a fabulous animal having the head, neck, and body of a horse, and a long horn growing out of the forehead.

unicostate, ū-ni-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *costa*, a rib.] Having one rib or ridge; in *bot.* having one large vein running down the centre called the midrib.

unideal, un-ī-dē'al, *a.* Not ideal; real; actual.

unifacial, ū-ni-fā'shi-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, and *facies*, face. FACE.] Having but one face or front surface.

unification, ū'ni-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of unifying or uniting into one.

unifilar, ū-ni-fī'lėr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *filum*, a thread.] Having only one thread: applied to a special kind of magnetometer.

uniflorous, ū-ni-flō'rus, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] In *bot.* bearing one flower only.

uniform, ū'ni-fôrm, *a.* [Fr. *uniforme*, L. *uniformis—unus*, one, and *forma*, form. UNION, FORM.] Having always one and the same form; not varying or changing in shape, appearance, character, &c.; always the same in degree or rate; equable; constant; regular; invariable; of the same kind or matter all through; homogeneous; consistent at all times; conforming to one rule or mode.—*n.* A dress of the same kind or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, and forming a distinctive costume.

uniformitarian, ū-ni-fôr'mi-tā''ri-an, *n.* One who upholds a doctrine or system of uniformity.—*a.* Pertaining to uniformity or some doctrine of uniformity.

uniformity, ū-ni-fôr'mi-ti, *n.* [*Uniform* and *-ity.*] The state or character of being uniform; a state in which sameness is exhibited; freedom from variation or difference; conformity to one type; sameness in religious worship; consonance; agreement; consistency.

uniformly, ū'ni-fôrm-li, *adv.* In a uniform manner; invariably.

uniformness, ū'ni-fôrm-nes, *n.* State of being uniform; uniformity.

unify, ū'ni-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unified*, ū'ni-fid; ppr. *unifying*, ū'ni-fi-ing. [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, I make.] To form into one; to reduce to unity; to view as one.

unigenous, ū-ni'jen-us, *a.* [L. *unus*, and root *gen*, to beget.] Of one kind; of the same genus.

unilateral, ū-ni-lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Relating or pertaining to one side; having one side; one-sided; in *bot.* growing chiefly to one side.

unilteral, ū-ni-lit'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of one letter only.

unilluminated, un-il-lū'mi-nāt-ed, *a.* Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark; ignorant.

unilocular, ū-ni-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *loculus*, cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] Having one cell or chamber only; not divided into cells.

unimaginable, un-im-aj'i-na-bl, *a.* Not imaginable; not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.

unimagined, un-im-aj'ind, *a.* Not imagined, conceived, or formed in idea.

unimpaired, un-im-pārd', *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury; uninjured.

unimpassioned, un-im-pa'shond, *a.* Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; calm; tranquil; not violent.

unimpeachable, un-im-pēch'a-bl, *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; blameless; irreproachable.

unimportance, un-im-pōr'tans, *n.* Want of importance or consequence.

unimportant, un-im-pōr'tant, *a.* Not important; not of great moment.

unimposing, un-im-pōz'ing, *a.* Not imposing; not commanding respect or awe.

unimpressible, un-im-pres'i-bl, *a.* Not impressible; not sensitive; apathetic.

unimproved, un-im-prōvd', *a.* Not improved; not made better or wiser; not brought under cultivation; not tilled; not cultivated.

unimpugnable, un-im-pūn'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

uninclosed, un-in-klōzd', *a.* Not inclosed; not surrounded by a fence.

unincorporated, un-in-kōr'po-rāt-ed, *a.* Not incorporated; not formed into a corporate body or incorporation.

uninhabitable, un-in-ha'bit-a-bl, *a.* Not inhabitable; unfit to be the residence of men.

uninhabited, un-in-ha'bit-ed, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants

uninjured, un-in'jurd, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; having suffered no harm or injury.

uninspired, un-in-spīrd', *a.* Not inspired; not influenced or produced by inspiration or supernatural illumination.

uninstructed, un-in-strukt'ed, *a.* Not instructed or taught; not educated; not furnished with instructions.

uninstructive, un-in-strukt'iv, *a.* Not serving to instruct or improve the mind.

unintelligent, un-in-tel'i-jent, *a.* Not intelligent; not resulting from intelligence; not having the mental faculties acute; not showing intelligence; stupid.

unintelligible, un-in-tel'i-ji-bl, *a.* Not intelligible; not capable of being understood; meaningless.

unintelligibly, un-in-tel'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an unintelligible manner.

unintentional, un-in-ten'shon-al, *a.* Not intentional; done or happening without design.

unintentionally, un-in-ten'shon-al-li, *adv.* Without design or purpose.

uninterested, un-in'tėr-est-ed, *a.* Not interested; having no personal interest or concern; not having the mind or feelings engaged.

uninteresting, un-in'tėr-est-ing, *n.* Not interesting; not capable of exciting interest; dull; tame.

unintermitted, un-in'tėr-mit''ed, *a.* Not intermitted; not suspended for a time; continuous.

unintermittedly, un-in'tėr-mit''ed-li, *adv.* Without intermission; uninterruptedly.

unintermitting, un-in'tėr-mit''ing, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; incessant.

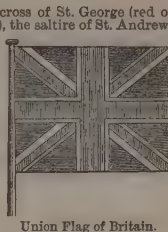
uninterrupted, un-in'tėr-rupt''ed, *a.* Not interrupted; unintermitted; incessant.

uninterruptedly, un-in'tėr-rupt''ed-li, *adv.* Without interruption.

uninvited, un-in-vīt'ed, *a.* Not invited; without an invitation; not requested; not bidden.

uninviting, un-in-vīt'ing, *a.* Not inviting; unattractive; rather repellent.

union, ūn'yon, *n.* [Fr. *union*, fr. L. *unio*, *unionis*, oneness, unity, a large pearl, an onion, latterly also a union, fr. *unus*, one (seen also in *unit*, *unity*, *unique*, *universal*, &c.); allied to E. *one*. ONE.] The act of joining two or more things into one; the state of being united; junction; combination; concord; agreement; harmony; matrimony; marriage; that which is formed by combination of things or persons; a combination or coalition; a confederation; a confederacy; two or more parishes united into one whole for administration of the poor-laws; a workhouse for such parishes; a trades-union; a joint, screw, &c., uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling; a mixed fabric of cotton, flax, jute, silk, wool, &c.; a certain kind of flag.—Union flag of Britain, the national banner of the United Kingdom, formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the saltire of St. Andrew (white on



Union Flag of Britain.

a blue ground), and the saltire of St. Patrick (red on a white ground).

unionism, ūn'yon-izm, *n.* The principles of unionists; trades-unionism.

unionist, ūn'yon-ist, *n.* One who promotes or advocates union; a trades-unionist; in Great Britain, a member of the political party which upholds the present union of the three kingdoms.

union-jack, ūn'yon-jak, *n.* A name often given without strict correctness to the union flag. See UNION.

uniparous, ū-nip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, I bear.] Producing one at a birth; in *bot.* having one peduncle.

uniped, ū'ni-ped, *n.* or *a.* [L. *unus*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having only one foot.

unipersonal, ū-ni-pėr'son-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *persona*, a person.] Having but one person; existing in one person, as the Deity; used only in one person, as an impersonal verb.

unipersonalist, ū-ni-pėr'son-al-ist, *n.* [*Unipersonal* and *-ist.*] One who believes there is but a single person in the Deity.

unipetalous, ū-ni-pet'a-lus, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and E. *petal.*] Having one petal only.

unipolar, ū-ni-pō'lėr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *polus*, a pole.] Having but one pole, or one kind of polarity.

unique, ū-nēk', *a.* [Fr. *unique*, fr. L. *unicus*, fr. *unus*, one. UNION.] Without a like or equal; unmatched; unequalled; single in its kind of excellence.

uniquely, ū-nēk'li, *adv.* So as to be unique.

uniserial, ū-ni-sē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *series*, a row.] Having only one row or series.

unisexual, ū-ni-sek'sū-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *sexus*, a sex.] Having one sex only; in *bot.* having organs of one sex only, whether male or female.

unison, ū'ni-son, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound. UNION, SOUND.] The state of perfect agreement or identity in pitch of two or more musical notes; accordance; agreement; harmony; concord.—*a.* Sounding alone.

unisonance, ū-ni'sō-nans, *n.* State of being in unison; accordance of sounds; unison.

unisonant, **unisonous**, ū-ni'sō-nant, ū-ni'sō-nus, *a.* [UNISON.] Being in unison; concordant.

unit, ū'nit, *n.* [L. *unitas*, unity, fr. *unus*, one. UNION.] A single thing or person regarded separately; a single one of a number; an individual; the number 1; any quantity or magnitude by the repetition or subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured, as a foot-pound, a gramme, a dyne.

unitable, ū-nīt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being united.

Unitarian, ū-ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* [From L. *unitas*, unity, fr. *unus*, one. UNION.] One who ascribes divinity to God the Father only; one of a religious sect who deny the doctrine of the Trinity; also, a monotheist.—*a.* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines.—**Unitarianism**, ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

unitary, ū'ni-ta-ri, *a.* [*Unit* and *-ary.*] Of or relating to a unit.

unite, ū-nīt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *united*, ū-nīt'-ed; ppr. *uniting*, ū-nīt'ing. [From L.L. *unio*, *unitum*, I unite, fr. *unus*, one. UNION.] To combine; to connect; to join in affection or interest; to conjoin; to associate; to cause to agree; to make to adhere; to attach.——v.i. To become one; to join in one; to coalesce; to be consolidated; to combine; to grow together; to be mixed; to join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

united, ū-nīt'ed, *p.a.* Joined; combined together; made one.—**United Brethren**, the religious body called Moravians. MORAVIANS. — **United Presbyterians**, the Presbyterian church formed in Scotland by the union in 1847 of certain bodies of seceders from the Established Church.

unitedly, ū-nīt'ed-li, *adv.* In a united manner; jointly; in combination.

uniter, ū-nīt'ėr, *n.* The person or thing that unites.

unitive, ū'ni-tiv, *a.* [*Unite* and *-ive.*] Having the power of uniting.

unity, ū'ni-ti, *n.*; pl. **unities**, ū'ni-tiz. [L. *unitas*, oneness, unity, agreement, fr. *unus*, one. UNION.] The property or state of being one; oneness; concord; agreement; harmony; oneness of sentiment, affection, and the like; the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved in literary compositions; artistic harmony and symmetry; in *math.* any definite quantity taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation.

univalent, ū-niv'a-lent, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valēre*, to be worth.] Monatomic.

univalve, ū'ni-valv, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valva*, valve. VALVE.] Having one valve only, as shell or pericarp.——n. A shell having one valve only; a mollusc with a shell composed of a single piece, usually of a conical and spiral form.

univalved, univalvular, ū'ni-valvd, ū-ni-valv'ū-lėr, *a.* Having only one valve.

universal, ū-ni-vėrs'al, *a.* [Fr. *universel*, L. *universalis*, fr. *universus*, universal, lit. turned into one—*unus*, one, and *versus*, turned. UNION, VERSE.] Pertaining to all or the whole; belonging to all; all-embracing; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; total; whole; comprising all the particulars.——n. A general notion or idea; a predicable; a universal proposition.

universalism, ū-ni-vėrs'al-izm, *n.* [*Universal* and *-ism.*] The doctrine or belief of the universalists.

universalist, ū-ni-vėrs'al-ist, *n.* [*Universal* and *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine that all men will be ultimately saved, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment.

universality, ū'ni-vėrs-al''i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *universalité.*] The state of being universal.

universally, ū-ni-vėrs'al-li, *adv.* In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.

universe, ū'ni-vėrs, *n.* [Fr. *univers*, L. *universum*, the universe, neut. of *universus*, universal. UNIVERSAL.] The general system of things; the collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things; the world.

university, ū-ni-vėrs'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **universities**, ū-ni-vėr'si-tiz, *n.* [Fr. *université*, L. *universitas*, the whole of anything, the universe; later, an association, corporation, company, &c. UNIVERSAL.] An institution or corporation for the purpose of instruction in all, or some of the most important branches of science and literature, and having the power of conferring degrees in arts, medicine, law, theology, &c.

universology, ū'ni-vėr-sol''o-ji, *n.* [L. *universum*, the universe, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science of the universe; a science covering the whole ground of philosophy and the sciences in their general aspects.

univocal, ū-ni'vō-kal, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, a word. VOICE.] Having one meaning only, as a word; having unison of sounds.——n. A word having only one meaning.

univocally, ū-ni'vō-kal-li, *adv.* [See prec.] In one sense; not equivocally.

unjointed, un-joint'ed, *p.* and *a.* Having no joints; disconnected: incoherent.

unjust, un-just', *a.* Not just, upright, or equitable; not acting according to justice; contrary to justice and right.

unjustifiable, un-jus'ti-fī''a-bl, *a.* Not justifiable; not to be vindicated or defended.

unjustifiably, un-jus'ti-fī''a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified.

unjustly, un-just'li, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.

unkempt, un-kempt', *a.* [*Kempt* is an old form = *combed.*] Uncombed; hence, rough; unpolished.

unkennel, un-ken'el, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unkennelled*, un-ken'eld; ppr. *unkennelling*, un-ken'el-ing. To drive or force from a kennel; to rouse from secrecy or a retreat.

unkind, un-kīnd', *a.* Not kind; wanting in kindness or affection; harsh; cruel.

unkindliness, un-kīnd'li-nes, *n.* Unkind behavour; unkindly conduct.

unkindly, un-kīnd'li, *a.* Unkind; ungracious.——adv. In an unkind manner; without kindness or affection; harshly.

unkindness, un-kīnd'nes, *n.* The quality of being unkind; want of kindness or affection; unkind or harsh conduct; an unkind act.

unknit, un-nit', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unknit*, *unknitted*, un-nit', un-nit'ed; ppr. *unknitting*, un-nit'ing. To untie; to separate so as to be no longer knit; to smooth out, as the brow.

unknowable, un-nō'a-bl, *a.* Not knowable; incapable of being known or discovered.

unknowing, un-nō'ing, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant.

unknowingly, un-nō'ing-li, *adv.* Without knowledge or design; unwittingly.

unknown, un-nōn', *a.* Not known; not discovered, found out, or ascertained: often followed by *to*, and sometimes used adverbially in the phrase *unknown to*=without the knowledge of.——n. One who is unknown.

unlace, un-lās', *v.t.* To loose the lacing or fastening of; to unfasten by untying the lace of.

unlade, un-lād', *v.i.* To take out the lading, load, or cargo of; to remove, as a load; to discharge.

unlamented, un-la-ment'ed, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.

unlatch, un-lach', *v.i.* To open by lifting the latch.

unlawful, un-la'ful, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; illegitimate.

unlawfully, un-la'ful-li, *adv.* In an unlawful manner; illegally; illegitimately.

unlawfulness, un-la'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being unlawful; illegality.

unlearn, un-lėrn', *v.t.* To reverse the process of learning; to divest one's self of the knowledge of; to forget the knowledge of.

unlearned, un-lėr'ned, *a.* Not learned or erudite; ignorant; illiterate; inexperienced; (un-lėrnd') not made known by study; not known.

unleash, un-lēsh', *v.t.* To free from a leash; to let go.

unleavened, un-le'vnd, *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven or yeast.

unless, un-les', *conj.* [For *on less* (than), the older forms being *onles*, *onlesse*=on lower terms, on any lower condition.] If it be not that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not; except; excepting. By omission of a verb *unless* may have the force of a preposition=except, but for.

unlettered, un-let'ėrd, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant.

unlicensed, un-lī'senst, *a.* Not having a license or legal permission; done or undertaken without due license.

unlike, un-līk', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; having no resemblance; diverse.

unlikelihood, unlikeliness, un-līk'li-hud, un-līk'li-nes, *n.* The state of being unlikely; improbability.

unlikely, un-līk'li, *a.* Not likely or probable; such as cannot be reasonably expected; improbable; not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising.

unlikeness, un-līk'nes, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

unlimber, un-lim'bėr, *v.t.* To take off or detach the limbers from.

unlimited, un-lim't-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; indefinite; unconfined; not restrained.

unlink, un-lingk', *v.t.* To separate the links of; to loose, as something fastened by a link.

unload, un-lōd', *v.t.* To take the load from; to discharge or disburden; to remove from a vessel or vehicle; to empty out; to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; to get rid of; to withdraw the charge from, as a gun.

unlock, un-lok', *v.t.* To unfasten, as something which has been locked; to open, in general; to lay open.

unlooked-for, un-lōkt'for, *a.* Not looked for; not expected; not foreseen.

unloose, un-lōs', *v.t.* To loose; to untie; to undo; to set free from hold or fastening; to set at liberty.

unlovely, un-luv'li, *a.* Not lovely; tending rather to repel; not beautiful or attractive; repulsive or repellent.

unluckily, un-luk'i-li, *adv.* In an unlucky manner; unfortunately; by ill luck.

unluckiness, un-luk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being unlucky; ill fortune.

unlucky, un-luk'i, *a.* Not lucky or fortunate; unfortunate; ill-fated; not successful in one's undertakings; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune; ill-omened; inauspicious; mischievous.

unmaidenly, un-mā'dn-li, *a.* Not becoming a maiden; wanting maidenly modesty.

unmake, un-māk', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unmade*, un-mād'; ppr. *unmaking*, un-māk'ing. To reverse the making of; to destroy the essential form and qualities of; to cause to cease to exist.

unman, un-man', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unmanned*, un-mand'; ppr. *unmanning*, un-man'ing. To deprive of the character or qualities of a man; to deprive of manly courage and fortitude; to dishearten; to overpower with emotion or womanish weakness; to quite unnerve.

unmanageable, un-man'āj-a-bl, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained or directed; not controllable; beyond control.

unmanliness, un-man'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unmanly; effeminacy.

unmanly, un-man'li, *a.* Not manly, or the reverse of manly: effeminate; womanish; childish; mean-spirited; cowardly.

unmannerliness, un-man'ėr-li-nes, *n.* Character of being unmannerly; want of good manners; rudeness of behaviour.

unmannerly, un-man'ėr-li, *a.* Not mannerly; not having good manners; rude; ill-bred.

unmanufactured, un-man'ū-fak''tūrd, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use; in the natural state; raw.

unmarketable, un-mär'ket-a-bl, *a.* Not fit for the market; not saleable.

unmask, un-mäsk', *v.t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open to view; to expose.——v.i. To put off a mask.

unmatched, un-macht', *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

unmeaning, un-mēn'ing, *a.* Having no meaning or signification; mindless; senseless; showing no intelligence; vacuous.

unmeaningly, un-mēn'ing-li, *adv.* In an unmeaning manner.

unmeasured, un-me'zhūrd, *a.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite; excessive; immoderate.

unmeet, un-mēt', *a.* Not meet or fit; not worthy or suitable.

unmeetly, un-mēt'li, *adv.* In an unmeet manner; not fitly; not suitably.

unmelodious, un-me-lō′di-us, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.

unmentionable, un-men′shon-a-bl, *a.* Not mentionable; not to be mentioned; unfit for being mentioned or noticed.——**n. pl.** Trousers, as a garment not to be mentioned in polite circles. [Humorous.]

unmerciful, un-mėr′si-fụl, *a.* Not merciful; cruel to those in one's power; inhuman; merciless; unconscionable.

unmercifulness, un-mėr′si-fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being unmerciful; want of mercy; cruelty.

unmercifully, un-mėr′si-fụl-li, *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; cruelly.

unmerited, un-mer′it-ed, *a.* Not merited or deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; not deserved through wrongdoing; unjustly inflicted; undeserved.

unmew, un-mū′, *v.t.* To release or set free, as from a mew.

unmindful, un-mīnd′fụl, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; regardless.

unmindfully, un-mīnd′fụl-li, *adv.* In an unmindful manner; carelessly; heedlessly.

unmindfulness, un-mīnd′fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being unmindful; heedlessness; inattention.

unmistakable, unmistakeable, un-mis-tāk′a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident; obvious.

unmitigable, un-mi′ti-ga-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened.

unmitigated, un-mi′ti-gāt-ed, *a.* Not mitigated; not softened or toned down; perfect in badness; having no redeeming feature; thorough-paced.

unmixed, unmixt, un-mikst′, *a.* Not mixed; pure; unadulterated; unalloyed.

unmixedly, un-miks′ed-li, *adv.* Without admixture; entirely; wholly.

unmolested, un-mō-lest′ed, *a.* Not molested or disturbed; free from molestation or disturbance.

unmoor, un-mōr′, *v.t.* To loose from anchorage or moorings.——*v.i.* To weigh anchor.

unmortise, un-mōr′tis, *v.t.* To loosen the mortises or joints of.

unmotherly, un-mu*TH*′ėr-li, *a.* Not motherly; not resembling or not becoming a mother.

unmoved, un-mövd′, *a.* Not moved; not changed in place; not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm; not touched by passion or emotion; calm; cool.

unmuffle, un-muf′l, *v.t.* To strip of what muffles or conceals.

unmurmuring, un-mėr′mėr-ing, *a.* Not murmuring or given to murmur; uncomplaining.

unmusical, un-mū′zik-al, *a.* Not musical; not melodious; not fond of or skilled in music.

unmutilated, un-mū′ti-lāt-ed, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.

unmuzzle, un-muz′l, *v.t.* To remove a muzzle from; to free from restraint.

unnameable, un-nām′a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable.

unnamed, un-nāmd′, *a.* Not having received a name; not mentioned.

unnatural, un-na′tū-ral, *a.* Not natural; contrary to nature; contrary to the natural feelings; acting without natural affection; not representing nature; forced; affected; artificial.

unnaturally, un-na′tū-ral-li, *adv.* In an unnatural manner.

unnavigable, un-na′vi-ga-bl, *a.* Not navigable; incapable of being navigated.

unnecessarily, un-ne′ses-sa-ri-li, *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without any necessity; needlessly.

unnecessariness, un-ne′ses-sa-ri-nes, *n.* Needlessness.

unnecessary, un-ne′ses-sa-ri, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case.

unneighbourly, un-nā′bėr-li, *a.* Not neighbourly; not becoming or befitting a neighbour; not kind and friendly.

unnerve, un-nėrv′, *v.t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to enfeeble; to deprive of coolness or composure of mind.

unnoted, un-nōt′ed, *a.* Not noted; not observed; not heeded; disregarded.

unnoticed, un-nōt′ist, *a.* Not noticed or observed; not regarded; not treated with respect; disregarded.

unnumbered, un-num′bėrd, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.

unobjectionable, un-ob-jek′shon-a-bl, *a.* Not objectionable or liable to objection; incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper; unexceptionable.

unobservant, unobserving, un-ob-zėrv′ant, un-ob-zėrv′ing, *a.* Not observant; not attentive; heedless.

unobserved, un-ob-zėrvd′, *a.* Not observed, noticed, or regarded; not heeded.

unobservedly, un-ob-zėrv′ed-li, *adv.* Without being observed.

unobstructed, un-ob-strukt′ed, *a.* Not obstructed; free from all obstructions; not impeded; not hindered.

unobtrusive, un-ob-trö′siv, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; retiring.

unobtrusively, un-ob-trö′siv-li, *adv.* In an unobtrusive manner.

unoccupied, un-ok′kụ-pīd, *a.* Not occupied; not possessed; not employed or taken up in business or otherwise; at leisure; leisure.

unoffending, un-of-fend′ing, *a.* Not giving offence; harmless; innocent; inoffensive.

unofficial, un-of-fi′shal, *a.* Not official; not proceeding from an official source; inofficial.

unopposed, un-op-pōzd′, *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction or opposition.

unorganized, un-ōr′gan-īzd, *a.* Not organized; inorganic.

unorthodox, un-ōr′tho-doks, *a.* Not orthodox; heterodox; heretical.

unostentatious, un-os′ten-tā″shus, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making parade; modest; not glaring or showy.

unostentatiously, un-os′ten-tā″shus-li, *adv.* Without show or ostentation.

unowned, un-ōnd′, *a.* Having no known owner; not acknowledged as one's own.

unpack, un-pak′, *v.t.* To take from a package; to remove a wrapper from; to unload.

unpaid, un-pād′, *a.* Not paid; not settled or discharged; not having received money that is due; not receiving a salary or wages.

unpalatable, un-pa′lat-a-bl, *a.* Not palatable; disgusting to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable to the feelings.

unparagoned, un-par′a-gōnd, *a.* Unequalled; matchless; peerless.

unparalleled, un-pa′ral-eld, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; matchless; such that nothing similar was ever seen.

unpardonable, un-pär′dn-a-bl, *a.* Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned.

unparliamentary, un-pär′li-men″ta-ri, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament; not such as can be used or uttered in parliament; unseemly, as language.

unpathed, un-pāthd′, *a.* Having no path; not trodden; trackless.

unpatriotic, un-pā′tri-ot″ik, *a.* Not patriotic; wanting in patriotism.

unpatronized, un-pāt′ron-īzd, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends.

unpaved, un-pāvd′, *a.* Not paved; having no pavement.

unpeople, un-pē′pl, *v.t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

unperceivable, un-pėr-sēv′a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being perceived; imperceptible.

unperformed, un-pėr-förmd′, *a.* Not performed or done; not executed; not fulfilled.

unperturbed, un-pėr-tėrbd′, *a.* Not perturbed; not disturbed.

unperverted, un-pėr-vėrt′ed, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested to a wrong sense or use.

unphilosophic, unphilosophical, un-fi′lō-sof″ik, un-fi′lō-sof″ik-al, *a.* The reverse of philosophic; not according to the principles of sound philosophy.

unpin, un-pin′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unpinned*, un-pind′; ppr. *unpinning*, un-pin′ing. To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held by a pin or pins.

unpitied, un-pi′tid, *a.* Not pitied; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

unpitying, un-pi′ti-ing, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.

unpleasant, un-ple′zant, *a.* Not pleasant; unpleasing; disagreeable.

unpleasantly, un-ple′zant-li, *adv.* In an unpleasant or disagreeable manner.

unpleasantness, un-ple′zant-nes, *n.* State of being unpleasant; disagreeableness; a slight quarrel.

unpleasing, un-plēz′ing, *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disagreeable.

unpleasingly, un-plēz′ing-li, *adv.* In an unpleasing manner.

unplumbed, un-plumd′, *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

unpoetic, unpoetical, un-pō-et′ik, un-pō-et′ik-al, *a.* Not poetical; defective in poetical qualities; not proper to a poet.

unpoetically, un-pō-et′ik-al-li, *adv.* In an unpoetic manner.

unpolished, un-po′lisht, *a.* Not polished; not refined in manners; rude; plain.

unpolite, un-pō-līt′, *a.* Not polite; uncivil; rude; impolite.

unpolluted, un-pol-lūt′ed, *a.* Not polluted or defiled; pure.

unpopular, un-po′pū-lėr, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favour; not generally liked; generally disliked.

unpopularity, un-po′pū-la″ri-ti, *n.* The state of being unpopular.

unpopularly, un-po′pū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an unpopular manner.

unpractical, un-prak′ti-kal, *a.* Not practical; impractical.

unpractised, un-prak′tist, *a.* Not having been taught by practice; raw; unskilful.

unprecedented, un-pre′sē-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; unexampled.

unprecedentedly, un-pre′sē-dent-ed-li, *adv.* Without precedent; exceptionally.

unprejudiced, un-pre′jū-dist, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue prejudice, bias, or prepossession; unbiased; impartial.

unpremeditated, un-prē-me′di-tāt-ed, *a.* Not previously meditated; not previously purposed or intended; not done by design; spontaneous.

unprepared, un-prē-pārd′, *a.* Not prepared; not fitted or made suitable or ready; not brought into a right or suitable condition in view of something future.

unpreparedly, un-prē-pā′red-li, *a.* Without due preparation.

unpreparedness, un-prē-pā′red-nes, *n.* State of being unprepared.

unprepossessed, un-prē′po-zest″, *a.* Not biased by previous opinions; not prejudiced.

unprepossessing, un-prē′po-zes′ing, *a.* Not having a prepossessing appearance; not attractive or engaging.

unpresentable, un-prē-zent′a-bl, *a.* Not fit for being presented to company or society; not in trim to appear.

unpresuming, un-prē-zūm′ing, *a.* Not presuming; modest; humble.

unpresumptuous, un-prē-zum′tū-us, *a.* Not presumptuous; unpresuming.

unpretending, un-prē-tend′ing, *a.* Not pretending to any distinction; making no pretensions to superiority; unassuming.

unprincipled, un-prin′si-pld, *a.* Not having sound or settled principles; destitute of virtue or good principles; profligate; immoral; wicked.

unprivileged, un-pri′vi-lejd, *a.* Not enjoying any special privilege or immunity.

unproductive, un-prō-duk′tiv, *a.* Not productive; not producing large crops; infertile; not making profitable returns for labour; not returning a profit; not producing articles for consumption or distribution.

unproductiveness, un-prō-duk'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being unproductive.
unprofessional, un-prō-fe'shon-al, *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession; contrary to the rules or usages of a profession; not belonging to a profession.
unprofitable, un-pro'fit-a-bl, *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit; serving no useful end; useless; profitless.
unprofitableness, un-pro'fit-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being unprofitable; uselessness.
unprofitably, un-pro'fit-a-bli, *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without profit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose.
unpromising, un-pro'mis-ing, *a.* Not promising; not giving promise; not affording good prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.
unpromisingly, un-pro'mis-ing-li, *adv.* In an unpromising manner.
unpronounceable, un-prō-nouns'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being pronounced; unfit for being named; unmentionable.
unpropitious, un-prō-pi'shus, *a.* Not propitious or favourable; inauspicious.
unprosperous, un-pros'pėr-us, *a.* Not prosperous; unfortunate.
unprosperously, un-pros'pėr-us-li, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.
unprotected, un-prō-tekt'ed, *a.* Not protected or defended; having no protection; without protector or guardian.
unproved, un-prövd', *a.* Not proved; not tested or tried; not established as true by proof.
unprovided, un-prō-vīd'ed, *a.* Not provided; not supplied.
unprovoked, un-prō-vōkt', *a.* Not provoked; not proceeding from provocation or just cause.
unpublished, un-pub'lisht, *a.* Not published; not made public; not issued from the press to the public, as a book.
unpunctual, un-pungk'tū-al, *a.* Not punctual; not exact as to time.
unpunished, un-pun'isht, *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass with impunity.
unqualified, un-kwol'i-fīd, *a.* Not qualified; not having the requisite qualifications; without sufficient abilities or accomplishments; not legally competent to act; not having received a diploma or license; not modified by conditions or exceptions.
unquenchable, un-kwensh'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being quenched; that cannot be extinguished or put to an end; insatiable.
unquenchably, un-kwensh'a-bli, *adv.* In an unquenchable manner.
unquestionable, un-kwes'tyun-a-bl, *a.* Not to be called in question; indubitable; certain.
unquestionably, un-kwes'tyun-a-bli, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably.
unquestioned, un-kwes'tyund, *a.* Not called in question; not doubted; not interrogated.
unquiet, un-kwī'et, *a.* Not quiet, calm, or tranquil; restless; disturbed.
unquietly, un-kwī'et-li, *adv.* In an unquiet manner; in an agitated state.
unquietness, un-kwī'et-nes, *n.* State of being unquiet; uneasiness; restlessness.
unravel, un-rav'el, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unravelled*, un-rav'eld; ppr. *unravelling*, un-rav'el-ing. [*Un-* implying reversal.] To disentangle; to disengage or separate; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unriddle; to unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot of a play or story.——v.i. To be unfolded; to be disentangled.
unread, un-red', *a.* Not read or perused; not instructed by books; illiterate.
unreadable, un-rēd'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible; not worth reading; so dull or ill-written as to repel readers.
unreadiness, un-re'di-nes, *n.* Want of promptness or of preparation.
unready, un-re'di, *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt to act.
unreal, un-rē'al, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only.
unreality, un-rē-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being unreal; want of real existence; that which has no reality.
unreason, un-rē'zn, *n.* Want of reason; folly; absurdity.
unreasonable, un-rē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not reasonable or agreeable to reason; not guided by reason; exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant; immoderate; unconscionable.
unreasonableness, un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unreasonable.
unreasonably, un-rē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; excessively; immoderately.
unreasoning, un-rē'zn-ing, *a.* Not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason; not taking a reasonable view.
unreclaimed, un-rē-klāmd', *a.* Not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; not brought into tillage; not reformed from a vicious life.
unrecognizable, un-re'kog-nī"za-bl, *a.* Incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable.
unrecompensed, un-re'kom-penst, *a.* Not recompensed; not rewarded or requited.
unreconciled, un-re'kon-sīld, *a.* Not reconciled; not made consistent; not restored to friendship or favour; still at enmity.
unrecorded, un-rē-kōrd'ed, *a.* Not recorded or registered; not kept in remembrance by historical documents or monuments.
unredeemed, un-rē-dēmd', *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money, as bills; not fulfilled; not having any countervailing quality; unmitigated.
unredressed, un-rē-drest', *a.* Not redressed; not having received redress.
unrefined, un-rē-fīnd', *a.* Not refined or purified; not polished in manners, taste, or the like.
unreformed, un-rē-fōrmd', *a.* Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice; not corrected or amended.
unregarded, un-rē-gärd'ed, *a.* Not heeded; neglected; slighted; disregarded.
unregeneracy, un-rē-jen'ė-ra-si, *n.* State of being unregenerate.
unregenerate, **unregenerated**, un-rē-jen'ė-rāt, un-rē-jen'ė-rāt-ed, *a.* Not regenerated or renewed in heart.
unregistered, un-re'jis-tėrd, *a.* Not registered or entered in a register.
unrelated, un-rē-lāt'ed, *a.* Not connected by blood or affinity; having no relation or connection of any kind.
unrelenting, un-rē-lent'ing, *a.* Not relenting; not becoming lenient or merciful; relentless; hard; pitiless.
unreliable, un-rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on; untrustworthy.
unreliableness, un-rē-lī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The character of being unreliable or untrustworthy.
unrelieved, un-rē-lēvd', *a.* Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain; not succoured; not delivered from distress; not released from duty; monotonous.
unremitting, un-rē-mit'ing, *a.* Not remitting or abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.
unrepaid, un-rē-pād', *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not required or recompensed.
unrepealed, un-rē-pēld', *a.* Not repealed or revoked; still remaining in force.
unrepentant, un-rē-pent'ant, *a.* Not repentant; not penitent; not contrite for sin.
unrepented, un-rē-pent'ed, *a.* Not repented of.
unrepresented, un-re'prē-zent"ed, *a.* Not represented; not having a representative to act in one's stead; not yet acted or put on the stage.
unrequited, un-rē-kwīt'ed, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.
unreserved, un-rē-zėrvd', *a.* Not reserved or restricted; not withheld in part; full; free; open; frank; concealing nothing.
unreservedly, un-rē-zėr'ved-li, *adv.* In an unreserved manner; without reservation; frankly; without concealment.
unresisted, un-rē-zist'ed, *a.* Not resisted or opposed.
unresisting, un-rē-zist'ing, *a.* Not making resistance; submissive.
unresolved, un-rē-zolvd', *a.* Not solved; not cleared.
unrest, un-rest', *n.* Disquiet; want of tranquility; uneasiness; unhappiness.
unresting, un-rest'ing, *a.* Never resting; continually in motion.
unrestored, un-rē-stōrd', *a.* Not given back; not restored to a former state.
unrestrained, un-rē-strānd', *a.* Not restrained or controlled; not limited; uncontrolled; licentious; loose.
unrestrainedly, un-rē-strān'ed-li, *adv.* In an unrestrained manner.
unrestricted, un-rē-strikt'ed, *a.* Without restriction; not limited or confined.
unrevenged, un-rē-venjd', *a.* Not having obtained revenge; not having taken vengeance; not vindicated by punishment.
unrewarded, un-rē-wärd'ed, *a.* Not rewarded; without a reward; not compensated by reward bestowed; unrequited.
unriddle, un-rid'l, *v.t.* To solve or explain, as something resembling a riddle; to interpret.
unrighteous, un-rī't'yus, *a.* Not righteous; not just; wicked; not honest and upright.
unrighteously, un-rī't'yus-li, *adv.* In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly.
unrighteousness, un-rī't'yus-nes, *n.* Injustice; wickedness.
unripe, un-rīp', *a.* Not ripe; not mature; immature; not fully prepared; not completed.
unrivalled, un-rī'vald, *a.* Having no rival or equal; peerless; incomparable.
unrobe, un-rōb', *v.t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe.
unroll, un-rōl', *v.t.* To open out from being in a roll; to unfold; to display.——v.i. To unfold; to uncoil.
unromantic, un-rō-man'tik, *a.* Not romantic; not given to romantic fancies; having nothing of romance connected with it.
unroof, un-rōf', *v.t.* To strip off the roof or roofs of.
unroot, un-röt', *v.t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.
unruffled, un-ruf'ld, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.
unruliness, un-rö'li-nes, *n.* State or character of being unruly; disregard of restraint; turbulence.
unruly, un-rö'li, *a.* [*Un*, not, and old *ruly=rule-y.*] Disregarding rule or restraint; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; disorderly.
unsaddle, un-sad'l, *v.t.* To relieve of a saddle; to take the saddle from.
unsafe, un-sāf', *a.* Not safe; not affording or accompanied by complete safety; not free from danger; perilous; hazardous.
unsafely, un-sāf'li, *adv.* In an unsafe manner; not without danger.
unsaid, un-sed', *a.* Not spoken; not uttered.
unsaleable, un-sāl'a-bl, *a.* Not saleable; not meeting a ready sale; that cannot find a purchaser.
unsanctified, un-sangk'ti-fīd, *a.* Not sanctified; unholy; profane; wicked; not consecrated.
unsatisfactory, un-sa'tis-fak"to-ri, *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction.
unsatisfied, un-sa'tis-fīd, *a.* Not satisfied; not fully gratified; not content; not convinced or fully persuaded; unpaid.
unsatisfying, un-sa'tis-fī-ing, *a.* Not satisfying or affording complete gratification; not convincing the mind.
unsavouriness, un-sā'vėr-i-nes, *n.* The condition of being unsavoury.
unsavoury, un-sā'vėr-i, *a.* Not savoury;

insipid; having a bad savour; disagreeable to the taste or smell; unpleasing; offensive; causing some disgust.

unsay, un-sā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unsaid*, un-sed'; ppr. *unsaying*, un-sā'ing. To recant or recall after saying; to take back; to retract.

unscathed, un-skāᵺHd', *a.* Not scathed; not injured; without scathe; uninjured.

unschooled, un-skōōld', *a.* Not schooled; not taught; illiterate.

unscrew, un-skrō', *v.t.* To draw the screw or screws from; to unfasten by screwing back.

unscriptural, un-skrip'tūr-al, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the Bible.

unscripturally, un-skrip'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In an unscriptural manner.

unscrupulous, un-skrō'pū-lus, *a.* Having no scruples; regardless of principle.

unscrupulously, un-skrō'pū-lus-li, *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.

unseal, un-sēl', *v.t.* To remove the seal from; to open after having been sealed.

unsealed, un-sēld', *p. a.* Not stamped with a seal; not ratified or sanctioned.

unsearchable, un-sėrch'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being discovered by search; inscrutable; mysterious.

unsearchableness, un-sėrch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being unsearchable.

unsearchably, un-sėrch'a-bli, *adv.* In an unsearchable manner; inscrutably.

unseasonable, un-sē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not seasonable; not agreeable or suitable to the time of the year; ill-timed; untimely; not suited to the occasion.

unseasonableness, un-sē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being unseasonable.

unseasonably, un-sē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not at a suitable time.

unseasoned, un-sē'znd, *a.* Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use; not inured; not flavoured with seasoning.

unseat, un-sēt', *v.t.* To remove from a seat; to throw from one's seat on horseback; to depose from a seat in the House of Commons or other body.

unseaworthy, un-sē-wėr'ᵺHi, *a.* Not seaworthy; not fit for a sea-voyage: said of ships.

unseconded, un-se'kund-ed, *a.* Not seconded or supported; not assisted; without any one to second.

unsectarian, un-sek-tā'ri-an, *a.* Not sectarian; not characterized by any of the doctrines or peculiarities of a sect; not belonging to any one sect.

unseemliness, un-sēm'li-nes, *n.* State of being unseemly; indecency; indecorum.

unseemly, un-sēm'li, *a.* Not seemly; not decorous or becoming; indecorous; indecent; improper.—*adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.

unseen, un-sēn', *a.* Not seen; invisible.—**The unseen**, that which is unseen; more especially, the world of spirits; the other world.

unselfish, un-sel'fish, *a.* Not selfish or unduly attached to one's own interest; thinking of or regarding others more than one's self; altruistic.

unsent, un-sent', *a.* Not sent or despatched; not transmitted.—**Unsent for**, not called to attend; not summoned.

unsentenced, un-sen'tenst, *a.* Not having received sentence.

unsentimental, un-sen'ti-men"tal, *a.* Not sentimental; not governed by sentiment; matter-of-fact.

unserviceable, un-sėr'vis-a-bl, *a.* Not serviceable; of no service, use, or convenience; useless.

unsettle, un-set'l, *v.t.* To change from a settled state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disorder the mind of; to derange.

unsettled, un-set'ld, *p. a.* Not settled; not fixed in resolution; wavering; not calm or composed; having no fixed habitation; apt to change one's abode or occupation; wandering; irregular; not adjusted; unpaid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants.

unsex, un-seks', *v.t.* To deprive of the qualities of sex; to transform in respect to sex; usually, to deprive of the qualities of a woman.

unshackle, un-shak'l, *v.t.* To unfetter; to set free from shackles or restraint.

unshaken, un-shā'kn, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; not moved in resolution; steadfast; resolute; firm; steady.

unshapely, un-shāp'li, *a.* Not shapely; having a bad shape; ill formed.

unshapen, un-shā'pn, *a.* Shapeless; formless; misshapen; deformed.

unsheathe, un-shēᵺH', *v.t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.

unshed, un-shed', *a.* Not shed; not spilt.

unship, un-ship', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unshipped*, un-shipt'; ppr. *unshipping*, un-ship'ing. To take out of a ship or other water craft; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted, as a boat's rudder.

unshod, un-shod', *a.* Having no shoes; not having been shod.

unshorn, un-shōrn', *a.* Not shorn or sheared; not clipped; not shaved.

unshrinking, un-shringk'ing, *a.* Not shrinking or withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling; fearless.

unshroud, un-shrōud', *v.t.* To remove the shroud from; to uncover; to disclose.

unsifted, un-sift'ed, *a.* Not sifted or separated by a sieve; not critically examined.

unsightliness, un-sīt'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being unsightly; repulsiveness; deformity; ugliness.

unsightly, un-sīt'li, *a.* Not sightly; disagreeable to the eye; repulsive; ugly; deformed.

unsisterly, un-sis'tėr-li, *a.* Not sisterly; not like or becoming a sister.

unsized, un-sīzd', *a.* Not sized or stiffened; not made with size.

unskilful, un-skil'fụl, *a.* Not skilful; having no or little skill; wanting dexterity.

unskilfully, un-skil'fụl-li, *adv.* In an unskilful manner; without skill or dexterity; clumsily.

unskilfulness, un-skil'fụl-nes, *n.* The quality of being unskilful; want of skill.

unskilled, un-skild', *a.* Destitute of skill or practical knowledge; not requiring special skill or training.

unslaked, un-slākt', *a.* Not slaked or quenched; not mixed with water and so reduced to powder, as lime.

unsling, un-sling', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unslung*, un-slung'; ppr. *unslinging*, un-sling'ing. To remove from a position of being slung; to release from slings.

unsmirched, un-smėrcht', *a.* Not smirched, stained, or soiled; clean.

unsociable, un-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Not sociable; not suitable or not inclined for society; not free in conversation; not companionable.

unsociableness, **unsociability**, un-sō'shi-a-bl-nes, un-sō'shi-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable.

unsociably, un-sō'shi-a-bli, *adv.* In an unsocial manner.

unsocial, un-sō'shal, *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; not caring to mix with one's fellows.

unsoiled, un-soild', *a.* Not soiled; unsullied; unpolluted; unspotted; pure.

unsold, un-sōld', *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.

unsolicited, un-sō-lis'it-ed, *a.* Not solicited; not petitioned; not asked for; unasked; not eagerly requested.

unsolved, un-solvd', *a.* Not solved, explained, or cleared up; unexplained.

unsophisticated, un-sō-fis'ti-kāt-ed, *a.* Not sophisticated; not adulterated; unmixed; pure; in the natural and simple state; natural; void of conventionalities; artless; simple.

unsought, un-sąt', *a.* Not sought or searched for; unasked for; unsolicited.

unsound, un-sound', *a.* Not sound; not healthy; corrupt; decayed; not solid, firm, or the like; not founded on truth; not valid; erroneous; not orthodox.

unsoundly, un-sound'li, *adv.* In an unsound manner.

unsoundness, un-sound'nes, *n.* Quality of being unsound; want of soundness; want of strength, solidity, or validity; weakness; erroneousness; defectiveness.

unsoured, un-sourd', *a.* Not soured; not made sour or morose.

unsparing, un-spār'ing, *a.* Not sparing or miserly; profuse; not merciful or forgiving; severe; rigorous in treatment.

unspeakable, un-spēk'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable.

unspeakably, un-spēk'a-bli, *adv.* In an unspeakable manner; inexpressibly; unutterably.

unspecified, un-spe'si-fīd, *a.* Not specified or particularly mentioned.

unspent, un-spent', *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted.

unspiritual, un-spi'rit-ụ-al, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly.

unspoken, un-spō'kn, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.

unspotted, un-spot'ed, *a.* Free from spots; free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; faultless; pure.

unstable, un-stā'bl, *a.* Not stable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.

unstableness, un-stā'bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being unstable; instability.

unstained, un-stānd', *a.* Not stained; not polluted, tarnished, or dishonoured.

unstamped, un-stampt', *a.* Not having a stamp impressed or affixed, as a letter or receipt.

unsteadily, un-sted'i-li, *adv.* In an unsteady, wavering, or fluctuating manner; without steadiness.

unsteadiness, un-sted'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unsteady; restlessness; inconstancy.

unsteady, un-sted'i, *a.* Not steady; not stable or immovable; shaking; reeling; wavering; fluctuating; not constant in mind; fickle; unsettled; not regular, equable, or uniform; varying.

unstinted, un-stint'ed, *a.* Not stinted; bestowed abundantly; profuse.

unstop, un-stop', *v.t.* To free from a stopper, as a bottle or cask; to free from obstruction.

unstrained, un-strānd', *a.* Not strained; not purified by straining; easy or natural.

unstratified, un-stra'ti-fīd, *a.* Not stratified; not consisting of strata or layers (as is the case with rocks deposited by water), but forming amorphous masses.

unstring, un-string', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unstrung*, un-strung'; ppr. *unstringing*, un-string'ing. To deprive of strings; to relax or untune the strings of; to take from a string; to relax the tension of; to loosen or relax (the nerves).

unstrung, un-strung', *p.a.* Deprived of strings; having the nerves shaken.

unstudied, un-stud'id, *a.* Not studied; not premeditated; easy; natural; ignorant; unskilled.

unsubdued, un-sub-dūd', *a.* Not subdued or brought into subjection.

unsubstantial, un-sub-stan'shal, *a.* Not substantial or solid; not real; not having substance; not nutritive.

unsubstantiality, un-sub-stan'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unsubstantial; want of substance or reality; something unsubstantial.

unsuccessful, un-suk-ses'fụl, *a.* Not successful; having met with no success; not fortunate in the result or issue.

unsuccessfully, un-suk-ses'fụl-li, *adv.* In an unsuccessful manner; without success; unfortunately.

unsuitable, un-sūt'a-bl, *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; ill adapted; unfit; improper.

unsuitableness, un-sūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* State or character of being unsuitable; unfitness.

unsuitably, un-sūt'a-bli, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; unfitly; inadequately.

unsuited, un-sūt'ed, *a.* Not suited or adapted; unsuitable; unfit.
unsullied, un-sul'id, *a.* Not sullied; not stained or tarnished; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless; spotless.
unsung, un-sung', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in song or poetry.
unsupported, un-sup-pōrt'ed, *a.* Not supported, upheld, or sustained; not countenanced; not aided; not corroborated.
unsuppressed, un-sup-prest', *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued, quelled, or put down.
unsurpassable, un-sėr-pas'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded.
unsurpassed, un-sėr-past', *a.* Not surpassed, excelled, or outdone.
unsusceptible, un-sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Not susceptible; insusceptible.
unsuspected, un-sus-pekt'ed, *a.* Not suspected; not an object of suspicion.
unsuspecting, un-sus-pekt'ing, *a.* Not suspecting or imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.
unsuspicious, un-sus-pi'shus, *a.* Not suspicious; not inclined to suspect or to imagine evil; unsuspecting.
unswathe, un-swāŦH', *v.t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage or bandages.
unswept, un-swept', *a.* Not swept; not cleaned by sweeping; not passed over by a sweeping motion.
unswerving, un-swėrv'ing, *a.* Not swerving or deviating; adhering strictly to a rule or standard; unwavering; firm.
unsworn, un-swōrn', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.
unsymmetrical, un-sim-met'rik-al, *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
unsystematic, unsystematical, un'-sis-te-mat'ik, un'sis-te-mat'ik-al, *a.* Not systematic; wanting a proper system.
untainted, un-tānt'ed, *a.* Not tainted; not impregnated with foul matter; not putrescent; unsullied; unblemished; pure.
untamable, untameable, un-tām'a-bl, *a.* Not tamable or capable of being tamed; that cannot be tamed or kept under.
untamed, un-tāmd', *a.* Not tamed; not domesticated; not subdued or brought under control.
untarnished, un-tär'nisht, *a.* Not soiled or tarnished; unstained; unblemished.
untasted, un-tāst'ed, *a.* Not tried by the taste; not experienced or enjoyed.
untaught, un-tąt', *a.* Not instructed or educated; unlettered; unskilled; unschooled; ignorant; not made the subject of teaching.
untaxed, un-takst', *a.* Not charged with or liable to pay taxes; not accused.
unteach, un-tēch', *v.t.* To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught.
unteachable, un-tēch'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be taught; indocile.
untempered, un-tem'pėrd, *a.* Not tempered; not regulated, moderated, or controlled.
untenable, un-ten'a-bl, *a.* Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; not to be maintained by argument; not defensible.
untenantable, un-ten'ant-a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being tenanted; uninhabitable.
untenanted, un-ten'ant-ed, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.
unthanked, un-thangkt', *a.* Not having received thanks; not repaid with acknowledgments.
unthankful, un-thangk'fụl, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.
unthankfulness, un-thangk'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being unthankful; ingratitude.
unthinkable, un-thingk'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought; incogitable.
unthinking, un-thingk'ing, *a.* Not given to think; not heedful; inconsiderate; not indicating thought or reflection.
unthinkingly, un-thingk'ing-li, *adv.* In an unthinking manner; without reflection; thoughtlessly.
unthought, un-thąt', *a.* Not thought, imagined, or conceived; not considered: often followed by *of*.
unthread, un-thred', *v.t.* To draw or take out a thread from.
unthrift, un'thrift, *n.* Thriftlessness; a thriftless man; a prodigal.
unthriftily, un-thrift'i-li, *adv.* In an unthrifty manner; without frugality.
unthriftiness, un-thrift'i-nes, *n.* The state of being unthrifty; prodigality.
unthrifty, un-thrift'i, *a.* Not thrifty; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.
untidily, un-tī'di-li, *adv.* In an untidy manner.
untidiness, un-tī'di-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being untidy; slovenliness.
untidy, un-tī'di, *a.* Not tidy; not neatly dressed; not in good order; slovenly.
untie, un-tī', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *untied*, un-tīd'; ppr. *untying*, un-tī'ing. To loosen or open out, as a knot; to undo; to unfasten; to unbind; to set loose.
until, un-til', *prep.* [From a prefix *un-*, *und-* (seen in O. Fris., O. Sax., and Goth.), and *till*, the prefix itself meaning till or to, and occurring also in *unto*. TILL.] Till; to: used before nouns of time; also preceding a sentence or clause; till the time that; till the point or degree that—being equivalent to a conjunction.
untillable, un-til'a-bl, *a.* Not tillable; incapable of being tilled; barren.
untimely, un-tīm'li, *a.* Not timely; ill-timed; not done or happening at the right season; inopportune; premature. —— **adv.** Before the natural time; unseasonably.
untimeous, un-tīm'us, *a.* Untimely.
untinctured, un-tingk'tūrd, *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, mixed, or imbued.
untinged, un-tinjd', *a.* Not tinged, stained, or discoloured.
untiring, un-tīr'ing, *a.* Not tiring; not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied.
untitled, un-tī'tld, *a.* Not titled; having no title of rank or dignity.
unto, un'tō, *prep.* [Prefix *un-*, *und-*, and *to*. UNTIL.] To. *Unto* is antiquated, though still used in the poetic or elevated style.
untold, un-tōld', *a.* Not told; not revealed; not numbered or counted.
untouched, un-tucht', *a.* Not touched; not meddled with; uninjured; not mentioned; not affected; not affected emotionally.
untoward, un-tō'wėrd, *a.* Not toward; froward; perverse; not easily guided or taught; awkward; inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious.
untowardly, un-tō'wėrd-li, *a.* Untoward; froward; perverse. —— **adv.** In an untoward manner; perversely.
untowardness, un-tō'wėrd-nes, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.
untraceable, un-trās'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being traced or followed.
untracked, un-trakt', *a.* Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.
untractable, un-trak'ta-bl, *a.* Not tractable; intractable; refractory.
untrained, un-trānd', *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; not instructed; unskilled.
untrammelled, un-tram'eld, *a.* Not trammelled or fettered; quite free to act.
untransferable, un-trans-fer'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another.
untranslatable, un-trans-lāt'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being translated.
untravelled, un-tra'veld, *a.* Not travelled; not trodden by passengers; not having travelled or visited foreign countries.
untried, un-trīd', *a.* Not tried; not attempted; not yet experienced; not heard and determined in law.
untrod, untrodden, un-trod', un-trod'n, *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; unfrequented.
untroubled, un-tru'bld, *a.* Not troubled; free from trouble; not disturbed by cares or toils; not agitated or ruffled; not raised into waves; not turbid.
untrue, un-trō', *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact; not faithful to another; disloyal; inconstant, as a lover.
untruly, un-trō'li, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
untrustworthy, un-trust'wėr-ŦHi, *a.* Not worthy of being trusted; not deserving of confidence; unreliable.
untruth, un-tröth', *n.* Character of being untrue; contrariety to truth; falsehood; want of veracity; a false assertion; a falsehood.
untruthful, un-tröth'fụl, *a.* Not truthful; wanting in truthfulness or veracity.
untruthfully, un-tröth'fụl-li, *adv.* In an untruthful manner; not truthfully; falsely.
untunable, un-tūn'a-bl, *a.* Not tunable; not harmonious; discordant.
untune, un-tūn', *v.t.* To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony; to disorder.
untutored, un-tū'tord, *a.* Not tutored; uninstructed; untaught.
untwine, un-twīn', *v.t.* To open or separate after having been twined; to untwist; to disentangle; to separate, as that which winds or clasps.
untwist, un-twist', *v.t.* To separate and open, as threads twisted; to turn back from being twisted. —— v.i. To become untwisted.
unused, un-ūzd', *a.* Not used; not put to use; that has never been used; not accustomed.
unusual, un-ū'zhū-al, *a.* Not usual; not common; rare.
unusually, un-ū'zhū-al-li, *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly; rarely.
unutterable, un-ut'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.
unutterably, un-ut'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an unutterable manner; inexpressibly.
unvalued, un-va'lūd, *a.* Not valued; not prized; neglected; inestimable; not having the value set.
unvaried, un-vā'rid, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified.
unvarnished, un-vär'nisht, *a.* Not varnished; not artfully embellished; plain.
unvarying, un-vā'ri-ing, *a.* Not varying or altering; not liable to change; uniform.
unveil, un-vāl', *v.t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover; to disclose to view.
unveracious, un-ve-rā'shus, *a.* Not veracious; untruthful.
unveracity, un-ve-ras'i-ti, *n.* Want of veracity; untruthfulness.
unversed, un-vėrst', *a.* Not versed; not skilled; not practised.
unviolated, un-vī'ō-lāt-ed, *a.* Not violated; inviolate.
unvisited, un-vi'zit-ed, *a.* Not visited; not resorted to; not frequented.
unvoiced, un-voist', *a.* Not spoken; uttered; not uttered with voice as distinct from breath.
unwarily, un-wā'ri-li, *adv.* In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly.
unwariness, un-wā'ri-nes, *n.* State of being unwary; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness.
unwarlike, un-wąr'līk, *a.* Not warlike; not used to or fond of war; not military.
unwarped, un-wąrpt', *a.* Not warped; not biased; impartial.
unwarrantable, un-wo'rant-a-bl, *a.* Not warrantable; not defensible; unjustifiable; illegal; improper.
unwarrantably, un-wo'rant-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be warranted or justified; unjustifiably.
unwarranted, un-wo'rant-ed, *a.* Not warranted; not authorized; unjustifiable; not assured or certain; not guaranteed.
unwary, un-wā'ri, *a.* Not wary; not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.
unwashed, un-wosht', *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by water; dirty.—**unwashen**, un-wosh'n, *a.* Unwashed. [N.T.]

unwatched, un-wocht′, *a.* Not watched; not guarded with vigilance.
unwatchful, un-woch′fụl, *a.* Not watchful; not vigilant.
unwatered, un-wą′tėrd, *a.* Not watered; dry; not having streams.
unwavering, un-wā′vėr-ing, *a.* Not wavering or unstable; steady; steadfast; constant; not fluctuating.
unwaveringly, un-wā′vėr-ing-li, *adv.* In an unwavering manner; steadfastly.
unwearable, un-wār′a-bl, *a.* Not wearable; that cannot be worn.
unwearied, un-wē′rid, *a.* Not wearied or tired; not fatigued; indefatigable; assiduous.
unweariedly, un-wē′rid-li, *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably.
unweave, un-wēv′, *v.t.* To undo what has been woven; to disentangle.
unwed, un-wed′, *a.* Unmarried.
unwedgeable, un-wej′a-bl, *a.* Not to be split with wedges.
unweighed, un-wād′, *a.* Not having the weight ascertained; not deliberately considered and examined.
unweighing, un-wā′ing, *a.* Not weighing in the mind; inconsiderate; thoughtless.
unwelcome, un-wel′kum, *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing or grateful; not well received.
unwell, un-wel′, *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health; ailing.
unwept, un-wept′, *a.* Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.
unwholesome, un-hōl′sum, *a.* Not wholesome; unfavourable or prejudicial to health; insalubrious; causing sickness; indicating or proceeding from bad health.
unwholesomeness, un-hōl′sum-nes, *n.* State of being unwholesome or injurious to health; insalubrity.
unwieldily, un-wēl′di-li, *adv.* In an unwieldy manner; cumbrously.
unwieldiness, un-wēl′di-nes, *n.* State of being unwieldy; unmanageableness; difficulty of being moved.
unwieldy, un-wēl′di, *a.* [From *un*, not, and old *weldy*, *wieldy*, active. WIELD.] Movable with difficulty; too bulky and clumsy to move or be moved easily; unmanageable from weight or bulk; ponderous.
unwilling, un-wil′ing, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant.
unwillingly, un-wil′ing-li, *adv.* In an unwilling manner; against one's will; reluctantly.
unwillingness, un-wil′ing-nes, *n.* State of being unwilling; disinclination; reluctance.
unwind, un-wind′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unwound*, un-wound′; ppr. *unwinding*, un-wind′ing. To wind off; to disentangle.—*v.i.* To admit of being unwound.
unwinking, un-wingk′ing, *a.* Not winking; not shutting the eyes; watchful.
unwisdom, un-wiz′dom, *n.* Want of wisdom; foolishness; folly; unwise conduct or speech.
unwise, un-wīz′, *a.* Not wise; defective in wisdom; foolish; injudicious.
unwisely, un-wīz′li, *adv.* In an unwise manner; foolishly; injudiciously; indiscreetly.
unwished, un-wisht′, *a.* Not wished or desired; unwelcome.
unwitnessed, un-wit′nest, *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses.
unwitting, un-wit′ing, *a.* [*Un-*, not, and the pp. of *wit*, to know. WIT.] Not knowing; unconscious; unaware.
unwittingly, un-wit′ing-li, *adv.* [See prec.] Without knowledge or consciousness; inadvertently.
unwomanly, un-wụ′man-li, *a.* Not womanly; unbecoming a woman.
unwonted, un-wōnt′ed, *a.* Not wonted; not common; unusual; infrequent; unaccustomed.
unwontedly, un-wōnt′ed-li, *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.
unwontedness, un-wōnt′ed-nes, *n.* State of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness.
unwooed, un-wōd′, *a.* Not wooed or courted.
unworkmanlike, un-wėrk′man-līk, *a.* Not like a workman; unskilful.
unworldliness, un-wėrld′li-nes, *n.* State of being unworldly.
unworldly, un-wėrld′li, *a.* Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives.
unworn, un-wōrn′, *a.* Not worn; not impaired by wearing.
unworthily, un-wėr′ŦHi-li, *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert.
unworthiness, un-wėr′ŦHi-nes, *n.* State of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.
unworthy, un-wėr′ŦHi, *a.* Not worthy; not deserving; devoid of merit; worthless; base; not becoming or suitable; beneath the character (conduct *unworthy* of the man).
unwounded, un-wōnd′ed, *a.* Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body.
unwrap, un-rap′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unwrapped*, un-rapt′; ppr. *unwrapping*, un-rap′ing. To open or undo, as what is wrapped up; to take off a wrapper.
unwreathe, un-rēŦH′, *v.t.* To untwist or untwine.
unwritten, un-rit′n, *a.* Not written or reduced to writing; oral; not written upon; blank; understood though not expressed in writing.—**Unwritten law**, a law not formulated in any act or document.
unwrought, un-rạt′, *a.* Not manufactured; not worked up.
unwrung, un-rung′, *a.* Not pinched or galled.
unyielding, un-yēld′ing, *a.* Not yielding; unbending; stiff; firm; obstinate.
unyoke, un-yōk′, *v.t.* To loose from a yoke.
up, up, *adv.* [A. Sax. *úp*, *upp*, *uppe*, up=D. and Dan. *op*, Icel. *upp*, Sw. *up*, *upp*, Goth. *iup*, G. *auf*; probably akin to *over*, and perhaps to *open*.] Aloft; on high; in or to a higher position; erect; upright; above the horizon; out of bed; having risen from a seat; in a state of being built; in or to a state of action or excitement; in a state of insurrection or sedition; to a state of advance or proficiency; in a state of climbing or ascending; in a state of being increased or raised; in a state of approaching, reaching, or attaining; as far as; not below or inferior; from the country or provinces to the metropolis; from younger to more advanced years; quite; thoroughly; in a place where or state when not used; with parts brought together; to or at an end; often used elliptically for rise up, go up, &c.; and followed by *with* it signifies set up, erect, raise.—**All up with**, come to an end with.—**Up and down**, here and there; from one place to another: used also as a prep.—*prep.* From a lower to a higher place or point on; at or in a high or higher position on; towards the interior of.—*n.* In the phrase *ups and downs*, rises and falls; vicissitudes.
upas, ū′pas, *n.* [Malay *upas*, poison.] A poisonous tree of Java and the neighbouring islands, the deadly properties of which have been so grossly exaggerated as to make it proverbial.
upbear, up-bār′, *v.t.* pret. *upbore*, up-bōr′; pp. *uporne*, up-born′; ppr. *upbearing*, up-bār′ing. To bear up; to raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain aloft; to support.
upbind, up-bīnd′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *upbound*, up-bound′; ppr. *upbinding*, up-bīnd′ing. To bind up.
upbraid, up-brād′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *upbraided*, up-brād′ed; ppr. *upbraiding*, up-brād′ing. [From *up*, and *braid*, in old sense of to scold. BRAID.] To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast in the teeth of (followed by *with* or *for*, before the thing imputed); to chide; to taunt; to bring reproach on.
upbraiding, up-brād′ing, *n.* Words or language of one who upbraids; reproach; severe reproof.
upbreak, up′brāk, *n.* A breaking or bursting up.
upbringing, up′bring-ing, *n.* The process of bringing up; training; education; breeding.
upcast, up′kást, *a.* Cast up; thrown or turned upward.—*n.* The ventilating shaft of a mine up which the air passes after circulating in the mine.
upcoil, up-koil′, *v.t.* or *i.* To make or wind up into a coil.
upcurl, up-kėrl′, *v.t.* To curl or wreathe upwards.
upgrowth, up′grōth, *n.* The act or process of growing up; rise; development; what grows up.
upheaval, up-hēv′al, *n.* The act of upheaving; a lifting up of a portion of the

Upheaval.—Strata raised by Granite.

earth's crust by some elevating force from below.
upheave, up-hēv′, *v.t.* To heave or lift up from beneath, as a portion of the earth's crust.
uphill, up′hil, *a.* Leading or going up a rising ground; difficult, like the act of ascending a hill; fatiguing.
uphold, up-hōld′, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *upheld*, up-held′; ppr. *upholding*, up-hōld′ing. To hold up; to raise on high; to keep elevated; to keep erect; to support; sustain; keep from declining.
upholder, up-hōld′ėr, *n.* One that upholds; a supporter; a defender.
upholster, up-hōl′stėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *upholstered*, up-hōl′stėrd; ppr. *upholstering*, up-hōl′stėr-ing. To furnish with upholstery.
upholsterer, up-hōl′stėr-ėr, *n.* [Lengthened from older *upholster* (*uphold* and *-ster*), to resemble *fruiterer*, *poulterer*; lit. an *upholder*. Comp. *undertaker* as to similar specialized meaning.] One who furnishes houses with curtains, hangings, carpets, drapery for furniture, and the like.
upholstery, up-hōl′stė-ri, *n.* The articles supplied by upholsterers.
upkeep, up′kēp, *n.* Maintenance in a state of efficiency.
upland, up′land, *n.* Higher grounds; ground elevated above valleys, meadows, &c.; hill-slopes or the like.—*a.* Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds of a district.
uplander, up′land-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of the uplands.
uplift, up-lift′, *v.t.* To lift up; to raise aloft; to elevate.—*n.* up′lift. A raising or elevation; a rise; an exaltation.
up-line, up′līn, *n.* A line of railway which leads to the metropolis or to a main terminus from the provinces.
upmost, up′mōst, *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.
upon, up-on′, *prep.* [*Up* and *on*=A. Sax. *uppon*. UP, ON.] Up and on; on; resting on; at or in contact with the upper or outer part of a thing: all but synonymous with *on*, though sometimes rather more emphatic.
upper, up′ėr, *a.* [Comp. fr. *up.*] Higher in place; superior in rank or dignity.—**Upper ten thousand, Upper ten**, the higher or more aristocratic classes in society.—*n.* The upper part of a shoe.
upper-hand, up′ėr-hand, *n.* Superiority; advantage.
uppermost, up′ėr-mōst, *a. superl.* [*Upper* and *-most*.] Highest in place, rank, power, or authority.
uppish, up′ish, *a.* [*Up* and *-ish*.] Assuming lofty airs; arrogant; prideful; airy.
uppishness, up′ish-nes, *n.* State or character of being uppish; pride; self-assertion.
upraise, up-rāz′, *v.t.* To raise or lift up.
uprear, up-rēr′, *v.t.* To rear up; to raise.
upright, up′rīt, *a.* [That is *right*, straight, or directly, *up*=A. Sax. *uprìht*.] Straight up; perpendicular; erect; pricked up; stand-

ing up; possessing rectitude; perfectly honest; just. —— n. Something standing erect; a vertical piece in some structure.

uprightly, up'rīt-li, *adv.* In an upright manner; perpendicularly; honestly.

uprightness, up'rīt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being upright; integrity; probity.

uprise, up-rīz', *v.i.* pret. *uprose*, up-rōz' (sometimes in poetry *uprist*, up-rist'); pp. *uprisen*, up-riz'n; ppr. *uprising*, up-rīz'ing. To rise up, as from bed or from a seat; to ascend above the horizon; to slope upwards. ——n. up'rīz. An uprising; rise; elevation.

uprising, up-rīz'ing, *n.* The act of rising up; rise; an ascent or acclivity; a riot; a rebellion.

uproar, up'rōr, *n.* [From D. *oproer*, uproar, tumult=Dan. *uprör*, Sw. *uproer*, G. *aufruhr*, fr. *op*, *up*, *auf*, up, and D. *roeren*, Dan. *röre*, Sw. *röra*, G. *rühren*, to stir; the spelling being affected by *roar*, which is not connected with this word.] A great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour.

uproarious, up-rō'ri-us, *a.* [See prec.] Making an uproar or tumult; tumultuous.

uproariously, up-rō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an uproarious manner; with noise and tumult.

uproot, up-röt', *v.t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots.

uprouse, up-rouz', *v.t.* To rouse up; to awake.

uprush, up'rush, *n.* A rush upward.

upset, up-set', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *upset*, up-set'; ppr. *upsetting*, up-set'ing. To overset; to overturn, as a carriage; to put out of one's normal state; to discompose completely. —— n. up'set. The act of upsetting. ——a. Fixed; determined.—**Upset price**, the price at which anything is exposed to sale by auction.

upshot, up'shot, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.

upside, up'sīd, *n.* The upper side.—**Upside down**, the upper side undermost; in complete disorder.

upsoar, up-sōr', *v.i.* To soar aloft; to mount up.

upspring, up-spring', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *upsprung*, up-sprung'; ppr. *upspringing*, up-spring'ing. To spring up.

upstart, up-stärt', *v.i.* To start or spring up suddenly. —— n. up'stärt. One that suddenly rises to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

up-stroke, up'strōk, *n.* An upward line made by the pen or pencil in writing.

upthrow, up-thrō', *v.t.* pret. *upthrew*, up-thrö'; pp. *upthrown*, up-thrōn'; ppr. *upthrowing*, up-thrō'ing. To throw up; to elevate.—— n. up'thrō. A lifting up of a portion of the earth's crust; an upheaval.

up-train, up'trān, *n.* A railway train on an up-line.

upward, up'wėrd, *a.* [*Up* and *-ward*=A. Sax. *upweard*, upward.] Directed to a higher place; ascending.—— adv. Toward a higher place; upwards.

upwards, up'wėrdz, *adv.* [A. Sax. *upwardes*, an adverbial genitive, like *towards*, &c. See prec.] Towards a higher place; in an upward direction; towards the sun: opposed to *downwards*.—**Upwards of**, upward of, more than; above.

uræmia, ū-rē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, *haima*, blood.] A condition of the blood in which it contains urine or urea.

uranic, ū-ran'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, sky.] Pertaining to the heavens; celestial; pertaining to uranium.

uranium, ū-rā'ni-um, *n.* [From the planet *Uranus*, in honour of Herschel, its discoverer.] A rare metal, of a colour resembling that of nickel or iron.

uranography, ū-ra-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, and *graphō*, I describe.] The description of the heavenly bodies, &c.

Uranus, ū'ra-nus, *n.* [The Greek name of heaven; also, a deity of Greek mythology, father of Kronos or Saturn.] The most distant of all the planets except Neptune, possessing several satellites.

urban, ėr'ban, *a.* [L. *urbanus*, urban, polite, urbane, fr. *urbs*, *urbis*, a city.] Of or belonging to a city or town.

urbane, ėr-bān', *a.* [A doublet of preceding word; comp. *human* and *humane*.] Courteous; polite; suave; elegant in manners.

urbanity, ėr-ban'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *urbanité*, L. *urbanitas*. See prec.] State of being urbane; elegance of deportment; politeness; polished manners; courtesy.

urceolate, **urceolar**, ėr-sē'o-lāt, ėr-sē'o-lėr, *a.* [From L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher.] Shaped like a pitcher.

urchin, ėr'chin, *n.* [Prov. Fr. *hurchon*, *hirchon*, Fr. *hérisson*, O.Fr. *eriçon*, fr. L.L. *ericio*, *ericionis*, fr. L. *ericius*, a hedgehog, fr. *er*=Gr. *chēr*, hedgehog.] A hedgehog; a sea-urchin; a child or small boy: used jocosely or in contempt.

Urdu, ur'dų, *n.* [Lit. camp-language, fr. Pers. *urdu*, a camp; it grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan invaders of India.] Same as *Hindustani*.

urea, ū'rē-a, *n.* [From the *ur-* of *urine*.] A crystalline substance which exists in urine.

uremia. URÆMIA.

ureter, ū-rē'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *ourētēr*, fr. *oureō*, I make water, fr. *ouron*, urine.] The duct or tube that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.

urethra, ū-rē'thra, *n.* [Gr. *ourēthra*, fr. *oureō*. See prec.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

urethral, ū-rē'thral, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the urethra.

urge, ėrj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *urged*, ėrjd; ppr. *urging*, ėrj'ing. [L. *urgeo*, I press, push, urge; same root as A. Sax. *wrecan*, to wreak. WREAK.] To press to do something; to serve as a motive or impelling cause to; to impel or press; to incite or stimulate; to ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; to importune; to solicit earnestly; to press, as an argument or an objection; to insist on. —— v.i. To press forward.

urgency, ėrj'en-si, *n.* [*Urgent* and *-cy*.] State of being urgent; pressure of difficulty or necessity; importunity.

urgent, ėrj'ent, *a.* [L. *urgens*, *urgentis*, ppr. of *urgēre*, to urge (q.v.).] That urges; pressing; calling for immediate action; importunate; vehement; solicitous; eager.

urgently, ėrj'ent-li, *adv.* In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; vehemently.

uric, ū'rik, *a.* [From *ur-* in *urine*.] Pertaining to or obtained from urine.

Urim, ū'rim, *n.* [Heb. *urim*, lights of flames, pl. of *ûr*, flame.] Some kind of ornament or article worn by the Jewish high-priest in ancient times, along with the Thummim.

urinal, ū'rin-al, *n.* [Fr. *urinal*, L. *urinalis*, fr. *urina*, urine.] A bottle or vessel to contain urine, as for inspection; a convenience for persons requiring to pass urine.

urinary, ū'ri-na-ri, *a.* [*Urine* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to urine or the organs connected with it.—— n. A place for urine; a urinal.

urinate, ū'ri-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *urinated*, ū'ri-nāt-ed; ppr. *urinating*, ū'ri-nāt-ing. [URINE.] To discharge urine.

urine, ū'rin, *n.* [Fr. *urine*, fr. L. *urina*, allied to Gr. *ouron*, urine; Skr. *vâri*, water; A.Sax. *úrig*, humid; Icel. *úr*, drizzling rain.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, and stored in the bladder before being discharged.

urinoscopy, ū-rin-os'ko-pi, *n.* [*Urine* and Gr. *skopeō*, I view.] The medical examination of urine.

urn, ėrn, *n.* [L. *urna*, an urn, fr. *uro*, I burn, as being made of burned clay.] A kind of vase or vessel, usually one swelling in the middle; a vessel for water; a vessel employed to keep water hot at the tea-table; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.

Urodela, ū-rō-dē'la, *n.pl.* [Gr. *oura*, a tail, and *dēlos*, evident.] The tailed amphibians, such as the newt.—**urodele**, ū'rō-dēl, *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, the Urodela.

uropygium, ū-rō-pij'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *ouropygion*—*ouros*, rump, *pygē*, buttocks.] The rump of birds.

uroscopy, ū-ros'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *skopeō*, I view.] Urinoscopy.

Ursa, ėr'sa, *n.* [L., a she-bear, a constellation, fem. of *ursus*, a bear.] A name of two constellations: *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, *Charles's Wain* or the *Plough*; and *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation which contains the pole-star.

ursine, ėr'sīn, *a.* [L. *ursinus*. See prec.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

Ursuline, ėr'sū-līn, *a.* [From St. *Ursula*.] The name of nuns who devote themselves to nursing the sick, and the education of female children.

urticaceous, ėr-ti-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *urtica*, a nettle, fr. *uro*, I burn.] Pertaining to plants of the nettle family.

urticaria, ėr-ti-kā'ri-a, *n.* [See prec.] Nettle-rash.

urticate, ėr'ti-kāt, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *urticated*, ėr'ti-kāt-ed; ppr. *urticating*, ėr'ti-kāt-ing. [L. *urtica*, a nettle.] To sting like a nettle.

urtication, ėr-ti-kā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The stinging of nettles or a similar stinging; the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

urus, ū'rus, *n.* [L.] The wild ox of Gaul and ancient Germany.

us, us, *pron.* [A. Sax. *ús*, acc. and dat.= Goth. *unsis*, *uns*, G. *uns*, us.] The objective or accusative case of *we*, also the dative, after certain verbs, as verbs of giving.

usable, ūz'a-bl, *a.* That may be used.

usage, ūz'āj, *n.* [Fr. *usage*, fr. *user*, to use (q.v.).] Act or manner of using or treating; treatment; behaviour of one person towards another; practice long continued; received practice; custom; use; established mode of employing some particular word or expression.

usance, ūz'ans, *n.* [Fr. *usance*, fr. *usant*, ppr. of *user*, to use.] Usury; interest; the time allowed by custom in certain countries for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on those countries.

use, ūs, *n.* [O.Fr. *us*, use, fr. L. *usus*, use, a using, service, need, fr. *utor*, *usus*, I use (whence also *utility*, *utensil*, *usury*, *abuse*, *misuse*, &c.).] The act of employing anything; state of being employed to any purpose; application; employment; conversion to a purpose; the quality which makes a thing proper for a purpose; benefit; utility; advantage; profit; need; necessity; occasion; practice; customary act; wont; usage; ritual usage or form.—**Use and wont**, the common or customary practice.

use, ūz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *used*, ūzd; ppr. *using*, ūz'ing. [Fr. *user*=It. and L.L. *usare*, fr. L. *utor*, *usus*, I use. See prec.] To put to use; to make use of; to employ; to apply; to avail one's self of; to act with or by means of; to accustom; to habituate; to inure; to act or behave towards; to treat; to practise customarily; to exercise.—**To use up**, to consume by using; to exhaust or fatigue greatly.—— v.i. To be accustomed; to be wont.

useful, ūs'ful, *a.* Valuable for use; conducive or helpful to any end; suited or adapted to the purpose; serviceable; beneficial; advantageous.

usefully, ūs'ful-li, *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably.

usefulness, ūs'ful-nes, *n.* State or quality of being useful; utility; profit.

useless, ūs'les, *a.* Being without use; worthless; fruitless; unavailing.

uselessly, ūs'les-li, *adv.* In a useless manner.

uselessness, ūs'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being useless; want of utility.

user, ūz'ėr, *n.* One who uses.

usher, ush'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *uesier*, *uissier*, *hussier*, Fr. *huissier*, a door-keeper, fr. O.Fr. *uis*, *huis*, fr. L. *ostium*, a door, *ostiarius*, a

door-keeper.] A door-keeper; one who has the care of the door of a court, hall, &c.; an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank; an inferior officer in some English courts of law; a subordinate teacher in a school or academy.——v.t. pret. & pp. *ushered*, ush'ėrd; ppr. *ushering*, ush'ėr-ing. To give entrance to; to introduce as a forerunner or harbinger.

ushership, ush'ėr-ship, *n.* Office of an usher.

usual, ū'zhū-al, *a.* [Fr. *usuel*, L. *usualis*, fr. *usus*, use, custom. USE.] Customary; common; frequent; ordinary; general.

usually, ū'zhū-al-li, *adv.* In a usual manner; customarily; commonly; frequently.

usufruct, ū'zū-frukt, *n.* [L. *usufructus—usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.] In *law*, the use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.

usurer, ū'zhūr-ėr, *n.* [From *usury*=Fr. *usurier*.] One who practises usury; now, always, one who takes exorbitant or excessive interest.

usurious, ū-zhū'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to or practising usury.

usurp, ū-zėrp', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *usurped*, ū-zėrpt'; ppr. *usurping*, ū-zėrp'ing. [Fr. *usurper*, fr. L. *usurpare*, to usurp, to seize, probably lit. to get by prescription, fr. *usus*, use, and *rapio*, I seize. USE, RAPID.] To seize and hold by force and without right; to assume or appropriate wrongfully.

usurpation, ū-zėrp-ā'zhon, *n.* [L. *usurpatio*.] Act of usurping; forcible, illegal seizure or possession; the unlawful occupation of a throne.

usurper, ū-zėrp'ėr, *n.* One who usurps; one who seizes power, possessions, or privileges without right.

usury, ū'zhū-ri, *n.* [From Fr. *usure*, L. *usura*, usury, interest, a using, fr. *utor*, I use (q.v.).] Interest for money†; an excessive or extortionate interest taken for money lent; the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest.

utensil, ū-ten'sil, *n.* [Fr. *utensile*, fr. L. *utensilis*, fit for use, fr. *utor*, I use. USE.] That which is used; an instrument or implement for any use, especially for domestic use, as the vessels of the kitchen.

uterine, ū'tėr-īn, *a.* [L. *uterinus*, fr. *uterus*, the womb.] Pertaining to the uterus or womb; born of the same mother but by a different father.

uterus, ū'tėr-us, *n.*; pl. **uteri**, ū'tėr-ī. [L. *uterus*; root doubtful.] The womb.

utilitarian, ū-til'i-tā''ri-an, *a.* [*Utility* and *-arian*.] Consisting in or pertaining to utility; pertaining to utilitarianism.——n. One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

utilitarianism, ū-til'i-tā''ri-an-izm, *n.* [*Utilitarian* and *-ism*.] The doctrine that the value of all institutions and pursuits is to be tested by the principle of utility, that is, the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number; the doctrine that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct.

utility, ū-til'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **utilities**, ū-til'i-tiz. [Fr. *utilité*, L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis*, useful, *utor*, I use. USE.] State or quality of being useful; usefulness; profitableness to some valuable end; a useful thing.

utilize, ū'til-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *utilized*, ū'til-īzd; ppr. *utilizing*, ū'til-īz-ing. [Fr. *utiliser*, fr. L. *utilis*, useful. See prec.] To render useful; to put to use; to make use of; to employ for some useful purpose.

utmost, ut'mōst, *a.* [A.Sax. *ūtemest*, uttermost, outmost, a double superlative, being from *ūtema*, which itself is a superlative of *ūt*, out, and *-est*, also a superlative termination; similarly *aftermost*. *Outmost* is another form; *utter* is the comparative.] Being farthest out; uttermost; most distant; extreme; being in the highest or greatest degree.——n. The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

utopia, ū-tō'pi-a, *n.* [From the *Utopia* of Sir Thos. More, an imaginary island, which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, political institutions, &c. The name means lit. the land of Noplace, fr. Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place.] A place or state of ideal perfection; an ideally perfect political or social state of matters.

utopian, ū-tō'pi-an, *a.* [See prec.] Belonging to a utopia; ideally perfect; chimerical.——n. An ardent but impracticable reformer; an optimist.

utricle, ū'tri-kl, *n.* [L. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bottle of hide or skin.] A little sac, cell, or reservoir; any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body in plants.

utricular, **utriculate**, ū-trik'ū-lėr, ū-trik'ū-lāt, *a.* [See prec.] Having utricles; resembling a utricle or bag.

utter, ut'ėr, *a.* [A.Sax. *ūtera*, outer, *ūtor*, *ūttor*, outside, compar. forms fr. *ūt*, out. *Outer* is the same word. OUT, UTMOST.] Outer†; beyond the limits of something†; complete; total; entire; absolute.——v.t. pret. & pp. *uttered*, ut'ėrd; ppr. *uttering*, ut'ėr-ing. [From the above word; comp., as also fr. comparatives, the verbs to *lower*, to *better*.] To give vent to; to put forth; to put into circulation, as base coin, &c.; to give vent to by the vocal organs; to declare; to pronounce; to speak.

utterable, ut'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

utterance, ut'ėr-ans, *n.* [*Utter* and *-ance*.] The act of uttering; pronunciation; manner of speaking; the uttering of words; words uttered.

utterer, ut'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who utters.

utterly, ut'ėr-li, *adv.* To the full or utter extent; fully; perfectly; totally.

uttermost, ut'ėr-mōst, *a.* [*Utter* and *-most*. UTTER, UTMOST.] Being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost; extreme.——n. The most that can be; the utmost power, extent, or degree; that beyond which nothing is.

uvula, ū'vū-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *uva*, a grape, the uvula.] The small fleshy body which hangs from the soft palate over the root of the tongue.

uvular, ū'vū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the uvula.

uxorial, ug-zō'ri-al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to a wife or married woman; uxorious.

uxorious, ug-zō'ri-us, *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor*, *uxoris*, a wife.] Excessively or dotingly fond of one's wife.

uxoriously, ug-zō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an uxorious manner.

V.

V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, formerly, as a letter, used indiscriminately with *u*.

vacancy, vā'kan-si, *n.*; pl. **vacancies**, vā'kan-siz. [*Vacant* and *-cy*=Fr. *vacance*, L. L. *vacantia*, fr. L. *vacans*, vacant.] State of being vacant; empty space; vacuity; a space unoccupied; an interval of leisure; listlessness; a place or office not occupied; a situation or office destitute of a person to fill it; vacuity or inanity.

vacant, vā'kant, *a.* [Fr. *vacant*, fr. L. *vacans*, *vacantis*, ppr. of *vacare*, to be empty, to have leisure (fr. same stem, *vacuity*, *vacuum*).] Empty; not filled; void of contents; unfilled; unoccupied; not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor; having no occupant or person to perform the duties; unoccupied with business; not required to be spent in work; leisure; free from thought; thoughtless; not given to study or reflection; indicating want of thought or of intelligence; unintelligent; inane.

vacate, va-kāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vacated*, va-kāt'ed; ppr. *vacating*, va-kāt'ing. [L. *vaco*, *vacatum*. VACANT.] To make vacant; to quit possession or occupancy of; to leave unoccupied or unfilled; to annul; to make of no validity.

vacation, va-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vacation*, L. *vacatio*.] The act of vacating; the act of leaving without an occupant; a stated interval in a round of duties; intermission of studies or of the sittings of a court; holidays.

vaccinate, vak'si-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vaccinated*, vak'si-nāt-ed; ppr. *vaccinating*, vak'si-nāt-ing. [L. *vaccinus*, vaccine, pertaining to a cow, fr. *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox by matter taken from the cow or from a person previously treated, in order to ward off small-pox, or at least mitigate its attack. See next.

vaccination, vak-si-nā'shon, *n.* The act, art, or practice of vaccinating, generally by lymph taken from a pustule caused by previous vaccination in a healthy child: an operation that superseded *inoculation*, or artificial communication of the small-pox itself.

vaccine, vak'sīn, *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows or to cow-pox; as *vaccine* lymph—the lymph used in vaccination.

vacillate, va'sil-lāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vacillated*, va'sil-lāt-ed; ppr. *vacillating*, va'sil-lāt-ing. [L. *vacillo*, *vacillatum*, I sway, waver: root doubtful.] To sway or be swayed one way and the other; to waver; to reel or stagger; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant.

vacillating, va'sil-lāt-ing, *p.a.* Inclined to vacillate; apt to waver; exhibiting vacillation.

vacillation, va-sil-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vacillation*, L. *vacillatio*.] Act of vacillating; a wavering; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; changeableness; fickleness.

vacuity, va-kū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *vacuité*, L. *vacuitas*, fr. *vacuus*, empty. VACUUM.] Emptiness; vacancy; space unfilled or unoccupied; inanity; absence of intelligence in look; vacant expression.

vacuole, va'kū-ōl, *n.* [A dim. fr. *vacuum*.] A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of certain animal or vegetable organisms.

vacuous, va'kū-us, *a.* [L. *vacuus*. See next.] Empty; void; vacant; inane; inexpressive.

vacuum, va'kū-um, *n.*; pl. **vacuums**, va'kū-umz. [L., an empty space, neut. sing. of *vacuus*, empty; same root as VACANT.] Empty space; unoccupied space; a void; an inclosed space from which air is more or less completely removed, as that above the mercury in a barometer tube.

vacuum-brake, va'kū-um-brāk, *n.* A steam brake for railway carriages, &c., in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum.

vacuum-gauge, va'kū-um-gāj, *n.* A gauge for indicating to what extent a vacuum is produced, as by an air-pump.

vacuum-pan, va'kū-um-pan, *n.* A vessel for boiling saccharine juices in a partial vacuum in sugar-making.

vacuum-tube, va'kū-um-tūb, *n.* A tube for examining the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or rarefied gas.

vade-mecum, vā-dē-mē'kum, *n.* [L. *vade mecum*, go with me.] A book or something else carried about by a person; a manual; a pocket companion.

vagabond, va'ga-bond, *a.* [Fr. *vagabond*, fr. L. *vagabundus*, wandering, fr. *vagor*, I wander, fr. *vagus*, wandering, whence *vague*. VAGUE.] Wandering to and fro; moving from place to place without any settled

habitation; pertaining to a vagrant.——**n.** A wanderer; a vagrant; a man who has no fixed habitation or visible means of earning a livelihood; a rogue; a rascal; a scamp.

vagabondage, va'ga-bond-āj, *n.* [*Vagabond* and *-age.*] The state or condition of a vagabond.

vagabondism, va'ga-bond-izm, *n.* [*Vagabond* and *-ism.*] The ways or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

vagary, va-gā'ri, *n.*; pl. **vagaries**, va-gā'riz. [Formerly also used as a verb; fr. It. *vagare*, to wander, or directly fr. L. *vagari*, to wander (whence *vagabond*, &c.).] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

vagina, va-jī'na, *n.*; pl. **vaginæ**, va-jī'nē. [L., a sheath.] A sheath; any part in plants or animals having the character of a sheath; the canal in females leading inwards to the womb.

vaginal, va'ji-nal, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to or resembling a sheath; pertaining to the vagina.

vaginate, **vaginated**, va'ji-nāt, va'ji-nāt-ed, *a.* [VAGINA.] Sheathed; forming a sheath.

vagrancy, vā'gran-si, *n.* [*Vagrant* and *-cy.*] The state of being a vagrant or wandering without a settled home; the life and condition of wandering beggars, rogues, &c.

vagrant, vā'grant, *a.* [From Fr. *vagant*, wandering, fr. L. *vagans, vagantis*, ppr. of *vagari*, to wander, the *r* perhaps being inserted through the influence of *vagary.*] Wandering; wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.——**n.** A wanderer; an idle wanderer; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar; a tramp; in *law*, a term for various minor offenders, such as beggars, fortune-tellers, and other impostors.

vague, vāg, *a.* [Fr. *vague*, fr. L. *vagus*, wandering—*vagabond*, *vagary*, *vagrant*, *extravagant*, &c., being of similar origin.] Wandering†; vagabond†; indefinite; unsettled as regards meaning, scope, or the like; hazy; uncertain; doubtful; of uncertain origin or foundation; flying.

vaguely, vāg'li, *adv.* In a vague or uncertain manner.

vagueness, vāg'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vague; state of being uncertain or indefinite; want of clearness; haziness.

vail, vāl, *n.* Same as *Veil.*

vail, vāl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vailed*, vāld; ppr. *vailing*, val'ing. [An abbrev. of *avail.*] To avail or profit. [Poet.]——**n.** An old name for money given to servants by visitors; a tip or gratuity to a domestic.

vain, vān, *a.* [Fr. *vain*, vain, empty, vainglorious, &c., fr. L. *vanus*, empty, fruitless, useless, vainglorious, &c. (whence also *vanish*, *evanescent*); perhaps same root as to *vane*, *want*; or as *vacant*, *vacuity.*] Without real value or importance; unsubstantial; empty; idle; worthless; without result; fruitless; ineffectual; light-minded; proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; having an unduly high opinion of one's self or one's doings; having a foolish craving for admiration or applause; puffed up; conceited.—**In vain**, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectually.—**To take a name in vain**, to use it with levity or profaneness.

vainglorious, vān-glō'ri-us, *a.* Feeling or marked by vainglory; vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful; proceeding from vanity.

vainglory, vān-glō'ri, *n.* Glory that is vain or empty; empty pride; undue elation; tendency to unduly exalt one's self or one's own performances.

vainly, vān'li, *adv.* In a vain manner; without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain; in a conceited manner; with vanity; idly; foolishly.

vainness, vān'nes, *n.* The state of being vain; vanity.

vair, vār, *n.* [O.Fr. *vair*, fr. L. *varius*, various, variegated.] An old name for a kind of fur; in *her.* one of the furs represented by little shield-shaped pieces.

valance, **valence**, val'ans, val'ens, *n.* [From O. Fr. *avalant*, descending, hanging down, fr. *avaler*, to let down—L. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, a valley (q.v.).] The drapery hanging round a bed, from the head of window curtains, from a couch, &c.

vale, vāl, *n.* [Fr. *val*, fr. L. *vallis*, a valley (q.v.).] A tract of low ground between hills; a valley.

valediction, va-lē-dik'shon, *n.* [From L. *valedico*, *valedictum*, I bid farewell—*vale*, farewell, and *dico*, I say. VALID, DICTION.] A bidding farewell; a farewell.

valedictory, va-lē-dik'to-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Bidding farewell; pertaining to a leave-taking.

valence, **valency**, vā'lens, vā'len-si, *n.* [From L. L. *valentia*, strength, fr. L. *valeo*, I am strong. VALID.] The force which determines with how many atoms of an element an atom of another element will combine chemically.

valentine, va'len-tīn, *n.* A sweetheart selected or got by lot on St. *Valentine's* Day, 14th February; a missive of an amatory or satirical kind, sent by one person to another on this day.

valerian, va-lē'ri-an, *n.* [Supposed to be from the Emperor *Valerianus*, who had benefited from it.] A genus of herbaceous flowering plants typical of the valerian family, two of them natives of Britain, possessing important medicinal properties.

valet, va'let or va'lā, *n.* [Fr. *valet*, O. Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, a lad, a servant, dim. of *vassal.* VASSAL. *Varlet* is a doublet of this word.] A man-servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

valetudinarian, va-le-tū-di-nā''ri-an, *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo*, state of health, whether good or bad, fr. *valēre*, to be well. VALID.] Pertaining to or being in a poor state of health; infirm; sickly.——**n.** A person of a sickly constitution; one who is constantly ailing or seeking to recover health.

valetudinarianism, va-le-tū-di-nā''ri-an-izm, *n.* State of a valetudinarian; a state of feeble health; infirmity.

valetudinary, va-le-tū'di-na-ri, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Valetudinarian.*

valiant, val'yant, *a.* [Fr. *vaillant*, fr. *valoir*, L. *valere*, to be strong. VALID.] Brave; courageous; intrepid; heroic; performed with valour; bravely conducted.

valiantly, val'yant-li, *adv.* In a valiant manner; bravely; courageously; heroically.

valid, va'lid, *a.* [Fr. *valide*, fr. L. *validus*, strong, powerful, fr. *valēre*, to be strong, to be well (seen also in *value*, *valiant*, *valour*, *valetudinary*, *avail*, *prevail*, *invalid*, *convalescent*, &c.); root doubtful.] Sufficiently supported by actual fact or sound reasons; well based or grounded; sound; just; not weak or defective; having sufficient legal strength or force; good or sufficient in law; executed with the proper formalities; that cannot be rightfully overthrown or set aside.

validate, va'lid-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *validated*, va'lid-āt-ed; ppr. *validating*, va'lid-āt-ing. [From L. *validus*, valid. See-prec.] To make valid; to confirm.

validity, va-lid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *validité*, fr. *valide*, *valid* (q.v.).] The state or quality of being valid; strength, force, or cogency from being based on fact; justness; soundness; legal strength or force; sufficiency in point of law.

validly, va'lid-li, *adv.* In a valid manner, so as to be valid.

valise, va-lēs', *n.* [Fr.] A small bag or case for holding a traveller's equipment; a portmanteau.

vallar, **vallary**, val'ėr, val'ėr-i, *a.* [L. *vallaris*, fr. *vallum*, a rampart.] Pertaining to a rampart or palisade.

valley, va'li, *n.*; pl. **valleys**, va'liz. [Fr. *vallée*, O. Fr. *valee*, a valley, fr. *val*, a *vale*, fr. L. *vallis*, *valles*, a valley, probably connected with *vallum*, a rampart, as being an inclosed place.] A hollow or low tract of land between hills or higher grounds; a low extended plain traversed by a river; a river-basin; the internal angle formed by the meeting of the two inclined sides of a roof.

valonia, va-lō'ni-a, *n.* [It. *vallonia*, fr. Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, an oak.] The acorn-cups of a species of oak exported from the Levant for the use of tanners and dyers.

valorous, va'lor-us, *a.* [VALOUR.] Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid.

valorously, va'lor-us-li, *adv.* In a valorous manner; heroically.

valour, va'lor, *n.* [O. Fr. *valor*, Mod. Fr. *valeur*, L.L. *valor*, worth, fr. L. *valēre*, to be strong. VALID.] Bravery; courage; personal bravery, especially as regards fighting; intrepidity; prowess in war.

valuable, va'lū-a-bl, *a.* [From *value*.] Having value or worth, especially high value; having qualities which are useful and esteemed; of great worth; precious; worthy; estimable.——**n.** A thing of value; a choice article of personal property: usually in the plural.

valuableness, va'lū-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or the quality of being valuable.

valuation, va-lū-ā'shon, *n.* [From *value.*] The act of valuing or estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; appraisement; value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

valuator, va'lū-āt-or, *n.* One who sets a value; an appraiser.

value, va'lū, *n.* [O. Fr. *value*, the fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, fr. L. *valēre*, to be strong, to be worth. VALID.] The quality or union of qualities which render a thing useful or held in esteem; worth; utility; importance; what makes a person of some account or estimation; estimate of worth; price equal to the worth; market price; the money that a thing will bring if sold; equivalent in the market; import; precise signification; in *mus.* the relative length or duration of a tone or note.——v.t. pret. & pp. *valued*, va'lūd; ppr. *valuing*, va'lū-ing. To rate at a certain price; to estimate the worth of; to appraise; to consider with respect to importance; to rate, whether high or low; to hold in high esteem; to esteem; to prize; to regard; to hold in respect and estimation.

valueless, va'lū-les, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth; worthless.

valuer, va'lū-ėr, *n.* One who values; an appraiser; a valuator.

valvate, val'vāt, *a.* [*Valve* and *-ate.*] Having or resembling a valve.

valve, valv, *n.* [Fr. *valve*, fr. L. *valva*, the half of a folding door, fr. same root as *volvo*, I roll, I turn round (whence *volubile*, &c.).] One of the leaves of a folding door; a kind of movable cover, lid, or partition for a tube or orifice, opening communication in one direction, but closing it in the other, used to regulate the flow of water, gas, or steam; a similar contrivance in connection with the organs of circulation in animals; one of the separable portions of the shell of a mollusc.

valved, valvd, *a.* Having a valve or valves; composed of valves.

valve-gear, valv'gėr, *n.* The mechanism for working a valve.

valvular, valv'ū-lėr, *a.* Containing valves; having the character of or acting as a valve.

valvule, **valvelet**, valv'ūl, valv'let, *n.* [Dim. fr. *valve.*] A little valve.

vamp, vamp, *n.* [Formerly *vampey*, fr. Fr. *avant-pied*—*avant*, before, and *pied*, the foot. VAN (front), PEDAL.] The upper leather of a boot or shoe; a piece added to a thing for appearance sake.——v.t. pret. & pp. *vamped*, vampt; ppr. *vamping*, vamp'ing. To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair; to furbish up; to give a new appearance to; to patch.

vamper, vamp'ėr, *n.* One who vamps.

vampire, vam'pīr, *n.* [Fr. *vampire*, fr. G. *vampyr*, fr. Serv. *vampir*, a vampire.] A dead person superstitiously believed in some countries to have a kind of unnatural life, so as to be able to leave the grave during the night and suck the blood of living persons while they are asleep; hence, a person who preys on others; an extortioner; a blood-sucker; a vampire-bat.——

a. Pertaining to or resembling a vampire in character.

vampire-bat, vam'pīr-bat, *n.* A blood-sucking bat of South America of several

Vampire-bat (*Phyllostoma spectrum*).

species; also a name for bats that do not suck blood (as the one represented here).

vampirism, vam'pīr-izm, *n.* [*Vampire* and *-ism.*] Belief in vampires; the action of a vampire; blood-sucking; extortion.

van, van, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *vanguard*, fr. Fr. *avant-garde—avant*, before, and *garde*, guard. AVAUNT, GUARD.] The front of an army; the front line or foremost division of a fleet; foremost portion or front of any movement.

van, van, *n.* [Fr. *van*, fr. L. *vannus*, a van or fan for winnowing. FAN.] A fan or contrivance for winnowing grain; a wing.

van, van, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *caravan.*] A caravan; a covered vehicle for carrying goods; a close railway-carriage for luggage or for other purposes.

vanadium, va-nā'di-um, *n.* [From *Vanadis*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja, fr. its being discovered in a Swedish ore.] A silvery brittle metal of rare occurrence.

vandal, van'dal, *n.* [From L. *Vandali*, the Vandals, a Teutonic race who pillaged Rome in the fifth century, and destroyed many literary and artistic treasures.] One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys any work of art, literature, or the like.—— a. Pertaining to or resembling a vandal. Also **vandalic**, van-dal'ik.

vandalism, van'dal-izm, *n.* [*Vandal* and *-ism.*] Behaviour of a vandal; wilful or ignorant destruction of works of art or literature; hostility to art or literature.

vane, vān, *a.* [O.E. *fane*, a banner, a weathercock, fr. A.Sax. *fana*, a flag=O.H. G. *fano*, G. *fahne*, D. *vaan*, a flag; Goth. *fana*, cloth; cog. L. *pannus*, cloth.] A weathercock or similar device to show which way the wind blows; any somewhat similar contrivance; the broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft; one of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw-propeller, &c.

vanguard, van'gärd, *n.* [Formerly *vant-guard*, *avantgarde*, fr. Fr. *avant-garde.* VAN (1).] The troops who march in the van of an army; the advance guard; the van.

vanilla, va-nil'a, *n.* [From Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina*, a scabbard, fr. L. *vagina*, a scabbard; the pod resembles a scabbard.] A name of tropical orchids and of a substance obtained from them remarkable for fragrance and used in medicine, confectionery, and perfumery.

vanish, va'nish, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vanished*, va'nisht; ppr. *vanishing*, va'nish-ing. [From L. *vanesco*, *evanesco*, I vanish, I pass away (through the old French), fr. *vanus*, vain. VAIN.] To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; to pass beyond the limit of vision; to be annihilated or lost; *math.* to become less and less down to zero.

vanity, va'ni-ti, *n.*; pl. **vanities**, va'ni-tiz. [Fr. *vanité*, L. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus*, empty, vain. VAIN.] The quality or state of being vain; emptiness; nothingness; worthlessness or unsubstantiality; unreality; fruitless desire or endeavour; empty pleasure; vain pursuit; ostentation; the desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations; conceit; self-conceit; something worthless, visionary, or unsubstantial; a trifle; a gewgaw.

vanquish, vang'kwish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vanquished*, vang'kwisht; ppr. *vanquishing*, vang'kwish-ing. [From Fr. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, subj. *vainquisse*, O. Fr. *veinquir*, fr. L. *vincere*, to conquer. VICTOR.] To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; to defeat in any contest; to confute; to overpower; to prostrate.

vanquishable, vang'kwish-a-bl, *a.* That may be vanquished; conquerable.

vanquisher, vang'kwish-ėr, *n.* One who vanquishes; a conqueror; a victor.

vantage, van'tāj, *n.* [Shortened fr. Fr. *avantage*, advantage. ADVANTAGE.] Advantage; vantage-ground.

vantage-ground, van'tāj-ground, *n.* [See prec.] Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage; advantageous or especially favourable position.

vapid, va'pid, *a.* [L. *vapidus*, vapid, having lost spirit, flavour, or 'bouquet'; same root as *vapour.* VAPOUR.] That has lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat; dull; unanimated.

vapidly, va'pid-li, *adv.* In a vapid manner.

vapidness, **vapidity**, va'pid-nes, va-pid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being vapid; deadness; flatness; dulness; want of life or spirit.

vaporable, vā'por-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapour.

vaporiferous, vā-por-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapour, and *fero*, I bear.] Conveying or producing vapour.

vaporific, vā-por-if'ik, *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapour, and *facio*, I make.] Forming vapour; converting into steam or into a volatile form.

vaporizable, vā'por-īz-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapour.

Vanilla (*Vanilla aromatica*).

vaporization, vā'por-īz-ā''shon, *n.* The act or process of vaporizing; conversion into vapour.

vaporize, vā'por-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vaporized*, vā'por-īzd; ppr. *vaporizing*, vā'por-īz-ing. [*Vapour* and *-ize*=Fr. *vaporiser.*] To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means; to sublimate; to cause to evaporate.—— v.i. To pass off in vapour.

vaporose, vā'por-ōs, *a.* Vaporous.

vaporosity, **vaporousness**, vā-por-os'i-ti, vā'por-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being vaporous.

vaporous, vā'por-us, *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux*, L.L. *vaporosus*, fr. L. *vapor*, vapour (q.v.).] Being in the form of or having the character of vapour; full of vapours or exhalations; unreal; imaginative; whimsical; proceeding from the vapours.

vapour, **vapor**, vā'por, *n.* [L. *vapor*, steam, vapour; akin to *vapidus*, vapid, having lost flavour, *vappa*, vapid wine, wine that has lost its special flavour.] An exhalation or fume; a gaseous emanation or exhalation; visible moisture in the atmosphere; visible steam; the gaseous form which any solid or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently heated; any visible diffused matter floating in the atmosphere; hazy matter; something unsubstantial or transitory; a mental fume; a vain imagination; an unreal fancy; *pl.* an old name for a nervous hypochondriacal or hysterical affection; the blues. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *vapoured*, vā'pord; ppr. *vapouring*, vā'por-ing. To boast or vaunt ostentatiously; to bully; to hector; to brag; to bounce.

vapour-bath, vā'por-bāth, *n.* The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place; the place itself.

vapourer, vā'por-ėr, *n.* One who vapours, brags, or boasts; a braggart; a bully.

vapourish, vā'por-ish, *a.* Full of vapours; hypochondriac; hysterical; fanciful.

vapoury, vā'por-i, *a.* Vaporous; full of vapours; hypochondriac.

variability, vā-ri-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being variable; variableness; liability to vary; capacity of showing variations or modifications.

variable, vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *variable*, L.L. *variabilis.* VARY.] That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant.—— n. That which varies; a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease; a shifting as opposed to a trade wind.

variableness, vā'ri-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being variable; variability; inconstancy; fickleness.

variably, vā'ri-a-bli, *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably; in an inconstant or fickle manner; mutably.

variance, vā'ri-ans, *n.* [L. *variantia*, difference, fr. *variare*, to vary. See next.] Variation; a difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.

variant, vā'ri-ant, *a.* [Fr. *variant*, fr. L. *varians*, *variantis*, ppr. of *variare*, to vary (q.v.).] Varying; different; diverse; variable.—— n. Something actually the same, but with another form; a different version.

variation, vā-ri-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *variatio*, variation, change, fr. *vario*, I vary. VARY.] The act or process of varying; partial change in a thing; alteration; mutation; modification; the extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change; change of termination of words; inflection; act of deviating; deviation; any deviation in the motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body; deviation of the magnetic or compass needle from the true north; a change in form or structure from the normal type exhibited by an animal or plant; one of a series of ornamental changes or embellishments in the treatment of a piece of music.

varicella, va-ri-sel'la, *n.* [Dim. of *variola*, the small-pox.] The chicken-pox.

varicose, va'ri-kōs, *a.* [L. *varicosus*, fr. *varix*, a varicose vein. VARIX.] Exhibiting a morbid enlargement or dilation, knotty and irregular in shape, as often seen in the veins of the lower extremities.

varicosity, va-ri-kos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being varicose.

varied, vā'rid, *p. a.* Characterized by variety; diversified; of various different kinds or sorts; diverse; various.

variedly, vā'rid-li, *adv.* In a varied manner.

variegate, vā'ri-e-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *variegated*, vā'ri-e-gāt-ed; ppr. *variegating*, vā'ri-e-gāt-ing. [L. L. *variego*, *variegatus*—L. *varius*, spotted, varied, various, and *ago*,

I do. VARY, ACT.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colours.

variegated, vā'ri-e-gāt-ed, *p.a.* Diversified with tints or hues; having spots or markings of a light colour, as leaves.

variegation, vā'ri-e-gā''shon, *n.* The state of being variegated or diversified by different colours; diversity of colours in plants, especially when the leaves show white or light markings.

varietal, va-rī'et-al, *a.* Pertaining to a variety of animals or plants, as distinguished from an individual or a species.

variety, va-rī'e-ti, *n.*; pl. **varieties**, va-rī'e-tiz. [L. *varietas*, variety, fr. *varius*, various (q.v.).] The state or quality of being varied or various; diversity; conditions free from monotony; multifariousness; many-sidedness; a collection or number of different things; a varied assortment; something differing from others of the same general kind; a sort; a kind; in scientific classifications, a subdivision of a species of animals or plants; a sub-species; a race, strain, or breed; according to the evolution theory, a species in process of formation.

variety-theatre, va-rī'e-ti-thē'a-tėr, *n.* A theatre for mixed performances rather than regular plays.

variform, vā'ri-fōrm, *a.* Having various shapes or forms.

variola, va-rī'ō-la, *n.* [Fr. *variole*. Mod. L. *variola*, small-pox, fr. L. *varius*, spotted.] The small-pox.

variolar, **variolic**, **variolous**, va-rī'ō-lėr, vā-ri-ol'ik, va-rī'ō-lus, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to or resembling small-pox.

variolitic, va-rī'ō-lit''ik, *a.* Pertaining to variola; marked with small round specks or dots; spotted.

varioloid, va-rī'ō-loid, *a.* [*Variola* and *-oid.*] Resembling variola; spotted.—— n. A mild form of small-pox.

variolous. See VARIOLA.

variorum, vā-ri-ō'rum, *a.* [From L. *editio cum notis variorum*, an edition with the notes of various persons.] A term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted.

various, vā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *varius*. VARY.] Exhibiting different aspects or characteristics; diversified; different; several; divers; manifold; changeable; uncertain; unlike each other; diverse; multiform.

variously, vā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In various ways; with change; with diversity.

varix, vā'riks, *n.*; pl. **varices**, va'ri-sēz. [L. *varix*; perhaps connected with *varus*, bent, crooked.] A varicose vein.

varlet, vär'let, *n.* [A doublet of *valet* (q.v.).] Anciently, a page or knight's follower; a servant or footman; a body-servant; hence, a menial; a low fellow; a rascal.

varletry, vär'let-ri, *n.* [*Varlet* and *-ry.*] The rabble; the crowd.

varnish, vär'nish, *n.* [From Fr. *vernis*, varnish, *vernisser*, *vernir*, to varnish, perhaps fr. L. *vitrinus*, glassy, fr. *vitrum*, glass —varnish giving a glassy surface. VITREOUS.] A clear solution of resinous matter, used by painters, cabinet-makers, &c., for coating their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface; what resembles varnish either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance; outside show; gloss.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *varnished*, vär'nisht; ppr. *varnishing*, vär'nish-ing. To lay varnish on; to give an improved appearance to; to give a fair or specious colouring to; to gloss over.

varnisher, vär'nish-ėr, *n.* One who varnishes.

varnish-tree, vär'nish-trē, *n.* The name of certain Asiatic trees, which exude resinous juices employed as varnishes.

varsovienne, var-sō''vi-en, *n.* [Fr.] A dance, named from *Warsaw*, in Poland, where it probably originated.

vary, vā'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *varied*, vā'rid; ppr. *varying*, vā'ri-ing. [Fr. *varier*, fr. L. *variare*, to vary, fr. *varus*, variegated, diverse, various; root doubtful. Akin *variety*, *variegate*, *variable*, &c.] To make different in some respect; to alter or change in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; to change; to diversify; to modify.—— v.i. To alter or be altered in any manner; to change or suffer change; to appear in different forms; to differ or be different; to be unlike or diverse; to change, as in purpose, opinion, or the like; to deviate; to swerve; to alternate; to disagree; to be at variance; in *math.* to be subject to continual increase or decrease.

vascular, vas'kū-lėr, *a.* [From L. *vasculum*, a vessel, dim. of *vas*, a vessel. VASE.] Pertaining to those vessels or tubes of animals or plants that belong to the circulatory system, or have to do with conveying blood, chyle, &c.; consisting of, containing, or operating by means of animal or vegetable vessels.

vascularity, vas-kū-la'ri-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being vascular.

vasculose, vas'kū-lōs, *a.* Vascular.——n. The substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.

vasculum, vas'kū-lum, *n.*; pl. **vascula**, vas'kū-la. [VASCULAR.] A botanist's case for carrying specimens as he collects them; in *bot.* a pitcher-shaped leaf.

vase, vāz, vās, or vāz, *n.* [Fr. *vase*, fr. L.

Chinese, Japanese, and Indian Vases.

vasum (rarely used for *vas*), a vessel; root doubtful; akin *vessel*, *vascular*.] A vessel of some size and of various materials, forms, and purposes, often for show rather than for use; an ornament of sculpture representing some such vessel; the body of the Corinthian or Composite capital.

vaseline, vas'e-lin, *n.* [Apparently a fancy name.] A substance of a greasy appearance obtained from petroleum and used in ointments, &c.

vasiform, vā'si-form, *a.* In the form of a vase.

vasomotor, vas-ō-mō'tor, *a.* [L. *vas*, a vessel, and *motor*, a mover.] Designating the nerves distributed over the muscular coats of the blood-vessels.

vassal, vas'al, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*, L.L. *vassallus*, a vassal, dim. of *vassus*, a domestic, fr. Armor. *gwaz*, W. *gwas*, a youth, a servant. Of same origin are *valet*, *varlet*.] A tenant holding lands under a feudal lord, and bound to feudal services; a subject; a dependent; a retainer; a servant; a bondman; a slave. ——a. Servile; subservient.

vassalage, vas'al-āj, *n.* [*Vassal* and *-age*= Fr. *vassalage*.] The state of being a vassal or feudatory; servitude; dependence; slavery.

vassalry, vas'al-ri, *n.* A body of vassals.

vast, vást, *a.* [Fr. *vaste*, fr. L. *vastus*, waste, desert, vast, huge (hence *vasto*, I lay waste, I *devastate*); allied to A.Sax. *wéste*, waste; G. *wüste*, a desert. WASTE.] Of great extent; very large or spacious; huge in bulk or extent; very great in numbers or amount; immense; very great in force; mighty; very great in importance or degree. ——n. A boundless waste or space; immensity.

vastly, vást'li, *adv.* To a vast extent or degree; very greatly; exceedingly.

vastness, vást'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being vast; great extent; immensity.

vat, vat, *n.* [Also *fat*, a vat, fr. A.Sax. *fæt*, a vat=D. *vat*, Icel. and Sw. *fat*, a vat, G. *fass*, a cask; connections doubtful.] A large vessel for holding liquors; a large vessel of the tub kind; a tun; a wooden tank or cistern.——v.t. pret. & pp. *vatted*, vat'ed; ppr. *vatting*, vat'ing. To put in a vat.

vatful, vat'fụl, *n.* As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

vatic, vat'ik, *a.* [L. *vates*, a prophet.] Pertaining to a prophet; oracular; inspired.

Vatican, vat'i-kan, *n.* [Fr. *Vatican*, L.L. *Vaticanus*, the Vatican hill.] The palace at Rome upon the Vatican hill, in which the pope resides; hence *the Vatican*, the papal power or government.—**Vaticanism**, vat'i-kan-izm, *n.* [*Vatican* and *-ism.*] The doctrines and tenets promulgated by the Vatican; ultramontanism.

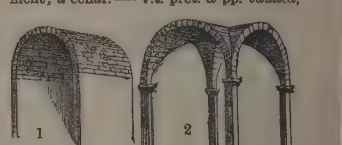
vaticinate, vā-tis'i-nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vaticinated*, vā-tis'i-nāt-ed; ppr. *vaticinating*, vā-tis'i-nāt-ing. [L. *vaticinor*, *vaticinatus*, I prophesy, fr. *vates*, a prophet; probably of same root as O.E. *wood*, frantic, and the name of the god *Woden*.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.—— v.t. To prophesy; to foretell.

vaticination, vā-tis'i-nā''shon, *n.* [See prec.] A prediction; a prophecy.

vaticinator, vā-tis'i-nāt-ėr, *n.* One who vaticinates or predicts.

vaudeville, vōd'vēl, *n.* [Fr. *vaudeville*, fr. O.Fr. *Vau de Vire*, *Val de Vire*, the valley of the Vire, in Normandy—originally applied to songs of Oliver Basselin, who lived there.] A French name for a light, gay song; a popular song; a ballad; also, a dramatic piece in which there are light or comic songs.

vault, vạlt, *n.* [O. Fr. *vaulte*, *voulte*, *voute* (Fr. *voûte*), fr. L.L. *volta*, *volvita*, a vault, fr. L. *volvo*, *volutum*, I turn round, I roll. VOLUBLE.] An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering, as the sky; a continued arch; an arched apartment; a subterranean chamber used for a place of interment; a cellar.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *vaulted*,



1, Cylindrical, barrel, or wagon vault. 2, Roman vault, formed by the intersection of two equal cylinders.

vạlt'ed; ppr. *vaulting*, vạlt'ing. To form with a vault or arched roof; to arch.

vault, vạlt, *n.* [Fr. *volte*, fr. It. *volta*, a turn, a leap or vault, fr. *volvo*, *volutum*, I roll, I turn. Hence this word is a doublet of *vault* above.] A leap or spring; a bound; a leap with a pole, or by resting the hand or hands on something.——v.i. pret. & pp. *vaulted*, vạlt'ed; ppr. *vaulting*, vạlt'ing. To leap; to bound; to spring; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

vaulted, vạlt'ed, *p.a.* Arched; concave; covered with a vault.

vaulter, vạlt'ėr, *n.* One that vaults; a tumbler.

vaulting, vạlt'ing, *n.* Vaulted work; vaults collectively.

vaunt, vạnt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vaunted*, vạnt'ed; ppr. *vaunting*, vạnt'ing. [From Fr. *vanter*, to vaunt, fr. L.L. *vanitare*, to boast, fr. L. *vanitas*, vanity, fr. *vanus*, vain. VAIN.] To talk with ostentation; to brag; to boast; to exult; to glory.—— v.t. To boast of; to make a vain display of.—— n. A boast; a brag.

vaunter, vạnt'ėr, *n.* One who vaunts; a braggart or boaster.

vauntingly, vạnt'ing-li, *adv.* With vaunting; boastfully.

vavasor, vav'a-sor, *n.* [O. Fr. *vavassor*, L.L. *vavassor*, *vavassor*, fr. *vassus vassorum*, the vassal of vassals. VASSAL.] A

vassal of a great lord, and having himself vassals.

vaward, vä'wērd, *n.* [From *van* and *ward*, for *vanward=vanguard.*] The van or vanguard.——*a.* Being in the van or front.

veal, vēl, *n.* [O. Fr. *veel*, *vedel*, fr. L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf; fr. root of L. *veteris*, old (whence *veteran*), Gr. (*v*)*etos*, a year.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Veda, vā'da, *n.* [Skr., fr. *vid*, to know; cog. L. *video*, E. *wit*, I know. WIT.] The scriptures of the ancient Hindus.

vedette, **vidette**, vē-det', *n.* [Fr. *vedette*, fr. It. *vedetta*, a vedette, fr. *vedere*, L. *vidēre*, to see. VISIBLE.] A mounted sentinel or horseman stationed at the outpost of an army, to observe or watch an enemy and give notice of danger; a picket or outpost.

veer, vēr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *veered*, vērd; ppr. *veering*, vēr'ing. [Fr. *virer*, to turn, veer, tack, &c.; fr. L.L. *virare*, to turn, fr. L. *viria*, a ring, a bracelet; akin *environ*, *ferrule.*] To alter its course, as a ship; to change the course in sailing by turning the stern to windward; to change direction; to turn round; to vary; to be otherwise minded.——*v.t.* To direct to a different course; to cause (a ship) to change her course by turning her stern to windward; to wear (a ship).

veering, vēr'ing, *p. a.* Apt to veer or turn; turning; changing; shifting.—**veeringly**, vēr'ing-li, *adv.* Changingly; shiftingly.

vegetable, ve'je-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *végétable*, fr. L. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, fr. *vegeto*, I enliven, fr. *vegetus*, lively, fr. *vegeo*, I rouse, excite; fr. root seen also in *vigour*, *vigilant*, cog. with E. to *wake.*] Belonging to plants; characteristic of or peculiar to plants; having the characteristics of a plant or plants.—Vegetable mould, mould consisting wholly or chiefly of humus.——*n.* A plant; often, distinctively, a plant used for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle and sheep or other animals.

vegetal, ve'je-tal, *a.* [Fr. *végétal*, fr. L. *vegetus*, living. VEGETABLE.] Having the characteristics or nature of a plant; vegetable; pertaining to the vital phenomena common to plants and animals.

vegetality, ve-je-tal'i-ti, *n.* The property of being vegetal; those vital phenomena common both to animal and plant life.

vegetarian, ve-je-tā'ri-an, *n.* [*Vegetable* and *-arian.*] One who abstains from animal food, with the exception perhaps of milk, eggs, cheese, &c.; one who maintains that products supplied by plants constitute the only proper food for man.——*a.* Belonging to the diet or system of the vegetarians.

vegetarianism, ve-je-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The theory or practice of vegetarians.

vegetate, ve'je-tāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vegetated*, ve'je-tāt-ed; ppr. *vegetating*, ve'je-tāt-ing. [In form fr. L. *vegeto*, *vegetatum*, I enliven, but meaning fr. *vegetable* (q.v.).] To germinate or grow in the manner of plants; to live a monotonous, useless life; to have a mere existence.

vegetation, ve-je-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *végétation*, L.L. *vegetatio.* See prec.] The process of vegetating or growing, as plants; vegetables or plants in general; plants collectively.

vegetative, ve'je-tāt-iv, *a.* [*Vegetate* and *-ive*=Fr. *végétatif.*] Growing or having the power of growing, as plants; having the power to produce or support growth in plants; resembling the physiological processes of plant life.

vehemence, vē'he-mens, *n.* [Fr. *véhémence*, L. *vehementia.* VEHEMENT.] The character or quality of being vehement; ardour; eagerness; fervour; violence; great force; violent ardour; impetuosity; boisterousness; fury.

vehemency, vē'he-men-si, *n.* Vehemence.

vehement, vē'he-ment, *a.* [Fr. *véhément*, fr. L. *vehemens*, *vehementis*, eager, vehement, lit. carried out of one's mind, fr. *veho*, I carry, and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind. VEHICLE, MENTAL.] Arising from or marked by strength or impetuosity of feeling; very eager or urgent; fervent; passionate; ardent; fiery; acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious.

vehemently, vē'he-ment-li, *adv.* In a vehement manner; with vehemence; urgently; forcibly; passionately; eagerly; with great fervour; violently; furiously.

vehicle, vē'hi-kl, *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, a vehicle, a carriage, fr. *veho*, I carry (whence also *inveigh*, *vehement*, *veil*, *vein*, &c.), fr. a root seen also in E. *wagon*, *weigh*, *wag*, *way.*] Any kind of carriage moving on land; a conveyance; means of conveying; that which is used for transmission or communication; a medium; a substance in which medicine is taken; a menstruum or medium in which paints, varnishes, &c., are prepared for use.

vehicular, **vehiculary**, vē-hik'ū-lėr, vē-hik'ū-lėr-i, *a.* [L.L. *vehicularis.*] Pertaining to a vehicle; of the nature of a vehicle.

veil, vāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *veile*, *vaile* (Fr. *voile*), fr. L. *velum*, a sail, a veil, fr. *vexillum*, a standard, fr. *veho*, I carry, whence *vehicle* (q.v.).] Something hung up to intercept the view; a screen; a curtain; a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face; anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, disguise, or the like; the soft palate.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *veiled*, vāld; ppr. *veiling*, vāl'ing. To cover or conceal with a veil; to enshroud; to envelop; to keep from being seen; to conceal, figuratively; to mask; to disguise; to hide under some pretence.

veilless, vāl'les, *a.* Destitute of a veil.

vein, vān, *n.* [Fr. *veine*, fr. L. *vena*, a vein, also natural bent, genius; same root as *veho*, I carry, whence *vehicle*, &c. VEHICLE.] One of those blood-vessels which return impure blood to the heart and lungs to be purified and again sent out through the arteries; loosely, a blood-vessel; one of those tubes through which the sap of plants is transmitted along the leaves; a crack or fissure in a rock, filled up by substances different from the rock, metallic or non-metallic; a streak or long marking of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, &c.; disposition; cast of mind; particular mood; humour or temper for the time being.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *veined*, vānd; ppr. *veining*, vān'ing. To fill or furnish with veins; to streak or variegate with veins.

veined, vānd, *p.a.* Full of veins; streaked; variegated; having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

veining, vān'ing, *n.* Arrangement of veins; a streaked appearance as if from veins.

veinless, vān'les, *a.* Having no veins, as a leaf.

veinlet, vān'let, *n.* [*Vein* and *-let.*] A small vein; a vein branching off from a larger vein.

veiny, vān'i, *a.* Full of veins.

velar, vē'lėr, *a.* [L. *velum*, a veil. VEIL.] Pertaining or relating to a veil: pertaining to the soft palate or veil of the palate.

velarium, vē-lā'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **velaria**, vē-lā'ri-a. [L., fr. *velum*, a veil.] An awning stretched over an ancient Roman theatre or amphitheatre.

veldt, **veld**, felt, *n.* [D. *veld*, a field=E. *field.*] A term in S. Africa for open uninclosed country.

velleity, vel-lē'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *velléité*, fr. L. *velle*, to will.] Volition in the weakest form; mere inclination.

vellicate, vel'i-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vellicated*, vel'i-kāt-ed; ppr. *vellicating*, vel'i-kāt-ing. [L. *vellico*, *vellicatum*, fr. *vello*, I pull.] To twitch.—**vellication**, vel-i-kā'shon, *n.* A twitching; a convulsive twitching of muscles.

vellum, vel'um, *n.* [From Fr. *vélin*, vellum, fr. L. *vitulinus*, pertaining to a calf, fr. *vitulus*, a calf. VEAL.] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clear, smooth, and white for writing on.

velocipede, vē-los'i-pēd, *n.* [From L. *veloz*, *velocis*, swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot. VELOCITY, PEDAL.] A light vehicle or conveyance consisting mainly of wheels and impelled by the feet of the rider or pair of riders; a bicycle or tricycle.

velocipedist, vē-los'i-pēd-ist, *n.* [*Velocipede* and *-ist.*] One who uses a velocipede.

velocity, vē-los'i-ti, *n.*; pl. **velocities**, vē-los'i-tiz. [Fr. *vélocité*, fr. L. *velocitas*, *velocitatis*, fr. *veloz*, *velocis*, swift, rapid; akin to *veho*, I carry. VEHICLE.] Quickness or speed in motion or movement; swiftness; rapidity; rate of motion; the rate of the change of position of a point per unit of time.

velum, vē'lum, *n.*; pl. **vela**, vē'la. [L., a veil. VEIL.] A part in animals or plants likened to a veil; the veil of the palate; the soft palate.

velutinous, ve-lū'ti-nus, *a.* [From L.L. *velutum*, It. *velluto*, velvet. VELVET.] Resembling velvet; velvety.

velvet, vel'vet, *n.* [From O. Fr. *velvet*, velvet, fr. L.L. *villuctum*, *villutum*, *velutum*; It. *velluto*, velvet; lit. a shaggy fabric, fr. L. *villus*, shaggy hair; same root as *wool.*] A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine soft pile or nap; a cotton stuff imitating this; velveteen; the delicate hairy covering of a deer's antlers in the first stages of growth.——*a.* Made of velvet; soft and delicate like velvet.

velveteen, vel-vet-ēn', *n.* A cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

velveting, vel'vet-ing, *n.* The fine nap or pile of velvet.

velvet-pile, vel'vet-pīl, *n.* A kind of carpet with a long soft nap.

velvety, vel'vet-i, *a.* [*Velvet* and *-y.*] Made of or resembling velvet; smooth, soft, or delicate in surface.

vena, vē'na, *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a vein.—**Vena cava** (the hollow vein), the largest vein in the body, entering the right auricle of the heart.

venal, vē'nal, *a.* [L. *venalis*, venal, for sale, fr. *venum*, sale; akin *vend.*] Ready to sell one's self or one's services from sordid motives; ready to accept a bribe; being a matter of bargain and sale; mercenary.

venality, vē-nal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *vénalité.* VENAL.] State or quality of being venal; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, office, or services, for money or reward.

venation, vē-nā'shon, *n.* [From L. *vena*, a vein. VEIN.] The manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

vend, vend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vended*, vend'ed; ppr. *vending*, vend'ing. [Fr. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, to sell, fr. *venum*, sale, and *do*, I give.] To sell, as wares; to offer for sale.

vendace, ven'dās, *n.* [O. Fr. *vendese*, Fr. *vandoise*, the dace; origin unknown.] A fish of the salmon family found only in a few British lakes, and in Sweden; very delicate eating.

vendee, ven-dē', *n.* [*Vend* and *-ee.*] The person to whom a thing is sold: opposed to *vendor.*

vender, vend'ėr, *n.* One who vends; a seller.

vendetta, ven-det'ta, *n.* [It., fr. L. *vindicta*, revenge. VINDICTIVE.] A blood-feud; the practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative, as among the Corsicans, Arabs, &c.

vendibility, **vendibleness**, vend-i-bil'i-ti, vend'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being vendible or saleable.

vendible, vend'i-bl, *a.* [L. *vendibilis.*] That may be vended or sold; saleable; marketable.

vendibly, vend'i-bli, *adv.* In a saleable manner.

vendor, vend-or', *n.* A vender; a seller.

vendue, ven'dū, *n.* [O. Fr. *vendue*, fr. *vendre*, to sell. VEND.] A sale by auction.

veneer, ve-nēr', *n.* [From G. *furnier*, a veneer, *furnieren*, to veneer, fr. Fr. *fournir*, to furnish (q.v.).] A thin piece of fine cabinet wood (sometimes ivory or other substance) glued upon another of a less valuable sort, so that the whole appears to be of the more valuable sort; any similar coating; *fig.* fair outward show.——*v.t.*

pret. & pp. *veneered*, ve-nērd′; ppr. *veneering*, ve-nēr′ing. To overlay or face over with veneer; to put a fine superficial show on; to gild.

veneering, ve-nēr′ing, *n.* The act of one who veneers; the material laid on; superficial show; false but specious appearance.

venerable, ve′nė-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *venerabilis*, fr. *veneror*, I venerate. VENERATE.] Worthy of veneration; deserving of honour and respect; deserving respect from age and character; rendered sacred by associations; to be regarded with awe and reverence.

venerableness, ve′nė-ra-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being venerable.

venerably, ve′nė-ra-bli, *adv.* In a venerable manner, or so as to excite reverence or veneration.

venerate, ve′nė-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *venerated*, ve′nė-rāt-ed; ppr. *venerating*, ve′nė-rāt-ing. [L. *veneror*, *veneratus*, I venerate, fr. the stem of *Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, love; allied to Skr. *van*, to worship, to love. VENUS.] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere; to look upon with religious awe; to regard as sacred.

veneration, ve-nė-rā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *vénération*, L. *veneratio*. VENERATE.] The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity and superiority of a person, or by the sacredness of his character; reverence or solemn feeling excited by the sacredness or associations of a place.

venerator, ve′nė-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who venerates.

venereal, ve-nē′rē-al, *a.* [L. *venereus*, fr. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love. VENUS.] Pertaining to sexual intercourse; connected with sexual intercourse, or proceeding from it.

venery, ve′nė-ri, *n.* [See prec.] Sexual intercourse.

venery, ve′nė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *vénerie*, fr. O. Fr. *vener*, L. *venari*, to hunt, whence also *venison*.] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

venesection, ve-nē-sek′shon, *n.* [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, a cutting. VEIN, SECTION.] The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.

Venetian, vē-nē′shi-an, *a.* Belonging to Venice or to its inhabitants.—**Venetian blind**, a window blind made of thin narrow transverse slips of wood which overlap each other when closed, but show a series of horizontal slits for the admission of light and air when open.——*n.* A native of Venice; a Venetian blind (with or without *cap.*).

vengeance, venj′ans, *n.* [Fr. *vengeance*, fr. *venger*, to avenge, fr. L. *vindicare*, to avenge. VINDICATE.] The infliction of pain on another in return for an injury or offence; penal retribution; just punishment for wrong done.—**With a vengeance**, a phrase often expressive of excess in degree; with vehemence or violence.

vengeful, venj′fụl, *a.* [From old *venge*, Fr. *venger*, to avenge, and *full*. VENGEANCE.] Full of vengeance; vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

vengefully, venj′fụl-li, *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

venial, vē′ni-al, *a.* [L. *venialis*, gracious, pardonable, fr. *venia*, grace, forbearance, pardon; same root as *venerate*.] That may be pardoned or forgiven; excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure.

venially, vē′ni-al-li, *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

venialness, **veniality**, vē′ni-al-nes, vē-ni-al′i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being venial.

venison, ven′zn or ven′i-zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *venison* (Fr. *venaison*), venison, fr. L. *venatio*, a hunting, fr. *venari*, to hunt (whence *venery*, hunting).] The flesh of animals taken in the chase and used as food; in modern usage, particularly those of the deer kind.

venom, ve′nom, *n.* [Formerly *venim*, *venime*, fr. O.Fr. *venim*, *venin*, Mod.Fr. *venin*, fr. L. *venenum*, poison; perhaps originally a love-philtre, fr. *Venus*, the goddess of love.] The poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals and introduced into the bodies of other animals by biting, as with serpents, and stinging, as with scorpions, bees, &c.; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulency.

venomous, ve′nom-us, *a.* [O.Fr. *venimeux*. VENOM.] Full of venom; poisonous; noxious to animal life from the bite or sting being poisonous; noxious; virulent; malignant; spiteful.

venomously, ve′nom-us-li, *adv.* In a venomous manner; poisonously; malignantly; spitefully.

venose, vē′nōz, *a.* [VENOUS.] Having numerous branched veins, as leaves.

venosity, vē-nos′i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being venous or venose.

venous, vē′nus, *a.* [L. *venosus*, fr. *vena*, a vein. VEIN.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins, as blood; consisting of veins; in *bot.* veined or venose.

vent, vent, *n.* [Probably fr. *fent*, fissure, aperture, modified by the influence of Fr. *vent*, wind, air, fr. L. *ventus*, wind (in *ventilate*), as if the meaning were air-hole.] A small aperture or opening; the touchhole of a gun; the anus; the opening at which the excrements of birds and fishes are discharged; the flue or funnel of a chimney; an outlet; means of outward manifestation or expression; utterance; expression.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *vented*, vent′ed; ppr. *venting*, vent′ing. To let out; to emit; to give passage to; to keep no longer pent up in one's mind; to pour forth, utter, publish.

vent, vent, *n.* [Fr. *vente*, sale, a market, fr. L. *vendo*, *venditum*, I sell. VEND.] A selling; sale; market.

vent age, vent′āj, *n.* [From Fr. *vent*, L. *ventus*, wind. VENTILATE.] A small hole, as of a flute or other musical instrument.

venter, ven′tėr, *n.* [L., the belly, probably lit. 'wind-bag', fr. *ventus*, wind.] The abdomen or lower belly; the belly of a muscle; in *law*, the womb.

ventilate, ven′ti-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ventilated*, ven′ti-lāt-ed; ppr. *ventilating*, ven′ti-lāt-ing. [L. *ventilare*, *ventilatum*, to ventilate, expose to the air, cleanse of chaff by throwing up in the air, fr. *ventus*, wind; same root as Skr. *vā*, to blow, E. *wind*.] To fan or winnow; to expose to the free passage of air or wind; to keep the air pure and fresh in; to supply with fresh and remove vitiated air from; to expose to common talk or consideration; to let be freely discussed; to bring forward for public discussion.

ventilation, ven-ti-lā′shon, *n.* [Fr. *ventilation*, L. *ventilatio*. See prec.] The act of ventilating; the art or operation of supplying buildings, apartments, and other confined places with the necessary quantity of fresh air; replacement of vitiated air by fresh air; system or method of accomplishing this; a bringing forward for public examination or discussion of questions or topics.

ventilator, ven′ti-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which ventilates; a contrivance for keeping the air fresh in any close space.

ventral, ven′tral, *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter*, *ventris*, the belly. VENTER.] Belonging to the belly; abdominal; pertaining to the surface of the body opposite the dorsal side or back.

ventricle, ven′tri-kl, *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, dimin. fr. *venter*, belly. VENTER.] A small cavity in an animal body; a hollow organ or part; either of two cavities of the heart which propel the blood into the arteries.

ventricous, **ventricose**, ven′tri-kus, ven′tri-kōs, *a.* [L. *ventricosus*. See prec.] Swelled out; swelling out in the middle.

ventricular, ven-trik′ū-lėr, *a.* [VENTRICLE.] Pertaining to a ventricle; distended in the middle; bellying.

ventriloquial, ven-tri-lō′kwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

ventriloquism, **ventriloquy**, ven-tri′lo-kwizm, ven-tri′lo-kwi, *n.* [L. *ventriloquus*, a ventriloquist—*venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, I speak, the notion being that the voice proceeded from the belly. VENTER, LOCUTION.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some other point, as from the opposite side of the room, from a cellar, &c.

ventriloquist, ven-tri′lo-kwist, *n.* One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism.

ventriloquize, ven-tri′lo-kwīz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ventriloquized*, ven-tri′lo-kwīzd; ppr. *ventriloquizing*, ven-tri′lo-kwīz-ing. To practise ventriloquism.

ventriloquous, ven-tri′lo-kwus, *a.* Ventriloquial.

venture, ven′tūr, *n.* [Abbrev. of *aventure*, old form of *adventure*, fr. Fr. *aventure*, a venture, L. *ad*, to, and *venturus*, about to come, fr. *venio*, *ventum*, I come (seen also in *advene*, *advent*, *convene*, *convent*, *covenant*, *event*, *invent*, *prevent*, *revenue*, &c.). COME.] An undertaking which involves chance, hazard, or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty; a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation; the thing put to hazard; something sent to sea in trade; hazard; chance.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *ventured*, ven′tūrd; ppr. *venturing*, ven′tūr-ing. To make a venture; to run a hazard or risk; to dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to risk one's self.——*v.t.* To put or send on a venture or chance; to expose to hazard; to risk; to run the risk of.

venturer, ven′tūr-ėr, *n.* One who ventures.

venturesome, ven′tūr-sum, *a.* [*Venture* and *-some*.] Apt or inclined to venture; not afraid to risk one's self; bold; daring; hazardous.

venturous, ven′tūr-us, *a.* Venturesome; adventurous; bold; fearless.

venturously, ven′tūr-us-li, *adv.* In a venturous manner; daringly; boldly.

venue, ven′ū, *n.* [Fr. *venue*, a coming, fr. *venir*, L. *venire*, to come. VENTURE.] An old fencing term for a hit or onset; a thrust; in *law*, the place where an action is laid, or the trial of a cause takes place.

Venus, vē′nus, *n.* [L. *Venus*, *Veneris* (hence *venereal*); cog. with A. Sax. *wine*, Icel. *vinr*, O.G. *wini*, a friend; Skr. *van*, to love, to worship. VENERATE, VENIAL.] The Roman goddess of beauty and love; one of the planets, slightly smaller than the earth, the second in order of distance from the sun, and the most brilliant of all, sometimes the morning, sometimes the evening star.

veracious, ve-rā′shus, *a.* [L. *verax*, *veracis*, fr. *verus*, true. VERY.] Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; characterized by truth; true.

veraciously, ve-rā′shus-li, *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.

veracity, ve-ras′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *véracité*, fr. L. *verax*, *veracis*. See prec.] The character of being veracious; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; truth; agreement with fact; that which is true.

veranda, **verandah**, ve-ran′da, *n.* [O. Sp. and O. Pg. *varanda*, a railing, fr. *vara*, a rod, a rail.] A kind of open portico or light external gallery along the front of a building, with a sloping roof supported on slender pillars, often partly inclosed in front with lattice-work.

veratrin, **veratrine**, ve-rā′trin, *n.* [L. *veratrum*, hellebore.] A poisonous drug obtained from plants of the hellebore genus, used externally in neuralgia and rheumatism.

verb, vėrb, *n.* [Fr. *verbe*=It. Sp. and Pg. *verbo*, fr. L. *verbum*, a word; same root as *word*. WORD.] The part of speech which predicates or affirms; that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

verbal, vėrb′al, *a.* [Fr. *verbal*, L. *verbalis*, fr. *verbum*, a word. VERB.] Relating to words; spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; oral; uttered by the

mouth; consisting in mere words; respecting words only; minutely exact in words, or attending to words only; literal; having word answering to word; derived from a verb, as a noun.—n. A noun derived from a verb.

verbalism, vėrb'al-izm, *n.* [*Verbal* and *-ism.*] Something expressed orally.

verbalist, vėrb'al-ist, *n.* [*Verbal* and *-ist.*] One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words.

verbalize, vėrb'al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *verbalized*, vėrb'al-īzd; ppr. *verbalizing*, vėrb'al-īz-ing. [*Verbal* and *-ize.*] To convert into a verb; to employ as a verb.

verbally, vėrb'al-li, *adv.* In a verbal manner; in words spoken; by words uttered; orally; word for word.

verbatim, vėr-bā'tim, *adv.* [L., fr. *verbum*, a word.] Word for word; in the same words.

verbena, vėr-bē"na, *n.* [L. *verbena*, any green bough used in sacred rites.] A genus

Verbenas—Garden varieties.

of plants (and type of an order), some of which are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, one species (vervain) being a native of Britain.

verbiage, vėr'bi-āj, *n.* [Fr. *verbiage*, fr. L. *verbum*, word. VERB.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.

verbose, vėr-bōs', *a.* [L. *verbōsus*, fr. *verbum*, a word. VERB.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; wordy.

verbosely, vėr-bōs'li, *adv.* In a verbose manner; wordily.

verbosity, **verboseness**, vėr-bos'i-ti, vėr-bōs'nes, *n.* [Fr. *verbosité.*] Quality of being verbose; employment of a superabundance of words; superabundance of words; wordiness; prolixity.

verdancy, vėr'dan-si, *n.* [*Verdant* and *-cy.*] Greenness; rawness; inexperience.

verdant, vėr'dant, *a.* [From Fr. *verdir*, to grow green, O. Fr. *verd*, green, fr. L. *viridis*, green, fr. *virēre*, to be green.] Green with herbage or foliage; covered with growing plants or grass; green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience (colloq.).

verd-antique, vėrd-an-tēk', *n.* [Fr., fr. *verd*, green, *antique*, ancient.] A stone consisting of an aggregate of serpentine and lighter coloured stone having a greenish colour; also, a green porphyry used as marble.

verdantly, vėr'dant-li, *adv.* In a verdant manner; freshly; flourishingly.

verderer, **verderor**, vėr'dėr-ėr, vėr'dėr-or, *n.* [Fr. *verdier*, L.L. *viridarius*, fr. L. *viridis*, green.] An official having charge of the trees, &c., in a royal forest.

verdict, vėr'dikt, *n.* [L.L. *verdictum*, *veredictum*, fr. L. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, something declared, fr. *dico*, *dictum*, I say. VERY, DICTION.] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause submitted to them; decision in general; judgment; opinion pronounced.

verdigris, **verdegris**, vėr'di-gris, vėr'de-gris, *n.* [O. Fr. *verd-de-gris*, verdigris, apparently from *verd*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, gray; but properly = 'green of Greece', Greek green. See next.] The rust of copper; an acetate of copper; a substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid.

verditer, vėr'di-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-terre*, green of earth. See next, also prec.] A blue or bluish-green pigment.

verdure, vėr'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *verdure*, greenness, green vegetation, fr. *verd*, *vert*, green, fr. L. *viridis*, green. VERDANT.] Greenness; freshness of vegetation; green vegetation.

verdured, vėr'dūrd, *a.* Covered with verdure; verdurous.

verdurous, vėr'dūr-us, *a.* Covered with verdure; verdant.

verge, vėrj, *n.* [Fr. *verge*, a rod, mace, ring, or hoop, fr. L. *virga*, a rod.] A rod or staff of office; a mace; a wand; the extreme side or edge of anything; the brink, border, margin, limit; compass; space, room, scope; the spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch.

verge, vėrj, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *verged*, vėrjd; ppr. *verging*, vėrj'ing. [L. *vergo*, I turn, incline (seen also in *converge*, *diverge*), akin to *urge* (q.v.).] To tend downward; to incline; to tend; to approach; to border.

verger, vėrj'ėr, *n.* One who carries a verge; one who carries the verge or mace before a bishop, dean, &c.; an official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church.

veridical, ve-rid'ik-al, *a.* [L. *veridicus—verum*, truth, and *dico*, I say. VERDICT.] Truth-telling; veracious.

verifiable, ve'ri-fī-a-bl, *a.* That may be verified or confirmed as true.

verification, ve'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *vérification.* VERIFY.] The act of verifying or state of being verified; authentication; confirmation of the truth or reality of something.

verifier, ve'ri-fī-ėr, *n.* One that verifies.

verify, ve'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *verified*, ve'ri-fid; ppr. *verifying*, ve'ri-fī-ing. [Fr. *vérifier*, to verify, fr. L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, I make. VERY.] To make out or prove to be true; to establish the truth, correctness, or authenticity of; to confirm; to fulfil, as a promise; to confirm the truth of, as of a prediction; to show to be true or correct.

verily, ve'ri-li, *adv.* [From *very.*] In truth; in fact; certainly; really; truly; in sincere earnestness; with full conviction.

verisimilar, ve-ri-sim'i-lėr, *a.* [L. *verisimilis*, like truth, fr. *verus*, true, and *similis*, like. VERY, SIMILAR.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

verisimilitude, ve'ri-si-mil"i-tūd, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo.* See prec.] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

veritable, ve'ri-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *véritable*, fr. L. *veritas*, truth, fr. *verus*, true. VERY.] True; agreeable to fact; real; actual.

veritably, ve'ri-ta-bli, *adv.* In a veritable, real, or true manner.

verity, ve'ri-ti, *n.*; pl. **verities**, ve'ri-tiz. [Fr. *vérité*, fr. L. *veritas*, truth, fr. *verus*, true. VERY.] The quality or character of being true or real; truth; reality; actuality; fact; a true assertion or tenet; a truth.—Of verity, of a truth; certainly.

verjuice, vėr'jūs, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, fr. *verd*, *vert*, L. *viridis*, green, and *jus*, juice. VERDANT, JUICE.] An acid liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c., used in cookery, &c.; sourness or tartness of temper, manner, &c.

vermeil, vėr'mil, *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*, vermilion (q.v.).] Vermilion; a bright, beautiful red colour (poet.); silver or bronze gilt; a liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold.

vermicelli, vėr-mi-chel'li, *n.* [It., lit. little worms, pl. of *vermicello*, a dim. fr. L. *vermis*, a worm. VERMIN.] An Italian article of food made of flour, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, in the form of long, worm-like threads.

vermicide, vėr'mi-sīd, *n.* [*L. vermis*, a worm, and *cædo*, I kill. VERMIN.] A substance which destroys intestinal worms; a worm-killer.

vermicular, vėr-mik'ū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *vermiculaire*, fr. L. *vermiculus*, a little worm,

Vermicular Masonry.

dim. of *vermis*, a worm. VERMIN.] Pertaining to worms; resembling a worm; resembling the motion of a worm; appearing as if worm-eaten; vermiculated.

vermiculate, vėr-mik'ū-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vermiculated*, vėr-mik'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *vermiculating*, vėr-mik'ū-lāt-ing. [L. *vermiculari*, *vermiculatus*, to be worm-eaten, fr. *vermiculus*, a little worm. See prec.] To ornament so as to suggest worms or a worm-eaten surface.—a. Worm-like in shape or appearance; crawling or creeping like a worm.

vermiculation, vėr-mik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *vermiculatio.* See prec.] A worm-like motion; worm-like ornamentation; the state of being worm-eaten.

vermiculose, **vermiculous**, vėr-mik'ū-lōs, vėr-mik'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *vermiculosus*, VERMICULAR.] Containing worms or grubs; resembling worms.

vermiform, vėr'mi-form, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form. VERMIN.] Having the form or shape of a worm.

vermifuge, vėr'mi-fūj, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, I expel. VERMIN, FUGITIVE.] A medicine or substance that expels intestinal worms; an anthelmintic.

vermilion, vėr-mil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *vermillon*, fr. *vermeil*, vermilion, fr. L. *vermiculus* (dim. of *vermis*, a worm), a little worm, the kermes insect, a scarlet colour such as that obtained from the kermes insect; formerly called *worm-dye.* VERMIN.] Cinnabar or red sulphide of mercury; a beautiful red colouring matter artificially prepared from sulphur and mercury; any beautiful red colour resembling this.—v.t. pret. & pp. *vermilioned*, vėr-mil'yond; ppr. *vermilioning*, vėr-mil'yon-ing. To colour with vermilion; to tinge with a beautiful delicate red.

vermin, vėr'min, *n. sing.* and *pl.*; used chiefly in the plural. [Fr. *vermine*, vermin, parasitic insects, fr. L. *vermis*, a worm (seen also in *vermicide*, *vermifuge*, *vermicular*, *vermilion*, *vermicelli*, &c.); cog. E. *worm.* WORM.] A general term for all sorts of small creatures which are destructive to grain or other produce, including small mammals, birds, and insects; also, said of noxious human beings.

verminate, vėr'mi-nāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *verminated*, vėr'min-āt-ed; ppr. *verminating*, vėr'min-āt-ing. [L. *vermino*, *verminatum*, fr. *vermis*, a worm. VERMIN.] To breed vermin.

verminous, vėr'min-us, *a.* Pertaining to vermin; of the nature of vermin; caused by or arising from the presence of vermin on the body.

vermivorous, vėr-miv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *vermis*, worm, and *voro*, I devour.] Devouring worms; feeding on worms.

vernacular, vėr-nak'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*, fr. *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native.] Belonging to the country or place of one's birth; especially, belonging to the speech that one naturally acquires, the everyday idiom of a place.—n. One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place.

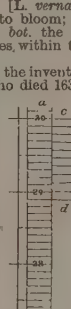
vernacularism, vėr-nak'ū-lėr-izm, *n.* A vernacular idiom.

vernacularly, vėr-nak'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

vernal, vêr'nal, *a.* [L. *vernalis*, fr. *ver*, spring; cog. Gr. (*v*)*ēr*, Icel. *vár*, Dan. *vaar*, the spring; fr. root signifying to be bright, to burn, seen in Lith. *vasara*, summer.] Pertaining or belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life.

vernation, vêr-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *vernare*, *vernatum*, to be spring-like, to bloom; fr. *ver*, spring. See prec.] In *bot.* the arrangement of the young leaves within the bud.

vernier, vêr'ni-êr, *n.* [From the inventor, Peter *Vernier*, of Brussels, who died 1637.] A small sliding scale, parallel with the fixed scale of a barometer or other graduated instrument, and having the effect of subdividing the divisions of that instrument into more minute or fractional parts. [In the fig. each division of the vernier is greater by one tenth than a division of the scale.]



Vernier.—*ab*, Scale. *c d*, Vernier.

veronica, ve-ron'i-ka, *n.* [From a legendary female saint of the name of *Veronica*.] A genus of plants including the various species of speedwell.

verrucose, **verrucous**, ver'ū-kōs, ver'ū-kus, *a.* [L. *verrucosus*, warty, fr. *verruca*, a wart.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface.

versant, vêr'sant, *n.* [Fr. *versant*, fr. *verser*, to shed, to pour, fr. L. *versare*, to turn, freq. of *verto*. VERSE.] Part of a country sloping in one direction; slope of surface.

versatile, vêrs'a-til, *a.* [Fr. *versatile*, L. *versatilis*, fr. *verso*, I turn about often; frequent. of *verto*, *versum*, I turn. VERSE.] Capable of being moved or turned round; readily turning; inconstant; turning with ease from one thing or subject to another; readily applying one's self to a new task or to various subjects; having different kinds of accomplishments; many-sided.

versatilely, vêrs'a-til-li, *adv.* In a versatile manner.

versatility, vêrs-a-til'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *versatilité*.] Quality of being versatile; aptness to change; the faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits.

verse, vêrs, *n.* [Fr. *vers*=Sp. Pg. and It. *verso*, fr. L. *versus*, a line, row, a line of writing, a verse, lit. a turning, fr. *verto*, *versum*, I turn, seen also in *advert*, *convert*, *revert*, *adverse*, *converse*, *traverse*, *reverse*, *version*, *vertex*, &c.; same root as *worth* (verb).] A line of poetry consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables or metrical feet; metrical arrangement of words; metre; poetry; poetical composition; versification; a short division of a poetical composition; a stanza; a short portion or separate division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures; a versicle.

versed, vêrst, *a.* [Fr. *versé*, fr. L. *versatus*, pp. of *versor*, I turn about frequently, am engaged or occupied, fr. *verto*, I turn. VERSE.] Thoroughly acquainted; conversant; practised; skilled; with *in*.

versicle, vêrs'i-kl, *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*, a verse.] A little verse; a short verse in a church service spoken or chanted by the priest or minister alternately with a response by the people.

versicolour, **versicoloured**, vêr'si-kul-êr, vêr'si-kul-êrd, *a.* [L. *versicolor—versus*, turned, and *color*, colour. VERSE, COLOUR.] That changes the colour; having various colours; changeable in colour.

versification, vêrs'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *versification*, L. *versificatio*.] The act, art, or practice of versifying or of composing poetic verse; metrical composition.

versificator, vêrs'i-fi-kāt-êr, *n.* One who versifies.

versifier, vêrs'i-fī-êr, *n.* One who versifies; one who makes verses.

versify, vêrs'i-fī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *versified*, vêrs'i-fīd; ppr. *versifying*, vêrs'i-fī-ing. [Fr. *versifier*, fr. L. *versificare—versus*, a verse, and *facio*, I make. VERSE, FACT.] To make verses.——v.t. To form or turn into verse; to relate or describe in verse; to give a metrical version or paraphrase of.

version, vêr'shon, *n.* [Fr. *version*, L.L. *versio*, a turning, fr. L. *verto*, *versum*, I turn. VERSE.] The act of translating; a translation; that which is produced by translating some composition from another language; a rendering; an account of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view; a school exercise consisting in translation.

verso, vêr'sō, *n.* [From L. *versus*, pp. of *verto*, *versum*, I turn. VERSE.] A left-hand page; the second page of a leaf: opposed to *recto*.

verst, verst, *n.* A Russian measure of length, about two-thirds of an English mile.

versus, vêr'sus. [L., against, turned in the direction of. VERSE.] Against; used chiefly in legal phraseology (Doe *versus* Roe).

vert, vêrt, *n.* [Fr. *vert*, green, fr. L. *viridis*, green. VERDANT.] In *law*, growing wood, or the right to cut it; also the heraldic name of green.

vertebra, vêr'te-bra, *n.*; pl. **vertebræ**, vêr'te-brē. [L. *vertebra*, a joint, a joint or vertebra of the spine, fr. *verto*, I turn. VERSE.] One of the bones of which the spine or backbone of an animal consists; *pl.* the spine.

vertebral, vêr'te-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ; consisting of vertebræ, as the *vertebral* column, that is, the spine.

Vertebrata, vêr-te-brā'ta, *n. pl.* [From L. *vertebratus*, vertebrate. VERTEBRA.] The highest division of animals, consisting of those which possess a backbone or vertebral column, including fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, quadrupeds, and man.

vertebrate, vêr'te-brāt, *a.* [See prec.] Having vertebræ; having a backbone or vertebral column; belonging to the Vertebrata.——n. A member of the Vertebrata.

vertebrated, vêr'te-brāt-ed, *a.* Having vertebræ; vertebrate.

vertex, vêr'teks, *n.*; pl. **vertexes** or **vertices**, vêr'tek-sez, vêr'ti-sēz. [L. *vertex*, *verticis*, an eddy, top, summit, lit. a turning-point, fr. *verto*, I turn. VERSE.] The highest point; the top or tip; the apex, crown, summit; the zenith; the point in a mathematical figure opposite to and most distant from the base.

vertical, vêr'ti-kal, *a.* [Fr. *vertical*, fr. L. *vertex* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the vertex; placed in the vertex; placed or being in the zenith; directly over the head; being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb.—Vertical angles, the opposite angles made by two straight lines which intersect each other.—Vertical circle, a great circle of the heavens passing through the zenith and the nadir.——n. A vertical circle, plane, or line.

vertically, vêr'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction.

verticil, **verticel**, vêr'ti-sil, vêr'ti-sel, *n.* [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl. VERTEX.] In *bot.* a whorl or ring of organs.—**verticillate**, vêr-tis'i-lāt, *a.* Growing in a verticil or whorl.

vertiginous, vêr-ti'jin-us, *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo*, *vertiginis*. VERTIGO.] Giddy or dizzy; affected with vertigo; causing giddiness.

vertigo, vêr-tī'gō or vêr'ti-go, *n.* [L. *vertigo*, a turning or whirling, giddiness, fr. *verto*, I turn. VERSE.] Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness arising from some disorder of the system.

vertu, vêr'tu, It. pron. ver-tō', *n.* [It. *virtù*, *virtù*, virtue, goodness, excellence, &c.; same word as *virtue*.] Excellence in objects of art or curiosity; such objects taken collectively.

vervain, vêr'vān, *n.* [Fr. *verveine*, fr. L. *verbena*. VERBENA.] A plant (genus Verbena) once held in great repute for its medicinal and other imaginary virtues.

verve, verv, *n.* [Fr.] Spirit; energy; rapture; enthusiasm.

very, ve'ri, *a.* [Formerly *verri*, *veray*, *verray*, *verrei*, &c., fr. O. Fr. *vrai*, *verrai*, Fr. *vrai*, true, fr. a L.L. form *veracus*, fr. L. *verax*, veracious, fr. *verus*, true (seen also in *verify*, *verity*, *aver*, *verdict*, &c.); cog. D. *waar*, G. *wahr*, true.] True; real; veritable; actual; that and no other.—— adv. Truly; in a great or high degree; greatly; exceedingly (not properly used to qualify a verb or pp.).

vesical, ve'si-kal, *a.* [L. *vesica*, a bladder.] Pertaining to the bladder.

vesicant, ve'si-kant, *n.* [From L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister.] A blistering application.

vesicate, ve'si-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vesicated*, ve'si-kāt-ed; ppr. *vesicating*, ve'si-kāt-ing. [L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister.] To raise little blisters on; to blister.

vesication, ve-si-kā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] The process of raising blisters on the skin.

vesicatory, ve'si-ka-to-ri, *n.* [*Vesicate* and *-ory*=Fr. *vésicatoire*.] A blistering application; a blister.——a. Having the property of blistering.

vesicle, ve'si-kl, *n.* [Fr. *vésicule*, L. *vesicula*, a little bladder or blister, dim. of *vesica*, a blister or bladder.] Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like in a body; a little sac or cyst; a small blister or pustule on the skin.

vesicular, ve-sik'ū-lêr, *a.* [VESICLE.] Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; full of vesicles; bladdery; cellular in structure; full of interstices.

vesiculate, ve-sik'ū-lāt, *a.* Full of vesicles; vesicular.

vesiculose, **vesiculous**, ve-sik'ū-lōs, ve-sik'ū-lus, *a.* Vesicular.

vesper, ves'pêr, *n.* [L., the evening, the evening-star=Gr. *hesperos*, evening, the evening-star; cog. Ir. *fescor*, Lith. *vakaras*, evening; probably same root as *west*.] The evening; the evening-star; the planet Venus when she is to the east of the sun and appears after sunset; *pl.* the time of evening service in some churches; hence, evening worship or service.——a. Relating to the evening or to vespers.

vespertine, ves'pêr-tīn, *a.* [L. *vespertinus*, fr. *vesper*, evening. VESPER.] Pertaining to the evening; crepuscular.

vespiary, ves'pi-a-ri, *n.* [From L. *vespa*, a wasp. WASP.] A nest or colony of wasps, hornets, &c.

vessel, ves'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *vessel*, *veissel* (Fr. *vaisseau*), fr. L. *vascellum*, a small vase, a dim. of *vas*, a vessel, a vase. VASE.] A hollow utensil for holding liquids or solids, as a cup, bowl, barrel, kettle, &c.; a ship; a craft of any kind, usually one larger than a boat; any tube or canal in which the blood or other fluid of an animal is contained, secreted, or circulated; a canal or tube for the sap of plants; in scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused.—The weaker vessel, often applied to a woman, a usage borrowed from 1 Pet. iii. 7.

vest, vest, *n.* [Fr. *veste*, a vest, O.Fr. *vestir*, Fr. *vêtir*, to clothe, fr. L. *vestis*, a garment, a robe, *vestire*, to clothe (whence also *vesture*, *vestry*, *vestment*, *invest*, *divest*, &c.); cog. Gr. (*v*)*esthēs*, dress; Skr. *vas*, to put on; Goth. *waajan*, to clothe, E. to *wear* (q.v.).] A garment or dress; now, commonly, a short sleeveless garment worn by men under the coat, covering the upper part of the body; a waistcoat; a somewhat similar garment for women.——v.t. pret. & pp. *vested*, vest'ed; ppr. *vesting*, vest'ing. To clothe; to cover, surround, or encompass closely; to dress; to put or place in possession of; to endow; to invest with; to invest.——v.i. To come or descend to; to devolve; to take effect, as a title or right.

Vesta, ves'ta, *n.* [L. *Vesta*=Gr. *Hestia*, the goddess of the hearth, fr. a root meaning to burn.] The great goddess of hearth and

home among the ancient Romans, in honour of whom a sacred fire was kept constantly burning under the charge of six virgins; one of the asteroids; (without *cap.*) a wax match which ignites by friction.

vestal, ves'tal, *a.* [L. *vestalis*, fr. *Vesta*. See prec.] Pertaining to Vesta; virgin; pure; chaste.——*n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta among the ancient Romans; hence, a virgin or woman of spotless chastity; a nun.

vested, vest'ed, *p. a.* Clothed or habited; robed; not in a state of contingency or suspension; well settled or established, as *vested* rights or interests.

vestibular, ves-tib'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule.

vestibule, ves'ti-būl, *n.* [Fr. *vestibule*, fr. L. *vestibulum*, a vestibule; origin doubtful.] A passage, hall, or ante-chamber inside the outer door of a house; a lobby; a hall; a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.

vestige, ves'tij, *n.* [Fr. *vestige*, fr. L. *vestigium*, a footprint, track, mark (seen also in *investigate*); etym. unknown.] The mark of the foot left on the earth; the mark, trace, or appearance of something that has passed away; mark, object, or remnant left, showing that something has been.

vestigial, ves-ti'ji-al, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a vestige.

vestment, vest'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *vestement*, L. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestio*, I clothe, fr. *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] A garment; some part of clothing or dress; some special article of dress or ornament worn by clergymen in the celebration of divine service.

vestry, ves'tri, *n.*; pl. **vestries**, ves'triz. [Fr. *vestiaire*, L. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe, fr. *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] A place or room connected with a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the clergy robe themselves; a parochial assembly in England, holding its meetings in the vestry; a select number of ratepayers elected to carry on the local government of a parish.

vestry-man, ves'tri-man, *n.* One of a vestry-board.

vesture, ves'tūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *vesture*, fr. *veste*, L. *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] Dress; garments in general; apparel; clothing; vestment; covering; integument.

vestured, ves'tūrd, *a.* Covered with vesture; dressed; enveloped.

vesuvian, ve-sū'vi-an, *n.* [From *Vesuvius*, the volcano near Naples.] The mineral idocrase; a kind of match for lighting cigars, &c.

vetch, vech, *n.* [O. Fr. *vrche*, *vesse*, Mod. Fr. *vesce*, It. *veccia*, fr. L. *vicia*, a vetch; perhaps fr. same root as *vine*. *Fitch* is another form.] The popular name of plants allied to the bean, some of them, as the common tare, cultivated for fodder to cattle.

vetchling, vech'ling, *n.* [*Vetch* and *-ling*.] A name of various vetch-like plants.

vetchy, vech'i, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with vetches.

veteran, ve'te-ran, *a.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus*, *veteris*, old; same root as Gr. (*v*)*etos*, a year, seen also in L. *vitulus*, a calf; akin *veterinary*. VEAL.] Having been long exercised in anything; long practised or experienced in war.——*n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war: an old soldier; a man of great experience in any calling.

veterinary, ve'te-ri-na-ri, *a.* [L.L. *veterinarius*, pertaining to beasts of burden, fr. L. *veterina*, a beast of burden, lit. one a year old; akin to *vitulus*, a calf. VEAL, VETERAN.] Pertaining to the art or science of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c.

veto, vē'tō, *n.* [L. *veto*, I forbid.] The power or right of forbidding; the power which one branch of a legislature has to negative the resolutions of another branch; the exercise of this power or right; any authoritative prohibition, interdict, refusal, or negative.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *vetoed*, vē'tōd; ppr. *vetoing*, vē'tō-ing. To put a veto on; to forbid; to interdict.

vex, veks, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vexed*, vekst; ppr. *vexing*, veks'ing. [Fr. *vexer*, to vex, fr. L. *vexare*, to vex, originally to shake and so annoy, a freq. or intens. of *veho*, I carry. VEHICLE.] To irritate; to make angry by little provocations; to plague; to torment; to annoy; to afflict; to disquiet; to distress; to make sorrowful; to grieve or distress.

vexation, veks-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vexation*, L. *vexatio*.] The act of vexing, or state of being vexed; irritation; annoyance; disquiet; great uneasiness; the cause of trouble or disquiet; grief; affliction.

vexatious, veks-ā'shus, *a.* Full of or causing vexation; irritating; annoying; distressing; harassing; teasing; troublesome; provoking.

vexatiously, veks-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a vexatious manner.

vexatiousness, veks-ā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being vexatious.

vexed, vekst, *p. a.* Annoyed; troubled; much disputed or contested; causing contention.

vexer, veks'ėr, *n.* One who vexes.

vexillar, **vexillary**, vek'sil-ėr, vek'sil-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a vexillum or standard; pertaining to or having a vexillum.

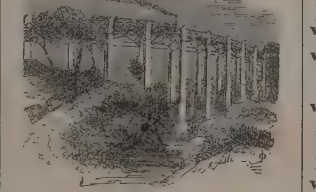
vexillum, vek-sil'um, *n.*; pl. **vexilla**, vek-sil'a. [L., a dim. of *velum*, a veil. VEIL.] An ancient Roman military standard; hence, a kind of ecclesiastical banner; in *bot.* the standard or fifth petal placed at the back of a papilionaceous corolla.

via, vī'a, *prep.* [Ablative of L. *via*, a way or road. WAY.] By way of (to send a letter *via* London).

viability, vī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being viable.

viable, vī'a-bl, *a.* [Fr., likely to live, from *vie*, L. *vita*, life. VITAL.] Capable of living, applied to a new-born child.

viaduct, vī'a-dukt, *n.* [L. *via*, way (whence *voyage*), and *ductus*, a leading, a duct.] A



Viaduct.

kind of long bridge or similar structure for carrying a road or railway over a valley or district of low level.

vial, vī'al, *n.* [A form of *phial* = O. Fr. *viole*. PHIAL.] A phial; a small glass bottle.

viand, vī'and, *n.* [Fr. *viande*, viands, food, fr. L.L. *vivanda*, provisions, things to be lived on, neut. pl. of *vivendus*, gerundive of L. *vivo*, I live. VIVID, VITAL.] Meat dressed; food; victuals: used chiefly or solely in the plural.

viaticum, vī-at'i-kum, *n.* [L. *viaticus*, pertaining to a way or road, fr. *via*, way. VOYAGE.] Provisions for a journey; the communion or eucharist given to a dying person or one apparently dying.

vibraculum, vī-brak'ū-lum, *n.*; pl. **vibracula**, vī-brak'ū-la. [From L. *vibrare*, to vibrate (q.v.).] A long filamentous appendage in polyzoa.

vibrant, vī'brant, *a.* [L. *vibrans*, *vibrantis*, ppr. of *vibrare*, to vibrate.] Vibrating; tremulous; resonant.

vibrate, vī'brāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vibrated*, vī'brāt-ed; ppr. *vibrating*, vī'brāt-ing. [L. *vibro*, *vibratum*, I vibrate, brandish, shake.] To swing; to oscillate, as a pendulum; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; to produce a vibratory or resonant effect; to have a tremulous motion; to quiver; to be unstable; to halt or waver between opinions.——*v.t.* To move or wave to and fro; to cause to oscillate; to cause to quiver; to measure by vibrating or oscillating.

vibratile, vī'bra-tīl, *a.* Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; vibratory.

vibration, vī-brā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vibration*, L. *vibratio*, *vibrationis*, fr. *vibrare*, to vibrate.] The act of vibrating; a swing; a fluctuation; an oscillation of a pendulum or similar body; one of a series of rapid tremulous motions in a body or substance; the tremulous motion of a sonorous body; a quivering motion.

vibrator, vī'brāt-ėr, *n.* Some appliance or contrivance with a vibratory movement.

vibratory, vī'bra-to-ri, *a.* [*Vibrate* and *-ory*.] Consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation; causing to vibrate; vibrating.

vibrio, **vibrion**, vib'ri-ō, vib'ri-on, *n.* [From *vibrate*.] One of certain little moving filaments developed in organic infusions.

vibrissæ, vī-bris'sē, *n. pl.* [L. *vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostrils.] The stiff bristles about the mouth of certain mammals and about the beak of certain birds.

vicar, vi'kėr, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire*, fr. L. *vicarius*, forming a substitute or delegate, also, a delegate or deputy, fr. *vicis*, *vicem*, change, stead, duty (whence prefix *vice-* in *viceroy*, &c., *vicissitude*); cog. G. *wechsel*, change.] A substitute in office; a representative; a deputy; the priest of a parish in England who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary.

vicarage, vi'kėr-āj, *n.* [*Vicar* and *-age*.] The benefice of a vicar; the house or residence of a vicar.

vicar-apostolic, vi'kėr-ap-os-tol''ik, *n.* A Roman Catholic bishop who possesses no diocese, but who exercises episcopal jurisdiction over a certain district.

vicar-general, vi'kėr-jen-ė-ral, *n.* The official assistant of an English bishop or archbishop.

vicarial, vī-kā'ri-al, *a.* [VICAR.] Pertaining to a vicar; delegated; vicarious.

vicariate, vī-kā'ri-āt, *n.* [Fr. *vicariat*, L.L. *vicariatus*, fr. L. *vicarius*. VICAR.] Office of a vicar; a delegated office or power.——*a.* Vicarial.

vicarious, vī-kā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *vicarius*, vicarious, delegated. VICAR.] Pertaining to a substitute or delegate; delegated; deputed; acting for another; filling the place of another; substituted or suffered for or in the place of another.

vicariously, vī-kā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution.

vicarship, vi'kėr-ship, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

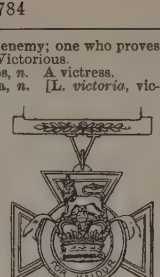
vice, vīs, *n.* [Fr. *vice*, fr. L. *vitium*, vice, blemish, fault, error, crime; perhaps fr. root *vi*, to twist (as in *withe*, and in *vice*, the instrument).] A blemish; a fault; a defect; an imperfection; any evil habit or practice; a moral failing; some particular form of depravity; indulgence in evil practices, passions, or appetites; depravity or corruption of manners; profligacy; lewdness; a fault or bad trick in a horse.

vice, vīs, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw, fr. L. *vitis*, a vine, lit. a twining or winding plant; root *vi*, to twist, same as in *withe*, *withy*.] An instrument with a pair of iron jaws brought together by a screw, which serve to hold fast anything worked upon, as when it is to be filed, bent, riveted, &c.

vice, vī'sē, *prep.* [L. *vice*, in the room of, ablative of *vicis*, change, turn, &c., the stem being seen also in *vicar*, *vicissitude*. VICAR.] In place of; in room of.

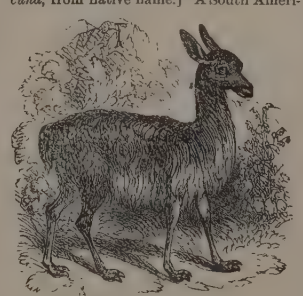
vice, vīs. [Fr. *vice-*, fr. L. *vice*. See above.] A prefix denoting position second in rank; also used as a noun, standing for *vice-chairman*, *vice-president*, &c.

vice-admiral, vīs-ad'mi-ral, *n.* A naval officer, the next in rank under the admiral.
vice-admiralty, vīs-ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.
vice-chancellor, vīs-chan'sel-lor, *n.* An officer next in rank to or acting as deputy for a chancellor, as in a chancery court, a university, &c.
vice-consul, vīs-kon'sul, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul; a consul of subordinate rank.
vicegerency, vīs-jē'ren-si, *n.* [*Vicegerent* and *-cy.*] The office of a vicegerent.
vicegerent, vīs-jē'rent, *n.* [Fr. *vicegérent*, fr. L. *vicis*, *vicem*, change, duty, and *gerens*, carrying on, ppr. of *gero*, I act. VICAR, GERUND.] One who acts in the place of a superior; an officer who is deputed to exercise the powers of another; any one having delegated power; a substitute.
vicenary, vīs'e-na-ri, *a.* [L. *vicenarius*, fr. *viceni*, twenty.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.
vicennial, vī-sen'ni-al, *a.* [L. *viceni*, twenty each, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing twenty years.
vice-presidency, vīs-pre'zi-den-si, *n.* The office of a vice-president.
vice-president, vīs-pre'zi-dent, *n.* An office-bearer next in rank below a president.
vice-regal, vīs-rē'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.
viceroy, vīs'roi, *n.* [O.Fr. *viceroy*, Fr. *viceroi*—L. *vice*, in the place of, and O.Fr. *roy*, a king. VICE (prefix), REGAL.] One who governs in place of a king or queen; a governor ruling with regal authority, as king's substitute.
viceroyalty, **viceroyship**, vīs-roi'al-ti, vīs'roi-ship, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
vicinage, vi'sin-āj, *n.* [O.Fr. *veisinage* (Fr. *voisinage*), neighbourhood, fr. L. *vicinus*, neighbouring, fr. *vicus*, a village, akin to Gr. (*v*)*oikos*, Skr. *veça*, a house; Goth. *weihs*, a village.] Neighbourhood; the place or places adjoining or near; the vicinity.
vicinity, vi-sin'i-ti, *n.* [L. *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus*, near, neighbouring. See prec.] The state or character of being near; neighbourhood; nearness in place; neighbouring country or district; proximity; propinquity.
vicious, vi'shus, *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*, fr. L. *vitiosus*, fr. *vitium*, vice. VICE.] Characterized by vice; having faults or defects; faulty; defective; imperfect; addicted to vice; depraved; wicked; immoral; corrupt; bad; addicted to bad tricks, as a horse; not well broken; spiteful or malignant.
viciously, vi'shus-li, *adv.* In a vicious manner; wickedly; corruptly; faultily; spitefully.
viciousness, vi'shus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being vicious.
vicissitude, vi-sis'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*, fr. *vicis*, a change. VICAR.] Change or alternation from one state or condition to another; an unlooked-for change; one of the ups and downs of life.
vicissitudinary, **vicissitudinous**, vi-sis'i-tū"di-na-ri, vi-sis'i-tū"di-nus, *a.* Full of vicissitude; characterized by changes.
victim, vik'tim, *n.* [Fr. *victime*, L. *victima*, a victim, an animal sacrificed; root doubtful; perhaps that of *vincio*, *vinctum*, I bind.] A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person or thing destroyed; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; a person who suffers severe injury from another; one who is cheated or duped; a gull.
victimize, vik'tim-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *victimized*, vik'tim-īzd; ppr. *victimizing*, vik'tim-īz-ing. [*Victim* and *-ize.*] To make a victim of; to make the victim of a swindling transaction; to cheat; to deceive.
victor, vik'tor, *n.* [L. *victor*, a victor, a conqueror, fr. *vinco*, *victum*, I conquer (seen also in *convince*, *convict*, *evince*, *evict*, *invincible*, *vanquish*); same root probably as Goth. *weihan*, to fight, A. Sax. *wigend*, a warrior; Ir. *fichim*, I fight.] One who conquers in war or other contest; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy; one who proves the winner.—a. Victorious.
victoress, vik'tėr-es, *n.* A victress.
victoria, vik-tō'ri-a, *n.* [L. *victoria*, victory, fr. *victor*, a victor; hence the name of Queen Victoria.] A four-wheeled carriage, with a calash top, seated for two persons, and with a driver's seat in front.



Victoria Cross.

—**Victoria cross** (so named from Queen Victoria), a British naval and military decoration granted for bravery, and securing to the recipient a pension of £10.
victorine, vik'to-rēn, *a.* [From *Victorine*, a woman's name.] A small fur tippet worn by ladies; a variety of peach.
victorious, vik-tō'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*, fr. L. *victoria*, victory.] Having gained victory; having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing; emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.
victoriously, vik-tō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a victorious manner; with conquest; triumphantly.
victory, vik'to-ri, *n.*; pl. **victories**, vik'to-riz. [Fr. *victoire*, L. *victoria*, fr. *victor*, a victor. VICTOR.] Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; a gaining of the superiority in any contest, as over passions, appetites, temptations, &c.
victress, vik'tres, *n.* [*Victor* and *-ess.*] A female that conquers.
victual, vit'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *vitaille*, Mod. Fr. *victuaille*, fr. L.L. *victualia*, provisions, fr. *victualis*, pertaining to food, fr. L. *victus*, food, fr. *vivo*, *victum*, I live. VIVID, VITAL.] Food provided; provisions; generally in plural, and signifying food made ready for eating.—v.t. pret. & pp. *victualled*, vit'ld; ppr. *victualling*, vit'l-ing. To supply or store with victuals; to provide with stores of food for future use.
victualler, vit'l-ėr, *n.* One who furnishes victuals or provisions; one who keeps a house for selling refreshments, especially intoxicating liquor; a tavern-keeper; a ship carrying provisions for other ships.
victualling-ship, vit'l-ing-ship, *n.* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy.
victualling-yard, vit'l-ing-yärd, *n.* A place where provisions are deposited for supplying war vessels and transports.
vicugna, **vicuña**, vi-kön'ya, *n.* [Sp. *vicuña*, from native name.] A South Amer-


Vicugna.

ican animal allied to the llama, yielding a fur used for making delicate fabrics.
vide, vī'dē. [L. *vide*, see, 2nd. sing. imperative of *video*, I see. VISION.] See; refer to something stated elsewhere.
videlicet, vī-del'i-set, *adv.* [L., contr. for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see, one may see.] To wit; that is; namely: most common in the abbreviation *viz.*
vidette, vi-det', *n.* VEDETTE.
vidimus, vī'di-mus or vid', *n.* [L., we have seen, fr. *video*, I see.] An examination or inspection, as of accounts; an abstract of the contents of a book or document.
viduity, vi-dū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *viduitas*, fr. *vidua*, a widow (q.v.).] Widowhood.
vie, vī, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vied*, vīd; ppr. *vieing*, vī'ing. [Contr. from old *envie*, *envye* (accent on last), fr. Fr. *envier*, to invite, to vie in games, fr. L. *invitare*, to invite. INVITE, ENVY.] In old games of cards, to wager on one's hand; hence, to strive for superiority; to contend: followed by *with*, and said of persons or things.
vielle, vē-el', *n.* [Fr. *vielle*, akin to *viol.*] A hurdy-gurdy.
Viennese, vi-en-ēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of Vienna; natives of Vienna.
view, vū, *n.* [O. Fr. *veue* (Fr. *vue*), fr. *veü*, *veu*, seen, fr. L.L. participle *vidutus*, fr. L. *video*, *visum*, I see. VISION.] A look or looking; the act of seeing or beholding; survey; sight; inspection; a mental survey; consideration; limit or range of vision; power of perception, either physical or mental; that which is viewed or beheld; sight; spectacle; scene; prospect; a scene portrayed or represented; pictorial sketch; manner or mode of looking at things; judgment; opinion; way of thinking; something looked towards or forming the subject of consideration; intention; purpose.—**On view**, open for public inspection; exhibited to the public.—v.t. pret. & pp. *viewed*, vūd; ppr. *viewing*, vū'ing. [From the noun.] To see; to behold; to look on; to examine with the eye; to inspect; to survey; to survey intellectually; to examine or consider.—v.i. To look; to take a view.
viewer, vū'ėr, *n.* One who views, surveys, or examines; an inspector; an overseer or oversman.
view-halloo, vū'hal-lō, *n.* The shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover.
viewless, vū'les, *a.* That cannot be viewed or seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible.
view-point, vū'point, *n.* Point of view; point from which a prospect may be obtained.
viewy, vū'i, *a.* Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; given to doctrinaire or impracticable notions.
vigesimal, vī-jes'i-mal, *a.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth, fr. *viginti*, twenty.] Twentieth.
vigil, vi'jil, *n.* [Fr. *vigile*, vigil, a watch, fr. L. *vigilia*, a watch, fr. *vigil*, watchful, fr. *vigeo*, I am vigorous, fr. root seen in E. *wake*, *watch*, A. Sax. *wacol*, watchful. VIGOUR, WAKE. *Vigilant* is a derivative.] The act of keeping awake; forbearance from sleep; a time of keeping from sleep; wakefulness; a watch or watching; a devotional watching; devotions performed during the customary hours of sleep; the eve or evening or whole day preceding a church festival, as Christmas or Easter.
vigilance, vi'ji-lans, *n.* [Fr. *vigilance*, fr. L. *vigilantia*, vigilance, watchfulness, fr. *vigilans*, *vigilantis*, vigilant. See next.] The state or quality of being vigilant; watchfulness; circumspection; carefulness in guarding against danger, or providing for safety.
vigilant, vi'ji-lant, *a.* [Fr. *vigilant*, fr. L. *vigilans*, *vigilantis*, ppr. of *vigilo*, I watch, fr. *vigil*, watchful. VIGIL.] Watchful; circumspect; wary; on the outlook; alert.
vigilantly, vi'ji-lant-li, *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully; circumspectly.
vigneron, vēn'yė-roṅ, *n.* [Fr., fr. *vigne*, vine.] A vine-grower; a wine-grower.
vignette, vin-yet' or vi-net', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *vigne*, fr. L. *vinea*, a vine. VINE.] Originally an ornament representing vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, such as those in ancient manuscripts; hence, flowers, head and tail

pieces, &c., in printed books; illustration at the beginning or end of a chapter; a woodcut, or other engraving not inclosed within a definite border; a small photographic portrait; a small attractive picture or scene.

vigorous, vi'gor-us, *a.* [Fr. *vigoureux.*] Full of vigour or physical strength; showing strength of mind or intellectual force; strong; lusty; powerful; energetic.

vigorously, vi'gor-us-li, *adv.* In a vigorous manner; with vigour; forcibly; energetically.

vigorousness, vi'gor-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being vigorous.

vigour, **vigor**, vi'gor, *n.* [Fr. *vigueur*, L. *vigor*, vigour (seen also in *invigorate*), fr. *vigeo*, I am lively or vigorous; akin *vegetable*, *vigilant*, &c. VIGIL.] Active force or strength; strength or force of body in animals; physical force; strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; strength of mind; intellectual force or energy.

viking, vik'ing, *n.* [Icel. *vikingr*, lit. 'creek-man', one who frequents creeks, bays, and inlets—*vik*, a bay, a creek, and term. *-ing*, one who belongs to (= being the mas. art.).] A Norse rover or sea-robber of ancient times.

vile, vīl, *a.* [Fr. *vil*, *vile*, fr. L. *vilis*, of little value, cheap, common, worthless, vile, base: root doubtful.] Morally worthless; despicable; morally base; depraved; bad; wicked; villainous.

vilely, vīl'li, *adv.* In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully.

vileness, vīl'nes, *n.* State or quality of being vile; baseness; meanness; badness; moral baseness; depravity; wickedness.

vilification, vi'li-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming.

vilifier, vi'li-fi-ėr, *n.* One who vilifies.

vilify, vi'li-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vilified*, vi'li-fid; ppr. *vilifying*, vi'li-fī-ing. [L. *vilis*, vile, and *facio*, I make. VILE, FACT.] To defame; to traduce; to speak evil of; to attempt to degrade by slander.

vilipend, vi'li-pend, *v.t.* [L. *vilipendo*, I hold in slight esteem—*vilis*, worthless, vile, and *pendo*, I weigh, I value. VILE, PENDANT.] To express a disparaging or mean opinion of; to slander.

vill, vil, *n.* [Fr. *ville*, a town, a village.] A hamlet; a district of a parish.

villa, vil'a, *n.* [L. *villa* (also *vella*), a country house, farm, villa, perhaps fr. a root meaning to dwell, seen in Skr. *vas*, to dwell, E. *was* (q.v.). Hence *villain*, *village*, &c.] A country house or seat, usually of some considerable size; a rural or suburban house of some pretension.

village, vil'āj, *n.* [Fr. *village*, fr. L.L. *villaticum*, a village, fr. L. *villa*, a farm. VILLA.] An assemblage of houses, smaller than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet.——*a.* Pertaining to a village; rustic.

villager, vil'āj-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

villain, vil'an or vil'ān, *n.* [O. Fr. *villain*, *villein*, *vilein* (Fr. *vilain*), fr. L.L. *villanus*, a farm-servant, fr. L. *villa*, a farm. VILLA.] A feudal serf; a man of the lowest grade in feudal times; hence, a boor, peasant, or clown; a man capable or guilty of crime; a vile, wicked person; a knave or scoundrel.

villainous, vil'an-us, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a villain; base; vile; wicked; depraved; mean; mischievous.

villainously, vil'an-us-li, *adv.* In a villainous manner; basely; vilely.

villainousness, vil'an-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being villainous; baseness.

villainy, vil'an-i, *n.*; pl. **villainies**, vil'an-iz. The quality of being villainous; the deeds characteristic of a villain; depravity; wickedness; a crime; an action of deep depravity.

villein, vil'en, *n.* [O. Fr. *villein*. VILLAIN.] A feudal tenant of the lowest class.

villeinage, **villenage**, vil'en-āj, *n.* [*Villein* and *-age*.] The feudal tenure of lands and tenements by one who is a villein or serf; tenure at the will of a lord.

villi, vil'ī, *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *villus*, hair.] Fine small fibres like the pile of velvet, as on the internal coat of the intestinal canal; soft hairs covering certain fruits, flowers, &c.

villiform, vil'i-form, *a.* [See prec.] Having the form or character of villi.

villosity, vil-los'i-ti, *n.* [See next.] The state of being villous.

villous, **villose**, vil'lus, vil'lōs, *a.* [L. *villosus*, fr. *villus*, hair.] Abounding with villi; having a velvety, shaggy, or woolly surface.

vim, vim, *n.* [L. acc. of *vis*, strength.] Vigour; energy; activity. [Colloq.]

vinaceous, vi-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *vinaceus*, fr. *vinum*, wine. WINE.] Belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine.

vinaigrette, vin-ā-gret', *n.* [Fr., fr. *vinaigre*, vinegar (q.v.).] A small box of gold, silver, &c., with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar in a sponge, or smelling salts.

vinaigrous, vin'āg-rus, *a.* [From Fr. *vinaigre*, vinegar.] Sour like vinegar; crabbed, peevish, or ill-tempered.

vincibility, vin-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being vincible or conquerable.

vincible, vin'si-bl, *a.* [L.L. *vincibilis*, fr. L. *vinco*, I conquer. VICTOR.] Conquerable; that may be overcome.

vinculum, ving'kū-lum, *n.*; pl. **vincula**, ving'kū-la. [L., fr. *vincio*, I bind.] A bond of union; a bond or tie; in *alg.* a line over a quantity in several terms in order to connect them together.

vindicable, vin'di-ka-bl, *a.* That may be vindicated, justified, or supported.

vindicate, vin'di-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vindicated*, vin'di-kāt-ed; ppr. *vindicating*, vin'di-kāt-ing. [L. *vindico* (or *vendico*), *vindicatum*, I lay claim to, set free, deliver, avenge or revenge; origin doubtful; perhaps from root meaning desire, love (in *venerate*), and *dico*, I declare; or *venum*, sale, and *dico*, I declare. Of same origin are *vengeance*, *avenge*, *revenge*.] To prove (a claim) to be just or valid; to maintain the cause or rights of; to deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; to support or maintain against denial, censure, or objections; to prove to be right; to defend; to justify.

vindication, vin-di-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vindication*, L. *vindicatio*. VINDICATE.] Act of vindicating; a defence or justification, as against denial, censure, objections, or accusations; the act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be just; defence by force or otherwise against wrong or oppression.

vindicative, vin'di-kā-tiv, *a.* [*Vindicate* and *-ive* = Fr. *vindicatif*.] Tending to vindicate.

vindicator, vin'di-kāt-or, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends.

vindicatory, vin'di-ka-to-ri, *n.* [*Vindicate* and *-ory*.] Tending to vindicate; justificatory; punitory.

vindictive, vin-dik'tiv, *a.* [From L. *vindicta*, revenge, fr. *vindico*, I vindicate (q.v.).] Revengeful; given to revenge.

vindictively, vin-dik'tiv-li, *adv.* In a vindictive manner; revengefully.

vindictiveness, vin-dik'tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being vindictive; revengefulness.

vine, vīn, *n.* [O. Fr. *vine* (Fr. *vigne*), a vine; fr. L. *vinea*, a vine, fr. *vineus*, pertaining to wine, fr. *vinum*, wine. WINE.] A well-known climbing plant with a woody stem, producing grapes; the long slender stem of any plant that trails or climbs.

vine-clad, vīn'klad, *a.* Clad or covered with vines.

vine-disease, vīn'di-zēz, *n.* A disease affecting the vine. OIDIUM, PHYLLOXERA.

vine-dresser, vīn'dres-ėr, *n.* One who trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.

vine-fretter, vīn'fret-ėr, *n.* A small insect that injures vines.

vinegar, vi'nē-gėr, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, lit. 'sour wine', fr. *vin*, L. *vinum*, wine, and *aigre*, L. *acer*, sharp, sour. WINE, EAGER.] Diluted and impure acetic acid, obtained from wine, malt, cider, beer, &c., by the acetous fermentation; anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper.

vinegarette, vi'nē-gėr-et, *n.* A vinaigrette.

vinegar-plant, vi'nē-gėr-plant, *n.* A fungus found in fluids in a state of acetification.

vinery, vīn'ė-ri, *n.* [*Vine* and *-ery*.] A hot-house in which vines are grown.

vineyard, vin'yārd, *n.* [That is, *vine yard*.] A plantation of vines producing grapes.

vingt-un, **vingt-et-un**, vant-ūn, vant-e-ūn, *n.* [Fr., twenty-one.] A game at cards in which the object is to get points as near as possible in number to twenty-one without exceeding it.

vinosity, vi-nos'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being vinous.

vinous, **vinose**, vīn'us, vīn'ōs, *a.* [L. *vinosus*, fr. *vinum*, wine. WINE.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

vintage, vint'āj, *n.* [From Fr. *vendange*, vintage, fr. L. *vindemia*, the vintage, fr. *vinum*, wine, and *demo*, I take away, fr. *de*, from, and *emo*, I take (as in *exempt*). The form of the word has been affected by *vintner*.] The gathering of the grape-crop; the gathering of a crop of grapes, or the crop itself; the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.

vintager, vint'āj-ėr, *n.* One that gathers the vintage.

vintner, vint'nėr, *n.* [O. E. *viniter*, O. Fr. *vinetier*, fr. L.L. *vinitarius*, fr. L. *vinum*, wine. VINTAGE.] One who deals in wine; a wine-seller; a licensed victualler.

vintnery, vint'nėr-i, *n.* The trade or occupation of a vintner.

viny, vīn'i, *a.* [*Vine* and *-y*.] Belonging to vines; abounding in vines.

viol, vī'ol, *n.* [Fr. *viole*, It. *viola*, Pr. *viola*, *viula*, L.L. *vidula*, a viol, fr. L. *vitulari*, to celebrate a festival, probably by killing a calf, fr. *vitulus*, a calf. *Fiddle* is of like origin.] An ancient musical instrument of much the same form as the violin.

viola, vī'o-la, *n.*; pl. **violas**, vī'o-laz. [It. *viola*, a viol. VIOL.] A large kind of violin, to which the part between the second violin and the bass is generally assigned.

viola, vī'ō-la, *n.* [L.] The violet, an extensive genus of plants.

violable, vī'ō-la-bl, *a.* [L. *violabilis*. VIOLATE.] That may be violated.

violaceous, vī-ō-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *violaceus*, fr. *viola*, a violet.] Pertaining to the violet family; resembling the violet in colour.

violate, vī'ō-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *violated*, vī'ō-lāt-ed; ppr *violating*, vī'ō-lāt-ing. [L. *violo*, *violatum*, I violate; akin to *vis*, force; *violentus*, violent.] To do injury to; to treat injuriously or with rude force; to outrage; to disturb rudely; to desecrate; to treat with irreverence; to profane; to infringe; to sin against; to transgress; to ravish or commit rape on.

violation, vī-ō-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *violation*, L. *violatio*. See prec.] Act of violating; infringement; transgression; non-observance; desecration; profanation; rape.

violator, vī'ō-lāt-or, *n.* [L.] One who violates; one who infringes or transgresses; one who profanes or desecrates; a ravisher.

violence, vī'ō-lens, *n.* [L. *violentia*, fr. *violentus*, violent. See next.] The quality of being violent; vehemence; intensity of action or motion; highly excited feeling; impetuosity; outrage; injury; profanation; violation; attack; assault.

violent, vī'ō-lent, *a.* [Fr. *violent*, L. *violentus*, *violent*, fr. *vis*, force. VIOLATE.] Impetuous; vehement; furious; moving or acting with force; outrageous; produced or brought about by violence; not natural or brought about by natural means; acting by violence; unreasonably vehement, passionate; fierce; severe; extreme; sharp or acute.

violently, vī'ō-lent-li, *adv.* In a violent manner; with violence; outrageously; passionately; forcibly; vehemently.

violet, vī'ō-let, *n.* [Fr. *violet*, *violette*, fr. *viole*, L. *viola*, a violet; allied to Gr. (*v*)*ion*,

a violet.] The common name of a genus of plants that includes the pansy and other well-known species.

violin, vī-ō-lin′, *n.* [It. *violino*, a dim. of *viola*, a viol. VIOL.] A well-known musical instrument with four catgut strings, played with a bow; a fiddle.

violinist, vī-ō-lin′ist, *n.* [*Violin* and *-ist.*] A person skilled in playing on a violin.

violist, vī′ol-ist, *n.* A player on the viol or viola.

violoncellist, vī′ō-lon-sel″ist, *n.* A performer on the violoncello.

violoncello, vī′ō-lon-sel″lō or vē′ō-lon-chel″lō, *n.* [It., a dim. of *violone*, a large viol or double-bass viol, which is an augmentative of *viola*, a viol. VIOL.] A large, powerful, and expressive bow instrument of the violin kind filling a place between the violin and the double-bass, and rested upright on the floor when played.

viper, vī′pėr, *n.* [Fr. *vipère*, fr. L. *vipera*, a viper, a serpent, fr. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I bring forth: originally a serpent bringing forth its young alive.] A name of certain venomous serpents, one of them the common viper or adder found in Britain; a mischievous or malignant person.

viperine, vī′pėr-īn, *a.* [L. *viperinus.*] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

viperish, vī′pėr-ish, *a.* Inclining to the character of a viper.

viperous, vī′pėr-us, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

virago, vi-rā′gō, *n.* [L., a heroic maiden, a heroine, a female warrior, fr. *vir*, a man. VIRILE.] A man-like woman; in common language, a bold, turbulent woman; a termagant.

virelay, vi′re-lā, *n.* [Fr. *virelai*, fr. *virer*, to turn, to *veer*, and *lai*, a lay.] In French literature, a short poem, in short lines, with a refrain, and only two rhymes throughout.

virescent, vī-res′sent, *a.* [L. *virescens, virescentis*, ppr. of *virescere*, to grow green, incept. verb fr. *virēre*, to be green.] Slightly green; beginning to be green.

virgate, vėr′gāt, *n.* [L. *virga*, a rod, in L.L. a measure of land, like *rod, pole*, or *perch.*] A yard-land.

Virgilian, vėr-jil′i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman epic and pastoral poet, or resembling his style.

virgin, vėr′jin, *n.* [O. Fr. *virgine*, fr. L. *virgo, virginis*, a virgin; root doubtful.] A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maid; a maiden; a man who has preserved his chastity; the sign or the constellation Virgo.——*a.* Pertaining to a virgin; chaste; maidenly; untouched; fresh; unsullied.

virginal, vėr′jin-al, *a.* [Fr. *virginal*, L. *virginalis.* VIRGIN.] Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; virgin.——*n.* [Supposed to

Virginal.

be named because played chiefly by virgins or maidens.] An ancient keyed musical instrument resembling the spinet.

virginity, vėr-jin′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *virginité*, L. *virginitas.*] The state of being a virgin; maidenhood; perfect chastity.

virgin's-bower, vėr′jinz-bou-ėr, *n.* A plant of the clematis genus.

Virgo, vėr′gō, *n.* [L.] The Virgin; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22nd of August.

viridity, vi-rid′i-ti, *n.* [L. *viriditas*, greenness, fr. *viridis*, green. VERDANT.] Greenness; verdure.

virile, vi′rīl or vi′ril, *a.* [Fr. *viril*, fr. L. *virilis*, virile, manly, fr. *vir*, a man; cog. A. Sax. *wer* (as in *wergild, werwolf*), Icel. *verr*, a man; Gr. *hērōs*, a hero; Skr. *vira*, a hero; Ir. *fear*, a man; root unknown. From L. *vir* comes also *virtus*, E. *virtue.*] Pertaining to a man, as opposed to a woman; masculine; manly; not puerile or feminine; exhibiting strength or energy; strong.

virility, vi-ril′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *virilité*, L. *virilitas.* See prec.] State or quality of being virile; manhood; the power of procreation; masculine conduct or action; masculine vigour or strength.

virose, vī′rōs, *a.* [L. *virosus*, fr. *virus*, poison. VIRUS.] Poisonous; emitting a fetid odour.

virtu, vir-tū′, *n.* See VERTU.

virtual, vėr′tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *virtuel.* VIRTUE.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact; not actual or real, but equivalent or nearly so.

virtually, vėr′tū-al-li, *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect; not really but the next thing to it.

virtue, vėr′tū, *n.* [Fr. *vertu*, virtue, goodness, power, efficacy, fr. L. *virtus, virtutis*, properly manliness, bravery, hence worth, excellence, virtue, fr. *vir*, a man. VIRILE.] Moral goodness; uprightness; righteousness; rectitude; morality: the opposite of *vice*; a particular moral excellence; specifically, female purity; chastity; any good or valuable quality; merit; an inherent power or property; efficacy; active, efficacious power. —**By virtue of**, in virtue of, by or through the efficacy or authority of.

virtueless, vėr′tū-les, *a.* Destitute of virtue.

virtuoso, vėr-tū-ō′sō, *n.*; pl. **virtuosos**, **virtuosi**, vėr-tū-ō′sōz, vėr-tū-ō′sē. [It. *virtuoso*, fr. *virtu, vertu.* VERTU.] A man skilled in the fine arts, or who can appreciate or judge of artistic excellence; a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

virtuous, vėr′tū-us, *a.* [O. Fr. *vertuous*, Fr. *vertueux*, L.L. *virtuosus.* VIRTUE.] Marked by virtue; partaking of or proceeding from virtue; morally good; acting in conformity with morality; practising the moral duties and abstaining from vice; specifically, pure or chaste, as a woman.

virtuously, vėr′tū-us-li, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

virulence, vi′rū-lens, *n.* [Fr. *virulence*, L.L. *virulentia.* VIRULENT.] Quality of being virulent; poisonous or extremely noxious character; acrimony; malignancy; malignity; rancour.

virulent, vi′rū-lent, *a.* [Fr. *virulent*, L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus*, poison. VIRUS.] Very poisonous or venomous; extremely noxious or baneful; having deadly or poisonous effects; bitter in enmity; malignant.

virulently, vi′rū-lent-li, *adv.* In a virulent manner; with malignant activity; with bitter spite.

virus, vī′rus, *n.* [L. *virus*, poison; allied to Gr. *ios* (for *vios, visos*), Skr. *visha*, Ir. *fi*, poison. Hence *virulent*, &c.] Contagious poisonous matter, as of small-pox, hydrophobia, &c.; extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.

vis, vis, *n.* [L., pl. *vires.*] Force; power; energy.

visage, vi′zāj, *n.* [Fr. *visage*, fr. L. *visus*, a look, fr. L. *video, visum*, I see. VISION.] The face or countenance: chiefly applied to human beings.

visaged, vi′zājd, *a.* Having a visage of this or that sort.

vis-à-vis, vē-zā-vē, *adv.* [Fr., lit. face to face, fr. O. Fr. *vis*, a visage, L. *visus*, a look. VISAGE.] In a position facing each other; standing or sitting face to face.——*n.* One who is placed face to face with another; a light carriage for two persons, who are seated facing each other; a kind of seat.

viscera, vis′e-ra, *n. pl.* [L. *viscera*, pl. of *viscus, visceris*, an entrail; same root as *viscid, waist, wax* (to grow).] The entrails; the bowels.

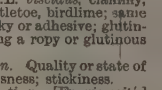
visceral, vis′e-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera or entrails.

viscerate, vis′e-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *viscerated*, vis′e-rāt-ed; ppr. *viscerating*, vis′e-rāt-ing. To deprive of the entrails or viscera: to eviscerate.

viscid, vis′id, *a.* [L.L. *viscidus*, clammy, fr. L. *viscum*, the mistletoe, birdlime; same root as *viscera.*] Sticky or adhesive; glutinous; tenacious; having a ropy or glutinous consistency.

viscidity, vis-id′i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being viscid; glutinousness; stickiness.

viscosity, vis-kos′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *viscosité.*] Quality of being viscid or viscous; glutinousness; tenacity; viscidity.



Coronet of a Viscount.

viscount, vī′kount, *n.* [Lit. a vice-count; fr. O. Fr. *viceconte, viscomte*, Fr. *vicomte.* VICE, COUNT.] A nobleman with the title of nobility next below that of earl, and immediately above that of baron.

viscountess, vī′kount-es, *n.* The wife of a viscount, or a peeress of corresponding rank.

viscountship, **viscounty**, vī′kount-ship, vī′koun-ti, *n.* The rank of a viscount.

viscous, vis′kus, *a.* [Fr. *visqueux*, L.L. *viscōsus*, fr. L. *viscum*, bird-lime. VISCID.] Glutinous; sticky; adhesive; tenacious; viscid.

viscus, vis′kus, *n.* [L. See VISCERA.] One of the viscera; one of the organs contained in the larger cavities of the body.

vise, vīs, *n.* Common American spelling of *vice*, the implement.

visé, vē-zā, *n.* [Fr. *visé*, pp. of *viser*, to put a vis6 to, fr. L. *visus*, seen, fr. *video, visum*, I see. VISION.] An indorsation made upon a passport, denoting that it has been examined and found correct.

visibility, **visibleness**, vi-zi-bil′i-ti, vi′zi-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being visible.

visible, vi′zi-bl, *a.* [Fr. *visible*, fr. L. *visibilis*, visible, fr. *video, visum*, I see. See VISION.] Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; perceived by the eye; apparent; open; conspicuous.

visibly, vi′zi-bli, *adv.* In a visible manner; manifestly; conspicuously; obviously.

visier, vi-zėr′. VIZIER.

Visigoth, viz′i-goth, *n.* One of the Western Goths, as distinguished from the *Ostrogoths*, or Eastern Goths.

vision, vi′zhon, *n.* [Fr. *vision*, fr. L. *vivio, visionis*, a seeing, sight, vision or appearance, fr. *video, visum*, I see, fr. root seen also in Gr. (*v*)*idein*, to see, (*v*)*oida*, I know; Skr. *vid*, to know; E. *wit, wot, twit.* The Latin verb is present also in *visual, visible, visit, visage, visor, vista, advise, evident, provide, survey*, Fr. *vue*, E. *view*, &c.] The act of seeing external objects; actual sight; the sense or faculty of seeing; sight; that which is seen; something imagined to be seen; something seen in a dream, trance, or the like; an apparition; a phantom; a mental or optical illusion; something imaginary; the production of fancy; a fanciful view.

visional, vi′zhon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

visionariness, vi′zhon-a-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being visionary.

visionary, vi′zhon-a-ri, *a.* [*Vision* and *-ary*=Fr. *visionnaire.*] Pertaining to visions; of the nature of a vision; apt to indulge in visions of the imagination; given to daydreaming or fanciful imaginings; imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation.——*n.*; pl. **vision-**

aries, vi'zhon-a-riz. One who is visionary; one whose imagination is disturbed; one who forms and upholds impracticable schemes.

visit, vi'zit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *visited*, vi'zit-ed; ppr. *visiting*, vi'zit-ing. [Fr. *visiter*, fr. L. *visitare*, a freq. fr. *viso*, I go to see, fr. *video*, *visum*, I see. VISION.] To go or come to see; to make a call upon; to proceed to in order to view; to view officially; to come or go to generally; to send good or evil upon, especially evil; to afflict; to overtake or come upon, as a disease or misfortune; to send a judgment upon; to inflict punishment for.——v.i. To practise going to see others; to make calls.——*n.* The act of visiting; the going to see a person, place, or thing; a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, curiosity, &c.; a call.

visitant, vi'zit-ant, *n.* [L. *visitans*, *visitantis*, ppr. of *visitare*, to visit.] One who visits; a visitor.

visitation, vi-zit-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *visitation*, fr. L.L. *visitatio*, fr. L. *visito*, I visit. VISIT.] Act of visiting; state of being visited; a formal or official visit of a superior or a superintending officer, &c.; a special dispensation of divine favour or retribution.

visitatorial, vi'zi-ta-tō''ri-al, *a.* [L.L. *visitator*, a visitor.] Pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation.

visiter, **visitor**, vi'zit-ėr, vi'zit-or, *n.* One who visits; one who makes a call upon another; a caller; a person who has the right to pay visits of inspection to some institution.

visiting, vi'zit-ing, *a.* Pertaining to visits; authorized to visit and inspect.——*n.* The act or practice of paying visits; prompting; influence (*Shak.*).

visiting-card, vi'zit-ing-kärd, *n.* A small card bearing one's name, &c., to be left in making calls or paying visits.

visor, **vizor**, vi'zor, *n.* [Fr. *visière*, a visor, fr. *vis*, the face or visage. VISAGE.] The movable face-guard of a helmet; a mask to disguise or conceal identity.

visored, vi'zord, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

vista, vis'ta, *n.* [It. *vista*, sight, fr. pp. of *vedere*=L. *videre*, to see. VISION.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; the trees or other things that form the avenue; an extended view.

visual, vi'zhū-al, *a.* [O. Fr. *visual*, Fr. *visuel*, L.L. *visualis*, fr. L. *visus*, a seeing, fr. *video*, *visum*, I see. VISION.] Pertaining to sight or vision; used in seeing; serving as the instrument of seeing.

visuality, vi-zhū-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being visual.

vital, vī'tal, *a.* [Fr. *vital*, fr. L. *vitalis*, vital, pertaining to life, fr. *vita* (for *vivita*), life, fr. stem of *vivus*, living, *vivo*, *victum*, I live (whence also *vivid*, *vivacity*, *victual*, *viand*, &c.); fr. a root seen also in E. *quick*.] Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; necessary to life; containing life; being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; absolutely necessary; highly important; indispensable; essential.

vitalism, vī'tal-izm, *n.* [*Vital* and *-ism*.] In *biol.* the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.

vitalist, vī'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of vitalism.

vitality, vī-tal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *vitalité*, L. *vitalitas*, fr. *vitalis*, vital. VITAL.] State or quality of having life or vital powers; the principle of life; the act of living; animation; manifestation of life or of a capacity for lasting.

vitalization, vī'tal-ī-zā''shon, *n.* The act of vitalizing.

vitalize, vī'tal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vitalized*, vī'tal-īzd; ppr. *vitalizing*, vī'tal-īz-ing. [*Vital* and *-ize*.] To give vitality or life to; to furnish with the vital principle.

vitally, vī'tal-li, *adv.* In a vital manner; essentially.

vitals, vī'talz, *n.pl.* [VITAL.] Vital parts; the internal organs of animal bodies essential to life or to a sound state.

vitelline, vi-tel'līn, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to the yolk of an egg.

vitellus, vi-tel'us, *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg.] The yolk of an egg; a membrane inclosing the embryo in some plants.

vitiate, vi'shi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vitiated*, vi'shi-āt-ed; ppr. *vitiating*, vi'shi-āt-ing. [L. *vitio*, *vitiatus*, fr. *vitium*, fault, defect, blemish. VICE.] To make faulty; to injure in quality or character; to spoil; to mar; to impair; to taint; to corrupt; to render defective; to make of no legal or binding effect; to invalidate.

vitiation, vi-shi-ā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *vitiatio*.] The act of vitiating.

vitiator, vi'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who vitiates.

viticulture, vit'i-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *vitis*, a vine, and *cultura*, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

vitreous, vit'rē-us, *a.* [L. *vitreus*, glassy, fr. *vitrum*, glass, for *victrum*, fr. *video*, I see. VISION.] Glassy; pertaining to glass; consisting of glass; resembling glass, as a fluid in the eye; produced by rubbing glass, as electricity.

vitreousness, vit'rē-us-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous.

vitrescence, vi-tres'ens, *n.* Quality of being vitrescent; glassiness.

vitrescent, vi-tres'ent, *a.* [From L. *vitrum*, glass, and *-escent*.] Tending to become glass or glassy.

vitric, vit'rik, *a.* Vitreous; of a glassy nature.

vitrification, **vitrifica**, vit-ri-fak'shon, vit'ri-fi-kā''shon, *n.* [VITRIFY.] The act, process, or operation of vitrifying or converting into glass by heat.

vitrifacture, vit-ri-fak'tūr, *n.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, *factura*, a making.] The manufacture of glass.

vitrifiable, vit'ri-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being vitrified.

vitrified, vit'ri-fīd, *p.a.* [VITRIFY.] Converted into glass; being in a state of vitrifaction; having the surface glassy.—**Vitrified forts**, a class of prehistoric hill fortresses, the stones of which are more or less vitrified.

vitriform, vit'ri-fōrm, *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or resemblance of glass.

vitrify, vit'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vitrified*, vit'ri-fīd; ppr. *vitrifying*, vit'ri-fī-ing. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, I make. VITREOUS.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat.——v.i. To become glass; to be converted into glass.

vitriol, vit'ri-ol, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*, L.L. *vitriolum*, vitriol, fr. L. *vitrum*, glass; the name being given from the glassy appearance. VITREOUS.] Sulphuric acid or one of its compounds.—**Blue vitriol**, sulphate of copper.—**Green vitriol**, copperas.

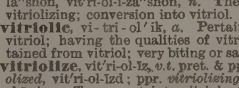
vitriolate, vit'ri-ol-āt, *v.t.* [*Vitriol* and *-ate*.] To convert into a vitriol: to vitriolize.

vitriolation, **vitriolization**, vit'ri-ō-lā''shon, vit'ri-ol-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act of vitriolizing; conversion into vitriol.

vitriolic, vi-tri-ol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, obtained from vitriol; very biting or sarcastic.

vitriolize, vit'ri-ol-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vitriolized*, vit'ri-ol-īzd; ppr. *vitriolizing*, vit'ri-ol-īz-ing. To convert into vitriol; to treat with vitriol.

Vitruvian, vi-trū'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Vitruvius, a celebrated Roman architect of



Vitruvian Scroll.

the first century B.C.—**Vitruvian scroll**, a variety of architectural ornament met with in various modifications.

vitta, vit'a, *n.*; pl. **vittæ**, vit'ē. [L.] A head-band, fillet, or garland; a receptacle of oil in the fruits of umbelliferous plants.

vituline, vit'ū-līn, *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus*, a calf. VEAL.] Belonging to a calf or to veal.

vituperable, vi-tū'pe-ra-bl, *a.* [See next.] Deserving vituperation; censurable.

vituperate, vi-tū'pe-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vituperated*, vi-tū'pe-rāt-ed; ppr. *vituperating*, vi-tū'pe-rāt-ing. [Fr. *vituperer*, L. *vituperare*, *vituperatum*—*vitium*, a vice, a fault, and *paro*, I prepare or provide. VICE, PARE.] To find fault with abusively; to abuse in language; to blame or censure offensively; to rate.

vituperation, vi-tū'pe-rā''shon, *n.* [L. *vituperatio*.] The act of vituperating; abuse; abusive language.

vituperative, vi-tū'pe-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Vituperate* and *-ive*.] Containing vituperation; abusive; railing.

vituperatively, vi-tū'pe-rāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a vituperative manner; abusively.

vituperator, vi-tū'pe-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who vituperates.

vivace, vē-vā'chā, *a.* or *adv.* [It.] In *mus.* vivacious; brisk; in a brisk, lively manner.

vivacious, vi-vā'shus or vi-, *a.* [L. *vivax*, *vivacis*, vivacious, fr. *vivo*, I live. VITAL.] Lively; active; brisk; sprightly; sprightly in temper or conduct; marked by liveliness or sprightliness; having strong vital powers; tenacious of life.

vivaciously, vi-vā'shus-li or vi-, *adv.* In a vivacious manner; with vivacity, life, or spirit.

vivaciousness, vi-vā'shus-nes or. vi-, *n.* Vivacity; liveliness.

vivacity, vi-vas'i-ti or vi-, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité*, L. *vivacitas*, fr. *vivax*, *vivacis*, vivacious (q.v.).] Quality of being vivacious; life; animation; spirit; liveliness; briskness; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; cheerfulness.

vivandière, vē-vän-di-ār, *n.* [Fr., same origin as *viand*. VIAND.] A female attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor.

vivarium, vi-vā'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **vivaria**, vi-vā'ri-a. [L., fr. *vivus*, alive. VIVID.] A place for keeping animals alive in their natural state.

viva voce, vī'va vō'sē, *adv.* [L., by the living voice. VIVID, VOCAL.] By word of mouth; orally: sometimes used adjectively.

vivid, vi'vid, *a.* [L. *vividus*, vivid, animated, lively, fr. *vivus*, living, fr. *vivo*, I live. VITAL.] Striking the eye with an appearance of life or freshness; bright, clear, rich, or lively to look at; forming brilliant images; painting in lively colours, as the language of description; lively; forcible; striking; realistic.

vividly, vi'vid-li, *adv.* In a vivid or lively manner; with life; with striking truth or reality; with brilliance or glow of colour; with animated exhibition to the mind.

vividness, **vividity**, vi'vid-nes, vi-vid'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being vivid; liveliness; strength of colouring; brightness.

vivific, vi-vif'ik, *a.* [L. *vivificus*. See next.] Vivifying; giving life; enlivening.

vivify, vi'vi-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vivified*, vi'vi-fīd; ppr. *vivifying*, vi'vi-fī-ing. [Fr. *vivifier*, L.L. *vivificare*—*vivus*, alive, and *facio*, I make. VITAL.] To make alive; to endue with life; to animate; to give an animated or living character to.

viviparity, **viviparousness**, vi-vi-pa'ri-ti, vi-vip'a-rus-nes, *n.* State or character of being viviparous.

viviparous, vi-vip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *paro*, I bring forth. VITAL, PARENT.] Producing young in a living state, as contrasted with *oviparous* (from eggs).

viviparously vi-vip'a-rus-li, *adv.* In a viviparous manner.

vivisection, vi-vi-sek'shon, *n.* [From L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, *sectionis*, a cutting. VITAL, SECTION.] The act of experimenting on a living animal, in order to ascertain or demonstrate some fact in physiology or pathology.

vivisector, vi'vi-sek-tėr, *n.* One who practises vivisection.

vixen, viks'en, *n.* [A. Sax. *fixen, fyxen*, a she-fox, fem. of *fox* (with change of *f* to *v*); comp. G. *füchsinn*, a she-fox, fr. *fuchs*, a fox.] A she-fox; a sharp, snappish, bitter woman; a termagant or scold.

vixenish, viks'en-ish, *a.* Pertaining to a vixen.

vixenly, viks'en-li, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

vizier, vi-zēr' or vi'zi-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *visir*, fr. Ar. *wazīr*, a vizier, lit. a bearer of burdens, a porter, fr. *wazara*, to bear a burden.] The title of high political officers in the Turkish Empire and other Mohammedan states; a minister of state.

vizierate, vi'zi-ėr-āt or vi-zēr'āt, *n.* The office, state, or authority of a vizier.

vizierial, vi-zē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vizier.

vizor, vi'zor, *n.* VISOR.

vley, vlei, vli or flī, *n.* [D.; probably the same word as *valley*.] In S. Africa, a name for a swampy hollow or pool that dries up at certain seasons.

vocable, vō'ka-bl, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*, a word, fr. *voco*, I call, fr. *vox, vocis*, a voice a word. VOICE.] A word; a term; a word apart from its meaning.

vocabulary, vō-kab'ū-la-ri, *n.*; pl. **vocabularies**, vō-kab'ū-la-riz. [Fr. *vocabulaire*, fr. L. *vocabulum*, a word. See prec.] A list of words arranged in alphabetic order and explained briefly; a word-book; the sum of words employed; range of expression.

vocal, vō'kal, *a.* [L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox*, voice. VOICE.] Pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or modulated by the voice; endowed or as if endowed with a voice; giving utterance to sounds; in *phonetics*, voiced or sonant; having a vowel character.—**Vocal chords** (or **cords**), two elastic membranous folds of the larynx that may be stretched or relaxed, so as to modify the sounds produced by their vibration.

vocalic, vō-kal'ik, *a.* [*Vocal* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of vowel sound; having many vowels.

vocalist, vō'kal-ist, *n.* [*Vocal* and *-ist*.] A vocal musician; a public singer.

vocality, vocalness, vō-kal'i-ti, vō'kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being vocal.

vocalization, vō'kal-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized.

vocalize, vō'kal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vocalized*, vō'kal-īzd; ppr. *vocalizing*, vō'kal-īz-ing. [*Vocal* and *-ize*=Fr. *vocaliser*.] To form into voice; to make vocal; to utter with voice and not merely breath; to make sonant.

vocally, vō'kal-li, *adv.* In a vocal manner; with voice; with an audible sound; in words; as regards vowels or vowel sound.

vocation, vō-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vocation*, fr. L. *vocatio*, a calling or summons, fr. *voco, vocatum*, I call. VOICE.] A calling or state of being called to a particular duty, employment, or profession; employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; business.

vocational, vō-kā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vocation.

vocative, vo'ka-tiv, *a.* [L. *vocativus*, fr. *voco, vocatum*, I call. VOICE.] Relating to calling or addressing by name: applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed.—*n.* The vocative case.

vociferate, vō-sif'ė-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vociferated*, vō-sif'ė-rāt-ed; ppr. *vociferating*, vō-sif'ė-rāt-ing. [L. *vociferor, vociferatus*, I cry aloud, fr. *vox, vocis*, the voice, and *fero*, I carry. VOICE, FERTILE.] To cry out with vehemence; to cry noisily; to exclaim.——v.t. To utter with a loud voice; to clamour.

vociferation, vō-sif'ė-rā"shon, *n.* [L. *vociferatio*.] Act of vociferating; a violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice; clamour; shouting.

vociferous, vō-sif'ė-rus, *a.* [VOCIFERATE.] Making a loud outcry or vociferation; clamorous; noisy.

vociferously, vō-sif'ė-rus-li, *adv.* In a vociferous manner; clamorously; noisily.

vodka, vod'ka, *n.* An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia.

vogue, vōg, *n.* [Fr. *vogue*, fashion, lit. rowing of a ship, fr. It. *voga*, a rowing, fr. G. *wogen*, to wave, *woge*, a wave; akin A. Sax. *waeg*, a wave; E. *wag*.] The popular fashion at any particular time; temporary mode or fashion; now almost always in the phrase *in vogue*, that is, in fashion, in favour for the time being; in temporary esteem or repute.

voice, vois, *n.* [Formerly *voyce, voys*, fr. O.Fr. *vois*, Mod. Fr. *voix*, fr. L. *vox, vocis*, voice, a word, fr. stem of *vocare*, to call (present also in *vocation, vocative, vocal, vowel, advocate, convoke, invoke, evoke, revoke*, &c.); allied to Skr. *vach*, to speak.] The sound uttered by the mouths of men or animals; specifically, articulate human utterance in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings; character of sound so produced; state of vocal organs; the faculty of uttering audible sounds; the faculty of speaking; speech; language; a sound produced by an inanimate object; sound emitted; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage; in *phonetics*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance; in *gram.* a form of verb inflection, as, the active, passive, or middle *voice*.——v.t. pret. & pp. *voiced*, voist; ppr. *voicing*, vois'ing. To utter or express; to give utterance to; to declare or proclaim; to make known; to regulate the tone of (organ-pipes); in *phonetics*, to utter with voice or sonantly.

voiced, voist, *p.a.* Furnished with a voice; in *phonetics*, uttered with voice; having sonant utterance.

voiceful, vois'fụl, *a.* Having a voice; vocal.

voiceless, vois'les, *a.* Having no voice or vote.

void, void, *a.* [O. Fr. *voide, vuide* (Fr. *vide*), empty, void, fr. L. *viduus*, widowed, bereaved; allied to E. *widow*. Hence also *avoid, devoid*. WIDOW.] Empty or not containing matter; without visible contents; not occupied by anything; having no occupant, holder, or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; devoid; destitute; lacking; not producing any effect; ineffectual; in vain; having no legal or binding force; null.——*n.* An empty space; a vacuum.——v.t. pret. & pp. *voided*, void'ed; ppr. *voiding*, void'ing. [O. Fr. *voidier*, to empty.] To make or leave vacant; to quit or vacate; to make of no legal effect; to nullify; to invalidate; to emit, throw, or send out; to evacuate from the bowels.

voidable, void'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being voided.

voidance, void'ans, *n.* [*Void* and *-ance*.] The act of voiding; ejection from a benefice; vacancy, as of a benefice.

voider, void'ėr, *n.* One who voids.

voidness, void'nes, *n.* State or character of being void.

volant, vō'lant, *a.* [Fr. *volant*, flying, ppr. of *voler*, L. *volare*, to fly; akin *volatile, volley*.] Flying; nimble; rapid.

Volapük, vō'la-pūk, *n.* [Invented name based on *world* and *speak*.] An artificial language of recent invention, based on English and other words, and intended as an international medium of communication.

volatile, vo'la-tīl, *a.* [Fr. *volatil*, L. *volatilis*, flying, winged; fr. *volāre, volatum*, to fly. VOLANT.] Flying; capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state, as hartshorn, ether, &c.; readily diffusible in the atmosphere; passing off insensibly in vapour; of a lively, brisk, or gay temperament; flighty; airy; giddy-headed; fickle; apt to change.

volatility, volatileness, vo-la-til'i-ti, vo'la-til-nes, *n.* The quality of being volatile; capability of evaporating, or becoming dissipated spontaneously in the atmosphere; flightiness; fickleness; levity.

volatilizable, vo'la-til-īz-a-bl, *a.* That may be volatilized.

volatilization, vo'la-til-īz-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of volatilizing.

volatilize, vo'la-til-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *volatilized*, vo'la-til-īzd; ppr. *volatilizing*, vo'la-til-īz-ing. [*Volatile* and *-ize*=Fr. *volatiliser*.] To cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia.——v.i. To become vaporous; to exhale or pass over into a vaporous and invisible form.

volcanic, vol-kan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to volcanoes; produced by a volcano.—**Volcanic rocks**, rocks which have been formed by volcanic agency.

volcanicity, vol-ka-nis'i-ti, *n.* State of being volcanic.

volcanism, vol'kan-izm, *n.* [*Volcano* and *-ism*.] Volcanic character or phenomena; phenomena due to the internal heat of the earth; phenomena of volcanoes.

volcanist, vol'kan-ist, *n.* [*Volcano* and *-ist*.] One versed in volcanoes; a vulcanist.

volcano, vol-kā'no, *n.*; pl. **volcanoes**, vol-kā'nōz. [From It. *volcano, vulcano*, Fr. *volcan*, fr. L. *Vulcanus*, the god of fire; cog. Skr. *ulka*, fire.] A burning mountain; a somewhat conical hill or mountain with one

Section of an active Volcano.

or more vents or openings from which are sent out clouds of vapour, gases, showers of ashes, hot fragments of rocks, and streams of lava, often from one large circular basin called the crater.

vole, vōl, *n.* [Fr., fr. *voler*, to fly. VOLANT.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

vole, vōl, *n.* [Also called *vole-mouse*, perhaps for *wold-mouse*.] A name of several rodent animals (genus *Arvicola*), resembling, and often popularly bearing the names of rats and mice.

volition, vō-li'shon, *n.* [Fr. *volition*, L. *volitio*, fr. *volo*, I will. WILL.] The act of willing; the act of determining choice or forming a purpose; the power of willing; will.

volitional, vō-li'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to volition.

volitive, vo'li-tiv, *a.* [VOLITION.] Having the power to will; originating in the will.

volley, vol'i, *n.*; pl. **volleys**, vol'iz. [Fr. *volée*, a flight, fr. *voler*, fr. L. *volāre*, to fly. VOLANT.] A flight of missiles, as of shot, arrows, &c.; a discharge of a number of missile weapons, as small-arms; a burst or emission of many things at once, as of words or oaths.——v.t. pret. & pp. *volleyed*, vol'id; ppr. *volleying*, vol'i-ing. To discharge with a volley or in a similar manner.——v.i. To be discharged in or with a volley; to fly forth as in a volley; to sound like a volley of artillery.

volt, vōlt, *n.* [Fr. *volte*, fr. It. *volta*, a turn, fr. L. *volvo, volūtum*, I turn about, I roll. VAULT, VOLUBLE.] A turning about; a sudden movement or leap in fencing to avoid a thrust.

volt, vōlt, *n.* [From *Volta*, the discoverer of voltaism.] The unit of electromotive force.

voltaic, vol-tā'ik, *a.* [From the Italian physicist Alessandro *Volta*, 1745–1827.] Pertaining to Volta, or to voltaism or galvanism.—**Voltaic pile**, a galvanic battery. See GALVANIC.

voltaism, vol'ta-izm, *n.* [See prec.] Voltaic electricity; electricity produced by chemical action; galvanism.

voltameter, vol-tam'et-ėr, *n.* [*Voltaic*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by the quantity of water decomposed by it.

volubility, vo-lū-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité*, L. *volubilitas*. See next.] Character or quality of being voluble; great readiness or fluency of speech; unchecked flow of speech.

voluble, vo'lū-bl, *a.* [Fr. *voluble*, L. *volubilis*, revolving, fluent, voluble, fr. *volvo*, *volutum*, I roll (whence also *vault*, *volume*, *revolve*, *involve*, *convolution*, &c.); cog. E. *wallow*.] Rolling round or revolving; having a great flow of words; speaking with over great fluency; glib in speech; over fluent; in *bot.* twisting or twining.

volubleness, vo'lū-bl-nes, *n.* Volubility.

volubly, vo'lū-bli, *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner; with volubility.

volume, vo'lūm, *n.* [Fr. *volume*, fr. L. *volumen*, a roll, a roll of manuscript, a book, fr. *volvo*, I roll. VOLUBLE.] Something rolled up, or having its component parts rolled up; a roll of manuscript, such as anciently formed a book; a book; a tome; a portion of a written or printed work that is bound up by itself; something of a convolved, rounded, or swelling form; something coiled; a coil; a convolution; a wreath, as of smoke; the cubic or solid contents of a body; mass or bulk; a quantity as having a certain bulk; quantity, fulness, or strength of sound or voice.

volumed, vo'lūmd, *a.* Having the form of volumes or rolling masses.

volumenometer, vo'lū-men-om''e-tėr, *n.* [L. *volumen*, a volume, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body.

volumeter, vo-lū'me-tėr, *n.* [*Volume*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the volumes of gases.

volumetric, vo-lū-met'rik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the estimation or measurement of volumes of substances.—**Volumetric analysis.** Same as *Titration*.

voluminous, vō-lū'min-us, *a.* [Fr. *volumineux*, fr. L. *volumen*, *voluminis*, a volume. VOLUME.] Consisting of many coils or complications; of great bulk or volume; bulky; being in many volumes; having written much; producing books that are bulky, or writing many of them; copious.

voluminously, vō-lū'min-us-li, *adv.* In a voluminous manner; very copiously.

voluminousness, vō-lū'min-us-nes, *n.* State of being voluminous; bulkiness.

voluntarily, vo'lun-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a voluntary manner; spontaneously; of one's own free-will.

voluntariness, vo'lun-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being voluntary or spontaneous.

voluntary, vo'lun-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire*, L. *voluntarius*, voluntary, willing, fr. *voluntas*, will, choice, fr. *volens*, for *volens*, ppr. of *volo*, I will (whence *volition*, (*bene*)*volence*, (*male*)*volence*); cog. E. *will*.] Willing; acting spontaneously or by one's own free-will; free to act; proceeding from free-will; done of one's own accord or free choice; spontaneous; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; of one's or its own accord or choice; subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will; intentional; pertaining to the doctrines of the voluntaries.—*n.*; pl. **voluntaries**, vo'lun-ta-riz. A volunteer; a person who maintains that churches should be supported entirely by voluntary contributions; in *mus.* an organ solo performed at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service.

voluntaryism, vo'lun-ta-ri-izm, *n.* The principle of supporting anything, especially religion, entirely by voluntary effort.

volunteer, vo-lun-tėr', *n.* [Fr. *volontaire*, fr. L. *voluntarius*. VOLUNTARY.] A person who enters into military or other service of his own free-will; a person who of his own free-will offers the state his services in a military capacity without stipulating for any special reward.—**a.** Entering into service of free-will; belonging to or consisting of volunteers.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *volunteered*, vo-lun-tėrd'; ppr. *volunteering*, vo-lun-tėr'ing. To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion.—*v.i.* To enter into or offer one's self for any service of one's free-will.

voluptuary, vō-lup'tū-a-ri, *n.*; pl. **voluptuaries**, vō-lup'tū-a-riz. [Fr. *voluptuaire*, L. *voluptuarius*, fr. *voluptas*, pleasure; perhaps akin to *volo*, I wish. VOLUNTARY.] A man exceedingly addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetites; a devotee of sensual pleasures; a sensualist.

voluptuous, vō-lup'tū-us, *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*, L. *voluptuōsus*, fr. *voluptas*, pleasure. See prec.] Pertaining to sensual pleasure or the gratification of the appetites; exciting or tending to excite sensual desires; luxurious; devoted to luxury or sensual delights; sensual.

voluptuously, vō-lup'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; luxuriously; with indulgence in sensuality; sensually.

voluptuousness, vō-lup'tū-us-nes, *n.* State or character of being voluptuous; sensuality.

volute, vō-lūt', *n.* [Fr. *volute*, It. *voluta*, fr. L. *voluta*, a volute, a scroll, fr. *volutus*, pp. of *volvo*, *volutum*, I roll. VOLUBLE.]

Volute.

1, Ionic Volute. 2, Composite. 3, Corinthian.

In *arch.* a kind of spiral scroll characteristic of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.

voluted, vō-lūt'ed, *a.* Having a volute or volutes.

vomer, vō'mėr, *n.* [L., a ploughshare.] A bone of the skull of vertebrates generally more or less connected with the nose.

vomit, vo'mit, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vomited*, vo'mit-ed; ppr. *vomiting*, vo'mit-ing. [L. *vōmo*, *vomitum*, I vomit; cog. Lith. *vėmju*, Gr. *emĕō*, I vomit (for *vemeo*); Sans. *vam*, to vomit.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to spew.—**v.t.** To throw up or eject from the stomach; to belch forth; to eject with violence from any hollow place.——*n.* The matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.

vomiting, vo'mit-ing, *n.* The act of one who vomits; matter vomited.

vomitory, vo'mi-to-ri, *a.* [L. *vomitorius*, causing vomiting, *vomitoria*, passages for exit in a theatre, fr. *vomo*, I vomit.] Causing vomiting; emetic.—*n.* pl. **vomitories**, vo'mi-to-riz. An emetic; an opening in an ancient theatre by which the crowd was let out.

voodoo, vō-dō', *n.* [Perhaps of African origin.] A person among the negroes of America who professes to be a sorcerer or to possess mysterious powers; such powers collectively; an evil spirit. Also used adjectively.—**voodooism**, vō-dō'izm, *n.* Voodoo beliefs or practices.

voracious, vō-rā'shus, *a.* [L. *vorax*, *voracis*, voracious, ravenous, fr. *voro*, I devour; same root as Gr. *bora*, food; Skr. *gar*, to swallow; akin *devour*.] Eating or swallowing greedily; having a greedy maw; devouring; ravenous; rapacious; eager to devour or swallow up.

voraciously, vō-rā'shus-li, *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously.

voraciousness, vō-rā'shus-nes, *n.* Greediness of appetite; voracity.

voracity, vō-ras'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *voracité*, L. *voracitas*, fr. *vorax*, voracious (q.v.).] Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

vortex, vōr'teks, *n.*; pl. **vortices** or **vortexes**, vōr'ti-sēz, vōr'teks-ez. [L. *vortex*, fr. *verto*, anciently *vorto*, I turn. VERSE. *Vertex* is the same word.] A whirling or gyratory motion in any fluid, whether liquid or aeriform; a whirlpool or a whirlwind; often, a whirl in water; an eddy.

vortical, vōr'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vortex; whirling; turning.

vorticose, **vortiginal**, vōr'ti-kōs, vōr-ti'-jin-al, *a.* Vortical.

votaress, vō'ta-res, *n.* [*Votary* and *-ess*.] A female votary; a female devoted to any service, worship, study, or state of life.

votarist, vō'ta-rist, *n.* A votary.

votary, vō'ta-ri, *n.*; pl. **votaries**, vō'ta-riz. [From L. *votum*, a vow. VOTE.] One who is bound or devoted by a vow or promise; more generally, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

vote, vōt, *n.* [Fr. *vote*, a vote, fr. L. *votum*, a vow, wish, will, fr. *voveo*, *votum*, I vow (seen also in *devote*, *devout*). VOW.] The act or power of giving expression of a desire or choice in regard to any measure proposed or person to be elected; a suffrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding proposals; a ballot, a ticket, &c., by which one expresses his desire; a thing conferred by vote; a grant; result of voting; votes collectively.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *voted*, vōt'ed; ppr. *voting*, vōt'-ing. To give a vote or suffrage; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like.—*v.t.* To choose by vote or suffrage; to elect, enact, or establish by vote or some expression of will; to grant by vote.

voter, vōt'ėr, *n.* One who votes or has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage; an elector.

voting-paper, vōt'ing-pā-pėr, *n.* A paper by which a person gives his vote.

votive, vōt'iv, *a.* [Fr. *votif*, L. *votivus*, fr. *votum*, a vow. VOTE.] Pertaining to a vow; promised, given, or offered in consequence of a vow.

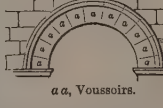
votively, vōt'iv-li, *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

vouch, vouch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vouched*, vouch't; ppr. *vouching*, vouch'ing. [O. Fr. *voucher*, *vocher*, fr. L. *vocare*, to call; hence *avouch*. VOICE.] To call to witness†; to declare, assert, attest, affirm; to maintain by affirmation; to establish; to confirm; to warrant; to answer for.—*v.i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or attestation; to stand surety.

voucher, vouch'ėr, *n.* One who vouches; a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; a written evidence of the payment of money.

vouchsafe, vouch-sāf', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vouchsafed*, vouch-sāft'; ppr. *vouchsafing*, vouch-sāf'ing. [From *vouch* and *safe*, to vouch or attest as safe; to assure: formerly often written as two words.] To condescend to grant; to deign to give or bestow; to concede.—*v.i.* To condescend; to deign; to stoop.

voussoir, vōs'wąr, *n.* [Fr., akin in origin to *vault*.] One of the stones, like truncated wedges, which form an arch. See ARCH.



a a, Voussoirs.

vow, vou, *n.* [O. Fr. *vou*, Fr. *vœu*, a vow (whence *vower*, to vow), fr. L. *votum*, a vow; hence really the same word as *vote*. *Avow* is a derivative.] A solemn promise or engagement; an oath made to God or to some deity, to perform some act, often under certain conditions; a promise to devote one's self to some act, service, or line of conduct;

promise of fidelity; protestation of love.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *vowed*, voud; ppr. *vowing*, vou'ing. To make the subject of a vow; to promise solemnly; to consecrate or dedicate by a solemn promise, as to a divine power; to threaten solemnly or upon oath; to swear; to asseverate.——v.i. To make vows or solemn promises.

vowel, vou'el, *n.* [Fr. *voyelle*, fr. L. *vocalis*, vocal, lit. a vocal letter, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, the voice. VOICE.] A sound produced by opening the mouth and giving utterance to voice; a sound uttered when the vocal organs are in an open position; a sound that can be uttered without a consonant; the letter or character which represents such a sound. ——a. Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

vowelism, vou'el-izm, *n.* The use of vowels.

vowelled, vou'eld, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

voyage, voi'āj, *n.* [Fr. *voyage*, a journey= It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viage*; fr. L. *viaticum*, a journey, fr. *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey, fr. *via*, a way (seen also in *viaduct*, *deviate*, *obviate*, *obvious*, *previous*, *convey*, &c.); same root as E. *way*.] Formerly any journey; now a passing by sea or water from one place to another, especially a journey by water to a distant place or country.—— v.i. pret. & pp. *voyaged*, voi'ājd; ppr. *voyaging*, voi'āj-ing. To take a voyage; to sail or pass by water.—— v.t. To travel; to pass over.

voyageable, voi'āj-a-bl, *a.* Navigable.

voyager, voi'āj-ėr, *n.* One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

voyageur, vwo-ya-zhėr', *n.* [Fr. lit. a traveller. VOYAGE.] The Canadian name of a class of men employed in transporting goods, and carrying on communication by land or water.

vulcanian, vul-kā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Vulcan, the old Roman fire-deity, or to works in iron, &c.; volcanic.

vulcanic, vul-kan'ik, *a.* Volcanic.

vulcanicity, vul-kan-is'i-ti, *n.* Volcanic power or action; volcanicity.

vulcanism, vul'kan-izm, *n.* [From *Vulcan*, the Roman god, and *-ism*.] The phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs, &c.; volcanism.

vulcanite, vul'kan-īt, *n.* [*Vulcan* and *-ite*.] A kind of superior vulcanized india-rubber, used for combs, bracelets, &c.; ebonite; a name for pyroxene.

vulcanization, vul'kan-i-zā"shon, *n.* [See next.] A method of combining india-rubber with sulphur and other ingredients to produce useful compound substances.

vulcanize, vul'kan-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vulcanized*, vul'kan-īzd; ppr. *vulcanizing*, vul'kan-īz-ing. [From *Vulcan*, the Roman fire-god, and *-ize*.] To subject to the process of vulcanization.

vulgar, vul'gėr, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*, fr. L. *vulgaris*, pertaining to the multitude, fr. *vulgus*, the multitude, the common people, the rabble; root doubtful.] Pertaining to the common people; used or practised by common people; vernacular; used by all classes of people; public; common; mean; rude; low; unrefined; coarse; boorish; repulsive to good taste.—**The vulgar**, the crowd; the common people; the uneducated; the unrefined. — **Vulgar fractions.** Under FRACTION.

vulgarian, vul-gā'ri-an, *n.* A vulgar person.

vulgarism, vul'gėr-izm, *n.* [*Vulgar* and *-ism*.] A vulgar phrase or expression; vulgarity.

vulgarity, vul-ga'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *vulgarité*, L.L. *vulgaritas*.] Quality of being vulgar; coarseness or clownishness of manners or language; an act of low manners.

vulgarize, vul'gėr-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vulgarized*, vul'gėr-īzd; ppr. *vulgarizing*, vul'gėr-īz-ing. [*Vulgar* and *-ize*.] To make vulgar or common.

vulgarly, vul'gėr-li, *adv.* In a vulgar manner; by popular usage; commonly; coarsely; rudely; clownishly.

Vulgate, vul'gāt, *n.* [From L. *vulgatus*, common, general, fr. *vulgo*, I make common, fr. *vulgus*, the common people. VULGAR.] A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, the only one authorized for use in the Roman Catholic church.

vulnerability, vulnerableness, vul'-ner-a-bil"i-ti, vul'ner-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being vulnerable.

vulnerable, vul'nėr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *vulnerable*, L.L. *vulnerabilis*, fr. L. *vulnero*, I wound, fr. *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound; fr. a root meaning to tear, as in *vulture*.] That may be wounded; liable to wounds or injury; subject to be affected injuriously; weak at some points or in some particulars.

vulnerary, vul'nėr-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *vulnéraire*, L. *vulnerarius*. See prec.] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries. ——n. Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

vulpicide, vul'pi-sīd, *n.* [L. *vulpes*, a fox, and *cædo*, I kill.] The practice of killing foxes; a fox-killer.

vulpine, vul'pīn, *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes*, a fox; perhaps cog. with Eng. *wolf*.] Pertaining to the fox; resembling the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty; artful.

vulpinite, vul'pin-īt, *n.* [From *Vulpino*, in Italy, where it is found.] A variety of gypsum, sometimes employed for small statues, &c.

vulture, vul'tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *vultor*, *voltour* (Fr. *vautour*), fr. L. *vultur*, a vulture; probably lit. one that tears; same root as *vulnerable*.] The name of well-known birds of prey which live chiefly on carrion, and generally have the head and neck more or less featherless; one who resembles a vulture.

vulturine, vul'tūr-īn, *a.* [L. *vulturinus*, fr. *vultur*, a vulture.] Belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of, or resembling the vulture. Also **vulturish, vulturous**, vul'tūr-ish, vul'tūr-us.

vulva, vul'va, *n.* [L. *vulva*, *volva*, a wrapper, the womb, fr. *volvo*, I roll.] The opening of the external parts of generation in the female.

vying, vī'ing, *p.a.* [From *vie*.] Competing; emulating.

W.

W, the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, both a consonant and a vowel, taking its form and name from the union of two V's or U's.

wabble, wob'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wabbled*, wob'ld; ppr. *wabbling*, wob'l-ing. [WOBBLE.] To vacillate; to wobble.——n. A rocking motion, as of a top imperfectly balanced.

wacke, wak'ė, *n.* [G. *wacke*; origin unknown.] A soft and earthy variety of volcanic rock usually containing crystals.

wad, wod, *n.* [Same word as Sw. *vadd*, Dan. *vat*, G. *watte*, wad; root and connections doubtful.] A soft mass of fibrous material, used for stuffing, stopping an aperture, &c.; the material used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wadded*, wod'ed; ppr. *wadding*, wod'ing. To furnish with a wad; to stuff or line with wadding, as a garment.

wad, wadd, wod, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An earthy ore of manganese.

wadding, wod'ing, *n.* [WAD (1).] Any pliable substance for ramming down above the charge of fire-arms; a soft fibrous stuff used for stuffing parts of articles of dress.

waddle, wod'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waddled*, wod'ld; ppr. *waddling*, wod'l-ing. [A dim. and freq. formed fr. *wade*.] To rock from one side to the other in walking; to walk with a rolling gait; to toddle.

waddler, wod'l-ėr, *n.* One that waddles.

waddy, wad'i, *n.*; pl. **waddies**, wad'iz. [Australian.] A wooden club used by the Australian aborigines.

wade, wād, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waded*, wād'ed; ppr. *wading*, wād'ing. [A.Sax. *wadan*, to go, to wade=O.Fris. *wada*, L.G. *waden*, Icel. and Sw. *vada*, D. *waden*, G. *waten*, to wade; same root as L. *vado*, I go; *vadum*, a ford. INVADE.] To go or walk through any substance that hinders the free use of the lower limbs, as through water, tall grass, &c.; to move or pass with difficulty or labour.——v.t. To pass or cross by wading; to ford.

wader, wād'ėr, *n.* One that wades; specifically a wading or grallatorial bird, as the heron, snipe, &c.

wadmal, wadmoll, wad'mal, wad'mol, *n.* [Icel. *vad-mál*, Sw. *vadmal*, Dan. *vad-mel*.] A coarse cloth formerly manufactured.

wady, wadi, wod'i or wād'i, *n.* An Arab name for a dry watercourse or a ravine.

wafer, wā'fėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *waufre* (Fr. *gaufre*), a wafer, fr. L.G. and D. *wafel*, G. *waffel*, a thin cake, a wafer; akin to G. *wabe*, a honeycomb; perhaps to *weave*.] A thin cake, as of bread or paste; the unleavened bread given in the Roman Catholic celebration of the eucharist; a little thin disc of paste used for fastening letters.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wafered*, wā'fėrd; ppr. *wafering*, wā'fėr-ing. To seal or close with a wafer.

waffle, wof'l, *n.* [D. *wafel*, G. *waffel*. WAFER.] A kind of thin cake used in America.

waft, wäft, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wafted*, wäft'ed; ppr. *wafting*, wäft'ing. [Closely akin to *wave*, and to Sw. *vefta*, to waft, Dan. *vifte*, to waft, to fan, *vift*, a puff.] To impel or make to move through water or air; to make to sail or float; to buoy up.——v.i. To sail or float.—— n. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep, as with the arm; a breath or blast, as of wind.

waftage, wäft'āj, *n.* [*Waft* and *-age*.] The act of wafting or state of being wafted.

wafter, wäft'ėr, *n.* One who or that which wafts.

wag, wag, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wagged*, wagd; ppr. *wagging*, wag'ing. [Same as O. Sw. *wagga*, to wag, Sw. *vagga*, to rock, to sway; akin to A.Sax. *wagian*, to wag, to shake; Icel. *vaga*, to wag, to waddle; D. *waggelen*, to stagger; G. *wackeln*, to waggle; more or less akin also are *wagon*, *wain*, *weigh*, *way*, *wave*.] To cause to move one way and the other with quick alternations; to swing or sway; to cause to oscillate or vibrate; to wave; to nod.—— v.i. To move backwards and forwards; to hang loosely and shake; to oscillate; to sway; to move off or away.——n. [Most likely a shortening of the old term *waghalter*, one likely to *wag* in a *halter* or gallows.] A person who is fond of making jokes; one who is full of frolicsome tricks; a humorist; a wit; a joker.

wage, wāj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *waged*, wājd; ppr. *waging*, wāj'ing. [Originally to pledge, to stake, hence to risk, venture, attempt, engage in, fr. O. Fr. *wager*, to pledge, to promise=Fr. *gager*, to stake, to pledge, fr. L.L. *vadium*, *wadium*, fr. Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, same word as A. Sax. *wed*, a pledge. (WED.) *Gage* is another form of this word. See next.] To carry on; to engage in, as in a contest; to undertake, as war.

wage, wāj, *n.* [O. Fr. *wage*, Fr. *gage*, a pledge, pawn, security, *gages*, wages, lit. what is stipulated to be paid, what the person hiring another has pledged himself to give; same as *gage*, a pledge. See prec.] The payment given for work done, espe-

cially work done by a domestic, labourer, artisan, &c., as opposed to a *salary*; hire; recompense; generally in pl. and in this case sometimes with a verb in the singular.

wager, wā'jėr, *n.* [From O. Fr. *wager*, to pledge, to bet, fr. L.L. *vadiare*, to pledge, fr. *vadium*, a pledge. WAGE, *v.t.*] A bet; the stake laid; subject on which bets are laid.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *wagered*, wā'jėrd; ppr. *wagering*, wā'jėr-ing. To bet; to hazard on the issue of something that is to be decided; to stake.——*v.i.* To make a bet; to bet.

wagerer, wā'jėr-ėr, *n.* One who wagers.

wages, wā'jez, *n.* See WAGE, *n.*

waggery, wag'e-ri, *n.* [*Wag* and *-ery*.] The sayings and doings of a wag; mischievous merriment; sportive gaiety; jocular talk; pleasantry.

waggish, wag'ish, *a.* Like or belonging to a wag; roguish in merriment; frolicsome in saying and doing; jocular; sportive.

waggishly, wag'ish-li, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

waggishness, wag'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being waggish.

waggle, wag'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waggled*, wag'ld; ppr. *waggling*, wag'l-ing. [Same as D. *waggelen*, G. *wackeln*, from *wag* and *-le*, a freq. of *wag*. WAG.] To wag, move, or sway from side to side; to wag with short movements.——*v.t.* To cause to wag frequently and with short motions; to nod.

wagon, **waggon**, wag'on, *n.* [From D. *wagen*, a wagon=A. Sax. *wægen*, a wagon (whence *wain*); Icel. and Sw. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, G. *wagen*, a carriage; lit. what carries, from stem of *weigh*; cog. Skr. *vah*, L. *veho*, I carry (whence *vehicle*); akin also *way*, *wag*, &c.] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of heavy loads; a wain; a vehicle for the conveyance of heavy goods on railways.

wagonage, wag'on-āj, *n.* Money paid for conveyance by wagon.

wagoner, wag'on-ėr, *n.* One who drives a wagon; the constellation Charles's Wain.

wagonette, wag-on-et', *n.* [Dim. of *wagon*.] A four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of light construction with longitudinal seats behind.

wagtail, wag'tāl, *n.* A small bird of several species, so named because it incessantly jerks its tail up and down; a pert person.

waif, wāf, *n.* [O. Fr. *waif*, *gaif*, a waif; of Scandinavian origin and akin to *waive*.] A stray article; an article that no one claims; a wanderer; a neglected, homeless wretch.

wail, wāl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wailed*, wāld; ppr. *wailing*, wāl'ing. [From Icel. *væla*, *vála*, to wail or lament; lit. to cry *væ*, woe!; akin *woe*.] To lament; to moan; to bewail.——*v.i.* To weep; to express sorrow in mournful tones.——*n.* Loud weeping; a mournful cry or sound.

wailing, wāl'ing, *n.* Loud weeping; lamentation.

wailingly, wāl'ing-li, *adv.* In a wailing manner.

wain, wān, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæn*, a contracted form of *wægen*, a wagon, fr. *wegan*, to carry. WAGON.] A waggon; a four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods; a constellation, Charles's Wain.

wainscot, wān'skot, *n.* [From D. *wagenschot*, wainscot, fine oak-wood, for *wageschot*, fr. *wag*, a wall, and *schot*, boarding, a covering of boards.] The timber-work that lines the walls of a room, especially oak boarding for this purpose.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *wainscotted*, wān'skot-ed; ppr. *wainscotting*, wān'skot-ing. To line with wainscot, as a hall or room.

wainscotting, wān'skot-ing, *n.* Wainscot, or the material used for it.

waist, wāst, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæstm*, growth, stature, form, fr. *weaxan*, to *wax*, to grow.] That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax, or between the thorax and hips; a garment or part of it covering the waist; part of a thing compared to a waist; the middle part of a ship.

waistband, wāst'band, *n.* The band of a pair of trousers or of some other garment which encompasses the waist.

waistcoat, wāst'kōt, *n.* A short garment, usually without sleeves, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.

wait, wāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waited*, wāt'ed; ppr. *waiting*, wāt'ing. [O. Fr. *waiter* (Fr. *guetter*), to watch or lie in wait, fr. *waite*, a watchman or sentinel, fr. O.H.G. *wahta*, a watchman; akin E. *watch*, *wake*.] To stay or rest in expectation till something happens or till some period expires; to continue in patience; to perform the duties of a servant or attendant; to serve at table.——*v.t.* To stay or wait for; to await.——*n.* The act of waiting; a waiting in concealment; ambush; concealment for the purpose of attacking unawares; a musician who with others promenades in the night about Christmas time, performing music appropriate to the season.

waiter, wāt'ėr, *n.* One who waits, particularly to attend on guests in a house of public entertainment; a male attendant; a small tray or salver.

waiting-maid, **waiting-woman**, wāt'ing-mād, wāt'ing-wu-man, *n.* A maid-servant; a female servant who attends a lady.

waitress, wāt'res, *n.* A female waiter or attendant in a hotel, an inn, &c.

waive, wāv, pret. & pp. *waived*, wāvd; ppr. *waiving*, wāv'ing. [The verb corresponding to the noun *waif*; lit. it would seem to mean, to leave loose or unregarded; perhaps fr. Icel. *veifa*, to swing loosely, to vibrate. WAIF.] To relinquish; not to insist on or claim; to defer for the present; to forgo.

waiver, wāv'ėr, *n.* [WAIVE.] In *law*, the act of waiving; relinquishment of a right.

wake, wāk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *woke* or *waked*, wōk, wākt; ppr. *waking*, wāk'ing. [A. Sax. *wacan* (pret. *wóc*), also *wacian* (pret. *wacode*), to arise, to wake, to be awake=Icel. and Sw. *vaka*, D. and L. G. *waken*, Goth. *wakan*, G. *wachen*, to wake; cog. with L. *vigil*, watchful (whence *vigilant*). Hence, *waken*, *watch*, *awake* (q.v.).] To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep; to be excited or roused from sleep; to awake or be awakened; to be alive or active; to become active; to rouse one's self; to be excited from an inactive state; to revel or carouse at night (*Shak.*).——*v.t.* To rouse from sleep; to arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action: often used with *up*; to hold a wake for.——*n.* [A. Sax. *wacu*, a watching.] The feast of the dedication of a parish church, formerly kept by watching all night; a vigil; a merry-making; a festive gathering (*Shak.*); the watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbours of the deceased.

wake, wāk, *n.* [Same as D. *wak*, an opening uncovered with ice; Icel. *vök*, a channel for a vessel in ice.] The track left by a ship in the water; hence, track in general; route behind a person or thing.

wakeful, wāk'fụl, *a.* Keeping awake in bed; indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

wakefully, wāk'fụl-li, *adv.* In a wakeful manner.

wakefulness, wāk'fụl-nes, *n.* State of being wakeful; indisposition to sleep; want of sleep.

waken, wāk'n, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wakened*, wāk'nd; ppr. *wakening*, wāk'n-ing. [A. Sax. *wæcnan*, to become awake, fr. *wacan*, to wake (q.v.).] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.——*v.t.* To excite or rouse from sleep; to excite to action or motion; to excite; to produce; to rouse into action.

wakener, wāk'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which wakens or rouses from sleep.

waker, wāk'ėr, *n.* One who wakes.

wake-robin, wāk'ro-bin, *n.* A plant, the common arum of Britain.

Waldenses, wal-den'sēz, *n.* [From Peter *Waldo* or *Waldus*, the founder of the sect in the twelfth century.] A sect of reforming Christians in Northern Italy, formerly much persecuted.

wale, wāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *walu*, a wale, mark of a rod=O. Fris. *walu*, Icel. *völr*, Goth. *wulus*, a rod, a staff. Hence *wale* in *gunwale*. WEAL.] A streak or stripe produced by a rod or whip on an animal's skin; a weal; a plank from one end of a ship to another a little above the water-line.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *waled*, wāld; ppr. *waling*, wāl'ing. To mark with stripes or wales.

walk, wąk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *walked*, wąkt; ppr. *walking*, wąk'ing. [A.Sax. *wealcan*, to roll, to turn about, to rove (whence *wealcere*, a fuller, origin of the name *Walker*) =Icel. *válka*, Dan. *valke*, D. *walken*, G. *walken*, to full; same root as L. *valgus*, bandy, wry.] To step along; to advance by alternate steps without running; to move, go, or travel on foot; to go about; to haunt or show itself in some place, as a spectre; to conduct one's self; to pursue a particular course of life; to behave.——*v.t.* To pass over or through on foot; to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead about or escort; to take or conduct for a walk.—**To walk the hospitals**, to attend them for instruction in medicine.——*n.* The act of one who walks; the pace of one who walks; a short excursion on foot; manner of walking; gait; a place in which people are accustomed to walk; an avenue, promenade, or the like; sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature; way of living; a course of life; a tract or piece of ground in which animals graze, as sheep.

walker, wąk'ėr, *n.* One who walks; a pedestrian.

walking, wąk'ing, *n.* The act or practice of moving on the feet with a slow pace; practice of taking walks; pedestrianism.

walking-beam, wąk'ing-bēm. Same as WORKING-BEAM.

walking-leaf, wąk'ing-lēf, *n.* An insect having the general appearance of a leaf; a leaf-insect.

walking-stick, wąk'ing-stik, *n.* A staff or stick carried in the hand in walking; an insect having the appearance of a small twig.

wall, wąl, *n.* [A.Sax. *weall*, a wall, a rampart=O.Sax. O.Fris. and D. *wal*, Dan. *val*, Sw. *vall*, G. *wall*, a rampart; fr. L. *vallum*, a fence of stakes, a rampart (seen also in *interval*, *circumvallation*), fr. *vallus*, a stake.] A structure of stone, brick, or other materials inclosing a space, forming a division, supporting a weight, &c.; the side of a building or of a room; a solid and permanent inclosing fence; a rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier (in this sense often spoken of as plural); hence, means of security or protection; any partition or structure inclosing a space; in *mining*, the rock inclosing a vein.—**To go to the wall**, to get the worst of a contest; to be overpowered.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *walled*, wąld; ppr. *walling*, wąl'ing. To inclose with a wall; to defend by walls; to fill up with a wall.

wallaby, wol'a-bi, *n.*; pl. **wallabies**, wol'a-biz. [Native Australian.] A name in Australia for several kangaroos of small size.

waller, wąl'ėr, *n.* One who builds walls.

wallet, wol'et, *n.* [Probably a corruption of old *watel*, a bag. WATTLE.] A bag or sack for containing articles to be carried; a knapsack; a pack, bundle, or bag.

wall-eye, wąl'i, *n.* Icel. *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, fr. *vagl*, a beam or defect in the eye.] An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour: said commonly of horses.

wall-eyed, wąl'id, *a.* Having wall-eyes; glaring-eyed; fierce-eyed.

wall-flower, wąl'flou-ėr, *n.* A plant (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*) with fragrant flowers, so named because in its wild state it grows on old walls.

wall-fruit, wąl'fröt, *n.* Fruit grown on trees trained against a wall.

walling, wąl'ing, *n.* Walls collectively; materials for walls.

Walloon, wo-lön', *n.* [From a Teutonic word meaning foreign, seen also in *walnut*, *Welsh*.] One of the descendants of the ancient Belgæ who occupy part of Belgium

and north-eastern France; the language of the Walloons, a French dialect.

wallow, wol'ō, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wallowed*, wol'ōd; ppr. *wallowing*, wol'ō-ing. [A. Sax. *wealwian*, to roll; probably akin to E. to *well* up; G. *wallen*, to boil; same root as L. *volvo*, I roll. VOLUBLE.] To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or in other substance; to tumble and roll in water or mire, as swine; to live in filth or gross vice.

wallower, wol'ō-ėr, *n.* One that wallows.

wall-paper, wąl'pā-pėr, *n.* Paper for covering room walls; paper-hangings.

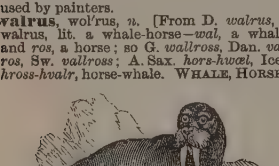
wall-plate, wąl'plāt, *n.* A horizontal piece of timber on a wall, under the ends of girders, joists, &c.

wall-tree, wąl'trē, *n.* A tree trained against a wall.

walnut, wąl'nut, *n.* [A. Sax. *wealh-hnut*, *wealh-hnutu*, a walnut, lit. a foreign nut, fr. *wealh*, foreign, and *hnut*, nut; so G. *wallnuss*, D. *walnoot*, Icel. *valhnot*. WELSH, NUT.] A handsome and valuable tree (*Juglans regia*), a native of Persia; the edible nut or fruit of the tree; any tree of the same genus.

walnut-oil, wąl'nut-oil, *n.* A bland oil obtained from the walnut fruit and much used by painters.

walrus, wol'rus, *n.* [From D. *walrus*, a walrus, lit. a whale-horse—*wal*, a whale, and *ros*, a horse; so G. *wallross*, Dan. *vallros*, Sw. *vallross*; A. Sax. *hors-hwæl*, Icel. *hross-hvalr*, horse-whale. WHALE, HORSE.]



Walrus.

The morse, sea-horse, or sea-cow, a huge marine carnivorous mammal allied to the seals, inhabiting the arctic seas, and sought for on account of its oil, tusks, and skin.

waltz, wąlts, *n.* [Short for G. *walzer*, fr. *walzen*, to roll, to waltz; akin to *welter*.] A dance performed by two persons, who swing round the room with a whirling motion while keeping hold of each other; the music composed for the dance.——v.i. pret. & pp. *waltzed*, wąltst; ppr. *waltzing*, wąlts'-ing. To dance a waltz.

waltzer, wąlts'ėr, *n.* A person who waltzes.

wampum, wom'pum, *n.* [N. American Indian; meaning white.] Small beads made of shells, used by the American Indians as money or ornaments.

wan, won, *a.* [A. Sax. *wan*, *won*, *wann*, dark, dusky, black; connections doubtful.] Dark or gloomy, as deep, still water; having a pale or sickly hue; languid of look; pale.

wand, wond, *n.* [Same as O. Sax. *wand*, Dan. *vaand*, Icel. *vöndr*, Goth. *wandus*, a rod, a switch; probably akin to *wind* (to bend), from its flexibility.] A long flexible stick; a rod; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurors or diviners; a baton.

wander, won'dėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wandered*, won'dėrd; ppr. *wandering*, won'dėr-ing. [A. Sax. *wandrian*, to wander=O.D. *wanderen*, D. *wandelen*, Dan. *vandre*, Sw. *vandra*, G. *wandern*, *wandeln*, to wander; freq. forms akin to *wend*, *wind*. WEND, WIND (to bend).] To ramble here and there; to travel about; to roam; to rove; to range; to leave home; to go through the world; to deviate; to err; to stray; to be delirious; to rave.——v.t. To travel over without a certain course; to traverse.

wanderer, won'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who wanders; a rambler; one that goes astray.

wandering, won'dėr-ing, *a.* Given to wander; marked by wandering; roaming; unsettled.——n. A travelling without a settled course; peregrination; aberration; deviation; mental aberration.

wanderingly, won'dėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

wanderoo, won-de-rō', *n.* [Cingalese name.] A monkey inhabiting the East Indies.

wane, wān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *waned*, wānd; ppr. *waning*, wān'ing. [A. Sax. *wanian*, to diminish, become less (=O. Fris. *wania*, O.H.G. *wanôn*, Icel. *vana*), fr. *wan*, deficient=Icel. *vanr*, O.H.G. *wan*, Goth. *wans*, deficient; akin *want* (q.v.).] To diminish or become less; to decrease; to grow less, as the moon when she shows her illuminated surface decreasing; to fail; to be deficient; to decline; to sink; to draw towards a close.——n. Decline; declining condition; decrease; declension; the decrease of the illuminated part of the moon's disc.

wanion, won'yon, *n.* [Connected with *wane*; perhaps the old infinitive *wanian*, to wane, or the ppr. *waniand*.] Ill-luck; calamity; mischief: used chiefly as an imprecation in the phrases, '*with a wanion*,' '*wanion on you*,' &c. [Now obsolete or archaic.]

wanly, won'li, *adv.* In a wan manner; palely.

wanness, won'nes, *n.* State of being wan; paleness; sallowness; gloominess.

wannish, won'ish, *a.* Somewhat wan.

want, wont, *n.* From Icel. *vant*, neut. of *vanr*, lacking, wanting, *vanta*, to be lacking; akin *wane*, *wan-* in *wanton*. WANE.] The state of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; lack; need; necessity; poverty; indigence; lack of food or other necessaries.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wanted*, wont'ed; ppr. *wanting*, wont'ing. To be without; to lack; to have occasion for; to require; to need; to feel a desire for; to long for.——v.i. To be deficient, lacking, or absent; to fail short; to fail; to be missed; to be in want.

wanter, wont'ėr, *n.* One who wants.

wanton, won'ton, *a.* [Formerly *wantowen*, *wantoun*, undisciplined, dissolute, fr. prefix *wan*, denoting want or deficiency (A. Sax. *wan*, Icel. Sw. and Dan. *van-*, lacking), and *towen*, A. Sax. *togen*, pp. of *teón*, to draw, to educate. WANT, TOW (v.), TUG.] Not kept in due restraint; indulging impulses without check; unruly; reckless; having no regard for right, justice, or consequences; malicious; unprovoked; lustful; lascivious; libidinous; licentious; dissolute; frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful; playing or moving freely or without constraint; unrestrained in growth; growing too luxuriantly; rank; luxuriant.——n. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman; a trifler; a pampered creature.——v.i. pret. & pp. *wantoned*, won'-tond; ppr. *wantoning*, won'ton-ing. To revel, play, or frolic unrestrainedly; to sport or dally lasciviously or lewdly.

wantonly, won'ton-li, *adv.* In a wanton manner; without restraint; sportively; gaily; playfully; lasciviously; loosely; without cause or provocation.

wantonness, won'ton-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wanton; negligence of restraint; sportiveness; frolicsomeness; lasciviousness; lewdness; licentiousness.

wap, wop, *v.t.* Same as *Whop*.

wapenshaw, **wapinschaw**, wä'pn-sha, wä'pin-sha, *n.* [Lit. a *weapon-show*.] In Scotland, formerly a review of persons under arms; now a periodical gathering of the volunteer corps of a district, for review, shooting, &c.

wapentake, wä'pn-tāk, *n.* [Lit. a *weapon-taking* or weapon-touching.] An old division in some of the northern shires of England, still used in Yorkshire, corresponding to a *hundred*.

wapiti, wap'i-ti, *n.* [Indian name.] The North American stag, resembling that of Europe but larger: often called *elk*.

war, wąr, *n.* [A. Sax. *war*, *werre*=O.D. *werre*, O.H.G. *werra*, war, strife, confusion (whence Fr. *guerre*, It. Sp. and Pg. *guerra*, war); akin to G. *wirren*, D. *werren*, to embroil, confuse; D. *war*, entanglement; allied to *worse*.] A contest between nations or states, or between parties in the same state, carried on by force of arms; the profession of arms; art of war; a state of violent opposition or contest; hostility; opposition; contention; enmity.——v.i. pret. & pp. *warred*, wąrd; ppr. *warring*, wąr'ing. To make or carry on war; to carry on hostilities; to contend; to strive; to be in opposition.

warble, wąr'bl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *warbled*, wąr'bld; ppr. *warbling*, wąr'bl-ing. [From O. Fr. *werbler*, to quaver or warble, fr. O.H.G. *hwerbalôn*, G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble, freq. forms corresponding to O.H.G. *werban*, A. Sax. *hweorfan*, to turn. WHIRL.] To utter musically in a vibrating, trilling, quavering manner; to modulate with musical turns or variations; to carol; to sing musically.——v.i. To sing in a trilling, vibrating, quavering manner; to carol with quavering notes; to trill; to have trilling or vibrating sounds.——n. Act of warbling; a quavering melodious sound; a trilling melody; a song.

warble, wąr'bl, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A small tumour on the backs of cattle, containing the maggot or larva of a fly.

warbler, wąr'bl-ėr, *n.* One that warbles; a singer; a song-bird; one of the smaller singing-birds of Europe and North America, feeding on insects and other soft food.

warblingly, wąr'bling-li, *adv.* In a warbling manner.

war-cry, wąr'krī, *n.* A word, cry, motto, or phrase used in common by troops in battle.

ward, wąrd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *warded*, wąrd'-ed; ppr. *warding*, wąrd'ing. [A. Sax. *weardian*, to guard, fr. *weard*, a guard or guardian, a watchman, a watch or keeping watch, a ward or district=O. Sax. *ward*, G. *wart*, Icel. *vörthr*, Goth. *vards*, a guard. From the G. are Fr. *garder*, E. *guard*, *regard*, *reward*. Akin to *wary*, *beware*.] To guard or defend; to fend off; to keep from hitting; to turn aside, as a blow or anything mischievous: often with *off*.——n. The act of guarding; guard; a defensive motion or position in fencing; the state of being under a guard; confinement; custody; guardianship; a minor who is under guardianship; a division of a town or county constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business; one of the apartments into which an hospital is divided; a piece in a lock to oppose the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; the notch in the key.

war-dance, wąr'dāns, *n.* A dance of some rude peoples imitating or connected with their wars.

warden, wąr'den, *n.* [O. Fr. *wardein*, *gardein*=a Germanic word with the Latin termination *-anus*. WARD, GUARD.] A guardian; a keeper; an officer who keeps or guards; the title given to the head of some colleges and to the superior of some conventual churches.

wardenship, **wardenry**, wąr'den-ship, wąr'den-ri, *n.* The office of a warden.

warder, wąrd'ėr, *n.* One who wards; a guard; a keeper; a truncheon or staff of authority.

wardrobe, wąrd'rōb, *n.* [From *ward* and *robe*=O. Fr. *warderobe*, Fr. *garderobe*.] A place where wearing apparel is kept; a piece of furniture in which wearing apparel is hung up or kept; a person's wearing apparel collectively.

ward-room, wąrd'röm, *n.* A room in a warship where the principal officers mess.

wardship, wärd'ship, *n.* The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship; also pupilage.

ware, wār, *a.* [A. Sax. *wær*, wary=O. Sax. *war*, Icel. *varr*, Dan. and Sw. *var*, G. *gewahr*, wary, aware. WARY.] On one's guard; aware, conscious, assured. [Poet.]——v.t. To take heed of; to beware of. [Poet.]

ware, wār, *n.* [A. Sax. *waru*, merchandise =D. *waar*, Icel. and Sw. *vara*, Dan. *vare*,

G. *waare*, ware, merchandise; probably connected with *worth* (value), *wary*.] Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; manufactures of a particular kind; commonly in the plural, unless when in such compounds as china*ware*, hard*ware*, tin*ware*, &c.

ware, wār, *n.* [A. Sax. *wār*, sea-weed; akin D. *wier*, sea-weed.] Sea-weeds, employed as a manure, in the making of kelp, &c.

warehouse, wār'hous, *n.* A house in which wares or goods are kept; a building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid; a place for the sale of goods wholesale; a large shop or retail establishment.——v.t. pret. & pp. *warehoused*, wār'houst; ppr. *warehousing*, wār'hous-ing. To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

warehouseman, wār'hous-man, *n.* One who keeps a warehouse; one who is employed in a warehouse.

warfare, war'fār, *n.* [*War* and *fare*. WAR, FARE.] Military service; military life; war; contest; hostilities.——v.i. To engage in war; to contend; to struggle.

war-horse, war'hors, *n.* A horse used in war; a cavalry horse; a charger.

warily, wā'ri-li, *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously; with caution, watchfulness, or wise foresight.

wariness, wā'ri-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being wary; caution; prudent care; foresight.

warlike, war'lik, *a.* [*War* and *like*.] Having a martial appearance; pertaining to war; military; fit for war; disposed for war.

warm, warm, *a.* [A. Sax. *wearm*, warm= O. Sax. O. Fris. G. and D. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Dan. and Sw. *varm*, warm; probably fr. a root *war*, to be hot; or cog. with O.L. *formus*, warm (akin *furnace*, *forceps*), Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; hot; having the sensation of heat; feeling hot in person; flushed; subject to heat or a high temperature; having prevalence of heat from the sun's rays; having little or no cold weather; full of zeal, ardour, or affection; zealous; ardent; somewhat too ardent or excitable; irritable; somewhat excited; nettled; brisk; keen; wealthy; moderately rich; well-off (colloq.); in *painting*, said of colours that have yellow or red as their basis.——v.t. pret. & pp. *warmed*, warmd; ppr. *warming*, warm'ing. To make warm; to heat; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to excite ardour or zeal in; to animate; to interest; to inspirit; to give life to; to flush; to cause to glow.——v.i. To become warm or moderately heated; to become ardent, enthusiastic, or animated.——n. A warming; a heating. [Colloq.]

warm-blooded, warm'blud-ed, *a.* Having warm blood: said of mammals and birds, in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians, and reptiles.

warmer, warm'ér, *n.* One who or that which warms.

warm-hearted, warm'härt-ed, *a.* Having warmth of heart; cordial; sincere; hearty.

warm-heartedness, warm'härt-ed-nes, *n.* Warmth or kindness of heart; cordiality.

warming-pan, warm'ing-pan, *n.* A covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals.

warmly, warm'li, *adv.* In a warm manner; with heat; hotly; eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

warmness, warm'nes, *n.* State or quality of being warm; warmth.

warmth, warmth, *n.* [*Warm* and *-th*, as in *truth*, *health*, &c.] State or quality of being warm; heat, especially gentle heat; the sensation of heat; cordiality; zeal; ardour; earnestness; excitement; animation; enthusiasm; slight anger or irritation; that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours in painting.

warn, warn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *warned*, warnd; ppr. *warning*, warn'ing. [A. Sax. *warnian*, *wearnian*, to warn, to take heed, fr. *wearn*, refusal, denial = Icel. and Sw. *varna*, G. *warnen*, to warn; of same origin as *ware*, *wary*, *ward*.] To give notice to of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove injurious; to caution against evil practices; to admonish; to advise; to inform previously; to give notice to; to notify; to summon.

warner, warn'ér, *n.* One who warns.

warning, warn'ing, *n.* The act of one who warns; caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger; something that warns; admonition; previous notice; a notice given to terminate the relation of master and servant or landlord and tenant.

warningly, warn'ing-li, *adv.* In a warning manner.

war-office, war'of-is, *n.* A public office or department under which military affairs are managed; that office in the British government which is presided over by the secretary of state for war.

warp, warp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *warped*, warpt; ppr. *warping*, warp'ing. [From A. Sax. *weorpan*, pret. *wearp*, to throw, to cast=Icel. *verpa*, to throw, and reflexively, to warp or shrink, also *varpa*, to throw; Sw. *varpa*, Dan. *varpe*, to warp a vessel; O. Sax. *werpan*, D. *werpen*, Goth. *wairpan*, G. *werfen*, to throw. The noun is fr. the verb=A. Sax. *wearp*, the warp of cloth; D. *werp*, O.H.G. *warf*, warp. Akin *wrap*.] To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction; to contort; to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert, as the mind or judgment; to tow or move, as a ship into a required position by means of a rope attached to something; to fertilize by letting in water which holds large quantities of earthy matter in suspension.——v.i. To twist, or be twisted from straightness; to turn from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate; to swerve; to wind yarn off bobbins to form the warp of a web; to work forward by means of a rope, as a ship.——n. In weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom and crossed by the woof; a rope used in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor, post, &c.; a towing line; a deposit of rich mud artificially introduced by water upon low lands; a tidal deposit of marine silt; the twist of wood in drying.

war-paint, war'pānt, *n.* Paint worn on the skin by a savage warrior when about to engage in war.

war-path, war'path, *n.* The route taken by a force of savage warriors when going to attack an enemy, or the enterprise engaged in by them.

warped, warpt, *p.a.* Twisted by shrinking; perverted; unnatural.

warper, warp'ér, *n.* One who warps or prepares the warp of webs for weaving.

warrant, wo'rant, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *warranted*, wo'rant-ed; ppr. *warranting*, wo'rant-ing. [O. Fr. *warantir*, *garantir* (Fr. *garantir*), to warrant; *warrant*, *garant*, a warrant, fr. O. Fr. *warir*, fr. O.H.G. *warjan*, to give bail for, to defend; G. *gewähren*, to warrant; akin *wary*, *ware*, *guarantee*.] To give a guarantee to; to authorize; to give an assurance or surety to; to give authority or power to, as to do or forbear anything; to justify, sanction, support, allow; to give one's word for or concerning; to assert as undoubted; to furnish sufficient grounds or evidence to; to give a pledge or assurance to or in regard to.——n. An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority; a security, guarantee, pledge; a document under hand and seal directed to a proper officer, authorizing him to seize an offender; authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act; a commission that gives authority or that justifies; a voucher; that which attests or proves; right; legality; a writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing; in the *army* and *navy*, a writ or authority inferior to a commission.

warrantable, wo'rant-a-bl, *a.* That may be warranted; authorized; justifiable; defensible; lawful.

warrantableness, wo'rant-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being warrantable.

warrantably, wo'rant-a-bli, *adv.* In a warrantable manner; justifiably; legally.

warranter, wo'rant-ér, *n.* One who warrants; one who gives authority or empowers; one who guarantees.

warrant-officer, wo'rant-of-is-ér, *n.* An officer in the army or navy ranking below a commissioned officer, and acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission.

warrantor, wo'rant-or, *n.* One who warrants.

warranty, wo'ran-ti, *n.* [O. Fr. *warantie* =*guarantee*.] Warrant; guarantee; authority; a legal deed of security; a promise from a vendor to a purchaser that the thing sold is such as represented.

warren, wo'ren, *n.* [O.Fr. *warene*, *warenne*, a warren, fr. *warir*, to keep, fr. O.H.G. *warjan*, to defend; akin *ward*, *warrant*, &c.] A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits; a preserve in a river for keeping fish.

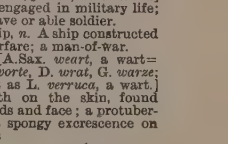
warrener, wo'ren-ér, *n.* The keeper of a warren.

warring, war'ing, *p.a.* Conflicting; clashing; discordant; antagonistic.

warrior, wā'ri-or, *n.* [From O.Fr. *werrier*, *guerrier*, a warrior, fr. *werreier*, *guerreier*, to fight, fr. *werre*, *guerre*, war. WAR.] A soldier; a man engaged in military life; emphatically, a brave or able soldier.

war-ship, war'ship, *n.* A ship constructed for engaging in warfare; a man-of-war.

wart, wart, *n.* [A.Sax. *weart*, a wart= Icel. *varta*, Dan. *vorte*, D. *wrat*, G. *warze*; perhaps same root as L. *verruca*, a wart.] A hard dry growth on the skin, found chiefly on the hands and face; a protuberance on plants; a spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns of a horse.



Head of Wart-hog.

wart-hog, wart'-hog, *n.* A species of swine found in Africa notable for its large tusks and warty growths on the cheeks.

warty, wart'i, *a.* Full of warts; overgrown with warts; of the nature of warts.

war-whoop, war'-whōp, *n.* A whoop or yell used in warfare.

wary, wā'ri, *a.* [Formed fr. *ware*, wary, aware (the *-ware* of *a-ware*, *be-ware*), fr. A.Sax. *wær*, cautious=Icel. *varr*, Dan. and Sw. *var*, Goth. *wars*; fr. root of L. *vereor*, I regard, I dread (seen in *revere*). Of kindred origin are *warn*, *warrant*, *ward*, *guard*, &c.] Being always on one's guard; cautious; cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, &c.; circumspect; careful; guarded; prudent.

was, woz, *v.* [A.Sax. *ic wæs*, I was, *he wæs*, he was, *thú waere*, thou wert, pl. *waeron*, were; inf. *wesan*, to be; akin to Icel. *vesa* or *vera*, to be; G. *wesen*, to be, *war*, I was; Dan. *vere*, Sw. *vara*, to be; Goth. *visan*, to dwell, to be; Skr. *vas*, to dwell. There is no etymological connection between *was*, *am*, *be*.] The past tense of the verb to be: I *was*, thou *wast* or *wert*, he *was*; we, you, or they *were*.

wash, wosh, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *washed*, washt; ppr. *washing*, wosh'ing. [A. Sax. *wascan*, *waxan*, to wash=D. *wasschen*, L. G. *waskun*, Dan. *vaske*, Icel. and Sw. *vaska*, G. *waschen*; probably from an old stem *vatsk-*, fr. same root as *water*, *wet*.] To apply water or other liquid to, for the purpose of cleansing; to scour, scrub, or the like with water; to cover with water or other liquid; to overflow, flow along, or dash against; to wet copiously; to remove by ablution, literally or figuratively; with *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.; to sweep away by a rush of water; to cover with a watery or thin coat of colour; to tint lightly or thinly; to overlay with a thin coat

of metal; to separate, as gold, from earthy and lighter matters by the action of water. ——v.i. To cleanse one's self by water; to perform the act of ablution on one's own person; to clean clothes in water; to stand the operation of washing without being injured, spoiled, or destroyed; hence, to stand being put to the proof; to stand the test (colloq.).——n. The act of washing; ablution; cleansing of clothes; the clothes washed on one occasion; the flow, sweep, or dash of water; sound made by water washing or dashing; a piece of ground sometimes overflowed; a shallow; waste liquor containing the refuse of food, often given to pigs; swill; the fermented wort from which spirit is extracted; a liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a hair-wash, &c.; a lotion; a thin coat of colour spread over surfaces; a thin coat of metal.

washable, wosh'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being washed.

wash-ball, wosh'bal, *n.* A ball of soap.

wash-board, wosh'bōrd, *n.* A board with a ribbed surface for washing clothes on; a board to prevent the sea from breaking over the gunwale of a boat; a board round the bottom of the walls of a room; a skirting-board.

washer, wosh'ér, *n.* One who or that which washes; a piece of iron, leather, &c., in the form of a flattened ring, used under a nut that is screwed on a bolt, to form an air-tight or water-tight joint, &c.

washerwoman, wosh'ér-wum-an, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for hire.

washhand-basin, wosh'hand-bā-sn, *n.* A basin for washing the hands in.

washhand-stand, wosh'hand-stand, *n.* A wash-stand.

wash-house, **washing-house**, wosh'-hous, wosh'ing-hous, *n.* A building or an apartment for washing linen, &c.

washiness, wosh'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being washy.

washing, wosh'ing, *n.* The act of cleansing with water; ablution; a wash, or the clothes washed.

washing-machine, wosh'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A machine for washing clothes, made in many different forms, and generally for domestic use.

wash-leather, wosh'leтн-ér, *n.* A kind of soft leather used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing, &c.

wash-pot, wosh'pot, *n.* A vessel in which anything is washed. [O.T.]

wash-stand, wosh'stand, *n.* A piece of bedroom furniture supporting a basin or basins for washing one's self.

wash-tub, wosh'tub, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

washy, wosh'i, *a.* [*Wash* and *-y.*] Watery; highly diluted; thin; of poor quality; weak; feeble; worthless.

wasp, wosp, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæsp*, by metathesis for *wæps*= D. *wesp*, G. *wespe*; cog. L. *vespa* (for *vepsa*), a wasp, Lith. *wapsa*, a gad-fly; root doubtful, perhaps that of *weave.*] The common name of various hymenopterous insects, often living in communities consisting of males, females, and neuters, the two latter with venomous stings; a person characterized by ill-nature, irritability, or petty malignity.

waspish, wosp'ish, *a.* Having the form or qualities of a wasp; venomous; irritable; irascible; snappish.

waspishly, wosp'ish-li, *adv.* In a waspish manner; snappishly; venomously.

waspishness, wosp'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being waspish; irascibility; snappishness.

wassail, wos'el, *n.* [From A. Sax. *wes hál*, in Northumbrian *wæs hæl*, be hale, that is, health be to you, an old pledge or salutation in drinking—*wes*, imper. of *wesan*, to be, and *hál*, *hæl*, hale. WAS, HALE.] A festive occasion at which there are drinking and pledging of healths; a drinking bout; a carouse; a revel; the liquor used on such occasions. —— v.i. pret. & pp. *wassailed*, wos'eld; ppr. *wassailing*, wos'el-ing. To hold a merry drinking meeting.

wassail-bowl, wos'el-bōl, *n.* A large bowl in which wassail was mixed and set before a festive company.

wassailer, wos'el-ér, *n.* One who takes part in a wassail; a feaster; a reveller.

wast, wost. The second person of *was.*

wastage, wāst'āj, *n.* [*Waste* and *-age.*] Loss by use, decay, leakage, and the like.

waste, wāst, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wasted*, wāst'ed; ppr. *wasting*, wāst'ing. [O. Fr. *waster*, to waste, lay waste (later *gaster*, Mod. Fr. *gâter*, to spoil), fr. L. *vastare*, to lay waste, to devastate, fr. *vastus*, empty, vast, waste, laid waste, desert, whence O.Fr. *wast*, waste, desolate, also a waste or desert. L. *vastus* is cog. with A. Sax. *wéste*, G. *wüst*, waste or desolate. VAST.] To make desolate; to devastate; to ravage; to wear away or consume gradually; to gradually reduce in strength, vigour, and bulk; to spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly; to squander; in *law*, to damage, injure, or impair, as an estate.—— v.i. To decrease gradually; to lose bulk or strength; to be consumed; to dwindle; to pine away.——a. Resembling a desert or wilderness; desolate; not inhabited; not cultivated; producing no crops nor timber; rendered unfit for its intended use; spoiled in making or handling; refuse.——n. The act of wasting or process of being wasted; lavish or unnecessary expenditure; prodigality; careless or thriftless procedure by which something is lost or spoiled; refuse matter; matter rejected as useless; gradual decrease in quantity, strength, value, &c.; a desert region; a wilderness; a tract of land not in cultivation, and profitless.

waste-basket, wāst'bás-ket, *n.* A basket used in offices, &c., to hold waste papers.

waste-book, wāst'bụk, *n.* Same as *Day-book.*

wasteful, wāst'ful, *a.* Causing waste; destructive; ruinous; lavish; prodigal; very thriftless; given to squandering.

wastefully, wāst'ful-li, *adv.* In a wasteful and lavish manner; thriftlessly.

wastefulness, wāst'ful-nes, *n.* State or quality of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality; thriftlessness.

wasteness, wāst'nes, *n.* State of being waste.

waste-pipe, wāst'pīp, *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste water, &c.; an overflow pipe.

waster, wāst'ér, *n.* One who wastes; a prodigal; a squanderer; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle; something spoiled in the making.

wasting, wāst'ing, *p.a.* Such as to waste; desolating; diminishing or gradually sapping the bodily strength; enfeebling.

watch, woch, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæcce*, a watch, a watching, fr. *wacan*, to wake. WAKE.] A keeping awake for the purpose of guarding, preserving, attending to, or the like; a vigil; vigilant attention; vigilance; outlook; the alert; a guard or number of guards; a watchman or body of watchmen; the time during which a person or body of persons are on guard; a sentinel or sentinels; a division of the night during which a guard may be on duty, the period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty; a certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together are on duty for an allotted time; a small circular time-piece, carried in the pocket or about the person. ——v.i. pret. & pp. *watched*, wocht; ppr. *watching*, woch'ing. To be or continue without sleep; to keep awake; to keep vigil; to be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; to be closely observant; to give heed; to act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; to look forward with expectation; to be expectant; to wait.——v.t. To look with close attention at or on; to keep a sharp look-out on or for; to keep one's eye on; to regard with vigilance and care; to have in keeping; to tend; to guard; to look for; to wait for.

watch-case, woch'kās, *n.* The outer case or cover of a watch.

watch-dog, woch'dog, *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

watcher, woch'ér, *n.* One who watches.

watch-fire, woch'fīr, *n.* A fire kept up in the night as a signal or for the use of a guard.

watchful, woch'ful, *a.* Keeping on the watch; watching; vigilant; heedful; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious.

watchfully, woch'ful-li, *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; heedfully.

watchfulness, woch'ful-nes, *n.* State or quality of being watchful; vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation.

watch-glass, woch'glás, *n.* A glass for covering the dial of a watch.

watch-guard, woch'gärd, *n.* A chain, cord, &c., by which a watch is attached to the person.

watch-house, woch'hous, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed; a guard-house; a lock-up.

watch-key, woch'kē, *n.* A small key by which a watch is wound up.

watch-maker, woch'māk-ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair watches.

watch-making, woch'māk-ing, *n.* The business of a watch-maker.

watchman, woch'man, *n.* A man who watches over something; a sentinel; a guard; one who guards the streets of a town or a large building by night; a night policeman; a caretaker on duty at night.

watch-pocket, woch'pok-et, *n.* A small pocket for carrying a watch.

watch-spring, woch'spring, *n.* The main-spring of a watch.

watch-tower, woch'tou-ér, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies.

watchword, woch'wérd, *n.* A word by which a watchman or sentinel may be identified; the word or phrase given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; a password; a motto; a war-cry.

water, wạ'tér, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæter*, water= O. Sax. *watar*, O. Fris. D. and L.G. *water*, G. *wasser*; akin to Icel. *vatn*, Sw. *vatten*, Goth. *wato*, water; fr. root seen also in L. *unda*, a wave (whence *undulate*, *inundate*, *abound*, &c.); Gr. *hydōr*, Skr. *udan*, water; fr. root meaning to be wet. Akin *wet*, *wash*, *otter.*] A well-known transparent fluid; a compound fluid substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen (2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter); a fluid covering about three-fifths of the entire surface of the earth, and forming an essential constituent of vegetable and animal organisms; this fluid as opposed to land; a natural collection of it; fresh water; rain; sometimes used of other fluids, humours, &c.; an aqueous fluid; saliva; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone.—**To hold water**, *fig.* to be correct, valid, or well-grounded; to stand investigation.——v.t. pret. & pp. *watered*, wạ'térd; ppr. *watering*, wạ'tér-ing. To irrigate; to overflow; to wet with water; to supply with water or streams of water; to supply with water for drink; to subject to a calendering process, as silk, &c., in order to give a surface that shows a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light.——v.i. To shed water or liquid matter, as the eyes; to take in water; to gather saliva as a symptom of appetite; to have a longing desire.

water-bailiff, wạ'tér-bā-lif, *n.* A custom-house officer for searching ships; one who watches a river to prevent poaching.

water-bath, wạ'tér-bāth, *n.* A bath of water; a vessel containing hot water used in chemical operations.

water-bed, wạ'tér-bed, *n.* An india-rubber bed or mattress filled with water, on which a patient rests.

water-boatman, wạ'tèr-bōt-man, *n.* The boat-fly.

water-butt, wą'tėr-but, *n.* A butt or cask used as a reservoir for rain-water.

water-carriage, wą'tėr-ka-rij, *n.* Conveyance or transport by water.

water-cart, wą'tėr-kärt, *n.* A cart carrying water for sale, watering streets, &c.

water-cask, wą'tėr-kask, *n.* A barrel for holding drinking water on board a ship.

water-closet, wą'tėr-kloz-et, *n.* A closet or privy in which the discharges are carried away by means of water.

water-colour, wą'tėr-kul-ėr, *n.* A pigment ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil.

water-course, wą'tėr-kōrs, *n.* A stream of water; a channel for water.

water-cress, wą'tėr-kres, *n.* An aquatic plant much used as a salad (*Nasturtium officinale*). NASTURTIUM.

water-cure, wą'tėr-kūr, *n.* Hydropathy.

water-dog, wą'tėr-dog, *n.* A dog having remarkable swimming powers.

watered, wą'tėrd, *p.a.* Having a wavy and shiny appearance on the surface.

waterfall, wą'tėr-fąl, *n.* A fall or steep descent in the course of a stream; a cascade; a cataract.

water-flea, wą'tėr-flē, *n.* A minute animal belonging to the entomostraca.

water-fowl, wą'tėr-foul, *n.* A bird that lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic bird; such birds collectively.

water-frame, wą'tėr-frām, *n.* Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton, at first driven by water; a throstle.

water-gall, wą'tėr-gal, *n.* [*Water* and O.E. *galle*, Icel. *gallr*, G. *galle*, fault, flaw, imperfection.] An appearance in the sky known to presage rain; a rainbow-coloured spot.

water-gas, wą'tėr-gas, *n.* An illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water.

water-gauge, **water-gage**, wą'tėr-gāj, *n.* A gauge or instrument for ascertaining the height or depth of water, as in a boiler.

water-glass, wą'tėr-glàs, *n.* A kind of soluble glass used to give surfaces a glassy covering.

water-gruel, wą'tėr-grō-el, *n.* A thin gruel made with water and meal or other farinaceous substance.

water-hen, wą'tėr-hen, *n.* The gallinule or moor-hen.

wateriness, wą'tėr-i-nes, *n.* The state or character of being watery.

watering, wą'tėr-ing, *n.* The act of one who waters; a surface ornamentation giving a wavy lustre and different plays of light.

watering-can, **watering-pot**, wą'tėr-ing-kan, wą'tėr-ing-pot, *n.* A hand vessel for sprinkling water on plants.

watering-place, wą'tėr-ing-plās, *n.* A place where water may be obtained for man or beast; a place to which people resort in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing, &c., as at the sea-side.

watering-trough, wą'tėr-ing-trof, *n.* A trough containing water for cattle, horses, &c.

waterless, wą'tėr-les, *a.* Destitute of water.

water-level, wą'ter-le-vel, *a.* The level or height of surface at which water stands; a levelling instrument in which water is employed.

water-lily, wą'tėr-li-li, *n.* A name of several genera of aquatic plants with beautiful flowers and large floating leaves. See LOTUS.

water-line, wą'tėr-līn, *n.* The line formed by the surface of water; the line marked by the height of water on a ship's side.

water-logged, wą'tėr-logd, *a.* Lying like a log on the water; floating but saturated with or full of water, as a ship.

waterman, wą'tėr-man, *n.* A boatman; a ferryman; one who plies for hire on water.

water-mark, wą'tėr-märk, *n.* A mark indicating the rise and fall of water; some mark or device made in the substance of paper during manufacture.

water-meadow, wą'tėr-me-dō, *n.* A meadow that may be irrigated or overflowed with water at certain seasons.

water-melon, wą'tėr-me-lon, *n.* A melon abounding with a sweetish refreshing juice.

water-meter, wą'tėr-mē-tėr, *n.* An instrument that measures water as a gas-meter measures gas.

water-mill, wą'tėr-mil, *n.* A mill whose machinery is driven by means of water.

water-mole, wą'tėr-mōl, *n.* The duck-mole or ornithorhynchus.

water-ousel, wą'tėr-ö-zel, *n.* The dipper, a bird of the thrush family that can walk about under water.

water-parsnep, wą'tėr-pärs-nep, *n.* Skirret.

water-parting, wą'tėr-pärt-ing, *n.* A watershed.

water-pipe, wą'tėr-pīp, *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of water.

water-plant, wą'tėr-plant, *n.* Any plant that lives in water.

water-pot, wą'tėr-pot, *n.* A vessel for holding water; a watering-pot.

water-power, wą'tėr-pou-ėr, *n.* The power of water employed or capable of being employed to drive machinery.

water-pox, wą'tėr-poks, *n.* A variety of chicken-pox.

waterproof, wą'tėr-prōf, *a.* Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water.—*n.* Cloth rendered waterproof; a garment made of such cloth.—*v.t.* To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c.

water-rail, wą'tėr-rāl, *n.* A bird, a species of rail.

water-ram, wą'tėr-ram, *n.* A hydraulic ram.

water-rat, wą'tėr-rat, *n.* A rat that lives about water; a water-vole.

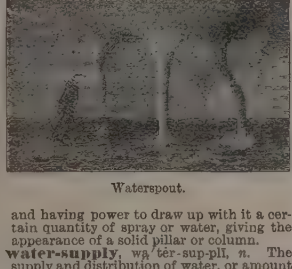
water-rate, wą'tėr-rāt, *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water.

watershed, wą'tėr-shed, *n.* [*Shed* here has sense of parting.] The natural line of separation between adjacent seas, lakes, or river-basins, representing a rise of land from which water naturally flows in opposite directions.

water-snake, wą'tėr-snāk, *n.* A snake or serpent that lives in water; a sea-snake.

water-spaniel, wą'tėr-span-yel, *n.* The name of two varieties of the spaniel, excellent swimmers.

water-spout, wą'tėr-spout, *n.* A violent whirlwind occurring over the sea or a lake,



Waterspout.

and having power to draw up with it a certain quantity of spray or water, giving the appearance of a solid pillar or column.

water-supply, wą'tėr-sup-plī, *n.* The supply and distribution of water, or amount of water supplied to a community.

water-tight, wą'tėr-tīt, *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water; stanch.

water-twist, wą'tėr-twist, *n.* A kind of cotton-twist, first made by the water-frame.

water-vole, wą'tėr-vōl, *n.* A vole that lives on the banks of rivers, lakes, &c.

water-way, wą'tėr-wā, *n.* That part of a river, arm of the sea, &c., through which vessels enter or depart; the fair-way.

water-wheel, wą'tėr-whēl, *n.* A kind of wheel for raising water, as the Persian wheel; a wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. See BREAST-WHEEL, OVERSHOT, UNDERSHOT.

water-works, wą'tėr-wėrks, *n.pl.* The aggregate of works and appliances for the collection, storage, and distribution of water; a set of ornamental jets or fountains.

water-worn, wą'tėr-wōrn, *a.* Worn or smoothed by the action of water.

watery, wą'tėr-i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling water; thin or washy, as a liquid; consisting of, abounding in, or containing water; wet; moist; tasteless; insipid; vapid.

watt, wot, *n.* An electric unit equal to ·00134 horse-power per second.

wattle, wot'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *watel*, *watul*, a wattle, a hurdle, &c.; *wallet* is believed to be from this; connections doubtful.] A hurdle of interlaced rods or wands; a name for various species of Australian acacia; the fleshy lobe hanging from the head of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the like kind.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *wattled*, wot'ld: ppr. *wattling*, wot'ling. To twist, interweave, or interlace (twigs or branches); to plat; to form by platting twigs.

wattled, wot'ld, *p.a.* Made by wattling; furnished with wattles, as a cock or turkey.

wattle-turkey, wot'l-tėr-ki, *n.* Same as *Brush-turkey*.

wattling, wot'ling, *n.* A wattled structure.

waul, wąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wauled*, wąld; ppr. *wauling*, wą'ling. [Formed fr. the sound.] To cry as a cat.

wave, wāv, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waved*, wāvd; ppr. *waving*, wā'ving. [From A.Sax. *wafian*, to waver or hesitate through astonishment; comp. Icel. *veifa*, to wave, to vibrate; O.G. *waben*, to fluctuate. *Waver*, *waft*, are derivative forms; *wabble*, *wobble*, are akin.] To sway or play loosely backwards and forwards; to float or flutter; to undulate; to be moved as a signal; to beckon.—*v.t.* To move one way and the other; to brandish; to signal to by waving the hand or the like; to beckon; to raise into undulations.—*n.* [Partly fr. O.E. *wave*, a wave of the sea, fr. A.Sax. *weg*, a wave (akin to *wag*); this being modified by the verb above.] A swell or ridge on the surface of heaving or moving water; a swell or surge on the surface of the sea or other large body of water caused by the action of the wind; a billow; a vibration propagated from one set of particles of an elastic medium to the adjoining set, and so on; anything resembling a wave; an undulating inequality of a surface; an undulation; a swelling outline; something that rises and falls, comes and goes, &c., like a wave; a rising or swelling of sentiment or feeling; a wavy line or streak of lustre on cloth; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.

wave, wāv, *v.t.* To waive. WAIVE.

waved, wāvd, *p.a.* Having an appearance of waves; undulating; wavy.

wave-length, wāv'length, *n.* The distance between the crests of or hollows between two adjacent waves.

waveless, wāv'les, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated.

wavelet, wāv'let, *n.* [*Wave* and *-let.*] A small wave; a ripple on water.

wave-offering, wāv'of-ėr-ing, *n.* In the Jewish ceremonial worship, an offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points.

waver, wā'vėr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wavered*, wā'vėrd; ppr. *wavering*, wā'vėr-ing. [A freq. corresponding to the verb to *wave*, to fluctuate=Icel. *vafra* to hover; G. *wabern*, to waver; akin *wabble*, *wobble*.] To wave gently; to play or move to and fro; to flutter; to fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; to totter; to reel.

waverer, wā'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who wavers.

waveringly, wā'vėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a doubtful, fluctuating manner.

wave-worn, wāv'wōrn, *a.* Worn by the waves.

wavy, wāv'i, *a.* [*Wave* and *-y.*] Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; having wave-like movements; having undulations; undulating; waved.

wax, waks, *n.* [A. Sax. *weax*, wax=O. Fris. *waz*, O. Sax. *wahs*, G. *wachs*, Icel.

and Sw. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, D. *vas*; cog. Pol. *vosk*, Rus. *vosku*, Lith. *waszkas*, wax; root doubtful.] A viscid, sticky, tenacious substance excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; any similar substance; the thick tenacious substance excreted in the ear; a vegetable product of viscid character; a tenacious substance used in sealing letters; sealing-wax; a thick resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.——v.t. pret. & pp. *waxed*, wakst; ppr. *waxing*, waks'ing. To smear or rub with wax.

wax, waks, *v.i.* pret. *waxed*, wakst; pp. *waxed*, sometimes *waxen*, wakst, waks'n; ppr. *waxing*, waks'ing. [A. Sax. *weaxan*, to grow, to become=O. Fris. *waxa*, O. Sax. *wahsan*, Icel. *vaxa*, Dan. *vœxe*, Sw. *växa*, G. *wachsen*, Goth. *wahsjan*, D. *wassen*, to wax, to grow; perhaps allied to L. *augeo*, I increase (whence *augment*), Gr. *αὐξω*, *αὐξανω*, Skr. *vakshâmi*, I increase; same root as *eke*.] To increase in size; to grow; to become larger; to show a larger illuminated disc, as the moon; to pass from one state to another; to become.

wax-cloth, waks'kloth, *n.* Cloth covered with a waxy coating; floor-cloth.

waxen, waks'en, *a.* Made of wax.

wax-end, **waxed-end**, waks'end, waksd'end, *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemakers' wax, used in sewing boots and shoes.

waxiness, waks'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being waxy.

wax-light, waks'līt, *n.* A taper made of wax.

wax-modelling, waks-mo'del-ing, *n.* The art of forming models and figures in wax.

wax-myrtle, waks'mėr-tl, *n.* The candleberry tree.

wax-palm, waks'päm, *n.* A species of S. American palm, which exudes a thick secretion consisting of resin and wax.

wax-wing, waks'wing, *n.* A dentirostral bird with horny appendages on the wings like red sealing-wax.

wax-work, waks'wėrk, *n.* Work in wax; figures or ornaments formed of wax; figures of men and women as near reality as possible; a place where such figures are exhibited.

waxy, waks'i, *a.* Resembling wax in appearance or properties; made of wax; abounding in wax.

way, wā, *n.* [A. Sax. *weg*, a way, road, passage=O. Sax. *weg*, O. Fris. *wei*, L. G. and D. *weg*, Dan. *vei*, Sw. *väg*, Icel. *vegr*, G. *weg*, Goth. *wigs*, way; from a root meaning to move, go, take, carry, seen also in E. *wagon*, *weigh*, *wain*, L. *via* (originally *veha*), a way (in *viaduct*), *veho*, I carry (whence *vehicle*), *velum*, a sail (E. *veil*), *vehemens*, E. *vehement*, &c.] A track, path, route, or road of any kind; route, course, line of advance or progress; distance traversed; distance; journey; coming or going; direction of motion; path or course in life; line of business; condition; state; means by which anything is accomplished; scheme; device; plan; method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; usual or habitual mode of acting or behaving; plan or mode of action selected; course approved of as one's own; sphere of observation or action; progress or motion of a vessel through the water; *pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched.—**To give way.** See GIVE.—**To go one's way.** See GO.—**By the way**, in the course of the journey; in passing; parenthetically.—**By way of**, as being; to serve as or in lieu of.—**In the way**, placed so as to obstruct or impede.—**In the way of**, in a favourable position for doing or getting.—**On the way**, in going or travelling along; advancing towards completion.—**Out of the way**, away; at a distance; not where it can be found; out of the beaten track; hence, extraordinary; striking.—**Ways and means**, methods; resources; means for raising funds.

way-bill, wā'bil, *n.* A list of passengers or goods carried by a public conveyance.

wayfarer, wā'fār-ėr, *n.* One who fares or travels; a traveller; a foot-passenger.

wayfaring, wā'fār-ing, *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

waylay, wā-lā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *waylaid*, wā-lād'; ppr. *waylaying*, wā-lā'ing. [From *way* and *lay*, somewhat peculiarly used.] To lay one's self in the way of; to watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush.

wayside, wā'sīd, *n.* The side, border, or edge of a road or highway.——*a.* Growing, situated, &c., by or near sides of roads.

wayward, wā'wėrd, *a.* [For *awayward*; comp. *froward*, *toward*.] Full of troublesome whims or caprices; froward; peevish; perverse.

waywardly, wā'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a wayward manner; frowardly; perversely.

waywardness, wā'wėrd-nes, *n.* Quality of being wayward; frowardness; perverseness; peevishness.

wayworn, wā'wōrn, *a.* Worn or wearied by travelling.

we, wē, *pron.* [A. Sax. *wé*, we=O. Sax. *wé*, *wí*, Icel. *vér*, *vœr*, Dan. and Sw. *vi*, D. *wij*, G. *wir*, Goth. *weis*; cog. Skr. *vayam*, we.] I and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they: often used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, to avoid the appearance of egotism; and also by kings and other potentates.

weak, wēk, *a.* [Same as O. Sax. *wêk*, Icel. *veikr*, *veykr*, Sw. *vek*, Dan. *veg*, L.G. and D. *week*, G. *weich*, pliant, soft, weak; the A. Sax. form being *wâc*; allied to A. Sax. *wícan*, D. *wijken*, G. *weichen*, to yield; Gr. (*ϑ*)*eikein*, to yield. *Wick*, *wicker*, are fr. same root.] Not strong; wanting in physical strength; feeble; infirm; not able to bear a great weight or strain; easily broken; brittle; frail; wanting in functional power or office, as the stomach; deficient in force of utterance; deficient in political power or authority; unfit for effective attack or defence; deficient in essential or characteristic ingredients; deficient in intellectual power or judgment; silly; not decided or confirmed; not based on conviction; vacillating; wanting resolution; facile; wanting moral courage; not supported by reason or truth; ineffective; not founded in right or justice; deficient in force of expression; not affecting the mind or the senses strongly; slight; in *gram.* applied when inflection is effected by adding a letter or syllable (*love*, *loved* as compared with *rise*, *rose*).

weaken, wēk'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *weakened*, wēk'nd; ppr. *weakening*, wēk'n-ing. [*Weak* and *-en*.] To make weak or weaker; to enervate; to enfeeble.——v.i. To become weak or weaker.

weakling, wēk'ling, *n.* [*Weak* and *-ling*.] A weak or feeble creature.

weakly, wēk'li, *adv.* In a weak manner; with little physical, mental, or moral strength; feebly; faintly; not forcibly; irresolutely; injudiciously.——*a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm.

weakness, wēk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being weak; want of physical, mental, or moral strength; feebleness; want of strength of will or resolution; irresolution; want of cogency or convincing power; want of validity; a defect; a failing.

weal, wēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wela*, prosperity, lit. the state of being well, fr. *wel*, well. WELL.] Welfare; well-being; prosperity; happiness.

weal, wēl, *n.* The mark of a stripe. WALE.

weald, wēld, *n.* [A. Sax. *weald*, a forest tract; akin G. *wald*, a wood or forest. It is a form of *wold*.] A piece of open forest land; a wold; as a proper name the tract of country between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex.

Wealden, wēl'den, *a.* Pertaining to the Weald: in *geol.* said of a series of richly fossiliferous fresh-water strata belonging to the lower cretaceous epoch.

wealth, welth, *n.* [From *well*, and suffix *-th*, as in other abstract nouns; comp. *dearth*, *health*, *sloth*, &c.] Well-being or welfare†; a collective term for riches; material possessions; affluence; opulence; profusion; abundance.

wealthily, welth'i-li, *adv.* In a wealthy manner; richly.

wealthiness, welth'i-nes, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

wealthy, welth'i, *a.* [*Wealth* and *-y*.] Possessing wealth; rich; opulent; affluent; abundant; ample.

wean, wēn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *weaned*, wēnd; ppr. *weaning*, wēn'ing. [A. Sax. *wenian*, to accustom, whence *dwenian*, to disaccustom, to wean=D. *wennen*, accustom, *afwennen*, to wean; Icel. *venja*, to accustom; Dan. *venne*, to accustom, to wean; fr. an adj. signifying accustomed (seen in Icel. *vanr*, Dan. *vant*, accustomed), akin to *wont*. WONT.] To accustom to do without the mother's milk; to reconcile to the want of the breast; to detach or alienate, as the affections; to reconcile to the want or loss of something; to disengage from any habit.

weanling, wēn'ling, *n.* [*Wean* and *-ling*.] A child or animal newly weaned.

weapon, we'pon, *n.* [A. Sax. *waepen*, a weapon=O. Sax. *wâpan*, O. Fris. *wêpin*, Icel. *vápn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Sw. *vapen*, D. *wapen*, G. *waffe*, a weapon, Goth. *wêpna* (pl.), arms; perhaps of same root as Skr. *vap*, to scatter.] Any instrument or implement of offence or defence; an instrument used in fighting with enemies; an instrument that may be classed among arms; anything by which a creature can defend itself or assail another.

weaponed, we'pond, *a.* Furnished with weapons or arms; armed.

weaponless, we'pon-les, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon.

weapon-schaw, we'pon-shą, *n.* WAPENSHAW.

wear, wār, *v.t.* pret. *wore*, wōr; pp. *worn*, wōrn; ppr. *wearing*, wār'ing. [A. Sax. *werian*, to wear (on the body)=O.H.G. *werian*, to put on; Icel. *verja*, Goth. *wasjan*, to clothe; same root as in L. *vestio*, I clothe, *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] To carry covering or appendant to the body; to carry as belonging to dress, clothes, or equipment; to have on; to deteriorate or destroy by frequent or habitual use; to waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to destroy by degrees; to produce, cause, or form by constant rubbing or attrition; to have or exhibit an appearance of; to exhibit; to show outwardly; to bring by use or custom.—**To wear out**, to wear till useless; to tire or harass completely.——v.i. To last well or ill as part of dress; to be undergoing gradual impairment by use; to waste or be consumed gradually; to pass away, as time; to make gradual progress.—**To wear off**, to pass away by degrees.——n. The act of wearing; the state of being worn; diminution by friction, use, time, or the like; style of dress; fashion or vogue in costume.—**Wear and tear**, deterioration or impairment of efficiency by ordinary use.

wear, wār, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wore*, wōr; ppr. *wearing*, wār'ing. [A form of *veer*, influenced by the above verb.] To bring on the other tack by turning the ship round, stern towards the wind.

wearable, wār'a-bl, *a.* That can be worn.

wearer, wār'ėr, *n.* One who wears.

wearily, wē'ri-li, *adv.* In a weary manner; like one fatigued; languidly.

weariness, wē'ri-nes, *n.* The state of being weary or tired; lassitude or exhaustion of strength from great labour or exertion; fatigue; languor; tedium; impatience; vexation at the long continuance of something.

wearing, wār'ing, *p.a.* Used by being worn; such as to wear or wear out; exhausting.

wearisome, wē'ri-sum, *a.* [*Weary* and *-some*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; fatiguing; irksome; monotonous.

wearisomely, wē'ri-sum-li, *adv.* In a wearisome manner; tediously.

wearisomeness, wē'ri-sum-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being wearisome.

weary, wē'ri, *a.* [A. Sax. *wêrig*, weary, perhaps fr. *wôr*, a swampy place, the word originally having reference to the fatigue of

walking on wet ground.] Having the strength exhausted by labour or exertion; tired; fatigued; having the patience exhausted; impatient of something troublesome, irksome, or too long continued; sick; disgusted; tiresome; irksome.—v.t. pret. & pp. *wearied*, wē'rid; ppr. *wearying*, wē'ring. To make weary; to tire; to fatigue; to reduce in physical strength; to exhaust the endurance or patience of; to harass by anything irksome.—v.i. To become weary; to tire.

weasand, weazand, wē'zand, *n.* [A. Sax. *waesend, wāsend*, the windpipe=O. Fris. *wāsende*, O.H.G. *weisunt*; origin doubtful.] The windpipe. [Colloq.]

weasel, wē'zl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wesle*=D. *wezel*, Dan. *væsel*, Sw. *vesla*, G. *wiesel*, weasel; perhaps akin to G. *wiese*, a meadow.] A

Common Weasel (*Mustela vulgaris*).

small carnivorous animal akin to the polecat, ferret, &c., with an elongated, slender body, feeding on mice, rats, moles, small birds, &c.; a lean, mean, sneaking fellow.

weather, weтн'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *weder*, weather=O. Sax. and O. Fris. D. and L.G. *weder*, Icel. *veðr*, Sw. *väder*, G. *wetter*; possibly fr. same root as *wind*. *Wither* is a derivative.] The general atmospheric conditions at any particular time; the state of the atmosphere with respect to calm or storm, heat or cold, wetness or dryness, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena.—a. Turned towards the wind; windward: opposite of *lee*; turned to the sky to forecast the weather.—v.t. pret. & pp. *weathered*, weтн'ėrd; ppr. *weathering*, weтн'ėr-ing. To expose to the air; to affect by the weather; to wear down or disintegrate by atmospheric influences; to sail to the windward of; to endure without harm, as a tempest, through nautical skill or good fortune; hence, to bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty.—v.i. To suffer change, disintegration, or waste, by exposure to the weather.

weather-beaten, weтн'ėr-bēt-n, *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather; inured or hardened by exposure.

weather-boarding, weтн'ėr-bōrd-ing, *n.* Overlapping boards nailed on wooden walls, roofs, &c.

weather-cock, weтн'ėr-kok, *n.* Something in the shape of a cock placed on the top of a spire or other high object, which turns with the wind and shows its direction; a vane; a fickle, inconstant person.

weathered, weтн'ėrd, *p. a.* Wasted, worn, or discoloured by exposure to atmospheric influences: said of stones or rock surfaces.

weather-gage, weтн'ėr-gāj, *n.* Advantage of the wind obtained by a ship in manœuvring; the situation of one ship to the windward of another; hence, advantage of position; superiority.

weather-glass, weтн'ėr-glās, *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere; a term popularly applied to the barometer.

weathering, weтн'ėr-ing, *n.* In *geol.* the action of the elements in altering rocks.

weatherly, weтн'ėr-li, *a.* Applied to a ship that makes very little leeway.

weathermost, weтн'ėr-mōst, *a.* [*Weather* and *-most*.] Being furthest to the windward.

weather-proof, weтн'ėr-prōf, *a.* Proof against rough weather.

weather-prophet, weтн'ėr-pro-fet, *n.* One skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

weather-wise, weтн'ėr-wīz, *a.* Wise or skilful in forecasting the weather.

weather-worn, weтн'ėr-wōrn, *a.* Worn by the action of the weather; weathered.

weave, wēv, *v.t.* pret. *wove*, wōv; pp. *woven*, wō'vn; ppr. *weaving*, wēv'ing. [A. Sax. *wefan*, to weave=D. *weven*, Icel. *vefa*, Dan. *væve*, Sw. *väfva*, G. *weben*, to weave; cog. Gr. *huphainō*, I weave, Skr. root *vabh*, to weave. Akin *web*, *weft*, *woof*, *abb*.] To interlace so as to form a tissue or fabric; to make, form, or fabricate by the interlacement of flexible materials; to form by interlacing thread, yarn, &c.; to form by a loom; to form a tissue with; to unite by intermixture or close connection; to work up into a connected whole; to contrive or construct with design (to *weave* a plot).—v.i. To practise weaving; to work with a loom; to be woven.

weaver, wēv'ėr, *n.* One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave.

weaver-bird, wēv'ėr-bėrd, *n.* A name of various insessorial birds that produce a nest woven of various vegetable substances.

weaving, wēv'ing, *n.* The act of one who weaves; the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics, usually from thread or yarn by means of a loom.

weazen, wē'zn, *n.* [See WIZEN.] Thin; lean; wizened.

web, web, *n.* [A. Sax. *web*, a web, fr. *wefan*, to weave=O. Fris. D. and L.G. *web*, a web. WEAVE.] The whole piece of cloth woven by itself in a loom; something resembling a web; a large roll of paper such as newspapers are printed from; the blade of a saw; a flat portion of various things; the vane of a feather; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowl; the threads or filaments which a spider spins; a cobweb; *fig.* anything carefully contrived and put together, as a plot or scheme.

webbed, webd, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane or web.

webbing, web'ing, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, used for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, &c.

webby, web'i, *a.* Relating to a web; resembling a web.

web-eye, web'ī, *n.* A disease of the eye produced by a film.

web-fingered, web'fing-gėrd, *a.* Having the fingers united by webs or folds of skin.

web-foot, web'fųt, *n.* A foot whose toes are united by a web or membrane.

web-footed, web'fųt-ed, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane, as a goose or duck; palmate; palmiped.

wed, wed, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wedded*, wed'ed, also *wed*; ppr. *wedding*, wed'ing. [A. Sax. *weddian*, to engage, to pledge=O. Sax. *weddian*, D. *wedden*, G. *wetten*, to wager; Goth. *ga-wadjan*, to pledge, to betroth, fr. corresponding nouns: A. Sax. *wed*, *wedd*, a pledge, O. Fris. *wed*, G. *wette*, Icel. *veth*, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge; akin *wage*, *wager*, *gage*, *engage*.] To marry; to take for husband or for wife; to espouse; to join in marriage; to unite closely by passion, prejudice, or other powerful feeling; to attach firmly; to unite for ever or inseparably.—v.i. To marry; to contract matrimony.

wedded, wed'ed, *p.a.* Pertaining to matrimony; intimately united or joined together.

wedding, wed'ing, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities.—Silver wedding, golden wedding, diamond wedding, the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth, and the sixtieth anniversaries of a wedding.

wedding-cake, wed'ing-kāk, *n.* A richly-decorated cake to grace a wedding.

wedding-card, wed'ing-kärd, *n.* One of a set of cards sent by a newly-married couple to friends to announce the event.

wedding-favour, wed'ing-fā-vėr, *n.* A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by males attending a wedding.

wedding-ring, wed'ing-ring, *n.* A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand at the marriage ceremony.

wedge, wej, *n.* [A. Sax. *wecg*, a wedge=D. *wig*, *wigge*, Icel. *veggr*, Dan. *vægge*, Sw. *vigg*, G. *weck*, wedge; perhaps akin to *wag*, *way*, *weigh*, and signifying lit. the mover.] A body thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; anything in the form of a wedge, as a mass of metal.—v.t. pret. & pp. *wedged*, wejd; ppr. *wedging*, wej'ing. To drive as a wedge is driven: to crowd or compress closely; to force, as a wedge forces its way; to fasten with a wedge or with wedges; to fix in the manner of a wedge; to split with a wedge.

wedlock, wed'lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *wedlāc*, a pledge or pledging, fr. *wed*, a pledge, and *lāc*, a gift, sport, latterly used as a mere termination of abstract nouns (as in *knowledge*).] The wedded or married state; marriage; matrimony.

Wednesday, wenz'dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *Wōdnesdæg—dæg*, the day, *Wōdnes*, of Woden, the Odin of the Scandinavians, and god of war among the Goths, Germans, and Anglo-Saxons.] The day consecrated to Woden; the fourth day of the week.

wee, wē, *a.* [A form of *way*, its present meaning being due to its frequent usage in the phrase 'a little *we*' (or *wea*)=a little way, a little bit.] Small; little. [Colloq.]

weed, wēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wēod*, a weed, whence *wēdian*, to weed; so D. *wiede*, a weed; *wieden*, to weed; connections doubtful.] The general name of any plant that is regarded as useless or positively troublesome; a plant that grows where it is not wanted; a sorry, worthless animal, as a horse (colloq.); a cigar (colloq.).—v.t. pret. & pp. *weeded*, wēd'ed; ppr. *weeding*, wēd'ing. To free from weeds or noxious plants; to free from anything hurtful or offensive; to pick out what is superfluous, troublesome, or injurious.

weed, wēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *waed*, *waede*, a garment=O. Sax. *wādi*, O. Fris. *wēde*, D. (*ge*)*waad*, Icel. *váð*; fr. same root as Goth. *ga-widan*, to bind, and as E. *withy*.] A garment; now only in *pl.*, the mourning apparel of a female, especially a widow.

weeder, wēd'ėr, *n.* One that weeds; a tool for weeding.

weedy, wēd'i, *a.* Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds; worthless for breeding or racing purposes (a weedy horse).

week, wēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *wicu*, *wucu*, *wice*, a week=O. Sax. *wika*, O. Fris. *wike*, D. *week*, G. *woche*, Dan. *uge*, Icel. *vika*, Sw. *vecka*, Goth. *wiko*, a week; root doubtful.] A cycle of time consisting of seven days; the space of seven days; the space from one Sunday to another; the six working days.—**This (that) day week**, the same day a week afterwards; the corresponding day in the succeeding week.

week-day, wēk'dā, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday.

weekly, wēk'li, *a.* Coming, happening, or done once a week; lasting for a week.—*n.*; pl. **weeklies**, wēk'liz. A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.—*adv.* Once a week; by periods of seven days.

ween, wēn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *weened*, wēnd; ppr. *weening*; wēn'ing. [A. Sax. *wēnan*, to ween, fr. *wēn*, expectation, hope=O. Sax. *wānian*, D. & L.G. *wanen*, G. *wähnen*, Icel. *vāna*, Goth. *wēnjan*, fr. corresponding nouns; same root as *win*. WIN.] To be of opinion; to think; to imagine; to suppose or fancy.

weep, wēp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wept*, wept; ppr. *weeping*, wēp'ing. [A. Sax. *wēpan*, to weep, fr. *wōp*, clamour, outcry=O. Sax. *wōpian*, fr. *wōp*, lamentation; O. Fris. *wēpa*, to weep or cry; Goth. *wopjan*, to cry; cog. Rus. *vópit*, Lith. *vapiti*, to weep.] To manifest grief or other strong feeling by shedding tears with or without the utterance of sound; to shed or drop tears from sorrow or joy; to drop or flow like tears; to let fall drops; to drip; to give out moisture; to have the

branches drooping or pendulous, as varieties of the ash, birch, willow, &c.; to droop. —v.t. To lament; to bewail; to bemoan; to shed or drop, as tears, or other moisture; to pour forth in drops, as if tears; to get rid of by weeping; followed by *away*, *out*, &c.

weeper, wēp'ėr, *n.* One who weeps; a sort of white linen cuff on a mourning dress; a hanging piece of crape or other black material worn as part of a mourning costume.

weeping, wēp'ing, *n.* Lamenting; the shedding of tears.

weepingly, wēp'ing-li, *adv.* With weeping; tearfully.

weever, wē'vėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *wivre*, *guivre*, fr. L. *vipera*, a viper; akin *wyvern*. VIPER.] An edible fish of the British seas, which has spines that can inflict wounds.

weevil, wē'vil, *n.* [A. Sax. *wifel*, *wibil*, a beetle=O. Sax. *wivil*, L.G. and D. *wevel*, G. *wiebel*, Lith. *vabalas*, a beetle; perhaps akin to *weave*, referring to the case woven for the

Corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*).
a, Insect natural size. *b*, Insect magnified. *c*, Larva, *d* Egg (both magnified).

larva.] A name of various insects of the beetle family, distinguished by a sort of snout or proboscis, and destructive to grain, fruit, &c.

weeviled, **weevilled**, **weevily**, **weevilly**, wē'vild, wē'vil-i, *a.* Infested by weevils.

weft, weft, *n.* [A. Sax. *weft*, the woof, fr. *wefan*, to weave; so Icel. *veftr*. WEAVE.] The woof of cloth; the threads that are carried in the shuttle and cross the warp.

weigh, wā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *weighed*, wād; ppr. *weighing*, wā'ing. [A. Sax. *wegan*, to lift, to weigh, to move=D. *wegen*, O. Fris. *wega*, to weigh; Icel. *vega*, to bear, lift, move; Sw. *vaga*, Dan. *veie*, to weigh; G. *wägen*, to weigh, *wiegen*, to rock; same root as *way*, *wain*, *wag*, &c.; L. *veho*. I carry (whence *vehicle*, &c.). WAY.] To raise or bear up; to lift (to *weigh* anchor); to try the heaviness of; to ascertain the heaviness of by a balance or otherwise and a fixed standard; to allot or take by weight; to consider for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion regarding; to estimate; to balance; to compare; to oppress with weight or heaviness; to burthen.—v.i. To have weight; to amount or be equal to in weight; to be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance; to bear heavily; to press hard.

weighable, wā'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being weighed.

weigh-bridge, wā'brij, *n.* A machine for weighing carts, wagons, &c., with their load.

weigher, wā'ėr, *n.* One who or that which weighs.

weigh-house, wā'hous, *n.* A public building at or in which goods are weighed.

weighing-machine, wā'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of objects may be ascertained, especially heavy objects.

weight, wāt, *n.* [A. Sax. *wiht*, *ge-wiht*, weight, fr. *wegan*, to lift. WEIGH.] That property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth; heaviness; gravity; the amount which anything weighs; the relative heaviness of a body in terms of some standard measure; a certain mass of brass, iron, or other substance to be used for determining the weight of other bodies; a heavy mass; something heavy; a mass of metal in a clock serving by its weight to actuate the machinery; pressure; burden; importance; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; a sensation of oppression or heaviness.—v.t. pret. & pp. *weighted*, wāt'ed; ppr. *weighting*, wāt'ing. To add or attach a weight or weights to; to add to the heaviness of.

weightily, wāt'i-li, *adv.* In a weighty manner; heavily; ponderously; with force or impressiveness.

weightiness, wāt'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being weighty; ponderousness; gravity; force; importance.

weighty, wāt'i, *a.* [*Weight* and *-y*.] Having great or considerable weight; heavy; ponderous; important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; cogent; grave or serious.

weir, wēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *wer*, *ver*, a fence, an inclosure for fish=G. *wehr*, weir, dam; lit. a fence or defence, being akin to *ward*, *ware*, *wary*, *warren*.] A dam constructed across a stream for some purpose, as that of supplying water to a mill, or for irrigation, &c.; a fence of twigs or stakes set in a stream for catching fish.

weird, wērd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrd*, *wird*, fate, destiny, fr. stem of *weorthan*, G. *werden*, Goth. *vairthan*, to become, to be. WORTH, *v.*] Destiny; fate; a person's allotted fate.—a. Connected with fate; able to influence fate; partaking of the supernatural; unearthly; suggestive of unearthliness.

weirdness, wērd'nes, *n.* State or character of being weird.

welcome, wel'kum, *a.* [Equivalent to *well come*.] Received with gladness on arriving; admitted willingly to one's house, entertainment, and company; grateful; pleasing; free to have or enjoy gratuitously. —n. The act of showing that a person is welcome; greeting or kind reception of a guest or new-comer.—v.t. pret. & pp. *welcomed*, wel'kumd; ppr. *welcoming*, wel'kuming. To salute, as a new-comer, with kindness; to receive kindly and hospitably; to accept or meet with gladness (to *welcome* death).

welcomer, wel'kum-ėr, *n.* One who welcomes.

weld, wold, *n.* [O.E. *welde*, *wolde*, Sc. *wald*; origin unknown.] A plant, a species of mignonette, used by dyers to give a yellow colour, and sometimes called dyers' weed.

weld, weld, *v.t.* prct. & pp. *welded*, weld'ed; ppr. *welding*, weld'ing. [Formerly *welle* (the final *d* has been added)=Sc. *waul*, G. and D. *wellen*, to boil, to weld; Sw. *välla*, to weld; same word as *well*, to boil, to bubble up.] To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion; hence *fig.* to unite very closely or intimately. —n. A junction of two pieces of iron by hammering when heated to a white heat.

weldable, weld'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being welded.

welder, weld'ėr, *n.* One who welds.

welfare, wel'fār, *n.* [Lit. a state of *faring well*. WELL, FARE.] A state of enjoying happiness or prosperity; enjoyment of the common blessings of life; well-being; prosperous state as regards safety, prosperity, or well-being.

welkin, wel'kin, *n.* [O.E. *welkne*, *wolkne*, A.Sax. *wolcen*, *wolcn*, a cloud, pl. the clouds, the sky=O. Sax. *wolkan*, D. *wulk*, L.G. *wulke*, G. *wolke*, a cloud.] The sky; the vault of heaven; the heavens; the firmament. [Poetical.]

well, wel, *n.* [A. Sax. *well*, *wella*, a well, fountain, fr. *weallan* (also *wellan*, *wyllan*), to well up, to boil=D. *wel*, a spring, Icel. *vella*, a boiling, *vella*, to boil; Dan. *veld*, a spring, G. *welle*, a wave, *wallen*, to boil; probably ultimately fr. root of *walk*, *wallow*, L. *volvo*, I roll (whence *volume*, &c.).] A spring; a fountain; a natural source of water; the issuing of water from the earth; a prepared place or structure to give a supply of water, often a pit or cylindrical hole sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a subterranean store of water; a compartment or cavity at the bottom of certain things; a compartment in a fishing-vessel having holes to let in water so that fish may be kept alive; the perpendicular space in a building in which stairs are placed; *fig.* a spring, source, or origin. —v.i. pret. & pp. *welled*, weld; ppr. *welling*, wel'ing. To boil or bubble up; to issue forth, as water from the earth or from a spring; to flow.

well, wel, *adv.* [A. Sax. *wel*, well=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *wel*, D. *wel*, Icel. and Dan. *vel*, Sw. *väl*, Goth. *vaila*, G. *wohl*, *wol*, well; of same origin as *will*, and meaning originally according to one's *will*. Akin *weal*, *wealth*.] In a proper manner; properly; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly; in a satisfactory manner; skilfully; with due art; sufficiently; very much; to a degree that gives pleasure; commendably; conveniently; suitably; easily; justifiably; fully; adequately; thoroughly; considerably; not a little: often used merely to avoid abruptness.—**As well as**, together with; and also.—**Well nigh**, nearly; almost. —a. Being in a condition to be wished for or desired; not ill; satisfactory; being in health; not sick, ailing, or indisposed; having recovered from illness; comfortable; fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy; being in favour; acceptable; just; right; proper.

welladay, wel'a-dā, *interj.* [A corruption of *welaway*, fr. A. Sax. *wá*, *lá*, *wá*, woe! lo! woe!] Welaway! alas! lackaday!

well-appointed, wel-ap-point'ed, *a.* Fully furnished and equipped.

well-behaved, wel'bē-hāvd, *a.* Of good conduct or behaviour.

well-being, wel'bē-ing, *n.* The state or condition of being well; prosperity; happiness; welfare.

well-born, wel'bōrn, *a.* Born of a good family; of good descent.

well-bred, wel'bred, *a.* Of good breeding; polite; refined; of good breed, stock, or race.

well-conducted, wel'kon-dukt-ed, *a.* Properly conducted or led; of good conduct; well-behaved.

well-doing, wel'dō-ing, *n.* Performance of duties; upright conduct.

well-educated, wel'ed-ū-kāt-ed, *a.* Having a good education; well instructed.

well-favoured, wel'fā-vėrd, *a.* Handsome; well-formed; pleasing to the eye.

well-founded, wel'found-ed, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons.

well-informed, wel'in-fōrmd, *a.* Well furnished with information; intelligent.

wellington, wel'ing-ton, *n.* A kind of long boot worn by men, named after the Duke of *Wellington*: used also adjectively.

Wellingtonia, wel-ing-tō'ni-a, *n.* [From the Duke of *Wellington*.] A name popularly given to a genus of trees (Sequoia) comprising the huge conifers of California.

well-knit, wel'nit, *a.* Firmly compacted; having a strong bodily frame.

well-known, wel'nōn, *a.* Fully known; generally known or acknowledged.

well-meaning, wel'mēn-ing, *a.* Having a good intention.

well-meant, wel'ment, *a.* Rightly intended; sincere; not feigned.

well-proportioned, wel'prō-pōr-shond, *a.* Having good proportions; well-shaped.

well-read, wel'red, *a.* Having read a great deal; conversant with books.

well-room, wel'rōm, *n.* A room into which the water of a mineral spring is conducted.

well-sinker, wel'singk-ėr, *n.* One employed in sinking or digging wells.

well-spoken, wel'spōk-n, *a.* Spoken well or with propriety; speaking well; fair-spoken; civil; courteous.

well-spring, wel'spring, *n.* A fountain; a source of continual supply.

well-timed, wel'tīmd, *a.* Done at a proper time; opportune.

well-to-do, wel'tō-dō, *a.* Being in easy circumstances; well off; prosperous.

well-wisher, wel'wish-ėr, *a.* One who wishes the good of another.

well-won, wel'wun, *a.* Honestly gained; hardly earned.

well-worn, wel'wōrn, *a.* Much worn or used.

Welsh, welsh, *a.* [A. Sax. *welisc*, *wælisc*, lit. foreign, fr. *wealh*, a foreigner, whence also *Wales* = A. Sax. *Wealas*, foreigners. Similarly G. *wälsch*, *welsch*, is foreign, especially French or Italian, and *Wälschland* is Italy. So *walnut* is the Welsh or foreign nut.] Pertaining to Wales or to its people; Cymric.—**Welsh rabbit**. See RABBIT.—*n.* The language of Wales, a member of the Celtic family; as a collective pl., the inhabitants of Wales.

welt, welt, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. W. *gwald*, a hem, a welt.] A kind of border or edging attached to something; a guard; a strengthening piece; a kind of hem or edging; a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and to which the outer sole is fastened.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *welted*, welt'ed; ppr. *welting*, welt'ing. To furnish with a welt; to beat severely (colloq.).

welter, welt'er, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *weltered*, welt'ėrd; ppr. *weltering*, welt'ėr-ing. [Formerly *walter*, a freq. of obsol. *walt*, fr. A. Sax. *wealtan*, to roll = L.G. *weltern*, Sw. *vältra*, G. *wälzen*, to roll, to wallow, to welter; same root as *walk*, *wallow*. Akin *waltz*.] To roll; to toss or tumble about; to roll or wallow, as in some soft substance; to rise and fall, as waves.—*n.* A scene or state of rolling and tossing; a turmoil.—*a.* Said of a horse race in which extra heavy weights are laid on some horses.

wen, wen, *n.* [A. Sax. *wen*, *wenn* = O. Fris. and D. *wen*, L.G. *ween*, a wart; root unknown.] A harmless tumour, usually on the head, containing fatty matter.

wench, wensh, *n.* [O.E. *wenche*, fr. *wenchel*, a child, fr. A. Sax. *wencel*, weak; allied to G. *wanken*, to totter. WINK.] A familiar term for a girl or young woman; a maid; in a bad sense, a woman of loose character.—*v.i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame.

wencher, wensh'ėr, *n.* One who wenches; a lewd man.

wend, wend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wended*, wend'ed (formerly *went*—which see); ppr. *wending*, wend'ing. [A. Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go = Icel. *venda*, Dan. *vende*, D. and G. *wenden*, to change, to turn: a caus. of the verb to *wind*, to turn, to twist. WIND.] To go; to direct: in the phrase *to wend one's way*.—*v.i.* To go; to pass to or from a place; to travel.

went, went, old pret. & pp. of *wend*: now used as the pret. of *go*, or vulgarly as its pp.

were, wer, *v.i.* [See WAS.] The past tense plural indicative of the verb to *be*, and the past or imperfect subjunctive—*wert* being used as second person singular.

werewolf, wēr'wulf, *n.* A werwolf.

wergild, **weregild**, wėr'gild, wēr'gild, *n.* [A. Sax. *wergild—wer*, man, and *gild*, *geld*, a payment (akin to *yield*). WEREWOLF.] Formerly a fine of varying amount for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender was free from further obligation or punishment.

wert, wėrt. See WERE.

werwolf, wėr'wulf, *n.*; pl. **werwolves**, wėr'wulvz. [A. Sax. *werwulf*, *werewulf*, lit. man-wolf, fr. *wer* (Icel. *verr*, Goth. *vair*), a man, and *wulf*, a wolf; *wer* is cog. with L. *vir*, a man (whence *virile*). VIRILE, WOLF.] A man transformed into a wolf; a man by day and a wolf by night; a lycanthrope.

Wesleyan, wes'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to John *Wesley*, or the religious body (the Methodists) established by him about 1739.—*n.* An adherent of Wesleyanism; a Methodist.—**Wesleyanism**, wes'li-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists.

west, west, *n.* [A. Sax. *west*, west, westward = O. Fris. L.G. and D. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, Dan. & Sw. *vest*, G. *west* (whence Fr. *ouest*); probably fr. a root *vas*, to dwell, as the home of the sun, or place to which he returns at night. WAS.] That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinoxes, opposite the east, and midway between the north and south points; direction towards this point, or region in this direction; region or tract opposite the east; western side or portion of a country.—*a.* Being in the west or lying towards the west; western; coming or moving from the west or western region.—*adv.* To the western region; towards the westward.

westering, west'ėr-ing, *p.a.* Passing to the west. [Poet.]

westerly, west'ėr-li, *a.* Tending or being towards the west; situated in the western region; coming from the westward.—*adv.* Tending, going, or moving towards the west.

western, west'ėrn, *a.* [*West* and *-ern*, as in *northern*, *southern*, *eastern*.] Being in the west, or in the direction of the west; moving towards or coming from the west.

westernmost, west'ėrn-mōst, *a.* Farthest to the west.

westing, west'ing, *n.* Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it.

westmost, west'mōst, *a.* [*West* and *-most*.] Farthest to the west.

westward, west'wėrd, *adv.* [*West* and *-ward* = A. Sax. *westweard—weard* denoting direction.] Toward the west.

westwardly, west'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.

westwards, west'wėrdz, *adv.* [An adverbial genitive.] Same as *Westward*.

wet, wet, *a.* [A. Sax. *wæt*, wet or moist; *waeta*, *waete*, wetness or moisture = O. Fris. *wēt*, Icel. *vātr*, Dan. *vaad*, wet; Icel. *væta*, Dan. *væde*, wetness; akin to *water*.] Covered, drenched, or soaked with water; not dry; moist; having water or other liquid upon the surface; containing water; rainy; drizzly.—*n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree; rainy weather; rain.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *wet* or *wetted*, wet, wet'ed; ppr. *wetting*, wet'ing. To make wet; to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquor.

wet-dock. See DOCK.

wether, weth'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *wether*, a ram = O. Sax. *withar*, D. *wedder*, G. *widder*, Icel. *vethr*, Dan. *væder*, a ram; Goth. *withrus*, a lamb; allied to L. *vitulus*, a calf, lit. a yearling. VEAL.] A ram castrated.

wetness, wet'nes, *n.* The state of being wet; humidity; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

wet-nurse, wet'nėrs, *n.* A nurse engaged to suckle an infant.

wettish, wet'ish, *a.* Somewhat wet.

wey, wā, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæge*, a weight. WEIGH.] A certain weight or measure: of wool, 182 lbs.; of wheat, 5 quarters; of cheese, 224 lbs.; &c.

whack, whak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whacked*, whakt; ppr. *whacking*, whak'ing. [A form of *thwack* (q.v.).] To thwack; to give a heavy or resounding blow to.—*v.i.* To strike or continue striking anything with smart blows.—*n.* A resounding blow; a thwack.

whale, whāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæl*, a whale = Icel. *hvalr*, Sw. and Dan. *hval*, *hvalfisk*, (whalefish), D. *walvisch*, G. *walfisch*; perhaps connected with A. Sax. *hwelan*, to roar, to bellow, fr. the noise they make in blowing.] The name of the larger mammals of the order Cetacea, being warm-blooded animals somewhat fish-like in shape, and having no hinder limbs, the common or Greenland whale being valuable for train-oil and whalebone.

whale-boat, whāl'bōt, *n.* A strong boat, sharp at both ends, used in hunting whales.

whalebone, whāl'bōn, *n.* A well-known elastic horny substance which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of certain species of whales; baleen.

whale-fishery, whāl'fish-ė-ri, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.

whale-fishing, whāl'fish-ing, *n.* The employment of catching whales.

whaler, whāl'ėr, *n.* A person or ship employed in the whale-fishery.

whaling, whāl'ing, *a.* Pertaining to the business of taking whales.

wharf, wharf, *n.*; pl. **wharfs** or **wharves**, wharfs, wharvz. [A. Sax. *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a turning, a bank, a wharf = O. Sw. *hwarf*, a turning, a wharf; Icel. *hvarf*, a turning, a shelter; D. *werf*, a wharf, a yard, a turn; originally no doubt an embankment or dam that turns the course of a stream; fr. A. Sax. *hweorfan*, Icel. *hverfa*, to turn.] A quay of wood or stone, alongside of which ships are brought to load or unload.

wharfage, wharf'āj, *n.* [*Wharf* and *-age*.] The fee or charge paid for the privilege of using a wharf; accommodation at a wharf; wharfs collectively.

wharfinger, wharf'in-jėr, *n.* [For *wharfager*, the *n* being inserted as in *messenger*, *passenger*, &c.] A person who owns or has the charge of a wharf.

what, whot, *pron.* [A. Sax. *hwæt*, what, also, why, lo, &c., neut. of *hwā*, who. WHO.] An interrogative pronoun used in asking questions as to things, and sometimes persons; or as to their nature or character; corresponding in many respects to *who*, but used adjectively as well as substantively. Many of its usages are in elliptical expressions. When employed adjectively it is often equivalent to how great, how remarkable, how extraordinary. It often has the force of a compound relative pronoun: when used substantively = the thing (or things) which; that which (I know *what* you mean); when used adjectively = the . . . which; the sort or kind of . . . which; such . . . as (*what* money I have is my own). It also stands for whatever or whoever; whatsoever or whosoever, or for something, indefinitely.

whatever, whot-ev'ėr, *pron.* Used as substantive; anything soever that; be it what it may that; all that: used as an adj.; of any kind soever; be what may the.

what-not, whot'not, *n.* A stand or piece of household furniture having shelves for papers, books, &c.

whatsoever, **whatsoe'er**, whot-sō-ev'ėr, whot-so-ār', *pron.* No matter what thing or things: more emphatic than *whatever*.

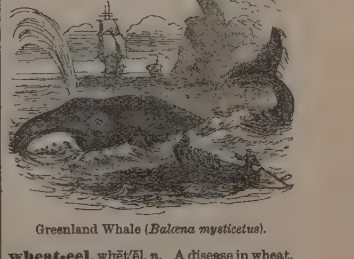
wheal, whēl, *n.* [Corn. *huel*, a mine.] A mine, particularly a tin-mine.

wheal, whēl, *n.* [In first meaning fr. A. Sax. *hwele* (?), putrefaction.] A pimple or pustule; a wale or weal.

wheat, whēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæte* = Sc. *white*, O. Sax. *hwiti*, Icel. *hveiti*, Sw. *hwete*, Dan. *hvede*, D. *weit*, Goth. *hwaiteis*, G. *weizen*. Lit. the *white* grain. WHITE.] A cereal plant of several varieties, perhaps the most valuable grain that is cultivated; the seeds of the plant, which yield a fine white nutritious flour.

wheatear, whēt'ēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwit*, white, *ærs*, posteriors, being named from its conspicuous white rump.] A bird akin to the stone-chat, a common summer visitant to Britain.

wheat-ear, whēt'ēr, *n.* An ear of wheat.



Greenland Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*).

wheat-eel, whēt'ēl, *n.* A disease in wheat, called also *Ear-cockle*.

wheaten, whēt'n, *a.* Pertaining to wheat; made of wheat.

wheat-fly, wheat-midge, whēt'flī, whēt'mij, *n.* A small two-winged fly, the maggots of which destroy the flower of the wheat plant; the Hessian fly.

wheedle, whē'dl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wheedled*, ppr. *wheedling*, whē'dl-ing. [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. W. *chwedla*, to talk, to gossip, fr. *chwedl*, a story, discourse.] To flatter; to entice by soft words; to cajole; to coax; to obtain by coaxing.——v.i. To flatter; to coax.

wheedler, whē'dl-ėr, *n.* One who wheedles.

wheedling, whē'dl-ing, *a.* Coaxing; flattering.

wheel, whēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hweól*, contr. fr. *hweohl*, *wheowol*; akin D. *wiel*, Dan. *hjul*, Icel. *hjól*, a wheel; connections doubtful, but probably cog. with Gr. *kuklos*, a circle.] A circular frame or solid disc of various materials turning on an axis; any apparatus or machine the essential feature of which is a wheel; a circular frame with projecting handles used in steering ships; an instrument of torture formerly used, the victim being fastened on it and his limbs broken by successive blows; a whirling round; a revolution or rotation; a circumgyration.—**Wheel and axle**, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of an axle on which a wheel is firmly fastened, power being applied to the wheel and a weight raised by a rope coiled round the axle.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wheeled*, whēld; ppr. *wheeling*, whēl'ing. To cause to turn round or revolve; to rotate; to whirl; to convey in a wheeled vehicle; to give a circular direction or form to; to cause to turn in marching, as soldiers.——v.i. To turn on an axis or as on an axis; to revolve; to rotate; to turn round; to make a circular flight; to roll forward or along; to march round a point that serves as a pivot.

wheel, whēl, *n.* Same as *Wheal*, a mine.

wheel-animal, wheel-animalcule, whēl'an-i-mal, whēl'an-i-mal-kūl, *n.* A rotifer.

wheel-barrow, whēl'ba-rō, *n.* A frame or box with a wheel in front and two legs and two handles behind; also, a barrow with more than one wheel.

wheel-carriage, whēl'ka-rij, *n.* Any sort of carriage moved on wheels.

wheel-chair, whēl'chār, *n.* A chair or small carriage on wheels; an invalid's chair.

wheeled, whēld, *a.* Having wheels.

wheeler, whēl'ėr, *n.* One who wheels; a maker of wheels; a horse next the wheels of a carriage.

wheel-horse, whēl'hors, *n.* A wheeler.

wheel-lock, whēl'lok, *n.* A kind of old musket lock with a wheel which revolved against a flint, thus producing sparks.

wheelman, whēl'man, *n.* One who uses a bicycle or tricycle, or similar conveyance.

wheel-plough, whēl'plou, *n.* A plough with a wheel or wheels for the purpose of regulating the depth of a furrow.

wheel-window, whēl'win-dō, *n.* A circular window with radiating mullions like the spokes of a wheel; any circular window filled with tracery.

wheel-work, whēl'wėrk, *n.* The combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery.

wheel-wright, whēl'rīt, *n.* A wright whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages.

wheeze, whēz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wheezed*, whēzd; ppr. *wheezing*, whēz'ing. [A. Sax. *hwésan*, *hwæsan*, to wheeze=Dan. *hvæse*, Icel. *hvæsa*, to hiss; probably an imitative word, akin to *whisper*, *whistle*.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

wheezy, whēz'i, *a.* Affected with or characterized by wheezing.

whelk, whelk, *n.* [A. Sax. *weoloc*, *weluc*, *wiluc*, allied to *wealcan*, to turn; lit. a twisted shell. WALK.] A shell-fish, a species of periwinkle or mollusc somewhat similar, some kinds of which are used for food.

whelk, whelk, *n.* [Dim. from *wheal*, a pustule.] A pustule or pimple.

whelm, whelm, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whelmed*, whelmd; ppr. *whelming*, whelm'ing. [Modified from old *whelve*, *whelfe*, to overturn, to cover over, fr. A. Sax. *hwylfan*, to vault over, fr. *hwealf*, a vault or arch=Icel. *hvalf*, Sw. *hvalf*, a vault.] To engulf; to cover with water or other fluid; to swallow up; to ruin or devastate by a great disaster.

whelp, whelp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwelp*=O. Sax. *whelp*, L.G. and D. *welp*, G. *welf*, Dan. *hvalp*, Icel. *hvelpr*, a whelp; origin unknown.] The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; a son; a young man: in contempt or playfulness.——v.i. pret. & pp. *whelped*, whelpt; ppr. *whelping*, whelp'ing. To bring forth whelps.——v.t. To bring forth, as a bitch does; hence, to give birth to or originate; in contempt.

when, when, *adv.* and *conj.* [A. Sax. *hwænne*, *hwonne*, when = O. Sax. *hwan*, O. Fris. *hwenne*, G. *wann* (when), *wenn* (if), Goth. *hwan*, when; akin to *who*. Comp. L. *quum*, *quando*, when, *qui*, who. WHO.] At what or which time: used interrogatively; at the time that; at or just after the moment that: used relatively; at which time; at the same time that; while; whereas: used relatively or as a conjunction; sometimes used substantively, being preceded by *since* or *till*.

whence, whens, *adv.* and *conj.* [O. E. *whennes*, fr. *when* by affixing an adverbial genitive termination, as in *hence*, *thence*, *twice*, &c.] From what place; from what source; from which premises, principles, source, origin, or facts; how; by what way or means; in general, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance: used either interrogatively or as a relative conjunction.—**From whence**, although a pleonastic phrase, is often used.

whencesoever, whens-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* [*Whence*, *so*, and *ever*.] From what place, cause, or source soever.

whene'er, when-ār'. Contracted form of *Whenever*.

whenever, when-ev'ėr, *adv.* [*When* and *ever*.] At whatever time.

whensoever, when-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* [*When*, *so*, and *ever*.] At what time soever; at whatever time.

where, whār, *adv.* and *conj.* [A. Sax. *hwær*=O. Fris. *hwêr*, O. Sax. *hwâr*, D. and L.G. *waar*, where; akin to *who*, *what*, like *there* and *that*.] At or in what place; at the place in which; whither; to what or which place; whither: used both interrogatively and relatively (as a conjunction).

whereabout, whār'a-bout, *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *about*.] About or near what place; near which place; concerning which: used also as a noun.

whereabouts, whār'a-bouts, *adv.* and *conj.* Near what or which place; whereabout: often used substantively.

whereas, whār-az', *conj.* [*Where* and *as*.] The thing, fact, case, or circumstance being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent; while on the contrary or on the other hand; when really or in fact.

whereat, whār-at', *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *at*.] At which: used relatively; at what: used interrogatively.

whereby, whār-bī', *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *by*.] By which; by means of which, relatively; by what, interrogatively.

wherefore, whār'for, *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *for*.] For which reason; consequently: used relatively; why; for what reason: used interrogatively.

wherein, whār-in', *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *in*.] In which; in which thing, time, respect: used relatively; in what thing, time, &c.: used interrogatively.

whereinto, whār-in-tō', *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *into*.] Into which: used relatively; into what: used interrogatively.

whereness, whār'nes, *n.* The state or quality of having a place or position; ubiety.

whereof, whār-ov', *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *of*.] Of which; of what, indefinitely and interrogatively.

whereon, whār-on', *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *on*.] On which: used relatively; on what: used interrogatively.

wheresoever, wheresoe'er, whār-sō-ev'ėr, whār'sō-ār, *adv.* [*Where*, *so*, and *ever*.] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely.

wherethrough, whār'thrō, *adv.* [*Where* and *through*.] Through which; by reason of which.

whereto, whār-tō', *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *to*.] To which: used relatively; to what; to what end: used interrogatively.

whereunto, whār-un-tō', *adv.* and *conj.* The same as *whereto*.

whereupon, whār-up-on', *adv.* [*Where* and *upon*.] Upon which; upon what; immediately after and in consequence of which.

wherever, where'er, whār-ev'ėr, whār-ār', *adv.* [*Where* and *ever*.] At whatever place.

wherewith, wherewithal, whār-with', whār-with-al', *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *with*, *withal*.] With which: used relatively; with what: used interrogatively.—**The wherewith**, the **wherewithal**, sufficient means or money. [Colloq.]

wherry, whe'ri, *n.*; pl. **wherries**, whe'riz. [Perhaps akin to Icel. *hverfr*, crank, said of vessels, and to A. Sax. *hweorfan*, to turn. WHARF.] A light boat used on a river to carry passengers.

wherryman, whe'ri-man, *n.* One who rows a wherry.

whet, whet, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whetted* or *whet*, whet'ed, whet; ppr. *whetting*, whet'ing. [A. Sax. *hwettan*, to whet, fr. *hwæt*, sharp, keen, bold; so Icel. *hvetja*, fr. *hvatr*, bold=D. *wetten*, G. *wetzen*, to whet.] To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool; to edge; to provoke; to excite; to stimulate.——n. The act of sharpening; something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.

whether, whe**TH**'ėr, *pron.* [A. Sax. *hwether*, which of two, also conj.=O. Sax. *hwethar*, O. Fris. *hweder*, L.G. *wedder*, O. H. G. *hwedar*, Goth. *hwathar*; equivalent to *who*, and compar. suffix *-ther*, as in *hither*, *other*, *either*, &c.] Which of two; which one of the two: used as a noun or as an adj.——conj. or adv. Which of two or more alternatives: used to introduce the first of a series of alternative clauses, the succeeding clause or clauses being connected by *or* or by *or whether*: used interrogatively and relatively.

whetstone, whet'stōn, *n.* A stone used for whetting or sharpening edged instruments by friction.

whetter, whet'ėr, *n.* One who or that which whets or sharpens.

whew, whū, *interj.* [Imitative.] A sound made by the lips, expressing astonishment, aversion, or contempt.——n. The sound thus uttered.

whey, whā, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæg*, whey=D. *wei*, *hui*, L.G. *wey*, whey. Etym. unknown.] The thin or watery part or serum of milk, from which the curd and butter have been separated; the liquid left from coagulated milk in making cheese.

wheyey, whā'i, *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey.

whey-face, whā'fās, *n.* A face white or pale, as from fear.

whey-faced, whā'fāst, *a.* Having a white or pale face; pale-faced.

which, which, *pron.* [A. Sax. *hwilc*, *hwylc*, which=O. Sax. *hwilik*, Icel. *hvilikr*, Dan. *hvilken*, Goth. *hveleiks*, D. *welk*, G. *welch*, equivalent to *who-like*, *what-like*. Comp. *such*=*so-like*, and also *each* (q. v.). Like *who*, *which* was originally an interrogative: as such it is of any gender, but as a relative it is now only neuter.] An interrogative pronoun, by which one or more among a number of persons or things (frequently one of two) is inquired for: used adjectively or

substantively; a relative pronoun serving as the neuter of *who*, and often used adjectively; also used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for any one which.

whichever, whichsoever, which-ev'ĕr, which-sō-ev'ĕr, *pron.* [*Which, so, ever.*] No matter which; anyone: used both as an adjective and as a noun.

whiff, whif, *n.* [Imitative of the sound of blowing; comp. *puff*, W. *chwif*, a whiff, a puff, *chwaf*, a quick gust.] A sudden expulsion of air or smoke from the mouth; a puff; a puff of wind conveying a smell.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *whiffed*, whift; ppr. *whiffing*, whif'ing. To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs; to smoke; to drive or carry with a puff.——*v.i.* To emit puffs, as of smoke; to puff; to smoke.

whiffle, whif'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whiffled*, whif'ld; ppr. *whiffling*, whif'ling. [Probably a freq. fr. *whiff*; but comp, D. *weifelen*, to waver; Icel. *veifa*, to shake often.] To veer about; to be fickle and unsteady; to use evasions; to prevaricate.

whiffler, whif'lĕr, *n.* One who whiffles; a piper or fifer; hence, a harbinger (*Shak.*).

Whig, whig, *n.* [Shortened from the name *Whiggamores* applied to a body of Covenanters who marched from the south-west of Scotland to Edinburgh in 1648; the name being given, it is said, from *whiggam*, a word used in South-western Scotland in driving horses; apparently akin to Sc. *whig*, to jog along briskly, the connections of this being doubtful.] A member of the political party in Britain opposed to the *Tories*, and claiming to be the more liberal or progressive; now applied to the more conservative section of the Liberal party, and opposed to *Radical*.——*a.* Belonging to or composed of Whigs; whiggish.

whiggery, whiggism, whig'ĕr-i, whig'izm, *n.* The principles of the Whigs.

whiggish, whig'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Whigs or their principles.

while, whīl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwila*, a time, space of time=O. Sax. *hwila*, O. Fris. *hwile*, D. *wijl*, *wijle*, Goth. *hweila*, G. *weile*, a time; Icel. *hvila*, a place of rest; Dan. *hvile*, rest; probably cog. with L. *quies*, rest (whence *quiet*, *quite*). QUIET.] A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done.—**Worth while**, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains, or the trouble and expense.——conj. [From the old phrase 'the *while* that'—during the time that.] During the time that; as long as; at the same time that; though.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *whiled*, whīld; ppr. *whiling*, whīl'ing. To cause to pass pleasantly and without weariness: usually with *away*.

whilom, whī'lom, *adv.* or *adj.* [A. Sax. *hwilum*, at times, dat. pl. of *hwil*, a time. WHILE.] Formerly; once; quondam: nearly obsolete except as an adj.

whilst, whīlst, *adv.* [From *whiles*, an old adverbial genitive, with *t* added as in *amongst*, *amidst*, *betwixt*.] The same as *while*.

whim, whim, *n.* [Probably akin to Icel. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes; Sw. *hvimsa*, to be unsteady; Dan. *vimse*, to skip about.] A sudden turn or fancy of the mind; a maggot; a fancy; a caprice or capricious notion; a kind of large capstan worked by horse-power or steam for raising ore, water, &c., from the bottom of a mine.

whimbrel, whim'brel, *n.* [Perhaps from its cry, resembling a *whimpering*.] A British bird closely allied to the curlew.

whimper, whim'pĕr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whimpered*, whim'pĕrd; ppr. *whimpering*, whim'pĕr-ing. [Akin to G. *wimmern*, L.G. *wemeren*, to whimper, and to *whine*, both being imitative words.] To express grief with a low, whining, broken voice.——*v.t.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone.——*n.* A low, peevish, broken cry.

whimperer, whim'pĕr-ĕr, *n.* One who whimpers.

whimpering, whim'pĕr-ing, *n.* A low cry of sorrow; a whimper.

whimsical, whim'zik-al, *a.* [From *whimsy*.] Full of whims or whimsies; having odd fancies; capricious; odd; fantastic.

whimsicality, whim-zi-kal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being whimsical; an oddity; a whim.

whimsically, whim'zik-al-li, *adv.* In a whimsical manner; capriciously.

whimsy, whimsey, whim'zi, *n.*; pl. **whimsies, whimseys**, whim'ziz. [Closely connected with *whim*—which see.] A whim; a caprice; a capricious notion.

whin, whin, *n.* [Probably fr. W. *chwyn*, weeds.] Gorse; furze.

whin-chat, whin'chat, *n.* A British chat commonly found among broom and furze.

whine, whīn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whined*, whīnd; ppr. *whining*, whīn'ing. [A. Sax. *hwinan*, to whine, to whiz=Icel. *hvina*, Dan. *hvine*, to whiz; probably imitative words like *whinny*, *whiz*, *whir*, &c.] To express distress whether real or affected by a plaintive drawling cry; to complain in a mean unmanly way; to make a plaintive noise, as dogs.——*n.* A drawling plaintive tone; the tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

whiner, whīn'ĕr, *n.* One who whines.

whiningly, whīn'ing-li, *adv.* In a whining manner.

whinny, whin'i, *a.* [*Whin* and *-y*.] Abounding in whins or whin-bushes.

whinny, whin'i, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whinnied*, whin'id; ppr. *whinnying*, whin'i-ing. [Imitative and akin to *whine*; comp. L. *hinnio*, I whinny.] To neigh, especially in a low tone.——*n.* The neigh of a horse; a low neigh.

whinstone, whin'ston, *n.* [Probably first given to the blocks of whinstone often found lying in *whinny* places.] A name generally given to any kind of hard or tough unstratified rock.

whip, whip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whipped*, whipt; ppr. *whipping*, whip'ing. [Allied to D. *wippen*, to skip, to toss; *wip*, a swing, a swipe; O. D. *wippe*, a whip; L. G. *wippen*, Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw; G. *wippen*, to rock, to see-saw, *weifen*, to swing; comp. also W. *chwip*, a quick turn; *chwipiaw*, to move briskly.] To put, take, or snatch with a sudden motion; to move or convey suddenly and rapidly: with *away*, *out*, *up*, &c.; to sew slightly; to form into gathers; to overlay something with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round; to strike with a lash or something tough and flexible; to lash; to flog; to drive with lashes; to make to spin round with lashes; to lash figuratively; to treat with cutting severity; to fish in with rod and line; to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c.——*v.i.* To start suddenly and run; to turn and run: with *away*, *round*, &c.——*n.* An instrument with a lash for driving horses, cattle, &c., or for correction; a lash; a scourge; the driver of a carriage considered as handling a whip; a member of parliament who secures the attendance of as many members of his party as possible to vote at important divisions; a call made upon members of parliament to be in their places at a certain time.

whip-cord, whip'kōrd, *n.* A hard thin cord of which the ends of lashes for whips are made.

whip-hand, whip'hand, *n.* The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving; complete control of one person over another.

whip-lash, whip'lash, *n.* The lash or striking part of a whip.

whipper, whip'ĕr, *n.* One who whips.

whipper-in, whip-ĕr-in', *n.* Among huntsmen, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary.

whipper-snapper, whip'ĕr-snap-ĕr, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A diminutive, insignificant person; a whipster.

whipping, whip'ing, *n.* The act of striking with a whip; flagellation.

whipping-post, whip'ing-pōst, *n.* A post to which offenders were tied when whipped.

whipping-top, whip'ing-top, *n.* A boy's top made to revolve by whipping.

whip-poor-will, whip'pōr-wil, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, a kind of goat-sucker: so called from its cry.

whip-saw, whip'sâ, *n.* A thin, narrow saw set in a frame.

whipster, whip'stĕr, *n.* [*Whip* and *-ster*; comp. *whipper-snapper*.] A nimble little fellow; a sharp shallow fellow: used with some degree of contempt.

whir, whĕr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whirred*, whĕrd; ppr. *whirring*, whĕr'ing. [From the sound, partly influenced in meaning by *whirl*; comp. *whiz*, also Dan. *hvirre*, to wheel.] To fly, dart, revolve, &c., with a whizzing or buzzing sound; to whiz.——*n.* The buzzing sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, and the like.

whirl, whĕrl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whirled*, whĕrld; ppr. *whirling*, whĕrl'ing. [A freq. corresponding to A. Sax. *hweorfan*, to turn (whence *wharf*); equivalent to Icel. and Sw. *hvirfla*, Dan. *hvirvle*, O.D. *wervelen*, G. *wirbeln*, similar frequentatives; the noun is represented by G. *wirbel*, a whirl.] To turn or cause to turn round and round rapidly; to turn with velocity; to carry away by means of something that turns round.——*v.i.* To move round with velocity; to move or rotate swiftly; to move along rapidly.——*n.* A turning with velocity; rapid rotation; something that whirls; a hook used in twisting; a whorl.

whirl-about, whĕrl'a-bout, *n.* Something that whirls with velocity; a whirligig.

whirl-blast, whĕrl'blast, *n.* A whirling wind.

whirl-bone, whĕrl'bōn, *n.* The round cap of the knee; the knee-pan.

whirler, whĕrl'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which whirls.

whirligig, whĕrl'i-gig, *n.* [*Whirl* and *gig*.] A toy which children spin or whirl round.

whirlpool, whĕrl'pōl, *n.* [*Whirl* and *pool*.] An eddy, vortex, or gulf where the water moves round in a circle, in consequence of obstructions from banks, opposition of winds and currents, &c.

whirlwig, whĕrl'wig, *n.* [*Whirl*, and A. Sax. *wicga*, *wigga*, a beetle or similar insect; comp. *earwig*.] A beetle which may be seen circling round on the surface of ponds, &c., with great rapidity.

whirlwind, whĕrl'wind, *n.* A whirling wind; a violent wind moving as if round an axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion.

whirring, whĕr'ing, *n.* The sound of something which whirrs, as partridges' or pheasants' wings.

whisk, whisk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whisked*, whiskt; ppr. *whisking*, whisk'ing. [Same as Dan. *viske*, to wipe, fr. *visk*, a wisp, a bunch; Icel. *visk*, a wisp; Sw. *viska*, to wipe; G. *wischen*, to wipe, *wisch*, a whisk; O.H.G. *wisken*, *wisc*; perhaps cog. with L. *virga* (for *visga*?), a rod; or akin to *wash*.] To sweep or brush smartly; to agitate with a light rapid motion; to move or carry with a quick, sweeping motion; to snatch.——*v.i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.——*n.* Act of one that whisks; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a sudden puff or gale; a wisp or small bunch; a brush or small besom; an instrument for rapidly agitating cream, eggs, &c.

whisker, whis'kĕr, *n.* One who or that which whisks; long hair growing on the human cheek; formerly, also, the moustache; the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.

whiskered, whis'kĕrd, *a.* Furnished with whiskers; wearing whiskers.

whiskeyfied, whiskified, whis'ki-fid, *a.* Affected with whisky; intoxicated.

whisky, whiskey, whis'ki, *n.* [From Ir. and Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. water of life—*uisge*, water, *beatha*, life. The latter part of the word is lost, so that *whisky* means simply water.] An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, &c., the best quality being from malted barley.

whisky, whiskey, whis'ki, *n.* [Probably

fr. *whisk.*] A kind of light one-horse chaise, sometimes called a *tim-whiskey.*

whisper, whis'pėr, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whispered*, whis'pėrd; ppr. *whispering*, whis'pėring. [A.Sax. *hwispriαn*, to whisper, an imitative word, like G. *wispern*, *wispeln*, O.D. *whisperen*, and Icel. *hviskra*, to whisper. Comp. *whistle*, *wheeze*, *whizz*, &c.] To speak with a low hissing or sibilant voice; to speak softly or without sonant breath; to make a low, sibilant sound, as the wind; to converse together secretly or with evil designs.——v.t. To utter in a whisper or low sibilant voice.——n. A low soft sibilant voice; a sibilant or faint utterance; a cautious or timorous speech; what is uttered by whispering.

whisperer, whis'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who whispers; a tattler; one who tells secrets; a tale-bearer; a secret slanderer.

whispering, whis'pėr-ing, *a.* Speaking in a whisper; having, uttering, or giving a soft, sibilant sound.—**Whispering gallery**, a gallery in which words uttered in a whisper are heard at a much greater distance than in ordinary circumstances.——n. The act of one who whispers; backbiting; tale-bearing.

whisperingly, whis'pėr-ing-li, *adv.* In or with a whisper.

whist, whist, *inter.* [Akin to *hush*, *hist*, &c., all being natural utterances intended to attract attention, or call for silence.] Silence! hush! be still!——a. Silent; still.——n. A well-known game at cards, played by four persons, and said to be so called because the parties playing it have to be *whist* or silent; but formerly it was also called *whisk*, and the origin is doubtful.

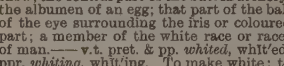
whistle, whis'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whistled*, whis'ld; ppr. *whistling*, whis'l-ing. [A.Sax. *hwistlian*, to whistle, to pipe=Dan. *hvisle*, Sw. *hvissla*, to whistle; Icel. *hvisla*, to whisper; all imitative words like *whisper*, *wheeze*, *whizz*, &c.] To utter a clear shrill sound by making a small orifice with the lips and forcing breath through it; to utter sharp or piercing tones, as birds; to pipe; to warble; to produce a shrill sound; to sound with a loud shrill wind-instrument or a steam-whistle; to sound shrill or like a pipe.——v.t. To utter or modulate by whistling; to call, direct, or signal by a whistle.——n. The sound produced by one who whistles; any similar sound; the shrill note of a bird; a sound of this kind from an instrument; a small pipe or instrument blown with the breath; the instrument sounded by steam on railway engines, steamships, &c.; the mouth or throat (colloq.).

whistler, whis'l-ėr, *n.* One who whistles.

whit, whit, *n.* [A form of *wight*, fr. A.Sax. *wiht*, a creature, a wight, a whit. WIGHT.] The smallest part or particle; an iota; a tittle: used generally with a negative.

white, whit, *a.* [A.Sax. *hwit*, white=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hwit*, D. and L.G. *wit*, Icel. *hvitr*, Dan. *hvid*, Sw. *hvit*, G. *weiss*, Goth. *hweits*; cog. Skr. *çveta*, white, *çvit*, to shine. Hence *wheat*, the *white* grain.] Being of the hue or colour of pure snow; not tinged or flushed with any of the proper colours; snowy; the opposite of black or dark; pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice; pure and unsullied; gray, grayish-white or hoary, as the hair; lucky; favourable; auspicious.—**White ant**, a termite, an insect very different from the ordinary ant.—**White bear**, the polar bear.—**White crop**, a grain crop.—**White elephant**, an elephant with more or less of the character of an albino, venerated in Siam; a gift or possession that is more burdensome and expensive than useful to a person.—**White feather**. See FEATHER.—**White herring**, a herring cured with brine, but not smoked.—**White leather**, tawed leather.—**White lie**, a lie that is in some degree excusable.—**White light**, ordinary sunlight.—**White metal**, a general name for alloys which have a whitish colour, from containing zinc, tin, nickel, &c.—**White precipitate**, a white mercurial preparation used externally.—**White swelling**, a popular name for several inflammatory affections of the joints.—**White vitriol**, sulphate of zinc.—**White wine**, any wine with very little colour.——n. The hue or colour of snow; a white pigment, or the hue produced by such; a part of something having the colour of snow; the central part of the butt in archery; the albumen of an egg; that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part; a member of the white race or races of man.——v.t. pret. & pp. *whited*, whīt'ed; ppr. *whiting*, whīt'ing. To make white; to whiten.

white-bait, whit'bāt, *n.* The fry or young



White-bait (*Clupea alba*).

of the herring and sprat, much prized as a delicacy.

Whiteboy, whīt'boi, *n.* A member of an illegal association formed in Ireland about 1760.

Whitechapel-cart, whīt'cha-pel-kärt, *n.* [From *Whitechapel* in London.] A light, two-wheeled spring-cart. Often called *Chapel-cart.*

white-faced, whīt'fāst, *a.* Having a white or pale face.

white-fish, whīt'fish, *n.* A general name for such fish as whitings and haddocks.

white-friar, whīt'frī-ėr, *n.* A friar of the Carmelite order, from their white cloaks.

white-iron, whīt'ī-ėrn, *n.* Thin sheet-iron covered with a coating of tin; tinplate.

white-lead, whīt'led, *n.* A carbonate of lead much used in painting; ceruse.

white-leg, whīt'leg, *n.* PHLEGMASIA.

white-livered, whīt'liv-ėrd, *a.* [From an old notion that pusillanimous persons had pale-coloured or bloodless livers.] Cowardly; dastardly.

whiten, whīt'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whitened*, whīt'nd; ppr. *whitening*, whīt'n-ing. [*White* and *-en.*] To make white; to bleach; to blanch.——v.i. To grow white; to turn or become white.

whitener, whīt'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which whitens.

whiteness, whīt'nes, *n.* The state of being white; want of blood in the face; paleness; purity; cleanness.

whites, whīts, *n. pl.* A superior kind of flour; also leucorrhœa.

white-smith, whīt'smith, *n.* A tinsmith; a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work.

white-thorn, whīt'thōrn, *n.* The common hawthorn.

white-throat, whīt'thrōt, *n.* A small British bird of the warbler family.

whitewash, whīt'wosh, *n.* A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, for whitening walls, ceilings, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *whitewashed*, whīt'wosht; ppr. *whitewashing*, whīt'wosh-ing. To cover with whitewash; *fig.* to clear from imputations; to restore the reputation of; colloquially, to clear from the effects of bankruptcy by passing through a judicial process.

whitewasher, whīt'wosh-ėr, *n.* One who whitewashes.

white-wood, whīt'wud, *n.* A name applied to a number of different trees or their timber.

whither, whiTH'ėr, *adv.* [A.Sax. *hwider*, whither, fr. stem of *who*, *what*, and suffix *-ther*; closely akin to *whether.*] To what place; where: used interrogatively; to which place; where: used relatively.

whithersoever, whiTH'ėr-sō-ev-ėr, *adv.* To whatever place.

whiting, whīt'ing, *n.* [From *white*; in first meaning with dim. term. *-ing*; in second with term. of verbal nouns.] A small British fish of the cod tribe, forming a delicate article of food; chalk pulverized and freed from impurities, used in whitewashing, for cleaning plate, making putty, &c.

whitish, whīt'ish, *a.* Somewhat white.

whitlow, whit'lō, *n.* [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quick-flaw*, lit. a flaw or sore of the *quick.*] A swelling or inflammation about the joints of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess; an inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep.

Whit-Monday, whit'mun-dā, *n.* The Monday following Whitsunday, in England, observed by most persons as a holiday.

Whitsun, whit'sun, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide, Whitsun Monday, Tuesday, &c., being the Monday, Tuesday, &c., following Whitsunday.

Whitsunday, whit'sun-dā, *n.* [Lit. white Sunday. The name was given because Pentecost was formerly a great season for baptisms, in which white robes are a prominent feature.] The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; in Scotland, a term day (May 15, or May 26 old style).

Whitsuntide, whit'sun-tīd, *n.* [*Whitsun* and *tide*, time, season.] The season of Pentecost.

whit-tawer, whit'tą-ėr, *n.* One who taws or makes white leather. Also WHITTAW.

whittle, whit'l, *n.* [O.E. *thwitel*, a dim. fr. A.Sax. *thwitan*, to cut=O.E. and Sc. *white*, to cut with a knife.] A knife; a large knife.——v.t. pret. & pp. *whittled*, whit'ld; ppr. *whittling*, whit'l-ing. To cut or dress with a knife; to pare down.——v.i. To occupy one's self in cutting wood with a pocket knife.

whiz, whiz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whizzed*, whizd; ppr. *whizzing*, whiz'ing. [An imitative word; comp. *wheeze*, *whistle*, *whir*, &c.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.——n. A sound between hissing and humming.

whizzingly, whiz'ing-li, *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

who, hō, *pron.*; possessive **whose**, hōz; objective or dative **whom**, hōm. [A.Sax. *hwā*, who, masc. and fem., *whæt*, what, neut.; always an interrogative=O. Fris. *hwā*, Icel. *hver*, *hvat*, Dan. *hvo*, *hvad*, D. *wie*, *wat*, G. *wer*, *was*, Goth. *hwas*, *hwo*, *hwata*; cog. L. *qui*, W. *pwy*, Gael. and Ir. *co*, Per. *ki*, Skr. *kas*, who. Akin are *when*, *whence*, *where*, *whither*, *which*, *why*, *how*, &c.] A relative and interrogative pronoun always used substantively (that is, not joined with a noun), and with relation to a person or persons; used interrogatively *who*=what or which person or persons? of what personality; used relatively=that; which person; sometimes used elliptically for *he*, *they*, or *those*, *who* or *whom.*

whoa, whō'a, *exclam.* Stop! stand still.

whoever, hō-ev'ėr, *pron.* [*Who* and *ever.*] Any one without exception; any person whatever.

whole, hōl, *a.* [Formerly *hole*, *hool* (the *w* being erroneously attached to the word, as in *whore*), fr. A. Sax. *hāl*, whole, sound, safe=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hēl*, D. *heel*, Dan. *heel*, Sw. *hel*, Icel. *heill*, G. *heil*, Goth. *hails*, healthy, sound, whole. HAIL, HEAL, HOLY.] In a sound or healthy state; sound; well; healthy; vigorous; restored to a sound state; healed; unimpaired; uninjured; intact; not broken or fractured; not imperfect; entire; complete; comprising all the parts, units, &c., that make up an aggregate; all the; total.—**Whole number**, an integer, as opposed to a fraction.——n. An entire thing; one complete thing or entity; the total assemblage of parts; a complete system; a regular combination of parts.—**On or upon the whole**, taking all circumstances into consideration; upon a review of the entire matter.

whole-length, hōl'length, *n.* A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure.

wholeness, hōl'nes, *n.* The state of being whole; entireness; totality.

wholesale, hōl'sāl, *n.* Sale of goods by the entire piece or in large quantities, as distinguished from retail.——a. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity; dealing

by wholesale; in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate.

wholesome, hōl'sum, *a.* [*Whole* and *-some.*] Tending to promote health; favouring health; good for the body; nourishing; salubrious; contributing to the health of the mind; favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity; useful; salutary.

wholesomely, hōl'sum-li, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner.

wholesomeness, hōl'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being wholesome; salubrity; salutariness.

wholly, hōl'li, *adv.* [For *whole-ly.*] As a whole; entirely; completely; perfectly; totally.

whoop, whōp or hōp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whooped*, whōpt or hōpt; ppr. *whooping*, whōp'ing or hōp'ing. [Perhaps fr. Fr. *houper*, to whoop, an imitative word; comp. *hoot.* Hence *hooping-* or *whooping-cough.*] To shout with a loud voice; to halloo; to hoot as an owl.——v.t. To shout at; to hoot; to insult with shouts.——n. A shout; a loud clear call.

whooping-cough, *n.* HOOPING-COUGH.

whop, whop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whopped*, whopt; ppr. *whopping*, whop'ing. [Also *whap*; origin doubtful; comp. W. *chwapiaw*, to strike, fr. *chwap*, a stroke.] To strike; to beat. [Colloq.]

whopper, whop'ėr, *n.* [From *whop*, the idea of greatness or bulk being often associated with that of a blow; thus a *striking* likeness is an impressive likeness.] Anything uncommonly large; a manifest lie. [Colloq.]

whore, hōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *hóre*, a whore= Icel. *hóra*, Dan. *hore*, D. *hoer*, G. *hure*, a whore; akin A. Sax. *hór*, adultery; Goth. *hôrs*, adulterer; same root as L. *carus*, dear; Skr. *kâma*, love. The *w* has intruded as in *whole.*] A lewd woman; a strumpet; a prostitute; a harlot.——v.i. pret. & pp. *whored*, hōrd; ppr. *whoring*, hōr'ing. To have to do with prostitutes.——v.t. To corrupt by lewd intercourse.

whoredom, hōr'dum, *n.* Lewdness; fornication; prostitution; idolatry (O.T.).

whoremonger, hōr'mung-gėr, *n.* One who practises whoring; a fornicator.

whoreson, hōr'sun, *n.* A bastard; a term of contempt or abuse.——*a.* Bastard-like; scurvy.

whorish, hōr'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a whore; lewd; unchaste.

whorl, whorl or wėrl, *n.* [A form of *whirl*, which is also used in same sense.] A ring of leaves or other organs of a plant all on the same plane; a verticil; a spiral turn of a univalve shell; the fly of a spindle.

whorled, whorld, *n.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate.

whort, whort, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub itself.

whortleberry, whor'tl-be-ri, *n.* [From A.Sax. *wyrtil*, a small shrub, dim. of *wort*, a plant, a wort. WORT.] The bilberry and its fruit.

whose, hōz, *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which.*

whoso, hō'sō, *pron.* Whosoever; whoever.

whosoever, hō-sō-ev'ėr, *pron.* [*Who, so,* and *ever.*] Any person whatever; any one.

why, whī, *adv.* and *conj.* [A.Sax. *hwí*, *hwý* (also *for hwí*), the instrumental case of *hwá*, who, *hwæt*, what; so Icel. *hví*, Sw. and Dan. *hvi*, Goth. *hvê. How* is a form of the same word. WHO.] For what reason, cause, or purpose; wherefore (interrogatively); for which or what cause or reason; wherefore (relatively).——*inter.* Used emphatically or to enliven the speech or to draw attention.

wick, wik, *n.* [A.Sax. *weoca*, *weoce*, a wick =L.G. *wieke*, D. *wiek*, a wick, a tent for a wound; Sw. *veke*, Dan. *vœge*, a wick; allied to *weak* (being pliant) and to *wicker.*] A loose spongy string or band which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps, or the melted tallow or wax in candles, to be burned.

wicked, wik'ed, *a.* [From old *wicke*, *wikke*, wicked (comp. *wretched*), from A. Sax. *wicca*, a wizard, *wicce*, a witch. WITCH.] Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine or the moral law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral; bad; iniquitous; mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often harmless mischief; roguish.

wickedly, wik'ed-li, *adv.* In a wicked or evil manner; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

wickedness, wik'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wicked; immorality; depravity; sin; sinfulness; evil or wicked behaviour; vice; a wicked act.

wicker, wik'ėr, *n.* [O.E. *wikir*, *wiker*, a withy, fr. stem of *weak*; comp. Sw. *vika*, to plait, to bend; Dan. *vegre*, a withy, G. *wickel*, a roll. WEAK, WICK.] A small pliable twig; a withe or withy; work made of such twigs; a basket or similar article.——*a.* Made of plaited twigs or osiers; covered with such plaited work.

wickered, wik'ėrd, *a.* Made of or covered with wickers or twigs.

wicker-work, wik'ėr-wėrk, *n.* A texture of interwoven or interlaced twigs; basket-work.

wicket, wik'et, *n.* [From an O. Fr. *wiket* (not found=O.Fr. *guichet*), fr. Icel. *vikja*, to turn, to bend, same word as A. Sax. *wican*, to yield. WEAK.] A small gate or door; a small door or gate forming part of a larger one; a hole in a door through which to communicate without opening the door; in *cricket*, the object at which the bowler aims, consisting of three upright rods ('stumps') with two small pieces lying in grooves along their tops; the ground on which the wickets are set; a batsman's turn at the wicket.

wide, wīd, *a.* [A. Sax. *wid*, wide, broad, extensive=O.Sax. and O.Fris. *wid*, D. *wijd*, Icel. *vidr*, Sw. and Dan. *vid*, G. *weit*, wide; root doubtful.] Having a great extent each way, especially in breadth; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; broad, as opposed to narrow; broad to a certain specified degree; vast; spacious; extensive; *fig.* not narrow or limited; enlarged; liberal; failing to hit a mark; remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, or the like.—— **adv.** At or to a distance; far; to a considerable extent or space; far from the mark or from the purpose; astray.

wide-awake, wīd'a-wāk, *a.* On the alert; sharp or smart; knowing. [Colloq.]——*n.* [So called because once worn greatly by smart sporting men.] A species of soft felt hat with a broad brim.

widely, wīd'li, *adv.* In a wide manner or degree; with great extent; very much; to a great distance; greatly; extensively; far.

widen, wīd'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *widened*, wīd'nd; ppr. *widening*, wīd'n-ing. [*Wide* and *-en.*] To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth.——v.i. To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

wideness, wīd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wide; width; breadth.

wide-spread, wīd'spred, *a.* Spread to a great distance; extending far and wide.

widgeon, wij'on, *n.* [Fr. *vigeon*, *vingeon*, names of ducks; fr. L. *vipio*, *vipionis*, a small crane, like *pigeon*, fr. *pipio.*] A migratory water-fowl of the duck group, which breeds in northern regions.

widow, wi'dō, *n.* [A. Sax. *wídeve*, *wuduwe*, *widwe*, a widow=O. Sax. *widuwa*, *widwa*, O. Fris. *widwe*, D. *weduwe*, L.G. *wedewe*, G. *wittwe*, Goth. *widuwo*; cog. Rus. *vdova*, L. *vidua*, fr. *viduus*, deprived (VOID); Skr. *vidhavâ*, a widow.] A woman who has lost her husband by death: also used adjectively.——v.t. pret. & pp. *widowed*, wi'dōd; ppr. *widowing*, wi'dō-ing. To bereave of a husband; to strip of anything good; to bereave generally.

widower, wi'dō-ėr, *n.* [A somewhat curiously formed word fr. *widow*=D. *weduwer*, G. *wittwer.*] A man who has lost his wife by death.

widowhood, wi'dō-hụd, *n.* The condition of being a widow or a widower; the state of a man or woman whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not married again.

width, width, *n.* [*Wide* and *-th*, term. of abstract nouns; like *breadth*, *length.*] Wideness; breadth; the extent of a thing from side to side.

wield, wēld, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wielded*, wēld'ed; ppr. *wielding*, wēld'ing. [O.E. *welden*, A. Sax. (*ge*)*weldan*, (*ge*)*wyldan*, fr. *wealdan*, to rule=O. Sax. *waldan*, O. Fris. *walda*, Icel. *valda*, G. *walten*, Goth. *waldan*, to rule; same root as L. *valeo*, I am strong. VALID.] To use or manage freely in the hand or hands; to hold aloft or swing freely; to use or employ with the hand; to manage, employ, or have full control over; to sway; to exercise; to govern.

wieldable, wēld'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being wielded.

wielder, wēld'ėr, *n.* One who wields.

wieldy, wēld'i, *a.* [From *wield.*] That may be wielded; manageable; wieldable.

wife, wīf, *n.*; pl. **wives**, wīvz. [A. Sax. *wíf*, a woman, a wife=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *wíf*, D. *wijf*, Icel. *víf*, Sw. *vif*, Dan. *viv*, G. *weib*, woman; root doubtful. This word gives the first syllable of *woman.*] Originally, a woman; now, generally a woman who is united to a man in wedlock; the correlative of *husband.*

wifehood, wīf'hụd, *n.* State and character of a wife.

wifeless, wīf'les, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.

wifelike, wīf'lik, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman.

wifely, wīf'li, *a.* Like a wife; becoming a wife.

wig, wig, *n.* [The final syllable of *periwig* —which see.] An artificial covering of hair for the head, usually worn to conceal baldness, but formerly merely by way of ornament.

wigan, wig'an, *n.* [From *Wigan* in Lancashire.] A stiff canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening skirts, &c.

wig-block, wig'blok, *n.* A block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on.

wigged, wigd, *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.

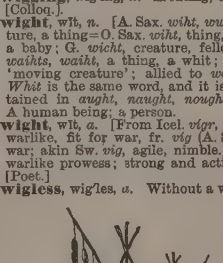
wiggery, wig'ėr-i, *n.* The work of a wig-maker; false hair.

wigging, wig'ing, *n.* A rating; a scolding. [Colloq.].

wight, wīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *wíht*, *wuht*, a creature, a thing=O. Sax. *wíht*, thing, D. *wicht*, a baby; G. *wicht*, creature, fellow; Goth. *waihts*, *waiht*, a thing, a whit; originally 'moving creature'; allied to *weag*, *weigh. Whit* is the same word, and it is also contained in *aught*, *naught*, *nought*, or *not.*] A human being; a person.

wight, wīt, *a.* [From Icel. *vígr*, neut. *vígt*, warlike, fit for war, fr. *víg* (A. Sax. *wíg*), war; akin Sw. *vig*, agile, nimble.] Having warlike prowess; strong and active; agile. [Poet.]

wigless, wig'les, *a.* Without a wig.



Wigwams of North American Indians.

wigwam, wig'wam, *n.* [Of Indian origin.] A tent, lodge, or hut of the North American Indians.

wild, wīld, *a.* [A. Sax. *wild*, wild, not tame,

savage=O. Sax. *wildi*, O. Fris. *wilde*, D. *wild*, G. *wild*, Goth. *wiltheis*, wild, Sc. *wild*, Icel. *villr*, wild, astray, bewildered; Dan. and Sw. *vild*, wild; akin to *will*, an animal that is wild also wandering at its will. *Wilderness*, *bewilder*, are derivatives. WILL.] Living in a state of nature; not tame; not domestic or domesticated; savage; uncivilized; rude; ferocious; barbarous; growing or produced without culture; not cultivated; untilled; desert; waste; as left by nature; turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; furious; violent; unregulated; passionate; disorderly in manner of life; frolicsome; giddy; wayward; reckless; rash; not based on reason or prudence; wanting order; irregular; extravagant; fantastic; indicating strong emotion or excitement; excited; bewildered; distracted; excessively eager or enthusiastic; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.—**Wild ass**, an Asiatic or African ass living naturally in a wild state.—**Wild duck**, any duck not domesticated; the mallard.—**Wild goose**, any goose not domesticated; the graylag goose of Britain.—**Wild-goose chase**, a foolish pursuit or search for something. ——*n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region.

wild-boar, wild'bōr, *n.* A wild swine or animal of the hog kind, from which the domesticated swine are descended.

wild-cat, wild'kat, *n.* A wild animal of the cat kind, akin to the domestic cat.

wilder, wil'dėr, pret. & pp. *wildered*, wil'dėrd; ppr. *wildering*, wil'dėr-ing. [From the *wilder-* of *wilderness*; hence, *bewilder*.] To bewilder; to cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties.

wilderedly, wil'dėrd-li, *adv.* In a wildered manner.

wilderment, wil'dėr-ment, *n.* Bewilderment.

wilderness, wil'dėr-nes, *n.* [Formed with suffix *-ness*, fr. older *wilderne*, a wilderness, fr. A. Sax. *wilder*, a wild animal, fr. *wild*, wild, *deór* (=*deer*), an animal; comp. D. *wildernis*, G. *wildniss*, wilderness.] A desert; a waste; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain; a great and irregular collection of things; a portion of a garden where things are set apart to grow without cultivation.

wildfire, wild'fir, *n.* Inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder; a name for erysipelas; also a name for an eruptive disease, a species of lichen.

wild-fowl, wild'foul, *n.* A collective term for birds pursued as game, but ordinarily restricted to water-fowl.

wilding, wild'ing, *n.* [From *wild.*] A young tree that is wild, or that grows without cultivation.

wildish, wild'ish, *a.* Somewhat wild.

wildly, wild'li, *adv.* In a wild state or manner; heedlessly; capriciously; irrationally; savagely; extravagantly; irregularly.

wildness, wild'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wild; rough uncultivated state; savageness; fierceness; turbulence; looseness of life; distraction; great perturbation of look or appearance.

wild-wood, wild'wud, *a.* Belonging to wild or unfrequented woods.

wile, wil, *n.* [A. Sax. *wile*, *wil*, wil, wile=Icel. *vél*, *væl*, artifice, craft, trick; connections doubtful. *Guile* is the same word, but has come to us directly from the French. GUILE.] An artifice; a stratagem; a trick or stratagem practised for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wiled*, wild; ppr. *wiling*, wil'ing. To draw, lure, or entice; to cajole; to while or pass.

wileful, wil'fụl, *a.* Full of wiles; wily; tricky.

wilful, wil'fụl, *a.* [*Will* and *full.*] Under the influence of self-will; governed by one's own will without regard to reason; obstinate; wayward; perverse; done by design; intentional.

wilfully, wil'fụl-li, *adv.* In a wilful manner; obstinately; waywardly; perversely; by design; with set purpose.

wilfulness, wil'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being wilful; obstinacy; perverseness.

wilily, wi'li-li, *adv.* In a wily manner; by stratagem; with insidious art; craftily.

wiliness, wi'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being wily; cunning; guile.

will, wil, *v. aux.*, pres. I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; past *would*, *wouldest* or *wouldst*, *would*; no past participle, infinitive, or imperative. [A. Sax. *willan*, pret. *wolde*=D. and L.G. *willen*, Icel. and Sw. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*; G. *will*, I will, infin. *wollen*, to be willing; cog. L. *volo*, I will, *velle*, to will (VOLITION); Gr. *boulomai*, I will. Akin *well*, *weal*, *wild*.] In the first person this verb expresses willingness, consent, intention, or promise; and when emphasized, determination or fixed purpose; simple futurity with the first person being expressed by *shall* (SHALL). In the second and third persons *will* expresses only a simple future or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being then lost. *Would* stands in the same relation to *will* that *should* does to *shall*, being mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the latter case having often the force of an independent verb.——v.t. pret. & pp. *willed*, wild; ppr. *willing*, wil'ing. [A. Sax. *willian*, pret. *willode*; fr. the noun. The conjugation is quite regular.] To determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to decree; to desire or wish; to intend; to dispose of by testament; to give as a legacy; to bequeath.——v.i. To form a volition; to exercise an act of the will; to desire; to wish; to determine; to decree.

will, wil, *n.* [A. Sax. *willa*, will, fr. *willan*, to desire, and=D. *wil*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *vilje*, Sw. *vilja*, G. *wille*, will. See above verb.] Wish; desire; inclination; choice; strong desire; wish or pleasure of a superior; what is wished or desired; determination; purpose; intention; discretion; option; the legal declaration of a person, setting forth what he wishes to be done after his death in relation to his property; a testament; the written paper containing a disposition of property; that faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or not to do something; the power of control which the mind possesses over its own operations; volition.

willing, wil'ing, *a.* [Originally a ppr.] Ready or inclined to do or grant; not averse; desirous; ready; spontaneous; voluntary; borne or received voluntarily; prompt in action.

willingly, wil'ing-li, *adv.* In a willing manner; without reluctance; cheerfully; voluntarily; readily; gladly.

willingness, wil'ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being willing; readiness.

will-o'-the-wisp, wil'o-thė-wisp, *n.* [Also called *will-with-a-wisp*, *will-in-the-wisp.*] The ignis-fatuus—which see.

willow, wil'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *welig*, *wilig*, a willow = D. *wilg*, L.G. *wilge*, a willow; connections unknown.] A name for numerous well-known species of trees and shrubs, loving moisture, and valuable for basket-making, &c.; an instrument for opening and disentangling locks of wool previous to manufacture.

willow-herb, wil'ō-ėrb, *n.* Name of a widely spread genus (Epilobium) of plants with purple flowers and leaves similar to those of the willow.

willow-warbler, **willow-wren**, wil'ō-war-blėr, wil'ō-ren, *n.* A small song-bird a common summer visitant in Britain.

willowy, wil'ō-i, *a.* Abounding with willows; resembling a willow; slender and graceful.

will-with-a-wisp, *n.* WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

willy-nilly, wil'i-nil-i, *adv.* [That is, will he or will he not; fr. *will* and old *ne*, not.] Willing or unwilling.

wily, wi'li, *a.* [*Wile* and *-y.*] Using wiles; cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; subtle.

wimble, wim'bl, *n.* [Same (with inserted *b*) as Sc. *wimmle* or *wummle*, Dan. *vimmel*, O. Sw. *vimla*, an auger; akin D. *wemelen*, to bore. *Gimlet* is a dim. form. GIMLET.] An instrument for boring holes in wood; a kind of auger or gimlet.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wimbled*, wim'bld; ppr. *wimbling*, wim'-bl-ing. To bore, as with a wimble.

Wimple.

wimple, wim'pl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wimpel*, a wimple = D. *wimpel*, Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. *vimpel*, G. *wimpel*, a pennon, veil, &c.; perhaps akin to *whip*, *gimp.*] A former female head-dress, laid in plaits over the head and round the chin and neck, still worn by nuns.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *wimpled*, wim'pld; ppr. *wimpling*, wim'pl-ing. To cover with a wimple or something similar; to veil; to hoodwink. —— v.i. To resemble or suggest wimples; to undulate; to ripple, as a small stream.

win, win, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *won*, wun; ppr. *winning*, win'ing. [A. Sax. *winnan*, to strive, labour, fight, struggle = O. Sax. *winnan*, O. Fris. *winna*, D. *winnen*, Icel. and Sw. *vinna*, Dan. *vinde*, G. (*ge*)*winnen*, to fight, strive, win, &c., Goth. *winnan*, to endure; from root meaning to desire, seen also in the name of the goddess *Venus*, Skr. *van*, to desire; akin *wean*, *wont*, *winsome.*] To gain or acquire by toil, effort, or struggle; to gain in contest; to be victorious in; to gain as victor; to gain possession of by fighting; to get into one's possession by conquest; to gain or procure in general; to conciliate to one's self; to attract; to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain or obtain, as by solicitation or courtship; to gain over to one's side or party; to reach; to attain.—— v.i. To be superior in a contest or competition; to be victorious; to gain the victory.

wince, wins, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *winced*, winst; ppr. *wincing*, wins'ing. [Formerly also *winch*, fr. O.Fr. *guinchir*, *guenchir*, *winchir*(?), fr. O. G. *wenken*, to start aside, G. *wanken*, to wince, to totter. Akin to *wink.*] To shrink as from a blow or from pain; to start back, as when hurt whether in person or feelings.—— n. The act of one who winces; a start, as from pain.

wincer, wins'ėr, *n.* One that winces.

wincey, win'si, *n.* [Probably a corrupted contr. of *linsey-woolsey*, the steps being *linsey-winsey*, then simply *wincey*. The word was originally Scotch.] A strong and durable cloth, composed of a cotton warp and a woollen weft.

Winch.

winch, winsh, *n.* [A.Sax. *wince*, a winch, a reel for thread; akin *wince*, *wink*, *winkle.*] The crank or bent handle for turning a wheel, grindstone, &c.; a kind of wind-lass turned by a crank handle with a rope or chain wound round an axis.

wind, wind, in poetry often wind, *n.* [A. Sax. *wind*, wind=O. Sax. O. Fris. L.G. D. and G. *wind*, Dan. and Sw. *vind*, Icel. *vindr*, Goth. *winds*, wind; cog. L. *ventus* (whence *ventilate*), W. *gwynt*, Skr. *vâta*, wind. The root is in Goth. *waian*, G. *wehen*, Skr. *vi*, to blow. *Window* contains this word, and *weather* is fr. same root.] The air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity; a current of air that is easily perceptible; a current of air in the atmosphere, as coming from a particular point of the compass; a point of the compass (O.T.); air artificially put in motion; breath modulated by the respiratory organs or by an instrument;

wind-instrument; power of respiration; lung power; breath; empty or unmeaning words; idle or vain threats; gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.—**In the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind**, directly towards the point from which the wind blows; right against the wind.——v.t. wind, pret. & pp. generally *wound*, wound, sometimes *winded*, wind'ed. [From *wind*, the above noun, pronounced as wind: the strong conjugation has been introduced through confusion with *wind*, to twist.] To blow, as a horn or other wind-instrument; to sound by blowing.——v.t. wind, pret. & pp. *winded*, wind'ed; ppr. *winding*, wind'ing. [From *wind*, *n.*, pronounced wind.] To perceive or follow by the scent; to nose; to expose to the wind; to render scant of wind; to let rest and recover wind.

wind, wind, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wound*, wound; ppr. *winding*, wind'ing. [A. Sax. *windan*, to wind, bend, twist, twine=O. Sax. *windan*, O. Fris. *winda*, D. and G. *winden*, Icel. and Sw. *winda*, Goth. *windan*, to wind; akin *wend*, *wand*, *wander*, *windlass*.] To bend or turn in various ways; to coil round something; to form into a ball or coil by turning; to turn, twist, or introduce by insinuation; to worm; to entwist; to enfold; to encircle; to put in order for regular action by turning some appliance, as a clock or watch.——v.i. To have a circular or spiral direction; to twine or twist; to crook; to bend; to proceed in bends or flexures; to move round; to meander; to make one's way by bendings.—**To wind up**, to coil up into small bulk; to bring to conclusion; to make a final settlement of; to coil the main-spring or draw up the weights of.

windage, wind'āj, *n.* [*Wind* and *-age*.] The difference between the diameter of a gun or other firearm and that of the ball or shell; the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile; the extent of such deflection.

wind-bag, wind'bag, *n.* A bag filled with wind; hence, a man of mere words; a noisy pretender.

wind-bound, wind'bound, *a.* Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

wind-chest, wind'chest, *n.* The chest or reservoir in an organ or harmonium for storing the wind produced by the bellows.

wind-egg, wind'eg, *n.* An egg surrounded only by a membrane.

winder, wind'ėr, *n.* One who or that which winds; an instrument for winding yarn or the like.

windfall, wind'fąl, *n.* Fruit blown off the tree by wind; timber blown down; hence, an unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage.

wind-flower, wind'flou-ėr, *n.* The anemone.

wind-gall, wind'gąl, *n.* A soft tumour on the fetlock-joints of a horse; a streak of light on the edge of a cloud, reckoned a sign of boisterous weather.

wind-gauge, wind'gāj, *n.* An anemometer.

wind-hover, wind'ho-vėr, *n.* A name of the kestrel.

windiness, wind'i-nes, *n.* The state of being windy or tempestuous; flatulence; tendency to generate wind.

winding, wind'ing, *a.* Bending; twisting; having curves; spiral.——n. A turn or turning; a bend.

winding-engine, wind'ing-en-jin, *n.* A hoisting engine for mines.

windingly, wind'ing-li, *adv.* In a winding or circuitous form or manner.

winding-machine, wind'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A twisting or warping machine.

winding-sheet, wind'ing-shēt, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped; a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle: regarded as an omen of death.

wind-instrument, wind'in-stru-ment, *n.* An instrument of music played by wind or breath, as a flute, a clarionet, &c.

windlass, wind'las, *n.* [Partly fr. D. *windas*, or Icel. *vindáss*, lit. winding-beam, fr. *winda*, to wind, and *áss*, a pole or beam; partly fr. old *windle*, *windles*, a wheel or reel, a dim. fr. the verb to *wind*.] A modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, &c., by hand or steam power.

Ship's Windlass.

windless, wind'les, *a.* Free from wind; unruffled; calm.

windlestraw, win'dl-strą, *n.* [A. Sax. *windelstrēow*, properly straw for plaiting, fr. *windel*, a basket, fr. *windan*, to wind, and *strēow*, straw. WIND (to bend). STRAW.] A name given to various species of grasses; a stalk of grass.

wind-mill, wind'mil, *n.* A mill which receives its motion from the impulse of the wind, and which is used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c.

window, win'dō, *n.* [O. E. *windoge*, *windohe*, &c., fr. Icel. *vindauga*, a window, lit. wind-eye—*vindr*, wind, and *auga*, an eye. WIND, EYE.] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of light and air; the frame (usually fitted with panes of glass) that occupies this aperture; a casement; an aperture or opening resembling a window.—— v.t. pret. & pp. *windowed*, win'dōd; ppr. *windowing*, win'dō-ing. To furnish with windows.

window-blind, win'dō-blīnd, *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window.

window-curtain, win'dō-kėr-ten, *n.* A curtain, hung over the window inside a room.

windowed, win'dōd, *a.* Having a window or windows.

window-frame, win'dō-frām, *n.* The frame of a window which receives the sashes.

window-glass, win'dō-glās, *n.* Glass for windows, of an inferior quality to plate-glass.

windowless, win'dō-les, *a.* Destitute of windows.

window-sash, win'dō-sash, *n.* The light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

windpipe, wind'pīp, *n.* The cartilaginous pipe or passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

windrose, wind'rōz, *n.* [So named from somewhat resembling a rose.] A card, table, or diagram, with radiating lines, giving information regarding the strength and frequency of winds, &c.

windrow, wind'rō, *n.* A row or line of hay raked together and exposed to the wind.

wind-sail, wind'sāl, *n.* A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship; one of the vanes or sails of a wind-mill.

wind-tight, wind'tīt, *a.* So tight or in such good repair as to prevent the entrance of wind.

wind-up, wīnd'up, *n.* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter; the closing act; the close.

windward, wind'wėrd, *n.* [*Wind* and *ward*, denoting direction.] The point from which the wind blows.—— a. On the side toward which the wind blows.—— adv. Towards the wind.

windy, wind'i, *a.* [*Wind* and *-y*=A. Sax. *windig*.] Consisting of wind; tempestuous; boisterous; exposed to the wind; abounding with wind; empty; airy; flatulent.

wine, win, *n.* [A. Sax. *win*, wine, borrowed (like O. Sax. and O. Fris. *win*, D. *wijn*, Icel. *vín*, Sw. and Dan. *vin*, G. and Goth. *wein*) fr. L. *vinum*, wine; perhaps akin to *vitis*, the vine. From L. *vinum* are also *vin*, *vinegar*, *vintage*, *vinous*, *vignette*, &c.] An intoxicating liquor obtained from the fermented juice of grapes; the juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, &c., in imitation of wine; the drinking of wine.

wine-bibber, win'bib-ėr, *n.* One who drinks much wine.

wine-cellar, win'sel-ėr, *n.* An apartment or cellar for storing wine.

wine-coloured, win'kul-ėrd, *a.* Approaching the colour of red wine.

wine-cooler, win'kōl-ėr, *n.* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk.

wine-fat, win'fat, *n.* The vat into which the liquor flows from the wine-press.

wine-glass, win'glās, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drunk.

wine-measure, win'me-zhūr, *n.* An old English measure in which the gallon was to the imperial gallon as 5 to 6 nearly.

wine-merchant, win'mėr-chant, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

wine-press, win'pres, *n.* An apparatus in which the juice is pressed out of grapes.

wine-taster, win'tāst-ėr, *n.* A person employed to judge of wine for purchasers.

wine-vault, win'vąlt, *n.* A vault or cellar for wine; a name frequently assumed by a public-house or tavern.

wing, wing, *n.* [Same as Sw. and Dan. *vinge*, Icel. *vængr*, a wing; probably akin to *wag*.] One of the anterior limbs in birds, in most cases serving as organs of flight; an organ used for flying by insects, bats, &c.; act of flying; flight; that which resembles a wing, as the sail of a ship; that part of a building on one side of the central or main portion; a lateral extension of anything; a leaf of a gate or double door; one of the sides of the stage of a theatre; one of the extreme lateral divisions of an army, regiment, fleet, or the like.——v.t. pret. & pp. *winged*, wingd; ppr. *winging*, wing'ing. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to transport by flight; to traverse by flying; to wound in the wing; to disable a wing or limb of.

wing-case, wing'kās, *n.* The hard case which covers the wings of beetles, &c.; the elytron.

winged, wingd, *a.* Having wings; swift; rapid; passing quickly; alate.

wingless, wing'les, *a.* Having no wings, or only rudimentary ones; not able to ascend or fly.

winglet, wing'let, *n.* [*Wing* and *-let*.] A little wing; the bastard wing of a bird.

wink, wingk, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *winked*, wingkt; ppr. *winking*, wingk'ing. [A. Sax. *wincian*, *wincan*, to wink (akin to *wancol*, unsteady) =D. *winken*, *wenken*, Icel. *vanka*, to wink; Dan. *vinke*, Sw. *vinka*, to wink or nod; G. *winken*, to beckon. Akin *wince*, *wench*, *winch*.] To shut and open the eyelids; to shut and open the eyes alternately and rapidly; to blink; to nictitate; to give a hint or intimation by a motion of the eyelids; to close the eyelids and exclude the light; to connive; to seem or pretend not to see; to shut the eyes wilfully; to be wilfully blind; followed by *at*.——n. The act of shutting and opening the eyelids rapidly; a motion of the eye; no more time than is necessary to shut the eyes; a twinkling; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

winker, wingk'ėr, *n.* One who winks; one of the blinds of a horse; a blinker.

winkle, wing'kl, *n.* A common abbreviation of *Periwinkle*.

winner, win'ėr, *n.* One who wins; one who proves successful in competition or contest.

winning, win'ing, *a.* Adapted to win or gain favour; attractive; charming.—— n. The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest: chiefly in the *plural*.

winningly, win'ing-li, *adv.* In a winning manner; charmingly.

winning-post, win'ing-pōst, *n.* A post or goal in a race-course towards which the competitors run.

winnow, win'ō, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *winnowed*, win'ōd; ppr. *winnowing*, win'ō-ing. [A. Sax. *windwian*, to winnow, fr. *wind*, the wind. (WIND.) Comp. L. *ventilare*, to winnow, fr. *ventus*, the wind. VENTILATE.] To separate or drive off the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; to sift out; to beat as with wings; to sift, examine, or try for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth; to scrutinize or investigate so as to separate the bad from the good.——v.i. To separate chaff from corn.

winnower, win'ō-ėr, *n.* One who or that which winnows.

winsey, win'si, *n.* Same as *Wincey*.

winsome, win'sum, *a.* [A. Sax. *wynsum*, pleasant, delightful, fr. *wynn*, delight, joy (akin to *win*), and term. *-sum*, later *-some*.] Attractive; agreeable; winning; charming; engaging.

winsomeness, win'sum-nes, *n.* The property of being winsome; attractiveness; engaging manner or appearance.

winter, win'tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *winter*, winter =O. Sax. *wintar*, O. Fris. L.G. D. and G. *winter*, Sw. and Dan. *vinter*, Icel. *vetr*, *vittr* (for *vintr*), Goth. *wintrus*; possibly allied to *wind* or to *wet*; more probably allied to O. Ir. *find*, white, referring to the snow.] The cold season of the year, in northern latitudes, say, December, January, and February; a year, especially in reference to an old man's age; any time or period likened to winter; any cheerless situation.——a. Belonging to winter.——v.i. pret. & pp. *wintered*, win'tėrd; ppr. *wintering*, win'tėr-ing. To pass the winter; to hibernate.——v.t. To keep, feed, or manage during the winter.

winter-apple, win'tėr-ap-l, *n.* An apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.

winter-barley, win'tėr-bär-li, *n.* A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

winter-cress, win'tėr-kres, *n.* A name of two British cruciferous plants (genus Barbarea), one of them used as a salad.

winter-green, win'tėr-grēn, *n.* The name of certain plants allied to the heaths, some of them medicinal (genera Pyrola, Gaultheria).

winterly, win'tėr-li, *a.* Wintery; cheerless.

winter-quarters, win'tėr-kwąr-tėrz, *n.pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

winter-tide, win'tėr-tīd, *n.* The winter season.

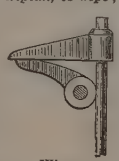
winter-wheat, win'tėr-whēt, *n.* Wheat sown in autumn.

wintry, **wintery**, win'tri, win'tėr-i, *a.* [*Winter* and *-y*=A. Sax. *wintrig*.] Pertaining to or resembling winter; suitable to winter; cold; stormy; bleak.

winy, win'i, *a.* [*Wine* and *-y*.] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

winze, winz, *n.* [Icel. *vinza*, to winnow, fr. *vindr*, wind.] A small shaft in a mine sunk from one level to another, for ventilation or communication.

wipe, wīp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wiped*, wīpt; ppr. *wiping*, wīp'ing. [A. Sax. *wipian*, to wipe; akin to L.G. *wiep*, G. *wif*, a wisp of straw, and to *wisp*, *whip*.] To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by gentle rubbing; to strike or brush gently; to remove; to efface (with *off*, *up*, *away*, &c.).——n. The act of one who wipes; a rub for the purpose of cleaning; a gibe; a jeer.


Wiper.

wiper, wīp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which wipes; a piece projecting from an axle for raising stampers, pistons, &c., and letting them fall.

wire, wīr, *n.* [A. Sax. *wir*, a wire, a twisted ornament=L.G. *wire*, Icel. *virr*, Dan. *vire*, wire; allied to L. *viriæ*, bracelets; probably of same root as *withe*.] A thread or fine slender round piece of metal of some elasticity and firmness; any metallic substance drawn out fine and to a uniform thickness; a telegraph wire; hence the telegraph.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wired*, wīrd; ppr. *wiring*, wīr'ing. To bind with wire; to fix or put a wire on; to snare by means of a wire; to send by telegraphic wire.——v.i. To communicate by means of the telegraph.

wire-bridge, wīr'brij, *n.* A bridge suspended by cables formed of wire.

wire-draw, wīr'drą, *v.t.* pret. *wire-drew*, wīr'drō; pp. *wire-drawn*, wīr'drąn; ppr. *wire-drawing*, wīr'drą-ing. To draw into wire through a hole in a plate of steel; to draw or spin out at length; to protract with discussions of nice points or minute distinctions (especially in pp. *wire-drawn*).

wire-drawer, wīr'drą-ėr, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

wire-drawing, wīr'drą-ing, *n.* The act or art of drawing out metals into wire; the drawing out of a discussion to prolixity by useless distinctions, &c.

wire-gauze, wīr'gąz, *a.* A kind of stiff close fabric made of fine wire.

wire-guard, wīr'gärd, *n.* Wire-netting placed in front of a fire.

wire-netting, wīr'net-ing, *n.* A texture of wire used for light fencing, &c.

wire-puller, wīr'pųl-ėr, *n.* One who pulls the wires of puppets; hence, one who secretly instigates and controls the actions of others; an intriguer.

wire-pulling, wīr'pųl-ing, *n.* The procedure of a wire-puller.

wire-rope, wīr'rōp, *n.* A rope formed of twisted iron or steel.

wire-worker, wīr'wėrk-ėr, *n.* One who manufactures articles from wire.

wire-worm, wīr'wėrm, *n.* A name for hard, wiry larvæ or grubs very destructive to crops.

wire-wove, wīr'wōv, *n.* Applied to a paper of fine quality and glazed.

wiriness, wīr'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wiry.

wiry, wīr'i, *a.* [*Wire* and *-y*.] Made of wire; like wire; tough; lean and sinewy.

wisdom, wiz'dom, *n.* [*Wise* and *-dom*=A. Sax. *wisdom*, fr. *wis*, wise, and term. *-dōm*=Icel. *visdōmr*, Sw. *visdom*, Dan. *visdom*.] The property or quality of being wise; the power or faculty of judging rightly in any particular case; sound judgment and sagacity; prudence; discretion; sound commonsense: often opposed to *folly*; godliness; learning or erudition.

wisdom-tooth, wiz'dom-tōth, *n.* A large back double tooth, so named because not appearing till a person is grown up.

wise, wīz, *a.* [A. Sax. *wis*, wise, prudent= O. Sax. and O. Fris. *wis*, D. *wijs*, L.G. *wis*, Icel. *viss*, Dan. *vis* or *vis*, Sw. *vis*, G. *weise*, wise; fr. same root as *wit*, *wot*, L. *video*, I see (VISION). The wise man is therefore the man that sees and knows. WIT.] Having the power of discerning and judging correctly; possessed of or proceeding from discernment, judgment, and discretion; able to decide upon what is right and wrong, proper and improper; sagacious; sensible; sage; judicious; experienced; skilled; in *Scrip.* godly; pious.

wise, wīz, *n.* [A. Sax. *wise*, manner=O. Sax. *wisa*, D. *wijs*, Icel. *vis*, *visa*, Dan. *viis*, G. *weise*; originally, knowledge or known way; akin to the adjective *wise*. *Guise* is the same word.] Manner; mode; generally in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, &c., or in composition, as in *likewise*.

wiseacre, wīz'a-kėr, *n.* [Corrupted from G. *weissager*, a soothsayer, fr. O.H.G. *vizzago*, *vizago*, a seer=A. Sax. *witega*, a seer, lit. one who is witty or knowing; akin to *wit* and *wise*.] One who makes pretensions to wisdom; a would-be wise person; a dunce or blockhead who poses as a wise man.

wiseness, wīz'nes, *n.* Wisdom.

wisely, wīz'li, *adv.* In a wise manner; sensibly; prudently; judiciously; discreetly.

wish, wish, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wished*, wisht; ppr. *wishing*, wish'ing. [Formerly *wische*, *wusche*, to wish, a wish, fr. A. Sax. *wȳscan*, to wish, fr. *wīsc*, a wish=D. and G. *wunsch*, a wish; allied to E. *win*, *winsome*, Skr. *van*, to love, L. *Venus*, the goddess, *veneror*, I venerate. WIN, VENERATE.] To have a desire; to long: with *for* before the object.——v.t. To desire; to long for: often governing an infinitive or a clause; to frame or express desires concerning; to desire to be; to wish one well; to imprecate, invoke, or call down.——n. A desire; a longing; an expression of desire; a request; a petition; the thing desired.

wish-bone, **wishing-bone**, wish'bōn, wish'ing-bōn, *n.* A fowl's merry-thought.

wisher, wish'ėr, *n.* One who wishes.

wishful, wish'fųl, *a.* Having or showing a wish or desire; desirous; eager; earnest.

wishfully, wish'fųl-li, *adv.* In a wishful manner; with desire; longingly.

wishfulness, wish'fųl-nes, *n.* The state of being wishful.

wishy-washy, wish'i-wosh'i, *a.* [A kind of reduplication of *washy*.] Very thin and weak; diluted; hence, feeble; wanting in substantial qualities.

wisp, wisp, *n.* [Formerly *wispe*, *wesp*, *wips*; akin to L.G. *wisch*, *wippa*, a wisp, also to *whip*.] A small bundle of straw or other like substance; a bunch of fibrous matter; a whisk or small broom; a will-o'-the-wisp.

wistaria, wis-tā'ri-a, *n.* [After Caspar *Wistar*, an American anatomist.] An Asiatic and N. American genus of leguminous climbing plants, of which one or two species are now well known in Europe.

wistful, wist'fųl, *a.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps fr. *whist*, silent; comp. the old *wistly*, silently.] Thoughtful; attentive; anxiously observant; earnest; pensive; contemplative; earnest from a feeling of desire; longing.

wistfully, wist'fųl-li, *adv.* In a wistful manner; attentively; pensively; longingly.

wistiti, wis'ti-ti, *n.* [Native name.] The marmoset.

wit, wit, *v.t.* and *i.*; present tense, I *wot*, thou *wottest* or *wotst*, he *wots* or *wot*; pl. *wot*; pret. *wist* in all persons; ppr. *witting*, also *wotting*. [A. Sax. *witan*, to know=O. Sax. *witan*, O. Sax. *wita*, D. *weten*, Icel. *vita*, Dan. *vide*, Sw. *veta*, Goth. *witan*, G. *wissen*, to know; cog. L. *video*, *visum*, I see (VISION), Gr. *(v)idein*, to see, *(v)eidenai*, I know (IDEA), Skr. *vid*, to know, to perceive. Hence *wit*, the noun, and *witness*. Akin are *wise*, *wizard*.] To know; to be or become aware; to learn.—**To wit** is often used parenthetically to call attention to something, or as introductory to a detailed statement, and is equivalent to namely, that is to say.

wit, wit, *n.* [A. Sax. *wit*, *gewit*, knowledge, mind, understanding=Icel. *vit*, Sw. *vett*, Dan. *vid*, G. *witz*, understanding, wit. See WIT, *v.*] Intellect; understanding or mental powers collectively; a faculty or power of the mind; sense; one of the senses; wisdom; sagacity; judgment; intelligence; the faculty of associating ideas in an ingenious and pleasing way and in apt language; a quality or faculty akin to humour, but depending more on brilliancy of language; a person possessing this faculty; a witty person; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings; a humorist.

witch, wich, *n.* [A. Sax. *wicce*, a witch, *wicca*, a wizard; origin doubtful, perhaps akin to *wit*. Hence *wicked*.] Formerly a person of either sex who practised the black art; now a woman supposed to be able to produce supernatural effects by the agency of the devil or evil spirits; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; an old ugly woman; also a bewitching or charming young woman.——v.t. pret. & pp. *witched*, wicht; ppr. *witching*, wich'ing. To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

witchcraft, wich'kraft, *n.* [A. Sax. *wiccræft*, *wiccecræft*, fr. *wicca*, *wicce*, witch, and *cræft*, craft.] The special power or operation of a witch; sorcery; enchantment; fascination; witchery.

witch-elm. WYCH-ELM.

witchery, wich'ĕ-ri, *n.* [*Witch* and *-ery.*] Witchcraft; fascination; bewitching or enthralling influence.

witch-finder, wich'find-ẽr, *n.* A professional discoverer of witches, when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

witch-hazel. WYCH-HAZEL.

witching, wich'ing, *a.* Bewitching; suited to witchcraft; fascinating.

witenagemot, wit'en-a-ge-mot'', *n.* [A. Sax. *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, a wise man, (*ge*)*mót*, a meeting, a moot. WIT, MOOT.] The great national council or parliament in Anglo-Saxon England.

with, wiтн, *prep.* [A. Sax. *with*, near by, against, towards=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *with*, Icel. *við*, against, towards, along with; Dan. *ved*, near, with, against. The A. Sax. *wither*, opposite, against (seen in *withers*), is a comparative from this=Icel. *víðr*, D. *weder*, G. *wieder*. *With* appears in *withal*, *within*, *without*, *withdraw*, *withhold*, &c.] Against; competing against (to fight *with*); not apart from; in the company of; among; on the side of or in favour of; in the estimation, consideration, or judgment of; having as a concomitant or appendage; showing; using; marked by; so as to contrast or correspond; immediately after; through or by, as means, cause, or consequence; also marking severance (to part *with* a thing).

with, with, *n.* A withe.

withal, wiтн-ąl', *adv.* [*With* and *all.*] Along with all the rest; moreover; likewise; at the same time. —— **prep.** With: used after relatives or equivalent words at the end of a sentence or clause.

withdraw, wiтн-drą', *v.t.* pret. *withdrew*, wiтн-drö'; pp. *withdrawn*, wiтн-drąn'; ppr. *withdrawing*, wiтн-drą'ing. [Prefix *with*, against, opposite to, and *draw.*] To draw or take back or away; to recall; to call back or away; to retract; to cause to retire or leave. —— **v.i.** To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place; to secede.

withdrawal, wiтн-drą'al, *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

withdrawment, wiтн-drą'ment, *n.* The act of withdrawing; withdrawal.

withe, with or wiтн, *n.* [A. Sax. *withthe*, *withig*, a willow, a withe=Icel. *vithja*, *vith*, a withy, a withe; Dan. *vidie*, Sw. *vide*, *vidja*, G. *weide*, L.G. *wiede*, a willow, D. *weede*, the hop; allied to Gr. *itea* (for *vitea*), a willow; fr. a root meaning to twist or bend, seen also in L. *vimen*, a withe, *vitis*, a vine. *Withy* is another form.] A willow twig; the long twig of an osier or willow; any flexible twig used to bind something.

wither, wiтн'ẽr, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *withered*, wiтн'ẽrd; ppr. *withering*, wiтн'ẽr-ing. [Lit. to *weather*, to suffer from or expose to the weather. WEATHER.] To fade, dry, or shrivel, as a plant; to lose native freshness and bloom; to become sapless; to become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss of animal moisture; to lose bloom or vigour; to decline; to pass away. —— **v.t.** To cause to fade; to cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal or vegetable moisture; to blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; to prove fatal to.

withering, wiтн'ẽr-ing, *p.a.* Such as to wither, blast, or fatally affect; scorching.

witheringly, wiтн'ẽr-ing-li, *adv.* In a withering manner.

withers, wiтн'ẽrz, *n. pl.* [Lit. the parts that act against or resist, fr. A. Sax. *wither*, against, fr. prep. *with*, against. WITH.] The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the hinder part of the neck and mane, forming the highest part of the back.

wither-wrung, wiтн'ẽr-rung, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers.

withhold, wiтн-hōld', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *withheld*, wiтн-held'; ppr. *withholding*, wiтн-hōld'ing. [*With*, in sense of against, and *hold.*] To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action; to retain; to keep back; not to grant.

withholder, wiтн-hōld'ẽr, *n.* One that withholds.

within, wiтн-in', *prep.* [A. Sax. *withinnan* —*with*, against, towards, and *innan*, within, inwardly, fr. *in*, in. WITH, IN.] In the inner part or parts of; in the interior of; not outside of or beyond; in the compass of; not longer ago than; not later than; in the reach of; comprehended by the scope, limits, reach, or influence of. —— **adv.** In the interior or inner part; inwardly; internally; in the mind, heart, or soul; in the house; indoors; at home.

without, wiтн-out', *prep.* [A. Sax. *withútan*, without—*with*, towards, against, and *útan*, outside, fr. *út*, out. WITH, OUT.] On or at the outside or exterior of; out of: opposed to *within*; out of the limits, compass, range, or reach of; beyond; not having; in absence or destitution of; deprived of. —— **adv.** On the outside; not within; outwardly; externally; out of doors. —— **conj.** Unless; except; now rarely used by correct speakers and writers.

withstand, wiтн-stand', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *withstood*, wiтн-stud'; ppr. *withstanding*, wiтн-stand'ing. [*With*, in sense of against, and *stand.*] To stand against or in opposition to; to oppose; to resist. —— v.i. To resist; to make a stand.

withstander, wiтн-stand'ẽr, *n.* One that withstands; an opponent.

withy, wi'thi, *n.*: pl. **withies,** wi'thiz. [From A. Sax. *withig*, a withy. WITHE.] A willow or osier; a withe.

witless, wit'les, *a.* Destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; indiscreet; silly; foolish; stupid.

witlessly, wit'les-li, *adv.* In a witless manner; senselessly; foolishly.

witlessness, wit'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being witless.

witling, wit'ling, *n.* [Dim. fr. *wit.*] A pretender to wit or smartness; a petty wit or would-be wit.

witness, wit'nes, *n.* [A. Sax. *witnes*, testimony, lit. what one knows, fr. *witan*, to know. WIT.] Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; that which furnishes evidence or proof; a person who knows or sees anything; one personally present; one who sees the execution of a legal instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity; one who tells what he knows, sees, or has seen; a person who gives testimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *witnessed*, wit'nest; ppr. *witnessing*, wit'nes-ing. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify; to see the execution of a legal instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity. —— v.i. To bear witness or testimony; to give evidence.

witnesser, wit'nes-ẽr, *n.* One who witnesses.

witted, wit'ed, *a.* Having wit or understanding: used in composition chiefly.

witticism, wit'i-sizm, *n.* [From *witty*, in imitation of such words as *Atticism*, *Gallicism.*] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark.

wittily, wit'i-li, *adv.* In a witty manner; with wit.

wittiness, wit'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being witty.

wittingly, wit'ing-li, *adv.* [From *witting*, ppr. of *wit*, to know.] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design.

witty, wit'i, *a.* [*Wit* and *-y*: originally knowing, wise=A. Sax. *witig*, *wittig*, fr. *wit*, knowledge. WIT.] Possessed of wit; full of wit; keenly or brilliantly humorous; facetious; with ingenious or striking turns of expression; making sarcastic or satirical remarks.

wive, wiv, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wived*, wivd; ppr. *wiving*, wiv'ing. To provide or furnish with a wife. —— v.i. To take a wife.

wivern. See WYVERN.

wives, wivz, pl. of *wife.*

wizard, wiz'ard, *n.* [Equivalent to *wise*, and suffix *-ard.*] Originally, a wise man or sage; latterly, a male practitioner of the black art; a sorcerer; a magician; an enchanter; a conjurer.

wizen, wizened, wiz'n, wiz'ned, *a.* [A. Sax. *wisnian*, to become dry, akin to Icel. *visna*, Dan. *visne*, to wither; Icel. *visinn*, withered, palsied.] Hard, dry, and shrivelled; withered; weazen.

wizen-faced, wiz'n-fāst, *a.* Having a thin, shrivelled face.

wo, wō, *n.* A spelling of *Woe.*

woad, wōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wád*, woad=D. *weede*, Dan. *vaid*, *veid*, G. *waid*, *weid*, woad; connected with L. *vitrum*, woad.] A cruciferous plant, the leaves of which yield a blue dye, now nearly superseded by indigo.

wobble, wob'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wobbled*, wob'ld; ppr. *wobbling*, wob'ling. [Also *wabble*; akin to L.G. *wabbeln*, G. *weibeln*, *weiben*, to move to and fro; E. to *waver.*] To move unsteadily in rotating; to rock; to vacillate.

woe, wo, wō, *n.* [From A. Sax. *wá*, woe, often as an interjection, as in *wá lá wá*, woe lo woe! well away!=D. and L.G. *wee*, Icel. *vei*, Dan. *vee*, G. *weh*, Goth. *wai*; a natural utterance of grief, like L. *vae*! Gr. *ouai*! alas.] Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity; anguish; distress; affliction. *Woe* is often used in denunciation (*woe* be to him!), and in exclamations of sorrow.

woebegone, wō'bē-gon, *a.* [That is, surrounded or overwhelmed with woe, *begone* being fr. A. Sax. *begán*, to surround—*be*, by, and *gán*, to go.] Overwhelmed with woe; sunk in grief or sorrow; sorrowful; melancholy.

woeful, woful, wō'fụl, *a.* Full of woe; sorrowful; afflicted; bringing calamity, distress, or affliction; wretched; distressing; pitiful.

woefully, wofully, wō'fụl-li, *adv.* In a woeful manner; wretchedly; extremely.

woefulness, wofulness, wō'fụl-nes, *n.* The state of being woeful.

wold. wōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *wald*, *weald*, a wood =O. Sax. O. Fris. and G. *wald*, D. *woud*, a wood or forest. *Weald* is the same word.] A tract of open country; a low hill; a down.

wold, wōld, *n.* A plant. WELD.

wolf, wụlf, *n.*; pl. **wolves,** wụlvz. [A. Sax. *wulf*, a wolf=O. Sax. and L. G. *wulf*, O. Fris. D. and G. *wolf*, Icel. *ulfr*, Dan. *ulv*, Sw. *ulf*, Goth. *wulfs*; cog. L. *lupus*, Gr. *lukos*, Skr. *vrika*, a wolf; traced to a root meaning to tear.] A carnivorous quadru-

Common Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

ped closely akin to the dog, swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious; a term for a person considered ravenous, cruel, cunning, or the like; in *mus.* a jarring discordant sound produced by instruments tuned to unequal temperament.

wolf-dog, wụlf'dog, *n.* A large kind of dog kept to guard against wolves.

wolf-fish, wụlf'fish, *n.* An edible British fish, so called from its ferocious aspect and habits.

wolfish, wụlf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities of a wolf.

wolfishly, wụlf'ish-li, *adv.* In a wolfish manner.

wolfkin, wụlf'kin, *n.* A young or small wolf.

wolf's-bane, wụlfs'bān, *n.* The plant monk's-hood or aconite.

wolfram, wụl′fram, *n.* [Gr. *wolfram*—*wolf*, wolf, *ram*, *rahm*, froth, cream, soot.] An ore of the metal tungsten; also, the metal itself.

wolverene, **wolverine**, wụl′vėr-ēn, wụl′vėr-ln, *n.* [A dim. formed from *wolf*.] A carnivorous animal, otherwise called the glutton.

woman, wụ′man, *n.*; pl. **women**, wi′men. [A. Sax. *wifman*, later *wimman*, fr. *wif*, wife, woman, female, and *man*, man, human being, person. WIFE, MAN.] The female of the human race; the female sex; an adult or grown-up female, as distinguished from a child or girl; a female attendant on a person of rank or wealth.

womanhood, wụ′man-hụd, *n.* The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.

womanish, wụ′man-ish, *a.* Suitable to a woman; feminine effeminate: often in contempt.

womanishly, wụ′man-ish-li, *adv.* In a womanish manner; effeminately.

womanishness, wụ′man-ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being womanish.

womankind, wụ′man-kind, *n.* Women collectively; the female sex.

womanlike, wụ′man-lik, *a.* Like a woman.

womanliness, wụ′man-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being womanly.

womanly, wụ′man-li, *a.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine in a praiseworthy sense; not masculine.

womb, wōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly=O. Sax. *wamba*, D. *wam*, Icel. *vömb*, Dan. *vom*, Sw. *vām*, G. *wamme*, *wampe*, Goth. *wamba*, the belly; connections doubtful.] The belly or stomach†; the uterus of a female; something likened to this; any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

wombat, wom′bat, *n.* [Corruption of the native name *womback* or *wombach*.] A marsupial mammal of Australia and Tasmania, about the size of a badger.

women, wi′men, pl. of *woman*.

won, wun, pret. & pp. of *win*.

wonder, wun′dėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *wundor*, a wonder=O. Sax. *wundar*, D. *wonder*, G. *wunder*, Icel. *undr*, Sw. and Dan. *under* (initial *w* being lost in Scandinavian), a wonder; root unknown.] Something very strange or surprising; an extraordinary thing or occurrence; a prodigy, marvel, or miracle; the feeling or emotion excited by something new, strange, and extraordinary, or by something that arrests the attention by novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness; a feeling weaker than or much the same as *astonishment*.——v.i. pret. & pp. *wondered*, wun′dėrd; ppr. *wondering*, wun′dėr-ing. [A. Sax. *wundrian*, to wonder, fr. the noun.] To be struck with wonder; to marvel; to be surprised; to look with or feel admiration; to entertain some doubt and curiosity; to be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety: often used transitively and followed by a clause.

wonderer, wun′dėr-ėr, *n.* One who wonders.

wonderful, wun′dėr-fụl, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder; marvellous; surprising; strange; astonishing.

wonderfully, wun′dėr-fụl-li, *adv.* In a wonderful manner; surprisingly; strangely; often used colloquially in the sense of *very*.

wonderfulness, wun′dėr-fụl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

wonderingly, wun′dėr-ing-li, *adv.* With wonder, surprise, or some curiosity.

wonder-land, wun′dėr-land, *n.* A land of wonders or marvels.

wonderment, wun′dėr-ment, *n.* Wonder; surprise; astonishment.

wonderstricken, **wonderstruck**, wun′dėr-strik-n, wun′dėr-struk, *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise.

wonder-worker, wun′dėr-wėrk-ėr, *n.* One who works or performs wonders; a thaumaturgist.

wondrous, wun′drus, *a.* Exciting wonder; wonderful; marvellous; strange.——adv. In a wonderful degree; remarkably; exceedingly.

wondrously, wun′drus-li, *adv.* In a wondrous or wonderful manner or degree.

won't, wōnt, a contraction for *will not* (formerly *woll not*, *wonot*).

wont, wōnt, *a.* [For older *woned*, a participle, fr. old *won*, *wone*, to dwell, to be accustomed, fr. A. Sax. *wunian*, *gewunian*, to dwell, to be accustomed, fr. *wuna*, custom; akin D. *wonen*, G. *wohnen*, to dwell; *gewohnt*, accustomed; A. Sax. *gewuna*, custom; same root as *wean*, *win*. WEAN, WIN.] Accustomed; having a certain habit or custom; habituated.——n. [From old *wone*, A. Sax. *wuna*, habit, custom; through the influence of *wont*, adjective.] Custom; habit; use.——v.i. pret. & pp. *wont*, sometimes *wonted*, wōnt, wōnt′ed. To be accustomed or habituated; to use; to be used.

wonted, wōnt′ed, *p.a.* [From *wont*, the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, &c.

woo, wö, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wooed*, wöd; ppr. *wooing*, wö′ing. [A. Sax. *wógian*, to woo, fr. *wóh*, genit. *wóges*, bent, bending; the meaning is therefore to bend or incline another towards one's self.] To make love to; to solicit in love; to court; to invite with importunity; to court solicitously.—— v.i. To court; to make love.

wood, wụd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wudu*, *widu*, a wood, timber=L.G. and O.D. *wede*, Icel. *vithr*, Dan. and Sw. *ved*, wood, a tree; perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gwydd*, trees, shrubs.] A large collection of growing trees; a forest; the hard or solid substance of trees; timber; firewood; the cask containing liquor; *pl.* wind-instruments in an orchestra, made of wood.——v.i. pret. & pp. *wooded*, wụd′ed; ppr. *wooding*, wụd′ing. To take in or get supplies of wood.——v.t. To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for.

wood-acid, wụd′as-id, *n.* Same as *Wood-vinegar*.

woodbine, **woodbind**, wụd′bīn, wụd′bīnd, *n.* [*Wood* and *bine*, *bind*.] The wild honeysuckle; formerly the bindweed.

wood-carving, wụd′kärv-ing, *n.* The art of carving wood; a device or figure carved in wood.

wood-chuck, wụd′chuk, *n.* [Amer. Indian *otchok*.] A species of N. American marmot.

wood-coal, wụd′kōl, *n.* Charcoal; also lignite or brown-coal.

woodcock, wụd′kok, *n.* A bird allied to the snipe, esteemed for the table.

woodcraft, wụd′kräft, *n.* Skill in anything which pertains to woods or forests; skill in hunting deer, &c.

wood-cut, wụd′kut, *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print from such engraving.

wood-cutter, wụd′kut-ėr, *n.* A person who cuts wood; an engraver on wood.

wood-cutting, wụd′kut-ing, *n.* The act or employment of cutting wood; wood-engraving.

wooded, wụd′ed, *a.* Abounding in or covered with wood or growing timber.

wooden, wụd′n, *a.* Made of wood; consisting of wood; clumsy; awkward; dull; without spirit or expression.

wood-engraver, wụd′en-grāv-ėr, *n.* An artist who engraves on wood.

wood-engraving, wụd′en-grāv-ing, *n.* The art of engraving on wood, or of producing designs or pictures in relief on the surface of a block of wood, from which impressions can be taken on paper; an impression from such a block.

woodenly, wụd′n-li, *adv.* In a wooden manner; stiffly; clumsily; awkwardly.

wood-grouse, wụd′grous, *n.* The capercailzie.

woodiness, wụd′i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being woody.

woodland, wụd′land, *n.* Land covered with wood.——a. Relating to woods; sylvan.

wood-lark, wụd′lärk, *n.* A small species of lark which usually sings perched on the branch of a tree.

wood-louse, wụd′lous, *n.* A small crustaceous animal, a kind of isopod, frequenting rotten wood, &c.

woodman, wụd′man, *n.* A forester; one who fells timber.

wood-nymph, wụd′nimf, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the woods; a dryad.

woodpecker, wụd′pek-ėr, *n.* [So called from *pecking* or tapping with the bill on trees.] The name for many climbing birds which feed on insects and their larvæ that they find on trees.

wood-pigeon, wụd′pi-jon, *n.* The ring-dove or cushat.

woodruff, **woodroof**, wụd′ruf, wụd′rụf, *n.* [A. Sax. *wuderofe*, *wudurofe*, the latter part of doubtful meaning.] A plant of the madder family, common in Britain, and well known from the fragrance of its leaves.

wood-screw, wụd′skrö, *n.* An iron screw suited for joining pieces of wood in carpenter or joiner work.

wood-sorrel, wụd′so-rel, *n.* A small species of sorrel (genus Oxalis), supposed by some to be the Irish shamrock.

wood-spirit, wụd′spi-rit, *n.* A crude spirit obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels.

wood-vinegar, wụd′vi-nē-gėr, *n.* A sort of vinegar obtained by the distillation of wood.

wood-warbler, wụd′wạr-blėr, *n.* A small bird visiting England in summer; also a name of certain N. American warblers.

wood-work, wụd′wėrk, *n.* The part of any structure that is made of wood.

woody, wụd′i, *a.* Abounding with wood; wooded; consisting of wood; of the nature of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods.

woody-nightshade, wụd′i-nit-shād, *n.* Same as *Bittersweet*.

wooer, wö′ėr, *n.* One who woos.

woof, wōf, *n.* [Formerly *oof*, *owef*, fr. A. Sax. *owef*, fr. prefix *ó*, *á*, for *an*, on, and *wefan*, to weave; properly without initial *w*, which was attached through influence of *weft*, *weave*. WEAVE.] The weft or threads that cross the warp in weaving; texture in general.

wooing, wö′ing, *n.* Act of one who woos; courtship; time of courtship.

woingly, wö′ing-li, *adv.* In a wooing manner; enticingly; with persuasiveness.

wool, wụl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wull*, *wul*=D. *wol*, L. G. *wulle*, G. *wolle*, Goth. *wulla*, Icel. and Sw. *ull*, Dan. *uld*; cog. with L. *villus*, shaggy hair, *vellus*, a fleece; fr. a root signifying to cover.] That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals; the fleecy covering of the sheep; any short, crisped, curled hair, as that of a negro; any fibrous or fleecy substance resembling wool.

wool-comber, wụl′kōm-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

wool-combing, wụl′kōm-ing, *n.* The act or process of combing wool for the purpose of worsted manufacture.

wool-dyed, wụl′did, *a.* Dyed in the wool or yarn.

wool-gathering, wụl′gaтн-ėr-ing, *n.* The act of gathering wool; the indulgence of idle fancies; a foolish or fruitless pursuit: often with *a* (=*on*) prefixed.

wool-grower, wụl′grō-ėr, *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

woollen, wụl′en, *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; pertaining to wool.——n. Cloth made of wool, such as blanketings, flannels, tweeds, and the like.

woolliness, wụl′i-nes, *n.* The state of being woolly.

woolly, wụl′i, *a.* Consisting of wool; resembling wool; clothed with wool; clothed with a downy substance resembling wool.

wool-mill, wụl′mil, *n.* A mill for manufacturing wool and woollen cloth.

woolpack, wụl′pak, *n.* A bag of wool; a bundle or bale weighing 240 lbs.

woolsack, wụl′sak, *n.* A sack or bag of wool; the seat of the lord-chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of

wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

wool-sorter, wụl'sōrt-ėr, *n.* One who sorts wools according to their qualities.

wool-stapler, wụl'stā-pl-ėr, *n.* A dealer in wool; a sorter of wool.

woolward, wụl'wėrd, *adv.* or *pred. a.* [*Wool* and *-ward*, that is, with the skin next or toward the wool.] In wool or woollen underclothing.

woorali, wụ'ra-li, *n.* CURARI.

wootz, wụts, *n.* A very superior kind of steel imported from the East Indies, for making the finest edge-tools.

wop, wop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wopped*, wopt; ppr. *wopping*, wop'ing. [See WHOP.] To whop; to give a beating to. [Colloq.]

word, wėrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *word*, a word = O. Sax. and O. Fris. *word*, L.G. and D. *woord*, G. *wort*, Icel. Sw. and Dan. *ord*, Goth. *waurd*; cog. Lith. *wardas*, name; L. *verbum*, a word (whence *verb*); fr. a root meaning to speak, seen in Gr. (*v*)*eirō*, I speak.] A vocable or part of speech; the smallest independent portion of discourse or language; an articulate sound or combination of sounds by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a term; sound as opposed to sense; speech, conversation, talk: in this sense plural; information, tidings: in this sense without an article and only as a singular; a saying; a watchword; a password; a motto; a term or phrase of command; an injunction; an order; an assertion or promise; an affirmation on honour: with possessives; terms or phrases interchanged in contention, anger, or reproach: in plural, and often qualified by *high*, *hot*, *harsh*, *sharp*, &c.—**The Word**, the Scripture; also Christ, the Logos.—**Good word**, a recommendation; favourable opinion.—**In a word, in one word**, briefly; to sum up; in short.—**Word for word**, verbatim; in the exact words.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *worded*, wėrd'ed; ppr. *wording*, wėrd'ing. To express in words; to phrase.

word-book, wėrd'bụk, *n.* A vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

wordily, wėrd'i-li, *adv.* In a wordy or verbose manner; verbosely.

wordiness, wėrd'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being wordy; verbosity.

wording, wėrd'ing, *n.* The mode of expressing in words; the form of stating or expressing.

word-painter, wėrd'pānt-ėr, *n.* A writer who is peculiarly graphic or vivid in description; one who affects great picturesqueness of style.

word-painting, wėrd'pānt-ing, *n.* The act or art of a word-painter.

word-picture, wėrd'pik-tūr, *n.* A vivid description of any scene or event.

wordy, wėrd'i, *a.* [*Word* and *-y.*] Using many words; verbose; containing many more words than is necessary.

wore, wōr, pret. of *wear*.

work, wėrk, *n.* [A. Sax. *worc*, *weorc* = O. Sax. O. Fris. and D. *werk*, L.G. *wark*, Icel. and Sw. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, G. *werk*, work; fr. same root as Gr. (*v*)*ergon*, work, *organ*, an instrument, an organ.] A manifestation or putting forth of energy, physical or mental; effort; toil; labour; employment; an opportunity for working; the matter upon which one is employed; that which engages one's time or attention; an undertaking; an enterprise; a task; that which is done; deed; feat; achievement; golngs on; that which is made, produced, or manufactured; a product of nature or art; a literary or artistic performance; a composition; some extensive structure or building, as a dock, bridge, fortification, &c.; an establishment where labour of some particular kind is carried on; an industrial establishment, the plural being often applied to one such establishment; in *mech.* the overcoming of resistance; the result of a force acting.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *wrought* or *worked*, rąt. wėrkt; ppr. *working*, wėrk'ing. [From the noun: A. Sax. *wircan*, *wyrcan* (pret. *worhte*, pp. *geworht*) = D. and L.G. *werken*, G. *wirken*, Goth. *waurkjan*.] To put forth effort or exertion for some end or purpose; to be engaged or employed on some task, labour, duty, &c.; to labour; to toil; to be engaged in an employment or occupation; to perform the duties of a labourer, man of business, &c.; to be in operation or activity; to act; to operate; to have or take effect; to exercise influence; to tend or conduce; to be tossed or agitated, as the sea; to be in agitation; to seethe; to boil, as passion; to ferment; to make way laboriously; to act as a purgative or cathartic.——*v.t.* To bestow labour upon; to carry on the operations of; to bring about; to effect, perform, cause, do; to keep at work; to keep busy; to bring by action into some state; to influence, induce, persuade; to excite; to make or get by labour or exertion; to achieve; to solve; to make into shape; to fashion; to mould; to embroider; to operate on, as a purgative; to purge; to cause to ferment, as liquor.

workable, wėrk'a-bl, *a.* That can be worked, or that is worth working.

workaday, wėrk'a-dā, *a.* Working-day; everyday; toiling.

work-bag, wėrk'bag, *n.* A small bag used by ladies for containing needle-work, &c.; a reticule.

work-basket, wėrk'bās-ket, *n.* A basket to hold things connected with domestic sewing, &c.

work-box, wėrk'boks, *n.* A small box for holding needle-work, &c.

worker, wėrk'ėr, *n.* One that works; a toiler; a labourer; a working bee.

work-fellow, wėrk'fel-lō, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another.

workhouse, wėrk'hous, *n.* A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a pauper asylum.

working, wėrk'ing, *p.a.* Engaged in bodily toil or labour; having to work for a living; laborious; industrious; taking an active part in a business.——*n.* The act of labouring; movement; operation; fermentation; *pl.* portions of a mine, quarry, &c., where work is carried on.

working-beam, wėrk'ing-bēm, *n.* The oscillating lever of a steam-engine connecting the piston-rod and the crank-shaft; a walking-beam.

working-class, wėrk'ing-klās, *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labour: generally in the plural.

working-day, wėrk'ing-dā, *n.* A day on which labour is performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays; such part of the day as is devoted or allotted to work.——*a.* Relating to days on which work is done; plodding; laborious.

workman, wėrk'man, *n.* Any man employed in work, especially in manual labour; an artisan or mechanic; a labourer; a worker; a man considered in regard to the quality of his work.

workmanlike, wėrk'man-lik, *a.* Like a proper workman; skilful; well performed.

workmanly, wėrk'man-li, *a.* Skilful; workmanlike.

workmanship, wėrk'man-ship, *n.* Skill or art of a workman; the style or character of execution shown in any work; art; dexterity; operative skill; handicraft; the product or result of manual labour; that which is effected, made, or produced.

work-people, wėrk'pē-pl, *n. pl.* People engaged in labour, particularly manual labour.

workshop, wėrk'shop, *n.* A shop or building where any craft or work is carried on.

workwoman, wėrk'wụ-man, *n.* A woman who works for her living.

world, wėrld, *n.* [A. Sax. *world*, *woruld*, *weorold*, &c., the word = O. Sax. *werold*, D. *wereld*, Icel. *veröld*, Sw. *verld*, O.H.G. *weralt*, G. *welt*; lit. man-age, age of man, age, hence, course of time, world; fr. A. Sax. *wer*, a man (cog. with L. *vir*, whence *virile*, *virtue*), and *eld*, *yld*, age, akin to *old*.] The whole creation; the earth and all created things collectively; the universe; the terraqueous globe; any celestial orb or planetary body; a large portion or division of our globe, as the New *World*; the earth as the scene of human existence and action; any state or sphere of existence; a domain, region, or realm, as the *world* of art; the human race; the aggregate of humanity; mankind; the public; the people among whom one lives; the life of humanity at large; the aggregate of people united by a common faith, aim, pursuit, &c.; the people chiefly or exclusively interested in secular affairs; those devoted to the things of this life; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity; a great multitude or quantity; great degree or measure; in certain emphatic phrases expressing perplexity or surprise (how in the *world?*)—**For all the world**, exactly; precisely; entirely.

worldliness, wėrld'li-nes, *n.* State of being worldly.

worldling, wėrld'ling, *n.* [*World* and *-ling.*] One devoted exclusively to the affairs of this world or to worldly pleasures.

worldly, wėrld'li, *a.* Relating to this world or this life; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; not attentive to a future state; bent on gain; earthly as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid.

worldly-minded, wėrld'li-mĭnd-ed, *a.* Devoted to worldly aims.

world-wide, wėrld'wīd, *a.* Wide as the world; extending over all the world.

worm, wėrm, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrm*, a worm, a serpent = O. Sax. *wurm*, L.G. and D. *worm*, G. *wurm*, Goth. *waurms*, Icel. *ormr*, Dan. and Sw. *orm* (with the usual loss of initial *w* in Scand.); cog. L. *vermis*, a worm (whence *vermicular*, *vermin*, *vermeil*).] A small creeping animal without limbs, or having but very short ones; an earthworm; a grub, larva, maggot, &c.; a worm causing a canker, or something likened to this; an intestinal parasite; *pl.* the disease due to the presence of such parasites; an epithet of disgust or contempt; anything resembling a worm; something vermicular or spiral; the thread of a screw; the spiral pipe of a still in which the vapour of the substance distilled is condensed; a small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *wormed*, wėrmd; ppr. *worming*, wėrm'ing. To advance by wriggling; to wriggle; to work gradually and secretly.——*v.t.* To effect by slow and stealthy means; *refl.* to insinuate one's self; to extract or get at slily or cunningly, as a secret; to cut the worm from a dog.

worm-cast, wėrm'kąst, *n.* A small mass of fine earth voided by the earthworm after extracting the nutritive matter.

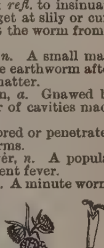
worm-eaten, wėrm'ēt-n, *a.* Gnawed by worms; having a number of cavities made by worms.

wormed, wėrmd, *a.* Bored or penetrated by worms; injured by worms.

worm-fever, wėrm'fē-vėr, *n.* A popular name for infantile remittent fever.

worming, wėrm'ing, *n.* A minute worm.

worm-seed, wėrm'sēd, *n.* The seed of a species of wormwood brought from the Levant, and used as an anthelmintic.



Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*).

worm-wheel, wėrm'-whēl, *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.

wormwood, wėrm'-wụd, *n.* [A corruption of a name having no connection with *worm* or *wood*; A. Sax. *wermód*; D. *wermoed*, *wermoet*, G. *wermuth*; lit. mind-preserver (from some old notion as to its virtues), the *wer* being akin to *ware* in *beware*, and to *wary*. WARY, MOOD (2). The plant was used as a remedy for worms, hence the corruption.] A plant (genus Artemisia) celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities.

wormy, wêrm'i, *a.* Relating to worms; abounding with worms; eaten by a worm or worms; grovelling; earthy.
worn, wôrn, pp. of *wear*.
worn-out, wôrn'out, *a.* Useless from being much worn; wearied; exhausted with toil.
worrier, wu'ri-êr, *n.* One that worries.
worriment, wu'ri-ment, *n.* Worry; anxiety.
worrisome, wu'ri-sum, *a.* [*Worry* and *-some*.] Causing worry.
worrit, wu'rit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *worrited*, wu'rit-ed; ppr. *wurriting*, wu'rit-ing. [A form of *worry*.] To worry; to harass; to annoy.——n. Worry; annoyance; vexation.
worry, wu'ri, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *worried*, wu'rid; ppr. *worrying*, wu'ri-ing. [Formerly *wirie*, *wurie*, *worowe*, &c., fr. A. Sax. *wyrgan*, seen in *d-wyrgan*, to strangle, to injure = D. *worgen*, *wurgen*, G. *würgen*, to strangle; perhaps akin to *wring*, *wrong*, as nasalized forms.] To seize by the throat with the teeth; to tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; to harass with importunity, care, or anxiety; to plague, tease, annoy, vex, persecute.——v.i. To trouble one's self or one's mind; to be unduly careful and anxious; to fret.——n. The act of worrying; perplexity; trouble; care; anxiety; harassing turmoil.
worrying, wu'ri-ing, *p.a.* Such as to worry or harass; harassing; fatiguing.
worryingly, wu'ri-ing-li, *adv.* In a worrying manner; teasingly; harassingly.
worse, wêrs, *a.* [A. Sax. *wyrsa*, adj., *wyrs*, adv. = O. Sax. *wirsa*, *wirs*, Icel. *verr*, *verri*, Dan. *værre*, Goth. *wairs*, adv., *wairsiza*, adj.; A. Sax. *wyrsta*, *wyrst*, worst; same root as G. *wirren*, to entangle, E. *war*. *Worse* and *worst* are used as comparative and superlative to *ill*, *evil*, and *bad*.] Bad or ill in a greater degree; less good or perfect; of less value; inferior; more unwell; in poorer health; in a less favourable situation; more ill off.—**The worse**, defeat; disadvantage; something less good or desirable.——adv. In a manner more evil or bad; in a smaller or lower degree; less; in a greater manner or degree: with a notion of evil.
worsen, wêr'sn, *v.i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate.——v.t. To make worse.
worser, wêrs'êr, *a.* and *adv.* A redundant comparative of *worse*, sometimes used by good writers.
worship, wêr'ship, *n.* [That is, *worth-ship*, worthiness = A. Sax. *weorthscipe*, honour, fr. *weorth*, worthy, and *-scipe* = *-ship*. WORTH.] Worthiness†; worth†; dignity; honour; hence, a title of honour, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station; the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; the performance of devotional acts to a deity; adoration; religious exercises; submissive respect; reverence; unbounded admiration; admiring devotion.——v.t. pret. & pp. *worshipped*, wêr'shipt; ppr. *worshipping*, wêr'ship-ing. To adore; to pay divine honours to; to make an object of religious exercises; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to show high honour or respect to; to honour with extravagant love and extreme submission; to idolize.——v.i. To perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service or exercises.
worshipful, wêr'ship-ful, *a.* Worthy of honour or high respect; honourable; a term of ceremony or formality, especially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies.
worshipfully, wêr'ship-ful-li, *adv.* In a worshipful manner; respectfully; honourably.
worshipper, **worshiper**, wêr'ship-êr, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honours to any being; one who adores.
worst, wêrst, *a.* [The superlative of *worse*. WORSE.] Bad or evil in the highest degree; most severe, dangerous, afflictive, pernicious, or calamitous.——n. The most evil, severe, aggravated, or calamitous state, circumstances, or action; greatest mischief or disadvantage.——adv. Most extremely; most intensely.——v.t. pret. & pp. *worsted*, wêrst'ed; ppr. *worsting*, wêrst'ing. To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow.
worsted, wust'ed, *n.* [From *Worsted*, *Worstead*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured.] Yarn spun from long-staple wool, and used in knitting stockings, &c.——a. Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn.
wort, wêrt, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrt*, a plant = O. Sax. *wurt*, G. *wurz*, Goth. *waurts*, Icel. and Dan. *urt*. This word is contained in *orchard*, and is of same root as *root*, *radical* (which see).] A plant; an herb: now used chiefly in compounds, as in *liverwort*, *spleenwort*, &c.
wort, wêrt, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrte*, wort, must = Icel. *virtr*, Sw. *vört*, O.D. *wort*, G. *würze*, wort; probably akin to above word.] The infusion of malt before it is converted into beer by fermentation.
worth, wêrth, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *weorthan*, to be or to become = Icel. *vertha*, Dan. *vorde*, D. *worden*, G. *werden*, Goth. *wairthan*; cog. with L. *verto*, I turn, whence *verse* (which see).] To be; to become; to betide: now used only in the phrases woe *worth* (that is, be to) the day, woe *worth* the man, &c.
worth, wêrth, *a.* [A. Sax. *weorth*, *wurth*, valuable, honourable; hence, as a noun, value, worth; a word common to the Teutonic tongues; perhaps fr. root meaning to guard, as in *wary*, *beware*.] Equal in value or price to; deserving of; having estate or property to the value of; possessing.——n. That quality of a thing which renders it valuable; value; money value; what a thing would bring if sold; price; rate; value, mentally or morally; desert; merit; excellence.
worthily, wêr'ᵺi-li, *adv.* In a worthy manner; suitably; deservedly; according to merit; justly; not without cause.
worthiness, wêr'ᵺi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being worthy; desert; merit; excellence; virtue.
worthless, wêrth'les, *a.* Having no worth or value; valueless; having a bad moral character; having no dignity or excellence; base; contemptible; not deserving.
worthlessly, wêrth'les-li, *adv.* In a worthless manner.
worthlessness, wêrth'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being worthless.
worthy, wêr'ᵺi, *a.* [*Worth* and *-y* = Icel. *verthugr*, G. *würdig*, Sw. *värdig*, worthy.] Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; deserving respect and esteem; estimable; excellent in character; virtuous; deserving; being such as merits (often with *of*); suitable; proper; fitting; such as becomes a person's character or reputation; not out of keeping (often with *of*).——n.; pl. **worthies**, wêr'ᵺiz. A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a local celebrity; a character.
would, wud. See WILL.
would-be, wud'bē, *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be; fain of being thought such or such.——n. A vain pretender.
wound, wönd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wund*, a wound, also as an adjective wounded, fr. *winnan*, to fight = D. *wonde*, Icel. *und*, Dan. *vunde*, G. *wunde*, a wound. WIN.] A cut, stab, laceration, or similar bodily injury inflicted; a breach or rupture of the skin and flesh of an animal, caused by violence or external force; a similar injury to the bark of a tree or other plant; injury, hurt, or pain to the feelings; *fig.* any blow or damage.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wounded*, wönd'ed; ppr. *wounding*, wönd'ing. [A. Sax. *wundian*, fr. the noun.] To inflict a wound on; to hurt by violence; to cut, slash, or lacerate; to hurt the feelings of; to pain.——v.i. To inflict hurt or injury.
woundable, wönd'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being wounded.
wounder, wönd'êr, *n.* One who or that which wounds.
wourali, wö'ra-li, *n.* Same as *Curari*.
woven, wōv, pret. & sometimes pp. of *weave*.
wrack, rak, *n.* [A form of *wreck*; the seaweed is so called as being cast up by the waves. Comp. Dan. *vrag*, wreck, *vrage*, to reject, Sw. *vrak*, wreck, refuse, *vraka*, to reject. WRECK.] A popular name for seaweeds generally, but more especially when thrown ashore by the waves; formerly, also, a wreck; ruin.
wrack, rak, *n.* [RACK.] A thin, flying cloud: a rack.
wraith, rāth, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Gael. and Ir. *arrach*, a spectre or apparition.] An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before or soon after the person's death.
wrangle, rang'gl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wrangled*, rang'gld; ppr. *wrangling*, rang'gl-ing. [A freq. fr. *wring*, A. Sax. *wringan*, pret. *wrang*, to press; akin L.G. *wrangen*, to wrangle.] To dispute angrily; to quarrel or argue peevishly and noisily; to engage in altercation; to engage in discussion and disputation; to argue.——n. An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.
wrangler, rang'glêr, *n.* One who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant; in Cambridge University, the name given to those who attain a certain rank in the examination for honours in mathematics, the highest in the list being *senior wrangler*.
wranglership, rang'glêr-ship, *n.* In Cambridge University, the honour of being a wrangler.
wrap, rap, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wrapped* or *wrapt*, rapt; ppr. *wrapping*, rap'ing. [Formed by metathesis fr. *warp*, in old sense of to throw, hence to throw clothes or the like round. (WARP.) *Lap* (to fold), *envelop*, *develop* are akin.] To fold or roll, as a flexible cover; to arrange so as to form the cover of something; to cover by something wound or doubled; to envelop or muffle; to cover up or involve generally.—**To be wrapped up in**, *fig.* to be engrossed in or entirely devoted to.——n. An outer article of dress for warmth; a wrapper.
wrappage, rap'āj, *n.* [*Wrap* and *-age*.] That which wraps; covering.
wrapper, rap'êr, *n.* One that wraps; that in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; an envelope; a loose upper garment; a lady's dressing-gown or the like.
wrapping, rap'ing, *a.* Used or designed to wrap or cover articles.——n. That in which anything is wrapped; a cover; a wrapper.
wrap-rascal, rap'rās-kal, *n.* A colloquial term for a coarse upper coat.
wrasse, ras, *n.* [W. *wrach*.] The name of a genus of prickly-spined fishes inhabiting rocky parts of the British coast.
wrath, rāth or rath, *n.* [A. Sax. *wraeththo*, wrath, fr. *wráth*, wrathful, wroth = Icel. *reithi*, wrath, fr. *reithr*, wroth; Sw. and Dan. *vrede*, wrath; akin to *writhe*, *wreathe*, *wrest*.] Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage; fury; choler; ire.
wrathful, rāth'ful or rath'ful, *a.* Full of wrath; greatly incensed; furious; wroth; springing from or expressing wrath.
wrathfully, rāth'ful-li or rath'ful-li, *adv.* In a wrathful manner; with violent anger.
wrathfulness, rāth'ful-nes or rath'fulnes, *n.* State of being wrathful; vehement anger.
wreak, rēk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wreaked*, rēkt; ppr. *wreaking*, rēk'ing. [A. Sax. *wrecan*, to punish, to revenge, originally to banish or drive away = O. Sax. *wrecan*, O. Fris. *wreka*, D. *wreken*, to avenge or revenge; Icel. *reka*, to repel; G. *rächen*, to revenge; Goth. *wrikan*, to persecute; same root as L. *urgeo*, E. *I urge*. *Wretch*, *wreck*, are closely akin.] To revenge or avenge; to inflict or cause to take effect; to satisfy or gratify by punishment (to *wreak* vengeance, rage, &c.).
wreath, rēth, *n.* [A. Sax. *wraeth*, a wreath, fr. *writhan*, to twist. WRITHE.] Something twisted or curled; a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted bandage to be worn on the head; a drift or curl of smoke; a snowdrift.
wreathe, rēᵺ, *v.t.* pret. *wreathed*, rēᵺd; pp. *wreathed*, sometimes *wreathen*, rēᵺd,

rēṫʜ'n; ppr. *wreathing*, rēṫʜ'ing. [From *wreath*.] To twist into a wreath; to wind one about another; to make or fashion by twining or twisting the parts together; to entwine; to involve; to encircle; to encircle, as with a garland; to dress in a garland or with garlands.—— v.i. To be interwoven or entwined; to twine circularly.

wreathy, rēth'i, *a.* [*Wreath* and *-y.*] Forming a wreath; twisted; curled; spiral.

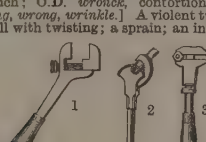
wreck, rek, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *wrec*, exile, punishment, misery (fr. *wrecan*, to *wreak*, originally to drive), the special meaning of shipwreck being seen in D. *wrak*, a wreck; Dan. *vrag*, O. Dan. *vrak*, a wreck, Icel. *rek* for *vrek*, wreck, drifted matter, Sw. *vrak*, refuse, what is drifted ashore. *Wrack*, sea-weed cast up, is the same word. WREAK, WREAK.] Ruin or destruction; overthrow; state of ruin; anything in a ruined condition; a person whose constitution is quite ruined; the remains of anything destroyed, ruined, or fatally injured; the destruction of a vessel by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, or the like; shipwreck; the ruins of a ship; goods which, after a shipwreck, have been thrown ashore by the sea. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *wrecked*, rekt; ppr. *wrecking*, rek'ing. To cause to become a wreck; to ruin, destroy, or overthrow; to ruin physically or morally; to cast away, as a vessel, by violence, collision, or otherwise; to cause to suffer shipwreck.

wreckage, rek'āj, *n.* [*Wreck* and *-age.*] The act of wrecking; the ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked; material cast up by the sea from a wreck.

wrecker, rek'ėr, *n.* One who wrecks; one who plunders the wrecks of ships, causes ships to be cast ashore, or collects goods cast on the shore from wrecks; one whose occupation is to recover cargo or goods from wrecked vessels.

wren, ren, *n.* [A. Sax. *wrenna*, a wren, perhaps fr. *wræne*, wanton, playful.] A name of various small birds; more especially, a well-known short-tailed little bird, of brisk and lively habits, with a comparatively strong and agreeable song.

wrench, rensh, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *wrence*, *wrenc*, deceit, fraud (a fig. meaning); allied to G. *rank*, a trick, *renken*, to sprain, to wrench; O.D. *wronck*, contortion; akin *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinkle*.] A violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an injury by



Wrenches.

1, Angle-wrench. 2, Tube-wrench. 3, Monkey-wrench for hexagonal and square nuts.

twisting, as in some joint; a stout iron instrument having jaws, or an opening adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut to turn it; a screw-key. —— v.t. pret. & pp. *wrenched*, rensht; ppr. *wrenching*, ren'ʜ'ing. To pull with a twist or wrench; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; to injure by a twist; to sprain; to distort; to pervert; to wrest.

wrest, rest, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wrested*, rest'ed; ppr. *wresting*, rest'ing. [A. Sax. *wræstan*, to writhe, to twist=Icel. *reista* (for *vreista*), Dan. *vriste*, to wrest, to twist; akin to *writhe*, *wreathe*, *wrist*; *wrestle* is a derivative.] To twist; to wrench; to twist or extort by violence; to extort or bring out, as by a twisting, painful force; to take or force by violence; to distort; to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to pervert.——n. The act of wresting; a wrench or twist; an instrument of same nature as the wrench or screw-key; an implement to tune stringed instruments with.

wrester, rest'ėr, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

wrestle, res'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wrestled*, res'ld; ppr. *wrestling*, res'ling. [A freq. of *wrest*; fr. A. Sax. *wræstlian*=D. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to wrestle. WREST.] To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to strive with the arms and body; to struggle; to strive; to contend.——v.t. To contend with in wrestling.——n. A bout at wrestling; a wrestling match.

wrestler, res'lėr, *n.* One who wrestles; one who is skilful in wrestling.

wretch, rech, *n.* [A. Sax. *wrecca*, *wrecca*, an outcast, an exile, fr. *wrecan*, to banish, to wreak. WREAK, WRECK.] A miserable person; a poor unhappy creature; one sunk in the deepest distress; a mean, base, or vile person; a person sunk in vice: often used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, like *creature* or *thing*.

wretched, rech'ed, *a.* [From *wretch*; similar in formation to *wicked*.] Very miserable; extremely unhappy; sunk into deep affliction or distress; calamitous; very afflicting; distressing; worthless; paltry; very poor or mean in character; despicable; contemptible; sorry; worthless.

wretchedly, rech'ed-li, *adv.* In a wretched manner; most miserably; very poorly; meanly; despicably; contemptibly.

wretchedness, rech'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wretched.

wriggle, rig'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wriggled*, rig'ld; ppr. *wriggling*, rig'ling. [Freq. fr. older *wrig*, *wrigge*, to wriggle; so D. *wriggelen*, to wriggle, a freq. fr. *wrikken*; Dan. *vrikke*, to wriggle; akin *wry*, *wrench*, *wring*, *wrong*.] To move the body to and fro like a worm or an eel; to move with writhing or twisting of the body; to writhe; to twist about; to squirm; to proceed in a mean, cavilling manner; to proceed by paltry shifts or schemes.——v.t. To cause to move by wriggling; to work or effect by wriggling.——n. The motion of one who wriggles; a quick twisting motion like that of a worm or an eel.

wriggler, rig'lėr, *n.* One who wriggles.

wright, rīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrhta*, a worker, a maker, fr. *wyrht*, a work, fr. *wyrcan*, to work. WORK.] An artisan or artificer; a handicraftsman; especially, a worker in wood; a carpenter: now chiefly used in compounds, as *shipwright*, *wheelwright*, also *playwright*.

wring, ring, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wrung*, rung; ppr. *wringing*, ring'ing. [A. Sax. *wringan* (pret. *wrang*, pp. *wrungen*), to wring, crain, press=L.G. and D. *wringen*, Dan. *vrænge*, Sw. *vränga*, G. *ringen*, to wring, twist, &c., probably nasalized forms of stem seen in *wriggle*, and in A. Sax. *wrigian*, to bend (whence *wry*), and akin to *wrong*.] To twist with the hands; to twist together, as the hands; to twist and squeeze or compress; to pain, as by twisting, squeezing, or racking; to torture; to distress; to squeeze or press out; to extort or force.——v.i. To writhe; to twist, as with anguish.

wringer, ring'ėr, *n.* One who wrings; an apparatus for forcing water from clothes, after they have been washed, by compression between rollers.

wrinkle, ring'kl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wrincle*, a wrinkle=O.D. *wrinckle*, a wrinkle; a dim. form corresponding to Dan. *rynke*, Sw. *rynka*, a wrinkle; akin to *wring*, *wrench*, &c.] A small ridge or furrow formed in a substance by its shrinking or contraction; a corrugation; a crease; a fold or rumple in cloth; unevenness.——v.t. pret. & pp. *wrinkled*, ring'kld; ppr. *wrinkling*, ring'kling. To form into wrinkles, as the skin; to contract into furrows; to crease; to corrugate; to make rough or uneven.——v.i. To shrink into wrinkles or furrows and ridges.

wrinkle, ring'kl, *n.* [Dim. fr. A. Sax. *wrenc*, *wrence*, a trick. WRENCH.] A valuable hint; a new or good idea; a notion; a device. [Colloq.]

wrinkled, ring'kld, *p.a.* Having wrinkles; having wrinkles on the face.

wrinkly, ring'kl-i, *a.* Somewhat wrinkled; puckered; creasy.

wrist, rist, *n.* [A. Sax. *wrist*, *handwrist*, the wrist; lit. the turning joint, fr. *writhan*, to twist=L.G. *wrist*, Dan. and Sw. *vrist*, Icel. *rist* (for *vrist*), the instep; G. *rist*, the wrist, the instep. WRITHE, WREST.] The joint by which the hand is united to the arm; the carpus.

wristband, rist'band, *n.* The band or part of a sleeve, generally a shirt-sleeve, which covers the wrist.

wristlet, rist'let, *n.* [*Wrist* and *-let.*] Some small object worn round the wrist; a bracelet.

writ, rit, *n.* [A. Sax. *writ*, *gewrit*, a writing, a writ; fr. *writan*, to write (q.v.).] That which is written; the Scriptures (especially with *holy*); a formal document or instrument in writing; a legal document issued by competent authority commanding a person to do some act.

write, rīt, *v.t.* pret. *wrote* (formerly also *writ*), rōt; pp. *written*, rit'n; ppr. *writing*, rīt'ing. [A. Sax. *writan* (pret. *wrát*, pp. *writen*), to write = O. Sax. *writan*, O. Fris. *writa*, Icel. *rita*, to scratch, write; Sw. *rita*, to draw, to trace; D. *rijten*, G. *reissen*, to tear. Originally it meant to scratch marks with something sharp.] To produce by tracing characters expressive of ideas; to trace or form by a pen, pencil, &c.; to set down in letters or words; to inscribe; to cover with characters or letters; to make known, communicate, or express by means of characters formed by the pen, &c.; to send in writing; to compose and produce as author; to style in writing; to entitle; to impress deeply or durably, as on the memory.—To write off, to note or record the deduction or cancelling of; to cancel as being no longer representing any value.——v.i. To trace characters with a pen, pencil, or the like, upon paper or other material; to be engaged in literary work; to be an author; to conduct epistolary correspondence; to convey information by letter or the like.

writer, rīt'ėr, *n.* One who writes; an author; a literary man; a clerk or amanuensis; a scribe; a penman; in Scotland, a lawagent, solicitor, attorney, or the like.—Writer's cramp, a spasmodic affection frequently attacking persons who have been accustomed to write much.

writership, rīt'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of writer.

writhe, rīʜ, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *writhed*, rīʜd; ppr. *writhing*, rīʜ'ing. [A. Sax. *wríthan*, to writhe, wreathe, twist=Icel. *rítha* (for *vrítha*), Dan. *vride*, Sw. *vrida*, to wring or writhe; perhaps of same root as *vorth* (verb), L. *verto*, I turn (VERSE). Akin *wrath*, *wreath*, *wrist*, *wrest*.] To twist, contort, or distort, as the body or limbs; to twist with violence.——v.i. To twist or twine one's self; to twist and turn; to be distorted, as from agony; to twist the body about as in pain.

writing, rīt'ing, *n.* The act of one who writes; the art of forming letters or other characters for the purpose of recording the ideas which the characters and words express; anything written or expressed in letters; a book; a manuscript; a document; any written composition; an inscription.

writing-chambers, rīt'ing-chām-bėrz, *n. pl.* Apartments occupied by lawyers and their clerks, &c.

writing-desk, rīt'ing-desk, *n.* A desk with a sloping top used for writing on.

writing-ink, rīt'ing-ingk, *n.* Ink suited for writing with.

writing-master, rīt'ing-mās-tėr, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

writing-paper, rīt'ing-pā-pėr, *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface for writing on, generally sized.

writing-table, rīt'ing-tā-bl, *n.* A table used for writing on, having commonly a desk part, drawers, &c.

written, rit'n, *p.a.* Reduced to writing: as opposed to *oral* or *spoken*.

wrong, rong, *a.* [A sort of pp. fr. *wring*= Dan. *vrang*, Icel. *vrangr*, *rangr*, wrong; D.

wrang, sour, harsh (lit. twisting the mouth). WRING.] Not right; not physically right; deviating from some course, order, or standard; not fit; not suitable; not according to rule, design, or the like; not what ought to be; not according to morality; deviating from rectitude; not according to justice, facts, or truth; inaccurate; erroneous; holding erroneous notions; being in error; mistaken. ——n. What is not right, especially morally; a wrong, unfair, or unjust act; a breach of law to the injury of another; an injustice; any injury, hurt, pain, or damage. ——adv. In a wrong manner; erroneously; incorrectly. ——v.t. pret. & pp. *wronged*, rongd; ppr. *wronging*, rong'ing. To do wrong to; to treat with injustice; to deal harshly or unfairly with; to do injustice to by imputation; to think ill of unfairly.

wrong-doer, rong'dö-ėr, *n.* One who does wrong or evil.

wrong-doing, rong'dö-ing, *n.* The doing of wrong; evil-doing.

wronger, rong'ėr, *n.* One who wrongs or injures another.

wrongful, rong'fụl, *a.* Wrong; injurious; unjust; unlawful.

wrongfully, rong'fụl-li, *adv.* In a wrongful manner; unjustly.

wrongfulness, rong'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustice.

wrong-headed, rong'hed-ed, *a.* Obstinately or perversely wrong; stubborn; perverse.

wrong-headedly, rong'hed-ed-li, *adv.* In a wrong-headed manner; perversely.

wrong-headedness, rong'hed-ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being wrong-headed.

wrongly, rong'li, *adv.* In a wrong manner; mistakenly; erroneously; unjustly.

wrongness, rong'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wrong; error; faultiness; evil.

wrongous, rong'us, *n.* [O.E. *wrongwis*, that is, *wrong-wise*, the opposite of *right-wise* or righteous.] In *Scots law*, unjust; illegal, as imprisonment.

wrote, rōt, pret. & old pp. of *write*.

wroth, roth, *a.* [A. Sax. *wrāth*, angry, enraged (whence *wrath*), lit. twisted, perverse, fr. *writhan*, to twist or writhe. WRATH, WRITHE.] Very angry; much exasperated; wrathful; indignant.

wrought, rạt, pret. & pp. of *work*.

wrung, rung, pret. & pp. of *wring*.

wry, rī, *a.* [A. Sax. *wrigian*, to bend, to turn, to incline; akin to *wriggle* (which see).] Abnormally or unnaturally bent or turned to one side; crooked; twisted; askew; distorted.

wryly, rī'li, *adv.* In a wry, crooked, or distorted manner.

wry-mouthed, rī'mouŦHd, *a.* Having the mouth awry.

wryneck, rī'nek, *n.* A twisted or distorted neck; a small European bird allied to the woodpeckers, which twists its neck in a singular manner.

wrynecked, rī'nekt, *a.* Having a wry or distorted neck.

wryness, rī'nes, *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

wych-elm, wich'elm, *n.* [From old *wiche*, *wyche*, A. Sax. *wice*, a name applied to various trees; allied to *wicker*.] A variety of elm with large leaves and sometimes pendulous branches, forming a 'weeping' tree, and yielding valuable timber.

wych-hazel, wich'hā-zel, *n.* An American shrub with yellow flowers grown in gardens and yielding the drug hazeline.

wyvern, wī'vėrn, *n.* [O. Fr. *wivre*, *vivre* (with *n* added as in *bittern*), a viper, a dragon, fr. L. *vipera*, a viper. VIPER, WEEVER.] A heraldic monster, a sort of dragon, with two wings, two eagle's legs, and a tapering body.

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, equivalent to *cs* or *ks*.

xanthic, zan'thik, *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Tending towards a yellow colour; yellowish.

xanthin, **xanthine**, zan'thin, *n.* A name of certain yellow colouring matters.

xanthochroic, **xanthochroous**, zan'-tho-kro-ik, zan-thok'ro-us, *a.* [Gr. *xanthochroos*, yellow-skinned, fr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *chroa*, colour.] In *ethnol.* having a blond or fair complexion; belonging to the fair white type of mankind.

xanthoma, zan-thō'ma, *n.* [From Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] An affection of the skin, marked by the appearance of irregular yellowish patches on it.

xanthophyll, zan'tho-fil, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, *phyllon*, a leaf.] The yellow colouring matter of withering leaves.

xanthous, zan'thus, *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Of the fair-haired type; having brown, auburn, yellow, flaxen, or red hair.

xebec, zē'bek or ze-bek', *n.* [Fr. *chebec*, Sp. *xabeque*, fr. Turk. *sumbeki*, a xebec.] A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean, with both square and lateen sails.

xenogamy, ze-nog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *xenos*, strange, *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* cross-fertilization.

xerasia, zē-rā'si-a, *n.* [From Gr. *xēros*, dry.] A disease of the hair, which becomes dry and ceases to grow.

xeroderma, zē-ro-dėr'ma, *n.* [Gr. *xēros*, dry, *derma*, skin.] A morbid dryness of the skin, in its severest form constituting fish-skin disease.

xerophthalmy, **xerophthalmia**, zē'-rof-thal-mi, zē-rof-thal'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *xēros*, dry, *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes.

xerotes, zē'ro-tēz, *n.* [Gr. *xērotēs*, dryness, fr. *xēros*, dry.] A dry habit of the body.

Xebec of Barbary.

xiphoid, zif'oid, *a.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, likeness.] Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform.

xylem, zī'lem, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] In *bot.* the woody portion of vegetable tissue.

xylobalsamum, zī-lo-bal'sa-mum, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *balsamon*, balsam.] A kind of balsam obtained from a tree of Western Asia.

xylocarp, zī'lo-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, and *karpos*, fruit.] A hard and woody fruit.

xylograph, zī'lo-graf, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *graphō*, I write or engrave.] A wood-engraving.

xylographer, zī-log'ra-fėr, *n.* [See prec.] One who engraves on wood.

xylographic, **xylographical**, zī-lō-graf'ik, zī-lō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Relating to xylography.

xylography, zī-log'ra-fi, *n.* [XYLOGRAPH.] Wood-engraving; also, a process of decorative painting on wood.

xyloid, zī'loid, *a.* [Gr. *xylon*, and *eidos*, form.] Having the nature of wood; resembling wood.

xylophagous, zī-lof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *phagein*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.

xylophilous, zī-lof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *philos*, loving.] Growing upon or living in wood.

xylophone, zī'lo-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *phōnē*, sound.] A musical instrument in which the notes are given by pieces of wood struck with hammers.

Xystus, zis'tus, *n.* [L. *xystus*, fr. Gr. *xystos*, fr. *xyō*, I scrape, from its smooth and polished floor.] A covered portico or open court in which the ancient athletes performed their exercises.

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant.

yacca-wood, yak'a-wụd, *n.* [Of West Indian origin.] A brownish cabinet wood of the West Indies.

yacht, yot, *n.* [From O.D. *jacht*, Mod. D. *jagt*, a yacht, a chase, fr. *jagen*, G. *jagen*, Dan. *jage*, to hunt.] A light and elegantly fitted-up vessel, used either for pleasure or racing, or as a vessel of state, and propelled by sails or steam.——v.i. pret. & pp. *yachted*, yot'ed; ppr. *yachting*, yot'ing. To sail or cruise in a yacht.

yacht-club, yot'klub, *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, &c.

yachter, yot'ėr, *n.* One who owns, sails in, or commands a yacht.

yachting, yot'ing, *a.* Belonging to a yacht or yachts.

yachtsman, yots'man, *n.* One who keeps or sails a yacht.

yachtsmanship, yots'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a yachtsman; management of a yacht.

yager, yā'gėr, *n.* [G. *jäger*, lit. a huntsman, fr. *jagen*, to hunt. YACHT.] A soldier in certain German regiments or corps.

yahoo, yä'hö, *n.* [Coined by Swift.] A name given by Swift, in *Gulliver's Travels*, to a race of brutes having the form of man; hence, a rude, boorish, uncultivated character.

yak, yak, *n.* [Tibetan.] A very large kind of wild ox with long silky hair, inhabiting Tibet and the Himalayas.

yam, yam, *n.* [Probably of African origin.] A climbing plant, type of a special order, cultivated in tropical climates for the sake of its large tubers or roots, which form an excellent food.

Yankee, yang'kē, *n.* [Probably a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or Fr. *Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians.] A name for a citizen of New England; in Britain, often applied more widely to natives of the United States.

Yankeeism, yang'kē-izm, *n.* An idiom or practice of the Yankees; Yankee characteristics collectively.

yap, yap, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *yapped*, yapt; ppr. *yapping*, yap'ing. [Imitative of sound.] To yelp; to bark.——n. The cry of a dog; a bark; a yelp.

yard, yärd, *n.* [A. Sax. *gyrd*, *gird*, a rod, a yard measure=O. Sax. *gerda*, D. *garde*, G. *gerte*, a rod, a twig; Goth. *gazds*, a goad; cog. with L. *hasta*, a spear. GOAD.] A standard measure of length equal to 3 feet or 36 inches; also 9 square feet and 27 cubic feet (the square and cubic yard); a long cylindrical piece of timber in a ship, slung crosswise to a mast and supporting a sail.

yard, yärd, *n.* [A. Sax. *geard*, a yard, a court, &c.=Icel. *garthr*, an inclosure (E. *garth*); Dan. and D. *gaard*, a garden; O.H.G. *garto*, G. *garten*, a garden; same root as L. *hortus*, a garden. Akin *garden*, *gird*, to surround. *Orchard* contains this word.] A small piece of inclosed ground joining a house; an inclosure within which any work or industry is carried on.——v.t. pret. & pp. *yarded*, yärd'ed; ppr. *yarding*, yärd'ing. To inclose or shut up in a yard, as cattle.

yard-arm, yärd'ärm, *n.* Either end of a ship's yard.—**Yard-arm and yard-arm**, said of ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch.

yard-land, yärd'land, *n.* An old measure of land in England, from 15 to 24 acres; a virgate.

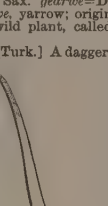
yard-stick, yärd'stik, *n.* A stick 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

yare, yär, *a.* [A. Sax. *gearu*, prepared, ready, yare=D. *gaar*, G. *gar*, ready; akin *garb*, *gear*.] Ready; quick; dexterous.

yarn, yärn, *n.* [A. Sax. *gearn*, yarn=D. *garen*, Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. *garn*, yarn; comp. Icel. *garnir*, intestines; Gr. *chordē*, a chord, an intestine. CHORD.] Thread prepared from wool or flax for weaving into cloth; one of the threads or strands of which a rope is composed; a narrative or story, especially a sea-story (collog.).

yarrow, ya'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *gearwe*=D. *gerw*, G. *garbe*, O.G. *garwe*, yarrow; origin unknown.] A common wild plant, called otherwise milfoil.

yataghan, yat'a-gan, *n.* [Turk.] A dagger-like sabre about 2 feet long, worn in Mohammedan countries.



Yataghan.

yaw, yą, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *yawed*, yąd; ppr. *yawing*. [Comp Prov. G. *gagen*, to rock, to move unsteadily.] To steer wild; to deviate from the line of her course: said of a ship.——n. The sudden temporary deviation of a ship from the line of her course.

yawl, yąl, *n.* [From D. *jol*, a yawl, a skiff=Sw. *julle*, Dan. *jolle*, a jolly-boat, a yawl. *Jolly* in *jolly-boat* is this word.] A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; the smallest boat used by fishermen; a jolly-boat.

yawl, yąl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *yawled*, yąld; ppr. *yawling*, yąl'ing. [Akin to *yowl*, *yell*.] To howl; to yell.

yawn, yąn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *yawned*, yąnd; ppr. *yawning*, yąn'ing. [A. Sax. *gánian*, to yawn; to gape, fr. *ginan*, to gape; akin Sc. *gant*, to yawn; G. *gähnen*, to yawn; fr. root seen in Gr. *chainō*, L. *hio*, I gape; also in *gander*, *goose*. From same root as *chasm*, *chaos*. See also BEGIN.] To have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dulness, while a deep breath is taken at the same time; to open wide; to stand open, as a chasm; to gape; to gape eagerly; to long.——n. A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth with the taking of a deep breath, generally expressive of drowsiness; an opening or chasm.

yawningly, yąn'ing-li, *adv.* In a yawning manner.

yaws, yąz, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A contagious disease of the African races characterized by cutaneous tumours.

yclept, ycleped, i-klept', i-klēpd', *pp.* [A. Sax. *ge-clypod*, pp. of *ge-clypian*, to call.] Called; named. [Archaic.]

ye, yē, *pron.* [A. Sax. *gē*, ye, you, nom. pl. corresponding to *thū*, thou=D. *gij*, Dan. and Sw. *i*, Goth. *jus*. YOU.] Properly the nominative plural of the second personal pronoun, but also used as an objective: now confined to the sacred or solemn style, *you* being otherwise used.

yea, yā, *adv.* [A. Sax. *gea*, *ge*, yes, indeed=Icel. *já*, D. Dan. Sw. and G. *ja*, Goth. *ja*, *jái*, yea, yes; allied to Goth. *jah*, and; L. *jam*, now. YES.] Yes: the opposite of *nay*; also used as equivalent to *nay*=not this alone, not only so but also.

yean, yēn, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *yeaned*, yēnd; ppr. *yeaning*, yēn'ing. [A. Sax. *eánian*, *eácnian*, fr. *eácen*, gravid, lit. increased, being pp. of *eácan*, to increase, to *eke*. EKE.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb.

yeanling, yēn'ling, *n.* [*Yean* and *-ling*.] A lamb; an eanling; also used as an *adj.*

year, yēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *gedr*, *gér*=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *jár*, D. *jaar*, L.G. *jör*, G. *jahr*, Goth. *jêr*, Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aar*; cog. Slav. *jaro*, spring; Zend *yâre*, a year, Gr. *hōra*, season. HOUR.] The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit, ordinarily regarded as comprehending the twelve calendar months or 365 days (or 366 in leap-year), from 1st January to 31st December; a twelvemonth; the interval from one vernal equinox to the next; a tropical or solar year (see SOLAR); *pl.* age or old age; time of life.—**Year of grace**, any year of the Christian era.

year-book, yēr'bųk, *n.* A book published every year, supplying fresh information regarding matters that change.

yearling, yēr'ling, *n.* [*Year* and *-ling*.] A young beast one year old or in the second year of his age.——a. Being a year old.

yearly, yēr'li, *a.* Annual; happening every year; lasting a year; comprehending a year.—— **adv.** Once a year; annually.

yearn, yėrn, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *yearned*, yėrnd; ppr. *yearning*, yėrn'ing. [A. Sax. *geornian*, *gyrnan*, to yearn, fr. *georn*, desirous=Icel. *girna*, to desire, fr. *gjarn*, eager=Goth. *gairnjan*, to long for, fr. *gairns*, desirous; Dan. *gierne*, D. *gaarne*, G. *gern*, willingly.] To feel uneasiness of mind from longing, tenderness, or pity; to long; to feel an earnest desire; to have a wistful feeling.

yearning, yėrn'ing, *p.a.* Longing; having longing desire.——n. A feeling of longing desire; state of being moved with tenderness or pity.

yearningly, yėrn'ing-li, *adv.* In a yearning manner; with yearning.

yeast, yēst, *n.* [Formerly *yeest*, fr. A. Sax. *gist*, *gyst*, yeast=Icel. *jast*, *jastr*, Sw. *jäst*, D. *gest*, *gist*, G. *gäscht*, yeast; fr. a verb signifying to ferment, seen in O.H.G. *gesan*, *jesan*, G. *gähren*, *giechen*, Sw. *gäsa*, to ferment, to froth; allied to Gr. *zeō*, I boil, *zēlos*, E. *zeal*.] A yellowish substance of vegetable nature produced in the alcoholic fermentation of grape juice, infusion of malt, or other similar liquids, being an aggregate of minute vegetable cells; ferment; barm; spume; froth.

yeastiness, yēst'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being yeasty.

yeast-plant, yēst'plant, *n.* The plant that produces ordinary fermentation.

yeasty, yēst'i, *a.* [*Yeast* and *-y*.] Like yeast; containing yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy.

yelk, yelk, *n.* [A form of *yolk*.] The yolk of an egg.

yell, yel, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *yelled*, yeld; ppr. *yelling*, yel'ing. [A. Sax. *gellan*, *gyllan*, to yell=Icel. *gella*, *gjalla*, D. *gillen*, to yell; G. *gellen*, to resound; allied to A. Sax. *galan*, to sing, whence *-gale* in *nightingale*.] To cry out with a loud piercing noise; to cry or scream as with agony, terror, rage, &c.——n. A sharp, loud, piercing outcry; a scream or cry of horror, agony, rage, &c.

yelling, yel'ing, *n.* The act or the noise of one who or that which yells.

yellow, yel'ō, *a.* [A. Sax. *geolo*, *geolu*, yellow=O. Sax. *gelo*, yellow; akin D. *geel*, G. *gelb*, Icel. *gulr*, Dan. and Sw. *gul*, yellow; fr. same root as *gold* and *green*; L. *gilvus*, yellow, *helvus*, yellowish; Gr. *chloē*, green herb; perhaps also *cholē*, bile (cog. with E. *gall*). Akin also *yolk*.] Being of a bright golden colour, or of a kindred hue.—**Yellow berries.** Same as *Persian berries*.—**Yellow soap**, common soap composed of tallow, resin, and soda.——n. One of the prismatic colours; a bright golden colour; the yolk of an egg; any yellow pigment; *pl.* a species of jaundice affecting cattle, sheep, and horses.——v.t. pret. & pp. *yellowed*, yel'ōd; ppr. *yellowing*, yel'ō-ing. To render yellow.——v.i. To grow yellow.

yellow-bunting, yel'ō-bunt-ing, *n.* The yellow-hammer.

yellow-fever, yel'ō-fō-vėr, *n.* A malignant fever of warm climates, attended with yellowness of the skin.

yellow-gum, yel'ō-gum, *n.* The jaundice of infants.

yellow-hammer, **yellow-ammer**, yel'ō-ham-ėr, yel'ō-am-ėr, *n.* [*Yellow* and A. Sax. *amore*, G. *ammer*, the yellow-hammer. The spelling with *h*, though common, is erroneous.] A pretty European bird, a species of bunting, with much yellow in its plumage.

yellowish, yel'ō-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

yellowishness, yel'ō-ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being yellowish.

yellow-jack, yel'ō-jak, *n.* A name given to yellow-fever. [Colloq.]

yellow-metal, yel'ō-me-tal, *n.* A sheathing alloy of copper and zinc; Muntz's metal.

yellowness, yel'ō-nes, *n.* The quality of being yellow.

yellow-weed, yel'ō-wēd, *n.* Weld or dyer's-weed (which see).

yelp, yelp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *yelped*, yelpt; ppr. *yelping*, yelp'ing. [Same as A. Sax. *gilpan*, to boast; Icel. *gjálpa*, to yelp; allied to *yell*.] To utter a sharp quick bark or cry, as a dog, either in eagerness, pain, or fear; to bark in a shrill manner.——n. A sharp bark or cry of a dog.

yeoman, yō'man, *n.*; pl. **yeomen**, yō'men. [O.E. *yeman*, *yoman*, supposed to be equivalent to O. Fris. *gâman*, *gâmon*, a villager, a man of a *gâ* or village, fr. *gâ*=G. *gau*, Goth. *gavi*, a district.] In England, a man who owns a small estate in land; a gentleman farmer or one who farms his own land; a farmer; a member of the yeomanry cavalry.—**Yeomen of the guard**, a body-guard of the English sovereign, also called *beef-eaters*.

yeomanly, yō'man-li, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.—— **adv.** Like a yeoman; bravely.

yeomanry, yō'man-ri, *n.* [*Yeoman* and *-ry*.] The collective body of yeomen; a volunteer cavalry force in Britain, consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers.

yes, yes, *adv.* [A. Sax. *gese*, *gise*, yes; probably fr. *gea*, yea, and *si*, *sy*, be it so, let it be, 3d sing. pres. subj. of the substantive verb in A. Sax.=G. *sei*, let it be; akin to L. *sim*, may it be. YEA, AM.] Even so; expressing affirmation or consent: opposed to *no*; also used to express some emphasis or enforce something added.

yester, yes'tėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *geostra*, *giestra*, *gystra*, yesterday's, seen in *geostran—dæg*, yesterday, *gystran-niht*, yesternight=D. *gisteren*, G. *gestern*, yesterday; Goth. *gistra*, *gistra dagis*, to-morrow; comparative forms,

cog. with L. *hesternus*, of yesterday; Gr. *chthes*, Skr. *hyas*, yesterday.] Belonging or relating to the day before the present; last; last past; next before the present: mostly in composition.

yesterday, yes'tėr-dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *gystrandœg*, yesterday. YESTER.] The day before the present; the day last past; often used for a time not long past. Also, adverbially, on the day before the present.

yestereve, yestereven, yes'tėr-ēv, yes'tėr-ė-vn, *n.* [*Yester*, and *eve*, *even*.] The evening last past.

yestermorn, yestermorning, yes'tėr-morn, yes-tėr-mor'ning, *n.* [*Yester*, and *morn*, *morning*.] The morn or morning last past.

yesternight, yes'tėr-nīt, *n.* [*Yester* and *night*.] The night last past.

yet, yet, *adv.* [A. Sax. *get*, *git*, yet, still; probably equivalent to *yea to* or *yea too*.] In addition; over and above; further; still: used especially with comparatives; at this or at that time, as formerly: now or then, as at a previous period; at or before some future time; before all is done; thus far; hitherto: often preceded by *as* in this sense; though the case be such; nevertheless. —— conj. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

yew, yū, *n.* [A. Sax. *iw*, *eów*, the yew= O.H.G. *iwa*, G. *eibe*, D. *ijf*, Icel. *ýr*; cog. W. *yw*, *ywen*, Armor. *ivin*, Corn. *hivin*, the yew.] A European and Asiatic evergreen tree,

Yew (*Taxus baccata*).

allied to the conifers (genus Taxus), with poisonous leaves, frequently planted in churchyards, and yielding a hard durable timber used for cabinet work and formerly for making bows.

yield, yēld, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *yielded*, yēld'ed; ppr. *yielding*, yēld'ing. [A. Sax. *gildan*, *gieldan*, to yield, pay, render, restore=O. Sax. *geldan*, Icel. *gjalda*, Dan. *gjælde*, Sw. *gälla*, D. *gelden*, G. *gelten*, to be worth, to avail, &c.; akin *guild*, *guilt*.] To pay, reward, or requite†; to give in return; to give by way of recompense; to produce in return for labour bestowed, capital invested, or the like to produce generally; to bring forth, give out, furnish; to afford; to grant or give (to *yield* consent); to give up, as to superior power; to relinquish; to resign; to surrender (often followed by *up*). —To yield up the ghost, to die.——*v.i.* To give up the contest; to cease opposition; to submit; to comply; to make some return; to produce; to give way; not to oppose; to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.—— *n.* Amount or quantity yielded; product; return; product resulting from growth or cultivation.

yielder, yēld'ėr, *n.* One who yields.

yielding, yēld'ing, *p.a.* Inclined to yield or give way; accommodating; unresisting; compliant; facile.

yodel, yodle, yō'del, yō'dl, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *yodelled*, *yodled*, yō'deld, yō'dld; ppr. *yodelling*, *yodling*, yō'del-ing, yō'dl-ing. [German Swiss.] To sing like the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto, and vice versâ.

yoicks, yo'iks, *interj.* An old fox-hunting cry.

yoke, yōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *geoc*, *ioc*, a yoke=O. Sax. *juc*, D. *juk*, *jok*, G. *joch*, Goth. *jūk*, Icel. and Sw. *ok*, Dan. *aag*; cog. L. *jugum*, Gr. *zygon*, Skr. *yuga*, a yoke; fr. a root meaning to join, seen in Skr. *yuj*, to join; L. *jungo*, I join. JOIN.] A part of the gear or tackle of draught animals, passing across their necks, so that two are connected for drawing; a pair of draught animals, especially oxen, yoked together; something resembling a yoke in form or use; a frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person for carrying pails or the like; a band or piece of a garment supporting the rest; servitude, slavery, or burden imposed; something which couples or binds together; a bond of connection; a tie.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *yoked*, yōkt; ppr. *yoking*, yōk'ing. To put a yoke on; to join by a yoke; to couple; to join with another; to enslave or bring into bondage.——*v.i.* To be joined together.

yoke-fellow, yoke-mate, yōk'fel-ō, yōk'māt, *n.* An associate or companion in labour or marriage; a mate; a partner.

yokel, yō'kl, *n.* [Perhaps fr. *yoke*=one who drives yoked animals; or akin to *gawk*, *gawky*.] A rustic; an ignorant peasant; a country bumpkin.

yoke-mate, *n.* Same as *Yoke-fellow*.

yolk, yōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *geoleca*, the yolk, lit. the yellow of the egg, fr. *geolu*, yellow. YELLOW.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus; the yelk; an unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the wool in the fleece soft and pliable.

yolk-bag, yōk'bag, *n.* The sac or membranous bag which contains the yolk of an egg.

yon, yon, *a.* [A. Sax. *geon*, yon, that=Goth. *jains*, G. *jener*, that; of pronominal origin, and akin to Skr. *yas*, who, also to *yea*, *yet*, and *yes*.] That; those: referring to an object at a distance; yonder: now chiefly used in the poetic style.

yonder, yon'dėr, *a.* [A compar. form fr. *yon*; comp. Goth. *jaindre*, there.] That or those away there; referring to persons or things at a distance.——**adv.** At or in that place there.

yore, yōr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *gedra*, formerly, of old, originally a genit. pl. of *gedr*, a year, being thus an adverbial genitive of time, like *twice*, *thrice*, &c.] Long ago; in old time: now used only in the phrase *of yore*, that is, in old time or time long ago.

you, yū, *pron.* [A. Sax. *eów*, dat. and acc. pl. of the pronoun of the second person, *ye* being properly the nom. pl.=O. Sax. *iu*, D. *u*, you, *gij*, ye; O.H.G. *iu*, you; cog. Skr. *yuyam*, you. YE.] The nominative and objective plural of *thou*: commonly used, however, when a single person is addressed, instead of *thou* and *thee*.

young, yung, *a.* [A. Sax. *geong*, *giung*, *iung*, young=O. Sax. and O. Fris. *jung*, D. *jong*, G. *jung*, Goth. *juggs* (for *jungs*), Icel. *ungr*, *jungr*, Dan. and Sw. *ung*; cog. L. *juvenis* (whence *juvenile*), Skr. *juvan*, young. *Youth* is a derivative.] Being in the first or early stage of life or growth; not old; not yet arrived at maturity; being in the early part of existence; not yet far advanced; having the appearance of early life; youthful; fresh or vigorous; having little experience; raw; green; pertaining to early life.——*n.* The offspring of an animal collectively (used as a plural).

young-eyed, yung'īd, *a.* Having the fresh bright eyes or look of youth.

youngish, yung'ish, *a.* Somewhat young.

youngling, yung'ling, *n.* [*Young* and *-ling*=A. Sax. *geongling*.] Any animal in the first part of life; a young person.

youngly, yung'li, *adv.* In a young manner.

youngness, yung'nes, *n.* The state of being young; youth.

youngster, yung'stėr, *n.* [*Young* and *-ster*.] A young person; a youth; a lad.

younker, yung'kėr, *n.* [From D. *jonker*, *jonkheer*, lit. young sir, fr. *jong*, young, and *heer*=G. *herr*, sir, gentleman.] A young fellow; a lad; a youngster.

your, yōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *eówer*, your, genit. of *gé*, ye or you=O. Sax. *iuwar*, D. *uwer*, G. *euer*, your. It is the possessive corresponding to *ye*, *you*, and therefore properly plural, but is now, like *you*, used as singular or plural.] Pertaining or belonging to you: a pronominal adj.

yours, yōrz, *poss. pron.* [A double possessive of *you*. See prec.] That or those which belong to you: used with or without direct reference to a preceding noun; often equivalent to your property; your friends or relations; the letter received from you.

yourself, yōr-self', *pron.*; pl. **yourselves**, yōr-selvz'. You, not another or others: used distinctively or reflexively.

youth, yūth, *n.* [A. Sax. *geóguth*, for *geonguth* (=*youngth*, *young* and *-th*), fr. *geong*, young. YOUNG.] The state or quality of being young; youthfulness; period during which one is young; the part of life between childhood and manhood; a young man; a stripling or lad; young persons collectively.

youthful, yūth'fųl, *a.* Having one's youth; being in the early stage of life; young; pertaining or suitable to the first part of life; fresh or vigorous, as in youth.

youthfully, yūth'fųl-li, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

youthfulness, yūth'fųl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being youthful.

yowl, youl, *v.i.* [Akin to *yell*.] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog. ——*n.* A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

ytterbium, it-tėr'bi-um, *n.* [From *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] A rare chemical element allied to erbium and terbium.

yttria, it'ri-a, *n.* [See next.] A metallic oxide or earth; an oxide of yttrium.

yttrium, it'ri-um, *n.* [From *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] A rare metal found in Sweden of a grayish-black colour.

yucca, yuk'ka, *n.* [From some American tongue.] A name of American plants of

Yucca (*Yucca gloriosa*).

the lily family (genus Yucca), of considerable size, with handsome white flowers.

Yule, yōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *geól*, *giúl*, *iúl*, *geóhol*, Christmas=Icel. *jól*, Dan. *juul*, Sw. *jul*; originally a pagan festival; etym. doubtful. *Jolly* is from this through the French.] An old name for Christmas.

Yule-log, Yule-block, yōl'log, yōl'blok, *n.* A large block of wood forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the olden time.

Yule-tide, yōl'tīd, *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

y-wis†, i-wis', *adv.* [A. Sax. *gewis*, *gewiss*, certain, sure=D. *gewis*, G. *gewiss*, certainly, fr. root of *wit*, with old prefix *ge*.] Certainly; verily; truly.

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet, equivalent to the *s* in *wise, ease,* &c.

zaffre, zaf'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *zafre, safre, saffre,* Sp. *zafre*; probably of Arabic origin.] A substance obtained from cobalt, used by enamellers, porcelain manufacturers, &c., as a blue colour.

zambo, zam'bō, *n.* Same as *Sambo.*

zamia, zā'mi-a, *n.* [L. *zamia,* a fir cone.] A name of plants of the cycad order, some of which yield a starchy pith used for food.

zamindar, zam-in-där', *n.* Same as *Zemindar.*

zany, zā'ni, *n.*; pl. **zanies**, zā'niz. [Fr. *zani,* fr. It. *zanni, zane,* a zany or clown; originally simply a familiar and abbreviated pronunciation of *Giovanni,* John.] A buffoon or merry-andrew. —**zanyism**, zā'ni-izm, *n.* The character or practice of a zany; buffoonery.

zareba. Same as *Zereba.*

zax, zaks, *n.* [A. Sax. *seax,* Icel. *sax,* a knife or short sword.] An instrument used for cutting and dressing slates.

zeal, zēl, *n.* [Fr. *zèle,* fr. L. *zelus,* fr. Gr. *zelos,* zeal; fr. stem of *zeō,* I boil, which is akin to E. *yeast.* JEALOUS.] Eagerness in any pursuit or cause, good or bad; passionate ardour; earnestness; fervency; enthusiasm.

zealot, ze'lot, *n.* [Fr. *zélote,* L. *zelotes,* fr. Gr. *zēlōtēs,* fr. *zēlos,* zeal. ZEAL.] One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; a fanatical partisan; a bigot.

zealotry, ze'lot-ri, *n.* [*Zealot* and *-ry.*] Behaviour of a zealot; excessive zeal; fanaticism.

zealous, ze'lus, *a.* [From *zeal. Jealous* is really the same word.] Inspired with zeal; ardent in the pursuit of an object, or in support of any cause or person; fervent; eager; earnest.

zealously, ze'lus-li, *adv.* In a zealous manner; ardently; eagerly; fervently.

zealousness, ze'lus-nes, *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.

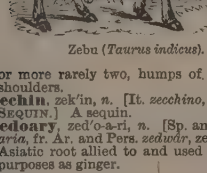
zebec, **zebeck**, zē'bek, *n.* Same as *Xebec.*

zebra, zē'bra, *n.* [A native African word.] A South African animal allied to the horse and ass, white, striped with numerous brownish-black bands.

zebra-wood, zē'bra-wụd, *n.* A South American wood somewhat resembling the skin of a zebra in colour, used by cabinet-makers.

zebrine, zē'brīn, *a.* Pertaining to the zebra.

zebu, zē'bū, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The common domestic ox of India, having one,



Zebu (*Taurus indicus*).

or more rarely two, humps of fat on the shoulders.

zechin, zek'in, *n.* [It. *zecchino,* Fr. *sequin.* SEQUIN.] A sequin.

zedoary, zed'o-a-ri, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *zedoaria,* fr. Ar. and Pers. *zedwār,* zedoary.] An Asiatic root allied to and used for similar purposes as ginger.

zemindar, zem-in-där', *n.* [Per. *zemīndār,* a landholder—*zemīn,* land, and *dār,* holding, a holder.] In India, a landholder or landed proprietor.

zemindary, zem'in-da-ri, *n.* The position of a zemindar; the land possessed by a zemindar.

zenana, ze-nä'na, *n.* [Hind. *zananah,* fr. Per. *zan,* a woman.] The portion of a house set apart for the females of a native family in India.

Zend, zend, *n.* An ancient Iranian or Persian language, closely allied to Sanskrit, being that in which the Zend-Avesta or sacred writings of the Zoroastrians (Parsees) are written.

zenith, zē'nith, *n.* [Fr. *zénith,* fr. Sp. *zenit, zenith,* a corruption of Ar. *samt, semt,* abbreviated for *samt-ur-ras, samt-er-ras,* way of the head, zenith, *samt* being a way (*ras,* head). Akin *azimuth.*] The vertical point of the heavens at any place, that is, the point right above a spectator's head; hence, the highest point of a person's fortune; the culmination.

zenithal, zē'nith-al, *a.* Pertaining to the zenith.

zeolite, zē'ō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *zeō,* I boil, *lithos,* stone: named from boiling and swelling when heated by the blow-pipe.] A name of certain minerals, generally silicates of aluminium or calcium.

zeolitic, zē-ō-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite.

zephyr, zef'ėr, *n.* [L. *zephyrus,* fr. Gr. *zephyros,* the west wind, allied to *zophos,* darkness, gloom.] The west wind; any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

zereba, ze-rē'ba, *n.* [Ar.] In the Sudan, a temporary camping-place surrounded by a fence of bushes, stones, &c.

zero, zē'rō, *n.* [Fr. *zéro,* It. and Sp. *zero,* by contraction fr. Ar. *sifr,* a cipher; a form of the word *cipher.*] Number or quantity diminished to nothing; a cipher; nothing; the point of a graduated instrument at which its scale commences, generally represented by the mark 0; *fig.* the lowest point; the most defective condition.

zest, zest, *n.* [Fr. *zeste,* a partition in the kernel of a walnut, the peel of an orange or lemon; fr. L. *schistus,* Gr. *schistos,* split, divided, fr. *schizō,* I split (whence also *schism, schist*).] Originally, a piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor; hence, that which enhances any enjoyment; a relish; charm; keen enjoyment; gusto.

zetetic, zē-tet'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zētētikos,* fr. *zēteō,* I seek.] Proceeding by inquiry or investigation.——n. One who seeks or investigates.

zeuglodon, zū'glo-don, *n.* [Gr. *zeuglē,* the loop of a yoke, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth, lit. *yoke-tooth*; so called from the peculiar form of its molar teeth.] An extinct genus of large marine mammals or cetaceans.

zeugma, zūg'ma, *n.* [Gr. *zeugma,* fr. *zeugnymi,* I join; same root as *yoke.*] A construction in which two nouns are joined to a verb or to an adjective which grammatically suits only one of them.

zeugmatic, zūg-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or forming a zeugma.

zibet, zib'et, *n.* [CIVET.] An animal closely akin to the civet.

zigzag, zig'zag, *n.* [Fr. *zig-zag,* fr. G. *zickzack,* reduplicated fr. *zacke,* a tooth or sharp point.] Something in the form of straight lines or pieces with short sharp turns or angles; a series of angular bends or turns.——a. Having sharp and quick turns or bends.——v.t. pret. & pp. *zigzagged,* zig'zagd; ppr. *zigzagging,* zig'zag-ing. To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; to form zigzags.

zigzaggy, zig'zag-i, *a.* Having sharp and quick turns; zigzag.

zinc, zingk, *n.* [Fr. *zinc,* G. Sw. and Dan. *zink*; probably allied to G. *zinn,* tin.] A metal having a bluish-white colour, brittle at low or high temperatures, but between 250° and 300° F. both malleable and ductile, largely used in sheets for roofing and other purposes and to form alloys, especially brass (with copper).——v.t. pret. & pp. *zincked, zinked,* zingkt; ppr. *zincking, zinking,* zingk'ing. To coat or cover with zinc.

zinc-blende, zingk'blend, *n.* Native sulphide of zinc, a brittle transparent or translucent mineral.

zinc-bloom, zingk'blōm, *n.* A mineral of the same composition as calamine.

zinciferous, **zinckiferous**, zing-kif'ėr-us, *a.* [*Zinc,* and L. *fero,* I bear.] Producing zinc.

zincky, **zinky**, zingk'i, *a.* [*Zinc* and *-y.*] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

zinco, zing'kō, *n.* A zincographic plate or picture.

zincode, zingk'ōd, *n.* [*Zinc,* and Gr. *hodos,* a way.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

zincograph, zing'kō-graf, *n.* A picture or design produced by zincography.

zincographer, zing-kog'ra-fėr, *n.* One who practises zincography.

zincographic, **zincographical**, zing-kō-graf'ik, zing-kō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Relating to zincography.

zincography, zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [*Zinc,* and Gr. *graphō,* I write.] An art similar to lithography, in which the design is produced on and the printing done by a plate of zinc.

zincoid, zingk'oid, *a.* [*Zinc* and *-oid.*] Resembling zinc; pertaining to zinc.

zincous, zingk'us, *a.* Pertaining to zinc.

zinc-white, zingk'whīt, *n.* Oxide of zinc, a pigment now largely substituted for white-lead.

zingiberaccous, **zinziberaceous**, zin'ji-bėr-ā''shus, zin'zi-bėr-ā''shus, *a.* [L. *zingiber, zinziber,* ginger (q.v.).] Pertaining to ginger, or to the order of plants of which ginger is the type.

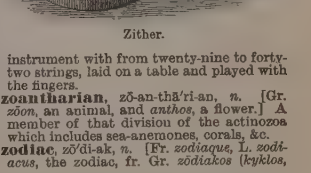
zinkiferous. See ZINCIFEROUS.

zinky. See ZINCKY.

zircon, zėr'kon. *n.* [Said to be of Singalese origin.] A mineral, one of the gems, originally found in Ceylon, jargon being also a name of it.

zirconium, zėr-kō'ni-um, *n.* [From *zircon.*] A metal contained in zircon, commonly obtained in the form of a black powder.

zither, **zithern**, tsit'ėr, tsit'ėrn, *n.* [G., fr. L. *cithara.* CITHARA.] A flat musical



Zither.

instrument with from twenty-nine to forty-two strings, laid on a table and played with the fingers.

zoantharian, zō-an-thā'ri-an, *n.* [Gr. *zōon,* an animal, and *anthos,* a flower.] A member of that division of the actinozoa which includes sea-anemones, corals, &c.

zodiac, zō'di-ak, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque,* L. *zodiacus,* the zodiac, fr. Gr. *zōdiakos (kyklos,*

circle, understood), 'animal circle', fr. *zōdion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal, from the animals connected with the constellations.] An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and principal planets are confined, divided into twelve equal parts or signs marked by corresponding constellations.

zodiacal, zō-dī'ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.—**Zodiacal light**, a luminous tract in the heavens, seen at certain seasons in the west after sunset, or in the east before sunrise.

zoea, zō'ē-a, *n.* [From Gr. *zōē*, life.] The name for a certain embryonic stage in the development of crustaceans.

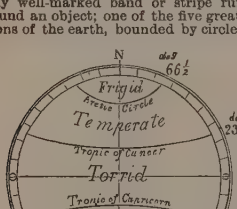
zoetrope, zō'ē-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *zōē*, life, and *tropē*, a turning.] An optical contrivance by which, when the instrument revolves, certain painted figures inside appear to move in a lifelike manner.

zonal, zōn'al, *a.* [*Zone* and *-al.*] Having the character of a zone or belt.

zonary, zōn'a-ri, *a.* [*Zone* and *-ary.*] Pertaining to or in the form of a zone.

zonate, zōn'āt, *a.* [*Zone* and *-ate.*] Marked with zones or concentric bands of colour; arranged in zones.

zone, zōn, *n.* [Fr. *zone*, L. *zona*, a belt or girdle, a zone of the earth, fr. Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle, fr. *zōnnymi*, I gird.] A girdle or belt; any well-marked band or stripe running round an object; one of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles par-



Zones of the Earth.

allel to the equator, named according to the temperature prevailing in each—the *torrid*, *north* and *south temperate*, and *north* and *south frigid* zones; any well-defined belt marked off in some way from other similar belts.

zoned, zōnd, *a.* Wearing a zone; having zones or bands resembling zones.

zonular, zōn'ū-lėr, *a.* [See next.] Zone-shaped.

zonule, **zonulet**, zōn'ūl, zōn'ū-let, *n.* [L. *zonula*, dim. of *zona*, a zone.] A little zone, band, or belt.

zoochemistry, zō-o-kem'is-tri, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, animal, and *chemistry.*] The chemistry of animal substances; animal chemistry.

zoogamy, zō-og'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, animal, and *gamos*, marriage.] The sexual union of animals to produce young.

zoogeography, zō'o-jē-og''ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, animal, and *geography.*] The geographical distribution of animals, or the branch of knowledge dealing with it.

zoogony, **zoogeny**, zō-og'o-ni, zō-oj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and roots *gon-*, *gen-*, to produce.] The doctrine of the origin of life or living beings.

zoographer, **zoographist**, zō-og'ra-fėr, zō-og'ra-fist, *n.* One who describes animals.

zoography, zō-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *graphō*, I describe.] The description of animals.

zooid, zō'oid, *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling or pertaining to an animal.——n. An organic body or organism, as a cell or a spermatozoön, in some respects resembling a distinct animal.

zoolatry, zō-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of animals.

zoolite, zō'ol-īt, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *lithos*, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

zoological, zō-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.

zoologically, zō-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a zoologically manner.

zoologist, zō-ol'o-jist, *n.* [*Zoology* and *-ist.*] One who studies or is well versed in zoology.

zoology, zō-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, a living being, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the natural history of animals, their structure, physiology, classification, habits, distribution, &c.

zoomorphic, zō-o-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *morphē*, shape.] Pertaining to animal forms; exhibiting animal forms.

zoomorphism, zō-o-mor'fizm, *n.* [See prec.] The state of being zoomorphic; the attribution of animal forms to deities.

zoon, zō'on, *n.* [Gr., an animal.] An animal, whether simple or compound.

zoonomy, zō-on'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *nomos*, law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life.

zoophagous, zō-of'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *phagō*, I eat.] Feeding on animals; carnivorous; taking living prey.

zoophile, **zoophilist**, zō'o-fil, zō-of'i-list, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *philos*, loving.] A lover of animals.

zoophily, zō-of'i-li, *n.* [See prec.] Love of animals.

zoophyte, zō'o-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant.] A name loosely applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, and the like.

zoophytic, zō-o-fit'ik, *a.* Relating to zoophytes.

zoophytoid, zō-of'i-toid, *a.* Like a zoophyte.

zoophytological, zō'o-fit-o-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.

zoophytology, zō'o-fi-tol''o-ji, *n.* [*Zoophyte* and *-ology.*] The natural history of zoophytes.

zoosperm, zō'os-pėrm, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *sperma*, seed.] One of the spermatozoa of animals.

zoospore, zō'os-pōr, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *spora*, a sowing, seed.] A spore of algæ, fungi, &c., which can move spontaneously by its cilia or long filiform processes.

zoosporic, zō-os-por'ik, *a.* Pertaining to zoospores.

zootomic, **zootomical**, zō-o-tom'ik, zō-o-tom'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to zootomy or the anatomy of the lower animals.

zootomist, zō-ot'o-mist, *n.* [*Zootomy* and *-ist.*] One who dissects animals.

zootomy, zō-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *tomē*, a cutting, fr. *temnō*, I cut.] The anatomy of the lower animals; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of the lower animals.

zoril, zo'ril, *n.* [Fr. *zorille*, fr. Sp. *zorilla*, *zorillo*, dim. of *zorra*, *zorro*, a fox.] A carnivorous animal found in Africa resembling and closely allied to the skunk.

Zoroastrian, zor-o-as'tri-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Zoroaster* or Zoroastrianism.——*n.* A believer in this religion.

Zoroastrianism, zor-o-as'tri-an-izm, *n.* [*Zoroastrian* and *-ism.*] The ancient Persian religion founded by Zoroaster, one feature of which was a belief in a good and an evil power or deity perpetually striving against each other: represented by the religion of the Parsees at the present day; fire-worship.

Zouave, zwäv, *n.* [Fr., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] An infantry soldier in the French army dressed after the Turkish fashion.

zounds, zoundz. An exclamation contracted from '*God's wounds*', formerly used.

Zulu, zö'lö or zu-lö', *n.* A member of a warlike branch of the Kaffir race in South Africa.

zumbooruk, zum-bö'ruk, *n.* [An Arabic word.] In the East, a small cannon fired from a camel's back.

zygodactyle, **zygodactylous**, zī-gō-dak'til, zī-gō-dak'til-us, *a.* [Gr. *zygon*, what joins, a yoke, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having the toes disposed in pairs, as the parrots; scansorial.

zygoma, zī-gō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *zygōma*, fr. *zygon*, a yoke (q.v.).] The prominence of the cheek-bone, or the part that joins it with the cranium.

zygomatic, zī-gō-mat'ik, *a.* [See prec.] Pertaining to the zygoma or cheek-bone.

zymic, zim'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven.] Pertaining to a ferment or to fermentation; causing fermentation.

zymogen, zī'mo-jen, *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, and root *gen*, to produce.] Any substance which gives rise to a ferment without being itself a ferment.

zymology, zī-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of ferments and fermentation.

zymometer, zī-mom'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor.

zymosis, zī-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr., fermentation, fr. *zymoun*, to ferment, fr. *zymē*, leaven.] Fermentation; a zymotic disease; the origin or production of such diseases.

zymotic, zī-mot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zymōtikos*, fr. *zymoun*, to ferment, fr. *zymē*, ferment.] Pertaining to or produced by fermentation.—**Zymotic disease**, a disease such as small-pox, supposed to be produced by germs entering the system, and acting like a ferment.

zymotically, zī-mot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a zymotic manner.

zymurgy, zī'mėr-ji, *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, and *ergon*, work.] That part of chemistry which treats of the principles involved in wine-making, brewing, distilling, &c.

APPENDICES.

KEY

TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, &c.

A Guide to Literary Allusions.

Abdiel, ab'di-el. A seraph in Milton's Paradise Lost who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he'.

Abou Hassan, ab'ŏ has'an. A young man of Bagdad in the Arabian Nights, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun-al-Rashid, and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph.

Absolute, Sir Anthony. A hot-tempered and domineering but good-hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. His son, the gallant and spirited **Captain Absolute**, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Bob Acres for his rival. He woos his sweetheart in the character of the penniless Ensign Beverley.

Abu'dah. A merchant in Ridley's Tales of the Genii, almost driven distracted by an old hag that haunts him every night.

Achates, a-kā'tēz. The faithful companion of Æneas in Virgil's Æneid, proverbial as a type of staunch companionship.

Acheron, ak'e-ron. In classical fable a river of the infernal regions.

Achilles, a-kil'lēz. The principal Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's Iliad, son of Peleus and Thetis, and chief of the Myrmidons. He slew Hector, but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable. His bosom friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector. See *Iliad*, *Hector*, &c.

Acis, ā'sis. According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea, and killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who wished Galatea for himself.

Acra'sia. A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Acres, Bob. A blustering, swearing, but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. See *Absolute*.

Actæon, ak-tē'on. A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs.

Adamastor, ad-a-mas'tor. The spirit of the Cape of Storms (Good Hope), described by Camoens in his poem The Lusiads.

Adams, Parson Abraham. A country curate in Fielding's Joseph Andrews: poor, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world.

Admetus, ad-mē'tus. A mythological king of Thessaly, under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd. See *Alcestis*.

Adonis, a-dō'nis. In Greek mythol. a beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite (Venus) and killed by a wild boar. The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun.

Ægeus, ē'jūs. A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus.

Æneas, e-nē'as. The hero of Virgil's poem the Æneid, a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures by the way, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome and ancestor of the Romans. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus. See also *Dido*.

Æolus, ē'o-lus. God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans. He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Æolian Islands.

Æsculapius, es-kū-lā'pi-us. The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans.

Agamemnon, ag-a-mem'non. Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew. A silly and ridiculous character in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, a crony of Sir Toby Belch.

Ahriman, Ahrimanes, ä'ri-man, ä'ri-mā'nēz. The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster.

Aimwell, Viscount. In Farquhar's comedy The Beaux' Stratagem a gentleman who seeks and gains the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful. He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux', who carry on their schemes in disguise.

Ajax, ā'jaks. A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.

Aladdin, a-lad'din. A well-known character in the Arabian Nights, son of a poor tailor in China, who gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii who are attached to them as slaves.

Alas'nam. A prince in the Arabian Nights who possessed eight precious statues, but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman. He got a mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity.

Alastor, a-las'tor. In Greek a name for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem Alastor.

Al Borak. A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mahommed to the seventh heaven.

Alcestis, al-ses'tis. The heroine of a drama of Euripides. She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead, but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules.

Alcides, al-sī'dēz. A name of Hercules, given to him as a descendant of Alcæus.

Alcinous, al-sin'o-us. In Homer's Odyssey king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa, hospitably entertains Ulysses.

Alcmena, alk-mē'na. The mother of Hercules by Jupiter. See *Amphitryon*.

Aldiboron tiphoscophornio. A character in Henry Carey's burlesque Chrononhotonthologos (1734), the name being humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne.

Alecto. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

Ali Baba. The hero of the story of the Forty Thieves (in the Arabian Nights), whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Open sesame' ('sesame' being the grain of that name). His brother is Cassim Baba, his female slave Morgiana.

Allworthy, Mr. A country gentleman in Fielding's Tom Jones, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty. He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister.

Alnaschar, al-nas'kär. A young man in the Arabian Nights who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware, and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation kicks it over, and thus ruins his hopes.

Alpheus, al-fē'us. A river-god of Greek mythol. See *Arethusa*.

Alsatia, al-sā'shi-a. A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers. It figures in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Al Sirat. In Mohammedan belief a bridge of incredible slenderness leading across the abyss of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there.

Amadis de Gaul, am'a-dis dē gal. The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, *Gaul* standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights. His mistress was Oriana.

Amalthe'a. A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty.

Amaryllis, am-a-ril'is. A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry; hence a rustic beauty in general.

Amelia. The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wifehood.

Ammon. An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram.

Amory, Blanche. A young lady in Thackeray's Pendennis, good-looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen. She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foker.

Amphion, am-fī'on. In Greek mythol. a son of Zeus, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece.

Amphitrite, am-fi-trī'tē. A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon.

Amphitryon, am-fit'ri-on. In Greek myth. a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form. There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story.

Anchises, an-kī'sēz. The father of Æneas by Venus.

Ancient Mariner. Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatros by the mariner.

Andrews, Joseph. A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's Pamela, Joseph, the hero, being a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations.

Andromache, an-drom'a-kē. The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's Iliad. See *Hector*, *Iliad*.

Andromeda, an-drom'e-da. In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus.

Angelic Doctor. A name given to Thomas Aquinas.

Antæus, an-tē'us. A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules, who held him up from the ground and crushed him.

Antigone, an-tig'o-nē. The heroine of Sophocles' tragedy of this name, daughter of Œdipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes, for burying her brother contrary to his orders.

Antiph'olus. The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.

Antiquary. See *Oldbuck*.

Anto'nio. The name of the merchant in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, hated by Shylock the Jew.

Anubis, a-nū'bis. The dog-shaped divinity of ancient Egypt.

Aphrodite, af-rō-dī'tē. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus. She was of extreme beauty and was commonly regarded as having risen from the sea near the island of Cyprus. Hephæstus or Vulcan was her husband, and she was attended by the Graces and Eros (Amor), and often accompanied by doves.

Apis, ā'pis. The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.

Apollo. The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the averter of disease and suffering, originally a sun-god (his epithet Phœbus meaning radiant or beaming). He was a son of Zeus and Latona, and brother of Artemis (Diana).

Apollonius of Tyre. The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre.

Apostle of Germany, St. Boniface, an Anglo-

Saxon ecclesiastic of the 8th century;—of Ireland, St. Patrick;—of Temperance, Father Matthew;—of the English, St. Augustine, who introduced Christianity into Saxon England, and died in 604 or 605;—of the Gauls, St. Irenæus (2nd century);—of the Gentiles, St. Paul.

Arachne, a-rak'nē. In class. mythol. a maiden that, having surpassed Minerva in weaving, was changed by her into a spider.

Archimago, Archimage, ärˊki-māˊgō, ärˊki-māj. An enchanter in Spenser's Faërie Queene, a type of hypocrisy.

Ares, āˊrēz. The Greek god of war; same as Mars.

Arethusa, a-re-thūˊsa. One of the Nereids, changed by Artemis into a fountain near Syracuse, to free her from the pursuit of the river-god Alpheus, whose waters, however, flowed under the sea from Greece to mingle with those of the nymph.

Argo. In Greek legend the ship in which Jason and his companion heroes the *Argonauts* sailed to bring back the golden fleece from Colchis at the eastern extremity of the Euxine. Jason obtained the fleece by the aid of Medea, daughter of the King of Colchis. See *Jason, Medea.*

Argus. A creature of Greek mythol. who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful.

Ariadne, a-ri-adˊnē. In Greek myth. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth after killing the Minotaur. Theseus deserted her in the isle of Naxos, and she was commonly said to have been married by Bacchus.

Ariel, āˊri-el. A spirit of Jewish and middle-age fable, adopted by Shakspere in The Tempest, and also by Pope in his Rape of the Lock. One of the rebel angels is so named by Milton.

Arion, a-riˊon. An ancient Greek poet (ab. 625 B.C.), fabled to have been flung into the sea by sailors, who coveted his treasures, but to have been carried safe to land by a dolphin.

Armida, är-mēˊda. A beautiful and seductive enchantress in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, who allures the hero Rinaldo into her delightful palace and gardens, where, sunk in sensual pleasures, for a time he forgets his high calling as a crusader.

Arˊtegal. A character in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying justice.

Arˊtemis. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Diana. See *Diana.*

Artful Dodger, The. A youthful pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Arthur. A British king at the time of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. Nothing is really known of him, but he has become the centre of a vast upgrowth of legend or fable, especially in regard to the exploits of his Knights of the Round Table.

Ascaˊnius. In Virgil's Æneid the son of Æneas and his wife Creusa.

Asˊgard. In Scand. mythol. the abode of the gods, rising above Midgard, that is, the earth.

Ashton, Lucy. The heroine of Scott's novel The Bride of Lammermoor, loving and loved by Edgar Ravenswood. Married against her inclination to Frank Hayston of Bucklaw, she goes mad on her marriage night.

Asmodeus, as-mōˊdē-us or as-mō-dēˊus. An evil spirit of the ancient Jews mentioned in the book of Tobit, and introduced by Le Sage in his Diable Boiteux, or Devil on Two Sticks.

Astarˊte. A Phœnician goddess equivalent to the Ashtaroth of the Hebrews. She in some respects corresponded with the Greek Aphrodite or Roman Venus.

Astræˊa. In class. mythol. goddess of justice, the last of the deities to leave the earth at the close of the golden age.

Atalanˊta. A famous huntress of Greek myth., who agreed to marry anyone who could outstrip her in running, the consequence of failure being death to the wooer. She was vanquished by a wooer (Hippomenes), who dropped successively three golden apples as he ran, and thus led her to stop and pick them up. According to some accounts she was associated with the chase of the Calydonian boar and with the hero Meleager.

Ate, āˊtē. A Greek goddess of hatred, crime, and retribution.

Athene, Athena, a-thēˊnē, a-thēˊna. The Greek goddess of wisdom, usually identified with the Roman Minerva, and also called Pallas or Pallas Athene.

Atlanˊtis. A large island believed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic westward of the Straits of Gibraltar. Bacon has left an allegorical fragment, The New Atlantis, in which he represents himself as having been wrecked on such an island, and having found there an ideal community.

Atlas. In Greek myth. a Titan compelled to support the vault of heaven.

Atreus, aˊtrūs. In Greek myth. the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are hence called Atrideæ (a-triˊdē). See *Thyestes.*

Atˊropos. One of the three Fates among the Greeks; it was she who cut the thread of life. The others were Clotho and Lachesis.

Audrey, aˊdri. A country wench in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Aurora, a-rōˊra. In Roman mythol. the goddess of the dawn, in Greek called *Eos.* See *Tithonus.*

Autolycus, a-tolˊi-kus. A roguish pedlar in Shakspere's Winter's Tale.

Avˊalon, Avilˊion. A sort of fairyland or elysium mentioned in connection with the legends of King Arthur.

Averˊnus. A name for the lower world among the Romans, orgiually given to a gloomy lake about 9 miles west of Naples, regarded as the entrance to the lower regions.

Azˊrael. The angel of death among the Mohammedans.

Baal, bāˊal. The chief deity of the ancient Canaanites and other kindred peoples, as the Phœnicians; supposed to represent the sun.

Bacchus, bakˊus. The Greek and Roman god of wine, in Greek commonly called Dionysus, son of Zeus and Semele.

Backbite, Sir Benjamin. A spiteful scandalmonger in Sheridan's School for Scandal.

Bagstock, Major. A purple-faced, pompous, and irascible retired officer in Dickens's Dombey and Son, always swaggering and boasting about himself as 'Joey B.,' 'Old Joe B.', &c.

Balder, Baldur. A Scand. deity, the son of Odin and Frigga, beautiful, wise, amiable, and beloved of all the gods; slain through the guile of the evil god Loki.

Balˊderstone, Caleb. A devoted but ridiculous old domestic in Scott's Bride of Lammermoor, who thinks it his duty by all shifts to uphold the dignity of the Ravenswood family in the direst scarcity of all external aids to assist him.

Banquo, bangˊkwō. A thane in Shakspere's Macbeth, whom Macbeth causes to be murdered, and whose ghost haunts him.

Barataria. In Cervantes's romance of Don Quixote, the so-called island of which Sancho Panza believes himself to be appointed governor.

Barˊdell, Mrs. Mr. Pickwick's landlady in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, who gets damages against Mr. Pickwick in a trumped-up case of breach of promise of marriage.

Bard of Avon, Shakspere;—**of Ayrshire,** Burns;—**of Hope,** Campbell (Pleasures of Hope);—**of Memory,** Rogers (Pleasures of Memory);—**of Olney,** Cowper (from his residence);—**of Twickenham,** Pope.

Barˊdolph. The red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's Merry Wives, Henry IV., and Henry V.—a swaggering, drunken, but amusing rascal.

Barkis. A carrier in Dickens's David Copperfield, who marries David's old nurse Peggotty, expressing his proposal to do so by the words, 'Barkis is willin'.'

Barmecide. In the Arabian Nights a prince of the Barmecide family, who pretended to treat a beggar named Shacabac to a sumptuous feast, pressing him to eat, though no dishes were on the table.

Barnwell, George. The hero of a tragedy by Lillo (1730), a London apprentice who is led by a base woman to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle, and is betrayed by her to the scaffold.

Bassaˊnio. The lover of Portia in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice. See *Portia.*

Bates, Charley. A merry young pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Baucis and Philemon, baˊsis, fi-lēˊmon. An aged and affectionate couple, who, having hospitably entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury, had their humble abode changed into a splendid temple; while they themselves, in response to their wish that they might die together, were changed into two trees.

Bayes, bāz. The chief character in the Duke of Buckingham's burlesque The Rehearsal (1671), intended as a caricature of Dryden, who was then laureate.

Beatrice, beˊa-tris (It. bā-ä-trēˊchā). A young lady beloved by Dante, and celebrated in his Divine Comedy; also the heroine of Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing.

Beau Tibbs. A vain, foppish, but hard-up character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.

Bede, Adam. The hero of a novel by George Eliot, a manly and straightforward artisan, in love with Hetty Sorrel, who is seduced by the young squire Arthur Donnithorne. He marries Dinah Morris, a Methodist preacher.

Bedˊivere, Sir. One of King Arthur's knights, the last who remained to him at his death, and who threw his famous sword into the mere, as described in Tennyson's Morte d'Arthur.

Belch, Sir Toby. A jolly toper, the uncle of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, who plays on the folly of Sir Andrew Aguecheek.

Beˊlial. A biblical word meaning worthlessness or wickedness, often treated as a proper name; and by Milton made one of the chief of the fallen angels.

Belinˊda. The heroine of Pope's Rape of the Lock, and of a novel by Miss Edgeworth.

Bell, Adam. An archer and outlaw of northern England, a hero of ballad romance in association with Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudesley.

Bell, Peter. The subject of a poem by Wordsworth, a hardened, uncultivated boor, whose heart, however, is touched by the fidelity of an ass to its dead master.

Belˊlaston, Lady. An abandoned woman of rank in Fielding's Tom Jones.

Bellenden, Lady Margaret. The mistress of Tillietudlem Castle in Scott's Old Mortality, a strong adherent of the Stuarts. Her granddaughter Edith Bellenden marries Henry Morton, who belongs to the Covenanting Party.

Beller'ophon. A hero of Greek myth. who killed the Chimæra when mounted on the winged horse Pegasus. He tried to mount to heaven on Pegasus but fell and wandered about blind till his death.

Bellonˊa. The goddess of war among the Romans.

Belphœˊbe. A huntress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended as a likeness of Queen Elizabeth.

Belvideˊra. The heroine of Otway's tragedy Venice Preserved, who is driven mad by grief.

Benˊedick. One of the chief characters in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing, who has many an encounter of wit with Beatrice, whom he at last marries. His name (frequently spelled Benedict) is often used as typical of a married man.

Beˊowulf. The hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic, who kills two man-eating semi-human monsters, and at last slays a fiery dragon, but dies from its poisonous bite.

Bertˊram. Count of Rousillon, the unworthy husband of Helena in Shakspere's All 's Well That Ends Well, a member of the family to which belongs the hero, Harry Bertram, of Scott's Guy Mannering.

Beuˊlah. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the land of sunshine and all delight, in which the pilgrims rest till called upon to cross the river to the Celestial City.

Bevis of Hampton. A famous hero of romance, English, French, and Italian.

Bigˊlow, Hosea. The professed writer of several satirical poems on public affairs in the U. States, the real author being Prof. J. Russell Lowell.

Bironˊ. A 'merry madcap' young lord in the court of the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Blaˊdud. A legendary king of England, said to have been the father of King Lear, and to have founded Bath.

Blanchefleur, blansh'flör. A heroine of mediæval story, beloved by Flores.

Blatant Beast. A monster in Spenser's Faërie Queene, supposed to typify the voice of the mob or popular outcry.

Blimber, Dr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son, the proprietor of a select academy at Brighton, where a few boys were crammed with knowledge, one of these being young Paul Dombey. His daughter Cornelia was an exceedingly learned young lady, who wore spectacles and despised sentiment.

Blouzelinda, blou-ze-linˊda. A country girl in Gay's pastoral poems, natural and uncultivated, such as one might really meet, and not a figure from an ideal Arcadia.

Bobˊadil, Captain. A cowardly braggart in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour. He proposes to annihilate a hostile army by selecting nineteen other warriors like himself, and challenging and killing the enemy by successive twenties.

Bois-Guilbert, Brian de, bois-gil'bert. A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's Ivanhoe, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca. He falls dead when about to encounter Ivanhoe.

Bombas'tes Furio'so. The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by W. Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790.

Bona Dea. A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women.

Bon Gaul'tier. The pretended author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof. Aytoun and Theodore Martin.

Booby, Lady. A lady of loose morals in Fielding's Joseph Andrews, who tries to lead Joseph astray.

Booth, Captain. The husband of Amelia, in Fielding's novel of that name, dissipated but good-natured.

Border Minstrel. Sir Walter Scott.

Boreas, bō'rē-as. In Greek and Roman myth. a personification of the north wind.

Bottom, Nick. The Athenian weaver in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass.

Bountiful, Lady. A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem. See *Aimwell.*

Bowling, Tom, bō'ling. A naval character in Smollett's Roderick Random, an excellent piece of portraiture.

Boythorn, Laurence. A gentleman in Dickens's Bleak House, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind-hearted, and plays with a tame canary.

Brad'amant, Bradamante, brad-a-man'tā. A 'virgin knight' in the Italian epics on Orlando, armed with an irresistible spear.

Bradwardine, Baron, brad-war'din. A Scottish nobleman in Scott's Waverley, brave, pedantic, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to Waverley.

Brag, Jack. The amusing hero of Theodore Hook's novel of that name, vulgar, boastful, and servile.

Bragi, brä'gē. A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Frigga, the god of eloquence and poetry.

Brahma, brā'mȧ. The supreme god of the Hindu trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer.

Bramble, Matthew. An elderly gentleman in Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, shrewd, cynical, and irascible, but generous and benevolent. His sister Tabitha is a vinegrardly, malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lismahago.

Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit.

Breitmann, Hans, brīt'man. The name under which the American writer C. G. Leland has published a number of humorous ballads in the Pennsylvania Dutch or German-English dialect.

Brentford, The Two Kings of. Two characters in Buckingham's farce The Rehearsal, represented as living in the most perfect unisou.

Briareus, bri-ā'rē-us. In Greek fable a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.

Brick, Jefferson. An American journalist in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to warlike and bombastic sentiments.

Brit' omart. A 'lady knight' in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear.

Brobding'nag. The country of the giants in Swift's Gulliver's Travels: often written *Brobdignag.*

Brother Jonathan. A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively.

Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories Tom Brown's School-days, and Tom Brown at Oxford, a merry, natural fellow, noways over-fond of books.

Brunhild, Brunhilde, brun'hild, brun-hil'de. A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the Nibelungenlied, overcome by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther, King of Burgundy. Her vengeance on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem.

Bucephalus, bū-sef'a-lus. The famous horse of Alexander the Great.

Buddha, bud'a. The founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage and hero of many fables who appears to have lived in the 5th century B.C.

Bull, John. The English nation personified, originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire The History of John Bull.

Bumble. The celebrated pompous parish beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Bunsby, Jack. In Dickens's Dombey and Son the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle; his words are few and hazy, and his ideas seem to be equally so.

Burchell, Mr. ber'chel. A chief character in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill.

Buzfuz, Serjeant. A bullying lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's Pickwick.

Byron, Miss Harriet. A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name.

Cabiri, ka-bī'ri. Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere.

Ca'cus. A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle.

Cade'nus. A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of L. *decanus,* dean.

Cadmus. The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece, and the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, said to have been a Phœnician.

Caius, Dr., kā'yus. A French doctor in Shakspere's Merry Wives.

Cal'iban. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakspere's Tempest, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.

Calidore, Sir, kal'i-dōr. A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Calliope, kal-lī'o-pē. The muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Calydonian Boar. A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager.

Calypso, kal-ip'sō. An ocean nymph who lived in the island Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy.

Cam'buscan. A king of Tartary in Chaucer's Squire's Tale, one of those left by the author unfinished. Milton pronounces it kam-bus'kan erroneously.

Cam'elot. A locality associated with the legends of King Arthur.

Camil'la. In Virgil's Æneid queen of the Volscians, so swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend.

Canace, kan'a-sē. In Chaucer's Squire's Tale, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring and mirror.

Candour, Mrs. A backbiting lady in Sheridan's School for Scandal.

Canting, Dr. The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play called The Hypocrite (1768).

Cap'ulets. The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Car'abas, Marquis of. A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee; most familiar from its occurrence in the story of Puss in Boots.

Carker, James. In Dickens's Dombey and Son Mr. Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and snarling smile, treacherous to his employer, whose wife he induces to run away with him.

Cassan'dra. Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.

Cassiopeia, -pē'ya. In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death.

Castle of Indolence. A poem by Thomson, the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter who strives to drown all he can in sensual pleasures.

Castle of Otranto. A tale by Horace Walpole (1764) containing supernatural incidents.

Castlewood. The title of a family in Thackeray's Esmond. See *Esmond.*

Castor and Pollux. Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans, sons of Jupiter, latterly placed among the stars as *Gemini* or the Twins.

Caudle, Mrs. A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold, professing to give the Curtain Lectures she delivered in bed to her patient spouse.

Ce'crops. The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country.

Cedric, sed'rik. The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe. The name appears to be borrowed from a historic King Cerdic (ker'dik).

Ce'lia. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, and bosom friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, both in disguise, to the forest of Arden.

Cerberus, sėr'be-rus. The three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions, according to classical fables; often spoken of as receiving a 'sop' from those passing him, to stop his mouth.

Ceres, sē'rēz. The Roman goddess of grain and harvest, identified by the Romans with the Greek Demeter.

Chadband, Rev. Mr. A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's Bleak House.

Charon, kā'ron. The Greek and Roman god who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.

Charybdis, ka-rib'dis. See *Scylla.*

Cheerybie Brothers. Two merchants in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.

Che'vy Chase. A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn.

Chiron, kī'ron. One of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece.

Chloe, klō'ē. A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Daphnis and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ).

Chriemhild, krēm'hild. The wife of Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied, who exacts dreadful vengeance for her husband.

Christabel. The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge.

Christian. The hero of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, his wife being Christiana.

Chrononhotonthologos. The hero of Carey's burlesque tragedy of same name, first performed in 1734. See *Aldiboromtiphoscophornio.*

Chuzzlewit, Martin. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character. His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to get his money, but is fond of young Martin. A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative. Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsy Prig also occur in this novel.

Cimmerians. A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness.

Cinderella. The heroine of a widely-spread German tale.

Circe, sėr'sē. A sorceress of Greek mythol. who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine, and induced the hero himself to remain a year with her on his return from Troy.

Circumlocution Office. A term used by Dickens in Little Dorrit as a designation of one of the government offices, intended to satirize the management of such public departments.

Claudius. The name of Hamlet's uncle.

Cleishbotham, Jedediah, kleesh'both-am. The imaginary editor of Scott's Tales of my Landlord.

Clifford, Paul. A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of this name, reformed by virtuous love.

Clinker, Humphrey. The hero of a novel of same name by Smollett, brought up in the workhouse and latterly employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, and marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins.

Clio, klī'o. One of the nine Muses, having history as her province.

Clo'ten. A base and ill-conditioned lout, the would-be lover of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, son of Cymbeline's second wife.

Clo'tho. One of the Fates or Parcæ among the Greeks and Romans, she who spins the thread of life, the other two being Atropos and Lachesis.

Cloudesley, William of. A famous north-country archer and outlaw in English legend, whose companions were Clym of the Clough and Adam Bell.

Clytemnestra, klī-tem-nes'tra. The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her paramour Ægisthus murdered on his return from Troy. She was slain by her son Orestes.

Clytie, klī'ti-ē. A nymph who fell in love with Apollo, and was changed into a sunflower.

Cockaigne, Land of, ko-kān'. An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking, and exist in overflowing abundance, celebrated both in French and English literature.

Cocytus, kō-sī'tus. In classical myth. a river of the infernal regions.

Codlin and Short. Two Punch and Judy men in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who render some service to Nell and her grandfather, under the impression that ultimately they will be well paid. Codlin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor and not Short.

Coffin, Long Tom. A fine type of a seaman, a character in Cooper's Pilot.

Col'brand. A Danish giant of romance.

Co'mus. A god of revelry among the ancients; in Milton's masque of same name a lewd enchanter.

Con'ingsby. The hero of a novel by Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), standing as a type of the Young England party.

Cophet'ua. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maid.

Copperfield, David. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, in which are introduced also Mr. Micawber, David's aunt Betsy Trotwood, the Peggottys, Steerforth, Uriah Heep, Agnes Wickfield, Mr. Dick, &c. Experiences of Dickens's own early life are embodied in this novel.

Corde'lia. In Shakspere's King Lear the youngest and favourite daughter of the king, whose mind, however, is turned against her, so that he disinherits her, giving over his kingdom to her two sisters. See *Lear*.

Cor'ydon. The name of a shepherd in the poems of Theocritus and Virgil; hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general.

Cos'tard. A clown in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Costigan, Captain. In Thackeray's Pendennis, a hard-up Irish warrior, boastful and making a ridiculous show of dignity, but far too fond of liquor and rather disreputable. His daughter was an actress, about whom Pendennis went wild as a young fellow.

Cotyt'to. A goddess of licentiousness among the ancients.

Cov'erley, Sir Roger de. An old knight and country gentleman pictured by Steele and Addison in the pages of the Spectator, a delightful compound of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, eccentricity, and whim.

Crawley. The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's Vanity Fair. Old Sir Pitt is a sad reprobate, miserly, ignorant, coarse, and drunken, but not devoid of shrewdness. His son Pitt, latterly Sir Pitt, was the very reverse of this, but pompous, priggish, and dull. His other son Rawdon was a heavy dragoon, a careless spendthrift, always in debt. Rawdon married Becky Sharp, but her intimacy with Lord Steyne made him throw her off.

Cres'sida. The fair but frail heroine of Shakspere's Troilus and Cressida, and sung also by Chaucer; the daughter of one of the Trojans. Her name does not occur in the classics.

Crispin. The patron saint of shoemakers. He and his brother Crispian are said to have preached the gospel in Gaul, and supported themselves by making shoes.

Cronos. A Greek deity corresponding with the Italian Saturn.

Crummles, Mr. Vincent. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a kind-hearted, eccentric theatrical manager, in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time.

Crusoe, Robinson, krō'sō. The hero of Defoe's famous story which everyone has read.

Cuttle, Captain. A retired sea captain in Dickens's Dombey and Son; simple, credulous, ignorant, warm-hearted, and generous. He has an iron hook in place of one of his hands, and a favourite saying of his is, 'When found, make a note of'.

Cybele, sib'e-lē. A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of towered crown on her head.

Cymbeline, sim'be-lin. A semi-mythical king of Britain, standing for the historical Cunobelinus, whose name occurs on coins.

Cynthia, sin'thi-a. A name for Diana or the moon.

Cytherea, sith-e-rē'a. An epithet of Venus or Aphrodite.

Dædalus. A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer, who fled from Crete by means of wings invented by himself. His son Icarus accompanied him, but was drowned.

Dagonet, Sir. The court fool of the famous King Arthur.

Dalgetty, Dugald, dal'get-i. A soldier of fortune in Scott's Legend of Montrose, brave and experienced, but vulgar, conceited, pedantic, and always with an eye to the main chance.

Damocles, dam'o-klēz. A courtier whom King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he caused a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair, as a lesson that danger may overhang greatness and outward felicity.

Da'mon and Phin'tias (or **Pyth'ias**). Two Greeks of Syracuse whose names have become typical of friendship. When Phintias was condemned to death, but was allowed to go home to settle his affairs, Damon took his place as surety that he would return—as he did—to meet his fate.

Danaë, dan'a-ē. A Greek princess shut up in a brazen tower, to which Jove gained access in form of a golden shower, and thus became by her the father of Perseus.

Daphne, daf'nē. A maiden pursued by Apollo, whom she escaped by being changed into a laurel.

Daphnis. See *Chloe*.

Darby and Joan. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness, celebrated in an old ballad.

Da'vus. A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

Deans, Jeanie and **Effie.** The heroines of Scott's Heart of Midlothian, daughters of the peasant 'douce' Davie Deans. Effie was condemned for child-murder, but Jeanie trudged all the way to London and obtained her pardon. Their father was very strict in religious matters and strong in theological controversy.

Dedlock, Sir and **Lady.** The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's Bleak House, mother out of wedlock to Esther Summerson.

Dejani'ra. The wife of Hercules, unintentionally the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned with the blood of the centaur Nessus, who told her she would thus retain her husband's love.

Delectable Mountains. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a delightful range from which the Celestial City could be seen.

De'lia. In classical literature a name of Diana, from the island of Delos. Also a poetical name for a young woman generally.

Demeter, dē-mē'ter. The Greek goddess corresponding with the Roman Ceres, presiding over crops and fruits and social order generally. Her daughter was Persephone or Proserpine.

Demogor'gon. A mysterious divinity mentioned by some writers as greatly to be dreaded and as holding powerful sway in the unseen world.

Desdemo'na. The heroine of Shakspere's Othello, smothered by her husband Othello, who is led by the devilish malice of Iago to believe her unfaithful to him.

Deucalion and Fyrrha, dū-kā'li-on, pi'ra. In Greek mythol. a man and wife who alone survived a deluge and became originators of a new race of men.

Diana, di-an'a. The Roman goddess corresponding with the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo, a chaste virgin, goddess of hunting and of the moon.

Dick, Mr. An amiable half-witted gentleman in Dickens's David Copperfield, who thinks he is there to prepare a certain 'memorial', but cannot keep himself from putting into it something about the head of Charles I.

Diddler, Jeremy. An artful, swindling, but amusing character in Kenny's farce of Raising the Wind (1803).

Di'do. The mythical queen of Carthage, described by Virgil in the Æneid as hospitably entertaining the shipwrecked Æneas, falling in love with him, and putting an end to her life when he deserted her.

Din'mont, Dandie (that is, Andrew). A farmer in Scott's Guy Mannering, brawny, pugnacious, genuinely hospitable, and kind-hearted.

Diomed or **Diomede,** di-o-mē'dēz, dī'o-mēd. A renowned Grecian chief at the siege of Troy, son of Tydeus, and second only to Achilles as a warrior.

Dionysus, di-o-nī'sus. A Greek name of the god Bacchus.

Dioscuri, di-os-kū'rī. A name of the twins Castor and Pollux.

Dives, dī'vēz. The Latin word for a rich man, came to be used as a sort of proper name for the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a luxurious rich man generally.

Dobbin, Colonel. One of the chief characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, but somewhat shy and awkward, devoted to Amelia Sedley as also to her late husband George Osborne.

Dods, Meg. The famous landlady of an inn in Scott's St. Ronan's Well.

Dodson and Fogg. The pettifogging lawyers who carried on the breach of promise action against Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Doe, John, dō. An imaginary person whose name used to appear in certain English actions at law, along with that of Richard Roe, an equally shadowy personage.

Dogberry and Verges. Two ridiculous constables in Shakspere's Much Ado about Nothing.

Dombey, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son a wealthy London merchant full of pride and self-importance, cold and cruel to his daughter Florence, as being a mere girl, but built up in his young son Paul, whose death is a great blow to him, while the elopement of his wife and the loss of his fortune completely humble him. Captain Cuttle and his friend Bunsby, Dr. Blimber, Major Bagstock, &c., also appear in this novel.

Domdan'iel. In oriental legend a vast subterranean cavern haunted by sorcerers, genii, &c.

Dominie Sampson. The profoundly learned tutor at Ellangowan in Scott's Guy Mannering, exceedingly awkward and utterly ignorant of the world.

Don Bellia's of Greece, bel-i-a'nis. The hero of an old romance of chivalry.

Don Ju'an. The hero of a Spanish legend which has been much employed for the dramatic and operatic stage, and furnished the name to Byron's poem. The don is the type of a finished and reckless libertine who is at last dragged down alive to eternal regions. Byron's unfinished poem borrows little or nothing but the name from the old legend. The legend is now best known as presented in Mozart's splendid opera Don Giovanni.

Don Quix'ote (Spanish pron. kē-hō'tā). The hero of the great Spanish romance of Cervantes, a Castilian country gentleman so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he sallies forth as a knight-errant to succour the oppressed and redress wrongs. As his squire he takes along with him Sancho Panza, an ignorant, credulous, and vulgar peasant, pot-bellied, gluttonous, and selfish, yet faithful to his master, shrewd and amusing. The knight mounts on his steed Rosinante, equally gaunt with the rider, and the squire on his ass Dapple have various amusing experiences since the don looks upon flocks of sheep as armies, windmills as giants, and galley-slaves as oppressed gentlemen.

Dotheboys Hall (that is, 'do the boys', cheat them). The famous academy of the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster Squeers in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Doubting Castle. The castle of giant Despair in the Pilgrim's Progress.

Dousterswivel, dōs'ter-swiv-el. In Scott's Antiquary, a swindling German who professes to be able to find hidden treasures by magical or cabalistic means, and extracts sums of money from Sir Arthur Wardour.

Dowlas, Dick, dou'las. A young scapegrace in Colman's comedy The Heir-at-law, son of a petty shopkeeper of Gosport, who, until the real heir-at-law appears, figures as a peer of the realm. Dr. Pangloss was Dick's tutor.

Draw'cansir. A bully and braggart in Buckingham's satiric play of The Rehearsal (1671).

Dro'mio. The name of the twin brothers in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors, attendants on the brothers Antipholus.

Drugger, Abel. In Ben Jonson's Alchemist, a simple character who keeps a tobacco shop.

Dry'asdust, Rev. Dr. A fictitious personage brought forward by Scott to introduce some of his novels. The name is used as equivalent to a historical writer or investigator of the driest and most matter-of-fact kind.

Dsee'sa. A witch in Spenser's Faërie Queene who receives the Red Cross Knight, and becomes the leman of the giant Orgoglio but she and her paramour are overthrown by Prince Arthur.

Dulcin'ea del Tobo'so. The country girl whom Don Quixote selected as the lady of his knightly devotion.

Dumbiedikes, dum'i-diks. A 'laird' or small proprietor in Scott's Heart of Midlothian, fond of money and also of Jeanie Deans, to whom he pays his addresses (without effect) in the most silent and undemonstrative way. His father was a hard-drinking, irreligious character, whose death-bed scene forms a striking picture.

Dundreary, Lord, dun-drē'ri. The chief character in Tom Taylor's play, Our American Cousin,

an amusing portrait of a nobleman whose head is full of trivialities and whimsicalities.

Durandal. The wonderful sword of Orlando the hero of Italian romance.

Durward, Quentin. The hero of Scott's novel of same name, an archer in the Scottish Guard of Louis XI. of France, who finally wins the hand of the young Countess Isabella De Croye.

Eb'lis. In Mohammedan mythology, the chief of the evil angels.

Egeria, ē-jē'ri-a. In Roman legend a nymph from whom King Numa Pompilius is said to have received instructions in regard to religious institutions.

Elaine, ē-lān'. A damsel of the times of King Arthur, who pines and dies of love for Lancelot; the heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls.

Eldora'do. The name of a country exceedingly rich in gold, once imagined to exist in the Orinoco region of S. America.

Elec'tra. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes, whom she abetted in the murder of their mother, to avenge the death of their father. Her story was treated by the Greek tragedians, and Sophocles and Euripides have each a tragedy called by her name.

El'shie, Cannie. The Black Dwarf in Scott's novel of this name.

Emily. 'Little Em'ly', niece of Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, betrothed to Ham Peggotty but seduced by Steerforth.

Encel'adus. A giant overthrown by the thunderbolts of Jove and cast under Etna; when he turned from one side to the other he shook the whole island.

Endymion, en-dim'i-on. A beautiful shepherd kissed by Diana as he lay asleep on Mount Latmus. Keats has a celebrated poem of this name.

Enid. The heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls, a perfect example of conjugal love and patience.

Eos. The Greek name equivalent to Aurora.

Epigoni, ē-pig'o-nī. Certain legendary heroes of Greece who took and destroyed the town of Thebes, sons of the seven princes who had previously attacked it, and who are celebrated in the tragedy of Æschylus, The Seven Against Thebes.

Epimenides, ep-i-men'i-dēz. A sage or wise man of ancient Greece, a prophet or seer who is fabled to have slept in a cave for fifty-seven years.

Epimetheus, ep-i-mē'thūs. The brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora.

Er'ato. One of the muses: she presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry.

Erebus, e'rē-bus. According to the belief of the ancient Greeks and Romans, the infernal regions, a dark and gloomy region under the earth, through which the shades passed on their way to Hades.

Erinnyes, e-rin'i-ēz. In Greek mythol. a name of the goddesses otherwise known as the Furies, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra.

Eris, a Greek goddess of strife or discord.

Erl King. An evil elf or goblin of German superstition.

E'ros. The Greek name of the god of love; Amor or Cupid, often represented as the son of Aphrodite.

Esmond, Col. Henry. The hero of Thackeray's novel called Esmond (time the reign of Queen Anne), a chivalrous soldier and man of taste. He is on the Jacobite side and assists in a plan for bringing back the Stuarts. He is attracted for a time by his kinswoman, the imperious and ambitious beauty Beatrix Esmond, but latterly marries her mother and retires to America.

Eteocles and Polynices, e-tē'o-klēz, pol-i-ni'sēz. In Greek myth. sons of Œdipus who quarrel regarding the succession to the throne, and fall in single combat by each other's hands.

Eumæus, ū-mē'us. In Homer's Odyssey the faithful swineherd of Ulysses, attached to and respected by his master.

Euphrosyne, ū-fros'i-nē. In Greek myth. one of the three graces, the others being Aglaia and Thalia.

Euphues. See *Euphuism* in Dict.

Euro'pa. A nymph of Greek fable carried off by Jove in the form of a white bull.

Euryalus, ū-ri'a-lus. See *Nisus*.

Eurydice, ū-rid'i-sē. The wife of the poet Orpheus. See *Orpheus*.

Euterpe, ū-tėr'pē. The muse of music.

Evan'geline. The heroine of Longfellow's well-known poem, founded on the expulsion of the French colonists from Acadia 'Nova Scotia) in 1756. Being accidentally parted from her lover she only meets him after long years when he is dying in a hospital.

Evans, Sir Hugh. A laughable Welsh schoolmaster in Shakspere's Merry Wives.

Excal'ibur. The famous sword of King Arthur.

Eyre, Jane, ār. The heroine of a novel of same name by Charlotte Brontë, governess to a gentleman called Rochester, to whom she is married after the death of his insane wife.

Fag. The lying servant of Captain Absolute in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals.

Fagin, fā'gin. An old Jew and receiver of stolen goods in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who trains boys to steal, and is finally sentenced to death.

Fair Maid of Perth. The heroine of Scott's novel so named, her proper name being Catherine Glover; marries Hal o' the Wynd, the stalwart armourer.

Fairservice, Andrew. In Scott's Rob Roy the pragmatical, conceited, and not over honest Scotch gardener at Osbaldistone Hall.

Faithful. A companion of Christian in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, burned alive at Vanity Fair.

Falstaff, Sir John, fal'staf. The 'fat knight', the finest comic character of Shakspere and of literature, appearing in Henry IV. (both parts) and the Merry Wives. Gross, sensual, dishonest, and utterly unprincipled, he would be despicable were it not for his overflowing wit and humour, his gaiety and good sense.

Far'intosh, Marquis of. A Scottish nobleman in Thackeray's Newcomes, who has neither abilities, character, nor breeding to recommend him, but is a great catch in the marriage market and is expected to become the husband of Ethel Newcome.

Fat Boy. In Dickens's Pickwick a boy named Joe, always either eating or sleeping.

Father of Comedy, Artistophanes;—of English Poetry, Chaucer;—of Epic Poetry, Homer;—of History, Herodotus;—of Tragedy, Æschylus.

Fathom, Ferdinand, Count. An unmitigated scoundrel, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Fat'ima. The last of Bluebeard's wives.

Faulconbridge, Philip. In Shakspere's King John a natural son of Richard I., an outspoken and daring soldier, true as steel to his friends.

Faust, fast or foust. The hero of Goethe's celebrated dramatic poem, in popular German legend known as Dr. Faustus, as also in Marlowe's tragedy of same name. Faustus was a magician and astrologer who sold himself to the devil on condition of obtaining for a period every kind of worldly enjoyment, at the end of which he realizes with horror and despair the price he has now to pay. The Faust of Goethe is a creation of a higher character. He is a scholar who has mastered all the science of his day, and has meditated on the problems of life, finding that all is but vanity and vexation of spirit. The tragic element here is furnished by the fate of the hapless Margaret, whom he seduces, and who is condemned for murdering her baby. The Mephistopheles of Goethe—the demonic being who fulfils all Faust's wishes—is also a far more interesting figure than the vulgar fiend of the older stories. Gounod's opera on the Faust of Goethe is well known.

Feeble. Jestingly called by Falstaff 'most forcible Feeble', one of the knight's 'ragged regiment' in Henry IV. part ii., a puny, timid creature.

Fenella. A fairy-like damsel in Scott's Peveril of the Peak, who long successfully pretends to be deaf and dumb.

Ferrex and Porrex. Sons of a mythical British king Gorboduc, appearing in an old English tragedy by T. Norton and T. Sackville Lord Buckhurst.

Fer'umbras, Sir. The hero of an old English metrical romance.

Fig'aro. A sharp-witted barber and valet, the hero of Beaumarchais's French comedies the Barber of Seville and Marriage of Figaro, on which are based operas by Rossini and Mozart.

Fitz-Boodle, George. A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to Fraser's Magazine, of varying character, but all marked by his humour and characteristic features of style.

Florac', Paul de. In Thackeray's Newcomes a French nobleman married to an English wife, a kind-hearted prodigal who latterly settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever. Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Florac's mother in early life.

Flor'imel. A virtuous lady in Spenser's Faërie Queene. A witch made by sorcery a figure that was mistaken for her, but the false Florimel vanished away when the real one was brought side by side.

Flor'izel. The Prince of Bohemia in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, in love with Perdita.

Fluel'len. A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakspere's Henry V., whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia is well known.

Flying Dutchman. A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impiety has to sail till the day of judgment.

Foker, Harry. In Thackeray's Pendennis the son of a wealthy brewer, a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite, who for a time is enthralled by the siren Blanche Amory.

Foppington, Lord. A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy The Relapse, and Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough.

Ford, Mrs. One of Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor, who befools Falstaff for his evil intentions.

Fortuna'tus. The hero of a popular tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased.

Fra Diavolo, fra dē-ä'vo-lō. A brigand chief of S. Italy who has given name to a comic opera by Auber, with words by Scribe.

Frank'enstein, -stin. A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of same name, who attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endued with the attributes of humanity. The monster, though craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator.

Freischütz, fri'shūts. A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic balls, six of which hit whatever he aims at, but the seventh goes as the fiend directs.

Freya, fri'a. A Scandinavian goddess of love and song, often confounded with Frigga.

Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character, always in the heart of everything that is going on.

Friar Tuck. The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men.

Fribble. An effeminate and contemptible coxcomb in Garrick's Miss in her Teens.

Frigga. A Scandinavian goddess, wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects with Venus.

Fudge Family. An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are amusingly chronicled by the poet Moore in a series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them.

Furies (*Furiæ*). Avenging goddesses among the ancient Romans, corresponding to the Greek Erinnyes (which see).

Gal'ahad, Sir. One of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his chastity.

Galatea, gal-a-tē'a. A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy.

Gamp, Sarah. A monthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, fond of liquor, carrying a big baggy umbrella, and making frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs. Harris.

Gan'elon. One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery.

Ganymede, gan'i-mēd. A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cup-bearer to the gods.

Gareth. One of King Arthur's knights, who served as a scullion before being knighted. His expedition in the company of Lynette to liberate her sister Lyonors is the subject of one of Tennyson's Idylls.

Gargan'tua. The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of same name by Rabelais. He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel.

Gawain, gā'wān. One of the knights of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, renowned for strength as well as courtesy.

Gaw'reys. Flying women described in the story of Peter Wilkins (by Robert Paltock, 1750), who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight. The winged men are called *Glumms*.

Geierstein, Anne of, gī'er-stin. The heroine of one of Scott's novels dealing with events of early Swiss history.

Gelert, gel'ert. The faithful hound of Llewellyn, which kills a wolf that would have devoured its master's infant, and is rashly slain by him before he sees how matters really stand. Similar stories are of almost world-wide currency.

Gellatley, Davie, gel'at-li. In Scott's Waverley a crazy domestic of the Baron Bradwardine, given to answer questions with snatches of song.

Genevieve, St., jen'e-vēv. An apocryphal saint, a lady who according to legend was falsely accused of adultery and condemned to death, but escaped and lived six years in a forest till her husband found her and took her home, convinced of her innocence.

George-a-Green. The pinner or pound-keeper of Wakefield, one of the associates of Robin Hood.

Geraint, ge-rānt'. A knight of the Round Table, married to Enid, and celebrated in one of Tennyson's Idylls of the King. See *Enid*.

Geryon, jē'ri-on. In ancient classical legend, a monstrous king of Hesperia, who fed his oxen on human flesh and was slain by Hercules.

Giant Despair. A formidable giant of the Pilgrim's Progress who lived in Doubting Castle.

Gil Blas, zhēl blās. The hero of a diverting novel by Le Sage, written in French, though the scene is laid in Spain and incidents are taken from Spanish writers.

Gilpin, John, gil'pin. A London linen-draper and train-band captain, whose exploits on horseback are celebrated in Cowper's humorous poem of same name.

Ginevra, ji-nev'ra. The bride who, according to a well-known story, out of frolic shut herself into a chest on her wedding day and was thus entombed alive.

Giovanni, Don, jo-vän'nē. The Italian form of Don Juan and the title of a noble opera by Mozart based on the Don Juan legend.

Glasse, Mrs. A name attached to a famous cookery-book of 1747, in which the recipe for cooking a hare is said to begin with the words 'First catch your hare', though this is not really the case.

Glaucus. A Greek divinity of the sea.

Gloriana. The queen of fairyland in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended to stand for Queen Elizabeth.

Glubbdubdrib. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels an island inhabited by sorcerers or magicians, who called up at Gulliver's desire the spirits of many personages of former times.

Glumdalclitch. An amiable girl giantess (forty feet high) who had the care of Gulliver when he was in Brobdingnag.

Glumms. See *Gawreys*.

Gobbo, Launcelot. An amusing clown in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, at one time servant to Shylock.

Godiva, Lady. The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the eleventh century, who, according to the story, obtained relief from burdensome taxes for the people of Coventry by riding naked through the town, as her rude husband challenged her to do before he would grant the favour. Only one person, hence called 'Peeping Tom', ventured to look out, and was immediately struck blind. The story has been versified by Tennyson.

Golden Ass. The name of a tale by the Latin writer Appuleius, relating to the adventures of a young man who for a time has been made to assume the form of an ass. The story of Cupid and Psyche occurs in it.

Golden Fleece. In class. myth. the fleece of a famous ram hung in a grove in Colchis, and guarded by a dragon. It was carried off by the Argonauts (see *Argo*).

Goneril. One of the two evil daughters of King Lear. See *Lear*.

Goodfellow, Robin. A tricksy imp or sprite of popular English tales, called also *Puck*.

Gorboduc. A fabulous British king. See *Ferrex*.

Grandgrind, Thomas. A successful business man connected with the iron trade in Dickens's Hard Times, who is above all sentiment, and cares only for what is practical and matter-of-fact.

Grandison, Sir Charles. The hero of Richardson's novel, The History of Sir Charles Grandison, a somewhat tiresome character intended to exemplify the perfect Christian gentleman.

Great Commoner. William Pitt.—**Great Duke.** The Duke of Wellington.—**Great Magician.** Sir Walter Scott.—**Great Moralist.** Dr. Johnson.—**Great Unknown.** Sir Walter Scott before he was known as the author of the Waverley Novels.

Greatheart. In the Pilgrim's Progress the guide of Christiana and her children to the Celestial City.

Greaves, Sir Lancelot, grēvz. A sort of English Don Quixote, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Green, Verdant. The hero of a story of Oxford life by Cuthbert Bede (Rev. E. Bradley). When he enters the university as a freshman he is as green as his name implies, and has many jokes played on him.

Gretchen. A German diminutive of Margaret, often used of the heroine of Goethe's Faust. See *Faust*.

Griseld'da. The heroine of one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, borrowed from the Italian. She was subjected to the cruelest trials by her husband in order to test her patience and obedience, but never complained or murmured.

Grub Street. The name of a street in London which has become identified with hack writers and poor literature.

Grundy, Mrs. A farmer's wife frequently spoken of by Mrs. Ashfield, another farmer's wife, in Morton's comedy, Speed the Plough (1798). Mrs. Ashfield is much given to speculating about 'what Mrs. Grundy will say' in such and such circumstances.

Gudrun, gud'run. The heroine of an old German epic, a princess who is carried off and is kept for years at servile drudgery, because she refuses to marry against her inclinations.

Guinevere, gwin'e-vēr. The wife of King Arthur, notorious for her guilty attachment to Sir Lancelot, latterly retires to a nunnery; best known from Tennyson's Idylls.

Gulliver, Lemuel. The hero of Swift's famous Gulliver's Travels, who makes various voyages, and in one way or another visits some remarkable countries, especially Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms. See these entries, also *Glubbdubdrib, Glumdalclitch, Struldbrugs*.

Gummidge, Mrs. The widow who keeps house for Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, always in the depths of melancholy, as 'a lone lorn creetur'.

Gurth. The faithful and sturdy swineherd of Cedric in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Gurton, Gammer. The heroine of the second known Old English comedy, Gammer Gurton's Needle (1575), which turns on the loss of this useful article and the finding of it sticking in her husband Hodge's breeches (see *Roister Doister*).

Guy of Warwick. A hero of English legend, one of whose exploits was the killing of a formidable 'dun cow'.

Guyon, Sir, gī'on. A knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene, the personification of temperance and self-restraint.

Gyges, jī'jēz. A king of ancient Lydia fabled to have had a magic ring that rendered him invisible, and thus helped him to slay his predecessor Candaules.

Hagen, hä'gēn. A warrior in the Nibelungenlied who kills Siegfried, and is himself killed by Chriemhild.

Haidee, hā-dē'. In Byron's Don Juan the daughter of the pirate Lambro, a beautiful girl who rescues Juan when cast ashore, and dies when her father drags him off to slavery.

Halcyone, hal-sī'o-nē. In Greek myth. daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, at whose death she threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher.

Hamlet. The prince of Denmark, hero of Shakspere's finest tragedy, the substance of which is contained in old chronicles.

Hardcastle, Squire. In Goldsmith's comedy, She Stoops to Conquer, an English country gentleman whose house Young Marlow mistakes for an inn, and whose daughter 'stoops to conquer' him, pretending to be the chambermaid. The squire is a jovial old gentleman, fond of telling stories, and has one especial favourite of 'grouse in the gun-room'. Mrs. Hardcastle is a lady who is devoted to what is genteel. Tony Lumpkin is her son by a former marriage. See *Lumpkin*.

Harlowe, Clarissa. The heroine of Richardson's novel of this name, a girl of great sweetness, purity, and moral dignity, who is overcome by drugs and betrayed by the man she loves, the libertine Lovelace, and latterly, scorning his offered reparation of marriage, dies of grief and shame.

Harmonia. In classical myth. a daughter of Mars and Venus and wife of Cadmus. On her marriage day she received a necklace which proved unlucky to everyone that came into possession of it.

Harold, Childe. The hero of Byron's poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, the Childe being a man of birth, wealth, and intellect, who, while still young, has become sated with pleasure, and resolves to travel, thus giving the poet an opportunity for much fine description and reflective writing.

Harpagon. A wretched miser, the hero of Molière's comedy L'Avare (The Miser).

Harris, Mrs. Mrs. Gamp's oft-quoted but imaginary friend. See *Gamp*.

Hatchway, Lieutenant. An amusing half-pay naval officer, the companion of Commodore Trunnion in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle.

Hatteraick, Dirk. The captain of the Dutch smuggling vessel in Scott's Guy Mannering, in whose lugger Harry Bertram is carried off; a reckless desperado, but honest to his employers.

Hatto. In German legend, an archbishop of Mainz devoured by an army of rats (or mice) as a judgment upon him for having, during a severe famine, shut up a number of poor people in a barn and burned them. The Mouse-tower, on an island of the Rhine near Bingen, is said to have been the scene of the bishop's death.

Hawk, Sir Mulberry. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a worthless roué who insults Kate Nickleby and kills in a duel the young Lord Verisopht, who has been his associate and admirer.

Headrigg, Cuddie (Cuthbert). An amusing farm-servant in Scott's Old Mortality.

Heart of Midlothian. A name for the old tolbooth or jail of Edinburgh, adopted by Sir W. Scott as the title of one of his novels, in which it makes a figure. See *Deans*.

Hebe. The Greek goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the gods (before Ganymede), represented as a very beautiful young girl.

Hecate, hek'a-tē. A Greek goddess whose powers were various, and who was sometimes confounded with Artemis (Diana) and Proserpine, but latterly became especially a goddess of the infernal regions and patroness of magicians and witches.

Hector. The son of Priam, King of Troy, and husband of Andromache, the most valiant among the Trojans, and the noblest hero described in the Iliad. He was latterly slain by Achilles, and his body dragged round the city walls in revenge for his having killed Patroclus. See *Ilium*.

Hecuba. The wife of King Priam of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra. After the fall of Troy she was given to Ulysses as a slave, and some say she drowned herself in despair.

Heep, Uriah. Clerk to Mr. Wickfield, the lawyer, in Dickens's David Copperfield, a sneaking and malignant character, always proclaiming how 'umble' he is, but trying to ruin his employer and marry his daughter Agnes.

Hel or Hela. The Scandinavian goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki, a frightful being, half black and half of fair complexion.

Helen. The wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, and daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war, the Greek princes having combined in a great expedition against Troy in order to recover her.

Helena. The heroine of Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well, married to Bertram, count of Rousillon, who neglects and despises her till brought to a better frame of mind.

Helicon. A mountain of Greece anciently sacred to Apollo and the muses.

Helios. The Greek name for the sun and the sun-god, in the latter sense identified with Phœbus or Apollo.

Hephæstus. Same as *Vulcan*.

Hera. Same as *Juno*.

Hercules or Heracles. In classical mythology, a hero or demi-god, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his wonderful achievements, twelve of which are specially singled out as the *twelve labours of Hercules*. He was for a time slave to Omphalē, Queen of Lydia, and latterly married to Dejanira (which see). Being mortally poisoned by the garment of Nessus, he voluntarily ascended his funeral pile, and was received among the gods. See also *Hydra, Omphale, Cerberus*, &c.

Hermes, her'mēz. The Greek deity regarded as equivalent to the Roman Mercury, the messenger of the gods, the inventor of the lyre (which he resigned to Apollo), the god of commerce, and also of fraud and cunning. He is generally represented with small wings attached to his head and ankles, and with a winged rod—the *caduceus*.

Hermes Trismegistus. A mythical personage, the same as the Egyptian god Thoth, repre-

sented as the author of a great number of ancient writings.

Her'mia. One of the heroines of Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Hermione, hêr-mī'o-nē. In Shakspere's Winter's Tale the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by her husband. She is an example of dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness'.

He'ro. The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself. Another Hero has an important part in Shakspere's Much Ado.

Hesperides, hes-pe'ri-dēz. In Greek myth. three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. Hercules had to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon.

Hes'perus. In classical literature, a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus).

Hes'tia. The Greek name of the goddess Vesta.

Hiawatha, hi-a-wä'tha. A mythical hero of the N. American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow.

Hip'pocrene, -krē-nē or -krēn. A fountain of the muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon.

Hippol'yta. In classical literature a queen of the amazons, married to Theseus.

Hippol'ytus. In Greek fable, a chaste youth whose stepmother Phædra tries to seduce him, and finding her efforts vain accuses him to his father of attempting her virtue, thus bringing about his death.

Hippomenes, hip-pom'e-nēz. See *Atalanta.*

Hodge. The goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy of this name, and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer.

Holofer'nes. A pedant in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Honeycomb, Will. One of the members of the club described in the Spectator, an oracle on matters of fashion.

Honeyman, Charles. A lackadaisical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's Newcomes, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sybarite.

Hood, Robin. The famous archer and outlaw of mediæval England, a mere creation of popular mythology.

Hopeful. A companion of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress.

Ho're. Any Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the Hours.

Hora'tio. In Shakspere's Hamlet the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark.

Ho'rus. An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun.

Houyhnhnms, hō'imm. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown; they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos.

Hu'dibras. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a squire named Ralph.

Hugh of Lincoln. A young boy who, according to an old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's Prioress's Tale, was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known.

Hunter, Mrs. Leo. A ridiculous matron in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, noted for hunting after any social 'lion' within her reach.

Hyacin'thus. A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when playing at the discus; from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth.

Hy'dra. A many-headed monster slain by Hercules. When any of his heads was cut off it was immediately replaced with two others unless the stump was burned with a hot iron.

Hy'las. A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water-nymphs charmed with his beauty.

Hyperboreans. A people of Greek legend who lived a blameless and happy life beyond the north wind in a land of perpetual sunshine.

Hyperion, hi-pē'ri-on, more strictly hi-pēr-ī'on. In ancient mythol. one of the Titans; sometimes a name equivalent to the sun.

Iachimo, yak'i-mō. An Italian villain in Shakspere's Cymbeline who leads Posthumus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him.

Iago, i-ä'gō. The 'ancient' or ensign of Othello in Shakspere's tragedy who, out of jealousy and devilish malignity, persuades Othello of Desdemona's unfaithfulness.

Ic'arus, the son of Dædalus, fled with his father but soared too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See *Dædalus.*

Idomeneus, ī-dom'e-nūs. A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfilment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah.

Il'ium or Il'ion. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the Iliad. This poem (in twenty-four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years' war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen, wife of the Greek prince Menelaus, by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy. It begins with a quarrel and its important consequences between Achilles, the chief Grecian warrior, and Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles, and whose parting with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the most famous passages in the epic. Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the whole sets before us a varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life.

Imogen, im'o-jen. The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakspere's Cymbeline. She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see *Iachimo*), but is made happy in the end.

In'dra. A Hindu god of the heavens.

Invincible Doctor. A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1270–1347).

I'o. In classical myth. a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avoid the enmity of Juno.

Iphigenia, if-i-je-ni'a. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris.

I'ris. The ancient goddess of the rainbow, also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno.

Isaac of York. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Isabella. The heroine of Shakspere's Measure for Measure, for whom Angelo, the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacrifice her virtue in returns for his own safety.

Isengrim, ī'zn-grim. The name of the wolf in the famous story of Reynard the Fox.

I'sis. An Egyptian goddess of the moon, wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled.

Islands of the Blest or Fortunate Islands. Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium.

Isolde, i-sold'. A heroine of mediæval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, the beloved of Sir Tristram.

Israfel. In Mohammedan mythology, the angel who will blow the trump at the resurrection, and who himself has the 'sweetest voice of all God's creatures'.

Ithu'riel. An angel in Milton's Paradise Lost who when he found Satan in shape of a toad touched him with his spear and thus at once restored him to his own proper shape.

Ivanhoe, ī'van-hō. Wilfred of Ivanhoe, the hero of Scott's well-known novel, son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I.; loves and marries Rowena, the Saxon beauty.

Ixi'on. In classical mythology, a Thessalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually-revolving fiery wheel.

Jack, Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pickpocket becomes a slave-owner in America.

Ja'nus. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed in time of peace.

Jaques, jak'wes or zhāk. A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Jarley, Mrs. The proprietrix of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.

Jarvie, Bailie Nicol. A Glasgow magistrate in Scott's Rob Roy, an admirably humorous creation.

Ja'son. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea.

Jeames, jēmz. Jeames de la Pluche, the professed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to Punch; a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence.

Jellyby, Mrs., jel'i-bi. In Dickens's Bleak House a lady so immersed in missionary matters, and so much concerned for the poor heathens in Africa, that she neglects her own household.

Jenkins, Winifred. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amusing from their blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey.

Jenkinson, Ephraim. A swindler in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the 'cosmogony of the world'.

Jes'sica. The daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.

Jingle, Alfred. An amusing swindling stroller in Dickens's Pickwick, who talks in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr. Pickwick is rescued by him from a debtors' prison His henchman is Job Trotter.

Jocas'ta. See *Œdipus.*

Jones, Tom. The hero of a novel by Fielding, manly and good-hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self-respect. He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western.

Jotunheim, yē'tun-hīm. The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology.

Jove. See *Jupiter.*

Juan, Don. See *Don Juan.*

Juggernaut, jug'ér-nat. One of the names under which the Indian god Vishnu is worshipped, his chief festival being held at Puri, in Orissa, where the great car of the deity is dragged along in sacred procession. Fanatics used occasionally to throw themselves under the wheels of the car. See also in Dict.

Ju'liet. The heroine of Shakspere's famous tragedy Romeo and Juliet, a member of the Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues.

Ju'no. The supreme goddess among the Romans, identified with the Greek Hera. She was next in rank to Jupiter, whose wife and sister she was, and with whom she had many a quarrel. Women and marriage were especially under her guardianship.

Ju'piter. The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus, and often spoken of by the name *Jove.* He was originally a deity of the sky or heavens, and had the terrible power of wielding the thunderbolts. The eagle was sacred to him. See *Juno.*

Kaf. In Mohammedan mythology a mountain that surrounds and walls in the earth.

Kali. A Hindu goddess of blood and cruelty, consort of Siva or Shiva.

Ka'ma. The Hindu god of love.

Kay, Sir. A rude boastful and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court.

Keha'ma. A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom, the subject of Southey's poem The Curse of Kehama.

Kew, Lady. In Thackeray's Newcomes an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome, given to domineer over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel. Her son Lord Kew was at one time engaged to Ethel.

Kilmansegg, Miss. A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold, celebrated in a comic poem by Hood. She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg.

Kite, Sergeant. The disreputable but amusing hero of Farquhar's Recruiting Officer (1705).

Klaus, Peter, Klaus. The German prototype of Rip Van Winkle (see *Winkle*).

Knickerbocker, Diedrich, dē'drich. An imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving.

Kriemhild. See *Chriemhild.*

Krook. In Dickens's Bleak House, a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of spontaneous combustion.

Kuvera, ku-vā'ra. The Hindu god of wealth.

La Creevy, Miss. A kind-hearted sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Lady Bountiful. See *Bountiful.*

Lady of Lyons. See *Melnotte.*

Lady of the Lake. A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legends of King Arthur.—Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen Douglas, whose father has been banished from court by

James V. of Scotland, and lives in retirement at Loch Katrine.

Laertes, lā-ėr'tēz. In Greek story the father of Ulysses; in Shakspere's Hamlet son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

Laga'do. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels, the capital of Balnibarbi, visited by Gulliver in his Laputa journey, with a celebrated academy of projectors, whose schemes for extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, converting ice into gunpowder, &c., are attempted to be carried to perfection.

Lalla Rookh. The heroine of Moore's poem, represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurungzebe, and as going to Cashmere to marry the King of Bucharia. On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by a young poet (Feramorz), with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed.

Lambro. In Byron's Don Juan, a Greek pirate, father of Haidee, represented as having his headquarters in a small island of the Ægean, and as being 'the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat'.

Lammermoor, Bride of. A tragic novel by Scott, the heroine of which is Lucy Ashton, the 'bride'. See *Ashton, Ravenswood*.

Lancelot or **Launcelot**. The most famous of King Arthur's knights, paramour of Queen Guinevere.

Languish, Lydia. A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy The Rivals. See *Absolute*.

Laocoon, lā-ok'o-on. In Greek legend, a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents—an incident represented in a very famous group of statuary.

Laodamia, lā'o-da-mi''a. In classic fable the wife of Protesilaos, whom she followed to Hades after his death.

Lapi'ta. A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, raised above the earth by means of a huge loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstruse studies. These philosophers were apt to become so deeply immersed in study as to be quite oblivious to everything else, and hence they had attendants called flappers whose duty it was to rouse their attention by striking them with a blown bladder attached to a handle. See *Lagado*.

Lato'na. The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Launce. An amusing clown in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen, with a favourite dog named Crab.

Lavin'ia. In Virgil's Æneid, the second wife of Æneas, previously betrothed to Turnus, King of Latium.

Lean'der. In Greek story a young man of Abydos who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Sestos. See *Hero*.

Lear, lēr. A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakspere's tragedy King Lear. Believing in the love of his daughters Goneril and Regan, he divides between them his kingdom, thinking that his other daughter Cordelia is undutiful; but the former drive him mad by ingratitude, and he only learns the worth of Cordelia when too late.

Leda. In Greek mythol. the mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. She was visited by Jupiter, in the form of a swan.

Lefevre, lē fāvr. A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Legree'. A brutal slave-owner in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Lenore, le-nōr'. A heroine of German ballad whose dead lover in spectral form carries her on horseback with him to the graveyard.

Leontes, lē-on'tēz. In Shakspere's Winter's Tale, King of Sicily, husband of Hermione, and father of Perdita. The play turns on his insane suspicion of his wife and the consequences following thereon.

Leporel'lo. The valet of Don Giovanni, a cowardly fellow who aids him in his libertinism, though with qualms of conscience.

Li'lith. In Jewish mythology a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created.

Lil'liput. The land of the Lilliputians, pigmies about six inches high, in Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

Lindabrides, lin-dab'ri-dēz. A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweetheart.

Lirriper, Mrs. A kind-hearted and voluble London lodging-house keeper, who is the chief character in two of Dickens's Christmas stories.

Lismaha'go. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker a Scotch half-pay officer, gaunt and grim, pedantic and disputatious, and full of national pride; he gets married to Tabitha Bramble and her £4000.

Little Dorrit. The heroine of a novel by Dickens, born and brought up in the Marshalsea Prison.

Lock'it. An inhuman jailer in Gay's Beggar's Opera. His daughter Lucy is in love with Macheath, the dashing highwayman.

Locrine, lō-krin'. A mythical king of England, son of the equally mythical Brut or Brutus.

Lo'ki. In Scandinavian mythol. the evil god who brought about the death of Balder.

Lorelei, lō'rē-lī. In German legend a siren of the Rhine who lures men to destruction.

Lothair'. The hero of a novel by Disraeli, a young nobleman who shows some favour for the Roman Catholic religion, but ultimately marries Lady Corisande and attaches himself to the English Church.

Lovelace. The libertine hero of Richardson's novel Clarissa Harlowe.

Lubberland. Same as Cockaigne.

Lucre'tia. The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome, who stabbed herself after being defiled by Sextus Tarquinius.

Lud. A fabulous king of Britain.

Lugg'nagg. An island in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. See *Struldbrugs*.

Lumpkin. The son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first marriage in Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer; an ignorant, idle, mischievous, but good-natured young booby.

Lycidas, lis'i-das. A poetic name under which Milton in a celebrated elegy laments his deceased friend Edward King.

Lyndon, Barry. The hero of Thackeray's Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, an Irishman who relates his own adventures as an audacious sharper and swindler.

Lyonnesse, li-on-nes'. A tract in the south-west of England said to be now covered by the sea.

Mab. The queen of the fairies according to Shakspere and other English poets.

Macaire, Robert, ma-kār'. A scoundrel hero of certain popular French plays.

Macbeth'. A historic personage who raised himself to be king of Scotland, and is celebrated, along with his wife Lady Macbeth, in Shakspere's famous tragedy, the events of which, however, are almost entirely fictitious.

Macduff'. A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth. See preceding entry.

Mac Flecknoe, flek'nō. The name under which Dryden lampoons the poet Shadwell in a poetical satire of same name.

Macheath, Captain, mak-hēth'. The highwayman hero of Gay's Beggar's Opera, who declared he could be so 'happy with either' Polly Peachum or Lucy Lockit, but was married to the former, though he promised to marry the latter and was assisted by her to escape from jail.

Mac-Ivor, Fergus and Flora. In Scott's Waverley, a Highland chief and his sister both devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart. Waverley proposed to Flora, who was high-minded and beautiful. Fergus was executed.

Macsycophant, Sir Pertinax. The hero of Mackin's comedy The Man of the World, a Scotsman who raised his fortunes by 'booing' (bowing) to the great and wealthy.

Ma'doc. A prince or king of Welsh tradition, who is said to have discovered America long before Columbus; the subject of a poem by Southey.

Maeonides, mē-on'i-dēz. A poetical designation of Homer, who was sometimes said to be a native of Mæonia.

Maid Marian. The wife of Robin Hood.

Malagrowther, Sir Mungo. A peevish and bitter-tongued old courtier in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Mal'aprop, Mrs. A lady in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words; aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish.

Malvo'lio. The pompous and conceited steward or major-domo of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night.

Mambrino's Helmet. A wonderful helmet of mediæval romance which Don Quixote claimed to have found, though his was merely a barber's basin.

Manfred. The hero of a drama by Byron, a man of sombre character who has dealings with the powers of evil.

Mannering, Guy. The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's well-known novel, and whose daughter is married to its hero Harry Bertram.

Man of Brass. See *Talus*.

Man of Feeling. The hero of a sentimental and lachrymose novel by Henry Mackenzie (1771).

Mantalini, man-ta-lē'nē. A dissipated fop in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, husband to a fashionable milliner, latterly reduced to turn his wife's mangle.

Marchioness, The. A half-starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly married to Dick Swiveller.

Margaret. The heroine of Goethe's Faust. See *Faust*.

Marlow. The hero of Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, bashful with ladies, but by no means so with chambermaids. See *Hardcastle*.

Mar'mion. A brave but profligate English lord, hero of Scott's poem of same name, the scene of which is partly in Scotland, slain at Flodden.

Marner, Silas. The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot, a weaver who believes himself deserted by God, and has his small store of gold stolen, but is restored to heart and hope by a little foundling child who comes to him.

Mars. The Roman god of war, identified by the Romans with the somewhat similar Greek deity Ares. His name is often associated with that of Venus, from a notorious amour of the pair of deities.

Marsyas, mär'si-as. A satyr fabled to have been conquered by Apollo in a musical contest, and to have been flayed alive by the victor.

Mawworm. A canting hypocrite in Bickerstaff's comedy The Hypocrite (1768), an attendant on and believer in Dr. Cantwell.

Mede'a. The daughter of a king of Colchis, in Greek legend, a famous sorceress, who helps Jason to carry off the golden fleece, is married but afterwards deserted by him, and in revenge murders their two children.

Megæra, me-jē'ra. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

Meleager, mel-ē-ā'jėr. A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the formidable Calydonian boar and lover of Atalanta; his life depended on how long a firebrand remained unconsumed.

Melnotte, Claude. The hero of Lytton's play The Lady of Lyons, a gardener's son, who marries a proud Lyons beauty under pretence of being a prince, then becomes a colonel in the army, and when misfortune overtakes her father finds happiness with her at last.

Melpomene, mel-pom'e-nē. The Muse who presided over tragedy.

Mélusine, mā-lü-zēn. A fairy of French legend, who is condemned to become every Saturday a serpent (or a fish) from the waist downward.

Memnon. A king of Ethiopia slain in the Trojan war, where he fought on the Trojan side.

Menelaus, men-e-lā'us. A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon.

Mephistopheles, mef-is-tof'e-lēz. A fiend or spirit of evil who figures in the Faust story, and is made a striking personage by Goethe. See *Faust*.

Mercury. See *Hermes*.

Mercutio, mėr-kū'shi-ō. The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Mer'lin. The famous enchanter of the legends connected with King Arthur.

Merrilies, Meg, mer'ri-lēz. An old gypsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Micawber, Mr. Wilkins. A delightfully humorous character in Dickens's David Copperfield, given to high-flown language, fond of good living, and carelessly improvident; often, if one could believe him, in the deepest gloom, but generally hopeful and waiting 'for something to turn up'. Mrs. Micawber is a lady of very similar character and a firm believer in her husband.

Midas. A legendary king of Phrygia, who having obtained from the gods the gift of turning everything he touched into gold, found it a curse. Apollo gave him an ass's ears for deciding a musical contest against him.

Miggs. In Dickens's Barnaby Rudge the shrewish maid-servant and family of Mrs. Varden.

Minerva. A Roman goddess, daughter of Jupiter, in various respects corresponding with the Greek goddess Pallas or Athena, with whom she was latterly quite identified, as the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts. Like Athena she was a virgin goddess, and of rather austere character.

Mi'nos. A legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the lower world.

Min'otaur. A monster of Greek fable, half man half bull, lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus.

Miran'da. The daughter of Prospero in Shakspere's Tempest.

Mirza. A fictitious personage described in The Spectator (No. 159) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life.

Mo'dred. The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled; he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death-wound.

Moloch, mō'lok. A god of the Phœnicians, Ammonites, and other ancient Semitic peoples. His worship largely consisted in burnt-offerings of human victims, self-mutilations, &c.

Momus. In Greek mythology a deity of raillery and ridicule.

Montague, mon'ta-gū. The noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Morgiana, mor-ji-an'a. The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of the Forty Thieves.

Morpheus, mōr'fūs. Among the Greeks and Romans a deity of sleep and dreams.

Munchausen, mun-chą'sn. The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, corrupted from the real name of a certain German officer (Baron Münchhausen—münch'hou-zn).

Nancy. An unfortunate girl in Dickens's Oliver Twist, kind-hearted, and faithful to Bill Sykes, who brutally murdered her.

Narcis'sus. A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died.

Nausicaa, na-sik'ā-a. A princess of the Phæacians in Homer's Odyssey, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked.

Nesra, nē-ē'ra. A female name occuring in some of the Arabian tales.

Nell. The child heroine of Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, living with her grandfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders away with her into the country, where both die.

Nemesis, nem'e-sis. A Greek goddess personifying divine retribution and bringing punishment upon those who were unduly arrogant or uplifted from prosperity.

Nephelococcygia, nef'e-lō-kok-sij'i-a. Cloud-cuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes's famous comedy The Birds, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians.

Neptune. The god of the sea among the Romans, identified by them with the Greek god Poseidon: usually represented as holding a trident and accompanied by sea-horses, dolphins, &c.

Nereids, nē'rē-idz. In classical mythol. nymphs of the sea, daughters of the sea-god Nereus, and the attendants on Neptune (Poseidon).

Nessus. A centaur who brought about the death of Hercules. See *Dejanira*.

Nestor. A legendary king in southern Greece, one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men.

Newcome, Colonel. One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel The Newcomes, brave, simple, and good, though not over-wise. He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies. His son Clive, a fine, handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful, clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility. She is brought up to love wealth and title, but latterly is married to Clive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced, especially the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill-treatment causes his wife to run away from him. See also *Florac, Honeyman, Kew.*

Nibelungen, nē'be-lung-en. A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure, and whose name is attached to the old German epic the Nibelungenlied or Song of the Nibelungs. See *Siegfried, Chriemhild, Brunhild.*

Nickleby, Nicholas. The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr. Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble. His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing. His sister Kate is a charming young lady; his uncle Ralph is a hard-hearted and miserly money-lender, who hangs himself when his schemes fail.

Nifheim, nēf'i-him. A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology.

Niobe, nī'o-bē. A queen of classic story, wife of Amphion of Thebes, and daughter of Tantalus. Because she exulted over Latona on account of her numerous offspring, her children were all slain by Apollo and Artemis, the children of Latona, and herself was turned into stone. She is an accepted type of grief.

Nisus, nī'sus. In Virgil's Æneid a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Euryalus. The two are proverbial types of friendship.

Noggs, Newman. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, an extremely odd but kind-hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, once a country gentleman.

Norns. The three fates of Scandinavian mythology.

Norval. The hero of the tragedy Douglas (1756), by the Rev. John Home. He was the son of Lord Douglas, but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship.

Nym. A follower of Falstaff's in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry V., an amusing rogue who latterly gets hanged.

Ob'eron. The king of the fairies, familiar to us from Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and an opera by Weber.

Ochiltree, Ed'ie, och'il-trē. A 'blue-gown' or licensed beggar, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott's Antiquary.

O'din. The supreme Scandinavian deity, king of gods and men. As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle. He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigga; one of his sons is Balder the Beautiful.

Odysseus, ō-dis'ūs. The Greek form of Ulysses; hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the Odyssey, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war. The poem, like the Iliad, is in twenty-four books, and in it we read of the Lotus-eaters, the Cyclops Polyphemus, the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso, the descent of Ulysses to Hades, Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his slaughter of the wooers who pestered his wife Penelope and wasted his substance.

Œdipus, ē'di-pus. Legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laius and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy. Unaware of his parentage, he unwittingly killed his own father, and having answered the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife. When the real nature of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Œdipus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone. He is the subject of two grand tragedies by Sophocles.

Œnone, ē-nō'nē. A nymph of classic fable married to Paris who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty.

Old'buck, Jonathan. The 'laird' of Monkbarns, an elderly Scottish gentleman of antiquarian and scholarly tastes, from whom Scott's Antiquary takes its name, a confirmed bachelor and contemner of women, parsley, sarcasm, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind-hearted: an admirably humorous portrait.

Old Man of the Sea. In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sindbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him.

Old Mortality. A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters. The real Old Mortality was an old man who made it his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards.

Old Nick. A popular and slightly humorous name for the devil, borrowed from an old Teutonic name for a spirit or goblin of the waters (A. Sax. *nicor*, German, *nix, nixe*).

Oliver. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See *Roland*.

Olivia. In Shakspere's Twelfth Night a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria, but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page, and marries her brother and counterpart Sebastian. Also a daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. She elopes with young Squire Thornhill, who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all.

Olym'pus. A mountain of northern Greece anciently fabled to be the abode of the gods.

Omphale, om'fa-lē. A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women's clothes, while Omphale kept his club and lion's skin.

Ophe'lia. The daughter of Polonius in Shakspere's Hamlet, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father's death.

Orestes, ō-res'tēz. A hero of Greek tragedy, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment of his father's murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies. His friendship with Pylades, who married his sister Electra, was proverbial. He gives the title to a tragedy of Euripides still extant.

Oria'na. A legendary princess of England, beloved by Amadis de Gaul.

Orion, ō-ri'on. A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by travelling eastwards and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. After death he became a constellation.

Orlan'do. One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. *Roland* is another form of the name. In Shakspere's As You like It Orlando is the name of Rosalind's lover.

Or'muzd. The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees, the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman, the antagonism of the two being a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion.

Orpheus, ōr'fūs. A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody. His wife Eurydice having died, he went to Hades in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient, and thus lost her for ever.

Orson. See *Valentine*.

Osbaldistone. A family who appear in Scott's Rob Roy, the hero of the story being Frank Osbaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon. Rashleigh Osbaldistone, his cousin, is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy.

Osborne, Capt. George. In Thackeray's Vanity Fair a dandified, selfish, and shallow-hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley, and is killed at Waterloo after proposing an elopement with Becky Sharp. His father, a harsh, purse-proud, coarse, and domineering merchant, had previously cast him off because he objected to the marriage, Amelia's father having become bankrupt.

O'Shan'ter, Tam. The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance of witches—with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church. He is chased by them on his mare Doon, and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie.

Osi'ris. The chief god of the ancient Egyptians, the husband and brother of Isis, and the personification of all physical and moral good.

Ossian. A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition.

Othello. In Shakspere's tragedy a Moor or African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, smothers her when led by the devilish Iago to believe her unfaithful, and then kills himself.

O'Trigger, Sir Lucius. A fighting Irishman in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals. 'A very pretty quarrel as it stands' is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

Overreach, Sir Giles. A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Pac'olet. A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson.

Page, Mrs. In Shakspere's Merry Wives a lady who joins with Mrs. Ford in making sport of Falstaff. Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton.

Palinu'rus. The name of Æneas's pilot in Virgil's Æneid, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman.

Pallas. A name of Athena or Minerva.

Pamela, pa-mē'la or pam'ē-la. The heroine of a novel of same name by Richardson, a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife. Richardson appears to have pronounced the name pam'ē-la; Pope, using it long before (after Sir Philip Sidney), pronounced it pa-mē'la.

Pan. Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat's legs.

Pando'ra. In classical myth. a woman sent by

the gods to bring evils upon men as a punishment of the theft of fire by Prometheus. Prometheus would not have anything to do with her, but his brother Epimetheus married her. Later accounts say she had a box of blessings, which being incautiously opened all escaped except hope.

Pangloss, Dr. A ridiculous pedant in Colman's comedy The Heir-at-Law. See *Dowlas*.

Pantagruel. An enormous giant, son of Gargantua in Rabelais's famous romance. See *Gargantua*.

Panurge, pa-nėrj'. An important character in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel, a great friend of the latter, a drunkard, rogue, and coward, but remarkably clever and amusing.

Panza, Sancho, sän'chō pän'tha or sang'kō pan'za. See *Don Quixote*.

Par'is. A son of Priam, King of Troy, celebrated for passing judgment as to the comparative beauty of the three goddesses Juno, Venus, and Minerva; and for carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus causing the Trojan war.

Parolles, pa-rol'es. A braggart and coward in Shakspere's All's Well.

Partington, Mrs. An imaginary old lady to whom are assigned many laughable blunders in the use of words. An anecdote was told by Sydney Smith of a Mrs. Partington who, during a tempest and high tide, was seen with her mop trying to keep the Atlantic out of her house.

Partridge. The attendant of Tom Jones in Fielding's novel of this name, faithful, simple, and ignorant of the world, but naturally shrewd.

Patroc'lus. The bosom friend of Achilles in Homer's Iliad, slain by Hector.

Paul and Virginia. A pair of youthful lovers, whose history is told in St. Pierre's very popular story of same name.

Peachum, pēch'um. A harbourer of thieves in Gay's Beggar's Opera. His daughter Polly is married to Macheath, and is virtuous in the midst of depravity. See *Macheath*.

Peck'sniff. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit a sleek, unctuous hypocrite, an architect by profession, so thoroughly imbued with hypocrisy that it has become second nature with him. His daughters are called Charity and Mercy, the former a shrew, the latter giddy and thoughtless, but sobered by marriage with the scoundrel Jonas Chuzzlewit.

Peebles, Peter. In Scott's Redgauntlet a disreputable old pauper, with a craze for litigation.

Peeping Tom. See *Godiva*.

Peg'gotty, Clara. Nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name, latterly married to Barkis (which see). Her brother Daniel is a Yarmouth fisherman, with whom lives his nephew Ham Peggotty and niece 'Little Em'ly'.

Pe'lops. In Greek myth. the son of Tantalus, killed and served as food to the gods by his father, who wished to test their divine powers. He was restored to life, and received an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. His sons were Atreus and Thyestes, and the tragic events connected with 'Pelops' line' were famous in antiquity.

Penden'nis, Arthur. The hero of Thackeray's novel Pendennis, a young man of middle-class rank, somewhat conceited, but clever, honourable, and good-hearted, who makes his way as a novelist and man of letters, and after being engaged to Blanche Amory marries his cousin Laura Bell. His mother is a singularly sweet and good woman, devoted to her son. His uncle, Major Pendennis, is a diner-out and man about town who sincerely worships rank and wealth. Pendennis's chief friend is the barrister and publicist George Warrington. It is Pendennis who is supposed to write Thackeray's novel The Newcomes.

Penelope, pe-nel'o-pē. The wife of Ulysses, during whose long absence from home she is pestered with wooers, as narrated in the Odyssey. Faithful to her husband she puts them off by saying she will wed no one till the web she has in hand is finished, and at night unweaves what she has woven by day.

Penthesilea, pen-thes-i-lē'a. In Homer and Virgil a queen of the Amazons.

Per'dita. The heroine of Shakspere's Winter's Tale, daughter of Leontes, King of Sicily, exposed as a child and brought up as a shepherdess, beloved by Florizel.

Pericles, per'i-klēz. The hero of Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre, and of a popular tale of the middle ages.

Persephone, pėr-sef'o-nē. The Greek equivalent of the Roman Proserpina or Proserpine.

Perseus, per'sūs. A hero of Greek mythology, the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa and deliverer of Andromeda, the son of Zeus and Danaë. It was by means of Medusa's head that he rescued Andromeda, having by it turned into stone the sea-monster that threatened her.

Petruchio, pe-trō'chi-ō. The hero of Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, husband of the shrew Katharina.

Phæacians, fē-ā'shi-anz. An island people with whom Ulysses came in contact in his wanderings. See *Alcinous, Nausicaa*.

Phædra. Wife of Theseus, who fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus (which see).

Phaëthon, fā'e-thon. In Greek mythology a son of Helios (the Sun). He obtained permission to drive his father's chariot, but nearly set the world on fire, and was slain by Jove with a thunderbolt for his presumption.

Phantom Ship. See *Flying Dutchman*.

Philemon. See *Baucis*.

Philoctetes, fi-lok-tē'tēz. A Greek hero, who had been a companion of Hercules and had some of this hero's arrows, without which Troy could not be taken; the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles.

Phlegethon, fleg'e-thon. In Greek fable a river of the infernal regions.

Pickle, Peregrine. The hero of an amusing novel by Smollett, a young gentleman of debased and profligate character. See *Hatchway, Pipes, Trunnion*.

Pickwick, Samuel. The hero of Dickens's Pickwick Papers, in which are narrated the diverting experiences of Mr. Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs. Winkle, Snodgrass, and Snodgrass.

Pied Piper of Hamelin. A wonderful musician of German legend who pipes away all the rats from the town of Hamelin, but is defrauded of his promised reward, and thereupon pipes away the children of the town, who with him enter a neighbouring hill and are never more seen.

Pinch, Samuel. The hero of Dickens's Pickwick Papers, in which are narrated the diverting experiences of Mr. Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs. Winkle, Snodgrass, and Snodgrass.

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit an assistant to Pecksniff the architect, who takes advantage of his simplicity and unselfishness, and treats him as a drudge, till Tom discovers his baseness and leaves him, being afterwards befriended by old Martin Chuzzlewit. Tom was a great performer on the organ. His sister Ruth became the wife of his friend John Westlock.

Pipes, Tom. In Smollett's Peregrine Pickle a retired boatswain's mate who kept Commodore Trunnion's servants in order.

Pistol. A follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's plays, a swaggering bully and coward.

Plagiary, Sir Fretful. A character in Sheridan's comedy The Critic, a vain and irritable playwright.

Plummer, Caleb. In Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth a poor old toy-maker with a blind daughter, whom he makes believe they are quite well off and living in good style—a pathetic yet humorous portrait.

Polo'nius. Lord Chamberlain of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet, father of Laërtes and Ophelia, garrulous and not without worldly wisdom, but not so wise as he thinks.

Polynices. See *Eteocles*.

Polyphemus. A Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's Odyssey, who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in his cave and devoured some of them; but the rest blinded him when in a drunken sleep and escaped.

Pomo'na. The Roman goddess of fruits and fruit-trees, wife of Vertumnus.

Ponto, Major. One of the chief figures in Thackeray's Book of Snobs, a retired officer and country gentleman of small estate, who is forced into the ranks of the snobs through his wife's ambition to mix only with 'the county families'.

Pope Joan. A woman who, according to a once credited but fictitious story, having long lived disguised as a man, got herself made pope and reigned as such for two years (853–855).

Portia, pōr'shi-a. A rich heiress in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, whose father has settled that the suitor whom she marries must first select from three sealed caskets the one which contains her picture. Fortunately her lover, Bassanio, chooses rightly. Disguised as a learned doctor of law she afterwards gives judgment against Shylock the Jew. See *Shylock*.

Poseidon, po-si'don. The Greek sea god corresponding with Neptune.

Post'humus, Leona'tus. The husband of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, who too rashly believes in the infidelity of his wife.

Poyser, Mrs. In George Eliot's Adam Bede a farmer's wife, remarkable for the sharpness of her tongue, and her pithy and epigrammatic sayings.

P. P. Clerk of this Parish. The fictitious author of a volume by Dr. Arbuthnot, giving what professes to be memoirs of a parish clerk, a worthy who pompously chronicles very small beer.

Pri'am. The King of Troy in the classical story of the Trojan war, father of Hector and Paris, and husband of Hecuba, slain by Pyrrhus.

Primrose, Dr. The vicar in Goldsmith's famous Vicar of Wakefield, a good and simple man with amiable weaknesses and vanities. His wife is a great housekeeper and stickler for gentility. His daughters are Olivia and Sophia, his sons George and Moses, the latter of whom is simple and pedantic, and foolishly gives a good horse for a gross of green spectacles.

Procne or Progne, prok'nē, prog'nē. See *Philomela*.

Procrustes, prō-krus'tēz. A legendary robber of ancient Greece, whose bed has become proverbial. Upon it he placed those who fell into his hands, and if they were too long for it he lopped off part of their limbs, while if they were too short he made them fit it by stretching them.

Prometheus, prō-mē'thūs. A divine personage of Greek mythology, who brought fire from heaven to man, and was punished by Zeus (Jupiter), who had him chained to a rock of Mount Caucasus, where an eagle or vulture fed constantly on his liver.

Pros'erpine. The daughter of Ceres and wife of Pluto, who carried her off to the lower world while gathering flowers in Sicily.

Pros'pero. The magician and exiled Duke of Milan in Shakspere's Tempest, father of Miranda, and master of Ariel and Caliban.

Proteus, prō'tūs. A marine deity of classical mythology who had the faculty of assuming any shape he pleased. Menelaus had a celebrated encounter with him, as described in Homer's Odyssey.

Pry, Paul. A meddlesome busybody in Poole's comedy of same name (1825).

Psyche, sī'kē. An allegorical personification of the soul, a beautiful maiden whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Apuleius. Cupid fell in love with her, but Psyche had to undergo many trials, partly due to the jealousy of Venus, before the lovers were finally united.

Puck. See *Goodfellow*.

Puff. A literary quack, 'a professor of the art of puffing' as he calls himself, in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Pure, Simon. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy A Bold Stroke for a Wife, a Quaker who is cheated out of a rich wife by Colonel Feignwell, who personates him and passes himself off as the 'Real Simon Pure'.

Pygmalion, pig-mā'li-on. A Greek sculptor who is said to have fallen in love with the statue of a beautiful woman he had made, and to have had his prayer granted that she should be endowed with life.

Pylades, pil'a-dēz. The bosom friend of Orestes.

Pyramus and Thisbe, pir'a-mus, thiz'bē. In Ovid's Metamorphoses two lovers of Babylon, whose parents were against their marriage, and who conversed through a chink in a wall. Having agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, Thisbe arrived first, but ran away at the sight of a lioness all bloody, leaving her robe, which Pyramus found stained with blood. Thinking her dead, he killed himself; and finding his dead body, Thisbe did likewise.

Pythias, pith'i-as. See *Damon*.

Quarll, Philip. The hero of a story called The Hermit, relating the adventures of a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had an ape instead of a man Friday; author unknown, published in 1727.

Quickly, Mrs. The hostess of a London inn frequented by Falstaff in Shakspere's Henry IV. and Henry V., garrulous and foolish, and taken advantage of by Falstaff, who runs in debt to her.

Quilp. A hideous and malignant dwarf in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly drowned in the Thames.

Quixote, Don. See *Don Quixote*.

Random, Roderick. The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

Raphael, raf'a-el. An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit, and who takes a considerable place in Milton's Paradise Lost.

Ras'selas. A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr. Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley'. From this he escapes and travels through the world, but finding no greater happiness there returns to his old abode.

Ravenswood, Edgar. The hero of Scott's tragic romance The Bride of Lammermoor, who is separated by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton and perishes in a quicksand.

Rebecca. In Scott's Ivanhoe the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, high-principled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois-Guilbert. In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel —Rebecca and Rowena — Rebecca is latterly married to Ivanhoe.

Red-cross Knight. A knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

Re'gan. One of King Lear's two unnatural daughters.

Remus. See *Romulus.*

Rhadaman'thus. A legendary king of Lycia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world.

Rhea, rē'a. A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele.

Rinal'do. A famous hero of Italian romantic epic, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.

Robin Hood. See *Hood.*

Roderick Dhu. An outlawed Highland chief in Scott's Lady of the Lake, who is defeated in a desperate hand-to-hand fight with Fitz-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V.

Roe, Richard. A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John Doe.

Roister Doister, Ralph. The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1556.

Ro'land. A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed in the rout of Charlemagne's rear-guard at Roncesvalles. See *Rowland, Orlando.*

Ro'meo. The hero of Shakspere's well-known tragedy Romeo and Juliet, one of the Montague family, while Juliet was a Capulet.

Rom'ola. The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence, in the time of Savanrola and the revival of learning in Italy. Romola is a patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self-seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noble wife.

Romulus, rom'ū-lus. The legendary founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of Remus.

Rosalind, roz'a-lind. The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, beloved by Orlando. Dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester, she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden.

Rosinante, roz'i-nan-tē. Don Quixote's famous steed. See *Don Quixote.*

Round Table. The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king.

Rowe'na. In Scott's Ivanhoe the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets for wife. See *Rebecca.*

Rowland, rō'land. Same as *Roland.* Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and their names became proverbial.

Rudge, Barnaby. The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half-witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called 'Grip'. He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned. His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer, skulking about the country in danger of his life.

Sabri'na. A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn.

Sampson, Abel. See *Dominie Sampson.*

Sandford and Mer'ton. A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in last century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr. Barlow.

Sangra'do, Dr. A doctor in Le Sage's novel Gil Blas, who prescribes copious bleeding and the drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment.

Santa Claus. A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents secretly to the young on Christmas-eve. The name is equivalent to St. Nicholas, being based on the Dutch form *Sant Niklaas.*

Sawyer, Bob. A roystering young doctor in Dickens's Pickwick, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student.

Scheherazade or **Shahrazâd,** shā-ē-ra-zäd', shä-ra-zäd'. The bride of the Sultan Shariyar, and the narrator of the stories that form the Arabian Nights.

Schlemihl, Peter, shlā'mēl. The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious 'man in gray', and the events thence following.

Scrible'rus, Marti'nus. A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr. John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope.

Scrooge, skrōj. In Dickens's Christmas Carol, 'a grasping, covetous old hunks' of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas.

Scylla, sil'a. In ancient geography a rock in the Strait of Messina which, with the adjacent whirlpool **Charybdis** (ka-rib'dis), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to shun the one they were liable to encounter the other. Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster.

Sed'ley, Amelia. One of the two chief female characters of Thackeray's Vanity Fair, amiable and affectionate, learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr. John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope.

Semi'ramis. A legendary Queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninyas.

Sera'pis. A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents there.

Set'ebos. A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakspeare's Tempest.

Seven against Thebes. See *Epigoni.*

Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy.

Seven Sleepers. The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for three hundred years.

Shacabac. See *Barmecide.*

Shaf'ton, Sir Piercie. A character in Scott's Monastery whose language is marked by the affectation called euphuism.

Shallow, Justice. A foolish justice in Shakspere's Merry Wives, and Henry IV. (part 2).

Shahrazad. See *Scheherazade.*

Shandon, Captain. A literary man in Thackeray's Pendennis, with excellent abilities, but easy and self-indulgent, spending much of his time in a debtor's prison.

Shandy, Tristram. The titular hero of Sterne's Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, in which, however, his father and uncle, 'Uncle Toby', occupy the chief place. The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whimsical and fantastic notions. Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders, and has been wounded, in his childlike simplicity, and his all-embracing humanity—with the mimic sieges that he carries on in his garden, and the attempts of Widow Wadman to hook him—is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature.

Sharp, Becky. One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, and one of the most remarkable examples of female portraiture in all fiction—clever, good-looking, heartless, ambitious, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigue with Lord Steyne, turns adventuress, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See *Sedley, Osborne, Crawley.*

Short. See *Codlin.*

Shy'lock. The famous Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, who lends money to Antonio, 'the merchant', stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead.

Siegfried, sēg'frēd, zēg'frēt. A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the Nibelungenlied. *Sigurd* is another form of the name.

Sigismunda, sij-is-mun'da. In a story by Boccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page of his named Guiscardo.

Sikes, Bill. A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who murders the girl Nancy that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape.

Silence. A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakspere's Henry IV.

Sile'nus. In classical myth. the companion of Bacchus, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual, old man.

Sind'bad the Sailor. A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages and meets with surprising adventures.

Sisyphus, sis'i-fus. In Greek mythol. a personage condemned in the infernal regions to the ceaseless labour of rolling a great stone up a height, only to find on reaching the top that it immediately rolled down again.

Siva, Shiva. A god of the Hindus, the third person of the Hindu triad or trinity, the others being Brahma and Vishnu: often spoken of as 'the destroyer'.

Skimpole, Harold. In Dickens's Bleak House, an utterly selfish character who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends' good nature.

Slawkenbergius. An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, and represented as having a huge nose.

Slender. A foolish country lout in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakespere's Merry Wives.

Slick, Sam. An imaginary Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Haliburton of Nova Scotia.

Slop, Dr. A narrow-minded and irritable medical man in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Sly, Christopher. A tinker in the 'Induction' to Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, who is taken when dead drunk, dressed up, and made to fancy himself a lord.

Smelfun'gus. A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy.

Smike. An ill-used boy in Nicholas Nickleby, befriended by Nicholas, and discovered to be the son of his uncle Ralph.

Sneak, Jerry. A henpecked husband in Foote's farce The Mayor of Garratt.

Snodgrass, Augustus. A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr. Pickwick.

Socis, sō'zi-a. A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name, puzzled by the god Mercury assuming his form.

Spenlow and Jorkins. In Dickens's David Copperfield a firm of proctors to whom David was articled. Jorkins had little share in the business, but was represented by Spenlow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt. Dora Spenlow became the 'child-wife' of David Copperfield.

Spo'rus. A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey.

Square. See *Thwackum.*

Squeers. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall.

Steerforth. A young man of wealth who leads 'little Em'ly' astray, in Dickens's David Copperfield, and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth, where Ham Peggotty is also drowned trying to rescue him.

Stella. A poetical name given by Swift to Esther Johnson, a young lady with whom he was long on most intimate terms.

Steph'ano. A drunken butler in Shakspere's Tempest.

Steyne, Marqus of, stān. A great English nobleman, who figures in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, and also appears in Pendennis—proud, sarcastic, irreligious, sensual, despising his

toadies yet accepting their attentions, heartless in pursuit of pleasure, yet maintaining a reputable position in society and the world at large. His intrigue with Becky Sharp caused her husband to discard her.

Stiggins. A hypocritical dissenting preacher, in Dickens's Pickwick, given to the consumption of strong waters, and dipped in the horse-trough by Old Weller.

Strap. The faithful friend and attendant of Roderick Random (see *Random*), who shows him but little gratitude for many services rendered.

Stre'phon. The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia; often used in a general sense for a rural swain.

Struld'brugs. Wretched beings described in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, living in Luggnagg, who cannot die, but suffer from the infirmities of old age.

Styx. A river of the lower world in ancient mythology, over which the spirits of the dead were ferried by Charon to Hades. See *Stygian* in Dict.

Surface, Charles. A spendthrift but good-hearted young fellow in Sheridan's School for Scandal. His brother Joseph is a plausible hypocrite who professes much prudence and benevolence.

Swiv'eller, Dick. The light-hearted and amusing shabby-genteel clerk to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who latterly comes into a small annuity and marries 'The Marchioness'.

Syc'orax. A foul witch mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest, mother of Caliban.

Tadpole and Taper. Electioneering agents in Disraeli's novel Coningsby.

Ta'lus. A wonderful man of iron in Spenser's Faerie Queene, who had an iron flail with which he executed summary justice. [Spenser's Talus is based on the classical *Talos*, a brazen man made by Vulcan for Minos, King of Crete.]

Tannhäuser, tän'hoi-zĕr. In German legend a knight who gains admission into a hill where Venus holds her court, and there remains for years sunk in sensual delights. Being at last allowed to go, he repairs to Rome to seek absolution from the pope, but is refused, and thereupon returns and is no more seen.

Tan'talus. In Greek mythol. a son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. He was tortured in the infernal regions (the cause is variously given) with hunger and thirst, although water and rich fruits were always apparently within his reach. See *Tantalize* in Dict.

Tapley, Mark. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit the humble friend who accompanies young Martin to America, a merry fellow whose pride in life it is to keep 'jolly' in the most depressing circumstances.

Tappertit, Simon. A conceited and ridiculous shrimp of an apprentice in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, employed by Varden the locksmith, and having designs on his daughter Dolly.

Tartuffe, tär-tŭf'. A hypocritical priest in Molière's comedy of same name; hence anyone who uses religion as a cloak.

Teazle, Lady. The heroine of Sheridan's School for Scandal, wife of Sir Peter Teazle, who is much her senior. She is ignorant of the world, thoughtless and imprudent, and thus gives rise to scandal though really fond of her husband.

Telemachus, te-lem'a-kus. Son of Ulysses, of whom, when he had been long absent after the fall of Troy, Telemachus went in quest, accompanied by Minerva in the form of Mentor.

Tereus, tē'rūs. See *Philomela*.

Terpsichore, tĕrp-sik'o-rē. One of the ancient Muses, represented as the patroness of the choral-dance, and hence of dancing generally.

Teucer, tū'sĕr. A Greek warrior in the Trojan war, the best archer among the Greeks.

Teufelsdröckh, Herr, toi'felz-drĕk. The hero of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, a learned German professor of things in general, in the university of Weissnichtwo, who expounds a new philosophy—the philosophy of clothes.

Thal'aba. A destroyer of evil spirits and sorcerers in Southey's poem Thalaba the Destroyer.

Thalia, tha-lī'a. One of the ancient Muses, a patroness of music and song, and generally regarded as the Muse of Comedy.

Tham'muz. An ancient Syrian deity, equivalent to the classical Adonis.

Thélème, Abbey of, tā-lăm'. An institution in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua, where al good things may be enjoyed, and whose motto is 'Do what you will'. [The name is from Gr. *thelēma*, will.]

The'mis. The Greek goddess of justice.

Thersites, thĕr-sī'tēz. The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Theseus, thē'sūs. A famous legendary king of Athens who overcame the Centaurs and slew the Minotaur by the assistance of Ariadne, whom he afterwards deserted.

The'tis. A sea-nymph of Greek mythol., mother of Achilles by Peleus.

Thisbe. See *Pyramus*.

Thor. The Scandinavian god of thunder, one of the most powerful of the Northern deities, and the son of Odin. He possessed a wonderful hammer which when hurled by him could return of its own accord. His name occurs in *Thursday*.

Thornhill, Squire. A dissolute young man in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who abducts the vicar's daughter Olivia, and goes through what he thinks is a mock marriage with her, but it turns out to be binding. His uncle, on whom he is dependent, passes himself off as Mr. Burchell (which see).

Thoth. An Egyptian deity, similar in character to the classical Hermes or Mercury.

Thule, thū'lē. A name vaguely given by ancient writers to an island or region farther north than Britain, and which has been identified with the Shetland Islands, Iceland, Norway, &c. The Romans often spoke of it as 'ultima Thule' ('remotest Thule'), and it came to be a sort of poetic or figurative type of any far-off region or ultimate point of attainment.

Thwackum and Square. In Fielding's Tom Jones two members of Mr. Allworthy's household, the former engaged as tutor to young Jones and Blifil. The Rev. Mr. Thwackum's moral system was based entirely upon the precepts of revealed religion and the 'divine power of grace'; whereas Square was a philosopher, whose morality was derived from 'the natural beauty of virtue, and the eternal fitness of things'. They were alike in being narrow-minded pedants, without a spark of real goodness between them.

Thyestes, thī-es'tēz. Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, ate in ignorance the flesh of his own children served up to him by Atreus in revenge.

Tilburi'na. Daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the burlesque tragedy introduced in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Ti'mon. A misanthropical Athenian, the hero of Shakspere's Timon of Athens.

Tinto, Dick. A very mediocre artist described in the introductory chapter to Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.

Tire'sias. A celebrated blind soothsayer of Greek fable.

Tisiphone, ti-sif'o-nē. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

Tita'nia. The queen of the fairies and wife of Oberon.

Ti'tans. A race of giant Greek deities who warred against Saturn and Jupiter, and were thrown into Tartarus.

Tite Barnacle. The head of the Circumlocution Office in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a caricature of heads of government departments.

Tithonus. A young man of whom Aurora is fabled to have been enamoured and whom Jupiter made immortal, but as he was not also endowed with perpetual youth he withered away and was changed into a cicada.

Titmarsh, Michael Angelo. An assumed personality under which some of Thackeray's works were published. Titmarsh as Dr. Birch and his Young Friends, The Kickleburys on the Rhine, &c. Titmarsh's cousin Samuel is the hero of the story called The Great Hogarty Diamond.

Todgers, Mrs. Keeper of a London boarding-house for commercial gentlemen in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Toots, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son a well-to-do young man, warm-hearted and unselfish, but rather scatter-brained, who thinks himself dreadfully in love with Florence Dombey; but this, to use his favourite expression, 'is of no consequence'.

Topsy. An amusing young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Touchstone. A wise and witty clown in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Trim, Corporal. An old soldier acting as servant to Uncle Toby in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, simple, ignorant, honest, and affectionate.

Trinculo. A jester in Shakspere's Tempest.

Triptol'emus. An ancient Greek hero or demi-god, the originator of agriculture and inventor of the plough, and a favourite of Demeter or Ceres.

Trismegistus. See *Hermes Trismegistus*.

Trist'ram, Sir. A knight of King Arthur's court and a famous hero of mediæval romance; lover of Isolde, wife of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall.

Troil, Magnus. A wealthy Shetlander in Scott's Pirate, with two charming daughters, Minna and Brenda.

Tro'ilus. A son of Priam of Troy, represented in post-classical times as in love with Cressida.

Trotwood, Mrs. Betsy. The aunt of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name, kind-hearted and strong-minded.

Troy. See *Ilium*.

Trulliber, Parson. A coarse ignorant clergyman in Fielding's Joseph Andrews.

Trun'nion, Commodore. An old retired sea-dog in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle, whose household arrangements are made to coincide as far as possible with those on board ship, his servants being made to keep the watches and sleep in hammocks. See *Hatchway, Pipes*.

Tug, Tom. An honest young waterman in Dibdin's comic piece The Waterman (1774).

Tul'liver. The name of a family with whose fortunes George Eliot's Mill on the Floss deals. The chief characters are the brother and sister, Tom and Maggie Tulliver, who at the close of the book are both drowned together in the Floss.

Tupman, Mr. Tracy. One of the companions of Mr. Pickwick, rather fat, but a bit of a dandy and an admirer of the ladies.

Turveydrop, Mr. In Dickens's Bleak House a vain and selfish dancing-master who apes the prince-regent (George IV.), poses as a master of deportment, and selfishly lives on his son's earnings.

Twist, Oliver. Hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a boy of good parentage brought up in a workhouse and thrown among thieves in London, but always gentle and innocent.

Twitcher, Jemmy. A scoundrelly highwayman in Gay's Beggar's Opera, who at last 'peaches' on the more gentlemanly rogue 'Captain' Macheath.

Tyb'alt. A fiery young Capulet in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, who attacks and kills Mercutio and is killed by Romeo.

Tyr, tēr. In Scandinavian mythol. the god of war, son of Odin and brother of Thor.

Ugolino, ö-gō-lē'nō. A nobleman of Pisa who, being defeated by his political opponents, was starved to death along with two sons and two grandsons; a dreadful story, treated by Dante and other writers.

Ulysses, ū-lis'sēz, in Greek **Odysseus,** ō-dis'ūs. King of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus; his wanderings after the war form the subject of the Odyssey. See *Odysseus*.

Una. In Spenser's Tale of Samuel in Faërie Queene, a personification of truth. She is introduced as riding on a white ass and leading a lamb; and she comes to the court of the fairy queen Gloriana to get a champion to slay a destructive dragon, the Red Cross Knight being accordingly sent with her. When separated from the Red Cross Knight a lion fawns on her and becomes her attendant. Latterly she is married to the Red Cross Knight.

Uncle Toby. See *Shandy*.

Uncle Tom. A negro slave, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel of same name, depicting the evils of slavery in the United States.

Undine, un'dēn, Germ. un-dē'nĕ. A water-nymph or sylph, heroine of a charming German story by Fouqué.

Ura'nia. The muse who presided over astronomy.

Uranus, ū'ra-nus. A Greek deity, represented as the most ancient of the gods, the father of Cron'os or Saturn and grandfather of Zeus or Jupiter. The name means literally heaven.

Uriel, ū'ri-el. An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost, one of the seven who stand nearest God's throne, regent of the sun, and sharpest-sighted of all the angels.

Uther. A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur.

Uto'pia. See in Dict.

Val'entine. One of Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona, a gallant young fellow who marries Silvia. Also the brother of Margaret in Goethe's Faust, stabbed by Mephistopheles.

Valentine and Orson. The heroes of an old romance, twin brothers born in a forest, and the one suckled and brought up by a bear, the other reared at the king's court. Orson became a wild man of the forest, but was ultimately reclaimed from savagery by his brother.

Valhal'la. In Northern mythology, the great hall or building in which Odin resided, and in which also warriors slain in battle feasted and enjoyed the reward of their valour.

Valkyrs, Valkyrias, val'kêrz, val-ki'ri-az. The 'choosers of the slain' in Northern mythology, maidens who attended on Odin, marked out those who were to fall in battle, and conducted them to Valhalla.

Vanessa. A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady with whom he coquetted and who would have gladly married him.

Vanity Fair. A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels, in which it means the world and all its 'pomps and vanities'. See *Crawley, Dobbin, Osborne, Sedley, Sharp, Steyne.*

Varden, Gabriel. An honest master locksmith in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her sycophantic servant Miggs.

Vath'ek. The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of same name (1787), an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and latterly entombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell.

Veal, Mrs. An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death, to a Mrs. Bargrave at Canterbury, Defoe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said, to help the sale of an edition of Drelincourt on Death.

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. One of the metrical tales forming Moore's Lalla Rookh, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.

Venus. The Roman goddess who came to be entirely identified with the Greek Aphrodite—which see.

Verges, vêr'jez. See *Dogberry.*

Verisopht, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

Vernon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's Rob Roy, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful, well-read, and educated, fond of field-sports, spirited, and self-reliant. We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone, hero of the story. Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts.

Vertum'nus. A Roman god of the crops and orchards.

Vicar of Bray. An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant.

Vicar of Wakefield. See *Primrose.*

Vi'ola. The chief heroine of Shakspere's Twelfth Night, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page. The Duke ultimately marries her.

Virgin'ia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the lustful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate. See also *Paul and Virginia.*

Vishnu. A great Hindu deity, along with Brahma and Siva, a member of the Hindu trinity or triad of gods; commonly spoken of as 'the preserver'.

Viv'ien or Viv'ian. A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcame the enchanter Merlin, so that she inclosed him in a hollow oak for all time coming.

Vor'tigern. A mythical or semi-mythical British king said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.

Vulcan, Vulca'nus. The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephæstus. He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances; and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen. He is always represented as lame.

Wadman, Widow. A buxom matron in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby.

Wagg and Wenham. Two sycophants and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's Vanity Fair and Pendennis.

Wamba. The hair-brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Wandering Jew. A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming.

Warrington, George. In Thackeray's Pendennis a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfortunate early marriage—a great friend of Pendennis. Members of the same family, but of earlier generation, figure in Thackeray's novel The Virginians.

Wa'verley. The first of Scott's great series of novels, to which it gives name. The hero is Edward Waverley, a young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745. The characters include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose, Fergus and Flora Mac-Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, and David Gellatley.

Wayland, the Smith. A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian mythology. A farrier called Wayland Smith is introduced by Scott into his novel of Kenilworth.

Weissnichtwo, vis'nëcht-vō. That is 'know-not-where', the place in which was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdröckh in Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.

Weller, Sam. The valet or personal attendant of Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, a genuine Londoner, uneducated, ready-witted, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests. His father, Tony Weller, is a fat old coachman, ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business. Having married as second wife a by no means amiable widow (who kept the Marquis of Granby Inn), he held strong opinions about widows and their artfulness.

Werther, vär'tĕr. A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's Sorrows of Werther, who puts an end to himself, because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero.

Western, Squire. A jolly, ignorant, coarse, hot-tempered, and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's Tom Jones. His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones.

Whiskeran'dos, Don. The lover of Tilburina in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Whittington, Dick. The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact.

Wickfield, Agnes. A beautiful, amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's David Copperfield, daughter of Mr. Wickfield a lawyer; becomes David Copperfield's second wife. Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him.

Wild, Jonathan. A notorious English robber, who is the hero of Fielding's satiric novel The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great.

Wildfire, Madge. A young woman in Scott's novel The Heart of Midlothian, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still retains the giddiness and love of finery natural to her character.

Wild Huntsman. A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes careering along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs; the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

Wilkins, Peter. The hero of a tale by a Robert Paltock (written about 1750), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a land of twilight. See *Gawreys.*

Willet, John. The ignorant, pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself.

Wimble, Will. An amusing character in the Spectator, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong.

Winkle, Mr. Nathaniel. One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, represented as the would-be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating. He marries Arabella Allen.

Winkle, Rip Van. An American Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good-humoured, indolent sort of fellow, who encounters a strange company playing at ninepins in the Kaatskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years, when he finds that all sorts of changes have taken place, and that the United States have come into existence as an independent republic.

Woden. Same as *Odin.*

Wooden Horse. A huge figure of a horse made of wood and containing armed Greeks, which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city.

Ya'hoos. The disgusting creatures in Gulliver's Travels, who act as servants to the Houyhnhnms, resembling human beings, and intended by Swift as a savage satire upon humanity.

Ya'ma. An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible.

Yellowplush, Mr. A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might write.

Ygg'drasil. The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony.

Yor'ick. Jester to the king of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet. Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his Tristram Shandy—simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

Ysolde. See *Isolde.*

Yvetot, ēv-tō. A small town of northern France, not far from Rouen, the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor. An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Béranger.

Zano'ni. The hero of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

Ze'phon. A cherub in Milton's Paradise Lost, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

Zeph'yrus, Zephyr. In classical mythol. a personification of the west wind.

Zeus, zūs. The supreme deity of the ancient Greeks, generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter. He was the son of Cronos, brother and husband of Hera (Juno), and brother of Poseidon (Neptune). Though fully established as ruler of gods and men he did not get or retain this position without effort. His amours were exceedingly numerous.

Zuleika, zu-lē'ka. An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's Bride of Abydos is so named.

LIST OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS,

WITH DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH.

Abbott, Edwin A., D.D., theol. and misc. writer; 1838——.
Abbott, Lyman, D.D., Amer. divine, 1835——.
Adams, W. H. Davenport, misc. writer; 1828–1891.
Addison, Jos., essayist and poet; 1672–1719.
Agassiz, Louis, naturalist; 1807–1873.
Aïdé, Hamilton, novelist and poet; 1830–1906.
Aikin, Lucy, biographer, 1787–1864.
Ainger, Alfred, LL.D., divine and misc. writer; 1837–1904.
Ainsworth, W. Fran., trav. and geog.; 1807–1896.
Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison, novel.; 1805–1881.
Aird, Thomas, poet; 1802–1876.
Airy, Sir Geo. Biddell, astron.; 1801–1892.
Akenside, Mark, poet; 1721–1770.
Alcott, Louisa M., Amer. writer of tales; 1833–1888.
Aldrich, Thos. Bailey, Amer. poet. and novelist; 1836–1907.
Alford, Henry, Dean, scholar and poet; 1810–1871.
Alison, Rev. Arch., theologist and essayist; 1757–1839.
Alison, Sir Arch., historian; 1792–1867.
Allen, Grant, scientist and novelist; 1848–1899.
Allingham, Wm., poet; 1828–1889.
Arbuthnot, Dr. John, physician and wit; 1675–1735.
Argyle, Duke of, scientific writer; 1823–1900.
Armstrong, Prof. Geo. F., poet; 1845–1906.
Armstrong, John, poet and physician; 1709–1779.
Arnold, Sir Edwin, poet and misc. writer; 1832–1904.
Arnold, Matthew, poet and misc. writer; 1822–1888.
Arnold, Dr. Thomas, historian; 1795–1842.
Ascham, Roger (*Toxophilus*); 1515–1568.
Ashmole, Elias, antiquary; 1617–1692.
Ashton, John, antiquary and misc. writer; 1834——.
Atterbury, Francis, Bp.; 1662–1732.
Aubrey, John, antiq.; 1626–1697.
Austen, Jane, novelist; 1775–1817.
Austin, Alfred, poet; 1835——.
Aytoun, Prof. Wm. Edmondstoune, poet and misc. writer; 1813–1865.

Bacon, Francis, Visc. St. Albans; 1561–1626.
Baden-Powell, Sir Geo. S., polit.; 1847–1898.
Bailey, Philip James, poet; 1816–1902.
Baillie, Joanna, poetess; 1762–1851.
Bain, Alex., LL.D., gram. and mental science; 1818–1903.
Baker, Sir Rich., chronicler; 1568–1645.
Baker, Sir Samuel W., traveller; 1821–1893.
Bale, John, Bp., chronicler; 1495–1563.
Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur James, LL.D., statesman and philosophical writer; 1848——.
Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., astronomer; 1840——.
Ballantine, James, poet; 1808–1877.
Ballantyne, Rob. M., novelist; 1825–1894.
Bancroft, Geo., Amer. hist.; 1800–1891.
Banim, John, novelist; 1798–1842.
Banim, Michael, novelist; 1796–1874.
Banks, Mrs. G. L., poet and novelist; 1821–1897.
Barbauld, Mrs., poet and misc. writer; 1743–1825.
Barbour, John, Scottish poet; 1316–1396.
Barclay, Alex. (*Ship of Fools*), poet and divine; 1475–1552.
Barham, Rev. Rich. Harris, 'Ingoldsby'; 1788–1845.
Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, novel. and misc. writer; 1834——.
Barlow, Joel, Amer. poet; 1755–1812.
Barnes, William, poet and philologist; 1820–1886.
Barnfield, Rich., poet; 1574–1627.
Barrie, J. M., novelist, 1860——.
Barrington, Hon. Daines, misc. writer; 1727–1800.
Barrow, Dr. Isaac, divine and mathematician, 1630–1677.
Barton, Bernard, poet; 1784–1849.
Bastian, Prof. H. C., physiol.; 1837——.
Bates, Henry Walter, naturalist and geographer; 1825–1887.
Baxter, Richard, divine; 1615–1691.
Bayly, Ada Ellen (Edna Lyall), novelist; 18—–1903.
Bayly, Thomas Haynes, poet; 1797–1839.
Bayne, Peter, biog.; 1830–1896.
Beaconsfield. See Disraeli.
Beattie, James, poet; 1735–1803.
Beaumont, Francis, dramatist; 1584–1616.
Beaumont, Sir John, poet; 1583–1627.
Beaumont, Rev. Joseph, D.D., poet (*Psyche*); 1616–1699.
Beckford, Wm. (*Vathek*); 1759–1844.
Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, poet; 1803–1849.
Beecher, Hen. Ward, Amer. preacher; 1813–1887.
Beecher, Lyman, D.D., Amer. divine; 1775–1863.
Behn, Mrs. Aphra, dramatist; 1640–1689.
Bellenden, John, poet and translator; 1533–1577 (?).
Bentham, Jeremy, jurist; 1748–1832.
Bentley, Rich., classical scholar, 1662–1742.
Berkeley, Geo., Bp., metaphys.; 1685–1753.
Berners, Lord, trans. of Froissart; 1467–1533.
Besant, Sir Walter, novelist; 1838–1901.
Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatist; 1735–1812.
Bickersteth, Ed., divine; 1786–1850.
Birch, Sam., Egyptologist; 1813–1885.
Black, Wm., novelist; 1841–1898.
Blackie, John Stuart, Prof. of Greek, poet and misc. writer; 1809–1895.
Blackmore, Sir Rich., poet; d. 1729.
Blackmore, Rich. D., novelist; 1825–1900.
Blackstone, Sir Wm., jurist; 1723–1780.
Blair, Hugh, D.D., preacher and rhetorician; 1718–1800.
Blair, Robert, poet; 1699–1746.
Blake, Wm., artist-poet; 1757–1827.
Blessington, Countess of, novel.; 1789–1849.
Bloomfield, Robert, poet; 1766–1823.
Blunt, John Henry, theological writer; 1823–1884.
Boece, Hector, hist.; 1470–1550.
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount, misc. writer; 1678–1751.
Bonar, Rev. Horatius, D.D., poet and hymn-writer; 1808–1889.
Borrow, Geo., trav. and linguist; 1803–1881.
Boswell, James, biographer; 1740–1795.
Boucicault, Dion, dramatist; 1822–1890.
Bowles, Wm. Lisle, poet; 1762–1850.
Bowring, Sir John, poet-translator; 1792–1872.
Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutcheson, D.D., divine and essayist; 1825–1899.
Boyd, Zachary, divine and poet; 1585–1653.
Boyle, Robert, physicist; 1627–1691.
Braddon, Mary Eliz. (Mrs. Maxwell), novelist; 1837——.
Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza, novelist; 1790–1883.
Breton, Nicholas, poet; 1545–1626.
Brewster, Sir David, physicist; 1781–1868.
Brome, Rich., dramatist; d. 1652.
Brontë, Anne, novelist; 1820–1849.
Brontë, Charlotte, novelist; 1816–1855.
Brontë, Emily, novelist; 1818–1848.
Brooke, Henry, novelist, &c.; 1703–1783.
Brooke, Stopford A., theol. and misc. writer; 1832——.
Brooks, Charles Shirley, humorous writer; 1816–1874.
Brougham, Henry, Lord, statesman; 1779–1868.
Broughton, Rhoda, novelist; 1840—.
Brown, Chas. Brockden, Amer. novelist; 1771–1810.
Brown, John, divine; 1722–1787.
Brown, John, M.D., physician and essayist; 1810–1882.
Brown, Dr. Thos., metaphys.; 1778–1820.
Brown, 'Tom', humorist; 1663–1704.
Browne, Sir Thos., physician; 1605–1682.
Browne, William, poet; 1591–1643.
Browning, Eliz. Barrett, poetess; 1809–1861.
Browning, Robert, poet; 1812–1889.
Bruce, James, traveller; 1730–1794.
Bruce, Michael, poet; 1746–1767.
Bryant, Wm. Cullen, Amer. poet; 1794–1878.
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James, D.C.L., historian; 1838——.
Buchanan, Robb., D.D., divine and historian; 1802–1875.
Buchanan, Robt., poet and novel.; 1841–1901.
Buckland, Frank T., naturalist; 1826–1880.
Buckland, Wm., D.D., geol.; 1784–1856.
Buckle, Henry Thomas, histor.; 1822–1862.
Buckstone, John B., dramatist; 1802–1879.
Budgell, Eustace, misc. writer; 1685–1736.
Bulwer-Lytton. See Lytton.
Bunyan, John, relig. writer; 1628–1688.
Burke, Edmund, orator, 1730–1797.
Burnand, Sir Fr. C., humorous writer; 1836——.
Burnet, Gilbert, Bp., historian; 1643–1715.
Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson, novelist; 1849——.
Burney, Chas., Mus. Doc.; 1726–1814.
Burney, Fanny, Mdme. D'Arblay, novel.; 1752–1840.
Burns, Robt., poet; 1759–1796.
Burton, John Hill, historian; 1809–1881.
Burton, Sir Rich. F., traveller and linguist; 1821–1890.
Burton, Robert (*Anat. of Mel.*); 1577–1640.
Butler, Joseph, Bp., theol.; 1692–1752.
Butler, Sam., poet (*Hudibras*); 1612–1680.
Butler, Wm. Archer, religious and philos. writer; 1814–1848.
Byrom, John, satiric poet; 1692–1763.
Byron, Henry James, dramatist; 1834–1884.
Byron, Lord, poet; 1788–1824.

Cable, Geo. W., Amer. novelist; 1844——.
Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, novelist; 1853——.
Caird, Edward, philosophical writer; 1835–1908.
Caird, John, D.D., preacher; 1820–1898.
Calamy, Edmund, divine; 1600–1666.
Calamy, Edmund, D.D., biog.; 1671–1732.
Calverley, Chas. Stuart, poet; 1831–1884.
Camden, Wm., antiquarian; 1551–1623.
Cameron, Verney Lovett, C.B., traveller; 1844–1894.
Campbell, Geo., D.D., divine; 1719–1796.
Campbell, John, LL.D., misc. writer; 1708–1775.
Campbell, John, Lord-chan., biog.; 1779–1861.
Campbell, Thomas, poet; 1777–1844.
Canning, George, statesman and poet; 1770–1827.
Carew, Richard, poet and antiq.; 1555–1620.
Carey, Henry, musician and poet; d. 1743.
Carleton, Wm., Irish novelist; 1794–1869.
Carlyle, Thomas, historian and essayist, 1795–1881.
Carpenter, Dr. Wm. Benj., physiol.; 1813–1885.
Carruthers, Robert, LL.D., misc. writer; 1799–1878.
Cartwright, Wm., poet; 1611–1643.
Cary, Rev. Henry Francis, poet; 1772–1844.
Caxton, Wm., printer and translator; 1422?–1491.
Centlivre, Susanna, dramatist; 1667–1723.
Chalmers, Alex., misc. writer; 1759–1834.
Chalmers, Geo., historian; 1742–1825.
Chalmers, Thomas, D.D., theologian and economist; 1780–1847.
Chamberlayne, Wm., poet; 1619–1689.
Chambers, Robt., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1802–1871.
Chambers, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1800–1883.
Channing, Wm. Ellery, Amer. divine; 1780–1842.
Chapman, Geo., poet; 1557?–1634.
Chatterton, Thomas, poet; 1752–1770.
Chaucer, Geoffrey, poet; 1340?–1400.
Chesterfield, Earl of, letter-writer; 1694–1773.
Chettle, Henry, dramatist; d. 1607?
Cheyne, Thomas Kelly, D.D., biblical critic; 1841——.
Chillingworth, Wm., theol.; 1602–1644.
Church, Rev. A. J., historian and novelist; 1829——.
Church, R. W., Dean, misc. writer; 1815–1890.
Churchill, Charles, poet and misc. writer; 1731–1764.
Churchyard, Thos., poet; 1520–1604.
Cibber, Colley, dramatist; 1671–1757.
Clare, John, poet; 1793–1864.
Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, historian; 1608–1673.
Clarke, Adam, LL.D., theol.; 1762–1832.
Clarke, Edw. Dan., LL.D., trav.; 1769–1822.
Clarke, Hyde, D.C.L., philologist and archæologist; 1815–1895.
Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden, misc. writer; 1809–1898.
Clarke, Dr. Samuel, divine; 1675–1729.
Clay, Henry, Amer. statesman; 1777–1852.
Clemens, Sam. Langhorne (Mark Twain), Amer. humorist; 1835——.
Cleveland, John, poet; 1613–1658.
Clifford, Wm. K., mathematician; 1845–1879.
Clough, Arthur Hugh, poet; 1819–1861.
Cobbe, Miss Frances P., misc. writer; 1822–1904.

Cobbett, Wm., polit. and misc. writer; 1762–1835.
Colebrooke, Henry Thomas, Sanskrit scholar; 1765–1837.
Colenso, Jno. W., Bp., theol.; 1814–1883.
Coleridge, Hartley, poet; 1796–1849.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet and philosopher; 1772–1834.
Collier, Jeremy, divine; 1650–1726.
Collins, Mortimer, novelist and poet; 1827–1876.
Collins, Wm., poet; 1721–1759.
Collins, Wm. Wilkie, novelist; 1824–1889.
Colman, George, dramatist, the elder; 1732–1794.
Colman, George, dramatist, the younger; 1762–1836.
Colton, Rev. Chas. Caleb (*Lacon*); 1780–1832.
Combe, Dr. Andrew, phrenologist and physiol.; 1797–1847.
Combe, George, phrenologist; 1788–1858.
Congreve, Wm., dramatist; 1670–1729.
Constable, Henry, poet; 1562–1613.
Cook, Eliza, poetess; 1818–1889.
Cook, Capt. James, navigator; 1728–1779.
Cooke, Thos., poet and misc. writer; 1703–1756.
Cooper, Jas. Fenimore, amer. novelist; 1789–1851.
Corbet, Rich., Bp., poet; 1582–1635.
Cornish, Joseph, theol.; works 1780–1790.
Cornwall, Barry. See Procter.
Cottle, Jos., poet, 1770–1853.
Cotton, Charles, poet; 1630–1687.
Cotton, Nath., poet and physic; 1705–1788.
Cotton, Sir Robt. Bruce, antiq.; 1571–1631.
Courtney, Wm. L., philosophical writer; 1850——.
Coverdale, Miles, biblical trans.; 1488–1568.
Cowley, Abraham, poet; 1618–1667.
Cowper, William, poet; 1731–1800.
Cox, Sir G. W, historian, &c.; 1827–1902.
Crabbe, Rev. Geo., poet; 1754–1832.
Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock, Mrs., novelist; 1826–1887.
Craik, George Lillie, historian; 1798–1866.
Crashaw, Rich., poet; 1613?–1649.
Crawford, Francis Marion, American novelist; 1854——.
Creasy, Sir Edward, histor.; 1812–1878.
Creech, Thomas, translator; 1659–1700.
Creighton, Mandell, Bp., histor.; 1843–1901.
Croker, Wm. Wilkes, misc. writer; 1780–1857.
Croker, Thos. Crofton, legends; 1798–1854.
Croly, Rev. Geo., poet; 1780–1860.
Crookes, Sir William, F.R.S., chemist and physicist; 1832——.
Crowe, Mrs. Cath., novelist; 1800–1876.
Crowe, Eyre Evans, hist.; 1799–1868.
Crowe, Sir Jos. Archer, art critic and biog.; Crowne, John, dramatist; d. 1703? [1825–1896.
Cudworth, Ralph, philos.; 1617–1688.
Cumberland, Rich., dramatist; 1732–1811.
Cumming, Constance F. Gordon, trav.; 1837——.
Cunningham, Allan, poet and miscel. writer; 1784–1842.
Cunningham, Jos. D., hist.; 1812–1851.
Cunningham, Peter, misc. writer; 1816–1869.
Curran, John P., orator; 1750–1817.
Curtis, Geo. T., Amer. hist.; 1812–1894.
Curzon, Baron, traveller; 1859——.
Cust, Robt. N., philol.; 1821——.

Dale, Robert William, D.D., theol.; 1829–1895.
Dale, Thos., theol.; 1797–1870.
Dallas, Rob. C., misc. writer; 1754–1824.
Dalrymple, Sir David. See Hailes.
Dalton, John, chemist and natural philosopher; 1767–1844.
Dampier, Wm., navigator; 1652–1715.
Dana, Jas. Dwight, Amer. nat.; 1813–1895.
Dana, Rich. Henry, Amer. poet; 1787–1879.
Dana, Rich. Henry, jr. (*Two Years Before the Mast*); 1815–1882.
Daniel, Samuel, poet; 1562–1619.
D'Arblay, Madame, See Burney.
Darmesteter, Agnes Mary Frances (Robinson), poet and misc. writer; 1857——.
Darwin, Chas., naturalist; 1809–1882.
Darwin, Erasmus, poet and physician; 1731–1802.
Dasent, Sir George Webbe, Scand. scholar, &c.; 1820–1896.
Davenant, Sir Wm., dramatist and poet; 1606–1668.
Davids, Th. W. Rhys, LL. D., orientalist; 1843——.
Davidson, Sam., D.D., biblical critic; 1807–1898.
Davies, John, poet; 1565–1618.
Davies, Sir John, poet; 1569–1626.
Davy, Sir Humphry, physicist; 1778–1829.
Dawkins, Prof. W. Boyd, geol.; 1838——.
Dawson, Sir John W., geol.; 1820–1899.
Day, John, dramatist; fl. 1606.
Day, Thos. (*Sandford and Merton*); 1748–1789.
Defoe, Daniel, novelist and miscel. writer; 1661–1731.
Dekker, Thos., dramatist; 1570?–1641?
De Morgan, Augustus, math.; 1806–1871.
Denham, Sir John, poet; 1615–1669.
Dennis, John, dramatist, &c.; 1657–1734.
De Quincey, Thomas, essayist; 1785–1859.
Derby, Earl of, trans. of *Homer*; 1799–1869.
Derham, Wm., philosopher and divine; 1657 1735.
De Vere, Aubrey Thos., poet; 1814–1902.
Dibdin, Charles, song-writer; 1745–1814.
Dibdin, Dr. Thos. Frognall, bibliog.; 1776–1847.
Dickens, Charles, novelist; 1812–1870.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, philos.; 1603–1665.
Dilke, Sir Charles, traveller and politician; 1843——.
Disraeli, Benj., Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman and novelist; 1804–1881.
D'Israeli, Isaac, misc. writer; 1766–1848.
Dixon, Wm. Hepworth, histor. and trav.; 1821–1879.
Dobell, Sydney, poet and critic; 1824–1874.
Dobson, Henry Austin, poet; 1840——.
Doddridge, Philip, divine; 1702–1751.
Dodsley, Robt., bookseller and poet; 1703–1764.
Donne, Dr. John, poet; 1573–1631.
Doran, Dr. John, misc. writer; 1807–1878.
Doubleday, Th., poet and dramatist; 1790–1870.
Doudney, Sarah, novelist and poet; 1843——.
Douglas, Gavin, Scottish poet; 1474–1522.
Dowden, Prof. Edward, critic and biog.; 1843——.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D., novelist, 1859——.
Doyle, Sir Francis H., poet; 1810–1888.
Drake, Nathan, M.D., essayist; 1766–1836.
Draper, Jn. W., scientific writer; 1811–1882.
Drayton, Michael, poet; 1563–1631.
Drummond, Prof. Henry, science and religion; 1851 1897.
Drummond, Wm., poet; 1585–1649.
Dryden, John, poet; 1631–1700.
Dugdale, Sir Wm., antiq.; 1605–1686.
Du Maurier, Geo., artist and novelist; 1834–1896
Dunbar, Wm., Scottish poet; 1465?–1530?
D'Urfey, 'Tom', dramatist and song-writer; 1653–1723.
Dwight, Timothy, D.D., Amer. theol.; 1752–1817.
Dyer, John, poet; 1700–1758.
Dyer, Thos. Henry, historian; 1804–1888.

Earle, John, Bp., essayist; 1601–1665.
Echard, Laurence, hist.; 1670–1730.
Edgeworth, Maria, novelist; 1767–1849.
Edwards, Miss Amelia B., novelist, Egyptologist, &c.; 1831–1892.
Edwards, Hen. Sutherland, misc. writer; 1828–1906.
Edwards, Jonathan, Amer. divine; 1703–1758.
Edwards, Miss Matilda Betham, novelist; 1836——.
Edwards, Richard, dramatist; 1523–1566.
Eggleston, Edward, Amer. novelist; 1837 1902.
Eliot, George (Marian Evans), novelist; 1819–1880.
Eliot, Jn., Amer. Indian scholar; 1604–1690.
Elliott, Charles John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1819–
Elliott, Ebn., poet; 1781–1849. [1905.
Ellis, George, misc. writer; 1753–1815.
Ellis, Sir Henry, antiq.; 1777–1869.
Elyot, Sir Thomas, polit. and educational writer; 1490?–1546.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Amer. misc. writer; 1803–1882.
Erskine, Thos., lord-chancellor; 1750–1823.
Etherege, Sir George, dramatist; 1635–1691.
Eusden, Lawrence, poet; 1688–1730.
Evans, Sir John, F.R.S., antiquarian; 1823–1908.
Evelyn, John, diarist, &c.; 1620–1706.
Everett, Edward, Amer. orator; 1794–1865.

Faber, Dr. Fred. Wm., poet and theol.; 1814–1863.
Faber, Geo. Stanley, theol.; 1773–1854.
Fabyan, Robert, chronicler; 1450–1513.
Fairbairn, Patrick, D.D., theologian; 1805–1874.
Fairfax, Edwd., poet; d. 1635.
Falconer, Wm., poet; 1732–1769.
Fanshawe, Sir Rich., statesman and poet; 1608–1666.
Faraday, Michael, scientific writer; 1791–1867.
Farquhar, Geo., dramatist; 1678–1707.
Farrar, Fred. Wm., D.D., theol., sacred hist., &c.; 1831–1903.
Fawcett, Hen., statesman and pol. econ.; 1833–1884.
Fawkes, Francis, poet; 1720–1777.
Fellows, Sir Charles, traveller; 1799–1860.
Felltham, Owen (*Resolves*); 1602?–1668.
Fenn, Geo. Manville, novelist; 1831——.
Fenton, Elijah, poet; 1683–1730.
Ferguson, Dr. Adam, hist.; 1723–1816.
Ferguson, Jas., astron.; 1710–1776.
Ferguson, Sir Sam., poet; 1810–1886.
Fergusson, James, architect; 1808–1886.
Fergusson, Robert, poet; 1750–1774.
Ferrier, James Fred., metaph.; 1808–1864.
Ferrier, Susan E., novelist; 1782–1854.
Fielding, Henry, novelist; 1707–1754.
Fielding, Sarah, novelist; 1710–1768.
Filmer, Sir R., polit. writer; d. 1653.
Finlay, Geo., LL.D., hist.; 1799–1875.
Fisher, John, Bp.; 1459–1536.
Fitzgerald, Edward, translator; 1809–1883.
Fitzgerald, Percy, misc. writer; 1834——.
Fleckno, Rich., poet; d. 1678.
Fleetwood, Wm., Bp.; 1656–1723.
Fleming, Dr. John, naturalist; 1785–1857.
Fletcher, Giles, poet; 1588–1623.
Fletcher, John, dramatist; 1579–1625.
Fletcher, Phineas, poet; 1582–1650.
Florio, John, trans. and lexicog.; 1553–1625.
Fonblanque, Albany, journalist; 1793–1872.
Foote, Sam., dramatist; 1720–1777.
Forbes, Arch., journalist; 1838–1900.
Forbes, Edw., naturalist; 1815–1854.
Forbes, James D., physicist; 1809–1868.
Ford, John, dramatist; 1586–1639.
Forster, John, hist. and biog.; 1812–1876.
Forsyth, Wm., hist., law, &c.; 1812–1899.
Fosbroke, Rev. Thos., antiq.; 1770–1842.
Foster, Rev. John, essayist; 1770–1843.
Fowler, Thos., D.D., philos.; 1832–1904.
Fox, Charles James, politician; 1749–1806.
Fox, Geo., Quaker; 1624–1691.
Foxe, John, martyrologist; 1516–1587.
Francillon, Robt. Ed., novelist; 1841——.
Francis, Rev. Philip, misc. writer; 1708–1773.
Francis, Sir Philip, politician; 1740–1818.
Franklin, Benj., Amer. misc. writer; 1706–1790.
Fraser, Prof. Alex. Campbell, philos.; 1819——.
Fraser, Jas. Baillie, traveller and novelist; 1783–1856.
Freeman, Edw. Augustus, hist.; 1823–1892.
Frere, John Hookham, poet; 1769–1846.
Froude, James Anthony, hist.; 1818–1894.
Fuller, Andw., Baptist divine; 1754–1815.
Fuller, Thomas, D.D., divine and hist.; 1608–1661.

Gairdner, Jas., hist.; 1828——.
Galt, John, novelist; 1779–1839.
Galton, Francis, travels, &c.; 1822——.
Gardiner, Sam. R., hist.; 1829–1902.
Garnett, Rich., LL.D., poet, biog.; 1835–1906.
Garrick, David, actor and dramatist; 1717–1779.
Garth, Sir Sam., M.D., poet; 1661–1719.
Gascoigne, George, poet; 1525–1577.
Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, novelist; 1810–1865.
Gauden, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1605–1662.
Gay, John, poet; 1685–1732.
Geikie, Sir Archibald, geologist; 1835——.
Geikie, James, geologist; 1839——.
Geikie, Rev. John C., D.D., theologian; 1824——,
George, Henry, writer on politics and economics; 1839–1897.
Gibbon, Edward, historian; 1737–1794.
Gifford, Wm., critic and editor; 1756–1826.
Gilbert, Sir John Thos., hist.; 1829–1898
Gilbert, Sir Wm. Schwenck, dram.; 1836——.
Gilfillan, Rev. Geo., misc. writer; 1813–1878.
Gilfillan, Robt., poet; 1798–1850.
Gillies, John, LL.D., histor.; 1747–1836.
Gilpin, Wm., divine, writer on scenery, &c.; 1724–1804.
Gladstone, Wm. Ewart, statesman; 1809–1898.
Glanville, Joseph, divine and philos.; 1636–1680.
Gleig, Geo. Rob., divine and histor.; 1796–1888.
Glover, Richard, poet; 1712–1785.
Godwin, Wm., novelist; 1756–1836.
Goldsmith, Oliver, poet, novelist, and misc. writer; 1728–1774.
Good, John Mason, M.D., misc. writer; 1764–1827.
Googe, Barnaby, poet; 1540–1594.
Gordon, Adam Lindsay, Austral. poet; 1833–1870.
Gordon-Cumming. See Cumming.
Gore, Cath. Grace, novelist; 1799–1861.
Gosse, Edmund W., poet; 1849——.
Gosse, Philip Hen., zool.; 1810–1888.
Gough, Rich., antiq.; 1735–1809.
Gould, John, naturalist; 1804–1881.
Gower, John, poet; 1325–1408.
Grafton, Richard, chronicler; d. 1572?
Grahame, James, poet; 1765–1811.
Grainger, Jas., M.D., poet; 1721–1766.
Grand, Sarah. See MacFall, Frances E.
Grant, Mrs. Anne, misc. writer; 1755–1838.
Grant, James, novelist; 1822–1887.
Grant, Prof. Rob., LL.D., astronomer; 1814–1892.
Grant, Thos. C., novelist, &c.; 1792–1864.
Grattan, Henry, statesman; 1746–1820.
Graves, Rev. Rich., poet and novelist; 1715–1804.
Gray, David, poet; 1838–1861.
Gray, Thomas, poet; 1716–1771.
Green, John Richard, hist.; 1838–1883.
Green, Mrs. Mary Anne Everett; historical writer; 1818–1895.
Green, Matthew, poet; 1696–1737.
Greene, Robert, dramatist; 1560–1592.
Greg, Wm. Rathbone, essayist; 1809–1881.
Grew, Nehemiah, M.D., natur.; 1641–1712.
Griffin, Ger., novelist and poet; 1803–1840.
Grimald (Grimoald), Nich., poet; 1519–1562.
Grose, Francis, antiq.; 1731–1791.
Grote, George, hist.; 1794–1871.
Grove, Sir Geo., writer on music and bibl. antiquities; 1820–1900.
Gurney, Archer T., divine; 1820–1887.
Gurney, Edw., philos. writer; 1847–1888.
Guthrie, Rev. Thos., D.D., religious writer; 1803–1873.

Habington, Wm., poet; 1605 1654.
Hacket, John, D.D., Bp.; 1592-1670.
Haggard, Henry Rider, novelist; 1856——.
Halles, Sir David Dalrymple, Lord, hist.; 1726-1792.
Hake, Thomas Gordon, M.D., poet; 1809-1895.
Hakluyt, Rev. Rich., geographer and collector of *Voyages*; 1553-1616.
Hale, Edw. Everett, Amer. misc. writer; 1822——
Hale, Sir Matthew, jurist; 1609-1676.
Haliburton, Thos. Chandler, novelist; 1802-1865.
Halifax, Chas. Montagu, Earl of, poet; 1661-1715.
Hall, Edwd., chronicler; 1499-1547.
Hall, John, poet; 1627-1656.
Hall, Joseph, D.D., Bp., divine and satirist; 1574-1656.
Hall, Marshall, M.D., physiol.; 1790-1857.
Hall Rev. Newman, divine; 1816-1902.
Hall, Robert, divine; 1764-1831.
Hall, Sam. Carter, misc. writer; 1800-1889.
Hall, Mrs. Sam. Carter, novelist, &c.; 1800-1881.
Hallam, Henry, hist.; 1778-1859.
Halleck, Fitz-Greene, Amer. poet; 1790-1867.
Halliday, Andrew (A. H. Duff), essayist and dramatist; 1830-1877.
Halliwell-Phillips, James Orchard, antiq.; 1820-1889.
Hamerton, Philip Gilbert, misc. and art writer; 1834-1894.
Hamilton, Alex., Amer. statesman and soldier; 1757-1804.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, misc. writer; 1758-1816.
Hamilton, William, poet; 1704-1754.
Hamilton, Sir Wm., metaphysician; 1788-1856.
Hammond, Henry, D.D., divine; 1605-1660.
Hammond, James, poet; 1710-1742.
Hampden, Renn D., Bp., theol.; 1793-1868.
Hannay, James, novelist, &c.; 1827-1873.
Hardy, Thomas, novelist; 1840——.
Harding, John, chronicler; 1378-1465.
Hare, Augustus J. C., trav.; 1834-1903.
Hare, Augustus Wm., divine; 1792-1834.
Hare, Julius Charles, divine; 1795-1855.
Harington, Sir John, poet, &c.; 1561-1612.
Harraden, Beatrice, novelist; 1864——.
Harrington, Jas., polit. theorist (*Oceana*); 1611-1677.
Harris, James, philologist; 1709-1780.
Harris, John, D.D., divine; 1802-1856.
Harrison, Frederic, positivist philos. and hist.; 1831——.
Harte, Francis Bret, Amer. novelist and poet; 1839-1902.
Hartley, David, M.D., philos.; 1705 1757.
Hartlib, Samuel, misc. writer; d. 1670.
Harvey Gabriel, poet; 1545 1630
Hatton, Joseph, novelist and misc. writer; 1841-190.
Hawels, Rev. Hugh R., theol. and misc. writer; 1840-1901.
Hawes, Stephen, poet; d. 1523.
Hawker, Rev. Robert S., poet; 1803-1875.
Hawkesworth, John, LL.D., essayist, &c.; 1715-1773.
Hawkins, Anthony Hope (Anthony Hope), novelist; 1863——.
Hawkins, Sir John, misc. writer; 1719-1789.
Hawthorne, Julian, Amer. novelist; 1846——.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, Amer. novelist; 1804-1864.
Hayley, William, poet; 1745-1820.
Hayward, Abraham, Q.C., essayist; 1801-1884.
Hayward, Sir John, hist.; 1564-1627.
Hazlitt, Wm., critic, &c.; 1778-1830.
Head, Sir Francis B., misc. writer; 1793-1875.
Hearne, Thomas, antiq.; 1678-1735.
Heber, Reginald, D.D., Bp., poet; 1783-1826.
Helps, Sir Arthur, hist. and essayist; 1817-1875.
Hemans, Felicia D., poetess; 1793-1835.
Henley, Rev. John, orator; 1692-1756.
Henley, Wm. Ernest, poet; 1849-1903.
Henry, Matthew, divine; 1662-1714.
Henry, Robert, hist.; 1718-1790.
Henryson, Robert, Scottish poet; 1430-1506.
Henty, George A., novelist; 1832-1902.
Herbert, Lord Edward, philos., poet, &c.; 1583-1648.
Herbert, George, poet; 1593-1633.
Herbert, Sir Thos., traveller; 1606-1682.
Herrick, Robert, poet; 1591-1674.
Herschel, Sir John F. W., astron.; 1790-1871.
Hervey, Rev. Jas. (*Meditations*); 1714-1758.
Hervey, John, Lord, poet. and misc. writer; 1696-1743.
Heylin, Peter, D.D., theol. and hist.; 1600-1662.
Heywood, Thos., dramatist; d. about 1650.
Hickes, George, D.D., divine and philol.; 1642-1715.
Hill, Aaron, poet, &c.; 1685-1750.
Hoadly, Benjamin, Bp., theol.; 1676-1761.
Hobbes, Thomas, philosopher; 1588-1679.
Hodge, Chas., D.D., Amer. theol.; 1797-1878.
Hoffman, Chas. Fenno, Amer. poet, &c.; 1806-1884.
Hogg, James, Ettrick Shepherd, poet; 1772-1835.
Holcroft, Thomas, novelist and dramatist; 1745-1809.
Holinshed, Raphael, chronicler; d. ab. 1580.
Holland, Sir Henry, M.D., medicine, &c.; 1788-1873.
Holland, Philemon, M.D., translator; 1551-1636.
Hollingshead, John, misc. writer; 1827-1904.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Amer. poet, &c.; 1809-1894.
Home, Rev. John, dramatist; 1722-1808.
Hone, William, antiq.; 1780-1842.
Hood, Thomas, poet, &c.; 1798-1845.
Hook, Theodore Edwd., novelist, &c.; 1788-1841.
Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D., eccles. hist.; 1798-1875.
Hooke, Nathaniel, hist.; 1690-1763.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, botanist and trav.; 1817——
Hooker, Richard, divine; 1553-1600.
Hoole, John, trans. of Tasso, &c.; 1727-1803.
Hope, Anthony. See Hawkins.
Hope, Thomas, novelist; 1770-1831.
Horne, Richard Hengist, poet; 1803-1884.
Horne, Thos. Hartwell, theol.; 1780-1862.
Horseley, Sam., LL.D., Bp., theol.; 1733-1806.
Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord, hist.; 1809-1885.
Howell, James, traveller, &c.; 1594-1666.
Howells, Wm. D., Amer. novelist; 1837——.
Howitt, Mary, misc., writer; 1805-1888.
Howitt, William, misc. writer; 1792-1879.
Hughes, Thomas, novelist, &c.; 1823-1896.
Hume, David, hist. and philos.; 1711-1776.
Hunt, Leigh, essayist and poet; 1784-1859.
Hunter, Sir Wm. Wilson, Indian subjects; 1840-1900.
Hurd, Rich., D.D., Bp., theol. and critic; 1720-1808.
Hutcheson, Francis, LL.D., philos.; 1694-1747.
Hutton, James, geologist; 1726-1797.
Huxley, Thos. Henry, biologist; 1825-1895.

Inchbald, Elizabeth, dramatist, &c.; 1753-1821.
Ingelow, Jean, poetess; 1820-1897
Ingram, John H., misc. writer; 1849——.
Innes, Cosmo, hist. and antiq.; 1798-1874.
Ireland, Wm. Henry, dramatist and misc. writer (Shakspere forgeries); 1777-1835.
Irving, Washington, Amer. misc. writer; 1783-1859.

James I. of Scotland, poet; 1394-1437.
James, Geo. P. R., novelist; 1801-1860.
James, Henry, Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1843——.
Jameson, Mrs. Anna, misc. writer; 1797-1860.
Jeaffreson, John Cordy, novelist and misc. writer; 1831-1901.
Jefferies, John Richard, novelist and naturalist; 1848-1887
Jefferson, Thos., Pres. U.S.; 1743-1820.
Jeffrey, Francis, Lord, critic; 1773-1850.
Jerrus, Soame, misc. writer; 1703-1787.
Jerome, Jerome Klapka, novelist and dramatist; 1859——.
Jerroid, Douglas, novelist and dramatist; 1803-1857.
Jesse, John Heneage, misc. writer; 1815-1874.
Jessopp, Augustus, D.D., hist. and biog., &c.; 1824——.
Jewell, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1522-1571.
Jewsbury, Geraldine E., novelist; 1812-1880.
Johnson, Dr. Sam., poet, essayist, and lexicog.; 1709-1784.
Jones, Henry Arthur, dramatist; 1851——.
Jones, Sir William, orientalist; 1746-1794.
Jonson, Ben, dramatist; 1674-1637.
Jortin, John, D.D., theol.; 1698-1770.
Jowett, Rev. Ben., theol. and Greek scholar; 1817-1893.

Kames, Henry Home, Lord, philos.; 1696-1782.
Kavanagh, Julia, novelist; 1824-1877.
Kaye, Sir John W., hist.; 1834-1874.
Keats, John, poet; 1795-1821.
Keble, John, poet; 1792-1866.
Keigntley, Thos., hist., &c.; 1789-1872.
Kelvin, Lord (Sir Wm. Thomson), physicist and mathematician; 1824-1907.
Kemble, Frances Anne, memoirs, &c.; 1809-1893.
Kemble, John M., A.-Sax. scholar; 1807-1857.
Ken, Thos., Bp., theol. and hymn writer; 1637-1711.
Kent, Charles, poet and journalist; 1823-1902.
Kent, James, LL.D., Amer. jurist; 1763-1847.
King, Henry, D.D., poet; 1592-1669.
Kinglake, Alex. Wm., hist.; 1811-1891.
Kingsley, Rev. Charles, novelist and poet; 1819-1875.
Kingsley, Henry, novelist; 1830-1876.
Kipling, Rudyard, novelist and poet; 1865——.
Kirby, William, entomol.; 1759-1850.
Kitto, John, D.D., theol.; 1804-1854.
Knight, Chas., hist. and misc. writer; 1791-1873.
Knight, Henry Gally, poet; 1786-1846.
Knolles, Rich., hist.; 1543-1610.
Knowles, Jas. Sheridan, dramatist; 1784-1862.
Knox, John, reformer; 1505-1572.
Knox, Vicesimus, D.D., essayist; 1752-1821.
Kyd, Thos., dramatist; works 1594-1599.

Laing, Malcolm, hist.; 1762-1818.
Lamb, Lady Caroline, novelist; 1785-1828.
Lamb, Chas., essayist and poet; 1775-1834.
Landon, Letitia E., poetess; 1802-1838.
Landor, Walter Savage, poet and author of *Imaginary Conversations*; 1775-1864.
Lane, Ed. Wm., Arabic scholar; 1801-1876.
Lane-Poole, Stanley, Orientalist; 1854——.
Lang, Andrew, misc. writer; 1844——.
Langhorne, Rev. John, poet; 1735-1779.
Langland, Wm. (*Piers Plowman*); 1332?-1399?
Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray, biologist; 1847——
Lardner, Dr. Dionysius, scientific writer; 1793-1859
Latham, Robert Gordon, philol.; 1812-1888.
Latimer, Hugh, Bp., reformer; 1490-1555.
Lauder, Sir Thos. Dick, novelist and misc. writer, 1784-1848.
Law, William, divine; 1686-1761.
Lawrence, Geo. Alfred, novelist; 1827-1876.
Layard, Sir Austen H., trav. and archæol.; 1817-1894.
Lecky, Wm. E. H., hist.; 1838-1903
Lee, Harriet, novelist; 1766-1851.
Lee, Nath., dramatist; 1657-1691.
Lee, Sophia, novelist; 1750-1824.
Legge, Rev. James, D.D., divine and Sinologist; 1815-1897.
Leighton, Robt., D.D., Abp., theol.; 1611-1684.
Leland, Chas. G., Amer. misc. writer; 1824-1903.
Leland, John, antiq., 1506-1552.
Leland, John, D.D.; theol.; 1691-1766.
Leland, Thos., D.D., Irish hist., &c.; 1722-1785.
Lemon, Mark, dramatist and humorist; 1809-1870.
Lennox, Charlotte, novelist, &c.; 1720-1804.
Leslie, John, Bp., hist.; 1526-1596.
Leslie, Sir John, physicist; 1766-1832.
L'Estrange, Sir Roger, journalist; 1616-1704.
Lever, Charles James, novelist; 1806-1872.
Lewes, George Henry, philos., biog., physiol., &c.; 1817-1878.
Lewis, Sir Geo. Cornewall, hist.; 1806-1863.
Lewis, Matt. Gregory, novelist; 1775-1818.
Leyden, John, poet and Orientalist; 1775-1811.
Liddon, Henry Parry, D.D., theol.; 1829-1890.
Lightfoot, John, D.D., divine; 1602-1675.
Lightfoot, Joseph Barber, D.D., Bp.; 1828-1889.
Lillo, Geo., dramatist; 1693-1739.
Lindley, John, botanist; 1799-1865.
Lindsay, Sir David, Scottish poet; 1490-1567.
Lingard, John, D.D., hist.; 1771-1851.
Linton, Mrs. Eliz. Lynn, novelist and essayist; 1822-1898.
Livingstone, David, LL.D., trav.; 1813-1873.
Lloyd, Robt., poet; 1733-1764.
Locke, John, philos.; 1632-1704.
Locker-Lampson, Fred., poet; 1821-1895.
Lockhart, John Gibson, biog. and novelist; 1794-1854.
Lockyer, Sir Jos. Norman, astron.; 1836——.
Lodge, Thos., dramatist; 1555-1625.
Logan, John, poet; 1748-1788.
Longfellow, Hen. Wadsworth, Amer. poet; 1807-1882.
Loudon, John Claudius, botan.; 1783-1843.
Lovelace, Richard, poet; 1618-1658.
Lover, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1797-1868.
Lowell, Jas. R., Amer. poet and critic; 1819-1891.
Lowth, Robt., D.D., Bp., divine; 1710-1787.
Lubbock, Sir John, Lord Avebury, scientist; 1834——.
Lyall, Edna. See Bayly, Ada Ellen.
Lydgate, John, poet; 1375-1460.
Lyell, Sir Charles, geol.; 1797-1875.
Lyly, John, dramatist, &c.; 1553-1600.
Lyttelton, Geo., Lord, poet; 1709-1773.
Lytton, Earl of, poet; 1831-1891.
Lytton, Ed. Geo. Bulwer-Lytton, Baron, novelist and poet; 1803-1873.

Macaulay, Thos. Babington, Lord, hist.; 1800-1859.
M'Carthy, Justin, novelist, &c.; 1830——.
M'Cosh, James, D.D., LL.D., metaph.; 1811-1894.
M'Crie, Thos., D.D., eccles. hist.; 1772-1835.
M'Culloch, John Ramsay, political econ.; 1789-1864.
Mac Donald, Geo., LL.D., novel and poet; 1824-1905.
MacFall, Frances E. (Sarah Grand) novelist; 18——.
Mackay, Charles, LL.D., poet and misc. writer; 1812-1889.
Mackenzie, Henry, novelist; 1745-1831.

Mackintosh, Sir James, philos. and hist.; 1765–1832.
Macklin, Charles, dramatist; 1690?-1797.
Maclagan, Alex., poet; 1811–1880.
Maclennan, John Ferguson, LL.D., lawyer and anthropologist; 1827–1881.
Macleod, Rev. Norman, D.D., stories, &c.; 1812–1872.
Macpherson, Jas., poet (*Ossian*); 1738–1796.
Maginn, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer; 1794–1842.
Mahaffy, John P., D.D., Greek hist., &c.; 1839 ——.
Mahony, Francis (Father Prout), misc. writer; 1804–1866.
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner, legal and political writer; 1822–1888.
Malcolm, Sir John, hist.; 1769–1833.
Malleson, Colonel George Bruce, hist. and biog.; 1825–1898.
Mallet, David, poet; 1700–1765.
Mallock, William Hurrell, misc. writer; 1849 ——.
Malone, Edmund, antiq., &c.; 1741–1812.
Malory, Sir Thos. (*Morte Darthur*); 1430?-1470?
Malthus, Rev. Thomas R., pol. econ.; 1766–1834.
Mandeville, Bernard de, poet; 1670–1733.
Manning, Hen. Edw., Card.; 1808–1892.
Mansel, Henry Longueville, philosopher; 1820–1871.
Mant, Rich., D.D., theol.; 1776–1848.
Mantell, Gideon, geol.; 1790–1852.
Markham, Sir Clements R., trav., geog., and hist.; 1830——.
Marlowe, Christopher, dramatist; 1564–1593.
Marryat, Capt. Fred., novelist; 1792–1848.
Marsh, Herbert, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1757–1839.
Marston, John, poet and dramatist; 1570–1634.
Marston, Philip Bourke, poet; 1850–1887.
Marston, Westland, dramatist and poet; 1820–1890.
Martin, Sir Theodore, biographer, poet, &c.; 1816——.
Martineau, Harriet, hist. and misc. writer; 1802–1876.
Martineau, Rev. James, LL.D., theol. and philos.; 1805–1900.
Marvell, Andrew, poet, &c.; 1620–1678.
Mason, Wm., poet and divine; 1725–1797.
Massey, Gerald, poet; 1828–1907.
Massinger, Philip, dramatist; 1583–1640.
Masson, David, critic and literary hist.; 1822–1907.
Mather, Cotton, Amer. theol.; 1663–1728.
Maurice, John Frederick Denison, divine; 1805–1872.
May, Thos., poet and hist.; 1594–1650.
May, Sir Thos. Erskine, hist.; 1815–1886.
Mayhew, Henry, dramatist, &c.; 1812–1886.
Mayne, John, Scottish poet; 1759–1836.
Melville, Geo. Jno. Whyte, novelist; 1821–1878.
Meredith, George, novelist and poet; 1828——.
Merivale, Chas., D.D., hist.; 1808–1893.
Mickle, Wm. Julius, poet; 1734–1788.
Middleton, Conyers, D.D., biog. and theol.; 1683–1750.
Middleton, Thomas, dramatist; 1570–1627.
Mill, James, hist. and philos.; 1773–1836.
Mill, John Stuart, logic and pol. economy; 1806–1873.
Miller, Hugh, geol.; 1802–1856.
Miller, Joaquin, Amer. poet; 1849——.
Milman, Henry Hart, D.D., poet and hist.; 1791–1868.
Milton, John, poet; 1608–1674.
Minto, Prof. William, critic, logician, and misc. writer; 1845–1893.
Mitford, Mary Russell (*Our Village*); 1786–1855.
Mitford, Wm., hist. of Greece; 1744–1827.
Mivart, St. George, naturalist; 1827–1900.
Moir, David M. (*Delta*), poet; 1798–1851.
Montagu, Charles. See HALIFAX.
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, letter writer; 1690–1762.
Montgomery, Alex., Scottish poet; d. ab. 1608.
Montgomery, James, poet; 1771–1854.
Montgomery, Rev. Robt., poet; 1807–1855.
Moore, Edward, dramatist; 1712–1757.
Moore, Dr. John, novelist, &c.; 1730–1802.
Moore, Thomas, poet; 1779–1852.
More, Hannah, moralist; 1745–1833.
More, Henry, D.D., divine and philosopher; 1614–1687.
More, Sir Thomas (*Utopia*); 1480–1535.
Morgan, Lady, novelist, &c.; 1786–1859.
Morier, James, novelist; 1780–1849.
Morley, Henry, English lit. hist.; 1822–1894.
Morley, John, Lord, critic and ess.; 1838——.
Morris, Sir Lewis, poet; 1833–1907.
Morris, Rev. Richard, philologist; 1833–1894.
Morris, William, poet; 1834–1896.
Morton, Thomas, dramatist; 1764–1838.
Motherwell, William, poet; 1797–1835.
Motley, John Lothrop, hist.; 1814–1877.
Moultrie, Rev. John, poet; 1799–1874.
Mudie, Robert, misc. writer; 1777–1842.
Muir, John, orientalist; 1810–1882.
Muir, Sir W., orientalist; 1819–1905.

Müller, Fred. Max, philol. and Sanskrit scholar; 1823–1900.
Mulock, Dinah. See CRAIK.
Munday, Anthony, poet; 1553–1633.
Murchison, Sir Rod. I., geol.; 1792–1871.
Mure, Wm. (*Hist. of Greek Lit.*); 1799–1860.
Murphy, Arthur, dramatist, &c.; 1730–1805.
Murray, David Christie, novelist; 1847–1907.

Nabbes, Thomas, dramatist; d. 1645.
Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness, poetess; 1766–1845.
Napier, Sir Wm. F. P., hist.; 1785–1860.
Nash, Thomas, dramatist; 1558–1600.
Neale, John Mason, D.D., hymn-writer and theol.; 1818–1866.
Nelson, Robert, relig. writer; 1656–1715.
Newcastle, Duchess of, poetess, &c.; 1624–1673.
Newman, Prof. Francis Wm. hist., theol., linguistics, pol. econ., &c.; 1805–1897.
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, theol., poet, &c.; 1801–1890.
Newton, Sir Isaac, mathemat. and theol.; 1642–1727.
Newton, Rev. John, divine; 1725–1807.
Nichol, John, poet and critic; 1833–1894.
Nichol, John Pringle, astron.; 1804–1859.
Nicholson, Prof. Henry Alleyne, M.D., naturalist; 1844–1899.
Nicoll, Robert, poet; 1814–1837.
Noel, Baptist W., divine and preacher; 1798–1873.
Noel, Hon. Roden B. W., poet; 1834–1894.
Norris, John, divine and poet; 1657–1711.
Norris, Wm. Edward, novelist; 1847——.
North, Hon. Roger, biog., &c.; 1650–1733.
Norton, Hon. Mrs., novelist and poet; 1808–1877.

O'Keefe, John, dramatist; 1747–1833.
Oldys, Wm., antiq. and biog.; 1687–1761.
Oliphant, Mrs. Margt., novelist; 1828–1897.
Opie, Mrs. Amelia, novelist; 1769–1853.
Otway, Thomas, dramatist; 1651–1685.
Ouida. See RAMÉ.
Overbury, Sir Thos., poet, &c.; 1581–1613.
Owen, John, D.D., theol.; 1616–1683.
Owen, Sir Richard, palæontologist and compar. anatomist; 1804–1892.

Paine, Thomas, deistical writer; 1737–1809.
Paley, Wm., D.D., moral phil.; 1743–1805.
Palgrave, Sir Francis, hist.; 1788–1861.
Palgrave, Fran. Turner, poet, editor; 1824–1897.
Palgrave, Wm. Gifford, traveller; 1826–1888.
Park, Mungo, traveller; 1771–1806.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, novelist. 1862——.
Parker, Theodore, Amer. theol.; 1810–1860.
Parnell, Thomas, D.D., poet; 1679–1718.
Parr, Samuel, D.D., theol.; 1747–1825.
Pater, Walter Horatio, essayist and misc. writer; 1839–1894.
Patmore, Coventry, poet; 1823–1896.
Patteson, Mark, essayist; 1813–1884.
Paulding, Jas. Kirke, Amer. misc. writer; 1779–1860.
Payn, James, novelist; 1830–1898.
Pearson, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1612–1686.
Peele, George, dramatist; 1558–1598.
Pennant, Thomas, LL.D., naturalist, &c.; 1726–1798.
Pepys, Samuel (*Diary*); 1632–1703.
Percy, Thomas, D.D., Bp. (*Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poet.*); 1728–1811.
Petrie, Wm. M. Flinders, Egyptologist; 1853 ——.
Petty (or Pettie), Sir Wm., pol. econ.; 1623–1687.
Philips, Ambrose, poet; 1671–1749.
Philips, John, poet; 1676–1708.
Phillips, John, geol.; 1800–1874.
Pinero, Arthur Wing, dramatist; 1855——.
Pinkerton, John, hist.; 1758–1826.
Piozzi, Mrs. (previously Thrale); 1741–1821.
Planché, Jas. R., dram. and misc. writer; 1796–1880.
Poe, Edgar Allan, Amer. poet; 1811–1849.
Pollok, Robert, poet; 1799–1827.
Pomfret, John, poet; 1667–1703.
Pope, Alexander, poet; 1688–1744.
Porson, Richard, class. scholar; 1759–1808.
Porter, Anna Maria, novelist; 1781–1832.
Porter, Jane, novelist; 1776–1850.
Porter, Noah, Amer. philos.; 1811–1892.
Porter, Sir Robt. Ker, traveller; 1775–1842.
Porteus, Beilby, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1731–1808.
Potter, John, D.D., Abp. of Canterbury, classics and theol.; 1674–1747.
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth, poet; 1802–1839.
Prescott, Wm. Hickling, Amer. hist.; 1796–1859.
Price, Sir Uvedale (*The Picturesque*); 1747–1829.
Prideaux, John, D.D., divine; 1587–1650.
Priestley, Dr. Joseph, philos. and divine; 1733–1804.
Pringle, Thomas, poet; 1788–1834.
Prior, Matthew, poet; 1664–1721.
Procter, Adelaide A., poetess; 1825–1864.
Procter, Bryan Waller, poet; 1790–1874.
Proctor, Richard A., astron.; 1837–1888.
Prynne, Wm., polemical writer (*Histrio-Mastix*); 1600–1669.
Purchas, Sam., D.D., collector of voyages and travels; 1577–1626.
Puttenham, Geo. (*Art of Poesie*); 1530–1600.

Quarles, Francis, poet, &c.; 1592–1644.
Quiller-Couch, A. T., novelist; 1863——.

Radcliffe, Mrs., novelist; 1764–1823.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, hist. and poet; 1552–1618.
Ralston, Wm. R. S., Russian scholar; 1828–1889.
Ramé, Louise de la ('Ouida'), nov.; 1840–1908.
Ramsay, Allan, Scottish poet; 1685–1758.
Ramsay, Sir Andw. Crombie, geol.; 1814–1892.
Ramsay, Sir Geo., Bart., polit. econ., &c.; 1800–1871.
Randolph, Thos., poet; 1605–1634.
Rawlinson, Rev. Geo., hist.; 1815–1902.
Ray, John, naturalist; 1627–1704.
Reach, Angus B., misc. writer; 1821–1856.
Reade, Charles, novelist; 1814–1884.
Reeve, Clara, novelist; 1725–1803.
Reid, Capt. Mayne, novelist; 1818–1883.
Reid, Thos., philosopher; 1710–1796.
Reynolds, Fred., dramatist; 1765–1841.
Ricardo, David, pol. econ.; 1772–1823.
Richardson, Sir B. W., M.D., 1828–1896.
Richardson, Sam., novelist; 1689–1761.
Riddell, Hen. Scott, Scottish poet; 1798–1870.
Robertson, Rev. Fred. Wm., preacher; 1816–1853.
Robertson, Will., D.D., historian; 1721–1793.
Rochester, Earl of, poet; 1647–1680.
Rogers, Henry, philosopher; 1806–1877.
Rogers, James Edwin Thorold, economist; 1823–1890.
Rogers, Samuel, poet; 1763–1855.
Romanes, Prof. Geo. John, naturalist; 1848–1894.
Romilly, Sir Samuel, M.P., pol.; 1757–1818.
Roscoe, Will., historian; 1753–1831.
Roscommon, Earl of, poet; 1633–1684.
Ross, Alex., misc. writer; 1590–1654.
Ross, Alex., Scottish poet; 1699–1784.
Rossetti, Christina, poetess; 1830–1895.
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, poet; 1828–1882.
Rowe, Nicholas, dramatist; 1674–1718.
Rowley, Will., dram.; works 1607–1663.
Ruskin, John, LL.D., art critic; 1819–1900.
Russell, John, Earl, biog.; 1792–1878.
Russell, Wm. Clark, novelist, 1844——.
Russell, Sir Wm. Howard, journal.; 1820–1907.
Rutherford, Rev. Samuel, theol.; 1600–1661.
Ruxton, Geo. A. Fred., traveller; 1821–1848.
Rymer, Thos., antiq.; 1638–1714.

Sabine, Sir Ed., physicist; 1788–1883.
Sackville, Thos., Earl of Dorset, poet; 1536–1608.
St. John, Jas. Aug., travels, &c.; 1801–1875.
Saintsbury, George, critic, 1845——.
Sala, Geo. Augustus, misc. writer; 1828–1895.
Sanderson, Robt., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1587–1663.
Sandys, George, poet; 1577–1644.
Savage, Marmion W., novelist; 1823–1872.
Savage, Rich., poet; 1696–1743.
Saxe, John Godfrey, LL.D., Amer. poet; 1816–1887.
Sayce, Arch. Henry, philol.; 1846——.
Schaff, Philip, Swiss-Amer. bibl. scholar; 1819–1893.
Schreiner, Olive, novelist; 1865——.
Scott, Michael, novelist; 1789–1835.
Scott, Thos., D.D., theol.; 1747–1821.
Scott, Sir Walter, poet, novelist, and hist.; 1771–1832.
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, Amer. novelist; 1789–1867.
Sedley, Sir Chas., dramatist; 1639–1701.
Seeley, Prof. Sir John R., hist.; 1834–1895.
Selden, John, polit. writer; 1584–1654.
Senior, Nassau W., pol. econ.; 1790–1864.
Seward, Anna, poetess; 1747–1809.
Seward, Wm., biog.; 1747–1799.
Sewell, Eliz., novelist; 1815–1907.
Shadwell, Thos., dramatist; 1640–1692.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, philos.; 1671–1713.
Shakspere, William; 1564–1616.
Sharpe, Samuel, Egyptologist; 1800–1881.
Sheffield, John, Duke of Buck.; 1649–1720.
Sheil, Rich. Lalor, dramatist; 1791–1851.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, poet; 1792–1822.
Shenstone, William, poet; 1714–1763.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, dramatist; 1751–1816.
Sherlock, Thos., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1678–1761.
Sherlock, Dr. William, theol.; 1641–1707.
Shirley, James, dramatist; 1596–1666.
Sibbes, Rich., D.D., theol.; 1577–1635.
Sidney, Algernon, polit. science; 1622–1678.
Sidney, Sir Philip, poet; 1554–1586.
Sigourney, Mrs., poet; 1791–1865.

Simms, Wm. Gilmore, Amer. novelist; 1806–1870.
Sims, Geo. Rob., dramatist; 1847——.
Skeat, Walter Will., philol.; 1835——.
Skelton, John, poet; 1460–1529.
Skene, Wm. F., hist.; 1809–1892.
Skinner, Rev. John, Scottish poet; 1721–1807.
Smart, Christopher, poet; 1722–1770.
Smellie, Wm., misc. writer; 1740–1795.
Smiles, Samuel, biog.; 1812–1904.
Smith, Adam, polit. econ.; 1723–1790.
Smith, Albert, novelist, &c.; 1816–1860.
Smith, Alex., poet; 1830–1867.
Smith, Mrs. Charlotte, novelist and poet; 1749–1806.
Smith, Geo., Assyriologist; 1840–1876.
Smith, Geo. Barnett, misc. writer; 1841——.
Smith, Goldwin, hist. and polit.; 1823——.
Smith, Horace, parodist and novelist; 1779–1849.
Smith, James, parodist; 1775–1839.
Smith, Rev. Sydney, divine and essayist; 1771–1845.
Smith, Sir Wm., LL.D., clas. scholar and editor of cyclopædias; 1813–1894.
Smith, Will, Robertson, bib. critic; 1846–1894.
Smollett, Tobias, parodist, novelist; 1721–1771.
Somerville, Mrs., scient. writer; 1780–1872.
Somerville, William, poet; 1677–1742.
South, Robt., D.D., divine; 1633–1716.
Southern, Thos., dramatist; 1660–1746.
Southey, Robert, poet and misc. writer; 1774–1843.
Southwell, Robt., poet, &c.; 1560–1595.
Spedding, James, biog., &c.; 1810–1881.
Spelman, Sir Henry, hist.; 1562–1641.
Spence, Rev. Jos., misc. writer; 1699–1768.
Spencer, Herbert, philos.; 1820–1903.
Spenser, Edmund, poet; 1553–1599.
Spottiswood, Jn., Archbp., hist.; 1565–1639.
Sprat, Thos., Bp., hist.; 1636–1713.
Spurgeon, Rev. Chas. Haddon, preach. and bib. expositor; 1834–1892.
Stackhouse, Thos., divine; 1680–1752.
Stanhope, Lady Hester, travels; 1776–1839.
Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl, hist.; 1805–1875.
Stanihurst, Rich., hist., poet; 1545–1618.
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D.D., divine and eccles. hist.; 1815–1881.
Stanley, Henry M., African trav.; 1841–1904.
Stannard, Mrs. (John Strange Winter) novelist; 1856——.
Steele, Sir Richard, essayist; 1671–1729.
Steevens, Geo., Shak. comment.; 1736–1800.
Stephen, Sir James, hist., &c.; 1789–1859.
Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, jurist; 1829–1894.
Stephen, Sir Leslie, critic and biog.; 1832–1904.
Sterling, John, essayist; 1806–1844.
Sterne, Rev. Laurence, novelist; 1713–1768.
Stevenson, Robt. Louis, novelist, poet, and misc. writer; 1850–1894.
Stewart, Prof. Balfour, physicist; 1828–1887.
Stewart, Dugald, metaph.; 1753–1828.
Still, John, Bp., dramatist; 1543?–1608.
Stillingfleet, Edward, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1635–1698.
Stirling, Jas. Hutchison, LL.D., philos.; 1820——.
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Wm., biog.; 1818–1878.
Stoddard, Richard Henry, Amer. misc. writer; 1825–1903.
Story, Jos., LL.D., Amer. jurist; 1779–1845.
Story, Wm. Wetmore, Amer. poet and misc. writer; 1819–1895.
Stoughton, Jn., D.D., eccles. hist.; 1807–1897.
Stow, John, antiq.; 1525–1605.
Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, novelist; 1812–1896.
Strangford, Lord, philol., &c.; 1825–1869.
Strickland, Agnes, hist.; 1796–1874.
Strutt, Joseph, antiq.; 1742–1802.
Strype, John, eccles. biog., &c.; 1643–1737.
Stubbs, Wm., D.D., Bp., hist.; 1825–1901.
Suckling, Sir John, poet; 1609–1642.
Sully, James, M.A., psychol.; 1842——.
Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, poet; 1516–1547.
Swift, Jonathan, satirist and misc. writer; 1667–1745.
Swinburne, Algernon Chas., poet; 1837——.
Sydney, Sir Philip. See SIDNEY.
Symonds, John Addington, misc. writer; 1840–1894.

Tait, Prof. Peter G., physicist; 1831–1901.
Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon, poet and dramatist; 1795–1854.
Tannahill, Robert, Scotch poet; 1774–1810.
Tate, Nahum, poet; 1657–1715.
Taylor, Bayard, Amer. poet and miscel. writer; 1825–1878.
Taylor, Sir Henry, dramatist; 1800–1886.
Taylor, Isaac, philos. and hist.; 1787–1865.
Taylor, Rev. Isaac, philol.; 1829–1901.
Taylor, Jeremy, Bp., preacher; 1613–1667.
Taylor, John, 'water poet'; 1580–1654.
Taylor, Tom, dramatist; 1817–1880.
Temple, Sir W., statesman, memoirs, essays, &c.; 1628–1699.
Tennant, Wm., LL.D., poet; 1784–1848.
Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, poet; 1809–1892.
Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Ritchie), novelist and misc. writer; 1838——.
Thackeray, William Makepeace, novelist; 1811–1863.
Thirlwall, Connop, Bp., hist.; 1797–1875.
Thomson, James, poet; 1700–1748.
Thomson, James, poet; 1834–1882.
Thomson, Mrs., African trav.; 1858–1895.
Thomson, Wm., D.D., Abp., divine and philos.; 1819–1890.
Thomson, Sir Wm. See KELVIN.
Thornbury, Walter, novelist and poet; 1828–1876.
Tickell, Thomas, poet; 1686–1740.
Ticknor, Geo., Amer. hist.; 1791–1871.
Tighe, Mrs. Mary, poetess; 1774–1810.
Tillotson, John, D.D., Abp., preacher; 1630–1694.
Tindall, Matthew, theol.; 1657–1733.
Toland, John, deist; 1669–1722.
Tomlinson, Chas., physicist; 1808–1897.
Tooke, John Horne, philol.; 1736–1812.
Traill, Henry D., misc. writer; 1842–1900.
Trench, Rt. Chenevix, Abp., poet and theol. 1807–1886.
Trevelyan, Sir Geo. Otto, biog.; 1838——.
Tristram, Rev. Henry B., oriental trav. and naturalist; 1822–1906.
Trollope, Anthony, novelist; 1815–1882.
Trollope, Frances, novelist; 1790–1863.
Trollope, Thos. A., novelist; 1810–1892.
Tucker, Abraham, philos.; 1705–1774.
Tulloch, John, D.D., theol.; 1823–1886.
Tupper, Martin F., poet; 1810–1889.
Turberville, Geo., poet; 1530–1600?
Turner, Sharon, hist.; 1768–1847.
Tusser, Thos., bucolic poetry; 1515–1580.
Twain, Mark. See CLEMENS.
Twiss, Sir Travers, jurist; 1809–1897.
Tylor, Edward B., archæol. and ethnol.; 1832——.
Tyndale, Will., biblical trans.; 1480–1536.
Tyndall, John, LL.D.; physicist; 1820–1894.
Tytler, Patrick Fraser, hist. and biog.; 1791–1849.

Udall, Nich., dramatist; 1506–1564.
Urquhart, Sir T., trans.; d. 1660?
Ussher, Jas., D.D., divine and hist.; 1580–1656.

Vanbrugh, Sir John, dramatist; 1666–1726.
Vaughan, Chas. John, D.D., theol.; 1816–1897.
Vaughan, Henry, poet; 1621–1695.
Veitch, Prof. John, philos. and poet; 1829–1894.
Vere, Aubrey Thos. de. See DE VERE.

Wace, Rev. Professor Henry, theologian; 1836——.
Wakefield, Gilbert, theol.; 1756–1801.
Walford, Edw., hist. and misc. writer; 1823–1897.
Walford, Mrs. L. B., novelist; 1845——.
Wallace, Alfred Russel, biologist and trav.; 1823——.
Waller, Edmund, poet; 1605–1687.
Walpole, Horace, novelist, letter-writer, &c.; 1717–1797.
Walton, Izaak (*Complete Angler*); 1593–1683.
Warburton, Eliot, trav. and misc. writer; 1810–1852.
Warburton, Wm., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1698–1779.
Ward, Adolphus Wm., hist. and biog.; 1837——
Ward, Mrs. (Eliz. Stuart Phelps), Amer. novelist, &c.; 1844——.
Ward, Mrs. Humphry, novelist; 1851——.
Warner, Chas. Dudley, Amer. misc. writer; 1829–1900.
Warner, Susan, Amer. novelist; 1819–1885.
Warner, William, poet; 1558–1609.
Warren, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1807–1877.
Warton, Joseph, poet; 1722–1800.
Warton, Thos., poet; 1728–1790.
Waterland, Daniel, D.D., divine; 1683–1740.
Waterton, Chas., trav. and naturalist; 1782–1865.
Watson, Dr. Richard, theol.; 1737–1816.
Watson, Robert, LL.D., hist.; 1730–1781.
Watts, Alaric A., poet; 1799–1864.
Watts, Isaac, D.D., poet and moralist; 1674–1748.
Webster, Augusta, poetess, &c.; 1837–1894.
Webster, Daniel, Amer. statesman; 1782–1852.
Webster, John, dramatist; 1585?–1654?
Wesley, Rev. Chas., hymn-writer; 1708–1788.
Wesley, Rev. John, theol.; 1703–1791.
West, Gilbert, LL.D., poet and religious writer; 1700?–1756.
Westcott, Brooke Foss, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1825–1901.
Wetherell, Eliz. See WARNER, SUSAN.
Weyman, Stanley J., novelist; 1855——.
Whately, Richard, D.D., Abp., theol. and pol. econ.; 1787–1863.
Wheatstone, Sir Chas., physicist; 1802–1875.
Whewell, Will., D.D., scientist and philos.; 1795–1866.
Whiston, Will., theol.; 1667–1752.
White, Rev. Gilbert, of Selborne, naturalist; 1720–1793.
White, Henry Kirke, poet; 1785–1806.
Whitehead, Will., poet; 1715–1788.
Whitman, Walt, Amer. poet; 1819–1892.
Whitney, Mrs. Adeline D., Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1824——.
Whitney, Wm. Dwight, philol.; 1827–1894.
Whittier, John Greenleaf, Amer. poet; 1807–1892.
Wickliffe, John, reformer; 1324–1384.
Wilberforce, Sam., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1805–1872.
Wilkes, John, polit.; 1727–1797.
Wilkinson, Sir John G., Egyptologist; 1797–1875.
Williams, Sir Chas. Hanbury, political squibs, &c.; 1709–1759.
Williams, Helen Maria, poems, &c.; 1762–1827.
Williams, Dr. Rowland, theol.; 1817–1870.
Willis, Nath. Parker, Amer. poet and misc. writer; 1807–1867.
Willmott, Robt. Aris, misc. writer; 1809–1863.
Wills, Wm. G., dramatist; 1828–1891.
Wilson, Alex., poet and American ornithologist; 1766–1813.
Wilson, Sir Dan., LL.D., archæol.; 1816–1892.
Wilson, John ('Christopher North'), poet, novelist, and misc. writer; 1785–1854.
Winter, John Strange. See STANNARD.
Wither, George, poet; 1588–1667.
Wodrow, Robt., eccles. hist.; 1679–1734.
Wolcot, John, M.D. (Peter Pindar), satiric poet; 1738–1819.
Wolfe, Charles, poet; 1791–1823.
Wood, Anthony à, antiq.; 1632–1695.
Wood, Mrs. Henry, novelist; 1820–1887.
Wood, Rev. John Geo., naturalist; 1827–1889.
Wordsworth, Chas., D.D., Bp., theol. and scholar; 1806–1892.
Wordsworth, Wm., poet; 1770–1850.
Wotton, Sir Henry, poet, &c.; 1568–1639.
Wyatt, Sir Thos., poet; 1503–1542.
Wycherley, William, dramatist; 1640–1715.

Yarrell, Will., naturalist; 1784–1856.
Yates, Edmund, novelist and misc. writer; 1831–1894.
Yonge, Charlotte M., novelist and misc. writer; 1823–1901.
Yonge, Chas. Duke, hist.; 1812–1891.
Young Arthur, agriculturist; 1741–1820.
Young, Edwd., poet; 1684–1765.
Yule, Col. Sir Henry, orientalist and geog. 1820–1889.

Zangwill, I., novelist; 1864——.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation indicated in the following list is that usually heard from educated speakers of English, who as a rule do not attempt to pronounce Greek or Latin or Scriptural names in the way in which they were pronounced by the ancients themselves—if that could be with certainty determined—but rather seek to assimilate the pronunciation to that of their own language. There is therefore no great difficulty in the pronunciation of such words, and by attention to the following rules and directions any name in the list can be sounded correctly.

Special knowledge required for the right pronunciation of these words is—

1. The seat of accent; and

2. The sound to be given to the letters as they stand in the word.

The syllable of the word which is to receive the accent is denoted by the usual mark, an acute accent, placed immediately after it, as the first syllable of the word Ca'to, the second of the word Cam-by'ses, and the third of the word Sancho-ni'a-thon. The seat of the accent varies considerably in words of more than two syllables, though it is never on the last syllable; in dissyllables it is always on the first. The pronunciation of the latter, therefore, as also of monosyllabic words, after the following remarks are studied, will present no difficulty, and consequently few of them are given in the list below. The division into separate syllables is denoted by the mark - as well as by the accentuation mark. Two vowels coming together in a word, but having one or other of these marks between them, must therefore always be pronounced as belonging to different syllables.

The sounds to be given to the several letters will be considered under two general heads, viz.: 1. The vowel letters; and 2. The consonant letters. It must always be borne in mind that silent letters, so common in English (*e* final for instance), are the exception in the words here treated of.

I.—THE VOWEL LETTERS.

The vowels heard in the words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*, are called long vowels; while those heard in the words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*, are called short vowels.

1. When any of the vowel letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, constitute an accented syllable, and also when they end one, they are pronounced as long vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words Ca'to, Pe'lops, Di'do, So'lon, and Ju'ba, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*.

2. When the vowel letters are followed by one or more consonants in a syllable, they are pronounced as short vowels, thus, in the first syllable of the words Cas'ca, Hec'u-ba, Cin'na, Cor'du-ba, and Pub'li-us, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*.

3. When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in A-by'dos, and when it ends one, as in Ju'ba, it is pronounced as *a* in *fat*, or with a short sound somewhat similar.

4. The so-called diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, are always pronounced as the *e* of *me*, and are therefore simple vowel sounds, as in Cæ'sar, Pæs'tum, Æ'o-lus, Bœ-o'ti-a.

5. The digraph *ai* in a syllable is pronounced like *ai* in *wait*. It occurs only in Scriptural names. The *ai* of Greek words was pronounced like the common English affirmative *ay*, or much the same as *i* in *pine*; but by the common spelling it is Latinized into *æ*. An *a* and an *i* coming together, but belonging to different syllables, will of course have either the accent or the mark - between them.

6. When *r* follows *a* in the same syllable, and is itself followed by a consonant, as in Ar'go, Car-tha'go, the *a* is pronounced as in *far*. In such a word as Ar'a-dus it is sounded as in *fat*.

7. The digraph *au*, as in Clau'di-us, Au-fid'i-us, is pronounced as *a* in *fall*. An *a* and a *u* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables, as in Em-ma'us.

8. When *s* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in the first of the word E-te'o-cles, and when it ends one, as in E-vad'ne, it is pronounced as *e* of *me*. And when *s* is followed by *s* as the final letter of a word, as in Her'mes, Ar-is-toph'a-nes, it is always pronounced as *e* of *me*.

9. When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Her'mes, Mer-cu'ri-us, the *e* is pronounced as *e* of *her*. The letters *i*, *u*, and *y*, before *r*, have the same sound, as in Vir'gil, Bur'sa, Cyr'nus. When *er* is followed by a vowel, however, *e* is sounded as in *met*, thus Er'a-to, Mer'o-e.

10. The digraph *ei*, as in Plei'a-des, is pronounced as *i* of *pine*. An *e* and *i* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables. Compare Rules 5 and 7.

11. The diphthong or digraph *eu*, as in Leu-cip'pus, E-leu'sis, Ti-mo'theus, is pronounced as *u* of *tube*. It occurs chiefly in Greek names. In other cases the *e* and *u* belong to separate syllables. Compare Rules 10 and 7.

12. When *i* constitutes the first and last syllables of words, whether accented or not, as in I-be'ri-a, Fa'bi-i, it is pronounced as *i* of *pine*. And *i* as the terminal vowel of a syllable at the end of words is also so pronounced, as in Im'ri, A-ceph'a-li.

13. But *i* at the end of any other unaccented syllable than the last, as in In'di-a, Fa'bi-i, is pronounced as *i* of *pin*.

14. In many cases *i* assumes the value of *y* consonant in English; thus Aquileia is pronounced as if Aqui-le'ya, Caius as if Ca'yus. This is especially common in the terminations of words.

15. *O* at the end of an unaccented syllable, as also when constituting an unaccented syllable by itself, is generally pronounced long or of medium length. Followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Gor'gus, it is not usually pronounced long, but as *o* of *not*. The *o* in such a word as Mars, however, by some speakers pronounced rather long than short, this being pretty much a matter of taste.

16. At the end of an unaccented syllable, or forming an unaccented syllable (as in Æ'du-i, A-bi'nus), *u* is pronounced much the same as when accented, but shorter. Following *q* it is pronounced as *w*.

17. The letter *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in corresponding positions; thus the *y* in Ty'a-na is as *i* of *pine*; and the *y* in Tyn'da-rus as *i* of *pin*.

II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS.

The consonant letters, *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *v*, *y*, and *z*, have each but one sound, and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty. The letters *c*, *g*, *s*, *t*, and *x*, have each more than one sound, and hence require rules to pronounce them aright.

1. *C* and *g* are hard, or sounded as in *call* and *gun* respectively, when immediately followed by the vowel letters *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in Cas'ca, Cor-ne'li-a, Cur'ti-us, Hec'a-te, Hec'u-ba, Gal'lus, Gor'di-us, Au-gus'tus, Meg'a-ra. *C* and *g* are also hard immediately before other consonant letters, as in Clau'di-us, Ec-bat'a-na, Hec'tor, Glau'cus.

2. *C* and *g* are soft when immediately followed by the vowel letters *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the so-called diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, either in the same or in the following syllable, as in Cer'be-rus, Cin'na, Cy-re'ne, Cic'e-ro, Gel'li-us, Gis'co, Gy'as, Ag-e-la'us, Cæ'sar, Cœ-cil'ius. In words such as Dacia, Sicyon, Phocion, Accius, Glaucia, Cappadocia, the *ci* or *cy*, having the accent immediately before it, is often pronounced as *shi*; some authorities, however, retain the *s* sound in such words.

3. In *Scriptural* names, such as Megiddo, Gideon, *g* is always hard, except in the single word Bethphage. In consulting the list this will have to be kept in mind. The *s* following Scriptural names will serve as a guide.

4. When *c* and *g* are initial letters of a syllable, and immediately followed by *n* or by *t*, they are usually left silent in pronunciation; thus, Cneus is pronounced Ne'us; Gnidus, Ni'dus; and Ctesos, Te'nos. Some persons, however, pronounce the *c* and *g* in these combinations; and should the reader elect to do so, he must pronounce them hard.

5. In Scripture names *h* often follows a vowel in the same syllable; as in Micah, Isaiah, Caleneh, the vowel in these cases being pronounced with its short sound and the *h* being mute. In Greek names *rh* is equivalent to simple *r*.

6. The digraph *ch* is pronounced as *k*, thus, Achilles is pronounced A-kil'lez; Chios, Ki'os; Enoch, E'nok. The Scripture name Rachel is the single exception to this rule, *ch* in it being sounded as in *chain*.

7. *S* as an initial of words is pronounced as *s* of the word *son*, as in So'lon, Spar'ta, Styx. It is commonly so pronounced as an initial of other than the first syllable of words, as in Su'sa, Si-sen'na; but in some exceptional cases the *s* receives the sound of *z*, as in the word Cæsar, which is pronounced Ce'zar. These exceptions will be denoted by the direction '*s as z*', inclosed within parentheses, thus, 'Cæ'sar (*s as z*).' See also Rule 10.

8. *S* final of words, when preceded by *e*, is pronounced as *z*; thus Aristides is pronounced Ar-is-ti'dez. And the *e so* placed is that of the word *me*, as remarked already. But when the final *s* is preceded by any other vowel, it is pronounced as *s* of *son*, as in Archytas, Amphipolis, Abydos, Adrastus.

9. *S* at the end of words when preceded by a liquid, *l*, *n*, *r*, or *r*, is pronounced as *z*, as in Mars, which is pronounced Marz; Arnus, A'rnus.

10. *Si* forming an unaccented syllable, preceded by an accented syllable with a final consonant, and followed by a vowel, is commonly pronounced *shi*; as in Al'si-um, Hor-ten'si-us. When the *si* is preceded by a vowel it is very commonly pronounced as *zi*, as in Ma'si-a, He'si-a, A-le'si-a, Cæ'si-us; and sometimes as the *s* of *pleasure*, as in As-pa'si-a, The-o-do'si-a. But the usage in these cases is not very well settled, and some persons carefully preserve the pure sound of the *s* even in such situations.

11. When *ti* followed by a vowel occurs next after the accented syllable of a word, it is pronounced as *sh*; thus Statius is pronounced Sta'shi-us; Helvetii, Hel-ve'shi-i; and similarly with Abantias, Actium, Maxentius, Laertius, &c. The proper sound of the *t* is preserved, however, when *ti* is accented or when it follows *s* or another *t*, as in Mil-ti'a-des, Sal-lus'ti-us, Brut'ti-i; so also in the termination -tion, as in A-e'ti-on. In such words as Domitius the *t* itself may be said to receive the *sh* sound: Do-mish'i-us.

12. The digraph *th* is pronounced as *th* of the word *thin*, as in Tha-li'a.

13. *X* at the beginning of syllables is pronounced as *z*, thus Xenophon is Zen'o-phon. But at the end of syllables it retains its voiceless sound of *ks*, thus Oxus is pronounced Oks'us. If, however, the *x* end a syllable which immediately precedes a vowel in the accented syllable, then the *x* may be pronounced with its voiced

sound, that of hard *g* followed by *z*, as in Alexarchus, which is often pronounced Al-egz-ar'chus.

14. The letter *p*, when initial, and followed by *t*, is not usually uttered, as in Ptolemæus, which is pronounced Tol'e-mæ-us.

15. *Ph* represents the Greek character ϕ, and is pronounced as *f*; thus, Philippi is pronounced Fi-lip'pi. But when *ph* is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in Phthia, it is usually omitted in utterance, this word being pronounced Thi'a.

16. *Ps* represents the Greek character ψ, which as an initial is pronounced as *s*, the *p* being generally omitted in utterance, as in Psyche, which is pronounced Sy'kē. Many persons, however, pronounce the *p* as well as the *s* of *ps*.

17. As a general rule, when any combinations of consonant letters which are difficult to utter occur at the initial part of words, the utterance of the first may be omitted, thus Tmolus may be pronounced Mo'lus; Mnemosyne, Ne-mos'y-ne; Ctesiphon, Tes'i-phon; while the digraph *ch* is dropped in Chthonia, making the pronunciation Tho'ni-a.

GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

(The names distinctively Scriptural are followed by *s*.)

A'a-lar, *s.*
A'aron (ā'ron), *s.*
Ab'a-cuc, *s.*
A-bad'don, *s.*
Ab-a-di'as, *s.*
Ab'a-na
Ab'a-rim, *s.*
Ab'a-ris
Ab'de-el, *s.*
Ab-de'ra
Ab-di'as, *s.*
Ab'di-el, *s.*
A-bed'ne-go, *s.*
A'bel Me-ho'lah, *s.*
A-be-o'na
Ab'ga-rus
A-bi'a, *s.*
A-bi'ah, *s.*
A-bi'a-saf, *s.*
A-bi'a-thar, *s.*
A-bi'dah, *s.*
A-bi'jam, *s.*
Ab'i-la
Ab-i-le'ne
A-bim'a-el, *s.*
A-bim'e-lech, *s.*
A-bin'a-dab, *s.*
A-bi'ram, *s.*
Ab'i-shag, *s.*
A-bish'a-i, *s.*
A-bish'a-lom, *s.*
A-bish'u-a, *s.*
Ab'i-shur, *s.*
Ab'i-sum, *s.*
Ab'i-tal, *s.*
Ab'i-tub, *s.*
A-bi'ud, *s.*
Ab-o-ra'ca
Ab-ra-da'tes
A-broc'o-mas
Ab'sa-lom, *s.*
Ab'y-dus
Ac-a-de'mus
Ac'a-mas
Ac'a-ra
Ac-ar-na'nes
Ac-ar-na'ni-a
Ac'ba-rus
Ac'ci-us
A-cel'da-ma, *s.*
A-cer'a-tus
A-chæ'a
A-chæ'i
A-chæ'me-nes
Ach-æ-men'i-des
A-cha'ia
A-cha'i-cus
A-cha'tes
Ach-e-lo'us
Ach'e-ron
Ach-e-ru'si-a
A-chi-ach'a-gus, *s.*
A-chi'as, *s.*
Ach-il-le'is
A-chil'les
A-chil'leus
A'chi-or, *s.*
Ach'i-tob, *s.*
Ach'i-vi
Ach'me-tha, *s.*
Ach-ra-di'na
A'ci-pha, *s.*
A'ci-tho, *s.*
Ac'ra-gas
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cris'i-us
A-cri'tas
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
A-croc'o-mæ
Ac-tæ'on
Ac'ti-a
Ac'ti-um
Ac-tor'i-des
Ac'ty-si-las
Ad'a-dah, *s.*
Ad-a-i'ah, *s.*
Ad-a-li'a, *s.*
Ad'a-mas
Ad'a-mi, *s.*
A-da'mus
Ad'a-na
Ad'a-sa, *s.*
Ad'be-el, *s.*
Ad-her'bal
A-di-a-be'ne
A'di-el, *s.*
Ad-i-tha'im, *s.*
Ad'la-i, *s.*
Ad'ma-tha, *s.*
Ad-me'tus
Ad'o-na, *s.*
A-do'neus
Ad-o-ni'as, *s.*
Ad-on-i-be'zek, *s.*
Ad-o-ni'jah, *s.*
Ad-o-ni'ram, *s.*
Ad-o-ni'zah, *s.*
A-do'nis
A-don-i-ze'dek, *s.*
A-do'ram, *s.*
A-dram'me-lech, *s.*
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
A'dri-a
A-dri-a'nus
A'dri-el, *s.*
Ad-u-at'i-ci
A-du'el, *s.*
A-dul'lam, *s.*
A-dum'mim, *s.*
Æ-ac'i-des
Æ'a-cus
Æ-æ'a
A-e-di'as, *s.*
A-e'don
Æ'di-a
Æ-e'tes
Æ-gæ'on
Æ-gal'e-os
Æ-ga'tes
Æ-ge'ri-a
Æ'geus
Æ-gi'na
Æ-gis'thus
Æ-go'ne
Æ-go'nes
Æ-gos-pot'a-mos
Æ-gos'the-na
Æ-gyp'ti-i
Æ-gyp'tus
Æ'li-a
Æ-li-a'nus
Æ'li-us
Æ-ma'thi-a
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm-il-i-a'nus
Æ-mil'i-us
Æ'mo-na *or* Æ-mo'na
Æ'mo-nis
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'is
Æ-o'li-a
Æ-o'li-des
Æ'o-lis
Æ'o-lus
Æ'py-tus
Æ-quic'o-li
A-er'o-pe
A-er'o-pus
Æs'chi-nes
Æs'chy-lus
Æs-cu-la'pi-us
Æ-so'pus
Æs-ym-ne'tæ
Æ-thi'o-pe
Æ-thi-o'pi-a
Æ'thi-ops
A-e'ti-us
Æ-to'li
Æ-to'lus
Af-ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cus
Ag'a-ba, *s.*
Ag'a-bus, *s.*
Ag-a-me'des
Ag-a-mem'non
Ag-a-mem-non'i-des
Ag-a-nip'pe
Ag'a-pe
Ag-a-pe'nor
Ag-a-pe'tus
Ag'a-tha
Ag-ath-ar'chus
A-ga'thi-as
Ag'a-tho
A-gath'o-cles
Ag'a-thon
Ag-a-tho-ni'cus
A-ga've
Ag-ba'a-na
Ag'e-e, *s.*
Ag-e-la'us
A-ge'si-a
A-leu'a-dæ
Al-ex-am'e-nes
Al-ex-i'nus
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dus
Al-i'ah, *s.*
A-li'an, *s.*
A-li'fæ
Al'li-a
Al-li'fæ
Al-lob'ro-ges
Al-lon-bach'uth, *s.*
Al-mo'dad, *s.*
Al'na-than, *s.*
Al-o-i'dæ
A-lo'peX
Al-phæ'us, *s.*
Al-phe'us
Al-pi'nus
Al-thæ'a
A-ly-at'tes
A-ly'mon
A-mad'a-tha, *s.*
A-mad'a-thus, *s.*
Am'a-lek, *s.*
Am-al-thæ'a
Am'a-na *s.*
A-mar'a-cus
Am-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Am-a-ryl'lis
Am'a-sa, *s.*
A-mas'a-i, *s.*
Am-a-shi'ah, *s.*
A-ma'sis
Am-a-the'is, *s.*
Am-a-zi'ah, *s.*
A-maz'o-nes
Am-bi'o-rix
Am-bra'ci-a
Am-bro'si-a
A-med'a-tha, *s.*
Am-e-no'phis
A-mil'car
A-min'a-dab, *s.*
A-mit'ta-i, *s.*
A-miz'a-bad, *s.*
Am-med'da-tha, *s.*
Am'mi-el, *s.*
Am-mi'hud, *s.*
Am-mi-shad'da-i
Am-om-phar'e-tus
Am'o-rite, *s.*
Am-phi'a-nax
Am-phi-a-ra'us
Am-phic-ty'o-nes
Am-phid'a-mas
Am-phi'o-nus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phi'on
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phry'sus
Am'pli-as, *s.*
Am'ra-phel, *s.*
A-my'clæ
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am-y-mo'ne
Am'y-ris
Am-y-tha'on
An-a-char'sis
An-ac're-on
A-nac-to'ri-um
An-a-dy-om'e-ne
An'a-el, *s.*
An-a-ha'rath, *s.*
An-a-i'ah, *s.*
An'a-kim, *s.*
A-nam'me-lech, *s.*
A-na'ni, *s.*
An-a-ni'ah, *s.*
An-a-ni'as, *s.*
A-nan'i-el, *s.*
An'a-phe
A-na'pus
An'a-thoth, *s.*
A-nat'o-le
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-ar'chus
An-ax-e'nor
An-ax-i-b'i-a
A-nax-i-da'mus
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-chi'ses
An-chi-a-la'des
An-co'na
An-cy'le
An-cy'ra
An-doc'i-des
An-drag'o-ras
An'dre-as
An'dreus
An'dri-a
An-dro-bu'lus
An-dro-cle'a
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An'dro-clus
An-drog'e-nes
An-dro'ge-us
An-drom'a-che
An-drom'e-da
An-dro-ni'cus, *s.*
An'e-thoth-ite, *s.*
An'ge-lus
A-ni'am, *s.*
An'na-as, *s.*
An'ni-bal
An'nu-us, *s.*
An-tæ'a
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-te'a
An-te'nor
An-te-nor'i-des
An'te-ros
An-the'a
An-the'le
An-the'ne
An-ti'as
An-ti-cle'a
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'a-mus
An-ti-do'rus
An-tig'o-ne
An-ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tin'o-us
An-ti-o-chi'a
An'ti-o-chus
An-ti'o-pe
An-tip'a-ros
An'ti-pas, *s.*
An-tip'a-ter
An'ti-phas
An'ti-phon
An-tip'o-lis
An-tis'the-nes
An'ti-um
An-to'ni-a
An-to-ni'nus
An-to'ni-us
An-to-thi'jah, *s.*
A-nu'bis
An'y-tus
A-o'ni-a
A-on'i-des
A-pel'les
Ap-en-ni'nus
Aph-a-ra'im, *s.*
A-phar'sach-ite, *s.*
A-phar'sath-chite, *s.*
A-phe'kah, *s.*
A-pher'e-ma, *s.*
Aph'e-tæ
A-phi'ah, *s.*
Aph-o-be'tus
Aph-ro-dis'i-as
Aph-ro-di'te
A-pic'i-us
A'pi-on
A-pol-li-na'ris
A-pol-lo-do'rus
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a
Ap-ol-lo'ni-us
A-pol'los, *s.*
A-poll'yon, *s.*
Ap'pa-im, *s.*
Ap'phi-a (af'fi-a), *s.*
Ap'phus (af'fus), Ap-pi-a'nus
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
Ap'pi-us
Ap-pu-le'ius
A'pri-es
Ap-ri'lis
Ap-u-le'ia
A-pu'li-a
Aq'ui-la
Aq-ui-le'ia
Aq'ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo'ni-a
A-qui'nas
A-qui'num
Aq-ui-ta'ni-a
Ar'a-bah, *s.*
Ar-a-bat-tha'ne, *s.*
Ar-a-bat-ti'ne, *s.*
A-ra'bi-a
A-rach'ne
Ar'a-dus
Ar'a-rath, *s.*
Ar-a'thes, *s.*
A-ra'tus
Ar-a'nah, *s.*
A-rax'es
Ar'ba-ces
Ar'bath-ite, *s.*
Ar-be'la
Ar-be'lus
Ar-bo'na
Ar-bo'na-i, *s.*
Ar'ca-des
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ces'i-las
Ar-ces-i-la'us
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar'che-vite, *s.*
Ar'chi-as
Ar-chi-da'mus
Ar-chil'o-chus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi-pel'a-gus
Ar'chy-tas
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'de-a
Ar-de-a'tes
Ar-e'li, *s.*
Ar-e'lite, *s.*
A-re'næ
A-re-op'a-gus
Ar-e-tæ'us
Ar'e-tas, *s.*
Ar'e-te
Ar-e-thu'sa
Ar-e-ti'num
A-re'us, *s.*
Ar-gæ'us
Ar'ga-lus
Ar-ges'tra-tus
Ar-gi-nu'sæ
Ar-gi'o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'tes
Ar-gi'vi
Ar'go-lis
Ar'gy-ra
Ar'gy-re
Ar-gy-rop'o-lis
A'ri-a
A-ri-ad'ne
A-ri-æ'us
A-ri-am'nes
A-ric'i-a
A-ri-ci'na
A-rid'a-i, *s.*
A-rid'a-tha, *s.*
A-ri'eh, *s.*
A'ri-el, *s.*
A-ri-ma-the'a, *s.*
A-rim'i-num
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes
A-ri'och, *s.*
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri'on
A-ri-o-vis'tus
A-ris'a-i, *s.*
Ar-is-tæ'us
Ar-is-tag'o-ras
Ar-is-tar'chus
A-ris'te-as
A-ris'teus
Ar-is-ti'des
Ar-is-tip'pus
A-ris-to-bu'lus
A-ris-to-cle'a
A-ris-to-de'mus
A-ris-to-gi'ton
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-tom'e-don
Ar-is-tom'e-nes
A-ris'ton
Ar-is-toph'a-nes
Ar-is-tot'e-les
Ar-is-tox'e-nus
A'ri-us *or* A-ri'us
Ar-ma-ged'don, *s.*
Ar-min'i-us
Ar-mo'ni, *s.*
Ar-mor'i-cus
Ar-no'bi-us
Ar'o-di, *s.*
Ar'o-er, *s.*
Ar-phax'ad, *s.*
Ar-pi'nas
Ar-pi'num
Ar'ri-a
Ar-ri-a'nus
Ar'ri-us
Ar'sa-ces
Ar-sin'o-e
Ar-ta-ba'nus
Ar-ta-ba-za'nes
Ar-ta-ba'zus
Ar'ta-ce
Ar-ta-ce'ne
Ar-ta'nes
Ar-ta-pher'nes
Ar-tax-erx'es
Ar'te-mas
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar-to'na
Ar'u-both, *s.*
A-ru'mah, *s.*

Ar-u-si'ni
Ar-vir'a-gus
As-a-di'as, *s.*
As'a-el, *s.*
As'a-hel, *s.*
As-a-i'ah, *s.*
As'a-na, *s.*
A-sar'a-el, *s.*
A-sa-re'el, *s.*
As-a-re'iah, *s.*
As-bas'a-reth, *s.*
As-cal'a-phus
As'ca-lon, *s.*
As-ca'ni-us
As-cle-pi'a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cle'pi-us
As-co'ni-us
As'cu-lum
As'dru-bal
A-se'as, *s.*
A-seb-e-bi'a, *s.*
As-e-bi'a, *s.*
As'e-nath, *s.*
A-se'rer, *s.*
Ash'che-naz, *s.*
Ash'i-mah, *s.*
Ash'ke-lon, *s.*
Ash'ke-naz, *s.*
Ash'ri-el, *s.*
Ash'ta-roth, *s.*
Ash'to-reth, *s.*
As-i-bi'as, *s.*
A'si-el, *s.*
As-i-na'ri-a
As-i-na'rus
As'ke-lon, *s.*
As'ma-dai, *s.*
As'ma-veth, *s.*
As-o-ne'an, *s.*
As-pa'si-a
As'pa-tha, *s.*
As-phal-ti'tes
As-phar'a-sus, *s.*
As'ri-el, *s.*
As-sa-bi'as, *s.*
As-sal'i-moth, *s.*
As-sa-ni'as, *s.*
As-sar'a-cus
As-sa-re'moth, *s.*
As-sa-de'anes, *s.*
As-su-e'rus, *s.*
As-syr'i-a
As'ta-cus
As'ta-roth, *s.*
As-tar'te
As-te'ri-a
As-ter'o-pe
As-træ'a
As-ty'a-ges
As-ty'a-nax
As-ty-pa-mi'a
As-ty'n'o-me
As-ty'o-che
As-ty-pa-læ'a
At'a-ce
A-tar'ga-tis
At'a-roth, *s.*
A-ter-e-zi'as, *s.*
A'thach, *s.*
Ath-a-i'ah, *s.*
Ath-a-li'ah, *s.*
Ath'a-mas
Ath-a-na'si-us
Ath-a-ri'as, *s.*
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath-e-ne'us
Ath-e-nag'o-ras
Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ne
A-then-o-do'rus
Ath'lai, *s.*
Ath'mo-num
A-tili'a
At'i-pha, *s.*
At-lan'ti-des
A-treb'a-tes
At'reus
A-tri'des
At-ro-pa-te'ne
At'ro-pos
At'tai, *s.*
At-ta-li'a, *s.*
At'ta-lus
At-thar'a-tes, *s.*
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At'ti-la
At-til'i-us
At-ti'nas
At'ti-us
Au-fi-de'na
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus

Au-ge'as
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ti'nus
Au-gus-to-bri'ga
Au-gus-to-du'-num
Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-le'tes
Au-ra'nus, *s.*
Au-re'li-a
Au-re-li-a'nus
Au-re'li-us
Au-ro'ra
Au-so'ni-a
Au-so'ni-us
Au-te'sa, *s.*
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'e-don
Au-to-me-du'sa
Au-ton'o-e
Av'a-ran, *s.*
Av-a-ri'cum
Av'a-ron, *s.*
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus
A-vi-e'nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on
Ax'i-us
Az'a-el, *s.*
Az-a-zi'as, *s.*
Az-a-zi'ah, *s.*
Az-a-ni'ah, *s.*
A-za'phi-on, *s.*
Az'a-ra, *s.*
A-za're-el, *s.*
Az-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Az-a-ri'as, *s.*
A'zaz, *s.*
A-za'zel, *s.*
Az-a-zi'ah, *s.*
Az-baz'a-reth, *s.*
A-ze'kah
Az-e-phi'rith, *s.*
A-ze'tas, *s.*
A-zi'a, *s.*
A'zi-el, *s.*
A-zi'zah, *s.*
Az'ma-veth, *s.*
A-zo'tus, *s.*
Az'ri-el, *s.*
Azr'i-kam, *s.*
A-zu'bah, *s.*
Azu'ran, *s.*

B.

Ba'al-ah, *s.*
Ba'al-ath, *s.*
Ba'a-nah, *s.*
Ba-a-ni'as, *s.*
Ba'a-rah, *s.*
Ba-a-se'iah, *s.*
Ba'a-shah, *s.*
Bab'y-lon
Bac'chi-des
Bac-chi'us
Bac-chyl'i-des
Bac-tri-a'na
Ba-go'as
Bag'o-as, *s.*
Ba-ha'rum-ite, *s.*
Ba-hu'mus, *s.*
Ba-hu'rim, *s.*
Bai'æ (bā'yē)
Bak-buk-i'ah, *s.*
Ba'la-am (*or* bā'-lam), *s.*
Bal'a-dan, *s.*
Bal'a-mo, *s.*
Ba-le-a'res
Bal-tha'sar, *s.*
Ban-a-i'as, *s.*
Ban-na'ia, *s.*
Ban'u-as, *s.*
Ba-rab'bas, *s.*
Bar'a-chel, *s.*
Bar-a-chi'ah, *s.*
Bar-a-chi'as, *s.*
Bar-ba'tus
Bar-da'nes
Bar-hu'mite, *s.*
Ba-ri'ah, *s.*
Ba-ri'ne
Bar-je'sus, *s.*
Bar-jo'na, *s.*
Ba-ro'dis, *s.*
Bar'sa-bas, *s.*
Bar-si'pe
Bar'ta-cus, *s.*
Bar-thol'o-mew, *s.*
Bar-ti-me'us, *s.*
Bar-za'nes
Bar-zil'la-i, *s.*
Bas'a-loth, *s.*
Bas'ca-ma, *s.*
Bash'e-math, *s.*
Bas'ta-i, *s.*
Ba-ta'vi
Ba-ta'vi-a
Bath-she'bah, *s.*
Bath'shu-a, *s.*
Ba-thy'llus
Bav'a-i, *s.*
Ba'vi-us
Be-a-li'ah, *s.*
Be'a-loth, *s.*
Be'an, *s.*
Bel'a-i, *s.*
Bel'ry-ces *or* Bery'ces
Be-cho'rath, *s.*
Bech'ti-leth, *s.*
Bed-a-i'ah, *s.*
Be-el-ī'a-da, *s.*
Be-el'sa-rus, *s.*
Be-el'ze-bub, *s.*
Be'er, *s.*
Be-e'ra, *s.*
Be-er-e'lim, *s.*
Be-e'ri, *s.*
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi, *s.*
Be-e'roth, *s.*
Be-er-she'bah *or* Be-er-she-bah, *s.*
Be-esh'te-rah, *s.*
Bel'e-mus, *s.*
Be'li-al, *s.*
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-le'ro-phon
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lov'a-ci
Bel'ma-im, *s.*
Bel'phe-gor
Bel-shaz'zar, *s.*
Bel-te-shaz'zar, *s.*
Be-na'cus
Be-na'iah, *s.*
Ben-e-be'rak, *s.*
Ben-e-ja'a-kan, *s.*
Ben-ha'dad, *s.*
Ben-ha'il, *s.*
Ben-ha'nan, *s.*
Ben'i-nu, *s.*
Ben'ja-min, *s.*
Ben'ja-mite, *s.*
Ben-nu'i, *s.*
Ben-o'ni, *s.*
Ben-zo'heth, *s.*
Ber'a-chah, *s.*
Ber-a-chi'ah, *s.*
Ber-a-i'ah, *s.*
Be-re'a, *s.*
Ber-e-chi'ah, *s.*
Ber-e-ni'ce
Be-ri'ah, *s.*
Ber-ni'ce, *s.*
Be-ro'dach-Bal'a-dan, *s.*
Ber'o-e
Be-ro'sus
Be-ro'thah, *s.*
Ber'o-thai, *s.*
Ber're-tho, *s.*
Ber'y-tus *or* Bery'tus
Ber-ze'lus, *s.*
Be'sai, *s.*
Bes-o-de'iah, *s.*
Bes'ti-a
Bet'a-ne, *s.*
Beth-ab'a-ra, *s.*
Beth'a-ny, *s.*
Beth-ar'a-bah, *s.*
Beth-a'ram, *s.*
Beth-a'ven, *s.*
Beth-az'ma-veth, *s.*
Beth-ba'rah, *s.*
Beth-e'mek, *s.*
Beth-es'da (*s as z*), *s.*
Beth-e'zel, *s.*
Beth-hac'ce-rim, *s.*
Beth-ha'ran, *s.*
Beth-ho'ron, *s.*
Beth-jesh'i-moth *s.*
Beth-leh'a-oth, *s.*
Beth'le-hem, *s.*
Beth-ma'a-chah, *s.*
Beth-me'on, *s.*
Beth-o'ron, *s.*
Beth-pa'let, *s.*
Beth-pe'or, *s.*
Beth'pha-ge (*g as j*), *s.*
Beth-phe'let, *s.*
Beth-ra'pha, *s.*
Beth-ru'bah, *s.*
Beth-sa'i-da, *s.*
Beth-she'mesh, *s.*
Beth-su'ra, *s.*
Beth-tap'pu-ah, *s.*
Be-thu'el, *s.*
Be'thul, *s.*
Be-thu-li'a *or* Be-thu'li-a, *s.*
Bet-to'li-us, *s.*
Bet-o-mes'tham, *s.*
Bet'o-nim, *s.*
Be-u'lah, *s.*
Be'zai, *s.*
Bez-a-le'el *or* Bezal'eel, *s.*
Be'zek, *s.*
Be'zer, *s.*
Be'zeth, *s.*
Bi-a'nor
Bi'a-tas, *s.*
Bi-brac'te
Bib'ro-ci
Bib'u-lus
Big'tha-na, *s.*
Big-va'i *or* Big'va-i, *s.*
Bil'bi-lis
Bil'c-am, *s.*
Bil'gai, *s.*
Bin'e-a, *s.*
Bin'nu-i, *s.*
Bir'zav-ith, *s.*
Bis'to-nes
Bi-thi'ah, *s.*
Bith'ron, *s.*
Bi-thy'ni
Bi-thyn'i-a
Bit'i-as
Bi-tu'ri-ges
Biz-joth'jah, *s.*
Blan-du'si-a
Blem'my-es
Bo-ad'i-ce'a
Bo-a-ner'ges, *s.*
Bo'az, *s.*
Boch'e-ru, *s.*
Bœ-o'ti-a
Bo-e'thi-us
Boi'i
Boi'o-rix
Bo-mil'car
Bo-o'tes
Bo'oz, *s.*
Bo're-as
Bo-ry-s'the-nes
Bos'o-ra, *s.*
Bos'po-rus
Bruc-ca'ti
Bras'i-das
Bren-ten'i-cum
Bret'ti-i
Bri-a're-us *or* Bri'a-reus
Bri-gan'tes
Bri-gan'ti-um
Bris-æ'is
Brit-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus
Brit-o-ma'ris
Brit-o-mar'tis
Brit'o-nes *or* Brito'nes
Bro'mi-us
Bro'te-as
Bruc'te-ri
Brun-dis'si-um
Bru'ti-i *or* Brut'ti-i
Bu-bas'tis
Bu-ceph'a-lus
Bu-cil'li-a
Bu-de'a,
Bu-di'ni
Bu-do'rum
Buk-ki'ah, *s.*
Bu'pa-lus
Bu-pra'si-um
Bur-dig'a-la
Bu-si'ris
Bu'te-o
Bu-thro'tum
Bu-to'ri-des
Buz'ite, *s.*
Bu'zy-ges *or* Buzy'ges
Bys-sa'tis
Byz-an-ti'a-cus
By-zan'ti-um

C.

Cab'a-des
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Cad'a-ra
Ca-de'no
Cad-me'a
Cad'mi-el, *s.*
Ca-dru'si
Cæ-ci'li-a
Cæ-ci-li-a'nus
Cæ-ci'li-us
Cæ-ci'na
Cæ'cu-bum
Cæ'li-a
Cæ'li-us
Cæ'neus
Cæ'sar (*s as z*)
Cæ-sa-re'a (*s as z*)
Cæ-sa'ri-on (*s as z*)
Cæ-se'na
Cæ-sen'ni-us
Cæ'si-a
Cæ'si-us
Cæ-so'ni-a
Cæ-so'ni-us
Ca'ia-phas, *s.*
Cai'nan, *s.*
Ca'ius
Cal'a-ber
Cal'a-is
Cal'a-mus
Cal-au-re'a
Ca-led'o-nes
Cal-e-do'ni-a
Ca-lig'u-la
Cal'i-tas, *s.*
Cal'li-
Cal'li-cles
Cal-lic'ra-tes
Cal-li-crat'i-das
Cal-lig'e-nes
Cal-lim'a-chus
Cal-li-me'des
Cal-lim'e-don
Cal-li-ni'cus
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li'o-pe
Cal-lip'i-des
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal-lir'ho-e
Cal-lis'the-nes
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal-lix'e-nus
Cal-pur'ni-a
Cal'va-ry, *s.*
Cal-vi'nus
Cal'y-don
Ca-lyp'so
Cam - a - lo - du'-num
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-ri'num
Ca-mil'la
Ca-mi'rus
Ca-mo'næ
Can-da-pi'a
Cam-pas'pe
Cam'py-lus
Ca'naan (*kā'nan or kā'na-an*), *s.*
Can'a-ce
Can'da-ce
Can-dau'les
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us
Ca-nin'i-us
Can-o'pus
Can'ta-ber
Can'ta-bri
Can-ta-bri-a
Can'tha-rus
Can-the'la
Can'ti-um
Can-u-le'ius
Ca-nu'si-um
Cap'a-neus
Ca-pel'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'nas
Ca-per'na-um, *s.*
Caph - ar - sal'a-mah, *s.*
Ca-phen'a-tha, *s.*
Ca-phi'ra, *s.*
Caph'to-rim, *s.*
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
Cap-pad'o-ces
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Ca'pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap'u-a
Car-a-cal'la
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca-rau'si-us
Car'cha-mis, *s.*
Car-che'don
Car'che-mish, *s.*
Car-da-me'ne
Car-dam'y-le
Car de'sus
Car'di-a
Car-du'chi
Ca-re'ah, *s.*
Ca-re'sus
Ca'ri-a
Ca-ri'nas
Car-ma'ni-a
Car'na-im, *s.*
Car-ne'a-des
Car'ni-on, *s.*
Car'pa-thus
Car-pe-ta'ni
Car-poc'ra-tes
Car-she'na, *s.*
Car-te'ia
Car'tha'go
Car-vil'i-us
Ca'ry-æ
Ca-ry-a'tæ
Cas-i-li'num
Ca-siph'i-a, *s.*
Cas'ius
Cas'leu, *s.*
Cas'lu-him, *s.*
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-ta'li-a
Cas-to'lus
Cat'a-na
Ca-thu'a, *s.*
Cat-i-li'na
Ca't-is
Cat-o-bri'ga
Cat'u-lus
Ca-tu'ri-ges
Cau'ca-sus
Cau-co'nes
Cau'di-um
Cau-lo'ni-a
Ca'y'cus
Ca-ys'ter
Ce-ci'li-us
Ce-ci'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-des
Ce'crops
Ce'dron (*or* kē'-dron), *s.*
Ce'i'lan (cei=sē), *s.*
Ce'la-don
Ce-le'no
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cen-chre'æ
Ce-ni'na
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen-tau'rus
Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tu'ri-pe
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-a-le'ni-a
Ceph'a-lus
Ce'pheus
Ce-phi'so
Ce-phis-o-do'rus
Ce-phi'sus *or* Cephis'sus
Ce'phren
Cer-a-mi'cus
Cer'a-sus
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Cer'be-rus
Cer-cy'ra
Cer-do'us
Ces-a-re'a (*s as z*), *s.*
Ce-the'gus
Ce'yx
Cha'bri-as
Cha'di-as, *s.*
Chæ're-a
Chæ-re'mon
Chæ're-phon
Chæ-rip'pus
Chæ'ro-las
Chæ-ro-ne'a
Chal-ce'don
Chal-cid'i-ce
Chal-cid'i-cus
Chal-ci'o-pe
Chal-ci'tis
Chal-dæ'a
Chal'y-bes
Cha'naan (see Canaan), *s.*
Cha'o-nes
Cha'o-ni-a
Cha-o-ni'tis
Char'a-ka, *s.*
Char'a-shim, *s.*
Char'che-mish, *s.*
Cha're-a, *s.*
Char'i-cles
Char-i-cli'des
Char-i-la'us
Char'i-tes
Char'mi-das
Char'mi-des
Cha-ryb'dis
Chas'e-ba, *s.*
Ched-or-la'o-mer, *s.*
Chel'ci-as, *s.*
Che-li'don
Che-lo'ne
Che-lu'bai, *s.*
Chem'a-rims, *s.*
Che-na'a-nah, *s.*
Chen'a-ni, *s.*
Chen-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Che-phi'rah, *s.*
Che're-as, *s.*
Cher'eth-ims, *s.*
Cher'eth-ites, *s.*
Cher-so-ne'sus
Ches'a-lon, *s.*
Che-thi'im, *s.*
Chil'e-ab, *s.*
Chi-li'on, *s.*
Chi-mæ'ra
Chin'ne-reth, *s.*
Chin'ne-roth, *s.*
Chi-on'i-des
Chis'leu, *s.*
Chio'e
Cho-a'spi
Cho-as'pes
Chob'a-i, *s.*
Choœ'ri-lus
Cho-ra'shan, *s.*
Cho-ra'zin, *s.*
Chos-o-en'es, *s.*
Chos'ro-es
Cho-ze'ba, *s.*
Chres'i-phon
Chrys-ag'o-ras
Chry-sa'or
Chry-sa'o-ris
Chry-se'is
Chry'seus
Chry-sip'pus
Chrys-o-la'us
Chry-so-le'as
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sos'to-mus
Chry-soth'e-mis
Chtho'ni-a
Chtho'ni-us
Chu'shan-Rish-a-tha'im, *s.*
Cib-a-ri'tis
Cib-de'li
Ci-bo'tus
Cil'ly-ra
Cic'e-ro
Cic'o-nes
Cil'i-ces
Ci-li'i-a
Cim-me'ri-i
Ci-mo'lus
Cin'a-don
Cin'a-ra
Cin-cin-na'tus
Cin'e-as
Cin-ga'ta-rix
Ciu'gu-lum
Cin'na-don
Ciu'ne-reth, *s.*
Cin'ne-roth, *s.*
Cin'y-ras
Cis-al-pi'na
Ci-thæ'ron
Cit'i-um
Clau'di-a
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau'di-us
Cla-zom'e-næ
Cle-ar'chus
Cle'o-bis
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-o-da'mus
Cle-om'a-chus
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om'e-don
Cle-om'e-nes
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni'cus
Cle-o'nus
Cle-on'y-mus
Cle'o-pas
Cle-o-pa'tra *or* Cle-o-pa'tra
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle'o-phas, *s.*
Cle'o-phon
Cle'o-pus
Clim'e-nus
Clin'i-as
Clis'the-nes
Cli-tom'a-chus
Clit'o-phon
Clo-a'ca
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Cle'li-a
Clu'si-um
Clym'e-ne
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Coc-ce'ius
Co-cy'tus
Coc-ci'li-us
Cœl-e-syr'i-a
Cœ-li-o-bri'ga
Cœ'li-us
Cœ-o-syr'i-a
Col-ho'zeh, *s.*
Co'li-us, *s.*
Col-la'ti-a
Col-la-ti'nus
Col'o-e
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'se, *s.*
Col-u-mel'la
Com-a-ge'na
Co-ma'na
Co-me'tes
Com-ma-ge'ne
Com'mo-dus
Com-plu'sum
Con-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Con-cor'di-a
Con'dy-lus
Co-ni'ah, *s.*
Con-o-ni'ah, *s.*
Co-no'pe
Con-o-pe'um
Con-stan'ti-a
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan'ti-nus
Con-stan'ti-us
Co'os, *s.*
Co-pa'is
Cor'bu-lo
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'di-a-ba
Co-rin'e-um
Co-rin'na
Co-ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-us
Cor-nu'tus
Cor-o-ne'a
Co-ro'nis
Co-ro'pe
Cor-so'se
Cor-to'na
Cor-ty'na
Cor-vi'nus
Cor-y-han'tes
Co-ryc'i-a
Cor'ydon
Cor'y-thus
Cot'i-so
Co-ty-o'ra
Co-ty't'o
Cran'a-e
Cran'a-us
Crat'a-as
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-tip'pus
Crat'y-lus
Crem'e-ra
Cre-mo'na
Cres-phon'tes
Cres-to'ne
Cre'te
Cre-the'is
Cret'i-cus
Cre u'sa
Cris-pi'nus
Crit'i-as
Crit-o-bu'lus

Cron'i-des
Cro'ni-us
Crot'a-lus
Cro-to'na
Crus-tu-me'ri-a
Cte'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Ctes-i-la'us
Cte-sil'o-chus
Ctes'i-phon
Cte-sip'pus
Ctim'e-ne
Cu-nax'a
Cu-pi'do
Cu-re'tes
Cu'ri-a
Cu'ri-us
Cur'ti-us
Cu'shan Rish-a-tha'im, *s.*
Cu'shi, *s.*
Cy'a-mon, *s.*
Cy-ax'a-res
Cy-be'be
Cy'be-le
Cy-bo'tus
Cyc'la-des
Cy-clo'pes
Cy-dip'pe
Cy-do'nes
Cy-do'ni-a
Cyl-le'ne
Cy-mod'o-ce
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn'a-xa
Cy-nax'a
Cyn-e-gi'rus
Cyn-o-ceph'a-læ
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn'thi-a
Cyp'se-lus
Cyr-e-na'i-ca
Cy-re'ne
Cy-re'ni-us, *s.*
Cy-ril'lus
Cy-ro-pæ-di'a
Cy-rop'o-lis
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-ræ'a
Cy-the'ris
Cy-the'ron
Cyz'i-cum
Cyz'i-cus

D.

Dab'a-reh, *s.*
Dab'ba-sheth, *s.*
Dab'e-rath, *s.*
Da'bri-a, *s.*
Da'ci-a
Dac'ty-li
Dad-de'us, *s.*
Dæ'da-lus
Dai'san, *s.*
Da-la'iah, *s.*
Da-li'iah, *s.*
Dal-ma-nu'tha, *s.*
Dal-ma'ti-a
Dal-mat'i-cus
Dam'a-lis
Dam'a-ris, *s.*
Dam-as-ce'nus
Da-mas'cus
Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
Dam-a-si-thy'-mus
Dam'o-cles
Dam-o-ti'mus
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-des
Dan'a-us
Dan-dar'i-dæ
Dan'i-el, *s.*
Dan-ja'an, *s.*
Da-ni'bi-us
Daph'ne (daf'nē)
Dar'da-ni
Dar-da'ni-a
Dar-dan'i-des
Dar'da-nis
Dar'da-nus
Da-ri'us
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da-the'mah, *s.*
Dau'ni-a
Deb'o-rah, *s.*
De-cap'o-lis
Dec-e-le'a
De-ci-a'nus
Dec'i-us
De-cu'ma
De-dan'im, *s.*
De-ha'vites, *s.*
De-id-a-mi'a
De-im'a-chus
De-i'o-ces
De-i'o-ne
De-i'o-pe
De-i-o-pe'ia
De-i-ot'a-rus
De-iph'o-bus
De'i-phon
De-ip'y-lus
Dej-a-ni'ra
De-la'iah, *s.*
De'li-a
De-li'lah, *s.*
De'li-um
De'li-us
De-ma'des
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-me'ter
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
Dem-o-cli'des
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'o-cus
De-mo'nax
Dem-o-nas'sa
Dem-o-phan'tus
De-moph'i-lus
De-moph'o-on
De-mos'the-nes
De-mos'tra-tus
Den'dra
De-od'a-tus
Der'ce-to
Der-cyl'li-das
Der-cyl'lus
Der'cy-los
Deu-ca'li-on
De-u'el, *s.*
Dev'o-na
Dex-am'e-nus
Dex'i-us
Di-ac-tor'i-des
Di-æ'us
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-an'a
Di-aph'a-nes
Dib-la'im, *s.*
Dib-la-tha'im, *s.*
Di-cæ'a
Dic-e-ar'chus
Dic'e-mas
Did'y-ma
Did'y-me
Did'y-mus
Di-es'pi-ter
Di-gen'ti-a
Dil'e-an, *s.*
Di-mo'nah, *s.*
Din'dy-ma
Din-dy-me'ne
Din'dy-mus
Din-ha'bah, *s.*
Di-noch'a-res
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-oc'le-a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-do'rus
Di-og'e-nes
Di-og-ne'tus
Di-o-me'de
Di-om-e-de'a
Di-o-me'des
Di-om'e-don
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
Di-o-ni'cus
Di-o-nys'i-a
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'-rus
Di-o-nys'i-us
Di-o-ny'sus
Di'o-pe
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-oph'an-tus
Di-o-pi'thes
Di-op'o-lis
Di-os-cor'i-des
Di-os-cu'ri
Di-os'po-lis
Di-os'pyr
Di-o-ti'mus
Di-ot're-phes
Diph'i-lus
Dip'o-lis
Dip'y-lon
Dir-i-ti'a-cus
Dir-o-du'rum
Di-vo'na
Di-za'hab, *s.*
Doc'i-mus
Do'da-i, *s.*
Do-da'nim, *s.*
Do-da'vah, *s.*
Do-do'na
Dol-a-bel'la
Do-li'o-nes
Do'li-us
Dol'o-pes
Do-lo'ri-a
Di-mi-ti-a'nus
Do-mi'ti-us
Do-na'tus
Dor-ce'a
Dor'i-cus
Do-ri-e'um
Dor-y-læ'um
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
Do-rym'e-nes, *s.*
Do-sith'e-us
Drep'a-na
Drep'a-num
Dru-sil'la
Dry'a-des
Dry-an-ti'des
Dry'o-pe
Dry'o-pes
Du-il'li-a
Du-il'li-us
Du-lich'i-um
Dum'no-rix
Dy-nam'e-ne
Dy'so-rus

E.

E'a-nes, *s.*
E-ar'i-nus
Eb-en-e'zer, *s.*
E-bi-a'saph, *s.*
Eb-o-ra'cum
E-bro'nah, *s.*
E-bu'dæ
Eb-u-ro'nes
E-ca'nus, *s.*
Ec-bat'a-na
Ech-e-bu'lus
E-che'ra-tes
Ech'e-mus
Ech'e-phron
E-chi'nus
E-chi'on
E-chi-on'i-des
Ec'no-mus
Ed-di'as, *s.*
E-des'sa
E-do'nes
Ed're-i, *s.*
E-e'ti-on
E-gal'e-os
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges'ta
Eg-la'im, *s.*
Eg-na'ti-a
Eg-na'ti-us
Ek-re'bel, *s.*
Ek'ron, *s.*
E-la'dah, *s.*
E-læ'a
El-a-gab'a-lus
El-a-mi'tæ
El-a-te'a
El'ci-a, *s.*
El-da'ah, *s.*
El'e-a
El'e-ad, *s.*
El-e-a'leh, *s.*
El-e-a'sah, *s.*
El-e-a'zar, *s.*
El-e-a-zu'rus, *s.*
El'ec-tra
El-e-ler'y-on
El-e-phan'ti-ne
El-e-phan'tis
El-eu-sin'i-a
E-leu'sis
E-leu'the-ræ
El-eu-the'ri-a
El-ha'nan, *s.*
E-li'ab, *s.*
E-li'a-da, *s.*
E-li'ah, *s.*
El-i'ah-ba, *s.*
E-li'a-kim, *s.*
E-li'a-li, *s.*
El-i'am, *s.*
E-li'as, *s.*
E-li'a-saph, *s.*
E-li'a-shib, *s.*
E-li'a-sib, *s.*
E-li'dad, *s.*
E-li'el, *s.*
E-li'e-nai, *s.*
E-li-e'zer, *s.*
E-li'ha-ba, *s.*
E-li'hu, *s.*
E-li'jah, *s.*
E-li'kah, *s.*
E-lim'e-lech, *s.*
E-liph'a-let, *s.*
E-li'phaz, *s.*
E-liph'e-leh, *s.*
E-liph'e-let, *s.*
E-li'sha, *s.*
E-li'sha-mah, *s.*
E-li'sha-phat, *s.*
E-li'she-ba, *s.*
E-li'shu-a, *s.*
E-li'u, *s.*
E-li'za-phan, *s.*
E-li'zur, *s.*
El-ka'nah, *s.*
El-la'sar, *s.*
El-mo'dam, *s.*
El-na'am, *s.*
El-na'than, *s.*
E-lo'i, *s.*
El-pa'al, *s.*
El-pa'let, *s.*
El-pa'ran, *s.*
El-te'keh, *s.*
El-te'kon, *s.*
El-to'lad, *s.*
E'lul, *s.*
E-lu'zai, *s.*
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mas, *s.*
El'y-mus
El-za'bad, *s.*
El-za'phan, *s.*
E-man'u-el, *s.*
E-ma'thi-a
Em'e-sa
E'mims, *s.*
Em-ma'us, *s.*
E-mo'da
E-mo'lus
Em-ped'o-cles
E-na're-a
En-a-r'e-te
En-cel'a-dus
En-dym'i-on
En Eg-la'im, *s.*
En'e-si
En-gad'di, *s.*
En Gan'nim, *s.*
En Ged'i, *s.*
En Hak-ko're, *s.*
E-ni'peus
E-nis'pe
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En Rim'mon, *s.*
En Ro'gel, *s.*
En She'mesh, *s.*
En Tap-pu'ah, *s.*
E-pam-i-non'das
Ep'a-sa'ras, *s.*
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-e-ne'tus, *s.*
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tæ
Eph-i-al'tes
E'phra-im, *s.*
Eph'ra-tah, *s.*
Eph'rath, *s.*
E'phron, *s.*
Eph'y-ra
Eph'y-re
Ep-i-car'te
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
E-pic'ra-tes
Ep-ic-te'tus
Ep-i-cu'rus
Ep-i-cy'des
Ep-i-dau'rus
Ep-i-do'tæ
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'o-ni
Ep-i-me'des
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'theus
E-piph'a-nes
Ep-i-pha'ni-us
E-pip'o-læ
E-pi'rus
E-pit'a-dæs
Ep-i-ti'mus
Epi'o-na
E-po'pe
E-po'peus
Ep'y-tus
E-quic'o-lus
Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
Er'a-tus
Er'e-bus
Er-ech-the'um
E-rech'theus
E-ret'ri-a
Er'ga-ne
Er-i-bœ'a
Er-i-bo'tes
Er-i-ce'a
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
E-rid'a-nus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig'o-nus
E-rin'nys
E-ri'nys
Er-i-phy'le
E-ros'tra-tus
Er-y-ci'na
Er'y-thræ
E-sa'ias, *s.*
Es-dra'e-lon, *s.*
Es-dre'lon, *s.*
Es'e-bon, *s.*
E-se'bri-as, *s.*
Esh-ba'al, *s.*
E'she-an, *s.*
Esh-ta'ol, *s.*
Esh-ten-a'a, *s.*
Es-ma-chi'ah, *s.*
E-so'ra, *s.*
Es-qui'li-æ
Es-qui-li'nus
Es-senes', es-sēnz'
Es-se'ni
Est'ha-ol, *s.*
Es'ther (*th=t*), *s.*
Es-ti-æ'a
Es-ti-æ-o'tis
Es'u-la
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clus
Eth-ba'al, *s.*
E-tru'ri-a
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bu'le
Eu-bu'li-des
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-cli'des
Eu'cra-tes
Eu-crat'i-das
Eu-dæ'mon
Eu-dam'i-das
Eu-de'mus
Eu-do'ci-a
Eu-doc'i-mus
Eu-el'pi-des
Eu-e nor
Eu-e'nus
Eu-er'ge-tes
Eu-ge'ni-a
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu-gem'e-rus
Eu'ma-chus
Eu-mæ'us
Eu'me-nes
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-ni'ce
Eu'no-mus
Eu-o'di-as, *s.*
Eu'pa-tor
Eu-pa-to'ri-a
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phra'tes
Eu-phros'y-ne
Eu-pol'e-mus, *s.*
Eu'po-lis
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ri'pus
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'pa
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu-ry-cli'des
Eu-ryd'i-ce
Eu-rym'a-chus
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-ryp'y-le
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys'theus
Eu-ryt'e-lus
Eu-ryt'i-on
Eu-se'bi-us
Eu-sta'thi-us
Eus'the-nes
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-trap'e-lus
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches
Eu'ty-chus, *s.*
Eux-i'nus
E-vad'ne
E-vag'o-ras
E-van'der
E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
E'vil Me-ro'-dach, *s.*
Ex-qui'li-a
Ez'ba-i
Ez-e-ki'as, *s.*
E-ze'ki-el, *s.*
Ez-e-ri'as, *s.*
E-zi'as, *s.*
E'zi-on Ge'ber, *s.*

F.

Fa'bi-us
Fa-bric'i-us
Fæ'su-læ
Fa-la'ri-i
Fan'ni-i
Fan'ni-us
Faus-ti'na
Faus-ti'nus
Faus'tu-lus
Fa-vo'ni-us
Fa'vo-ri'nus
Fel'si-na
Fe-ret'ri-us
Fes-cen-ni'nus
Fes'cu-læ
Fi-de'næ
Fid-e-na'tes
Fi'ni-a
Fla-min'i-a
Fla-min'i-us
Fla'vi-a
Fla'vi-us
Flo-reu'ti-a
Flo-ri-a'nus
Fon-ta'nus
Fon-te'ius
For'mi-æ
For-mi-a'num
For-tu'na
For-tu-na'tus
Fron-ti'nus
Fru'si-no
Fu'ci-nus
Fu-fid'i-us
Fu'fi-us
Ful'vi-a
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da-nus
Fu'ri-æ
Fu'ri-us

G.

Ga'al, *s.*
Ga'ash, *s.*
Ga-ba'el, *s.*
Gab'a-la
Gab'bai, *s.*
Gab'ba-tha, *s.*
Ga-bi-e'nus
Ga'bi-i
Ga-bin'i-us
Ga'bri-as, *s.*
Ga'bri-el, *s.*
Gad'a-ra
Gad'a-renes, *s.*
Gad-ed'el, *s.*
Ga-di'ra
Gad-i-ta'nus
Gæ-tu'li
Gæ-tu'li-a
Ga'ius, *s.*
Ga'la-ad, *s.*
Ga-la'sus
Gal-a-te'a
Gal-a-ti-a, *s.*
Ga-le'ed, *s.*
Gal-ga'la, *s.*
Gal'i-lee, *s.*
Gal'li-a
Gal'li-cus
Gal'li-o, *s.*
Gal-lip'o-lis
Ga-ma'el, *s.*
Ga-ma'li-el, *s.*
Gam-ma'dim, *s.*
Gan-y-me'de
Gan-y-me'des
Gar'ga-ra
Gar-i-zim *or* Ga-riz'im, *s.*
Ga-rum'na
Gau-ga-me'la
Ga-za'ra, *s.*
Ga-ze'ra, *s.*
Ged-a-li'ah, *s.*
Ge-de'rah, *s.*
Ge-de'roth, *s.*
Ged-e-ro-tha'im,
Ge-ha'zi, *s.*
Ge-li'loth, *s.*
Ge-lo'i
Ge-mal'li, *s.*
Ge-ma-ri'ah, *s.*
Gem'i-ni
Ge-ne'zar, *s.*
Gen-nes'a-ret, *s.*
Gen-ne'us, *s.*
Gen'se-ric
Gen'u-a
Ge-nu'bath, *s.*
Ge-phy'ra
Gep'i-dæ
Ger'a-sa
Ge-re'a
Ger'ge-senes, *s.*
Ger'i-zim *or* Ge-riz'im
Ger'ma-lus
Ger-ma'ni-a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-rhe'ni-ans, *s.*
Ger'y-on
Ge'shem, *s.*
Ge'shur, *s.*
Gesh'u-ri, *s.*
Geth-o-li'as, *s.*
Geth-sem'a-ne, *s.*
Ge-tu'li-a
Ge-u'el, *s.*
Gib'be-thon, *s.*
Gib'e-a, *s.*
Gib'e-ah, *s.*
Gib'e-ath, *s.*
Gib'e-on, *s.*
Gid-e-o'ni, *s.*
Gid-e-o'ni, *s.*
Gil'e-ad, *s.*
Gil'ge-tha, *s.*
Gi-li'ah, *s.*
Gi-lo'nah, *s.*
Gi-mir'rai, *s.*
Gin'ne-thon, *s.*
Gir'ga-shites, *s.*
Git'tah He'pher,
Git-ta'im, *s.*
Gi'zon-ite, *s.*
Gly-ce'ri-um
Gnos'si-a
Go'bry-as
Gol'go-tha, *s.*
Go-li'ah, *s.*
Go-li'ath, *s.*
Go-mor'rah, *s.*
Gon'gy-lus
Gor'di-us
Gor'gi-as, *s.*
Gor'go-nes
Gor-ty'na
Goth-o-li'as, *s.*
Go-thon'i-el, *s.*
Gra-di'vus
Græ'ci-a
Gra'ius
Gra-ni'cus
Gra'ti-æ
Gra-ti-a'nus
Gra'ti-on
Gra'ti-us
Gre-go'ri-us
Gry-ne'um
Gry-nes'us
Gud-go'dah, *s.*
Gy'a-rus
Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'um

H.

Ha-a-hash'ta-ri,
Ha-am'mo-nai, *s.*
Ha-ba'iah, *s.*
Ha-bak'kuk, *s.*
Hab-a-zi-ni'ah, *s.*
Ha-ca-li'ah, *s.*
Ha-chi'lah, *s.*
Hach-mo'ni, *s.*
Ha-dar-e'zer, *s.*
Ha-da'shah, *s.*
Ha-das'sah, *s.*
Had-a-sa'ah, *s.*
Had'lai, *s.*
Ha-do'ram, *s.*
Ha-dri-a'nus
Ha-dri-at'i-cum
Had-ru-me'tum
Hæ'mo-nes
Hæ-mo'ni-a
Hag'a-bah, *s.*
Ha'gar-enes, *s.*
Hag'ga-i, *s.*
Hag'ge-ri, *s.*
Hag-gi'ah, *s.*
Hak'ka-tan, *s.*
Ha-ku'pha, *s.*
Hal-cy'o-ne
Ha-le'sus
Ha-ly-ac'mon
Ha-li-ar'tus
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Hal-lo'esh, *s.*
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-ly-at'tes
Ham-a-dry'a-des
Ha-mil'car
Ham-mah-le'-koth, *s.*
Ham-ne-da'tha, *s.*
Ham-mo-le'keth, *s.*
Ha-mu'el, *s.*
Ha-mu'tal, *s.*
Ha-nam'e-el, *s.*
Ha-nan'e-el, *s.*
Ha-na'ni, *s.*
Han-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Han'na-thon, *s.*
Han'ni-bal
Han-ni'el, *s.*
Haph-ra'im, *s.*
Har'a-dah, *s.*
Har-bo'nah, *s.*
Har-ha'iah, *s.*
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-ne'pher, *s.*
Ha-ro'eh, *s.*
Ha-ro'sheth, *s.*
Har'pa-gus
Har'pa-lus
Har-pal'y-ce
Har-poc'ra-tes
Har-py'i-æ
Ha-ru'maph, *s.*
Har'u-phite, *s.*
Has-a-di'ah, *s.*
Has'dru-bal
Hash-a-bi'ah, *s.*
Ha-shab'nah, *s.*
Hash-ab-ni'ah, *s.*
Hash-bad'a-na, *s.*
Hash-mo'nah, *s.*
Ha-shu'bah, *s.*
Ha-she'phah, *s.*
Has-se-na'ah, *s.*
Ha-su'pha, *s.*
Hat'i-pha, *s.*
Ha-ti'ta, *s.*
Hat-ta'a-vah, *s.*
Hav'i-lah, *s.*
Ha-za'el *or* Haz'a-el, *s.*
Ha'zar Hat'ti-con, *s.*
Haz'a-zon, *s.*
Haz-e-lel-po'ni, *s.*
Ha-ze'rim, *s.*
Ha-ze'roth, *s.*
Haz'e-zon Ta'mar, *s.*
Ha-zi'el, *s.*
Ha'zor Ha-dat'tah, *s.*
Ha-zu'bah, *s.*
Haz'zu-rim, *s.*
Heb'ron, *s.*
Hec-a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Heg'e-as, *s.*
Heg-e-sil'o-chus
He-ge'si-nus
Heg-e-sip'pus
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus
Hel-chi'ah, *s.*
Hel-chi'as, *s.*
Hel'da-i, *s.*
Hel'e-na
Hel'e-nus
Hel'i-con
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
He-li-op'o-lis
Hel'kath Haz-zu'rim, *s.*
Hel-ki'as, *s.*
Hel-la-ni'cus
Hel-le'nes
Hel-les-pon'tus
Hel-ve'ti-a
He-mo'dus
He-na'dad, *s.*

Hen'e-ti
He-phæs'ti-on
Heph'zi-bah, *s.*
Hep-tap'o-lis
Her-a-cle'a
Her-a-cles
He-ra-cle'um
Her-a-cli'dæ
Her-a-cli'tus
He-rac'li-us
Her-cu-la-ne-um
Her'cu-les
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cyn'i-a
Her-man-du'ri
Her-maph-ro-di'tus
Her-ma-the'na
Her-me'as
Her-min'i-us
Her-mi'o-ne
Her-mip'pus
Her-mo'cra-tes
Her-mog'e-nes
Her-mo-la'us
Her-mo'nax
Her-mo-ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri
Her'ni-ci
He-ro'des
He-ro'di-ans, *s.*
He-ro'di-as, *s.*
He-ro'di-on, *s.*
He-rod'o-tus
He-ros'tra-tus
He-si'o-dus
He-si'o-ne
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-des
Hes'pe-ris
Hes'pe-rus
He-sych'i-us
He-tru'ri-a
Hez'e-ki, *s.*
Hez-e-ki'ah, *s.*
He'zi-on, *s.*
Hez'ra-i, *s.*
Hi-ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni-a
Hi-be'rus
Hic'e-tas
Hid'da-i, *s.*
Hid'de-kel, *s.*
Hi-emp'sal
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi-e-re'el, *s.*
Hi-er-e'lus, *s.*
Hi-e-re'moth, *s.*
Hi-er'mas, *s.*
Hi'e-ro
Hi-e-ro-cle'a
Hi-er'o-cles
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-ro-sol'y-na
Hig-gai'on, *s.*
Hi-la'ri-o
Hi-la'ri-us
Hil-ki'ah, *s.*
Him'e-ra
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa'ri-on
Hip'pi-as
Hip-po-cli'des
Hip-poc'ra-tes
Hip-po-cre'ne
Hip-pod'a-mas
Hip-po-da-mi'a
Hip-pod'o-ce
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-pom'e-nes
Hip-po'nax
Hip-pos'tra-tus
Hip'po-tas
Hir-ca'nus, *s.*
Hir-pi'ni
Hir-pi'nus
Hir'ti-us
His-pa'ni-a
His-pa'nus
His-ti-æ'a
His-ti-æ-o'tis
His-ti æ'us
Hiz-ki'ah, *s.*
Ho-ba'iah, *s.*
Ho-da'iah, *s.*
Ho-de'vah, *s.*
Ho-di'ah, *s.*
Ho-di'jah, *s.*
Hol-o-fer'nes, *s.*
Ho-mer'i-dæ
Ho-me'rus
Ho-no'ri-us
Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor-Ha-gid'gad, *s.*

Hor-o-na'im, *s.*
Hor-ten'si-us
Hos-e'a, *s.*
Hosh-a-i'ah, *s.*
Ho-sha'ma, *s.*
Ho-she'a, *s.*
Hos-til'i-us
Hy-a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy'a-le
Hyb're-as
Hy-das'pes
Hyd-ru-o'tes
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-et'tus
Hy-ge'ia
Hy-gi'nus
Hy-i'æus
Hym-e-næ'us
Hy-met'tus
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp'a-tus
Hyp-er-bo'lus
Hyp-er-bo're-i
Hyp-er-i'des *or*
Hyp-per-i-des
Hyp-e-ri'on
Hyp-er-nes'tra
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys-tas'pes

I.

I-ac'chus
I-a-le'mus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'bli-chus
I-an'the
I-a'o-nes
I-ap'e-tus
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
I-as'i-des
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
I-be'rus
Ib'le-am, *s.*
Ib-ne'iah, *s.*
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
Ic'a-rus
I'cha-bod, *s.*
Ich-nob'a-tes
Ich-nu'sa
I-cil'i-us
I-co'ni-um
Ic-ti'nus
I-da'a
I-dæ'us
Id'a-lah, *s.*
I-da'lia
I-dis-ta-vi'su
I-dom'e-neus
I-du-mæ'a
Ig-da-li'ah, *s.*
Ig-na'ti-us
I-gu'vi-um
Ije Ab'a-rim, *s.*
Ih'i-as
Il'i-on
I-li'o-neus
I-lis'sus
I-li-thy'ia
Il'i-um
Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cum
Im-man'u-el, *s.*
In'a-chus
I-nar'i-me
In-dig'e-tæ
In-gæ'vo-nes
In-gui-om'e-rus
I-no'pus
In'su-bres
In-ta-pher'nes
I-ob'a-tes
I-ol'cos
I-o'nes
I-o'ui-a
I'o-phon
Iph-e-de'iah, *s.*
Iph'i-clus
I-phic'ra-tes
Iph-i-ge-ni'a
I-phim'e-don
I'phis
Iph'i-tus
Iph-thi'me
I'ra, *s.*
I'rad, *s.*
I'ram, *s.*

I-re-næ'us
I-re'ne
I'ri, *s.*
I-ri'jah, *s.*
I'ron, *s.*
Ir'pe-ci, *s.*
I'ru, *s.*
I'saac (i'zak), *s.*
I-sæ'us
I-sa'iah (*s as z*), *s.*
I-sau'der
I-sau'ri-a
I-sau'rus
Is-car'i-ot, *s.*
Is-da'el, *s.*
Ish-bo'sheth, *s.*
Ish'i, *s.*
I-shi'jah, *s.*
Ish'ma-el, *s.*
Ish-ma'iah, *s.*
Ish'od, *s.*
Ish-u'ah, *s.*
Ish-u'ai, *s.*
Ish-u'i, *s.*
Is-i-do'rus
Is-ma-chi'ah, *s.*
Is-ma'iah, *s.*
Is'ma-rus
Is-me'ne
Is-me'nus
I-soc'ra-tes
Is'ra-el (*s as z*), *s.*
Is'sa-char, *s.*
Is-shi'ah, *s.*
Is-tal-cu'rus, *s.*
Isth'mi-a
Is'tri-a
I-su'ah, *s.*
I-su'i, *s.*
It'a-lus
Ith'a-i, *s.*
Ith'a-mar, *s.*
Ith'i-el, *s.*
I-tho'me
I-tho'ne
Ith're-am, *s.*
It'ta-i, *s.*
It-u-ræ'a
It-u-re'a, *s.*
It'y-lus
I'vah, *s.*
Ix-i'on
Iz-ra-hi'ah, *s.*
Iz'ra-hite, *s.*
Iz-re'el, *s.*

J.

Ja'a-kan, *s.*
Ja-a-ko'bah, *s.*
Ja'a-lah, *s.*
Ja'a-lam, *s.*
Ja'a-nai, *s.*
Ja'a-sau, *s.*
Ja-a-za-ni'ah, *s.*
Ja'a-zer, *s.*
Ja-a-zi'ah, *s.*
Ja'dau, *s.*
Jad-du'a, *s.*
Ja'el, *s.*
Ja-ha'zah, *s.*
Ja-ha-zi'ah, *s.*
Jah'dai, *s.*
Jah'di-el, *s.*
Jah'do, *s.*
Jah'le-el, *s.*
Jah'mai, *s.*
Jah'zah, *s.*
Jah'ze-el, *s.*
Jah'ze-rah, *s.*
Ja'ir, *s.*
Ja'i-rus, *s.*
Jam'ni-a, *s.*
Ja-nic'u-lum
Ja-no'ah, *s.*
Ja-no'hah, *s.*
Jap'e-tus
Ja'pheth, *s.*
Ja-phi'ah, *s.*
Japh-le'ti, *s.*
Ja-re-si'ah, *s.*
Jar'i-muth, *s.*
Ja-ro'ah, *s.*
Jas'a-el, *s.*
Ja-sho'be-am, *s.*
Ja-shu'bi, *s.*
Jath'ni-el, *s.*
Jaz'y-ges,
Je'a-rim, *s.*
Je-a'te-rai, *s.*
Je-be-re-chi'ah, *s.*
Je-bu'si, *s.*
Jeb'u-site, *s.*
Jec-a-mi'ah, *s.*

Jech-o-li'ah, *s.*
Jech-o-ni'as, *s.*
Jec-o-ni'ah, *s.*
Jec-o-ni'as, *s.*
Je-da'iah, *s.*
Jed-e-di'ah, *s.*
Je-de'us, *s.*
Je-di'e-el, *s.*
Je-di'dah, *s.*
Je-dif'el, *s.*
Jed'u-thun, *s.*
Je-e'li, *s.*
Je-e'zer, *s.*
Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha, *s.*
Je-ha-le'le-el, *s.*
Je-hal'e-lel, *s.*
Je-ha-zi'el, *s.*
Jeh-de'iah, *s.*
Je-hez'e-kel, *s.*
Je-hi'ah, *s.*
Je-hi'el, *s.*
Je-hi-e'li, *s.*
Je-hiz-ki'ah, *s.*
Je-ho'a-dah, *s.*
Je-ho'ad-dan, *s.*
Je-ho-ha'haz, *s.*
Je-ho'ash, *s.*
Je-ho-ha'nan, *s.*
Je-hoi'a-chin, *s.*
Je-hoi'a-da, *s.*
Je-hoi'a-kim, *s.*
Je-hon'a-dab, *s.*
Je-hon'a-than, *s.*
Je-ho'ram, *s.*
Je-hosh-a-be'ath, *s.*
Je-hosh'a-phat, *s.*
Je-hosh'e-ba, *s.*
Je-ho'shu-ah, *s.*
Je-ho'vah Ji'reh, ℞
Je-ho'vah Tsid'ke-nu, *s.*
Je-hoz'a-bad, *s.*
Je-hoz'a-dak, *s.*
Je'hu, *s.*
Je-hu'cal, *s.*
Je-hu'di, *s.*
Je-hu-di'jah, *s.*
Je-i'el, *s.*
Je-kab'ze-el, *s.*
Jek-a-mi'am, *s.*
Jek-a-mi'ah, *s.*
Je-ku'thi-el, *s.*
Je-mi'ma, *s.*
Jem'na-an, *s.*
Je-nu'el, *s.*
Jeph'thah, *s.*
Je-phun'neh, *s.*
Je-rah'me-el, *s.*
Jer'e-chus, *s.*
Je'red, *s.*
Jer-e-mai, *s.*
Je-re-mi'ah, *s.*
Jer-e-mi'as, *s.*
Je-ri'ah, *s.*
Jer'i-bai, *s.*
Jer'i-cho, *s.*
Je'ri-el, *s.*
Je-ri'jah, *s.*
Jer'i-moth, *s.*
Je'ri-oth, *s.*
Je-ro-bo'am, *s.*
Je-ro'ham, *s.*
Je-rub'ba-al, *s.*
Je-rub'be-sheth, *s.*
Jer'u-el, *s.*
Je-ru'sa-lem, *s.*
Je-ru'sha, *s.*
Je-sa'iah, *s.*
Je-sha'iah, *s.*
Je-sha'nah, *s.*
Jesh-a-re'lah, *s.*
Je-she'be-ab, *s.*
Je-shi'mon, *s.*
Je-shi'shai, *s.*
Jesh-o-ha'iah, *s.*
Jesh'u-a, *s.*
Jesh'u-ah, *s.*
Je-shu'run, *s.*
Je-si'ah, *s.*
Je-sim'i-el, *s.*
Jes'se, *s.*
Jes'su-e, *s.*
Je-su'i, *s.*
Je-u'el, *s.*
Je'uish, *s.*
Je'uz, *s.*
Jez-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Jez'e-bel, *s.*
Je-zi'ah, *s.*
Je-zi'el, *s.*

Jez-li'ah, *s.*
Je-zo'ar, *s.*
Jez-ra-hi'ah, *s.*
Jez're-el, *s.*
Jiph'thah-el, *s.*
Jo'ab, *s.*
Jo'a-chaz, *s.*
Jo'a-chim, *s.*
Jo-a-da'nus, *s.*
Jo'ah, *s.*
Jo'a-haz, *s.*
Jo'a-kim, *s.*
Jo-an'na, *s.*
Jo'a-rib, *s.*
Jo'ash, *s.*
Jo'a-tham, *s.*
Jo-cas'ta
Joch'e-bed, *s.*
Jo-e'lah, *s.*
Jo-e'zer, *s.*
Jog-be'hah, *s.*
Jo-ha'nan, *s.*
Jo-han'nes, *s.*
Joi'a-da, *s.*
Joi'a-kim, *s.*
Joi'a-rib, *s.*
Jok'de-am, *s.*
Jok'ne-am, *s.*
Jok'the-el, *s.*
Jon'a-dab, *s.*
Jon'a-thas, *s.*
Jo'nah Ecclim
Re-cho'chim, *s.*
Jor-da'nes
Jor'i-bas. *s.*
Jor'ko-am, *s.*
Jor-na'des
Jos'a-bad, *s.*
Jos'a-phat, *s.*
Jos-a-phi'as, *s.*
Jos'e-dech, *s.*
Jo-se'phus
Josh'a-bad, *s.*
Josh'a-phat, *s.*
Josh-a-vi'ah, *s.*
Josh'u-a, *s.*
Jo-si'ah, *s.*
Jos'i-as, *s.*
Jos-i-phi'ah, *s.*
Jot'ba-thah, *s.*
Joz'a-bad, *s.*
Joz'a-char, *s.*
Joz'a-dak, *s.*
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju-li-o-bri'ga
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'li-us
Ju'pi-ter
Jus-tin-i-a'nus
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-ve-na'lis

K.

[As commonly written no classical words are spelled with K.]

Kab'ze-el, *s.*
Ka'desh Barne-a, *s.*
Kad'mi-el, *s.*
Kad'mon-ites
Kal'lai, *s.*
Ka-re'ah, *s.*
Kar-na'im, *s.*
Ke'dar, *s.*
Ked'e-mah, *s.*
Ked'e-moth, *s.*
Ke'desh, *s.*
Ke-hel'a-thah, *s.*
Ke-li'ah, *s.*
Ke-la'iah, *s.*
Kel'i-tah, *s.*
Kem'u-el, *s.*
Ken'ez-ite, *s.*
Ke'ren Hap'puch, *s.*
Ke'ri-oth, *s.*
Ke-tu'rah, *s.*
Ke-zi'a, *s.*
Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-vah, *s.*
Kib-za'im, *s.*
Kir Har'a-seth, *s.*
Kir'i-ath, *s.*
Kir-i-a-tha'im, *s.*
Kir'i-oth, *s.*
Kir-ja-tha'im, *s.*
Kir'jath Je'a-rim, *s.*
Kish'i, *s.*
Kish'i-on, *s.*
Ki'shon, *s.*
Ko-la'iah, *s.*
Ko'rah-ite, *s.*
Ku-sha'iah, *s.*

L.

La'a-dah, *s.*
La'a-dan, *s.*
Lab'a-na, *s.*
Lab-da'ce
Lab-dac'i-des
Lab'da-cus
La-be'ri-us
La-bi-e'nus
Lac-e-dæ'mon
Lach'a-res
Lach'e-sis
La-co'nes, *pl.*
La-co'ni-a
Lac-tan'ti-us
Lac'tu-ca
La-cu'nus, *s.*
Lad-o-ce'a
Læ'li-a
Læ'li-us
La-er'tes
Læ-stryg'o-nes
La-hai'roi, *s.*
La'is
La'ish, *s.*
Lal'a-ge
Lam'a-chus
Lam-pa'di-us
Lam-prid'i-us
Lamp'sa-cus
Lam'y-rus
Lan-go-bar'di
La-nu'vi-um
La-oc'o-on
La-od'a-mas
La-od-a-mi'a
La-od'i-ce
La-od-i-ce'a
La-o-me-di'a
La-om'e-don
La-o-ni'ce
Lap'a-thus
Lap'i-doth, *s.*
Lap'i-thæ
La-ri'nas
La'ri-us
Lar'ti-us
La-se'a, *s.*
La-ser'non, *s.*
Lat-e-ra'nus
Lath'y-rus
La-ti'ni
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um
La-to'bri'gi
La-to'na
La-tu'mi-æ
Lau-da-mi'a
Lau-ren'ti-a
Lau-ren-ti'ni
Lau-ren'ti-us
Lau'ri-on
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um
La-vi'nium
Laz'a-rus, *s.*
Le-an'der
Le-an'noth, *s.*
Le-ar'chus
Leb-a-de'a
Leb-a-di'a
Leb'a-nah, *s.*
Leb'a-non, *s.*
Leb'a-oth, *s.*
Leb-be'us, *s.*
Leb'e-dus
Le-bo'nah, *s.*
Le-cha'um
Le-dæ'a
Le-ha'bim, *s.*
Lel'e-ges
Lem'u-el, *s.*
Lem'u-res
Len'tu-lus
Le-och'a-res
Le-oc'ra-tes
Le-od'a-mas
Le-on'i-das
Le-on-na'tus
Le-on-ti'ni
Le-on'ti-um
Le-o-tych'i-des
Lep'i-dus
Lep'ti-nes
Les-bo'nax
Les-bo-ni'cus
Les-tryg'o-nes
Le-tu'shim, *s.*
Leu-ca'di-a
Leu-ca'ta *or* Leuca'te
Leu-cip'pe
Leu-cip'pi-des
Leu-cip'pus
Leu-con'o-e
Leu'co-phrys
Leu-cop'o-lis
Leu-co'si-a
Leu-coth'o-e
Leuc'tra
Le-um'mim, *s.*
Leu-tych'i-des
Le-vi'a-than, *s.*
Le-vit'i-cus, *s.*
Lex-iph'a-nes
Li-ba'ni-us
Lib'a-nus
Lib-i-ti'na
Lib'y-a
Li-cin'i-a
Li-cin'i-us
Lig'u-res
Li-gu'ri-a
Lig-u-ri'nus
Li-gus'ti-cum
Lil-y-bæ'um
Lim-e-ni'tis
Li-me'ra
Lim-no-re'a
Li-my'ra
Lin'go-nes
Lip'a-ra
Liv'i-a
Li-vil'la
Liv'i-us
Lol'li-a
Lol-li-a'nus
Lol'li-us
Lon-din'i-um
Lon-gim'a-nus
Lon-gi'nus
Lo Ru'ha-mah, *s.*
Lo-tha-su'bus, *s.*
Lo-toph'a-gi
Loz'i-as
Lu-ca'ni-a
Lu-ca'nus
Lu'ce-res
Lu-ce'ri-a
Lu'ci-a
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-ci'li-us
Lu-ci'na
Lu'ci-us
Lu-cre'ti-a
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us
Lu-cri'nus
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lug-du'num
Lu-per'cus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
Lu-te'ti-a (*shi*)
Ly-æ'us
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cam'bes
Ly-ca'on
Ly-ca'o-nes
Ly-ca-o'ni-a
Ly-ce'um
Lyc'i-a
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'ni-a
Lyc'i-us
Lyc-o-me'des
Lyc'o-phron
Lyc-o-re'a
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cur'gus
Lyd'i-a
Lyg'da-mis
Lyg'da-mus
Lyn'ceus
Ly-san'der
Ly-si'as
Ly-si-cles
Ly-sim-a-chi'a
Ly-sim'a-chus
Ly-sip'pus
Ly-sis'tra-tus

M.

Ma'a-cah, *s.*
Ma'a-chah, *s.*
Ma-ach'a-thi, *s.*
Ma'a-dai, *s.*
Ma-a-di'ah, *s.*
Ma-a'i, *s.*
Ma'a-leh Ac-ra'bim, *s.*
Ma'an-i, *s.*
Ma'a-rath, *s.*
Ma-a-se'iah, *s.*
Ma-a-zi'ah, *s.*
Mab'da-i, *s.*
Ma'ca-lon, *s.*
Mac-ca-be'us, *s.*
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Ma-chæ'ri-das
Ma-cha'on
Mach-ba'nai, *s.*
Mach-be'nah, *s.*
Mach-na-de'bai, *s.*
Mach-pe'lah, *s.*
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mad'a-i, *s.*
Ma-di'a-bun, *s.*
Ma-di'ah, *s.*
Ma'di-an
Mad-man'nah, *s.*
Mad-me'nah, *s.*
Mæ'an-der
Mæ ce'nas
Mæ'na-des
Mæ'na-lus
Mæ-o'ni-a
Mæ-on'i-des
Mæ-o'tis
Mag'da-la, *s.*
Mag-da-le'ne, *s.*
Mag'di-el, *s.*
Mag-ne'si-a
Mag'pi-ash, *s.*
Ma'ha-lah, *s.*
Ma-ha'la-le-el, *s.*
Ma'ha-lath, *s.*
Ma'ha-li, *s.*
Ma-ha-na'im, *s.*
Ma'ha-neh Dan, *s.*
Ma'ha-rai, *s.*
Ma-ha-zi'oth, *s.*
Ma'ia
Mai-an'e-as, *s.*
Mak-he'dah, *s.*
Mak-he'loth, *s.*
Mal'a-chi, *s.*
Mal-chi'ah, *s.*
Mal'chi-el, *s.*
Mal-chi'ram, *s.*
Mal-chi-shu'ah, *s.*
Mal'e-le-el, *s.*
Mal-lo'thi, *s.*
Mam-er-ti'nus
Ma-mil'i-a
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-ma'as, *s.*
Ma-mu'thus, *s.*
Man'a-en, *s.*
Ma-na'hath, *s.*
Ma-nas'seh, *s.*
Ma-nas'ses, *s.*
Man-da'ne
Man'e-tho
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'li-us
Ma-no'ah, *s.*
Man-ti-ne'a
Man'tu-a
Mar'a-lah, *s.*
Mar'a-thon
Mar'ci-on
Mar-do-che'us, *s.*
Mar-do'ni-us
Ma-re'otis
Ma-re'shah, *s.*
Mar-ga-ri'ta
Mar-gi'tes
Mar-i-am'ne
Mar-i-an-dy'ni
Mar'i-moth, *s.*
Mar'i-sa, *s.*
Ma'ri-us
Mar-o-ni'tæ
Mar'se-na, *s.*
Mar'sy-as
Mar'ti-us
Mas'a-loth, *s.*
Ma-si'as, *s.*
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas-re'kah, *s.*
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-si'as, *s.*
Mas-si'li-a
Math-a-ni'as, *s.*
Ma-thu'sa-la, *s.*
Mat'ro-na
Mat'ta-nah, *s.*

Mat-ta-ni'ah, *s.*
Mat'ta-tha, *s.*
Mat-ta-thi'as, *s.*
Mat'te-nai, *s.*
Mat-tha-ni'as, *s.*
Mat-the'las, *s.*
Mat-thi'as
Mat-ti-thi'ah, *s.*
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau-so'lus
Max-en'ti-us
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-mus
Ma-zi-ti'as, *s.*
Maz'za-roth, *s.*
Me-a'ni, *s.*
Me-a'rah, *s.*
Me-bun'nai, *s.*
Me-che'rath-ite, *s.*
Med'a-ba, *s.*
Me-de'a
Med'e-ba, *s.*
Me'di-a
Me-di-o-la'num
Me-di'o-lum
Me-di'sa
Me-e'da, *s.*
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-ga-cli'des
Me-ga'ra
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg'a-ra
Me-gas'the-nes
Me-gid'do, *s.*
Me-het'a-be-el, *s.*
Me-het'a-bel, *s.*
Me-hi'da, *s.*
Me-ho'lah, *s.*
Me-hu-ja'el, *s.*
Me-hu'man, *s.*
Me-hu'nim, *s.*
Me-ko'nah, *s.*
Me-la'ni-on
Mel-a-nip'pus
Me-lan'theus
Me-lan'thus
Mel-a-ti'ah, *s.*
Mel-chi'ah, *s.*
Mel-chi'as, *s.*
Mel'chi-el, *s.*
Mel-chis'é-dec, *s.*
Mel-chi-shu'a, *s.*
Mel-chiz'é-dek, *s.*
Me-le-a'ger
Mel-i-bœ'us
Mel'i-ca, *s.*
Me-lis'sa
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta
Mel-pom'e-ne
Me-mu'can, *s.*
Men'a-hem, *s.*
Me-nal'cas
Me-nan'der
Me-na'pi-i
Men-e-la'us
Men-o-do'rus
Me-o'ne-mis, *s.*
Me-on'o-thai, *s.*
Me-pha'ath, *s.*
Me-phi-bo'sheth, *s.*
Me-phi'tis
Me-ra'iah, *s.*
Me-ra'ioth, *s.*
Me-ra'ri, *s.*
Me-ra-tha'im, *s.*
Mer-cu'ri-us
Me-re'moth, *s.*
Mer'i-bah, *s.*
Me-rib-ba'al, *s.*
Mes-ri'o-nes
Me-ro'dach, *s.*
Me-ro'dach Bal'a-dan, *s.*
Mer'o-e
Mer'o-pe
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-shel-e-mi'ah, *s.*
Me-shez-a-be'el, *s.*
Me-shil'le-mith, *s.*
Me-sho'bab, *s.*
Me-shul'lam, *s.*
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pi-a
Mes-sa'pus
Mes-se'ne
Met-a-pon'tum
Me-tau'rus
Me-te'rus, *s.*
Me-tho'ne
Me-thu'sa-el, *s.*
Me-thu'se-lah, *s.*
Me-thym'na
Me-to'pe
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-u'nim, *s.*
Mez'a-hab, *s.*
Me-zen'ti-us
Mi'a-nim, *s.*
Mi-ca'lus
Mi'cha-el, *s.*
Mi-cha'iah, *s.*
Mi-che'as, *s.*
Mich'me-thah, *s.*
Mi-cip'sa
Mid'i-an, *s.*
Mi'ja-min, *s.*
Mik-ne'iah, *s.*
Mil-a-la'i, *s.*
Mi-la'ni-on
Mi-le'tum, *s.*
Mi-le'tus
Mil-ti'a-des
Mil'vi-us
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us
Mi-ner'va
Mi-ni'a-min, *s.*
Min'y-æ
Mir'i-am, *s.*
Mis'a-el, *s.*
Mi-se'num
Mi'sha-el, *s.*
Mi'she-al, *s.*
Mish-man'nah, *s.*
Mish'ra-ite, *s.*
Mis'pe-reth, *s.*
Mis-ta-photh, *s.*
Mis'sa-bib, *s.*
Mith-ra-da'tes
Mith-ri-da'tes
Mith-ro-bar-za'-nes
Mit-y-le'ne
Mi'ze-ra'im, *s.*
Mne-mos'y-ne
Mnes'theus
Mo-a-di'ah, *s.*
Mœ'si-a
Mo-gun'ti-a
Mo'la-dah, *s.*
Mo-ne'ta
Mon-ta'nus
Mo-o-si'as, *s.*
Mop-su-cre'ne
Mop-su-es'ti-a
Mor'de-cai, *s.*
Mo-resh'eth, *s.*
Mo-ri'ah, *s.*
Mor'i-ni
Mor'pheus
Mo-se'ra, *s.*
Mo-se'roth, *s.*
Mo'ses (*s as z*), *s.*
Mo-se'lam, *s.*
Mo-sol'la-mon, *s.*
Mo-tho'ne
Mu-ci-a'nus
Mu'ci-us
Mul'ci-ber
Mul'vi-us
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti-us
Mu-nych'i-a
Mu-ræ'na
Mu-re'tus
Mu-se'us
Mu-sæ'e-tes
Muth-lab'ben, *s.*
Mu'ti-na
Mu'ti-us
Myc'a-le
Myc-a-les'sus
My-ce'ne
My-ce'nis
Myc-e-ri'nus
Myc'o-nos
Myg'a-le
Myg-do'ni-a
My-las'sa *or* My-la'sa
My-o'ni-a
Myr-ci'nus
My-ri'ca
My-ri'ce
Myr-mid'o-nes
My-ron'i-des
Myr'ri-nus
Myr'si-nus
Myr'ti-lus
Mys'i-a
Myt-i-le'ne

N.

Na'am, *s.*
Na'a-man, *s.*
Na'a-man, *s.*
Na'a-rah, *s.*
Na'a-rai, *s.*
Na'a-ran, *s.*
Na'a-rath, *s.*
Na'a-shon, *s.*
Na'ba-las, *s.*
Na'a-thus, *s.*
Na-ba-ri'as, *s.*
Na-ba-the'ans, *s.*
Nab-u-cho-don'o-sor, *s.*
Na-dab'a-tha, *s.*
Na'ha-lal, *s.*
Na-ha'li-el, *s.*
Na'hal-lal, *s.*
Na-ham'a-ni, *s.*
Na'ha-rai, *s.*
Na'ha-ri, *s.*
Na'ha-ziz
Na'ioth, *s.*
Na-o'mi, *s.*
Naph'i-si, *s.*
Naph'ta-li, *s.*
Naph-tu'him, *s.*
Nar-cis'sus
Nar'i-cum
Nas-a-mo'nes
Na-si'ca
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-than'a-el, *s.*
Na-tha-ni'as, *s.*
Nau-cli'des
Nau'cra-tes
Nau'cra-tis
Nau'lo-chus
Nau'pli-a
Nau-sic'a-a
Nau-sic'ra-tes
Naz'a-reth, *s.*
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Neb'a-i, *s.*
Ne-ba'ioth, *s.*
Ne-bal'lat, *s.*
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar, *s.*
Ne-bu'zar, *s.*
Ne-co'dan, *s.*
Nec-ta-ne'bus
Ned-a-bi'ah, *s.*
Ne-e-mi'as, *s.*
Neg'i-noth, *s.*
Ne-he-mi'ah, *s.*
Ne-he-mi'as, *s.*
Ne'hi-loth, *s.*
Ne-hush'ta, *s.*
Ne-hush'tan, *s.*
Ne-i'el, *s.*
Ne-ko'da, *s.*
Nem'e-sis
Nem'e-sis
Ne-mu'el, *s.*
Ne-o-bu'le
Ne-o-cæs-a-re'a (*s as z*)
Ne'o-cles
Ne-o-cli'des
Ne-om'a-gus
Ne-o-me'des
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Nep'e-te
Ne-pha'li-a
Ne-phish'e-sim, *s.*
Neph'tha-li, *s.*
Neph'tha-lim, *s.*
Neph-to'ah, *s.*
Ne-phu'sim, *s.*
Nep'tha-li, *s.*
Nep'tha-lim, *s.*
Nep-tu'nus
Ne-re'i-des
Ne'reus
Ner'gal Shar-e'zer, *s.*
Ne-ri'ah, *s.*
Ne-ri'as, *s.*
Ner'i-tos
Ner'vi-i
Nes-tor'i-des
Nes-to'ri-us
Ne-than'e-el, *s.*
Neth-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Neth'i-nim, *s.*
Ne-to'phah, *s.*
Ne-toph'a-thi, *s.*
Ne-zi'ah, *s.*
Ni-cæ'a
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-ca'tor
Nic'e-as
Ni-ceph'o-ris
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Nic'i-as
Nic-o-bu'lus
Ni-coch'a-res
Nic'o-cles
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Nic-o-la'i-tans, *s.*
Nic'o-las, *s.*
Nic-o-la'us
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me-de'a
Nic-o-me'des
Ni-coy'o-lis
Ni'cos'tra-tus
Ni-gid'i-us
Ni-lo'tis
Nin'e-ve, *s.*
Nin'e-veh, *s.*
Ni'o-be
Ni-pha'tes
Nir'eus
Nis'i-bis
Ni-toc'ris
No-a-di'ah, *s.*
Nom-en-ta'nus
Non'a-cris
Non'i-us
Nor'i-cum
Nos-o-co-mi'um
No-va'tus
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gus
No'vi-us
Nov-o-co'mum
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu-man'ti-a
Nu-man-ti'nus
Nu-me'ni-us
Nu'mi-dæ
Nu-mid'i-a
Nu'mi-tor
Nu-mi-to'ri-us
Nu'tri-a
Nyc-tim'e-ne
Nym-phid'i-us
Nym-pho-do'rus

O.

O'a-nus
O-a'ri-on
O'a-sis *or* O-a'sis
O-ax'es
O-ba-di'ah, *s.*
Ob-di'a, *s.*
Ob'ri-mo
O-ca'le-a *or* O-ca'li-a
O-ce-an'i-des
O-ce'a-nus
O-chi'el, *s.*
O-ci-de'lus, *s.*
Oc'i-na, *s.*
O-cric'u-lum
Oc-ta'vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
O-cyp'e-te
Od-e-na'tus
O-do'a-cer *or* Od-o-a'cer
O-dys'seus
Œ-ag'rus
Œ-ba'li-a
Œ'bu-lus
Œ-cha'li-a
Œ'di-pus
Œ'neus
Œ-nom'a-us
Œ-no'ne
Œ-no'tri-a
Œ-no'trus
O-gul'ni-us
O-gy'ges
O-gyg'i-a
O'i-cleus
O'i-leus
Ol'a-nus, *s.*
O-le'a-rus
Ol'e-nus
O-li'a-ros
O-lin'thus
Ol-i-si'po *or* Ol-i-sip'po
Oli'vet, *s.*
Ol'o-rus
O lym'pi-a
O-lym'pi-as
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
O-lym'pus
O-lyn'thus
Om-a-o'rus, *s.*
Om-bro'nes
O'me-ga, *s.*
Om'pha-le
O-na'tas
O-nes'i-mus
On-e-siph'o-rus, *s.*
On-e'tor
O-ni'a-res, *s.*
O-ni'as, *s.*
On-o-mac'ri-tus
O-phel'tes
O-phi'a-des
O'phi-as
O-phi-on'i-des
O-phi-u'chus
O'phi-us
O-phi-u'sa
Oph-la-go'ni-a
Pa-pi-a'nus
Pa'pi-as
Pa-pin-i-a'nus
Pa-pin'i-us
Pa-pir'i-us
Par-a-cle'tus
Par-a-di'sus
Par'a-li
Pa-ris'i-i
Pa'ri-um
Par-nas'ta, *s.*
Par'ne-nas
Par-men'i-des
Par-me'ni-o
Par'me-non
Par-nas'sus
Par-o-pa-mi'sus
Par'the-non
Par-shan-da'tha, *s.*
Par-the'ni-a
Par'the-non
Par-then-o-pæ'us
Par-then'o-pe
Par-u'ah, *s.*
Par-va'im, *s.*
Pa-rys'a-tis
Pa-sar'ga-dæ
Pa-se'ah, *s.*
Pa-siph'a-e
Pa-sith'e-a
Pat'a-ra
Pat'a-reus
Pat-a-vi'nus
Pa-ta'vi-um
Pa-the'us, *s.*
Path-ru'sim, *s.*
Pa-tro'cles
Pa-tro'clus *or* Pat'ro-clus
Pa'u, *s.*
Pau-li'na
Pau-sa'ni-as
Ped'a-hel, *s.*
Pe-dai'ah, *s.*
Pe-da'iah, *s.*
Pe-da'ni-us
Ped'a-sus
Peg'a-sus
Pe-ka-hi'ah, *s.*
Pe-la'gi-us
Pe-lai'ah, *s.*
Pel-a-li'ah, *s.*
Pe-las'gi
Pe-las'gus
Pe-la-ti'ah, *s.*
Pe'leth-ite, *s.*
Pe'leus
Pel'i-as, *s.*
Pe-li'des
Pe-lig'ni
Pe'li-on
Pel-le'ne
Pe-lop'i-das
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
Pe-lo'rum *or* Pe-lo'rus
Pe-lu'si-um
Pe-ne'ia
Pe-ne'ius
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe-ne'us
Pe-ni'el, *s.*
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen-the-si-le'a
Pen'theus
Pe-nu'el, *s.*
Pep-a-re'thos
Pe-ra'zim, *s.*
Per-dic'cas
Per-e-gri'nus
Per'ga-ma
Per'ga-mum
Per'ga-mus
Pe-ri-an'der
Per-i-bœ'a
Per'i-cles
Per-i-cli'des
Per-i-cli'tus
Per-i-clym'e-ne
Per-ic-ti'o-ne
Pe-ri'da, *s.*
Pe-rig'o-ne
Per-i-la'us
Per-i-me'de
Per-i-me'la
Pe-rin'thus
Pe-rip'a-tus
Pe-riph'a-tus
Pe'riz-zite, *s.*
Per'me-nas, *s.*
Per-se'is
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'seus
Per'si-us
Per't-i-nax
Pe-ru'da, *s.*
Pe-ru'si-a
Pe-tha-hi'ah, *s.*
Pe-thu'el, *s.*
Pe-til'i-us
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tre'ius
Pe-tro'ni-us
Peu-ce'tas
Pe-u'thai, *s.*
Phac'a-reth, *s.*
Phæ-a'ces
Phæ-a'ci-a
Phæ'dri-a
Phæ-nar'e-the
Pha'e-thon
Pha-e-thon'ti-as
Phai'sur, *s.*
Phal'a-ris
Phal-da'ius, *s.*
Pha-le'as, *s.*
Pha-le'reus
Pha-le'rus
Phal'ti-el, *s.*
Pham-e-no'phis
Pha-nu'el, *s.*
Phar'a-cim, *s.*
Pha'raoh (fā'rō), *s.*
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar'na-ces
Phar-sa'li-a
Phar-sa'lus
Phas-e'ah, *s.*
Pha-se'lis
Phas'i-ron, *s.*
Phas'sa-ron, *s.*
Phav-o-ri'nus
Pha-yl'lus
Phe'mi-us
Phe-ni'ces, *s.*
Phe-ni'ci-a, *s.*
Pher e-cles
Pher'e-clus
Phe-rec'ra-tes
Pher-e-cy'des
Pher-e-ni'ce
Pher-e-si'ma
Phi'a-le
Phi'a-lus
Phi-dip'pi-des
Phig-a-le'a
Phil-a-del'phi-a
Phil-a-del'phus
Phil-ar'ches, *s.*
Phi-lar'chus
Phi-lar'e-tus
Phi-le'bus
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'tas
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-des
Phil-ip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'ti-a, *s.*
Phi-lis'tim, *s.*
Phi-lis'tine, *s.*
Phil-oc-te'tes
Phil-o-do-re'tus
Phil-o-la'us
Phi-lol'ogus
Phil-o-mon-bro-tus
Phil-o-me'des
Phil-o-me'la
Phil-o-me'tor
Phi-lop'a-tor
Phil-o-pœ'men
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phil-o-ti'mus
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phil'y-ra
Phin'e-as, *s.*
Phin'e-es, *s.*
Phin'e-has, *s.*
Phi neus
Phin'ti-as
Phleg'e-thon
Phle'gy-æ
Phli-a'si-a
Pho-cæ'a
Pho'ci-on
Pho-cy'li-des
Phœ'bi-das
Phœ-ni'ces
Phœ-ni'ces
Phœ-ni'cus
Phor'mi-o
Phos'pho-rus
Pho-ti'nus
Pho'ti-us
Phra-a'tes
Phra-o'tes
Phry-gi'a
Phryn'i-chus
Phthi'a
Phthi-o'tis
Phy'leus
Phyl'i-ra
Phyl'o-lus
Pi-ce'ni
Pi-cen'ti-a
Pi-ce'num
Pic-ta'vi
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi-er'i-des
Pi'e-rus
Pi Ha-hi'roth, *s.*
Pi-la'tus
Pil'e-ha, *s.*
Pi-le'ser, *s.*
Pil'le-ser, *s.*
Pil'tai, *s.*
Pim-pla'a
Pin'da-rus
Pi-ræ'us *or* Pi-ræ'eus
Pir'a-thon, *s.*
Pi-rith'o-us
Pi-san'der
Pis'i-dæ
Pi-sid'i-a
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi-so'nes
Pith-e-cu'sa
Pi'thom, *s.*
Pit'ta-cus
Pit'theus
Pla-cen'ti-a
Pla-cid'i-a
Pla-cid'i-us
Pla-tæ'a
Plat'a-nus
Pla-tæ'a
Plei'a-des
Plin'i-us
Plis'the-nes
Plis-to'a-nax
Plo-ti'nus
Plo'ti-us
Plu-tar'chus
Plu'vi-us
Po-che'reth, *s.*
Pod-a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'gus
Pœ'ci-le
Pœ-o'ni-a
Pol'e-mon
Pol-e-mo'ni-um
Po'li-as
Po-li-or-ce'tes
Po-lis'tra-tus
Pol'li-o
Pol-y-æ'nus
Po-ly-ar'chus
Po-lyb'i-us
Pol-y-bo'tes
Pol'y-bus
Pol-y-car'pus
Pol-y-cle'tus
Pol-y-cra'tes
Pol-yd'a-mas
Pol-y-deu'ces
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Po-ly-hym'ni-a *or* Po-lym'ni-a
Po-lym'e-don
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Pol-y-phe'mus
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol-y-ti'mus

Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'ia
Pom-pe-ia'nus
Pom-pe'ii (pe'yī)
Pom-pe'ius
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us
Pom-po'ni-us
Pomp-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us
Po-plic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a
Po'ra-tha, *s.*
Por'ci-a
Por'ci-us
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-sen'na *or* Por'se-na
Port-um'nus
Por-tu'nus
Po-si'don
Pos-i-do'ni-a
Pos-i-do'ni-us
Post'hu-mus
Pot'a-mus
Pot-i-dæ'a
Pot'i-phar, *s.*
Pot-i-phe'ra, *s.*
Pot'ni-æ
Præ-nes'te
Præn-es-ti'ni
Præ-ne'ri-us
Prat'i-nas
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
Prax-i'nus
Prax-it'e-les
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pris-ci-a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Priv-er-na'tes
Pro-cle'a
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro-crus'tes
Proc-u-le'ius
Pro'cu-lus
Prod i-cus
Prom'a-chus
Pro-me theus
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us
Prop-y-læ'a
Pro-ser'pi-na
Pro-so'pis
Pro-so'pon
Pro-tag'o-ras
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro teus
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prox'o-nus
Pru-den'ti-us
Pru'si-as
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam-met'i-chus
Ptol-e-mæ'us
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol-e-me'us, *s.*
Pub-lic'i-us
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
Pu-di'ca
Pul-che'ri-a
Pu-te'o-li
Pu'ti-el, *s.*
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-des
Py-ram'i-des
Pyr'a-mus
Pyr-e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
Py-ri-phleg'e-thon
Py-rom'a-chus
Pyr'rhi-chus
Pyr-rhag'o-ras
Pyth'e-as
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth-i-o-ni'ce
Pyth'o-cles
Pyth-o-do'rus
Py-thod'o-tus
Pyth-o-la'us

Q.

Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-ceps
Quad'ri-frons
Qui-a'tus
Quinc-til'i-a
Quinc'ti-us
Quin-quer'i-ri
Quin-til'i-a
Quin-til-i-a'nus
Quin-ti'lis
Quin-til'i-us
Quir'i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes

R.

Ra'a-mah, *s.*
Ra-a-mi'ah, *s.*
Ra-am'ses, *s.*
Rab-bo'ni, *s.*
Ra-bir'i-us
Rab'sa-ces, *s.*
Rab'sa-ris, *s.*
Rab'sha-keh, *s* (*ch as in church*), *s.*
Rad'dai, *s.*
Ra'gau, *s.*
Ra-gu'el, *s.*
Ra-ma-tha'im, *s.*
Ram'a-them, *s.*
Ram'e-ses, *s.*
Ra-mi'ah, *s.*
Raph'a-el, *s.*
Raph'a-im, *s.*
Ra-thu'mus, *s.*
Rau'ra-ci
Ra-ven'na
Re-a'iah, *s.*
Re-a'te
Re-bec'ca, *s.*
Re-bek'ah, *s.*
Re-e-la'iah, *s.*
Re-el'ias, *s.*
Reg-gil'lus
Re-gi'na
Reg'u-lus
Re-ha-bi'ah, *s.*
Re-ho-bo'am, *s.*
Re-ho'both, *s.*
Re-ma-li'ah, *s.*
Re-pha'el, *s.*
Re-pha'iah, *s.*
Re-pha'im, *s.*
Reph'i-dim, *s.*
Re u, *s.*
Re-u'el, *s.*
Re-u'mah, *s.*
Re-zi'a, *s.*
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rha'ti-a
Rhamp-si-ni'tus
Rhe'gi-um
Rhex-e'nor
Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra
Rhi-phæ'us
Rhod'a-nus
Rho'di-i
Rhod'o-cus, *s.*
Rhod'o-pe
Rho-do'pis
Rhop'a-lus
Rhox-o-la'ni
Ri'bai, *s.*
Rob'o-am, *s.*
Rod'a-nim, *s.*
Ro'ge-lim, *s.*
Rol'mus, *s.*
Ro-ma'ni
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom'u-lus
Ros'ci-us
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru'bi-con
Ru'bri-us
Ru'di-æ
Ruf-i'nus
Ru-fi'nus
Ru-ha'mah, *s.*
Ru-pil'i-us
Ru-the'ni
Ru'tu-li
Ru'tu-pæ
Ru-tu'pi-æ

S.

Sa-bac-tha'ni, *s.*
Sa-bæ'i
Sa-ba'oth, *s.*
Sab-a-te'as, *s.*
Sab-a-te'us, *s.*
Sab'a-tus, *s.*
Sab'ba-tha
Sab-ba-the'us, *s.*
Sab-be'us, *s.*
Sa-be'ans, *s.*
Sa'bi-e, *s.*
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni
Sa-bi'nus
Sa-bri'na
Sab'te-chah, *s.*
Sa-bu'ra
Sa-da-mi'as, *s.*
Sad-de'us, *s.*
Sad'du-cee, *s.*
Sa-dy-a'tes
Sal'a-mis
Sa-la'thi-el, *s.*
Sa'li-i
Sa-li'næ
Sal-i-na'tor
Sal'lai, *s.*
Sal-lu'mus, *s.*
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-ma-na'sar, *s.*
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'neus
Sa-lo'me
Sal'o-mon
Sal-pi'nas
Sal'vi-a
Sam'a-el, *s.*
Sa-ma'ias, *s.*
Sa-ma'ri-a
Sa-me'ius, *s.*
Sam'ni-um
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ce
Sam-o-thra'ces
Sam'u-el, *s.*
San-a-bas'sar, *s.*
San-a-bas'sa-rus, *s.*
San'a-sib, *s.*
San-bal'lat, *s.*
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-ga'ri-us
San-san'nah, *s.*
San'to-nes
San'to-ni
Saph-a-ti'as, *s.*
Sap-phi'ra (*sapsaf*), *s.*
Sap'pho (*sapsaf*)
Sar-a-bi'as, *s.*
Sa'rai *or* Sa'ra-i, *s.*
Sa-ra'iah, *s.*
Sa-ra'ias, *s.*
Sar-a-mel, *s.*
Sar-ched'o-nus
Sar-dan-a-pa'lus
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'do-nes
Sa-re'a, *s.*
Sa-rep'ta, *s.*
Sar'ma-tæ
Sar-ma'ti-a
Sa-ron'i-cus
Sa-ro'thi-e, *s.*
Sar-pe'don
Sar'se-chim, *s.*
Sas-san'i-dæ
Sat'a-nas
Sath-ra-bu'za-nes, *s.*
Sat-ur-na'li-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sa-tur'nus
Sat'y-ri
Sau-rom'a-tæ
Sav'a-ran, *s.*
Sa-vi'as, *s.*
Sax'o-nes
Scæ'vo-la
Sca-man'der
Scar-do'na
Sche'di-a
Sche'ri-a
Schœ'neus
Sci'a-thos
Sci-pi'a-des
Scip'i-o
Sci-ron'i-des
Scol'o-ti
Scop-e-li'nus
Scop'e-los
Scri-bo'ni-a
Scri-bo'ni-us
Scyl-a-ce'um
Scyl-læ'um
Scyth'i-a
Scy-thop'o-lis
Se-bas'ta
Seb-as-te'a
Seb-as-ti'a
Seb-as-top'o-lis
Seb-en'ny-tus
Se-be'thus
Sec'a-cah, *s.*
Sech-e-ni'as, *s.*
Se-cun'dus
Sed-e-ci'as, *s.*
Se-du'ni
Se-ges'ta
Seg-o-bri'ga
Se-gon'ti-a
Seg-on-ti'a-ci
Se-go'vi-a
Se-gun'ti-um
Se-i'rath, *s.*
Se-ja'nus
Sel-e-mi'as, *s.*
Sel-e-mi'as, *s.*
Se-le'no
Sel-eu-ci'a
Sel-eu-ci-dæ
Se-leu'cis
Sel-eu'cus
Sel'go-væ
Se-li'nus
Sel-la'si-a
Se-lym'bri-a
Se-ma-chi'ah, *s.*
Se-ma'iah, *s.*
Sem'e-i, *s.*
Sem'e-le
Se-mel'i-us, *s.*
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem'pro-nes
Sem-pro'ni-a
Sem-pro'ni-us
Se-na'ah, *s.*
Sen'e-ca
Sen-nach'e-rib, *s.*
Sen'o-nes
Sen-ti'num
Se-nu'ah, *s.*
Se-o'rim, *s.*
Se-pha'rad, *s.*
Se-phar-va'im, *s.*
Se-phe'la, *s.*
Sep-tem'tri-o
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep'ti-mus
Seq'ua-na
Se'qui-ni
Se-ra'iah, *s.*
Se-ra'pis
Ser-bo'nis
Se-re'na
Ser'gi-us
Se-ri'phus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ser'vi-us
Se-sos'tris
Ses'ti-us
Set'a-bis
Se-ve'rus
Sex'ti-a
Sex-ti'lis
Sex'ti-us
Sha-a-lab'bin, *s*
Sha-al'bim, *s.*
Sha'aph, *s.*
Sha-a-ra'im, *s.*
Sha-ash'gaz, *s.*
Shab'be-thai, *s.*
Shad'da-i, *s.*
Sha-ha-ra'im, *s.*
Sha-haz'i-mah, *s.*
Shal'i-sha, *s.*
Shal'le-cheth, *s.*
Shal-ma'i, *s.*
Shal-man-e'ser, *s.*
Sham-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Sham'mai, *s.*
Sham-mu'a, *s.*
Sham-mu'ah, *s.*
Sham-she-ra'i, *s.*
Shar'a-i, *s.*
Sha-ra'im, *s.*
Shar-e'zer, *s.*
Sha'ul, *s.*
She-al'ti-el, *s.*
She-a-ri'ah, *s.*
She-ba-ni'ah, *s.*
Sheb'a-rim, *s.*
She-bu'el, *s.*
Shech-a-ni'ah, *s.*
She-de'ur, *s.*
She-ha-ri'ah, *s.*
Shel-e-mi'ah, *s.*
Shel'o-mi, *s.*
She-lo'moth, *s.*
She-lu'mi-el, *s.*
Shem'a-ah, *s*
She-ma'iah, *s.*
Shem-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Shem-e'ber, *s.*
She-mi'dah, *s.*
Shem'i-nith, *s.*
She-mir'a-moth, *s.*
She-mu'el, *s.*
Sheph-a-thi'ah, *s.*
Sheph-a-ti'ah, *s.*
Sher-phu'phan, *s.*
She-re'zer, *s.*
She'shai, *s.*
Shesh-baz'zar, *s.*
She'thar Boz'nai, *s.*
Shig-gai'on, *s.*
Shi-gi'o-noth, *s.*
Shi-lo'ah, *s.*
Shi-lo'ni, *s.*
Shi'lon-ite, *s.*
Shi-me'ah, *s.*
Shi-me'am, *s.*
Shi-me'ath, *s.*
Shim'e-i, *s.*
Shim'e-on, *s.*
Shim'shai, *s.*
Sho-shan'nim, *s.*
Shu'ba-el, *s.*
Shu'la-mite, *s.*
Shu'math-ite, *s.*
Shu'nam-ite, *s.*
Shu-the'lah, *s.*
Si'a-ha, *s.*
Sib'be-cai, *s.*
Sib'bo-leth, *s.*
Sib-ra'im, *s.*
Si-can'ni
Si-cam'bri-a
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'ni-a
Si-ca'nus
Sic'i-us
Si-cil'i-a
Sic'u-li
Sic'y-on
Sic-y-o'ni-a
Si-do'nes
Si'don-us
Si-gæ'um *or* Sige'um
Si-gi'o-noth, *s.*
Si-la'nus
Si-le'nus
Si-lo'ah, *s.*
Si-lo'am, *s.*
Si-lo'as, *s.*
Si-lo'e, *s.*
Sil-va'nus
Sil'vi-us
Sim'e-on, *s.*
Si-me'thus
Sim'mi-as
Sim'o-is
Si-mon'i-des
Sim-plic'i-us
Si'nai, *s.*
Si-no'pe
Sip'y-lus
Sir-bo'nis
Sir'i-on, *s.*
Sir'i-us
Sir'mi-um
Si-sam'a-i, *s.*
Sis'e-ra, *s.*
Sis-i-gam'bis
Si-sin'nes, *s.*
Sis'y-phus
Sit-a-ce'ne
Si-tho'ne
Sit'i-us
Sit'ta-ce
Smiu'theus
So-bu'ra
Soc'ra-tes
Sod'o-ma
Sog-di-a'na
So-li'nus
Sol'o-e
Sol'o-mon, *s.*
Sol'y-ma
Sol'y-mi
Sop'a-ter
Sop'a-trus
Sos-ip'a-ter
Sos-the'nes
So-zom'e-nus
Spar'ta-cus
Spar-ta'nus
Spar-ti-a'nus
Spar-ti-a'tæ
Spar-to'lus
Sper-chi'us *or* Sper-che'us
Sphac-te'ri-a
Sphen'do-ne
Spin'tha-rus
Spo-le'ti-um
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu'ri-us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-æ
Sta-gi'ra
Stag-i-ri'tes
Staph'y-lus
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us
Stel'li-o
Steph'a-nas, *s.*
Steph'a-nus
Ste'phen (stē'vn), *s.*
Ste-sich'o-rus
Sthen'e-lus
Stil'i-cho
Strat'o-cles
Strat-o-ni'ce
Strat-o-ni'cus
Strep-si'a-des
Stron'gy-lus
Stroph'a-des
Strym'o-nis
Stym-pha'lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sua-de'la
Su-blic'i-us
Su'bu-lo
Su-bu'ra
Su-bur'ra
Su'ca-thites, *s.*
Su'di-as, *s.*
Sues'so-nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Su-e'vi
Suf'fe-tes
Su'i-das
Sul-pic'i-a
Sul-pic'i-us
Sul'pi-us
Sul'ra-nus
Su-mo'nas
Su-san'nah (*sanan*), *s.*
Su-sa'ri-on
Su-si-a'na
Syb'a-ris
Syb'a-ri'tis
Syb'o-tas
Sy-ce'ne, *s.*
Sy-e'nes, *s.*
Sy-e'ne
Sy-e-ni'tes
Syl'va-nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sym-pleg'a-des
Sy-ne'si-us
Sy-no'di-um
Syn'ti-che, *s.*
Syr-a-cu'sæ
Syr'i-on, *s.*
Sy-ro-phe-ni'ci-a, *s.*

T.

Ta'a-nach, *s.*
Ta'a-nath, *s.*
Tab'a-oth, *s.*
Tab'ba-oth, *s.*
Tab'e-al, *s.*
Tab'e-el, *s.*
Ta-bel'li-us, *s.*
Tab'e-rah, *s.*
Tab'i-tha, *s.*
Tab'ri-mon, *s.*
Tach'mo-nite, *s.*
Tac'i-tus
Tæ'na-rum
Tæn'a-rus
Ta-hap'a-nes, *s.*
Tah'pe-nes, *s.*
Tah-re'a, *s.*
Tal'a-us
Tal-thy'bi-us
Tam'e-sis
Tan'a-gra
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Tan-hu'meth, *s.*
Tan'ta-lus
Tap-pu'ah, *s.*
Tar'a-lah, *s.*
Ta-ra'a, *s.*
Tar-ca-ti'nus
Ta-ren'tum
Tar-pe'ia
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar'ta-rus
Tar-te'sus
Ta-ti-a'nus
Ta'ti-us
Tau-ro-me'ni-um
Tax'i-la
Ta-yg'e-tus
Te-a'num
Teb-a-li'ah, *s.*
Tec-mes'sa
Tec-tos'a-ges
Teg'e-a
Teg'y-ra
Te-haph'ne-hes, *s.*
Te-hin'nah, *s.*
Te-ko'a, *s.*
Te-ko'ah, *s.*
Tel'a-im, *s.*
Tel'a-mon
Te-las'sar, *s.*
Tel-chi'nes
Te-leb'o-as
Tel'e-clus
Tel-e-di'nus
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-phus
Tel-e-si'nus
Te-leu'ti-as
Tel'li-as
Tel-phu'sa
Tem'a-ni, *s.*
Tem'e-ni, *s.*
Tem-e-ni'tes
Tem'pe-nos
Tem'e-sa
Tenc-te'ri
Ten'e-dos
Ten'ty-ra
Ter'a-phim, *s.*
Te-ra'phi-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us
Te'reus
Ter-gem'i-nus
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'mi-nus
Terp-sich'o-re
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter'ti-us
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Ter-tul'lus, *s.*
Tet-ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Teu'cri-a
Teu'to-nes
Teu'to-ni
Thad-dæ'us, *s.*
Thad'de-us, *s.*
Tha-las'si-o
Tha-ias'si-us
Tha-le'tas
Tha'lia
Tham'na-tha, *s.*
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
Thar'sa-cus
Tha'u-mas
Thau-man'ti-as
The-æ-te'tus
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'no
The-ba'is
The-co'e, *s.*
Thel'a-sar, *s.*
The-ler'sas, *s.*
Thel-pu'sa
The-mis-cy'ra
Them'i-son
The-mis'to-cles
The-o-cra'nus
The-o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-tus
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do-re'tus
The-o-do-ri'cus
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us
The-od'o-tes
The-od'o-tus
The-og'e-nes
The-og'nis
The-oph'a-nes
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy-lac'tus
The-ram'e-nes
Ther'ma-leth, *s.*
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
Ther-si'o-chus
Ther'si-tes
The-se'i-dæ
The-se'is
The-se'um
Ther'seus
Thes'pi-æ
Thes-pro'ti-a
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes'si-us
Thes'ti-a
Thes'ty-lis
Thes'ty-lus
Thim-na'thah, *s.*
Thom'o-i, *s.*
Thra'ci-a
Thra'se-a
Thra-se'as, *s.*
Thras-y-bu'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thra-sym'e-nes
Thras-y-me'nus
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu'ri-i
Thu'ri-um
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-es'tes
Thy-mœ'tes
Thym-bræ'us
Thym'e-le
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'neus
Thy're-a
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
Ti-bul'lus
Tib-u-ti'nus
Ti-ci'nus
Ti-fa'ta
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-u-ri'ni
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'o-ras
Tim-a-ra'tus
Ti-mar'chi-des
Ti-mar'chus
Tim-a'nus
Ti-me'us, *s.*
Ti-moc'ra-tes
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-re'si-as
Tir'ha-kah, *s.*
Tir'ha-nah, *s.*
Tir'i-a, *s.*
Tir-i-ha'zus
Tir-i-no'tes
Tir'sa-tha, *s.*
Ti-sag'o-ras
Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-siph'o-ne
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tho'nus
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us
Tit'y-rus
Tmo'lus
Tne-pol'e-mus
To'a-nah, *s.*
To-bi'ah, *s.*
To-bi'as, *s.*
To'bi-e, *s.*
To-bi'el, *s.*
To-gar'mah, *s.*
To'la-ite, *s.*
Tol-ba'nes, *s.*
To-lo'sa
To-mæ'us
Tom'a-rus
Tom'y-ris
Tor-qua'tus
To'u, *s.*
Tra'be-a
Trach-o-ni'tis
Tra-ja'nus
Trans-al-pi'nus
Trans-pa-da'nus
Trans-til-er-i'na
Trap'e-zus
Tras-i-me'nus

Tre-ba'ti-us
Tre-bel-li-a'nus
Tre-bel'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre-bo'ni-us
Trev'e-ri
Tri-cor'y-thus
Tri-na'cri-a
Trin'a-cris
Trip-tol'e-mus
Trit-o-ge-ni'a
Tri-to'nes
Tri-to'nis
Tri-um'vi-ri
Triv'i-a
Tro'a-des
Tro-ze'ne
Trog-lo-dy'tæ
Tro-gyl'li-um, *s.*
Tro'i-lus
Tro-ja'ni
Troph'i-mus
Tro-pho'ni-us
Try-phe'na, *s.*
Tu-bi-e'ni, *s.*
Tu-gu-ri'nus
Tul'li-a
Tul-li-a'num
Tul'li-us
Tur-de-ta'ni
Tus-ca'ni-a
Tus-cu-la'num

Tu'ti-a
Ty'a-na
Ty-a-næ'us
Ty-a-ni'tis
Tych'i-cus
Ty'deus
Ty-di'des
Tym-pa'ni-a
Tyn'da-reus
Tyn-dar'i-des
Tyn'da-ris

U.

U'bi-i
U-cal'e-gon
Ul-pi-a'nus
U-lys'ses
Um'o-bre'us
U-phar'sin, *s.*
U-ra'ni-a
U'ra-nus
Ur-ba'nus
Ur'bi-cus
U-ri'ah, *s.*
U-ri'as, *s.*
U'ri-el, *s.*

U-ri'jah, *s.*
U-sip'e-tes
Us-ti'ca
U'ti-ca
Ux-el-lo-du'num
U'zai, *s.*
Uz-zi'a, *s.*
Uz-zi'ah, *s.*
Uz-zi'el, *s.*

V.

Va-cu'na
Vad-i-mo'nis
Va'ha-lis
Va-je-za'tha, *s.*
Val-a-mi'rus
Val'du-sus
Val-en-ti'nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le'ri-us
Van'da-li
Van-dæ'a-nes
Va-ni'ah, *s.*
Van'ni-us
Va-re'nus
Va'ri-a
Va'ri-us
Vas'co-nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Vec'to-nes

Ve-ge'ti-us
Ve'i-a
Ve-ien'tes
Ve'ii (vē'yī)
Vej'o-vis
Ve'li-a
Ve-li'na
Ve-li'num
Ve-li'træ
Vel-le'ius
Ven'e-ti
Ve-ne'ti-a
Ven-tid'ius
Ven-u-le'ius
Ven'u-lus
Ve-nu'si-a
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ver-gil'i-us
Ver-gin'i-us
Ve-ro'na
Ver-on'i-ca
Ver'ta-gus
Ver-u-la'nus
Ves-pa'si-a
Ves-pa'si-a'nus
Ve-su'vi-us
Vet-to'nes
Ve-tu'ri-a
Vib'i-us
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vin-d-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us

Vin-del'i-ci
Vin-de-lic'i-a
Vin'di-li
Vin-dob'o-na
Vip-sa'ni-a
Vip-sa'ni-us
Vi-ra'go
Vir-gil'i-us
Vir-gin'ia
Vir-gin'i-us
Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vi-sel'li-us
Vis'tu-la
Vi-sur'gis
Vi-tel'li-us
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vo-log'e-ses
Vol'sci-us
Vol-sin'i-um
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lu'sus
Vul-ca'nus

X.

Xan'thi-as
Xan-thip'pe
Xeu'o-cles

Xen-o-cli'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-noc'ri-tus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xen-o-me'des
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-ti'mus
Xi-me'ne

Z.

Za-a-na'im, *s.*
Za'a-nan, *s.*
Za-a-nan'nim, *s.*
Za'a-van, *s.*
Zab-a-dæ'ans, *s.*
Zab-a-da'ias, *s.*
Zab-a-de'aus, *s.*
Zab'a-tus
Zab'bai, *s.*
Zab-de'us, *s.*
Zab'di-el, *s.*
Za-bu'lon, *s.*
Zac'cai, *s.*
Zac-cha'us, *s.*
Zac-che'us, *s.*

Zach-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Zach-a-ri'as, *s.*
Zach'a-ry, *s.*
Za-cyn'thus
Za-leu'cus
Zal-mo'nah, *s.*
Zal-mun'nah, *s.*
Zam-zum'mim, *s.*
Za-no'ah, *s.*
Za'ra-ces, *s.*
Zar-a-i'as, *s.*
Za're-ah, *s.*
Za're-ath-ite, *s.*
Zar'e-phath, *s.*
Zar'e-tan, *s.*
Zar'ta-na, *s.*
Zath'o-e, *s.*
Za-thu'i, *s.*
Zeb-a-di'ah, *s.*
Ze-ba'im, *s.*
Zeb'e-dee, *s.*
Ze-bi'nah, *s.*
Ze-boi'im, *s.*
Ze-bo'im, *s.*
Ze'bu-lun, *s.*
Zech-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Zed-e-chi'as, *s.*
Zed-e-ki'ah, *s.*
Ze-lo'phe-had, *s.*
Ze-ma-ra'im, *s.*

Zem'a-rite, *s.*
Ze-no'bi-a
Zen-o-do'rus
Zeph-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Zeph'a-tha, *s.*
Zeph'on-ite, *s.*
Zeph'y-rus
Zer-a-hi'ah, *s.*
Zer-a-i'ah, *s.*
Ze-re'da, *s.*
Ze-red'a-thah, *s.*
Zer'e-rath, *s.*
Ze-ru'ah, *s.*
Ze-rub-ba'bel, *s.*
Zi-ru-i'ah, *s.*
Zeu'xis
Zib'e-on, *s.*
Zib'i-a, *s.*
Zib'i-ah, *s.*
Zid-ki'jah, *s.*
Ziph'i-on, *s.*
Zif'po-rah, *s.*
Zo-he'bah, *s.*
Zo-he'leth, *s.*
Zo'i-lus
Zon'a-ras
Zop'y-rus
Zo're-ah, *s.*
Zo-rob'a-bel, *s.*
Zos'i-mus
Zu-ri'el, *s.*
Zu-ri-shad'dai, *s.*

WORDS, PHRASES, AND NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS,

FROM THE LATIN, THE GREEK, AND MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, MET WITH IN CURRENT LITERATURE.

à bas. [Fr.] Down, down with.
ab extra. [L.] From without.
ab incunabilis. [L.] From the cradle.
ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
ab intra. [L.] From within.
à bon chat, bon rat. [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat; well attacked and defended; tit for tat; a Rowland for an Oliver.
à bon marché. [Fr.] Cheap; a good bargain.
ab origine. [L.] From the origin or beginning.
ab ovo. [L.] From the egg; from the beginning.
ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples (as in Roman banquets); from first to last; from beginning to end.
à bras ouverts. [Fr.] With open arms.
abrégé. [Fr.] An abridgment.
absence d'esprit. [Fr.] Absence of mind.
absens hæres non erit. [L.] The absent one will not be the heir; out of sight out of mind.
absente reo. [L.] The accused being absent.
absit invidia. [L.] Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.
ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one specimen judge of all the rest; from a single instance infer the whole.
ab urbe condità. [L.] From the building of the city; *i.e.* Rome.
a capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel.
à chaque saint sa chandelle. [Fr.] To each saint his candle; honour where honour is due.
à cheval. [Fr.] On horseback.
à compte. [Fr.] On account; in part payment.
à corps perdu. [Fr.] With might and main.
à couvert. [Fr.] Under cover; protected; sheltered.
a cruce salus. [L.] Salvation from the cross.
ad aperturam (libri). [L.] Wherever the book opens.
ad arbitrium. [L.] At pleasure.
ad calendas Græcas. [L.] At the Greek calends; *i.e.* never, as the Greeks had no calends in their mode of reckoning.
ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To attract or please the rabble.
à demi. [Fr.] By halves; half-way.
a Deo et rege. [L.] From God and the king.
ad eundem gradum. [L.] To the same rank or degree.
à deux mains. [Fr.] For two hands; two-handed; having a double office or employment.
ad extremum. [L.] To the extreme; at last.
ad finem. [L.] To the end.
ad gustum. [L.] To one's taste.
ad hominem. [L.] To the man; to an individual's interests or passions; personal.
adhuc sub judice lis est. [L.] The case has not yet been decided.
à die. [L.] From that day.
adieu, la voiture; adieu, la boutique. [Fr.] Farewell, carriage; farewell, shop; it's all over.
ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
ad interim. [L.] In the meantime.
ad internecionem. [L.] To extermination.
à discrétion. [Fr.] At discretion; without restriction.
ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
ad modum. [L.] After the manner of.
ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust or satiety.
ad patres. [L.] Gathered to his fathers; dead.
ad referendum. [L.] For further consideration.
ad rem. [L.] To the purpose; to the point.
à droite. [Fr.] To the right.
adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Attached to the soil.
adsum. [L.] I am present; here!
ad summum. [L.] To the highest point or amount.
ad unguem. [L.] To the nail; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.
ad unum omnes. [L.] All to a man.
ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either case.
ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or fault; *i.e.* till some misconduct be proved.
ad vivum. [L.] To the life.
ægrescit medendo. [L.] It becomes worse from the very remedies used.
æquabiliter et diligenter. [L.] Equably and diligently.
æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve the mind undisturbed.
æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind.
ære perennius. [L.] More lasting than brass; everlasting.
ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his or her age.
affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.
affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honour; a duel.
affaire du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
à fin. [Fr.] To the end or object.
à fond. [Fr.] To the bottom; thoroughly.
a fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
à gauche. [Fr.] To the left.
à genoux. [Fr.] On the knees.
age quod agis. [L.] Attend to what you are about.
agnus Dei. [L.] The Lamb of God.
à grands frais. [Fr.] At great expense.
à haute voix. [Fr.] Aloud.
à huis clos. [Fr.] With closed doors; secretly.
aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
à l'abandon. [Fr.] Disregarded; left uncared for.
à la belle étoile. [Fr.] Under the stars; in the open air.
à la bonne heure. [Fr.] Well timed; all right; very well; as you please.
à l'abri. [Fr.] Under shelter.
à la campagne. [Fr.] In the country.
à la dérobée. [Fr.] By stealth.
à la Française. [Fr.] After the French mode.
à la mode. [Fr.] According to the custom or fashion.
à l'Anglaise. [Fr.] After the English fashion.
à la Tartuffe. [Fr.] Like Tartuffe, the hero of a celebrated comedy by Molière; hypocritically.
à l'envi. [Fr.] Emulously; vying with each other.
alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.
al fresco. [It.] In the open air; out-of-doors.
à l'improviste. [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares.
ales-vous-en. [Fr.] Away with you.
allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come on; come.
al più. [It.] At most.
alter ego. [L.] Another self.
alter idem. [L.] Another exactly similar.
alter ipse amicus. [L.] A friend is another self.
alterum tantum. [L.] As much more.
à main armée. [Fr.] With force of arms.
a maximis ad minima. [L.] From the greatest to the least.
âme de boue. [Fr.] A soul of mud; a base-minded creature.
amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
à merveille. [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.
amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.
amicus usque ad aras. [L.] A friend even to the altar; *i.e.* to the last extremity.
ami de cour. [Fr.] A court friend; a false friend; one not to be depended on.
amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
ancien régime. [Fr.] The ancient or former order of things.
Anglicè. [L.] In English.
anguis in herba. [L.] A snake in the grass.
animo et Ade. [L.] By or with courage and faith.
anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.

anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.
annus mirabilis. [L.] Year of wonders; wonderful year.
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
ante lucem. [L.] Before light.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
à outrance. [Fr.] To the utmost; to extremities; without sparing.
à pas de géant. [Fr.] With a giant's stride.
à perte de vue. [Fr.] Till beyond one's view; out of sight.
à peu près. [Fr.] Nearly.
à pied. [Fr.] On foot.
à point. [Fr.] To a point; just in time; exactly right.
a posse ad esse. [L.] From possibility to reality.
a prima vista. [It.] At first sight.
à propos de bottes. [Fr.] Apropos to boots; without rhyme or reason; foreign to the subject.
à propos de rien. [Fr.] Apropos to nothing; without a motive; for nothing at all.
aqua vitæ. [L.] Water of life; brandy; alcohol.
aquila non capit muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste.
Arcades ambo. [L.] Arcadians both; both fellows of the same stamp.
arcana cœlestia. [L.] Secrets of Heaven.
arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets; the mysteries of government.
ardentia verba. [L.] Words that burn; glowing language.
argent comptant. [Fr.] Ready money.
argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.
argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the individual man; *i.e.* to his interests and prejudices.
argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on the ignorance of the person addressed.
argumentum ad invidiam. [L.] An argument appealing to low passions.
argumentum ad judicium. [L.] Argument appealing to the judgment.
argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] Argument appealing to modesty.
argumentum baculinum. [L.] The argument of the cudgel; appeal to force.
ariston metron. [Gr.] The middle course is the best; the golden mean.
arrière pensée. [Fr.] Hidden thought; mental reservation.
ars est celare artem. [L.] It is true art to conceal art.
ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts
asinus ad lyram. [L.] An ass at the lyre; an awkward fellow.
à tort et à travers. [Fr.] At random; without consideration.
à tout prix. [Fr.] At any price.
at spes non fracta. [L.] But hope is not yet crushed or dispelled.
au bout de son Latin. [Fr.] At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
au courant. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with matters.
au désespoir. [Fr.] In despair.
audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
au fait. [Fr.] Well acquainted with; expert.
au fond. [Fr.] At bottom.
au pis aller. [Fr.] At the worst.
aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden or happy mean.
au reste. [Fr.] As for the rest.
au revoir. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
aut Cæsar aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.
aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die; death or victory.
aux armes! [Fr.] To arms!
auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help from on high.
avant propos. [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.
a verbis ad verbera. [L.] From words to blows.
a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of matrimony.
avito viret honore. [L.] He flourishes upon ancestral honours.
à volonté. [Fr.] At pleasure.
a vostra salute. [It.] } To your health.
à votre santé. [Fr.] }
a vuestra salud. [Sp.] }

bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking; a literary woman.
bavardage. [Fr.] Idle talk; tittle-tattle.
beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
beau monde. [Fr.] The world of fashion.
beaux esprits. [Fr.] Men of wit; gay spirits.
beaux yeux. [Fr.] Fine eyes; good looks.
bel esprit. [Fr.] A person of wit or genius; a brilliant mind.
bella! horrida bella! [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
bellum internecinum. [L.] A war of extermination.
bene orasse est bene studuisse. [L.] To have prayed well is to have endeavoured well.
ben trovato. [It.] Well or cleverly invented.
besoin. [Fr.] Need; necessity.
bête noire. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
billet d'amour. [Fr.] A love letter. Also *billet doux.*
bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives double who gives quickly or seasonably.
bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice in war is unallowable.
bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are twice boys.
bon ami. [Fr.] Good friend.
bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] With good or ill grace; willing or unwilling.
bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-nature; artlessness.
bon jour. [Fr.] Good day; good morning.
bonne bouche. [Fr.] A delicate or tasty morsel.
bonne et belle. [Fr.] Good and handsome.
bonne foi. [Fr.] Good faith.
bon soir. [Fr.] Good evening.
bon vivant. [Fr.] A good liver; a gourmand.
brevet. [Fr.] Patented.
brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; offhand; extemporaneously.
brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. [L.] While labouring to be brief I become obscure.
brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
bursche. [G.] A student.

cadit quæstio. [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.
cæca est invidia. [L.] Envy is blind.
cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. [L.] They change their sky but not their feelings who cross the sea.
cætera desunt. [L.] The rest is wanting.
cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
campo santo. [It.] A burying-ground.
canaille. [Fr.] Rabble.
candida Pax. [L.] White-robed Peace.
cantate Domino. [L.] Sing to the Lord.
caput mortuum. [L., 'dead head'.] Worthless residue.
carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; embrace the opportunity; improve time.
casus belli. [L.] That which causes or justifies war.
causa sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable cause or condition.
caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware (or look after his own interest).
cave canem. [L.] Beware of the dog.
cavendo tutus. [L.] Safe through using caution.
cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown; let military authority yield to the civil power.
cela va sans dire. [Fr.] That goes without saying; needless to say.
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] It is only the first step that is difficult.
c'est à dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
c'est une autre chose. [Fr.] That's quite another thing.
ceteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
chacun tire de son côte. [Fr.] Every one inclines to his own side.
chapeau bras. [Fr.] A cocked hat.
chateaux en Espagne. [Fr.] 'Castles in Spain'; castles in the air.
chemin de fer. [Fr.] Iron road; a railway.
cher ami. [Fr.] A dear (male) friend.
chère amie. [Fr.] A dear (female) friend; a mistress.
che sarà, sarà. [It.] Whatever will be, will be.
cheval de bataille. [Fr.] A war-horse; main dependence or support.
chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] One who lives by his wits; a swindler.
chi tace confessa. [It.] He who keeps silence confesses.
ci devant. [Fr.] Before this; former.
ci gît. [Fr.] Here lies.
circuitus verborum. [L.] A circumlocution.
circuitus in probando. [L.] A circle in the proof; using the conclusion as one of the arguments.
clarior e tenebris. [L.] Brighter from obscurity.
clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
calebs quid agam? [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
coiffeur. [Fr.] A hairdresser.
comitas inter gentes. [L.] Politeness between nations.
comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
commune bonum. [L.] A common good.
communibus annis. [L.] On the annual average.
communi consensu. [L.] By common consent.
compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
compos mentis. [L.] Sound of mind; quite sane.
compte rendu. [Fr.] An account rendered; a report or statement drawn up.
con amore. [It.] With love; very earnestly.
concours. [Fr.] Competition; contest, as for a prize.
con diligenza. [It.] With diligence.
conditio sine qua non. [L.] A necessary condition.
con dolore. [It.] With grief.
conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.
conquiescat in pace. [L.] May he or she rest in peace.
conseil de famille. [Fr.] A family consultation.
conseil d'état. [Fr.] A council of state; a privy-council.
consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
consilio et animis. [L.] By wisdom and courage.
consilio et prudentia. [L.] By wisdom and prudence.
constantia et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
consuetudo pro lege servatur. [L.] Custom is held or observed as a law.
consule Planco. [L.] When Plancus was consul; when I was a young man.
contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners.
copia verborum. [L.] Rich supply of words.
coram nobis. [L.] Before us; in our presence.
coram non judice. [L.] Not before the proper judge.
cordon bleu. [Fr.] Blue ribbon; a cook of the highest class.
cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.
corps de ballet. [Fr.] A body of ballet-dancers.
corps de garde. [Fr.] The men occupying a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corps diplomatique. [Fr.] A body of diplomatic officials.
corpus delicti. [L.] The body or substance of a crime or offence.
corpus juris civilis. [L.] The body of the civil law.
corrigenda. [L.] Things to be corrected.
couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose colour; attractive aspect.
coup. [Fr.] A stroke.
coup de grâce. [Fr.] A finishing stroke.
coup d'essai. [Fr.] A first attempt.
coup d'état. [Fr.] A sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.
coup de main. [Fr.] A sudden attack or enterprise.
coup de maître. [Fr.] A master stroke.
coup d'œil. [Fr.] A rapid glance of the eye.
coup de pied. [Fr.] A kick.
coup de plume. [Fr.] A literary attack.
coup de soleil. [Fr.] Sunstroke.
coup de théâtre. [Fr.] A theatrical effect.
courage sans peur. [Fr.] Courage without fear.
coûte qu'il coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it (I won't); tell that to the marines.
crede quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.
credo quia absurdum. [L.] I believe because it is absurd.
crescit eundo. [L.] It increases by going.
crescit sub pondere virtus. [L.] Virtue increases under an imposed burden or weight.
crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
crux mathematicorum. [L.] The puzzle of mathematicians.
crux medicorum. [L.] The puzzle of physicians.
cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the friar.
cui bono? [L.] For whose advantage is it? to what end?
culpam pœna premit comes. [L.] Punishment follows hard upon crime.
cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cum notis variorum. [L.] With the notes of various (critics).
cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
curiosa felicitas. [L.] Nice felicity of expression.
currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

da locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your betters.
dame d'honneur. [Fr.] Maid of honour.
dame de la halle. [Fr.] A market-woman.
damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not comprehend.
dare pondus fumo. [L.] To give weight to smoke; to give importance to trifles.
data et accepta. [L.] Expenditures and receipts.

date obolum Belisario. [L.] Give a copper to Belisarius.
Davus sum, non Œdipus. [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus; I am no conjurer, I cannot solve the question.
de bon augure. [Fr.] Of good augury or omen.
de bonne grâce. [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.
deceptio visus. [L.] An optical illusion.
decori decus addit avito. [L.] He adds honours to ancestral honours.
de die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
de facto. [L.] In point of fact; actual or actually.
dégagé. [Fr.] Free; easy; unconstrained.
de gaieté de cœur. [Fr.] Sportively.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.
déjeuner à la fourchette. [Fr.] A breakfast with meat to it.
de jure. [L.] From the law; by right.
delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed.
de mal en pis. [Fr.] From bad to worse.
de minimis non curatur. [L.] No notice is taken of trifles.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Of nothing nothing is made.
de novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo adjuvante, non timendum. [L.] God assisting, nothing is to be feared.
Deo date. [L.] Give to God.
Deo duce. [L.] God being leader.
Deo favente. [L.] With God's favour.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis. [L.] Concerning all things and certain others additional.
Deo monente. [L.] God giving warning.
Deo, non fortunâ. [L.] From God, not fortune.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing; by God's will.
de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
désagrément. [Fr.] Something disagreeable.
desipere in loco. [L.] To jest or be merry at the proper time.
desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
de trop. [Fr.] Too much; more than is wanted; out of place.
détur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
dies non. [L.] A day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons. [Fr.] God is always on the side of the largest battalions; the largest army has the best chance of victory.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [Fr.] God protect you.
dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A difficulty worthy of powerful intervention.
dii majorum gentium. [L.] The gods of the superior class; the twelve superior gods.
dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
dits alter visum. [L.] The gods thought otherwise.
di salto. [It.] By steps or leaps.
diseur de bons mots. [Fr.] A sayer of good things; a wit.
disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.
distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; of genteel or elegant appearance.
docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
dolce far niente. [L.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
domus et placens uxor. [L.] A house and pleasing wife.
dorer la pilule. [Fr.] To gild the pill.
double entendre. [Fr.] A double meaning; a play on words. See next, which is the proper expression.
double entente. [Fr.] A double meaning; a play on words.
do ut des. [L.] I give that you may give; I grant for some equivalent.
dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters of the drama or play.
dulce domum. [L.] Sweet homeward! from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.
dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe I hope.
dum tacent, clamant. [L.] While they are silent, they cry out.
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
duomo. [It.] A cathedral.
durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure.
durante vitâ. [L.] During life

ecce homo! [L.] Behold the man!
ecce signum! [L.] Behold the sign!
e contra. [L.] On the other hand.
edition de luxe. [Fr.] A splendid and expensive edition of a book.
editio princeps. [L.] The first printed edition.
ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
eheu! fugaces labuntur anni. [L.] Alas! the fleeting years glide by.
elapso tempore. [L.] The time having elapsed.
en ami. [Fr.] As a friend.
en arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; behind; back.
en attendant. [Fr.] In the meantime.
en avant. [Fr.] Forward.
en badinant. [Fr.] In sport; in jest.
en cueros or en cueros vivos. [Sp.] Stark naked; without clothing.
en déshabillé. [Fr.] In undress.
en Dieu est ma fiance. [Fr.] In God is my trust.
en Dieu est tout. [Fr.] In God is all.
en effet. [Fr.] In effect; substantially; really.
en famille. [Fr.] With one's family; in a domestic state.
enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
enfants perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; in *milit.* a forlorn hope
en Dieu est ma fiance. [Fr.] In God is my trust.
enfant terrible. [Fr.] A terrible child, or one that makes disconcerting remarks.
enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.
enfin. [Fr.] In short; at last; finally.
en grande tenue. [Fr.] In full dress.
en masse. [Fr.] In a mass or body.
en passant. [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
en suite. [Fr.] In company; in a set.
entente cordiale. [Fr.] Cordial understanding, especially between two states.
entêté. [Fr.] Obstinate; headstrong.
entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
entre deux feux. [Fr.] Between two fires.
entre deux vins. [Fr.] Between two wines; neither drunk nor sober; half-drunk.
entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
en vérité. [Fr.] In truth; verily.
eo animo. [L.] With that design.
eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
e pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many.
epulæ crumbenæ divum. [L. To sit at the feast of the gods or the great.
e re natâ. [L.] According to the exigency.
errare est humanum. [L.] To err is human.
esprit borné. [Fr.] A narrow or contracted mind.
esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collection of body, as a regiment, one of the learned professions, or the like.
esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to seem.
est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem to be.
et cætera, et cetera. [L.] And the rest.
et hoc (or *et id*) *genus omne.* [L.] And everything of the sort.
et sequentes, et sequentia. [L.] And those that follow.
et sic de cæteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
eventus stultorum magister. [L.] Fools must be taught by the result.
ex abundantia. [L.] Out of the abundance.
ex adverso. [L.] From the opposite side.
ex æquo et bono. [L.] Agreeably to what is good and right.
ex animo. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
ex capite. [L.] From the head; from memory.
ex cathedra. [L.] From the chair or seat of authority; with high authority.
excelsior. [L.] Higher, that is taller, loftier: improperly used as an adverb.
excepto probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves (or tests) the rule.
exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The due exceptions being made.
ex concesso. [L.] From what has been conceded.
ex curiâ. [L.] Out of court.
ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
ex dono. [L.] By the gift.
exegi monumentum ære perennius. [L.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass.
exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example.
exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out or retire.
exit. [L.] He goes out.
exitus acta probat. [L.] The event justifies the deed.
ex merâ gratiâ. [L.] Through mere favour.
ex mero motu. [L.] From his own impulse; from his own free will.
ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From, or out of nothing, nothing comes; nothing produces nothing.
ex officio. [L.] In virtue of his office.
ex opere operato. [L.] By outward acts.
ex parte. [L.] From one party or side.
ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the foot we recognise a Hercules; we judge of the whole from the specimen.
experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience instructs fools.
experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a crucial experiment.
experto credite. [L.] Trust one who has tried or had experience.
expertus metuit. [L.] Having experience, he fears it.
ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
ex quocunque capite. [L.] For whatever reason.
ex tacito. [L.] Tacitly.
extinctus amabitur idem. [L.] The same man when dead will be loved.
extra muros. [L.] Beyond the walls.
ex ungue leonem. [L.] The lion is known by his claws.
ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from this specimen judge of the rest.

faber suæ fortunæ. [L.] The maker of his own fortune; a self-made man.
facile est inventis addere. [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
facile princeps. [L.] Easily pre-eminent; indisputably the first; the admitted chief.
facilis descensus Averni (or *Averno*). [L.] The descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy.
façon de parler. [Fr.] Manner of speaking.
fæx populi. [L.] The dregs of the people.
faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face upon the matter.
faire l'homme d'importance. [Fr.] To assume an air of importance.
faire mon devoir. [Fr.] To do my duty.
faire sans dire. [Fr.] To do, not to say; to act without ostentation.
fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
fama clamosa. [L.] A current scandal; a prevailing report.
fama nihil est celerius. [L.] Nothing travels swifter than scandal.
fama semper vivat. [L.] May his fame endure for ever.
far niente. [It.] The doing of nothing.
fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose it.
Fata viam invenient. [L.] The Fates will find a way.
faux pas. [Fr.] A false step; a slip in behaviour.
fax mentis incendium gloriæ. [L.] The passion of glory is the torch of the mind.
felicitas multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity has many friends.
fendre un cheveu en quatre. [Fr.] To split a hair in four; to make a very subtle distinction.
festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural festival.
feu de joie. [Fr.] A discharge of firearms in honour of something.
fiat experimentum in corpore vili. [L.] Let trial or experiment be made on a worthless body.
fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.
fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
fide et fiducia. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
fide et fortitudine. [L.] With faith and fortitude.
fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
fide non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust, but see whom.
fides et justitia. [L.] Fidelity and justice.
fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achate; i.e. as true friend.
fidus et audax. [L.] Faithful and bold.
filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
filius populi. [L.] A son of the people.
filius terræ. [L.] A son of the earth; one of low birth.
fille de chambre. [Fr.] A lady's maid; a chambermaid.
fille de joie. [Fr.] A woman of licentious pleasure; a prostitute.
fille d'honneur. [Fr.] A maid of honour.
finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.

flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
flosculi sententiarum. [L.] Flowers of fine thoughts.
fœnum in cornu habet. [L.] He has hay upon his horn (the sign of a dangerous bull); take care of him.
fons et origo. [L.] The source and origin.
forensis strepitus. [L.] The clamour of the forum.
forte scutum salus ducum. [L.] A strong shield is the safety of leaders.
fortes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune helps the brave.
forti et fideli nihil difficile. [L.] Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.
fortiter et recte. [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.
fortiter, fideliter, feliciter. [L.] Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
fortuna favet fortibus. [L.] Fortune favours the bold.
frangas, non flectes. [L.] You may break but shall not bend me.
fraus pia. [L.] A pious fraud.
froides mains, chaude amour. [Fr.] Cold hands and a warm heart.
front à front. [Fr.] Face to face.
fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
fruges consumere nati. [L.] Born to consume fruits; born only to eat.
fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
fumus Troes. [L.] We were once Trojans (but now are outcasts).
fuit Ilium. [L., Troy has been (but is no more).
fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
functus officio. [L.] Having performed one's office or duty: hence, out of office.
furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage provides arms.
furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
furor poeticus. [L.] Poetical fire.
furor scribendi. [L.] A rage for writing.
fuyez les dangers de loisir. [Fr.] Avoid the dangers of leisure.

gaieté de cœur. [Fr.] Gaiety of heart.
Gallicè. [L.] In French.
garçon. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
garde à cheval. [Fr.] A mounted guard.
garde du corps. [Fr.] A body-guard.
garde mobile. [Fr.] A guard liable to general service.
gardez. [Fr.] Be on your guard; take care.
gardez bien. [Fr.] Take good care.
gardez la foi. [Fr.] Keep the faith.
gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
gaudet tentamine virtus. [L.] Virtue rejoices in temptation.
genius loci. [L.] The genius or guardian spirit of a place.
gens d'armes. [Fr.] Men at arms.
gens d'eglise. [Fr.] Churchmen.
gens de guerre. [Fr.] Military men.
gens de lettres. [Fr.] Literary men.
gens de loix. [Fr.] Lawyers.
gens de même famille. [Fr.] Birds of a feather.
gens de peu. [Fr.] The meaner class of people.
gens togata. [L.] Civilians.
gentilhomme. [Fr.] A gentleman.
genus irritabile. [L.] The irritable race or tribe (of poets).
Germanicè. [L.] In German.
gibier de potence. [Fr.] A gallows-bird.
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio. [It.] A young saint, an old devil.
gitano. [Sp.] A gypsy.
gli assenti hanno torto. [It.] The absent are in the wrong.
gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
gloria patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father
gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.
goutte à goutte. [Fr.] Drop by drop.
grâce à Dieu. [Fr.] Thanks to God.
gradu diverso, via una. [L.] The same road by different steps.
gradus ad Parnassum. [L.] A step to Parnassus; aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
grande chère et beau feu. [Fr.] Good cheer and a good fire; comfortable quarters.
grande parure. } [Fr.] Full dress.
grande toilette. }
grand merci. [Fr.] Many thanks.
gratia placendi. [L.] The delight of pleasing.
gratis dictum. [L.] Mere assertion.
graviora manent. [L.] Greater afflictions await us.
graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis. [L.] Some remedies are worse than the disease.
grex venalium. [L.] A venal rabble.
grosse tête et peu de sens. [Fr.] A large head and little sense.
guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
guerre à mort. [Fr.] War to the death.

guerre à outrance. [Fr.] War to the uttermost.
gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo. [L.] The drop hollows the stone by frequent falling, not by force.

hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will delight us to remember this some day.
Hannibal ante portas. [L.] Hannibal before the gates; the enemy close at hand.
hardi comme un coq sur son fumier. [Fr.] Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.
haud longis intervallis. [L.] At brief intervals.
haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
haut goût. [Fr.] High flavour; elegant taste.
helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.
heu pietas! heu prisca fides! [L.] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!
hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted.
hic et nunc. [L.] Here and now.
hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
hic labor, hoc opus est. [L.] This is a labour, this is a toil.
hic sepultus. [L.] Here buried.
hinc illæ lacrimæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
hoc genus omne. [L.] All of this sort or class.
hoc opus, hic labor est. [L.] This is a work, this is a toil.
hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow.
hoi polloi. [Gr.] The many; the vulgar; the rabble.
hombre de un libro. [Sp.] A man of one book.
hominis est errare. [L.] To err is human.
homme de robe. [Fr.] A man in civil office.
homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business.
homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or genius.
homo factus ad unguem. [L.] A highly-polished man; one finished to the highest degree.
homo homini lupus. [L.] Man is a wolf to man.
homo multarum literarum. [L.] A man of great learning.
homo soius aut deus aut dæmon. [L.] A man alone is either a god or a devil.
homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man; I count nothing human indifferent to me.
homo trium literarum. [L.] A man of three letters, namely *fur*, a thief.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [O. Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
honores mutant mores. [L.] Honours change men's manners or characters.
honos habet onus. [L.] Honour brings responsibility.
horæ canonicæ. [L.] Prescribed hours for prayer; canonical hours.
horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
hors de la loi. [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.
hors de propos. [Fr.] Not to the point or purpose.
hors de saison. [Fr.] Out of season.
hors d'œuvre. [Fr.] Out of course; out of order.
hôtel garni. [Fr.] A furnished lodging-house.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
hunc tu caveto. [L.] Beware of him.
hurtar para dar por Dios. [Sp.] To steal for the purpose of giving to God.

ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
idée fixe. [Fr.] A fixed idea.
id est. [L.] That is.
id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort or description.
ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
ignorantio elenchi. [L.] Ignorance of the point in question; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.
ignoti nulla cupido. [L.] No desire is felt for a thing unknown.
ignotum per ignotius. [L.] The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown.
il a le diable au corps. [Fr.] The devil is in him.
Ilias malorum. [L.] An Iliad of ills; a host of evils.
il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [Fr.] He has neither mouth nor spur, neither wit nor courage.
il ne faut jamais défier un fou. [Fr.] Never defy a fool.
il penseroso. [It.] The pensive man.
il sent le fagot. [Fr.] He smells of the faggot; he is suspected of heresy.
imitatores, servum pecus. [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.
imo pectore. [L.] From the bottom of the breast.
impari Marte. [L.] With unequal military strength.
impedimenta. [L.] Travellers' luggage; the baggage of an army.

imperium in imperio. [L.] A state within a state; a government within another.
implicitè. [L.] By implication.
impos animi. [L.] Of weak mind.
in actu. [L.] In act or reality.
in æternum. [L.] For ever.
in ambiguo. [L.] In doubt.
in articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
in bianco. [It.] In blank; in white.
in capite. [L.] In chief.
in cœlo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous I cannot endure it.
in curiâ. [L.] In court.
inde iræ. [L.] Hence these resentments.
index expurgatorius. } [L.] A list of books pro-
index prohibitorius. } hibited to Roman Catholics.
in dubio. [L.] In doubt.
in equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium; equally balanced.
in esse. [L.] In being; in actuality.
in extenso. [L.] At full length.
in extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
infandum renovare dolorem. [L.] To revive unspeakable grief.
in formâ pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
in foro conscientiæ. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
in futuro. [L.] In future; henceforth.
in hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.
in limine. [L.] At the threshold.
in loco. [L.] In the place; in the natural or proper place.
in loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
in medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
in medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will walk safest in the middle.
in memoriam. [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
in nomine. [L.] In the name of.
in nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
in nuce. [L.] In a nut-shell.
in omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
inopem copia fecit. [L.] Abundance made him poor.
in ovo. [L.] In the egg.
in pace. [L.] In peace.
in partibus infidelium. [L.] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith.
in perpetuum. [L.] For ever.
in petto. [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
in pleno. [L.] In full.
in posse. [L.] In possible existence; in possibility.
in præsenti. [L.] At the present moment.
in propriâ personâ. [L.] In person.
in puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
in re. [L.] In the matter of.
in rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of things.
in sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
in sano sensu. [L.] In a proper sense.
in situ. [L.] In its original situation.
in solo Deo salus. [L.] In God alone is safety.
in statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
in te, Domine, speravi. [L.] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust.
inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
inter arma silent leges. [L.] Laws are silent in the midst of arms.
inter canem et lupum. [L.] Between dog and wolf; at twilight.
interdum vulgus rectum videt. [L.] The rabble sometimes see what is right.
inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
inter pocula. [L.] At one's cups.
in terrorem. [L.] As a means of terrifying; by way of warning.
inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
inter spem et metum. [L.] Between hope and fear.
in totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
in toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
intra muros. [L.] Within the walls.
in transitu. [L.] On the passage.
intra parietes. [L.] Within walls; in private.
in usum Delphini. [L.] For the use of the dauphin.
in utroque fidelis. [L.] Faithful in both.
in vacuo. [L.] In empty space; in a vacuum.
inverso ordine. [L.] In an inverse order.
in vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of intoxicants.
invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Against the will of Minerva; at variance with one's mental capacity; without genius.
ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.
ipissima verba. [L.] The very words.
ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.

ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.
ita est. [L.] It is so.
ita lex scripta. [L.] Thus the law is written.
Italicè. [L.] In Italian.

jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
jamais arrière. [Fr.] Never behind.
jamais bon coureur ne fut pris. [Fr.] A good runner is never caught; an old bird is not to be caught with chaff.
janvis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
je maintiendrai le droit. [Fr.] I will maintain the right.
je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
je n'oublierai jamais. [Fr.] I will never forget.
je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.
jet d'eau. [Fr.] A jet of water; a fountain.
jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.
jeu de théâtre. [Fr.] Stage-trick; clap-trap.
je vis en espoir. [Fr.] I live in hope.
joci causâ. [L.] For the sake of a joke.
jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God; be joyful in the Lord.
jucundi acti labores. [L.] Past labours are pleasant.
judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
judicium parium, aut leges terræ. [L.] The judgment of our peers or the laws of the land.
jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
jure humano. [L.] By human law.
juris peritus. [L.] One learned in the law.
juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both the civil and canon law.
jus canonicum. [L.] The canon law.
jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
jus divinum. [L.] The divine law.
jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations.
jus gladii. [L.] The right of the sword.
jus possessionis. [L.] Right of possession.
jus proprietatis. [L.] The right of property.
juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

laborare est orare. [L.] To labour is to pray.
labore et honore. [L.] By labour and honour.
labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labour itself is a pleasure.
labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labour conquers everything.
laborum dulce lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labours.
la critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile. [Fr.] Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.
la fortune passe partout. [Fr.] Fortune passes everywhere; all suffer change or vicissitude.
l'allegro. [It.] The merry man.
l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher. [Fr.] Love and smoke cannot conceal themselves.
lana caprina. [L.] Goat's wool; hence, a thing of little worth or which does not exist.
langage des halles. [Fr.] The language of the markets; foul language; billingsgate.
la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux. [Fr.] Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.
lapis philosophorum. [L.] The philosopher's stone.
la povertà è la madre di tutte le arti. [It.] Poverty is the mother of all the arts.
lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
lapsus memoriæ. [L.] A slip of the memory.
lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
la reyne (or *le roy*) *le veult.* [Norm. Fr.] The queen (or the king) wills it: the formula expressing the sovereign's assent to a bill which has passed both Houses of Parliament
latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] Perhaps a small spark may lie hid.
latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latinè dictum. [L.] Spoken in Latin.
laudari a viro laudato. [L.] To be praised by one who is himself praised.
laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises time past.
laudum immensa cupido. [L.] Insatiable desire for praise
laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
l'avenir. [Fr.] The future.
la vertu est la seule noblesse. [Fr.] Virtue is the only nobility.
le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
le bon temps viendra. [Fr.] The good time will come.
le coût en ôte le goût. [Fr.] The cost takes away the taste.
lector benevole. [L.] Kind or gentle reader.
legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador.
le grand monarque. [Fr.] The great monarch: a name applied to Louis XIV. of France.
le grand œuvre. [Fr.] The great work; the philosopher's stone.
le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. [Fr.] The game is not worth the candle; the object is not worth the trouble.
le monde est le livre des femmes. [Fr.] The world is woman's book.
le mot d'énigme. [Fr.] The key to the mystery.
le pas. [Fr.] Precedence in place or rank.
le point de jour. [Fr.] Daybreak.
le roi et l'état. [Fr.] The king and the state.
les absens ont toujours tort. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.
lèse majesté. [Fr.] High-treason.
les murailles ont des oreilles. [Fr.] Walls have ears.
le tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole together.
lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter containing private orders; a royal warrant.
lettre de change. [Fr.] Bill of exchange.
lettre de créance. [Fr.] Letter of credit.
le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable. [Fr.] The truth is not always probable; truth is stranger than fiction.
lex loci. [L.] The law or custom of the place.
lex non scripta. [L.] Unwritten law; common law.
lex scripta. [L.] Written law; statute law.
lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
lex terræ. [L.] The law of the land.
l'homme proposé, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
licentia vatum. [L.] The license of the poets; poetical license.
lima labor et mora. [L.] The labour and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition.
l'inconnu. [Fr.] The unknown.
l'incroyable. [Fr.] The incredible.
lingua Franca. [It.] The mixed language used between Europeans and Orientals in the Levant.
lis litem generat. [L.] Strife begets strife.
litem lite resolvere. [L.] To settle strife by strife; to remove one difficulty by introducing another.
lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
literæ scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
loci communes. [L.] Commonplaces; topics.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
locus classicus. [L.] The classical passage; the most important passage bearing on some point.
locus criminis. [L.] Place of the crime.
locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.
locus pœnitentiæ. [L.] Place for repentance.
locus sigilli. [L.] The place of the seal.
longe aberrat scopo. [L.] He goes far from the mark.
longo intervallo. [L.] By or with a long interval.
loyauté m'oblige. [Fr.] Loyalty binds me.
lucidus ordo. [L.] A lucid arrangement.
lucri causâ. [L.] For the sake of gain.
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] Used as typical of an absurd derivation, and, by extension, of anything utterly inconsecutive—*lucus*, a grove, having been derived by an old grammarian from *lucêre*, to shine—'from not shining'.
lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

ma chère. [Fr.] My dear (fem.).
ma foi. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
magister ceremoniarum. [L.] Master of the ceremonies.
magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great solitude.
magnæ spes altera Romæ. [L.] Another hope of great Rome.
magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
magna est vis consuetudinis. [L.] Great is the force of habit.
magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
magnum est vectigal parsimonia. [L.] Economy is itself a great income.
magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
maintien le droit. [Fr.] Maintain the right.
maison de campagne. [Fr.] A country house.
maison de santé. [Fr.] A private lunatic asylum or hospital.
maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
maître des basses œuvres. [Fr.] A night-man.
maître des hautes œuvres. [Fr.] An executioner; a hangman.
maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
maladie du pays. [Fr.] Home-sickness.
mala fide. [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
mal à propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed; out of place.
mal de dents. [Fr.] Toothache.
mal de mer. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
mal de tête. [Fr.] Headache.
malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us
malheur ne vient jamais seul. [Fr.] Misfortunes never come singly.
mali exempli. [L.] Of a bad example or precedent.
mali principii malus finis. [L.] Bad beginnings have bad endings.
malis avibus. [L.] With unlucky birds; with bad omens.
malo modo. [L.] In a bad manner.
malum in se. [L.] Evil or an evil in itself.
malum prohibitum. [L.] An evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.
malus pudor. [L.] False shame.
manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
manu forti. [L.] With a strong hand.
manu propriâ. [L.] With one's own hand.
mardi gras. [Fr.] Shrove-Tuesday.
mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
mariage de conscience. [Fr.] A private marriage.
mariage de convenance. [Fr.] Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love.
mariage de la main gauche. [Fr.] Left-handed marriage; morganatic marriage.
mars gravior sub pace latet. [L.] A severer war lies hidden under peace.
materiam superabit opus. [L.] The workmanship will prove superior to the material.
mauvaise honte. [Fr.] False modesty.
mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
mauvais sujet. [Fr.] A bad subject; a worthless scamp.
mea culpa. [L.] My fault; by my fault.
médicin, guéris-toi toi-même. [Fr.] Physician, heal thyself.
mediocria firma. [L.] Moderate or middle things are surest.
medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] In a medium course you will be safest.
mega biblion, mega kakon. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
me judice. [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.
memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
memoria in æterna. [L.] In eternal remembrance.
mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves matter.
mens legis. [L.] The spirit of the law.
mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.
meo voto. [L.] According to my wish.
meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
mihi cura futuri. [L.] My care is for the future.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
mise en scène. [Fr.] The getting up for the stage, or the putting on the stage.
modo et forma. [L.] In manner and form.
modus operandi. [L.] Manner of working.
mollia tempora fandi. [L.] Times favourable for speaking.
mon ami. [Fr.] My friend.
mon cher. [Fr.] My dear (masc.).
mont de piété. [Fr.] A public or municipal pawnshop.
monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more lasting than brass.
morceau. [Fr.] A morsel; a small piece.
more majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
more suo. [L.] In his own way.
mors janua vitæ. [L.] Death is the gate of life.
mors omnibus communis. [L.] Death is common to all.
mos pro lege. [L.] Custom or usage for law.
mot du guet. [Fr.] A watchword.
mots d'usage. [Fr.] Words in common use.
motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
mundus vult decipi. [L.] The world wishes to be deceived.
munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
mutatis mutandis. [L.] With the necessary changes.
mutato nomine de te fabula narratur. [L.] With change of name the story is true of yourself.
mutuus consensus. [L.] Mutual consent.

natale solum. [L.] Natal soil.
naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurret. [L.] You may drive out nature with a pitchfork, it will always return; nature will always assert itself.
nec cupias, nec metuas. [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
ne cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortune.
necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
nec mora nec requies. [L.] Neither delay nor repose.

nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
nec precе, nec pretio. [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
nec querere, nec spernere honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to contemn honours.
nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
nec temere, nec timide. [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
nefasti dies. [L.] Days on which judgment could not be pronounced, nor assemblies of the people be held; hence, unlucky days.
ne fronti crede. [L.] Trust not to appearances.
nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; without opposition.
nemine dissentiente. [L.] No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto. [L.] No one is twice punished for the same offence.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one assails me with impunity.
nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No one is wise at all times.
nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became a thorough villain in an instant.
nemo solus sapit. [L.] No one is wise alone.
ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.
ne puero gladium. [L.] Intrust not a boy with a sword.
ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat. [L.] Lest the state receive any detriment.
ne quid nimis. [L.] Avoid extremes.
nervus probandi. [L.] The sinews of the argument.
ne sutor supra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his shoe; let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range.
ne tentes, aut perfice. [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly.
ne vile fano. [L.] Let nothing vile be in the temple.
nihil ad rem. [L.] Nothing to the point.
nihil (properly *nullum*) *quod tetigit non ornavit.* [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
nil admirari. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpâ. [L.] To be conscious of no fault, and to turn pale at no accusation.
nil desperandum. [L.] There is no reason for despair.
nil nisi cruce. [L.] No dependence but on the cross.
ni l'un ni l'autre. [Fr.] Neither the one nor the other.
nimium ne crede colori. [L.] Trust not too much to looks.
n'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
nisi Dominus frustra. [L.] Unless God be with us all our labour is in vain.
nitor in adversum. [L.] I strive against opposition.
nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations; much is expected from one in good position.
nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
nolo episcopari. [L.] I do not wish to be made a bishop.
nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name; an assumed travelling name; a pen name.
nom de plume. [Fr.] An assumed name of a writer; incorrect for *nom de guerre.*
nomina stultorum parietibus haerent. [L.] Fools' names are seen upon the walls.
non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind.
non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. [L.] Every man has not the fortune to go to Corinth (an expensive and luxurious city).
non deficiens crumenâ. [L.] The purse not failing; if the money holds out.
non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things but much.
non nobis solum. [L.] Not to ourselves alone.
non nostrum est tantas componere lites. [L.] It is not for us to settle such grave disputes.
non omne licitum honestum. [L.] Not every lawful thing is honourable.
non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot, all of us, do everything.
non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who but what, not the person but the deed.
non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow.
non sibi, sed patriæ. [L.] Not for himself but for his country.
non sum qualis eram. [L.] I am not what I once was.
nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
noscitur e (or *a*) *sociis.* [L.] He is known by his companions.
nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
Notre Dame. [Fr.] Our Lady.
n'oublies pas. [Fr.] Don't forget.
nous avons changé tout cela. [Fr.] We have changed all that.
nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
novus homo. [L.] A new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
nudum pactum. [L.] A mere agreement, unconfirmed by writing.
nulla dies sine linea. [L.] Not a day without a line; no day without something done.
nulli secundus. [L.] Second to none.
nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Being bound to swear to the words of no master.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus. [L.] Never less alone than when alone.
nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared; always ready.

obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
obscurum per obscurius. [L.] Explaining an obscurity by something more obscure still.
obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
occurrent nubes. [L.] Clouds will intervene.
oderint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate provided they fear.
odi profanum vulgus. [L.] I loathe the profane rabble.
odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
œil de bœuf. [Fr.] A bull's-eye or small round window.
œuvres. [Fr.] Works.
officina gentium. [L.] The workshop of the nations.
omen faustum. [L.] A favourable omen.
omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent.
omnem movere lapidem. [L.] To turn every stone; to make every exertion.
omne solum forti patria. [L.] Every soil is a brave man's country.
omne trinum perfectum. [L.] Every perfect thing is threefold.
omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci. [L.] He gains complete approval who mixes the useful with the agreeable.
omnia ad Dei gloriam. [L.] All things for the glory of God.
omnia bona bonis. [L.] All things are good to the good.
omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L.] All things change, and we change with them.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labour overcomes all things.
omnis amans amens. [L.] Every lover is demented.
on connoit l'ami au besoin. [Fr.] A friend is known in time of need.
operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
ora et labora. [L.] Pray and work.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] An orator may be made by training, a poet is born a poet.
ore rotundo. [L.] With round full voice.
origo mali. [L.] Origin of the evil.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O! if all things so; O! if he had always so spoken or acted.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners (or morals)!
otiosa sedulitas. [L.] Idle industry; laborious trifling.
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
oublier je ne puis. [Fr.] I can never forget.
oui-dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
ouvrage de longue haleine. [Fr.] A work of long breath; a long or tedious business.
ouvrier. [Fr.] A workman; an operative.

pace. [L.] By leave of; not to give offence to.—*Pace tua,* with your consent.
pacta conventa. [L.] The conditions agreed on.
padrone. [It.] A master; a landlord.
pallida mors. [L.] Pale death.
palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won the palm wear it.
par ci par là. [Fr.] Here and there.
par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
pari passu. [L.] At an equal pace or rate of progress.
par negotiis, neque supra. [L.] Neither above nor below his business.
par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike; the one as good or as bad as the other.
parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honour.
pars pro toto. [L.] Part for the whole.
particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice in a crime.
parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
passim. [L.] Everywhere; in all parts of the book, chapter, &c.
pâté de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.
pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
patres conscripti. [L.] The conscript fathers; Roman senators.
pax vobiscum. [L.] Peace be with you.
peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.
pensée. [Fr.] A thought.
per. [L.] By; by means of; through.
per ambages. [L.] By circuitous ways; hence, by allegory; figuratively.
per angusta ad augusta. [L.] Through trials to triumph.
per annum. [L.] By the year; annually.
per aspera ad astra. [L.] Through rough ways to the stars; through suffering to renown.
per capita. [L.] By the head or poll.
per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
per contra. [It.] Contrariwise.
per contante. [It.] For cash.
per conto. [It.] Upon account.
per diem. [L.] By the day; daily.
per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
per mare per terras. [L.] Through sea and land.
per mese. [It.] By the month.
per pares. [L.] By one's peers.
per saltum. [L.] By a leap or jump.
per se. [L.] By itself; considered apart.
perfervidum ingenium Scotorum. [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen.
periculum in morâ. [L.] There is danger in delay.
petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
petit maître. [Fr.] A fop or dandy.
peu-à-peu. [Fr.] Little by little; by degrees.
pied à terre. [Fr.] A resting-place; a temporary lodging.
pis aller. [Fr.] The worst or last shift.
plebs. [L.] The common people.
poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made; nature, not study, must form the poet.
point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support; prop.
pondere, non numero. [L.] By weight, not by number.
pons asinorum. [L.] An ass's bridge; a name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.
populus vult decipi. [L.] People like to be deceived.
post bellum auxilium. [L.] Aid after the war.
poste restante. [Fr.] To remain in the post-office till called for.
post hoc ergo propter hoc. [L.] After this therefore on account of this; subsequent to therefore due to: an illogical way of reasoning.
pour encourager les autres. [Fr.] To encourage the others.
pour faire rire. [Fr.] To excite laughter.
pour faire visite. [Fr.] To pay a visit.
pour passer le temps. [Fr.] To pass away the time.
pour prendre congé. [Fr.] To take leave.
præmonitus, præmunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
prendre la lune avec les dents. [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth; to aim at impossibilities.
presto maturo, presto marcio. [It.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
prêt à accomplir. [Fr.] Ready to accomplish.
prêt pour mon pays. [Fr.] Ready for my country.
preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
primâ facie. [L.] At first view or consideration.
primo. [L.] In the first place.
primum mobile. [L.] The source of motion; the mainspring.
principia non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First in time; first by right; first come first served.
pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths; for civil and religious liberty.
probatum est. [L.] It is proved.
probitas laudatur et alget. [L.] Honesty is praised and is left to starve.
pro bono publico. [L.] For the good of the public.
pro Deo et ecclesiâ. [L.] For God and the church.
pro et contra. [L.] For and against.
profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
pro formâ. [L.] For the sake of form.
proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.
pro memoriâ. [L.] For a memorial.
propaganda fide. [L.] For extending the faith.
pro patriâ. [L.] For our country.
pro rata. [L.] According to rate or proportion.
pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
pro re natâ. [L.] For special business arising,

pro tanto. [L.] For so much; for as far as it goes.
pro tempore. [L.] For the time being.
prudens futuri. [L.] Thoughtful of the future.
pugnis et calcibus. [L.] With fists and heels; with all one's might.
punica fides. [L.] Punic (that is, Carthaginian) faith; treachery.

quæ fuerunt vitia, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices are now manners or customs.
quæ nocent docent. [L.] Things which injure instruct; we learn by what we suffer.
qualis ab incepto. [L.] The same as at the beginning.
qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like king, like people.
qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As life is so is its end.
quam diu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall behave well; during good behaviour.
quanti est sapere. [L.] How desirable is wisdom or knowledge.
quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he deserved.
quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How changed from what he once was!
quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices; a sufficient quantity.
quelque chose. [Fr.] Something; a trifle.
quid faciendum? [L.] What is to be done?
quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; tit for tat; an equivalent.
quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?
qu'il soit comme il est desiré. [Fr.] Let it be as desired.
que m'aime, aime mon chien. [Fr.] Love me, love my dog.
qui n'a santé n'a rien. [Fr.] He who wants health wants everything.
qui nimium probat, nihil probat. [L.] He proves nothing who proves too much.
qui non proficit, deficit. [L.] He who does not advance goes backward.
quis custodiet ipsos custodes. [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves.
quæ tacet consentit. [L.] He who is silent gives consent.
qui timide rogat, docet negare. [L.] He who asks timidly invites denial.
qui va là? [Fr.] Who goes there?
qui vive? [Fr.] Who is there?
quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
quo animo. [L.] With what intention.
quocunque modo. [L.] In whatever manner.
quocunque nomine. [L.] Under whatever name.
quod avertat Deus! [L.] Which may God avert!
quod bene notandum. [L.] Which must be especially noticed.
quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.
quod non opus est, asse carum est. [L.] What is not wanted (or is of no use to a person) is dear at a copper.
quod scripsi scripsi. [L.] What I have written I have written.
quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.] What (has been believed) always, everywhere, by all.
quod vide. [L.] Which see; refer to the word just mentioned.
quo fas et gloria ducunt. [L.] Whither duty and glory lead.
quo Fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
quo jure? [L.] By what right?
quorum pars magna fui. [L.] Of whom, or which, I was an important part.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

raison d'état. [Fr.] A reason of state.
raison d'être. [Fr.] The reason for a thing's existence.
rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno. [L.] A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent); a person who is a prodigy.
rari nantes in gurgite vasto. [L.] Floating at intervals on the vast abyss.
re. [L.] In the matter or affair of.
recte et suaviter. [L.] Justly and mildly.
rectus in curiâ. [L.] Upright in court; with clean hands.
reculer pour mieux sauter. [Fr.] To draw back in order to make a better spring.
redolet lucernâ. [L.] It smells of the lamp; it is a laboured production.
reductio ad absurdum. [L.] The reducing of a position to a logical absurdity.
re infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
relata refero. [L.] I repeat the statements as they were given me.
religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have touched the matter with a needle; you have hit the thing exactly.
remis velisque. [L.] With oars and sails; using every endeavour.
renascentur. [L.] They will be born again.
renovate animos. [L.] Renew your courage.
renovato nomine. [L.] By a revived name.
répondre en Normand. [Fr.] To give an evasive answer.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.
res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home.
res gestæ. [L.] Things done; exploits.
res judicata. [L.] A case or suit already settled.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
re vera. [L.] In truth.
ridere in stomacho. [L.] To laugh secretly; to laugh in one's sleeve.
ride si sapis. [L.] Laugh, if you are wise.
rien n'est beau que le vrai. [Fr.] There is nothing beautiful except the truth.
riva bien, qui rira le dernier. [Fr.] He laughs well who laughs last.
risum teneatis, amici? [L.] Can you keep from laughing, my friends.
rixatur de lanâ caprinâ. [L.] He contends about goat's wool; he quarrels about trifles.
robe de chambre. [Fr.] A morning-gown or dressing-gown.
ruat cælum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.
ruina indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
ruit mole suâ. [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.
rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis. [L.] The rustic waits till the river flows by (and ceases to flow).

sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; *i.e.* wit.
salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.
salvo jure. [L.] The right being safe.
salvo pudore. [L.] Without offence to modesty.
sanctum sanctorum. [L.] The holy of holies.
sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans façon. [Fr.] Without ceremony or formality.
sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
sans rime et sans raison. [Fr.] Without rhyme or reason.
sans souci. [Fr.] Without care.
sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.
sartor resartus. [L.] The botcher repatched; the tailor patched or mended.
sat cito, si sat bene. [L.] Soon enough done, if well enough done.
satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. [L.] Eloquence enough, but little wisdom.
satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words; no more need be said.
sat pulchri, si sat bona. [L.] Handsome enough, if good enough.
sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
savoir faire. [Fr.] The knowing how to act; tact.
savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good-breeding; refined manners.
scandalum magnatum. [L.] Slander or libel of dignitaries.
scribimus indocti doctique. [L.] We all write, learned and unlearned.
sculpsit. [L.] Engraved it.
secundum artem. [L.] According to art or rule; scientifically.
secundum naturam. [L.] According to nature.
selon les règles. [Fr.] According to rule.
semel abbas, semper abbas. [L.] Once an abbot, always an abbot.
semel et simul. [L.] Once and together.
semel insanivimus omnes. [L.] We have all, at some time, been mad.
semel pro semper. [L.] Once for all.
semper avarus egei. [L.] The avaricious is always in want.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.
sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.
senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the senate.
se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true it is cleverly invented.
sequiturque patrem haud passibus æquis. [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.
seriatim. [L.] In a series; one by one.
sero venientibus ossa. [L.] Those who come late shall have the bones.
serus in cœlum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.
servare modum. [L.] To keep within bounds.
servus servorum Dei. [L.] A servant of the servants of God.
sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
sic eunt fata hominum. [L.] Thus go the fates of men.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.
sic passim. [L.] So here and there throughout; so everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants.
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus passes away the glory of this world.
sicut ante. [L.] As before.
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] As with our fathers so may God be with us.
sic volo sic jubeo; stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Thus I will, thus I command; let my will stand for a reason.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you labour but not for yourselves.
si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] If God be with us who shall stand against us?
si diis placet. [L.] If it pleases the gods.
silent leges inter arma. [L.] Amidst arms, or in war, laws are silent, or disregarded.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
similis simili gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.
si monumentum quæris circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around you.
simplex munditiis. [L.] Elegant in simplicity.
sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or care.
sine die. [L.] Without a day being appointed.
sine dubio. [L.] Without doubt.
sine morâ. [L.] Without delay.
sine præjudicio. [L.] Without prejudice.
sine qua non. [L.] Without which, not.
si parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
siste viator. [L.] Stop traveller.
sit tibi terra levis. [L.] Light lie the earth upon thee.
sit ut est aut non sit. [L.] Let it be as it is, or not at all.
si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue the only nobility.
solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a wilderness and call it peace.
sotto voce. [It.] In an undertone.
souffler le chaud et le froid. [Fr.] To blow hot and cold.
spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
spes sibi quisque. [L.] Let every one hope in himself.
spirituel. [Fr.] Intellectual; witty.
splendide mendax. [L.] Nobly untruthful; untrue for a good object.
spolia optima. [L.] The very choicest of the spoils.
sponte suâ. [L.] Of one's (or its) own accord.
stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Will stands for reason.
statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state in which things were before the war.
status quo. [L.] The state in which.
stemmata quid faciunt. [L.] Of what value are pedigrees?
sternitur alieno vulnere. [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.
stet. [L.] Let it stand; do not delete.
studium immane loquendi. [L.] An insatiable desire for talking.
sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, resolute in execution or action.
sub colore juris. [L.] Under colour of law.
sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard you will conquer.
sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed the effect ceases.
sub pœna. [L.] Under a penalty.
sub prætexto juris. [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
sub rosâ. [L.] Under the rose; privately.
sub silentio. [L.] In silence.
sub specie. [L.] Under the appearance of.
sub voce. [L.] Under such or such a word.

suggestio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.
sui generis. [L.] Of its own or of a peculiar kind.
summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
summum jus, summa injuria. [L.] The rigour of the law is the height of oppression.
sumptibus publicis. [L.] At the public expense.
sum quod eris; fui quod es. [L.] I am what you will be, I was what you are.
sunt lacrymæ rerum. [L.] There are tears for some events.
suo Marte. [L.] By his own prowess.
suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. [L.] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.
surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter arises.
sursum corda. [L.] Lift up your hearts.
suum cuique. [L.] Let everyone have his own.
suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his particular habit.

tableau vivant. [Fr.] A living picture; the representation of some scene by a group of persons.
tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
tâche sans tache. [A work without a stain.
tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
tam Marte quam Minervâ. [L.] As much by Mars as by Minerva; as much by courage as by genius.
tangere vulnus. [L.] To touch the wound.
tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ! [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better.
tanto buon che val niente. [It.] So good as to be good for nothing.
tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
tantum vidit virgilium. [L.] He merely saw Virgil; he only looked on the great man.
te judice. [L.] You being the judge.
tel maître, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man.
tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changing and we with them.
tempori parendum. [L.] We must yield to the times.
tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time reveals all things.
tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
teres atque rotundus. [L.] Round and smooth; polished and complete.
terminus ad quem. [L.] The term or limit to which.
terminus a quo. [L.] The term or limit from which.
terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth.
terra incognita. [L.] An unknown country.
tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
tibi seris, tibi metis. [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.
tiens à la vérité. [Fr.] Maintain the truth.
tiens ta foi. [Fr.] Keep thy faith.
tiers état. [Fr.] The third estate; the commons.
toga virilis. [L.] The manly toga; the dress of manhood.
to kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
to prepon. [Gr.] The becoming or proper.
tot homines, quot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.
toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
totis viribus. [L.] With all his might.
toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
toujours perdrix. [Fr.] Always partridges; always the same thing over again.
toujours prêt. [Fr.] Always ready.
tour de force. [Fr.] A feat of strength or skill.
tourner casaque. [Fr.] To turn one's coat; to change sides.
tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Wholly; entirely.
tout-à-l'heure. [Fr.] Instantly.
tout au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
tout à vous. [Fr.] Wholly yours.
tout bien ou rien. [Fr.] The whole or nothing.
tout de suite. [Fr.] Immediately.
tout le monde est sage après coup. [Fr.] Everybody is wise after the event.
trahit sua quemque voluptas. [L.] Every one is attracted by his own liking.
tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy was; Troy is no more.
Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur. [L.] Trojan or Tyrian there shall be no distinction so far as I am concerned.
trudituur dies die. [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.
tuis alter honores. [L.] Another has carried off the honours.
tu ne cede malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils.
tu quoque. [L.] Thou also.
tutor et ultor. [L.] Protector and avenger.
tuum est. [L.] It is your own.

uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
ubi bene, ibi patria. [L.] Where it is well there is one's country.
ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] Where the law is uncertain there is no law.
ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty is there is my country.
ubi mel, ibi apes. [L.] Where honey is, there are bees.
ubique. [L.] Everywhere.
ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war.
ultimus Romanorum. [L.] The last of the Romans.
ultra licitum. [L.] Beyond what is allowable.
ultra vires. [L.] Beyond powers or rights conferred by law.
una voce. [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
un bien fait n'est jamais perdu. [L.] A kindness is never lost.
un fait accompli. [Fr.] An accomplished fact.
unguibus et rostro. [L.] With claws and beak; tooth and nail.
uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
un sot à triple étage. [Fr.] An egregious fool.
un 'tiens' vaut mieux que deux 'tu l'auras'. [Fr.] One *take it* is worth more than two *thou shalt have it*; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
urbi et orbi. [L.] To the city (Rome) and the world.
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; to the last extremity.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
usus loquendi. [L.] The usage in speaking.
utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
ut infra. [L.] As below.
uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; as you stand; with the possessions you at present hold.
ut pignus amicitiæ. [L.] As a pledge of friendship.
ut quocunque paratus. [L.] Prepared for every event.
ut supra. [L.] As above stated.

vacuus cantat coram latrone viator. [L.] The traveller with an empty purse sings in presence of the highwayman.
vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
vade retro. [L.] Get thee behind me; avaunt.
væ victis! [L.] Woe to the vanquished!
valeat quantam valere potest. [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
valet de chambre. [Fr.] A personal attendant; a body-servant.
valet de place. [Fr.] A guide to a town, &c.
variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various commentators.
verbum e mutabile semper fœmina. [L.] Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing.
velis et remis. [L.] With sails and oars; by every possible means.
veluti in speculum. [L.] Even as in a mirror.
venenum in auro bibitur. [L.] Poison is drunk from golden vessels.
venia necessitati datur. [L.] Indulgence is granted to necessity.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ventis secundis. [L.] With prosperous winds.
vera incessu patuit dea. [L.] The real goddess was made manifest by her walk.
verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
veritas odium parit. [L.] Truth begets hatred.
veritas prævalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
veritatis simplex oratio est. [L.] The language of truth is simple.
vérité sans peur. [Fr.] Truth without fear.
ver non semper viret. [L.] Spring is not always green.
vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No returning footsteps; no traces backward.
vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.
via media. [L.] A middle course.
via trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
vice versâ. [L.] The terms of the case being reversed.
vide et crede. [L.] See and believe.
video meliora proboque, deteriora seguor. [L.] I see and approve the better things, I follow the worse.
vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force; by violence.
vigilate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.
viguerr de dessus. [Fr.] Strength from on high.
vincit amor patriæ. [L.] The love of our country prevails.
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vincit qui patitur. [L.] He who endures conquers.
vincit qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers who overcomes himself.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.
vindex injuriæ. [L.] An avenger of injury.
vires acquirit eundo. [L.] As it goes it acquires strength.
Virgilium vidi tantum. [L.] Virgil (or other great man) I only saw.
vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.
virtus in arduis. [L.] Virtue or courage in difficulties.
virtus incendit vires. [L.] Virtue kindles strength.
virtus laudatur et alget. [L.] Virtue is praised and starves.
virtus millia scuta. [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
virtus semper viridis. [L.] Virtue is always green.
virtus sola nobilitat. [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
virtus vincit invidiam. [L.] Virtue overcomes envy or hatred.
virtute et fide. [L.] By or with virtue and faith.
virtute et labore. [L.] By virtue and labour.
virtute non astutia. [L.] By virtue, not by craft.
virtute non verbis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
virtute officii. [L.] By virtue of office.
virtute securus. [L.] Secure through virtue.
virtutis amore. [L.] From love of virtue.
virtutis fortuna comes. [L.] Fortune is the companion of valour or virtue.
vis comica. [L.] Comic power or talent.
vis conservatrix naturæ. [L.] The preservative power of nature.
vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertia; resistance to force applied.
vis medicatrix naturæ. [L.] The healing power of nature.
vis unita fortior. [L.] United power is stronger.
vis vitæ. [L.] The vigour of life.
vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, art is long.
vitæ via virtus. [L.] Virtue the way of life.
vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
vita sine literis mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.
vivat regina! [L.] Long live the queen!
vivat rex! [L.] Long live the king!
vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice: orally.
vive la bagatelle! [Fr.] Success to trifles or frivolity!
vive le roi! [Fr.] Long live the king!
vivit post funera virtus. [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
voilà. [Fr.] Behold; there is; there are.
voilà tout. [Fr.] That's all.
voilà une autre chose. [Fr.] That's another thing; that is quite a different matter.
voir le dessous des cartes. [Fr.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.
volenti non fit injuria. [L.] No injustice is done to the consenting person.
volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, but unable.
vox et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound but no sense.
vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
vulgo. [L.] Commonly.
vulnus immedicabile. [L.] An irreparable injury.
vultus est index animi. [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.

FOREIGN WORDS

WHICH FREQUENTLY FORM PARTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE.

Å (Sw.), river, as in Torneå.
Aa (Dan. and D.), river, as Groote Aa, great river (Holland).
Ab or Aub (Per.), water; as Doab, two rivers; Punjaub, five rivers.
Abad (Per., Hind., &c.), house, town; as Akbarabad, town of Akbar; Hyderabad, town of Hyder.
Abbas (Per.), father; Abbasabad, paternal town or abode.
Aber (Celt.), mouth of a river; Aberdeen, town at the mouth of the Dee; Aberavon, mouth of the Avon.
Adel (G.), noble; Adelsberg, noble's mountain; Adelsheim, noble's home.
Agoa (Pg.), Agua (Sp.), water; Agoa Fria, cold water; Aguas Calientes, warm waters.
Ain (Ar.), a spring; Ain Moosa, spring of Moses.
Ak (Turk.), white; Ak-Serai, white palace; Aksu, white river.
Al, El (Ar.), the or a; Alcantara, the bridge; Alcazar, the palace.
Allah (Ar.), God; Allahabad, town of God.
Alp, Alb (Celt.), an elevated place; Alpnach, high waters.
Alsó (Hung.), lower, opposite of Felsö, upper; Alsó Lendva.
Alt (G.), old; Altdorf (or Altorf), old village; Altenkirchen, old churches.
Alta, Alto (Sp., It., Pg.), high; Tierra Alta, high land (Sp.).
Ard (Celt.), high, height; Ardglass, green height; Ardnamurchan, height of the great headland.
Arl, Adler (G.), eagle; Arlberg, Adlerberg, eagle's mountain.
Arroyo (Sp.), rivulet; Arroyo de Puerco, rivulet of the hog.
Au, Aue (G.), meadow; Reichenau, rich meadow; Golden Aue, golden meadow.
Aven, Avon (Celt.), flowing water; Avonmore, great water; Strathaven, valley of the river.

Bab (Ar., Chal.), gate, court; Bab-el-Mandeb, gate of tears.
Baba (Turk.), father; Babadagh, father mountain.
Bach (G.), brook, rivulet; Erlenbach, alder brook; Fischbach, fish brook; Schwarzenbach, black or dark brook.
Bad (G.), bath; Baden, the baths; Carlsbad, Charles's bath.
Bahia (Sp., Pg.), bay; Bahia de Todos os Santos, bay of all saints.
Bahr (Ar.), sea, river; Bahr Lut, sea of Lot, the Dead Sea; Bahr-el-Abiad, the white river (White Nile).
Bal or Bally (Celt.), town; Ballinderry, town of the oak wood; Ballyclare, town on the plain; Ballachulish, town on the strait.
Banya (Hung.), a mine; Banya-Nagy, great mine; Banya-Felsö, upper mine.
Bar (Hind.), country; Malabar, mountainous country.
Bazar, Basar (Turk.), market-town; Novi-Bazar or Yeni-Bazar, new market-town.
Beau, Bel (Fr.), beautiful; Beaulieu (=Beauly), beautiful place; Belmont, beautiful mountain.
Bela, Bielo (Rus.), white; Belgrade, white town; Bielaya, white stream.
Beled, Bilâd (Ar.), country, town; Biledulgerid, country of dates.
Bello, Bella (It., Sp., and Pg.), beautiful; Portobello, beautiful port.
Ben (Celt.), hill; Ben More, the great hill; Ben Cruachan, the cone-shaped mountain; Ben Macdhui, mountain of the black sow.
Bender (Turk., Per.), port; Bender-Abbaz (Persia).
Berg (G.), hill, mountain; Carlsberg, Charles's hill; Königsberg, king's hill; Schwarzenberg, black hill.
Beth (Heb.), house; Bethel, house of God; Bethhoron, house of the hollows; Bethlehem, house of bread.
Bhúm, Bhoom (Hind.), land, country; Birbhúm, land of heroes.
Bir (Ar.), well; Bir-es-Seba, well of seven (=Beersheba).
Bischof (G.), bishop; Bischofsheim, bishop's home; Bischofzell, bishop's cell.
Blanc, Blanche (Fr.), white; Mont Blanc; Dent Blanche, white tooth (mountain peak).
Blanco (Sp.), white; Cabo Blanco, white cape.
Bocca (It.), Boca (Sp., Pg.), mouth; Boca Chica, little mouth.
Borg (Sw., Dan.), castle, Aalborg, eel town; Frederiksborg.
Bosch (D.), wood; Hertogenbosch, duke's wood (Bois-le-duc).
Bouroun or Bournu (Turk.), cape; Narat-Bourun, cape of fire.
Brück, Brück (G.), bridge; Innsbrück, the bridge over the Inn; Zweibrücken, the two bridges.
Brugg (Swiss), bridge; Glattbrugg.
Brunn, Brunnen (G.), well; Schönbrunn, beautiful well.
Bueno, Buena (Sp.), good; Buenos Ayres, fine airs; Buena Vista, fine view; Buenaventura, good luck.
Burg (G.), castle, fortified place; Rothenburg, red castle; Augsburg, castle of Augustus.
By (Dan.), town; Sundby, town on the sound; Ashby, ash town; Kirkby, church town.

Caer, Car (Celt.), fortified place, fortified town; Caer-Caradoc, fort of Caradoc or Caractacus; Caernarvon, fort in Arvon.
Casa (Sp.), house; Casas-Grandes, the great houses.
Cerro (Sp.), mountain-peak, rugged hill; Cerro de Pasco.
Chang and Chung (Chinese), middle; Chang-choo-foo; Chang-chuen.
Chow (Chinese), island; second-class city; Hang-chow.
Cidade (Pg.), city; Cidade do Recife, city of the reef.
Cima (It.), mountain-peak; Cima Nove, new peak.
Citta (It.), city, town; Citta-di-Castello, town of the castle.
Ciudad (Sp.), city; Ciudad Real, royal city; Ciudad-Rodrigo, city of Roderick.
Civita (It.), town; Civita Vecchia, old town.
Col (Fr.), pass, elevated pass; Col de Géant, giant's pass.
Croce (It.), cross; Santa Croce, the holy cross.
Croix (Fr.), cross; Sainte Croix, the holy cross.
Cruz (Sp.), cross; Vera Cruz, the true cross; Santa Cruz, the holy cross.
Cumbre (Sp.), mountain peak; Cumbres Altas, the high peaks.
Czerna, Czerny, Cherni (Slav.), black; Czernagora, the black mountain (=Montenegro); Czernamore, the Black Sea.

Dagh, Tagh (Per., Turk.), mountain or mountain range; Babadagh, father mountain.
Dal (Dan., Sw.), valley, dale; Dal Elf, valley river.
Dam (D.), dam; Amsterdam, the dam of the Amstel; Rotterdam, dam of the Rotte.
Daria, Darya (Per.), sea, river; Amu Darya, Sir Darya.
Diva, Diu (Hind.), island; the Maldives; Laccadives.
Dun (Celt.), fort; Dundee, the fort on the Tay.

Eisen (G.), iron; Eisenberg, iron mountain; Eisenstadt, iron town.
El, Al (Ar.), the or a; El Kantara, the bridge. See Al. (El is also Spanish for the.)
Elf (Sw.), river; Göta Elf; Dal Elf, river of the dale.
Eski (Turk.), old; Eski-Hissar, old castle; Eski-Stambul, old Constantinople.

Feld (G.), field; Feldkirch, field church; Hirschfeld, field of the stag.
Fels, Felsen (G.), rock; Drachenfels, dragon rock.
Felsö (Hung.), upper; opposite of Alsó, lower; Felsö Lendva.
Fjeld or Field (Dan.), Fjäll (Sw.), mountain, mountains, as the Dovrefjeld, the Fillefjeld.
Foo (Chinese), first-class city; Tse-nan-foo.
Frey, Frei (G.), free; Freiburg, free castle or town.
Fried, Frieden (G.), peace; Friedland, land of peace.
Fürst (G.), prince; Fürstenwalde, prince's wood.

Gamla (Sw.), old; Gamla Karleby, old Charlestown.
Garh, Gurh, Ghur (Hind.), fort, castle; Futtehgurh, fort of victory.
Gawa (Japanese), river; Sakada-gawa; Sinanogawa.
Gebirge (G.), mountains; Riesengebirge, giant mountains.
Ghaut, Ghât (Hind.), a mountain pass, also a landing-place or flight of steps on the side of a river.
Giri (Hind.), mountains; Nilgiri (Neilgherry), blue mountains.
Gora (Slav.), mountain; Czernagora, black mountain (=Montenegro).
Gorod, Grad (Slav.), town; Novgorod, new town.
Graf, Grafen (G.), count; Grafenberg, count's hill.
Grande (Sp., It., Pg.), great; Rio Grande, great river.
Groote (D.) great; Groote Aa, great river.
Gross (G.), great; Gross-Glogau; Gross-Biberan.
Gunong (Malay), mountain; Gunong Tebur; Gunong Api.

Hafen (G.), Havn (Dan.), port; Bremerhafen, port of Bremen; Kjöbenhavn, merchant's haven (Copenhagen).
Hai (Chi.), sea; Whang-hai, Hoang-hai, yellow sea.
Hamn, Hamn (Sw.), port; Carlshamn, Charles's haven.
Haus (G.), house; Neuhaus, new house; Oberhausen, upper houses.
Havn (Dan.), port. See Hafen, Ham.
Hegy (Hung.), mountain; Hegy-allya.
Heilige, Heiligen (G.), holy, saint; Heiligenstadt, holy town.
Heim (G.), home (=E. ham); Bischofsheim, bishop's home.
Hinter (G.), hinder, lying behind; Hinter Rhein, the name of a head-water of the Rhine.
Hissar (Turk.), castle; Ak-Hissar, white castle; Kara-Hissar, black castle.
Ho (Chinese), river, canal; Hoang-ho, yellow river; Pei-ho, white river.
Hoang (Chinese), yellow; Hoang-ho, yellow river, Hoang-choo, yellow town.
Hoch (G.), high; Hochkirch, high church; Hochberg, high mountain.
Hof (G.), court, farm, estate; Hof-wyl.
Höhe (G.), height; Hohenzollern, the height of the Zoller family.
Holm (Sw., Dan.), small island; Bornholm, Island of Burgundians.
Hondo, Honda (Sp.), deep; Rio Hondo, deep river.

Ile, Isle (Fr.), island; Belleisle, beautiful island; Lisle (l'isle), the island.
Inver (Celt.), mouth of a river; Inverness, mouth of the Ness.
Irmak (Turk.), river; Kizil-Irmak, red river (the ancient Halys).
Isola (It.), Isla (Sp.), Ilha (Pg.), island; Isola Bella, beautiful island; Ilha Grande, great island.

Jebel, Djebel (Ar.), mountain; Jebel Moosa, mount of Moses, the modern Arabic name of Mt. Sinai; Gibraltar, corrupted from Jebel al Tarik, mount of Tarik.
Jeni (Turk.), new. See Yeni.
Jezireh (Ar.), island; Al Jezireh, the name of the region between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kafir (Ar.), infidel; Kafiristan, land of infidels.
Kaiser (G.), emperor; Kaiserstuhl, emperor's chair or throne; Kaiserstadt, emperor's town.
Kale (Turk.), castle; Yeni-kale, new castle; Kale Dagh, castle hill.
Kand, Khand, Kund (Hind.), land, country; Khokand, land of mountains; Bundelkhand,

Kara (Turk.), black; Kara-Su, black river; Kara-Hissar, black fortress.
Kiang (Chinese), river; Yang-tse-kiang, son of the sea river; Ta-kiang, great river; Pe-kiang, north river.
Kil (Celt.), cell, church; Kilpatrick, church or cell of St. Patrick; Kilkenny, church of St. Kenny; Kildare, church of the oaks.
Kin (Celt.), head, upper part; Kinloch, head of the loch.
King (Chinese), town; Pe-king, northern city; Nan-king, southern city.
Kio, Kei (Japanese), town; Tokio, same as Yedo.
Kirche (G.), church; Kirchdorf, church village; Kirchberg, church mountain; Fünfkirchen, five churches.
Kis (Hung.), little, Kis-barath; Kis-ber.
Kizil, Kysyl (Turk.), red; Kizil-Irmak, red river; Kizil Kum, red sand (desert south-east of the Aral Sea).
Klein (G.), little; Klein-Glogau, as distinguished from Gross-Glogau.
Koh, Kuh (Per.), mountain; Hindu-koh, Indian mountain.
Kol, Kul (Tart.), lake; Kara Kul, black lake; Issikol or Issikul.
König (G.), king; Königsberg, king's mountain.
Kopf (G.), head; Schneekopf, snow-head, snow-capped mountain.
Köping (Dan., Sw.), market-town; Nyköping, new market-town.
Krasnoe (Rus.), pretty; Krasnoe-selo, pretty village.
Krasnoi (Rus.), red; Krasnoiarsk, town of the red cliff.
Kreis (G.), circle, district forming an administrative division.

Lago (It., Sp., Pg.), lake; Lago Maggiore, the greater lake.
Lagoa (It., Sp.), marsh, lagoon.
Langen, Lange (G.), long; Langenberg, long mountain.
Lauter (G.), clear; Lauterbrunnen, clear fountains.
Levante (It.), east, eastern region; hence the Levant.
Licht (G.), light; Lichtenstein, clear stone or rock.
Lieu (Fr.), place; Beaulieu, fine place.

Maha (Hind.), great; Mahanadi, Mahanuddy, great river.
Mark (G.), boundary, march; Markdorf, boundary village.
Mark (Scand.), territory; Lappmark, territory of the Lapps.
Markt (G.), market; Neumarkt, new market; Markt Oberhausen.
Mavros, Mavron, Mavro (Gr.), black; Mavron Oros, black mountain; Mavropotamos, black river.
Meer (G.), sea; Schwarzes Meer, the Black Sea.
Meer (D.), lake; Borkumer Meer, lake of Borkum; Sneeker Meer, lake of Sneek.
Mer (Fr.), sea; Mer Morte, the Dead Sea.
Mezö, Mesö (Hung.), field; Mezö-Careny, &c.
Mittel (G.), middle; Mittelwalde, middle wood, &c.
Mond, Monde (D.), mouth; Dendermonde, town at the mouth of the Dender.
More (Celt.), great; Glen More, the great glen; Ben More, the great mountain.
Mühl (G.), mill; Altmühl, the old mill; Mühlhausen, mill-houses.
Mund (G.), mouth; Warnemünde, town at the mouth of the Warnow.
Münster (G.), monastery, minster; Münsterberg, minster mountain.

Nagor, Nagar, Nuggur (Hind.), town; Ahmednagar, town of Ahmed.
Nagy (Hung.), great; Nagy-Varad, same as Grosswardein.
Nahr (Ar.), river; Nahr el Asy, the Orontes (in Syria).
Nan (Chinese), southern; Nan-king, southern city (opposite of Pe-king).
Negro (It., Sp., Pg.), black; Rio Negro, black river; Negro-Cerro, black mountain.
Neu (G.), new; Neuhaus, new house; Neubrunn, new fountain.
Nevado or Nevada (Sp.), snowy; Sierra Nevada, snowy chain of mountains.
Nieder (G.), lower; Niederbronn, lower well; Niederlande, the Netherlands.
Nieuw, Nieu (D.), new; Nieuwpoort, Nieuport, new port.
Nijnei, Nizhnei (Rus.), lower; Nijnei-Novgorod.
Nor (Mong.), lake; Koko Nor; Lob Nor.
Nov, Novoi, Novaia (Rus.), new; Novgorod, new town; Novoi-Cherkask; Novaia Semlia (Nova Zembla).
Nuevo, Nueva (Sp.), new; Villa Nueva, new town.
Nuovo, Nuova (It.), new.
Ny (Sw.), new; Nyborg, new town; Nyköping, new market.

Ó (Hung.), old; Ó-Becse.
Ö, Oe, Oe (Dan., Sw.), island; Sandö, sand island; Samsö, Lessö.
Ober (G.), upper; Oberkirch, upper church; Ober Glogau.
Ola, Oola (Mongolian), mountain; Bogdo-Oola, holy mountain.
Oost (D.), east; Oostburg, east town; Oostwinkel, east angle or bend.
Ost, Oster, Öster (G.), east; Oesterreich, eastern empire, Austria.
Ostrog (Rus.), fortress, as the town Ostrog in Volhynia.
Oud, Oude (D.), old; Oudenbosch, old wood; Oudewater, old water.
Ozero (Rus.), lake; Bielozersk, town on Lake Bielo.

Patam (Hind.), town; Seringapatam, town of Sriringa or Vishnu.
Pe (Chinese), north, northern; Peking, the northern city.
Pei (Chinese), white; Pei-ho, the white river.
Pico (Sp., Pg.), mountain-peak; Pico de Teneriffe, Peak of Teneriffe.
Piz (Rumonsh), mountain-peak; = It. pizzo, Sp. pico.
Pol, Poli, Polis, Ple (Gr., Rus., Turk.), town; Sevastopol, city of Augustus; Tripoli, the three cities; Nicopolis, city of victory; Constantinople, city of Constantine.
Pont (Fr.), Ponte (It. and Pg.), Puente (Sp.), bridge; Pont-du-Château, bridge of the castle; Ponte-San-Pietro, St. Peter's bridge.
Poor, Pore, Pur (Hind.), town; Cawnpoor, city of the khan or chieftain; Jeypoor, Jypoor, city of victory.
Porto (It., Pg.), harbour; Portobello, beautiful harbour.
Potamos, Potamo (Gr.), river; Mavropotamo, black river.
Puebla (Sp.), village, town; Puebla Nueva, new village or town.
Puerto (Sp.), harbour; Puerto Rico, rich port, Porto Rico.
Pulo (Malay), island; Pulo Penang, Areca Island, Penang or Prince of Wales' Island.

Quebrada (Sp.), ravine, gorge.

Ras (Ar.), cape, promontory; Ras-el-had, cape of danger; Ras-el-Abiad, white cape.
Reich (G.), kingdom, monarchy, dominion; Oesterreich, Austria.
Rio (Sp., Pg.), river; Rio Grande, great river; Rio Negro, black river; Entre Rios, province lying between the rivers.
Roth (G.), red; Rothwasser, red water; Rothenburg, red castle; Rothenthurm, red tower.
Rud, Rood (Per.), river; Heri-rud, Kash-rud, Keshef-rud.

Saki, Misaki (Japanese), cape; Idsumo-saki; Kona-saki.
Salinas (Sp.), salt lakes or pools.
Salz (G.), salt; Salzburg, salt castle, castle on the Salza or salt stream.
San, Santo, or Santa (Sp., Pg., It.), saint; San-Juan, San-Miguel, Santo-Domingo, Santa-Rosa.
Schnee (G.), snow; Schneekopf, snow-head, snow-capped mountain.
Schwarz (G.), black; Schwarzwald, the Black Forest.
See (G.), lake; Bodensee, the Lake of Constance; Thunersee, the Lake of Thun.
Serai, Sarai (Turk.), palace; Ak-Serai, white palace; Baktchi-serai, palace of the gardens.
Serra (Pg.), Sierra (Sp.), mountain range; Sierra Nevada, snowy range; Sierra Morena, black range.
Shan (Chinese), mountain; Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven.
Shehr (Turk., Per.), city, house; Eski-Shehr, old city.
Si (Chinese), west; Si-Hai, western sea.
Sima, Shima (Japanese), island; Tsu-Sima, Tanega-Sima, &c.
Sk (Rus.), town; Irkutsk, town on the Irkut; Tobolsk, town on the Tobol.
Ski, Skoi, Skoe, Skaia (Rus.), cape; Chukotskoi, Kronskaia.
Snee (Dan., Sw.), snow; Sneehætten, Snehätta, snow-hat, snow-capped mountain.
Sneeuw (D.), snow; Sneeuwbergen, snowy mountains.
Söder (Sw.), south; Söderhamn, south haven.
Stadt (G.), Stad (Dan., Sw., and D.), town; Friedrichstadt, Frederikstad, Frederick's town.
Stan (Per.), country; Afghanistan, land of the Afghans; Hindustan, land of the Hindus.
Stanitza (Rus.), village, place of encampment.
Stein (G.), stone, rock; Königstein, stone of the king; Lahnstein, stone of the Lahn.
Stor (Sw.), great; Stor Å, the great river; Stor Skar, great island.
Su or Soo (Turk.), lake, river; Ak-su, white river; Kara-su, black water.
Sul (Pg.), south; Rio Grande do Sul, grand river of the south.
Szent (Hung.), saint; Szent-Benedek, Saint Benedict.
Sziget (Hung.), island, island town; town at the confluence of rivers.

Ta, Tai (Chinese), great; Ta-Kiang, great river, a name of the Yang-tse; Tai-Hu, great lake.
Tag or Tagh (Turk., Per.), mountain; Agri-Tagh, a name of Mount Ararat. Dagh is another form of this word.
Tanjong (Malay), cape, point; Tanjong Datu, and other capes in Borneo.
Tau (Turk.), mountain; Kosbtan-Tau, one of the peaks of Caucasus.
Tell (Ar.), hill; Tel-el-Kebir, great hill; Tell-es-Safieh; Tell-Hamar, &c.
Terra (Pg., It.), Tierra (Sp.), earth, land; Terra or Tierra del Fuego, land of fire; Tierra Caliente, hot country.
Thal (G.), valley; Rheinthal, valley of the Rhine; Langenthal, long valley.
Thian (Chinese), heaven; Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven.

Uj (Hung.), new; Uj-becse or Turkish-Becse.
Unter (G.), under, lower; Unterwalden, under or below the woods; Unter Ammergau.
Ust (Rus.), mouth; Ust-Ischma, town at the mouth of the Ischma.

Val (It.), valley; Val d'Arno, valley of the Arno.
Valle (Sp., It., Pg.), valley; Valle Hermoso, beautiful valley; Rio del Valle, river of the valley.
Var, Város (Hung.), fortress, town; Temesvar, castle or fortress on the river Temes.
Vecchio, Vecchia (It.), old; Porto Vecchio, old port; Civita Vecchia, old city.
Veld (D.), field; Roggeveld, field or plain of rye.
Veliki (Rus.), great; Veliki-Luki.
Verkhni, Verchne (Rus.), upper; Verkhni-Kamtschatsk.
Villa (It., Sp., Pg.), town; Villa Nova, Villa Nuova, new town.
Ville (Fr.), town; Villeneuve, new town; Abbeville, abbot's town.
Vorder (G.), in front; Vorderrhein, one of the head-waters of the Rhine.

Wady (Ar.), valley, a valley with a river in it, a river; Wady Moosa, valley of Moses; Wad-el-Kebir, great river (hence Guadalquivir).
Wald (G.), forest; Schwarzwald, the Black Forest.
Weiler (G.), village; Badenweiler, village of baths.
Weiss (G.), white; Weisskirch, white church; Weissenburg, white castle.
Wiese (G.), meadow; Wiesenthal, meadow valley.

Yama (Japanese), mountain; Fusi-Yama, the great mountain.
Yeni (Turk.), new; Yeni-Bazar (= Novibazar), new market.

Zee (D.), sea; Zuider Zee, the south sea, as distinguished from the North Sea or German Ocean.
Zuid (D.), south; Zuidland, south land.
Zwart, Zwarte (D) black; Zwarte-berg, the black mountain.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. or *ans.* Answer.
a. or @ (L. *ad*). To or at.
ā. or *aa.* In *med.* of each the same quantity.
A.B. (L. *Artium Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Arts. See *B.A.*
A.B. Able-bodied seaman.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
A.C. (L. *Ante Christum*). Before Christ.
Acc. Accusative.
Acc. or *Acct.* Account or accountant.
A.C.P. Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.D. (L. *Anno Domini*). In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C. Aide-de-camp.
Adj. Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Ad lib. or *Ad libit.* (L. *ad libitum*). At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral.
Adv. Adverb.
Æ. or *æt.* (L. *ætatis*). Of age; aged.
A.F.A. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
Ag. (L. *argentum*). Silver.
Agr. or *Agric.* Agriculture.
Agt. Agent.
A.H. (L. *Anno Hegiræ*). In the year of the Hegira.
A.I.A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.C.E. Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.K.C. Associate of King's College (London).
Ala. Alabama.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg. Algebra.
A.M. (L. *Anno Mundi*). In the year of the world.
A.M. (L. *Ante Meridiem*). Before noon.
A.M. (L. *Artium Magister*). Master of Arts.
Am. or *Amer.* America or American.
A.M.I.C.E. Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Amt. Amount.
An. (L. *anno*). In the year.
Anal. Analysis.
Anat. Anatomy or anatomical.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Ant. or *Antiq.* Antiquities or antiquarian.
Aor. Aorist.
Ap. Apostle.
Ap. or *Apl.* April.
Apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse.
App. Appendix.
Apr. April.
Aq. (L. *aqua*). Water.
A.R. (L. *Anno Regni*). In the year of the reign.
Ar. or *Arab.* Arabic.
Ar. or *Arr.* Arrive -s; arrival.
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arch Architecture.
Archd. Archdeacon.
A.R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
A.R.I.B.A. Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Arith. Arithmetic or Arithmetical.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian; Armoric.
Armor. Armoric.
Arr. Arrive -s -d or arrival.
A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
Art. Article.
A.S., *A.-S.*, or *A.-Sax.* Anglo-Saxon.
Asst. Assistant.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy or astronomical.
Att. or *Atty.* Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney-general.
Au. (L. *aurum*). Gold.
A.U.C. (L. *Anno Urbis Conditæ* or *Ab Urbe Condità*). In the year from the building of the city (= Rome).
Aug. Augmentative.
Aug. August.
Aur. (L. *aurum*). Gold.
A.V. Authorized Version (of the Bible).
A.V. Artillery Volunteers.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.

B. or *Bk.* Book.
B. or *Brit.* British.
b. Born.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bart. or *Bt.* Baronet.
B.C. Before Christ.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound.
Bds. Boards (bound in).
Beds. Bedfordshire.
Belg. Belgic.
Ben. or *Benj.* Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
B. ès L. (Fr. Bachelier es Letters). Bachelor of Letters.
Bib. Bible or biblical.
Biog. Biography or biographical.
Bk. Bank.
Bk. Book.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
B.M. Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Mus. Bachelor of Music.
Bn. Battalion.
Bot. Botany or botanical.
Bp. Bishop.
Br. or *Bro.* Brother.
Brig. Brigade or brigadier.
Brig.-gen. Brigadier-general.
Brit. Britain, Britannia, British, Briton.
B.S. Bachelor in Surgery
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.
Bt. Baronet.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
Bush. Bushel.
B.V. Blessed Virgin.
B.V.M. Blessed Virgin Mary.

C. Cent or Cents.
C. Centigrade.
C. Centime or centimes.
C. (L. *centum*). A hundred.
C. or *Cap.* (L. *caput*). Chapter.
C.A. Chartered Accountant.
Ca. or *Cal.* California.
Cam. or *Camb.* Cambridge.
Cant. Canterbury.
Cant. Canticles.
Cantab. (L. *Cantabrigiensis*). Of Cambridge.
Cantuar. (L. *Cantuariensis*). Of Canterbury.
Cap. Capital.
Cap. (L. *caput*). Chapter.
Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Card. Cardinal.
Carp. Carpentry.
Cath. Catharine.
Cath. Catholic.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.C. Catholic clergyman.
C.C. County councillor.
C.D.V. Carte-de-visite.
C.E. Civil Engineer.
Cel. Celsius (thermometer).
Celt. Celtic.
Cent. (L. *centum*). A hundred.
Centig. Centigrade (thermometer).
Cf. (L. *confer*). Compare.
C.G. Coast-guard.
C.G. Commissary-general.
C.G.S. (used adjectively). Centimetre, Gramme, Second (the units of length, mass, and time, widely adopted in modern scientific calculation).
Ch. or *Chap.* Chapter.
Ch. Church.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chal. or *Chald.* Chaldee or Chaldaic.
Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Chem. Chemistry or chemical.
Chin. Chinese.
Chr. Christ or Christian.
Chr. Christopher.
Chron. Chronicles or Chronology.
C.I. Order of the Crown of India.
C.I.E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
Cit. Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C.J. Chief-justice.
Cl. Clergyman.
Class. Classical.
Clk. Clerk.
cm. Centimetres.
C.M. Certificated Master.
C.M. (L. *Chirurgiæ Magister*). Master in Surgery.
C.M. Common Metre.
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Co. Company.
Co. County.
C.O.D. Cash on Delivery.
Col. Colonel.
Col. Colossians.
Col. Column.
Coll. College.
Colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism, or colloquially.
Com. Commander.
Com. Commerce.
Com. Commissioner or committee.
Com. Commodore.
Com. Common.
Comm. Commentary.
Comp. Compare or comparative.
Comp. Compound or compounded.
Compar. Comparative.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Con. (L. *contra*). Against.
Cong. Congress.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
Con. Sect. Conic Sections.
Contr. Contracted or contraction.
Cop. or *Copt.* Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Corn. Cornish or Cornwall.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
C.P. Clerk of the Peace.
C.P. Common Pleas.
C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C.P.S. (L. *Custos Privati Sigilli*). Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit or Creditor.
C.R. (L. *Custos Rotulorum*). Keeper of the Rolls.
Cres. Crescendo.
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation or adultery.
C.S. Chemical Society.
C.S. Civil Service.
C.S. Clerk to the Signet.
C.S. Court of Session.
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.
Ct. Cent.
Ct. (L. *centum*). A hundred.
Ct. Connecticut.
Cu. (L. *cuprum*). Copper.
Cur. or *Curt.* Current; this month.
C.V.O. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
Cwt. A hundredweight or hundredweights.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

d. (L. *denarius*, *denarii*). A penny or pence.
d. Died.
Dan. Daniel.
Dan Danish.
Dat. Dative.
Dav. David.
D.C. (It. *Da Capo*). From the beginning; again.
D.C. District of Columbia.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
De. Delaware.
Dec. December.
Decl. Declension.
Def. Definition.
Deft. Defendant.
Deg. Degree or Degrees.
Del. Delaware.
Del. (L. *delineavit*). He (or she) drew it.
Dep. or *Dept.* Department.
Dep. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D.F. Dean of the Faculty.
D.F. Defender of the Faith.
D.G. (L. *Dei Gratiâ*). By the Grace of God.
D. Hy. Doctor in Hygiene.
Dict. Dictionary.
Dim. or *Dimin.* Diminuendo.
Dim. Diminutive.
Dis. or *Dist.* Discount.
Div. Divide, dividend, division, or divisor.
D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit. or *D.Litt.* Doctor of Letters or Literature.
D.M. or *D.Mus.* Doctor of Music.
Do. (It. *ditto*). The same.
Dols. Dollars.
D.O.M. (L. *Deo optimo Maximo*). To God the best and Greatest.
Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.
Doz. Dozen.
D.P.H. Diploma in Public Health.
Dpt. Deponent.
Dr. Debtor.
Dr. Doctor.
Dr. Dram or drams.
D.S. (It. *Dal Segno*). From the sign; musical term.
D.Sc. Doctor of Science.
D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order.
Du. Dutch.
Dub. Dublin.
Dunelm. (*Dunelmensis*). Of Durham.
D.V. (L. *Deo volente*). God willing.
Dwt. (L. *denarius*, penny, and Eng. *weight*). A pennyweight or pennyweights.
Dyn. Dynamics.

E. East or eastern.
E. English.
Ea. Each.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Eblan. (L. *Eblanensis*). Of Dublin.
Ebor. (L. *Eboracensis*). Of York.
E.C. Eastern Central (postal district, London).
E.C. Established Church.
Eccl. or *Eccles*, Ecclesiastes or ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Edition or editor.
Ed. or *Edin.* Edinburgh.
Edm. Edmund.
E.D.S. English Dialect Society.

Edw. Edward.
E.E. Errors excepted.
E.E.T.S. Early English Text Society.
E.G. (L. *exempli gratiâ*). For example.
E.I. East India or East Indies.
E.I.C. or *E.I.Co.* East India Company.
E.I.C.S. East India Company's Service.
Elec. or *Elect.* Electric or electricity.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
E.Lon. East Longitude.
Emp. Emperor or empress.
Ency. or *Encyc.* Encyclopædia.
E.N.E. East-north-east.
Eng. England or English.
Engin. Engineering.
Ent. or *Entom.* Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Eph. Ephesians.
Eph. Ephraim.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis. Episcopal.
Epist. Epistle.
Eq. Equivalent; equal.
E.R.I. (*Edwardus Rex Imperator*). Edward King Emperor.
Esd. Esdras.
E.S.E. East-south-east.
Esq. or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esqs. or *Esqrs.* Esquires.
Esth. Esther.
E.T. English Translation.
Et al. (L. *et alibi*). And elsewhere.
Et al. (L. *et alii* or *aliæ*). And others.
Etc. (L. *Et cæteri, cæteræ*, or *cætera*). And others; and so forth.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Et seq. (L. *et sequentes* or *sequentia*). And the following.
Etym. Etymology.
Ex. or *Exd.* Examined.
Ex. Example.
Ex. Exodus.
Exc. Excellency.
Exc. Except or exception.
Exch. Exchange.
Exch. Exchequer.
Exd. Examined.
Ex. div. Exclusive of dividend.
Exec. Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. (L. *Exoniensis*). Of Exeter.
Exr. Executor.
Ez. or *Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.
E. & O.E. Errors and Omissions Excepted.

F. Folio.
F. Fahrenheit.
f. Farthing or farthings.
f or *fem.* Feminine.
f. Foot or feet.
f. Franc or francs.
Fla. Florida.
Fahr. Fahrenheit (thermometer).
F.A.M. Free and Accepted Masons.
F.A.S. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F.A.S.E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.A.S.L. Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
F.B.S.E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C. Free Church (of Scotland).
Fcp. Foolscap.
F.C.P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
F.C.P.S. Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D. (L. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix*). Defender of the Faith.
Feb. February.
Fec. (L. *fecit*). He (or she) did it.
F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
Fem. Feminine.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
F.F.A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.S. Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glas.).
F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.H.S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F.I.A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
Fid. Def. See *F.D.*
Fig. Figure or figures; figurative or figuratively.
F.I.Inst. Fellow of the Imperial Institute.
Firk. Firkin or firkins.
F.K.Q.C.P.I. Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl. Flemish.
Fl. Florin or florins.
Fl. Flourished.
Fl., Fla. Florida.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. Field-marshal.
F.O. Field-officer.
Fo. or *Fol.* Folio or folios.
F.O.B. Free on Board (goods delivered).
For. Foreign.
Fort. Fortification.
F.P. Fire-plug.
F.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. France or French.
Fr. Francis.
fr. From.
F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
Fred. Frederick.
Freq. Frequentative.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
Fri. Friday.
F.R.I.B.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft. Foot or feet.
Ft. Fort.
F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Furl. Furlong.
Fut. Future.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G. Genitive.
G. Guinea or guineas.
G. Gulf.
Ga. Georgia (United States).
G.A. General Assembly.
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal. or *Gall.* Gallon or Gallons.
Galv. Galvanism.
G.B. Great Britain.
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H. Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover.
G.C.I.E. Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O. Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
G.D. Grand Duke (or Duchess).
Gen. or *Genl.* General.
Gen. Genesis.
Gent. or *Gentn.* Gentleman or gentlemen.
Geo. George.
Geo. Georgia (United States).
Geog. Geography, geographical.
Geol. Geology, geological.
Geom. Geometry, geometrical, geometer.
Ger. or *Germ.* German.
G.L. Grand Lodge.
gm. Grammes.
G.M. Grand Master.
G.M.K.P. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
Gov. Governor.
Gov.-Gen. Governor-general.
Govt. Government.
G.P.O. General Post-office.
gr. Grain or Grains.
Gr. Great
Gr. Greek.
Gram. Grammar or Grammatical.
Gun. Gunnery.

H. Hour or hours.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
Hants. Hampshire.
H.B.C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C. House of Commons.
H.C. Herald's College.
H.C.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
Hdkf. Handkerchief.
h.e. (L. *hoc est* or *hic est*). That is, or this is.
H.E. His Excellency.
Heb. or *Hebr.* Hebrew or Hebrews.
H.E.I.C. Honourable East India Company.
H.E.I.C.S. Honourable East India Company's Service.
Her. Heraldry or Heraldic.
Hf.-bd. Half-bound.
H.G. Horse Guards.
H.H. His (or Her) Highness.
H.H. His Holiness (the Pope).
Hhd. Hogshead or Hogsheads.
H.I.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hind. Hindu or Hindustani.
Hist. History or historical.
H.J. or *H.J.S.* (L. *Hic Jacet* or *Hic Jacet Sepultus*). Here lies, or here lies buried.
H.L. House of Lords.
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.I.S. His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
H.M.P. (L. *Hoc Monumentum Posuit*). Erected this monument.
H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Service.
H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Steamer.
Ho. House.
Hon. or *Honbl.* Honourable.
Hond. Honoured.
Hort. Horticulture or horticultural.
Hos. Hosea.
H.P. Half-pay.
H.P. Horse-power.
H.R. House of Representatives.
H.R.E. Holy Roman Empire or Emperor.
H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P. (L. *hic requiescit in pace*). Here rests in peace
H.S. (L. *hic situs*). Here lies.
H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H.S.S. (L. *Historiæ Societatis Socius*). Fellow of the Historical Society.
Hum. or *humb.* Humble.
Hun. or *Hung.* Hungarian.
Hund. Hundred.
Hyd. Hydrostatics.
Hydraul. Hydraulics.
Hypoth. Hypothesis or hypothetical.

I. Island.
Ia. Iowa.
Ib. or *Ibid.* (L. *ibidem*). In the same place.
Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.
Ich. or *Ichth.* Ichthyology.
Id. (L. *idem*). The same.
I.e. (L. *id est*). That is.
I.H.S. These letters have been usually looked upon as the initials of *Iesus* (*Jesus*) *Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, or of *In hac* (*cruce*) *salus*, in this (cross) is salvation, but they were originally ΙΗΣ, the first three letters of ΙΗΣΟΥΣ (*Iēsous*) the Greek form of *Jesus*.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. (L. *imperator*). Emperor.
Imp. Imperial.
Imp. or *impf.* Imperfect.
In. Inch or inches.
Incog. (It. *incognito, incognita*). Unknown; not passing under one's own name.
Ind. India or Indian.
Ind. Indiana.
Inf. Infinitive.
Inf. (L. *infra.*) Below.
In lim. (L. *in limine*). At the outset.
In loc. (L. *in loco*). In its place.
I.N.R.I. (L. *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*). Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins. Gen. Inspector General.
Inst. Instant; the present month.
Inst. Institute or institution.
Insur. Insurance.
Int. Interest.
Intens. Intensive.
Interj. Interjection.
Intrans. Intransitive.
In trans. (L. *in transitu*). On the way or passage.
Introd. Introduction.
Inv. (L. *invenit*). Designed; invented.
Io. Iowa.
Isr. of M. Instructor of Musketry.
I.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.U. I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.
I.P.D. (L. *In præsentiâ Dominorum*). In presence of the Lords (of Session).
Ir. (L. *idem quod*). The same as.
Ir. Ireland or Irish.
I.R.O. Inland Revenue Office.
Irreg. Irregular.
Is. or *Isa.* Isaiah.
I.S. Irish Society.
Isl. Island.
It. or *Ital.* Italy, Italic, Italian.
Itin. Itinerary.

J.A. Judge-advocate.
Jac. Jacob or Jacobus (=James).
Jan. January.
Jas. James.
J.C. Jesus Christ.
J.C. Justice-clerk.
J.C.D. (L. *Juris Civilis Doctor*). Doctor of Civil Law.
J.C.L. (L. *Jurum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J.G.W. Junior Grand Warden.
J.H.S. See *I.H.S.*
Jno. John.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Junior.
J.U.D. or *V.D.* (L. *Juris Utriusque Doctor*). Doctor of both Laws (that is, civil and canon). *Note*, *U* and *V* were formerly regarded as the same letter.
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July or Julius.
Jun. or *Junr.* Junior.
Jus.P Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justice.
J.W. Junior Warden.

K. King.
K. Knight.
Kan. Kansas.
K.B. Knight of the Bath.
K.C. King's Counsel.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.H. Knight Commander of the Guelphs of Hanover
K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

K.E. Knight of the Eagle, Prussia.
Ken. Kentucky.
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F. Knight of the Golden Fleece, Spain.
K.G.H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K.H. Knight of Hanover.
Ki. Kings.
Kilog. Kilogramme.
Kilom. Kilomètre.
Kingd. Kingdom.
K.L.B. Knight of Leopold of Belgium.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
Km. Kingdom.
K.N.S. Knight of the Royal Northern Star, Sweden.
Knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick.
Ks. Kansas.
K.S. Knight of the Sword, Sweden.
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle.
K.T. Knight Templar.
Ky. Kentucky.

L. Latin.
L. Lake.
L. Lord or Lady.
L. Licentiate.
L., *l.*, or £ (*L. libra*). Pound or pounds (sterling).
L., *lb.*, or ℔. (*L. libra*). Pound or pound (weight).
La. Louisiana.
L.A. Law Agent.
L.A. Literate in Arts.
Ladp. Ladyship.
L.A.H. Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland).
Lam. Lamentations.
L.A.S. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
Lat. Latin.
Lat. Latitude.
Lb. or ℔. Pound or pounds (weight).
L.C. Lord Chamberlain.
L.C. Lord Chancellor.
L.c. Lower-case (in printing).
L.c. (*L. loco citato*). In the place quoted.
L.C.C. London County Council.
L.C.J. Lord Chief-justice.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L.D. Lady-day.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp. Lordship.
L.D.S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
Leg. or *Legis.* Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
L.G. Life Guards.
L.I. Light Infantry.
L.I. Long Island.
Lib. (*L. liber*). Book.
Lib. Librarian.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lieut.-Col. Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut.-Gen. Lieutenant-general.
Lieut.-Gov. Lieutenant-governor.
Linn. Linnæus or Linnæan.
Lit. Literature, literary, or literally.
Liv. Livre.
L.L. or *L.Lat.* Low Latin.
L.L.A. Lady-literate in Arts.
LL.B. (*L. Legum Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Laws. [In this and the next abbreviation the double letter is used, according to the Roman custom, to indicate a plural word.]
LL.D. (*L. Legum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws. [See prec.]
LL.M. Master of Laws.
L.M. Long Metre.
L.M. Licentiate in Midwifery.
Lon. or *Lond.* London.
Lon. or *long.* Longitude.
Loq. (*L. loquitur*). Speaks.
Lou. Louisiana.
Lp. Lordship.
L.P. Lord Provost.
L.R.C.P. Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.S. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.
L.S. Linnæan Society.
L.S. (*L. locus sigilli*) Place of the seal.
L.S.A. See *L.A.S.*
L.S.D. (*L. Libræ, Solidi, Denarii*). Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Lt. Inf. Light Infantry.
LXX. Septuagint version of the Old Testament.

M. Marquis.
M. Member.
M. (*L. mille*). Thousand.
M. (*L. meridies*). Meridian or noon.
M. Mile or miles.
M. Monday.
M. Monsieur.
m. Married.
m. Masculine.
m. Minute or minutes.
M.A. Master of Arts. See *A.M.*
Ma. Minnesota.
Mac. or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Mad. or *Madm.* Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-general.
Mal. Malachi.
Manuf. Manufactures or manufacturing.
Mar. March.
Mar. Maritime.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas. or *Masc.* Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M.Ast.S. Member of the Astronomical Society.
Math. Mathematics, mathemetical, or mathematician.
Matt. Matthew.
M.B. (*L. Medicinæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B. (*L. Musicæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Music.
M.C. Master of Ceremonies.
M.C. Master in Surgery. See *C.M.*
M.C. Member of Congress.
Mch. March.
M.C.P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.D. (*L. Medicinæ Doctor*). Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M.E. Military Engineer, Mining Engineer, or Mechanical Engineer.
Me. Maine (United States).
Mech. Mechanics or mechanical.
Med. Medicine or medical.
Mem. Memorandum or memoranda.
Messrs. Messieurs, Gentlemen, or Sirs.
Met. Metaphysics.
Metal. Metallurgy.
Meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
M.F.H. Master of Foxhounds.
M.Hon. Most Honourable.
M.H.R. Member of the House of Representatives.
M.H.S. Member of the Historical Society.
Mi. Mississippi (State of).
Mic. Micah.
M.I.C.E. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Mich. Michaelmas.
Mich. Michigan.
Mil. or *Milit.* Military.
M.I.M.E. Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
Min. Mineralogy or mineralogical.
Min. Minute or minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi (State of).
M.L.C. Member of the Legislative Council.
Mlle. Mademoiselle or Miss.
MM. Their Majesties.
MM. Messieurs.
mm. Millimetres.
Mme. Madame or Mrs.
Mn. Michigan.
M.N.S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mo. Missouri (State of).
Mo. Month.
Mod. (It. *moderato*). Moderately.
Mon. Monday.
Mon. Montana.
Mons. Monsieur; Sir.
M.P. Member of Parliament.
M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.P.S. Member of the Philological Society.
Mr. Master (pron. *Mister*).
M.R. Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
M.R.S.L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. Master in Surgery.
M.S. (*L. memoriæ sacrum*). Sacred to the memory.
MS. Manuscript.
M.S.B. Member of School Board.
MSS. Manuscripts.
M.S.S. Member of the Statistical Society.
Mt. Mount or mountain.
Mus. B. (*L. Musicæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D. or *Mus. Doc.* (*L. Musicæ Doctor*). Doctor of Music.
M.V.O. Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
M.W.M. Most Worthy Grand Master.
Myth. Mythology or mythological.

N. Noon.
N. North; Northern (postal district, London).
N. Noun.
N. Number.
N.A. North America or North American.
Na. Nebraska.
Nah. Nahum.
Nap. Napoleon.
Nat. National.
Nat. Natural.
Nat. Hist. Natural history.
Nat. Ord. Natural order.
Naut. Nautical.
N.B. New Brunswick.
N.B. North Britain (Scotland).
N.B. (*L. nota bene*). Note well or take notice.
N.C. North Carolina.
N.D. No date.
N. Dak. North Dakota.
N.E. New England.
N.E. North-east; North-eastern (postal district, London).
Neb. Nebraska.
Neg. Negative or negatively.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. con. (*L. nemine contradicente*). No one contradicting or unanimously.
Nem. diss. (*L. nemine dissentiente*). No one dissenting or unanimously.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
New M. New Mexico.
New Test. New Testament.
N.H. New Hampshire.
N.J. New Jersey.
N.L. or *N. Lat.* North latitude.
N.M. New Mexico.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
No. (*L. numero*). Number.
Nom. Nominative.
Non. Con. Not-content; dissentient (House of Lords).
Non obst. (*L. non obstante*). Notwithstanding.
Non pros. (*L. non prosequitur*). He does not prosecute.
Non seq. (*L. non sequitur*). It does not follow.
Nor. or *Norm.* Norman.
Nor. Fr. or *Norm. Fr.* Norman-French.
Norw. Norway or Norwegian.
Nos. Numbers.
Notts. or *Notts.* Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N.P. Notary-public.
N.S. New Style.
N.S. Nova Scotia.
N.S.W. New South Wales.
N.T. New Testament.
Num. or *Numb.* Numbers.
Numis. Numismatics.
N.V.M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N.W. North-west; North-western (postal district, London).
N.W.T. North-west Territories.
N.Y. New York.
N.Z. or *N. Zeal.* New Zealand.

O. Ohio (State of).
O. Old.
Ob. (*L. obiit*). Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obdt. Obedient.
Obj. Objective.
Obs. Obsolete.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O.F. Oddfellows.
O.H.M.S. On Her Majesty's Service.
Old. Test. Old Testament.
Olym. Olympiad.
O.M. Old measurement.
On. Oregon (United States).
Op. Opposite or opposition.
O.P. Order of Preachers.
O.P. Out of print.
Op. cit. (*L. opere citato*). In the work cited or referred to.
Opt. Optics or optical.
Opt. Optative.
Or. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinance or ordinary.
Orig. Original or originally.
Ornith. Ornithology.
O.S. Old Style.
O.S.B. Order of St. Benedict.
O.T. Old Testament.
Oxf. Oxford.
Ozon. (*L. Oxonia, Oxoniensis*). Oxford; of Oxford.
Oxonien. (*L. Oxoniensis*). Of Oxford.
Oz. Ounce. [*Note.* The *z* in this contraction, and in *viz.*, represents an old symbol indicating a terminal contraction.]

P. Page.
P. Participle.
P. Post.
P. President.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pal. or *Palæon.* Palæontology or palæontological.
Par. Paragraph.
Parl. Parliament or parliamentary.
Part. Participle.
Pass. Passive.
Pat. Patrick.
Pathol. Pathology or pathological.
Payt. Payment.
P.B. (*L. Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Philosophy.
P.C. Police Constable.
P.C. Privy Council or privy councillor.
Pd. Paid.
P.D. (*L. Philosophiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Philosophy.
P.D. Printer's Devil.
P.E.I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per. or *Pers.* Persian.
Per an. (*L. per annum*). By the year; yearly.
Per cent. or *per ct.* (*L. per centum*). By the hundred
Perf. Perfect.
Peri. Perigee.
Pers. Person.
Pet. Peter.
Pg. Portuguese.
P.G.M. Past Grand Master.
Phar. or *Pharm.* Pharmacy.
Ph.B. Same as *P.B.*
Ph. D. (*L. Philosophiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip or Philippians.
Phil. Philosophy, philosophical, or philosopher.
Philos. Philosophy or philosophical.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Photog. Photography, photographic, or photographer.

Phren. Phrenology or phrenological.
Phys. Physics.
Physiol. Physiology or physiological.
Pinx. or *Pxt.* (L. *Pinxit*). He (or she) painted it; accompanying the artist's name (or initials) on a painting.
Pk. Peck.
P.L. Poet Laureate.
Pl. Plate.
Pl. Plural.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plu. Plural.
Plup. Pluperfect.
P.M. (L. *post meridiem*). Afternoon.
P.M. Past Master.
P.M. Peculiar metre.
P.M. Postmaster.
P.M.G. Postmaster-general.
P.O. Post-office.
P. & O.Co. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
Poet. Poetry or poetical.
Pol. Polish.
Polit. Econ. Political economy.
P.O.O. Post-office Order.
Pop. Population.
Port. Portugal or Portuguese.
Poss. Possessive.
Pp. Pages.
P.p. Past participle.
P.P. Parish Priest.
P.P.C. (Fr. *pour prendre congé*). To take leave.
Pph. Pamphlet.
P. pr. Participle present.
Pr. Priest.
Pr. Prince.
P.R. (L. *Populus Romanus*). The Roman people.
P.R. Prize Ring.
P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy.
P.R.C. (L. *Post Romam Conditam*). After the building of Rome.
Preb. Prebend.
Pref. Prefix.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
Pres. Present.
Pret. Preterit.
Priv. Privative.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pronoun.
Pron. Pronounced or pronunciation.
Pron. a. Pronominal adjective.
Prop. Proposition.
Pros. Prosody.
Pro tem. (L. *pro tempore*). For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs, proverbial, or proverbially.
Prov. Provincial or provincially.
Prov. Provost.
Prox. (L. *proximo*). Next or of the next month.
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
P.R.S.A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
Prus. Prussia or Prussian.
P.S. (L. *post scriptum*). Postscript.
P.S. Privy Seal.
Ps. or *Pss.* Psalm or Psalms.
Pt. Part.
Pt. Payment.
Pt. Point.
P.T. Pupil Teacher.
P.T.O. Please turn over.
Pub. Published, publisher, or public.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
Pun. Puncheon.
Pxt. See PINX.

Q. or *Qu.* Query or question.
Q.B. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's College.
Q.C. Queen's Counsel.
Q. d. (L. *quasi dicat*). As if he should say.
Q. e. (L. *quod est*). Which is.
Q.E.D. (L. *quod erat demonstrandum*). Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. (L. *quod erat faciendum*). Which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (L. *quod erat inveniendum*). Which was to be found out.
Q.l. (L. *quantum libet*). As much as you please.
Q.M. Quarter-master.
Q. Mess. Queen's Messenger.
Q.M.G. Quartermaster-general.
Q.P. or *Q.pl.* (L. *quantum placet*). As much as you please.
Qr. Quarter.
Qr. Quire.
Q.S. Quarter Sessions.
Q. s. (L. *quantum sufficit*). A sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart.
Qu. Queen.
Qu. Query or question.
Quar. or *Quart.* Quarterly.
Quest. Question.
Q. v. (L. *quod vide*). Which see.
Qy. Query.

R. Railway.
R. (L. *recipe*). Take.
R. (L. *Rex*). King. (*Regina*). Queen.
R. Réaumur.
R. River.
R.A. Royal Academy or Royal Academician.
R.A. Rear-admiral.
R.A. Royal Arch.
R.A. Royal Artillery.
Rad. (L. *radix*). Root.
R.A.M. Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.S. Royal Asiatic Society.
R.A.S. Royal Astronomical Society.
R.C. Roman Catholic.
R.C.P. Royal College of Physicians.
R.C.S. Royal College of Surgeons.
R.D. Rural Dean.
R.E. Royal Engineers.
R.E. Royal Exchange.
Réaum. Réaumur.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Ref. Reference.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg. or *Regr.* Registrar.
Reg. Regular.
Reg. or *Regt.* Regiment.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regt. Regent.
Regt. Regiment.
Rel. Religion or religious.
Rel. pron. Relative pronoun.
Rem. Remark or remarks.
Rep. Report or Reporter.
Rep. Representative.
Rep. or *Repub.* Republic.
Retd. Returned.
Rev. Revelation.
Rev. Reverend.
Rev. Review.
Revd. Reverend.
Revs. Reverends.
R.G.G. Royal Grenadier Guards.
R.G.S. Royal Geographical Society.
R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.S. Royal Horticultural Society.
R.I. Rhode Island.
R.I.B.A. Royal Institute of British Architects.
Rich. or *Richd.* Richard.
R.I.P. (L. *requiescat in pace*). May he (or she) rest in peace!
Riv. River.
R.M. Royal Mail.
R.M. Royal Marines.
R.M.A. Royal Military Academy.
R.N. Royal Navy.
R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman or Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.R. Right Reverend.
R.S. Royal Society.
R.S.A. Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L. Royal Society of London.
R.S.M. Royal School of Mines.
R.S.N.A. Royal Society of Northern Antiquities.
R.S.S. (L. *Regiæ Societatis Socius*). Member of the Royal Society.
R.S.V.P. (Fr. *Répondez, s'il vous plaît*). Answer, if you please.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R.T.S. Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
Russ. Russia or Russian.
R.V. Rifle Volunteers.
R.W. Right Worshipful or Right Worthy.
R.W.D.G.M. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
R.W.G.M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.
R.W.G.R. Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R.W.G.S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R.W.G.T. Right Worthy Grand Treasurer.
R.W.G.T. Right Worthy Grand Templar.
R.W.G.W. Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
R.W.S. Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours.
R.W.S.G.W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
Ry. Railway.

S. Saint.
S. Section.
S. Shilling.
S. Signor.
S. South; southern (postal district, London).
S. Sun.
S. Sunday or Sabbath.
s. Second or seconds.
s. Singular.
s. Son.
S.A. South Africa or South America.
Sab. Sabbath.
Sam. or *Saml.* Samuel.
Sans., *Sanse.*, or *Sansk.* Sanskrit.
Sat. Saturday.
S.B. South Britain (England and Wales).
S.C. South Carolina (United States).
S.C. (L. *Senatûs Consultum*). A decree of the Senate.
Sc. (L. *scilicet*). To wit; namely; being understood.
Sc. (L. *sculpsit*). He (or she) engraved it.
Scan. Mag. (L. *scandalum magnatum*). Defamatory expressions to the injury of persons of dignity.
S. caps. or *Sm. caps.* Small capitals (in printing).
Sc.B. (L. *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Science.
Sc.D. (L. *Scientiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Science.
Sch. (L. *scholium*). A note.
Sch. Schooner.
Sci. Science.
Scil. (L. *scilicet*). To wit; namely; being understood.
S.C.L. Student in Civil Law.
Scot. Scotland, Scotch, or Scottish.
Scr. Scruple or scruples.
Script. Scripture or scriptural.
Sculp. or *Sculpt.* (L. *sculpsit*). He (or she) engraved it.
S. Dak. South Dakota.
S.D.U.K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
S.E. South-east; south-eastern (postal district, London).
Sec. or *Secy.* Secretary.
Sec. Second.
Sec. or *Sect.* Section.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sen. Senate or Senator.
Sen. or *Senr.* Senior.
Sep. or *Sept.* September.
Seq. (L. *sequente* or *sequentia*). The following or the next.
Serg. or *Sergt.* Sergeant.
Serj. or *Serjt.* Serjeant.
S.G. Solicitor-general.
Sh. Shilling or shillings.
Sing. Singular.
S.J. Society of Jesus (Order of the Jesuits).
Skr. Sanskrit.
Sld. Sailed.
S.M. Sergeant-major.
Soc. or *Socy.* Society.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
Sol.-Gen. Solicitor-general.
Sp. Spain; Spanish.
Sp. Spirit.
S.P.C.A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (L. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*). Senate and People of Rome.
Sq. Square. Hence, *sq. ft.*, square foot or feet; *sq. in.*, square inch or inches; *sq. m.*, square mile or miles; *sq. yds.*, square yards.
Sr. Senior; Signor.
S.R.S. (L. *Societatis Regiæ Socius*). Member of the Royal Society.
SS. Saints.
S.S. Sunday (or Sabbath) School.
S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts (in Scotland).
S.S.E. South-south-east.
S.S.W. South-south-west.
St. Saint.
St. Strait.
St. Street.
St. (L. *stet*). Let it stand (in print.).
Stat. Statute or statutes.
Stat. Statuary.
S.T.D. (L. *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Divinity.
Ster. or *Stg.* Sterling.
S.T.P. (L. *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*). Professor of Divinity.
Su. Sunday.
Subj. Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive.
Subst. Substitute.
Suff. Suffix.
Sun. or *Sund.* Sunday.
Sup. Superior.
Sup. Superlative.
Sup. Supplement.
Superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon or surgery.
Surg.-Gen. Surgeon-general.
Surv. Surveying or surveyor.
Surv.-Gen. Surveyor-General.
S.v. (L. *sub voce*). Under the word or title.
S.W. Senior Warden.
S.W. South-west; south-western (postal district, London).
Sw. Sweden or Swedish.
Switz. Switzerland.
Syn. Synonym or synonymous
Synop. Synopsis.
Syr. Syrup.

T. Ton or tun.
T. Tuesday.
Tan. Tangent.
T.C.D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Temp. (L. *tempore*). In the time of.
Ten. or *Tenn.* Tennessee.
Term. Termination.
Teut. Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. (L. *textus receptus*). Received text.
Th. Thomas.
Th. Thursday.
Theo. Theodore.
Theol. Theology.
Theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho. or *Thos.* Thomas.
Thu., *Thur.*, or *Thurs.* Thursday.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Title.
Tit. Titus.
T.O. Turn over.
T.O. Telegraph Office.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. Tome or volume.
Tonn. Tonnage.
Topog. Topography or topographical.
Tr. Translation or translator.
Tr. Transpose.
Tr. Treasurer.
Tr. Trustee.
Trans. Transactions.
Trans. Translation, translator, or translated.
Trav. Travels.
T.R.H. Their Royal Highnesses.
Trin. Trinity.
Tx. Texas.
T.T.L. To take leave.
Tu. or *Tues.* Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey or Turkish.
Typ. or *Typo.* Typographer.
Typog. Typography or typographical.

U.C. (L. *urbis conditæ*). From the building of the city (Rome).
U.J.D. See *J.U.D.*
U.K. United Kingdom.
U.K.A. Ulster King-at-arms.
Ult. (L. *ultimo*). Last, or of the last month.

Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University.
Up. Upper.
U.P. United Presbyterian.
U.S. United States.
U.S. (L. *ut supra*). As above.
U.S.A. United States of America, or United States Army.
U.S.N. United States Navy.
U.S.S. United States Senate.
U.S.S. United States ship or steamer.
Ut. Utah.

V. Verb.
V. Verse.
V. (L. *versus*). Against.
V. Victoria.
V. (L. *vide*). See.
V.A. Vicar-apostolic.
V.A. Vice-admiral.
V.A. Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.
Va. Virginia.
V.C. Vice-chancellor.
V.C. Victoria Cross.
V.D. Volunteer(officer's)Decoration.
V.D.M. (L. *Verbi Dei Minister*). Minister of the Word of God..
Ven. Venerable.
V.G. Vicar-general.
V.g. (L. *verbi gratiâ*). For example.
Vice-Pres. Vice-president.
Vid. (L. *vide*). See.
Vis. or *Visc.* Viscount.
Viz. (L. *videlicet*). Namely; to wit. See note under *Oz.*
Voc. Vocative.
Vol. Volume.
V.P. Vice-president.
V.R. (L. *Victoria Regina*). Queen Victoria.
V.Rev. Very Reverend.
V.R.I. (*Victoria Regina Imperatrix*). Victoria Queen and Empress.
Vs. (L. *versus*). Against.
V.S. Veterinary surgeon.
Vt. Vermont.
Vul. or *Vulg.* Vulgate.
Vulg. Vulgar or vulgarly.

W. Wednesday.
W. Welsh.
W. West; western (postal district, London).
W.C. Water-closet.
W.C. Western Central (postal district, London).
Wed. Wednesday.
w.f. Wrong fount (in printing).
Whf. Wharf.
W.I. West Indies.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wk. Week.
W. Lon. West longitude.
Wm. William.
W.M. Worshipful Master.
W.N.W. West-north-west.
Wp. Worship.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W.S. Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W. West-south-west.
Wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

X. Christ. [*Note.* The X in this and the following cases represents the Greek X (=CH) in ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, *Christos*, Christ.
Xm. or *Xmas.* Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty. Christianity.
Xt. Christ.
Xtian. Christian.

Y. Year.
Yd. Yard.
Ye. The. [*Note.* The *Y* in this and similar instances is a substitute for or representative of the Anglo-Saxon þ (=th).]
Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Yr. Year.
Yr. Younger.
Yr. Your.
Yrs. Years.
Yrs. Yours.
Y.W.C.A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zool. Zoology or zoological.
Z.S. Zoological Society.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

USED IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

Ambassador. The title 'Excellency' belongs specially to ambassadors, as well as to governors of colonies, and the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Address letters 'His Excellency (with name or distinctive title following) Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of ——'. Begin: 'Sir', 'My Lord', according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made say 'Your Excellency'. An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title 'Excellency'; and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husbands' tenure of office and while residing abroad.

Archbishop. Address: 'His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——'. Begin: 'My Lord Archbishop'. Refer to as 'Your Grace'. The most formal method of addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury is as follows: 'The Most Reverend Father in God, James (or whatever the Christian name is), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan'. The Archbishop of York is addressed as 'The Most Reverend Father in God, ——, by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan'. An Irish archbishop is now addressed as 'The Most Reverend the Archbishop of ——'. An archbishop may be addressed as 'The Right Honourable and Most Reverend the Archbishop of ——' if he have a claim to be called 'Right Hon.' apart from his ecclesiastical position. In America the common form of address is 'The Most Reverend A— B—, D.D.' The wife of an Archbishop has no special title in right of her husband's dignity, being only plain Mrs., and the same with the family.

Archdeacon. An archdeacon is styled 'Venerable': 'The Venerable the Archdeacon of ——'. Begin: 'Venerable Sir', or 'Reverend Sir', or 'Mr. Archdeacon' (especially in speaking).

Baron. Address: 'The Right Hon. Lord ——'; less formally 'The Lord ——'. Begin: 'My Lord'. Refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Baron's Daughter. Barons' daughters are all entitled to be called 'Honourable'. Unmarried they are addressed as 'The Hon. A— B—', with Christian and surname. They retain the title 'Hon.' after marriage, the wife of a commoner being 'The Hon. Mrs.' with husband's surname, the wife of a knight or baronet being 'The Hon. Lady', with husband's surname. Begin 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your ladyship' if so entitled by marriage. If a higher rank is conferred by the husband the title of course corresponds.

Baron's Son. All the sons are 'Honourable', with Christian name and surname. In Scotland the eldest son is addressed as 'The Hon. the Master of' (peerage title), or 'The Hon. (John), Master of'. Begin: 'Sir'. The wife of a baron's son is 'The Hon. Mrs.', with husband's surname or both Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam'. If the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke she must be addressed accordingly.

Baroness. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Baroness ——', or 'The Right Hon. Lady ——', or 'The Lady ——'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Baronet. Address: 'Sir A— B—, Bart.', giving Christian name and surname. The Christian name *must* be given; it is quite wrong to speak, for instance, of 'Sir Vernon Harcourt' where 'Vernon' is merely one of the surnames. Begin: 'Sir'. A baronet's wife is addressed as 'Lady' with husband's surname (her Christian name would also be used if the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl, and in this case she would also be 'Right Hon.'). Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Bishop. Address: 'The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——', or 'The Right Rev. A— B—, Lord Bishop of ——', or 'The Early Lord Bishop of ——'. Begin: 'My Lord Bishop'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. In formal documents a bishop is styled 'The Right Rev. Father in God, John, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of ——'. A bishop suffragan is addressed as 'The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of ——'. Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir'. Bishops' wives and families have no special recognition as such.

In Ireland the Bishops of the Protestant church are now most correctly addressed as 'The Right Reverend the Bishop of ——' (or in the case of Meath 'The Most Reverend'). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir'. In Scotland the usage is the same—'The Right Rev. the Bishop of ——'; or 'The Right Rev. A— B—, Bishop of'; or 'The Right Rev. Bishop ——' (with surname). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir'. The Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church is addressed as 'The Most Rev.'. Begin: 'Most Rev. Sir'. Neither Irish nor Scottish bishops can claim to be spoken as 'Lord Bishop', 'Your Lordship', though this is sometimes done.

A retired Bishop is still addressed as 'Right Reverend'; 'The Right Reverend Bishop ——', 'Right Rev. Sir'. In America the form of address to a bishop is generally 'The Right Rev. A— B—'.

[Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland are addressed by the title 'Most Reverend'.]

Canon. Address: 'The Rev. Canon ——'. Begin: 'Reverend Sir',

Cardinal. The special title of a cardinal as such is 'His Eminence'. Begin: 'Your Eminence'.

Chargé d'Affaires. See *Ambassador.*

Clergy. The general form of address is 'The Reverend A— B—'. Begin: 'Rev. Sir' or simply 'Sir'. If a clergyman is the son of a duke or marquis he is to be addressed as 'The Rev. Lord A— B—'; if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron: 'The Rev. the Honourable A— B—', or 'The Hon. and Rev. A— B—'. If he is a baronet, 'The Rev. Sir A— B—, Bart.'

Congress, Members of (U.S.). Addressed generally 'The Honourable A— B—'.

Consul. There is no special form of address to a person as such. 'A— B—, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul', 'Consul-general', or as the case may be. In U. States, however, a consul is commonly called 'Honourable'.

Countess. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Countess of ——'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Dean. Address: 'The Very Reverend the Dean of——'. Begin: 'Very Rev. Sir'; more familiarly 'Mr. Dean' (used in oral communications).

Doctor. The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., &c. 'The Rev. A— B—, D.D.'; 'A— B—, Esq., M.D.' Less formally: 'The Rev. Doctor B—'; 'Doctor A— B—'.

Dowager. When the holder of a title marries, the widow of a previous holder of the same title becomes 'dowager', this being often inserted in addressing her: 'The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of ——'; 'The Dowager Lady ——'. Instead of 'Dowager', to which some ladies object, the Christian name may be used: 'The Right Hon. Mary Countess of ——'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Duchess. Address: 'Her Grace the Duchess of ——'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Grace'.

Duke. Address: 'His Grace the Duke of ——'. Begin: 'My Lord Duke'; refer to as 'Your Grace'. All the children of a duke are entitled to be called 'Right Honourable'. Royal dukes are different. See *Prince.*

Duke's Daughter. Address: 'The Right Hon. Lady', with Christian name and surname, or 'The Lady', with Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'. If married to a commoner or a peer by courtesy, the surname is derived from the husband's name or title; if to a peer, the wife takes a title corresponding to her husband's.

Duke's Son. A duke's eldest son takes by courtesy one of his father's secondary titles, and is thus usually a marquis or an earl, being addressed as if really a peer with the respective

rank. His wife receives the corresponding title, being thus a marchioness or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family, being thus either a viscount or a baron.

A duke's younger son is addressed similarly to his sisters: 'The Right Honourable Lord A— B—', or 'The Lord A— B—'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner: 'The Right Honourable Lady A— B—', or 'The Lady A— B—'; 'Madam', 'Your Ladyship'.

Earl. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Earl of ——', or 'The Earl of ——'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. The wife of an earl is a countess. (See above.)

Earl's Children. The eldest son of an earl (like the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus ranks either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a peer and his wife as a peeress. The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable' (their eldest brother is 'Right Honourable')—'The Hon. A— B—', the same as the sons of a baron. (See above.)

The daughters of an earl are all 'Right Honourable', and are addressed as the daughters of a duke. (See above.)

Envoy. See *Ambassador*.

Executive Council, Members of (in colonial governments). Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—'.

Governor of Colony. Colonial governors have the title of 'Excellency' in virtue of their office. Address: 'His Excellency A— B—, Esq. (Sir A— B—, The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c.), Governor of ——'. Begin according to rank; refer to as 'Your Excellency'. A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace', 'Your Grace'. A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency'. Lieutenant-governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable', 'His Honour', 'Your Honour'.

Governor of State (U.S.). Usually addressed as 'His Excellency'. 'His Excellency A— B—, Governor of ——', or 'His Excellency the Governor of ——'. A lieutenant-governor is called 'Honourable'.

Judge. This in Britain has not a very distinctive meaning. In England and Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are called Lords Justices and Justices; in Scotland the judges are the Lords of Session. (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session*.) In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called 'Judge'. 'His Honour Judge ——' (surname); on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour'.

In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—'. In the U. States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries; and all are addressed in the same way.

Justice. Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called justices. Address: 'The Honourable Mr. Justice ——'; or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A— B—'. Begin in both cases 'Sir'. On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord'; and referred to as 'Your Lordship'.

Justice of Peace. In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful', and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship'.

King. To be addressed as 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty'. Begin: 'Sire', or 'May it please Your Majesty'; refer to as 'Your Majesty'.

King's Counsel. Ordinary address with the addition of K.C.

Knight Bachelor. Treated as a baronet, but 'Kt.' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter.

Knight of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India. Address: 'Sir A— B—, G.C.B.', or K.C.B., K.M.G., K.S.I., as the case may be. Begin: 'Sir'.

Knight of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick. As above, with the initials K.G., K.T., K.P. respectively following the name.

Knight's Wife (of any class). As baronet's wife.

Legislative Council, Members of. These (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as the 'Honourable A— B—'.

Lieutenant-governor. See *Governor*.

Lord Advocate of Scotland. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Lord Chancellor Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor; or 'The Right Hon. Earl ——' as the case may be), Lord High Chancellor'. Begin. 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Lord Chief Justice (England). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice', or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B—, Lord Chief Justice'. Begin: 'My Lord' or 'Sir', as the case may be.

Lord Justice (English Supreme Court of Appeal). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice ——', or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B—'. Begin: 'Sir'. When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord', 'Your Lordship'.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Address: 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant', or if a duke, 'His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant'. How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord Duke,' 'My Lord Marquis').

Lord Mayor. In London, York, and a few other cities have a Lord Mayor. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of ——', or 'The Right Hon. A— B—, Lord Mayor of ——'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed: 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayoress of ——'. Begin: 'My Lady'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Lord Provost. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh'; 'The Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow'; 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen', 'Perth', or 'Dundee'. Begin: 'My Lord', or 'My Lord Provost'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. The Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title.

Lords of Appeal (*in Ordinary*). These are judicial members of the House of Lords who rank as barons and are so addressed. Their wives are baronesses; their children are not specially distinguished.

Lords of Session. These are the judges of the supreme court of Scotland. Some of these lords decide to retain their surname when elevated to the bench ('Lord Young') others substitute the name of an estate. Address: 'The Honourable Lord ——'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. Their wives take now the title of 'Lady'.

Maid of Honour. Address: 'The Honourable Miss ——'. Begin: 'Madam'.

Marchioness. Address: 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness of ——'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Marquis. Address: 'The Most Hon. the Marquis of ——'. Begin: 'My Lord Marquis'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Marquis's Children. All are 'Right Honourable' like those of a duke. The eldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a duke, and is similarly addressed. Younger sons and daughters are like those of a duke.

Mayor. Address: 'The Mayor of ——', or in formal documents 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of ——'. Address: 'Sir'; refer to as 'Your Worship'.

In the United States mayors are usually styled 'Honourable'; 'The Honourable A— B—, Mayor of'.

Member of Parliament. Not specially recognized except by adding 'M.P.' to ordinary address: 'A— B—, Esq., M.P.'; 'Sir A— B—, Bart., M.P.'

Minister. See *Ambassador, Clergy*.

Moderator of General Assembly (Scotland). 'The Right Rev.'; the Assembly itself is 'The Venerable'.

Officers, Military and Naval. Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: 'General' or 'Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of ——'; 'Colonel the Honourable A— B—'.

Premier. No special title or address as such.

President (U.S.). Address: 'His Excellency the President of the United States'; 'His Excellency A— B—, President of the U. States'. The Vice-president and ex-presidents are 'Honourable'; 'The Honourable the Vice-President'; 'The Honourable A— B—'.

Prince. Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales'; 'His Royal Highness Prince A—— (Christian name). If a royal duke: 'His Royal Highness the Duke of ——'. Begin in any case: 'Sir'; refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'.

Princess. Address: 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales'; 'Her Royal Highness the Princess A— (Christian name)'; or if a duchess: 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of ——'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'.

Privy Councillor. All members of the privy council are entitled to be addressed as 'Right Honourable'; 'The Right Honourable A— B—, P.C.' (omit 'Esq.'). Otherwise according to rank. No special recognition of wife and children.

Queen. Address: 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty'. Begin: 'Madam', or 'May it please Your Majesty'; refer to as 'Your Majesty'.

Queen's Counsel. Ordinary address with the addition of 'Q.C.'.

Recorder. Addressed as 'The Worshipful'; in London 'The Right Worshipful'. Begin: 'Sir'; refer to as 'Your Worship'.

Senators (Canada and U. States). Addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—'.

Serjeant-at-law. Address: 'Serjeant ——', or 'Mr. Serjeant ——'.

Sheriff of London. As recorder of London.

Viscount. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount ——', or 'The Right Hon. Lord ——', 'The Lord Viscount ——'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Viscountess. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Viscountess ——', or 'The Viscountess ——'; 'The Right Hon. Lady ——'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Viscount's Children. Are addressed in the same way as those of a baron.

PRINCIPAL MONEYS OF THE WORLD

AND

THEIR EQUIVALENTS OR APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN ENGLISH CURRENCY.

Argentine Republic. The money unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centesimos; but the chief currency is a depreciated paper money.

Gold Coins—Onza or doblon: £3, 1s. sterling; argentino or five pesos: £1; half-argentino: 10s.

Silver Coins—Peso, average value, 4s.; half-peso: 2s.

Australia. Coinage as in Britain. There are mints at Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth.

Austria-Hungary. The new money unit (since 1892) is the krone or crown of 100 heller, value 10d.; or half that of the former unit, the gulden or florin of 100 kreutzer. The coinage is now on a gold basis.

Gold Coins—20-crown-piece: 16s. 8d.; 10-crown-piece: 8s. 4d.

Silver Coins—The krone or crown: 10d.; the half-crown: 5d. And the old florin: 1s. 8d.

Belgium. The unit, as in France, is the franc, divided into 100 centimes.

Gold Coins—40 francs: 31s. 9d.; 20 francs: 15s. 10½d.; 10 francs: 7s. 11½d.

Silver Coins—5 francs: 3s. 11½d.; 2 francs: 1s. 7d.; 1 franc: 9½d.

Bolivia. The unit is the boliviano or dollar of 100 centavos, nominally of the same value as the 5-franc piece of France or Belgium.

Gold Coins—Onza: £3, 2s.; doblon: 16s. 9d.

Silver Coins—1 boliviano: 4s.; half-boliviano: 2s.

Brazil. The unit is the milreis of 1000 reis, par value 2s. 3d.

Gold Coins—20 milreis: £2, 5s.; 10 milreis:

£1, 2s. 6d.; 5 milreis: 11s. 3d. English sovereigns are also current.

Silver Coins—2 milreis: 4s. 6d.; 1 milreis: 2s. 3d.; 500 reis: 1s. 1½d.

Bulgaria. Coinage assimilated to that of France. The unit is the lev or franc, and there are silver coins of ½, 1, 2, and 5 levs. The lev is divided into 100 stotinki or centimes.

Canada. The chief coins of Canada (which are minted in England) are the silver dollar, half-dollar, and minor subdivisions, as in the United States, accounts also being kept in dollars and cents. By law it is fixed that the sovereign is equal to 4 dollars 86⅔ cents; the crown piece, 1 dollar 20 cents; the half-crown, 60 cents; the florin, 48 cents; the shilling, 24 cents; the sixpence, 12 cents. United States gold is a legal tender; but not much gold is in circulation, bank bills taking its place.

Cape Colony. The coinage is that of Britain.

Central American States, namely: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica. The unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centavos, nominally of the value of 4s. sterling. There are gold coins of 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 pesos; and silver pesos, half-pesos, &c. Coins belonging to the neighbouring countries also circulate.

Ceylon. The rupee is the standard coin as in India, but here it is divided into 100 cents. There are half-rupee, quarter-rupee, and 10-cent coins in silver; 5-cent, 2-cent, &c., in copper. See INDIA.

Chili. The money unit is the silver peso or dollar of 100 centavos, approximately equal to 4s.

Gold Coins—Condor or 10 pesos: £1, 17s. 5½d.; medio-condor or doblon: 18s. 9d.; peso, 3s. 9d.

Silver Coins—Peso or dollar: 4s.; half-peso: 2s.; 20 centavos: 9½d.

China. There is no official coinage except copper cash, of which about 22=1 penny. Payments are made in silver by weight, and values reckoned by the tael, a tael of pure silver being at present worth about 4s. 4d. Mexican and American trade dollars circulate.

Colombia. The unit is the peso or dollar of 10 reals, nominal value, 4s. Recently-coined pesos are reduced by debasement to little more than 2s. in value.

Corea. Only copper money is coined; there are no gold or silver Corean coins.

Costa Rica. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Denmark. The money of Denmark agrees with that of Norway and Sweden. The unit is the krone or crown, divided into 100 öre; value about 1s. 1½d., or 18 kroner=£1 sterling.

Gold Coins—20 kroner: £1, 2s. 3d.; 10 kroner: 11s. 11d.

Silver Coins—2 kroner: 2s. 1d.; 1 krone: 1s. 1d.; 50 öre: 6½d.

Ecuador. The unit is the sucre or dollar, a silver coin nominally equal to the 5-franc piece of France.

Egypt. The unit is the piastre, which is nearly equal in value to 2½d.

Gold Coins—100 piastres (the lira or Egyptian pound): £1, 0s. 6d.; 50 piastres: 10s. 3d.; 25 piastres: 5s. 1½d.

Silver Coins—10 piastres: 2s.; 5 piastres: 1s.; 2½ piastres: 6d.; 1 piastre: 2½d.

Finland. The unit is the markka or mark of 100 penni, equivalent to the franc or 9½d. The 10 markka in gold=17s. 11½d.

France. The unit is the franc, the approximate value of which is 9½d. sterling, or 25·22½ francs to £1 sterling.

Gold Coins—100 francs: £3, 19s. 3d.; 50 francs: £1, 19s. 7½d.; 20 francs (Napoleon): 15s. 10½d.; 10 francs: 7s. 11d.

Silver Coins—5 francs: 3s. 11½d.; 2 francs; 1s. 7d.; 1 franc: 9½d.; ½ franc or 50 centimes: 4¾d.; 20 centimes: 2d.

The coinage of France has been accepted as the model for that of several other countries, and the coins of Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece ("the Latin monetary union") are now interchangeable, being of the same weight and fineness. Those of Spain, Servia, Roumania, &c., are also on the same basis.

Germany. The unit is the mark of 100 pfennige, which on a gold basis is nearly equivalent to 1s. sterling, or 20·43 marks =£1.

Gold Coins—20 marks, or double-crown: £1; 10 marks or crown: 10s.; 5 marks or half-crown: 5s.

Silver Coins—5 marks: 4s. 4d.; 2 marks: 1s. 9d.; 1 mark: 10½d.; 50 pfennige: 5¼d. Thaler, equal to 3 marks, no longer coined.

Great Britain. The money unit is the pound sterling, represented as a coin by the sovereign and divided into twenty shillings, each shilling into 12 pence. The sovereign consists of gold of 22 carats or ⅛ or ·916 fine, and it weighs 123·27 grains troy. Hence 40 lbs. of gold=1869 sovereigns; 1 lb.=£46, 14s. 6d.; 1 oz.=£3, 17s. 10½d.

The guinea, a gold coin worth 21s., has long been withdrawn from circulation, though sums of so many guineas are still often spoken of.

Gold Coins—The sovereign and half-sovereign are the only coins that really form part of the currency, though 2-sovereign and 5-sovereign pieces have been coined.

Silver Coins—The crown or five-shilling piece; the half-crown or two shillings and sixpence; the florin or two-shilling piece; the double florin or four-shilling piece; the shilling, the sixpence, and the threepenny piece. The fourpenny-piece is now only coined, like the silver two-penny and penny piece, for the so-called *maundy money*. The real value of these silver coins is at present considerably below their nominal value, the price of silver being low.

The coins of inferior denomination are the bronze penny, halfpenny, and farthing.

In many British colonies the above coins form the chief currency, though in some of the colonial possessions special coins are also in use. India has a system of its own in which it is partly followed by Ceylon and Mauritius. Canada agrees with the United States. In Hong-Kong and the East the dollar is the chief coin. See CANADA, INDIA, HONG-KONG.

Greece. The money system is the same as that of France (see *Finance*), the unit being called the drachma (divided into 100 lepta), which is equivalent to the franc.

Gold Coins—20 drachmas: 14s. 2d. Few gold coins exist.

Silver Coins—5, 2, and 1 drachma pieces, equivalent to corresponding coins of France; also pieces of 50, 20, and 10 lepta.

Guatemala. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Guiana, British. Accounts are commonly kept in dollars and cents, 1 dollar=100 cents. The dollar is reckoned at 4s. 2d. The ordinary British denominations of pounds, shillings, and pence are also used.

Gold Coins—English sovereigns and half-sovereigns; Spanish doubloon eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles, and gold dollars, at the respective rates of 41s., 20s. 6d., 10s. 3d., and 4s. 1d. Gold coins of Mexico, Spain, and South America are also in circulation.

Silver Coins—The chief are those of Britain, also dollars of the United States, Mexico, and South America. Guilders and half-guilders also exist, the guilder being=1s. 1½d.

Haiti. Unit, the silver piastre or dollar; nominal value, 4s. French gold and silver coins are current.

Hawaii. Same as the United States, the only gold coins being those of the States. Hawaiian silver is current along with U. States silver.

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Honduras. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Honduras, British. The gold dollar of the United States is the standard of value, the British sovereign and half-sovereign being rated respectively at 4 dols. 86 cents, and 2 dols. 43 cents. British silver coins circulate, especially half-crowns and shillings. Dollars of the United States and Mexico are also current.

Hong-Kong. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. The standard coin is the dollar, varying in actual value according to the price of silver, its nominal value being about 4s. Mexican dollars of similar value are current. Silver half-dollars and coins of 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents are legal tender for amounts of two dollars or less. There is no gold coinage.

India. The unit is the rupee, a silver coin which used to be regarded as equivalent to 2s. sterling, but owing to the depreciation in silver is now considerably less, and its official value is one-fifteenth of £1 sterling. The rupee is divided into 16 annas, the anna into 4 pice, the pice into 3 pies. The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a lac, of 10,000,000 a crore.

Gold Coins—Gold hardly exists as a medium of circulation; but the sovereign has been made legal tender at the rate of 1 per 15 rupees, and so with the half-sovereign.

Silver Coins—Rupee: nominally 2s.; half-rupee: 1s.; quarter-rupee: 6d.; eighth of a rupee (or 2 annas): 3d.

Italy. As Italy belongs to the Latin Monetary Union its coinage corresponds with that of France: unit, the lira of 100 centesimi, equivalent to the franc. There are gold coins of 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire; silver, of ½, ¼, 1, 2, and 5 lire. See FRANCE.

Jamaica. Accounts kept as in Britain, and all British gold and silver coins circulate and are legal tender. American gold coins are also current, the gold dollar at 4s. 1d., other gold coins at the rate of £1, 0s. 6d. per 5 dollars. Mexican and old Spanish doubloons are current at £3, 4s. each. There are nickel pennies, half-pennies, and farthings.

Japan. The gold yen or dollar is now the unit, divided into 100 sens; value about 2s. A gold standard was introduced in 1897. There are new gold coins of 20, 10, and 5 yens. The silver coins are the 50, 20, and 10 sen pieces (besides nickel and bronze coins)

Liberia. Money chiefly British. Accounts kept also in dollars and cents.

Madagascar. The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece.

Mauritius. The money is as in Ceylon.

Mexico. The standard coin is the dollar or peso of 100 centavos; value about 4s. 2d.

Gold Coins—Onza or doblon of 16 dollars: £3, 6s. 8d.; half-doblon: £1, 13s. 4d.; quarter-doblon: 16s. 8d.; double hidalgo (20 dollars): £4, 3s. 4d.; hidalgo (10 dollars): £2, 1s. 8d.

Silver Coins—Dollar or peso: 4s. 2d.; half-dollar (50 centavos): 2s. 1d.; quarter-dollar (25 centavos) 1s. 0½d. Also silver coins of one-tenth and one-twentieth of a dollar.

Montenegro. The money of the adjacent countries.

Natal. The money is the same as in Britain.

Netherlands. The unit is the gulden, guilder, or florin of 100 cents, a silver coin equivalent to about 1s. 8d., or twelve to the £ sterling.

Gold Coins—10-gulden piece: 16s. 8d.; 5-gulden piece: 8s. 3d.; ducat: 9s. 4½d.

Silver Coins—2½ gulden (rixdollar): 4s. 2d.; 1 gulden: 1s. 8d.; ½ gulden: 10d.; 25 cents: 5d.; 10 cents: 2d.

Newfoundland. As in Canada, with two-dollar gold coins in addition.

New Zealand. Coinage as in Australia.

Nicaragua. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Norway and Sweden. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have the same coinage, though the names of the pieces differ slightly. The unit is the crown, called krone (plural *kroner*) in Norway and Denmark, krona (plural *kronor*) in Sweden; value 1s. 1½d., or 18 to the £1 sterling. The krone or krona is divided into 100 öre.

Gold Coins—20 kroner: £1, 2s. 2½d.; 10 kroner: 11s. 1½d.; carolin (Sweden): 7s. 11d.; ducat (Sweden): 9s. 3½d.

Silver Coins—2 kroner: 2s. 2½d.; 1 krone; 1s. 1½d. Also 50, 40, 25, and 10 öre pieces of corresponding values.

Orange River Colony. English money is used as the currency.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.

Paraguay. The chief coin the peso or dollar of 100 centavos, nominally equal to 4s., as in Chili, Argentina, &c.

Persia. The monetary unit is the krân, a silver coin which may be compared to the franc. The krân is divided into 20 shâhis or 1000 dinârs, the dinâr being an imaginary coin.

Gold Coins—One toman, equal to 10 krâns: 9s. 5d.; half-toman: 4s. 8½d.; quarter-toman: 2s. 4¼d.

Silver Coins—Five krâns: 3s. 1½d.; two krâns: 1s. 3d.; one krân: 7½d.

Peru. The monetary unit is the sole or dollar of 100 centavos, nominal value, 4s. or 5 francs. There is no gold currency at the present time, though gold coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 soles were formerly struck and may still be met with.

Silver Coins—Sole: 3s. 4d.; half-sole: 1s. 8d.; one-fifth of a sole (one peseta): 8d.; twenty-five centavos: 10d.

Portugal. The chief money unit is the milreis, the value of which in gold is 4s. 5½d. The milreis is divided into 1000 reis (plural of *real*), which are only money of account, not represented in the currency. Large sums are stated in contos or millions of reis, a conto being equal to £222, 4s. 5½d.

Gold Coins—Coróa or crown of 10 milreis=£2, 4s. 4½d.; half-crown: £1, 2s. 2¼d.; one-fifth crown: 8s. 10½d.; one milreis: 4s. 5½d.

Silver Coins—Five-testoon piece (=500 reis): 2s. 2¼d.; two testoons (=200 reis): 10½d.; one testoon (=100 reis): 5¼d.; half-testoon (=50 reis): 2¾d.

Roumania. Money system the same as that of France, Italy, Belgium, &c., the unit being the lei, which corresponds with the franc. The lei is divided into 100 banis, which therefore correspond with the French centimes.

Gold Coins—Twenty, ten, and five lei pieces, corresponding with similar coins in France.

Silver Coins—Two, one, and half lei pieces.

Russia. The monetary unit is the rouble of 100 copecks. The gold rouble is of the value of about 3s. 2d. sterling, or £1 sterling=6 roubles 40 copecks. The circulation chiefly consists of paper-money, from one-rouble notes upwards.

Gold Coins—Imperial or ten-rouble piece: £1, 11s. 8d.; half-imperial or five roubles: 15s. 10d.; three roubles: 9s. 6d.

Silver Coins—Rouble: 3s. 2d.; half-rouble: 1s. 7d.; quarter-rouble: 9½d.; 20 kopecks: 7¢d., 10 copecks: 3½d.; 5 copecks: 2d.

Salvador. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Samoa. American money.

Sandwich Islands. See HAWAII.

Santo Domingo. The money of Mexico, the United States, France, and Spain.

Servia. The money system corresponds with that of France, the unit being the dinar, equivalent to the franc. It is divided into 100 paras or centes.

Gold Coin—The milan of 20 dinars, equivalent to the French 20-franc piece, or 16*s.* 10*d.*

Silver Coins—Coins of 2 dinars (1*s.* 7*d.*), 1 dinar, and half-dinar.

Siam. The chief coin is the tical or bat, a silver piece which used to have the average value of 2*s.* sterling but is now not worth much more than 1*s.* 2*d.* It exchanges with dollars at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals.

Singapore. The same as Hong Kong (which see). The Japanese yen is now also legal tender.

Spain. The money corresponds with that of France, Italy, Belgium, &c., the monetary unit being the peseta, of same value as the franc (9½*d.*). The peseta is divided into 100 centimos or into 4 reales.

Gold Coins—Pieces of 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 pesetas, equal respectively to £4, £2, £1, 16*s.*, 8*s.*, and 4*s.* sterling. There is also a gold doubloon of 10 escudos, value £1, 0*s.* 7½*d.* sterling.

Silver Coins—5 pesetas (called the piastre or dollar); 4*s.*; 2 pesetas: 1*s.* 7*d.*; 1 peseta: 9½*d.*; 25 centimos: 2½*d.*; 20 centimos: 2*d.* There is also an escudo or half-dollar=2*s.*

Straits Settlements. Silver dollar, value 2*s.* 4*d.*, with subsidiary coins and British gold.

Sweden. See NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Switzerland. The money is the same as in France, the unit being the franc, divided into 100 centimes or rappen. Of gold coins only 20-franc pieces are coined by the republic itself.

Tasmania. As in Australia.

Trinidad. British gold, silver, and bronze coinage, with U. States and Mexican gold as in Jamaica and Guiana.

Turkey. The reckoning is by Turkish pounds of 100 piastres each.

Gold Coins—The lira or gold medjidié: 18*s.*; the half-lira: 9*s.*; the quarter-lira: 4*s.* 6*d.*

Silver Coins—20 piastres: 3*s.* 7*d.*; 10 piastres: 1*s.* 9½*d.*; 5 piastres: 10½*d.*; 2 piastres: 4*d.*; 1 piastre: 2*d.*

United States. The dollar of 100 cents has been the money unit of the United States since 1786. The coinage at present is as follows:—

Gold Coins—Double-eagle or 20-dollar piece: £4, 2*s.* 6*d.*; eagle or ten dollars: £2, 1*s.* 3*d.*; half-eagle or 5-dollar piece: £1, 0*s.* 7½*d.*; 3-dollar piece: 12*s.* 4½*d.*; quarter-eagle or 2½-dollar piece: 10*s.* 4*d.*; dollar: 4*s.* 1½*d.*

Silver Coins—Dollar: 4*s.* 1½*d.*; half-dollar or 50 cents: 2*s.* 0½*d.*; quarter-dollar or 25 cents: 1*s.* 0½*d.*; dime or 10 cents: 5*d.*

There are also 5-cent and 3-cent pieces coined in nickel and cent pieces in bronze.

Formerly there was a silver *trade dollar* coined to compete with the Mexican dollar, being a little heavier than the ordinary dollar and of the value of about 4*s.* 3¾*d.* sterling. Silver coins of 20 cents, 5 cents, and 3 cents are also current, but no longer coined

Uruguay. The peso or dollar is the unit, as in great part of Spanish South America, divided into 100 centesimos or cents; approximate value 4*s.* 3*d.*, or £1=4·70 pesos. There are gold doubloons of 10 pesos, as well as half and quarter doubloons. The silver coins are pesos, and pieces of 50, 20, 10, and 5 centesimos.

Venezuela. The chief coins are the silver venezolano or dollar of 100 centavos, and the bolivar of 20 centavos. The former is identical with the 5-franc piece of the Latin Union of Europe (see FRANCE), and the latter with the franc. There are also gold venezolanos.

West Indies. In the British islands the currency is that of the home countries, though reckoning by dollars and cents is common, and American coins are also current. See JAMAICA.

PRINCIPAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE WORLD.

I.—BRITISH.

Troy Weight

(used in weighing gold and silver, &c.).

4 grs.	=	1 carat.
24 grains	=	1 pennyweight.
20 dwts.	=	1 ounce (oz.).
12 oz.	=	1 pound (lb).
5760 grains	=	1 lb.

Apothecaries' Weight

(used in compounding medicines).

20 grains	=	1 scruple (℈).
3 scr.	=	1 dram (ʒ).
8 dr.	=	1 ounce (℥).
12 oz.	=	1 lb.

Apothecaries' Measure.

1 fluid minim (♏)	=	·0045 cub. in.
60 „ minims	=	1 fl. dr. (ʒ).
8 drs.	=	1 fl. oz. (℥).
20 oz.	=	1 pint (O).

Avoirdupois Weight

(for groceries, drugs, and heavy goods).

16 drams	=	1 ounce.
16 oz.	=	1 lb.
14 lbs.	=	1 stone.
2 st. or 28 lbs.	=	1 quarter.
4 qrs. or 112 lbs.	=	1 hundredweight.
20 cwts. or 2240 lbs.	=	1 ton.
7000 Troy grains	=	1 lb. (avoir.).

Wool Weight.

7 lbs.	=	1 clove.
2 cl.	=	1 stone.
2 st.	=	1 tod.
6½ tods	=	1 wey.
2 weys	=	1 sack.
12 sacks	=	1 last.
240 lbs.	=	1 pack.

Long Measure.

12 lines	=	1 inch.
12 in.	=	1 foot.
3 ft.	=	1 yard.
6 ft.	=	1 fathom.
5½ yds.	=	1 rod or pole.
40 po.	=	1 furlong.
8 fur.	=	1 mile.
3 mi.	=	1 league.
1760 yds. or 5280 ft.	=	1 mile.

Square Measure.

144 square inches	=	1 sq. foot.
9 „ feet	=	1 „ yard.
30¼ „ yards	=	1 „ pole.
40 „ poles	=	1 rood.
4 roods	=	1 acre.
640 acres	=	1 sq. mile.

Surveyors' Measure.

7·92 inches	=	1 link.
100 links	=	1 chain.
80 chains	=	1 mile.
100,000 sq. links or 10 „ chains	=	1 acre.

Cubic Measure.

1728 cub. inches	=	1 cub. foot.
27 „ feet	=	1 „ yd.
40 „ „	=	1 load of rough timber.
50 „ „	=	1 load of squared timber.
42 „ „	=	1 ton of shipping.

Dry Measure.

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pts.	=	1 quart.
4 qts.	=	1 gallon.
2 gals.	=	1 peck.
4 pecks	=	1 bushel.
8 bush.	=	1 quarter.
5 qrs.	=	1 load.
2 loads	=	1 last.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 qts.	=	1 gallon.
9 gals.	=	1 firkin.
2 firk.	=	1 kilderkin.
2 kil.	=	1 barrel.
1½ bar.	=	1 hogshead.
2 hogs.	=	1 butt.
2 butts	=	1 tun.

Wine Measure.

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 qts.	=	1 gallon.
10 gals.	=	1 anker.
18 „	=	1 runlet.
42 „	=	1 tierce.
84 „	=	1 puncheon.
63 „	=	1 hogshead.
2 hogs.	=	1 pipe.
2 pipes	=	1 tun.

Linen Yarn.

300 yards	=	1 cut.
2 cuts	=	1 heer.
6 heers	=	1 hasp.
4 hasps	=	1 spindle.

Cotton Yarn.

120 yards	=	1 skein.
7 skeins	=	1 hank.
18 hanks	=	1 spindle.

Miscellaneous.

56 lbs.	=	1 firkin of butter.
112 „	=	1 quintal of fish.
280 „	=	1 sack of flour.
4 pecks	=	1 bushel of coal.
3 bushels	=	1 sack „
36 „	=	1 chaldron „
24 sheets	=	1 quire of paper.
20 quires	=	1 ream „
10 reams	=	1 bale „
3 inches	=	1 palm.
4 „	=	1 hand.
9 „	=	1 span.
18 „	=	1 cubit.
5 feet	=	1 pace.
272¼ sq. ft.	=	1 rod of brickwork.
100 „	=	1 square of flooring.
30 acres	=	1 yard of land.
100 „	=	1 hide of land.
2000 yards	=	1 knot (naut. mile).
2240 „	=	1 Irish mile.
4840 sq. yds.	=	1 English acre.
6250 „	=	1 Scotch „
7840 „	=	1 Irish „
12 articles	=	1 dozen.
20 „	=	1 score.
5 score	=	1 hundred.
6 „	=	1 long hundred.
12 dozen	=	1 gross.
108 gallons	=	1 butt of sherry.
194 cwt.	=	1 fodder of lead.
24 oz.	=	1 great pound of silk.

Time Measure.

60 seconds	=	1 minute.
60 min.	=	1 hour.
24 hrs.	=	1 day.
7 days	=	1 week.
4 weeks	=	1 month.
13 Lunar mos.	=	1 year.
12 Calendar mos.	=	1 year.
365 days	=	1 com. year.
366 „	=	1 leap year.
365¼ „	=	1 Julian year.
365 d. 5 h. 48 m. 51 sec.	=	1 Solar year.
100 years	=	1 century.

Circular Measure.

60 thirds (‴)	=	1 second (″).
60 seconds	=	1 minute (′).
60 minutes	=	1 degree (°).
90 degrees	=	1 quadrant.
360 „	=	1 circle.

II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Algeria. As in *France*.

Argentine Republic. The French or metric system has been established by law; but the old Spanish weights and measures are in common use; as, the *quintal*=101·4 lbs.; the *arroba* =25·3 lbs.; the *fanega*=1·5 bush. See SPAIN,

Australian Colonies. Same as *Britain*.

Austria-Hungary. The French or metric system is now in force, the names of the different weights and measures being much the same as in France or Germany. The following old weights and measures may be given here: the *fuss* or foot (of 12 zoll)=1·0371 foot; the *klafter* =6 *fuss*; the *meile*=4½ or 4·714 miles; the *centner*=123½ lbs.; the *eimer*=12·457 gallons; the *joch*=1·422 acre; the *metze*=1·7 bushel.

Belgium. Same as *France*.

Bolivia. The French or metric system has been prescribed by law, but the old Spanish weights and measures are generally in use, such as: the *libra* (or pound)=1·014 lb.; the *quintal*= 101·4 lbs.; the *arroba*=25·3 lbs. or 6·7 gallons; the *gallon*=·74 of an imperial gallon; the *vara* =·927 of a yard or 33·37 inches; the square *vara* =·859 of a sq. yard.

Brazil. The French or metric system has been established by law, but old weights and measures are in common use; as, the *libra* (or pound)=1·012 lb.; the *arroba*=32·38 lbs.; the *quintal*=129·54 lbs.; the *vara*=1·215 yd.; the *almuda*=3·68 gallons.

Bulgaria. As *Turkey*.

Canada. As *Britain*; but the British hundredweight and ton have been abolished and a hundredweight of 100 lbs. and a ton of 2000 (as in the *United States*) have been substituted. The metric system is also permitted.

Cape Colony. Same as *Britain* with slight exceptions. The regular measure of land, for instance, is the *morgen*=2·1165 acres; also 1000 Cape feet=1033 imperial feet. Old Dutch measures are to some extent in use.

Central American States, namely: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador. The French or metric system is more or less in use; commonly also the old Spanish weights and measures. See SPAIN.

Ceylon. As in *Britain*.

Chili. The French or metric system has been established by law, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use, as in *Bolivia*, &c.

China. There is no proper system of weights and measures established by government. The chief weights (as established by treaty) are the *tael* or *liang*=1⅓ oz.; the *catty* or *kin*=1⅓ lb.; the *picul* or *tan*=133⅓ lbs.

Measures of length are the *tsun* or inch; the *chih* or foot (of 10 tsun)=14·1 inches; the *chang* (of 10 chih)=2 fathoms (nearly); the *li* =about ⅓ mile.

Colombia. The standard measures are those of the French metric system; but the *arroba* of 25 lbs., the *quintal* of 100 lbs., and the *cargo* of 250 lbs. are in common use. The English yard is commonly employed as a measure of length.

Costa Rica. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Denmark. The chief measures of weight are the *pund* or pound=1·1023 lb.; the *centner* of 100 pund=110·23 lbs.; the *last* of 40 centner= 1·9684 ton; the *skip-last* (ship-last)=2·559 tons.

The measures of length include the *fod* or foot=1·0297 foot; the *alen* (or ell) of 2 fod= 2·0594 feet; the *favn* or fathom=6·1783 feet; the *mil* or mile=4·68 miles or 8237·7 yards.

The measures of surface include the square *fod*=1·06 square foot; the *rode* or rood=17 sq. yards; the *tondeland*=1·36 acre.

Measures of capacity include the *tönde*, which for corn=3·8 imperial bushels, for coal=4·6775 bushels; the *pot*=1·6991 pint; the *kandе*=2 pots =3·398 pints; the *anker*=8 gallons; the *tönde* =28·885 gallons; the *oxehoved* (hogshead)= 48·425 gls.

Ecuador. The French metric system has been established by law; but the old Spanish system is generally in use, as in Bolivia, &c.

Egypt. The chief measures of length include the *pik* or *draa*, which is of various denominations, the *pik* or cubit of the Nilometer being 20·65 inches, the *pik* of merchandise 25½ inches, the *pik* in building 29½ inches; the *kassabah* is 11·65 feet.

Superficial measures include the square *pik* =6 sq. feet; the square *kassaba*=15 sq. yards; the *feddan*=about an acre.

Measures of weight include the *oke*=2·7 lbs.; the *cantar*=98 lbs.; the *ardeb* of wheat or maize =318·6 lbs., of barley=237·6 lbs., of rice=410·4 lbs. As a measure of capacity the *ardeb* is equivalent to about 5½ bushels.

France. The system of weights and measures established in France as one of the consequences of the great revolution, and borrowed from France by many other countries, is known as the *metric* system, because it is based on the *mètre*. The *mètre* is about one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to one of the poles measured along a meridian, and its length is equal to 39·37 inches or 3·281 feet; hence 11 mètres=12 yards. All the other measures of length are got either by subdividing or multiplying the mètre by 10, the French system being entirely decimal in character.

The chief subdivisions of the mètre are the *décimètre* or tenth of a mètre=3·937 inches, the *centimètre* or hundredth of a mètre=·3937 of an inch, or nearly ·4 or $\frac{2}{5}$ths of an inch or $\frac{1}{30\frac{1}{2}}$ of a foot; and the *millimètre*, or thousandth of a mètre=·039 or $\frac{1}{25}$th of an inch.

The chief multiple of the mètre is the *kilomètre* of 1000 mètres=3280·87 feet, or 1093·6 yds., or fully three-fifths of a mile (more correctly ·621 of a mile).

The chief weights are the *gramme* and the *kilogramme* (or 1000 *grammes*). The *gramme* is the weight of a cubic *centimètre* of distilled water, and the *kilogramme* is the weight of a cubic *décimètre* of distilled water at the temperature of 4° Centigrade or 39·1° Fahr. In English weight the gramme=15·43 grains; the kilogramme=2·2 lbs. or 35·27 oz. The *quintal* or *centner*=220·4 lbs.; the *tonneau*=2204 lbs.

The measures of surface are mostly named after the corresponding measures of length: the square centimètre=·155 of a square inch, or 1 sq. inch=6·45 sq. centimètres; the sq. décimètre=15½ sq. inches; the sq. mètre=10·76 sq. feet; the *are*=100 sq. mètres=119·6 sq. yards; the *hectare* (100 ares) the common measure for land=2·47 acres or 2 acres 2280 sq. yards (say 2½ acres). The square kilomètre=·386 of a square mile.

The chief cubic or solid measures are the cubic centimètre=·061 of a cubic inch; the cubic décimètre=61 cubic inches; and the cubic mètre or *stère*=35·3 cubic feet or 1·3 cubic yard. Hence 1 cubic yard=·764 of a cubic mètre.

The standard measure of capacity is the *litre* =61 cubic inches or 1·76 pint or ·88 of a quart. The *centilitre*, or one hundredth of a litre=·07 of a gill; the *décilitre*=·7043 of a gill; the *décalitre* (or 10 litres)=2·2 gallons; the *hectolitre* (100 litres)=22 gallons=2·75 bushels; the *kilolitre* (1000 litres)=220 gallons=27½ bushels=3·44 quarters.

Germany. Since 1872 the French metric system has been in force throughout the German empire, the French designations having been adopted with little change, though vernacular German terms are also in use. Thus there are the *meter* or *stab*, the *zentimeter* or *strich*, the *millimeter* or *neuzoll* ('new inch'), the *dekameter* or *kette* ('chain'), the *liter* or *kanne*, the *schoppen* or half-litre, the *scheffel* or bushel= 50 litres; the *zentner* or hundredweight=50 kilogrammes; the *pfund* or pound=half a kilogramm, the *tonne* or ton=1000 kilogrammes. See FRANCE.

The German *meile* or mile=4·68 English miles; the German geographical mile=one fifteenth of a degree of the equator.

Greece. The French metric system has been long established, the mètre being called the *pêchevs* or cubit, the kilomètre the *stadion*, the décimètre the *palamé*, the centimètre the *daktylos*, the millimètre the *grammé*. The litre is called the *litra*, the décilitre the *kotylé*, the hectolitre the *koilon*. The gramme is called the *drachmé*, and 1500 drachmai=1 *mna*=1½ kilogrammes; 3 lbs.=1 *oka*=2·74 lbs. The are is called the *stremma*. See FRANCE.

Guatemala. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Guiana, British. Same as *Britain*.

Hayti. Same as *France*.

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Honduras. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Honduras, British. Same as *Britain*.

Hong-Kong. British weights and measures are in use; also those of China (which see).

India. By the Indian Weights and Measures Act of 1871 the standard of weight is the *ser*, which is equivalent to the French kilogramme or 2·2 lbs. The standard measure of capacity is also called the *ser*, and corresponds to the French litre or 1·76 of a pint. A common measure of weight is the *seer* (of 80 *tolahs*)=2·057 lbs. The *maund* of Bengal is 40 seers or 82⅔ lbs. The *maund* of Bombay=28 lbs., of Madras =25 lbs.

The English measures of length are to some extent in use. Others include the *guz*, which in Bengal corresponds to the yard; in Bombay =27 inches; in Madras=33 inches. The *cos*= 2000 yards; the *beegah* (of Bengal)=1600 square yards.

Italy. The French or metric system is in use; the names of the different weights and measures being modified according to Italian analogy. Thus there are the *gramma* or gramme =15·4 grains; the *chilogramma* or kilogramme =2·2 lbs.; the *quintale metrico* or metric quintal =220 lbs.; the *tonnellata* or ton=2200 lbs.; the *litro* or litre=1·76 pint; the *ettolitro* or hectolitre=22 gallons or 2·75 bushels; the *metro* or mètre=3·28 feet or 39·3 inches; the *chilometro* or kilometre=1093 yards; the *stero* or cubic mètre=35·3 cubic feet; the *ettara* or hectare= 2·47 acres. See FRANCE.

Jamaica. This and the other British West Indies same as *Britain*.

Japan. The chief weights and measures include the *kin*=1¼ lb.; the *kwan*=8·28 lb.; the *sho*, liquid=1·58 quart; dry=·198 of a peck; the *koku*, liquid=39·7 gallons; dry=4·9 bushels; the *ken*=10 *shoku*=1·98 yard or 5·965 feet; the *chô*, long measure=5·4 chains, land measure=2·45 acres; the *ri*=2·44 miles; the square *ri*=5·95 sq. miles.

Liberia. Weights and measures mostly British.

Mauritius. The French metric system is in use.

Mexico. The French metric system has been established by law, but old Spanish weights and measures are still in use; such as the *libra* or pound, nearly the same as a pound avoirdupois; the *arroba* of 25 libras=25·3 lbs.; the *vara* or yard=2 feet, 8⅓ inches, &c.

Morocco. The *tomin*=2·8 inches, the *draa*= 22·48 inches; the *mudd*=3 gallons, the *sad*= 12·3 gallons; the *kantar*=112 lbs.

Natal. Same as *Britain*.

Netherlands. The metric system has long been in use. The designations are similar to those of Germany or France with alternative names of native origin. Thus there are the *meter* or *el*, the *kilogram* or *pond*, the *kilometer* or *mijle* (mile), the *hectare* or *bunder*, the *liter* or *kan*, the *hektoliter* or *vat*, the *stere* or *wisse*, &c.

New Zealand. Same as *Britain*.

Nicaragua. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Norway. The French metrical system is established by law, the French designations being borrowed with but little change of form.

Orange River Colony. Weights and measures as in England, but, as in Cape Colony, the measure for land is the *morgen*=2·1165 acres.

Paraguay. The *arroba*=25·25 lbs.; the *quintal* =101·4 lbs.; the *fanega*=1½ bushel; the *sino* of land=69½ sq. yards.

Persia. The chief weights are: the *miskal*=71 grams; the *seer* or *sir*=16 miskals; the *batel*= 100 miskals=1 lb. fully; 40 seers=1 *batman*, *man*, or *maund*=6½ lbs. But the batman varies greatly in different places, the weight just given being the batman of Tabreez. For bulky articles the *kharvâr* of 649 lbs. is commonly used.

The unit measure of length is the *zar* or *gez*, which varies from 38 inches to about 44. The *kadam* or step is about 2 feet. The *farsakh* or parasang=about 4½ miles. A common measure of surface is the *jerib*=about 1300 sq. yards.

Measures of capacity include the *chenica*= ·289 of a gallon; the *capicha*=2 chenicas=·578 of a gallon; the *collothun*=1·809 gallon; the *artata*=1·809 bushel.

Peru. Same as *Bolivia*.

Portugal. The metric system is established by law, the French designations being used with comparatively little change.

Roumania. The French metric system.

Russia. The weights include the *funt* or pound (=96 *zolotniks*)=$\frac{9}{7}$ of a pound British; the *pood* (=40 funt)=36 lbs.; the *berkovitz*=361 lbs.; 63 poods=1 ton.

The *vedro*=2·7 gallons; the *anker*=8 gallons; the *t-khetvert* (=8 *tchetveriks*)=5·77 bushels or 46⅛ gallons.

The *stopa*=14 inches; the *arshin*=28 inches; the *sajen*=7 feet; the *verst* (=500 sajens)=3500 feet or 1166·6 yards or about two-thirds of a mile (·663). The square verst=·44 of a square mile. The *dessiatine*=2·7 acres.

Salvador. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Servia. The French or metric system.

Siam. The *chang* or *catty*=2¼ lbs.; 50 chang=1 *hap* or *picul*=133⅓ lbs.

Measures of length include the *niu*=·83 of an inch; *kûp* (=12 *nius*)=10 inches; the *sawk*=19½ inches; the *wah*=80 inches; the *sen* =44·4 yards; the *yot*=400 *sens*=9⅛ miles.

The *thang*=the square of 4 *sawks*=2·75 gallons.

Singapore &c. (Straits Settlements). The chief measures of weight are the *catty* (or *kati*)= 1⅓ lbs.; the *picul*=100 catties=133⅓ lbs.; the *koyan*=40 piculs=5333⅓ lbs. Measures of capacity are the *gantang* or gallon, and the *chupak* or quart. Measures of length and surface as in *Britain*.

South African Republic (Transvaal). Same as *Cape Colony*.

Spain. The French or metric system has been established by law both in Spain and the Spanish Colonies, the designations of the different weights and measures having been borrowed with but little change; thus we have the *metro* or mètre, the *gramo* or gramme, the *litro* or litre, the *area* or are, the *hectolitro*, the *hectarea*, &c. Old weights and measures are still largely used both in Spain and in Spanish America. These include the *libra* or pound= 1·014 lb.; the *quintal* or hundredweight=101·4 lbs., the *tonelada* or ton=1014·4 lbs.; the *arroba*

(for wine)=3½ gallons; the *fanega*=1½ bushel; the *vara*=2·782 feet; the square *vara*=·86 of a sq. yard; the *fanegada*=1·6 acre, &c.

Straits Settlements. See SINGAPORE.

Sweden. As in Norway the metric or French system has been established by law. The Swedish mile=6·6 English miles.

Switzerland. Same as in *France*. The *pfund* or pound=half a kilogramme is in common use. The *centner*=100 pfund=110 lbs. English; the *quintal*=220 lbs. The *arpent* is a common measure of land=eight-ninths of an acre.

Tasmania. As *Britain*.

Turkey. The metric system has to some extent been adopted, old names having been applied to the new weights and measures; thus *okes*= kilogramme (2·2 lbs.); *batman*=10 kilogrammes; *cantar*=100 kilogrammes; *tcheki*=1000 kilogrammes (about a ton); *shimik*=décalitre; *kilek*=hectolitre (2¾ bushels); *evlek*=stre; *djerib*=hectare (2·47 acres); *arshin*=mètre; *nuk*=kilomètre, *farsang*=10 kilomètres.

The old *oke*=2·8 lbs.; the *cantar*=44 *okes*=125 lbs.; the *tcheki*=180 okes=511·38 lbs.; the *kilek* =20 okes=·36 of an imperial quarter, or ·912 of a bushel, or 816 kilehs=100 quarters; the *rottol* =2½ pints, the *almud*=1·151 gallon; the *cantar* as a liquid measure=31·4 gallons, as a dry measure=124 lbs.; the *batman*=16·9 lbs.; the *arshin* =27 to 30 inches.

United States. Same as Britain with slight exceptions. The old Winchester bushel=·9694 of an imperial bushel is in use, as also the old English gallon=·83 of an imperial gallon; 33 Winchester bushels=32 imperial bushels; and 6 United States gallons=5 imperial gallons. A *cental* of 100 lbs. is also used, and a ton of 2000 lbs., as in Canada. The metric system is permissible.

Uruguay. The metric system has nominally been adopted, but old weights and measures as in the Argentine Republic are chiefly in use; also those of Brazil. The *cuadra* of land =1·8 acre.

Venezuela. Same as *Colombia*, *Peru*, &c.

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

MATHEMATICAL.

\+ Plus, the sign of addition or increase; as, $a+b+c$ (read *a* plus *b* plus *c*); also marks a positive as opposed to a negative quantity.

\- Minus, the sign of subtraction, diminution, or decrease; as, $a-b-c$; also marks a negative as opposed to a positive quantity.

± ∓ Plus or minus, leaving it doubtful whether a quantity is to be added or subtracted; one or other as the case may be.

× The sign of multiplication; multiplied by or into; as, $a \times b$, or 3×5.

÷ The sign of division; divided by; as, $a \div b$, $24 \div 6$. Division is also indicated by placing one quantity above another with a horizontal line between; as, $\frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{24}{6}$.

~ The difference between two quantities, leaving it doubtful which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$.

= The sign of equality; equals; is equal or equivalent to; as, $a=b$, $10+2=12$.

> Is greater than; as, $a>b$, a is greater than b.

< Is less than; as, $a<b$, a is less than b.

∝ Varies as, said of a quantity that increases or diminishes according as another quantity increases or diminishes; as, $a \propto b$.

: Is to, : : as; signs used to indicate ratio or proportion; thus, $a : b :: c : d$, that is, a is to b in the same ratio as c is to d; $3 : 5 :: 6 : 10$.

∵ Because or since, ∴ $a=b$ and $c=d$ ∴ $a+c$ ∴ Therefore, $\left.\begin{matrix}\\ \\ \end{matrix}\right\}$ $=b+d$; that is, because a is equal to b, and c is equal to d, therefore a plus c is equal to b plus d.

∞ Indefinitely great; infinity.

0 Indefinitely small; a quantity less than any assignable quantity; zero.

$\sqrt{\ }$ $\sqrt{\ \ }$ The radical or root sign. When used alone it indicates the square root; as, $\sqrt{b}$, $\sqrt{16}$.

Higher roots are indicated by small figures called indices, thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[n]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, $\sqrt[n]{a+b}$, that is, the cube root of a, the fourth root of a, the tenth root of a, the nth root of $a+b$. The same roots might also be indicated by small fractions, as, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{10}}$, and so on.

So also the *powers* to which quantities are raised are indicated by similar small figures or indices, thus, a^3, a^n, a^m, a^{n-1}, &c.

( ), [ ], { } Indicate that the quantities inclosed are to be treated together as forming a single term or expression; as, $2(a+\frac{b}{3}+4)$.

∠ Angle, the angle; as, ∠ ABC, the angle ABC.

∟ Right angle, the right angle; as, ∟ ABC, the right angle ABC.

⊥ The perpendicular, perpendicular to; as, AB ⊥ CD, AB is perpendicular to CD.

∥ Parallel, parallel to; as, AB ∥ CD, AB is parallel to CD.

△ Triangle, the triangle; as, △ ABC, the triangle ABC.

□ Square, the square; as, □ ABCD, the square ABCD.

▭ Rectangle, the rectangle; as, ▭ ABCD, the rectangle ABCD.

○ Circle, the circle; circumference; 360°.

π The number 3·1415926... that is, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, approximately equivalent to 3½ to 1, or 22 to 7.

° Degree or degrees, whether of a circle or of temperature; as, 32° the freezing point of water (Fahr.), 360° the whole circumference of a circle.

′ Minutes in circular measurement, as, 6° 20′, six degrees twenty minutes.

″ Seconds in circular measurement; as, 60″, sixty seconds.

′, ″, ‴ are used also to denote feet, inches, and lines.

ROMAN NOTATION.

I=1, II=2, III=3, IV or IIII=4, V=5, VI=6, VII=7, VIII=8, IX=9, X=10, XI=11, XII=12, XIII=13, XIV=14, XV=15, XVI=16, XVII=17, XVIII=18, XIX=19, XX=20, XXI =21, XXX=30, XL=40, L=50, LX=60, LXX =70, LXXX=80, XC=90, C=100, CI=101, CXX =120, CC=200, CCC=300, CCCC=400, D=500, DC=600, DCC=700, DCCC=800, DCCCC=900, M =1000; also IↃ=D=500, CIↃ=M=1000, IↃↃ= 5000.

It will be noticed that if any letter be followed by one of equal or less value the total value is equal to the sum of the two taken together; but if a letter be preceded by one of less value the difference of their separate values is to be understood.

CHEMICAL.

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements.	Symbols.	Elements.	Symbols.
Aluminium,	Al	Molybdenum,	Mo
Antimony (Stibium),	Sb	Nickel,	Ni
Arsenic,	As	Niobium,	Nb
Barium,	Ba	Nitrogen,	N
Bismuth,	Bi	Osmium,	Os
Boron,	B	Oxygen,	O
Bromine,	Br	Palladium,	Pd
Cadmium,	Cd	Phosphorus,	P
Cæsium,	Cs	Platinum,	Pt
Calcium,	Ca	Potassium(Kalium),	K
Carbon,	C	Rhodium,	R
Cerium,	Ce	Rubidium,	Rb
Chlorine,	Cl	Ruthenium,	Ru
Chromium,	Cr	Selenium,	Se
Cobalt,	Co	Silicon,	Si
Copper (Cuprum),	Cu	Silver (Argentum),	Ag
Didymium,	D	Sodium (Natrium),	Na
Erbium,	E	Strontium,	Sr
Fluorine,	F	Sulphur,	S
Glucinium,	G	Tantalum,	Ta
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tellurium,	Te
Hydrogen,	H	Thallium,	Tl
Indium,	In	Thorium,	Th
Iodine,	I	Tin (Stannum),	Sn
Iridium,	Ir	Titanium,	Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	Tungsten (Wolfram),	W
Lanthanium,	La	Uranium,	U
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	Vanadium,	V
Lithium,	L	Yttrium,	Y
Magnesium,	Mg	Zinc,	Zn
Manganese,	Mn	Zirconium,	Zr
Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg		

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine.

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus O_2 signifies two atoms of oxygen, S_8 five atoms of sulphur, and C_{10} ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus H_2O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed; thus, $2H_2O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $MgSO_4,7H_2O$. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then

written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, $2H_2+O_2=2H_2O$ expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

ASTRONOMICAL.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.
●	New Moon.	♃	Jupiter.
☽	First Quarter.	♄	Saturn.
○	Full Moon.	♅ or ⊕	Uranus.
☾	Last Quarter.	♆	Neptune.
☿	Mercury.	☄	Comet.
♀	Venus.	✶	Star.
⊕ or ♁	The Earth.		

The asteroids are designated by the numbers attached to them as indicating the order of their discovery, the particular number being inclosed within a small circle; thus, (84) designates Angelina, the sixty-fourth asteroid.

Signs of the Zodiac.

Aries, the Ram,	♈
Taurus, the Bull,	♉
Gemini, the Twins,	♊
Cancer, the Crab,	♋
Leo, the Lion,	♌
Virgo, the Virgin,	♍
Libra, the Scales,	♎
Scorpio, the Scorpion,	♏
Sagittarius, the Archer,	♐
Capricornus, the Goat,	♑
Aquarius, the Waterman,	♒
Pisces, the Fishes,	♓

MEDICAL.

℈ Scruple; ℈i, one scruple; ℈ij, two scruples ℈ss, half a scruple; ℈iss, a scruple and a half.

ʒ Dram or drachm; ʒi, one dram; ʒij, two drams; ʒss, half a dram; ʒiss, a dram and a half.

℥ Ounce; ℥i, one ounce; ℥ij, two ounces; ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥iss, an ounce and a half.

♏ A minim; a drop.

āā (Gr. *ana*), of each a like quantity.

℞ (L. *recipe*), take.

COMMERCIAL.

£ Pound or pounds sterling; as, £100.

/ Shilling or shillings; as, 2/6, two shillings and sixpence.

℔ Pound or pounds in weight; as 60 ℔.

$ Dollar or dollars; as $100.

@ At; as, 200 @ £1 each.

% Per cent; as, 5%.

a/c Account.

c/o Care of.

d/a Days after acceptance.

d/s Days after sight.

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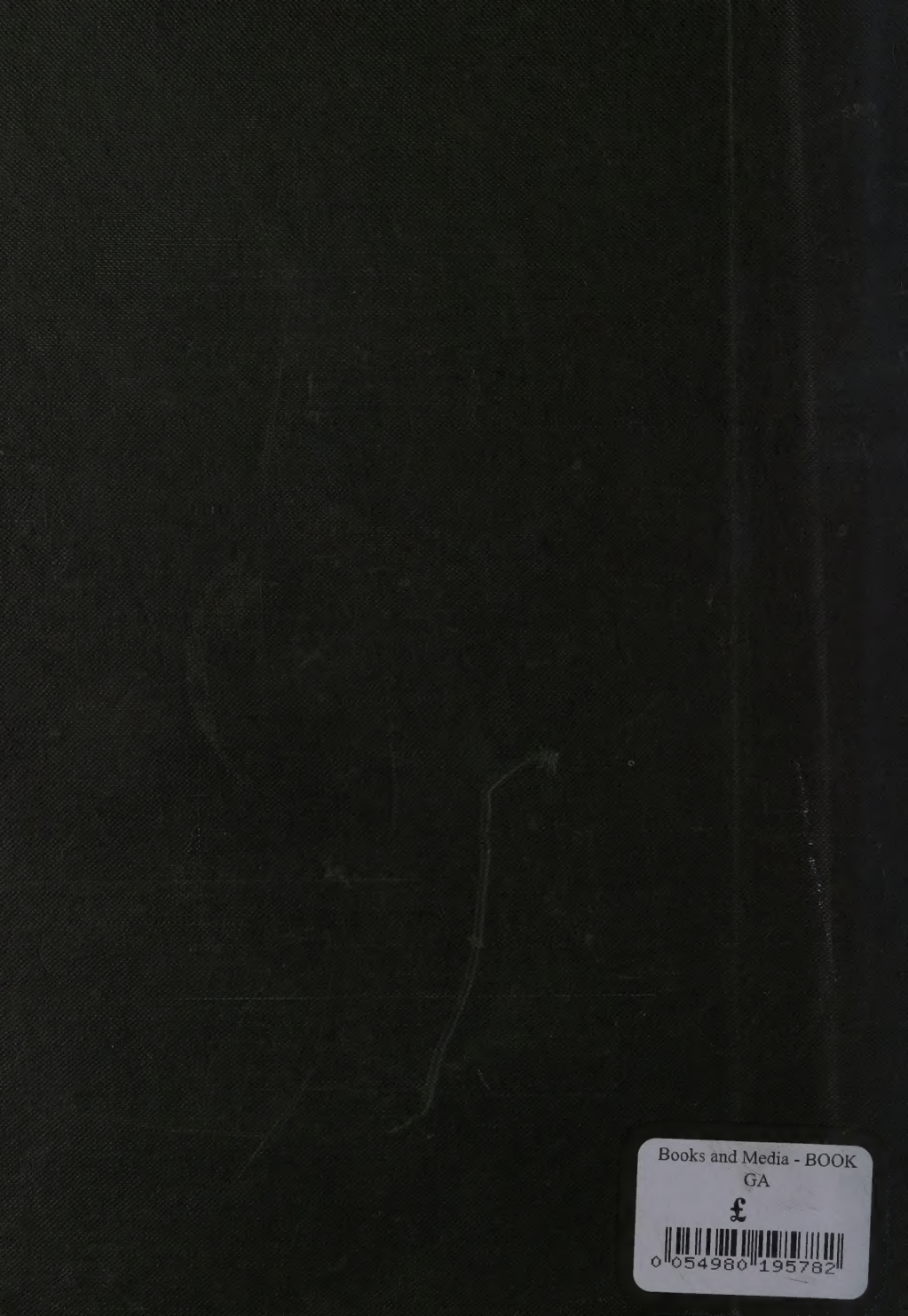
CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

ꝺ	(*dele*) Delete or take out.
⁊	Turn or reverse.
#	Put a space, or more space, between letters, words, or lines.
⌒	Take out the space.
⌊ ⌋	Carry farther to left or right.
⊓	Raise a letter, word, or character.
⊔	Lower a letter, word, or character.
⊥	Calls attention to a space appearing.
×	Calls attention to a broken type.
^	(*caret*) Used to mark where something has been omitted; the letters or words omitted to be written in the margin.
?	Draws attention to a doubtful point.
=	Put straight.
⁀	Run on. Not to be a separate paragraph.
Par.	Make a separate paragraph.
rom.	Put in Roman type.
l.c.	(*lowercase*) Put in small letters.
tr.	Transpose.
wf	(*wrong fount*) Used when a character is of a different size or style from the others.
___	Put in italics. The word *ital.* should be written in the margin.
≡	Put in small capitals. *Sm. cap.* to be written in the margin.
≡	Put in capitals. *Cap.* to be written in the margin.
~~	Put in bold-faced type.

Several of these signs, especially the last four, are used in the preparation of manuscript for the press.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET, SHOWING THE APPLICATION OF ABOVE SIGNS.

sm. cap. / ⁊ I wonder if any man is as clever as he he imagines himself. I know I have not the confidence ꝺ
in myself I had a month ago as an amateur cook. I think it was ⌊my friend Davidson who first put ⌊
bolder the idea in my head to try my hand at cooking. The⁊ way he would describe the cooking of steaks ꝺ
⌊ ⌊on his yacht would make any one's mouth water, and it seemed to be always steaks they had. ⊓ ⁊
I asked him how he learned to cook, and he gave me the secret in one lesson. He said, You just ×
use plenty butter; that show women can't cook properly: they grudge butter". It is five or six ital.
years since he first told me about his wonderful powers as a cook, and I have often longed for an tr
cap opportunity to emulate him in the art. davidson always quite got enthusiastic on this subject. ‖
l.c. He would say, "Man, when it was My turn, the fellows could hardly be kept on deck after the
ie/ onions began to brown and the smell went up; and the doctor used to stand with a big rolling pin
Par. to keep James and the rest of them back, and every minute they would be crying down that it tr.
‖ would do fine". [I don't know anything about yachting, and any time I have been over at hours two rom.
sea I had no taste for food. I always had more than I wanted. I remember going to Dublin, and e/closer
at breakfast a tureen of ham and eggs was placed beside me, but by the time I had helped the ⊃
= company I had to go on deck and admire the prospect. An idea occurred to me, however, to get ⊙
some companions to join me on a holiday with a caravan. "I would attend to the cooking," I
run on said; but I never got any one to agree. ? the
I believe now if I had promoted each one to office of cook I would have been successful, for wf.
—who has not I think every man is sure he is a born cook.
tried it—/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